



Pennant Walters Ltd

Mynydd Glyn Wind Farm

Draft Environmental Statement

Appendix 7E Assessment of the Significance of Impacts of Development of Historic Landscape
(ASIDOHL)



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

APPENDIX 7E:

Assessment of the Significance of Impacts of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL)

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL) has been carried out as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed Mynydd y Glyn Wind Farm (the Proposed Development). It provides an assessment of potential effects on the Rhondda Historic Landscape on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest (RLOHI) in Wales.
- 1.1.2 The aim of the assessment is to provide more detailed information on the extent and nature of effects on the designated historic landscape which would be expected to result from construction and operation of the wind farm.
- 1.1.3 Planning Policy Wales 11 (paragraph 6.1.21) states that:
- “The register should be taken into account in decision making when considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment or, if on call in, in the opinion of the Welsh Ministers, the development is of a sufficient scale to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape. An assessment of development on a historic landscape may be required if it is proposed within a registered historic landscape or its setting and there is potential for conflict with development plan policy.”*
- 1.1.4 ASIDOHL is the recommended method which is set out in guidance¹ to establish the extent of any likely impact on landscapes within the register, and responses from Cadw and Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) to the Scoping Report for the Proposed Development confirmed that this was required to address the potential for effects on the Rhondda Landscape of Historic Interest.
- 1.1.5 Two of the proposed turbine locations fall within the Rhondda (Y Rhondda) Historic Landscape at its most southern extent. The next nearest Historic Landscape is Gelli-Gaer Common Historic Landscape over 11km to the north east. As shown in **Figure 7E.1**, there may be theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from parts of the Gelli-Gaer Common Historic Landscape, but at the distances involved, this would be very minimal and have no more than a very slight impact at most on the Historic Landscape, and this area has therefore not been included within the ASIDOHL.
- 1.1.6 The location of the proposed wind farm application site boundary (the ‘Site’), the study area used for this assessment (discussed below) and the extent of HLCAs referenced herein are shown on **Figure 7E.1**. HLCAs are consistently referenced in the text using their allotted HLCA reference number.

¹ CADW/CCW 2007 Guide to Good Practice on using The Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process Revised (2nd) Edition

2. Methodology

2.1 General

2.1.1 The ASIDOHL methodology adopted in this study has followed that set out in the Guide to Good Practice on using The Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process Revised (2nd) Edition 2007 (hereafter referred to as the ASIDOHL2 guidance). This involves a staged process aimed at arriving at a quantified assessment of the extent to which the proposed development may affect the historic character area on the register. The following five stages of assessment are involved:

- Contextual information (Stage 2);
- Assessment of direct, physical impacts of development (Stage 2);
- Assessment of indirect impacts of development (Stage 3);
- Evaluation of relative importance (Stage 4); and
- Assessment of overall significance of impact (Stage 5).

2.1.2 Within the assessment, a scoring system is adopted in which each value is given a score, and therefore each impact is quantified in terms of the importance of the element or feature affected and the magnitude of the predicted impact.

2.1.3 The scoring system and terminology used is prescribed within the ASIDOHL2 guidance. All five stages have been applied in this assessment and the following chapters address each stage in turn culminating in a concluding statement.

2.2 Study Areas

2.2.1 The assessment of direct, physical impacts of development considers only the footprint of the Proposed Development and therefore the scope of this is limited to HLCAs in which development involving ground disturbance would take place.

2.2.2 The assessment of indirect impacts of development considers changes to the settings of heritage assets and therefore a study area of 5 km from the Site boundary. This is consistent with the study area used in the Draft ES assessment of effects on heritage assets as set out at scoping and reflects the scale and nature of the Proposed Development and the nature of the historic landscape.

2.3 Assessment of direct, physical impacts of development (Stage 2)

2.3.1 This stage of the ASIDOHL process quantifies the direct and physical impact on the HLCAs.

2.3.2 The assessment is quantified and expressed in three forms:

Absolute terms

- 2.3.3 This is a simple expression of the proportion of the HLCA which will be lost to development. For the purpose of this assessment, the area to be lost is taken as the total footprint of the Proposed Development. The development footprint includes turbine foundations, crane pads, cables, site roads, sub-station and construction compounds.

Relative terms

- 2.3.4 This is an expression of the extent of the identified resource which would be lost to the Proposed Development. In order to quantify this loss, the importance of each element of the resource is identified and set out according to the following scale. The score for each category is included in brackets:
- Category A Sites and Monuments of National Importance (4);
 - Category B Sites and Monuments of Regional Importance (3);
 - Category C Sites/Features of Local Importance (2);
 - Category D Minor and Damaged Sites/Features (1); and
 - Category U Sites/Features Needing Further Investigation (1).
- 2.3.5 The degree to which each feature will be affected is then assessed according to the following scale:
- very Severe (6);
 - severe (5);
 - considerable (4);
 - moderate (3);
 - slight (2); and
 - very Slight (1).

Landscape terms

- 2.3.6 This involves the assessment of the effect of the loss of the identified features on the HLCA as a whole. Key to this is an appreciation that the character of an area is derived from a sum of its part, which will be of greater value than the different parts considered individually.
- 2.3.7 This assessment comprises two parts. In the first part the value or importance of each feature or characteristic is assessed in terms of the contribution it makes to the area as a whole. This is done in accordance with the following scale:
- very High (6);
 - high (5)
 - considerable (4);
 - medium (3);
 - low (2); and
 - very Low (1).

2.3.8 Following the extent, the extent to which these features would be affected by the development is also assessed on the following scale:

- lost (6);
- substantially Reduced (5);
- considerably Reduced (4);
- moderately Reduced (3);
- slightly Reduced (2);
- very Slightly Reduced (1).

2.4 Assessment of indirect impacts of development (Stage 3)

2.4.1 The ASIDOHL guidance requires an assessment of indirect impacts of development, including physical and visual impacts.

Indirect, physical impacts

2.4.2 Indirect, physical impacts may involve:

- i. An increased risk of exposure, erosion, disturbance, decay, dereliction or any other detrimental physical change to elements, during or consequent to development.
- ii. Related to (i), the likelihood of increased management needs to maintain elements as, for example, through altered habitats, water levels, increased erosion, new access provision etc., during or consequent to development.
- iii. The severance, fragmentation, dislocation or alteration of the functional connections between related elements, for example, a field system becomes 'severed' from its parent farmstead by an intervening development.
- iv. The frustration or cessation of historic land use practices, for example, it becomes more difficult or impossible to manage an area in a traditional manner as a result of development.
- v. The frustration of access leading to decreased opportunities for education, understanding or enjoying the amenity of elements, during or consequent to development.

2.4.3 As for the assessment of direct physical impacts, the method requires a description of the importance of each element or feature involved, followed by an assessment of the magnitude of any predicted effect on these. A scoring system is adopted in which each value is given a score, and therefore each impact is quantified in terms of the importance of the element or feature affected and the magnitude of the predicted impact. These scores are aggregated to provide an overall value of the predicted indirect physical impact.

2.4.4 The importance of features which may be affected, and the extent of any effect are scored in accordance with the same scales as for direct, physical impacts as set out in Section 2.3. For each feature, the scores are combined and an average for the area calculated.

Indirect visual impacts

2.4.5 The ASIDOHL guidance states that indirect visual effects can occur as a result of:

- i. Visual impacts on elements from which a development can be seen (considered up to its maximum height). The impact might be on 'views to' or 'views from' these elements and it should be assessed with reference to key historic viewpoints and essential settings. These should be considered in relation to a site's original character and function, as well as to the vantage points and visual experience of a visitor today.
 - ii. Impact on the visual connections between related elements, by occlusion, obstruction, etc., for example, an essential line of sight between historically linked defensive sites will become blocked or impaired by an intervening development.
 - iii. Conversely, the creation of inappropriate visual connections between elements not intended to be inter-visible originally, by the removal of intervening structures, barriers, shelters, screening or ground.
 - iv. Visual impact of the development itself considering:
 - its form — the scale, number, density, massing, distribution etc. of its constituent features; and
 - its appearance — the size, shape, colour, fabric etc. of its constituent features, in relation to the existing historic character of the area.
- 2.4.6 The importance of features which may be affected, and the extent of any effect are scored in accordance with the same scales as for direct, physical impacts as set out in Section 2.3. For each feature, the scores are combined and an average for the area calculated.
- 2.4.7 The scores are then added to the scores for the indirect physical impacts to provide an overall magnitude of indirect impacts on the following scale.
- very Severe (21-24);
 - severe (17-20);
 - considerable (13-16);
 - moderate (9-12);
 - slight (5-8); and
 - very Slight (1-4).
- 2.4.8 The potential for indirect visual effects to occur, and their likely magnitude depends on a number of factors including the nature of the historic elements affected, the scale and nature of proposed development and the form of the landscape in which they sit. Distance is also a factor, as with increasing distance between the Proposed Development and an historic element the magnitude of any change will tend to decline. This is because the Proposed Development would appear as a less prominent feature, there will be a greater degree of visual separation and also a greater likelihood that views will be obstructed by intervening topography.
- 2.4.9 This ASIDOHL has considered potential effects on all of the defined HLCAs within the Rhondda Historic Landscape which fall within 5km of the Proposed Development, for consistency with the approach and distances taken for the settings assessment within the ES chapter. HLCAs which lie entirely outside of the ZTV have also been excluded from assessment.
- 2.4.10 The HLCAs not included for further assessment comprise:
- HLCA 009 Ystrad and Pentre;

- HLCA 010 Ton Pentre and Gelli;
- HLCA 011 Treorchy;
- HLCA 012 Cwmparc;
- HLCA 013 Treherbert;
- HLCA 014 Ty-newydd;
- HLCA 015 Blaenrhondda;
- HLCA 016 Blaenycwm;
- HLCA 020 Blanallochau and Ferndale;
- HLCA 021 Maerdy;
- HLCA 022 Ffaldau;
- HLCA 029 Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides;
- HLCA 032 Parc Cwm Brychinog; and
- HLCA 033 Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides (Cwm Lan - Nant-y-Gwiddon).

2.4.11 The HLCAs include within the assessment include:

- HLCA 035 Mynydd-y-Glyn;
- HLCA 036 Cilely and Rhiwgarn
- HLCA 001 Porth: Gateway to the Rhondda Valleys;
- HLCA 002 Hafod;
- HLCA 003 Penygraig;
- HLCA 004 Williamstown;
- HLCA 005 Trealaw;
- HLCA 006 Tonypandy;
- HLCA 007 Cwm Clydach;
- HLCA 008 Llwynypia;
- HLCA 017 Ynyshir;
- HLCA 018 Wattstown;
- HLCA 019 Pontygwaith, Tylorstown and Stanleytown;
- HLCA 023 Rhondda Fach: Eastern Enclosed Valley Sides;
- HLCA 024 Rhondda Fach: Western Enclosed Valley Sides;
- HLCA 025 Mynachdy Penrhys;
- HLCA 026 Mynydd Brith-weunydd and Mynydd Troed-y-rhiw;
- HLCA 027 Brith-weunydd and Troed-y-rhiw;
- HLCA 028 Mynydd Dinas and Mynydd Cymmer;
- HLCA 030 Rhondda Uplands;

- HLCA 031 Rhondda Uplands (Mynydd Ton - Mynydd Penygraig); and
- HLCA 034 Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides (Mynydd Penygraig).

2.4.12 For each HLCA which may be indirectly affected, the importance of relevant features or elements was identified, followed by an assessment of the magnitude of the predicted impact. The scores are aggregated to provide an overall predicted magnitude of effect.

2.4.13 For this study, the assessment of the magnitude of visual impacts was based on the criteria outlined above, and determined by a process involving:

- a review of the ZTV map (**Figure 7E.1**) to identify the extent of the visibility of the wind farm in relation to HLCAs and key features (such as scheduled monuments);
- a review of wireframe illustrations from principal locations (such as scheduled monuments or other nationally important features); and
- site visits to review the current condition of the landscape areas, the essential settings of key features (such as scheduled monuments) and consider the likely magnitude of any changes.

2.5 Evaluation of relative importance (Stage 4)

2.5.1 The fourth stage of the ASIDOHL process evaluates the relative importance of the HLCAs (or parts thereof) directly and/or indirectly affected by development. This is done in relation to:

- the whole of the HLCA/ other HLCAs assessed;
- To the whole of the landscape character area on the register; and
- an evaluation of the relative importance of the HLCA concerned in the national context.

2.5.2 These considerations correspond to items a), b) and c) in the ASIDOHL guidance.

2.5.3 The results of this stage are recorded in tabular form, with assessment based on the following criteria:

- rarity - in terms of period or date, and as a component of the landscape. This is expressed in relation to what survives today, since elements of a once common landscape may now be rare;
- representativeness - this should be considered because a landscape that is common can still be of national importance if, in the light of other criteria, it contains a particularly representative range of elements;
- documentation - the survival of the documentation that increases our understanding of the landscape will raise its importance;
- group value - this relates to diversity (or similarity) of elements including the structural and functional coherence;
- survival - relates to the degree of survival or elements in the landscape;
- condition - relates to the condition of elements in the landscape;
- coherence - relates to how well the historic meaning and significance of the landscape is articulated by the historic themes (that is the historical processes and patterns that have created the individual elements within it);

- integrity - the importance of a landscape may be enhanced by its integrity that relates to the survival of its original character or form;
- potential - relates to the potential within the landscape for future historic landscape analysis;
- amenity - relates to the potential value of elements to be developed as a public educational and recreational amenity; and
- associations - a landscape might have important historic associations with particular figures or institutions.

2.5.4 These criteria are graded according to the following scale, with scores allocated to each criteria:

- very High/Very Good (5);
- high/Good (4);
- moderate/Medium (3);
- low (2); and
- poor/None (1).

2.5.5 The scores are then aggregated and then converted to a % value to quantify the overall importance of each of the HLCAs according to the following scale:

- very High (80-100);
- high (60-79);
- considerable (40-59);
- moderate (20-39);
- low (5-19); and
- very Low (1-4).

2.6 Assessment of overall significance of impact (Stage 5)

2.6.1 The final stage as set out in the ASIDOHL guidance requires a combination of the results from previous stages to produce an overall assessment of the significance of effects on the historic landscape area. This is based on a consideration of:

- Value of Character Areas (Stage 4);
- Impact of Development (Stages 2 and 3); and
- Reduction of Value of the Historic Landscape Area.

2.6.2 In each the value is scored according to the following scale:

- very High (9 or 10);
- high (7 or 8);
- medium (4, 5 and 6);
- low (2 or 3); and
- very Low (1).

