

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/13

Chwefror 2018
February 2018

**APPENDIX 7.1 TO ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
AFAN VALLEY ADVENTURE RESORT, NEATH PORT
TALBOT:**

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Gan / By

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

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

SUMMARY

A historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken by DAT Archaeological Services on behalf of nineteen47 to support their planning application for the proposed development of 'Afan Valley Adventure Resort' (Holiday Destination Village, Public Zone and Residential Houses) near Cymmer in the Afan Valley, Neath Port Talbot. The development would cover an area of approximately 128ha, centred on NGR SS 8558 9571). DAT Archaeological Services were also commissioned to use the information from the Desk-Based Assessment to provide an archaeology chapter for an Environmental Statement (ES) for the proposed development project.

During the preparation of this report an Upland Survey was commissioned from DAT Archaeological Services to provide a detailed walkover survey of the site area to determine the presence and condition of known sites within the proposed development boundary and identify new sites. The Upland Survey should be read in conjunction with this report.

Designated historic assets were identified within a 5km search area around the proposed development boundary and a 2km search area was used for non-designated sites. There are 2 Registered Historic Landscape Character Areas that just extend into the 5km search area; there are 16 scheduled monuments; 3 Grade II listed buildings; and 1 Conservation Area. Within the 2km boundary are 22 listed buildings and well over 100 sites recorded on both the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record. Eight of these sites were located within the development boundary. A further eleven sites within the boundary were identified during the Upland Survey.*

Within the site two historic assets are considered to be of high archaeological importance, the Glyncymer Bronze Age cairn and the Heol y Moch trackway, which may have prehistoric origins. The Pen y Castell farm remains are considered of moderate archaeological importance, surviving as a series of ruins. All other remains within the area are considered of low or low/negligible importance and comprise numerous relict stone field boundary walls, sheep folds. 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 the other historic assets within the site boundary.

There is a high potential for further Bronze Age remains to be present within the area of the Glyncymer cairn and a high potential for features associated with the Heol y Moch trackway, including marker stones, to be present. Archaeological recording will be required in these areas. Further recording should be undertaken at Pen y Castell farm prior to and during removal. The relict stone walls and other features of low archaeological importance may require rapid recording and survey but no detailed investigation would be necessary. The scope of any further archaeological works required at the site will need to be agreed with Planning Services at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority

In terms of mitigation for setting and visual impacts on the surrounding historic assets of moderate and high importance, design and planting schemes will go some way to reducing any adverse impacts, but cannot remove them completely. The scale of impact is not considered prohibitive to the development and this will need to be agreed with Cadw.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by nineteen47 on behalf of Northern Powerhouse Developments, to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed development of 'Afan Valley Adventure Resort', comprising a Holiday Destination Village, a Public Leisure Zone and Residential Housing, near Cymmer in the Afan Valley, Neath Port Talbot. The development would cover an area of approximately 132.5ha, centered on NGR SS 8544 9571 (Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.1.2 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to prepare a full Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment for the development project and also a subsequent archaeology chapter for an Environmental Statement (ES). The desk-based assessment will form an appendix to the ES.
- 1.1.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust to support a previous ES for a previous planning application (Zienkiewicz 2001). As the previous assessment was done some fifteen years ago, a new historic environment study is required for the site, using up-to-date available information and to determine the present ground conditions at the site, as it is evident that the area has been deforested since the previous report was prepared.
- 1.1.4 The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER) records the desk-based assessment under event record number E002482. The results were summarized in the local archaeological journal *Morgannwg* as follows:

A desk-based assessment was commissioned by AMEC in support of an Environmental Statement for a proposed leisure village development. The application area is a small tract of forestry, Pen y Castell Parc (also known as Caerau Park Wood), situated between Maesteg and Glyncorrwg. Already recorded archaeological features comprise a Bronze Age round cairn; Pen y Castell Farm (demolished in the early 1970s to make way for forest planting) and a trackway, Heol y Moch (Pig Way). The track is manifested by a well-preserved, if very overgrown, hollow way where it traverses Pen y Castell Parc.

A field-visit was undertaken in July 2001, during which sections of collapsed Pennant sandstone dry-stone walling were observed, well-hidden under the dense forest canopy. A length of well-preserved wall, which was pierced by a 'sheep creep', was recorded close to the ruins of Pen y Castell Farm. Aerial photographs demonstrated that these field boundaries, the extent of which can only be glimpsed on the ground, had dictated the planting of trees in blocks, which largely respected the existing field system.

Dry-stone walls are enduring elements of the landscape, but are often difficult to date precisely. The Pen y Castell Parc field boundaries are depicted on the Glyncorrwg tithe map of 1839. It appears that the character of this parcel of land remained virtually unchanged until the inception of forest plantation in the late 1960s, despite the intensive industrial exploitation that took place from the mid-nineteenth century in the surrounding area. Recommendations were made to preserve and incorporate these important historic landscape features, where feasible, in the design of the holiday village. (Zienkiewicz 2001)

1.2 Scope of the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

1.2.1 The scope of the assessment follows the Standard and Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The standard is stated as:

- *Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.*

1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

- *a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*

1.2.3 The desk-based assessment involved the preparation of this stand-alone report, which will be used as an appendix to the Archaeology and cultural heritage Chapter to the Environmental Statement for the development proposals. The report has been prepared using relevant information from a number of sources, and will comprise the following elements:

- Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data and other relevant information (GGAT HER in Swansea);
- National Monuments Record of Wales information as held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (RCAHMW offices in Aberystwyth);
- Bibliographic, cartographic and photographic information held at the National Library of Wales and RCAHMW;
- Identification of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscape Character Areas and Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, GGAT, NRW);
- Relevant web-based information;
- Site visit undertaken on 13/02/2017 and subsequent Upland Survey undertaken between 15 – 16/08/2017 (Enright and Murphy 2017);
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area; and
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.

- 1.2.4 A search area of 5km around the perimeter of the proposed boundary of the Afan Valley Adventure Resort was used to locate designated historic assets (Historic Landscape Characterisation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Grade I and II* listed buildings). A 2km study area was used for Grade II listed buildings and undesignated historic assets.
- 1.2.4 The bare-earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) prepared by Golby + Luck Landscape Architects was used as the basis for determining if impacts to the settings of designated archaeological was likely, 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.

1.3 Abbreviations

- 1.3.1 All sites recorded on the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Monument (SM). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). ZTV – Zone of Theoretical Visibility.

1.4 Illustrations

- 1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily to the original scale. North is towards the top of the page on all maps unless otherwise indicated.

1.5 Timeline

- 1.5.1 The following timeline (Table 1) gives date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within this report.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period –	1536 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

1.6 Relevant Planning Policy Relating to the Historic Environment

National Policies and Guidance

- 1.6.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was previously the primary legislation for protecting archaeological remains and Scheduled Ancient Monuments. This has recently been superseded by the The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which has three main aims as defined by Cadw:
- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
 - to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
 - to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.
- 1.6.2 The new Act amends the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and also the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is supported by a number of planning guidance documents, a number of which are still in preparation. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of Scheduled Ancient monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens. It will also include further guidance on placenames.
- 1.6.3 TAN 24 The Historic Environment was adopted on 31st May 2017 which replaced Circular 60/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment and Circular 61/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas'. This states that 'The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:
- World Heritage Sites
 - Scheduled monuments
 - Archaeological remains
 - Listed buildings
 - Conservation areas
 - Historic parks and gardens
 - Historic landscapes
 - Historic assets of special local interest'
- 1.6.4 Advice and decisions on planning applications affecting nationally significant historic environment features (or designated historic assets) is provided by Cadw acting on behalf of Welsh Government.
- 1.6.5 This report will also make reference to other guidance documents published by Cadw, namely: Conservation Principles (March 2011); Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (May 2017); Managing Historic Character in Wales (May 2017); and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017).

Local Policies

- 1.6.5 The proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort lies within Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council. The Historic Environment is subject to the relevant policies and procedures as laid out in the Neath Port Talbot (NPT) Local Development Plan (2011-2026) (adopted January 2016).

1.6.6 The following section discusses the relevant policies regarding archaeology and the historic environment. The main section of the LDP is Chapter 5.5 'Culture and Heritage' - "Respecting Distinctiveness". This contains four sections:

- Policy SP21 - Built Environment and Historic Heritage;
- Policy BE 1 – Design;
- Policy BE2 – Buildings of Local Importance; and
- Policy BE3 – The Canal Network.

Strategic Policy SP21 Built Environment and Historic Heritage

1.6.7 SP21 states that 'The built environment and historic heritage will, where appropriate, be conserved and enhanced through the following measures:

1. Encouraging high quality design standards in all development proposals;
2. Protecting arterial gateways from intrusive and inappropriate development;
3. Safeguarding features of historic and cultural importance;
4. The identification of the following designated sites to enable their protection and where appropriate enhancement:
 - a) Landscapes of Historic Interest;
 - b) Historic Parks and Gardens;
 - c) Conservation Areas;
 - d) Scheduled Ancient Monuments; and
 - e) Listed Buildings and their curtilage.

LDP Objectives: OB 2, OB 23 and OB 24

1.6.8 The LDP states that the 'built environment and urban form of Neath Port Talbot is varied and distinctive, with important remaining features from all periods from prehistory onwards, including Iron Age hill forts and burial mounds, Roman military infrastructure and medieval ecclesiastical buildings and farmsteads.' And that the 'key character of most of the County Borough's ... towns and villages derives from the area's industrial heritage, from the mining and metal working of the early industrial revolution'.

It also recognises that tourism is one of the employment opportunities that is being developed in the county borough, leading to new patterns of development in recent years.

Policy BE1 Design

1.6.9 This states that 'all development proposals will be expected to demonstrate high quality design which fully takes into account the natural, historic and built environmental context and contributes to the creation of attractive, sustainable places.

1.6.10 Proposals will only be permitted where all of the following criteria, where relevant, are satisfied:

1. It complements and enhances the character and appearance of the site, building or area in terms of siting, appearance, scale, height, massing and elevation treatment;

2. It respects the context of the site and its place within the local landscape, including its impact on the important arterial gateways into the County Borough, its effects on townscape and the local historic and cultural heritage and it takes account of the site topography and prominent skylines or ridges;
 3. It utilises materials appropriate to its surroundings and incorporates hard and soft landscaping and screening where appropriate;
 4. It would not have a significant adverse impact on highway safety, the amenity of occupiers of adjacent land or the community;
 5. Important local features (including buildings, amenity areas, green spaces and green infrastructure, biodiversity and ecological connectivity) are retained and enhanced as far as possible;
 6. It achieves and creates attractive, safe places and public spaces, taking account of 'Secured by Design' principles (including where appropriate natural surveillance, visibility, well lit environments and areas of public movement);
 7. It plays a full role in achieving and enhancing an integrated transport and communications network promoting the interests of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport and ensures linkages with the existing surrounding community;
 8. It uses resources, including land and energy, as efficiently as possible through:
 - (a) Making the best and most efficient use of the land available through being of appropriate density taking into account the character and appearance of the area, normally a minimum of 35 dwellings per hectare in the Coastal Corridor Strategy Area or a minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare in the Valleys Strategy Area;
 - (b) The layout and form of the development does not preclude the reasonable use of other adjacent land;
 - (c) Developing brownfield land in preference to greenfield land where possible;
 - (d) Minimising building exposure while maximising solar gain.
 9. Its drainage systems are designed to limit surface water run-off and flood risk and prevent pollution;
 10. The layout and design of the development achieves inclusive design by ensuring barrier free environments, allowing access by all and making full provision for people with disabilities.
- 1.6.11 This policy stresses that 'the design of new development has a major influence on the conservation and enhancement of the character of an area and on people's quality of life. ... It aims to ensure that development proposals will complement and enhance the area generally, including its arterial gateways, townscapes, landscape and seascape, and retain existing character where this is desirable'.
- 1.6.12 The policy also discusses the importance of the 'Arterial Gateways' into the County Borough boundary 'which are prominent when entering or leaving Neath Port Talbot' and includes the A4107 into the Afan Valley, the road leading through Cymmer and along the northern edge of the site, although recognises that this is not one of the major routes. Being a gateway area it states that 'new developments will be required to take full account of their visual impact when seen from the main transport arteries, with careful attention being paid to siting, design, appearance, massing

and scale to minimise any visual intrusion and where appropriate enhance the visual aspects of the area’.

- 1.6.13 The policy also considers three other points relevant to the Afan Valley Adventure Resort proposals: ‘Where appropriate, new developments will be required to demonstrate how they connect to existing, nearby communities’; ‘Good design includes paying regard to general amenity as well as appearance, accessibility and resource use’; and of most relevance to the historic environment ‘Detailed building design, from overall massing to finishing materials, plays an important role and should take account of and enhance the site’s surroundings including other buildings, open spaces and topography. Landscaping has an important effect and is a significant part of the overall design process’.

Policy BE2 Buildings of Local Importance

- 1.6.14 Policy BE2 states ‘Development proposals that would affect buildings that are of local historic, architectural or cultural importance will only be permitted where:

1. They conserve and where appropriate enhance the building and its setting; or
2. It is demonstrated that the development could not reasonably be accommodated without affecting or replacing the building and the reasons for the development outweigh the heritage importance of the site.

