



Pennnt Walters Ltd

Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm

Draft Environmental Statement

Appendix 7A: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



This report was prepared by WSP Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited (formerly known as Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited), company registration number 02190074, which is carrying out these services as a subcontractor and/or agent to Wood Group UK Limited

October 2022



Report for

Dale Hart
Pennant Walters
Hirwaun House
Hirwaun Industrial Estate
Hirwaun
Aberdare
CF44 9UL

Main contributors

Katie Pitt

Issued by

.....
Katie Pitt

Approved by

.....
Victoria Park

WSP Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited

Doc Ref. 42864-WOOD-XX-XX-RP-OH-0002_S0_P01

G: Projects\

Copyright and non-disclosure notice

The contents and layout of this report are subject to copyright owned by WSP (© WSP Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited 2022) save to the extent that copyright has been legally assigned by us to another party or is used by WSP under licence. To the extent that we own the copyright in this report, it may not be copied or used without our prior written agreement for any purpose other than the purpose indicated in this report. The methodology (if any) contained in this report is provided to you in confidence and must not be disclosed or copied to third parties without the prior written agreement of WSP. Disclosure of that information may constitute an actionable breach of confidence or may otherwise prejudice our commercial interests. Any third party who obtains access to this report by any means will, in any event, be subject to the Third Party Disclaimer set out below.

Third party disclaimer

Any disclosure of this report to a third party is subject to this disclaimer. The report was prepared by WSP at the instruction of, and for use by, our client named on the front of the report. It does not in any way constitute advice to any third party who is able to access it by any means. WSP excludes to the fullest extent lawfully permitted all liability whatsoever for any loss or damage howsoever arising from reliance on the contents of this report. We do not however exclude our liability (if any) for personal injury or death resulting from our negligence, for fraud or any other matter in relation to which we cannot legally exclude liability.

Management systems

This document has been produced by WSP Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited in full compliance with our management systems, which have been certified to ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 by Lloyd's Register.

Document revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	Draft	September 2022
2	Final	October 2022

Executive summary

Purpose of this report

This Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment has been produced by WSP Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited¹ for the purpose of establishing the archaeological baseline within the site of a Proposed Development of a wind farm on land known as Mynydd y Glyn, Rhondda Cynon Taff. This has been prepared as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment. The wind farm would comprise up to seven turbines with a maximum 155m turbine height (blade tips). As the Proposed Development would generate more than 10MW it is defined as a Development of National Significance (DNS) and will be considered by Planning and Environmental Decisions Wales (PEDW) before being determined by Welsh Ministers. The Site comprises a plateau of extensive semi-improved acid grassland used for grazing livestock with steep-sloping sides.

The Site has a history of pastoral use, with areas of open ground. An assessment of the available data has concluded that there is no known archaeology from the prehistoric, or Roman periods at the Site, and that the archaeological potential from these periods is low.

There is one medieval asset within the Site area, Hafod, Rhiwgarn (GGAT01740m) a medieval long hut in ruinous, damaged condition. Being open upland pasture, the medieval activity across the Site is likely to have been limited to grazing stock and establishing or maintaining low-density field boundaries. Therefore, the Site has a general low potential for buried medieval settlement remains.

There are remains of post-medieval agricultural land divisions and post-medieval cairns and modern mining remains in localised areas of the Site. These remains are of low (local) significance. There is a modern intact Trig Pillar (GGAT08528m) within the Site, a discrete feature of low (local) significance.

Proposed Development infrastructure would avoid the non-designated assets within the Site, as well as stone boundary walls and associated cairns.

Whilst there are no designated historic assets located within the Site boundary, there are five nationally designated historic assets within the 1km Study Area.

¹ Formerly Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited

Contents

1.	Introduction	6
1.1	Project Background	6
1.2	Scope of the Assessment	6
2.	Methodology	7
2.1	General	7
2.2	Aim and Objectives	7
2.3	Data Gathering	8
2.4	Site Visit	8
2.5	Limitations and Assumptions	8
3.	Legislation, Policy and Guidance	9
3.1	Statutory Framework	9
	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	9
	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	9
	The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	10
3.2	National Planning Policy and Guidance	10
	Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, February 2021)	10
	Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)	10
	Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017)	11
3.3	Local Planning Policy	11
	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council Local Development Plan	11
3.4	Technical Guidance	11
	Wales Archaeological Research Framework	12
4.	Assessment Methodology	13
4.2	Assessment of Archaeological Potential	13
4.3	Effect on Setting	14
5.	Location, Geology and Land Use	15
5.1	Location and Topography	15
5.2	Geology and Soils	15
6.	Archaeological and Historical Baseline	16
6.1	Designated Historic assets	16
6.2	Non-Designated Historic assets	16
6.3	Previous Archaeological Interventions	19
6.4	Site Chronology	19

	Palaeolithic (500,000 BC-10,001 BC) and Mesolithic (10,000-4,001 BC)	19
	Neolithic (4,000 - 2,401 BC) and Bronze Age (2,400 - 801 BC)	20
	Iron Age (700 BC–43 AD) and Romano-British (43 AD – 450 AD)	20
	Early Medieval (AD 450 - AD 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)	20
	Post-Medieval (AD 1540 - AD 1900) and Modern	21
6.5	The Setting of Historic assets	22
7.	Discussion	23
7.2	Buried Archaeological Remains	23
	Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval buried remains	23
	Post-Medieval buried remains	23
	Archaeological impacts	23
7.3	Built Heritage within the Site	23
8.	Conclusions	24
<hr/>		
	Table 3.1 Guidance documents	11
	Table 6.1 Designated Historic assets within the 1km Study Area	16
	Table 6.2 Non-Designated Assets within the Site (GGAT HER)	17
	Table 6.3 Historic maps	21
<hr/>		
	Bibliography	25
<hr/>		

To be read with the other ES Appendices:

- Appendix 7B: Historic environment gazetteer
- Appendix 7C: Desk-based assessment Written Scheme of Investigation
- Appendix 7D: Stage 1 Settings Assessment

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 WSP Environment & Infrastructure Solutions UK Limited has been contracted by Pennant Walters Ltd to prepare a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (DBA) to inform a proposed wind farm development on land at Mynydd y Glyn, Rhondda Cynon Taff ('the Site'). This DBA has been completed as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The Proposed Development includes:

- internal tracks off the main access corridor;
- temporary construction compounds;
- wind turbine crane pads
- wind turbine foundations, laydown and storage areas;
- underground power cables linking the turbines and the on-site substation; and
- grid connection infrastructure, including an on-site substation and control building.

1.2 Scope of the Assessment

1.2.1 This report details the known archaeological and historical baseline of the Study Area, extending 1km from the Site boundary, centred at NGR 303530,189386.

1.2.2 The report has been carried out to identify all known historic assets within the Site and known archaeological assets within the Study Area that may extend into, or have associations with, the Site. The assessment also describes the current settings of historic assets beyond the Site boundary whose settings may be affected by the Proposed Development.