2.6.3 The assessment scores from stages 2 to 4 are used only as a guide to professional judgement at this stage. The results are aggregated and presented in tabular form to provide an overall assessment according to the following scale:

- very Severe (26-30);
- severe (21-25);
- fairly Severe (16-20);
- noderate (10-15);
- slight (4-9); and
- very Slight (0-3).

3. Contextual Information (Stage 1)

3.1 Proposed development and site

- 3.1.1 The Proposed Development involves the construction of up to seven turbines with associated infrastructure including internal wind farm tracks off the main access corridor, crane pads at each turbine location, turbine foundations, laydown and storage areas, underground power cables linking the turbines and the on-site substation, temporary construction compounds, and grid connection infrastructure, including an on-site substation and control building together with construction enabling works. The grid connection will comprise an overhead line from the on-site substation to the south eastern boundary of the Site and subsequently an underground line to the connection point at the electricity grid at Upper Boat.
- 3.1.2 The Site is located approximately 3km to the west of Pontypridd. 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.

3.2 Planning history

- 3.2.1 The circumstances of and need for the Proposed Development are described in detail in **Chapter 3** of the Draft ES. In 2019, the Applicant undertook a regional site finding exercise to identify areas with the greatest potential for wind energy development in south Wales guided by the emerging draft of Future Wales, the Site was identified as being suitable based on the combination of a range of factors including wind resource, available existing infrastructure, likely low impact on environment (ecology, geology, archaeology etc). The Applicant and its consultants have undertaken a number of discussions with statutory and non-statutory consultees, the local community (see **Chapter 2, Section 2.4** and **Chapter 6-16**) and the landowners, with the accumulated findings all having an influence over the evolution of the design and the scope of the EIA process.

3.3 Legislation and policy

National policy

- 3.3.1 Planning Policy Wales – Edition 11, February 2-21) 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. This sets out the interests to be considered in the preparation of Development Plans and in the development control process.
- 3.3.2 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.

- 3.3.3 More detailed policy guidance on cultural heritage in Wales is dealt with in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN24). TAN 24 was adopted in May 2017 to provide guidance on how the planning system should consider the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications.

County and Local Policy

- 3.3.4 The current Local Development Plan (Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council Local Development Plan up to 2021²) was adopted on 02 March 2011. The Local Development Plan identifies where new developments such as housing, employment, community facilities and roads, will go.
- 3.3.5 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.*”

Confidence Level

- 3.3.6 The information used for this assessment has been appropriate and adequate for the requirements of the study undertaken. The primary source of data on the HLCAs was obtained from the character descriptions undertaken by GGAT, with further information on designated features (such as scheduled monuments and listed buildings) obtained from Cadw, the Welsh Historic Monuments Agency. Further information on non-designated features for land within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Site was also obtained from the Historic Environment Record (HER), maintained by GGAT and sources held at the National Monuments Record (NMR).

3.4 Assessment Team

- 3.4.1 This study was undertaken by Dr Victoria Park ACIfA with review undertaken by Dr John Mabbitt MCIfA. Victoria and John are qualified archaeologists with experience in assessing upland areas in Wales, as well as all aspects of the cultural heritage assessment of wind farm developments.

² Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (2011). Local Development Plan up to 2021 (Adopted November 2012). (Online). Available at: <https://www.rctcbc.gov.uk/EN/Resident/PlanningandBuildingControl/LocalDevelopmentPlans/LocalDevelopmentPlan20062021.aspx> (Accessed August 2022).

4. Assessment of direct physical impacts of development (Stage 2)

4.1 Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest

4.1.1 The Rhondda Historic Landscape has been subject to detailed characterisation by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, which resulted in the definition of 36 Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCA). Two of these include land which would be within the Site Boundary:

- HLCA 035 Mynydd-y-Glyn; and
- HLCA 036 Cilely and Rhiwgarn.

4.2 Mynydd-y-Glyn (HLCA 035)

Baseline description

4.2.1 The northern part of the Proposed Development is within the Rhondda Historic Landscape and most of this lies within The Mynydd-y-Glyn (HLCA 035). The characterisation describes this HLCA as:

"essentially an area of upland landscape, predominantly located outside the boundaries of the Rhondda Special Historic Landscape. A significant proportion of the area has been heavily exploited for coal tipping and was formerly characterised by industrial features, such as old quarries (1st edition OS 1884) and the extensive tips, now reclaimed, connected by tramway incline (with engine house) to Coedcae Colliery (2nd edition OS 1900), later Lewis Merthyr Consolidated Collieries (1921 edition OS map), at Hafod in the valley below. Other quarries and tips are indicated in the area above Glynfach."

4.2.2 There are no scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas or other designated assets within HLCA 035.

4.2.3 One non-designated asset is recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within HLCA 035. This is the record of a large, disused post-medieval quarry (GGAT03816). However, this lies within the north east part of the HLCA and outside the Site itself.

Absolute direct impacts

4.2.4 Two turbine bases, and a short section of access track fall within HLCA 035. The absolute direct impact would be the cumulative area of ground disturbance to those elements within HLCA 035 which are listed in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1 Assessment of absolute direct impacts on HLCA 035

Development component	Area (m ²)	Area (ha)
Turbine hardstandings for foundations and crane pad (2500m ²)	5,000	0.50

Development component	Area (m2)	Area (ha)
Access Tracks (5m wide) (709m)	3,545	0.35
Total area	8,545	0.85

4.2.5 The total area of the Mynydd-y-Glyn HLCA 035 is 191 ha. The absolute direct impact of 0.85 ha equates to 0.45% of the HLCA. Therefore, the absolute direct impact is anticipated as being Very Slight.

Relative direct impact

- 4.2.6 There are no scheduled monuments or listed buildings located within HLCA 035.
- 4.2.7 There would be no direct effect on the single non-designated asset (GGAT03816) within HLCA 035 which lies outside the Site boundary, to the north east part of the HLCA.
- 4.2.8 The current field boundary pattern is irregular, with areas having been disturbed by later industrial activity and they survive to varying degrees. It is therefore difficult to fully establish the total length of field boundaries within HLCA, but would be approximately 10 km. Construction of the Proposed Development within HLCA 035 would result in the loss of a very small section of the irregular upland post-medieval field boundaries that are present within the Site boundary. This would occur where the access track passes through two small sections of field boundary resulting in c.10m of loss. or less than 0.1% of boundaries.
- 4.2.9 The construction of the Proposed Development would not result in the loss of any archaeological remains within the development footprint. The desk study completed as part of the EIA has established that there is a low potential for Prehistoric, Roman or Medieval remains. Being remote pasture, the Site has a limited potential for post-medieval and modern archaeology which is largely limited to field boundaries relating to upland pasture and associated cairns, which have already been considered in the above paragraphs.

Landscape Terms

- 4.2.10 The Site would contribute to the value of the HLCA 035 in that the land use and field boundary pattern are typical of that which defines the character of the area. The relatively small area that would be taken by the Proposed Development is such that the overall direct impact is small.

Overall Conclusion

- 4.2.11 By applying the calculations stipulated in the ASIDOHL2 requirements, the direct physical impacts on the Mynydd-y-Glyn (HLCA 035) results in a score of 7 which equates to a Slight impact. The breakdown of these scores is set out in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2 Assessment of direct, physical impacts on HLCA35

Absolute Impact (loss of area)		Magnitude and Score			
0.82 ha,	0.45% area	Very Slight - 1			
Relative and Landscape Impacts (loss of known elements or characteristics) and scores					
Element / % Loss	Category of element	Magnitude of effect	Landscape Value	Landscape Value Effect	Sum
Post-medieval Field Boundaries (0.1%)	C (2)	Very Slight (1)	Post medieval landscape – Considerable (3)	Very Slightly Reduced (1)	7
No. of Elements: 1		Average score: 7		Final overall score: 7	
Overall magnitude: 7			Slight		

4.3 Cilely and Rhigarn (HLCA 036)

Baseline description

4.3.1 The Proposed Development also partly lies within The Cilely and Rhiwgarn (HLCA 036). The characterisation describes this HLCA as:

"Lying predominantly outside the Rhondda Special Historic Landscape and comprises an area of enclosed upland on the western flanks of Mynydd-y-Glyn. The focus of the area is the abandoned farmstead of Rhiwgarn, surrounded by largely relict small irregular enclosures, probably representing an area of medieval or early post-medieval encroachment. The area is probably an outlying part of the possible medieval settlement site located further south, outside the Rhondda Special Historic Landscape at ST 0259 8973".

4.3.2 There are no scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas or other designated assets within HLCA 036.

4.3.3 There are two non-designated assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within HLCA 036. Hafod Rhiwgarn (GGAT01740m) comprises a medieval long hut in a ruinous, damaged condition, and provides the focus for the area as noted above. The second asset is a deserted post-medieval quarrying village on the fringes of Trebanog town (GGAT04941m), although this falls outside of the Site itself.

Absolute direct impacts

4.3.4 Two short section of access track are located within HLCA 036. The absolute direct impact would be the cumulative area of ground disturbance to those elements within HLCA 036 which are listed in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3 Assessment of absolute direct impacts on HLCA 036

Development component	Area (m2)	Area (ha)
Access Tracks (5m wide) 250m	1,250	0.13
Total area		0.13

4.3.5 The total area of the Cilely and Rhiwgarn HLCA 036 is 87 ha. The absolute direct impact of 0.13 ha equates to 0.15% of the HLCA. Therefore, the absolute direct impact is anticipated as being Very Slight.

4.3.6 While situated within the Site boundary, the Proposed Development has been designed to avoid Hafod Rhiwgarn (GGAT01740m). To ensure construction works do not encroach into the area of known assets they will be temporarily fenced off throughout construction works. No absolute direct impacts would occur.

Relative direct impact

4.3.7 There are no scheduled monuments or listed buildings located within HLCA 036.

4.3.8 One of the two non-designated assets within HLCA 036 fall within the Site boundary.

- 4.3.9 Construction of the Proposed Development within HLCA 036 would result in the loss of a very small section of the irregular upland post-medieval field boundaries that are present within the Site boundary. The boundaries survive to varying degrees. It is therefore difficult to fully establish the total length of field boundaries within HLCA, but it is estimated to be approximately 6.5 km. Loss would occur where the access track (5m wide, at an angle) passes through one section of a boundary, resulting in c.10 m of loss or less than 0.15% of boundaries.
- 4.3.10 The construction of the Proposed Development would result in the loss of any archaeological remains within the development footprint. The desk study completed as part of the EIA has established that there is a low potential for Prehistoric, Roman or Medieval remains within the Site itself, and therefore the part of the HLCA within the Site boundary. The Site has a low archaeological potential for further unknown medieval and postmedieval remains. Being enclosed 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 around the Hafod Rhiwgarn farmstead which have already been considered in relation to relative direct impact in the above paragraphs.

Landscape Terms

- 4.3.11 The Site contributes to the value of the HLCA 036 in that the land use and field boundary pattern are typical of that which defines the character of the area. The relatively small area that would be taken by the Proposed Development is such that the overall direct impact is considered small.

Overall Conclusion

- 4.3.12 By applying the calculations stipulated in the ASIDOHL2 requirements, the direct physical impacts on the Cilely and Rhigarn HLCA (HLCA 036) results in a score of 7 which equates to a Slight impact. The breakdown of these scores is set out in **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4 Assessment of direct, physical impacts on HLCA36

Absolute Impact (loss of area)		Magnitude and Score			
0.13 ha,	0.15% area	Very Slight - 1			
Relative and Landscape Impacts (loss of known elements or characteristics) and scores					
Element / % Loss	Category of element	Magnitude of effect	Landscape Value	Landscape Value Effect	Sum
Post-medieval Field Boundaries (0.15%)	C (2)	Very Slight (1)	Post medieval landscape – Considerable (3)	Very Slightly Reduced (1)	7
No. of Elements: 1		Average score: 7		Final overall score: 7	
Overall magnitude: 7			Slight		

5. Assessment of indirect impacts of development (Stage 3)

5.1 HLCA 001 Porth: Gateway to the Rhondda Valleys

Baseline

5.1.1 HLCA 001 comprises Porth, a commercial and service centre. It is atypical of the Rhondda as a result of its geographical position at the confluence of both the Rhondda Fawr and Rhondda Fach, as well as the age of its industrial development. Porth is later in date than many neighbouring areas and was transformed as a commercial and distribution centre at the start of the 20th century when it served both valleys. The cluster of collieries and communities up each valley gradually expanded to their present-day extent to form a single entity centre on the core of Porth. Porth has also been identified as an early centre of non-conformist Christianity.

5.1.2 Seventeen Listed Buildings lie within HLCA 001, all of which lie within the core of Porth. One is Grade II* listed – Evan Howells Butchers Shop (LB 17115), the remainder are Grade II listed and comprise public and commercial buildings, churches and chapels, three properties along Hannah Street as well as features in and around Bronwydd Park:

- 13129 Cymmer Independent Chapel (also known as Hen Capel Y Cymmer) (Grade II);
- 17110 Church of St John (Grade II);
- 17111 Revetment wall, doorways and railings to Mount Pleasant (Grade II);
- 17112 22, Hannah Street, Porth, Porth,CF39 9RB (Grade II);
- 17113 23, Hannah Street, Porth, Porth,CF39 9RB (Grade II);
- 17114 25, Hannah Street, Porth, Porth,CF39 9RB (Grade II);
- 17115 Evan Howells Butchers Shop (Grade II*);
- 17116 Former Central Cinema (Grade II);
- 17117 Gateway to Welsh Hills Works (Grade II);
- 17118 Public Library (Grade II);
- 17119 Calfaria Welsh Calvinistic Chapel and bordering railings, gates and piers (Grade II);
- 17120 War Memorial (Grade II);
- 17121 Church of St Paul (Grade II);
- 17122 Bronwydd House and attached front terrace (Grade II);
- 17123 Entrance gate piers and railings to Bronwydd (Grade II);
- 17124 Entrance gate piers and railings to Bronwydd Park (Grade II); and
- 17125 Statue to William Evans in Bronwydd Park (Grade II).

- 5.1.3 Within the 1 km study area, and within HLCA 001 area lie six HER monuments, again, largely reflecting the industrial town itself and the buildings within it. These include records for Cynmer colliery (GGAT06097m), two chapels or churches – Cymmer Independent Chapel (GGAG02379m) and Mount Zion Baptist Church (GGAT06603m), as well as records of a road bridge (GGAT08160m) and a post medieval retaining wall (GGAT08161m).

