

Species / Group	Scientific Name	Status ¹⁵	Number of Records	Approximate distance of closest record (m)
A lichen	<i>Parmeliella triptophylla</i>	S7	1	1900
A lichen	<i>Phyllopsora rosei</i>	S7	1	1900
A lichen	<i>Sticta canariensis (dufourii)</i>	S7	1	1900
A lichen	<i>Sticta fuliginosa</i>	S7	2	1900
A lichen	<i>Sticta limbata</i>	S7	2	1900

Appendix 8A

Heritage Desk Based Assessment

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Appendices

Appendix A : Historic Environment Baseline Assessment

Appendix A: Historic Environment Baseline Assessment

A1 Introduction

A1.1 Background to the project

A1.1.1 This is an assessment of the cultural heritage baseline of the Project and should be read in conjunction with Chapter 8 of the Environmental Statement. Its purpose is to:

- summarise the known archaeology, built heritage and historic landscapes of the site and its surrounding area;
- identify previously unrecorded heritage assets from a variety of desk-based sources and walkover survey;
- make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site; and
- describe the value of heritage assets potentially impacted by the Project, including the contribution made to their value by their setting if relevant.

A1.2 Consultation

A1.2.1 The methodology for this baseline assessment was submitted as a Written Scheme of Investigation to Clywd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). Further details of consultation carried out for the Project can be found in Chapter 8 of the Environmental Statement.

A2 Methodology

A2.1.1 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance on historic environment desk-based assessments (DBA) states that “where the project is carried out within the planning process, the report should contain sufficient objective data to enable ‘an informed and reasonable decision to be made’ including a decision to require further evaluation of the site”

A2.1.2 These data are used to inform our understanding of the presence and significance of known heritage assets, and the potential and significance of previously unknown heritage assets. A professional judgement based on the requirements of the assessment, the nature of the site and the impact the Project has on it, has led to several scales being used to define the study area. Firstly, in order to allow full consideration of the potential implications of the development on the setting of heritage assets, a 5km outer study area buffered from the site boundary has been used to identify those heritage assets most likely to be sensitive to changes in their setting (World Heritage Sites, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens and Scheduled Monuments). A smaller inner study area of 3km from the boundary of the site will be used to identify Historic Landscape Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Historic Parks and Gardens.

A2.1.3 The site is located on Mynydd y Drum, a long ridge dividing the Swansea Valley to the north from the Dulais Valley to the south. Its landscape context, which will have constrained the types of land use in the past, has an upland character different to the valleys to the north and south. This, in addition to the density of known non-designated heritage assets within and around the site, has informed the decision to use a study area of 500m buffered from the site boundary for the assessment of non-designated heritage assets. This will be used to inform an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.

A2.1.4 Baseline data has been collected from the following sources:

- Cadw datasets of designated heritage assets;
- National Monuments Record of Wales dataset held by RCAHMW for archaeological sites and events (license no. RCPL2/3/64/166);
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data held by GGAT (ref: 5923) and CPAT (ref: E6427);
- Welsh Government LANDMAP, LiDAR data and historical aerial photographs;
- Historic maps, documents and local history publications (the collections of Ystradgynlais Library, Glamorgan Archives, West Glamorgan Archives, Powys County Archives Office and the National Library of Wales were consulted);
- Historic Ordnance Survey mapping;

- Online sources; and
- Site walkover survey (19.09.2019 and 15.11.2019) to identify any visibly surviving archaeological remains within the site and to inform the discussion of the landscape context of the site and the potential for impacts resulting from changes to the setting of heritage assets across the study area.

A2.1.5 Heritage asset information was compiled into a gazetteer which is included in Section A8. Each heritage asset was given a number with the prefix CH, corresponding to a label on Figures 8.1-8.2. Where multiple references applied to the same heritage asset they were grouped together to allow greater legibility of the figures.

A2.1.6 The potential for hitherto unknown buried archaeology is based on currently known archaeological remains from the study area alongside knowledge of the wider area, past land use and consideration of the topography and location of the site in relation to typical remains from a particular period. Potential can be negligible to high with the criteria given in Table A-1.

Table A.1 Archaeological Potential

Potential	Definition
High	Known archaeological remains of the period within the site area, or an abundance of remains of the period within the near vicinity.
Medium	A number of archaeological remains of the period are present in the vicinity or wider area, and/or the topography or location of the site would be typical for remains of that period.
Low	Few sites of a specific period are known in the wider area, or where the topography of the site is unlikely to contain remains of that period. Or where no archaeological records of a certain period are present, but the location of the site is one that would be considered suitable or typical for remains of that period to exist.
Negligible	Where there is no evidence for archaeological remains of a certain period to be present and the location/topography is most unlikely to contain remains of that period, or where a site area has already been totally disturbed.

A3 Archaeological and Historic Background

A3.1 Time periods

A3.1.1 The archaeological and built heritage of the study area, as defined is discussed below. The historical periods used are based on the chronology for Wales available from the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH)¹.

Table A.2 Time periods

Period name	Date range
Palaeolithic	From the earliest appearance of humans in the British Isles to the end of the last Ice Age around 8,500 years BC.
Mesolithic	8,500 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Roman	AD 43 - 410
Early medieval	AD410 - 1086
Medieval	AD 1086 - 1536
Post-Medieval	AD 1536 – 1899
Modern	AD 1900 - present

A3.2 Geology and Topography

A3.2.1 The site is located to the south of the Black Mountains in Wales on Mynydd y Drum, a long ridge dividing the Swansea Valley to the north from the Dulais Valley to the south. The summit of the hill is c1km south-west of the site at c297m AOD. Much of the eastern part of the hill, including most of the area within the site, has been opencast mined. Nant Helen coal mine currently includes an area of retained overburden in the south-west of the site and an open pit to the its eastern area transformed by opencast mining at the Nant-Helen

¹ FISH (no date) *Chronology* [RCHAMW data link]. Available at: <http://www.heritage-standards.org.uk/chronology/>

Coal mine which currently includes areas of retained overburden and an open pit to the north-west.

A3.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is made up of the South Wales Middle and Lower Coal Measures formations, which formed in the Carboniferous period around 300 million years ago². In the lower lying parts of the site the coal measures are overlain with glacial till, with a smaller area of peat formerly in the centre of the site (within an area subsequently removed by opencast-mining).

A3.2.3 The geology of the site has been an important influence in its historical development. Throughout the post-medieval period there was small-scale mining and quarrying, eventually leading to the larger scale extraction required from the end of the 19th century to power the nearby ironworks. In the last few decades the majority of the site has been subjected to opencast mining, dramatically altering the topography and below ground make-up of the site.

A3.3 Prehistoric

A3.3.1 There are seven heritage assets of prehistoric date within the site, including findspots, burial mounds and a settlement site, most of which were investigated prior to the opencast mining of the site. Within the 500m study area there are two further prehistoric heritage assets, one of which is a Scheduled Monument. Out of the 21 Scheduled Monuments located in the wider 5km study area, seven are also prehistoric in date.

A3.3.2 There is limited evidence from the Palaeolithic period in Wales as a whole, with the last glaciation appearing to have removed the majority of evidence from this time³. The earliest clearly datable evidence from within the 500m study area dates to the Neolithic. However, a Mesolithic chert implement (CPAT: 5307) was found c.870m north of the site in Abercrave close to the River Tawe suggesting, if tentatively, that Mesolithic hunter-gatherers may have been active in this river valley. Further evidence of this comes from pollen extracted and analysed from peat deposits in the central part of the site, now removed by mining, which suggests that woodland was being deliberately burnt during the Mesolithic, potentially to create clearings for hunting.⁴ Prior to the opencast mining of the site, a flint flake was found during the excavation of a Bronze Age barrow (CH020), which may also be of Mesolithic date.⁵

² British Geological Survey (2018) *Geoindex Onshore*. Available at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/home.html>.

³ RFAW (2004) A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. Available at: <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/paleo.html>.

⁴ Dorling, P. and Chambers, F.M. (1990) 'Field Survey, Excavation and Pollen Analysis at Mynydd y Drum, Ystradgynlais, Powys, 1983 and 1987', in *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 37, pp215-246; CH036.

⁵ Dorling and Chambers (1990) p230.

A3.3.3 One Neolithic artefact has been found within the site, a stone axe head found in an area which has been subsequently opencast (CH033). There is considerable debate about the purpose of Neolithic stone axes making it difficult to establish what the presence of it might mean in the context of the site. While they may have had a functional purpose, associated with the clearance of land for the spread of farming, the activity which characterises the transition to the Neolithic, stone axes may also have had a ritual function with scholars noting the potentially unnecessary amounts of effort going into their production and trade. It has been variously suggested that polishing the axes made them less likely to break, brought out their colours making their source more apparent, or that their transformation itself was a symbolic act.⁶ The stone axe was found on higher ground, but may not be in its original context given the heavily quarried and mined history of this landscape. What it does indicate, however, like the Mesolithic chert implement, is that there were people in this area in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, although the potential for further discovery of archaeological remains of these periods within the site is limited by extensive later industrial land use.

A3.3.4 The majority of prehistoric archaeological evidence within the study area dates to the Bronze Age. Environmental samples were taken from an area of peat in the central part of the site prior to opencast mining. Analysis of the samples indicated that the landscape had been largely cleared of forest by the Bronze Age and was an open environment of heath and hazel scrub (CH036). This is the trend across the wider region, with pollen evidence from the Brecon Beacons showing a similar pattern of tree felling opening up the landscape for prehistoric farmers.⁷ The climate would have been warmer during the Bronze Age than it is now and the upland peat bogs which are now prevalent had not yet formed making the type of landscape that the site is located in suitable for farming and habitation.⁸ There is no definitive domestic evidence of Bronze Age date, although a settlement site of potentially prehistoric date was recorded prior to opencast mining, including a possible hut site and sections of boundary banks as well as clearance cairns (CH040). There is, however, considerable evidence for ritual and burial activity. Within the study area four Bronze Age cairns have been identified, although one only tentatively. These form part of a larger alignment of cairns along the ridge of Mynydd y Drum, with three further cairns located outside the study area (GGAT:00535-7w). The most westerly cairn within the study area, Bryn Llechwen, is a Scheduled Monument (CH002) and is located at the end of a slight plateau with views in all directions.

⁶ Cummings, V. (2002) 'Experiencing texture and transformation in the British Neolithic', in *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 21 (3), pp249-261; p257.

⁷ BBNPA (2012) *Brecon Beacons National Park Landscape Character Assessment*. Fiona Syfe Associates Ltd.

⁸ Jenkins, G.H. (2007) *A Concise History of Wales*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

A3.3.5 Two further cairns in this alignment were located within the site and were excavated prior to their destruction by opencast mining. The first of these, Carn Goch, had formerly been designated as a Scheduled Monument (CH020). Excavation revealed that it had been damaged by hole digging but an original cairn diameter of 15m was established, made up of large stones in the lower levels, with smaller stones in the upper part encircled by a wall of large stones. While no burials were found there was a flint scatter and rim sherds from two pottery vessels. The second cairn (CH038) was a similar size and revealed evidence of an internal structure, although no burials were found. A further possible cairn, also within the site, was located slightly to the north of the alignment of other cairns (CH035), its identification made difficult by its reuse as a modern sheepfold. As with CH020 and CH038 it has also now been destroyed by opencast mining.

A3.3.6 Other Bronze Age evidence includes the findspot of a socketed axe found during drainage in the north-western part of the site in 1955 (CH028). This was found within the site boundary but, as it is a findspot, will not be affected by development. Within the larger 5km study area, however, there are several important Bronze Age sites. These include a stone row, comprising seven standing stones (CH081), a standing stone (CH090), a stone circle (CH091) and two further cairns (CH096-7). The site is a long ridge between two rivers, with much higher slopes rising to the north and south. These Bronze Age sites, all designated as Scheduled Monuments, look out over an expansive open landscape. With the palaeoenvironmental evidence (CH036) suggesting this was a landscape of open heathlands, the Bronze Age people who built and used these ritual sites would have experienced long views from them and it is likely that these views, and their setting on the hill slopes, was important to how they were understood.

A3.3.7 Towards the end of the prehistoric period, in the Iron Age, the site lay in the north-western part of land held by the Silures tribe, although their main centre is thought to have been at Caerwent, c.68km to the south-east.⁹ While there is no known evidence from the Iron Age within the site or its immediate vicinity, a hillfort (CH088) and hut circle (CH089) are located c.4km and c.3km north-east respectively, indicating that the wider area continued to be occupied during this period.

A3.4 Roman

A3.4.1 While there is no evidence from the Roman period within the site itself, there is considerable evidence for Roman activity to the east where a Roman Fort, marching camp and section of road are known. The Roman military conquest of the territories of the Silures had been

⁹ Kessler, P. (2007) *Prehistoric Britain: Pre-Roman Britain 55 BC- AD 10*. Available at: <http://www.historyfiles.co.uk/FeaturesBritain/BritishMapAD10.htm> (Accessed: 20 December 2018).

accomplished by the end of the AD 70s and the establishment of Roman control was accompanied by the construction of forts and roads throughout the region.¹⁰ Located c.1.8km to the east of the site is a Roman marching camp, most likely dating to AD74-78 (CH084). A little further north is Coelbren Roman Fort (CH083), which was a medium sized auxiliary fort dating from c.AD75. Excavation of the fort showed that it had a standard layout of timber buildings in the interior. It was abandoned c.AD 140-150.

A3.4.2 During the period of Roman occupation and rule in Wales military power was underpinned by logistical infrastructure.¹¹ Roads were established across the country, connecting fortresses, auxiliary forts and marching camps. One of these roads connected Neath to Y Gaer (near Brecon) and entered and exited Colbren Roman Fort from its south and eastern gates. A section of the road to the north-east of the fort is still extant, with parts of the original road surface still visible in places. It is a Scheduled Monument (CH082). While the road, known as Sarn Helen, only survives in places it is believed to have run to the along the ridge of Hirfynydd, where another Scheduled Monument, a Roman signal station, is located (CH094).

A3.5 Early Medieval

A3.5.1 The early medieval period is considered one of the most significant in the history of Wales, the ‘heroic age’ when the Welsh identity and language were being formed.¹² Historic records indicate that this was a time of considerable political struggle and change, with internal conflicts between the multiple kingdoms coinciding with external threats from the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings. In many ways, however, there was continuity from the preceding Roman era.¹³ The site lay either at the southern extent of the kingdom of Brycheiniog or at the northern boundaries of the kingdom of Glywysing.¹⁴

A3.5.2 There are no early medieval heritage assets within the site itself but a fragment of the shaft of a cross-slab was found c.350m south of the site, near Onllwyn (CH003). The carved stone shows part of a figure praying. Another inscribed stone was found in Colbren (CPAT:683), just beyond the study area, c.515m east of the site. It was found near the current chapel, which is 18th century but may have replaced an earlier predecessor. Two further carved stone fragments were found at Ystradgynlais Church, beyond the study area, and it is also possible that there was an early medieval church site there. While these

¹⁰ Sherman, A. and Evans, E. (2004) *Roman Roads in Southeast Wales: Desk-based assessment with recommendations for fieldwork*. Swansea: GGAT, p4.

¹¹ Jenkins, G.H. (2007) *A Concise History of Wales*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

¹² Edwards, N., Lane, A., Bapty, I. and Redknapp, M. (2005) *Early Medieval Wales: A Framework for Archaeological Research*. Available at: <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/earlymed/VERSION%2001%20EARLY%20MEDIEVAL.pdf>; and Jenkins, G.H. (2007) *A Concise History of Wales*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹³ Walker, D. (1990) *Medieval Wales*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹⁴ Jenkins, G.H. (2007) *A Concise History of Wales*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

discoveries of inscribed stones are not accompanied by other evidence for early medieval settlement within the study area, they indicate that the area was occupied in the early medieval period and that it is likely that there was at least one church. The carved stones were found in the valleys and it is unlikely that the upland area of the site was used for anything other than pasture during this time.

A3.6 Medieval

A3.6.1 The Norman Conquest led to the former Welsh territories becoming Marcher lordships which operated largely independently from the king in England. Alongside the castles and church architecture that accompanied this change, the Normans also brought with them their manorial system, characterised by cultivation in common fields with marginal upland areas becoming common pasture.¹⁵ Just beyond the site, to the west, there is the record of a large rounded platform, possibly the site of a domestic dwelling now believed to have been removed by opencast mining (CH019). Other evidence of medieval rural settlement in the area includes a possible seasonal hafod (summer pasture) dwelling at Coed Ddu (CH095) and an early 15th century hall house (CH079).