2. Methodology

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 The Site comprises a plateau of extensive semi-improved acid grassland used for grazing livestock with steep-sloping sides (**Figure 2.1**). The Site is centred at NGR 303530,189386.
- 2.1.2 Searches of the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER) for non-designated assets were undertaken covering a study area of 1km from the Site boundary. A search specific to designated historic assets from Cadw was extended to 5km from the Site boundary (**Figure 2.2**). The designated and non-designated records of the 1km Study Area are set out within **Appendix 7B** of the Draft Environmental Statement (ES).
- 2.1.3 Information about previous archaeological investigations/events was obtained from the GGAT HER. These are detailed in this report and are presented in the Archaeological Events Gazetteer (**Appendix 7B**). Details of findspots recorded as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) were checked. However, due to the confidential nature of these records only generalisations can be included within this report.
- 2.1.4 Searches of relevant archaeological and cartographic material as well as secondary historical sources were undertaken.
- 2.1.5 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists “*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*”². The methodology has followed that set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and agreed with the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (**Appendix 7C** of the Draft ES).
- 2.1.6 A Stage 1 Assessment has been carried out for all the designated historic assets within 5km from the Site, in accordance with Cadw’s guidance “*The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*”³ (**Appendix 7D** of the Draft ES), and this has been submitted to and agreed with Cadw. The selection of historic assets to be included in the ES has been completed with reference to the preliminary Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) that have been calculated to show the area of theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines based on an indicative seven turbine layout of 155m turbine height (blade tips). From the results of the Stage 1 Settings Assessment, seven scheduled monuments, three listed buildings (or groups), three conservation areas, one historic park and garden and one registered historic landscape are proposed to be assessed further within the EIA process and these are described in the Draft ES, in **Chapter 7: Historic Environment**.

2.2 Aim and Objectives

- 2.2.1 The aim of this report is to identify and characterise the historic environment (archaeological, historic and built heritage) resource within the Site and surrounding Study Area.

² Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Online) Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> (Accessed September 2022).

³ Cadw 2017. Setting of Historic Assets in Wales. (Online) Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/placemaking/heritage-impact-assessment/setting-historic-assets> (Accessed September 2022).

2.2.2 The objectives are to:

- review all designated and undesignated built historic assets within the Site and Study Area, and to identify their value and sensitivity to change;
- assess the setting of historic environment assets;
- identify and describe historic landscape features within the Site;
- assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site; and
- identify areas of previous disturbance that may have removed archaeological remains from the Site.

2.3 Data Gathering

2.3.1 A WSI for archaeological desk-based assessment has been agreed with GGAT. This is the methodology that has been followed for data gathering; it is included as **Appendix 7C**.

2.4 Site Visit

2.4.1 A site walk-over was undertaken on 24 August 2022. This comprised a visual inspection of the current Site including its topography and land use, as well as designated historic assets within a 5km Study Area. Non-designated historic assets within the Site were visited. Three post-medieval cairns not yet recorded within the HER were identified during the site visit.

2.5 Limitations and Assumptions

2.5.1 The data in the records supplied by GGAT HER is drawn from a variety of sources, which have variable precision and accuracy. Some records are based on recent professional archaeological investigations, which adhere to ClfA standards, whilst others are based on older records or are reliant on reporting by members of the public; the precision of these records cannot always be reliably assessed. Information on individual records is provided by the detailed description sheets provided by GGAT HER, supplemented by information gathered during the research for the report as appropriate.

2.5.2 Each of the consulted data sources represents a collection of existing knowledge and is unlikely to be a complete record of all surviving heritage features. The data held by GGAT HER is constantly updated to include new survey results. It should also be noted that both national and local records of the historic environment relate to known heritage sites and archaeological finds. Limited available data may reflect a lack of research, especially if there has been little or no previous development activity, or methodological limitations (as in the case of aerial survey) rather than an absence of archaeological evidence itself.

3. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

3.1 Statutory Framework

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 ⁴

- 3.1.1 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)* sets out that sites considered to be of national importance are required to be compiled in a Schedule of Monuments. Scheduled monuments may include any above or below ground building, structure or work which fulfils the criteria for scheduling set out by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. These sites are accorded statutory protection and scheduled monument consent is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a scheduled monument. Scheduled monument protection is offered not only to the known structures and remains of a site but also to the soil under and around them to protect any archaeological interest. This act also provided for the designation of Areas of Archaeological Interest in which statutory provisions for access to construction sites for carrying out archaeological works apply.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ⁵

- 3.1.2 *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* covers the registration of listed buildings (buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and designation of conservation areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance).
- 3.1.3 A listed building may not be demolished, altered or extended in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without listed building consent being granted. There are three grades of listing (in descending order):
- Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest;
 - Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
 - Grade II: buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.
- 3.1.4 The 1990 Act requires local planning authorities to draw up and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas and sets out a duty to consider the desirability of preserving the character of a conservation area in planning decisions. The act also gives local planning authorities the ability to control demolition and other works in conservation areas which would not normally require planning permission.

⁴ UK Public General Act (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Online). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents/2006-10-01> (Accessed September 2022).

⁵ UK Public General Act (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Online). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents> (Accessed October 2021).

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 ⁶

- 3.1.5 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 made a number of amendments to the 1979 and 1990 Acts to address the needs of the Welsh historic environment. It also introduced several stand-alone provisions for Wales.
- 3.1.6 Subordinate legislation supplements primary legislation and is often in the form of Orders or Regulations. It enables an Act to be commenced and provides the detail necessary for the implementation of an Act. It also allows that detail to be amended without the need for a new Act.

3.2 National Planning Policy and Guidance

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, February 2021)⁷

- 3.2.1 Planning Policy Wales sets out the Welsh Government's land use planning policies. Its primary objective is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, as required by the *Planning (Wales) Act 2015*, the *Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015* and other key legislation.
- 3.2.2 Chapter 6, 'Distinctive and Natural Places', explains how the planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. It also sets out the planning policies for the sustainable management of specific categories of historic assets.

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021) ⁸

- 3.2.3 The National Development Framework 'Future Wales – the National Plan 2040' sets out the Welsh Government's land use priorities and provides a national land use framework. The development plan for Wales influences all levels of the planning system in Wales and helps to shape Strategic and Local Development Plans prepared by councils and national park authorities.
- 3.2.4 Policy 35 – 'Valleys Regional Park' is relevant to south-east Wales. "*The Welsh Government supports the establishment of the Valleys Regional Park. Strategic and Local Development Plans should embed its principles into their planning frameworks. The Welsh Government will work with local authorities, the third sector and key partners to support the Valleys Regional Park and maximise opportunities for new development.*"
- 3.2.5 "*The Welsh Government, communities and partners have developed a positive framework through 'Our Valleys, Our Future' to drive change and regeneration. The Valleys Regional Park seeks to maximise the social, economic and environmental potential of the Valleys' natural and cultural historic assets and it is important the planning system supports its delivery.*"

⁶ National Assembly for Wales (2016) Historic Environment (Wales) Act. (Online). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2016/4/contents> (Accessed September 2022).

⁷ Welsh Government (2021). Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11 (Online). Available at: <https://gov.wales/planning-policy-wales> (Accessed September 2022).

⁸ Welsh Government (2021). Future Wales: the national plan 2040 (Online). Available at: [Update to Future Wales - The National Plan 2040](#) (Accessed September 2022).

Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017)⁹

3.2.6 This technical advice note provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. It also provides specific guidance on how the following historic assets should be considered:

- scheduled monuments;
- archaeological remains;
- listed buildings;
- conservation areas;
- historic parks and gardens;
- historic landscapes;
- historic assets of special local interest; and
- world heritage sites.

