



Figure 28: Lidar Digital Surface Model (grid squares SS8494, 8495, 8496, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8694, 8695 and 8696)

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Figure 29: Lidar Digital Terrain Model (grid squares SS8494, 8495, 8496, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8694, 8695 and 8696)

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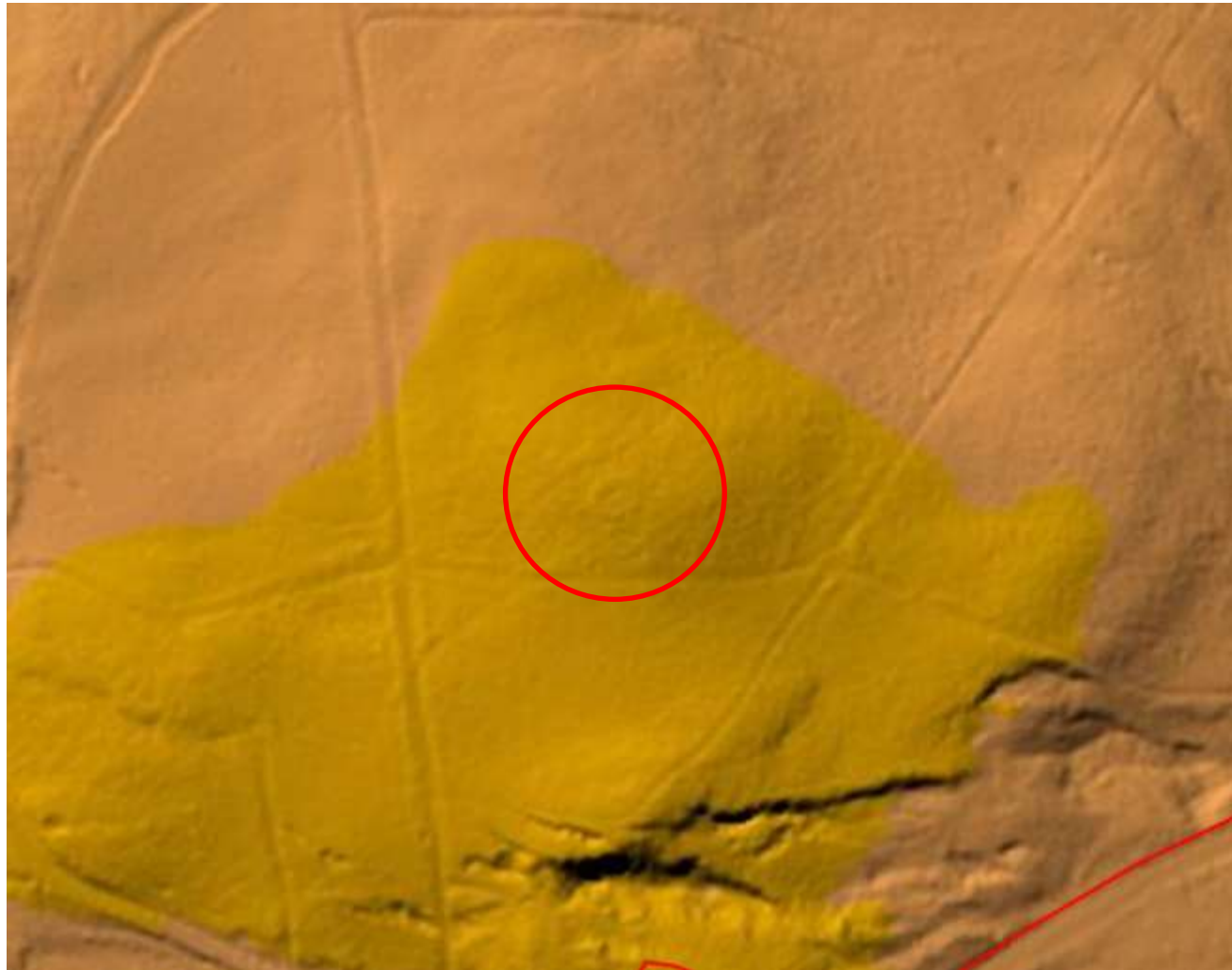


Figure 30: Extract of Lidar data from grid square SS8695 showing the site of cairn PRN 00697w within circle

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3.8 Site Visit and Upland Survey

- 3.8.1 An initial rapid walkover survey was undertaken on 13/02/2017 to observe the site area. This was undertaken during the data gathering process and concentrated on the southern part of the site area to observe the possible large ditch around Heol Fawr and the area of the cairn. The site visit results did not discount the possible ditch being man-made. The visit confirmed the extent of deforestation and that much of the site area had been disturbed to some extent by these works.
- 3.8.2 A second more detailed Upland Survey was undertaken on 15 – 16/08/2017 following commissioning of the survey through AECOM (Enright and Murphy, 2017). The detailed results of this survey can be seen within Appendix 7.2 of the ES. Known sites were visited and new sites identified. It became apparent that the process of deforestation had left a very uneven ground surface across most of the development area. This, compounded with fallen branches and other vegetation, was such that a systematic Upland Survey walkover was not possible across large areas of the development site. The surveyors were confident that they had managed to see enough of the site to be able to identify surviving archaeological remains.
- 3.8.3 The upland survey identified 16 sites of potential archaeological interest (numbered 1 to 16 within the report) and summarised in Table 23 (Figure 31). They include Pen y Castell farmhouse (Feature ID No. 2); Heol y Moch trackway and a series of marker stones along its length (Feature ID No. 10); the surviving remains of the Bronze Age cairn (Feature ID No.15); and a wall associated with the small complex of buildings (Feature ID No. 16).
- 3.8.4 The possible rock cut ditch of an Iron Age fort was observed and identified as being a natural geological feature (Feature ID No. 12). No evidence was seen for any man-made defensive features at Pen y Castell and the possibility of an Iron Age fort here was also discounted (described as part of Feature ID No. 2).
- 3.8.5 New sites identified included drystone wall lines (Feature ID Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 13). A possible earthen bank boundary was observed (Feature ID No. 7). Two rubble dumps were identified (Feature ID Nos. 4 and 14), one of which could be the remains of a second cairn (lying to the south of PRN 00697w). The final site identified was a modern quarry in the south central part of the site area (Feature ID No. 12).

ID No	PRN	NGR	Period	Form	Description
1	New feature	SS 85347 95996 SS 85333 95893	Post-medieval	Wall	A dry stone wall field boundary constructed of local pennant sandstone. The wall stands approximately 1.0m high and is approx. 0.5m wide. It is a linear wall, orientated north – south. Sections of the wall remain in good condition and still upstanding, but some sections do show signs of almost near collapse. This wall is visible on the 1:25000 OS map and appears to extend north to south across the development area. The map shows that the wall has been cut twice for the forestry track. Presumably the wall is an enclosure boundary associated with the parcels of fields of Pen y Castell farm. Much of the walls is covered in moss and encroaching vegetation and long grass is beginning to obscure its view.
2	07958W – Pen y Castell farm	SS 85172 96090	Post-medieval	Farm cottage	Located in the northwest corner of the development, sheltered by the craggy outcrop of Pen y Castell, the farm structure has been entirely levelled, all that remains is a debris field of building stone (local pennant sandstone). Evidence of a possible oven was observed, with a toppled red brick chimney nearby. Adjacent to the Farming cottage was a walled enclosure. The wall was constructed of pennant sandstone, standing approximately 0.55m high and 0.80m wide (where surviving). The adjacent hilltop of Pen y Castell was also walked over during the survey to determine if any indication of an Iron Age defended enclosure was visible upon it. The survey did not identify any ditches or other features which would determine the presence of a defended enclosure. Natural outcrops of bedrock were present on the southern edge.
3	New feature	SS 85098 96090	Post-medieval	Wall	A dry stone wall field boundary constructed of local pennant sandstone associated with a small field enclosure. Where surviving the wall stands approximately 0.80m and 0.50 – 0.60m wide. Orientated roughly northwest to southeast. The wall is only partially visible due to long grass.
4	New feature	SS 85208 96107	Post-medieval	Rubble dump	A large deposit of pennant sandstone of no discernible shape. Possibly the levelled remains of an ancillary building associated with the nearby farm cottage.
5	New feature	SS 85193 95896	Post-medieval	Wall	A dry stone wall field boundary recorded at SS 85193 95896, on the south side of the forestry track. The wall is constructed of local pennant sandstone and stands approximately 0.80m high and 0.5m wide. The wall is orientated roughly north/south and is associated with field systems. The field boundary can be seen on the 1:250000 OS map, but the full extent of its survival could not be seen because it is partially covered by vegetation.
6	New feature	SS 85165 95895	Post-medieval	Wall	A dry stone field boundary wall that runs parallel along the south side of the forestry track. The wall stands approximately 0.8m high and 0.5m wide. It is visible on the 1:250000 OS map enclosing a series of fields, but has been cut a number of times by the forestry track. The wall is largely covered in moss with encroaching vegetation on its south side.

7	New feature	SS85318 95940	Post-medieval	Earth and stone bank	A possible curved linear earthen bank orientated roughly east to west. At its eastern terminus the bank abruptly ends, possibly cut by the modern track used as part of the forestry. As the bank extends west it follows the curve of the hill bowing to the north. The bank stands approximately 0.80m high and 1.0m wide. The boundary is visible on the 1:25000 OS map, which shows it continuing further east, presumably it has been cut to allow access for forestry machinery.
8	New feature	SS 85330 95893	Post-medieval	Wall	A dry stone field boundary set at a right angle to Wall 1 at SS 85333 98593, extending east and west. The wall is constructed of pennant sandstone, standing approximately 1.0m high and 0.8m wide. The wall is visible on the 1:25000 OS map. It has been cut by the forestry track, where as previously it would have been a continuation of wall 6.
9	New feature	SS 85418 95552	Post-medieval	Wall	A dry stone field boundary wall recorded at SS 85418 95552. The wall is constructed of local pennant sandstone standing approximately 0.60m – 0.80m high and 0.5m wide. Some areas of the wall show it to be almost entirely collapsed. The wall has a sinuous shape and is orientated roughly northeast/southwest. The wall is visible on the 1:25000 OS map and appears to separate the enclosed field systems from the uncultivated land to the southwest of the development site. The wall is largely covered in moss and obscured by encroaching vegetation, because of this the full extent of its survival is difficult to determine. It has been cut by the forestry track.
10	01077.0W Heol y Moch trackway	Linear	Prehistoric	Bridle way	A possible prehistoric bridle way known as Heol y Moch (The Pigs' Way) still listed as a public right of way. A 0.60m deep hollow is evident which appears to be rock cut, and the track is approx. 2.5m wide orientated roughly northeast/southwest. A long the course of the trackway six large boulders were seen which may possibly represent Prehistoric markers. The possible markers were located at (NGR): SS 85664 95596 (10a); SS 85566 95603 (10a); SS 85565 95602; SS 85769 95662 (10b); SS 85901 95783 (10c) and SS 85930 95805 (10d).
11	New feature	SS 85612 95310	Post-medieval - modern	Quarry	A pennant sandstone quarry, measuring approximately 25m in length by 15m wide.
12	New feature	SS 85768 95265	Iron Age?	Defended Enclosure (?)	A possible Iron Age defended enclosure centred on SS 85768 95265 located on the summit of Foel Fawr hilltop offering uninterrupted and extensive views in all directions. A mast has been built upon the top of the hilltop and a modern trackway bisects the hill east to west. There is evidence of a possible ditch along the southeast to southwest perimeter, but it is uncertain if this is a man-made cut ditch or natural feature, or attempts of more recent quarrying. It would appear to be more likely a geological feature. The potential of it being an Iron Age hillfort ditch is considered low.

13	New feature	SS 85318 95940	Post-medieval	Wall	Located in zone B a dry stone field boundary wall orientated east - west. The wall stands approximately 1.0m high and 0.5m wide. The wall is mostly covered in moss and obscured from view by encroach vegetation. It is visible on the 1:25000 OS map as a boundary wall enclosing a series of fields.
14	New feature	SS 86237 95326	unknown	Stone rubble (?)	An unusual amorphous pile of local pennant sandstone located on a summit of a hill. Approximately 3.0m long, 1.20m wide and 0.20m high. A number of other rock outcrops were seen in the area. These could be natural or represent the remains of cairns.
15	00697w – Bronze Age cairn	SS 86234 95422	Bronze Age	Cairn	A cairn built of small stone located on top of a hill summit offering uninterrupted views in all directions. Measuring approximately 16.0m in diameter of discernible curvature (marked mostly by change in vegetation). The cairn stands approximately 0.60m high but is now mostly destroyed. At the central of the cairn is a depression, possibly evidence of a former excavation. There was no sign of kerb stones as seen in previous visits, just a scattering of pennant sandstone seen around the summit of the hill.
16	07287w – small complex of buildings	SS 85464 95799	Post-medieval	Wall	A dry stone wall recorded at SS 85464 95799. The wall appears to be enclosing a rectangular depressed area measuring 15m x 10m. The wall is constructed of tightly packed small pennant sand stone and stands approximately 0.80m high. The wall and possible enclosure were almost entirely masked by vegetation making it difficult to fully assess the extent and condition.

Table 23: Archaeological features identified during the Upland Survey (Figure 31)

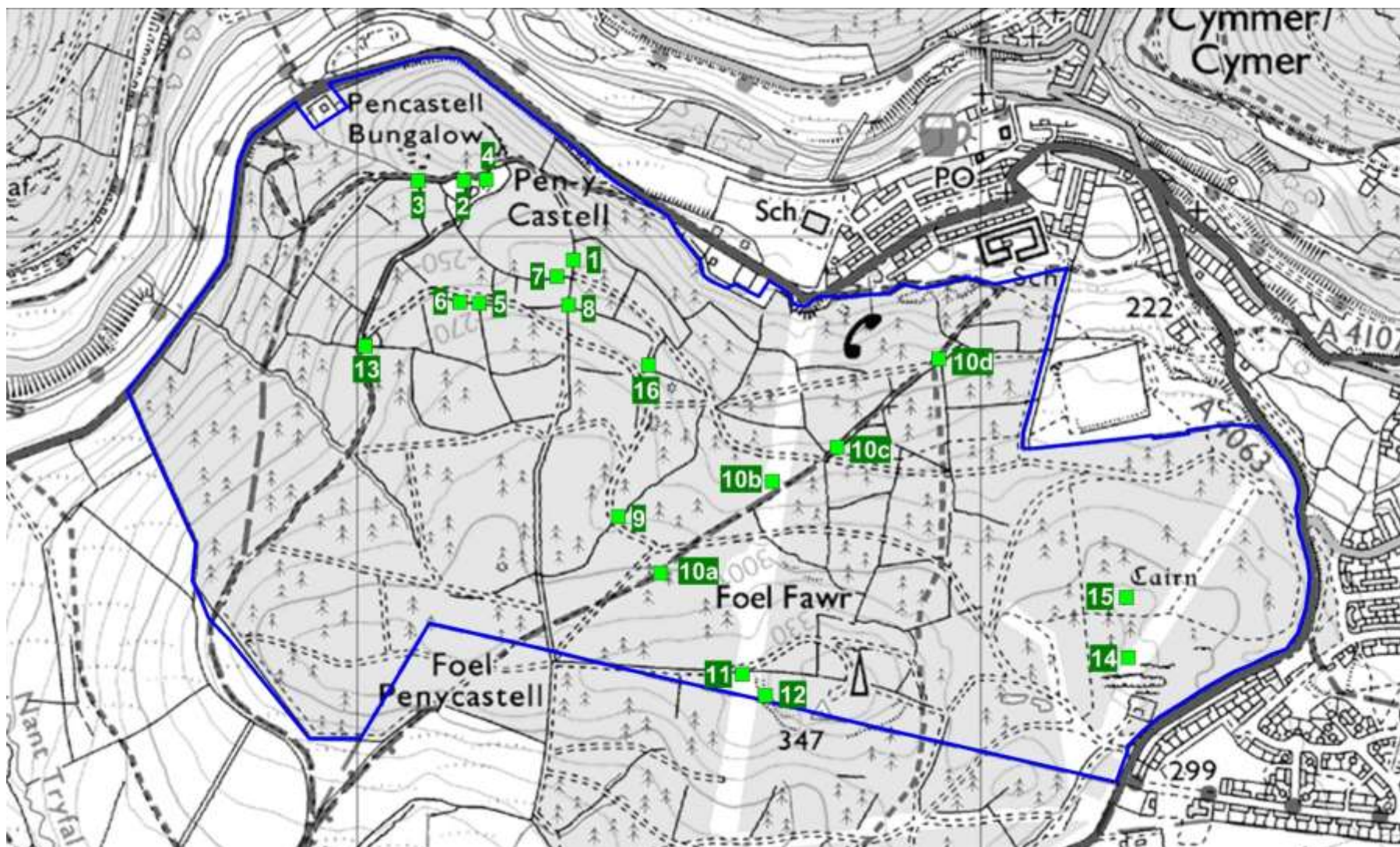


Figure 31: Sites recorded during the Upland Survey (taken from Enright and Murphy 2017)