- 1.6.15 This policy acknowledges that ‘Across the County Borough, there are many examples of buildings that play an important part in defining the character of places, but that do not merit inclusion in the statutory list of buildings of architectural or historic importance. ... Buildings may be significant for architectural reasons, giving character and sense of place to local centres and settlements, or may be of particular local historic or cultural importance. Where possible, developments should aim to complement such buildings and incorporate and adapt them within schemes where appropriate.’

- 1.6.16 An inventory of ‘Buildings of Local Importance’ is due to be compiled and included in Supplementary Planning Guidance by 2018.

Policy BE3 The Canal Network

- 1.6.17 This part of the Built Environment and Historic Heritage section of the LDP is irrelevant to the Afan Valley Adventure Resort proposals.

Policy TO1 - Tourism Development in the Countryside

- 1.6.18 Included within the LDP under the subsection of Tourism is Policy TO1 which states:

- 1.6.19 Tourism proposals outside of settlement limits will only be permitted where all of the following criteria are satisfied:

1. It is demonstrated that the proposal is viable and contributes towards the quality and economic sustainability of the tourism industry;
2. It is demonstrated that either the proposal requires a countryside location or it could not be accommodated within an existing settlement;
3. The proposal would not have an adverse impact upon the landscape, ecology, and cultural heritage and would not adversely

impact upon the social, economic, environmental or residential amenity of the area;

4. The proposal does not create unacceptable levels of vehicular traffic, cause a detriment to highway safety and access can be provided by a range of transport modes.'

1.6.20 Point 3 of this policy directly references cultural heritage and states that any tourism based developments should not impact upon any such remains.

2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The proposed holiday development lies just west of the former mining villages of Cymer and Croeserw, in the county of Neath Port Talbot in South Wales (NGR SS 8544 9571).
- 2.2 Neath is located about 11km to the west of the proposed site and Port Talbot the same distance to the southwest. The site is bordered to the north by the A4107 road and to the east by the A4063 road. A disused railway tunnel runs approximately north to south through the site.
- 2.3 Figures 1 and 2 show the location of the site, which covers an area of approximately 132.5 ha. The provisional development proposals are for 4 Phases of development, to include holiday lodges, camp sites, retail units, restaurants/coffee shops, Adventure Resorts and other recreational areas and activities, sports facilities and car parking (Figure 3). The proposed development will eventually cover the area of former forestry.
- 2.4 The site area lies at a height approximately between 150m and 347m aOD. The highest point of land is at the summit of Foel Fawr which lies on the southern boundary of the development site (347m aOD) with a smaller summit of land to the east. There is a general higher ridge along the southern part of the site area and with the land then dropping away to the east, west and most substantially to the north. The majority of the site area lies on this north facing slope.
- 2.5 The majority of the land was formerly forest plantations, but these appear to have been mostly cleared in the last decade.
- 2.6 The geology in the vicinity of the proposed development site: Bedrock of the Brithdir member of the Pennant Sandstone Formation, of Asturian age. There are no superficial geological deposits on the British Geological Survey website.

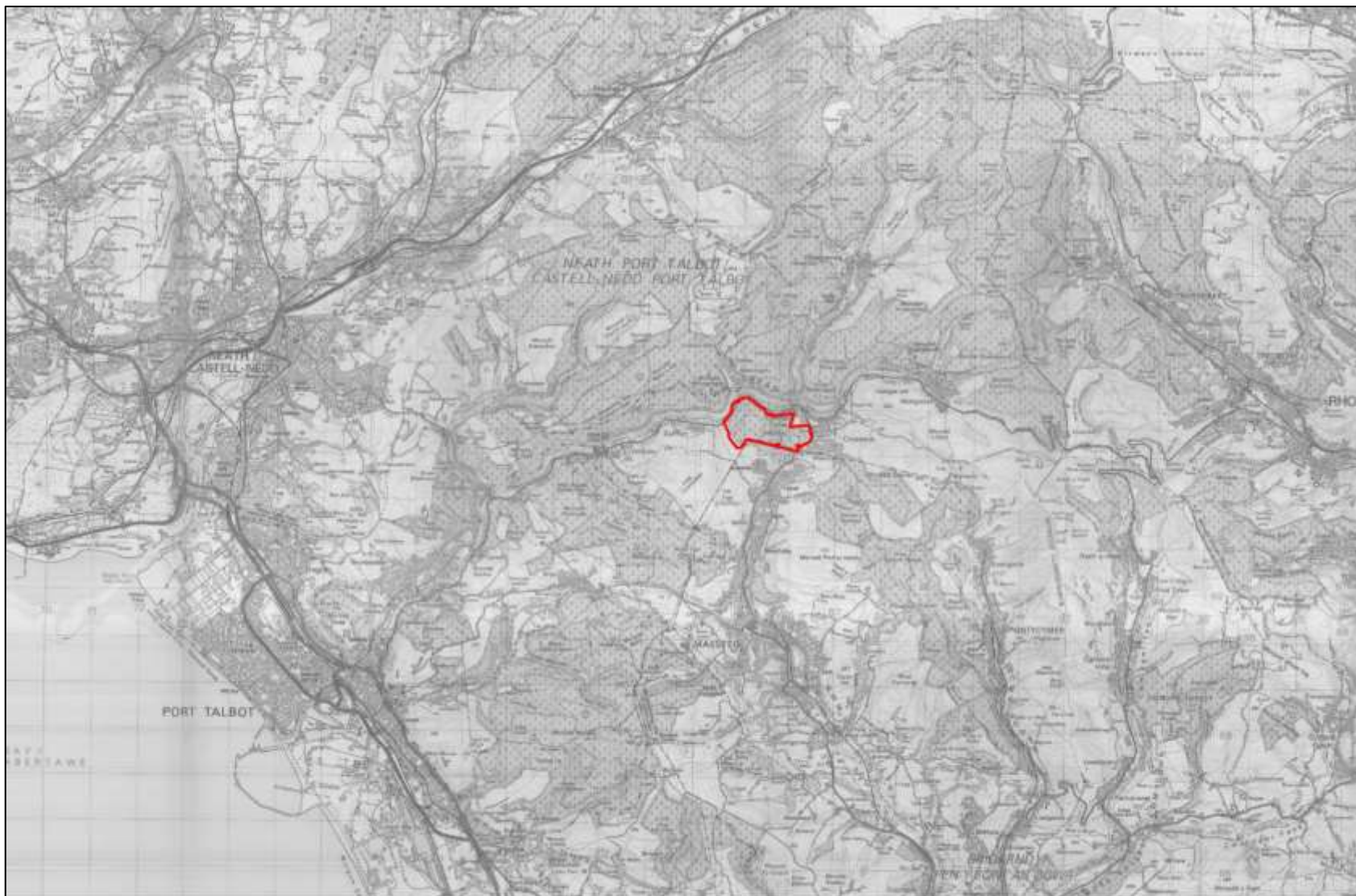


Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey, with the proposed development site outlined in red

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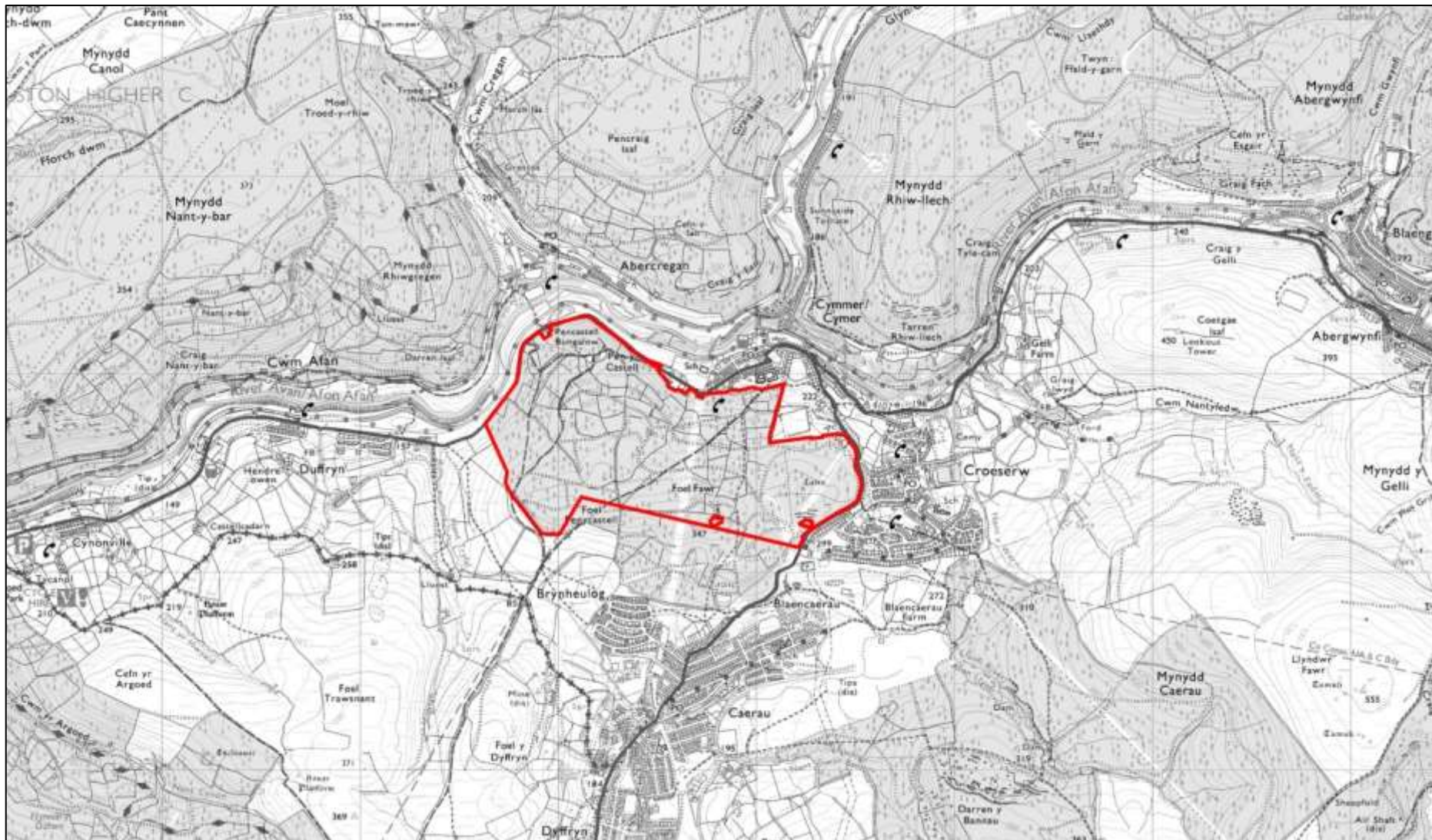


Figure 2: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey, with the proposed development site outlined in red

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Figure 3: Afan Valley Adventure Resort Concept Masterplan Plan (dated April 2017)

3 HISTORIC, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeological and Historic Background

- 3.1.1 In this upland portion of Glamorgan, no archaeological remains are found from before the last major glaciation approximately 12,000 years ago, as ice churned up the land and removed all such evidence. Our oldest represented archaeological period then is the Mesolithic. Settlements from this period are extremely rare, in part due to the total or partially nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle of people at that time. However, finds of flint tools, singly, as a group, or as a site where their manufacture has taken place, are not uncommon. The closest such site to the proposed development is just over a mile to the north, where a single tool was found (although its date is uncertain). Mesolithic findspots have thus far proved to be relatively more common to the north and east of the study area, on the higher ground, and very rare to the south and west. Knowledge of the Neolithic period in this area is sparser still, with only a handful of sites known within a ten mile radius. As for the Mesolithic, finds have so far been limited mainly to stone tools, although Glamorgan as a whole boasts nineteen Neolithic chambered tombs / long barrows (megalithic burial chambers, or 'cromlechi') and five possible henges. The possibility of the discovery of new sites of Mesolithic or Neolithic date during the proposed development is therefore slight.
- 3.1.2 Human presence in the area during the Bronze Age is much better represented, mainly by the commonly occurring round burial mounds (barrows and cairns), of which there is one in the study area itself. There are hundreds in Glamorgan and the pattern is repeated elsewhere in Wales, accompanied by further evidence for an increasing population of farmers such as signs of deforestation, metal tool use, increased pottery use, and some land enclosure and settlement. A few settlements were the first of the area's hillforts, usually defended by ditches and banks, and their creation expanded rapidly into the Iron Age. Their often bleak locations have ensured their survival in many places and today they dominate our picture of Iron Age life. Cef yr Argoed hillfort, 1.3 miles to the southwest, is the nearest Iron Age site to the proposed development boundary.
- 3.1.3 The Romans gradually subdued the native Iron Age occupants of the hillforts over twenty years up to AD 74, and many traces of Roman military activity remain. The nearest Roman site to the proposed development is Melin Court Marching Camp, 2 miles to the north-northwest.
- 3.1.4 For the Early Medieval period there are few remains in the locality but throughout Glamorgan and further afield many churches and stone crosses have been shown to date from these times.
- 3.1.5 The Medieval era saw an increase in the population and hence settlement, though the upland areas encompassing the study area seem to have remained sparsely populated and remote from the centres of Norman invasion and expansion.
- 3.1.6 The earliest mapping shows many small discrete farms surrounded by irregular fields and some common land. Little is known about Cymmer and Croeserw until the 19th century, when coal mining advanced north through the Afan Valley. Croeserw is thought to have originated as a woollen farm, possibly in Elizabethan times, and expanded as coal demand boomed. The origin of Cymmer is unknown though it too grew quickly with the birth of the Glancymmer Colliery in the late 19th century.