3.3 Local Planning Policy

Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council Local Development Plan

3.3.1 The current Local Development Plan was adopted on 02 March 2011. The Local Development Plan identifies where new developments such as housing, employment, community facilities and roads, will go.

3.3.2 The historic environment is considered in Policy AW 7 of the Local Development Plan “AW 7 - Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment. Development proposals which impact upon sites of architectural and / or historical merit and sites of archaeological importance will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposal would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the site.”

3.4 Technical Guidance

3.4.1 Guidance documents which are relevant to the baseline data collection and assessment of the effects on historic assets are listed in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1 Guidance documents

Guidance	Relevance
Cadw	
<i>Setting of Historic Assets in Wales 2017</i> ¹⁰	Sets out the principles used to assess the potential impact of development or land management proposals within the settings of World Heritage

⁹ Cadw, Welsh Government (2017). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment. (Online) Available at: <https://gov.wales/technical-advice-note-tan-24-historic-environment> (Accessed September 2022).

¹⁰ Cadw 2017. Setting of Historic Assets in Wales. (Online) Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/placemaking/heritage-impact-assessment/setting-historic-assets> (Accessed September 2022).

Guidance	Relevance
<i>Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales 2011</i> ¹¹	Sites, ancient monuments (scheduled and unscheduled), listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas. Set out six guiding principles for the conservation of the historic environment.
Professional Guidance	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment 2020</i> ¹²	Sets out standards for the production of archaeological desk-based assessments.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) <i>Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment 2014</i> ¹³	Sets out standards for the provision of consultancy advice in the historic environment.

Wales Archaeological Research Framework

- 3.4.2 This resource provides the relevant archaeological research agenda for Wales. The series of publications is organised by chronological period from the Palaeolithic to the modern period, and provides a viable, realistic and effective academic basis for undertaking archaeological intervention. This framework was consulted during the production of this assessment.

¹¹ Cadw 2011. Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales. (Online) Available at: [cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation_Principles%20for%20the%20sustainable%20managment%20of%20the%20historic%20environment%20of%20Wales.pdf](https://www.cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation_Principles%20for%20the%20sustainable%20managment%20of%20the%20historic%20environment%20of%20Wales.pdf) (Accessed September 2022).

¹² Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Online) Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> (Accessed September 2022).

¹³ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment (Online) Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa> (Accessed September 2022).

4. Assessment Methodology

- 4.1.1 Effects on heritage significance are assessed in terms of the extent to which that significance, as the sum of its heritage values, will be changed (whether degraded or enhanced) by development proposals as they affect any historic assets themselves. Effects may be direct or indirect.
- 4.1.2 Direct effects can occur due to the loss of, or disturbance to, historic assets. The effect and its scale will be determined by the significance of the affected assets and the character of the proposed development. Any such potential effects will need to be considered with reference to relevant national and local policy and guidance.
- 4.1.3 Indirect effects can occur because of changes that do not result in direct physical loss or damage to an asset, but affect them in other, often less tangible ways, for example by altering the setting of a historic asset or from effects on the preservation of remains which would not otherwise be physically affected (e.g. through changes to drainage). These can be short term (e.g. resulting from construction activities) or long term (e.g. resulting from new structures).

4.2 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

- 4.2.1 Professional judgement has been used to assign a level of potential for the site to contain yet unknown below ground archaeological remains according to the system described below.
- **High** – There is recorded evidence that archaeological features and finds of this period are likely to be represented on the Site;
 - **Medium** – Recovery of material, or observations of activity near the Site, suggests that archaeological features and finds of this period may be represented on the Site; and
 - **Low** – There is no evidence which suggests that archaeological features and finds of this period are likely to be represented on the Site.
- 4.2.2 Where the potential for the presence of historic assets is rated as medium or high, an assessment of the heritage significance of these assets has been undertaken. This assessment considers the potential heritage interests of the assets in addition to their likely preservation and distribution and is based on professional judgement as informed by relevant guidance.
- 4.2.3 Heritage significance is rated on the scale below:
- **High** – Asset has significance for an outstanding level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest;
 - **Medium** – Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest;
 - **Low** – Asset has significance for elements of archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest; and
 - **Negligible** – Due to its nature of form/condition/survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right.

- 4.2.4 Where a general potential for the presence of archaeological features is identified, but there is insufficient information available to make an informed judgement on the likely significance of any features which may be present, a rating of **Unknown** has been used.
- 4.2.5 The results of this exercise are presented within the relevant chronological subsections in **Section 6**.

4.3 Effect on Setting

- 4.3.1 Cadw outlines setting as *"The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset."*¹⁴.
- 4.3.2 Cadw guidance outlines the general principles that both assessors and decision makers should consider when assessing the impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of historic assets (Cadw, 2017). Essentially, there are four stages:
- **Stage 1:** Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development;
 - **Stage 2:** Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced;
 - **Stage 3:** Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance; and
 - **Stage 4:** If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.
- 4.3.3 Discussion of setting within the Draft ES, in **Chapter 7: Historic Environment**, identifies those historic assets where changes to their setting as a result of the Proposed Development have the potential to give rise to harm to their heritage significance.

¹⁴ Cadw 2017. *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*. (Online) Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/placemaking/heritage-impact-assessment/setting-historic-assets> (Accessed September 2022).

5. Location, Geology and Land Use

5.1 Location and Topography

- 5.1.1 The Site is located approximately 3km to the west of Pontypridd (**Figure 7A.1**).
- 5.1.2 The Site comprises a plateau of extensive semi-improved acid grassland used for grazing livestock with steep-sloping sides. The wider landscape surrounding the Site is predominantly used for livestock grazing with plantation conifer woodland managed for forestry and small urban settlements.

5.2 Geology and Soils

- 5.2.1 The bedrock geology is Brithdir Member – Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 308 to 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in a local environment previously dominated by rivers. The superficial (drift) geology is in the majority not recorded; however areas of peat are shown, which formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by organic accumulations (British Geological Survey, 2022).

6. Archaeological and Historical Baseline

6.1 Designated Historic assets

Designated historic assets within the 1km Study Area

- 6.1.1 There are no designated historic assets located within the Site boundary. Five listed buildings lie within the 1km Study Area. These are located to the northwest of the Site, at a distance of over 800m. No scheduled monuments, historic park and gardens, conservation areas or World Heritage Sites are located within the 1km Study Area. All designated historic assets within the 1km Study Area are listed in **Table 6.1** and shown in **Figures 7A.1-2**.
- 6.1.2 The northern part of the Site lies within The Rhondda registered historic landscape. The Rhondda represents a rare and important historic landscape and as such is included in the national Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2:2: Landscapes of Special Historic Interest (2001) ¹⁵.

Table 6.1 Designated Historic assets within the 1km Study Area

List Entry	Grade	Name	Location relative to site boundary
Listed Buildings			
Cadw 13129	II	Cymmer Independent Chapel (also known as Hen Capel Y Cymmer)	c.950m NW
Cadw 17110	II	Church of St John	c.821m NW
Cadw 17116	II	Former Empire Cinema	c.993m NW
Cadw 17117	II	Gateway to Welsh Hills Works	C.904m NW
Cadw 17118	II	Public Library	c.962m NW

6.2 Non-Designated Historic assets

- 6.2.1 There are three records of non-designated historic assets located within the Site boundary, shown in the **Table 6.2**. There are 13 non-designated HER records within the 1km Study Area, which are included in **Appendix 7B** and shown on **Figure 7A.2**.