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4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Previous Impacts to the Development Site

- 4.1.1 Prior to the forestry plantation in the latter part of the 20th century, the development area appears to have been mostly used for upland agriculture. Based on cartographic information, enclosed fields were laid out across most of the development site by 1949 with only the hill tops of Pen y Castell, Foel Pen y Castell and most of Foel Fawr not enclosed. The land on the eastern side of the site was also unenclosed. Agricultural practices undertaken probably comprised limited arable farming, but mostly improved pasture within the field boundaries, probably involving field clearance and piecemeal levelling. Such activities are unlikely to have included intensive ploughing, and thus would have caused minimal disturbance to any below ground archaeological remains that may have been present.
- 4.1.2 Built development within the site area was restricted to the area of Pen y Castell farm and the small complex of buildings to the southeast, as well as field boundary walls and occasional sheep folds. The extent of development is such that it will have only caused impacts to any earlier, buried archaeological remains within the footprints of the structures. The remains of Pen y Castell farm survive as a series of collapsed stone walls.
- 4.1.3 A number of quarries or prospection pits have been identified across the area from aerial photographs, but these were not visible during the site visits. Where quarries or prospection pits were excavated, they will have exposed, damaged or destroyed any underlying archaeological remains.
- 4.1.4 Forestry plantation in the latter part of the 20th century will have caused considerable disturbance to any upstanding or underlying archaeological remains. This will have been caused by the laying out of the plantation strips (as noted as being visible on some aerial photographs), the spread of tree roots during their growth and through the laying out of stone tracks and paths through the forestry area. It is known that a number of the tracks cross the line of Heol y Moch, although the earlier track way still remains in use as a bridleway. Stone field boundaries will have been removed in places although the full extent of disturbance is not known.
- 4.1.5 The post 2000 deforestation of the area will also have caused disturbance to any underlying or upstanding archaeological remains. Although areas of the site appear to have been deforested through the felling of trees at ground level, others areas have deeper disturbance causing the ground surface to be significantly disturbed. Former field boundary walls appear to have been disturbed by the process of both forestation and deforestation.

4.2 The Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 4.2.1 As the site area lies on a hilltop and remains almost entirely undeveloped, prior to disturbance from forestry practices, any buried archaeological remains would have laid close to the present ground surface at the interface between the topsoil and underlying undisturbed natural subsoils. Some areas of deeper soil build up caused by hill wash might be present in the small valleys through the site area. It is known that upstanding archaeological remains were present prior to the forestry, with stone field boundary walls running across large parts of the site area and that in places small stretches of these still survive.

4.2.2 Full details of the construction techniques and procedures have not been developed yet, but it is likely that any of the activities below may well be carried out at the site. These could all impact upon upstanding and buried archaeological remains:

- Installation of contractor's compound and materials storage areas, including initial topsoil strips and ground preparation;
- Large scale geotechnical investigations (trial pits rather than boreholes);
- Construction road lines and haulage roads, including initial topsoil strips;
- Demolition and removal of derelict buildings and field boundary remains;
- Landscaping works;
- Drainage and service trenches for the development;
- Foundations associated with structural elements of the development;
- Works associated with the retention of Heol y Moch including ground reduction, improvement works or resurfacing and construction of new route ways bridging the trackway; and
- Excavation of ancillary features that may be required, such as attenuation ponds, fencing, lights, stores and planting).

4.2.3 It is assumed that substantial earth moving exercises are required in order to landscape the area of Afan Valley Adventure Resort, and that in many other instances the works will require excavation to deeper levels than the base of the topsoil. Such works could expose, but more likely damage or destroy any below ground archaeological remains that may be present at the site. They would remove any upstanding archaeological remains.

5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

5.1 Assessment Methodology

5.1.1 For the following sections the term 'Historic Asset' will be used to discuss identified archaeological sites within the development boundary. TAN 24: The Historic Environment defines a 'Historic Asset' as '*An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.*'

5.1.2 The importance¹ of a historic asset is determined through a combination of factors as determined within 'Conservation Principles' (Cadw 2011) and summarised within 'Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales' (Cadw 2017) as follows:

- **Evidential Value:** the extent to which the physical fabric tells how and when your historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. There may be buried or obscured elements associated with your historic asset which may also be an important potential source of evidence.
- **Historical Value:** your historic asset may illustrate a particular past way of life or be associated with a specific person or event; there may be physical evidence for these connections which it could be important to retain
- **Aesthetic Value:** the design, construction and craftsmanship of your historic asset. This can also include setting and views to and from the historic asset, which may have changed through time.
- **Communal Value:** your historic asset may have particular significance to people for its commemorative, symbolic or spiritual value, or for the part it has played in local cultural or public life. This will be particularly important in the case of buildings in public use or sites where public access must be maintained or improved.

5.1.3 The scale of archaeological importance is based on the following criteria laid out in Table 24 (Design Manual for Roads and Bridges DMRB, Volume 11, Section 3, table 5.1) and closely follows that discussed in Table 2 for archaeological significance.

Archaeological Importance	Criteria
Very High	- World Heritage Sites - Assets of acknowledged international importance. - Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	- Scheduled Ancient Monuments (including the setting) - Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings (including setting) - Registered Historic Landscapes - Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest

¹ The term 'significance' is used within the Cadw documents, but is substituted with archaeological importance within this document to avoid the confusion when discussing 'significance of impact'.

	- Non-designated sites of high significance (national / international) - Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	- Grade II Listed Buildings and their setting - Conservation Areas - Non-designated archaeological sites of moderate significance (regional) - Features associated with a Park and Garden which are still present and in a good state of preservation - Assets that can contribute to regional research objectives
Low	- Locally Listed structures - Non-designated archaeological sites of low significance (local) - Features associated with a Park and Garden which are still present, but do not survive in a good state of preservation.
Negligible	- Sites or features with no significant value or interest - Sites or features that are known to have been present, but have since been completely removed.
Unknown	- The importance of the resource cannot be ascertained.

Table 24: Archaeological Importance Criteria

5.1.4 It is possible to gauge the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains of all periods to be present within the development site, based on the information gathered for this Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and professional judgement (based on experience). This information is then used to determine the archaeological potential of the site using the criteria laid out in Table 25.

Archaeological Potential	Criteria
High	- Existing sites that are readily visible as standing structures or earthworks that survive in a good state of preservation - Known sites comprising buried archaeological remains - Areas where numerous sites of certain dates or periods are known within the vicinity, indicating similar sites are likely to be present within a site area
Moderate	- Areas where a few sites of certain dates or periods are known within the vicinity, indicating similar sites may be present within a site area - Areas where numerous sites of certain dates or periods are known within the vicinity, but where the site area has been subject to some previous development or disturbance
Low	- Areas where very few sites of certain dates or periods are known within the vicinity, indicating similar sites may possibly be present - Areas where numerous sites of certain dates or periods are known within the vicinity, but where the site area has been subject to extensive previous disturbance through modern development or industrial processes - Areas where significant build-up of material has occurred in modern times associated with levelling, spoil tipping or other industrial activities

	sealing areas where archaeological deposits may be present
Negligible	- Areas where no known archaeological remains have been identified through previous archaeological investigations - Areas where previous disturbance through modern development or industrial activity has completely removed archaeological remains that were known or may have been present
Unknown	- Where there is no available archaeological information indicating the presence or absence of archaeological remains

Table 25: Archaeological Potential Criteria

5.1.3 The following sections firstly consider the known archaeological sites within the Afan Valley Adventure Resort development boundary and discuss their archaeological importance. Thereafter the archaeological potential by period, for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the site boundary is considered and archaeological importance of these potential remains is assessed.

5.2 Known Historic Assets within the Development Boundary

5.2.1 Based on the GGAT HER and NMR records, as well as those identified through the upland survey, 19 known historic assets lie within the proposed development boundary. These are listed in Table 25.

5.2.2 Remains of high archaeological importance include the remains of the Bronze Age cairn on the eastern side of the site area (PRN 00687w, NPRN 307361, Site A on Figure 32). Although this feature has been disturbed in the past, it has never been subject to systematic archaeological survey or excavation to determine the full extent of this. Within the wider study area lie a number of similar cairns which are designated as scheduled monuments, indicating the archaeological importance of this feature type.

- **Evidential Value:** Visible remains of the feature still exist, although it has suffered damage in the past. Buried remains of the feature will exist which can answer questions regarding its date, construction, state of preservation and change over time. It has high evidential value.

- **Historical Value:** The feature represents a Bronze Age burial cairn. It is one of a number of ritual and funerary monuments in the wider landscape on surrounding hilltops. It has high historical value.

- **Aesthetic Value:** As noted above, the site is one of a number of Bronze Age burial cairns within the wider landscape which may have originally shared some intervisibility between them or at least been prominent features in the landscape. This cairn has suffered from disturbance and damage in the past and is no longer a clearly visible monument in the landscape. Its aesthetic value is medium.

- **Communal Value:** The site has a low communal value. It is unlikely that many people know of its existence due to its damaged state, although it has been recorded on earlier OS maps.

5.2.3 A possible pile of stone rubble identified to the south of the Bronze Age cairn during the Upland Survey (Site S) was identified as potentially being the remains of a second cairn within that area on the eastern side of the site. Based on the criteria used for the known cairn above, but tempered with the fact that the feature has not been confirmed as a Bronze Age cairn, the historic asset is considered to be of medium importance.

- **Evidential Value:** Visible remains of the historic asset exist, although it has not been confirmed as a Bronze Age cairn. Buried remains of the feature may exist which can answer questions regarding its date, construction, state of preservation and change over time (assuming it is archaeological. It potentially has high evidential value.
- **Historical Value:** The feature may represent a Bronze Age burial cairn and would thus be one of a number of ritual and funerary monuments in the wider landscape on surrounding hilltops. It potentially has high historical value.
- **Aesthetic Value:** the possible cairn survives as a pile of rubble and is likely to have suffered considerable disturbance and damage in the past. It has not been previously identified as a Bronze Age cairn site. Its aesthetic value is low.
- **Communal Value:** The site has a low communal value. The possible cairn was first identified during the Upland Survey. It is not recorded on earlier OS maps.

5.2.4 The Heol y Moch track way (PRN 01077.0w, Site B Figure 32) is likely to have prehistoric origins. It is an important and very longstanding route way through the landscape and as such is considered to be of high archaeological importance. It has been subject to some disturbance in the past from forestry trackways crossing it, but the general route, which survives as a hollow way for most of its route, is still very evident.

- **Evidential Value:** the route way is still clearly visible as a feature and recognised as a bridle way, although it has suffered some damage in the past and is not as well used as it once was (possibly as a result of recent forestry clearance activities leaving the route partly covered with branches etc). It has a number of surviving marker stones identified during the upland survey. Buried remains of the feature will exist which can answer questions regarding its date, construction, state of preservation and change over time. It has high evidential value.
- **Historical Value:** The feature represents a track way through the landscape which has been used for millennia. It was likely to have been used as a drove road from at least the medieval period. It is still recognised as a public right of way. It has high historical value.
- **Aesthetic Value:** Heol y Moch route way is a hollow way, which was noted during the Upland Survey as being unused in parts where it is covered with debris from forestry clearance and now overgrown. It has a number of stone markers along its route which are not that clearly visible, and others may well exist. Its aesthetic value is medium.
- **Communal Value:** Heol y Moch route way is a long standing route way which is known by local residents and recorded on modern maps as a bridle way. Its communal value is medium/high.

5.2.5 The remains of the post-medieval Pen y Castell farm (PRN 07289w, NPRN 19695, Site C on Figure 32) are considered to be of medium archaeological importance.

- **Evidential Value:** The remains of Pen y Castell farm survive as a series of ruins. Some upstanding structural features may still be present indicating its construction and change over time. Some buried remains of the farm may also exist which can answer questions regarding its usage. It has medium/high evidential value.

- **Historical Value:** The farm is recorded on maps since the Tithe map of the 1840s. It was lived in into the second half of the 20th century, but is now abandoned and in ruins. It has medium historical value.
- **Aesthetic Value:** The farm survives as a series of ruins. Its aesthetic value is low.
- **Communal Value:** The farm is likely to have been known by many older local residents. The existing ruins may be known by present users of the area, but it is likely that its communal value is diminishing. Its communal value is medium/low.

5.2.6 The following known sites within the development area are all considered together to provide an assessment of their archaeological importance. The group is represented by the remains of agricultural features, including the small complex of buildings (PRN 07287, Site D); the sheepfold (PRN 07295w, Site G); stone walls (Sites I, J, L, M, O and P); rubble dump (Site K), the earth and stone bank (Site N) and the former quarry site (Site Q). These are all considered to be of low archaeological importance.

- **Evidential Value:** The historic assets represent remains of later post-medieval field boundaries across the site area or the remains of small agricultural buildings. They have all been significantly damaged by later forestry planting and deforestation. It is unlikely that there are buried remains associated with these features (dry-stone walls would not have had foundations). The historic assets have low evidential value.
- **Historical Value:** The wall alignments and small buildings are recorded on maps, some since the Tithe map of the 1840s. The walls are now discontinuous and the buildings in ruins. They have low historical value.
- **Aesthetic Value:** The agricultural historic assets survive in relict state and have been considerably disturbed following deforestation such that they survive in a worse condition than when the GGAT desk-based assessment report was completed in 2001. It would not be possible to reinstate the alignments within the development proposals. Their aesthetic value is low.
- **Communal Value:** The former agricultural features and quarry are little known and in a very ruinous state. Their communal value is low.

5.2.7 Three historic assets recorded within the development area were not found during the Upland Survey: the airshaft (PRN 07290w, Site E); the reservoir (PRN 07294w, Site F); and the stone wall field boundaries (07957w, Site H). This may mean that they have been removed or have become so overgrown they were not visible. Should they survive they would be considered of low importance (based on the same criteria as discussed for the agricultural historic assets discussed above). As they may have been removed their overall importance is considered to be low/negligible.

5.2.8 The final historic asset is that of the postulated Iron Age hill fort at Foel Fawr (Site R). The upland survey determined that the features initially identified as possible man-made rock cut ditches were in fact geological fissures (as can be seen on other hilltops nearby). Further observation of Lidar data and aerial photographs are such that the site is definitely considered to be a geological anomaly and not a historic asset which is thus considered of negligible importance.

5.3 Hitherto Unknown Archaeological Sites within the Development Boundary

- 5.3.1 It is possible to gauge the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains of all periods to be present within the development site, based on the information gathered for this assessment. This information is then used to determine the archaeological potential of the site using the criteria laid out in Table 25, based on professional judgement. The following sections consider the archaeological potential by period, for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be present within the site boundary.

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Historic Assets

- 5.3.2 There are no sites of Palaeolithic date recorded within the 2km study area around the development boundary and only one Mesolithic findspot. Two Neolithic sites are recorded. It should be noted that these are represented by stray finds only which are difficult to interpret, merely indicating an archaeological presence. Based on this information it is considered that there is a low to negligible potential for remains of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic date to be present within the development site. Should such remains be present they would likely be considered of high archaeological importance due to their rarity in this locale.