A3.7 Post-Medieval

A3.7.1 The Act of Union of 1536 joined Wales to England and replaced the previous marcher lordships with 13 shires, including Breconshire and Glamorgan, the site being located on the border between the two.¹⁶ Outside of the political changes this brought about, the end of the medieval period had also seen increased temperatures which once again opened upland areas for settlement and agriculture.¹⁷ From the beginning of the post-medieval period onwards an increasing number of buildings survive, providing evidence of settlement patterns and the economy.¹⁸ An important source of information about the development of the area during the post-medieval and modern periods are historic maps, with many of the structures, industrial works and buildings shown on them included within the HERs. Other features, including those identified from walkover and LiDAR survey (discussed below) that are not included within the HER have been added to the gazetteer.

A3.7.2 The majority (79) of heritage assets within the study area date to the post-medieval period. These relate to post-medieval farming, industry

¹⁵ Davies, M. (1967) 'Medieval to Modern Times: The Changing Landscape', in Davies, M. (ed) Brecon Beacons National Park Guide No.5. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, pp39-48.

¹⁶ Jenkins, G.H. (2007) A Concise History of Wales, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

¹⁷ Davidson, A., Davies, W. and Gray, M. (2017) A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Medieval. Available at:

<https://www.archaeolog.org.uk/pdf/review2017/medreview2017.pdf>.

¹⁸ CPAT (1994) Windows on the Past: a review of the first 20 years of discovery by CPAT. Available at: <http://www.cpat.org.uk/cpat/past/window.htm>.

and settlement. Prior to the large-scale industrial development of the region in the 19th century the site would have been used as upland pasture and subsistence agriculture, with much of Mynydd y Drum remaining as common land to this day. Upland areas, such as those within the site, were used for sheep farming, breeding rabbits and the harvesting of natural resources such as fern, gorse and kindling.¹⁹ Within the study area there are a number of heritage assets which reflect the agricultural practices and the houses of those who worked the land, including traces of ruined dwellings (CH019, CH037), enclosures, banks and clearance cairns (CH045-47 and CH049) and sheepfolds (CH024, CH041-2 and CH044). Many of those within the site were recorded in advance of opencast mining and no longer survive.

A3.7.3 While the first major coal mining and industrial works did not begin until the later 18th century, there was small scale coal extraction within the study area from a much earlier date. Bell pits and small depressions and scoops created by small-scale opencast mining (CH039, CH1063) have been recorded, indicating that the coal here was being exploited prior to the opening of the large collieries. Iron had been smelted at Ynysgedwyn Colliery (CH085, c1.15km west of the site) as early as the 16th century but the local coal is anthracite, a difficult fuel to burn²⁰. It was at Ynysgedwyn, in 1838, that anthracite was first used for iron smelting²¹, an innovation which was to lead to the dramatic industrialisation of the study area in the 19th century. Late 19th century mapping (see A3.10) shows many traces of earlier industrial activity, including old quarries, old coal levels and disused ironstone pits. Through the historic maps a succession of collieries, tramways and railways can be identified, illustrating the evolution of the study area as it came to be one of the world's leading iron processing areas and known as the 'iron cradle'²².

A3.7.4 There are several post-medieval collieries located within the site and the 500m study area (CH026, CH030, CH062, CH064, CH066), many of which had associated buildings, tramroads and other infrastructure. This is in addition to numerous shafts, airshafts and levels shown on 19th century maps (CH014-6, CH022-3) and physical evidence of mining recorded archaeologically (CH034, CH039, CH063). The other major industry in the area was ironworking and there are several ironworks within the study area (CH008, CH077 and CH092). Related to ironworking there are ironstone quarries (CH009 and CH058), limestone quarries and the tramways to bring the limestone to the ironworks (CH087).

¹⁹ Leighton, D.K. and Silvester, R.J., (2003) 'Upland Archaeology in the Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods', in Browne, D. and Hughes, S., (eds.) *The Archaeology of the Welsh Uplands*. Aberystwyth: RCAHMW

²⁰ Ley, L. (2005) *The Iron Cradle. Ystradgynlais and the Upper Swansea Valley*. Glamorgan Press, Neath.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*, p10.

A3.7.5 The extractive industries located within the site required connections to the ironworks and other industries in the area, which made the transport infrastructure which developed across the site so significant. The Swansea Canal had been built to the north-west of the site at the end of the 18th century²³. The canal connected Swansea to Abercraf, allowing coal and other resources to be transported along the Swansea Valley to the docks at Swansea.²⁴ The Brecon Forest Tramroads were built to the north-east of the site in the early decades of the 19th century, connecting the limestone quarries in the Brecon Beacon to the Upper Swansea Valley.²⁵

A3.7.6 Within the site runs the Ystradgynlais Tramroad, or ‘Claypon’s Extension’, which is a Scheduled Monument (CH001). It was built in the 1830s to link the Brecon Forest Tramroad and the Swansea Canal with Drum Colliery and the ironworks at Ynyscedwyn and it is shown on the 1844 tithe map as a single black line crossing ‘Drim Common’.²⁶ Both the Brecon Forest Tramroad and the Ystradgynlais extension were a hybrid between the earlier horse drawn mineral railways and the later locomotive railways.²⁷ The Brecon Forest Tramroad was the work of the Scottish entrepreneur John Christie, taken on by his creditor Joseph Claypon following Christie’s bankruptcy.²⁸ Branch lines were later added to the Ystradgynlais extension, connecting it to the new collieries at Onllwyn (CH066) and the Banwen ironworks (CH092).²⁹

A3.7.7 Further development of the transport infrastructure of the area came with the opening of the railways. Two lines run close to the site, with the Dulais Mineral Railway, later the Neath and Brecon Railway (CH0, to the south and the Swansea Vale Junction Railway to the north (CH050). The Dulais Mineral Railway was incorporated in 1862, built to connect the collieries in the valley. The Swansea Vale Junction Railway was built by the same company to connect the Dulais Valley Mineral Railway to the Midland Railway operated line in the Swansea Valley.³⁰ The northern boundary of the site, now a Sustrans bicycle trail, runs along the route of the Swansea Vale Junction Railway, which later became the Neath and Brecon Railway.

A3.7.8 With the growth of the industries in the Swansea and Dulais Valleys there was also rapid settlement growth, with villages growing in the

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ Hadfield, C. (1967) *The Canals of South Wales and the Border*. Newton Abbot: David and Charles.

²⁵ Hughes, S. (1990) *The Brecon Forest Tramroads*. Aberystwyth: RCAHWW.

²⁶ Hughes, S. (1990), p23; Williams, W., Williams, H, and Martin, T.L. (1844) *Map of the parish of Ystradgynlais in the County of Brecon* (Map). Available at:

<https://places.library.wales/viewer/4623747#?cv=0&h=2514&c=0&m=0&s=0&xywh=-6049%2C12134%2C36736%2C13889>. Cannot be reproduced due to copyright restrictions.

²⁷ Hughes (1990), p9

²⁸ Hughes (1990), p23

²⁹ Hughes (1990), p23

³⁰ Welsh Railways Research Circle (no date) *Neath and Brecon Railway (and related lines)*. Available at: <http://wrrc.org.uk/n&brc.php>.

valley to the north and south of the site, served by chapels and schools. Several listed buildings within the study area form part of these settlements. Further north, on the edge of the Brecon Beacons, the large country house of Craig-y-Nos (CH099) was built in the mid-19th century, its expense bankrupting Rhys Davies Powell who had commissioned it. In 1879 it was bought by the opera singer Adelina Patti who had a theatre (CH100) built and a large extension and gardens added. Both the country house and its gardens are designated Grade II*, as a Listed Building and Registered Park and Garden respectively. The theatre is a Grade I Listed Building.

A3.8 Modern

A3.8.1 There are ten heritage assets of modern date located within the study area. These include the Nant Helen opencast coal mine (CH048), which is within the site, and the Onllwyn Washery directly to the south (CH061). The washery was built in 1932 to service local drift mines. It has continued in use, serving the Nant Helen mine and Derlwyn mine, with the coal delivered by road. Earlier 20th century evidence of coal mining, from the Ordnance Survey 6” mile map of 1914, is also present within the site (CH025 and CH073). Several trackways and covered shafts were also identified during walkover survey which may also be modern in date (CH068-9) and areas of spoil were identified from historic maps (CH065). In Onllwyn there is an early 20th century Independent chapel (CH060) and a miners’ welfare (CH052), both built to serve the mining community of the village. The war memorial in Seven Sisters is also a listed building (CH113).

A3.9 Unknown

A3.9.1 There is one record of a feature of unknown date from the HER data - a clearance cairn (CH018). Additionally, several raised trackways were identified in the northern part of the site during walkover survey (CH071). While these are undated, they are considered to be most likely to be modern in date, as they are not shown on historic mapping and cross areas of late 19th and early 20th century mine workings which would be expected to have removed earlier features.

A3.10 Cartographic and Remote Sensing

A3.10.1 In addition to collecting data on recorded archaeological remains and historic buildings, further research has been carried out to identify any further potential heritage assets. This has included a review of historic maps, LiDAR imagery and historic aerial photographs. Heritage assets identified have been included within the gazetteer. As the majority of the site has been subjected to opencast coal mining in the latter part of the 20th century, this section, while describing the site as a whole, is particularly focused on areas outside of the opencast mine.

- A3.10.2** The earliest published map of Wales is Humphrey Llwyd's 1601 map *Cambriae Typus*, on which can be seen the mountains of the Brecon Beacons and the rivers flowing from them.³¹ The lowland and coastal towns that are shown on this map are all at some considerable distance from the site, with the nearest being Swansea.
- A3.10.3** The site is shown on the 1844 tithe map of the parish of Ystradgynlais (spelt 'Ystradgunlais'). The map and accompanying apportionment for the area of the site shows the majority of the site as featureless area marked as 'Drum Common'³². Around the edges of the site the tithe map shows enclosed fields and areas of woodland, predominantly marked as being pasture where this is noted.³³ The field names are predominantly descriptive, translating as 'tree field', 'hill field', 'rough' or 'gorse'. Occasionally there is some more specific indication of landuse, such as 'hay grass' or, in the case of one field in the north of the site, 'mine workings'. Claypon's Extension (CH001) is shown as a black line crossing the common.
- A3.10.4** The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" mile map of Brecknockshire, surveyed in 1876-7³⁴, shows the traces of considerable earlier industrial activity within the area of the site, including old quarries, old coal levels and disused ironstone pits. The line of Claypon's Extension (CH001), marked as 'old tramway' crosses Mynydd y Drum, which is shown as an area of rough or heathy pasture interspersed with smaller areas of marsh and gorse. In the northern part of the site, where opencast mining has not taken place, the 1st edition map shows an area of small enclosed fields beyond the northern edge of the open common. One of the field boundaries shown still remains today (CH075). An 'old quarry' (CH070) is shown in the centre of this area. This feature is no longer extant. Running from east to west across the area is a trackway – this feature is still extant and was recorded during the walkover survey (CH071).
- A3.10.5** The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" mile map (1903), which was surveyed in 1896, shows the increasing size of the mining settlements located beyond the limits of the site, particularly Seven Sisters. The existing collieries show further expansion and new collieries had opened. The northern part of the site, the area where opencast mining has not taken place, had also seen industrial expansion. An area of

³¹ NLW (2018) *Cambriae Typus*. [Digital version of Llwyd's 1601 map held by NLW, not available for commercial reproduction] Available at: <https://viewer.library.wales/1446318#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=0&xywh=3846%2C3656%2C2711%2C2812>.

³² Williams, W., Williams, H, and Martin, T.L. (1844) Map of the parish of Ystradgunlais in the County of Brecon (Map). Available at: <https://places.library.wales/viewer/4623747#?cv=0&h=2514&c=0&m=0&s=0&xywh=-6049%2C12134%2C36736%2C13889>. Cannot be reproduced due to copyright restrictions.

³³ Williams, W., Williams, H, and Martin, T.L. (1844) Map of the parish of Ystradgunlais in the County of Brecon (Apportionment). Available at: <https://places.library.wales/viewer/4552186#?cv=49&h=2514&c=0&m=0&s=0&xywh=-4220%2C-1%2C14199%2C4856>.

³⁴ Historic Ordnance Survey maps are appended to Chapter 6: Ground Conditions.

‘old levels (CH074) linked to the trainline in the north by an ‘old tramway’ (CH070) are shown, both features having been opened/built and gone out of use between the 1st and 2nd edition maps.

A3.10.6 The Ordnance Survey 6” mile map of 1914 shows further development of the northern part of the site. Glynllech Colliery (CH025) had been opened, with a tramway linking it to the railway. A second drift mine is shown to the north-west of the colliery, also with an associated tramway (CH073).

A3.10.7 The area of the site is covered by a 1945 vertical aerial photograph (see A9) which show the majority of the site as an open upland area, crossed by Claypon’s Extension (CH001) and with numerous small mine workings along its northern edge. Within the smaller area not subsequently opencast mined, numerous small pits and shafts can be seen, several of which are associated with large spoil tips.

A3.10.8 Review of the Welsh Government’s 50cm LiDAR data for the northern part of the site in combination with walkover survey (see below) has allowed the survival of these features to be determined. The quarry, shown on the 1st edition map, is no longer extant, presumably having been infilled and weathered down (CH070). Of the three tramways (CH072, CH025 and CH073) only a small section of the one associated with Glynllech Colliery has any traces visible on the LiDAR data. No evidence of any of them was observed during the walkover survey. The drift mine, shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1914 (CH073) is visible on the LiDAR imagery as a slight depression. Further, two small depressions on the LiDAR data which do not correspond with any mapped features, were identified as covered mine shafts, or air shafts, during walkover survey (CH68-9).

A3.11 Walkover Survey

A3.11.1 Walkover Survey was carried out across the site with particular attention paid to the southern area around Claypon’s Extension and the northern area not previously subjected to opencast mining.

A3.11.2 Much of the site is formed of the active opencast mine and areas of restored fields. Claypon’s Extension (CH001) is visible as an earthwork across the southern area of the site, mostly running immediately north of a modern trackway although the trackway crosses it at its eastern end (Photograph 8.1). No other previously unrecorded archaeological remains were identified in the southern part of the site.

A3.11.3 The northern part of the site comprises a series of small enclosed fields, much of which had considerable undergrowth obscuring possible archaeological remains. North of the site boundary tips associated with Glynllech Colliery were visible, just to the south of the former railway line where the colliery tramway would have ended (Photograph 8.5).

- A3.11.4** A historic field boundary was identified dividing two of the fields. This boundary matches one shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877 and appeared to be of some antiquity (Photograph 8.2). It was formed of a raised bank with trees growing along it and frequent stones protruding from its surface suggesting it might at one point have had a stone wall.
- A3.11.5** A raised bank running from east to west across the area was noted, along with two others connecting perpendicularly to it (CH071, Photograph 8.6). These can also be seen on the LiDAR data. The one shown in Photograph 8.6 runs from east to west and corresponds to a trackway shown on the Ordnance Survey 6”-mile map of 1877 and later maps. The other banks, which connect with this, may be later as they do not correspond with any features shown on historic mapping. Indeed, comparison with the maps indicates that they would, if pre-dating the end of the 19th century, have been substantially disturbed by quarrying and mining. It is, therefore, most likely that these are relatively recent modern trackways used by the farmers who graze livestock in these fields.
- A3.11.6** Although no traces of Glynnlech Colliery (CH025) or the drift mine (CH073) could be seen during the walkover, two covered shafts were identified (CH68-9, Photograph 8.3). These correspond with small depressions visible on the LiDAR but not to any features on historic maps. They are likely to be air shafts or mine shafts relating to the late post-medieval or early 20th century mining of this area.

A3.12 Archaeological Potential

- A3.12.1** The archaeological potential of the site has been significantly affected by the large-scale opencast mining that has taken place within it. Within areas affected by opencast mining there is no potential for the survival of archaeological remains. Indeed, one of the reasons the archaeological and historical background of the site can be so well understood is due to extensive archaeological work carried out prior to this mining. The remaining areas of the site have had a mixture of past land uses, including extensive post-medieval and early 20th century mining and quarrying. Drawing on the baseline evidence the site can be broadly divided into the following areas:
- Area A: land where 20th century opencast mining has taken place;
 - Area B: the upland landscape of Mynydd y Drum, which extends into the area south of Nant Helen opencast mine, crossed by 19th century tramroad;
 - Area C: area in the north of the site where intensive 19th century extraction is known to have taken place but which has not, subsequently, been opencast.
- A3.12.2** An assessment has been made of the archaeological potential of the different areas of the site based on the presence of known heritage

assets and the most likely effects on survival from more recent land use. The potential is described from negligible to high, the definitions of which can be found in Table A-1. The three areas are shown on Figure 8.4.