¹⁵ Cadw 2010. *Register of landscapes of special historic interest in Wales*

Table 6.2 Non-Designated Assets within the Site (GGAT HER)

HER Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Type
GGAT08528m	Trig Pillar (TP5050), Mynydd-Y-Glyn (intact)	303585	189448	Modern	Triangulation Point
GGAT08529m	Trig Pillar (TP10087), Mynydd-Y-Glyn (destroyed)	303585	189449	Modern	Triangulation Point
GGAT01740m	Hafod, Rhiwgarn	302590	189730	Medieval	Long hut

The Site Area

6.2.2 Trig Pillar (TP5050), Mynydd-Y-Glyn (GGAT08528m) is a modern intact asset located in the central eastern area of the Site (**Plate 1**). It is located immediately adjacent to the site of the destroyed trig pillar (GGAT08529m). The asset is of local significance.

Plate 1. Trig Pillar (TP5050), Mynydd-Y-Glyn (GGAT08528m) view north-east.



6.2.3 In the north western area of the Site the Hafod, Rhiwgarn medieval long hut (GGAT01740m) is extant, but in a ruined condition with remnants of piecemeal enclosure (**Plate 2**). The asset is of local significance.

Plate 2. Hafod, Rhiwgarn medieval long hut (GGAT01740m) view north-east.



- 6.2.4 During the walkover, three previously unrecorded post-medieval cairns were recorded within the central eastern area of the Site, two at NGR 303653,189401, on the line of a damaged stone field-boundary wall (**Plate 3**) and one in dense bracken at approximately NGR 303584,189376.

Plate 3. Post-medieval cairns on the line of a former stone field-boundary wall, view south.



- 6.2.5 In the southern Site area a disused coal level is marked on modern ordnance survey maps, with remains of an east-west linear bank recorded at NGR 304296,188772.

Plate 4. Disused coal level, associated bank remains, view east.



6.3 Previous Archaeological Interventions

- 6.3.1 The GGAT HER records seventeen previous archaeological investigations within the Study Area (refer to **Appendix 7B** and **Figure 7A.2**). The results of these investigations have been reviewed and incorporated into the baseline at **Section 6.4**.

6.4 Site Chronology

Palaeolithic (500,000 BC-10,001 BC) and Mesolithic (10,000-4,001 BC)

- 6.4.1 The Palaeolithic in Britain comprised the period from the first known 'human' occupation to the end of the last glacial period (known as the Devensian) approximately 12,500 to 10,500 years ago. Until about 12,000 years ago, Britain was still connected to the continental landmass and humans migrated with the onset of warmer and colder interstadial periods within the ice age. It is thought that much of Britain remained uninhabited for a large part of the Middle – Upper Palaeolithic period (between approximately 22,000 to 14,000 BP) as conditions were harsh. Most Palaeolithic occupation seems to have occurred in the south of Britain, but evidence is often restricted to cave systems, gravel beds and occasional flint artefacts. Human groups returned to Britain at the beginning of the Mesolithic as the climate became warmer, the ice sheets permanently retreated, and the habitat changed. Britain became an island covered with forests populated by groups of sophisticated hunter-gatherers who used spears, harpoons and arrows that incorporated very small sharp blades known as microliths.
- 6.4.2 There are no known Palaeolithic or Mesolithic sites within the Site or Study Area.

- 6.4.3 The archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods can be considered as **low**.

Neolithic (4,000 - 2,401 BC) and Bronze Age (2,400 - 801 BC)

- 6.4.4 During the Neolithic, people began to settle and develop horticulture and agriculture. With this increasing sedentism many innovations were introduced including monument building, new stone tool-making technologies, the use of pottery and, most importantly, the domestication of plants and animals. This changing way of life led to a remodelling of the landscape as people cleared woodland to create farms and fields. The Bronze Age was the period when metal, particularly copper, gold and later bronze, began to be widely used in Britain, possibly because of increased contact with Europe and the arrival of Beaker culture. Scattered farming communities formed chiefdoms based around a largely pastoral agricultural economy, metalworking and house building (round houses).
- 6.4.5 There is one known Neolithic find recorded within the Study Area in the HER, a polished stone axe (GGAT01483m) recorded 780m to the east of the Site, found somewhere to the west of Pontypridd. Two Neolithic stone axes are recorded in the Study Area by PAS, located from Hopkinstown which is 2km to the north-east of the Site. Therefore, with the evidence of very low-density isolated finds in the Study Area, the archaeological potential at the Site from this period is **low**.
- 6.4.6 There are no known Bronze Age finds or features recorded within the Site or Study Area in the HER. Therefore, the archaeological potential from this period is **low**.

Iron Age (700 BC–43 AD) and Romano-British (43 AD – 450 AD)

- 6.4.7 The Iron Age was a period of great change, most of which is thought to have been the result of the increasing trade and other contact between Britain and the Roman world. Generally, harvests improved with the use of new varieties of barley and wheat, and the increased farming of peas, beans, flax and other crops. Groups lived in relatively varied types of settlements, such as hill forts, and open and enclosed settlements. The Romans introduced a range of innovations and changes in culture that are far more visible in the archaeological record than for those periods immediately preceding and succeeding it. There was a greater variety of pottery, coins and metal goods, as well as new building materials among communities which embraced Romanisation.
- 6.4.8 There are no known Iron Age or Roman historic assets within the Site or Study Area.
- 6.4.9 Evidence for the Iron Age and Roman periods from across the wider region indicates activity within a rural hinterland and the Site appears to have been located away from any known settlement foci. This suggests the Site has a **low** potential for buried Iron Age and Roman remains.

Early Medieval (AD 450 - AD 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)

- 6.4.10 There are no known early medieval assets within the Site or Study Area.
- 6.4.11 There is one medieval asset within the Site, Hafod, Rhiwgarn (GGAT01740m) a medieval long hut in ruinous, damaged condition. It is located 125m to the north-west of the Site, in the adjacent vicinity of the proposed access track. A site visit was undertaken in 1999 by GGAT (GGATE003465) as part of the Deserted Rural Settlement Survey (GGATE003448/E003450). The remnants of piecemeal enclosure within this area of Rhiwgarn, identifiable as small irregular or rectilinear fields may have medieval origins. These boundaries are evident on modern and historical mapping and aerial photographs.

- 6.4.12 Being open upland pasture, the medieval activity across the Site is likely to have been limited to grazing stock and establishing or maintaining low-density field boundaries. Therefore, the Site has a general **low** potential for buried medieval settlement remains.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 - AD 1900) and Modern

- 6.4.13 This section incorporates a historic map regression exercise with mapping dating from the 19th century (see **Table 6.3**).