Bronze Age Historic Assets

- 5.3.3 A number of Bronze Age burial cairn sites are recorded within the study area including the Glyncymer cairn within the eastern side of the development boundary (PRN 00687w, Site A). The sites include a number of scheduled Bronze Age cairn sites, including one group and solitary monuments. The locations of the historic assets suggest that the prominent hill tops were being used for the construction of funerary and ritual monuments. In many cases, the burial cairns are not situated in total isolation and further burials may be located around the cairn sites, often not marked by a physical mound. Close to the Glyncymer cairn lies a pile of stone rubble which could conceivably represent a further cairn site. RAF vertical aerial photographs of the area around the Glyncymer cairn show other potential mound sites in its vicinity, although these have not been confirmed as features during the Upland Survey. The potential for further Bronze Age sites to be present within the development boundary in the area around the Glyncymer cairn is considered high, but moderate for the remainder of the site. Such historic assets would be considered of high archaeological importance based on the criteria discussed above for the Glyncymer cairn and the fact that many of the surrounding cairns are scheduled (and thus considered to be of national / High importance).

Iron Age Historic Assets

- 5.3.4 There are no Iron Age sites recorded on the HER or NMR within 2km of the site boundary. There is one scheduled Iron Age fort within 5km of the site boundary. The potential for Iron Age hillfort remains to be present on Pen y Castell and Foel Fawr was highlighted prior to the Upland Survey being undertaken across the site area. Observation of these two hill tops failed to identify any features that looked archaeological in origin: Pen y Castell appeared to be a natural outcrop of rock, and the possible rock-cut ditch around Foel Fawr was confirmed to be a series of geological fissures. The potential for archaeological remains of Iron Age date to be present within the development boundary is considered to be low. Should any historic assets of Iron Age date be present, they would be considered to be of at least moderate archaeological importance.

Roman Historic Assets

- 5.3.5 There are no Roman sites recorded on the HER or NMR within the 2km search area. A scheduled Roman marching camp is recorded in the wider 5km search area. The potential for Roman remains to be present within the site area is considered low/negligible. Should any historic assets of Roman date be present they would be considered of at least moderate archaeological importance.

Early Medieval Historic Assets

- 5.3.6 There are no sites of Early Medieval date recorded on the HER or NMR within the 2km search area or any scheduled sites within the wider 5km search area. The potential for Early medieval remains to be present within the site area is considered low/negligible. Should any historic assets of this date be present, they would be considered of at least moderate archaeological importance.

Medieval Historic Assets

- 5.3.7 Five medieval sites are recorded within 2km of the site boundary and include the line of Heol y Moch (PRN 01077.0w), the medieval trackway with possible prehistoric origins. The other sites are represented by the earthwork remains of house platforms and a long hut (all properties usually used for both domestic and livestock housing). These house sites all over 1km from the development boundary. It is possible that the farm at Pen y Castell had medieval origins, and that buried remains could survive there. No indication of medieval activity was noted during the Upland Survey or from aerial photographic research. Overall it is considered that there is a moderate potential for medieval remains to be present at Pen y Castell, associated with a potential earlier farm, which would be of moderate archaeological importance. The potential for medieval remains within the remainder of the development area is considered low, and if any historic assets of this date were present they would be of low to moderate archaeological importance.

Post-medieval Domestic Historic Assets

- 5.3.8 The domestic residence at Pen y Castell farm is recorded within the development boundary (PRN 07289w, Site C) and is discussed above. There do not appear to have been any other domestic properties within the development area and thus the potential for further historic assets of this date and type is considered negligible.

Post-medieval Agricultural Historic Assets

- 5.3.9 A number of agricultural historic assets have been recorded within the development boundary as recorded above. These are represented by field boundaries and smaller agricultural buildings and sheepfolds. There is a high potential for further agricultural historic assets of post-medieval date to be present within the development area. Such remains would be considered to be of low archaeological importance.

Post-medieval Religious Historic Assets

- 5.3.10 There are no post-medieval religious historic assets within the development boundary. Such historic assets are represented by churches and chapels, which were built within the lower lying areas around the site within or settlements. There is a negligible potential for post-medieval religious historic assets to be present within the development area.

Post-medieval Transport Historic Assets

- 5.3.11 There are no recorded post-medieval historic assets associated with transport within the development boundary, although the Heol y Moch track way (Site B) was used throughout the post-medieval period (discussed above). The Cymmer tunnel runs directly beneath the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort and its associated air shaft is also recorded in the northern part of the site (PRN 07290w) although its remains were not identified during the Upland Survey. The potential for further historic assets of post-medieval date associated with transport to be present within the site area is considered negligible.

Post-medieval Industrial Historic Assets

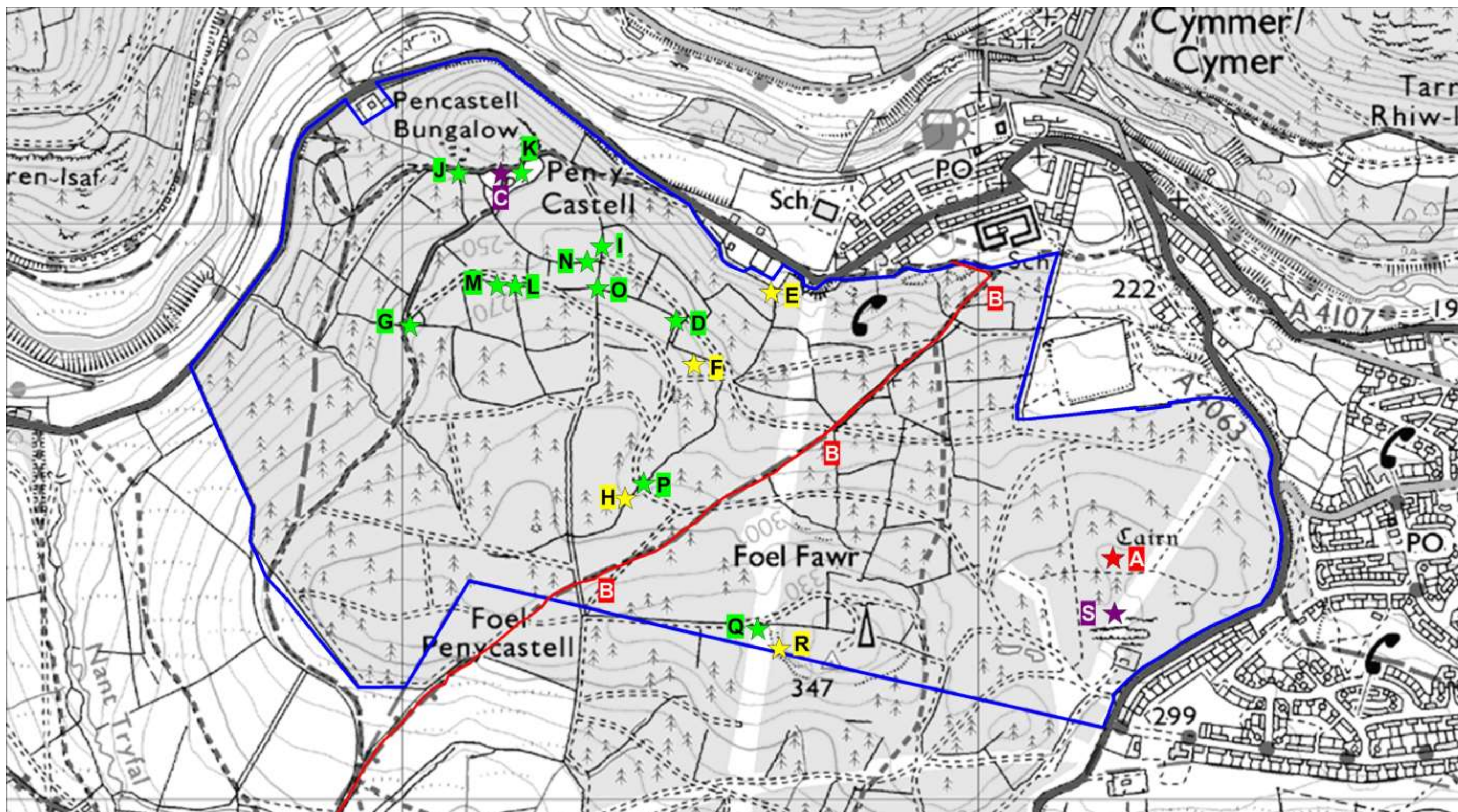
- 5.3.12 There is a single site of a former reservoir which may have started out as a quarry (Site F) recorded within the development boundary. There are numerous quarry sites and potential prospection pits around the perimeter of the site area and potentially some noted on aerial photographs on the western side of the development area. These do not look they were intensive mineral extraction works, potentially smaller works associated with obtaining materials for field boundaries and agricultural buildings. Prospection pits would represent investigations to see if any suitable minerals for larger exploitation were present, and the lack of any further extraction sites suggests that no such material was present. The industrial colliery and quarry sites lie around the perimeter of the development boundary. The potential for further post-medieval industrial historic assets to be present within the site is considered to be moderate. These would presumably be represented by small localised quarries and prospection pits. Such historic assets would be considered of low archaeological importance.

Modern Historic Assets

- 5.3.13 A single quarry of potentially modern date lies within the development boundary (Site Q). This is not shown on earlier mapping and so is likely to have been associated with the extraction of stone for forestry paths and track ways. The potential for further modern historic assets to be present within the development area is considered negligible.

Map ID	Name	PRN / NPRN / ID No	Description	Impact of proposed development	Period	NGR	Archaeological Importance
A	Glyncymer Bronze Age cairn	00687w 307361 ID No 15	Remains of a Bronze Age cairn which has been previously disturbed, but which is still visible	The site of the cairn is shown as being left as open space within the development, in order to protect the site from further disturbance. The area around the cairn might also contain further burial monuments and so it is possible that associated remains could be exposed, damaged or destroyed by the development.	Bronze Age	SS 86234 95422	High
B	Heol y Moch trackway	01077.0w ID No 10	The line of the Heol y Moch (Pigs Walk) including boundary stones which survives as a hollow way across the site area	The route of the bridleway will be retained within the development proposals, although its physical route may be lowered in places to enable level links from one side of the Adventure Resort to the other. This may require substantial earthworks in places which could remove associated archaeological remains	Medieval / prehistoric?	SS8526 9535 (SW) SS 8603 9592 (NE)	High
C	Pen y Castell Farm	07289w 19695 ID No 2	Remains of former farm, including stone walls of former buildings, outbuildings and paddocks	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the former farm	Post-medieval	SS 85172 96090	Low
D	Small Complex of Buildings	07287w ID No 16	Small complex of buildings shown on earlier mapping which is still visible as a series of stone walls	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the former small complex of buildings	Post-medieval	SS 85479 95837	Low
E	Air shaft	07290w	Air shaft for the Cymmer tunnel for which no remains were identified during the site visits	As the location of the feature could not be confirmed, it is uncertain if the remains of the air shaft have already been levelled or infilled. It is likely that the area would need to be made safe as part of the development proposals to avoid accidents.	Post-medieval / modern	SS 85639 95881	Low / negligible
F	Reservoir	07294w	Former reservoir shown on earlier mapping, which appears like a former quarry on APs, for which no clear remains were identified during site visits	As the location of the feature could not be confirmed, it is uncertain if the remains of the reservoir have already been levelled or infilled. If still present, it is likely to need to be made safe and subject to landscaping as part of the development proposals.	Post-medieval / modern	SS 85504 95758	Low / negligible
G	Sheepfold	07295w ID No 13	Remains of a sheepfold identified during site visits	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove any surviving remains of the sheepfold.	Post-medieval	SS 85009 95835	Low
H	Stone wall Field Boundaries	07957w	Remains of stone field walls identified during previous studies of the area. Not clearly identified during recent site visits	As the location of these stone wall field boundaries could not be confirmed, it is possible the remains have been levelled. The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove any surviving remains of the stone walls.	Post-medieval?	SS 8539 9553	Low / negligible
I	Stone wall	ID No 1	Dry stone wall identified during Upland Survey	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the stone wall.	Post-medieval	SS 85347 95996 to SS 85333 95893	Low
J	Stone wall	ID No 3	Dry stone wall identified during Upland Survey	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the former small complex of buildings	Post-medieval	SS 85098 96090	Low
K	Rubble dump	ID No 4	Area of stone rubble identified during Upland survey	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the rubble dump.	Post-medieval	SS 85208 96107	Low
L	Stone wall	ID No 5	Dry stone wall identified during Upland Survey	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the stone wall.	Post-medieval	SS 85193 95896	Low
M	Stone wall	ID No 6	Dry stone wall identified during Upland Survey	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the stone wall.	Post-medieval	SS 85165 95895	Low
N	Earth and stone bank	ID No 7	Earth and stone bank identified during upland survey	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the earth and stone bank.	Post-medieval	SS85318 95940	Low
O	Stone wall	ID No 8	Dry stone wall identified during Upland Survey	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the stone wall.	Post-medieval	SS 85330 95893	Low
P	Stone wall	ID No 9	Dry stone wall identified during Upland Survey	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the stone wall.	Post-medieval	SS 85418 95552	Low
Q	Quarry	ID No 11	Quarry identified during Upland Survey	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of the former quarry, through landscaping or infilling.	Modern?	SS 85612 95310	Low
R	Iron Age enclosure?	ID No 12	Confirmed as being most likely a geological feature during Upland Survey	It is most unlikely the features are archaeological, and the proposed development is unlikely to impact upon these features, although landscaping or infilling may be required.	Geological	SS 85768 95265	Negligible
S	Stone rubble – cairn?	ID No 14	Area of stone rubble which could potentially represent another Bronze Age cairn identified during Upland Survey	The proposed development will either entirely or substantially remove the remains of this area of stone rubble. Potentially the rubble could be the remains of a stone cairn.	Post-medieval	SS 86237 95326	Medium

Table 25: Identified Historic Assets within the development area indicating potential development impacts and assessment of archaeological Importance



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6 SETTING AND VISUAL IMPACT ON HISTORIC ASSETS

6.1 Methodology

- 6.1.1 The following section discusses the setting and visual impacts upon identified heritage assets in and around the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort development site. Setting and visual impacts are only considered on historic assets of moderate or higher archaeological potential within the development boundary. Beyond the site boundary, only setting and visual impacts to designated historic assets are considered in detail.
- 6.1.2 The bare-earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) prepared by Golby + Luck Landscape Architects was used as the basis for determining if setting and visual impacts were likely for designated historic assets, based on potential intervisibility between the asset and the development site. The bare-earth ZTV is based purely on topography alone and does not take into account potential influences on intervisibility from vegetation or built environment features.
- 6.1.3 Impacts were assessed using the guidelines laid out within 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' (Cadw 2017). These are laid out as follows:
- Stage 1:** Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.
- Stage 2:** Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.
- Stage 3:** Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.
- Stage 4:** If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

6.2 Setting and Visual Impacts on Historic Assets within the site area

- 6.2.1 As stated above, only those historic assets perceived to be of at least moderate archaeological importance within the development boundary are considered. This comprises Glyncymer Bronze Age cairn (PRN 00687w, NPRN 307361, Site A); the possible cairn to its south (Site S); and Heol y Moch trackway (PRN 01077.0w, Site B).
- 6.2.2 The Historic Assets within the development area with lower archaeological importance mostly represent features associated with field boundaries and small agricultural buildings, as well as the remains of Pen y Castell farm. These remains have all been significantly disturbed through the process of forestry planting and creation of paths and trackways, and more recent deforestation. They no longer represent coherent units within the landscape having been truncated by forestry tracks or allowed to deteriorate well beyond repair.

Glyncymer Bronze Age cairn / possible cairn site

Stage 1: The Bronze Age cairn has already been identified as a historic asset of high importance and as such the proposals aim to leave the hilltop on which it sits free from development, leaving it within an area of open land surrounded by Alpine style lodges. The possible cairn site

may lie either on the edge of the proposed open space or within the area for the Alpine Lodges.