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.1.4 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect visual impacts

- 5.1.5 The listed buildings within Porth sit within the town itself, which provides an urban setting and context for them to be appreciated and understood. As shown on the ZTV (**Figure 7E.1**). There may be limited visibility of 2 - 4 turbines for those buildings towards the southern part of the town centre, increasing to full visibility towards the centre and north of the town centre, including the location of the listed buildings. The Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVIA) viewpoint 5 (**Figure 6.27** in the Draft ES) is located within HLCA 001, toward the centre of the town, and to the north of the listed buildings, but gives an indication of the visibility from this area, and the urban focus of the buildings.
- 5.1.6 Once the surrounding buildings of the town are taken into account there would be very limited visibility of the Proposed Development from within much of the HLCA, although glimpses would be possible along certain streets which lead down the hill from the north and towards the Proposed Development. While visible in these instances, the nature of HLCA 001, being focused on the settlement of Porth itself, and its historic association with the communities and collieries up the two valleys, means that while there would be limited visibility out to the Proposed Development from parts of the town, it would not affect the key aspects of the HLCA, the listed buildings themselves which have a close, urban setting nor the ability to understand and appreciate its development.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.1.7 As set out in **Table 5.1** the indirect impacts on HLCA 001 would be **Slight**.

Table 5.1 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 001 Porth

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from Cymmer Independent Chapel (also known as Hen Capel Y Cymmer)	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Church of St John	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Revetment wall, doorways and railings to Mount Pleasant	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4

Indirect Visual Impact

Visual impact of turbines in views from 22,Hannah Street,Porth,Porth,,CF39 9RB	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from 23,Hannah Street,Porth,Porth,,CF39 9RB	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from 25,Hannah Street,Porth,Porth,,CF39 9RB	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Evan Howells Butchers Shop	A – National Importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from Former Central Cinema	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Gateway to Welsh Hills Works	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Public Library	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Calfaria Welsh Calvinistic Chapel and bordering railings, gates and piers	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from War Memorial	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Church of St Paul	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Bronwydd House and attached front terrace	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Entrance gate piers and railings to Bronwydd	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Entrance gate piers and railings to Bronwydd Park	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Statue to William Evans in Bronwydd Park	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from colliery settlement	B – Local Importance	2	Very Slight	1	4
Development form		3	Very Slight	1	4

Indirect Visual Impact

Development appearance	3	Very Slight	1	4
		Average Indirect visual impact score		4
		Indirect physical impact score		0
		Impact Score (x28 /20)		5.7
		Slight		

5.2 HLCA 002 Hafod

Baseline

- 5.2.1 HLCA Hafod comprises two linear first Phase 'pithead' colliery settlements. They originated as a scatter of isolated terraced rows and cottages, with subsequent ribbon development and superimposed late 19th century grid layout. The area retains much of the terraced housing from this era, commercial properties and chapels. The area is also characterised by surviving industrial monuments from the collieries themselves, which provided the impetus for the establishment and development of the settlement.
- 5.2.2 There are eight listed buildings within HLCA 002. All but one is associated with the former Lewis Merthyr Colliery (including lamproom, pithead, winding engine house etc). Six of these are grade II* listed, and two are Grade II listed. The final listed building is the Lower Eirw bridge.
- 13119 Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery lamproom and fan house (Grade II*);
 - 13120 Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Bertie pithead, headframe, tram circuit and tippler (Grade II*);
 - 13121 Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Trefor pithead and headframe (Grade II*);
 - 13122 Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Trefor winding engine house (Grade II*);
 - 13123 Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery fanhouse (Grade II);
 - 13124 Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Bertie winding engine house (Grade II*);
 - 17126 Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery chimney (Grade II); and
 - 17127 Lower Eirw bridge (Grade II).
- 5.2.3 The Lewis Merthyr Colliery was established in the mid-1870s as an amalgamation of the Coedcae and Hafod Collieries (established in 1850). The listed buildings are grouped around the two shafts sunk c.1880 and c.1890. The listing notes that by 1900 the colliery was one of the largest in Wales, and the Rhonda Heritage Park, which the buildings now form part of, has one of the most complete groups of colliery buildings remaining in Wales. Many of the buildings are listed for being surviving examples of particular aspects of the colliery. For example, the lamproom and fan house (LB 13119) contains a rare surviving Sirocco fan, an unusually complete fan room, as well as its group value.

- 5.2.4 One scheduled monument falls within HLCA 002, which also attests to the industrial development and the early 19th century coal mining industry with the area. The Ventilation Furnace, Trehafod (GM437), comprises the remains of an 19th century colliery ventilation furnace and chimney, which served the coal level at Cwm George.
- 5.2.5 Eleven HER records are located within HLCA 002, but these are all duplicate records for the listed buildings, some of which separated out into more than one record, e.g. The Trefor Pithead and Trefor headframe each have their own record number.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.2.6 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.2.7 The ZTV (**Figure 7E.1**) indicates visibility of 2 - 4 turbines from the cluster of listed buildings. However, the nature of the buildings, as surviving remains of an important colliery complex, means that their significance lies predominantly in relation to each other and in being part of the industrial narrative of the area, with a close setting, rather than in any longer views out towards the wider landscape. Surrounding trees on the valley side and along the road also form part of the immediate setting, screening wider visibility from the edges of the complex. The presence of the Proposed Development with potential limited visibility from parts of the complex would not affect the ability to understand their value and importance to the industrial heritage of the area and the character of the HLCA.
- 5.2.8 The scheduled monument is primarily of interest for its archaeological potential to provide further information about chronology, building techniques and function. Whilst the ZTV suggests there may be visibility of 2 - 4 turbines from the Site, the core significance of the monument would be unaffected by their presence.
- 5.2.9 The character of HLCA 002 is centred around the settlement and its industrial history and connections. While there may be some visibility of the Proposed Development from parts of the wider settlement, the built-up nature means that as a viewer moves around the streets of the settlement any visibility would be incidental and glimpsed down streets and between buildings in many instances, and would not form a prominent feature. The presence of the Proposed Development on a hill to the south above the settlement would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the industrial heritage and overall character of the HLCA.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.2.10 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.2)**.

Table 5-2 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 002 Hafod

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery lamproom and fan house	A – National Importance	4	Very Slight	1	5

Indirect Visual Impact

Visual impact of turbines in views from Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Bertie pithead, headframe, tram circuit and tippler	A – National Importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Trefor pithead and headframe	A – National Importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Trefor winding engine house	A – National Importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery fanhouse	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery Bertie winding engine house	A – National Importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from Former Lewis Merthyr Colliery chimney	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Lower Eirw bridge	B – Regional Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Visual impact of turbines in views from Ventilation Furnace, Trehafod	A – National Importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from colliery settlement	C – Local Importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Development form		3.6	Very Slight	1	4.6
Development appearance		3.6	Very Slight	1	4.6
			Average Indirect visual impact score		4.6
			Indirect physical impact score		0
			Impact Score (x28, /20)		6.4
			Slight		

5.3 HLCA 003 Penygraig

Baseline

- 5.3.1 The HLCA area is comprised almost entirely of the industrial settlement. The settlement is strongly associated with the activities of a local mining engineer, Moses Rowland, who opened the Penygraig Level in 1857/8. In 1864 the Penygraig colliery was sunk, and soon had an output of 100,000 tons, before closing in 1919. The Pany Pits (or Adare Colliery) was sunk in 1875 and the pits all closed in 1958. As with other pit settlements, the settlement expanded and developed with the collieries, spreading out along the valley bottom road due to topographical constraints. Penygraig was also the terminus for the Great Western Railway at the head of the Ely Valley and in 1875 the settlement had at least three inns, a hotel, two chapels and a colliery school.
- 5.3.2 One listed building lies within the HLCA:
- LB 17331Pisgah Trefnyddion Calfinaidd (chapel) (Grade II).

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.3.3 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.3.4 Much of the HLCA area lies outside the ZTV (**Figure 7E.1**), with only the north western, and western edges showing as having some visibility of the Proposed Development. The listed building and the core of the settlement lie outwith the ZTV and these are not assessed further in **Table 5.3**. The visibility from the edges of the settlement would be partial and from the higher ground such as the area around the School. The character of HLCA is strongly associated with its historical development as a result of 19th century industrial activity. This setting would not be affected by any limited visibility of the Proposed Development from the edges of the settlement.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.3.5 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.3)**.

Table 5-3 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 003 Penygraig

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from edges of historic colliery settlement	C – Local Importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Development form		2	Very Slight	1	3
Development appearance		2	Very Slight	1	3

Indirect Visual Impact

	Average Indirect visual impact score	3
	Indirect physical impact score	0
	Impact Score (x28, /20)	4.2
		Slight

5.4 HLCA 004 Williamstown

Baseline

- 5.4.1 HLCA 004 comprises the small area of the settlement of Williamstown. It is noted as a minor first phase colliery settlement, with later 2nd and 3rd phase expansion. As with many settlements in the area, it was initially a small ribbon development settlement, but expanded by the end of the 19th century with an imposed grid layout. It retains terraced housing, commercial properties as well as chapels.
- 5.4.2 It was constructed on the southern part of Dinas Uchaf Farm. As with HLCA 003, the area is strongly associated with Moses Rowlands. It was the sinking and success of nearby collieries including the Penycraig Colliery that led to its rapid development at the end of the 19th century, and by World War One the settlement appears largely as it is today. Other collieries the settlement is associated with lie outside the Rhondda Special Historic Landscape Area.
- 5.4.3 There are no listed buildings or other designated assets within the HLCA.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.4.4 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.4.5 The nearest turbine lies 2.7km from the south eastern edge of HLCA 004. The ZTV shows that there will be no visibility of the Proposed Development from the northern part of HLCA 004. There will be visibility of 1 - 2 turbine tips from a small number of buildings running either side of the main road, with visibility increasing slightly with the height gain up the valley sides in the western part of the settlement.
- 5.4.6 The buildings with the settlement, both within HLCA 004 and the adjacent HLCAs have a close, built-up setting, linked to one another. The buildings provide a degree of screening to the wider landscape, although from higher ground the Proposed Development would be visible as a viewer moved along the streets and between houses. The HLCA draws much of its character and historical importance from its association with, and development as a result of, the collieries in the area. This relationship and understanding would remain

largely unaffected by the presence of the Proposed Development on the hillside above the settlement.

Overall Conclusions

5.4.7 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.4)**.

Table 5-4 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 004 Williamstown

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from the colliery settlement	C –local importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Development form		3	Very Slight	1	4
Development appearance		3	Very Slight	1	4
				Average Indirect visual impact score	4
				Indirect physical impact score	0
				Impact Score (x28, /20)	5.6
				Slight	

5.5 HLCA 005 Trelaw

Baseline

5.5.1 The Trelaw HLCA is a composite colliery settlement. It was originally a small compact nucleated colliery-built settlement of linear terraces with later ribbon accretions. It is located along the slopes to the south of Brith-weunydd Colliery. The settlement and colliery were constructed on Ynis Graig and Berth-weunydd farms. As with other settlements in the area, it developed and expanded to serve the nearby collieries. It retains much of the typical terrace housing along with chapels. A key feature of the HLCA is the large cemetery which serves the surrounding area.

5.5.2 There are four listed buildings within the HLCA. These comprise the Trelaw Cemetery Chapel, and three monuments within it:

- 18268 Trelaw Cemetery Chapel (Grade II);
- 18269 Monument to William Evans (Grade II);
- 18270 Monument to David Evans (Grade II); and

- 18271 Monument to Daniel Thomas (Grade II).

5.5.3 The cemetery sits on the main valley thoroughfare at the very eastern edge of the community and on the boundary with Porth; the chapel is near the main central entrance with the extensive cemetery stretching up the hill to the North. The cemetery served the surrounding areas, including lower and mid Rhondda Fach.

Indirect physical impacts

5.5.4 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

5.5.5 The ZTV indicates that there is no visibility from the northern part of HLCA 005. There would be varying degrees of visibility from within the core of the settlement and the terraced rows extending up the hillside, although the buildings themselves would screen intermittent views from within the settlement. The Proposed Development would not form an intrusive element in views from within the settlement.

5.5.6 The cemetery within which the four listed buildings are situated have theoretical visibility of 6 - 7 turbines (**Figure 7E.1**). However, the Proposed Development does not lie directly opposite the cemetery, but to south east, and sits behind, rather than between, it and the communities it served, and therefore does not affect this association. The listed monuments within the cemetery have their settings largely defined by their place within the cemetery and this would remain unaffected by the presence of the Proposed Development. While visible, it would not affect the understanding or appreciation of the HLCA, nor the assets within it – which are focused around their industrial origins and association with coal mining in the area.

Overall Conclusions

5.5.7 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.5)**.

Table 5-5 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 005 Trelaw

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from Trelaw Cemetery Chapel	B – regional importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from Monument to William Evans	B – regional importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from Monument to David Evans	B – regional importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from Monument to Daniel Thomas	B – regional importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from the colliery settlement	C – local	3	Very Slight	1	4

Indirect Visual Impact

Development form	3.8	Very Slight	1	4.8
Development appearance	3.8	Very Slight	1	4.8
			Average Indirect visual impact score	4.8
			Indirect physical impact score	0
			Impact Score (x28, /20)	6.7
			Slight	

5.6 HLCA 006 Tonypandy

Baseline

- 5.6.1 Tonypandy is a significant commercial and service centre. It comprises typical terraced housing, shops, chapels, and modest public buildings dating the late 19th and early 20th century. It originated from a core around the fulling mill in the post-medieval period. By the time of the Tithe map of 1844, it comprised the mill ruins and garden, an old tucking mill as well as a house and garden within the Tyr y Pandy holding, as well as a court house and garden on Penpant Clydach Farm. The settlement expanded and developed by 1875 in a typical ribbon style as a linear roadside settlement, comprising detached, semi detached and terraced cottages, often with a downslope garden.
- 5.6.2 Towards the end of the 19th century further expansion on a grid-like pattern occurred, much of which was undertaken by building clubs on behalf of property investors or as speculative ventures. Schools, a town hall and the Church of St Andrews were added. By 1915 it had expanded north and west to its current limits. Tonypandy was the location of riots in 1910 over wages, which resulted in shop windows being broken and mine-owners property being wrecked
- 5.6.3 Four listed buildings are located within the HLCA:
- 13117 Ebenezer Welsh Independent Chapel (Grade II*);
 - 13118 Forecourt and terrace walls with lamp standard, railings and gates at Ebenezer Chapel (Grade II);
 - 13127 Trefnyddion Bethania Calфинаidd (Grade II); and
 - 17332 Ysgoldy Ebenezer attached to left of Ebenezer Welsh Independent Chapel (Grade II*).
- 5.6.4 These all relate to religious buildings and include the Trefnyddion Bethania Calфинаidd (LB 13127), a Calvinistic Methodist Chapel dating to 1908, as well as the Grade II* Ebenezer Welsh Independent Chapel (LB 13117) considered to be one of the finest chapels in the Rhondda with a rich interior. The chapel was building in 1867-8, and was the centre of the Independent Cause in mid-Rhondda. Features associated with the Ebenezer Welsh

Independent chapel are also listed including the forecourt and walls (LB 13118) and Grade II* Ysgoldy Ebenezer attached to the chapel (LB 17332).