- 3.1.7 The industrial period of Glamorgan saw immense building programs throughout the uplands due to the need for new cheap housing to accommodate the great numbers of workers moving into the area. This period saw the appearance of coal works, terrace houses, miners' cottages, railway stations, hospitals, churches, chapels, bridges, viaducts, stadiums, schools, universities, museums and workingmen's halls. The collapse of the coal industry from the 1920s onwards brought hardship back to the region and upland areas such as our study area suffered declining population and wealth and the abandonment of mines, collieries and many other buildings besides. Many hilltops were purchased for the planting of forestry, mainly conifers, such as at the proposed development site. Regeneration of the locality has been gradual with tourism playing an increasing part.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.2.1 The only previous archaeological works known to have been undertaken within the boundary of the proposed development are a survey of Pen-y-Castell ruin and the Desk-Based Assessment previously referred to. The remains of Pen-y-Castell farmhouse and remains in the immediate vicinity were surveyed by the RCAHMW (unknown date), and the description is summarised later in this report.
- 3.2.2 The Desk-Based Assessment was carried out in 2001 by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust as part of the Environmental Statement included in the planning application for a proposed holiday destination village, a forerunner of the Afan Valley Adventure Resort project. The site area was very similar to that for these new proposals. During the field visit in July 2001 three new archaeological sites were identified; two stonewall field boundaries and a probable sheep-creep. Judgements were made about the potential effects of the proposed scheme on the known archaeology and potential archaeology: Firstly, the Bronze Age Cairn was considered to be at risk from increased effects of erosion or deliberate damage by residents and visitors to the holiday park. Secondly, the creation of some of the sports facilities would have destroyed sections of the ancient trackway. Thirdly, stone walling would be destroyed during landscaping and building works and more stone walling would likely be discovered (Zienkiewicz 2001). Parts of this assessment may still apply to the new project but as the layout of the development will have changed, so too will the nature of the threat to the historic environment and the mitigation required.
- 3.2.3 Further archaeological assessment has been made of the land to the south of the development area to the Brynheulog Estate as part of the preparation of a desk-based assessment and Cultural Heritage ES chapter for a consented solar farm development (GGAT 2014). The report did consider most of the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort area, but adds no more to the information laid out below, although does recognise the importance of the Heol y Moch trackway which continues to the southwest from the development area.

3.3 The Historic Landscape

- 3.3.1 The proposed development site does not lie within any Registered Historic Landscape. Two registered Historic Landscapes lie within the 5km study area around the site boundary (Figure 4).

- 3.3.2 The closest is that of Mynydd Margam, which at its closest lies 4km to the southwest. Three parts of this registered Historic Landscape extend into the 5km search area, to the south of the proposed development area: Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) 005 – Llangynwyd; HLCA 009 – Cwm Dyffryn and Cwm Farteg Railway Corridor; and HLCA 010 – Mynydd Margam Forest. The full descriptions of these HLCA areas are included in the Appendix, with short summaries below. Only small parts of these HLCA areas extend into the 5km search area shown on Figure 4.

HLCA 005 Llangynwyd – Summary Description: 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.

HLCA 009 – Cwm Dyffryn and Cwm Farteg Railway Corridor – Summary Description: Industrial/public railway/tramroad corridor; industrial railside settlement (terraced housing and large cemetery); former agri-industrial function.

HLCA 010 Mynydd Margam Forest – Summary Description: 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.

- 3.3.3 The second HLC area is that of The Rhondda, which only just encroaches into the eastern edge of the study area (Figure 4), some 4.8km from the closest part of the development boundary. Within the small area within the 5km study area are very small parts of two Historic Landscape Character Areas, (HLCA) 029 - Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides and HLCA 030 – Rhondda Uplands. The full descriptions of these HLCA areas are included in the Appendix, with short summaries below.

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.

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.

LANDMAP

- 3.3.4 The proposed development lies within landscape areas (summarised below) recorded on the National Resources Wales (NRW) LANDMAP database (Figure 5). LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated in a nationally consistent data set. These are not designated landscape areas, but provide further information on local landscape character, including cultural and historic landscapes.
- 3.3.5 Visual and Sensory Aspect Area NPTVS465 Foel Fawr: Mixed coniferous woodland on hillside, creating a sharp intervention into the Afan valley, reducing views and exaggerating the sense of enclosure. The area is heavily tracked and pathed and is in close proximity to the settlement of Croeserw to which it creates backdrop and an abrupt boundary. This aspect area is considered to be of low value.
- 3.3.6 Cultural Landscape Area NPTCL046 Eastern High Lands: Cultural distinctiveness is of a landscape now given over to conifer forest plantations, an activity that has subsumed extensive evidence of human occupation in prehistory and through the medieval periods to the 19th and 20th centuries. Judged to be of high value as a relict landscape of mixed periods now covered in conifers
- 3.3.7 Three Historic Landscape Areas are defined within the proposed development site, and they are mapped in Figure 4. The first is NPTHL061 Foel Penycastell, as a former landscape pattern of unenclosed upland moor concealed and preserved by modern forestry plantation. The archaeological record for this area is limited; a trackway running NE-SW across the area is marked as a "British Trackway" on the OS 2nd edition map of 1905, although its claim to antiquity is uncertain. Early 20th century industrial communications constitute a significant component in this landscape, represented by the substantial remains of a disused railway tunnel (Cymer Tunnel on the South Wales Mineral Railway). This historic landscape area has been assessed as having moderate value and lies entirely within the western side of the proposed development area.
- 3.3.8 The second Historic Landscape Area is NPTHL062 Foel Fawr, which is assigned moderate value and described as: A large block of unenclosed upland, much of which is under modern forestry, situated on the southwest fringe of the Glamorgan Blaenau that visually dominate the narrow coastal plain at Port Talbot. This historic landscape area lies entirely within the eastern side of the proposed development area.
- 3.3.9 The third Historic Landscape Area is NPTHL045 Upper Afan Valley. An overall value of high has been assigned to this area to reflect the fact that it is a diverse, multi-period landscape with evidence of prehistoric ritual and settlement activity, medieval upland settlement and 19th-early 20th century industrial activity and associated settlement, although extensive modern forestry plantation has detracted somewhat from its overall coherence and the condition of individual sites and field boundaries. The irregular pattern of enclosure appears to have largely survived. Detailed recording of the relict field boundaries (many of which survive in a vulnerable condition under modern forestry plantation) would be worthwhile. The substantial evidence for 19th-20th century industrial activity in this area also merits detailed recording. This historic landscape area covers the remaining part of the proposed development area, but also extends further to the north beyond the limits of the development site.

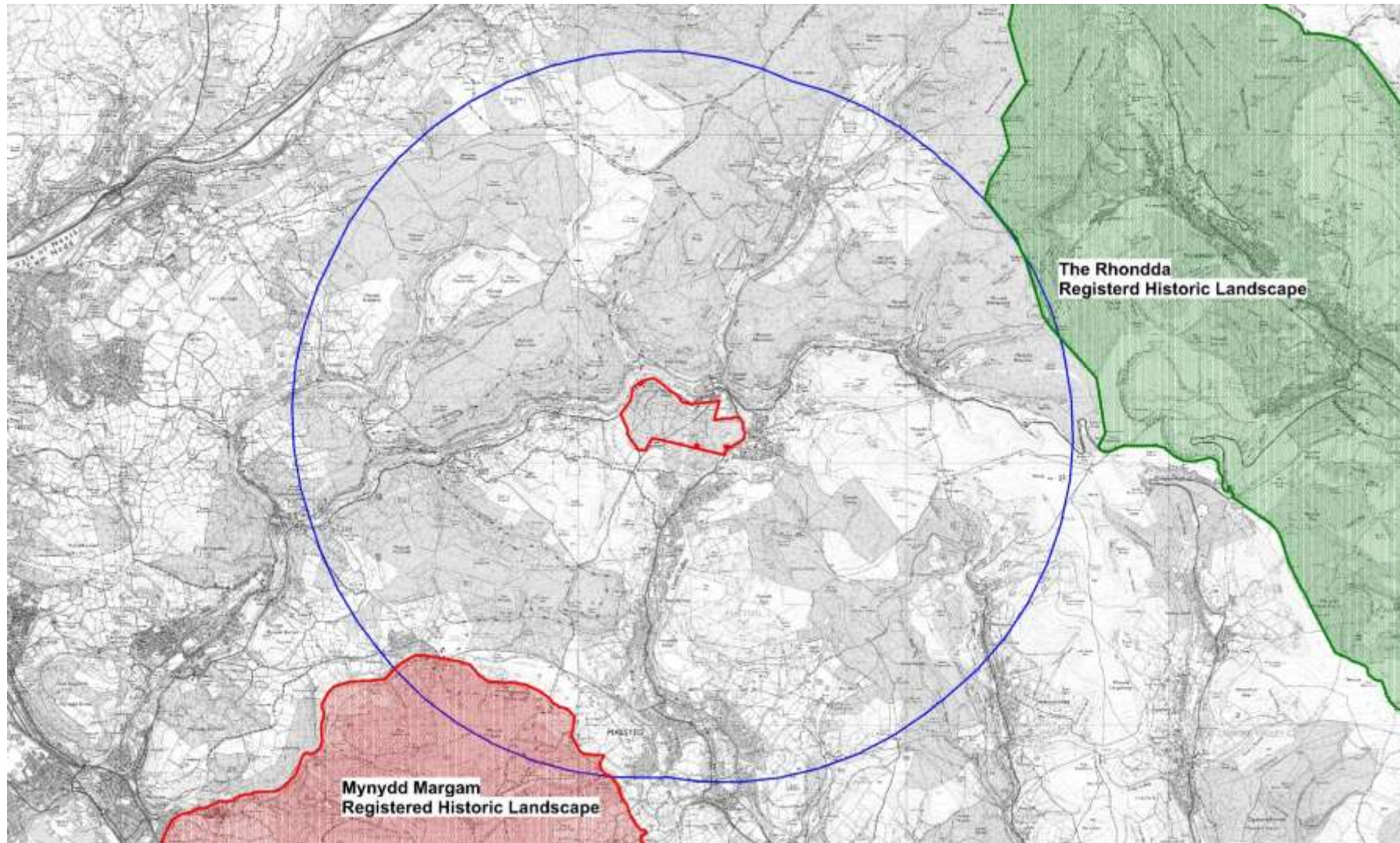


Figure 4: The Registered Historic Landscape of Mynydd Margam (red) and The Rhondda (green) within the 5km search area around the site boundary (red).

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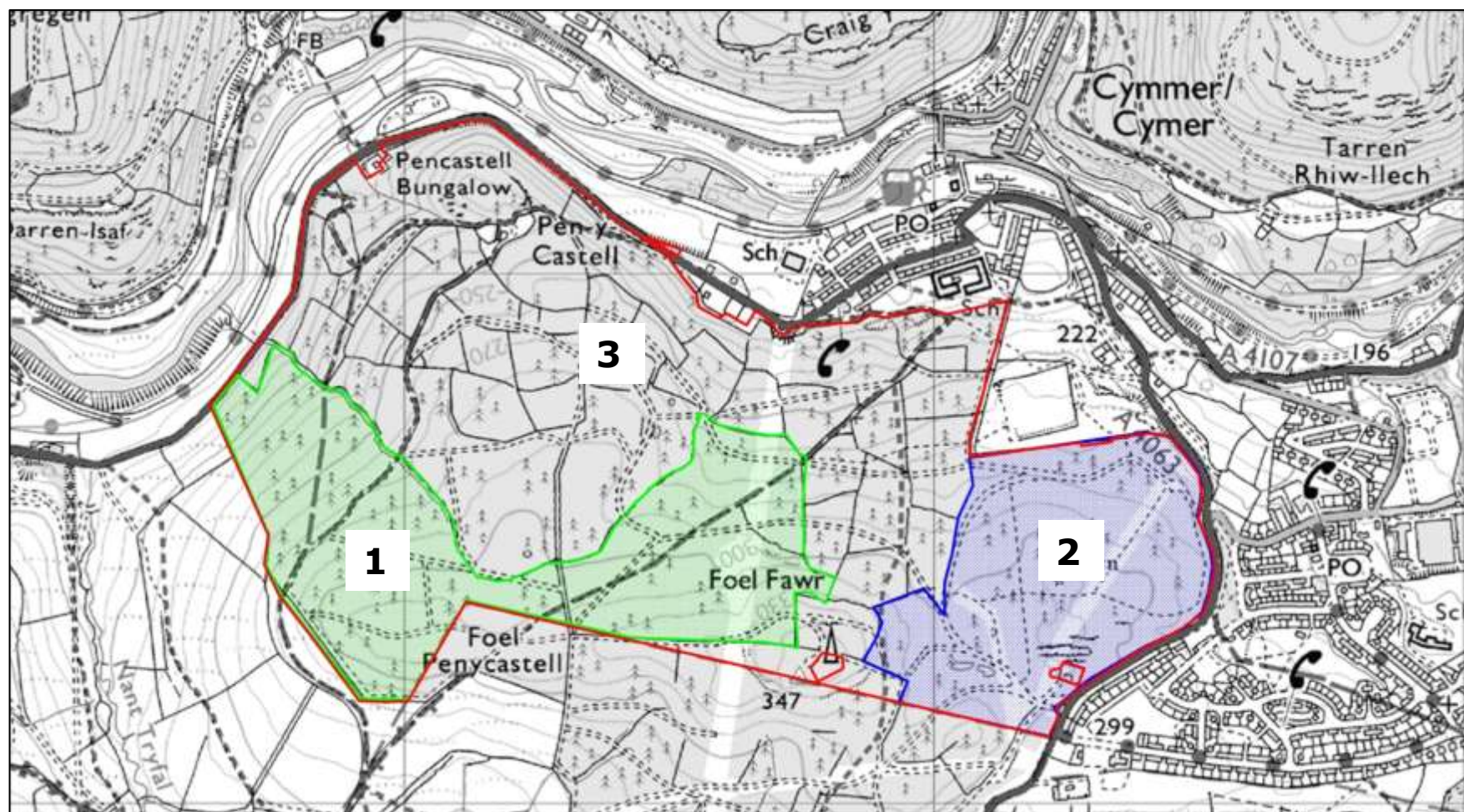


Figure 5: The Three Historic Landscape Areas defined by LANDMAP within the proposed development site, with the site boundary in red

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- 1:** NPTHL061 Foel Penycastell (green)
- 2:** NPTHL062 Foel Fawr (blue)
- 3:** NPTHL045 Upper Afan Valley (covering the rest of the area within site boundary and beyond to the north)

3.4 Known Historic Assets

3.4.1 The following information is taken from Cadw Schedule of Ancient Monuments, Listed Building information, regional Historic Environment Record data and RCAHMW National Monuments Record. The following scale of categories is used to provide a rapid gauge of the significance the historic asset based on the following criteria (Table 2).