Stage 2: The present setting of the Glyncymer cairn is one where there are open views to the surrounding uplands, although this was up until quite recently obscured by forestry. The existing cairn is a now a low mound and not a particularly visible feature in the landscape. It is probable that the prominent location of the cairn was specifically chosen when the funerary and ritual monument was first constructed. Other burials may be present around the cairn, although this has not been confirmed. A nearby pile of rubble has been tentatively identified as a possible cairn due to its proximity to the Glyncymer cairn. The juxtaposition of these two sites (assuming they are both cairns) would have been a purposeful grouping of monuments. Certainly the Glyncymer cairn would have been located in order to maximise its visibility within the wider landscape, although as noted above, the cairn is now significantly denuded and no longer a prominent feature. The feature itself is not visible from the surrounding uplands, but the area it lies in is.

Stage 3: The potential impact of change to the immediate landscape around the Glyncymer cairn will be large, with the open undeveloped landscape changed to one where numerous holiday lodges will be present. The present isolation of the cairn site (and second potential cairn) will be altered, although the proposals do intend to keep the Glyncymer cairn in an area of open land. The cairn is not visible from the surrounding uplands, nor is it a prominent feature in the immediate landscape and so the perception of change resulting from the construction of the lodges may be relatively small. It is envisaged that the lodges will be well screened by new planting schemes, which will potentially change the landscape back to similar one when the area was forested.

Stage 4: The development proposals aim to leave the cairn in undeveloped open land on the hill top, providing as much isolation as possible from the proposals. Planting schemes will mitigate some of the visual impact from the surrounding lodges and Adventure Resort, as well as reduce noise impact.

Heol y Moch trackway

Stage 1: The potentially prehistoric trackway of Heol y Moch cuts across the development area from northeast to southwest. It is evident as a sunken hollow way, with a number of large marker stones identified along its route. The alignment of the trackway will be retained within the development, although access from it into the Afan Valley Adventure Resort will be restricted. To enable access for visitors to both sides of the Adventure Resort it will be necessary for the track way to be reduced in level in a number of places so that road and footpath bridges can cross it. The track way continues well beyond the site boundary to the southwest.

Stage 2: The Heol y Moch trackway within the development boundary presently crosses an undeveloped upland area, although to the southwest of the site boundary it continues through many different landscapes. In the latter part of the 20th century it was located within forestry, and numerous tracks and pathways were built across its route. It was noted as being very overgrown during the Upland Survey, probably as the route had been somewhat disrupted by deforestation works. Its original setting would have been one creating a direct route across the landscape, comprising a mix of upland and lowland landscapes.

Stage 3: The potential impact of change to the immediate landscape around the route of the Heol y Moch trackway within the development site will be large, with the open undeveloped landscape changed to one where a mix of holiday lodges and the main central plaza of the Adventure Resort will be located. The route will still be a clearly visible feature in the landscape, within and beyond the development boundary.

Stage 4: The development proposals aim to leave the route intact, although the physical path will be reduced in places. The sides of the path will presumably be fenced to prevent unauthorised access into the Adventure Resort. Planting schemes will mitigate some of the visual impact from the surrounding lodges and the surrounding Adventure Resort, as well as reduce noise impact. The route itself will be cleared and improved, with vegetation cut back and a more usable path resulting enabling greater use by members of the public.

6.3 Setting and Visual Impacts on Historic Assets outside the site area

Non-Designated Historic Assets

- 6.3.1 During the preparation of this desk-based assessment non-designated historic assets were identified within a 2km search area around the site boundary. This produced a large number of identified assets, although only a few of these are considered to be of medium to high archaeological importance, the majority being medium/low and low.
- 6.3.2 Earlier prehistoric sites recorded on the HER and NMR are findspots and not associated with specific site areas and thus there is no setting or visual impacts to consider. There are no Iron Age, Roman or Early medieval sites to consider.
- 6.3.3 Bronze Age sites comprise a series of burial cairns on hilltops to the north and south of the development site. The Foel y Dyffryn cairnfield pair lie to the south and will have views across much of the southern edges of the development area. These are low lying mounds lying adjacent to the continuation of the Heol y Moch track way. There will be a setting impact upon these features, though planting schemes along the southern edge of the Adventure Resort should reduce this impact and return the perception of the landscape from these features to one of forestry plantation. A solar farm has been consented to be built between these cairns and the development area which will presumably also have planting schemes as mitigation for setting and visual impacts. The third cairn to the north has no view to the development area due to existing forestry and topography.
- 6.3.4 Medieval sites comprise a series of former domestic house sites (platforms and long hut). They are all located over 1km distance from the development area and are not intervisible with the site due to topography or vegetation.
- 6.3.5 Post-medieval sites, excluding listed buildings, are considered of low archaeological importance and thus setting and visual impacts from the development proposals will be insignificant.
- 6.3.6 The majority of records on the HER and NMR relate to post-medieval industrial activity, specifically in the areas of the former collieries at Mynydd Bach colliery to the west and the Foel Y Dyffryn and Dyffryn collieries to the south. The large number of identified historic assets relates to specific studies undertaken by RCAHMS identifying the various earthwork elements of the collieries which are still visible. These features are interrelated with each other and were specifically located to exploit the

mineral resources there, rather than the having any relationship with the wider landscape. The potential setting and visual impacts on these features from the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort are thus considered negligible and not considered further.

Designated Historic Assets – HLCs

- 6.3.7 All designated historic assets within a 5km search area around the development boundary were identified. The two registered Historic Landscape Areas only just encroach into this 5km search area. None of the bare-earth ZTV lies within The Rhondda HLC within the 5km search area and only a very small part of the ZTV lies within the Mynydd Margam HLC, at over 4.5km distance from the site boundary (Figure 33). It is considered that the proposed development will have negligible setting and visual impacts upon the two HLC areas are thus they are not considered further.

Designated Historic Assets – Scheduled Monuments

- 6.3.8 Of the sixteen scheduled monuments identified within the 5km search area only two lie within the ZTV, Mynydd Caerau Round Cairns GM232 and Maesteg Blast Furnaces GM418 (Figure 33).
- 6.3.9 The closest of these two Scheduled sites is the Mynydd Caerau Round cairns (GM 2332) which lie on the top of Llyndwr Fawr 2.9km to the east. The cairns do not all lie within the ZTV.

Stage 1: The cairns were scheduled as a series of 6 mounds on the hill top, although potentially only three of them are now visible as earthworks. They represent Bronze Age burial mounds and are considered of national importance and thus scheduled.

Stage 2: Originally there may have been intervisibility between these cairns and Glyncymer within the site area. The cairns were located on an open upland area with no development nearby. The built landscape between the cairns and the development area changed considerably in the 20th century as Croeserw expanded. More recently a wind farm has been built in close proximity to the group of cairns.

Stage 3: Although the Afan Valley Adventure Resort will significantly alter the site area, from an open upland landscape to a developed one, the outward appearance will be more akin to the later 20th century forested landscape as existed up until recently.

Stage 4: As noted above the development proposals will have significant areas of tree planting around its perimeter to go some way to screen the Adventure Resort from the wider area. The scheduled cairns already have a view over a built landscape at Croeserw and more recently are now set within a wind farm, with at least one turbine between the scheduled site and the development area. These facts and the distance between the scheduled cairns and the site is such that the overall setting and visual impact for this development will be relatively low.

- 6.3.10 The Maesteg Blast Furnaces (GM418) lie 3.6km to the south of the development area. They are of later post-medieval date associated with the industrialisation of the area. They lie within the built-up area of Maesteg within a valley. Tree cover and intervening buildings and structures prevent any intervisibility with the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort and thus there will be no setting or visual impacts to the scheduled sites.

Designated Historic Assets – Listed Buildings

- 6.3.11 There are no Grade I listed buildings within the 5km search area and three Grade II* listed buildings (Figure 33). All three Grade II* listed buildings lie within the bare earth ZTV, and are all present to the south of the site within the built-up area of Maesteg. These are the Salem Welsh Baptist Chapel (LB Ref 18495), the former blast engine house for the Lynfi Ironworks (LB Ref 11257) and the Iron Bridge over the River Lynfi (LB Ref 11331). None of these grade II* listed buildings will have intervisibility with the Afan Valley Adventure Resort, being situated in low-lying built up areas with intervening structures, vegetation or topography preventing any views to the development area.
- 6.3.12 The search area for Grade II listed buildings was restricted to 2km, with twenty two buildings identified, all lying to the north and northeast of the development area within Cymmer and northeast of Croeserw. The buildings are all of medium archaeological importance and are of post-medieval or modern date. Many of the structures will have little setting or visual impact, as they are positioned to have their main views along the valley to the north of the development area. Although vegetation screening will be planted along the northern edge of the development area and elements of existing woodland will be retained, the new development will still create a medium to large setting and visual impact to the Grade II listed buildings.

Designated Historic Assets – Conservation Areas

- 6.3.13 There is a single Conservation Area within the 5km search area around the development area, that of Maesteg town centre some 4km to the south (Figure 33). The conservation area does lie partly within the bare earth ZTV, but overall the distance from the development area and the existing built environment around it is such that it is considered that there will be no setting or visual impact upon it from the development.

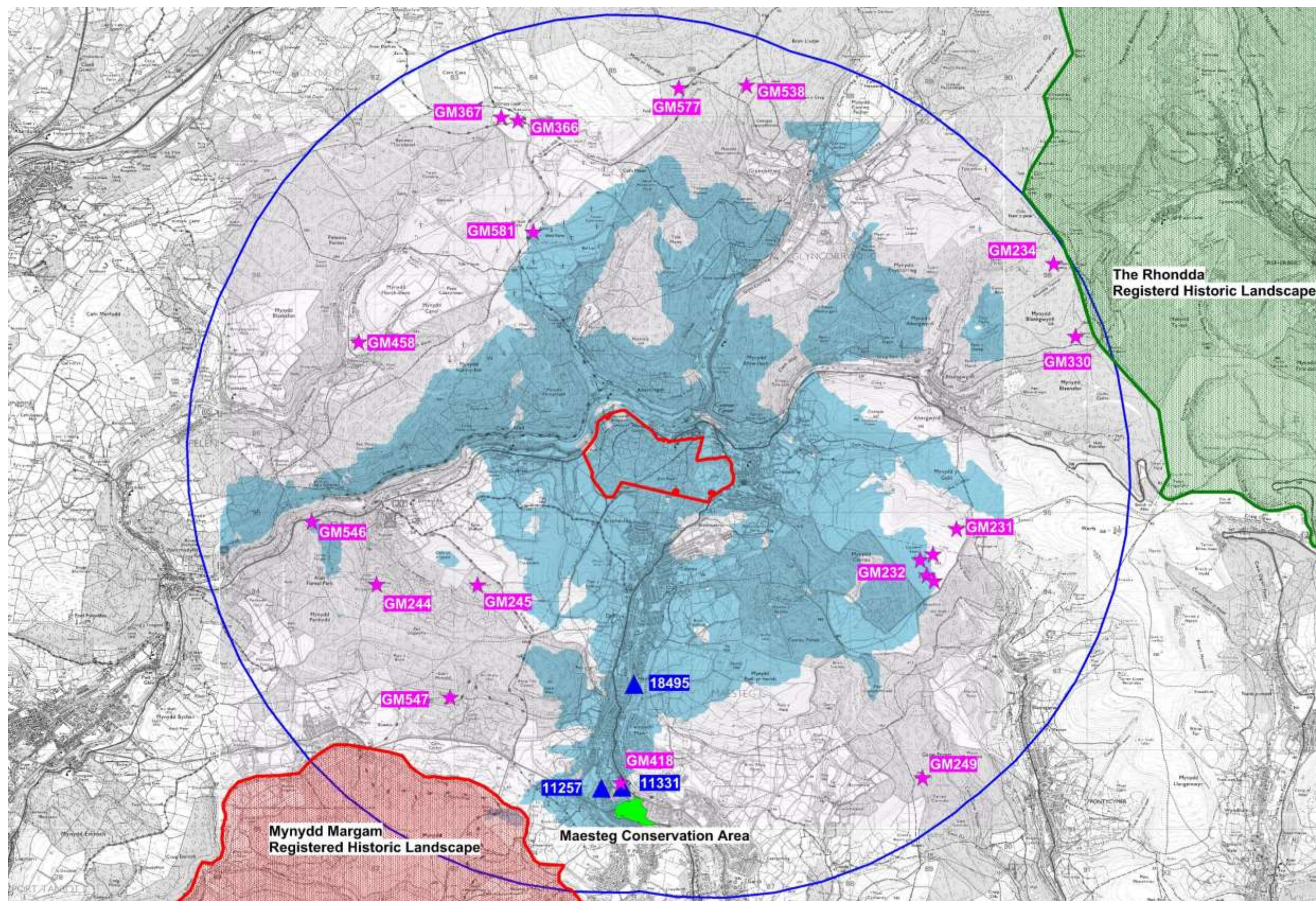


Figure 33: Designated Historic Assets within 5km of the Afan Valley Adventure Resort development boundary, overlaid on the bare-earth ZTV prepared by Golby + Luck.
Scheduled Monuments – Magenta stars; Grade II* Listed Buildings – Blue triangles

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7 DISCUSSION

7.1 General Conclusions

- 7.1.1 The Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment has collated information from a number of sources to identify known historic assets within 5km of the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort development area for designated sites (Registered Historic Landscapes, Scheduled monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Grade I and II* listed buildings and Conservation Areas) and within a 2km search area for non-designated sites and Grade II listed buildings.
- 7.1.2 There are two Registered Historic Landscapes within the 5km search area: Mynydd Margam to the south and The Rhondda to the east. These only just encroach into the search area and are outside of the bare earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) as prepared by Golby + Luck landscape Architects. The proposed development will have no setting or visual impact upon these registered Historic Landscapes.
- 7.1.3 Sixteen Scheduled Monuments lie within 5km of the proposed development area. Of these, only two lie within the ZTV. The Mynydd Caerau Round Cairns (GM232) comprise six burial mounds of Bronze Age date, although only three mounds may now survive. The mounds were located on a prominent hilltop and are intervisible with the site, although modern wind turbines have been erected around the cairn site in recent years. Although the proposed development will have an adverse setting and visual impact on the cairns, the severity of this impact has been lessened by the modern turbines.
- 7.1.4 The second scheduled monument within the ZTV is the Maesteg Blast Furnaces (GM418). These lie within the Afon Llynfi valley, located in a built up area. Elements of the existing built environment, vegetation and topography will prevent any intervisibility between the proposed development area and the scheduled monument and thus no setting or visual impacts are considered.
- 7.1.5 There are three Grade II* listed buildings within the 5km search area, and no Grade I buildings. All three of these listed buildings lie along the Llynfi Valley within Maesteg and again have no intervisibility with the proposed development area due to existing built environment, topography and vegetation.
- 7.1.6 There is one Conservation Area within the 5km search area, Maesteg town centre. As above, there is no intervisibility between the proposed development site and the conservation area.
- 7.1.7 Within the 2km search area are twenty two Grade II listed buildings, all located in and around Cymmer and Croeserw to the north and northeast of the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort. The majority of the structures were located to have principle views to the north across the Afan Valley and not to the south towards the proposed Adventure Resort. Although vegetation screening will be planted along the northern edge of the development area and elements of existing woodland will be retained, the new development will still create a medium to large setting and visual impact to the Grade II listed buildings.
- 7.1.8 The Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record have details for numerous archaeological sites within a 2km search area around the proposed development site. They also identify eight sites within the development boundary, including Glyncymer Bronze Age burial cairn, the potentially prehistoric Heol y Moch trackway,

Pen y Castell farm, a small complex of agricultural buildings, an air shaft for the Cymmer tunnel, a reservoir, sheepfold and field boundary walls. A further eleven new archaeological sites were identified during the undertaking of an Upland Survey across the area in August 2017. These sites mostly comprised further field boundary walls and banks, a quarry, a rubble pile near Pen y Castell farm and a second pile of stone close to Glyncymer cairn potentially indicating the remains of another burial mound. The Upland Survey also confirmed that two postulated Iron Age hill fort sites on the summit of Pen y Castell and around Foel Fawr were both natural geological features and no indication of archaeological origin was visible.