Area A

- A3.12.3** There is negligible archaeological potential for all periods as a result of the opencast mining that has taken place in this area.

Area B

- A3.12.4** Area B is the area of the site located to the south and west of Nant Helen opencast mine on Mynydd y Drum. This area is known to have had small to medium scale coal extraction in the post-medieval and modern periods. While there are no known heritage assets in this area which pre-date the 18th century, it is likely that it was used in a similar way to the surrounding upland landscape in earlier periods. To the west, along the ridgeline of Mynydd y Drum there is a line of Bronze Age cairns and there is scattered evidence of medieval and earlier post-medieval agriculture across the hillside. From the 18th century onwards the area began to be increasingly used for industrial purposes. Claypon's Extension (CH001) runs through this area. It is a Scheduled Monument and survives as a distinct earthwork bank. A section of another possible tram or trackway was excavated within this area prior to opencast mining (CH043). In addition to the tramroads, historic Ordnance Survey maps show several coal mine shafts (CH015-6) and the structures associated with the Dulais Anthracite Colliery (previously Drum Colliery, CH064) and Onllwyn Station (CH005). However, there is no evidence for any of these features surviving at ground level, although buried remains and capped coal shafts are likely to survive.

- A3.12.5** In addition to the survival of remains of Claypon's Extension (CH001), there is a **high** potential for late 19th century and early 20th century coal workings to survive below ground, although it appears that all traces of them have been removed at ground level. The area is likely to have been used for upland grazing in earlier centuries and the potential for archaeological remains from all periods prior to the late post-medieval is **low**.

Area C

- A3.12.6** Area C is a small parcel of land in the north of the site. There is evidence of intensive 19th century extractive industry, including coal mining and quarrying and it is beyond the limits of the 20th century opencast mining. Analysis of historic mapping, LiDAR imagery, aerial photographs and walkover survey has identified several late 19th century and early 20th century heritage assets within this area. The earliest of these include the earthwork remains of a trackway shown

on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877 (CH071), a field boundary (CH075) and an infilled quarry (CH070). A late 19th century tramway (CH072) and early 20th century colliery tramway (CH025), drift mine (CH073) and mine shaft/air shaft (CH068) are also present within this area. The Neath and Brecon Railway cutting forms the northern boundary (CH050).

A3.12.7 The area is marshy and is likely to have been unsuitable for settlement in the past. While no peat has been identified in this area it is possible that peat deposits survive, which could have palaeoenvironmental potential. There is a **moderate** potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. However, given the marshy nature of the area and the known agricultural land use from the post-medieval period onwards, there is a **low** potential for archaeological remains predating the end of the post-medieval period. There are known post-medieval and modern heritage assets and there is a **high** potential for further buried remains of these features.

A3.13 Historic Landscape

A3.13.1 There are no registered historic landscapes within the site or study area. However, although undesignated, the historic landscape of the site and its surroundings still possess heritage value. The Historic Landscape LANDMAP assessment includes eight areas across the site and its immediate surroundings. The historic areas range between those dominated by opencast mining, areas of woodland, open upland moorland, areas of enclosed fields and the industrial and urban areas in the valleys. These are described in detail in Table A-3 and are shown on Figure 8.3. The LANDMAP assessment includes an assessment of the value of each Historic Landscape area, based on a combination of the integrity, survival, condition, rarity and potential (for future study, educational or tourist use)³⁵.

A3.13.2 Almost all of the site is within the Onllwyn historic landscape area – which includes both modern and historic extraction. It has been evaluated as of low value. To the north-west is an area of 20th century conifer woodland, some of which is on restored mining land. It is also of low value.

A3.13.3 To the south-west, and partially within the site, is Twyn Eithinog, an area of marginal land divided into two historic landscape areas. The northern part of it is of moderate value, but the southern part, due to the presence of prehistoric cairns and the scheduled 19th century tramroad, has been evaluated as outstanding.

A3.13.4 To the south, east and north of the site are the settlements of Ystradgynlais, Abercraf, Coelbren, Seven Sisters, Onllwyn and

³⁵ Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru Natural Resources Wales (2016) *LANDMAP Methodology Historic Landscape*. Available at: <https://cdn.naturalresources.wales/media/677812/historic-landscape-landmap-methodology-2016.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131471903450000000>

Banwen, represented by three historic landscape areas. The site itself occupies the higher ground between the two valleys that these settlements are located in.

A3.13.5 The final area is Dyffryn Tawe, an area of irregular fields to the north-east of the site containing both prehistoric and post-medieval features which contribute to its high value. While a part of this area extends into the north of the site, this part within the site has been restored following opencast mining.

Table A-3: Historic Landscape

Name	Dominant Landscape Pattern	Description	Evaluation
Onllwyn	Extractive	Area of opencast coal mining opening in the later 20th century and still operating. A prehistoric settlement with burial cairns has been completely destroyed by the mining. Much of area worked out and reinstated.	Low
Nant Pen-rhos	Woodland	20th-century conifer woodland on steeply-sloping hillside, including some reclaimed land in former mining areas.	Low
Twyn Eithinog (N)	Marginal Land	Open moorland parts of which are crossed by a dismantled 19th century tramroad and by modern electricity power lines.	Moderate
Twyn Eithinog (S)	Marginal Land	Rhos Common is situated on the upland of Twyn Eithinog and Mynydd y Drum with the Dulais Valley snaking away to the south and the upland Massif of the Brecon Beacons stretching away to the north. The Rhos Common aspect area is situated on the cusp of the Unitary Authority boundary, which dissects Mynydd y Drum and Twyn Eithinog, in effect this creates two areas of unenclosed upland moor. This area has been assessed as outstanding on two counts: 1/the important survival of prehistoric funerary landscape represented by the extensive cairn grouping on the southern slope of Mynydd y Drum and 2/the survival of extensive remains of Claypon's Extension to the Brecon Forest Tramroad, an early industrial railway of considerable historic importance (as evidenced by its scheduled status).	Outstanding
Ystradgynlais /Abercraf	Settlement	Ynyscedwyn iron works dates from the late 17th century and was the first iron works to use anthracite as a fuel; an	High

Name	Dominant Landscape Pattern	Description	Evaluation
		innovation quickly followed by iron works centred on Abercraf in the north of the area. The, now conjoined, settlements of Ystradgynlais and Abercraf are included in this area and the two settlements have extensive mining and iron working remains and workers housing. Only let down by its poor condition.	
Crynant & Seven Sisters Urban Corridor	Other built environment	This aspect area consists of a narrow communications corridor linking Aberdulais and Crynant with Severn Sisters, Onllwyn and Banwen. The settlements of Crynant and Severn Sisters were little more than small hamlets, centred on collieries such as Severn Sisters and Maes-mawr, developing along the route of the Neath and Brecon Railway by the late 19th century. The south of the aspect area generally retains a rural character of an irregular fieldscape; whilst the northern part of the aspect area is more unsettled with disused and contemporary industrial workings dominating a greater part of the landscape. This area has been assessed as being of high value, representing a reasonably well-preserved example of an industrial communications/settlement corridor. During the late 19th-early 20th century the collieries at Seven Sisters and Cefncoed near Crynant represented some of the most important anthracite collieries in the South Wales Coalfield; the extensive remains of the Cefncoed Colliery (now a museum) eloquently attest to this remarkable period of industrial growth.	High
Coelbren	Settlement	Small modern industrial settlement with post medieval origins, but little significant historic content.	Low
Dyffryn Tawe	Irregular fieldscapes	Landscape of small irregular fields, scattered farmsteads and cottages of post-medieval and probably earlier origin along bottom and sides of the Tawe valley, with residual areas of ancient broadleaved woodland along watercourses and along steeper slopes. Nucleated settlement is largely confined to the linear roadside settlement at Pen-y-cae, of late 19th-century origin. The area	High

Name	Dominant Landscape Pattern	Description	Evaluation
		is crossed by the course of the dismantled Neath & Brecon Railway, the Brecon Forest Tramroad and various other tramways. Distinctive systems of mixed regular and irregular fields in the Tawe Valley. Numerous farms and houses and industrial remains. Scattered prehistoric remains. An eclectic but significant combination.	

A4 Value and Setting

A4.1.1 The following heritage assets have been identified in the Environmental Statement as being potentially impacted by the Project either because they are within the site or the ZTV, or otherwise identified as potentially being affected (by noise or other non-visual changes to setting). This section considers the heritage value of each individually. Where the potential impact would arise from a change to their setting (i.e. for heritage assets located within the ZTV or otherwise identified as being potentially affected) this includes a discussion of the nature of their setting and the contribution made to their value by their setting. Where it is concluded that the asset's setting does not contribute to their value, or that the setting does not extend to the site, these will not be assessed further for potential impacts in the Environmental Statement.

The Tramroad at Ystradgynlais (CH001)

A4.1.2 The Tramroad at Ystradgynlais, known as Claypon's Extension, was built in 1832-7 as an extension to the Brecon Forest Tramroad. It is 6.44km long and links the ironworks at Ynyscedwyn with limestone quarries and the Swansea Canal. The tramroad has historical value as one of the first 'hybrid' railways, combining horse-drawn elements and an engine driven incline. The well-preserved earthwork remains (Photograph 8.1a-b) are designated as a Scheduled Monument and have evidential value in addition to their historical value. It is of **high value**.

Bryn Llechwen Ring Cairn (CH002)

A4.1.3 The Bryn Llechwen ring cairn is the fourth (moving from west to east) of a chain of seven Bronze Age cairns along the Mynydd y Drum ridgeline. Due to the opencast mining of the eastern part of the hill, the three easternmost cairns do not survive and are not part of the setting of Bryn Llechwen.

A4.1.4 The cairn is located c130m west of the site boundary and directly overlooks the site meaning that there is the potential for it to be affected by the Project. There are long views from the cairn over the surrounding landscape – it is located on the end of a ridge of high ground with views across the valleys to the north and south towards the ridgelines which form a larger bowl-like landscape, with the Brecon Beacons closing off views to the north-east. These views are important to how the cairn is understood as a ritual monument and part of a chain of interconnected, and intervisible, cairns along Mynydd y Drum. However, views directly west of the cairn currently overlook the Nant Helen opencast mine, including the large square 'hill' of retained overburden (Photograph 8.4). Views to the west have

an adverse effect on the significance of the ring cairn, interrupting its otherwise 360° views.

- A4.1.5** Bryn Llechwen ring cairn is a heritage asset of **high value**, possessing evidential value due to the potential for burial remains and with a setting which contributes to this value.

Mine shaft/air shaft (CH068)

- A4.1.6** This feature is a covered mine shaft or air shaft located during walkover survey in the northern part of the site. It is not marked on any historic maps but is visible on an aerial photograph of 1945 and is, therefore, considered likely to date to the first part of the 20th century. It possesses some limited evidential value as part of the wider network of mining features which were once spread across the Mynydd y Drum landscape, but which have mostly been erased by later 20th century opencast mining. It is of **negligible** value.

Post-medieval quarry (CH070)

- A4.1.7** Shown as ‘old quarry’ on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6”:mile map of 1877 but infilled and weathered out by the present day making it invisible in the landscape. Although the infilled cut of the quarry will survive below ground, this feature is of very limited evidential value as further investigation is not likely to add further information beyond that derived from historic maps. It is of **negligible** value.

Trackways (CH071)

- A4.1.8** A series of raised trackways were identified during walkover survey and mapped using LiDAR imagery. One, running from east to west, corresponds with a track present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6”:mile map of 1877. However, the others are not shown on historic maps and appear to run through areas of 20th century mining spoil, suggesting that they are of mid-20th century date or later. The oldest of the three trackways has some limited evidential interest as part of the mining, and potentially agricultural, historic landscape of the site. The trackways are of **negligible** value.

19th century tramway (CH072)

- A4.1.9** A tramway is shown as ‘old tramway’ on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6”:mile map of 1903. It is not shown on earlier maps suggesting that it was built and abandoned in the last decades of the 19th century. It likely connected the coal levels and shafts to the south with the railway line to the north. No evidence of the tramway could be found on the walkover survey and there are no traces of it on the LiDAR imagery of the site. However, it is possible that below ground remains could survive. These, if present, would be of **negligible** value.

Early 20th century drift mine (CH073)

- A4.1.10** A drift mine is shown on the Ordnance Survey 6" mile map of 1914. The area of it is overgrown but LiDAR imagery indicates that there is a slight depression surviving. The remains of this mine are of **negligible** value.

Area of mine shafts and spoil tips (CH074)

- A4.1.11** Area of mine shafts and spoil tips identified from a combination of historic Ordnance Survey maps and a 1945 aerial photograph. Walkover survey indicates that all above ground earthworks associated have been removed or weathered down. Only a small area of the former spoil tips extends into the site. Any surviving traces of the spoil tips would be of **negligible** value.

Post-medieval field boundary (CH075)

- A4.1.12** An earthwork bank lined with trees was identified through walkover survey in the northern part of the site. Analysis of historic mapping indicates that it predates the expansion of mining into the area in the later 19th century. As a surviving part of the historic agricultural landscape of the site, prior to the extensive mining which has subsequently taken place, it has some associative historic value. It is of **low** value.

Glynllech Colliery (CH025)

- A4.1.13** Glynllech Colliery was established in the early years of the 20th century and is visible on historic Ordnance Survey maps and an aerial photograph of 1945. The site of the colliery has been cleared, although there are likely to be extensive below ground remains. The majority of the colliery is outside of the site boundary, but a tramway which connected it to the railway line to the north ran across the site. No evidence of this tramway could be seen during walkover survey, but LiDAR imagery indicates that a small section at its northern end survives, although it is heavily overgrown. Remains of the tramway are of some limited evidential value. These would be of **negligible** value.

Drym Colliery/Dulais Anthracite Colliery (CH015-6, CH064)

- A4.1.14** The Dulais Anthracite Colliery, labelled as Drym Colliery on early 20th century maps, was located in the southern part of the site. Levels and shafts associated with it have also been identified from historic maps. There is no evidence of the mine surviving at ground level, having been cleared in the 1960s. However, below ground remains,

especially of the colliery's shafts and levels, are very likely to survive. These are of negligible value.

Hen Noyadd (CH079)

A4.1.15 This is an aqueduct of the Swansea Canal and has historical and evidential value as part of the group of heritage assets related to the canal – an important work of engineering which was vital to the industrial development of the area. Its setting is formed by the River Tawe and the canal, which have a functional relationship with the aqueduct. Longer views away from the aqueduct are largely screened by trees and the buildings of the settlement of Ystalyfera. Its canal and river setting make a positive contribution to its value and the aqueduct is a heritage asset of **high** value.

A4.1.16 15th century house located at the head of the Swansea Canal near Ystradgynlais. The house is primarily of evidential value; renovation works have revealed late medieval window glass indicating that it was a building of relatively high status, and it is a rare survival of an early building in this region. While it is located within the area of potential visibility from the Project, its setting is formed by an area of 20th century residential development and does not contribute to its value. It is a heritage asset of **high** value.

Lamb & Flag Cottages and adjacent pound (CH080, CH108-110)

A4.1.17 Group of four listed buildings which represent the remains of what was a small settlement at the beginning of the 19th century. The buildings include two cottages which were formerly one large building, possibly an inn (CH080 and CH108), a 19th century animal pound for keeping stray animals found on common land (CH109) and outbuildings (CH110). The outbuildings and pound are partially included as designated buildings because of their group value with the cottages. They have historical interest as a remnant of a small industrial and agricultural settlement which predates the intensive industrial expansion of the area in the mid-late 19th century. The setting of the buildings includes the river running to the north and a small area of historic enclosed fields which surround them. This setting makes a positive contribution to their value as it is related to their evidential value as a small historic settlement. Views to the south and east, towards the site, are mostly screened by woodland and the site is outside of the buildings' immediate setting, not contributing to their value. The buildings are of **high** value.

Canal Aqueduct over the River Twrch, Ystalyfera (CH093)

Group of Roman sites at Coelbren (CH082-4)

- A4.1.18** Group of three Scheduled Monuments of Roman date at Coelbren, including a section of Roman road (CH082), Coelbren Roman fort (CH083) and a marching camp (CH084). These three sites have considerable archaeological value. Their setting of these archaeological sites is an area of enclosed fields of pasture. This setting does not contribute to the value of the Roman remains. The three Scheduled Monuments are all of **high** value.