Significance of Historic Asset	Site Category (SC)	Definition of Site Category
High	A	Features of national importance - Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
Medium	B	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance. Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
Low	C	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
Negligible	D	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade, or where a site has been previously removed through development, excavation or natural processes
Uncertain	U	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration

Table 2: Site Importance Definitions

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

3.4.2 There are sixteen Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of the boundary of the proposed development site (Table 3; Figure 6). None of them are nearer than 2km away, and none of them lie within the site boundary itself. Examination of current mapping shows that six of the SAMs may be intervisible with the proposed site.

Grade I and II* Listed Buildings

3.4.2 There are no grade I listed buildings and three grade II* listed buildings within the 5km study area (Table 4; Figure 7). The grade II* listed buildings are all located over 2.6km away from the development area. These are all located in Maesteg and there are no lines of sight between the blast engine house (LB Ref 11257) and the iron bridge (LB Ref 11331) and the potential development because of intervening topography and the built-up area. There may be limited intervisibility between the Salem Welsh Baptist Chapel (LB Ref 18495) and the site area.

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

3.4.3 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the site boundary or within 5km outside the site boundary.

Conservation Areas

3.4.4 There is one Conservation Area within the 5km search area, that of Maesteg town centre some 4km to the south.

Grade II Listed Buildings

3.4.5 There are no grade II listed buildings with the development area, and there are twenty two grade II listed buildings within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Table 5; Figure 8). Some of them are intervisible with the proposed site.

SAM No.	PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	Distance from site	SC
GM231	02791.0w/ 307434	Clawdd Mawr, Mynydd Caerau	A c.220m stretch of bank and ditch set in the saddle separating Mynydd Caerau from Mynydd-y-Gelli. The dyke is set towards the foot of the NE facing slope of Mynydd Caerau, with the bank downslope of the ditch, running between a steep-sided gully on the NW and steep slopes on the SE.	Early Medieval	SS89489479	3.1km	A
GM232	04559m/ 307413-7; 307419-21	Mynydd Caerau Round Cairns	A group of six barrows (PRNs 103m, 104m, 105m, 106m, 108m and 109m) in a slight arc E-W across the summit of Llyndwr Fawr, with the ends of the arc curving slightly N. PRNs 102m and 107m were planned by the OS but no artificial mounds can now be located in these positions - either the plotting was inaccurate, or the mounds have subsequently been destroyed.	Prehistoric	SS889943	2.9km	A
	04558m/ 307438-40		A group of three cairns (PRNs 99m, 100m and 101m) arranged E-W along the contour to the S of the summit of Llyndwr Fawr. Each appears in turn on the skyline to an observer moving from one end of the line to the other. PRN 99m is 13m from PRN 100m, and PRN 100m 32m from PRN 101m.				
GM234	00720w/ 307653	Bachgen Carreg Round Cairn	The monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The grass covered cairn is approximately 11m in diameter by 0.3m high. A trackway runs north-south through the cairn. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices.	Bronze Age	SS9081298098	4.8km	A
GM244	00926w/ 307446?	Nant Herbert Camp	Small circular enclosure at 270m above OD, about 24m in diameter and surrounded by single bank and shallow ditch. More defined on the upper side (south) where the ditch is 2m wide and the bank 2.5-3 m wide and 0.5m high. Crossed E/W by modern wall.	Prehistoric	SS820940	3.1km	A
GM245	00709w/ 301310	Cefn yr Argoed Camp	A sub-rectangular (possibly oval) enclosure 0.1ha, bounded by a substantial bank with external U-shaped ditch, well-marked on the NE and SE, but slighter on the NW and is absent on the SW. At the S end of the fort a gap in the bank 4.5m wide, coinciding with the termination of the SE ditch, indicates the position of the entrance. A modern stone wall crosses the site NW- SE and has somewhat damaged the remains.	Prehistoric	SS83229405	2km	A
GM249	00110m/	Round Cairn	The monument comprises the remains a burial cairn,	Bronze Age	SS8882191641	4.4km	A

	307409	567m East of Bryn Defaid	probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The cairn is situated on a ridge top. The grass covered mound measures 7m in diameter and 0.5m high. The centre is hollowed out, the hollow being 1.5m in diameter and 0.5m deep. Stones protrude from the turf on the outer sides of the cairn.				
GM330	00721w/ 301297	Pebyll Ring Cairn	The monument comprises the remains of a ring cairn of earth and stone, which probably date to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). It is situated to the north east of of Abergwynfi, at 500m above sea level, on a shelf in ground falling gently to the east. The structure is oval rather than circular and measures 24.7m in length internally along a northeast to southwest axis and is 22.9m wide, defined by a stony bank that varies between 1.5m to 4m in width and has a maximum height of 0.6m. On the northeast is a portion is a of inner kerb 3.7m long; traces on the northeast and east sides of an outer kerb give the ring a width of 1.2m. On the south side of the cairn is an entrance c. 2.8m wide, with leaning and recumbent slabs. A much narrower entrance on the northwest still has a slab in position as its north-eastern jamb. In the bank on the southeast is a stone cist c. 0.6m square, open to the northeast.	Bronze Age	SS9106497243	4.6km	A
GM366	00564w/ 301306	Camp 280m S of Melin Court Brook	The earthwork on Carn Caca is a roughly oval area, 44m by 37m, enclosed by double banks with a medial ditch. The inner bank inturns at the entrance, whilst both banks fade away across the scarp that completes the enclosure to the E. There are two possible roudhouse sites within.	Iron Age	SN83860003	3.8km	A
GM367	00875w/ 304777	Roman Marching Camp South West of Melin Court Brook	The Melin Court Brook Roman marching camp is set in a rectangular area about 220m north-west to south-east by 200m and is defined by traces of bank and ditch with no definite entrances; the highest ground within the camp is on the south and south-east, suggesting that the camp faced north-east, towards the Neath Valley.	Roman	SN83680003	3.8km	A
GM418	01321m/ 275867	Maesteg Blast Furnaces	The monument comprises the remains of the nineteenth century Maesteg blast furnaces. The most southerly blast furnace remains standing, while a further three furnaces remain only as buried foundations.	Modern	SS8485591602	3.6km	A
GM458	02884w/ 93276	Cwm Pelenna Colliery Ventilation Furnace	A unique surviving example of a colliery ventilation furnace with hillside flue, a type common in the non-ferrous metal smelting industries, and also used to ventilate mines. This furnace was connected with the Fforch-dwm level, driven	Post - Medieval	SS8168697204	3.2km	A

			by Robert Parsons and Charles Strange in the late 1830s.				
GM538	04096w/ 304767	Bryn Llydan Round Barrow	The monument comprises the remains of an earthen built round barrow which probably dates to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC). The barrow is circular in shape on plan and has a rounded profile. The barrow measures 10m in diameter and is 0.8m high, with a slight ditch surrounding part of the perimeter.	Bronze Age	SN8696200464	4.6km	A
GM546	04787w/ 33324	Cynon Corn- Drying Kiln	A well preserved example of a field corn-drying kiln, probably associated with a nearby farmstead of the same name. Such structures are believed to have been in use from the 14th century onwards to the early 19th century.	Post - Medieval	SS80919489	3.8km	A
GM547	04017w/ 275896	Cae'r Mynydd Ventilation Furnace and Mine	Remains of a ventilation furnace which formerly housed a brazier for ventilating a nearby drift mine. The collapsed entry to a level is immediately adjacent, with the base of a small haulage engine in front of it and a well vegetated coal tip downhill of the furnace.	Post - Medieval	SS8279792625	3.4km	A
GM577	00573w/ 304766	Carn Caglau cairn	The monument comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and is situated within an open forest ride, on the summit of Mynydd Blaen-nant-du. The grass and heather-covered stone-built cairn is circular on plan and measures about 10m in diameter and up to 0.9m in height.	Bronze Age	SN8606500431	4.5km	A
GM581	00686w/ 307405	Cefn Mawr cairn	Remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age, within open moorland on the leading edge of a west-facing terrace of Cefn Mawr. The grass and reed covered stone built cairn is circular on plan and measures about 14.5m in diameter and up to 2m in height. The cairn has been disturbed in the past, with a hollow visible in its centre.	Unknown	SS84059859	2.4km	A

Table 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of the boundary of the proposed development, in order of increasing distance from site (Figure 6)

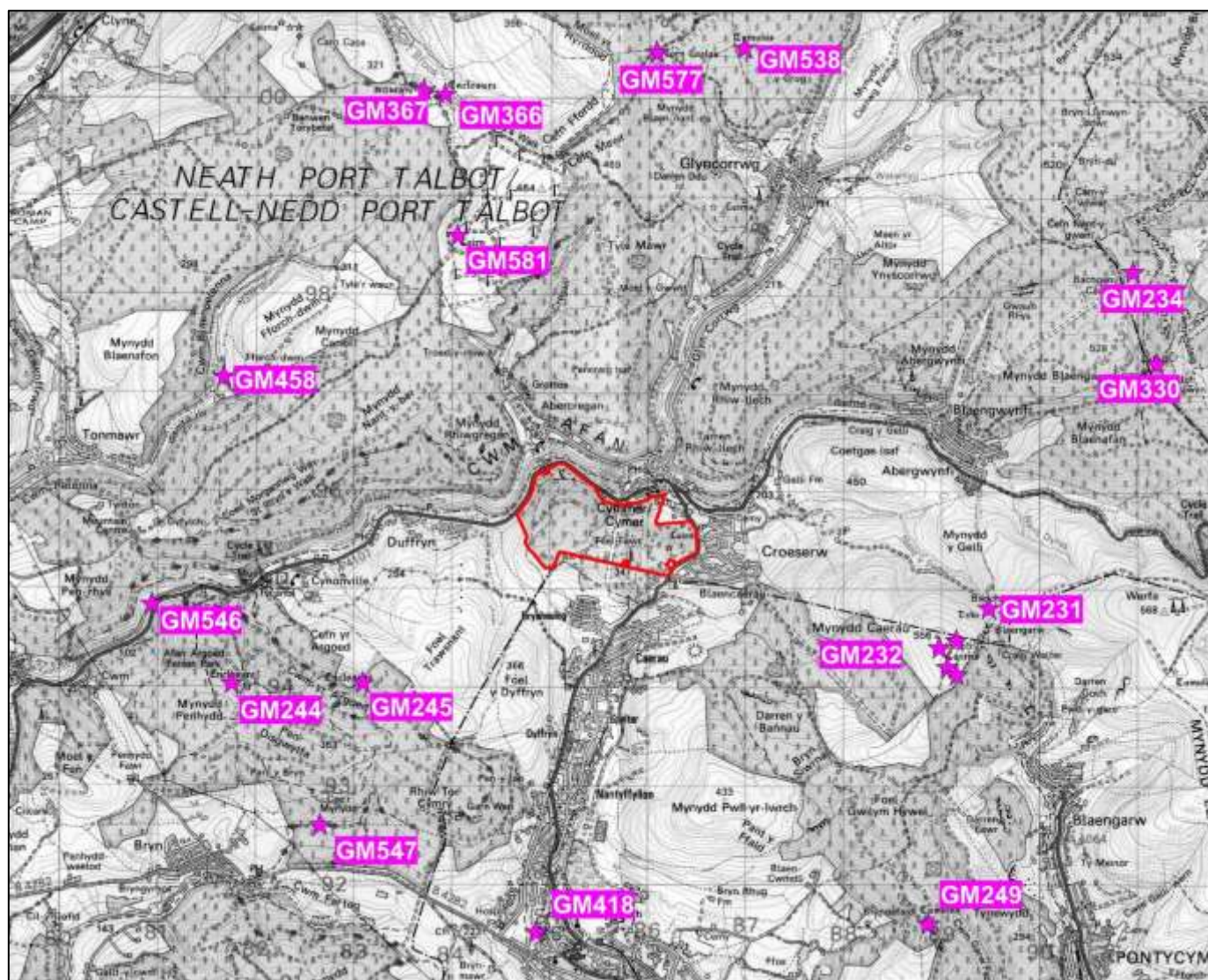


Figure 6: Map showing Scheduled Ancient Monuments (purple) within the 5km search area around the proposed development site (outlined in red)