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.6.5 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.6.6 The ZTV (**Figure 7E.1**) indicates that there will be potential visibility of the Proposed Development with varying numbers of turbines visible from much of the HLCA. The streets the terraces sit on run north west to south east, towards the Proposed Development and turbines are likely to be visible from many of these streets, although the buildings would provide a degree of intermittent screening as a viewer moves along the streets.
- 5.6.7 Whilst there would theoretically be 2-4 turbines visible from the Ebenezer Chapel site, the setting of the Ebenezer Chapel (13117) and associated listed buildings (13118 and 17332) is very much associated with the settlement which they sit within, rather than with longer views out to the surrounding areas. The main entrance to the Ebenezer Chapel with the associated listed structures are all to the north west side of the chapel, away from the Proposed Development, and therefore there would be no visibility of the turbines from these aspects.
- 5.6.8 The second listed chapel - Trefnyddion Bethania Calфинаidd (LB 13127), sits further north within Tonypany, again within a cluster of buildings. Its main entrance is also situated away from the direction of the Proposed Development.
- 5.6.9 While there may visibility of the Proposed Development from many parts of the HLCA, including at points on the approaches to the listed buildings and structures, the key characteristics of the area are focused on its role as a settlement which developed in the mid-19th to early 20th century as part of the wider industrial development of the Rhondda at this time. The settlement as a close setting, and the Proposed Development would only be seen in incidental glimpses. The ability to understand and appreciate these connections and the listed structures associated with the settlement would remain unaffected.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.6.10 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.6)**.

Table 5.6 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 006 Tonypany

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from 13117 Ebenezer Welsh Independent Chapel	A – national importance	5	Very Slight	1	6
Visual impact of turbines in views from 13118 Forecourt and terrace walls with	B – regional importance	4	Very Slight	1	5

Indirect Visual Impact

lamp standard, railings and gates at Ebenezer Chapel					
Visual impact of turbines in views from 13127 Trefnyddion Bethania Calfinaidd	B – regional importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from 17332 Ysgoldy Ebenezer attached to left of Ebenezer Welsh Independent Chapel	A – national importance	5	Very Slight	1	6
Visual impact of turbines in views from the industrial settlement	C – local importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Development form		4.2	Very Slight	1	5.2
Development appearance		4.2	Very Slight	1	5.2
				Average Indirect visual impact score	5.3
				Indirect physical impact score	0
				Impact Score (x28, /20)	7.3
				Slight	

5.7 HLCA 007 Cwm Clydach

Baseline

- 5.7.1 The historic landscape area of Cwm Clydach encompasses the settlements of Clydach Vale and Blaen Clydach, and Penpant Clydach and the sites of associated collieries. The area initially formed part of the Blaen Clydach, Pwllyrhebog, Ffynnon-dwym, and Penpant Clydach Farms, and by 1875 the fragmented first phase colliery settlement had been established as isolated rows of housing and three collieries. A network of railways, tramways and inclines, evolved to serve the area's collieries. A grid layout street pattern had been established by the end of the 19th century, with linear terraces with gardens. This second phase of development was largely built for property investors and/or speculative ventures in the area, although there are also houses constructed by the building-clubs of colliery workers at the nearby Cladach Vale and Cambrian Collieries. Buildings to support the settlement including chapels, school, post office and the New Inn Hotel. By the end of the 19th century the settlement was largely complete, with only minimal infilling and additional buildings added before the outbreak of World War One.
- 5.7.2 There are no listed buildings, scheduled monuments or other designated assets within HLCA 006.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.7.3 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.7.4 The ZTV indicates that there would be limited to no visibility of the Proposed Development from the lower lying areas of HLCA 006 along the valley floor. Visibility would increase up the hillsides to the north where much of the terraced housing lies as well as to the south. The rows of terraces run east to west along the hillside, while the Proposed Development lies to the south east. As a result the buildings would screen much of the visibility from the streets, although there would potentially be views from within the buildings themselves. LVIA viewpoint 10 (Draft ES **Figure 6.32**) demonstrates the visibility from this part of the settlement.
- 5.7.5 The character of the area is focused around its historical development as a result of industry in the local area, and its association with coal mining. Consequently, the presence of the Proposed Development would not affect the ability to appreciate, nor understand its historic character.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.7.6 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.7)**.

Table 5.7 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 007 Cwm Clydach

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from the settlements of Clydach Vale and Blaen Clydach, and Penpant Clydach and the sites of associated collieries	C – local importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Development form		3	Very Slight	1	4
Development appearance		3	Very Slight	1	4
				Average Indirect visual impact score	4
				Indirect physical impact score	0
				Impact Score (x28, /20)	5.6
				Slight	

5.8 HLCA 008 Llwynypia

Baseline

- 5.8.1 HLCA 008 comprises the industrial settlement of Llwynypia. It is a rare example of a 1st phase pithead settlement in the Rhondda and includes early examples of colliery built terraced housing - 'Scotch Terraces' with distinctive double-fronted terraced cottages, built prior to the Public Health Act of 1875. They are of a less common type for the Rhondda being double-fronted, two-down three-up with facades overlooking long front gardens and were constructed from bricks made locally at the Colliery using fireclay from No.3 Pit. These brickworks became the largest producer of bricks in the Rhondda area.
- 5.8.2 The settlement was built on land which belonged to the estate of the De Winton family. The Taff Vale Railway of 1856 passed to the south of the settlement. Shafts 1, 2, and 3 of the Llwynypia (or Glamorgan) colliery were sunk in 1862, with further shafts added later. Initially there was a degree of physical separation between Llwynypia and the adjacent Ystrad and Gelli settlement, although these merged and had become one settlement by the end of the 19th century. With further expansion by the outbreak of World War One including improved facilities (enlarged Schools and a cricket ground).
- 5.8.3 Two listed buildings lie within the HLCA:
- LB 13125 The former engine house at Llwynypia Colliery Site (Grade II)
 - LB 18173 Statue of Sir Archibald Hood (Grade II)
- 5.8.4 Sir Archibald Hood was the Scottish colliery entrepreneur who was the owner of the nearby Llwynypia Colliery, and was responsible for the construction of the Scotch terraces. The statue lies above the main road through Tonypany looking out over the valley towards the hills on the eastern side, with the bronze figure leaning on a stick and pointing to the left, towards the central mining complex, brickworks and Scotch Terraces. The former engine house at Llwynypia Colliery Site is the only remaining building from the colliery.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.8.5 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.8.6 Only the very southern part of the HLCA is anticipated to have theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development (**Figure 7E.1**) with the number of turbines visible increasing up the valley side. This part of the HLCA comprises terraced housing and a primary school.
- 5.8.7 There would be no visibility from the former engine house at Llwynypia Colliery Site (LB 13125), which sits near the valley bottom on the west side of the river Rhondda, and this is not assessed further in **Table 5.8**. There would be visibility of the Proposed Development from the Statue of Sir Archibald Hood (LB 18173), although the statue has a clear connection with the settlement, and the mining complex which lay further to the north, a view in which the Proposed Development would not appear. The Proposed Development would not affect the association of the statue with the town, nor the wider area. Any views from limited parts of the southern part of the settlement would be incidental and would not affect the core value of the HLCA as a settlement with historic associations with the collieries.

Overall Conclusions

5.8.8 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.8)**.

Table 5.8 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 008 Llwynypia

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from LB 1817 Statue of Sir Archibald Hood	B – regional importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from the industrial settlement of Llwynypia	C – local importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Development form		3.5	Very Slight	1	4.5
Development appearance		3.5	Very Slight	1	4.5
				Average Indirect visual impact score	4.5
				Indirect physical impact score	0
				Impact Score (x28, /20)	6.3
				Slight	

5.9 HLCA 017 Ynyshir

Baseline

- 5.9.1 The historic landscape area of Ynyshir comprises the earliest colliery settlement of the Rhondda Fach Valley. The initial settlement was constructed on the west bank of the Afon Rhondda Fach on the low-lying meadows and woodland of Ynyshir farm before expanding onto the eastern bank.
- 5.9.2 Initially, the settlement comprised a loose scatter of rows based around very early mining ventures in the area - Ynyshir Colliery, sunk in 1845. By the end of the 19th century, with the development of the coal mines (particularly the Ynyshir and Standard collieries) in the area, the settlement expanded, and a linear grid pattern was imposed on the earlier unplanned scatter, with the Taff Vale Railway running down the valley. The settlement

contained a range of chapels and churches, a Miners Hall, school buildings and a public house.

- 5.9.3 There is one listed building within the HLCA, the Grade II Aion Welsh Baptist Chapel (LB 17333), a good example of a later 19th century valleys chapel with a largely unaltered design. It sits in the centre of the town, on a road parallel with the main road, fronting onto an unnamed road between the two.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.9.4 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.9.5 Visibility of the Proposed Development would be low within the valley bottom increasing with the increase in height up the valley sides either side. The orientation of the streets along the valley north to south, means that some visibility of the Proposed Development will be possible along these streets, although the buildings will provide a level of intermittent screening. The HLCA area is characterised by its nature as a settlement which developed as a result of the expansion of coal mining within the area and the buildings which served the communities. This close setting, and an understanding of the development and character of the HLCA would be largely unaffected by the visibility of turbines 3.5km to the south.
- 5.9.6 The listed Baptist Chapel lies on a residential street, with its main entrance lying to the north. There would be limited visibility of the Proposed Development, and it would not affect its significance as a good example of a 19th century valleys chapel, nor its connection with the settlement it served.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.9.7 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.9)**.

Table 5-9 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 017 Ynyshir

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from Grade II Aion Welsh Baptist Chapel	B – regional importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from the historic colliery settlement of Ynyshir.	C – local importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Development form		3.5	Very Slight	1	4.5
Development appearance		3.5	Very Slight	1	4.5
				Average Indirect visual	4.5

Indirect Visual Impact

	impact score	
	Indirect physical impact score	0
	Impact Score (x28, /20)	6.3
	Slight	

5.10 HLCA 018 Wattstown

Baseline

- 5.10.1 Wattstown is a small area of HLCA characterised as a small compact second phase pithead settlement. The settlement developed in the 1880s following the establishment of the National Colliery. The settlement climbs the valley sides in a series of linear terraces above the Taff Vale Railway. The railway, constructed in 1856, and the colliery itself take up much of the valley floor, necessitating the building of houses up the slopes. It comprises linear terraces, with some later additions including a hillside estate. The housing is largely colliery constructed and are good examples of post-legislation colliery housing.
- 5.10.2 One listed building – the Grade II Wattstown Hotel (LB 17335) lies at the north western boundary of the settlement on the bank of the Rhondda Fach, with Wattstown lying above. It is a scarce example of a largely unaltered colliery hotel built to serve the small 19th century mining community.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.10.3 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.10.4 There would be limited to no visibility of the Proposed Development from the valley floor either side of the main road running through the HLCA, including from the listed Wattstown Hotel and this is not assessed further in **Table 5.10**. Visibility increases with the valley slope up in the northern part of the HLCA and as the valley turns slowly southwards towards the southern part of the HLCA (**Figure 7E.1**). From here visibility of turbines would be glimpsed between buildings as the viewer moves along the streets. Any visibility from these small parts of the settlement would not affect the overall character of the HLCA, nor its association and historical development with coal mining in the region.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.10.5 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.10)**.

Table 5-10 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 018 Wattstown

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from the historic colliery settlement of Wattstown.	C – local importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Development form		3	Very Slight	1	4
Development appearance		3	Very Slight	1	4
				Average Indirect visual impact score	4
				Indirect physical impact score	0
				Impact Score (x28, /20)	5.6
				Slight	

5.11 HLCA 019 Pontygwaith, Tylorstown and Stanleytown

Baseline

- 5.11.1 The historic landscape area comprises three settlements which developed to serve the nearby collieries of the Mid-Fach. The first shaft was sunk in 1858 (Cynllwyn-du – later renamed Pontygwaith Colliery), followed by shafts of the Penrhyn Colliery in 1872. At their height the collieries employed 3000 men and boys. The sites were completely closed in 1960, and the site was subject to a £1.2 million reclamation scheme in 1981.
- 5.11.2 The settlement straddles the Afon Rhondda Fach. The settlement developed in a linear form on the east and west facing slopes of the valley over the second half of the 19th century, with linear terraced housing along with facilities including a post office, hotel, chapels and station on the Taff Vale Railway. Some of the buildings on the eastern side of the valley were erected by the Stanley building club in 1895. The settlements continued to expand in the early 20th century, with extra terraces, new school all constructed. An electric power station to the east of the Taff Vale Railway near Cynllwyn-du Colliery powered all haulage, pumping, screening plants and ventilation by the end of 1908.

- 5.11.3 One listed building, the Grade II Welfare Hall (18284) falls within the centre of the HLCA. A working men's club, Institute and Library were established in Tylorstown in 1882. The Welfare Hall was built in 1933 as an institute and for entertainment with donations from worker's wages, colliery companies and the public. This type of building is noted as being an important building type in the South Wales coalfield, with institutes of this type being a focus for enlightenment in new mining communities.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.11.4 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.11.5 The majority of the HLCA, including the location of the listed Welfare Hall, falls outside of the ZTV, and will not be affected by the Proposed Development. The ZTV indicates visibility of the Proposed Development from the western, more elevated parts of the HLCA, comprising a small proportion of the terraced buildings and cemetery. Although there may be some visibility along the streets and from the open spaces in this part of the HLCA such as the school playing fields of, this would be at a distance of nearly 5km, and would not form an intrusive element in views in this direction. The value of the HLCA area lies within its historic development and association with the collieries, a connection which would not be affected by limited visibility of the Proposed Development.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.11.6 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.11)**.