Pillow Mounds at Pant Mawr (CH086)

- A4.1.19** Area of post-medieval pillow mounds, used for the farming of rabbits, which have evidential and historical value. They are located in an area of forestry plantation restricting all views. As a result their setting does not contribute to their value. They are of **high** value.

Abercrave Ironworks (CH077)

- A4.1.20** Remains of buildings related to a 19th century ironworks, which are of both evidential and historical value. Abercrave was an important site in the development of anthracite fuelled iron smelting. The site of the ironworks is now mostly covered by mature trees and, although it is located in an area with theoretical visibility of the site, views towards it do not contribute to the ironwork's value. The ironworks is of **high** value.

Cribarth Limestone Quarries and Tramroads (CH087)

- A4.1.21** This Scheduled Monument is a large expanse of post-medieval limestone quarry workings located high on a ridgeline north of the site. It was connected to the Swansea Canal by tramroads and remains of some of these are included within the scheduled area. The quarries are of historical value as a key part of the industrial landscape, providing limestone for the ironworks at the base of the valley. Their hilltop location was a matter of resources rather than views, although there are panoramic views over the valley and the area of the site. Their setting contributes to their value through the visual connections to the other aspects of the historic landscape which survive, including particularly the Swansea Canal. The area of the site was a part of this historic landscape, mined extensively for fuel for the same ironworks served by the quarries. However, modern opencast mining of the site has removed almost all traces of this historic landscape and it does not add value to the quarries. The quarries and tramroads are of **high** value.

Craif-y-Rhiwarth, Hillfort (CH088)

- A4.1.22** Hillfort, probably of Iron Age date, located on high limestone cliffs with extensive views over the Tawe valley. The hillfort has evidential value, with a surviving stone rampart and high potential for further buried archaeological remains. The setting of the hillfort is central to its value – it was deliberately sited to take advantage of both the commanding views and the defensible position. It commands views across the valley to the north and south, including across the area of the site, and these views make a positive contribution to its value. It is of **high** value.

Dorwen Standing Stone and Lorfa Stone Circle (CH090 and CH091)

- A4.1.23** Two prehistoric monuments, both thought to be Bronze Age in date, located in the open upland landscape of the Black Mountain's southern slopes. Both monuments have wide arcs of views across the Tawe valley to the south, although the standing stone (CH090) has clearer views to the south-west than towards the site in the south-east. Both monuments are likely to have been deliberately sited, their setting an integral part of how they would have been experienced and understood by their builders. As such, their setting makes a positive contribution to their value. They are both monuments of **high** value.

Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork (CH094)

- A4.1.24** Roman signal station, located on the high ridge of Hirfynydd on the line of Sarn Helen, the Roman road which connects to the fort at Coelbren (CH083). The signal station has evidential value due to its potential for buried archaeological remains alongside the well-preserved earthwork remains. Its setting on the high ridge allows for expansive views to the north and north-west across the Tawe valley. However, views towards the site are limited due to the presence of forestry plantation immediately to the north-west of the earthwork remains. Thus, although located within the ZTV, views towards the site do not contribute to the value of the signal station. The earthworks are of **high** value.

Coed Ddu house platforms and enclosure (CH095)

Coed Ddu ring cairn (CH096)

- A4.1.25** Ring cairn, most likely of Bronze Age data, possessing evidential value for the potential for surviving archaeological remains. The setting of the cairn is classic for its type, located on a high hillside with sweeping views over the valley below. The main views are to the north-west although it is within the ZTV for the Project, which is located c.4km to the north-east. It is of **high** value.

Carn Cornel Round Cairn (CH097)

- A4.1.26** Two Bronze Age burial cairns located on the top of a high ridge with views in all directions. The cairns have evidential value for the potential for surviving archaeological remains and their setting on the top of the ridge makes a positive contribution to their value. They are of **high** value.

Sardis Independent Chapel and attached schoolroom (CH102)

- A4.1.27** 19th century chapel and attached 20th century school room in Ystradgynlais. The chapel was designed by the Rev Thomas Thomas, a noted Welsh chapel architect and it is well preserved with internal features and furniture also surviving. It possesses historical value; reflecting the importance of non-conformist religion in the region and the contribution made by the chapels in the education and social lives of the community. It also has aesthetic value, derived through its surviving interior painted woodwork, carved pulpit and architectural form. Although partially within the ZTV, views towards the site are screened by trees along the river immediately south of the chapel. Further, while the chapel's setting within Ystradgynlais contributes to its value by making its context within the community legible, longer views towards the site are not important to the building's value. It is of **high** value.

Cae'r Lan Castle (CH111)

- A4.1.28** Cae'r Lan Castle is an early 19th century inn, now a house, built next to the Swansea Canal. It has historic interest through its association with the Swansea Canal and the setting of the building, located a short distance from the canal, makes a positive contribution to its value. It is surrounded by deciduous trees which mostly screen view towards the site. While views may be possible in winter, the contribution made by the setting of the building is much more localised, relating to the close proximity of canal and former inn.
- A4.1.29** Remains of a small medieval or post-medieval upland settlement, presumed to be a seasonal hafod site associated with summer grazing. The remains are located on the west-facing slopes of Hirfynydd with views across the valley to the north. Its setting on the high and open hillside makes a positive contribution to its value, reflecting its purpose in relations to seasonal transhumance farming. While there are views towards the site, the contribution made by the setting to the assets value does not extend that far. The remains have evidential value due to the survival of archaeological remains and, further, have historical value as a surviving feature of a mostly vanished form of farming in the region. It is of **high** value.

Historic Landscape Areas

A4.1.30 There are no designated historic landscape areas in the site or the study area. However, the LANDMAP Historic Landscapes assessment grants an outstanding evaluation to the southern part of Twyn Eithinog, a stretch of commons to the north of Onllwyn and Seven Sisters. This, alongside the historic landscapes of Twyn Eithinog (N), Ystradgynalis/Abercraf, the Crynant & Seven Sisters Urban Corridor and Dyffryn Tawe, which were given a moderate or high evaluation, possess historical and evidential value. The evaluations are not equivalent to the heritage value terms used in this assessment and none of these landscapes have merited designation on the Register of Historic Landscapes of Outstanding or Special Historic Interest. Those with an evaluation of moderate-outstanding are of **low** value. Those given a low evaluation are of **negligible** value.

Unaffected Assets

A4.1.31 There are a number of heritage assets identified which are within the site but which will not be affected by the Project. Primarily these are features identified from historic mapping or other archaeological surveys but which have subsequently been removed by opencast mining (CH014-5, CH020, CH024, CH028, CH030-1, CH033-8, CH040-7, CH049). Others include Onwlllyn Station (CH005), which was demolished in the latter part of the 20th century and the point location for the settlement of Abercraf (CH017), which is within the site but reflects an area of settlement to the north. As these assets are not affected by the Project they have not been considered further in this assessment.

A4.1.32 From the assessments of value and setting in the section above, the following heritage assets have been scoped out of further assessment in relation to impacts arising from changes to their setting:

- Hen Noyadd (CH079);
- Lamb & Flag Cottages and adjacent buildings (CH080, CH108-110);
- Canal Aqueduct over the River Twrch, Ystalyfera (CH093);
- Group of Roman sites at Coelbren (CH082-4);
- Pillow Mounds at Pant Mawr (CH086);
- Abercraf Ironworks (CH077);
- Cribarth Limestone Quarries and Tramroads (CH087);
- Hirfyndd Roman Earthwork (CH094);
- Coed Ddu house platforms and enclosure (CH095);
- Sardis Independent Chapel and attached schoolroom (CH102);
- Cae'r Lan Castle (CH111).

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A6 Abbreviations

- CIfA: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CPAT: Clywd Powys Archaeological Trust
- DBA: Desk-Based Assessment
- FISH: Forum on Information Standards in Heritage
- HER: Historic Environment Record
- GGAT: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
- NLW: National Library of Wales
- NMRW: National Monuments Record of Wales
- OS: Ordnance Survey
- RCAHMW: Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
- ZTV: Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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A8 Gazetteer

Heritage Assets within 500m study area

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH001	GM399, CPAT: 19335, 21068, 21081 RCHAMW: 34628-9, 80115, 80119, 80122, 80124, 80129-35, 80145 80159	Tramroad at Ystradgynlais	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of the well preserved tramroad at Ystradgynlais. It was built c. 1832-7 as a 6.44km link line to the Brecon Forest Tramroad to enable limestone to be brought directly down to the Ynyscedwyn Ironworks. The proprietor was Joseph Claypon and the engineer's contractors were John and Robert Brunton. The whole length remains an impressive monument - the track runs through large cuttings and over impressive stretches of embankment on the expanse of Mynydd y Drum. At the canal end, Brunton's Incline, 1.2km long rising through 210m is among the most impressive tramroad inclines surviving in south Wales. The squared rubble masonry engine house and cable tunnel runs are located at NGR SN8013 0942.	Post-Medieval
CH002	BR327 CPAT: 682, RCHAMW: 304746	Bryn Llechwen ring cairn	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a ring cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated within enclosed rough pasture on the ENE end of a prominent plateau. The ring cairn remains largely undisturbed and is situated in a classic location, with wide views all around. It is also tilted slightly towards the NE.	Bronze Age
CH003	GGAT: 00934w	Early Christian monument on Cefn Hirfynydd, Coelbren	Non- designated	Fragment of shaft of probable disc-headed slab-cross, showing part of a full-length figure in a posture of prayer. Found on Cefn Hirfynydd, but now in Swansea Museum.	Early Medieval
CH004	GGAT: 02223w	Findspot, Tynewydd Farm	Non- designated	Polished stone axe found during ploughing in 1932	Neolithic
CH005	GGAT: 02818.6w; RCAHAW: 34838	Onllwyn Station	Non- designated	Onllwyn Station Neath and Brecon railway. Not present on maps after 1987 and no evidence of survival on site.	Post-Medieval

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH006	GGAT: 02818.7w	Abercrave Station	Non-designated	Abercrave Station Neath and Brecon Railway	Post-Medieval
CH007	GGAT: 05816w, RCAHMW: 80156	Limekiln, Onllwyn	Non-designated	This is a calcining kiln which is part of the Onllwyn Ironworks.	Post-Medieval
CH008	GGAT: 05957w, RCHAMW: 80144, 80163	Onllwyn Iron works	Non-designated	The Onllwyn Ironworks was constructed in the Dulais Valley in the early 1840s, and initially its two furnaces used locally available anthracite coal as fuel. No features associated with the Onllwyn Ironworks are considered to survive as the remains were removed by opencast operations by the late 1970s.	Post-Medieval
CH009	GGAT: 06250w	Onllwyn Colliery Quarries	Non-designated	Old quarries associated with Onllwyn Colliery visible on 1st edition OS map (1878)	Post-Medieval
CH010	GGAT: 08085w	Railway bridge base, Drym Power Station, Dulais Valley	Non-designated	Bridge base.	Post-Medieval
CH011	GGAT: 08086w, RCAHMW: 80164-5	Possible railway bridge, Drym Power Station, Dulais Valley	Non-designated	Remains of a possible bridge over the railway track. RCHAMW records a location for a mid or early 19 th century bridge crossing the eastern Brecon Forest tramroad branch to the Onllwyn Colliery, located under the line of the later road bridge. This may be the same feature, but both points are included on Figure 8.2.	Post-Medieval
CH012	GGAT: 08281w	Drym Power Station, Dulais Valley	Non-designated	Houses first recorded in 1st edition of OS map. No longer standing.	Post-Medieval
CH013	GGAT: 08282w	Former school, Drym Power Station, Dulais Valley	Non-designated	School that first appeared on 1878 1st edition OS map. No longer extant. Found during desk-based assessment of proposed Drym Power Station.	Post-Medieval
CH014	RCAHMW: 80149	Cwm Mawr Coal Level	Non-designated	Coal level attached to a branch of the Brecon Forest Tramroad constructed in the mid-1820s, recorded on the Ordnance Survey drawings.	Post-Medieval

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH015	RCAHMW: 80152	Drum Colliery Level 2	Non- designated	Coal level. Site thought likely to have been destroyed by opencast coal mining.	Post-Medieval
CH016	RCAHMW: 80141	Drum Colliery Shaft 2	Non- designated	Nineteenth-century coal shaft on Mynydd Y Drum, by the Afon Dulais. No longer visible but it may survive as a capped structure.	Post-Medieval
CH017	CPAT: 15945	Abercraf	Non- designated	Settlement of Abercraf. The name means ‘the mouth of [the] river Craf’ although no such watercourse is shown on modern maps. Alternatively, ‘Aber’ can mean a small stream and ‘craf’ may refer to the wild garlic on its banks. The initial growth of the settlement was associated with the development of coal mining, which began here in the second half of the 18 th century. Abercraf lay within the ecclesiastical parish of Ystradgynlais and is now in the modern community of the same name.	Post-Medieval
CH018	CPAT: 6189	Bryn Llechwen Cairn II	Non- designated	Clearance cairn of unknown date.	Unknown
CH019	CPAT: 6188	Bryn Llechwen House Platform	Non- designated	Medieval or post-medieval house platform. HER states that the site is presumed to have been destroyed by opencast working since site recorded in 1990 but it is not within the area of known opencast mining at Nant Helen so it is possible it is still extant.	Medieval/Post-Medieval
CH020	CPAT: 681, 12379 RCAHMW: 304745	Carn Goch Cairn	Non- designated	Bronze Age round barrow. One of two cairns lying about 280 m above O.D. on Mynydd y Drum. Both were excavated by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 1983 and 1987 in advance of their total destruction through opencast coal extraction. This carin had been robbed out and damaged by hole digging. Excavation suggested an original diameter of about 15 m the lower layers, which included stones up to 0.75 in diameter, were of both angular rounded stones, the upper part was of stones 0.15-0.2 m across, more uniform in size and appearance. The cairn lay upon stony bedrock, largely bereft of soil or vegetation. Cairn-building had been preceded by several irregular scoops excavated into the bedrock. The original cairn mass was encircled by an almost continuous length of walling, (about 17 long by up	Bronze Age

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
				to 0.3 m high. No clear indications of a Bronze Age burial were recorded from the centre of the cairn. However, a flint scatter from the N.W. sector of the excavated area indicated prehistoric activity. Rim sherds representing two pottery vessels were also located from outside the cairn. Some were undecorated and too fragmentary to assist useful identification others were considered to have belonged to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Possibly Mesolithic punch-struck blade from the (presumed) Bronze Age cairn of Garn Coch.	
CH021	CPAT: 21087	Cefn Yr Erw House	Non-designated	Post-medieval house of early 18 th century date.	Post-Medieval
CH022 (multiple points)	CPAT: 23707-8, 125380, 125385-6, 127025, 127057-8 127062, 127065, 127067, 127069, 127072-4. RCAHMW: 80108, 80147, 80151, 53, 54, 55 80157-8, 80166-67-68	Mining Levels	Non-designated	Post-medieval levels known from historic mapping. Shown as individual points but with the CH022 label for clarity on Figure 8.2.	Post-Medieval
CH023 (multiple points)	CPAT: 125381, 127071, 23704, 23705, 127066, 127063 RCAHMW: 80140, 42-3, 80162, 80169	Mine shafts	Non-designated	Post-medieval mine shafts known from historic mapping. Shown as individual points but with the CH023 label for clarity on Figure 8.2.	Post-Medieval

