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# 1. Appendix 6C LANDMAP Aspect Areas: Baseline Descriptions and Sensitivity Assessments

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## 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix sets out the baseline descriptions and landscape sensitivity assessments for the LANDMAP Aspect Areas which have been scoped into the LVIA following the application of the filtering process described in **Appendix 6B**.

1.1.2 The appendix is structured as follows:

- Section 2: Baseline Descriptions; and
- Section 3: Sensitivity Assessments.

## 2. Baseline Descriptions

### 2.1 Geological Landscapes Aspect Areas (GLAAs)

2.1.1 No GLAAs have been scoped into the LVIA as set out in **Appendix 6B**.

### 2.2 Landscape Habitats Aspects Areas (LHAAs)

2.2.1 A description of the two LHAAs scoped into the assessment, as informed by Question 24 of the LANDMAP Survey is set out in **Table 6C.1**.

**Table 6C.1 LANDMAP Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas: Baseline Description**

LHAA	Description (Q24)
<b>CYNONLH094</b> <b>Unnamed</b>	Largely improved grassland with small patches of broadleaved woodland and marshy grassland. Ecologically most notable features are hedgerows.
<b>CYNONLH089</b> <b>Unnamed</b>	Large areas of spoil reverted to upland heath and acid grassland, existing wet and dry heath, blanket bog, acid grassland, bracken on slopes and some areas of improved grassland.

### 2.3 Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs)

2.3.1 A description of the 17 VSAAs scoped into the assessment, as informed by Question 3 of the LANDMAP Survey is set out in **Table 6C.2**.

**Table 6C.2 LANDMAP Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas: Baseline Description**

VSAAs	Description (Q3)
<b>CYNONVS142</b> <b>Mynydd y Glyn</b>	Rural area of rolling topography descending from the dominating hills of Mynydd y Glyn, Pen y Craig, and Maendy. Views out to west, south and east from most areas, and to the north from elevated viewpoints, many of these attractive/scenic. Minor valleys within the landscape create a wide spectrum of scales from small (valley) to large (elevated upland). Woodland blocks in river valleys and conifer blocks on higher slopes add to visual complexity. Urban edge to north detracts slightly from what is essentially an upland area. Upland ridge areas of rough sheep grazed grassland have strong upland feel of remoteness, over approximately 300m AOD.
<b>CYNONVS436</b> <b>Mynydd Gaer</b>	Undulating ridge-like landform with distinct upland character. Extensive views to uplands and over adjacent lower farmland to coast. Field pattern defined partially by hedgerow/trees but higher ground predominantly open rough grass and bracken. Scattered clumps of trees and larger areas of conifer plantation provide some shelter from exposure, borne out by presence of wind farm, which is a dominant vertical element, together with pylons main visual detractor. Traffic

VSAA	Description (Q3)
	noise and movement from A473 is minor disruption. Windfarm has increased in size and therefore more prominent, at change detection. Also, Coedely reclamation has greened up and less conspicuous.
<b>CYNONVS496</b> <b>Mynydd Maes-Teg</b>	Landscape of rough grazed grassland with rock outcrops between approximately 300m and 500mAOD. Wind noise is a dominant aesthetic factor which evokes particular experience of exposure and wildness. Attractive upland views within and out over Ogmere Vale and to other upland areas.
<b>CYNONVS317</b> <b>Mynydd Eglwyslon &amp; Mynydd Meio</b>	Open upland ridge, land cover of rough grazing and bracken, with some old stone walls. Panoramic and sometimes dramatic views over upland and adjoining valleys. Some visual clutter of pylons slightly detracts from this otherwise wild/exposed typical upland area with a strong sense of place. Not remote as close to valleys and their associated urban areas.
<b>MRTHRVS767</b> <b>Taff/Bargoed Confluence</b>	This narrow steep-sided and wooded valley is highly enclosed and bears the signs of close contact with the adjacent settlements such as pipelines crossing the river and other structures. Built development is generally set back from the immediate riverside except at the centre of Quakers Yard where housing fronts onto the water course. The river's tortuous alignment is followed by roads, revealing a succession of varying views over the adjacent settlements. The trunk road now follows a more direct route up the Taf valley as does the railway. This has left this wooded section of the valley as a relatively peaceful area in which minor footpaths give access to riverbanks which seem much further from urban areas than they are. While the oak and beech dominated woodland is essential to the positive character of the area the open top to the "elbow" at Goitre Coed is also important. The Bargod Taf area feels relatively isolated from the surrounding settlement and the buildings there appears semi-rural. It is followed by a single-track lane on one bank and cycleway on the other. The stone bridges are important elements contributing to the character of the area.
<b>CRDFFVS003</b> <b>Garth- west</b>	The western lower end of one of the most prominent hills in the county with a rounded profile rising to 250mAOD. The area is divided up into large fields, some of rough pasture, mainly enclosed by fences or gappy hedges. There is some settlement on the south facing lower slopes including farmsteads and incremental development of dwellings built to benefit from the view. This is expanding. Thicker vegetation including established gardens mostly integrates this housing giving a more settled feel. Conifers cut the skyline in places presenting a jarring note to the upland horizon. Scrub covers part of the north facing slopes. The hill is prominent in views from most directions.
<b>CRDFFVS002</b> <b>Tyn-y-Coed</b>	Strongly rising wooded hill from 80-200mAOD with prominent ridge edge. The slopes face west falling from the Garth Hill. There is evidence of tipping from long since disused mining and quarrying, with uneven terrain now vegetated over. A stream creates a valley through the woodland. The ridge edge to the north is emphasised by the tree cover including conifers as well as deciduous cover. The area is managed by the Forestry Commission with carparks and tracks for access. These include the east/west Ridgeway Walk. The area feels tranquil although management reduces this slightly. There is no settlement and views are limited within the woodland. The trees are prominent in views from the west.

VSAA	Description (Q3)
<b>CRDFFVS006</b> <b>Pentyrch- north</b>	<p>Elevated east and west flowing valleys separated by a shallow saddle at 175mAOD south of Garth Hill. Nant Cywmllywdrew flows east to the Taff valley. The area is divided up into medium to large fields, some of rough pasture, mainly enclosed by fences or gappy hedges. Riparian wet woodland lies on the lower slopes. There is some limited settlement on the south facing lower slopes of Garth Hill of farmsteads. The area is overlooked by Garth Hill and by settlement in Pentyrch to the south. A number of public footpaths run through the eastern part of the area. The area feels elevated but enclosed by higher land. Views are channelled to the east to higher land and west to lower land.</p>
<b>CRDFFVS007</b> <b>Pentyrch- south</b>	<p>Steep slopes forming the southern edge of the coalfield plateau falling from 175mAOD to 50mAOD. The slopes are incised by small valleys which give a sinuous character to the landscape. Outlying rounded hills are locally prominent such as Craig y Parc which is wooded and Llwynda - ddu which is pastoral with a fort on its summit. Deciduous woodlands lie on the steeper valley sides and bottoms and fields are medium to large on steeper slopes. The boundaries are sinuous and hedges are generally well maintained with mature trees. Settlement is generally scattered rural farmsteads and occasional well-maintained dwellings linked by small hedged lanes. Some of these are suburban in character. The area feels tranquil and rural although noise rises from the M4 to the south. Superb views are possible south and west across the coastal plain and Vale.</p>
<b>CRDFFVS004</b> <b>Garth Hill</b>	<p>One of the most prominent hills in the county with a rounded profile rising to 307mAOD falling steeply to the east towards the Taff Vale, with rock outcrops and evidence of disused quarries. The skyline has a distinctive profile being gently rounded with three tumuli at intervals. The area is dominated by heathland vegetation of acid grassland with some bracken particularly on the southern slopes. There are paths across this open land including the Ridgeway Walk. Cattle and sheep graze the area. The area feels exposed and windswept and has long views to the south towards the Seven Estuary, to the west towards the Vale and to the north to the Coalfield Plateau. The hill is prominent in views from most directions, particularly from the Taff Vale.</p>
<b>VLFGVLS962</b> <b>Ystradowen/Hensol area</b>	<p>The area is a complex landscape of lowland valleys and hills, which form the upper reaches of various tributaries that flow into the Thaw and Ely Valleys. The highest point in the area is approximately 140m AOD near Lillypot in the south-east, and the lowest point approximately 30m AOD where the Nant Tredodridge leaves the area to enter the Ely Valley. The landcover is a mosaic of small- medium pastoral fields with strong hedgerows, often containing trees and scattered woodland. Woodlands tend to be found on steeper hillsides or following water courses or placed in poorly drained areas. These are both deciduous and coniferous. Farms and villages are scattered throughout and many of these appear to be developed. Several farms are being renovated into housing whilst new building is occurring throughout the area often using inappropriate detailing in parts. A golf course has been developed to the east, but this is not widely visible. Several minor roads cross the area and link local settlements. The A4222 crosses the western side of the area. This road links Llantrisant to Cowbridge and affects tranquility in its vicinity. Tranquillity is also affected to the north of the area from where the M4 can be heard and seen. The landscape can be described as a varied rural landscape of mostly pastoral fields and hedgerows with</p>

VSAA	Description (Q3)
<b>VLFGGLVS406</b> <b>Ely Valley Flood Plain</b>	<p>dispersed woodlands. Change detection 2014: Further developments at Hensol Park - this part is now a separate aspect area.</p> <p>The area is a lowland valley floor, the majority of which is flood plain. The area is very flat with a sense of openness and contains the attractive meandering River Ely towards its centre with a rectilinear pattern of drainage ditches running into this. The highest point is approximately 55m AOD in the north towards Llanerch Farm and the lowest approximately 15m AOD to the south at the A4232. The landcover is dominated by a mosaic field pattern of pastures, some rough such as around Pendoylan Moors, bounded by either overgrown or gappy hedgerows. This gives the landscape in places a slight sense of lack of care. Some fields are very small and narrow and overall, the field size is no more than medium size. There are some limited wooded areas to the south and there is riparian vegetation which defines the path of the river. Settlement is sparse with only a few scattered farms and a hamlet. Settlement appears to be undergoing development pressure. Several older farms are being renovated into housing with associated suburban detailing of brick boundary walls, driveways and grand entrances with gates and plaques. Several minor local roads cross the valley flood plain linking local villages and hamlets. The main A4232 forms the western boundary to the area whilst the M4 forms part of the northern boundary. The Cardiff to Bridgend railway line runs along the valley floor. These have an effect on the tranquillity of the area, mainly from the roads.</p>
<b>VLFGGLVS002</b> <b>Hensol Park</b>	<p>Hensol Park leisure complex is based on Hensol Castle and parkland, currently being restored as hotel and exclusive apartments. The Vale Hotel nearby is purpose-built, with golf courses, private playing fields and other leisure facilities. Set within the rolling well-wooded north Vale landscape, the area is generally attractive, but over-managed in parts at the expense of the natural vegetation. It is mainly secluded from general view and not in itself intrusive in the wider landscape. The Castle, parkland and lakes are particularly fine historic features.</p>
<b>MRTHRVS119</b> <b>Gelligaer Farmlands</b>	<p>The area essentially consists of an upland enclosed field pattern on the shoulder of land above the Taf Bargod valley but below the ridgeline of Gelligaer Common to the east. The area has stone wall field boundaries with a particularly distinctive coping. The area is exposed with very few trees. These tend to be limited to adjacent to the isolated and scattered farmsteads or to field boundaries. A small stone quarry to the north, which makes a minor scar on the landscape. The stone walls give this area a uniformity and well-kept quality which is often lacking in adjacent areas which are enclosed with hedges. The hedges are often deteriorating and form less strong boundary features.</p>
<b>CYNONVS113</b> <b>Cwm Dar</b>	<p>Head of valley with strong upland feel derived from views up to adjacent upland grazing, and the presence of elements / indicators eg steep slopes, rock outcrops, scree, waterfalls, and isolated trees. some evidence of past industrial activity/mining</p>
<b>VLFGGLVS933</b> <b>Upper Thaw Valley</b>	<p>The area consists of the sides of a sinuous and wide lowland valley. The maximum height reaches 105m AOD in the west towards Morland Farm, the lowest point is approximately 25m AOD towards the south at Cowbridge. The landcover is a field pattern of pastoral fields and managed hedgerows with deciduous woodland areas mostly confined to the steeper slopes of the valley sides. This helps to give the area a</p>

VSAA	Description (Q3)
	strong sense of enclosure and accentuates the dramatic valley sides. Settlements consist of dispersed farms and villages. Several minor roads cross the area but have little effect on tranquillity. The landscape is generally one of managed hedgerows and apparently well managed fields complemented by woodlands
<b>CYNONVS622</b> <b>Mynydd Llangeinwyr</b>	Open upland ridge lying between approximately 250m and 550mAOD, land cover of rough grazing and bracken, with some old stone walls. panoramic and sometimes dramatic views over upland and adjoining valleys. Some visual clutter of pylons slightly detracts from this otherwise wild/exposed typical upland area with a strong sense of place. Not remote as close to valleys and their associated urban areas.

## 2.4 Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs)

2.4.1 A description of the 41 HLAAs scoped into the assessment, as informed by Question 4 of the LANDMAP Survey is set out in **Table 6C.3**.