Table 6.3 Historic maps

Date	Map Title	Source	Figure
1840s	Plan of the Parish of Llantrisant in the County of Glamorgan, 1840s	https://places.library.wales/	Figure 7A.3
1875 - 1880	Ordnance Survey County Series Glamorganshire 1:2,500	Envirocheck	-
1899 - 1900	Ordnance Survey County Series Glamorganshire 1:2,500	Envirocheck	Figure 7A.4
1919	Ordnance Survey County Series Glamorganshire 1:2,500	Envirocheck	-
1962	Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500	Envirocheck	-
1976 - 1983	Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500	Envirocheck	-
1983	Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500	Envirocheck	-
1993	Large-scale National Grid Data	Envirocheck	-
2000	Historical Aerial Photography by Getmapping	Envirocheck	-

- 6.4.14 The predominately agricultural character of the Site persisted into the post-medieval period and is represented by the field systems identified, as well as open high ground. The field systems within areas of the Site represent piecemeal enclosure, medieval open fields enclosed incrementally by means of informal, verbal agreements.
- 6.4.15 The Tithe Map surveyed in the 1840s, 'Plan of the Parish of Llantrisant in the County of Glamorgan', records the Site as open ground and fields of pasture in a similar layout as today (**Figure 7A.3**). The lands occupying the Site are recorded as being owned by Henry Lewis, Sir John Aubrey and The Right Honourable Earl Talbot (<https://places.library.wales/>).
- 6.4.16 Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th and 20th century record the Site in detail. The field boundaries remain generally the same as those recorded on the tithe map (**Figure 7A.4**).
- 6.4.17 LiDAR data was checked for the Site. LiDAR coverage (DTM 1m/ DTM 2m) included just a small part of the Site (<http://lle.gov.wales/Catalogue/Item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en>). No further features other than those recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps were visible on the LiDAR data.

- 6.4.18 Being remote pasture, the Site has a **limited** potential for post-medieval and modern archaeology. Such remains would be largely limited to field boundaries and related cairns of upland pasture, as recorded on the historic OS maps.
- 6.4.19 From the mid-19th century, the Study Area became an area of major coal mining industry. Collieries in the Study Area include the Lewis Merthyr Colliery, Glyn Colliery, and the Cymmer Colliery, recorded on cartographic sources and in the HER. A number of quarries and Trebannog deserted industrial village (GGAT04941m) are also recorded in the Study Area. There is a **limited** potential for modern remains of the mining industry in localised areas of the Site.

6.5 The Setting of Historic assets

- 6.5.1 As previously described, a Stage 1 Assessment has been carried out for all the designated historic assets within 5km from the Site, in accordance with The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales. Seven scheduled monuments, four listed buildings (or groups), three conservation areas, one historic park and garden and one registered historic landscape were identified as requiring assessment for effects on their settings, which has been undertaken within the Draft ES.

7. Discussion

- 7.1.1 This section discusses the potential for the presence and heritage significance of historic assets which could be impacted by the Proposed Development either through direct effects, or through changes to their setting.

7.2 Buried Archaeological Remains

Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval buried remains

- 7.2.1 There is evidence of very low-density isolated Neolithic finds from the Study Area, but not from the Site itself. There are no known Bronze Age or Iron Age finds or features recorded within the Site or Study Area in the HER. Therefore, the archaeological potential from the prehistoric period is **low**.
- 7.2.2 There is no Roman evidence within the Study Area to indicate the presence of previously unknown archaeological remains dating to these periods within the Site boundary, and therefore the potential for Roman remains is **low**.
- 7.2.3 During the Medieval period, the Site is likely to have been upland pasture between known settlement foci and therefore the potential for substantial remains of this date within the Site boundary is considered to be **low**.
- 7.2.4 The significance of previously unknown archaeological remains will depend on the nature, extent and condition of their survival. In undisturbed pasture the survival of any potential archaeological remains, if present, is likely to be high.

Post-Medieval buried remains

- 7.2.5 The Site was located, much as it is today, within the agricultural periphery of known centres of settlement, with surrounding isolated farmsteads. If archaeological remains are present on the Site, they are likely related to land division and pastoral activity, which would be of **low** heritage significance.

Archaeological impacts

- 7.2.6 The Proposed Development is expected to impact any below ground archaeological deposits that may be present within the Site boundary through the cutting of groundworks in localised areas.

7.3 Built Heritage within the Site

- 7.3.1 The available information confirms there are no designated historic assets within the Site boundary. There is built heritage within the Site in the form of an intact modern Trig Pillar (TP5050), Mynydd-Y-Glyn (GGAT08528m) listed within the HER, of local significance. This is immediately adjacent to the site of the destroyed Trig Pillar (TP10087), Mynydd-Y-Glyn (GGAT08529m).

8. Conclusions

- 8.1.1 The Site has a history of pastoral use, with areas of open ground. In the north-western area of the Site the Hafod, Rhiwgarn medieval long hut (GGAT01740m) is extant, but in a ruined condition with remnants of piecemeal enclosure. This asset is of local significance and will be avoided by the Proposed Development infrastructure. An assessment of the available data has concluded that the general archaeological potential of the Site from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods is **low**.
- 8.1.2 There are remains of post-medieval agricultural land divisions and associated cairns in localised areas of the Site as well as a modern coal level. These remains are of **low** (local) significance and will be avoided by the Proposed Development infrastructure.
- 8.1.3 There is a modern intact Trig Pillar (GGAT08528m) within the Site, a discrete feature of **low** (local) significance. Proposed Development infrastructure will avoid this non-designated asset.

Bibliography

Policy and Guidance

Cadw, 2011. Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales

Cadw, 2017. Setting of Historic Assets in Wales

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2017. Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment

Websites

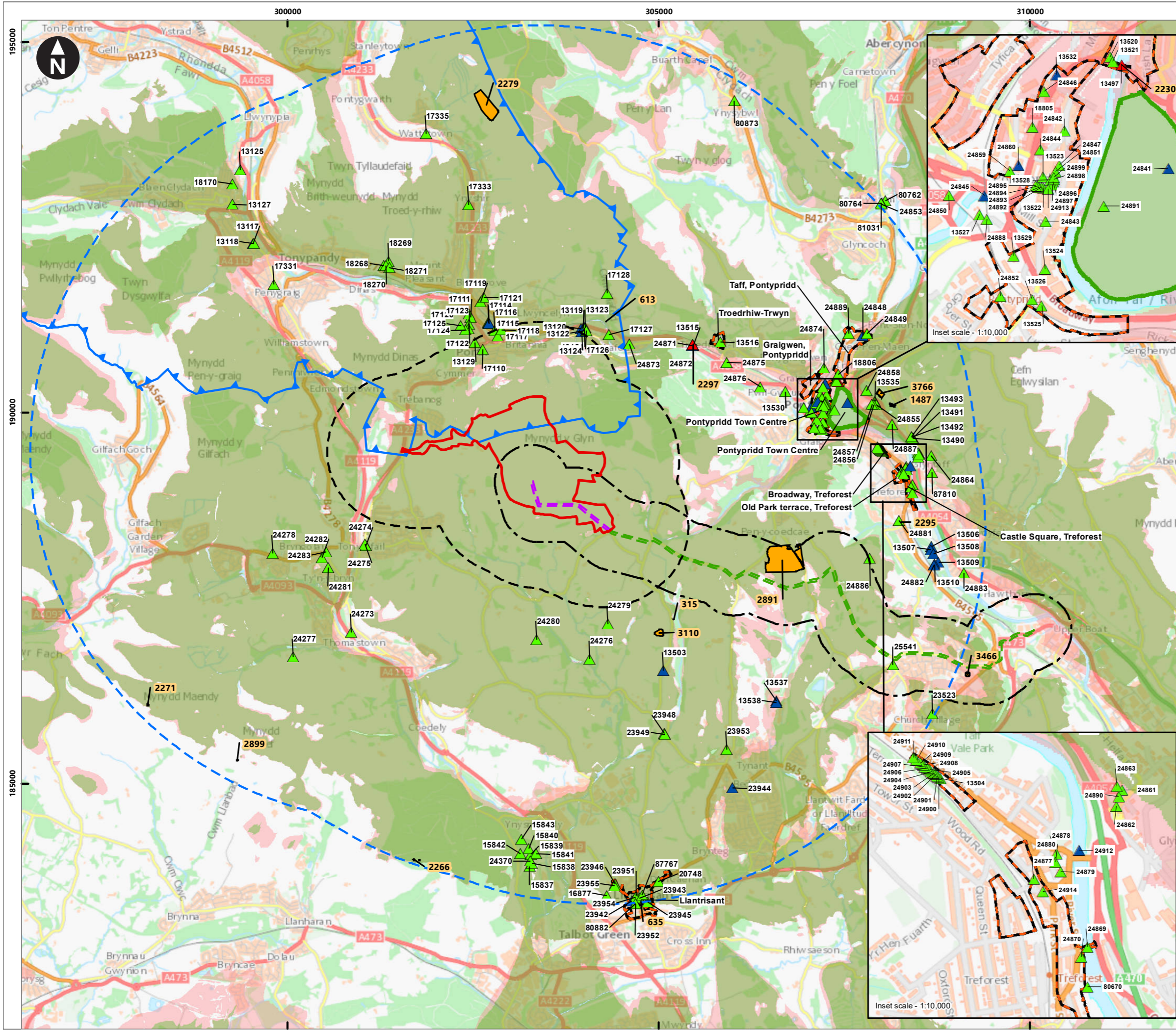
British Geological Survey (BGS), (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). Accessed June 2022.

Wales Archaeological Research Framework (<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/areasoutheast.html>). Accessed June 2022.

Figures

- Figure 7A.1 Site location and GGAT HER data within 1km.
- Figure 7A.2 Site Location and designated historic assets within 5km.
- Figure 7A.3 The Tithe Map, Plan of the Parish of Llantrisant in the County of Glamorgan, 1840s.
- Figure 7A.4 Ordnance Survey County Series Glamorganshire, Second Edition Map of 1900.

H:\Projects\42864 Mynydd y Glyn\Deliver Stage\Design_Technical\Drawings\GIS\Workspaces\42864-WOOD-XX-XX-FG-OH-0007_S2_P01.1.mxd Originator: jacqui.parkin



Key

- Site boundary
- Proposed grid connection overhead line
- Proposed grid connection underground line
- 5km search area
- 1km search area
- Proposed grid connection 500m search area
- Historic Park and Garden
- Conservation area
- Historic Landscape
- Scheduled Monument

Listed Building

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II

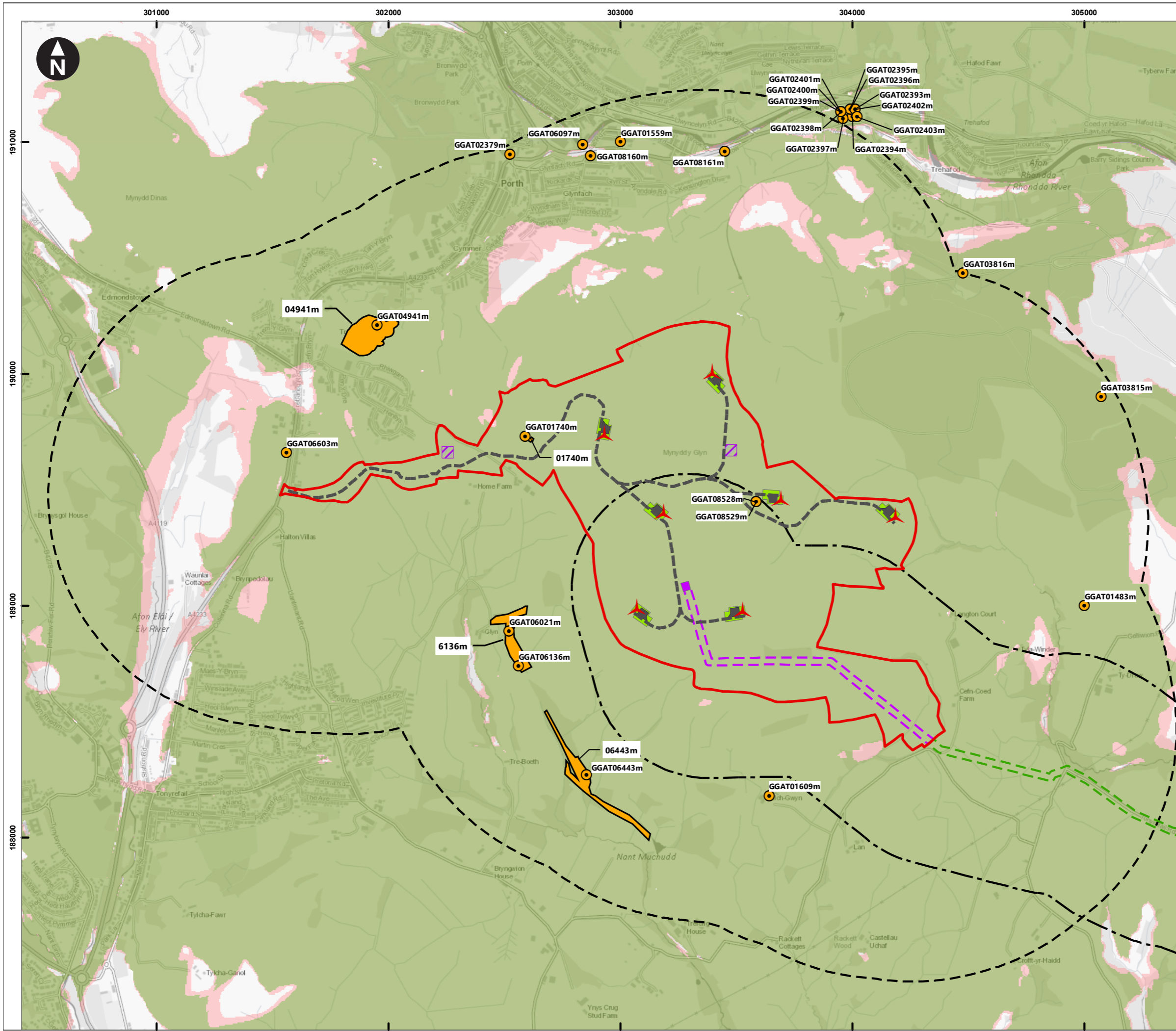
Zones of Theoretical Visibility

- Proposed hub heights may be visible
- Proposed blade tip turbines may be visible

0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000 m
 Scale at A3: 1:50,000
 Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020
 © Cadw 2022

Pennant Walters
 Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm
 Draft Environmental Statement
 Appendix 7A