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH024	CPAT: 23730	Coelbren Sheepfold	Non-designated	Post-medieval sheep fold. Within the area of Nant Helen opencast mine so assumed to have been removed.	Post-Medieval
CH025	CPAT: 125362	Glynllech Colliery	Non-designated	Colliery first noted on the 1914 OS map. Examination of Lidar imagery, aerial photographs from 1945 and walkover survey have allowed this to be enhanced with a polygon for the purposes of this report. The shafts and a trial mine were located to the south of the complex, linked by a tramway to the Neath and Brecon Railway line (CH050). The only evidence on the surface is a small spoil heap next to the railway line, although the LiDAR imagery shows that the north-eastern end of the tramway has not been fully erased, although this is not visible through the current undergrowth on site.	Modern
CH026	CPAT: 127084, 127075-83, RCHAMW: 80107, 80109-10	Gwaun-y-clawdd Colliery	Non-designated	Post-medieval colliery noted on OS 1 st edition 25" mile map of 1878. HER includes records of eight buildings and a tramway. Inclines on the tramway (RCAHMW: 80107, 80109-10) is also shown on Figure 8.2.	Post-Medieval
CH027	CPAT: 127085	Gwaun-y-clawdd, house	Non-designated	Post-medieval house noted on OS 1 st edition 25" mile map of 1878. In the area of the Nant Helen opencast mine so assumed to no longer survive.	Post-Medieval
CH028	CPAT: 17965, 680	Hen Hevadd Find	Non-designated	Bronze Age socketed axe found during drainage work in 1955.	Bronze Age
CH029	CPAT: 21086	Heol Y Gwyddan House	Non-designated	Post-medieval long house, probably later 17 th century with a modernised front.	Post-Medieval
CH030	127095, 127087-4	International Anthracite Colliery	Non-designated	Colliery noted on OS 1 st edition 25" mile map of 1878, including six buildings, an engine house and a reservoir. Located within the area of the Nant Helen opencast mine and is assumed to no longer survive.	Post-Medieval
CH031	CPAT: 127086	Llwyn-llafrrod, building	Non-designated	Building shown on OS 1 st edition 25" mile map of 1878. Located within the area of the Nant Helen opencast mine and is assumed to no longer survive.	Post-Medieval
CH032	CPAT: 125361	Melin-Llech, mill complex	Non-designated	Post-medieval mill, shown on OS 1 st edition 25" mile map of 1878.	Post-Medieval

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH033	CPAT: 44881	Mynydd y Drum find	Non-designated	Findspot of Neolithic stone axe head.	Neolithic
CH034	CPAT: 38565	Mynydd y Drum bell pits	Non-designated	Post-medieval bell-pits (mining) probably 18 th or 19 th century. Identified on aerial photographs but since removed by opencast coal extraction.	Post-Medieval
CH035	CPAT: 4592	Mynydd y Drum Cairn	Non-designated	Possible cairn site occupied by modern sheepfold – site now destroyed by opencast workings.	Bronze Age (unconfirmed)
CH036	CPAT: 58788	Mynydd y Drum environmental site	Non-designated	Environmental sampling in 1987 showed that the cairns in the area had been constructed in an open environment of heath/hazel scrubland. Located within the area of the Nant Helen opencast mine and is assumed to no longer survive.	NA
CH037	CPAT: 6187	Mynydd y Drum House Platform	Non-designated	House platform of post-medieval date, recorded before opencast working which has destroyed the site.	Post-Medieval
CH038	CPAT: 6186	Mynydd y Drum Ring Cairn	Non-designated	One of two ring cairns excavated by CPAT in advance of opencast mining. Excavation showed it to be 15.5m by 16m external diameter enclosing a central area 8.7m diameter and composed of a single layer of stone. A stakehole and two shallow scoops in central area. Charcoal from one scoop. Partially infilled.	Bronze Age
CH039	CPAT: 38566-7	Mynydd y Drum scoops	Non-designated	Two small scoops indicative of small scale post-medieval coal mining. Both individually shown on Figure 8.2.	Post-Medieval
CH040	CPAT: 12495	Mynydd y Drum settlement	Non-designated	Fieldwork prior to opencast mining recorded a series of clearance features of indeterminate age, potentially prehistoric. These included a possible hut site, a platform, eight clearance cairns, two lengths of boundary bank. Located within the area of the Nant Helen opencast mine and is assumed to no longer survive.	Prehistoric
CH041	CPAT: 9770	Mynydd y Drum Sheepfold I	Non-designated	Derelict post-medieval sheepfold, recorded in advance of opencast mining.	Post-Medieval
CH042	CPAT: 23729	Mynydd y Drum Sheepfold II	Non-designated	Sheepfold, identified from historic mapping. Now destroyed by opencast mining.	Post-Medieval

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH043	CPAT: 6190	Mynydd y Drum Tramway	Non-designated	Curving linear bank thought to be a post-medieval or modern tramway or trackway associated with the extraction of peat or coal. Excavated in advance of opencast mining revealing it to be a cobbled path bordered on each side by larger kerb stones. Iron horse shoe, iron nails and a piece of slag were found.	Post-Medieval
CH044	CPAT: 23728	Mynydd y Drum, sheepfold I	Non-designated	Post-medieval sheepfold recorded from historic mapping	Post-Medieval
CH045	CPAT: 6176	Nant Helen Bank	Non-designated	Linear bank, possibly a field bank or clearance feature. Excavation, prior to destruction by opencast mining, revealed it was built of stone and turf. Although two flints were found it had clearly been laid over peat and is unlikely to be prehistoric.	Post-Medieval
CH046	CPAT: 6184-6185	Nant Helen Banks II and III	Non-designated	Linear banks, possibly field bank or clearance feature. Destroyed by opencast working. Both shown on Figure 8.2.	Post-Medieval
CH047	CPAT: 12496, 6174-5, 6177-82	Nant Helen clearance cairns	Non-designated	Cluster of eight clearance cairns. Total excavation of two found neither cultural nor environmental evidence. Likely to be post-medieval in date. Now destroyed by opencast working.	Post-Medieval
CH048	CPAT: 19249, RCHAMW: 410795	Nant Helen coal mine	Non-designated	Modern open cast coal mine.	Modern
CH049	CPAT: 5947, 6183	Nant Helen Enclosure I and II	Non-designated	Enclosures of house sites. Partially excavated in 1987 in advance of opencast working. No dating evidence but thought likely to be post-medieval. Both enclosures shown on Figure 8.2.	Post-Medieval
CH050	CPAT: 125363, 02818.0w, 34789	Swansea Vale Railway (Neath and Brecon)	Non-designated	Swansea Vale Railway, later the Neath and Brecon Railway	Post-Medieval
CH051	CPAT: 19023	Pen Twyn Helen House	Non-designated	Post-medieval house – appears to be of mid-19 th century date but probably originally of one storey and attic and late 17 th century.	Post-Medieval
CH052	RCHAMW: 414833	Ollwyn Miners' Welfare	Non-designated	Ollwyn Miner's Welfare opened in 1955 and provided a cinema and public hall. The Welfare Hall was part of the overall miners' welfare scheme which	Modern

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
				included the football field, bowling green, tennis courts, children's play area and sport's pavilion.	
CH053	RCAHMW: 407798, 407800	Front Row and Back Row, Onllwyn	Non- designated	Two rows of worker's housing, now demolished	Post-Medieval
CH054	RCAHMW: 80170	Price's Row, Coelbren	Non- designated	Price's Row is a terrace of housing built by the railway contractor John Dickson in the 1860s when he was working on the Neath & Brecon Railway and housed the navvies. The terrace is situated on land sandwiched between two branches of the Brecon Forest Tramroad, which Dickson had bought in 1865. The terrace was originally known as 'Dicksons' Row'	Post-Medieval
CH055	GGAT: 02817.0w	Dulais Valley Mineral Railway	Non- designated	Mineral railway from Neath travelling up the Dulais Valley	Post-Medieval
CH056	RCAHMW: 80171	Coelbren Junction	Non- designated	Junction of the mainline of the Brecon Forest Tramroad and Claypon's Extension Tramroad, now sited beneath a public road adjacent to a large opencast area.	Post-Medieval
CH057	RCAHMW: 80172	Banwen Ironworks, Trans point	Non- designated	Former transhipment siding from the 1840s Banwen Ironworks edge-railway to the Brecon Forest Tramroad. The site shows no other obvious features beside those of the later (1860s) railway formation.	Post-Medieval
CH058	RCAHMW: 80173	Coelbren Iron- Ore Quarry	Non- designated	Iron-ore quarry opened in the 1840s to serve the Banwen Ironworks, with a railway connection. Various tips, quarry faces and line formations survive.	Post-Medieval
CH059	RCAHMW: 80146, 80160	River Dulais underbridge	Non- designated	Two railway underbridges on the eastern Brecon Forest Tramroad branch to Onllwyn Colliery, carrying the line over the River Dulais. There are no visible remains.	Post-Medieval

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH060	RCAHMW: 13351, 9488	Onllwyn Independent Chapel	Non-designated	Onllwyn Independent Chapel was built between 1900 -1948 and replaced an earlier chapel of the same name.	Modern
CH061	RCHAMW: 306037	Onllwyn Washery	Non-designated	The washery was built to service local drift mines in 1932. It has been substantially altered since, and was re-equipped in 1950. It services two opencast sites: Nant Helen & Derlwyn- coal delivered by road.	Modern
CH062	RCHAMW: 80136, 80137, 80139	Drum Colliery and associated railway branch line	Non-designated	19 th century colliery, now largely obscured. Railway branch built by 1826 but site largely re-levelled. Both the site of the colliery and the railway branch line are shown on Figure 8.2.	Post-Medieval
CH063	RCAHMW: 80148, 80150	Mynydd-y-drum coal patches	Non-designated	Slight depressions marking site of nineteenth-century opencast with tips to the side.	Post-Medieval
CH064	Historic Maps	Dulais Anthracite Colliery	Non-designated	A colliery at this location is first shown on the Ordnance Survey 6":mile map of 1905, labelled as 'Drym Colliery'. It was linked by tramway to several old levels and old shafts so is likely to have come into operation in the late 19 th century. The Ordnance Survey 25":mile map of 1912 shows the colliery labelled as the Dulais Anthracite Colliery, which by that time had numerous sidings to connect it to the Neath and Brecon Railway Line. The colliery is shown as being disused by the Ordnance Survey 6":mile map of 1953 (surveyed 1948).	Post-Medieval/ Modern
CH065	Historic Maps and Aerial photographs	Spoil heap	Non-designated	Linear spoil heap seen on 1945 aerial photograph (REF). The Ordnance Survey 6":mile map of 1953 (surveyed 1948) shows this tip as being linked to Seven Sisters colliery to the south by an aerial ropeway. The area is now covered by woodland.	Modern
CH066	RCAHMW: 80161, 80169	Onllwyn Colliery	Non-designated	Nineteenth-century coal shaft and drift.	Post-Medieval

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH067	RCAHMW: 97303	Siloh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Onllwyn	Non- designated	Post-medieval chapel, now demolished.	Post-Medieval
CH068	Walkover Survey, LiDAR and aerial photographs	Mine shaft/air shaft	Non- designated	Covered shaft, noted on walkover survey and visible on LiDAR data. Does not correspond with any historically mapped shafts or drifts so may be an air shaft. Corresponds with a small depression visible on 1945 aerial photograph suggesting a 20 th century date.	Modern
CH069	Walkover Survey, LiDAR and aerial photographs	Mine shaft/air shaft	Non- designated	Covered shaft, noted on walkover survey and visible on LiDAR data. Within an area of visible spoil heaps on the 1945 aerial photo but does not correspond with any historically mapped shafts or drifts. Likely to post-date the clearance of the spoil heaps shown on 1945 aerial photograph.	Modern
CH070	Historic Maps, aerial photograph and LiDAR	Quarry	Non- designated	Old quarry shown on 1 st ed 1877 6 inch map. Area now restored and quarry remains not visible during walkover survey.	Post-Medieval
CH071	Walkover Survey	Trackway and LiDAR	Non- designated	Several trackways identified during walkover survey. One, running east-west across the area, corresponds with a possible track shown on the Ordnance Survey 6":mile map of 1877 and later maps. The others, which connect with this, may be later as they do not correspond with any shown on historic mapping.	Post-Medieval/ Modern
CH072	Historic Maps	Tramway	Non- designated	Old Tramway marked on OS map of 1903 and connecting to the 'old levels' shown to the south (CH074). Not shown on later maps and no evidence visible on LiDAR or walkover.	Post-Medieval
CH073	Historic Maps	Drift Mine	Non- designated	Drift shown on OS 1914 map. Shaft, spoil heap and tramway shown on map, visible on lidar. Not visible on walkover survey as area covered with scrub woodland, although LiDAR indicates a slight depression.	Modern

#	ID reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH074	Historic Maps, Aerial Photograph	Mine	Non-designated	Area of mine shafts and spoil shown on the OS 1903 and later maps and visible on 1945 aerial photograph. Likely to be extension of CPAT HER record of mapped mining levels (CH022)	Post-Medieval
CH075	Walkover Survey	Field boundary	Non-designated	Historic banked field boundary with a line of trees identified during walkover survey, and visible on historic maps.	Post-Medieval

Designated heritage assets within the outer 3km and 5km study areas

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH076	BR201, CPAT: 30475, RCAHMW: 275622, 33371-2 LB: 17922, CPAT: 42188, RCAHMW: 25714 LB: 7468, CPAT: 30472	Lefel Fawr Coal Adit, Yard House and Pont-Y-Yard Bridge	Scheduled Monument and two Listed Buildings (Grade II)	The Scheduled Monument consists of a well-preserved example of a rock-cut coal level of late 18th century date. The mine was opened in 1796 and was initially intended to become a boat-level, forming an underground branch of the Swansea Canal. The level is disused but is the route of a stream draining from underground. The entrance is covered by a metal grill. Yard House was the manager's house and office for the Lefel Fawr colliery. This was established around 1800, following the opening of the Swansea Canal, by the Abercrave Colliery Co of Daniel Harper. The adjacent Yard Bridge or Pont-y-Yard was built by Daniel Harper c1824 to replace a timber bridge carrying a tramroad from the colliery to the Swansea Canal. Yard House was built around this date. A plan of 1840 shows it as the Lefel Fawr colliery office. The half near the tramroad was the office, with a weighbridge and a stable adjoining. The further side contained the manager's house. No other colliery office and managers' house of the early nineteenth century is known to exist in Wales. It is listed as a rare surviving example of an early colliery office, and for group value with the listed Yard Bridge and Scheduled Lefel Fawr adit entrance (BR201). Pont-y-Yard Bridge is a former tramway bridge of c1823-4 across the Tawe, now providing road access to Yard House. The bridge was built for Daniel Harper of the British Iron & Coal Co. (later Abercrave Colliery Co.) for a coal	Post-Medieval

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
				tramroad down from the Level Fawr colliery. The original intention was for the bridge to be an aqueduct so that coal could be loaded onto boats and sent to the Swansea Canal across the valley. Instead the coal was brought to The Yard, the wide open space by the river, and thence transhipped to the canal.	
CH077	BR222	Abercrave Ironworks	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of several buildings, including a blast furnace, coke oven and leat and an open excavated area related to the production of iron. Abercrave Ironworks was the first works built specifically to smelt iron using anthracite fuel and was opened in 1824 by Daniel Harper. The use of anthracite in iron smelting was only achieved in 1837, with the work of David Thomas at nearby Ynyscedwyn and the Abercrave Ironworks proved a failure, closing in 1829. It operated again between 1855 and 1861, but was unused subsequently. The ironworks was situated next to the terminus of the Swansea Canal and tramroad to Cribarth quarries. A diversion from the canal's feeder supplied a waterwheel powering the works, measuring 10.6m in diameter. The remains include the stone revetment of a charging area, plateway, leat leading to the stone wheelpit, circular furnace base, two large bears of solidified iron and the tramroad embankment.	Post-Medieval
CH078	LB: 6610, CPAT: 20868, RCHAMW: 31177	Circular cow-house at Gwaunclawdd	Listed Building Grade II*	Circular cow-house, early C19, consisting of a 2-storey inner core for storing and preparing feed flanked by 2 curved lean-tos for stock almost surrounding the inner core except for opposed access passages that allowed hay to be loaded into loft of the core, whence it could be dropped into the base, to be distributed via 4 doorways each side to the feed-passages of the lean-tos. This building type was promoted in the United States and advocated in the agricultural press in Britain (cf Annals of Agriculture 1798 p 502) but very few were ever built, this apparently the only one in Wales. Graded at II* as probably the only example of a circular cow-house in Wales, the design illustrating the contemporary interest in improving animal husbandry.	Post-Medieval
CH079	6605	Hen Noyadd	Listed Building Grade II	House of early C15 origin, largely rebuilt in C17 and altered in C19 and restored in 1986. Late medieval work includes the basement of the whole building, and the walls of the upper end, with medieval windows restored on the basis of evidence found. The house was at the head of the Swansea Canal,	Medieval