**Table 6C.3 LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Areas: Baseline Description**

HLAA	Description (Q4)
<b>CYNONHL649</b> <b>Nant Castellau and Nant Machudd</b>	This aspect area is characterised as surviving agricultural landscape characterised by varied and evolved enclosure, dominated by hedged boundaries, and dispersed non-nucleated agricultural settlement and a well-established network narrow rural lanes. An important landscape element is provided by the area's numerous post-medieval farmsteads, and farm buildings, several of which are listed. Several of the settlements probably have medieval, if not earlier precursors. The building heritage of the area is typical of the upland parishes of South Wales, presenting a varied heritage of regional house types. Evidence directly relating to medieval agricultural practice and settlement is found in the area. The location of the nearby medieval church bearing a dedication to the cult of St Illtud is of significance, and probably dates to the early medieval period. The location of the extant agricultural settlement of the area appears to largely reflect the general location of earlier settlement, such as Lle'r Gaer Hillfort, a Prehistoric domestic and defensive structure and Pen-y-Coedcae Roman Camp, the remains of a Roman Marching camp. The earliest landscape feature in the area are Bronze Age burial features. Non-conformist Chapels are a typical characteristic of the area. Industrial activity in the area has had a limited but notable effect with extractive remains visible at Penrhiw Colliery and a number of minor quarries, usually created for agricultural or local building needs. Limekilns are also in evidence. Other industrial sites include the mill at Melin Tre-Feirig, while an early forge site is also recorded.
<b>CYNONHL378</b> <b>Rhondda Settlement Corridor</b>	This aspect area is considered to retain particularly important landscape qualities and forms the core of the Rhondda Historic Landscape on the Register of Historic Landscapes (Cadw). The area is characterised by a tightly integrated industrial urban settlement (dominated by 19th and 20th century terraced houses, chapels, churches and Working Mens Institutes), and industrial/public transport system, together with remains of associated industrial features (e.g. collieries, and waste tips), which

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>are characteristic of the Rhondda Fawr and Rhondda Fach. The industrial and urban growth of the Rhondda is, in many respects, unique, and given the speed at which it developed and declined perhaps unequalled elsewhere. This dramatic growth is most apparent in the population figures for the parish of Ystradyfodwg. From a relatively static population of less than 500 before the first census of 1801, the population had doubled to 951 by 1851, trebling in each of the next three decades, reaching over 50,000 by 1891 and peaking at 167,000 in 1923-4. Prior to the emergence of the coal industry as the dominant industry, the Rhondda was relatively un-industrialised, apart from the small ironworks at Pontygwaith, small-scale stone quarries, and typical rural industries such as timber, charcoal, fulling and milling. Whilst limited exploitation of coal reserves occurred from at least the 17th century, the development of the coal industry falls into two main distinct phases; the first period c. 1809 and 1855 typified by the exploitation of bituminous seams of the lower Rhondda area by means of small levels and shallow pits, pioneered by a few individual speculators, the sinking of the first steam-coal pit in 1855 at Cwmsaerbren (Treherbert), heralded the second, 1855-1924, which is defined by accelerated growth with the exploitation of high quality steam coal and the construction of the supporting rail infrastructure. Problems in the industry during the interwar years eventually lead to Nationalisation, and despite this the coal industry came in the Rhondda, when Mardy Colliery finally closed in 1990. Today the most complete surviving example of a colliery in the Rhondda is the Lewis Merthyr Colliery at Trehafod, now the Rhondda Heritage Park Museum. The overriding characteristic of today's landscape is the urban fabric provided by the industrial housing. These are variants on the ubiquitous linear two-storey terrace of Pennant Sandstone (both single and double fronted and the less frequent single-storeyed properties), though during the 20th century semi-detached properties became more frequent where space allowed, e.g. at Blaenycwm; variants are usually due to period or, later, the social aspirations of the intended occupants. The introduction of brick detailing and the later use of brick and even concrete in house construction are also of note. Industrial settlement in the Rhondda area began on a small scale at the end of the 18th century and was initially confined to the lower Rhondda and characterised by an informal, and haphazard layout; the first upsurge of early industrial settlement coincides with the activities of Walter Coffin (at Dinas) from 1812, and others from the 1840s including DW James at Porth, Leonard Hadley at Treodyrhiw and Messrs Shepherd and Evans at Ynyshir. Initial development was a mix of temporary structures and cottages similar to those of the rural peasantry, though by the mid-19th century these were being supplanted by two-storey single-fronted house of Pennant Sandstone as the most common house type, examples include those built by George Insole at Cymmer and America Fach, Porth. The expansion of settlement beyond the confines of the lower Rhondda rapidly follows the exploitation of the coal reserves of the Rhondda Fawr and the Rhondda Fach of the 1850s and 1860s; this corresponds with a rationalisation of house design and dwellings generally increased in size. Good examples from the period include the two-storey, single-fronted terraced houses Ton Row, Pentre and the two-storey, double-fronted houses of the Scotch Terraces at Llwyn-y-pia. Isolated short rows and terraces of single-storey cottages, such as Glanselsig Terrace, Blaenycwm were also built. The most characteristic feature of settlement before 1878 in the Rhondda was ribbon development along the winding parish road. Mining colonisation had reached a relatively</p>



HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>advanced stage, and even tributary valleys, such as the Clydach had been opened up. Specific pithead settlements were relatively rare at this date, Llwynypia being the best example. During the initial settlement phase considerable breaks in settlement remained, such as between Treherbert and Treorchy, and between Ystrad and Llwynypia. Generally settlement expanded most where collieries were concentrated, eg. at Treorchy or Pentre. Whilst the larger settlement units tended to follow grid-plan layouts, most colliery settlement in the Rhondda Fawr had developed in an organic fashion, fostered by the widespread distribution of collieries and related to the main communication route of the valley, the parish road. Outside the main valley, however, both settlement fragments of isolated rows, such as Blaenycwm, Blaenrhondda, Blaenllechau, and in Cwm Clydach occur, as well as large pithead units linked to adjacent collieries, eg. at Cwmparc and Ferndale. The social legislation of the 1870s (eg. Public Health Act of 1875, and the Ystradyfodwg Urban Sanitary Authority of 1877 with its adopted by-laws effective from 1879) had a significant effect on the urban landscape of the Rhondda; imposing a strong uniformity of character, regardless of tenure or agency, on later urban development. It is the pithead settlements, such as Maerdy, Tylorstown, and Wattstown in the Rhondda Fach, which are perhaps the most striking settlement features of the post-1878 period. These generally large pithead units were closely associated with the colliery or collieries they were constructed to serve. Employment and settlement expansion post-1878 was largely centred on existing collieries; and the pre-existing distinctive settlement distribution was maintained; typified by in filling in existing major concentrations and substantial additional ribbon development along the parish road. Another major settlement characteristic, fundamental to the development of the overall settlement pattern during this period was the growth of large adjunctive settlement units, notably at Clydach Vale, Gelli, Ton Pentre and Tonypany. In spite of the increased potential for settlement flexibility created with the opening of new collieries in the upper reaches of both the Rhondda Fawr and the Rhondda Fach, e.g. Mardy, Ty-draw and Glenrhondda, settlement expansion during the early 20th century was generally on a more limited scale, though some isolated settlements (eg Blaenrhondda, Blaenycwm and Cwmparc) did experience growth, and improvement to passenger rail transport (eg. the electric tramway system developed from 1905), encouraged further settlement expansion. Perhaps the most significant impact on the urban landscape in recent years has been the wholesale closure, demolition and reclamation of the area's collieries. Other recent impacts include the provision of modern highways and bypasses, and the construction of industrial estates, factories, schools and housing estates, frequently on land between the original communities, made available by the clearance of the former collieries and their associated transport networks. Recent changes include the provision of social housing, such as the dramatically sited Penrhys estate. These have all to an extent modified the historic character of the urban landscape, though enough remains to distinguish the various settlement areas and allow an understanding their development (Roberts 2001).</p>
<p><b>CYNONHL999</b> <b>Mynydd Cymmer</b></p>	<p>Discontinuous area of similar landscape character and historical identity to Mynydd y Glyn; CynonHL648. This area is characterised as marginal unenclosed upland or mountain sheepwalk, with areas of modern reclamation and forestation: the area is dominated by relict upland agricultural features such as sheepfolds and upland boundaries of drystone and post-and-wire construction; prehistoric funerary use,</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>isolated or limited post-medieval settlement, agricultural and industrial features. The landscape of the area retains typical upland features such as a Bronze Age burial cairn and relict boundaries, sheepfolds and shelters, which reflect the predominant agricultural use; a single post-medieval farmstead of note survives: Craig-ddu Farm, a two-unit, one and half storey downhill-sited post-medieval farmhouse. The agricultural use has been stock grazing, latterly sheep, mostly carried out from farms located in the low-lying areas outside; the first edition OS 6" map of 1884 provides evidence of sheep folds and shelters. The name of Mynydd Dinas suggests the location of an Iron Age or early medieval defensive encampment or settlement in the area, although none is known. The other dominant influence on the landscape is that of extractive industries. The landscape has been modified by industrial activity from at least the 1870s; surviving features such as coal levels, quarries, inclines/tramways and early industrial housing, combine to illustrate significant and prolonged industrial exploitation of the area, however, much has been removed by reclamation during the 20th century. The most extensive area of industrial landscape was on Mynydd Cymmer. In addition to disused quarries, coal levels, airshafts and tramways/inclines (2nd edition 1900; and 1921 edition OS 6" maps), an interesting example of early industrial housing survives: the remains of a square plan terrace of three "one-up-one-down" cottages at Penygefyn Dinas built (Fisk 1995). Coal tipping has radically altered a significant proportion of Mynydd-y-Glyn; the only register for the area on the SMR is a large disused quarry (at ST 0448 9044) situated within modern forestry, though map evidence indicates other quarries and tips in the area above Glynfach. Mynydd-y-Glyn was formerly characterised by industrial features; old quarries (1st edition OS 1884) and extensive tips connected by tramway incline (with engine house) to Coedcae Colliery (2nd edition OS 1900), and later Lewis Merthyr Consolidated Collieries (1921 edition OS map) at Hafod (within CynonHL378).</p>
<p><b>CYNONHL833</b> <b>Llanwonno and Cwm</b> <b>Clydach</b></p>	<p>This area is characterised as an agricultural landscape dominated by irregular fieldscape of drystone and hedged enclosures. The area has seen significant changes from the 19th century, when industrial development of the surrounding valleys occurred; a process accelerated particularly following the development of the Rhondda during the latter part of the 19th century for coal. The decline in traditional upland agriculture and subsequent abandonment, dereliction and during the 20th century, afforestation, have all left a mark on the character of the area. Agricultural features of post-medieval date including drystone structures, such as that at ST0210199598, a house with associated walled enclosures, associated with sheep husbandry. Much of the area's post-medieval upland agricultural legacy is in a ruinous condition: post-medieval house, PRN 03868m noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map, now reduced to a small pile of rubble, and similarly farmstead 03869m, which now survives to a height of 2m, its roof timbers fallen. The dereliction of the area's agricultural buildings and related structures largely resulted from abandonment and neglect as industrial activities of the valleys took precedence over earlier agricultural lifestyles. The process has been augmented by destruction for forestry (eg 04090m a large ruined farmstead demolished by the FC in the 1960's). A further example destroyed by demolition in spite of retaining original oak beams and fireplace staircase and known to date from 1650's is PRN 03790m. The area currently contains a single listed structure, the post-medieval bridge over Cwm Hafod (Listed Grade II). Post-medieval Regional houses formerly formed a major and varied</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>element in the character of the area. Various types of regional houses are found within the area, including chimney backing on entry houses, (eg Ffynnon-Dwyn also with outside cross-passage and fireplace stairs); internal chimney and lobby entry houses (eg Perthgelyn or Perthgleision). Interesting example in the area are the post-medieval regional house of Penrhiw-Cradoc, which retains its central and gable chimney, and is an example of an outside cross-passage, lobby entry house with fireplace stairs and bears the date 1694. Gelliwrgan is another dated (1616) post-medieval house with fireplace stairs, while Hendre-Rhys, is an example of a late 17th century three-unit, lobby entry house with a hall between a small inner room and a large heated outer room, and an extension beyond the hall fireplace. Many of these post-medieval settlement sites are thought likely to have medieval precursors. From the evolved pattern of the area's enclosure the agricultural landscape pattern of the area is also likely to date at least from the medieval period, especially in the area around St Gwynno's Church, and Well, Llanwonno. This establishment is probably of early medieval date; considerable time depth use of the site is evidenced by numerous cross fragments and the fact that the church was later appropriated by a Monastic House. Pistyll Goleu, a Medieval Monastic grange or unfortified manor house or court- house further evidences the ecclesiastic/monastic significance of the area. Pistil-coleu mentioned in a late C12th charter and Pendar: Mynachdy (Capel Fanhalog/Capel Fynachlog) A medieval ecclesiastical chapel belonging to the monastic grange of Pendar, associated with Margam Abbey. Earlier occupation of the area is indicated by finds (eg a Neolithic polished felsite Axe found on Pen-y-foel Mountain, a Bronze Age socketed axe and sword fragment from Darren y Cwm). The main surviving prehistoric landscape feature in the area are funerary and ritual features, eg GM373 (Ring cairn) and GM372 (Carn-y-Pigwn round cairn), and the Perthgelyn Barrow Cemetery (Bronze Age round barrow cemetery). Some of the aspect forms part of the Rhondda landscape of special historic interest (HLW (MGI) 5).</p>
<p><b>CYNONHL888</b> <b>Mynyddau Hugh a Maendy</b></p>	<p>A complex aspect area comprising of an irregular and regular fieldscape, areas of unenclosed moorland and modern forestry. The aspect area is bounded to the north by Gilfach Goch (CynonHL639) and the Rhondda Uplands (CynonHL687). The Cwm Ely settlement corridor defines the eastern boundary; likewise, the Unitary Authority boundary delineates the western boundary, Llanharan (CynonHL762) and Llanharri (CynonHL295) bound the aspect area to the south. The northern area of this aspect is characterised by a regular fieldscape of large uniform fields enclosing what was once open moorland. The higher elevations of Mynydd Maendy now boast numerous modern wind turbines, occupying the same location as many outstanding examples of Bronze Age funerary monuments, representing an ironic continuity of occupation within the landscape. The south of the aspect area is dominated by an irregular fieldscape enclosing the valley sides and elevated summits. The elevated area of Mynydd Meiros is the only remaining unenclosed landscape within this aspect area; modern forestry, to the east of Mynydd Meiros, now occupies what was once unenclosed moorland. The aspect area exhibits an extensive settlement history from prehistory into contemporary times. Bronze Age cairns litter the upland landscape of Mynydd Garthmaelwg, Mynydd Hugh and Mynydd Maendy. Medieval hollow ways exist to the north of Mynydd Maendy as do house platforms belonging to the same period. A medieval deserted rural settlement is rumoured to exist in the locality of</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>the now ruined St Peters Church, although at present unsubstantiated Continuity of the settlement record from medieval into the successive periods is represented by dwellings such as Gelli'r Haedd Isaf and Argoed Edwin, simple 16th century buildings with probable medieval origins. Current settlement is characterised by dispersed and isolated farmsteads belonging to the post-medieval period. Industrial remains, such as quarries, coal levels, collieries and tips litter the small valleys to the south and east of the aspect area. An explosives store belonging to Ynysmaerdy Colliery survives to the extreme east of the aspect area. The Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company established the colliery after WWI when the South Wales coal industry was at it's height. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The Second World War is represented by earthworks located on Mynydd Meiros; a field of interest which is becoming ever more popular.</p>
<b>CYNONHL977</b> <b>Pontypridd and the Afon Taff</b>	<p>A heavily industrialised urban aspect area representing a transport and communications corridor between the docks to the south, and the industrial valley's to the north. The aspect area follows the Afon Taf from Abercynon in the north to Taffs Well in the south. People chose this area as a place to settle from the Neolithic into the present. A rare polished Neolithic stone axe found at Pontypridd attests to this early occupation. The seceding period is represented by funerary cairns adorning the elevated slopes of Cwm Taf. Much of the valley was an enclosed fieldscape during the early post-medieval period, with many surviving houses. The town of Pontypridd stands at the confluence of the Rivers Taff and Rhondda, and grew as communication routes developed up through the valleys. The famous bridge over the Taff, completed in 1756, which still today stands at the centre of the town, remained in rural isolation for half a century. The construction in 1791-5 of the canal from Cardiff to Merthyr Tydfil, followed by the turnpike road, produced the first buildings in the area. In 1816 Brown Lenox, the famous makers of chains and anchors established its principal works here. Foundation dates of chapels chart the settlement's growth: Baptist 1811, Calvinistic Methodist 1817, Independent 1832. In 1841 the Taff Vale Railway arrived. By the 1840s Pontypridd was the major market town for Rhondda. By 1870 the population was 8,000; twenty-five years later it had reached 31,000, reflecting the mining boom that was taking place all along the Rhondda valleys over that period. Though ringed by mines and other industry, the town attracted a substantial middle class. Their villas still adorn the steep side of Coed-y-lan to the northwest of the town. The high point of Pontypridd's urban pride was reached in 1902 when a prestigious London architect was commissioned to design the District Council Offices. Still today, the town's architecture is predominantly late Victorian and Edwardian, in spite of several emphatic intrusions of the 1960s (Newman 1995, 521). The aspect area is now characterised by large manufacturing installations distributed along the length of the valley floor.</p>
<b>CYNONHL687 Rhondda Uplands</b>	<p>This aspect area of dramatic escarpments of Pennant Sandstone cliffs, glacial cwms or corries, and extensive open upland ridges and mountain is a landscape of some importance recognised by its inclusion within the Rhondda Historic Landscape on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register. It is characterised as a relict upland agricultural landscape, chiefly mountain sheepwalk, though partially forested with post-medieval industrial incursion typically extraction related. The area is a multi-period and multi-functional upland landscape dominated by prehistoric funerary and ritual features, and with prehistoric, Roman, medieval and</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>post-medieval upland settlement, also included are Roman and medieval military structures, prehistoric/early medieval boundaries, the cross dykes (some with administrative significance from at least the early medieval period) are also visible and characteristic features of the area. The area was also established as a ridge-top communication corridor from the prehistoric period. During the medieval period the area encompassed at least one, possibly two medieval hunting parks. Lesser features include relict post-medieval field boundaries and industrial remains now largely reclaimed. The area displays a variety of archaeologically important sites of all periods since, and including the Mesolithic, with numerous finds of prehistoric flint tool assemblages. The area is dominated, literally, by prehistoric funerary monuments, burial cairns of the Bronze Age, which include Bachgen Carreg (SAM Gm 234), Carn Fach, Carn-y-Pigwn (SAM Gm 372), Carn-y-wiwer (SAM Gm 323), Carn-y-Bica, Bedd Eiddil, Carn Fawr, Garnwen, Pebyll, the cairn and cist on Mynydd Penygraig, Mynydd Brith-weunydd and Mynydd Troed-y-rhiw, and the cairn group on Mynydd Ton. Unusual for the uplands, is the ditched barrow, Crug-yr-Afan (SAM Gm 233), similar to the bell barrows of Wessex (c. 2000-1450 BC), excavated in 1902. Prehistoric settlement in the area dates back to the Mesolithic period (eg. Craigyllyn, part excavated by Lacaille in 1962, and a site at Mynydd Beili-glas). Other prehistoric sites include a flint-processing site above Cwm Parc, and a late Neolithic hut floor at Cefn-glas. Interestingly, a site scheduled as a possible round hut within a circular enclosure (SAM Gm 278) at Bwlch-yr-Afan, excavated in 1962, proved to be much later in date. Occupation spans both the Iron Age and the Roman period, a good examples is the late-prehistoric/Roman settlement site of Hen Dre'r Mynydd (SAM Gm 101), a site of national importance and the largest undefended Iron Age settlement in southeast Wales. Excavations of 1921 revealed the material poverty of the occupants; little being recovered apart from a small amount of iron and evidence of leather. Other examples include Maendy Camp (SAM Gm 99), excavated in 1901, and the nearby settlement of Hendre'r Gelli. Early lines of communication are found throughout the area, e.g. the ridge way route of Y Gefn-ffordd. The area contains archaeologically important military structures of Roman and medieval date, including the 1st century Roman marching camp at Twyn-y-Bridallt (SAM Gm 259), and the medieval castle of Castell Nos (SAM Gm 408), near Maerdy, a possible stronghold of Maredudd ap Caradog ab Iestyn, the Welsh ruler of Meisgyn during the late 12th century. Characteristic features are cross dykes, such as Ffos Toncenglau (SAM Gm 118), Bwlch-yr-Afan (SAM Gm 246), Bwlch-y-Clawdd (SAM Gm 500), and dykes at Bedd Eiddil (SAM Gm 285) and Twyn Croesffordd. These features cut across the ancient ridgeway routes and appear to respect and demarcate early medieval (or earlier) administrative boundaries, both commotal and cantrefal. The landscape is also characterised by medieval upland settlement, such as long huts (eg. Craig Tir Llaethdy) and platform houses, often paired, such as those at Carn-y-wiwer (SAM Gm 323), Cwm Saerbren, at Graig Rhondda-fach, Mynydd Ty'n-tyle, Cwm Cesig, above Ton Pentre and at Nant-y-Gwiddon. Medieval and post-medieval agricultural features and practices, etc. are evidenced by place-name, cartographic and other documentary sources; and relict agricultural features mostly of post-medieval date survive including upland sheepwalk boundaries and sheepfolds. During the medieval period the area encompassed holdings of the once extensive Cistercian Grange of Penrhys, later broken up into smaller holdings and leased from the early 14th century. The area encompasses Parc Cwm Brychinog, one of two</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>medieval hunting parks within Glynrhondda referred to in documentary sources (the other lay to the north at Rhigos). The names of the farms of Parc-uchaf and Parc-isaf and of the valley itself, Cwm Parc preserve references to the area's former status. The impact of industrial mineral extraction varies across the area; the remains include, coal levels and workings, waste tips, and stone quarries and associated features, such as tramways/inclines. Major features include Park Colliery, established in 1870 by David Davies and Company which included the first pithead baths to be installed in the Rhondda (1929). Following nationalization in 1947 it was amalgamated with Dare Colliery, eventually closing in 1966, the colliery site subsequently landscaped. Another example is provided by the extensive workings of the National Colliery, Wattstown with related infrastructure. Extensive coal tipping has also occurred along the ridge above Maerdy and elsewhere. Minor extractive features include Ynys-feio Quarry, the Abergorky Quarry and the flagstone quarry at Bryn-y-gelli-uchaf (Roberts 2001). Large windfarms have been constructed within this area, including that above the Rhigos at the northern end of the aspect, Mynydd Maerdy to the east of the Rhondda Fawr and that at Fforch Nest, above the Ogwr to the south.</p>
<p><b>CYNONHL497</b> <b>Ynysangharad Park</b></p>	<p>Ynysangharad Park, Pontypridd, opened on 6 August 1923 by Field Marshal Viscount Allenby as a war memorial park, is included on the Register of parks and gardens (Cadw) as a good example of an early 20th century public park laid out in Edwardian style; Registered Park and Garden (PGW (Gm) 3 (RCT)). The park was laid out on fields, allotment gardens and an orchard in the triangular area between Ynysangharad House and the Brown Lenox Chain and Anchor Works on level ground on the east bank of the River Taff. Gordon Lenox, who was associated with the establishment of the ironworks, occupied Ynysangharad House from 1873, and in 1890 allowed Pontypridd's 'First Annual Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Show' to take place in the grounds, whilst in 1893, a huge pavilion had been erected in the area for the National Eisteddfod. In 1909, prior to the establishment of Ynysangharad Park, a number of recreational areas had been created between the house and the river, including provision for the Pontypridd Cricket Club, the Pontypridd Tennis Club, and Ynysangharad Tennis Court. Whilst the provision of a public park for Pontypridd had been debated by the council as early as 1903, it was only in December 1919 that thirty-three acres (13.4ha) were bought 'for providing enjoyment and pleasure for the inhabitants of Pontypridd. The full price of £23,318 3s 6d was paid by 1924. The final layout of the park was less formal than originally envisaged, with the major sports grounds at the southern end. Photographs of the opening show tennis courts, a toboggan slide, seesaws, swings, a 'hand-ladder', Bowling Green, paddling and swimming pools and a 'rocking horse'. On 3 May 1925 the bowling green was officially opened, and on 11 November 1925 a footbridge over the river on the site of the present bridge and of an earlier plank bridge, was opened. The cricket ground was opened in 1924, and the first county match was played against Derbyshire in August 1926. The former Lenox family home, Ynysangharad House, situated on the northeast side of the park remained in use as a health centre until the 1960s and was later demolished for the construction of the A470 road in the early 1970s. The park is laid out with sports facilities and ornamental features, with a framework of tarmac paths, some straight, some curving. It is well planted with trees of various ages, both deciduous and coniferous, and retains traditional park bedding. The main entrance is at the north end, flanked by modern square stone piers</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>and modern iron railings. A wide tarmac path flanked by oaks leads from here southwards along the west side of the park. Recent additions including clock golf, and pitch and putt golfing areas, are found alongside older features such as old wooden pavilions with red tiled roofs and open verandas, a children's playground and paddling pool, and disused outdoor swimming pool with long open veranda (wood with red tiled roof) facing south along its south side. Also of note is a small triangular sunken garden, the Sunken or Italian Garden, reached through an entrance flanked by low stone piers and walls with crenellated tops; photographs from the 1930s show the garden has changed very little since it was built. In the centre of the park, northwest of the cricket pitch, is a large formal circular sunken area with narrow flowerbeds, in the middle of which, approached by radial paths, is an octagonal bandstand with a conical red tiled roof, iron piers and railings. A memorial by Sir W. Goscombe John to two notable residents of Pontypridd, Evan James (1809-78) and his son James James (1832-1902), author and composer respectively of the Welsh national anthem is nearby. Unveiled on 23 July 1930 by Lord Treowen, it consists of two flights of stone steps flanked by low stone walls and yew hedges leading up to the blue Pennant stone and bronze memorial topped by bronze statues of a harpist and the draped figure of a woman representing music and poetry. Also in the park is a war memorial (which includes the Falklands War), unveiled on 31 July 1989 by the Duke and Duchess of York. The southern end of the park is occupied by tennis courts, a bowling green surrounded by a privet hedge, a cricket pitch (1961 pavilion replaces earlier structure) and a rugby football ground. The remains of the walled garden of Ynysangharad House with two sections of stone walling remaining at its north and south ends (Cadw et al, 2000, 145-146).</p>
<p><b>CYNONHL992</b> <b>Mynydd Brith-weunydd</b></p>	<p>This aspect area, a landscape of some importance recognised by its inclusion within the Rhondda Historic Landscape on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register, is an outlying area of similar landscape character and historical identity to the Rhondda Uplands; CynonHL687. The area is characterised as an area of surviving unenclosed mountain, essentially an area of mountain pasture with typical features associated with upland pastoral husbandry and extractive industries. The earliest and perhaps most visually significant use of the area, apart from the industrial, is for funerary purposes; burial monuments of the Bronze Age command the high points within the area. Possibly dating to the same period, the ridge way route along Cefn-y-Rhondda traverses the area. The present agricultural holdings were established from the former monastic grange of Penrhys during the late medieval period. Relict boundaries associated with the division of the monastic property during the late medieval period may yet survive on the ground; the area would benefit from further survey to establish this and add to the general understanding of the development of upland medieval monastic granges. The landscape of the area has been extensively modified during the last 150 years by industrial extraction of minerals, predominantly coal, but also building stone, industrial sites include quarries, coal levels, former tramways, inclines, and waste tips. Three Bronze Age (2300-800BC) funerary monuments: the remains of two cairns, one 10m in dia. the other 13.4m in dia, on the summit of Mynydd Brith-weunydd (Berth-weunydd); and a third, a poorly defined mound on Mynydd Troed-y-rhiw, are the earliest archaeological features surviving in the landscape area. During the medieval period the area was held by the once extensive Cistercian Grange of Penrhys, later broken up into</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>smaller holdings and leased from the early 14th century. Under the Cistercians, and their later tenants, the area was primarily used for sheep grazing; this use continued following the reformation and during the post-medieval period is well evidenced by the remains of numerous sheepfolds depicted on the 1st edition 6 OS map of 1884. The post-medieval farmsteads, from which the area was later farmed, Brithweunydd, Llethr-ddu and Troed-y-rhiw, are situated on the lower slopes to the south within the adjacent aspect area. From the end of the 19th century the areas minerals were exploited, and the local pennant sandstone quarried for local house construction; the remains of numerous minor industrial features including coal levels, quarries, tramways/inclines and spoil tips, depicted on the 2nd edition (1900) and 1921 edition OS maps, all of which have left their mark on the character of the area (Roberts 2001).</p>
<p><b>CYNONHL805</b> <b>Rhondda Fawr Enclosed Valley Side</b></p>	<p>The area, a landscape of some importance recognised by its inclusion within the Rhondda Historic Landscape on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register, is an archaeological palimpsest. The aspect area is characterised as the maximum extent of post-medieval enclosure, in places dating back to the medieval period, on the slopes to either side of the Rhondda Fawr and is also dominated by remains associated with later industrial exploitation of the areas coal and stone. Much of the aspect was afforested during the second half of the 20th century. The landscape comprises both relict and functioning post-medieval enclosure, some of which dates from the medieval period; small and medium sized irregular fields enclosed by dry stone boundaries (often in a ruinous/degraded state) are typical of the agricultural landscape, though some cloddiau and hedged banks (often in a denuded state) are seen in the area, while the surviving post-medieval farmsteads are predominantly of the longhouse regional type. Many of these remains are hidden in forest plantations and have been degraded by forestry activity. Place-name and cartographic evidence provides additional glimpses into past land use and the significance of the landscape during the medieval and post-medieval period, including the physical nature of the area, agricultural practice, and even local administration. Important surviving elements of the historic landscape vary from prehistoric settlement and funerary monuments, relict medieval agricultural and settlement features, including platform houses (eg. Platform houses at Mynydd Ty'n-tyle and longhut settlements in Cwm and Nant Saerbren) and hafodau (eg those at Cwm-y-fforch, Mynydd Ynysfeio, at Garreg Lwyd, Blaenrhondda, and elsewhere) to 18th, 19th and 20th century industrial sites, such as quarries, coal levels, inclines, and tips. Areas of medieval settlement are also indicated by place-name evidence, with the survival of hafod and hendre names, which also illustrate medieval agricultural and administrative practices; Coedcae field names indicate medieval encroachment on the waste or woodland of the area. The name Bodrhyngallt, as in Cwm Bodrhyngallt and in the name of the post-medieval farmstead may indicate the settlement of a Rhyngyll, a medieval Welsh official (chancellor) known from the Medieval Laws to be associated with the administrative system of the native Welsh rulers. The area includes Penrhys, which is associated with a battle between Rhys ap Tewdwr and Iestyn ap Gwrgant in c. 1085-88; the nearby Bronze Age cemetery of Erw Beddau, has become associated in tradition with the battle. During the medieval period Penrhys was established as a pilgrimage centre and monastic grange, Mynachdy Penrhys. Tradition records the establishment of a Franciscan foundation of Robert the Consul at the site, though the surviving remains belong to</p>



HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>the monastic grange associated with the Cistercian Abbey of Llantarnam. Penrhys became famous for its well, Ffynnon Fair, chapel, shrine and hostelry, and a tradition exists that Edward II took refuge here in 1326, prior to his eventual capture. Since the deprivations of the Dissolution, the site has once again become a pilgrimage site a monumental statue of the Virgin was erected near the site of the chapel in 1953. The best surviving example in the Rhondda of the once typical regional farmhouse type, the longhouse or ty-hir, is Ty'n-tyle considered to be of early 17th century date; it is of two and a half storeys, retaining a central hearth and original doorway to raised passage between hall and cowhouse. Other variations of the longhouse type include examples at Bodringallt (Bodrhynallt), and Fforch-Orchy. The agricultural landscape is dominated by small and medium sized irregular fields, where the gradient of the hillsides allow, numerous sheepfolds survive, in particular at Garreg Lwyd and Blaenrhondda. Cartographic evidence indicates other post-medieval agricultural features in the area such as beast houses, cattle or sheep shelters and temporary upland dwellings associated with transhumance. Coedcae field names and charcoal burning sites at Blaenrhondda and Cwm Bodrhynallt, and pockets of surviving regenerated ancient woodland, illustrate the formerly wooded nature of much of the area during the pre-industrial period; a significant proportion of the area has seen modern forestation. Several colliery sites, including Bodringallt, Lady Margaret, Nant-dyrys, and Tyle-coch, located within the boundaries of the area impinge on the character of the historic landscape. Additional, though minor, industrial sites, such as quarries, coal levels, airshafts, inclines, and tips, are superimposed upon and set within the remnants of the partly relict medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape; of particular interest is the scheduled incline haulage system at Cefn Ynysfeio (SAM Gm508), which retains its drumhouse among other buildings. Numerous coal levels, trial levels and pits are typical of the slopes; these are particularly notable in Blaenrhondda, Blaenycwm, Cwm Saerbren, and above Penyreglyn and Treorchy. Quarries proliferate throughout the area associated with the upsurge in house construction following 1850; a particularly fine example is located above Treherbert. Other features of the period include the tunnel of the former Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway at Blaenycwm constructed in 1889 (Roberts 2001).</p>
<p><b>CYNONHL639</b> <b>Gilfach Goch</b></p>	<p>The mining settlement of Gilfach Goch is nestled in the Ogwr Fach valley and bounded by the upland areas of Mynydd Maendy to the southwest, Mynydd Maes-teg to the northwest, Mynydd Pen y graig to the northeast and Mynydd y Gilfach to the southeast. During the last glaciation these upland areas played host to static inactive glaciers, unlike their very active cousins in the Rhondda Fawr and Fach valleys, which inevitably joined the the glaciers in the Ogwr Fach valley and deposited c25 meters of boulder clay (Davies 1981, 11/2). The current settlement is built on this alluvial deposit, however earlier settlement in the area tended to adhere to the more elevated and agriculturally attractive, boulder clay free upland pastures, ideal for animal husbandry. The coal industry in the Gilfach Goch area has had a dramatic effect on the landscape and its people during the industrial period. As early as 1502AD coal seems were known and worked in Glynogwr and Gilfach Goch; by 1832AD this had turned into an industry supplying the local area, supplanting wood for coal, fuelling local industry. By the late 19th century numerous collieries and levels were being worked in the Gilfach Goch area; however the boom was not to last, by the time of the nationalisation of the coal industry most of the</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>collieries were either decommissioned or in the process of decommissioning. This type of activity has left a much-altered landscape littered with many industrial monuments; many however have been dismantled such as the Gilfach Goch Colliery, the Dinas Main Colliery and the Glamorgan Pit. A great deal of rejuvenation has occurred in recent years altering the landscape further; almost nothing can now be seen of the former collieries and Levels where landscaping has taken place. As with many mining communities' religion was an important factor in everyday life, this is reflected strongly in the dense number of chapels interspersed amongst the settlement of Gilfach Goch. There are five chapels; Noddfa Welsh Baptist Chapel, Libanus Welsh Calvinist Methodist Chapel, Bryn Seion Independent Chapel, Moriah Baptist Chapel and Bethel Methodist Chapel. The diverse nature of these chapels and their associated religious affiliations is testament to the importance placed on religion within the structure of society.</p>
<b>CYNONHL482</b> <b>Llantrisant</b>	<p>The village occupies a saddle between two hilltops, the most dramatic inhabited hilltop site in the county. The church is visible from the south for many miles. During the Middle Ages Llantrisant was, not surprisingly, a bone of contention between the Norman invaders and the indigenous Welsh. In 1246 Richard de Glare, lord of Glamorgan, began to build a strong castle here, and founded a borough town beside it. By the early 16th century, the castle was in ruins and used only as a prison. All too little of it survives today. Nor did the borough develop into a modern town. Indeed, under the Municipal Corporation Act of 1883 it eventually lost its rights and privileges as a borough. Today only the central market square, the Bull Ring, distinguishes it from any other village. But its situation, between the escarpment to the south and its great common to the north, has done more than anything else to preserve a village scale. Much recent housing scatters down to the south, and spills on to the low ground, but the new town planned in 1967 has not materialized (Newman 1995, 400/1). St Illtyd, St Wonno and St Dyfodwu originally belonged to a major Norman church. What one sees, however, is a massive 15th century tower to the west, buttressed outer walls probably of the same period, a south porch perhaps of the 17th century and a north porch, fenestration and the entire interior by J Prichard, 1872-4, which most regrettably swept away the five-bay nave arcades with their cylindrical columns. Prichard's work is sympathetic to the remaining medieval fabric but wherever possible uses his favourite forms from the 14th century. The tower deserves analysis. It is of only two stages, on a moulded plinth and with a polygonal northeast turret with small Tudor belfry openings. The most interesting feature is the diagonal buttresses rising by four set-offs and crowned by stumpy pinnacles, imitated perhaps from the tower at Llanblethian. The tower also supports the remains of gargoyles and crenellations. The tower arch is a depressed four-centred outline with continuous mouldings. The stained glass east window is a Crucified Christ flanked by Mary and John, added in 1873 by Morris and Co, the figures, set against a background of quarries were designed by Burne Jones. The glass was commissioned by Prichard, to commemorate his ancestors, who had lived at Llantrisant. Also added at the time of restoration was both the south aisle southeast window, 1872, by C H Cook, with small charming Arthurian figures of saints Peter, Paul and John. A Mid-13th century effigy of a warrior in a tunic drawing a sword, very worn, is identified as a lord of Meisgyn, one of the principal Welsh opponents of the de Clares (Newman 1995, 401). The Penuel and Trinity Presbyterian Church of Wales, built in 1826, is located on the</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>main road just below the village centre. Of the long-wall facade type, its characteristic pattern of openings emphasized by generous rusticated quoins and surrounds. Internally, the long central windows flank the pulpit, which backs on to the entrance wall. Galleries with canted angles line the other three sides. Plain cast iron supports. Raked seating. The pulpit and "big seat" must belong to the improvements made in 1886, likewise the ceiling with plaster cornice and three big rosettes (Newman 1995, 401). The castle is situated on the crest of the hill to the east of the Norman church. The existing 9m high chunk of Pennant sandstone masonry was part of a cylindrical tower, the northwest segment of a circular keep, which was the main strength of Richard de Glare's castle, built 1245-52, probably with a gatehouse added in 1297. Leland in the 1530s refers to the "great and high" tower and to other towers as well. Of these there is virtually no trace. Three short stretches of a faceted curtain wall stand a few feet high to the south of the keep. The Town Hall stands in the large outer ward to the north. The Royal Commission suggests that Llantrisant Castle began as a 12th century ringwork, and that the de Clare castle, built in more than one phase, was closely comparable to Castell Coch (Newman 1995, 401/2). The town hall was built in 1773, at the expense of Lord Mountstuart. Just a plain four-bay block, windowless on the south side, it reached up a broad flight of steps and under the wide segmental arch of a gabled porch. His lordship could hardly have provided less for his pocket borough. The focal point of Llantrisant is Bull Ring, a miniature square now dominated by a craft and design centre of late 20th century date, built by Graham Pryce Thomas of Pontypridd. Three tall storeys, the front part new, the rear a reused 19th century glove factory and workhouse, all capped by a clumsy roof with glazed transverse gables and a miniature porch with clock. In front stands the statue of Dr William Price (1800-93), Chartist and self-styled Druid, in a suitably melodramatic posture. Signed P. W. Nicholas, 1981, and made of glass-reinforced plastic with stone aggregate. On the north side of the Bull Ring, Swan Street leads to the church. There is a row of modest white cottages and a humble chapel with its graveyard situated beside the churchyard gate. On the south side of Bull Ring George Street runs up past the 1876 police station (where a lane leads to the Town Hall and castle) to the parish offices, dated 1873, a handsome three-bay front with rusticated pointed windows not something Prichard can have approved of (Newman 1995, 402). At the south end of the high street, halfway down the hill, is Toll-House Cottage, a simple two-storey cottage dated 1785. Castellau immediately to the north of the cottage is a suave white coloured Regency villa. Six-bay facade with a central doorway. Full-height bows round the corners to east and west. Shallow slated roof on deep cantilevered eaves. Of the cast iron veranda only the central section remains. Remodelled from a 17th century three-unit house, probably for Edmund Traherne before 1807. Fine contemporary interior, a square entrance hall, with bow-ended dining room to the rear, a bow-ended drawing room and a handsome pair of Ionic columns with yellow scagliola shafts across the bow. White marble chimneypiece, sleeping Cupid on the central tablet. Beyond the entrance hail is a semicircular-cantilevered staircase, a paragon of delicacy, with cast a iron balustrade of Pompeiari balusters alternating with vertically symmetrical scrollwork. Castellau Independent Chapel is located immediately south of the villa. Built in 1877, the chapel appears toy-like, and naively ambitious, with its Y-traceried, transomed lancets and angle pinnacles. Unexpectedly substantial interior, galleried on three sides, a polygonal pulpit against</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
<b>CYNONHL215</b> <b>H05 Unenclosed Uplands</b>	<p>the fourth, backed by a decorative plaster panel, a frame for the preacher, as it were (Newman 1995, 402/3).</p> <p>The area of unenclosed uplands encompasses the ridges on either side of the Ogwr Fach. This area comprises that part of the landscape which is unsuited to arable agriculture under current conditions. Mynydd Llangeinwyr is still common land; Mynydd yr Aber and Mynydd Maesteg are in private ownership, though this has not affected their general appearance. It is possible that agriculture could have been practiced in parts of the area before climatic deterioration and (possibly) damaging agricultural techniques resulted in impoverishment of the soil and peat growth in the Bronze Age (Rackham 1986, 306-8), but there is no evidence for ancient field systems, and pollen evidence from the Crug yr Afan barrow just the other side of the unitary authority boundary indicates that this structure was associated with varying combinations of moorland and woodland. The vegetation in the Neolithic period was heather moorland, with smaller amounts of oak, hazel and birch, whilst in the Early Bronze Age, heather was widespread below moderately open oak woodland (Crampton 1967). An analysis done of the pollen from beneath the nearby undated, but probably Early Medieval, Bwlch yr Afan dyke indicated that heathland conditions prevailed not long before the dyke was constructed, replacing a vegetation in which oak woodland and ferns were more prevalent. (Crampton 1966, 382-4, 389). A couple of Neolithic axes are recorded, but the earliest surviving monuments in the area date to the Bronze Age. Mynydd Llangeinwyr has a series of Bronze Age cairns strung out along its flanks, and there are two cairns on Mynydd William Meyrick on the unitary authority boundary. It is possible that the cairns on Mynydd Llangeinwyr may have been associated with some sort of routeway; the existence of the Bwlch yr Afan cross-dyke across the neck of the mountain certainly suggests that it was a routeway in the Early Medieval period, though the date is based on probability only and there is no independent dating evidence (Fox and Fox 1934, 221). The ridgeway continued in use long enough to be marked as a road on Yates's map of 1799; it is now represented only by footpaths. Probable later medieval activity is represented by a long-hut at Cwmcyyfog, and possibly also a sheepfold at Tarren Lluest Fforch-ddu, though this latter, like the other "tarren" site at Tarren y Fforch was probably a post-medieval settlement site (RCAHMW 1982, 55, 68). Limited industrial activity in the aspect area is represented by coalmining and associated tramways, such as at Caedu and Cwm-y-fuwch collieries either side of the Ogwr valley and the Nanthir Colliery in the upper Garw valley. Some afforestation took place in the second half of the 20th century towards the head of the Ogwr Fawr. In the early 21st century a wind farm has been constructed at Fforch Nest, on the eastern side of Mynydd yr Aber.</p>
<b>CYNONHL988</b> <b>Ogmore Valley Agricultural</b>	<p>This landscape is an area of irregular fields extending across the angle between the Ogwr Fawr and Ogwr Fach. A small section of the same fieldscape on the southern side of the Ogwr fach has also been included, on the northeastern side of Mynydd y Gaer. There is little evidence for land-use before the Middle Ages, apart from a few Bronze Age cairns. There is no evidence for open fields, and the present field system has evolved out of a gradual colonisation of the hillsides; 15th century documents record 25 "new tenements" in Glynogwr (Davies 1981, 23). The majority of farms in Ogwr Fach straddle the 700ft contour, roughly the dividing line between lower-lying meadows and higher mountain pastures on both sides valley. The valley bottom was</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
<b>CYNONHL187</b> <b>Coedcaerau-bach &amp; Garthfawr</b>	<p>unsuitable for arable (Davies 1981, 43-5). Together with the absence of open fields, the areas were generally characterised by dispersed settlement, although historically there were a few small nucleations, for example around Llandyfodwg church. This church is probably an Early Medieval foundation; Coal mining assumed some importance in the Ogwr Fach in the post-medieval period, with the first mention of pits being in the 16th century. In the valley pits were mainly abortive or small and short-lived (Davies 1981, 150-1, 163-4). The areas also include some natural woodland, and limited forestry plantations around the head of the Ogwr Fawr valley and on Mynydd Maendy. This afforestation did not occur until after the Second World War.</p>
<b>CYNONHL878</b> <b>Mynyddau Eglwysilian a Meio</b>	<p>An aspect area dominated by an irregular fieldscape, that encloses a series of isolated and dispersed post-medieval farmsteads. The boundary to the south is defined by the dismantled Llantrisant line of the Ely railway; whilst northern route of this line from Llantrisant to Church Village identifies the aspect area's western and northern limits. The division of the dismantled Cwm Ely line north of Creigiau dissects the aspect area in two; the line heads to the west toward Llantrisant and to Church Village in the north. The eastern portion of this aspect area is bounded by the Unitary Authority boundary to the south, Pontypridd communication corridor (CynonHL977) to the east, and Llanilltud Faerdref (CynonHL284) to the north. Prehistoric activity is represented by the large Iron Age hillfort to the southwest of the aspect. The fort's multi-vallate earthworks occupy the summit of Coedcaerau-bach hill. Although numerous quarries are distributed across the aspect area, it is the post-medieval fieldscape which characterises this enclosed landscape. 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 into this period. However, the proximity of the medieval castle and borough at Llantrisant is not easily ignored.</p> <p>An enclosed aspect area of mountain moorland covering Cefn Eglwysilan, Mynydd Eglwysilan and Mynydd Meio. The aspect area is bounded to the north and east by Llanbradach (CynonHL290); the Cwm Taf enclosed valley side (CynonHL448) defines the western boundary and the enclosed fieldscape of Cwm yr Aber (CynonHL308) delineates the aspect area's southern boundary. This aspect area represents an important preserved historic landscape with a wealth of evidence from almost every period from the Bronze Age into the present. The Bronze Age is well represented within the aspect area with many varying funerary monuments broadly distributed across this open moorland. These monuments, such as ring-cairns, structured cairns, cairn cemeteries and cemetery pairs, dominate the prehistoric monument assemblage, outnumbering later monuments many times over. Later monuments include Iron Age hut circles, usually in groups of three, distributed across the aspect area. Numerous Medieval house platforms litter the open moorland, which is dominated by the Senghenydd Cross Dyke. The Medieval dyke is thought to enclose a deer park belonging to the Lords of Caerphilly Castle on the upper part of the Nant yr Aber valley and surrounding hills. Parts are well preserved comprising of a bank and internal ditch, c12.5km long enclosing c2500 acres (1000ha) of mountain moorland. Several more medieval cross dykes divide Cefn Eglwysilan into large, parallel sections; these earthworks at Twyn Hywel are also associated with the Norman Deer Park. Modern transmitter towers now dominate the viewshed north of Cefn Eglwysilan. This aspect area is a very busy landscape, with evidence of human</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
<b>CYNONHL997</b> <b>Rhondda Fach Enclosed Valley Side South</b>	<p>occupation from the Bronze Age into the present. The integrity of this unique landscape should be maintained.</p> <p>A heavily industrialised urban aspect area representing a transport and communications corridor between the docks to the south, and the industrial valley"s to the north. The aspect area follows the Afon Taf from Abercynon in the north to Taffs Well in the south. People chose this area as a place to settle from the Neolithic into the present. A rare polished Neolithic stone axe found at Pontypridd attests to this early occupation. The seceding period is represented by funerary cairns adorning the elevated slopes of Cwm Taf. Much of the valley was an enclosed fieldscape during the early post-medieval period, with many surviving houses. The town of Pontypridd stands at the confluence of the Rivers Taff and Rhondda and grew as communication routes developed up through the valleys. The famous bridge over the Taff, completed in 1756, which still today stands at the centre of the town, remained in rural isolation for half a century. The construction in 1791-5 of the canal from Cardiff to Merthyr Tydfil, followed by the turnpike road, produced the first buildings in the area. In 1816 Brown Lenox, the famous makers of chains and anchors established its principal works here. Foundation dates of chapels chart the settlement"s growth: Baptist 1811, Calvinistic Methodist 1817, Independent 1832. In 1841 the Taff Vale Railway arrived. By the 1840s Pontypridd was the major market town for Rhondda. By 1870 the population was 8,000; twenty-five years later it had reached 31,000, reflecting the mining boom that was taking place all along the Rhondda valleys over that period. Though ringed by mines and other industry, the town attracted a substantial middle class. Their villas still adorn the steep side of Coed-y-lan to the northwest of the town. The high point of Pontypridd"s urban pride was reached in 1902 when a prestigious London architect was commissioned to design the District Council Offices. Still today, the town"s architecture is predominantly late Victorian and Edwardian, in spite of several emphatic intrusions of the 1960s (Newman 1995, 521). The aspect area is now characterised by large manufacturing installations distributed along the length of the valley floor.</p>
<b>CYNONHL290</b> <b>Llanfabon and Llanbradach</b>	<p>An enclosed agricultural landscape bounded to the east by the Rhymni Valley transport corridor (CynonHL701), and to the west by the Cwm Taf Valley side (CynonHL448) and Pontypridd transport corridor (CynonHL977). The unenclosed moorland of Mynydd Eglwsilan (CynonHL878) defines the aspect areas southern boundary whilst the town of Nelson borders the north of the aspect area. Modern planted forestry dominates the area to the south of the aspect at Llanbradach with ancient and semi-natural woodland scattered across the area at Coed Llanbradach, Coed y Graig and Coed Pant-du Isaf. The aspect area is dominated by irregular fieldscapes and dispersed isolated Post-medieval farmsteads. A cairn cemetery and several possible Bronze Age standing stones represent the prehistoric period within this aspect area. In 1976 the RCAHMW described a group of five stony mounds at Bryn Owen Farm to the south of the aspect area; they were thought to be Bronze Age burials and considered to be "classic" examples of their type. A further mound and two standing stones recorded by Caple &amp; Owen-John (1987) have since been discounted as a later post-medieval spoil heap and boundary markers. The Roman presence is almost unrepresented; however, one coin was recovered from Fid-Gelyn, near Llanfabon. The house forms within the aspect area generally belong to the post-medieval period with many later alterations. A dominant pattern</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>to the development of these houses is their medieval longhouse origins; many, including Bryn Owen Farmhouse, still have original medieval features attached to the properties, in this case an internal cow shed. Lechwenlydan, a two-and-a-half storey two-unit, direct-entry house built in c1600, with 18th century modifications, has the appearance of a longhouse but without intercommunication, and retains a hall ceiling with corn-drying rollers above the fireplace. A genuine medieval hut platform survives to the far south of the aspect area on the slopes of Graig Wylt. Small-scale industrial activities took place in the aspect area in the form of quarries and coal Levels. A coalmine, at Llanfabon, is mentioned in a "compotus" or ministers account for the year 1281; however this claim at present remains unsubstantiated. Two Levels are recorded at Ffynnon Rhingyll, one with an arched structure is just visible beneath an overburden of soil. Penywaun boasts an airshaft and Llanbradach several small limestone quarries. During the laying of a gas-pipeline a tramroad was discovered immediately southeast of Nelson. Interestingly this aspect area would appear to represent continuity in the settlement record, in its present form, from the medieval period into the present. Although this aspect was occupied in the Bronze Age and later periods, the landscape as we see it today is the result of agricultural and, to a lesser degree, industrial activities.</p>
<p><b>CYNONHL308</b> <b>Senghenydd and Cwm yr Aber</b></p>	<p>The aspect area is characterised by an irregular fieldscape enclosing isolated and dispersed farmsteads. The aspect area almost entirely encloses the urban valley of Senghenydd and Abertridwr (CynonHL949). The boundary to the south is defined by the extent of urban sprawl from Caerphilly (CynonHL545) into this enclosed landscape, whilst the east, north and western boundary"s are delineated by the interface between the irregular fieldscape and the unenclosed moorland of Mynydd Eglwysilan and Mynydd Meio (CynonHL878). The landscape we see today is rooted firmly in the Medieval and Post-medieval periods. However, during the Bronze Age peoples also chose this aspect area to erect monuments to their dead; in 1950 ploughing revealed a rectangular stone cist, 1m long, 0.6m wide and 0.7m deep, orientated northeast-southwest. It contained the remains of a cremation burial accompanied by a beaker, the decoration of which has been identified as belonging to the "barbed wire" sequence. A bronze palstave (axe) was also recovered in the vicinity of Mynydd Eglwysilan from the same period. Undeniably the dominant historical element to this enclosed landscape belongs to the Medieval and later periods. Numerous Medieval house platforms litter the enclosed fieldscape, which is dominated by the Senghenydd Cross Dyke. The Medieval dyke is thought to enclose a deer park belonging to the Lords of Caerphilly Castle on the upper part of the Nant yr Aber valley and surrounding hills. Parts are well preserved comprising of a bank and internal ditch, c12.5km long enclosing c2500 acres (1000ha) of mountain moorland. Medieval field systems underlie part of the enclosed fieldscape to the north of the aspect area. The Post-medieval fieldscape and farmsteads, such as The Garth Farmstead, represent a continuity of settlement from the medieval period into the present. Small agricultural disused quarries are littered along the valley slopes, presumably opened to provide stone for field walls, the dominant boundary type.</p>
<p><b>CYNONHL645</b> <b>H12 Mynydd y Gaer and Allt y Rhiw</b></p>	<p>The summit of Mynydd y Gaer is one of the main areas of remaining common within the Bridgend unitary authority area, and as such is shown much in its present form on maps from the tithe map of St Brides</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
<b>CYNONHL295</b> <b>Llanharri and Meisgyn</b>	<p>Minor onwards. Although most of it takes the form of typical upland coalfields moorland, its western end (Allt y Rhiw) is occupied by an area of ancient woodland which also forms part of the common. Earlier land use is represented by a pair of Bronze Age cairns on the summit, and by building platforms and longhuts on various parts of the common, indicating agricultural use, possibly as part of a transhumance system.</p> <p>This aspect represents an extensive rural irregular fieldscape with intermittent small settlements distributed throughout. Bounded by the Unitary Authority boundary to the south and west, the aspect stretches from Pencoed, to the west, to Coedcaerau-bach (CynonHL187) in the east. The aspect is limited to the north by Mynydd Hywel Deio (CynonHL712) and Llanharan (CynonHL762), the Cwm Ely settlement corridor (CynonHL785) and Garthfawr (CynonHL187). The aspect area exhibits an extensive history of occupation from the time of the first farmers through into the modern period. The Neolithic is represented by the recovery of a polished greenstone axe found to the west of Talygarn. Bronze Age activity is even more prolific with multiple examples of funerary burial mounds, and a few bronze axes, broadly distributed across the aspect area. Occupation during the Iron Age is possibly represented by Caergwanaf-isaf enclosure. The Roman presence is strong within the aspect, recently a previously unknown timber fort and annex was discovered during a geophysical survey of Caergwanafuchaf, to the north of the Iron Age enclosure. Local tradition holds that Llechau was an area of Roman iron workings. Although sherds of Roman pot have been found in the general vicinity, the area is now modern opencast with no evidence of antiquity. More conclusive proof of Roman industrial workings has materialised from the same survey that located the timber fort. A possible settlement with ironworking was discovered in fields immediately to the east of Caergwanafuchaf, identified from a magnetic gradiometer survey, revealing a slag dump of around 10,000 tonnes, an incredibly significant discovery for this area. Settlement continued into the Medieval period with many high status dwellings and ecclesiastical centers. The church of St Illtyd, Llanharri is first mentioned in 1173 as a dependency of Ystradowen, in the possession of Tewkesbury Abbey. It was later rebuilt in 1868 by David Vaughan. To the east of Llanharri at Llanilid, a medieval landscape is preserved in buildings and earthworks and deserves discussion. The church here is dedicated to St Illid and St Curig, prior to restoration, in 1883, the church was reduced to a roofless ruin. Adjacent to the church is a large steeply scarped mound with a peripheral bank, a fragmentary ditch and counterscarp. The medieval castle, or Motte, has no trace of an associated bailey, or any stonework. A small, moated homestead was discovered during the construction of a motorway access road, a little to the west of the church. The moat had a gravel bank containing iron slag. The interior area was subdivided by a ditch containing late C13th-early C14th sherds, with internal postholes. To the south of the church is Gadlys, listed as a Medieval Moated Site, the earthwork is much eroded with little known history. Gadlys, listed under Medieval Moated Sites, is about 200 x 150ft. Much eroded, it has no known history. Other examples of medieval activity found within the aspect area include mill leats, mills, farmsteads and droveways. High status settlement continued into the Middle Ages with sites such as Trecastell, a 16th century house which is said to incorporate part of the earlier Scurlage Castle, now demolished. Agriculture is represented by four lynchets, aligned north-south along the valley slopes at Hensol Woods; each is 76m long and covered in 12th-14th century potsherds</p>



HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>showing the area to have been cultivated in the Middle Ages. Iron smelting was carried out at Mwynddu by William Herbert by charter granted by Henry VIII and Edward VI. Possibly originating as open cast and drift workings, the pits were extensively quarried in the 18th and 19th centuries, removing all earlier traces. A Post-medieval iron mine, at Llanharry, is shown on the 1st ed OS map 1885, comprising two shafts measuring 200ft deep. Trecastle mine complex is a small-disused iron ore mine, in production between 1878-1891. It has now been demolished and covered over with soil. It comprised six known shafts, winding house, and possibly an earlier trial shaft to the northwest. An historically significant landscape, which has acted as a canvas recording our efforts to manipulated the world around us from the prehistoric period through into the present.</p>
<b>CYNONHL993</b> <b>Mynydd Meio</b>	<p>Discontinuous area of similar landscape character and historical identity to Mynydd Eglwysilan; CynonHL878. An enclosed aspect area of mountain moorland covering Cefn Eglwysilan, Mynydd Eglwysilan and Mynydd Meio. The aspect area is bounded to the north and east by Llanbradach (CynonHL290); the Cwm Taf enclosed valley side (CynonHL448) defines the western boundary and the enclosed fieldscape of Cwm yr Aber (CynonHL308) delineates the aspect area"s southern boundary. This aspect area represents an important preserved historic landscape with a wealth of evidence from almost every period from the Bronze Age into the present. The Bronze Age is well represented within the aspect area with many varying funerary monuments broadly distributed across this open moorland. These monuments, such as ring-cairns, structured cairns, cairn cemeteries and cemetery pairs, dominate the prehistoric monument assemblage, out numbering later monuments many times over. Later monuments include Iron Age hut circles, usually in groups of three, distributed across the aspect area. Numerous Medieval house platforms litter the open moorland, which is dominated by the Senghenydd Cross Dyke. The Medieval dyke is thought to enclose a deer park belonging to the Lords of Caerphilly Castle on the upper part of the Nant yr Aber valley and surrounding hills. Parts are well preserved comprising of a bank and internal ditch, c12.5km long enclosing c2500 acres (1000ha) of mountain moorland. Several more medieval cross dykes divide Cefn Eglwysilan into large, parallel sections; these earthworks at Twyn Hywel are also associated with the Norman Deer Park. Modern transmitter towers now dominate the viewshed north of Cefn Eglwysilan. This aspect area is a very busy landscape, with evidence of human occupation from the Bronze Age into the present. The integrity of this unique landscape should be maintained.</p>
<b>CRDFFHL005</b> <b>Garth Upland</b>	<p>An area characterised as open upland common with a dominant characteristic of prehistoric funerary and ritual use, supplemented by medieval ""upland agricultural"" characteristic in the form of rabbit farming (pillow mounds), and later industrial extraction and relict linear mining settlement. The major archaeological features in this area are the group of Bronze Age Burial Cairns on the ridge of Garth Hill. There are five known cairns on the ridge, four of which are statutorily designated as scheduled ancient monuments. The fifth has been badly damaged probably by 19th century antiquarian excavation. As a group these monuments are of national importance and are a continuation of features from the Vale of Glamorgan. A pillow mound (artificial rabbit warren) is sited on the northern slope of the hill. This is probably medieval in date and such features are normally connected to medieval</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	manorial development. On the south-eastern slopes of the hill are the scattered
<b>CRDFFHL002</b> <b>Capel Llanilltern and southwest Pentyrch</b>	<p>This is a significant area extending from the Vale of Glamorgan in the west. Whilst this area can be regarded as part of the 'Border Vale' it is better characterised as a hybrid zone between the dispersed landscape of the 'Welshry to the north and the nucleated settlement pattern of the 'Bro' to the south. The area has had significant English influence from the caput of the Lordship at Cardiff. The earliest surviving feature in the landscape is the Neolithic chambered tomb at Caerarfau (Scheduled Ancient Monument SAM GM030) to the north of the area. Only two of the upright slabs of this badly damaged monument survive but it is designated as a scheduled ancient monument. A small Iron Age hilltop camp of ovoid plan with a single rampart of moderate strength is situated, just beyond the boundary of the area at Llwynda'Ddu, within CRDFFHL004.</p>
<b>MRTHRHL017</b> <b>HL017 Quaker's Yard, Treharris and Trele</b>	<p>The area is characterised as nucleated industrial settlement of late 19th/early 20th century origin, primarily ribbon development with later infill around the complex transport system at the junction of the Taff and Bargod Taf valleys at Quaker's Yard. The area includes a small area of agricultural fieldscape between Whitehall and Craig-Berthlwyd. The main characteristics are settlement, and communications. The related industrial extractive areas associated with the area, Lewis Merthyr and Taff Merthyr workings, have been included in the closely related adjacent transport corridor of HL022. As late as 1880, the urban agglomeration of the Quaker's Yard area did not exist; Quaker's Yard itself was a minor cluster of buildings, a mill at Craig Berthlwyd, and coal working nearby at the Harris Navigation (Deep Navigation, sunk 1873). This lack of growth is perhaps surprising since the area was crossed by major transport outlets from Merthyr (also prominent characteristic features of HL012), including the early Penyardren tramroad (1802), the Glamorgan canal (1790) and the later Taff Vale Railway (1841). The three main components of the settlement area (Edwardsville, Treharris and Trelewis) owe their origin to the Lewis Taff and Deep Navigation pits of the late 19th century, and were essentially planned settlements of the period. Their current character reflects this with a gridiron pattern of narrow streets. In 1926, the new pit was opened at Taff Merthyr, north of Trelewis. The construction of the colliery was accompanied by the provision of worker's housing in the form of Taff Merthyr Garden Village, a notable change from the tradition of terraced housing opening onto the street with yard areas behind, in favour of individual semi-detached buildings with land for cultivation. The area also has characteristic social housing from more recent times. The old Lewis Merthyr and Taff Merthyr workings have been converted into the Millennium Park, which includes elements of the industrial heritage alongside leisure uses.</p>
<b>CYNONHL515</b> <b>Cynon Enclosed Valley Side</b>	<p>A predominantly enclosed fieldscape characterised by irregular shaped fields and large tracts of modern forestry. The boundary to the east is defined by the extent of enclosure encroachment into the unenclosed moorland of Mynyddau Merthyr ac Aberdar (CynonHL856). The western boundary follows the interface between the urban expansion of the Cynon Valley communication corridor (CynonHL117) into this aspect's enclosed fieldscape. The southern extent of the aspect terminates where the Unitary Authority boundary intersects with the Afon Taf transport corridor (CynonHL977). The northern boundary is identified as</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>the interface between the extent of modern planted forestry, planted over a relict fieldscape, at Twyn y Werfa, and the partially enclosed landscape of Fothergill's Patches (CynonHL409). Settlement occupation from the prehistoric period through into the present is extensive. Surviving Bronze Age funerary monuments reside on the elevated western slopes of Tarren y Gafr, now under modern forestry. A rare bronze axe from the same period was recovered from farmland around Fforest-uchaf. The Medieval period is represented by a continuity of settlement within the individual and isolated farmsteads found in the surviving fieldscapes and beneath much of the modern forestry. Examples of this continuity can be found in the abandoned farm complex of Nant-Gelli-ddu, the farmstead contains a longhouse and ancillary buildings occupying a partly artificial terrace on the southwestern facing slope of Twyn Sych. Monuments and remains from the Industrial period now characterise the nature of the landscape; numerous quarries, coal Levels, tips, airshafts and collieries litter the aspect area. There appears to be a higher concentration of Collieries, Levels and quarries along the southwestern boundary, with coal tips dominating the elevated slopes to the northeast of the aspect boundary. A previously unrecorded former tramroad can be traced from the tips and quarries at the head of Nant Sych to the settlement of Cwmpennar.</p>
<b>MRTHRHL014</b> <b>HL014 Cefn-y-Fan</b>	<p>This area comprises marginal upland Common land characterised by established use for livestock grazing. Archaeologically the area is dominated by prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments; burial cairns (many of which are grouped together as Scheduled Ancient Monuments GM222, GM271 and GM272) and at least one standing stone, all of Bronze Age date. Other characteristic features include post-medieval industrial extractive sites (late 19th century quarries and levels, and the industrial communication routes to these) and medieval long huts; the latter associated elsewhere with seasonal occupation and livestock husbandry (hafod-hendref system). The area also contains the remains of a medieval chapel of ease, Fforest Chapel. This extensive upland area between Cwm Bargoed and the Taff valley has been left largely unaffected by industrialisation. The ridges of Coed Cae and Cefn Merthyr have large numbers of Bronze Age cairns, probably constructed to indicate some claim to cleared land; these form a horseshoe-shape around the sheltered southeast-facing valley of Cwm Cothi (HL013). In medieval period the area was probably a mixture of upland pasture and woodland; this is reflected in placenames (including Cefn Fforest). Cartographic evidence shows that, although the summit areas were largely unenclosed and open, the eastern slopes of the area remained wooded by the mid-19th century and were also enclosed. Platform houses (Deserted Rural Settlements) are found in the area and indicate the use of the area for summer pasture, possibly through the practice of transhumance. The township of Forest had its own chapel-of-ease. There has been minor industrial activity of 19th century date on the unenclosed common. Specifically limited to quarrying and coal levels, mines and tipping on the slopes above Merthyr Vale, Pontygwaith, and west of Bedlinog, but otherwise there has been little change in the recent past apart from the replacement of the old woodland with modern forestry plantations.</p>
<b>CRDFFHL022</b> <b>Craig y Parc</b>	<p>The area, Craig y Parc is on the Register of Parks and Gardens (PGW (Gm) 6 (CDF) Grade II*) and is characterised as an outstanding strongly architectural Arts-and-Crafts garden centred on a Listed Grade II* Lutyenesque Tudor style house (built 1914-18). Designed in 1913-15 by</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
<b>CYNONHL856</b> <b>Mynyddau Merthyr ac</b> <b>Aberdar</b>	<p>CE Mallows for Thomas Evans, or ""Small Coal Evans"", a colliery director, and later owner of Ocean Colliery, both house and garden at Craig y Parc are integrated into a strongly axial design, taking full advantage of the southward slope. The garden is well preserved and survives in its entirety and is an important example of the Arts and Crafts architectural style of Edwardian garden. The grounds retain many original features such as the listed garden terrace and steps and the Loggia with attached terrace walls and steps (all Grade II), the walls and gate piers to the courtyard entrance and Lodge (all Grade II).</p>
<b>CYNONHL987</b> <b>Talygarn</b>	<p>This aspect area is characterised by unenclosed mountain moorland, much of which is now beneath modern forestry. The aspect area is bounded to the east by the Unitary Authority boundary and to the north by Fothergill's Patches (CynonHL409). The western and southern boundaries are defined by the extent of the enclosed fieldscape of the Cynon enclosed valley (CynonHL515). The north of the aspect at Waun y Gwair is characterised by open moorland, the central section at Twyn y Werfa is under modern forestry as is the southernmost area, Twyn Brynbychan. Twyn Sych, like Waun y Gair, remains open moorland. Prehistoric activity in the area is quite considerable. During the Neolithic, hunters utilised the area, leaving behind many discarded but beautifully worked "leaf-shaped" flint arrowheads. The aspect area is dominated by a preserved Bronze Age funerary landscape, consisting primarily of cairns, and also isolated small finds such as bronze axes. Occupation of this landscape continued into the Iron Age with the settlement at Buarth Maen, representing the remains of three, generally undisturbed enclosures, short subsidiary lengths of wall, round huts and several stone mounds. Gwersyll Enclosure, in the forestry of Twyn y Werfa, is a roughly semi-circular rampart; it is considered to be unfinished, as it is clearly not defensible. The post-medieval period represents another quite busy episode in the history of this aspect area. Many quarries, Levels, tips and shafts litter both the open and forested landscape. Mountain Pit Colliery is an extensive early industrial feature, now much destroyed. The tramroad, which led from here through Blaenant Balance Pit Colliery, ran all the way into Aberdare. Numerous sheepfolds distributed along the length of the aspect area attest to the importance of sheep farming during this period. Unfortunately the many stone boundary markers, depicted on the 1st Edition OS map (1885), have been removed by forestry workers during 20th century planting.</p>
<b>MRTHRHL013</b> <b>HL013 Cwm Cothi</b>	<p>Talygarn is a substantial stone mansion situated on elevated ground to the south of Pontyclun village. The present, mainly Victorian, house is largely the work of George Thomas Clark (1809-98), a prominent and wealthy railway engineer, industrialist, and antiquary of medieval Glamorgan. Clark extended and partly rebuilt an earlier house on the site in Tudor Gothic style after he bought it from the daughter of Dr W Lisle of St Fagans, in 1865. Dr Lisle had bought Talygarn in 1841. Some further additions were made in the early twentieth century by Godfrey Clark. Talygarn is built in Tudor Gothic style. Constructed of local stone and slate, with mullioned and transomed windows and sandstone door and window dressings. The house is elongated east-west, with the main entrance, a single-storey, three-sided porch, on the north side. The house is of varying height, the main central block being of two storeys with an attic.</p>
<b>MRTHRHL013</b> <b>HL013 Cwm Cothi</b>	<p>This area is characterised as varied fieldscape; regular enclosure pattern with some irregular elements indicating an evolved agricultural</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>landscape. Medieval/post-medieval fields on generally south facing slopes surrounding Cwm-cothi dominate the fieldscape. Area characterised by intake/encroachment onto the Common along its upper edge, probably of late-medieval or early post-medieval date. The dominant characteristic features on the higher ground in the area comprise cairns and cairnfields; these are largely funerary monuments of prehistoric date (Bronze Age) and include Scheduled Ancient Monuments (GM175 and GM270). Other characteristic features include domestic and agricultural structures, such as farmhouses and dwellings of post-medieval date, and a small number of medieval date, primarily a long hut at Fforest and a cairnfield, probably associated with clearance of the area for agriculture. This limited fieldscape area at the junction of Taff valley and Cwm Bargoed has been left largely unaffected by industrialisation. The ridges of Coed Cae and Cefn Merthyr (HL014) have large numbers of Bronze Age cairns, probably constructed to indicate some claim to cleared land; these form a horseshoe-shape around the sheltered southeast-facing valley of Cwm Cothi; perhaps indicating early territorial boundaries. It is possible that this valley was a focus of early settlement. In medieval times the area was probably heavily wooded, reflected in the placenames (including Cefn Fforest); the township of Forest had its own chapel-of-ease (within the adjacent HL014). There are also platform houses (Deserted Rural Settlements), suggesting the practice of transhumance. Despite its altitude, most of the southern part of the area had been enclosed by the mid-19th century, mainly by dry-stone walls, though Cwm Cothi remains well wooded. There has been limited industrial activity, including some quarrying and coal levels and coal tips around Ty Newydd, opposite Taff Merthyr Garden Village.</p>
<p><b>CYNONHL582</b>  <b>H09 Ogmore Valley</b>  <b>Agricultural 1</b></p>	<p>This landscape has been fragmented by modern development and is therefore represented by two discrete aspect areas (H09 and H31). As a whole it is an area of irregular fields extending across the angle between the Ogwr Fawr and Ogwr Fach, across the neck of the mountain dividing the Ogwr Fawr from the Garw, with more limited areas further up the valley on the flanks of the same mountain and around the head of the valley; a small section of the same fieldscape on the southern side of the Ogwr fach has also been included, on the northeastern side of Mynydd y Gaer. There is little evidence for land-use before the Middle Ages, apart from a few Bronze Age cairns. There is no evidence for open fields, and the present field system has evolved out of a gradual colonisation of the hillsides; 15th century documents record 25 "new tenements" in Glynogwr (Davies 1981, 23). The majority of farms in Ogwr Fach straddle the 700ft contour, roughly dividing line between lower-lying meadows and higher mountain pastures on both sides valley. The valley bottom was unsuitable for arable (Davies 1981, 43-5). Together with the absence of open fields, the areas were generally characterised by dispersed settlement, although historically there were a few small nucleations, for example around Llangeinor and Llandyfodwg churches. These churches are probable Early Medieval foundations; Llangeinor was to become a grange of Margam Abbey, possibly indicating that this was land that had already been given to the church. Coal mining assumed some importance in the Ogwr Fach in the post-medieval period, with the first mention of pits being in the 16th century. However, the only part in which industrial development happened to any significant extent was the head of the valley at Gilfach Goch, which has been divided into a separate aspect area H10 (CynonHL382). In the rest of the valley pits were mainly abortive or</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
<b>MRTHRHL011</b> <b>HL011 Mynydd Merthyr and Mynydd Gethin</b>	<p>small and short-lived (Davies 1981, 150-1, 163-4). The areas also include some natural woodland, and limited forestry plantations around the head of the Ogwr Fawr valley and on Mynydd Maendy. This afforestation did not occur until after the Second World War.</p>
<b>CYNONHL596</b> <b>Rudry</b>	<p>A substantial aspect area containing a complex landscape matrix. The aspect area is bordered by Cwm Rhymni (CynonHL701) to the north, Caerphilly (CynonHL545) to the west; the Lower Rhymni Valley (CynonHL663) to the east and the Unitary Authority boundary to the south. The aspect area contains a diverse range of landscape forms. The upland areas of Craig yr Allt, Caerphilly Common, Mynydd Rudry and Mynydd y Bwlch are islands of open moorland enclosed by an irregular fieldscape. Modern forestry has superseded aspects of both the unenclosed moorland, enclosed fieldscape and ancient and semi-natural woodland; the Warren, Fforest Fawr, Coed y Wenallt and Coed parc y Van were all areas of mixed fieldscape, moorland and woodland before forestry plantation. Current settlement within the aspect area consists of isolated and dispersed farmsteads, and several small villages. As one would imagine a landscape as diverse as this retains an extensive occupation and settlement record. During the Neolithic, early farmers are represented by the recovery of two stone axes, of the period, believed to have been found on Ty-Gwala Farm. Bronze Age tumuli are strangely absent within the aspect area; however, activity in the Roman period is well represented. During this period the Romans exploited the mineral wealth of the aspect sinking linear trenches in the slopes of Llwyn-har and Coed Cefn-pwll-du in the pursuit of iron-ore and lead. Roman coins and an Early Medieval bone comb were found on the latter site. A partly damaged Roman coffin lid was found in 1951 on</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	<p>the slopes of Cefn Onn and, to the north of the aspect, a Roman road has been suggested near the site of Gwern y Dolmen medieval Motte. The character of the landscape we see today belongs to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Castell Morgraig survives as a ruined medieval Castle, on the Thornhill ridge top, with a steep drop to the Cardiff plain to the south. The castle has a rectangular plan, with bastions in all four corners. It is thought to be 13th century in date. Medieval St James' Church, Rudry, was a gift from the Lord of the Manor. Rudry was also the site of a medieval fulling mill, probably powered by a tributary of the River Rhymney. It is recorded in documentary sources that in 1375, on the death of Edward Despenser, the fulling mill at Rudry was worth 40s a year. Caerphilly Mountain boasts a well-preserved group of early coal and iron ore mining relict shafts, with mounds. These examples most likely represent small bell-pits for primitive digging of seams near the surface. Documentary evidence shows mining within the area dates from the medieval period. Rudry Common during the Post-medieval period is thought to have been a 16th century deer park of woodland enclosed by a stonewall. The area is now under modern forestry. Post-medieval vernacular housing characterises the dominant dwelling form within the aspect area, many are scattered and isolated within the irregular fieldscape. The industrial period is well represented with numerous mineral extraction sites, including coal Levels, lead and iron ore mines and quarries littering the landscape.</p>
<b>VLFGHL045</b> <b>Hensol Castle</b>	<p>Hensol Castle (PGW(Gm)41) is a substantial, mock Gothic, stone mansion situated in rolling countryside on the west side of the Ely valley, to the south of Llantrisant. The castle is set within an important mid-eighteenth-century landscape park, including a large lake, a serpentine pond and an island folly. The two- and three-storey house is given a castle-like air by its universal crenellations, protruding towers, round turrets on the corners, three-storey semi-octagonal towers on the east and west fronts, and turreted porte cochere in the centre of the south front. False machicolations and arrowslits complete the pseudo gothic building. The Jenkins family owned Hensol Castle during the 17th end 18th centuries and the core of the house dates to this period. The estate passed to Charles Talbot in 1721 and he became Lord Chancellor and baron Talbot of Hensol in 1733. Charles and his son William Talbot undertook the first major rebuild; William completely remodelled the house in Gothic style in 1735. In 1790 Samuel Richardson bought the estate and made further additions and alterations in Gothic style, including the turrets, battlements, storeyed porch and porte cochere. Benjamin Hall and then William Crawshay owned the castle from 1815-1838 and neither made any alterations. Industrialist Rowland Fothergill bought the estate (1838) and employed T. H. Wyatt and D. Brandon to make modifications to the east wing and service court. In 1927 the house and grounds were sold to Glamorgan County Council to be used as a hospital. Hensol Castle lies towards the eastern side of a roughly rectangular landscape park orientated northeast/southwest. The ground is undulating, the highest part being a ridge at the west end. The centre of the park is occupied by a large lake, which lies to the west of the Hensol grounds. The park to the west of the lake is now in use as a golf course. To the south of the house, in former parkland beyond the formal gardens, is a complex of twentieth-century hospital buildings. Another modern hospital building lies to the northeast of the service court. The walled kitchen garden lies to the north of the house, east of the dam of the lake. The walls of are of</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
<b>CYNONHL924</b> <b>H14 Cefn Hirgoed and Hirwaun Common</b>	<p data-bbox="571 304 1430 423">rubble stone and the interior is mostly rough grass with a central canal, no layout of paths or beds is visible. Against the north wall are several small glasshouses. It is probable that the garden dates to the eighteenth century and was possibly contemporary with the lake.</p> <p data-bbox="571 456 1430 1155">Cefn Hirgoed and Hirwaun together form one of the main areas of remaining common within the Bridgend unitary authority area. Cefn Hirgoed is a ridge of high ground, the southernmost outlier of the Coalfield to the east of Bridgend, and Hirwaun Common is the low-lying marshy ground at its foot in the Nant Crymlyn valley. Part of Hirwaun Common had already been enclosed by the time the tithe map for Coity was drawn up in 1840. The southwestern corner of Cefn Hirgoed has been separated from the rest of the common by the construction of the M4, but otherwise there has been very little change in the common since the tithe map was surveyed. A pollen study undertaken of deposits from Cefn Hirgoed, dated by radiocarbon, shows that the ridge was originally covered with mixed woodland of birch, hazel and alder. The ground must always have been damp, but peat did not start to develop until the 12th or 13th century, after the woodland had started to give way to more open grasses and heathland. This is possibly the result of human activity, and may have been the result of clearance for grazing, and possibly also some short-lived cultivation. A deer park is documented on the southern flank of the ridge, but its exact whereabouts are unknown (Walker and Lawler 1994). In contrast with the upland areas further north, this common appears to have very little archaeological evidence of past activity, a burnt mound, a group of pillow mounds and an undated enclosure. No dominant period can be discerned.</p>
<b>CYNONHL634</b> <b>Gelligaer and Llancaiach</b>	<p data-bbox="571 1189 1430 2051">A large enclosed landscape of irregular field-systems defines this aspect south of Gelligaer Common. The village of Gelligaer comprises a pre-Industrial Revolution core, centred on the early church of St Cattwg and the remains of a castle mound, probably of 12th-century date. The northern outskirts of Gelligaer contain the earthworks and buried remains of Roman military installations and associated features. At the heart of the complex lie the visible and substantial remains of an early 2nd-century stone-built fort. This fort, the Roman name of which is lost, occupies a commanding and strategic position on the broad spur of Cefn Gelligaer. It also straddles the line of the major Roman road running south from Brecon, via Gelligaer Common, to Caerphilly and Cardiff. A well-preserved section of the road can be traced for some distance on the eastside of Garn Penbugail. To the north-west of the fort lies a large rectangular earthwork enclosing an area of about 2.4ha, representing the remains of an earlier and larger fort, constructed as part of the 1st-century campaigning and military dispositions in South Wales (Cadw et al 2001, 50). Continuity of settlement in the area is further demonstrated by the construction of the earthwork castle at Gelligaer, known as Twyn Castell. The construction of this small castle has been attributed to the Welsh rulers of the mountain commotes of Senghenydd. The castle probably dates to the 12th century, as does the parish church of Gelligaer located on slightly higher ground to the west. Both the castle and the church, situated close to the Roman forts, represent not only the core of the medieval settlement of Gelligaer, but also reflect a complex shift in settlement pattern (Cadw et al 2001, 51). Industrial activity seems to have been minimal with just a small distribution of airshafts in what is a dominant agricultural landscape. A rare set of six bee boles, constructed in a similar manner to those found</p>