Table 5.11 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 019 Pontygwaith, Tylorstown and Stanleytown

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from the historic colliery settlements	C – local importance	3	Very Slight	1	4
Development form		3	Very Slight	1	4
Development appearance		3	Very Slight	1	4
				Average Indirect visual impact score	4
				Indirect physical impact score	0

Indirect Visual Impact

	Impact Score (x28, /20)	5.6
	Slight	

5.12 HLCA 023 Rhondda Fach: Eastern Enclosed Valley Sides

Baseline

- 5.12.1 The HLCA comprises a relict agricultural landscape. It encompasses surviving landscapes associated with the early post-medieval farmsteads of the Afon Rhondda Fach. The area has been modified to an extent by industrial development, with primary coal and trial levels, minor quarrying in the earlier eras of industry, and the more extension workings of the national colliery, tramways appearing later. Despite this, much of the older landscape is still legible. The HLCA character area notes that the extent of post-medieval enclosure as visible in early cartographic evidence is still traceable on the ground in the form of drystone walling. The HLCA retains its sense of steep openness with views over the valleys below.
- 5.12.2 A distinctive feature of the HLCA are the surviving post-medieval farmsteads and contemporary agricultural buildings. Several are of a longhouse type, characteristic of the Rhondda area in the 17th and 18th centuries. None of the farmsteads are designated. Within the HLCA lies one Listed building, the Grade II Bridge over Cwm Hafod (LB 17128). Its origins are unknown, but it is listed as a rare surviving mountain revetment bridge of the pre-industrial period. It is built against hillside to carry the road across the steep ravine.
- 5.12.3 A small part of one scheduled monument, the Carn-y-Wiwer Cairnfield & Platform Houses (GM323) lies within HLCA 023 although the majority of this asset falls with HLCA 30. The monument comprises the remains of several prehistoric round cairns, most likely Bronze Age in date, as well as platform houses of unknown date. The house platforms lie within the western part of the scheduled monument, however the current visible remains on the ground, on satellite imagery and OS mapping all fall outside of HLCA023, although related evidence may survive in HLCA 023.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.12.4 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.12.5 There is potential visibility of the Proposed Development from all but the lowest lying valley bottom areas of HLCA (**Figure 7E.1**). LVIA Viewpoints 3 and Viewpoint 12 illustrate the visibility of the Proposed Development from the southern extent of the HLCA c.1.8 km from the Site (**Figure 6.25** of the Draft ES) and the northern part of the HLCA c. 6.5 km from the Site (**Figure 6.34** of the Draft ES).
- 5.12.6 While visible, the Proposed Development will appear outside the southern extent of the HLCA, rather than impacting any sense of connection between the different elements,

landscape and farmsteads around which HLCA 023 is based. The ability to understand the historical origins and function, and its value as a relict agricultural landscape connected to farmsteads lower in the valley will not be affected.

- 5.12.7 The small section of the scheduled cairnfield and platform houses (GM323) which falls within HLCA 023 has visibility of the Proposed Development, however from here, turbines would appear in a small arc of views south down the valley at a distance of nearly 4km, rather than in any immediate views of hills across the valley and settlement below. As such, it would not introduce an intrusive element into its setting. The ability to understand the historical form or function of the monument and its connection to the wider landscape would remain largely unaffected.
- 5.12.8 The listed bridge (LB 17128) lies within a heavily wooded valley bottom, which precludes all but the closest views. The Proposed Development would not be visible from the asset, and it is not considered assessed further within **Table 5.12**.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.12.9 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.12)**.

Table 5.12 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 023 Rhondda Fach: Eastern Enclosed Valley Sides

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from area of Carn-y-Wiwer Cairnfield & Platform Houses (GM323)	A – National Importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from relict agricultural landscape	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Development form		3	Very Slight	1	4.5
Development appearance		3	Very Slight	1	4.5
				Average Indirect visual impact score	4.3
				Indirect physical impact score	0
				Impact Score (x28, /20)	6
				Slight	

5.13 HLCA 024 Rhondda Fach: Western Enclosed Valley Sides

Baseline

- 5.13.1 The HLCA is characterised as a prehistoric funerary landscape and a relict agricultural landscape to an extent modified by industrial development. The area contains a number of features and finds dating to the Bronze Age, as well as medieval settlement features, although none are designated. The Tithe map indicates extensive post-medieval woodland clearance, or enclosure and use of woodland margins during this period.
- 5.13.2 As with HLCA023, the area is characterised by steep valley sides, which are generally open although become more wooded towards the southern part of the HLCA. During the 19th century, Quarries comprise the main industrial features present within the area.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.13.3 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.13.4 There would be no visibility of the Proposed Development from the northern part of the HLCA (**Figure 7E.1**); these areas also fall outside the 5km study area.
- 5.13.5 One seventh of the HCLA falls within 5km of the Proposed Development. This part is predominantly a steep east facing valley side above Tylorstown, adjacent to the modern settlement with the northern part of HLCA 025 and Penrhys Cemetery. Limited evidence for earlier activity is present within this part of the HLCA.
- 5.13.6 Views from this part of the HLCA are focused across the valley bottom settlement to the hills of the Rhondda Uplands to the east. While the Proposed Development would be visible in some views to the south, they would appear behind the upland enclosure above Ynyshir (HLCA 027), rather than in foreground views, and would not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the landscape. The Proposed Development would not feature in views to the north to the wider HLCA.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.13.7 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.13)**.

Table 5.13 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 024 Rhondda Fach: Western Enclosed Valley Sides

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from relict agricultural landscape	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Development form		2	Very Slight	1	3

Indirect Visual Impact

Development appearance	2	Very Slight	1	3
		Average Indirect visual impact score		3
		Indirect physical impact score		0
		Impact Score (x28, /20)		4.2
		Slight		

5.14 HLCA 025 Mynachdy Penrhys

Baseline

- 5.14.1 HLCA 025 is characterised as a typical upland landscape containing characteristic features of the topography including Bronze Age funerary monuments, three of which are recorded in the GGAT HER within HLCA025, although have been removed by the construction of the Penrhys estate. During the medieval period, the area became a monastic grange and pilgrimage centre. From the early 14th century the Cistercians gave up sheep farming and leased the lands at Mynachdy Penrhys, dividing the manor into over 30 holdings; it is considered that the result was a spate of boundary construction. The first edition 6-inch OS map shows the core area of the grange, the farms of Pen-Rhys-ap-Tewdwr and Pen-Rhys-isaf dominated by fairly regular-shaped medium sized fields. By the third edition (1921, revised 1914-15) the only major addition to the area was the Penrhys Isolation hospital. HLCA025 contains a relict post-medieval field system and farmsteads, with minimal industrial influence on the landscape.
- 5.14.2 One listed building lies towards the centre-north of HLCA 025, the Grade II Wellhouse to Ffynnon Fair (LB 13113). It is a small surviving medieval building, with historic importance as the focus of medieval pilgrimages in South Wales, the water was reputed to have healing powers and used for baptisms by the parish church.
- 5.14.3 The most northern part of HLCA comprises a housing estate built in the late 1960s, which is considered anachronistic to the Rhondda.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.14.4 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.14.5 There is potential visibility of the Proposed Development from the central part of the southern half of the HLCA (**Figure 7E.1**). LVIA Viewpoint 12 (**Figure 6.34** of the Draft ES) indicates the visibility towards the Proposed Development from along the higher parts of HLCA 025, which were the focus for elements of the pilgrimage site as recorded in the GGAT HER. The presence of scattered buildings and pockets of trees screens much of the potential visibility, although the views would increase as the viewer moves south. Any limited visibility from small parts of the HLCA would not affect the understanding and appreciation of its historic use as a pilgrimage centre, nor as an agricultural landscape with field systems and farmsteads. Its connection to the settlements in the valley bottom would remain.
- 5.14.6 There is also theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from the northern third of the HLCA (**Figure 7E.1**). However, this area comprises the 1960s housing estate considered incongruous with the area, and while there may be some visibility, it would not serve to further detract from the main components of the relict landscape.
- 5.14.7 The listed building falls outside the ZTV (**Figure 7E.1**), and would not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Development and is not considered for further assessment with **Table 5.14**.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.14.8 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.14)**.

Table 5.14 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 025 Mynachdy Penrhys

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from historical pilgrimage sites/Cistercian Grange	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Visual impact of turbines in views from relict agricultural landscape	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Development form		2	Very Slight	1	3
Development appearance		2	Very Slight	1	3
				Average Indirect visual impact score	3
				Indirect physical impact score	0

Indirect Visual Impact

	Impact Score (x28, /20)	4.2
	Slight	

5.15 HLCA 026 Mynydd Brith-weunydd and Mynydd Troed-y-rhiw

Baseline

- 5.15.1 The HLCA comprises an upland landscape; an open mountain landscape associated with farms within the lower lying, adjacent HLCA 027. Three Bronze Age (2300-800BC) funerary monuments: the remains of two cairns, lie 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 (although the latter may be post medieval in date).
- 5.15.2 The area was once held by the Cistercian Grange of Penrys, later broken up into smaller holdings. The land was predominantly used for sheep grazing during these periods and this continued into the post-medieval period. From the end of the 19th century, the area was exploited for minerals, and evidence of coal levels, quarries, tramways, spoil tips can be seen on historic mapping, as well as remains marked on more modern OS mapping.
- 5.15.3 There are no designated assets within the HLCA.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.15.4 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.15.5 The Proposed Development would be visible from the south eastern half of HLCA 026. However, this would be at a distance of 3.5 km, and it would appear in the background of views, beyond the settlements of Porth and Penygraig, which sit in the two intervening valleys. The poorly preserved Bronze Age Cairns lie within the south eastern part of HLCA and the Proposed Development would be visible from these locations. Any visibility would not affect the association of the relict agricultural landscape with nearby farms in the lower lying areas, nor the rest of the HLCA to the north. The ability to read and appreciate the development of this historic upland landscape from different periods would remain largely unaffected.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.15.6 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.15)**.

Table 5.15 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 026 Mynydd Brith-weunydd and Mynydd Troed-y-rhiw

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from Bronze Age Cairns on Mynydd Brith-weunydd	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Visual impact of turbines in views from relict agricultural landscape	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Development form		2	Very Slight	1	3
Development appearance		2	Very Slight	1	3
				Average Indirect visual impact score	3
				Indirect physical impact score	0
				Impact Score (x28, /20)	4.2
				Slight	

5.16 HLCA 027 Brith-weunydd and Troed-y-rhiw

Baseline

- 5.16.1 The HLCA comprises a relict agricultural landscape. As with HLCA 025 it comprised part of Cistercian Grange of Penrhys during the medieval period, and with the land being predominantly used for sheep grazing during these periods and this continued into the post-medieval period.
- 5.16.2 The post-medieval farmsteads, Brith-weunydd (1633), Llethr-ddu, Penrhiw and Troed-y-rhiw, from which the area was later farmed date from the 17th and 18th centuries and are situated on the lower slopes to the south – these now lie within HLCA 027 and HLCA 005.
- 5.16.3 There are no designated assets within the HLCA, however a number of farmsteads survive to various extent including the longhouses at Troed-y-rhiw (GGAT HER 01355m) built in 1700, and the ruined outbuilding at Penrhiw is also considered to be a longhouse of this period. The Tithe map of 1844 and the first edition 6-inch OS map of 1884 show

these farms prior to the changes of the late 19th/early 20th centuries, set within a landscape comprising a mixture of large, medium and small enclosures.

- 5.16.4 From the end of the 19th century, the area was exploited for minerals, and the local sandstone quarried for local house construction. Evidence of coal levels, quarries, tramways, spoil tips can be seen on historic mapping, as well as remains marked on more modern OS mapping.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.16.5 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.16.6 The ZTV indicates visibility of the Proposed Development from most of the HLCA, with the exception of the most northern, and north eastern parts. The Proposed Development would appear beyond the settlements of Porth and Penygraig, which sit in the intervening valleys. This would not affect any visual association with nearby farmland in the higher adjacent areas (e.g. HLCA 026) with which there is an historic connection. Views to other parts of the historic Cistercian grange to the north would also be unaffected and the ability to read and appreciate the development of this historic landscape, and its later industrial activity, would remain largely unaffected.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.16.7 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.16)**.

Table 5.16 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 027 Brith-weunydd and Troed-y-rhiw

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from areas of historical Cistercian Grange	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Visual impact of turbines in views from relict agricultural landscape and farmsteads	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Development form		2	Very Slight	1	3
Development appearance		2	Very Slight	1	3
				Average Indirect visual impact score	3
				Indirect physical	0

Indirect Visual Impact

	impact score	
	Impact Score (x28, /20)	4.2
	Slight	

5.17 HLCA 028 Mynydd Dinas and Mynydd Cymmer

Baseline

- 5.17.1 The historic landscape area of Mynydd Dinas and Mynydd Cymmer is chiefly open mountain and is noted as combining prehistoric funerary use with medieval and post-medieval agricultural and later industrial exploitation. The earliest archaeological feature known in the area is a single burial cairn dating to the Bronze Age. The agricultural was predominantly stock grazing, latterly sheep, mostly carried out from farms located in the low-lying areas outside the HLCA. Evidence of more recent industrial activity can be seen on historic and more recent mapping and comprises disused quarries, coal levels, airshafts and tramways as well as examples of early industrial housing.
- 5.17.2 There are no designated assets within the HLCA.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.17.3 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.17.4 The ZTV indicates visibility of the Proposed Development from the southern part of the HLCA (**Figure 7E.1**). The closest turbine would be c.1.8km from the edge of the HLCA. The LVIA VP 4 (Draft ES **Figure 6.26**) indicates the visibility from the area. While turbines would appear within views to the south east, the ability to read the landscape and understand the agricultural landscape in connection to the farmsteads within the immediate lower lying areas, would remain unaffected. The features recorded on the GGAT HER all lie within the northern half of the HLCA and therefore fall outside of the ZTV. The industrial landscape, and the visual connections to the Rhondda HLCA, the settlements and other industrial activity in the area would be largely unaffected.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.17.5 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.17)**.