Figure 7A.1
Designated Asset Data supplied by Cadw
2022

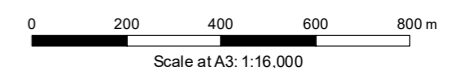


Key

- Site boundary
- ▲ Proposed turbine location
- Proposed grid connection overhead line
- Proposed grid connection underground line
- Crane pad
- Storage area
- Electrical substation
- Construction compound
- Access track
- 1km search area
- 500m search area (Proposed grid connection)
- HER Monument polygon data
- HER Monument point data

Zones of Theoretical Visibility

- Proposed hub heights may be visible
- Proposed blade tip turbines may be visible



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020
Heritage data supplied by GGAT 2020

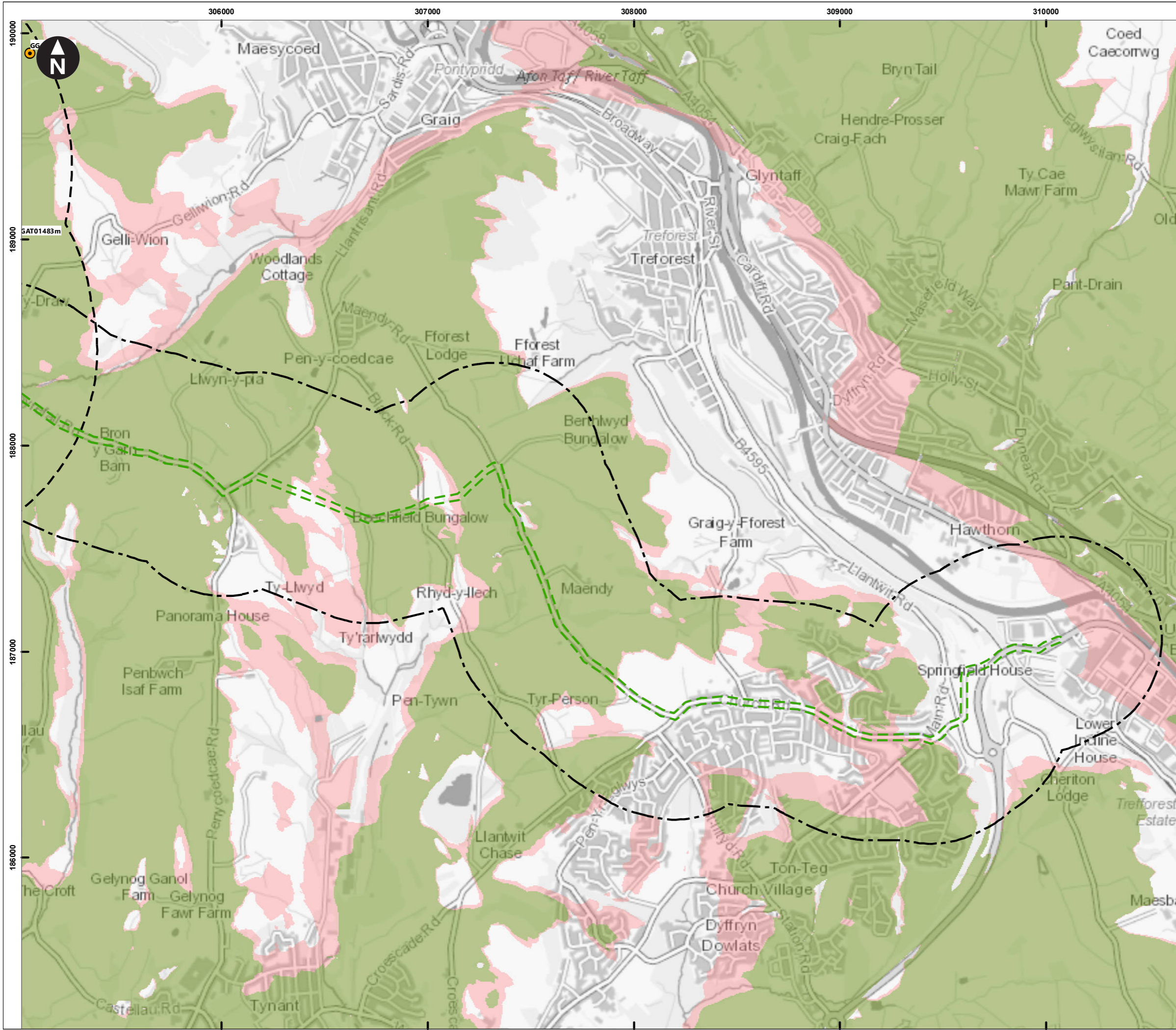
Pennant Walters
Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm
Draft Environmental Statement
Appendix 7A

Figure 7A.2 a
HER Monument data supplied by GGAT 2020
(Wind farm development)

October 2022



H:\Projects\42864 Mynydd y Glyn\Deliver Stage\Design_Technical\Drawings\GIS\Workspaces\42864-WOOD-XX-XX-FG-OH-0008_S2_P01.1.mxd Originator: jacqui.parkin



Key

- Site boundary
- Proposed turbine location
- Proposed grid connection overhead line
- Proposed grid connection underground line
- Crane pad
- Storage area
- Electrical substation
- Construction compound
- Access track
- 1km search area
- 500m search area (Proposed grid connection)
- HER Monument polygon data
- HER Monument point data

Zones of Theoretical Visibility

- Proposed hub heights may be visible
- Proposed blade tip turbines may be visible

0 200 400 600 800 m
Scale at A3: 1:18,000
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020
Heritage data supplied by GGAT 2020