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LB No.	PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	Distance from site	SC
18495	9830	Salem Welsh Baptist Chapel	Salem Baptist Chapel was built in 1852 and rebuilt 1872, by architect H. Morgan of Swansea and builders Thomas, Morgan & Davies of Swansea, and 1908. By 1998 Salem had fallen into disuse but the building is now Grade 2 Listed, as a largely unaltered chapel retaining its original decorations and fittings.	Post-Medieval	SS85049274	2.6km	A
11257	-	Maesteg Sports Centre, The Cornstores.	Built as a blast engine house for the Llynfi Ironworks (Yr Waith Newydd) in c.1839-40 probably to house two Cornish double acting beam engines serving four blast furnaces which lay under the hill immediately to the N. A range of Lancashire boilers stood on the S side. Its operations were gradually supplanted after the introduction of the Bessemer Process and eventually closed in 1889. The beam engine was removed in 1890 after which time the building was used to store grain for feed for the colliery ponies. After a period of decay the building was renovated by Ogwr Borough Council architect's department and opened as the reception building for a new sports centre in 1983.	Post-Medieval	SS8485791515	3.9km	A
11331	43136	Iron bridge over River Llynfi	Cast 1835, probably by the Maesteg Ironworks, and delivered to the Cambrian Ironworks, which was floated in 1839. for erection to carry the parish road which provided access for their workers from housing areas across the Afon Llynfi to 'Yr waith newydd'. The date, MAESTEG 1835 is cast twice on the inside face of each of the outer frames.	Post-Medieval	SS85089168	3.9km	A

Table 4: Grade II* listed buildings within 5km of the boundary of the proposed development, in order of increasing distance from site (Figure 7)

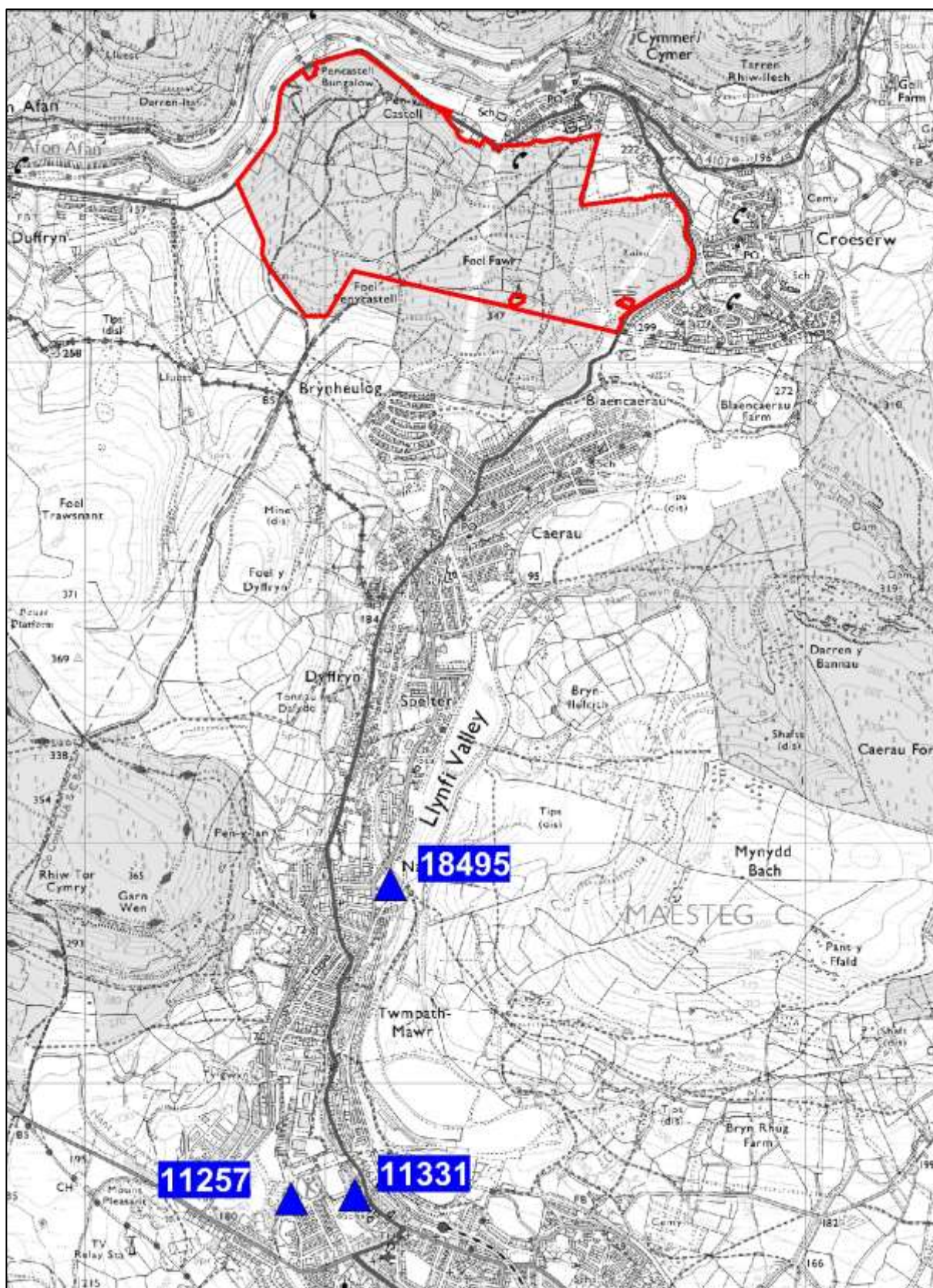


Figure 7: Map showing Grade II* listed buildings (blue) within the 5km search area beyond the boundary of the proposed development site (outlined in red)

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LB No.	PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	Distance from site	SC
23843	01655w/ 34794	Cymmer Viaduct	Cymmer viaduct was built in 1878 across River Afan. It comprises seven spans, wrought-iron lattice girders, timber beam and floor. On the second and third edition OS maps, it was connecting the South Wales Mineral Railway with the Glyncymmer Colliery.	Post-Medieval	SS85789613	0.2km	B
23842	411011	Cymmer Bridge	Cymmer Bridge was opened in 1926, carrying an unclassified road across the River Afan as part of a scheme for road development in the locality.	Modern	SS8600596271	0.3km	B
23866	9603	Hebron Chapel	Hebron Independent Chapel was built in 1794, modified in 1805, rebuilt in 1863, modified in 1886 and rebuilt again in 1903.	Post-Medieval	SS86119636	0.4km	B
23844	01973w / 34795	Croeserw Viaduct	The Rhondda & Swansea Bay Railway was incorporated in 1882 and established to attract coal from the Rhondda Fawr collieries to the newly opened Prince of Wales Dock in Swansea. Croeserw Viaduct, crossing the River Afan, was built in 1890 although the line was not fully opened until 1900; it is a seven-arched masonry structure with round-headed brick arches on tapering piers.	Post-Medieval	SS8643996040	0.4km	B
23848	19394	Old longhouse at Nantfyedw	An early C17 longhouse. The house was superseded when a new farmhouse was built in the late C19, subsequent to which the old house was used for animal accommodation and latterly for storage.	Post-Medieval	SS8735595800	0.9km	B
23849	-	Stable at Nantfyedw	Probably built in the C18 and later than the longhouse. The stable is shown on the Llangynwyd Tithe map of 1842 as part of a much longer range, and was subsequently partly rebuilt.	Post-Medieval	SS8736395807	0.9km	B
23854-65	01953w / 406435	Gelli Houses	Listed as a rare surviving row of single-storey colliers' cottages, representing a distinctive plan form used in the early mining cottages on the western side of the South Wales coalfield.	Post-Medieval	SS87219622	1.0km	B
14175	00964w / 18720	New Gelli Farmhouse and Gelli Cottage	Late 17th century farmhouse, with pair 19th century cottages attached. Original house. 1 storey and attic. Stone rubble.	Post-Medieval	SS87369615	1.1km	B
23847	-	Gelli Farm Cottage	Listed as a sub-medieval farm retaining early plan form and detail and with notable C19 improvements, and as an integral component of an impressive farm group including a bakehouse and barn.	Post-Medieval	SS8737196188	1.1km	B
23852	-	Bakehouse at Gelli Farm	Listed as a sub-medieval farm retaining early plan form and detail and with notable C19 improvements, and as an integral component of an impressive farm group including a bakehouse and barn.	Post-Medieval	SS8736696151	1.1km	B
23853	-	Barn and Cow House at Gelli Farm	Listed as a sub-medieval farm retaining early plan form and detail and with notable C19 improvements, and as an integral component of an impressive farm group including a bakehouse and barn.	Post-Medieval	SS8735796177	1.1km	B

Table 5: Grade II listed buildings within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site, in order of increasing distance from site (Figure 8)

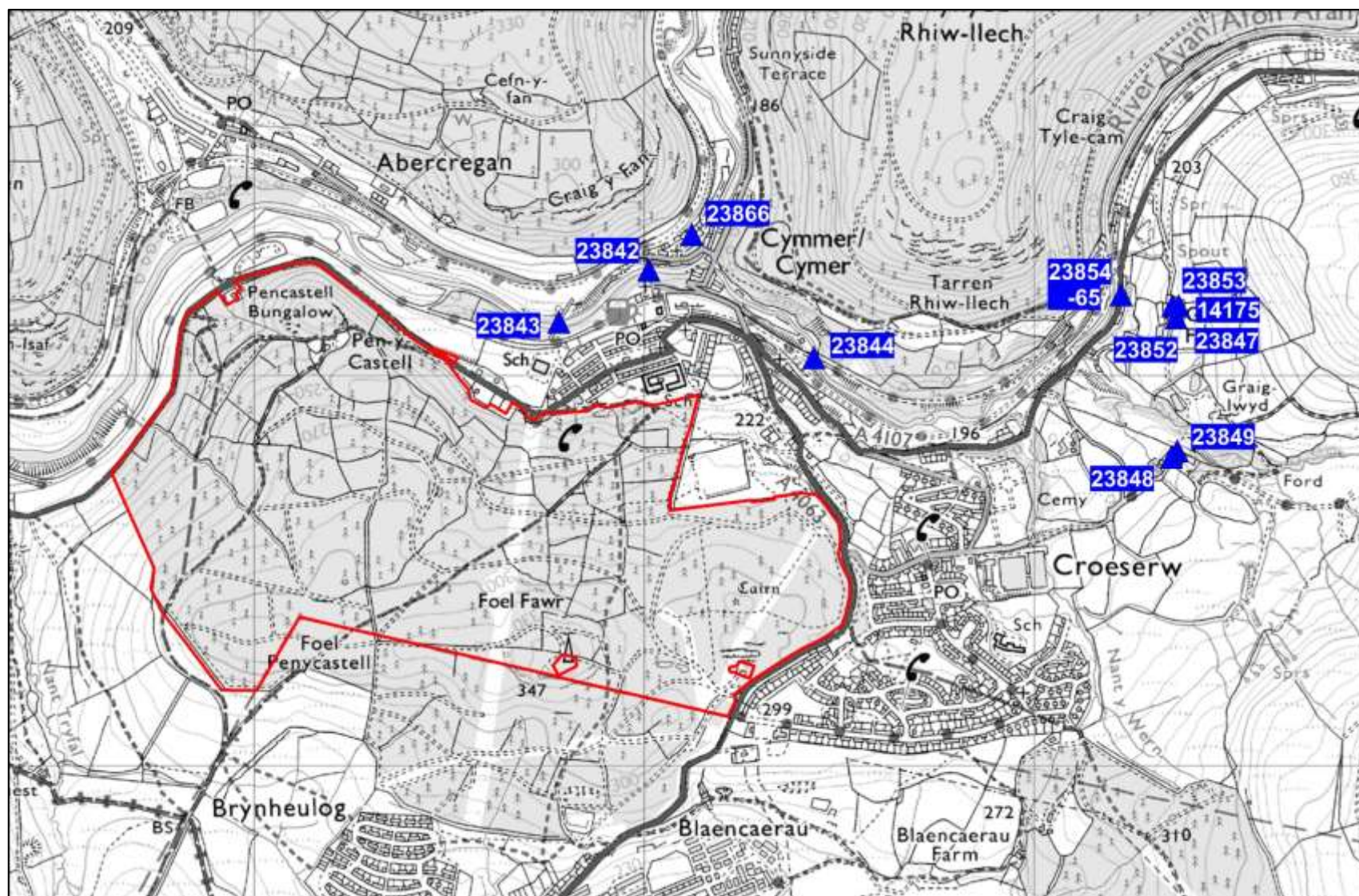


Figure 8: Map of Grade II listed buildings (blue triangles) within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site (shown in red)

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Historic Environment Record and National Monument Record

- 3.4.5 The HER and NMR databases record eight sites within the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort development area (Table 6; Figure 9). There are over one hundred and fifty recorded sites on the HER and NMR within the wider 2km search area, and the majority of them are Post-Medieval in date and the majority relate to mineral extraction sites of the later 19th and early 20th centuries. Some of the records represent the scheduled monuments or listed buildings already discussed.
- 3.4.6 The following sections list the recorded sites with a brief discussion by archaeological period in the following paragraphs. For the Post-Medieval, the sites are further split and discussed by broad category e.g. agricultural, domestic, transportation etc (Tables 10 - 18; Figures 12-20).