7.1.9 Based on the known archaeology identified within the site boundary and the wider search areas the following summaries of archaeological potential by period were determined.

7.1.10 There are no sites of Palaeolithic date recorded within the 2km study area around the development boundary. Only one Mesolithic findspot and two Neolithic findspots were recorded, which merely indicate activity in the area during these periods, but give little indication as to what this activity was. It is considered that there is a low to negligible potential for remains of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic date to be present within the development site. Should such remains be present they would likely be considered of high archaeological importance due to their rarity in this locale.

7.1.11 Bronze Age activity is far better represented, comprising a number of burial cairn sites in and around the development site, some of which are designated as scheduled monuments. The cairns are almost all located on prominent hill tops, sometimes as individual cairns but also in groups. It is known that in many cases, burial cairn are not situated in total isolation and further burials may be located around the cairn sites, often not marked by a physical mound. Close to the Glyncymer cairn lies a pile of stone rubble which could conceivably represent a further cairn site as noted above. The potential for further Bronze Age historic assets to be present within the development boundary in the area around the Glyncymer cairn is considered high, but moderate for the remainder of the site. Such historic assets would be considered of high archaeological importance.

7.1.12 There are no Iron Age sites recorded on the HER or NMR within 2km of the site boundary and one scheduled fort within the 5km search area. As noted above the potential for Iron Age hillfort remains to be present on Pen y Castell and Foel Fawr was initially highlighted but then dismissed following the Upland Survey. The potential for historic assets of Iron Age date to be present within the development boundary is considered to be low. Should any historic assets of Iron Age date be present, they would be considered to be of at least moderate archaeological importance.

7.1.13 There are no Roman sites recorded on the HER or NMR within the 2km search area and a single scheduled Roman marching camp is recorded in the wider 5km search area. The potential for Roman historic assets to be present within the site area is considered low/negligible. Should any historic assets of Roman date be present they would be considered of at least moderate archaeological importance.

7.1.14 There are no sites of Early Medieval date recorded on the HER or NMR within the 2km search area or any scheduled sites within the wider 5km search area. The potential for Early Medieval historic assets to be

present within the site area is considered low/negligible. Should any historic assets of this date be present, they would be considered of at least moderate archaeological importance.

- 7.1.15 Medieval sites are recorded within 2km of the site boundary and include the line of Heol y Moch trackway with possible prehistoric origins, with the other sites outside of the area represented by the earthwork remains of house platforms and a long hut. Pen y Castell could potentially have medieval origins. There is a moderate potential for medieval remains to be present at Pen y Castell, associated with a potential earlier farm, which would be of moderate archaeological importance. The potential for medieval remains within the remainder of the development area is considered low, and if any historic assets of this date were present they would be of low to moderate archaeological importance.
- 7.1.16 Due to the vast number of known post-medieval historic assets present within the search area they have been split up into the categories of domestic, agricultural, religious, transport and industrial.
- 7.1.17 For domestic post-medieval historic assets, there do not appear to have been any other domestic properties other than Pen y Castell farm, where historic assets are known to exist, and thus the potential for further historic assets of this date and type is considered negligible.
- 7.1.18 A number of post-medieval agricultural historic assets have been recorded within the development boundary and further afield. Within the area they are represented by field boundaries and smaller agricultural buildings and sheepfolds. There is a high potential for further agricultural historic assets of post-medieval date to be present within the development area. Such remains would be considered to be of low archaeological importance.
- 7.1.19 There are no post-medieval religious historic assets within the development boundary, but numerous within the later post-medieval settlements surrounding the site. Such historic assets are represented by churches and chapels. There is a negligible potential for post-medieval religious historic assets to be present within the development area.
- 7.1.20 There are no recorded post-medieval historic assets associated with transport within the development boundary, although the Heol y Moch track way was used throughout the post-medieval period. The Cymmer tunnel runs directly beneath the site area, and its former air shaft is located in the northern part of the site. The potential for further historic assets of post-medieval date associated with transport to be present within the site area is considered negligible.
- 7.1.21 Post-medieval industrial historic assets are by far the most numerous records in the search areas, indicative of the extensive industrialisation of the area which occurred in the later 19th century. Collieries were present to the north, west and south. Within the development boundary there is the site of a former reservoir which may have initially been a quarry. There are numerous quarry sites and potential prospection pits around the perimeter of the site area and potentially some noted on aerial photographs within its western edge. The potential for further post-medieval industrial historic assets to be present within the site is considered to be moderate. These would presumably be represented by small localised quarries and prospection pits. Such historic assets would be considered of low archaeological importance.
- 7.1.22 A single quarry of potentially modern date lies within the development boundary which may have been the source for stone used in

the forestry paths and track ways. The potential for further modern historic assets to be present within the development area is considered negligible.

- 7.1.23 For the identified historic assets within the development boundary two are considered to be of high archaeological importance, the Glyncymer Bronze Age cairn and the Heol y Moch trackway. The Pen y Castell farm remains are considered of moderate archaeological importance. All other remains within the area are considered of low or low/negligible importance. The Glyncymer cairn and the alignment of the Heol y Moch trackway within the site boundary will be retained. It is presumed that the required development works will remove or infill the remains of other historic assets at the site, such as the stone field boundary walls, sheep folds and the remains of Pen y Castell farm, outbuildings and paddocks.

7.2 Archaeological Mitigation

- 7.2.1 It is very likely that further archaeological works will be required within the proposed development area where groundworks will expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains.
- 7.2.2 The known sites within the development area mostly comprise field boundary walls or other agricultural features. It is possible that some form of recording will be required to map these remains before they are removed.
- 7.2.3 It is very likely that recording will be required of the remains of Pen y Castell farm, such as a photographic and topographic survey of the remains. Monitoring of groundworks in the form of a watching brief in this area would enable any below ground remains or features to be identified and recorded to provide further evidence on the date of the farm and its usage.
- 7.2.4 Although the alignment of the Heol y Moch trackway will be retained as part of the development, it will be necessary to reduce the level of the trackway in parts to enable it to be bridged by roads and pathways within the Adventure resort to enable access to the two sides of the site. Potentially archaeological remains associated with its usage and change over time could be disturbed by these works. Further survey and investigation of the trackway is likely to be required. This could take the form of a topographic and photographic survey after initial clearance to record existing features and further marker stones that may be present. More detailed archaeological recording or excavation would be required if significant archaeological remains were identified which would be disturbed by the proposed works. Clearance and reinstatement of the path will have a beneficial effect on the route and usage of the track way.
- 7.2.5 It is proposed that the site of the Glyncymer cairn will be left as an undeveloped part of the site surrounded by Alpine Lodges. This should leave the cairn in-situ and undisturbed, although mitigation will be required to ensure that it is kept completely undisturbed both during construction and during operation of the site. Information regarding the site could be made available to visitors. The area around the development boundary limit near the cairn would ideally be subject to archaeological evaluation to determine if further Bronze Age archaeology extends beyond the cairn or a program of strip, map and sample could be undertaken prior to construction commencing. Should such remains be present, they would require archaeological excavation and recording.

- 7.2.6 The full scope of the archaeological works would need to be discussed and confirmed with Planning Services at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority. It is considered that all archaeological mitigation could be undertaken by way of a condition placed upon planning permission for the development.
- 7.2.7 The setting and visual impacts on the historic assets within and around the site area will be mitigated through design and planting schemes. Due to the exposed upland nature of the site, such mitigation will only be able to reduce the impacts rather than reduce them entirely. Overall there are only a few historic assets of high or moderate archaeological importance that will be impacted upon, the majority identified as having no intervisibility with the site. Cadw would need to be consulted regarding the setting and visual impacts on the two Scheduled Monuments and Grade II* Listed Buildings identified as being within the ZTV to agree that they are not significant enough to cause an objection to the development.

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APPENDIX 1: MYNYDD MARGAM REGISTERED HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Descriptions of Historic Character Areas

HLCA 005 LLANGYNWYD - Important diverse multi-period relict archaeological landscape, including: pre-historic and medieval settlement with associated field systems; prehistoric enclosures (upland agricultural landscape features); medieval military/defensive feature; post-medieval vernacular buildings; important well-documented historic associations; small, but important nucleated settlement with medieval (or earlier) origins, centred on medieval church and cemetery; dispersed scatter of settlement throughout the surrounding area; Ancient woodland.

Historic Background

The historic landscape area of Llangynwyd is an important landscape with a variety of different elements. The focus of the area is on the nucleated medieval settlement of Llangynwyd and has been so since early medieval times, if not before. The area is essentially an evolved agricultural landscape, which retains indications of settlement and enclosure developed from the prehistoric, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods. The western fringe of the area is demarcated by late prehistoric defended enclosures such as Y Bwlwarcau and beyond the area, the camp at Rhyd Blaen-y-cwm, which control access to the high ground of Mynydd Margam. Y Bwlwarcau (SAM Gm 59), the more impressive of these important landscape features, comprises a multi-phase earthwork with an inner enclosure of 0.3 hectare. The inner enclosure, its entrance defined by a prominent bank, ditch and counterscarp bank, is surrounded by two or three concentric banks and ditches enclosing 7.2 hectares. The site partially overlies the slighter defences of an earlier and larger enclosure.

During the medieval period occupation of the same sites appear to have continued or to have been re-established; platform houses (probably occupied as seasonal hafodtai/hafodydd, or summer dwellings associated with permanent winter settlement sites or hendrefi elsewhere in the vicinity) are typical settlement features, reoccupying the defended area of Y Bwlwarcau (PRN 00116/NPRN 301,303 and PRN 01323/NPRN 15,248; SAM Gm 59) and established around Lluest-wen (PRNs 00112-00114; NPRNs 15,349-15,351). These sites, in occupation during the 13th and 14th centuries, appear to have been progressively developed during the early post-medieval period, becoming established as permanent settlements in their own right during the period. The farmstead of Lluest-wen with its associated enclosures and post-medieval lluest site is a good example. Similar processes appear to have been in operation elsewhere in the area with a fragmentary settlement/enclosure pattern developing into the wider enclosed agricultural landscape seen today. The enclosure pattern immediately adjacent to the settlement of Llangynwyd retains fossilised elements of a medieval 'open field' system, namely fossilised quillets or strip fields; a field pattern possibly imposed on the pre-existing early medieval settlement with its Llan or church enclosure.

The church of St Cynwyd, which forms the focal point of the compact upland village of Llangynwyd, was initially established during the early medieval period, retains structural remains of the medieval period including the striking perpendicular tower and 14th century features such as a trefoiled lancet, priest's doorway with a keeled roll and twin trefoiled lancets. However much of the building dates from the drastic restoration undertaken between 1891-3 by G. E. Halliday at the bequest of the Miss Olive Talbot of Margam. The churchyard enclosure, or llan, at Llangynwyd is of a type roughly rectangular with curved corners, known elsewhere to date from the Roman period (cf. Whitton, Jarrett and Wrathmell, 1981). Other sites within the historic landscape offer possible prehistoric parallels, such as Caer Blaen-y-cwm, and Y Bwlwarcau, all of which

have similar morphological elements. This could indicate, at least, reuse of an earlier enclosure, and settlement site, if not continuity of occupation over a considerable period; the site eventually developing a funerary and ritual significance during the early medieval period.

The other main focal point within the area during the medieval period is represented by the Llangynwyd Castle (SAM Gm85); a Norman structure, reconstructed by Gilbert de Clare in the 1260s. The site, originally with a great gatehouse with twin drum towers, was partly excavated in 1906. The Royal Commission have identified close parallels between the plan and defensive arrangements of the gatehouse at Llangynwyd and the inner east gatehouse at Caerphilly Castle, built by Gilbert de Clare from 1268.

During the post-medieval period landownership the area was held largely by four estates: Margam, the main landholder, Gadlys, Dunraven and Goetreihen. The development of the settlement of Llangynwyd during the period appears to have continued largely within the pattern established during the medieval period; a tight compact village unit centred around the medieval church and Llan including an additional terrace of rendered cottages ranging along the north side. The latter incorporated Bethesda Chapel of 1795-99 (senior church in the area for the Congregationalists/Independents); though modernised it retains two large segment-headed windows and a central single-storey porch. The parochial centre and village of Llangynwyd remained largely dependent on the local agricultural-based economy during the early post-medieval period, with a loose scatter of farmsteads of 16th and 17th century date, such as Llwydiarth and Gelli-lenor, being the main-stay of both the economy and of local Welsh culture. Many of the farms in the area have medieval precursors and associations with important Welsh cultural and literary figures.

During the 19th century the rise of industry in the area, principally iron and coal, was advanced by the construction in 1828 of the Duffryn, Llynvi and Porthcawl Railway (engineer John Hodgkinson). The line, 4ft 7in. gauge with edge rails of the type, which later became universal, ran for 25.7 km, and linked the ironworks of the Llynfi Valley to the port of Porthcawl. It is during this period that the focus of settlement in the area moved away from the old parochial centre of Llangynwyd to the then newly developing industrial settlement of Maesteg, in the valley bottom to the east.

Historic Landscape Characteristics

Llangynwyd is characterised as an important relict archaeological landscape; a palimpsest preserved within an interesting medieval/early post-medieval agricultural landscape. The dominant relict features comprise numerous and generally impressive prehistoric and medieval settlement with associated field systems. The latter includes monuments, which have a 'military/defensive' aspect, such as the impressive Iron Age Hillfort of Y Bwlwarcau (SAM Gm 59), with its pentagonal internal enclosure, and Llangynwyd Castle (SAM Gm 85), a medieval ringwork castle, with 12th and 13th century phases. There are also a number of deserted medieval settlements predominantly of the platform house type within the area; ranged along the upper western fringe of the area, close to the boundary of the open mountain of Mynydd Margam, these were associated with the management of cattle/sheep grazing on the grasslands of the open mountain.

Also characteristic of the area is the varied evolved/irregular field pattern, which includes remnant medieval strip fields and surviving corridors of Ancient and other broadleaved woodland. The character area, with its small nucleated-organic settlement centred on its medieval church, cemetery (early medieval foundation) and two holy wells, Ffynnon Gynwyd and Ffynnon Fair, retains a number of post-medieval vernacular buildings of interest, some of which are listed such as the

Old House Inn (17th century core with thatched roof, listed grade II), Gilfach Ganol (16th century, with later additions, listed grade II), Llwydiarth (16th/17th century, listed grade II*), home of the Powell family, undersheriffs to the Mansels of Margam during the 16th and 17th centuries and praised by Dafydd Benwyn (Tir Iarl poet fl 16th century), and Pentre Farmhouses (early-mid 17th century with attached farm range, listed grade II). Also of interest is the Corner House Inn, which was formerly the parish tithe barn; between 1761-62 used by Welsh Circulating Charity Schools promoted by the Rev Griffith Jones, Llanddowror. Many of the post-medieval settlements are considered to have medieval precursors, in particular Caer Emi, Gelli Eleanor (Gelli-lenor), and Pentre, among others in the region referred to in the Margam Charters of the 13th and 14th centuries.

The area has important well-documented historic associations, a literary centre of Glamorgan during the Middle Ages up until the 17th century, in particular, associated with the chief bards of Tir Iarll. Rhys Brydydd, Gwilym Tew, Rhys Goch ap Rhiccart (fl mid-14th century), Rhisiart ap Rhys Brydydd and Dafydd Benwyn, among many others were bardic poets associated with the area. During the 18th century the area was associated with Wil Hopcyn (d 1741), author of one of the most famous of Welsh Love Songs, 'Bugeilio'r Gwenith Gwyn'; the locality being the setting for the famous, tragic romance of the 'Maid of Cefn-Ydfa'. A memorial to Wil Hopcyn was erected between the Old House and Corner House Inn in 1927. Antiquarians Rice Merrick and Iolo Morgannwg among others visited the area, which is also renowned for its superstitions and traditions such as 'Mari Lwyd, and Gwyl Mab Sant.

HLCA 009 CWM DYFFRYN AND CWM FARTEG RAILWAY CORRIDOR - Industrial/public railway/tramroad corridor; industrial railside settlement (terraced housing and large cemetery); former agri-industrial function.