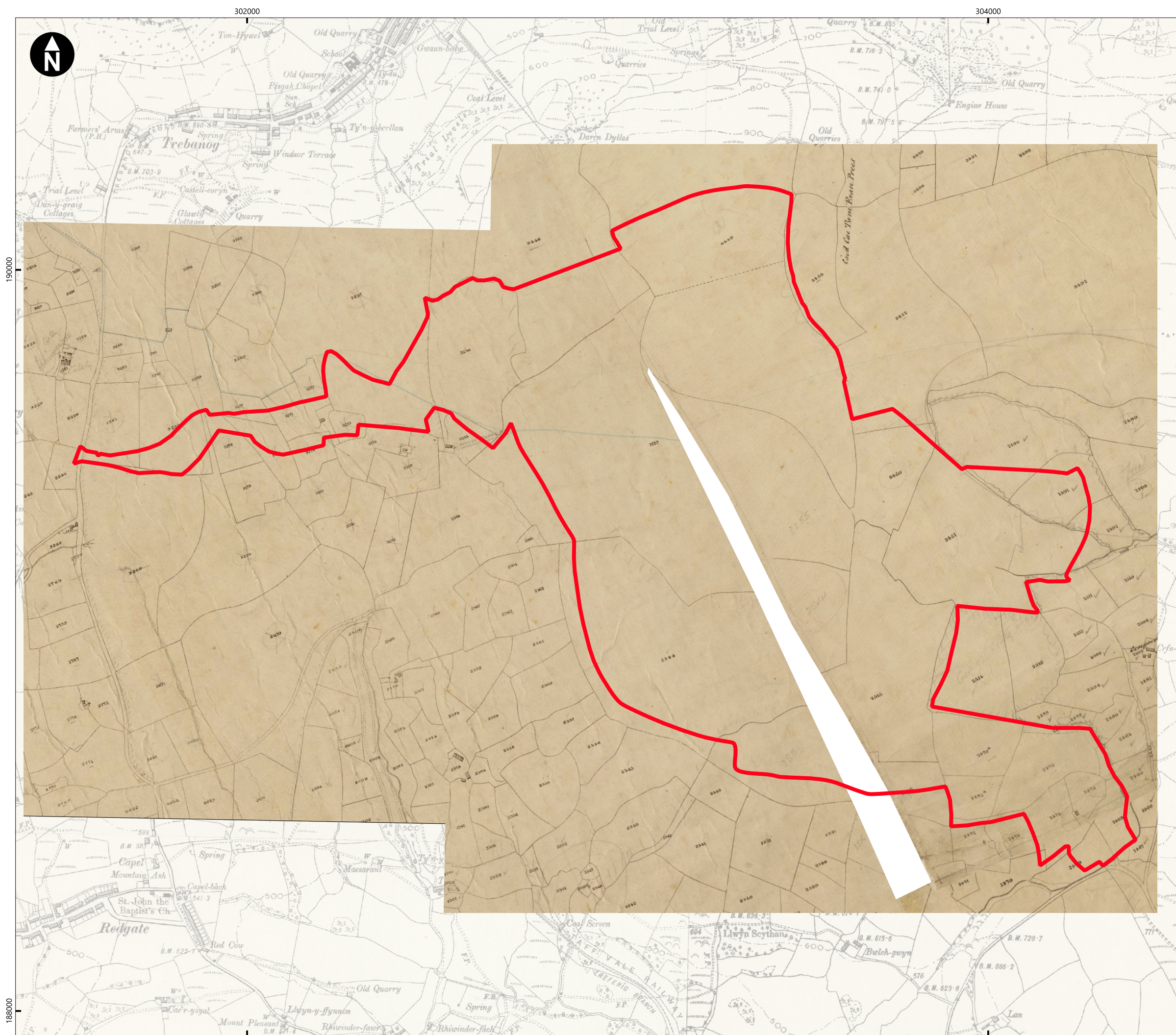
Pennant Walters
Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm
Draft Environmental Statement
Appendix 7A

Figure 7A.2 b
HER Monument data supplied by GGAT
2020
(Grid connection corridor)

October 2022

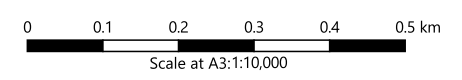
42864-WOOD-XX-XX-FG-OH-0008_S2_P01.1

\\woodpic.net\Wood\UK\SAL\SAL-FS12-SHARED\Projects\42864 Mynydd y Glyn\Deliver Stage\Design_Technical\Drawings\GIS\GIS42864-WOOD-XX-XX-FG-OH-0005_S2_P01_fig7A_3.qgz



Key

Site boundary



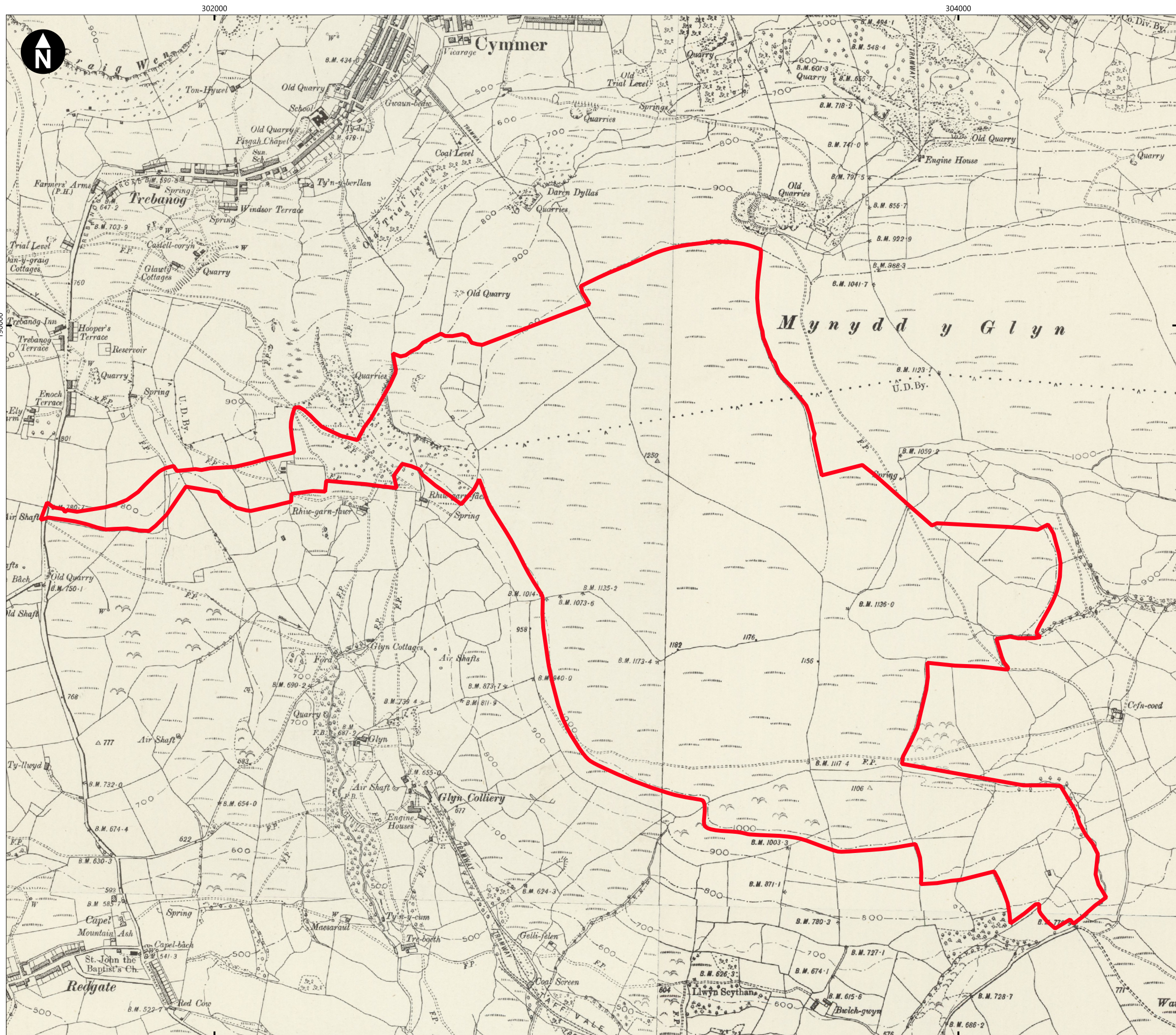
Pennant Walters
Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 7A.3
The Tithe Map. Plan of the Parish of Llantrisant in the County of Glamorgan, 1842. National Library of Wales, WCC Tithe.

October 2022

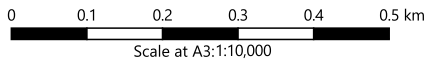


\\woodpic.net\Wood\UK\SAL\SAL-FS12-SHARED\Projects\42864 Mynydd y Glyn\Deliver Stage\Design_Technical\Drawings\GIS\GIS42864-WOOD-XX-XX-FG-OH-0005_S2_P01_fig7a_4.qgs



Key

Site boundary



Pennant Walters
Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Figure 7a.4
Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map of 1901

October 2022