Table 5.17 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 028 Mynydd Dinas and Mynydd Cymmer

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from relict agricultural landscape and farmsteads	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Development form		2	Very Slight	1	3
Development appearance		2	Very Slight	1	3
				Average Indirect visual impact score	3
				Indirect physical impact score	0
				Impact Score (x28, /20)	4.2
				Slight	

5.18 HLCA 030 Rhondda Uplands

Baseline

- 5.18.1 The Rhondda Uplands HLCA comprises predominantly unimproved, common upland sheepwalk, where coarse grasses and sedge vegetation predominate, a significant proportion of which has been turned over to forestry. It has considerable time depth to the features present, including finds dating to the Mesolithic and Bronze Age Burial Cairns. Settlement appears to be continuous with occupation spanning both the Iron Age and the Roman period.
- 5.18.2 Features of the medieval period include an extensive system of well-preserved early medieval cross dykes (8th-9th century), which guard the upland ridge way routes into the Rhondda. Platform houses, overlooking the Rhondda Fach valley and other remains throughout the area provide evidence for the exploitation of the uplands, often on a seasonal basis, for cattle, and later sheep, farming during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Later industrial features can be found across parts of the HLCA, with extensive coal tipping along the ridge above Maerdy.
- 5.18.3 The features which fall within the 5km study area include a Bronze Age burial cairn to the south (GGAT HER 00584m), and the record for a Bronze Age hoard (GGAT 00580m). One designated asset is present with the area considered within this assessment - the Carn-y-Wiwer Cairnfield & Platform Houses (GM323) which lie on the hillside above

Wattstown, overlooking the Rhondda Fach valley. The monument comprises the remains of several prehistoric round cairns, most likely Bronze Age in date, as well as platform houses of unknown date. The house platforms lie within the western part of the scheduled monument.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.18.4 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.18.5 There would be visibility of the Proposed Development from along the valley side which falls within the 5 km Study Area (**Figure 7E.1**). Views which include the Proposed Development would be limited to those south along the valley, with the closest turbine appearing c2.5 km away. The visual and spatial connection to the rest of HLCA 030 which continues extensive northwards encircling much of the eastern and northern parts of the wider Rhondda Historic Landscape would not be affected. The Proposed Development would not affect the understanding and appreciation of the character area as predominantly unimproved, common upland sheepwalk. The visual impact on specific elements within this, including the Scheduled cairnstones and platform houses would be limited. Their views across, and association with the Rhondda Fach would not be affected.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.18.6 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.18)**.

Table 5.18 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 030 Rhondda Uplands

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from Carn-y-Wiwer Cairnfield & Platform Houses (GM323)	A National Importance	4	Very Slight	1	5
Visual impact of turbines in views from relict open upland landscape	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Development form		3	Very Slight	1	4
Development appearance		3	Very Slight	1	4
				Average Indirect visual impact score	4
				Indirect physical	0

Indirect Visual Impact

	impact score	
	Impact Score (x28, /20)	5.6
	Slight	

5.19 HLCA 031 Rhondda Uplands (Mynydd Ton - Mynydd Penygraig)

Baseline

- 5.19.1 The area comprises upland mountain landscape, and is a southerly extension of HLCA 030 Rhondda Uplands. This area is described as similarly being unimproved, common upland sheepwalk, where coarse grasses and sedge vegetation predominate, a significant proportion of which has been turned over to forestry. However, there are fewer specific features recorded relating to the historic use of the HLCA compared to HLCA 030.
- 5.19.2 There are no designated assets within the HLCA, and there are limited other features recorded, with the exception of a post medieval quarry (GGAT 04021m) within the northern half of the HLCA close to woodland.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.19.3 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

- 5.19.4 The Proposed Development lies 3km to the south east. The ZTV indicates that there would be visibility from most of the HLCA. However, HLCA 030 of which it is a southerly extension lies to the north and east across the wider Rhondda historic landscape, and this visual connection would not be affected. The nature of HLCA 031 means that visibility of the Proposed Development would not affect the understanding or appreciation of the character area as predominantly unimproved, common upland sheepwalk.

Overall Conclusions

- 5.19.5 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.19)**.

Table 5.19 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 031 Rhondda Uplands (Mynydd Ton - Mynydd Penygraig)

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from unimproved, common upland sheepwalk	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Development form		2	Very Slight	1	3
Development appearance		2	Very Slight	1	3
Average Indirect visual impact score					3
Indirect physical impact score					0
Impact Score (x28, /20)					4.2
Slight					

5.20 HLCA 034 Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides (Mynydd Penygraig)

Baseline

- 5.20.1 HLCA 034 is a detached extension of HLCA 029 and HLCA 033, which have been excluded from the assessment as they fall outside the 5km Study Area and ZTV. The landscapes of HLCA 034 are noted as being largely relict medieval/post medieval agricultural landscapes with distinctive field boundaries. Evidence for medieval trackways and a well are recorded in the GGAT HER. There is extensive industrial landscape element to the HLCA with features from the early phases of mineral extraction. A small amount of modern forestation has occurred within the bounds of the HLCA, which at present contains small remnants of ancient woodland.
- 5.20.2 A third of the HLCA falls within the 5km study area. No designated assets are found within HLCA 034.

Indirect physical impacts

- 5.20.3 There would be no indirect, physical impacts on the historic landscape as a result of the Proposed Development and therefore this stage has been omitted for this area.

Indirect Visual impacts

5.20.4 There would be visibility of the Proposed Development from parts of the HLCA, however this is concentrated on higher ground. The pockets of woodland noted above would serve to screen the Proposed Development from parts of the landscape. While visible, the ability to understand and appreciate the nature of the historic importance of the landscape, as a largely relict medieval/post medieval agricultural landscapes with distinctive field boundaries would remain largely unaffected. The visual and spatial connection to HLCA 029 and HLCA 033 would remain unaffected.

Overall Conclusions

5.20.5 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Slight (Table 5.20)**.

Table 5.20 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 034 Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides (Mynydd Penygraig)

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from relict agricultural landscape	C – Local importance	2	Very Slight	1	3
Development form		2	Very Slight	1	3
Development appearance		2	Very Slight	1	3
				Average Indirect visual impact score	3
				Indirect physical impact score	0
				Impact Score (x28, /20)	4.2
				Slight	

5.21 HLCA 035 Mynydd-y-Glyn

Baseline

5.21.1 The baseline for this HLCA is presented at **Section 4.2**.

Indirect physical impacts

5.21.2 While the Site extends into this HLCA, it is only at the very southern extent. The nature and location of the assets (relict field systems) at this location means that there would be very limited severance of the field systems.

Indirect Visual impacts

5.21.3 Due to the nature of the HLCA, sloping up from Porth and onto Mynydd Glyn, the topography would exclude full visibility of the Proposed Development from the lower parts of the slope. The ZTV indicates from the northern parts of the HLCA only 1-2 turbines would theoretically be visible. This would increase with the altitude and proximity to the Proposed Development until all turbines were visible in close proximity.

5.21.4 The Proposed Development would introduce a new dominant feature into the landscape and would detract to a certain extent from the nature of the upland landscape. However, the Proposed Development sits at the south western edge of the HLCA. The majority of the HLCA, and the Rhondda Historic landscape as a whole sits to the north. The visual connections to these landscapes including Porth would be unaffected in the main; and the value of the historic landscape would still be appreciated and understood.

Overall Conclusions

5.21.5 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Moderate (Table 5.21)**.

Table 5.21 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 035 Mynydd-y-Glyn

Indirect Physical Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Severance of field systems in southern half of HLCA	C – Local importance	2	Moderate	3	5
Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from relict agricultural landscape and farmsteads	C – Local importance	2	Slight	2	4
Development form		2	Slight	2	4
Development appearance		2	Slight	2	4
				Average Indirect visual impact score	4

Indirect Physical Impact

	Indirect physical impact score	5
	Impact Score sum (x28, /20)	12.6
	Moderate	

5.22 HLCA 036 Cilely and Rhiwfgarn

Baseline

5.22.1 The baseline for this HLCA is presented at **Section 4.3**.

Indirect physical impacts

5.22.2 The construction of the Proposed Development within the southern part of HLCA 036 would result in some separation of the medieval long house at Hafod Rhiwfgarn (GGAT01740m) from part of associated field system. It would also result in temporary fragmentation of a small part of the 18th and 19th century field system.

Indirect Visual impacts

5.22.3 Visibility of the Proposed Development varies across the HLCA, with lower lying areas towards the valley bottom having less visibility than higher areas (**Figure 7E.1**). Only a small eastern part of the western segment of the HLCA would have full visibility of all turbines. While the proximity to the Site means that where there is visibility, turbines would appear as dominant features in a south and south easterly direction

Overall Conclusions

5.22.4 In accordance with the assessment scale set out in the guidance, the Magnitude of Indirect Impacts is therefore **Moderate (Table 5.22)**.

Table 5.22 Assessment of indirect impacts on HLCA 036 Cilely and Rhiwfgarn

Indirect Physical Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Separation of Hafod Rhiwfgarn (GGAT01740m) from part of associated field system	C – Local importance	2	Moderate	3	5

Indirect Visual Impact					
Impact	Category	Score	Magnitude	Score	Sum
Visual impact of turbines in views from relict agricultural landscape and farmsteads	C – Local importance	2	Slight	2	4
Development form		2	Slight	2	4
Development appearance		2	Slight	2	4
				Average Indirect visual impact score	4
				Indirect physical impact score	5
				Impact Score sum (x28, /20)	12.6
				Moderate	

6. Evaluation of relative importance (Stage 4)

6.1.1 The only HLCAs directly affected by the Development are HLCA 035 Mynydd-y-Glyn and HLCA 036 Cilely and Rhigarn. Therefore, these are the only HLCAs where the relative importance of the directly affected part of the HLCAs needs to be considered in relation to the whole of the HLCA (stage a). In general, for other HLCAs, where the historic landscape and potential impacts considered are indirect visual impacts only, stage a) is omitted. Stage (a) has been considered for the following HLCAs where a substantial percentage of the HLCA falls outwith the 5km area considered for setting, and therefore the parts of the HLCAs outside this are not considered to be subject to indirect visual impacts:

- HLCA 024 Rhondda Fach: Western Enclosed Valley Sides (90% outwith 5km);
- HLCA 030 Rhondda Uplands (92% outwith 5km); and
- HLCA 034 Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides (66% outwith 5km).

6.1.2 Each HLCA is considered in turn.

6.2 HLCA 001 Porth: Gateway to the Rhondda Valleys

6.2.1 Porth is a commercial and service centre. Porth is later in date than many neighbouring areas and was transformed as a commercial and distribution centre at the start of the 20th century when it served both valleys. It contains a number of listed buildings associated with its development.

6.2.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 001 is 56% (High). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 001

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness		✓						✓		
Documentation			✓					✓		
Group Value			✓					✓		
Survival		✓						✓		
Condition			✓					✓		

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
Coherence		✓						✓		
Integrity		✓						✓		
Potential				✓					✓	
Amenity					✓					✓
Associations			✓					✓		
Overall Score	(33+29) = 62/110 = 56% Considerable									

6.3 HLCA 002 Hafod

- 6.3.1 Hafod comprises a pithead colliery settlement, retaining much of the terraced housing, associated buildings, and containing important examples of industrial monuments – the listed elements of the colliery. It is an important example of the coal mining areas of the Rhondda.
- 6.3.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 002 is 85% (Very High). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.2 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 002

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity					✓			✓		
Representativeness		✓					✓			
Documentation		✓					✓			
Group Value	✓					✓				
Survival	✓					✓				
Condition		✓					✓			
Coherence		✓					✓			
Integrity	✓					✓				
Potential		✓					✓			
Amenity		✓					✓			

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
Associations		✓					✓			
Overall Score	(46+47) = 85/110 = 85% Very High									

6.4 HLCA 003 Penygraig

- 6.4.1 Penygraig is comprised almost entirely of the industrial settlement, strongly associated with a local mining engineer. It is typical of the small mining settlements that grew to serve the surrounding collieries.
- 6.4.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 003 is 65% (High). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.3**.

Table 6.3 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 003

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓				✓		
Representativeness			✓					✓		
Documentation	✓						✓			
Group Value	✓						✓			
Survival	✓						✓			
Condition			✓					✓		
Coherence	✓						✓			
Integrity	✓						✓			
Potential				✓					✓	
Amenity				✓					✓	
Associations			✓					✓		
Overall Score	(35+36) = 71/110 = 65% High									

6.5 HLCA 004 Williamstown

- 6.5.1 Penygraig is comprises the small settlement of Williamstown. As with many settlements in the area, it was initially a small ribbon development settlement, but expanded by the end of the 19th century with an imposed grid layout. It is typical of the small mining settlements that grew to serve the surrounding collieries.
- 6.5.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 004 is 59% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.4**.

Table 6.4 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 004

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity					✓					✓
Representativeness			✓					✓		
Documentation			✓					✓		
Group Value		✓					✓			
Survival		✓					✓			
Condition			✓					✓		
Coherence		✓					✓			
Integrity		✓					✓			
Potential				✓						✓
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations			✓					✓		
Overall Score	(33+32) = 65/110 = 59% Considerable									

6.6 HLCA 005 Trelaw

- 6.6.1 Trelaw is a small composite colliery settlement. As with other settlements in the area, it developed and expanded to serve the nearby collieries. It retains much of the typical terrace housing associated with the coal mining areas, along with chapels.
- 6.6.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 005 is 62% (High). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.5**.

Table 6.5 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 005

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness			✓							✓
Documentation			✓							✓
Group Value		✓					✓			
Survival		✓					✓			
Condition			✓							✓
Coherence		✓					✓			
Integrity		✓					✓			
Potential				✓					✓	
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations			✓						✓	
Overall Score	(34+34) = 68/110 = 62% High									

6.7 HLCA 006 Tonypanydy

- 6.7.1 Tonypanydy is a significant commercial and service centre. It comprises typical terraced housing, shops, chapels, and modest public buildings dating the late 19th and early 20th century. While typical of settlements within the South Wales coal field, it is strongly associated with the 1910 riots.
- 6.7.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 006 is 65% (High). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.6**.

Table 6.6 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 006

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness			✓							✓
Documentation		✓					✓			
Group Value		✓					✓			
Survival		✓					✓			
Condition			✓							✓
Coherence		✓					✓			
Integrity		✓					✓			
Potential				✓						✓
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations	✓									✓
Overall Score	(37+35) = 75/110 = 65% High									

6.8 HLCA 007 Cwm Clydach

- 6.8.1 Cwm Clydach encompasses the settlements of Clydach Vale and Blaen Clydach, and Penpant Clydach and the sites of associated collieries. It is typical of the colliery settlements found within the South Wales coal field. 54% of the HLCA falls within the 5km Study Area. This part predominantly comprises the settlements of Blaen Clydach, and Penpant Clydach.
- 6.8.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 007 is 61% (High). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.7**.

Table 6.7 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 007

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness			✓							✓
Documentation			✓							✓
Group Value		✓					✓			
Survival		✓					✓			
Condition			✓							✓
Coherence		✓					✓			
Integrity		✓					✓			
Potential				✓						✓
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations				✓						✓
Overall Score	(33+34) = 67/110 = 61% High									

6.9 HLCA 008 Llwynypia

- 6.9.1 The Llwynypia HLCA encompasses an area of industrial settlement. It is a rare example of a first-phase pithead settlement, containing early examples of colliery built housing and has associations with Sir Archibald Hood. While a rare example, it is still representative of the range of forms of colliery settlements within the wider areas.
- 6.9.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 008 is 71% (High). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.8**.