HLAA	Description (Q4)
<b>MRTHRHL016</b> <b>HL016 Cwm Bargod East</b>	<p>at Boverton Place, which may date from 1778, survive in the early post-medieval farmstead of Gelliargwellt Uchaf.</p> <p>Much of this area has been characterised as part of the Gelligaer Historic Landscape Characterisation (Hill 1999), its Key Historic Landscape Characteristics were defined by the report as follows 'Roman road; distinct field boundaries; prehistoric funerary monument; important relict medieval archaeology; enclosure'. The area is characterised by enclosed pastureland, which had formerly been open upland common, and small loosely dispersed agricultural settlement. The field boundaries are of the clawdd type, though chronological progression to large dry-stone walling in the northern part of the area is discernible. Prior to the enclosure, which had occurred by the late 18th century, the area had been organised into a field pattern probably associated with the known dispersed medieval upland settlements of the area, many of which may have been seasonally occupied. In contrast to the adjacent landscape of Gelligaer Common (HL015), this area is much more diverse and fragmented.</p>
<b>CYNONHL989</b> <b>H32 St Brides Minor to Coychurch 2</b>	<p>This aspect area comprises the agricultural landscape in the south-eastern, lowland part of the unitary authority, east of Bridgend and south of Mynydd y Gaer. Two small sections (H32 &amp; 33) have been separated from the main body (H13) by H15 Pencoed and Coychurch transport corridor, but historic map evidence makes it clear that they are part of the same fieldscape. The area does contain structures dating to the prehistoric period, notably a chambered tomb near Byeastwood and some relatively small enclosures of late prehistoric date, but there is no evidence as to how these related to their contemporary landscape.</p>
<b>MRTHRHL022</b> <b>HL022 Bargod Taf and Bedlinog corridor</b>	<p>The area is characterised as a transport corridor based on the Joint Great Western and Rhymney Valley Railway (opened in 1881), which originally extended to Cae Harris, Dowlais to Quaker's Yard. The northern extent of the line passes through the extractive landscape east of Dowlais, while the southern extent of the line survives as a mineral line through Cwm Bargod. The area includes nucleated settlements of Bedlinog, and Cwmfelin, settlements, which owe their origin to colliery development in the Bargod Taf Valley from the 19th century and are characterised by industrial terraces and non-conformist chapels. At the southern end of the area are the sites of the Taf Merthyr, Deep Navigation and Trelewis Drift Mines, which have been redeveloped as a retail park (the Millennium Park) and climbing centre, though retain elements characteristic of former industrial use. Formerly of similar character to HL016 and HL026, the transport/urban industrial nature of the valley bottom developed during the latter part of the 19th century; the settlements of Bedlinog and Cwmfelin originated as three small hamlets.</p>
<b>VLFGHL042</b> <b>Llansannor and Penllyn Moors</b>	<p>Llansannor and Penllyn Moors represents a considerable tract of elevated reclaimed wetland. The moors are the source of the River Thaw and can be defined as a snaking flat expanse of large regular fields, with ditches and reens for boundaries, north of Cowbridge and averages 36mOD in height. The settlement of Llansannor is located in the centre of the moors, the church dedicated to St Senwyr dates to the 13th century and Llansannor Court to the 15th century. Llansannor Court, a five bay, two storey mansion, was the seat of the Gwyn family, who were descended from one branch of the Herbert family of Glamorgan. Many finds from the prehistoric, Roman and later periods</p>