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
				extended from Ystradgynlais to Hen Neuadd in 1794. In poor repair in 1863, it was renovated for Morgan Morgan (d 1889) agent of the British Iron & Coal Co, who converted the basement to dairies, and added outbuildings. He also built cottages nearby at Trefleming and Tanyrallt. Morgan later moved to Craig-y-nos Castle, which he sold to Adelina Patti. The collapse of the upper part of the C17 main chimney during works brought to light broken fragments of late medieval windows. Included as rare late medieval to C17 house, carefully restored. Associated barn (RCHAMW: 405917)	
CH080	6607	12 Lamb & Flag Cottages	Listed Building Grade II	Terraced house, painted render with slate close eaved roofs and square rendered end stack to original range. In 1801, when Thomas Malkin passed, Pentre'r Lamb was a settlement of two inns and a few houses with a small mine by the river, near the canal-head of the Swansea Canal. No 10, the former Lamb and Flag Inn, and No 12 may have been originally part of one large house or inn. No 12 has been carefully restored and extended in matching style c2000. Included with No 10 as remnant of a small rural industrial/agricultural settlement illustrative of the early industrial history of the region.	Post-Medieval
CH081	BR072	Saith Maen	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a stone row, which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The site comprises an impressive row of 7 standing stones aligned N/S in an area of shake holes on an east-facing slope overlooking the Tawe Valley at 350m AOD.	Bronze Age
CH082	BR074	Section of Road NE of Coelbren Fort	Scheduled Monument	The monument consists of the remains of a road, dating to the Roman period (1st to 5th century AD). This scheduled area forms part of Sarn Helen which leads NE from Coelbren Roman Fort (GM146), and is 1.3km in length. The road comprises a slightly raised level platform with a slight scarp on its eastern side and a ditch along the western side. The surface of the road is largely turf covered, although the stone of the original road surface can be seen in places along its length. An old field wall runs along the western side of the road for much of its length.	Roman

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH083	GM146	Coelbren Fort	Scheduled Monument	The monument consists of the remains of a medium-sized auxiliary fort dating from c. AD 75 (Roman period). It is located on the Roman road from Neath to Brecon. It is best preserved on the west side where surrounding bank and two outer ditches are clearly visible. Excavations revealed a standard layout, with timber buildings inside. To the south are the remains of a probably earlier large marching camp (GM343). Roads can be traced leading to the south and east of the fort. The fort was abandoned AD 140-50.	Roman
CH084	GM343	Roman Marching Camp South East of Coelbren Fort	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a Roman marching camp, probably constructed during the period of Roman conquest (AD74-78). The large embanked enclosure is typically playing-card shaped and occupies part of a broad low ridge which rises to approximately 230m OD. The camp is bounded on all sides except the east by the marshy valleys of the Camnant and Afon Pyrdin. The crest of the ridge runs almost due west from the south-east corner so that most of the interior of the camp falls gently to the north and overlooks the neighbouring Roman fort at Coelbren. The marching camp and fort are about 180m apart. The rampart can be detected almost throughout the circuit, and the rounded corners (except the south-west) remain recognisable; but all details of the entrances have been destroyed.	Roman
CH085	BR198, LB: 25952 CPAT: 19333 RCAHWW: 33733	Ynysgedwyn Colliery, Fan House	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building (Grade II)	The monument consists of the remains of a Guibal Fanhouse that was built to ventilate the Ynysgedwyn Colliery in the late 19th century. The development of mechanical ventilation in coal mines was crucial to the improvement of safety and the extension of working potential during the late 19th century. The Guibal Fan was one of the earliest to come into general use and was the most successful, with nearly 200 installed within 14 years of it being patented in 1862. This is the only known Guibal Fanhouse to survive in Wales and one of only four surviving in the UK as a whole. The site is currently in a ruinous condition	Post-Medieval
CH086	BR173	Pillow Mounds at Pant Mawr	Scheduled Monument	The monument consists of the remains of a series of pillow mounds, pillow-shaped, flat topped rectangular mounds often surrounded by a shallow ditch used to farm rabbits. The site consists of at least 80 pillow mounds located within a walled enclosure. The pillow mounds are between 20m and 140m	Post-Medieval

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
				long, around 4m wide and up to 1.2m high and surrounded by ditches averaging 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. A series of dry stone lined pits are also located on the site, possibly for use as rabbit traps, while a series of quadrilateral dry stone walled enclosures, measuring 18m long by 12m wide and containing pits may represent rabbit breeding pens.	
CH087	BR237	Cribarth Limestone Quarries and Tramroads	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of quarry workings dating from the industrial period. The quarries worked limestone and silica sand and were connected with the Swansea Canal by tramroad. The remains include quarry, tip, limekiln, boundary and tramroad features. There is a dense network of tramroads within the quarries, one unfinished tramroad of the 1820s provides some of the best evidence in Wales of the construction process of such features. The main period of activity at the quarries was connected with the provision of flux and silica firebricks for the boom in the anthracite iron industry of the upper Swansea Valley from 1837 to about 1860.	Post-Medieval
CH088	BR246	Craig-y-Rhiwarth Hillfort	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a hillfort, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales). Craig y Rhiwarth is a small univallate hillfort located in a naturally defensive position on high limestone cliffs offering extensive views over the Afon Tawe valley. The hillfort is surrounded by a single stone rampart which survives to a height of 0.5m. A modern field wall has been constructed across it on the N side. There are three breaks in the surviving stretch of rampart, all of which have modern tracks running through them and it is unclear which entrance is original.	Iron Age
CH089	BR256	Hut Circle West of Saith Maen	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a hut circle that probably dates to the Iron Age or Romano-British period (c. 800 BC - AD 400). The hut circle constructed in a sheltered position at the bottom of a deep natural shake hole. It has an internal diameter of 3.2m, is bounded by well constructed coursed stone walls 0.6m wide and standing up to 0.6m in height. The hut has a well defined west facing entrance marked by two large boulders.	Iron Age

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH090	BR333	Dorwen standing stone	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises a fine standing stone, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated within open moorland on the SW-facing slopes of the ridge above and to the E of Afon Twrch, in the foothills of the Black Mountain. The standing stone measures 1.2m in height, 0.9m in thickness from ENE to WSW by 0.7m in width. The stone is a striking block of weathered limestone and boasts fine views around the SW arc. Several packing stones are visible around its base.	Bronze Age
CH091	BR388	Lorfa Stone Circle	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a fine stone circle, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated on the SSW end of the gently rounded Lorfa ridge on the S facing slopes of the Black Mountain. The stone circle boasts fine views around the whole SSE and measures about 10m in diameter. The stone circle contains at least 20 stones in total, comprising several prominent stones and many smaller stones; although the circle is broken in parts (on the E and SSW), more stones may be hidden under the turf. A large quartzitic boulder is situated about 50m to the NNE and may represent an outlier; and a small but well-preserved hut circle is situated about 50m to the SW.	Bronze Age
CH092	GM420	Remains of Blast Furnaces at Banwen	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of an ironworks. Founded in 1838, the ironworks proved to be short-lived and unsuccessful. As a result, the works at Banwen remained small scale and representative of a relatively rare single phase development. The complex of stone-built buildings includes two substantially intact blast furnaces with their associated charging platform, the engine house and the site of the chimney. The two furnaces are constructed of roughly coursed large grey stone with archways on all four sides with pecked detailing to the quoins. While the site was in use, material to charge the furnaces would be weighed at the weighbridge (un-scheduled), then brought to the edge of the charging platform (which exploits a slight natural cliff) and taken over a bridge onto the tops of the furnaces. Power for the forced draught (blast) was provided by a steam engine located in the engine house.	Post-Medieval

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH093	GM396, LB:25953 80809	Canal Aqueduct over the River Twrch, Ystalyfera	Scheduled Monument and Listed Building GII*	The monument consists of the remains of an aqueduct, dating to the industrial period. As well as being a Scheduled Monument it is included as a Grade II* Listed Building as the principal surviving engineered structure of the Swansea Canal. This is the largest of the aqueducts which carried part of the original Swansea Canal, and it spans the Afon Twrch. The fast flowing nature of the river necessitated a weir to be built below the aqueduct to protect the piers and also to serve as a feeder. The total span of the aqueduct, which is built entirely of stone, is 21m. The canal itself is recorded as GGAT:01046.0w.	Post-Medieval
CH094	GM274	Hirfynydd Roman Earthwork	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a signal station dating to the Roman period (AD74 - AD410). The signal station sits at 451m above OD on a broad mountain ridge with a superb outlook in all directions, extending as far as the Preseli Mountains in Pembrokeshire. The station stands on the line of the Roman road over Hirfynydd and consists of an approximately square earthwork measuring (between the crests of the rampart) 19.5m from north-west to south-east by 18.3m. The defences comprise a low, spread bank 1.8m-3.7m wide, with rounded corners and an external ditch. Internally, the bank is nowhere more than 0.3m high; externally it is 0.3m high along the south-east and south-west sides, 0.6m along the other two sides, and 0.9m at the west angle. The single entrance lay at the middle of the south-east side, facing the road. The ditch is 2.7-3.1m wide and at the entrance is interrupted by a causeway about 3.7m wide. There are no signs of any internal structures. A deep trench to the north of the site appears to be a quarry hollow.	Roman
CH095	GM593	Coed Ddu house platforms and enclosure	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of two house platforms and a large enclosure, all probably dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods and situated within enclosed moorland on the west-facing slopes of Hirfynydd, above and to the north-east of Crynant. The settlement presumably represents the remains of seasonal hafotai, the platforms once boasting buildings associated with summer grazing - perhaps a dwelling house and barn (respectively represented by the main house platform and that associated with the enclosure). There are historical references to a monastic grange at Crynant, belonging to the Abbey at Neath - it is possible that this enclosure (typical of	Medieval/ Post-Medieval

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
				an upland monastic grange) and its associated house platforms represent the surviving remains of the Crynant Grange (RCAHMW 1982).	
CH096	GM592	Coed Ddu ring cairn	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains of a ring cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and is situated within enclosed unimproved pasture on the west-facing slopes of Hirfynydd, above and to the north-east of Crynan. The ring cairn is situated in a classic location, with wide views all around and particularly to the north-west - except to the rear, where it is overlooked by higher ground. Several large slabs (one set upright) are situated immediately to the south of the cairn, forming a semi-circle perhaps 11m in diameter; these footings may represent the surviving elements of the kerb remaining from a further cairn, now robbed of its stone.	Prehistoric, probably Bronze Age
CH097	GM275	Carn Cornel Round Cairn	Scheduled Monument	The monument comprises the remains two burial cairns, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). Cairn A - A large mound of stones, 20.4m long from east to west by 17.7m wide and 0.9m high. The base of the mound may be partially natural, and the actual cairns appears to have been circular and about 15.2m in diameter.	Bronze Age
CH098	23080	Godre'r Rhos Independent Chapel and vestry	Listed Building GII*	Independent chapel in isolated site approached across a stream. Built in 1855-6, replacing one of 1754 founded by the Rev Henry Thomas, notable Calvinistic Methodist cause, and was given a house in which to preach by his father-in-law, Jenkin David of Crynant: Howel Harris was a frequent visitor. By c 1752, Thomas had abandoned the Methodists, after briefly siding with Harris after the latter's split with Daniel Rowland in 1750, and was ordained as an Independent minister.	Post-Medieval
CH099	7491	Craig-y-nos	Listed Building GII*	Large castellated country house in Scottish baronial style. Sited to maximise views of surrounding mountains, the front courtyard opening onto mountain road to W and E frontage overlooking the River Tawe and the mountain ranges beyond. Incorporated into the wall of one of the buildings fronting the S courtyard is a mullioned window and blocked arched doorway, evidence of the C16- C17 predecessor of the C19 development. The elaborate mid C19	Post-Medieval

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
				Scottish baronial style house which fronts the main courtyard and is the core of Craig-y-nos was originally called Bryn Melin and was built by T H Wyatt for Rhys Davies Powell in 1841-3. This extravagance bankrupted Powell and the estate was sold to the Morgan Morgans, a branch of the Tredegar family. In 1879 the property was bought by world-famous opera singer Adelina Patti. In 1890 she had built a theatre at NE (see separate entry for history) and in 1891 a large extension to N in pink Crai stone to provide additional spacious reception rooms and accommodation for guests and changing rooms for the theatre; a clock tower was also built adjacent to the theatre, the clock mechanism dated 1884. Further enrichments included a pavilion which was built as part of a Winter Garden development at the far SE corner of the building and was moved and re-erected at Victoria Park, Swansea, in 1920, and a large glass conservatory with attached aviary facing the garden to E accessed off the S courtyard and from the breakfast room. The railway station on the Brecon Neath line at nearby Penwyllt was remodelled for her and re-named Craig-y-nos; she also had her own railway carriage complete with piano and solid silver bath. The building later was first used as a hospital during the Great War, the room layout mainly unaltered though a lift later replaced the central staircase. Ward wings were built in place of the Winter Garden pavilion. Subsequently the house reverted to private ownership, and is currently mainly used for private functions and in association with opera performances. Patti commissioned William Barron (1800-1891) to lay out the gardens E of the Castle. These descended beneath the main frontage in an unusual stepped terrace to the river where a rocky water garden was constructed with summerhouse (restored). On the plateau either side of the house were the walled winter gardens to S and walled kitchen garden to N with game larder and glass houses; fishponds and boating lake beyond, also rose garden, croquet and tennis courts, and paddock. A network of paths allowed Patti and her visitors to enjoy the formal gardens and the wilder meadows, woodland and mountain scenery.	
CH100	7492	Theatre at Craig-y-nos	Listed Building GI	Theatre was constructed in 1890 by Bucknall and Jennings of Swansea with decoration by the famous London plasterers Jackson and Sons of Kensington,	Post-Medieval

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
				part of a large extension to a mid C19 mansion built for the famous opera singer Adelina Patti following her acquisition of the property in 1879 (see history of Craig-y-nos for more details). Plan is a small version of the Bayreuth theatre and seats 150. Stage retains side flats of painted garden scenery by Steinhardt and curtain drop by Hawes Craven depicting Madame Patti as Semiramide. At the opening in 1891 Madame Patti performed extracts of La Traviata and Faust. Originally there was a balcony along the back (S).	
CH101	PO16	Craig-y-Nos Castle and Country Park	Historic Parks and Gardens Grade II*	Gardens designed by William Barron in the late-19 th century.	Post-Medieval
CH102	23032	Sardis Independent Chapel and attached schoolroom	Listed Building Grade II	Independent chapel of 1860-1 designed by the Rev Thomas Thomas. Schoolroom adjoining of 1926. Included as a well-designed and well-preserved chapel by one of the leading Welsh chapel architects, and with notable painted-grained interior woodwork, and unusual curved pulpit.	Post-Medieval
CH103	25946	,74, Heol Giedd, Cwm Giedd, Swansea,, SA9 1LS	Listed Building Grade II	One of a terraced row of five mid to later C19 cottages, marked on 1877 OS map. The best surviving range of such cottages in the region. The development of Ystradgynlais and the surrounding valleys was by the building of short terraces on existing roads, initially for workers in the limestone quarries, later for colliery workers. These houses are probably associated with stone quarrying.	Post-Medieval
CH104	25947	,76, Heol Giedd, Cwm Giedd, Swansea,, SA9 1LS	Listed Building Grade II	One of a terraced row of five mid to later C19 cottages, marked on 1877 OS map. The best surviving range of such cottages in the region. The development of Ystradgynlais and the surrounding valleys was by the building of short terraces on existing roads, initially for workers in the limestone quarries, later for colliery workers. These houses are probably associated with stone quarrying.	Post-Medieval
CH105	25948	,78, Heol Giedd, Cwm Giedd,	Listed Building Grade II	One of a terraced row of five mid to later C19 cottages, marked on 1877 OS map. The best surviving range of such cottages in the region. The development of Ystradgynlais and the surrounding valleys was by the building	Post-Medieval