Table 6.8 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 008

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity			✓						✓	
Representativeness			✓						✓	
Documentation			✓						✓	
Group Value	✓						✓			
Survival	✓						✓			
Condition			✓						✓	
Coherence	✓						✓			
Integrity	✓						✓			
Potential					✓					✓
Amenity					✓					✓
Associations			✓							✓
Overall Score	(35+34) = 79/110 = 71% High									

6.10 HLCA 017 Ynyshir

- 6.10.1 Ynyshir is the earliest colliery settlement of the Rhondda Fach Valley, although expanded and developed in a similar way to others in the area, with a linear grid pattern being imposed on the earlier unplanned scatter. It contains the typical range of buildings associated with a settlement of this size including chapels, school buildings a public house.
- 6.10.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 0017 is 62% (High). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.9**.

Table 6.9 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 017

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓					✓	
Representativeness			✓						✓	
Documentation			✓						✓	
Group Value		✓					✓			
Survival		✓					✓			
Condition			✓						✓	
Coherence		✓					✓			
Integrity		✓					✓			
Potential				✓					✓	
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations			✓						✓	
Overall Score	(34+34) = 68/110 = 62% High									

6.11 HLCA 018 Wattstown

- 6.11.1 Wattstown is a small area of compact pithead settlement. As with most settlements in the area, it developed and expanded to serve the nearby collieries. It comprises typical linear terraces, with some later additions including a hillside estate. The housing is largely colliery constructed and they are good examples of post-legislation colliery housing.
- 6.11.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 0018 is 62% (High). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.10**.

Table 6.10 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 018

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness			✓							✓
Documentation			✓							✓
Group Value		✓					✓			
Survival		✓					✓			
Condition			✓							✓
Coherence		✓					✓			
Integrity		✓					✓			
Potential				✓					✓	
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations			✓						✓	
Overall Score	(34+34) = 68/110 = 62% High									

6.12 HLCA 019 Pontygwaith, Tylorstown and Stanleytown

- 6.12.1 HLCA 019 comprises three settlements which developed to serve the nearby collieries of the Mid-Fach. As with most settlements in the area, they developed and expanded to serve the nearby collieries. It contains a range of contemporary buildings which serve the settlement community, included a listed Institute.
- 6.12.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 0019 is 62% (High). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.11**.

Table 6.11 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 019

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness			✓							✓
Documentation			✓							✓
Group Value		✓					✓			
Survival		✓					✓			
Condition			✓							✓
Coherence		✓					✓			
Integrity		✓					✓			
Potential				✓					✓	
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations			✓						✓	
Overall Score	(34+34) = 68/110 = 62% High									

6.13 HLCA 023 Rhondda Fach: Eastern Enclosed Valley Sides

- 6.13.1 The HLCA comprises a relict agricultural landscape. It encompasses the surviving landscapes associated with the early post-medieval farmsteads of the Afon Rhondda Fach. It is typical of the valley sides which extend above the colliery settlements in the Rhondda landscape where some older landscape is legible, but a degree of industrial activity has modified this, but is also a typical feature of the industrial Rhondda coalfields.
- 6.13.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 0023 is 52% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.12**.

Table 6.12 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 023

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓				✓		
Representativeness			✓					✓		
Documentation			✓					✓		
Group Value				✓					✓	
Survival			✓					✓		
Condition			✓					✓		
Coherence			✓					✓		
Integrity			✓					✓		
Potential				✓					✓	
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations			✓					✓		
Overall Score	(29+29) = 58/110 = 52% Considerable									

6.14 HLCA 024 Rhondda Fach: Western Enclosed Valley Sides

- 6.14.1 The HLCA is characterised as a prehistoric funerary landscape and a relict agricultural landscape to an extent modified by industrial development. It is similar in character to HLCA 23 and other areas on the valley sides above the settlements of the Rhondda.
- 6.14.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 024 is 54% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (a), (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.13**.

Table 6.13 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 024

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(a) Whole of historic character area					(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓				✓		
Representativeness		✓						✓		

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
Documentation			✓					✓		
Group Value				✓					✓	
Survival			✓					✓		
Condition			✓					✓		
Coherence			✓					✓		
Integrity			✓					✓		
Potential				✓					✓	
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations			✓					✓		
Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/N one (1)					
In relation to:	c) National context									
CRITERION										
Rarity		✓								
Representativeness		✓								
Documentation			✓							
Group Value		✓								
Survival		✓								
Condition		✓								
Coherence		✓								
Integrity			✓							
Potential				✓						
Amenity		✓								
Associations		✓								
Overall Score	(31+29+29) = 89/165= 54% Considerable									

6.15 HLCA 025 Mynachdy Penrhys

- 6.15.1 The area is a typical upland landscape within the Rhondda with features as far back as the Bronze Age. It was once a pilgrimage centre, of which elements appear in adjacent HLCAs, providing a more regional connection. As other upland areas within the HLCA contains a relict post-medieval field system and farmsteads, although unlike several of those, there has been minimal industrial influence on the landscape.
- 6.15.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 025 is 59% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.14**.

Table 6.14 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 025

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness	✓					✓				
Documentation				✓					✓	
Group Value				✓					✓	
Survival	✓	✓						✓		
Condition	✓					✓				
Coherence	✓					✓				
Integrity	✓					✓				
Potential			✓					✓		
Amenity				✓					✓	
Associations				✓					✓	
Overall Score	(33+33) = 65/110 = 59% Considerable									

6.16 HLCA 026 Mynydd Brith-weunydd and Mynydd Troed-y-rhiw

- 6.16.1 The area is a typical relict agricultural landscape of the Rhondda, above the valleys in which the settlements sit. It is partly comprised of the medieval Cistercian Grange, of which elements appear in adjacent HLCAs, providing a more regional connection. Later industrial activity affected many parts of the earlier landscape, as is the case with many higher parts within the Rhondda.

6.16.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 026 is 52% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.15**.

Table 6.15 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 026

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness		✓						✓		
Documentation				✓						✓
Group Value				✓						✓
Survival			✓					✓		
Condition			✓					✓		
Coherence			✓					✓		
Integrity			✓					✓		
Potential			✓					✓		
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations				✓						✓
Overall Score	(29+28) = 57/110 = 52% Considerable									

6.17 HLCA 027 Brith-weunydd and Troed-y-rhiw

6.17.1 The area is a typical upland landscape of the Rhondda, associated with farms above the valleys in which the settlements sit. It is partly comprised of the medieval Cistercian Grange, of which elements appear in adjacent HLCAs, providing a more regional connection. The area was once used for sheep grazing, and while evidence remains, industrial activity also affected many parts of the earlier landscape, as is the case with many higher parts within the Rhondda.

6.17.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 0027 is 50% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.16**.

Table 6.16 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 027

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness		✓						✓		
Documentation				✓						✓
Group Value				✓						✓
Survival			✓					✓		
Condition				✓						✓
Coherence			✓					✓		
Integrity			✓					✓		
Potential			✓					✓		
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations				✓						✓
Overall Score	(28+27) = 56/110 = 50% Considerable									

6.18 HLCA 028 Mynydd Dinas and Mynydd Cymmer

- 6.18.1 The area is a typical upland, open mountain landscape of the Rhondda with scattered evidence for earlier activity. The area was once used for sheep grazing, during the medieval and post medieval periods, associated with farms lower down the slopes. While evidence remains, industrial activity also affected many parts of the earlier landscape, as is the case with many higher parts within the Rhondda.
- 6.18.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 028 is 50% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.17**.

Table 6-17 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 028

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness		✓						✓		
Documentation				✓						✓
Group Value				✓						✓
Survival			✓							✓
Condition			✓							✓
Coherence			✓					✓		
Integrity			✓					✓		
Potential			✓					✓		
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations				✓						✓
Overall Score	(30+26) = 56/110 = 50% Considerable									

6.19 HLCA 030 Rhondda Uplands

- 6.19.1 The Rhondda Uplands HLCA comprises predominantly unimproved, common upland sheepwalk. Just 8% of the HCLA falls within the 5km Study Area. This part has some elements of the earlier use of the landscape present (e.g. Bronze Age cairn), but not as many nor as important as other parts of the Rhondda Uplands. Later use of the area – use for cattle and sheep grazing, followed by industrial activity in parts is typical of the higher areas of the wider Rhondda Historic Landscape.
- 6.19.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 030 is 47% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (a), (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.18**.

Table 6-18 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 030

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(a) Whole of historic character area					(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register				
CRITERION										

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
Rarity				✓			✓			
Representativeness				✓				✓		
Documentation				✓					✓	
Group Value				✓					✓	
Survival			✓					✓		
Condition				✓					✓	
Coherence				✓					✓	
Integrity				✓				✓		
Potential				✓			✓			
Amenity					✓			✓		
Associations					✓				✓	

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	c) National context				
CRITERION					
Rarity					
Representativeness			✓		
Documentation			✓		
Group Value				✓	
Survival				✓	
Condition			✓		
Coherence				✓	
Integrity				✓	
Potential			✓		
Amenity		✓			
Associations			✓		

Overall Score (21+30+27) = 78/165 = 47% Considerable

6.20 HLCA 031 Rhondda Uplands (Mynydd Ton - Mynydd Penygraig)

- 6.20.1 The area comprises upland mountain landscape, and is a southerly extension of HLCA 030 Rhondda Uplands, and typical of the higher areas above the valley settlements. However, a significant proportion of the area has been turned over to forestry, and fewer earlier features are recorded in the area.
- 6.20.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 031 is 46% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.19**.

Table 6.19 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 031

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register					(c) National context				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness		✓						✓		
Documentation				✓						✓
Group Value				✓						✓
Survival				✓						✓
Condition				✓						✓
Coherence			✓					✓		
Integrity			✓					✓		
Potential				✓						✓
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations				✓						✓
Overall Score	(26+25) = 51/110 = 46% Considerable									

6.21 HLCA 034 Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides (Mynydd Penygraig)

- 6.21.1 HLCA 034 is a detached extension of HLCA 029 and HLCA 033. The landscapes in this HLCA are noted as being largely relict medieval/post medieval agricultural landscapes with distinctive field boundaries and are typical of the higher valley sides within the Rhondda Historic Landscape. 34% of the HLCA falls within the area considered for

assessment and is fairly representative of the HCLA as a whole and so has not been assessed separately in **Table 6.20**.

6.21.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 034 is 51% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (a), (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.20**.

Table 6-20 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 034

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(a) Whole of historic character area					(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness	✓									✓
Documentation				✓						✓
Group Value				✓						✓
Survival			✓							✓
Condition			✓							✓
Coherence			✓							✓
Integrity			✓							✓
Potential				✓						✓
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations				✓						✓
In relation to:	c) National context									
CRITERION										
Rarity			✓							
Representativeness			✓							
Documentation				✓						
Group Value				✓						
Survival			✓							

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
Condition		✓								
Coherence		✓								
Integrity		✓								
Potential				✓						
Amenity				✓						
Associations				✓						
Overall Score	(29+27+28) = 84/165 = 51% Considerable									

6.22 HLCA 035 Mynydd-y-Glyn

- 6.22.1 Mynydd-y-Glyn is an area of upland landscape typical of the Rhondda area. As is common across the area, the land was heavily exploited during the industrial period, removing some of the earlier agricultural features.
- 6.22.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 035 is 51% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (a), (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.21**.

Table 6-21 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 035

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/N one (1)	V High / V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(a) Whole of historic character area					(b) Whole of historic landscape area on the register				
CRITERION										
Rarity			✓					✓		
Representativeness	✓							✓		
Documentation				✓					✓	
Group Value				✓					✓	
Survival			✓					✓		
Condition			✓					✓		
Coherence			✓					✓		
Integrity			✓					✓		

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/N one (1)	V High / V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
Potential				✓					✓	
Amenity				✓					✓	
Associations				✓					✓	
Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)					

In relation to: c) National context

Rarity		✓								
Representativeness		✓								
Documentation				✓						
Group Value				✓						
Survival		✓								
Condition		✓								
Coherence		✓								
Integrity		✓								
Potential				✓						
Amenity				✓						
Associations				✓						
Overall Score	(29+28+27) = 55/165 = 51% Considerable									

6.23 HLCA 036 Cilely and Rhiwgarn

- 6.23.1 The HLCA is an area of enclosed upland, typical of the Rhondda area, containing evidence of medieval farming (in the ruined long hut at Hafod Rhiwgarn) and the remains of a deserted post medieval quarrying village.
- 6.23.2 The overall Stage 4 valuation of HLCA 035 is 47% (Considerable). This is based on evaluation steps (a), (b) and (c) as set out in **Table 6.22**.

Table 6.22 Assessment of Relative Importance of HLCA 036

Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
In relation to:	(a) Whole of historic character area					(c) Whole of historic landscape area on the register				
CRITERION										
Rarity				✓						✓
Representativeness		✓					✓			
Documentation				✓						✓
Group Value				✓						✓
Survival			✓					✓		
Condition				✓						✓
Coherence			✓					✓		
Integrity				✓						✓
Potential				✓						✓
Amenity				✓						✓
Associations				✓						✓
In relation to:	c) National context									
CRITERION										
	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)					
Rarity			✓							
Representativeness			✓							
Documentation				✓						
Group Value				✓						
Survival			✓							
Condition				✓						
Coherence			✓							
Integrity					✓					
Potential					✓					
Amenity					✓					
Associations					✓					



Value	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)	V High/ V Good (5)	High/ Good (4)	Mod (3)	Fair/ Low (2)	Poor/ None (1)
Overall Score	(26+26+26) = 78/165 =47% Considerable									

7. Assessment of overall significance of impact (Stage 5)

7.1.1 In accordance with the ASIDOHL guidance, the results of the Stage 2, 3 and 4 assessments have been incorporated into an overall assessment of the effects of the proposed scheme on the historic landscape. The assessment scores derived from Stages 2, 3 and 4 which form the basis of professional judgement as set out in Section 3.5, and the results of the assessment are summarised in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1 Historic Landscape Character Overall Assessment Summary

HLCA	Value (Stage 4)	Impact (Stages 2 and 3)	Reduction of Value
HLCA 001 Porth: Gateway to the Rhondda Valleys	MEDIUM This whole of the character area comprises a commercial and distribution centre serving the valleys around it. Contains several listed buildings.	LOW Limited visibility of the Proposed Development from within much of the HLCA. Listed structures have a close setting within the town.	LOW The character of the area and the structures would only be subject to limited effects.
	Score: 5	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 9 Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 002 Hafod	HIGH The HLCA comprises a pithead colliery settlement, as well as retaining important examples of coal mining structures which are listed.	LOW Limited visibility of 2-4 turbines from listed buildings. Their setting is tightly focused and they would not be affected. May be some limited visibility from the streets within Hafod, but would not affect the coherence of the HLCA.	LOW The character of the area and the listed structures would only be subject to limited effects.
	Score: 8	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 12 Overall Significance of Impact: Moderate			
HLCA 003 Penygraig	MEDIUM This HLCA comprises a typical industrial settlement, strongly associated with a local mining engineer.	VERY LOW Much of the area lies outside the ZTV, including listed chapel. Visibility of the Proposed Development would be limited to the edges of	VERY LOW Historic character and key components of the HLCA would be unaffected.