Historic Background

The historic landscape area of Cwm Dyffryn and Cwm Farteg Railway Corridor reflects the emerging industrialisation of the area from the medieval period. Goytre is known to have been the site of 'Fredulles Mills' (water and fulling) on the Ffrwdwyllt, associated with the monastic grange of Hafod-y-Porth (HLCA010), one of which was perhaps the 'New Mill' of 1520. These may have been located near the site of the Dyffryn Mill (corn) depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1884. Following the dissolution, the area had formerly been monastic land farmed from the grange of Hafod-y-Porth, was transferred along with other monastic property to the Margam estate.

Historic Landscape Characteristics

Cwm Dyffryn and Cwm Farteg Railway Corridor is characterised chiefly as a communications route, primarily the route of the now disused line of the Port Talbot Railway (PTR) between Port Talbot's Dyffryn Junction and Maesteg, via Bryn, built c. 1898. The area also encompasses the route of the earlier Goetre Level Tramroad (1st edition OS 1885) towards Margam Copper Works, west of the area. Other transport features include minor post-medieval road, lanes and tracks.

Another major characteristic of the area are early 20th century industrial railside settlements, namely at Goetre (East Street and Emroch Street) and at Bryn (Station Terrace and Gallt-y-cwm Terrace); here the earlier 19th century industrial settlement associated with the Bryn Colliery and Tramway was eventually expanded around the later railway (PTR) station. The industrial settlement (early 20th century) is characterised by linear ribbon and grid street patterns; the earliest characteristic building type being the terraced house, those

at Goetre (ie East Street and Emroch Street) have chimneys set at an angle to the street frontage. Later 20th century social housing predominates. A significant visual feature at Goetre is its large cemetery (constructed according to plans finalised in 1915). The area also contains industrial remains of the 19th century, such as the disused Goetre Level (coal; 1st edition OS 1885).

HLCA 010 MYNYDD MARGAM FOREST - Extensive 20th century forestry plantation (Ancient and other broadleaved woodland); formerly open mountain and enclosed land; former monastic land: grange and chapel; relict multi-period archaeological landscape: prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval settlement (loose dispersed settlement pattern) and fields, prehistoric funerary and ritual with a prehistoric defensive element; prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval communications corridor; accumulation of blanket peat with environmental potential; industrial archaeological features.

Historic Background

The historic landscape area of Mynydd Margam Forest comprises an area of former open mountain and enclosed valleys associated with the Cistercian Abbey of Margam, specifically Hafod-y-Porth Grange (SS 80128 8986), and that of Cryke Grange and Margam Abbey itself, the latter outside the character area boundary. The area retains important remains of a grange and associated chapel at Hafod (Hafod-y-Porth). Following the dissolution of the monasteries the monastic properties of the area became part of the Margam Estate.

Historic Landscape Characteristics

Mynydd Margam Forest is chiefly characterised by extensive 20th century forestry plantation. The area, now largely masked by modern forestry, encompasses a mixture of formerly unenclosed and evolved/irregular and varied enclosure (Figure 11a) detailed on estate plans of 1814 and the 1st edition OS 6" maps of the 1884/5. The unenclosed areas, formerly open mountain are Mynydd Margam, itself (Figure 11a: HLCA 010C) and Mynydd Bach (Figure 11a: HLCA 010A); the areas of enclosed land (Figure 11a: HLCA 010B and D).

The area is also characterised by tracts of Ancient Woodland, notably within the valleys which cut the flanks of Mynydd Margam, notably Cwm Maelog (partly replanted with conifers in 1858), Nant Cwm-y-Garn, and Cwm Nant-y-Glo, with further broadleaved woodland within Nant Cwm Wernderi (1st edition OS 1884). The higher ground, formerly open heath was planted under the auspices of the Forestry Commission following World War II. The area, part of the extensive monastic lands associated with Margam Abbey and farmed from granges at Hafod (Hafod-y-Porth) and Cryke at Margam itself, was formerly open mountain grazing/grouse moor with adjacent areas of enclosed, but marginal land.

The most important characteristic of the area is as a relict archaeological landscape of multiperiod date, with remains dating from the prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval period, primarily: settlement and fields, prehistoric funerary and ritual, and prehistoric military features. Principal sites include Bronze Age cairns as at Ergyd Uchaf (SAM Gm 159) and at the head of Cwm Cynffig, ie a ring cairn, the site of the Bodvoc stone (SAM Gm 443) and Twmpath Diwlith (PRN 00754w), and the scheduled prehistoric site, an oval enclosure known as the 'Danish Camp' (SAM Gm 056). The area is also significant as an early and well-established communication corridor, based on ridgeway routes, which have been used from the prehistoric period to, in some cases, up to the present day. The most important of these routes is Ffordd-y-gyfraith, (also known as Cefn Ffordd), which runs along the ridge of Mynydd Margam via Rhyd Blaen-y-cwm and south east towards Mynydd Baedan (RCAHMW 1976, Vol I, II and III; Rees 1932; Yates 1799 map). It is considered that impact of clearance and

climatic change towards the end of the Bronze Age resulted in environmental conditions conducive to the formation of blanket peat; this affected the dissected plateaux of Mynydd Margam as elsewhere in the upland Glamorgan (Caseldine 1990); there is some potential for survival of environmental and other indicators associated with the Bronze Age and earlier landscape. Afforestation with its associated drainage, during the latter half of the 20th century may have had a detrimental impact on the survival of environmental material.

Archaeological features throughout the area are otherwise predominantly associated with either post-medieval upland agriculture and subsistence practice, typified by farms, farmsteads, barns, sheepfolds, and at least one potential pillow mound, or associated with industrial use; the latter include quarries, gravel pits, collieries (all old coal levels depicted on the 2nd edition OS map of 1900) and charcoal burning sites. The area is also associated with minor water supply. Boundary stones, delineating post-medieval (or even earlier) land divisions, are also numerous landscape features.

The visible settlement pattern of the area, while essentially post-medieval in its final phase, comprising a loose dispersed scatter of farmhouses and cottages, including Blaen-Maelwg, Llan Ton-y-Groes, and Nant-y-Glo farmsteads, and farm buildings at Wernderi and Hafod, is considered likely to have medieval precursors.

APPENDIX 2: THE RHONDDA REGISTERED HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

Descriptions of Historic Character Areas

HLCA 030 RHONDDA UPLANDS: Upland mountain sheepwalk, partially forested; multi-period and multi-functional landscape; prehistoric settlement and funerary landscape; early communication corridor; Roman and medieval military structures; early medieval administrative boundaries; medieval upland settlement; post-medieval industrial landscape; relict upland agricultural landscape; documentary and place name evidence.

Historic background

The historic landscape area of Rhondda Uplands is a landscape of some importance, with a variety of surviving archaeological features displaying considerable time-depth. The dominant character of the landscape is that of unimproved, common upland sheepwalk, where coarse grasses and sedge vegetation predominate, a significant proportion of which has been turned over to forestry; large plantations of spruce, fir, and occasional stands of larch. The terrain is characterised by gently sloping bare summits, bordered by craggy cliffs and steep wooded slopes. Apart from agriculture, previous land use included quarrying for building stone, notably from the disused Ynys-feio Quarry and trial prospecting for minerals, coal levels.

The area contains a number of important archaeological remains of varying periods. Numerous finds of material dating to the Mesolithic period (10000-4400BC) have been recovered throughout the area indicating considerable occupation of the higher ground during the period; the material includes assemblages and individual finds of flint, including cores, blades, flakes, scrapers and microliths often associated with charcoal from Cwm Saerbren, Mynydd Beili-glas, Mynydd Blaenrhondda, Nant Lluest, Mynydd Tyle-coch, Mynydd Ystradffernol, and the area of Maerdy Reservoir. Mesolithic settlements are known at Craigyllyn (part excavated by Lacaille in 1962) and at Mynydd Beili-glas. The Neolithic (4400-2300BC), and the Bronze Age (2300-800BC) are also well represented, again throughout the area, by finds of flint tools, including Neolithic petit tranchet and leaf shaped arrowheads and Bronze Age long-tanged, and tanged and barbed arrowheads and of considerable interest is a dated late Neolithic hut floor located at Cefn-glas.

The most visible and common prehistoric site in the area are the burial cairns of the Bronze Age. These features are numerous and include Bachgen Carreg (SAM Gm 234), Carn Fach, Carn-y-Pigwn (SAM Gm 372), Carn-y-wiwer (SAM Gm 323), Carn-y-Bica, Bedd Eiddil, Garnwen, and Pebyll among others. Settlement appears to be continuous with occupation spanning both the Iron Age and the Roman period, a good examples is the late-prehistoric/Roman (800BC-AD410) settlement site of Hen Dre'r Mynydd (SAM Gm 101), the largest undefended Iron Age settlement in south-east Wales, a site of national importance, located at SN 923 018 to the north of the area on the upper slopes of Mynydd Beili-glas. Excavations of 1921 revealed the material poverty of the occupants; little being recovered apart from a small amount of iron and evidence of leather. The 1st century Roman marching camp at Twyn-y-Briddallt (SAM Gm 259), located above Blaenllechau and Craig y Gilwern, is a well-preserved example of its type. The Roman Road, which connects the forts at Neath and Penydarren, is thought to cross the north of the area, on the line of the traditional ridge way route of Cefnffordd (see below).

Features of the medieval period include an extensive system of well-preserved early medieval cross dykes (8th-9th century), which guard the upland ridge way routes into the Rhondda. It is perhaps no coincidence that these cross dykes, lie across the ancient ridge way routes (which themselves date back into the

prehistoric past) and also demarcate early medieval administrative boundaries between cymydau (commotes) and cantrefi (hundreds); Ffos Toncenglau (SAM Gm 118) at SN 916031 - 919020, demarcates the northern border with Cantref Mawr, straddling the ancient ridge way route of Y Gefn-Ffordd (Heol Adam) and that (SAM Gm 285) near Bedd Eiddil at Bryn-du, also straddles Y Gefn-Ffordd, at Twyn Croesffordd, where its route crosses the eastern border of Glynrhondda with the cwmwd (commote) of Meisgyn (Miskin). Also of note is the medieval castle site of Castell Nos (SAM Gm 408) north of Maerdy, situated on a rocky outcrop overlooking Cwm Rhondda-fach. The sites defences comprise a man-made escarpment and ditch on the north and west sides. The Royal Commission suggest it was a stronghold of Maredudd ap Caradog ab Iestyn, the Welsh ruler of Meisgyn during the late 12th century. A well-preserved example of medieval upland settlement is to be found at Carn-y-wiwer, comprising two groups of typically paired house platforms (SAM Gm 323). To the north and east of the platform houses is a group of c. 19 small cairns associated with evidence of ploughing; the relationship between the different elements of this landscape is, however, as yet unestablished; the cairns may be Bronze Age burial cairns, the ploughing may be latter than the house platforms, or they could all be contemporary, with the cairns representing clearance material from the adjacent fields. Other medieval settlement sites in the area include a group of four house platforms on Craig Tir Llaethdy, a long hut and a platform hut at Cwm Saerbren, while further platform houses are located at Graig Rhondda-fach and on Mynydd Ty'n-tyle. Enclosures or pounds of the period remain at Ffald Lluest and Tarren Saerbren.

The platform houses, such as those at Carn-y-wiwer, overlooking the Rhondda Fach valley and other remains of hafodau and lluest sites throughout the area recall exploitation of the uplands, often on a seasonal basis, for cattle, and later sheep, farming during the medieval and post-medieval periods; this is also born out by place-name evidence and cartographical evidence. Pont Lluest-wen, an early 19th century single-arched (segmental headed), single-track bridge over the Afon Rhondda Fach lies near the border of the area.

Industrial features include Ynys-feio Quarry, the Abergorky Quarry and a flagstone quarry at Bryn-y-gelli-uchaf (Dunraven estate papers). Minor quarrying is noted particularly from the publication of the 2nd edition OS map of 1900, as are the extensive workings of the National Colliery, Wattstown with its tramway/incline, by the 3rd edition quarries and a further substantial linear tramway/incline are in place above Ynyshir extending into the area. Extensive coal tipping has also occurred along the ridge above Maerdy.

HLCA 029 RHONDDA FAWR: Largely relict medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape; distinctive field boundaries; prehistoric funerary landscape and settlement; upland medieval agriculture and settlement; post-medieval agriculture and farmsteads (predominantly longhouse regional types); documentary evidence for both medieval/post-medieval agricultural practice and settlement; extensive industrial landscape with features dating from the early phases of mineral extraction.

Historic background

The historic landscape area of Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides is a landscape of some importance, a palimpsest of surviving archaeological features of considerable time-depth, and variety, indicating development and change of use over the last 12000 years. The earliest indications of human settlement of the landscape are the Mesolithic (10000-4400BC) sites at Fforch above Cwmparc, Cefn Glas, and Mynydd Ystradffernol, where flint assemblages and stray finds have been recorded. Similar finds from the area are dated stylistically to the

Neolithic (4400-2300BC), including a number of flint arrowheads and other finds often associated with charcoal from Mynydd Ystradffernol and Tarren Pantyffin and the find of a Petit tranchet axehead from the slopes of Mynydd Ynysfelo. Flint processing is also recorded on Mynydd Ty-newydd. The Bronze Age (2300-800BC) is represented by finds of a bronze tanged spearhead with ribbed blade from Blaenrhondda and a cairn field at Blaenrhondda.

Though no Iron Age/Romano-British settlements are known for the area itself, settlement of the period is known from adjacent areas. Numerous hafodau and platform house sites located on the upper slopes of the area indicate far more extensive and significant settlement during the medieval period. Sites of the period include platform houses on Mynydd Ty'n-tyle and longhut settlements in Cwm and Nant Saerbren. Hafodau, or seasonal upland agricultural dwellings are known at Cwm-y-fforch, Mynydd Ynysfeio, at Garreg Lwyd, Blaenrhondda, and in Blaenycwm, while another unspecified medieval settlement site exists at Penrhiw Castell Llaeth. Areas of medieval settlement are also indicated by place-name evidence, with the survival of hafod and hendre names, which also illustrate medieval agricultural and administrative practices; Coedcae field names indicate medieval encroachment on the waste or woodland of the area. The name Bodrhyngallt, as in Cwm Bodrhyngallt and in the name of the post-medieval farmstead may indicate the settlement of a Rhyngyll, a medieval Welsh official (chancellor) known from the Medieval Laws to be associated with the administrative system of the native Welsh rulers.

The best surviving example in the Rhondda of the once typical regional farmhouse type, the longhouse or ty-hir, Ty'n-tyle probably dates to the early 17th century; it is of two and a half storeys, retaining a central hearth and original doorway to raised passage between hall and cowhouse, though a new entrance with porch has been made directly into the hall. This farmhouse, set in an excavated hollow at right angles to the slope of the hillside, is typical of the design of longhouses: an entrance, to the side of the central chimney, is provided directly between the byre, at a lower level, and the living accommodation; the original external entrance being via the byre (three-unit longhouse with hall between narrow inner room and cowhouse; hearth-passage group: longhouses with raised passage, RCAHMW). A tradition exists of the beams at Ty'n-tyle originating from the nearby Cistercian Grange of Penrhys. A variation of the longhouse type can be seen at Bodringallt (Bodrhyngallt), another 17th century building, characterised by a direct entry at the centre of the house and no central chimney (Direct-entry group: end-chimney house, RCAHMW). Fforch-Orchy is a modernised 3-unit lobby-entry house. An exception is Ty-draw, which has been classified as belonging to the miscellaneous group (RCAHMW).

The agricultural landscape is dominated by small and medium sized irregular fields, where the gradient of the hillsides allow, numerous sheepfolds survive, in particular at Garreg Lwyd and Blaenrhondda. Cartographic evidence indicates other post-medieval agricultural features in the area such as beast houses, cattle or sheep shelters and temporary upland dwellings, i.e. lluestai. Coedcae field names and charcoal burning sites at Blaenrhondda and Cwm Bodrhyngallt, and pockets of surviving regenerated ancient woodland, illustrate the formerly wooded nature of much of the area during the pre-industrial period; a significant proportion of the area has seen modern forestation.