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
		Swansea,, SA9 1LS		of short terraces on existing roads, initially for workers in the limestone quarries, later for colliery workers. These houses are probably associated with stone quarrying.	
CH106	25949	,80, Heol Giedd, Cwm Giedd, Swansea,, SA9 1LS	Listed Building Grade II	One of a terraced row of five mid to later C19 cottages, marked on 1877 OS map. The best surviving range of such cottages in the region. The development of Ystradgynlais and the surrounding valleys was by the building of short terraces on existing roads, initially for workers in the limestone quarries, later for colliery workers. These houses are probably associated with stone quarrying.	Post-Medieval
CH107	25950	,82, Heol Giedd, Cwm Giedd, Swansea,, SA9 1LS	Listed Building Grade II	One of a terraced row of five mid to later C19 cottages, marked on 1877 OS map. The best surviving range of such cottages in the region. The development of Ystradgynlais and the surrounding valleys was by the building of short terraces on existing roads, initially for workers in the limestone quarries, later for colliery workers. These houses are probably associated with stone quarrying.	Post-Medieval
CH108	6606	10 Lamb & Flag Cottages	Listed Building Grade II	House, former inn, late C18 origins, much altered. In 1801, when Thomas Malkin passed, Pentre'r Lamb was a settlement of two inns and a few houses with a small mine by the river, near the canal-head of the Swansea Canal. The Lamb and Flag Inn and the adjacent No 12, once Lamb and Flag farmhouse may have been originally part of one large house or inn. Included despite alterations as remnant of a small rural industrial/agricultural settlement illustrative of the early industrial history of the region.	Post-Medieval
CH109	6608	The Pound	Listed Building Grade II	Pound for stray animals removed from common land, probably early to mid C19. Included as a well-built C19 animal pound and for group value with adjacent listed buildings.	Post-Medieval
CH110	6609	Outbuildings opposite Lamb & Flag Cottages	Listed Building Grade II	Outbuildings of former Lamb & Flag Farm which was the end house of the terraced row opposite. A lofted stable and carthouse added to a slightly earlier lofted cow-house. Probably early C19. Included for group value with the pound and Nos 10 and 12 Lamb and Flag Cottages opposite.	Post-Medieval

#	ID Reference	Asset name	Designation	Description	Period
CH111	7544	Caer'r Lan Castle	Listed Building Grade II	Inn, now house, built for the former Swansea Canal c 1800 and extended in later C19. In use as an inn until c1990. Included as a substantial late Georgian house with unusual Victorian and finely detailed cast-iron large porch, and for connection with the Swansea Canal.	Post-Medieval
CH112	82048	Circular pigsty at Blaendulais Farm	Listed Building Grade II	Late C18 or early C19 corbelled pigsty. The date range for this style of pigsty in Glamorgan is uncertain, but they are noted as early as 1796 by travellers and the latest dated example is 1856 in Gwent. Included as a very rare and unusual example of a disappearing building type using an ancient form of construction.	Post-Medieval
CH113	82050	The War Memorial	Listed Building Grade II	War Memorial of 1921 of white marble soldier on granite plinth, said to have been designed by a local man and similar to examples by E. Jones of Llanybydder found across S and W Wales. War memorial, white marble soldier in uniform with cap and reversed rifle. Standing on tall pedestal of grey granite with moulded cornice, tapered shaft, moulded plinth and square base. Inscription on front of cornice '1914-18' with 'This memorial is erected in memory of the men of this place who died in their country's service during the Great War and whose names are inscribed hereon' on pedestal shaft and 34 names below. Also on front of plinth is 'Greater love hath no man than this; that a man lay down his life for his friends'. On right side of cornice is inscribed 'Yn ang of ni chant fod' with a further 32 names on shaft below. On left side of cornice is '1939-45' with 15 names on shaft below. Included for its special historic interest as a carved marble village war memorial in a prominent position.	Modern

A9 Photographs

8.1a



8.1b



8.2



8.3



Photograph 8.1a-b: Claypon's Extension (CH001) looking east

Photograph 8.2: Field boundary (CH075), looking north.

Photograph 8.3: Covered shaft, looking south-east (CH69)

8.4

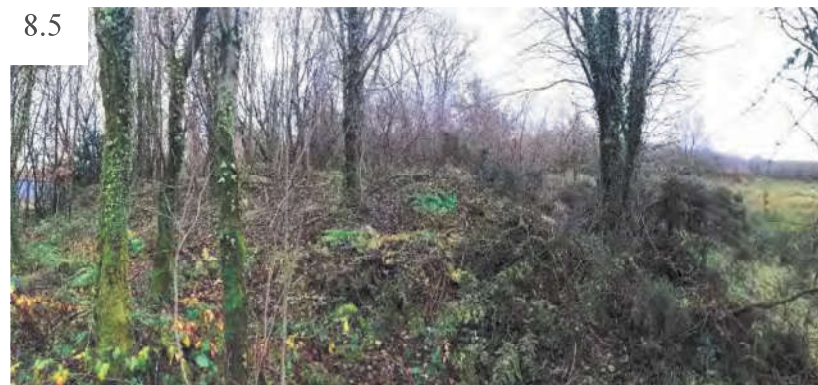


Photograph 8.4: Bryn Llechwen ring cairn (CH002): View from cairn, looking east

Photograph 8.5: Spoil associated with Glynllech Colliery (CH025) (looking north)

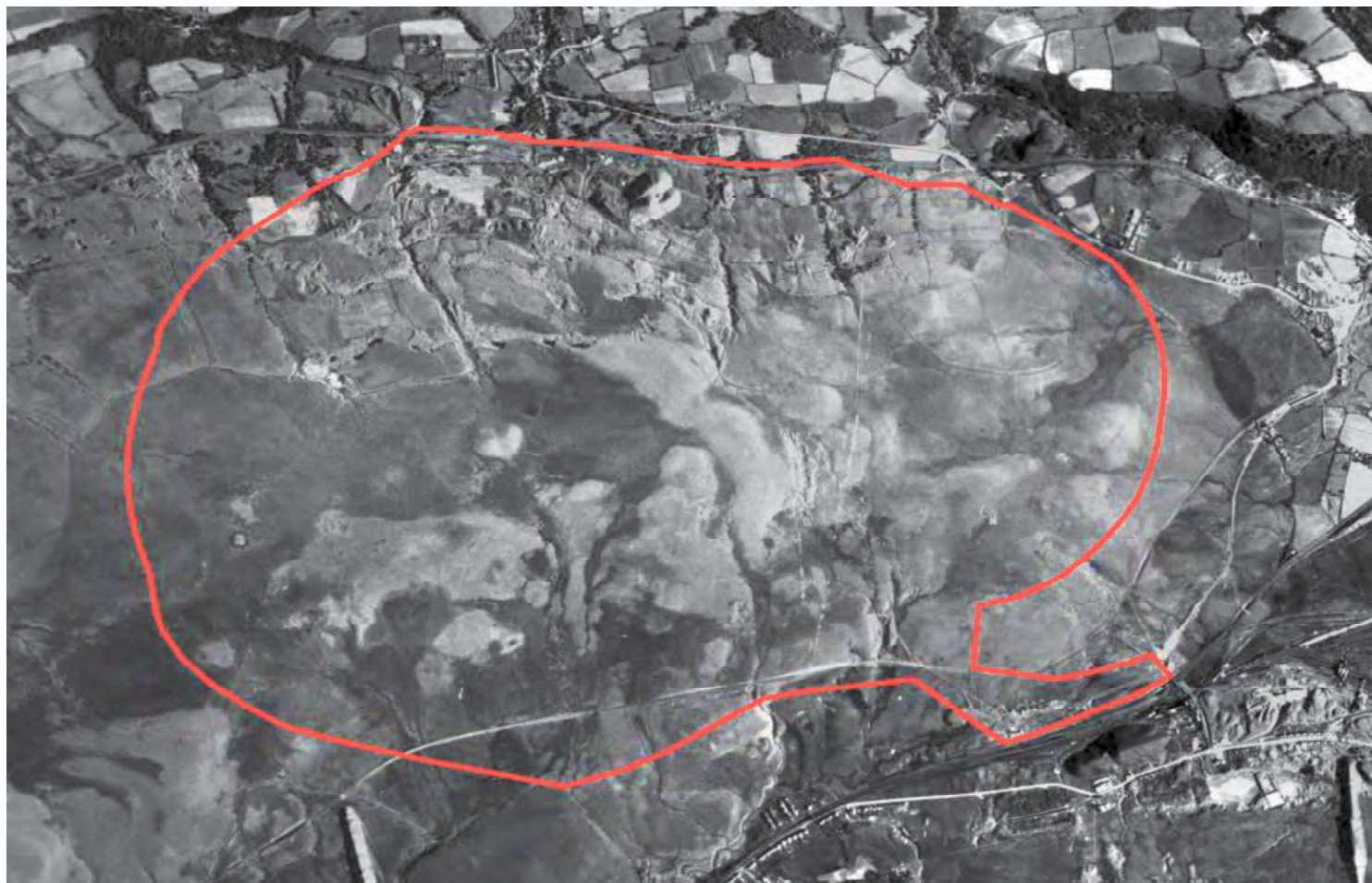
Photograph 8.6: Trackway (CH071), looking east

8.5



8.6





Aerial photograph of the site in 1945. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v2.0.

Appendix 9A

Assessment Methodology

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9A1 Assessing the Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors to Change

This study assigns a degree of sensitivity to landscape features and to each Landscape Character Area identified through baseline studies.

The sensitivity of landscape receptors to change is assigned by combining judgements of the value of the receptor and their susceptibility to the type of change or development being proposed, as outlined in *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA)*, (Third Edition, 2013)¹.

9A1.1 Value

Reviewing existing designated landscapes forms the starting point for assigning value to landscape character areas.

In a policy context, the usual basis for recognising certain important landscapes is via application of local or national landscape designations. A landscape can nonetheless be valued by different communities for many different reasons without any formal designation.

The assessment of landscape value is based on judgements about the physical state of the landscape (quality/condition) and about its intactness from visual, functional and biodiversity perspectives. It also reflects the state of repair of individual features and elements that make up the character in any one place.

Value may be: **High, Medium or Low**

9A1.2 Susceptibility to Change

Susceptibility refers to the degree to which a particular landscape feature or character area is able to accommodate the changes proposed by a development without significant effects to its components or overall character.

Susceptibility is assigned to landscape receptors based on 'ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies' (GLVIA3).

Susceptibility may be: **High, Medium or Low**

¹ Landscape Institute and I. E. M. A (2013) *Guidelines for Landscape and Environmental Impact Assessment*

9A1.3 Sensitivity

Sensitivity is assigned by combining the value and susceptibility assigned to landscape character areas.

The criteria to define each sensitivity rating are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Landscape Sensitivity

Sensitivity	Typical Criteria
High	Landscapes which by nature of their character would be unable to accommodate change of the type proposed. High sensitivity landscapes are typically: - highly valued landscapes, likely to be covered by international, national or regional designations; - of high quality with distinctive elements and features that make positive contribution to character and sense of place; - containing features recognised through use, perception or historic and cultural associations; - likely to contain features and elements that are rare and consequently irreplaceable.
Medium	Landscapes which by nature of their character would have the ability, to some extent, to accommodate change of the type proposed. Medium sensitivity landscapes are typically: - locally valued landscape, likely to be covered by local designations or recognised through non-statutory local publications. - comprising commonplace elements and features creating generally unremarkable character but with some sense of place; - containing some features recognised through use, perception or historic and cultural associations; - likely to contain some features and elements that could not be replaced.
Low	Landscapes which by nature of their character would be able to accommodate change of the type proposed. Low sensitivity landscapes are typically: - undesignated landscapes of low value and often eroded; - comprised of some features that are discordant, derelict or in decline;

Sensitivity	Typical Criteria
	- containing few, if any, features of value through use, perception or historic and cultural associations; - containing few, if any, features and elements that could not be replaced.

9A2 Assessing the Magnitude of Change to Landscape receptors

This study compares the overall character of the existing landscape with the changes that result from the proposed development. It quantifies the degree of change in terms of size or scale, geographical extent of the change and its duration and reversibility.

The magnitude of change to the current (baseline) landscape environment depends on a combination of factors as outlined within GLVIA3:

Size or Scale

Judgments for the size or scale of change in the landscape take account of the following:

- the extent of existing landscape elements that will be lost, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the character of the landscape;
- the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered either by removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones;
- whether the effect changes the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.

Geographical Extent

- The area over which the landscape effects will be felt. In general, effects may have an influence at the following scales:
-
- at site level, within the development site itself;
- at the level of the immediate setting of the site;
- at the scale of the landscape type or character area within which the proposal lies;
- on a larger scale, influencing several landscape types or character areas.

The magnitude of the change to existing landscape character and features is assessed in accordance with the criteria set out in Table 2. These criteria can be applied to both positive and negative impacts.

Table 2: Magnitude of Change to the Landscape

Magnitude of Change	Typical Criteria
High (Adverse)	The proposed development will result in dominant deterioration due to: - total loss or large-scale damage to existing character; - total loss or large-scale damage to distinctive features and elements; - introduction of conspicuous features and elements that are incongruous.
Medium (Adverse)	The proposed development will result in noticeable deterioration due to: - partial loss or noticeable damage to existing character; - partial loss or noticeable damage to distinctive features and elements; - introduction of noticeable features and elements that are incongruous.
Low (Adverse)	The proposed development will result in slight deterioration due to: - perceptible loss or damage to existing character; - perceptible loss or damage to distinctive features and elements; - introduction of features and elements that are incongruous.
Negligible (Adverse)	Any deterioration to existing character, features and elements or the introduction of incongruous features and elements is barely noticeable.
No Change	No noticeable loss, damage or alteration to character or features or elements.
Negligible (Beneficial)	Any enhancements to existing character, features and elements or the introduction of characteristic features and elements is barely noticeable.
Low (Beneficial)	The proposed development will result in slight enhancements due to: - perceptible restoration of existing character; - perceptible restoration of distinctive features and elements; - removal of features and elements that are incongruous; - introduction of perceptible features and elements that are characteristic of the area.
Medium (Beneficial)	The proposed development will result in noticeable enhancements due to: - partial restoration of existing character; - partial restoration of distinctive features and elements; - removal of features and elements that are incongruous; - introduction of noticeable features and elements that are characteristic of the area.
High (Beneficial)	The proposed development will result in dominant enhancements due to: - large-scale restoration of existing character; - large-scale restoration of distinctive features and elements; - removal of features and elements that are incongruous; - introduction of conspicuous features and elements that are characteristic of the area.

9A3 Assessing the Sensitivity of Visual Receptors to Change

This study assigns a degree of sensitivity to visual receptors identified through baseline studies.

The sensitivity of visual receptors to change is assigned by combining judgements of the value of the view and the receptors susceptibility to the type of change or development being proposed.

9A3.1 Value

Value is assigned to a view based on indicators such as appearance in guidebooks or tourist maps, or the provision of facilities or interpretation boards. Views may also hold value due to references in literature or art. Views associated with heritage assets or visitor attractions, or recognised through planning designations, also hold higher value.

Beyond recognised or published views, value may be held due to the nature or rarity of a particular type of view. Clear explanations are included where these instances occur.

Value may be: **High, Medium or Low**

9A3.2 Susceptibility to Change

Susceptibility is assigned to visual receptors based on ‘the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations and the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations’ (GLVIA3).

Susceptibility may be: **High, Medium or Low**

9A3.3 Sensitivity

Sensitivity is assigned by combining the value and susceptibility assigned to visual receptors.

The typical criteria to define each sensitivity rating are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Visual Sensitivity

Sensitivity	Typical Criteria
High	Views from within internationally or nationally designated high-quality landscapes (National Parks, AONB, Areas of Great Landscape Value). Views from well used public rights of way often known to and used by people from beyond the local area where the attractive nature of the countryside is the main factor in the enjoyment of the experience, such as National Trails, Long Distance Routes or National Cycle Routes. Views from residential properties.

Sensitivity	Typical Criteria
Medium	Views from non-designated but locally important landscapes, outdoor sports or recreation (where the landscape is not a significant factor in the enjoyment of the sport). Views from locally valued public rights of way often passing through rural landscapes. Views from passenger trains, or people within cars on local roads.
Low	Views from within non-designated but potentially locally valued landscapes. Views from less well used public rights of way which pass through less attractive landscapes or townscape and are not used specifically for enjoyment of the scenery. Views from motorways, main roads, or business premises where the receptors attention is not focused on the surrounding landscape.

9A4 Assessing the Magnitude of Change to Visual Receptors

The visual assessment compares the quality of the existing view with that which would result from the construction of the scheme and then verbally quantifies the degree of change.

The magnitude of change to the current (baseline) visual environment depends on a combination of factors:

- The size and scale of change in the view;
- The proximity of the viewpoint to visible elements of the development;
- The extent and composition of the view (e.g. degree of existing screening, partial, glimpsed or unobstructed views, fleeting or constant nature of view);
- The degree of contrast or integration of proposed elements with the existing or remaining features or characteristics of the receiving landscape that may detract from or add to its amenity; and
- The relative direct or oblique angle of the view in relation to the receptor.