HLCA	Value (Stage 4)	Impact (Stages 2 and 3)	Reduction of Value
	Includes one listed building.	the settlement and would not affect its significance.	
	Score: 4	Score: 1	Score: 1
Total Score: 6			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 004 Williamstown	LOW Williamstown is typical of the small mining settlements that grew to serve the surrounding collieries.	VERY LOW No visibility from northern parts, increases towards the southern half. Close setting of historic assets within the town.	VERY LOW Historic character and key components of the HLCA would be unaffected.
	Score: 3	Score: 1	Score: 1
Total Score: 5			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 005 Trelaw	MEDIUM Trelaw is a typical colliery settlement which developed to serve the nearby collieries. Contains listed structures within the cemetery.	LOW No visibility from northern part of HLCA, Listed structures within cemetery have a close setting. Any limited visibility would not affect the historic character.	LOW Historic character and key components of the HLCA would be unaffected.
	Score: 4	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 8			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 006 Tonypandy	MEDIUM Tonypandy is a significant commercial and service centre. It comprises typical terraced housing. It is strongly associated with the riots of 1910, increasing its value when compared to other typical settlements in the area. Contains important (listed) structures associated with religious buildings.	VERY LOW Potential visibility of turbines from most parts of the HLCA. However, the built up nature of the settlement means settings are close, and distant views would not greatly affect the character of the settlement.	VERY LOW Distance of 4.5km. The setting and character of the key historic assets in this HLCA will only be slightly affected and the value of the area as a whole will be very minimal.
	Score: 5	Score: 1	Score: 1
Total Score: 1			

HLCA	Value (Stage 4)	Impact (Stages 2 and 3)	Reduction of Value
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 007 Cwm Clydach	<p>LOW</p> <p>The HCLA is typical of the colliery settlements found within the South Wales coal field and is common through the historic landscape.</p>	<p>VERY LOW</p> <p>No visibility from lower lying areas of the settlement. Limited visibility from higher terraces would not affect the character of the area.</p>	<p>VERY LOW</p> <p>At a distance of 4.5 km the character of this HLCA will only be slightly affected.</p>
	Score: 3	Score: 1	Score: 1
Total Score: 5 Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 008 Llwynypia	<p>MEDIUM</p> <p>This HLCA while being a typical colliery settlement has a slightly higher level of importance as it is earlier in date than other settlements and has associations with Sir Archibald Hood.</p>	<p>LOW</p> <p>Visibility of turbines confined to southern edges of settlement, including listed statue. Focus of statue is away from the Proposed Development, and nature of the terraces with close urban setting means limited visibility of turbines means impact would be slight.</p>	<p>LOW</p> <p>At a distance of 4.8 km the character of this HLCA will only be slightly affected</p>
	Score: 4	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 8 Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 017 Ynyshir	<p>MEDIUM</p> <p>The HLCA is a typical colliery settlement of the Rhondda valley, although early in date. It contains the typical range of buildings associated with the settlements.</p>	<p>LOW</p> <p>Potential visibility of turbines from most parts of the HLCA. However, the built-up nature of the settlement means settings are close, and distant views would not greatly affect the character of the settlement.</p>	<p>LOW</p> <p>Distance of 2.5km. The setting and character of the key historic assets in this HLCA will only be slightly affected and the change in the value of the area as a whole will be very minimal.</p>
	Score: 4	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score 8 Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 018 Wattstown	<p>MEDIUM</p> <p>Small pithead colliery settlement, typical of the</p>	<p>LOW</p> <p>Turbines would be visible from parts of the</p>	<p>LOW</p> <p>The distance of turbines from this HLCA and</p>

HLCA	Value (Stage 4)	Impact (Stages 2 and 3)	Reduction of Value
	area, although it contains good examples of post-legislation colliery housing.	settlement but at a distance of between about 3.5 km.	settlement nature of the area will ensure that its historic character will be maintained.
	Score: 4	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 8			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 019 Pontygwaith, Tylorstown and Stanleytown	LOW This HLCA comprises three settlements, typical of the area. Small pithead colliery settlement, typical of the area	VERY LOW Turbines will be theoretically visible from a small part of this HLCA though at a distance of 4.8 km this will have a very low impact on assets with views of turbines. The listed structure lies outside the ZTV.	VERY LOW At a distance of 4.8 km and only limited parts of the HLCA subject to potential visibility, the overall character of this HLCA will only be very slightly affected
	Score: 3	Score: 1	Score: 1
Total Score: 5			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 023 Rhondda Fach: Eastern Enclosed Valley Sides	MEDIUM Relict agricultural landscape. It is typical of the valley sides above the colliery settlements, with some earlier remains and some more recent industrial activity present.	LOW Turbines would be visible but at a distance of between about 2-7 km. The ability to understand the historical form or function of the area and its features and its connection to the wider landscape would remain largely unaffected	LOW The setting and character of the key historic assets in this HLCA will only be slightly affected and the value of the area as a whole will be very minimal.
	Score: 4	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 8			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 024 Rhondda Fach: Western Enclosed Valley Sides	MEDIUM Relict agricultural landscape. It is typical of the valley sides above the colliery settlements, with some earlier remains and some more recent industrial activity present.	VERY LOW Visibility would be confined to the southern part of the HLCA at a distance of 4.5km. The ability to understand the historical form or function of the area and its features and its connection to the wider	VERY LOW The distance of turbines from this HLCA will ensure that its historic character will be maintained.

HLCA	Value (Stage 4)	Impact (Stages 2 and 3)	Reduction of Value
		landscape would remain largely unaffected	
	Score: 4	Score: 1	Score: 1
Total Score: 6			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 025 Mynachdy Penrhys	MEDIUM Typical upland landscape within the Rhondda with features as far back as the Bronze Age. It was once a pilgrimage centre in the medieval period.	LOW Theoretical visibility from most parts of the HLCA, at a distance of 3.5-5km. Core elements (listed building) would be unaffected,	LOW The setting and character of the key historic assets in this HLCA will only be slightly affected and the value of the area as a whole will be very minimal.
	Score: 5	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 9			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 026 Mynydd Brith-weunydd and Mynydd Troed-y-rhiw	LOW Typical relict agricultural landscape of the Rhondda. Later industrial activity affected many parts of the earlier landscape.	LOW Turbines would be visible but at a distance of between about 3.5 km at the closest part.	LOW The distance of turbines from this HLCA will ensure that its historic character will be maintained.
	Score: 3	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 7			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 027 Brith-weunydd and Troed-y-rhiw	LOW typical upland landscape of the Rhondda. industrial activity also affected many parts of the earlier landscape	LOW Turbines will be theoretically visible from a large part of this HLCA though at a distance of 4.8 km this will have a relatively low impact on parts of the area with views of turbines.	LOW At a distance of 4.8 km the character of this HLCA will only be slightly affected
	Score: 3	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 7			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 028 Mynydd Dinas and Mynydd Cymmer	LOW Typical upland, open mountain landscape of the Rhondda. Some	LOW Turbines would be visible but at a distance of 1.5km, however, the	LOW The setting and character of the key historic assets in this

HLCA	Value (Stage 4)	Impact (Stages 2 and 3)	Reduction of Value
	evidence for earlier activity remains, but industrial activity has affected parts of the landscape.	ability to read and understand the landscape would remain largely unaffected	HLCA will only be slightly affected and the effect on value of the area as a whole will be low.
	Score: 3	Score: 3	Score: 3
Total Score: 9			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 030 Rhondda Uplands	LOW Only a small part of the HLCA falls within the area considered for assessment. Comprises predominantly unimproved, common upland sheepwalk. Within this part of the HLCA there is limited evidence for earlier activity and there has been later industrial activity	LOW Turbines would be visible but at a distance of 2km from the nearest part. Only a small part of the HLCA falls within the 5km study area. The Proposed Development would not affect the understanding and appreciation of the character area as predominantly unimproved, common upland sheepwalk.	LOW The distance of turbines from this HLCA will ensure that its historic character will be largely maintained.
	Score: 2	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 6			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 031 Rhondda Uplands (Mynydd Ton - Mynydd Penygraig)	LOW Upland mountain landscape typical of the higher areas above the valley settlements. Although a significant proportion is now forestry and there are fewer earlier features than other areas.	LOW Turbines would be visible but at a distance of between about 3-4.5 km.	LOW The distance of turbines from this HLCA will ensure that its historic character will be maintained.
	Score: 2	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 6			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 034 Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides (Mynydd Penygraig)	LOW Largely relict medieval/post medieval agricultural landscapes typical of the higher valley sides within the	LOW Turbines will be theoretically visible from part of the HLCA, however only a third falls within 5km of the Proposed Development.	LOW The setting and character of the key historic assets in this HLCA will only be slightly affected and the value of the area as a

HLCA	Value (Stage 4)	Impact (Stages 2 and 3)	Reduction of Value
	Rhondda Historic Landscape	The connections to associated HLCAs would remain, as would the ability to understand and appreciate the landscape.	whole will be very minimal.
	Score: 3	Score: 2	Score: 2
Total Score: 7			
Overall Significance of Impact: Slight			
HLCA 035 Mynydd-y-Glyn	LOW area of upland landscape typical of the Rhondda area. Features comprise post medieval industrial activity typical of the area.	MEDIUM There would be limited degree of severance of the field systems. Turbines would appear in close proximity to parts of the HLCA, however connections to Porth and the rest of the Rhondda Historic Landscape would remain.	MEDIUM Some effect on the historic landscape due to proximity to the Proposed Development
	Score: 3	Score: 4	Score: 4
Total Score: 11			
Overall Significance of Impact: Moderate			
HLCA 036 Cilely and Rhiwgarn	LOW Enclosed uplands, the focus of which is a farmstead, now derelict, surrounded by small irregular enclosures.	MEDIUM Turbines visible in close proximity from parts of the HLCA, others screened by the hillside. Limited direct impact, limited indirect physical impact.	MEDIUM Some effect on the historic landscape due to proximity to the Proposed Development
	Score: 3	Score: 4	Score: 4
Total Score: 11			
Overall Significance of Impact: Moderate			

8. Concluding statement

- 8.1.1 This ASIDOHL has assessed the effects of the proposed Mynydd y Glyn wind farm on the Rhondda Landscape of Special Historic Interest.
- 8.1.2 The Proposed Development falls partly within two HLCAs Mynydd-y-Glynn (HLCA 035) and Ciley and Rhiwgarn (HLCA 036). The ASIDOHL has therefore considered the direct, physical impacts on these areas in terms of the total area affected as a proportion of the HLCA in question and the value of any historic features within the affected areas. Indirect, physical impacts such as severance, increased risk of exposure or erosion, or frustration of historic land use practices have also been considered.
- 8.1.3 Consideration has been given to the potential for indirect, physical impacts such as severance, increased risk of exposure or erosion, or frustration of historic land use practices. There is no reason to believe that the Proposed Development would affect the management or use of the historic landscape. It is concluded that indirect, physical impacts will not occur.
- 8.1.4 The Rhondda is a rare and important historic landscape. It represents one of the largest and best-known mining conurbations and coalfield communities in Britain. The historic landscape includes the remains of settlement and agriculture from the prehistoric period onwards. These include Bronze Age funerary monuments in some parts of the Rhondda area. The cartographic record and place-name evidence affords some indication of the location of medieval settlement along the valley floor, although many earlier features have been lost as a result of the more recent industrialisation and urbanisation, although evidence remains in some of the higher upland areas of the landscape.
- 8.1.5 Piecemeal remnants of the medieval and later agricultural landscape survive in areas away from the valley bottom, primarily on the steeper slopes and the upland ridges. Evidence of the post-medieval agricultural activity in these higher areas include sheepfolds, sheep shelters, beast-houses and lluest sites.
- 8.1.6 Many of the HLCAs considered within the scope of this ASIDOHL comprise settlements, or smaller components of large settlements which developed as a result of the expansion of industry, and in particular the coal mining industry in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Other HLCAs comprise the higher ground above the settled valleys comprising enclosed valley sides or more open upland landscapes. These higher areas contain relict landscapes and contain scattered features of earlier and seasonal occupation as well as more recent evidence of industrial activity including quarrying and mining.
- 8.1.7 A detailed assessment of effects on the character of each of the individual character areas has been completed, taking account of potential effects on the settings of individual assets where appropriate. There are 14 Character Areas that will have no views of the development due to intervening topography, or fall entirely outside the 5 km study area as such these HLCAs have been excluded from the assessment.
- 8.1.8 A summary of the assessment of effects on the 22 HLCAs with potential to be affected is included in **Table 7.1**, but in each case it is concluded that effects will be only Slight or Moderate. This reflects a number of factors including:
- the limited extent of direct physical impacts as a proportion of the relevant HLCAs;
 - the lack of any indirect, physical impacts;

- the distance to turbines or lack of visibility of turbines from a number of key historic assets; and
- in some cases, the presence of existing modern elements of industrial use or infrastructure which affect the historic character of areas or key assets.

8.1.9 Whilst the level of predicted impact is generally low for all areas, a higher level of potential impact has been identified for the following areas:

- HLCA 003 Hafod;
- HLCA 035 Mynydd-y-Glyn; and
- HLCA 036 Cilely and Rhiwgarn.

8.1.10 Elements of the turbines would be visible from some parts of these areas and with views from HLCA 035 and HLCA 036 being particularly close, although they would not affect the key relationships to the settlement of Porth nor the remainder of the Rhondda historic landscape. There would be a degree of physical impacts on the closest HLCAs, but this would only be to limited parts of the landscape and would not affect the ability to read or appreciate the HLCAs as a whole.

8.1.11 Overall, and taking account of all factors outlined above, it is considered that the Proposed Development would have a Slight impact on the character of the historic landscape as a whole. Despite some change to some views, including those affecting designated features of national importance, the presence of turbines may add an additional visual element into the landscape but does not remove any aspects which are currently present. Its location at the southern edge of the Rhondda Historic Landscape means that the Landscape will retain its coherence, and the visual and historic connection between the different HLCAs would remain, and the historic development of the area could still be understood. Given that a wind farm is a visually permeable development, it would not change our capacity to understand and appreciate the landscape's historical meaning and significance and therefore will not fundamentally reduce its overall value.

Issued by

.....

Approved by

.....

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 for comment.	16/10/22
2	Final	October 2022