Several colliery sites, including Bodringallt, Lady Margaret, Nant-dyrys, and Tyle-coch, located within the boundaries of the area impinge on the character of the historic landscape. Additional, though minor, industrial sites, such as quarries, coal levels, airshafts, inclines, and tips, are superimposed upon and set within the remnants of the partly relict medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape; of particular interest is the scheduled incline haulage system at Cefn Ynysfeio (SAM Gm508), which retains its drumhouse among other buildings. Numerous coal

levels, trial levels and pits are typical of the slopes; these are particularly notable in Blaenrhondda, Blaenycwm, Cwm Saerbren, and above Penyreglyn and Treorchy. Quarries proliferate throughout the area associated with the upsurge in house construction following 1850; a particularly fine example is located above Treherbert. Other features of the period include the tunnel of the former Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway at Blaenycwm constructed in 1889.

AFAN VALLEY ADVENTURE RESORT, NEATH PORT TALBOT: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/13

Chwefror 2018
February 2018

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

James Meek with Alice Day

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services / Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature



Date: 19/02/2018

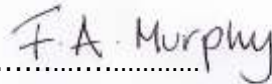
Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

FRAN MURPHY

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager, DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature



Date: 19/02/2018

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report*

APPENDIX 7.2

AFAN VALLEY ADVENTURE RESORT, NEATH PORT TALBOT:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL UPLAND SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

For: AECOM / Northern Powerhouse
Developments



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Aust 2017

August 2017

APPENDIX 7.2 TO ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
AFAN VALLEY ADVENTURE RESORT,
NEATH PORT TALBOT:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UPLAND SURVEY
SUMMARY REPORT

Gan / By

REPORT NUMBER: 2017/54

Charlie Enright and Fran Murphy

Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological services were commissioned by AECOM on behalf of Northern Powerhouse Developments to undertake an Upland Survey that has been requested following the advice from the Archaeological Planning Services section of Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.
- 1.1.2 The Upland Survey will form part of the archaeological input for the proposed development of 'Afan Valley Adventure Resort', near Cymer in the Afan Valley, Neath Port Talbot. The proposed development will cover an area of approximately 132.5ha, centered on NGR SS 8544 9571 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.3 The aim of the Upland Survey was to ascertain the presence of upstanding archaeological remains that could be present within the site area that would have previously been hidden by forestry. The survey would also determine the extent of disturbance to the ground surface from deforestation that has been carried out in recent years.

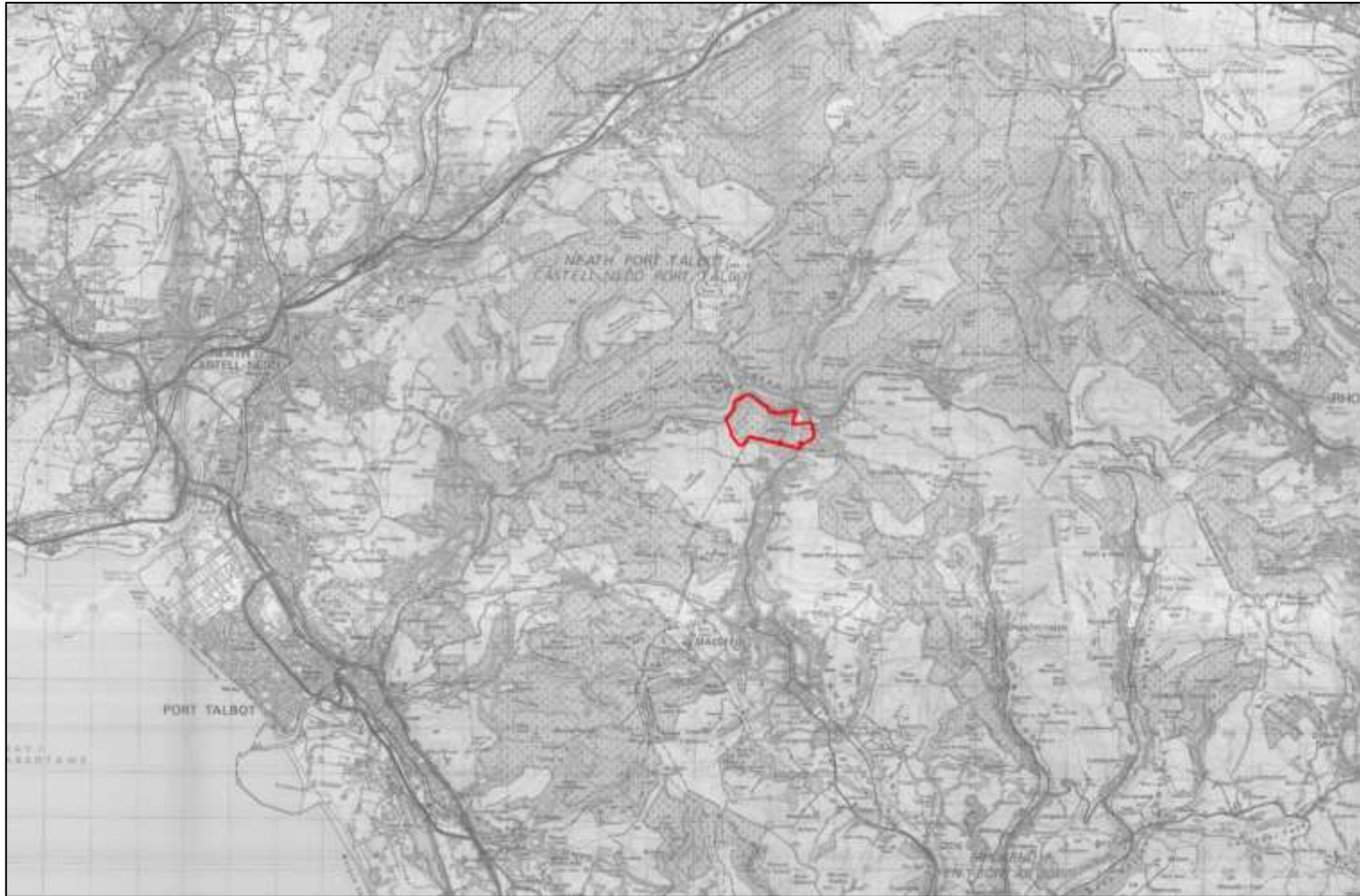


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey, with the proposed development site outlined in red

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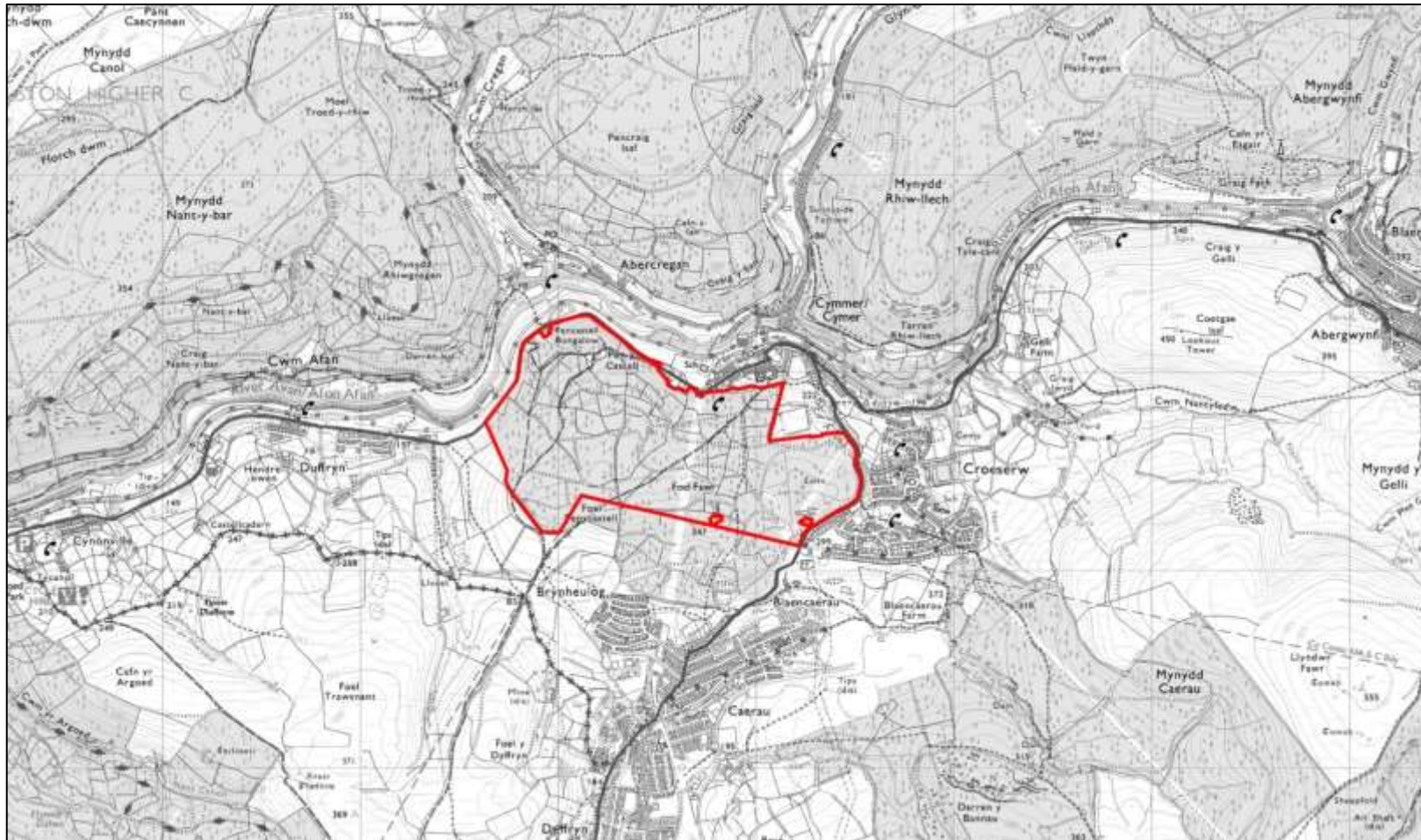


Figure 2: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey, with the proposed development site outlined in red

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2. FIELDWORK

- 2.1 Initially, it was anticipated that it would be possible to undertake the Uplands Survey by systematically walking the site area along transects every 30m, where possible. However, when the site was visited for the survey in mid-August much of the area was covered in brash from the recent felling of trees from the former forestry, which in turn had become covered in recent vegetation growth. Not only did this make navigation extremely difficult, but it would almost certainly make any archaeological features at ground level impossible to see, should they survive.
- 2.2 Photos 1 - 7 illustrate the terrain and ground conditions encountered on the site (Figure 4 shows location and directions of photos). Deep ruts from the deforestation were present across the entirety of the site, typically the ruts were overlain by brash, which in turn was covered by long grass.
- 2.3 Due to these conditions it was necessary to employ a more dynamic approach that allowed the archaeologists to capture as much of the archaeological potential of the site as practicably possible.
- 2.4 A previous archaeological desk-based assessment had been prepared by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust to support a previous Environmental Statement for previous planning application (Zienkiewicz 2001). Through a combination of field walking and mapping, a number of archaeological features were identified. Additional areas of archaeological interest had been identified during the preparation of the archaeological baseline for the present ES submission (based on cartographic, photographic, Lidar and site visit evidence). In total six zones of archaeological interest were identified (Zones A to F; Figure 3). These areas were specifically targeted again by this survey to assess their current state and condition. In addition to this the archaeologists walked all accessible trackways, recording any visible archaeological features encountered.



Photo 1: View Southwest from NGR SS 85292 95966



Photo 2: View North from NGR SS 85214 95513



Photo 3: View East from NGR SS 85214 95513



Photo 4: View Southeast from NGR SS 86304 95506



Photo 5: View North from NGR SS 86438 95624



Photo 6: View South from NGR SS 85470 95687



Photo 7: View South from NGR SS 85664 95536

- 2.5 Where archaeological sites were encountered, both known and unknown, written information was recorded on their character, extent, significance and condition on pro-forma site record forms used by Dyfed Archaeological Trust.
- 2.6 The geographical position of the sites were recorded using a hand held GPS and photographs taken of the site, including general photos of the site within the wider area and any further relevant detailed shots.

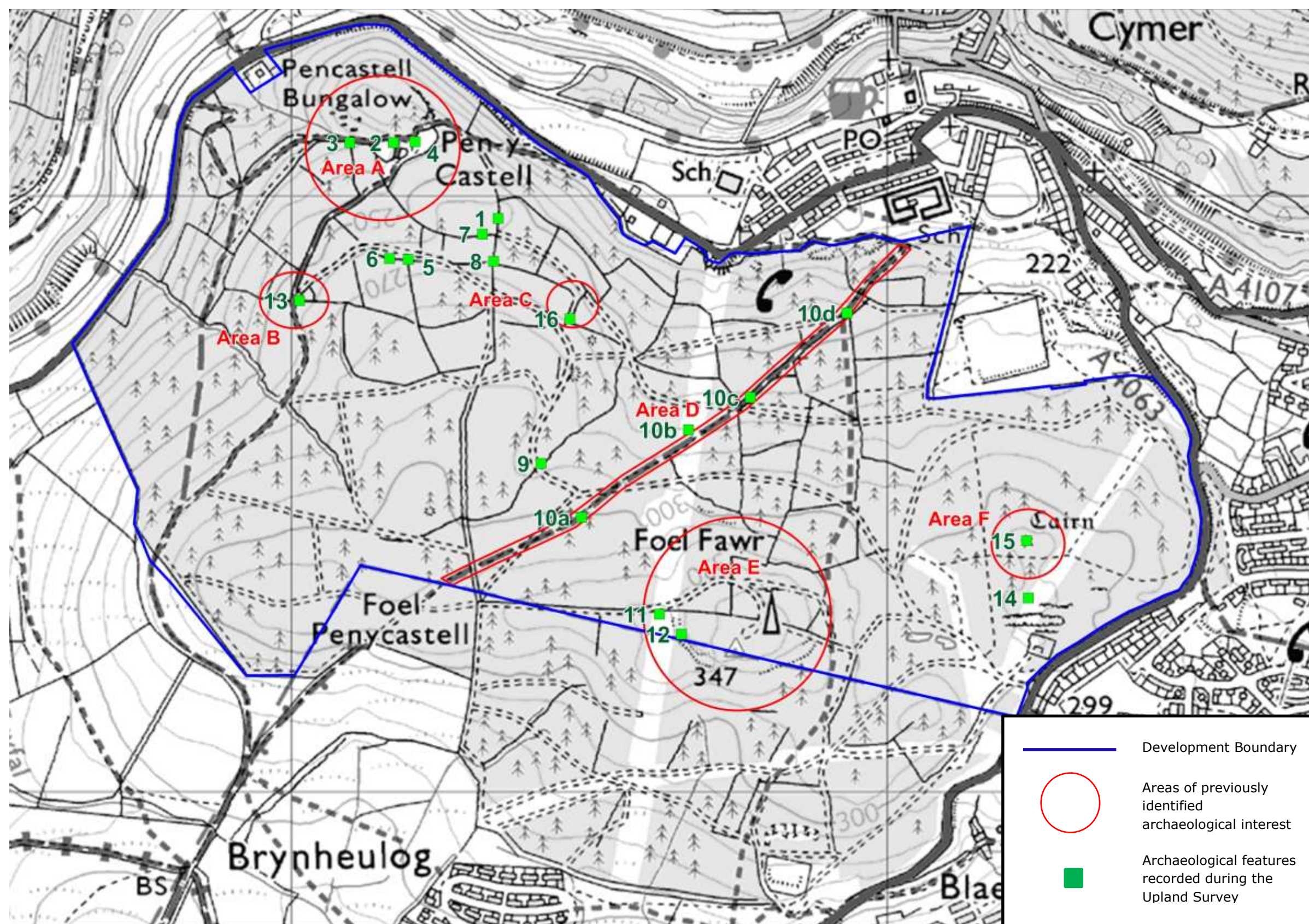


Figure 3: Areas of identified archaeological interest within the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort area and archaeological sites identified and recorded during the Upland Survey