HLAA	Description (Q4)
	have been recovered from the moors and include Neolithic flint tools, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman axe types, and medieval broaches.

## 2.5 Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAA's)

2.5.1 No description of the single CLSAA scoped into the assessment is provided in the LANDMAP Survey as confirmed in **Table 6C.4**.

**Table 6C.4 LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas: Baseline Description**

CLSAA	Description (Q24)
CYNONCLS014 Mynydd y Glyn	No description provided.

## 3. Sensitivity Assessments

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### 3.1 Overview

- 3.1.1 The landscape sensitivity of the defined Aspect Areas to the Proposed Development is presented in **Sections 3.2 to 3.6**, derived in accordance with the methodology set out in **Appendix 6A**. Landscape sensitivity is described as 'high', 'medium', 'low' or 'very low' which is assessed by taking into account the landscape value and landscape susceptibility to change, which may vary in response to both the type of development proposed, specific characteristics of the receptor and consideration of Aspect specific criteria.
- 3.1.2 The predicted magnitude of landscape change and the consequent level of effect and its significance is set out in **Appendices 6D to 6G** for the Landscape Habitats, Visual and Sensory, Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas respectively.

### 3.2 Geological Landscapes Aspect Areas (GLAAs)

- 3.2.1 No GLAAs have been scoped into the LVIA as set out in **Appendix 6B**.

### 3.3 Landscape Habitats Aspects Areas (LHAAs)

#### Defining value and susceptibility

- 3.3.1 The landscape value and susceptibility of the LHAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:
- **Landscape Value:**
    - ▶ Q45 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet.
  - **Landscape Susceptibility:**
    - ▶ *Land Cover:* Q5 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent large scale simple and homogenous land cover including moorland, grasslands, and large forestry plantations, where the simplicity of the land cover may complement turbines. Medium to High susceptibility would represent complex and diverse land cover including a diversity of arable fields, grassland, trees / hedges / woodland, open water of a small scale that turbines may dominate.
    - ▶ *Landscape Management:* Q19 and Q23 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent landscapes where habitat and species value is being undermined by current land management activities, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent landscapes where habitat and species value is being enhanced by current land management activities, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.
    - ▶ *Surrounding Habitat Connectivity:* Q2 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent self-contained landscapes with no special or functional link with adjacent area/s, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would

represent landscapes that are closely connected to the adjacent / surrounding areas in terms of similar landscape habitat character, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.