Table 4: Visual Magnitude of Change

Magnitude of Change	Typical Criteria
High (Adverse)	The proposed development will contrast with, or largely alter, key features or characteristics of the views, resulting in a dominant deterioration of the view. These changes to open and direct views are likely to be irreversible or only partly reversible. New elements will occupy a large proportion of the view.
Medium (Adverse)	The proposed development will be noticeable and will result in deterioration of the view. The change will be medium in scale and contrast with the view.
Low (Adverse)	The proposed development will result in slight, often temporary and reversible deteriorations to the view that are small in scale or do not overtly contrast with the key features or characteristics of the view. Views will be largely unchanged despite perceptible differences.
Negligible (Adverse)	Minimal alteration to the features or characteristics of the existing view such that the development will result in barely discernible deterioration to the existing view.
No Change	No part of the project, or work or activity associated with it, is discernible.
Negligible (Beneficial)	Minimal alteration to the features or characteristics of the existing view such that the development will result in barely discernible enhancement to the existing view.
Low (Beneficial)	The proposed development will result in slight enhancements to the view that are small in scale. Views will be largely unchanged despite perceptible differences.
Medium (Beneficial)	The proposed development will be noticeable and will result in enhancement of the view. The change will be medium in scale.
High (Beneficial)	The proposed development will contrast with or largely alter key features or characteristics of the views resulting in a dominant enhancement of the view. New elements will occupy a large proportion of the view.

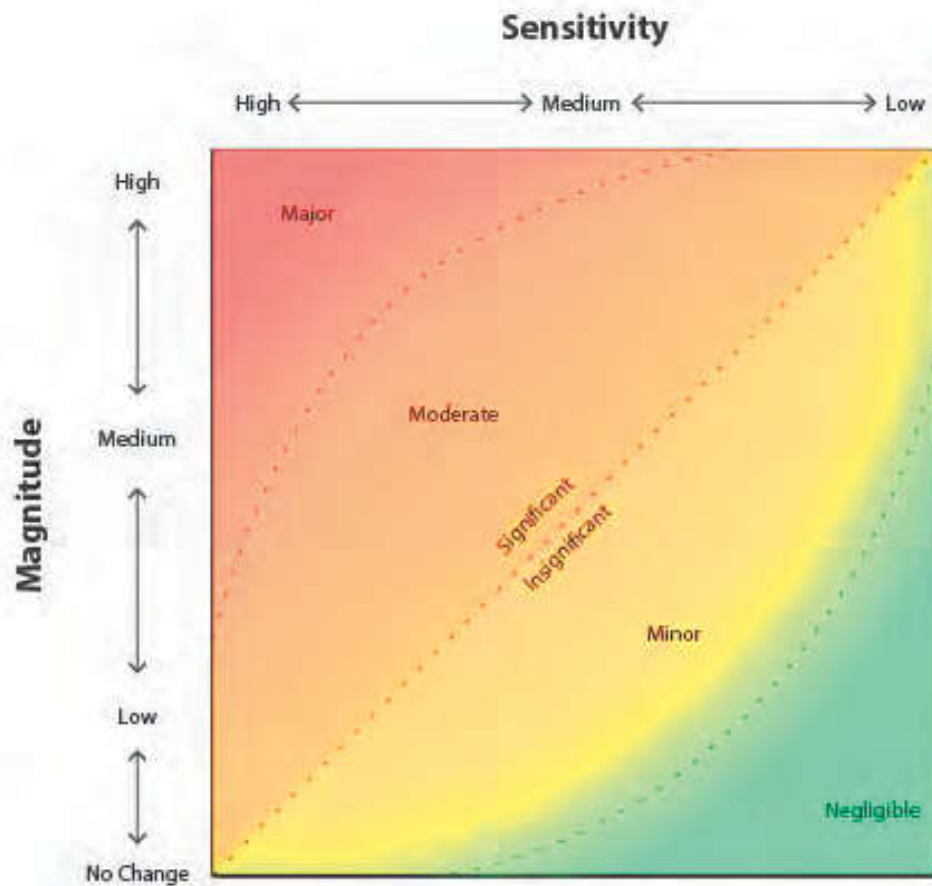
9A5 Assessment of Significance

The significance of effect is a result of the combined Magnitude of Change and Sensitivity of the receptor. The reversibility and duration of the effect are taken into consideration when determining the overall significance of effect which is based on professional judgment. Typical definitions for the significance of effect are shown in Table 5 below. Illustration 1 shows the parameters within which significance of effect is determined.

Table 5: Significance of Effect Definitions

Significance of Effect	Definition
Major	These effects are generally, but not exclusively, associated with sites or features of international, national or regional importance that are likely to experience dominant damaging or beneficial changes of medium to high magnitude leading to long term irreversible loss or enhancement. However, a high magnitude of change to a site or feature of local importance may also enter this category. The proposed development will cause substantial degradation or enhancement of the landscape character/landscape features/existing views. These effects are key factors in the decision-making process.
Moderate	These effects are generally, but not exclusively, associated with sites or features of regional or local importance that are likely to experience damaging or beneficial changes of low to high magnitude, often leading to reversible long or medium-term loss or enhancement of resource integrity. The proposed development will cause noticeable degradation or enhancement of the landscape character/elements/existing views. These effects are material factors in the decision-making process. These effects are important in influencing the subsequent design of the project.
Minor	The proposed development will cause degradation or enhancements of low to medium magnitude to landscape character elements/existing views of local importance. These adverse effects may be raised as local factors. They are unlikely to be critical in the decision-making process but are used in optimising the design of the project.
Negligible	The proposed development will cause barely perceptible degradation or enhancement of the landscape character/elements/existing views.
Neutral	Beneficial and adverse effects on the same receptor balance each other out, such that there is no overall beneficial or adverse effect

Illustration 1: Determining Significance of Effect



9A6 Approach to Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects are ‘the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together’ (SNH, 2012: 4)

This study assesses the combined effects of the Project and the amended restoration plan as submitted in the ‘Nant Helen Remainder Application 2019’.

Appendix 9B

LANDMAP - Aspect Area Analysis

Contents

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9B1 Landscape Character – LANDMAP Analysis

This Appendix provides a breakdown of LANDMAP¹ aspect areas that form the constituent parts of the landscape character areas identified for this assessment. The value derived from the pre-existing evaluation of aspect areas was used to help inform the assignment of the overall value to each character area.

Banwen Uplands

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	BRCKNGL884	Outstanding
	BRCKNGL670	Outstanding
	NPTGL018	High
	NPTGL019	Outstanding
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH021	Outstanding
	NPTLH022	High
	NPTLH023	Low
	NPTLH024	High
	NPTLH096	Moderate
	BRCKNLH335	High
	BRCKNLH456	High
Historic Landscape	BRCKNHL735	High
	BRCKNHL604	Low
	NPTHL019	Outstanding
	NPTHL072	High
Cultural Landscape	BRCKNCL847	Outstanding
	NPTCL045	High
	NPTCL026	Outstanding
Visual and Sensory	BRCKNVS436	Moderate
	NPTVS970	Moderate

Black Mountain Southern Fringe

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	CRMRTGL293	Moderate
	CRMRTGL263	Moderate
	CRMRTGL292	Outstanding
Landscape Habitats	CRMRTLH039	High
	CRMRTLH029	Outstanding
Historic Landscape	CRMRTHL39602	Outstanding
	CRMRTHL39601	High
	CRMRTHL39600	Outstanding
Cultural Landscape	CRMRTCL060	Low
Visual and Sensory	CRMRTVS008	Moderate

¹ Natural Resources Wales (2019). *Natural Resources Wales / LANDMAP - the Welsh landscape baseline*. [online]

Bryn Henllys Reclaimed Open Cast

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	BRCKNGL773	Outstanding
Landscape Habitats	BRCKNLH456	High
	BRCKNLH101	Low
	BRCKNLH777	High
Historic Landscape	BRCKNHL753	Low
Cultural Landscape	BRCKNCL847	Outstanding
	BRCKNCL957	Outstanding
Visual and Sensory	BRCKNVS365	Low

Coelbren Settlements

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	BRCKNGL670	Outstanding
Landscape Habitats	BRCKNLH456	High
	BRCKNLH335	High
Historic Landscape	BRCKNHL604	Moderate
	BRCKNHL735	High
	BRCKNHL826	Low
Cultural Landscape	BRCKNCL847	Outstanding
	BRCKNCL501	High
Visual and Sensory	BRCKNVS436	Moderate

Cwm Twrch

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	NPTGL013	Moderate
	NPTGL010	High
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH013	High
	NPTLH004	Moderate
	NPTLH078	Low
Historic Landscape	NPTHL041	High
Cultural Landscape	NPTCL044	High
	NPTCL043	High
Visual and Sensory	NPTVS344	Moderate

Fforest Fawr

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	BRCKNGL383	Outstanding
	BRCKNGL852	Outstanding
	BRCKNGL436	Outstanding
	BRCKNGL884	Outstanding
	BRCKNGL966	Outstanding
Landscape Habitats	BRCKNLH816	High
	BRCKNLH456	High
	BRCKNLH128	Outstanding
	BRCKNLH338	High
	BRCKNLH779	Moderate

Historic Landscape	BRCKNLH584	High
	BRCKNLH745	Outstanding
	BRCKNHL825	Outstanding
	BRCKNHL766	High
	BRCKNHL461	Moderate
	BRCKNHL202	Moderate
	BRCKNHL735	High
Cultural Landscape	BRCKNCL501	High
	BRCKNCL839	Outstanding
	BRCKNCL977	Outstanding
Visual and Sensory	BRCKNVS922	Moderate
	BRCKNVS185	Moderate
	BRCKNVS230	Outstanding
	BRCKNVS955	Outstanding

Head of Dulais Valley

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	NPTGL016	Moderate
	NPTGL018	High
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH022	High
	BRCKNLH501	Low
	BRCKNLH335	High
	NPTLH015	High
	NPTLH017	Moderate
	NPTLH080	Low
	NPTLH020	Low
	NPTLH095	Low
	NPTLH096	Moderate
	NPTLH022	High
Historic Landscape	NPTHL076	Moderate
	NPTHL046	High
	NPTHL075	Moderate
	BRCKNHL826	Low
	BRCKNHL735	High
	NPTHL027	Outstanding
	NPTHL019	Outstanding
Cultural Landscape	NPTCL037	Outstanding
	NPTCL045	High
	BRCKNCL847	Outstanding
Visual and Sensory	NPTVS846	High
	NPTVS215	Low
	NPTVS661	Low
	BRCKNVS926	Low
	NPTVS400	Low
	BRCKNVS436	Moderate
	NPTVS357	Moderate

Hirfynydd

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	NPTGL008	Moderate
	NPTGL015	High
	NPTGL017	Moderate

	NPTGL016	Moderate
	NPTGL018	High
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH096	Moderate
	NPTLH019	Moderate
	NPTLH094	Low
	NPTLH020	Low
	NPTLH018	Low
	NPTLH095	Low
	NPTLH024	High
Historic Landscape	NPTHL075	Moderate
	NPTHL027	Outstanding
	NPTHL048	Moderate
	NPTHL072	High
	NPTHL042	Outstanding
	NPTHL019	Outstanding
Cultural Landscape	NPTCL045	High
	NPTCL047	Outstanding
Visual and Sensory	NPTVS751	Moderate
	NPTVS357	Moderate

Mynydd Allt y grug

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	NPTGL010	High
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH005	Moderate
	NPTLH013	High
	NPTLH092	Low
Historic Landscape	NPTHL063	Moderate
	NPTHL041	High
Cultural Landscape	NPTCL044	High
Visual and Sensory	NPTVS581	Moderate
	NPTVS541	High

Mynydd Marchywel

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	NPTGL008	Moderate
	NPTGL007	Moderate
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH014	Moderate
	NPTLH093	Moderate
	NPTLH030	Moderate
	NPTLH017	Moderate
	NPTLH036	Moderate
	NPTLH015	High
Historic Landscape	NPTHL040	Outstanding
	NPTHL028	High
	NPTHL074	Moderate
Cultural Landscape	NPTCL045	High
Visual and Sensory	NPTVS359	Moderate
	NPTVS581	Moderate

	NPTVS751	Moderate
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Dulais Valley

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	NPTGL016	Moderate
	NPTGL015	High
	NPTGL008	Moderate
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH093	Moderate
	NPTLH030	Moderate
	NPTLH036	Moderate
	NPTLH015	High
	NPTLH031	High
	NPTLH017	Moderate
	NPTLH019	Moderate
	NPTLH018	Low
	NPTLH048	Moderate
Historic Landscape	NPTLH046	High
	NPTLH074	Moderate
	NPTLH028	High
	NPTLH020	Moderate
	NPTLH076	Moderate
	NPTLH075	Moderate
	NPTCL045	High
Cultural Landscape	NPTCL038	Outstanding
	NPTCL024	High
	NPTCL024	High
Visual and Sensory	NPTVS846	High
	NPTVS661	Low
	NPTVS215	Low

Mynydd Uchaf, Mynydd Garth & Cefn Gwrhyd

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	NPTGL010	High
	NPTGL009	Moderate
	NPTGL013	Moderate
	CRMRTGL263	Moderate
	CRMRTGL293	Moderate
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH003	High
	NPTLH008	High
	NPTLH013	High
	CRMRTLH039	High
	NPTLH077	Low
Historic Landscape	NPTLH064	High
	NPTLH041	High
	CRMRTLH39589	Outstanding
Cultural Landscape	NPTCL044	High
	NPTCL043	High
	CRMRTCL060	Low
Visual and Sensory	NPTVS188	High
	NPTVS149	Low
	CRMRTVS008	Moderate

Nant Helen Reclaimed Uplands

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	NPTGL018	High
	NPTGL016	Moderate
Landscape Habitats	BRCKNLH501	Low
	BRCKNLH975	High
	BRCKNLH567	Moderate
	NPTLH020	Low
	NPTLH095	Low
	NPTLH016	Moderate
Historic Landscape	BRCKNHL008	Moderate
	BRCKNHL826	Low
	NPTHL059	Outstanding
Cultural Landscape	BRCKNCL847	Outstanding
	NPTCL045	High
Visual and Sensory	BRCKNVS007	Moderate
	BRCKNVS926	Low
	NPTVS640	Moderate
	NPTVS661	Low

Slopes of Cefn Gwrhyd & Cwm Egel

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	NPTGL013	Moderate
	NPTGL010	High
	NPTGL009	Moderate
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH003	High
	NPTLH091	Low
	NPTLH013	High
	NPTLH008	High
	NPTLH006	High
	NPTLH092	Low
Historic Landscape	NPTHL041	High
Cultural Landscape	NPTCL044	High
Visual and Sensory	NPTVS541	High

Swansea Valley

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	NPTGL013	Moderate
	NPTGL010	High
	NPTGL009	Moderate
	NPTGL010	High
	NPTGL005	Moderate
	NPTGL006	Moderate
	NPTGL008	Moderate
	NPTGL014	High
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH078	Low
	NPTLH011	High
	NPTLH014	Moderate
	NPTLH036	Moderate
Historic Landscape	NPTHL044	High
	NPTHL040	Outstanding

Cultural Landscape	NPTCL045	High
	NPTCL039	High
	NPTCL042	High
	NPTCL040	Low
Visual and Sensory	NPTVS458	Moderate
	NPTVS286	Moderate

Swansea Valley Settlements

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	BRCKNGL151	Moderate
	BRCKNGL149	Moderate
	BRCKNGL773	Outstanding
	NPTGL014	High
	NPTGL010	High
	BRCKNGL670	Outstanding
	CRMRTGL293	Moderate
	CRMRTGL292	Outstanding
Landscape Habitats	NPTLH013	High
	NPTLH078	Low
	NPTLH011	High
	BRCKNLH808	Low
	NPTLH004	Moderate
	BRCKNLH456	High
	CRMRTLH039	High
Historic Landscape	NPTHL044	High
	NPTHL041	High
	NPTLH063	Moderate
	BRCKNHL124	High
	BRCKNHL735	High
	BRCKNHL622	Low
Cultural Landscape	NPTCL039	High
	NPTCL044	High
	BRCKNCL965	High
	BRCKNCL847	Outstanding
	CRMRTCL060	Low
Visual and Sensory	BRCKNVS005	Low
	NPTVS184	Low

Upland Settlements

Aspect	Aspect Area No.	Value
Geological Landscapes	CRMRTGL293	Moderate
	CRMRTGL263	Moderate
	NPTGL013	Moderate
Landscape Habitats	CRMRTLH039	High
	NPTLH013	High
	NPTLH077	Low
Historic Landscape	CRMRTLH002	Moderate
	NPTHL041	High
	CRMRTLH001	Moderate
Cultural Landscape	CRMRTCL586	Outstanding
	CRMRTCL060	Low
	NPTCL043	High