Sites located within the development boundary

- 3.4.7 The sites that lie within the development area are discussed first. The site of a Bronze Age burial cairn (PRN 00697w / NPRN 307361) lies on the southeastern side of the development area. Cairns were often located on prominent hilltops with wide views to other cairns across the landscape and other burials were often placed in the vicinity of the cairns, not necessarily marked by mounds of stone. The location of this cairn is one where there are fairly wide views especially to the east, where other burial mounds are known to exist. This was described by RCAHMW in 1962 as: 'a cairn built of small stones, 18.3m in diameter and 0.6m high, though its position gives it the impression of greater height. It has a well-constructed kerb of slabs laid flat, the largest visible being 0.8m'. It is said to have now been 'mutilated', although the feature was still visible during site visits. It is possible that further burials are present in its vicinity.
- 3.4.8 The line of the trackway known as Heol y Moch or The Pig's Walk (PRN 01077.0w) crosses the centre of the proposed development area in a mostly northeast to southwest direction. It is visible as a hollow-way (sunken track). The trackway is very likely to have first originated in the prehistoric period, and was used as a drove way through the medieval period and later. It is now labelled as a bridleway (reference number ER42). There is a potential for associated prehistoric remains, such as markers, to be present close to the track. Later drove way features may also be present, such as marker stones, sheep folds or shelters. A number of marker stones were noted during a site visit.
- 3.4.9 In the northwestern part of the development site lies the former site of Pen y Castell farmhouse, shown on the 1839 Tithe map of Llangynwyd (PRN 07958w, NPRN 19695). The remains of stone walls for the farmhouse, outbuildings and attached still survive here. The extent of these remains has not been recorded.
- 3.4.10 Further stone walls are present in the development site representing former sheep fold and stonewall field boundaries identified during the site visit for the previous desk-based assessment of the area prepared in 2001, more of which are likely to survive across the site area (PRN 07957w). the extent of these remains has not been recorded, although it is evident from site visits that these have been significantly disturbed through forestation and deforestation.
- 3.4.11 The remaining four sites within the proposed development area include features marked on earlier Ordnance Survey maps and include the air shaft to the Cymmer tunnel which passes beneath the central part of the site in a roughly north to south direction (PRN 07290w). The Cymmer tunnel was built in 1899 and the air shaft is first shown on the 6"

Ordnance Survey map published in 1900. The present condition of the air shaft could not be determined.

- 3.4.12 A small paddock with two possible buildings is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 southeast of Pen y Castell (PRN 07287w), as is a sheepfold to the southwest (PRN 07295w). The final site recorded within the proposed development site is a reservoir (PRN 07294w) shown on the second edition OS map of 1900 to the south of the small complex of farm buildings. The remains of these structures would have been affected by forestry plantation and de-forestation, but some remains may survive. They represent later agricultural and land use activity dating from the turn of the 20th century.

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	SC
01077.0w	Heol y Moch (The Pigs' Way)	Possible prehistoric trackway that continued into the medieval period, diverging from PRN 1076.0w near Rhyd Blaen-y-cwm, climbing north as a hollow trail until disappearing at SS83248827.	Medieval	SS 86040 95910	A
07957w	Stonewall Field Boundaries	A field visit (21st of July 2001) conducted as part of a desk-based assessment for a development at Pen y Castell Parc identified three stonewall field boundaries. 1. Stone wall - field boundary at SS85399553. The wall has been cut truncated.	Unknown	SS 8539 9553	C
07958w/ 19695	Pen y Castell Farmhouse; Pencastell	Full details of the survey are yet to be obtained, but it has been summarised as being constructed on a platformed site, of local Pennant sandstone with boulder footings almost 90cm thick. It is shown on the Llangynwyd Tithe map of 1839.	Post-Medieval	SS 8528 9608	C
00697w/ 307361	Glyncymer	This was described by RCAHMW in 1962 as: 'a cairn built of small stones, 18.3m in diameter and 0.6m high, though its position gives it the impression of greater height. It has a well constructed kerb of slabs laid flat, the largest visible being 0.8m. It has now been nearly destroyed, described by the NMR as 'mutilated'.	Bronze Age	SS 86240 95429	A
07290w	Air shaft	Site of an air shaft for the Cymmer railway tunnel (built 1899) which runs north to south underneath the central part of the development area. It is shown on the 2 nd edition OS map dated 1900.	Post-medieval	SS 85639 95881	C
07287w	Small complex of buildings	A small complex of possible buildings as shown on the 1 st edition OS map dated 1884	Post-medieval	SS 85479 95837	C
07295w	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Post-medieval	SS 85009 95835	D
07294w	Reservoir	Reservoir shown on the 2 nd edition OS map of the area dated 1900	Post-medieval	SS 85504 95758	D

Table 6: Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the HER and the NMR within the area of the proposed development (Figure 9)

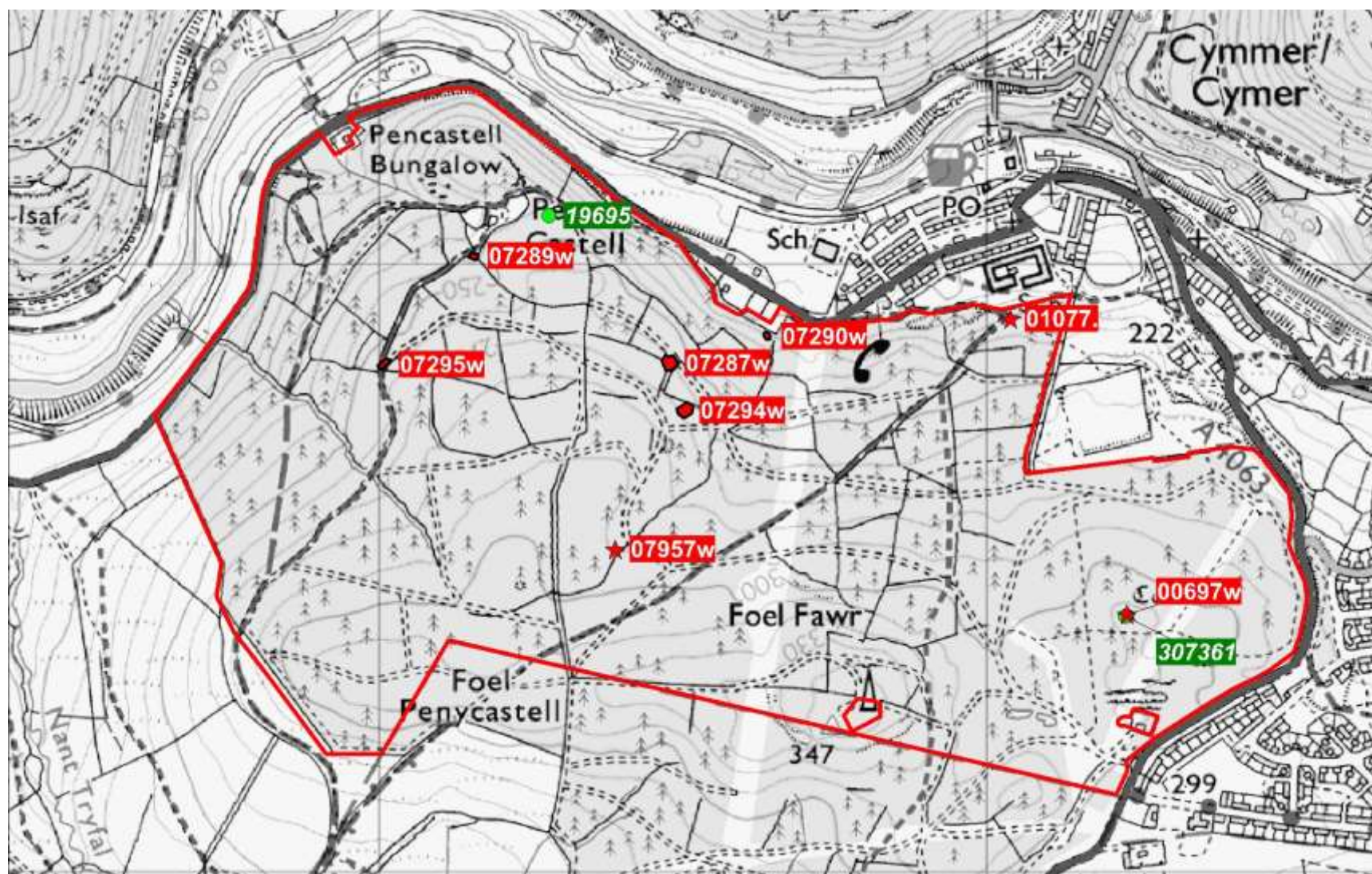


Figure 9: Archaeological and historical sites recorded on the HER (red stars) and the NMR (green) within the area of the proposed development (outlined in red)

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Sites located within 2km of the development boundary

Prehistoric Sites

3.4.13 Only one record exists for the Mesolithic Period and only two for the later, Neolithic period (Table 7; Figure 10). The Mesolithic site is the findspot of a stone tool, nearly 2km north of the site. A flint axe and another tool of unknown material or function represent the Neolithic. The Mesolithic site and one of the Neolithic sites (PRN05031w) have the same name, location and description so it is possible that one of them is a duplicate. The tool type is given as 'microlith' though, which suggests that it is Mesolithic. These sites merely indicate background activity relating to the earlier prehistoric period.

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR	SC
01452w	Ty'n y Pant	Undated. One tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.	Mesolithic	SS 8698	B
00096m	Neolithic Flint Axe	Polished flint axe 117mm long, thin butt & flattened oval section. The axe was found 15 years ago at the Caerau end of the Caerau-Cymmer tunnel.	Neolithic	SS 8544 9445	B
05031w	Ty'n y Pant	Undated. No data on tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.	Neolithic	SS 8698	B

Table 7: Mesolithic and Neolithic archaeological sites recorded in the HER and the NMR within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 10)

3.4.14 Table 8 and Figure 10 show the historic assets of Bronze Age date recorded in the HER and NMR within the 2km study area. All four sites are burial cairns located on or close to the tops of hills. One of the cairns (PRN 00697w) lies within the eastern side of the site boundary, and is sited on a small hill at just over 310m, although it is described as being 'mutilated' by the NMR and near destroyed on the HER. PRNs 00094m and 00095m are located close together 0.85km south-southwest, and PRN 00685w is 2km to the northwest.

3.4.15 The known archaeological sites of Bronze Age date, including that within the development boundary, indicate that funerary and ritual activity is relatively common in this area. This is mostly in the form of burial monuments in prominent positions on hill tops. Further burials, or associated settlement cannot be discounted within the area.

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR	SC
00094m/ 307452	Foel y Dyffryn Cairnfield Cairn 1	The more southerly of a pair of small oval grass-covered mounds. They lie on the hillside above the area of mounds and 'scoop graves' noted by RCAHMW.	SS 846509 4442	A
00095m/ 307453	Foel y Dyffryn Cairnfield Cairn 2	The more northerly of a pair of small oval grass-covered mounds. They lie on the hillside above the area of mounds and 'scoop graves' noted by RCAHMW, of which the best example is at SS8470794515, lying just to one side of an old wall.	SS 846549 4454	A
00685w/ 307397	Nant Troed- y-Rhiw 3	Downslope and to the S of the round barrow pair 5068w, but not intervisible with them. About three-quarters of a ring cairn, consisting of a stony bank c 2.7m wide.	SS 840569 8025	A
00697w/ 307361	Glyncymer; Croeserw, Cairn	This was described by RCAHMW in 1962 as: 'a cairn built of small stones, 18.3m in diameter and 0.6m high, though its position gives it the impression of greater height. It has a well-constructed kerb of slabs laid flat, the largest visible being 0.8m. Described by the RCAHMW in 2002 as: A mutilated round cairn, 18.3m in diameter and 0.6m high, at which kerbing was formerly visible.	SS 862409 5429	A

Table 8: Bronze Age archaeological sites recorded in the HER and the NMR within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 10)

Iron Age Sites

3.4.16 There are no confirmed Iron Age sites recorded on the HER or NMR within the 2km search area. It should be noted that the name of Pen y Castell could indicate the site of an Iron Age defended enclosure (the place name of Castell often used to denote a former fort site). During a site visit it was also noted that a substantial rock cut ditch may be present around Foel Fawr, in the southern part of the site, and this too could be indicative of a defended enclosure around the summit of the hill. Subsequent site visits indicated that these were unlikely to represent Iron Age defended sites.

Roman Sites

3.4.17 There are no Roman sites recorded on the HER or NMR within the 2km search area. The potential for Roman remains to be present within the site area is considered unlikely.

Early Medieval Sites

3.4.18 There are no sites of Early Medieval date recorded on the HER or NMR within the 2km search area. The potential for Early medieval remains to be present within the site area is considered unlikely.