## **Sensitivity Assessment**

3.3.2 The landscape sensitivity assessment for the two LHAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 6C.5**.

**Table 6C.5 Assessment of Sensitivity: Landscape Habitats Aspect Areas (LHAAs)**

Aspect Area reference	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility				Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation (Q45)	Land Cover	Landscape Management	Surrounding Habitat Connectivity	Overall susceptibility	
CYNONLH094 Bridgend/Caerphilly/Rhondda	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium-Low
CYNONLH089 Bridgend/Caerphilly/Rhondda	High	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium

## 3.4 Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs)

### Defining value and susceptibility

3.4.1 The landscape value and susceptibility of the VSAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- **Landscape Value:**
  - ▶ Q26/50 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet.
- **Landscape Susceptibility:**
  - ▶ *Scale:* Q8 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent larger scale landscapes and landform which may be more able to accommodate large scale wind turbines, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent smaller scale well defined landforms which may become dominated or overwhelmed by wind turbines, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;
  - ▶ *Landform, Topography and Land cover:* Q4 & Q8 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent a simple upland plateau, gently rolling or flat landscapes with large scale simple and homogenous land cover, where turbines may be less easily scaled against the landform and the simplicity of the land cover may complement turbines. Medium to High susceptibility would represent complex landforms with well-defined changes in level and diverse land cover, landscapes that turbines may dominate;
  - ▶ *Landscape Pattern:* Q5 & Q16 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent unenclosed land or rectilinear field patterns which may complement the modern aesthetic of turbines characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent irregular small-scale patchwork or medieval field patterns where turbines may overwhelm the scale and landscape pattern, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;
  - ▶ *Other Development:* Q6 & Q20 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent large scale industrial, infrastructure and mineral extraction land uses detracting from the overall landscape sensitivity and value. Landscapes with vertical masts, pylons and turbines, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent rural / traditional forms of development including parks and gardens and monuments enhancing the overall landscape sensitivity and value, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;
  - ▶ *Change and Movement:* Q18 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent closer proximity to busy major roads and other areas of significant mechanised movement where the movement of turbine blades may be in character. Medium to High susceptibility would represent areas where there are no roads or only quiet country lanes where turbine blade movement could be eye catching;
  - ▶ *Remoteness:* Q3, Q18 & Q19 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent an area that feels

closer to people and human activities (conversely a remote area not valued for wildness or tranquillity would have a lower number of visual receptors), characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent an area that feels remote from people and human activities (conversely, landscapes that are settled / built up would have a higher number of visual receptors), characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;

- ▶ *Openness and Enclosure*: Q9 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent enclosed landscape with limited opportunities for long range views, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent open landscapes with opportunities for long range views, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;
- ▶ *Skyline*: OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent broad simple skylines lacking in distinctive or 'landmark' topography, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent skylines which are an important and noticeable component in the landscape with 'landmark' topography, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms; and
- ▶ *Surrounding Context*: Q2 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet if special or functional links are present and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low susceptibility would represent self-contained landscapes with limited relationship with adjacent areas, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High susceptibility would represent landscapes that are closely connected to the adjacent / surrounding areas in terms of similar character or visual backdrop, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.

## Sensitivity Assessment

- 3.4.2 The filtering process described in **Appendix 6B**, identified VSAs within the 24km LVIA study area. However, the Viewpoint Analysis presented in **Appendix 6I** identified no significant visual effects beyond a distance of 8.5km. As a consequence, the landscape assessment has been re-scoped to include only those VSAs which lie within or partially within a 10km buffer of the proposed turbines and therefore considers 17 VSAs.
- 3.4.3 The landscape sensitivity assessment for the 17 VSAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 6C.6**.

**Table 6C.6 Assessment of Sensitivity: Visual and Sensory Aspect Areas (VSAAs)**

Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility										Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Scale	Landform, Topography and Land cover	Pattern	Other Development	Change and Movement	Remoteness	Openness and enclosure	Skyline	Surrounding context	Overall susceptibility	
<b>CYNONVS142 Mynydd y Glyn (0km)</b>											
Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium
<b>CYNONVS436 Mynydd Gaer (3km)</b>											
High	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	High-Medium	Low	Medium	High-Medium
<b>CYNONVS496 Mynydd Maes-Teg (4.4km)</b>											
High	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	High-Medium
<b>CYNONVS317 Mynydd Eglwysilon &amp; Mynydd Meio (5.4km)</b>											
High	Low	High-Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	High-Medium	Low	Medium	High-Medium
<b>MRTHRVS767 Taff/Bargoed Confluence (5.6km)</b>											
High	High-Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	Low-Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
<b>CRDFFVS003 Garth- west (6.9km)</b>											
High	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High-Medium



Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility										Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Scale	Landform, Topography and Land cover	Pattern	Other Development	Change and Movement	Remoteness	Openness and enclosure	Skyline	Surrounding context	Overall susceptibility	
CRDFFVS002 Tyn-y-Coed (7.0km)											
High	Low	High-Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CRDFFVS006 Pentyrch- north (7.6km)											
High	Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CRDFFVS007 Pentyrch- south (7.6km)											
High	Medium-Low	High-Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CRDFFVS004 Garth Hill (7.9km)											
High	Very Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High	High	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium
VLFGLVS962 Ystradowen/Hensol area (8.5km)											
High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
VLFGLVS406 Ely Valley Flood Plain (8.7km)											
High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
VLFGLVS002 Hensol Park (9.3km)											

Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility										Overall Landscape Sensitivity	
	Scale	Landform, Topography and Land cover	Pattern	Other Development	Change and Movement	Remoteness	Openness and enclosure	Skyline	Surrounding context	Overall susceptibility		
<b>Overall Evaluation (Q26/50)</b>												
High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
MRTHRVS119 Gelligaer Farmlands (9.4km)												
Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONVS113 Cwm Dar (9.6km)												
High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High-Medium
VLFGGLVS933 Upper Thaw Valley (9.7km)												
High	Medium-High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONVS622 Mynydd Llangeinwyr (9.9km)												
High	Very Low	High-Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	High-Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High-Medium

## 3.5 Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs)

### Defining value and susceptibility

3.5.1 The landscape value and susceptibility of the VSAAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- **Landscape Value:**
  - ▶ Q23 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet.
- **Landscape Susceptibility:**
  - ▶ *Landscape Pattern:* Q4, Q5 & Q12 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent unenclosed land or rectilinear field patterns which may complement the modern aesthetic of turbines characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent irregular small-scale patchwork or medieval field patterns where turbines may overwhelm the scale and landscape pattern, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;
  - ▶ *Settlement Pattern:* Q4 & Q5 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent sparse or no settlement with relatively few visual receptors and scale indicators characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent populated areas and lowlands with larger numbers of visual receptors and small-scale indicators, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;
  - ▶ *Other Development:* Q35 & Q36 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent large scale industrial, infrastructure and mineral extraction land uses detracting from the overall landscape sensitivity and value. Landscapes with vertical masts, pylons and turbines, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent rural / traditional forms of development including parks and gardens and monuments enhancing the overall landscape sensitivity and value, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;
  - ▶ *Remoteness:* Q4 & Q5 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent an area that feels closer to people and human activities (conversely a remote area not valued for wildness or tranquillity would have a lower number of visual receptors), characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent an area that feels remote from people and human activities (conversely, landscapes that are settled / built up would have a higher number of visual receptors), characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms;
  - ▶ *Landmarks:* Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21 & Q22 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent landscapes with no sensitive features where turbines might detract from settings, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent landscapes with landmarks and features such as church spires and prominent listed buildings where turbines might compete as landscape foci and detract from settings, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms; and
  - ▶ *Surrounding Context:* Q2 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet if special or functional links available and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent

self-contained landscape with limited relationship with adjacent areas., characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent Landscapes that are closely connected to the adjacent / surrounding areas in terms of similar character or visual backdrop, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.

## Sensitivity Assessment

- 3.5.2 The filtering process described in **Appendix 6B**, identified 184 HLAAAs within the 24km LVIA study area. However, the Viewpoint Analysis presented in **Appendix 6I** identified no significant visual effects beyond a distance of 8.5km. As a consequence, the landscape assessment has been re-scoped to include only those HLAAAs which lie within or partially within a 10km buffer of the proposed turbines and therefore considers 41 HLAAAs.
- 3.5.3 The landscape sensitivity assessment for the 41 HLAAAs scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 6C.7**.

**Table 6C.7 Assessment of Sensitivity: Historic Landscape Aspect Areas (HLAAs)**

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility							Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Settlement pattern	Other Development	Remoteness	Landmarks	Surrounding Context	Overall susceptibility	
CYNONHL649 Nant Castellau and Nant Machudd	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium- Low	Medium
CYNONHL378 Rhondda Settlement Corridor	High	Medium	High	Low	Very Low	High-Medium	Medium	Medium	High – Medium
CYNONHL999 Mynydd Cymmer	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium
CYNONHL833 Llanwonno and Cwm Clydach	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL888 Mynyddau Hugh a Maendy	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL977 Pontypridd and the Afon Taff	High	Medium	High	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High – Medium
CYNONHL687 Rhondda Uplands	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High - Medium
CYNONHL497	High	Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Low	High-Medium	Medium	Medium	High-Medium

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility							Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Settlement pattern	Other Development	Remoteness	Landmarks	Surrounding Context	Overall susceptibility	
Ynysangharad Park									
CYNONHL992 Mynydd Brithweunydd	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL805 Rhondda Fawr Enclosed Valley Side	High	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL639 Gilfach Goch	High	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL482 Llantrisant	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL215 H05 Unenclosed Uplands	High	Low	Low	Very Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL988 Ogmere Valley Agricultural	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL187 Coedcaerau-bach & Garthfawr	High	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL878	High	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility							Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Settlement pattern	Other Development	Remoteness	Landmarks	Surrounding Context	Overall susceptibility	
Mynyddau Eglwysilian a Meio									
CYNONHL997 Rhondda Fach Enclosed Valley Side South	High	Medium	Medium-low	Medium-Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL290 Llanfabon and Llanbradach	High	Medium-Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL308 Senghenydd and Cwm yr Aber	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL645 H12 Mynydd y Gaer and Allt y Rhiw	High	Very Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
CYNONHL295 Llanharri and Meisgyn	High	Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL993 Mynydd Meio	High	Very Low	Very Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Low	Medium
CRDFFHL005 Garth Upland	High	Low-Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CRDFFHL002	High	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium

Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility							Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Settlement pattern	Other Development	Remoteness	Landmarks	Surrounding Context	Overall susceptibility	
Capel Llanilltern and southwest Pentyrch									
MRTHRHL017 HL017 Quaker's Yard, Treharris and Trele	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low	High-Medium	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL515 Cynon Enclosed Valley Side	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium
MRTHRHL014 HL014 Cefn-y-Fan	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CRDFFHL022 Craig y Parc	High	Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High - Medium
CYNONHL856 Mynyddau Merthyr ac Aberdar	High	Low	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium
CYNONHL987 Talygarn	High	High-Medium	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
MRTHRHL013 HL013 Cwm Cothi	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium



Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility							Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Settlement pattern	Other Development	Remoteness	Landmarks	Surrounding Context	Overall susceptibility	
CYNONHL582 H09 Ogmore Valley Agricultural 1	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
MRTHRHL011 HL011 Mynydd Merthyr and Mynydd Gethin	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High - Medium
CYNONHL596 Rudry	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
VLFGLHL045 Hensol Castle	High	High	Medium-Low	High	Low	High	Low	High-Medium	High-Medium
CYNONHL924 H14 Cefn Hirgoed and Hirwaun Common	High	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL634 Gelligaer and Llancaiach	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
MRTHRHL016 HL016 Cwm Bargod East	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
CYNONHL989 H32 St Brides Minor to Coychurch 2	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium



Aspect Area	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility							Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Landscape Pattern	Settlement pattern	Other Development	Remoteness	Landmarks	Surrounding Context	Overall susceptibility	
MRTHRHL022 HL022 Bargod Taf and Bedlinog corridor	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low	Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
VLFGHL042 Llansannor and Penllyn Moors	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium

## 3.6 Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAAAs)

### Defining value and susceptibility

3.6.1 The landscape value and susceptibility of the CLSAAAs is considered in relation to the following criteria:

- **Landscape Value:**

- ▶ None provided in LANDMAP Survey Sheet: Collation of Landscape Condition (Q27), Scenic Quality (Q12), Sense of place/local distinctiveness (Q8), Rarity (World Heritage Sites and HER assets) (Q23, Q26 & Q28) and Artistic/folklore/events & tradition Value (Q17, Q19, Q21).

- **Landscape Susceptibility:**

- ▶ *Settlement Pattern:* OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent sparse or no settlement with relatively few visual receptors and scale indicators characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent populated areas and lowlands with larger numbers of visual receptors and small-scale indicators, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.
- ▶ *Landscape Pattern:* OS/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent unenclosed land or rectilinear field patterns which may complement the modern aesthetic of turbines characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent irregular small-scale patchwork or medieval field patterns where turbines may overwhelm the scale and landscape pattern, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.
- ▶ *Other Development:* OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent large scale industrial, infrastructure and mineral extraction land uses detracting from the overall landscape sensitivity and value. Landscapes with vertical masts, pylons and turbines, characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent rural / traditional forms of development including parks and gardens and monuments enhancing the overall landscape sensitivity and value, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.
- ▶ *Change and Movement:* OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent Busy major roads and other areas of significant mechanised movement where the movement of turbine blades may be in character, Characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent irregular small-scale patchwork or medieval field patterns where turbines may overwhelm the scale and landscape pattern, characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.
- ▶ *Remoteness and Dark skies.* Q1, Q6 & Q7 of the LANDMAP Survey Sheet and OS map/ aerial assessment. Low to Very Low would represent an area that feels closer to people and human activities (conversely a remote area not valued for wildness or tranquillity would have a lower number of visual receptors), characteristics that are less susceptible to wind farms. Medium to High would represent an area that feels remote from people and human activities (conversely, landscapes that are settled / built up would have a higher number of visual receptors), characteristics that are more susceptible to wind farms.

## Sensitivity Assessment

- 3.6.2 The landscape sensitivity assessment for the single CLSAA scoped into the LVIA is set out in **Table 6C.8**.

**Table 6C.8 Assessment of Sensitivity: Cultural Landscape Services Aspect Areas (CLSAAs)**

Aspect Area reference	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility						Overall Landscape Sensitivity
	Overall Evaluation	Settlement pattern	Pattern	Other Development	Change and Movement	Remoteness and dark skies	Overall susceptibility	
CYNONCLS014 Mynydd y Glyn	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium-Low	Medium