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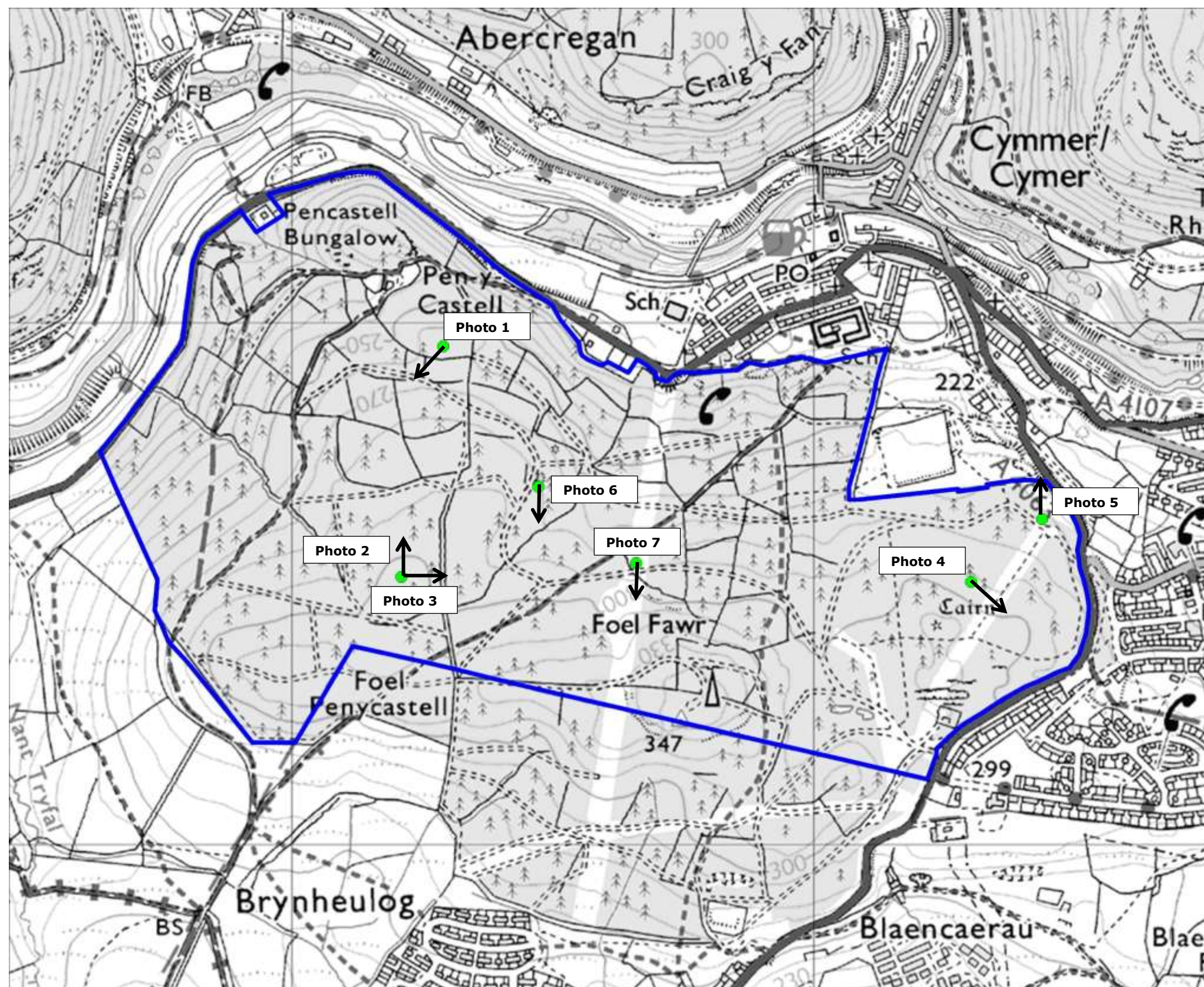


Figure 2: Locations and directions of photographs 1 - 7:

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3. RESULTS

- 3.1 Each archaeological feature encountered was assigned a unique identification number (1 – 15; Figure 3) and recorded using the DAT Archaeological Services Recording Sheet. Where sites are already known the PRN has also been given (07958W, 01077.0W and 00697W). A gazetteer of the site records can be found in Appendix 1.
- 3.2 Generally the archaeologists were able to identify and record the remnants of dry stone field boundaries constructed of local pennant sandstone. These were mostly moss covered and partially obscured by encroaching vegetation with obvious signs of collapse or often purposefully destroyed to facilitate movement of heavy machinery around the site (forestry planting/de-forestry). In each instance it was possible to trace each of these walls on the OS map (Figure 5). It is assumed that the extent of these walls is greater than was observed in this survey, and much more survives hidden by vegetation.
- 3.3 Located in the northwest corner of the development area (Zone A), the now levelled remains of Pen Y Castell (Feature ID 1; PRN 07958W) were encountered, along with associated adjacent enclosures and possible ancillary buildings. These remains now lie in a ruinous state represented only by piles of local pennant sandstone, largely covered in moss and partially obscured by encroaching vegetation. The adjacent hill top of Pen Y Castell was also observed for any indications of ditches or banks which could indicate that the site was formerly used as an Iron Age defended enclosure. No such remains could be identified during the survey.
- 3.4 The Prehistoric track (Zone D, Feature ID 10; PRN 1077.0W) bisects the proposed development area roughly northeast to southwest and is still designated as a public right of way, although clearly under used. The track is referred to as Heol Y Moch (The Pigs' Way). Vegetation growth along the track was high and did obscure some areas but it was possible to complete the walkover of it. The track is discerned as a seemingly rock cut hollow way. Along its course six large boulders were seen, although almost completely obscured by the long grass, these could represent former Prehistoric markers.
- 3.5 Zone E has been recorded as the site of a possible defended enclosure (Feature ID 12). The site sits atop of a hill summit presenting a strategic vantage point with uninterrupted views in all directions. Running along the southeast to southwest perimeter a possible ditch is present. A modern trackway now bisects the site. It was deemed most likely that the curving 'ditch' like feature observed around the southwestern to southeastern side of the hilltop was most likely a geological feature forming a fissure within the bed rock. Similar features were observed on an adjacent hill-top.
- 3.6 Finally Zone F had previously been identified as the location of a cairn (PRN 697W; Feature ID 7). The cairn is located on the summit of a hill that provides uninterrupted views in all directions. No evidence of any kerb stones could be found but some scattering of pennant sandstone was present. The discernible cairn was measured at 16.0m in diameter and approximately 0.60m high. The extent of the cairn is mostly obvious by the striking change in vegetation around the edges.

APPENDIX 1: Identified Archaeological Features

Feature Identification No.:	1		
PRN:		NGR:	SS85347 95996 – SS 85333 95893
Period	Post-med	Form:	Wall
Description:			
A dry stone wall field boundary constructed of local pennant sandstone. The wall stands approximately 1.0m high and is approx. 0.5m wide. It is a linear wall, orientated north – south. Sections of the wall remain in good condition and still upstanding, but some sections do show signs of almost near collapse. This wall is visible on the 1:25000 OS map and appears to extend north to south across the development area. The map shows that the wall has been cut twice for the forestry track. Presumably the wall is an enclosure boundary associated with the parcels of fields of Pen Y Castell farm. Much of the walls is covered in moss and encroaching vegetation and long grass is beginning to obscure its view.			
Photographs:			
 FEATURE 1: View north along the wall.			

Feature Identification No.:	2		
PRN:	07958W	NGR:	SS 85172 96090
Period	Post-med	Form:	Farm cottage
Description:			
Located in the northwest corner of the development, sheltered by the craggy outcrop of Pen Y Castell, the farm structure has been entirely levelled, all that remains is a debris field of building stone (local pennant sandstone). Evidence of a possible oven was observed, with a toppled red brick chimney nearby. Adjacent to the Farming cottage was a walled enclosure. The wall was constructed of pennant sandstone, standing approximately 0.55m high and 0.80m wide (where surviving). The adjacent hilltop of Pen Y Castell was also walked over during the survey to determine if any indication of an Iron Age defended enclosure was visible upon it. The survey did not identify any ditches or other features which would determine the presence of a defended enclosure. Natural outcrops of bedrock were present on the southern edge.			
Photographs:			
 FEATURE 2: General overview of cottage remains. View west.			



FEATURE 2: Section of surviving enclosure wall. View east.



FEATURE 2: Surviving trackway adjacent to cottage,
orientated roughly east/west. View west.



AREA A – Pen Y Castell hilltop viewing west, on which no archaeological remains could be identified during the Upland Survey

Feature Identification No.:	3		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 85098 96090
Period	Post-med	Form:	Wall

Description:

A dry stone wall field boundary constructed of local pennant sandstone associated with a small field enclosure. Where surviving the wall stands approximately 0.80m and 0.50 – 0.60m wide. Orientated roughly northwest to southeast. The wall is only partially visible due to long grass.

Photographs:



FEATURE 3: Dry stone wall. View south.

Feature Identification No.:	4		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 85208 96107
Period	Post-med	Form:	Rubble dump
Description:			
A large deposit of pennant sandstone of no discernible shape. Possibly the levelled remains of an ancillary building associated with the nearby farm cottage.			
Photographs:			
 FEATURE 4: Area of rubble dump is difficult to discern in photograph due to the overgrown vegetation.			

Feature Identification No.:	5		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 85193 95896
Period	Post-med	Form:	Wall
Description:			
A dry stone wall field boundary recorded at SS 85193 95896, on the south side of the forestry track. The wall is constructed of local pennant sandstone and stands approximately 0.80m high and 0.5m wide. The wall is orientated roughly north/south and is associated with field systems. The field boundary can be seen on the 1:250000 OS map, but the full extent of its survival could not be seen because it is partially covered by vegetation.			
Photographs:			
			
FEATURE 5: View south along the wall.			

Feature Identification No.:	6		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 85165 95895
Period	Post-med	Form:	Wall
Description:			
A dry stone field boundary wall that runs parallel along the south side of the forestry track. The wall stands approximately 0.8m high and 0.5m wide. It is visible on the 1:250000 OS map enclosing a series of fields, but has been cut a number of times by the forestry track. The wall is largely covered in moss with encroaching vegetation on its south side.			
Photographs:			
No clear photographs			

Feature Identification No.:	7		
PRN:		NGR:	SS85318 95940
Period	Post-med	Form:	Earth and stone bank
Description:			
A possible curved linear earthen bank orientated roughly east to west. At its eastern terminus the bank abruptly ends, possibly cut by the modern track used as part of the forestry. As the bank extends west it follows the curve of the hill bowing to the north. The bank stands approximately 0.80m high and 1.0m wide. The boundary is visible on the 1:25000 OS map, which shows it continuing further east, presumably it has been cut to allow access for forestry machinery.			
Photographs:			
 FEATURE 7: View west showing the eastern terminus			

Feature Identification No.:	8		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 8533 95893
Period	Post-med	Form:	Wall
Description:			
A dry stone field boundary set at a right angle to Wall 1 at SS 85333 98593, extending east and west. The wall is constructed of pennant sandstone, standing approximately 1.0m high and 0.8m wide. The wall is visible on the 1:25000 OS map. It has been cut by the forestry track, where as previously it would have been a continuation of wall 6.			
Photographs:			
 FEATURE 8: View east along the dry stone wall.			

Feature Identification No.:	9		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 85418 95552
Period	Post-med	Form:	Wall
Description:			
A dry stone field boundary wall recorded at SS 85418 95552. The wall is constructed of local pennant sandstone standing approximately 0.60m – 0.80m high and 0.5m wide. Some areas of the wall show it to be almost entirely collapsed. The wall has a sinuous shape and is orientated roughly northeast/southwest. The wall is visible on the 1:25000 OS map and appears to separate the enclosed field systems from the uncultivated land to the southwest of the development site. The wall is largely covered in moss and obscured by encroaching vegetation, because of this the full extent of its survival is difficult to determine. It has been cut by the forestry track.			
Photographs:			
			
FEATURE 9: View southwest along the wall.			

Feature Identification No.:	10		
PRN:	01077.0W	NGR:	
Period	Prehistoric	Form:	Bridle way
Description:			
A possible prehistoric bridle way known as Heol Y Moch (The Pigs' Way) still listed as a public right of way. A 0.60m deep hollow is evident which appears to be rock cut, and the track is approx. 2.5m wide orientated roughly northeast/southwest. A long the course of the trackway six large boulders were seen which may possibly represent Prehistoric markers. The possible markers were located at (NGR): SS 85664 95596 (10a) SS 85566 95603 (10a) SS 85565 95602 SS 85769 95662 (10b) SS 85901 95783 (10c) SS 85930 95805 (10d)			
Photographs:			
 FEATURE 10: View northeast along the bridle way from (NGR) SS 85580 95544.			



FEATURE 10: Section of steep bank on the south side of the bridle track.



FEATURE 10: Example of boulders seen along bridle way.

Feature Identification No.:	11		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 85612 95310
Period	Post-med - modern	Form:	Quarry
Description:			
A pennant sandstone quarry, measuring approximately 25m in length by 15m wide.			
Photographs:			
			
FEATURE 11: View southeast across quarry			

Feature Identification No.:	12		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 85768 95265
Period	Iron Age?	Form:	Defended Enclosure (?)
Description:			
A possible Iron Age defended enclosure centred on SS 85768 95265 located on the summit of Foel Fawr hilltop offering uninterrupted and extensive views in all directions. A mast has been built upon the top of the hilltop and a modern trackway bisects the hill east to west. There is evidence of a possible ditch along the southeast to southwest perimeter, but it is uncertain if this is a man-made cut ditch or natural feature, or attempts of more recent quarrying. It would appear to be more likely a geological feature. The potential of it being an Iron Age hillfort ditch is considered low.			
Photographs:			
 FEATURE 12: View northeast of the possible defended enclosure on Foel Fawr			



FEATURE 12: View southeast along the possible ditch on the southwest side of the possible enclosure.



FEATURE 12: View west along south side of the possible enclosure showing exposed bedrock outcrops within a very wide depression, suggesting it is geological in origin

Feature Identification No.:	13		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 85318 95940
Period	Post-med	Form:	Wall
Description:			
Located in zone B a dry stone field boundary wall orientated east - west. The wall stands approximately 1.0m high and 0.5m wide. The wall is mostly covered in moss and obscured from view by encroach vegetation. It is visible on the 1:25000 OS map as a boundary wall enclosing a series of fields.			
Photographs:			
No clear photograph			

Feature Identification No.:	14		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 86237 95326
Period	unknown	Form:	Stone rubble (?)
Description:			
An unusual amorphous pile of local pennant sandstone located on a summit of a hill. Approximately 3.0m long, 1.20m wide and 0.20m high. A number of other rock outcrops were seen in the area. These could be natural or represent the remains of cairns.			
Photographs:			
			
FEATURE 14: View east across rocky outcrop located atop of a hill summit. Possibly a natural outcrop or the remains of a cairn.			

Feature Identification No.:	15		
PRN:	00697W	NGR:	SS 86234 95422
Period	Bronze Age	Form:	Cairn
Description:			
A cairn built of small stone located on top of a hill summit offering uninterrupted views in all directions. Measuring approximately 16.0m in diameter of discernible curvature (marked mostly by change in vegetation). The cairn stands approximately 0.60m high but is now mostly destroyed. At the central of the cairn is a depression, possibly evidence of a former excavation. There was no sign of kerb stones as seen in previous visits, just a scattering of pennant sandstone seen around the summit of the hill.			
Photographs:			
			
FEATURE 15: View east across the cairn.			

Feature Identification No.:	16		
PRN:		NGR:	SS 85464 95799
Period	Post-med	Form:	Wall
Description:			
A dry stone wall recorded at SS 85464 95799. The wall appears to be enclosing a rectangular depressed area measuring 15m x 10m. The wall is constructed of tightly packed small pennant sand stone and stands approximately 0.80m high. The wall and possible enclosure were almost entirely masked by vegetation making it difficult to fully assess the extent and condition.			
Photographs:			
			
FEATURE 16: Southeast facing section of wall.			