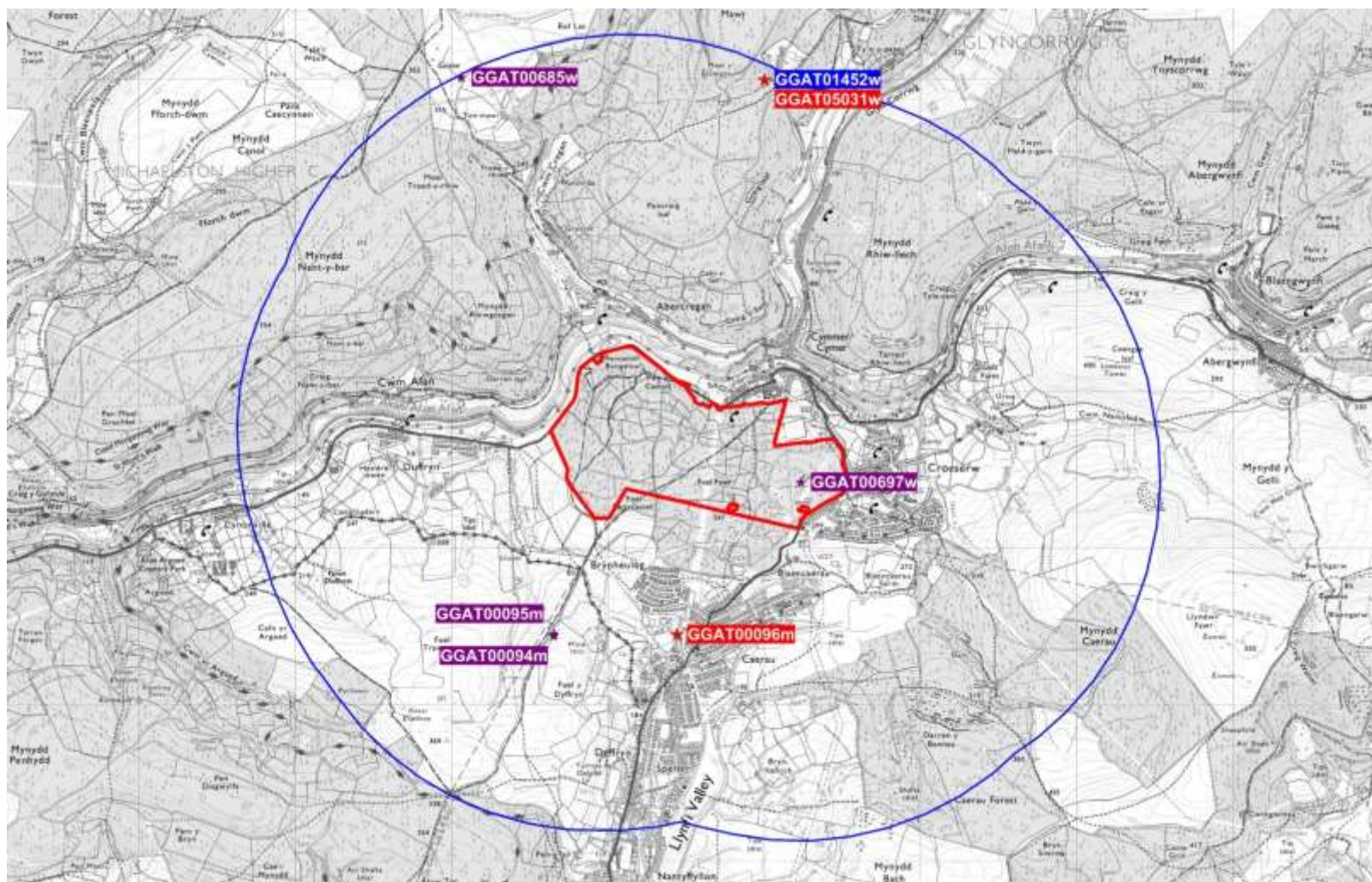


Figure 10: Map of Figure 9 Mesolithic (blue star) and Neolithic archaeological sites (red stars) and Bronze Age archaeological sites (purple stars) recorded in the HER and the NMR within 2km (blue line) of the boundary of the proposed development (red line)

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Medieval Sites

- 3.4.19 Five medieval sites are recorded within 2km of the site boundary (Table 9; Figure 11). PRN 01077.0w, the medieval trackway with possible prehistoric origin has been introduced earlier in this report as it partly lies inside the proposed area of development.
- 3.4.20 The other sites are represented by the earthwork remains of house platforms (PRN 00710w / NPRN 15314; PRN 02046w / NPRN 15425; and NPRN 252) and a long hut PRN 02052w / NPRN 15243).
- 3.4.21 None of these latter four house platform or long hut sites are closer than 1km to the site boundary. There is a strong potential that Pen y Castell farm may have had medieval origins, although none of the surviving remains of buildings associated with the farm or the field boundaries or sheepfolds in the wider landscape have been dated prior to the post-medieval period. The location of the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort development area in an upland location is such that it is doubtful that intensive medieval farming occurred there. The land may have been used as upland pasture only. The likelihood of finding further medieval settlement remains (such as further house platforms) is low.

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR	S C
00710w/ 15314	Cefn yr Argoed 2	Small, 8m x 4m, platform aligned NE/SW (slightly askew to slope) overlooking incised stream valley to S; hood 1m deep. Poorly drained sloping surface. No features visible.	SS 8367 9396	C
01077.0w	Heol y Moch (The Pigs' Way)	Possible prehistoric trackway that continued into the medieval period, diverging from PRN 1076.0w near Rhyd Blaen-y-cwm, climbing north as a hollow trail until disappearing at SS83248827.	SS 86040 95910	A
02046w/ 15425	Nant-yr- Hwyaid	Platform in enclosed fields above Nant-yr-Hwyaid, 11.6m x 9.5m wide, 0.8m deep.	SS 8315 9478	C
02052w/ 15243	Blaen-Nant, Duffryn	Long hut: a rectangular building in bend of track, 13.9m x 4.9m, with SW gable wall standing to 1m high. Doorways at NE end of long walls; external field banks.	SS 8383 9507	C
252	Ton Mawr	House; house platform.	SS 8434 9778	C

Table 9: Medieval archaeological sites recorded in the HER and the NMR within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 11)

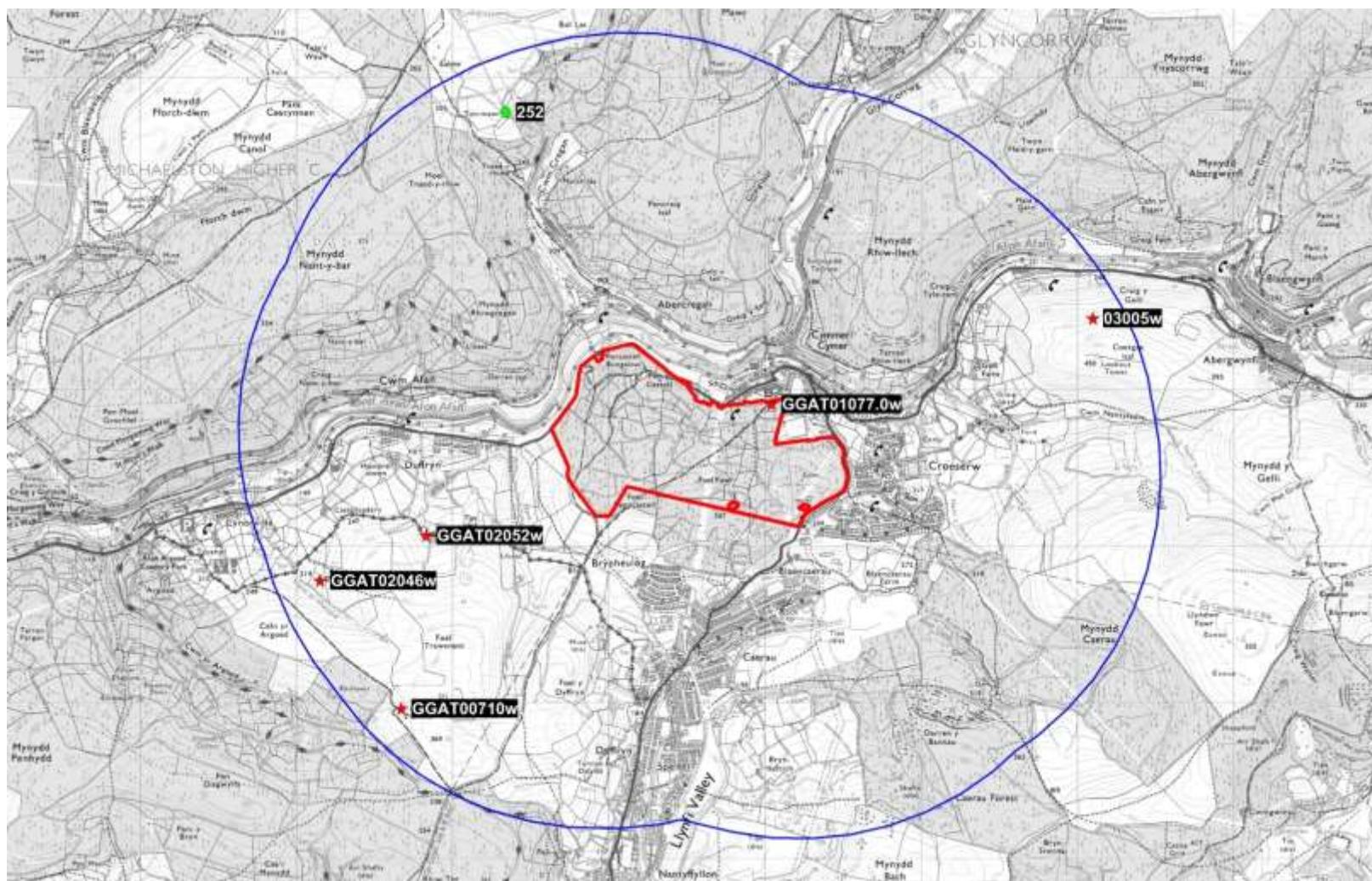


Figure 11: Map of medieval archaeological sites recorded in the HER (red stars) and the NMR (green dot) within 2km (blue line) of the boundary of the proposed development (red line)

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Post Medieval – Domestic

3.4.22 The first Post-Medieval site class to be considered is 'Domestic,' and such sites recorded in the NMR and HER are shown in Table 10 and Figure 12. There are 23 sites, the majority of which are houses. The rest are records of whole villages or townscapes. The definition of domestic for this group comes from the HER or NMR designation for the buildings.

3.4.23 Two of the PRNs for houses represent grade II listed buildings. The records include Pen y Castell farm, but the majority of them lie within the lower lying valley areas around the perimeter of the proposed development site indicating the focus of the pre-industrialisation settlement of the region. A few upland domestic buildings are recorded.

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR	SC
00928w/ 18889	Groes Erw	Post-medieval house entitled Groes Erw situated within the community of Glynccorrwg.	SS86549581	C
00964w/ 18720	Gelli	Post-medieval house entitled Gelli situated within the community of Glynccorrwg. Listed building no. 14175.	SS87379617	C
01437m/ 18594	Dyffryn-Llynfi	Regional house with internal chimney and lobby entry.	SS85179494	C
01458w/ 18946	Hendre Owen Farm	Post-medieval house entitled Hendre Owen Farm situated within the community of Glynccorrwg.	SS83609558	C
01460w	Lluest	Post-medieval house entitled Lluest situated within the community of Glynccorrwg.	SS845949	C
01464w	Nant yr Hwyaid	Post-medieval house entitled Nant Yr Hwyaid situated within the community of Glynccorrwg.	SS829952	C
01652w/ 20117	Troed-y-Rhiw	Post-medieval house entitled Troed-Y-Rhiw situated within the community of Glynccorrwg.	SS84409741	C
01953w/ 406435	Gelly Houses	Post-medieval house entitled Gelly Houses situated within the community of Glynccorrwg. Listed buildings nos. 23854-65.	SS8721196210	C
02710w/ 414364	Rhiw-Llech	Post medieval house. C17 two-unit, chimney-backing-on-the-entry, hall, heated outer room.	SS86639610	C
04031w	Nant y Bar Farmstead Toilet	Cemented stone outside toilet south of the house, 2m wide and up to 1.5m in height.	SS8315496325	C
04035w/ 15243?	Gregen House	Remains of a small house built into the side of the hill, external walls surviving to a height of 3m in places. SW-NE facing 10m x 8m.	SS8428596200	C
04486w	Cymmer Dwelling I	Building noted as on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map,	SS8624196216	D
04549w	Ty'n-y-Cwm Building	Building as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8447997597	D
86982	Croeserw	Village Townscape	SS867955	C
86983	Cymmer	Village.	SS860962	C
86984	Dyffryn Spelter Village	Dyffryn Spelter townscape (with nearby opencast)	SS853936	C
19394	Nant-Y-Fedw,	House in Cymmer, Port Talbot	SS87359580	C
19695	Penycastell	House	SS85289608	C
516899	Llynfi Inn	Inn has been removed by 20th century road improvements	SS8593994821	D
516902	Blaencaerau, Settlement	A small settlement was built here between 1877 and 1899. It consisted of two streets, Wyndham Street and Dunraven Street, at right angles to each other.	SS8649194849	C
516903	Blaencaerau Hotel	Demolished in the 1990s.	SS8651194810	D

516906	Brynhyfryd, House	Two adjoining houses built by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899.	SS8614594925	C
516907	Blaencaerau, Allotment Gardens	An area of abandoned allotment gardens.	SS8605294770	D

Table 10: Domestic Post-Medieval archaeological sites recorded in the HER and the NMR within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 12)

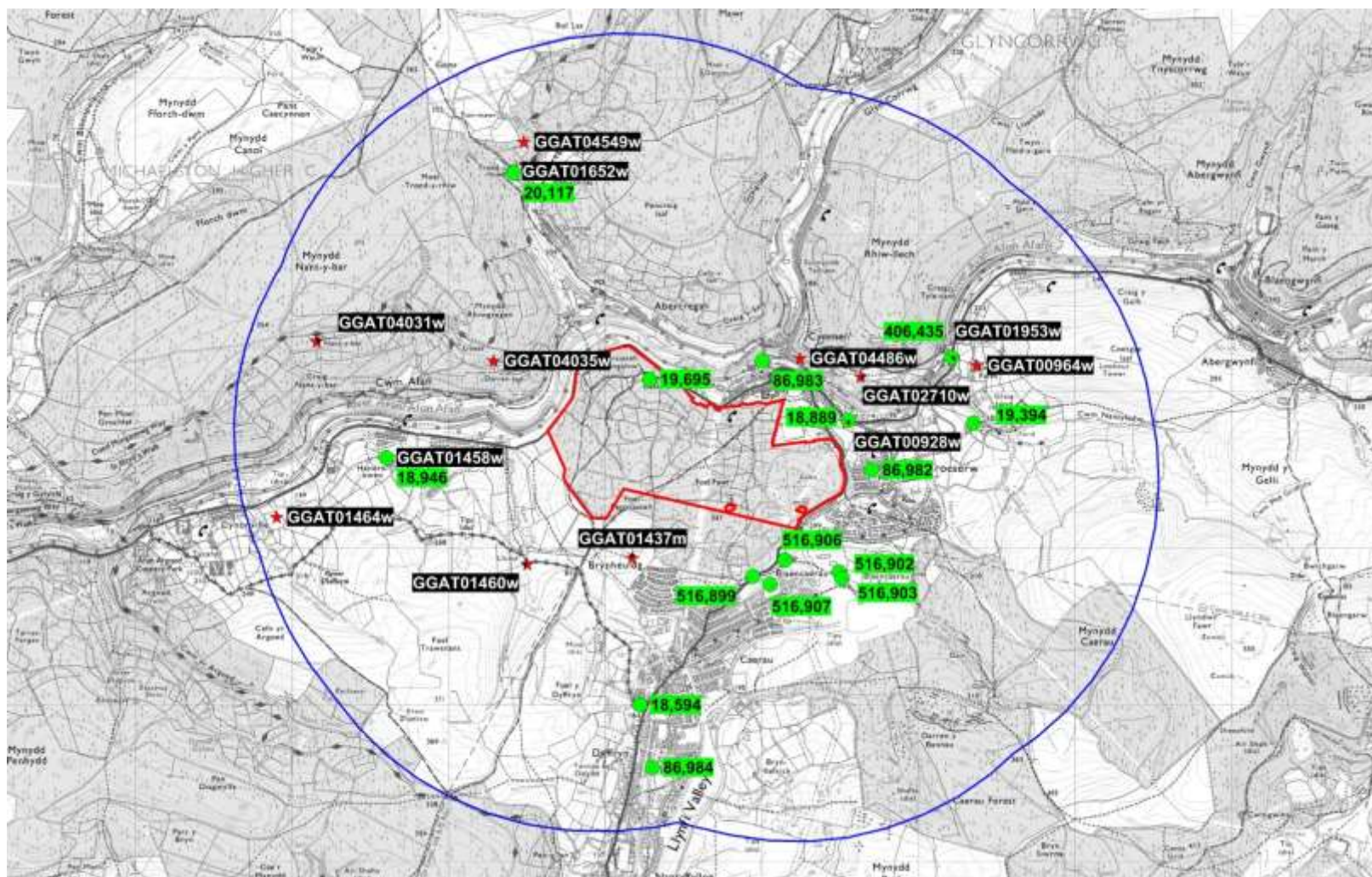


Figure 12: Map of Domestic Post-Medieval archaeological sites recorded in the HER (red stars) and the NMR (green) within 2km (blue line) of the boundary of the proposed development (red line)

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Post Medieval – Agricultural

- 3.4.24 There are twenty nine sites recorded as Post-Medieval with a class of 'Agriculture and Subsistence' (Table 11; Figure 13).
- 3.4.25 Six of these sites are recorded as farms, though the Pen y Castell farm is not included in this category. Other sites recorded include associated farm buildings such as a barn, a pound, allotments, stone banks, field systems and sheepfolds. None are listed buildings.
- 3.4.26 Many of the records relating to stone banks and sheep folds were identified during an upland survey on land to the south of the proposed development area. Similar remains are known to exist within the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort development site, as confirmed by the upland survey undertaken for this project.

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR	SC
02065w	Moel y Gwynt	The site comprises a Post-medieval pound entitled Moel Y Gwynt situated within the community of Glynccorrwg.	SS85599804	D
02181w/ 19392	Nant y Bar Farm	The site comprises a Post-medieval farm entitled Nant Y Bar Farm situated within the community of Glynccorrwg.	SS83159635	C
02513m	Tarren y Bannau	Linear group of buildings. Farmhouse is a hearth-passage house with an added outer unit. Remains of a window outside the entrance, and fireplace has been narrowed.	SS87409390	C
03302m	Sheepfold	CAP .	SS8681293887	D
03303m	Sheepfold	CAP .	SS8681893856	D
03391m	Dunraven Sheepfold	Stone structure/sheepfold measuring 9m x 7m and up to 0.7m high.	SS8730893927	D
03479m	Dunraven Sheepfold	Sheepfold as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8671893356	D
03849w	Rhiw-Cregen Farmstead	Farm measures 40m x 20m, constructed of local stone. Various periods of construction.	SS8366296002	C
04034w	Nant y Bar Sheepfold	Sheepfold as noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map.	SS8367996600	D
04036w	Gregan Barn	The barn lies South of PRN 4035 and is 12m x 8m and survives to height 1m in places.	SS8428496198	C
04147w	Ffald y Garn Sheepfold	Sheepfold noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map. Not located during field visit, possibly destroyed by FE road.	SS8731997113	D
04419w	Rhiw-Cregen Enclosure i	Rectangular dry stone wall enclosure 40m x 30m and up to 1.5m in height. Directly north facing of Rhiw-Cregen Farm and forming 2 walls of a trackway.	SS8365196024	D
04495w	Twyn-Lluest Enclosure	Enclosure as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map. Not located during field visit. Area is densely afforested.	SS8607797525	D
04500w	Cefn-y-Fan Farmstead	Farmstead comprising the remains of two stone buildings with associated field boundary walls. Lower courses of buildings still intact, upper courses have collapsed.	SS8557596703	C
04507w	Fforch-Las-Fach Farmstead	Farmstead as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8485197912	D
04508w	Ty'n-y-Cwm Farmstead	Farmstead as located on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8453497763	D
19394	Nant-y-fedw, Cymmer	Grade II Listed Building no.23848. An early C17 longhouse. Later used for animal accommodation then storage.	SS8735595800	B

516195	Lluest, Enclosure	A small, polygonal field with a rectangular building or fold at its northwest side.	SS8444494976	C
516481	Mynydd Bach, Structure I	This small drystone fold measures 2 metres square and is situated in a quarried area. The north and east sides stand 0.25 metres high, while the other sides are lost.	SS8664193263	C
516597	Foel Y Dyffryn, Sheep Fold Iii	A small drystone fold on the southern, upslope side of a drystone wall. The fold measured 3 metres southeast to northwest by 2.25 metres. with walls 0.90 metres thick and less than 0.30 metres high	SS8476194486	D
516599	Dyffryn, Boundary Stone	The stone stands 0.45 metres with two cut faces. One face has the inscription "MAESTEG LOCAL BOARD DISTRICT 77", the other has "NEATH HIGHWAY DISTRICT 78". There is also a bench mark at the top of the stone.	SS8482094872	C
516663	Dyffryn, Afan Valley, Enclosure	Enclosure	SS8397595463	D
516667	Lluest, Enclosure	Enclosure (Possible)	SS8444495001	D
516691	Foel Pen y Castell, Bank	A denuded stone bank.	SS8492694957	D
516700	Caerau, Allotment Gardens	Allotment	SS8579594754	D
516707	Foel Y Dyffryn, Sheep Fold Ii	A small drystone fold on the southern, upslope side of a drystone wall.	SS8473094506	D
516708	Foel Y Dyffryn, Sheep Fold I	A small drystone fold on the southern, upslope side of a drystone wall.	SS8474794498	D
516901	Blaencaerau, Field System	Field System	SS8677095050	D
516938	Foel Y Dyffryn, Field System	Field System	SS8485394548	D

Table 11: Post-Medieval Agricultural and Subsistence archaeological sites recorded in the HER and the NMR within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 13)

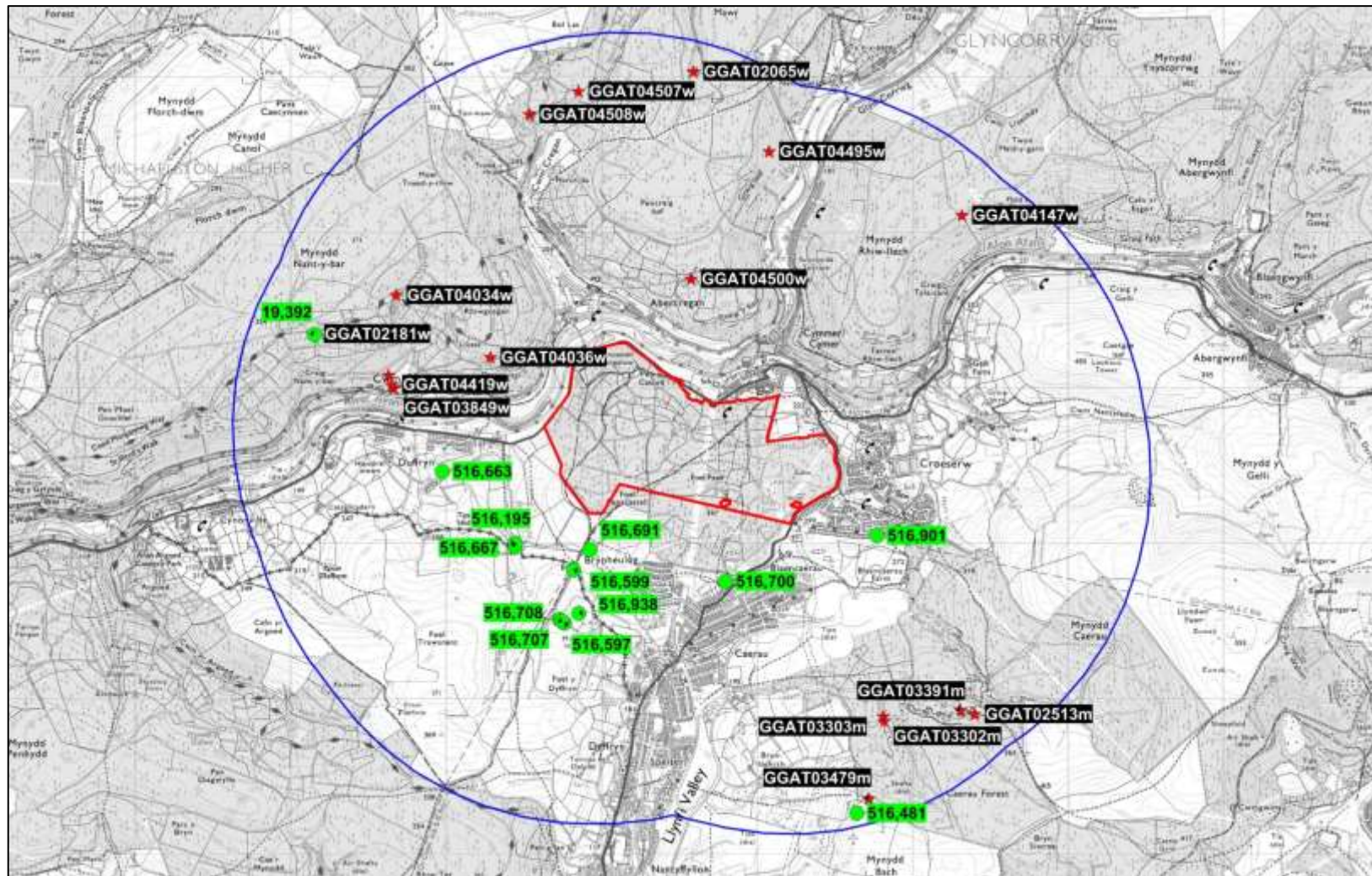


Figure 13: Map of Post-Medieval Agricultural and Subsistence archaeological sites recorded in the HER (red stars) and the NMR (green) within 2km (blue line) of the boundary of the proposed development (red line)

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Post Medieval – Religious Sites

3.4.27 There are twenty two sites recorded on the National Monuments Record relating to Post-Medieval Religious sites, with none recorded on the GGAT HER (Table 12; Figure 14). Almost all of the records are associated with non-conformist chapels mostly built in the 19th and early 20th centuries within urban centres and there are no such sites located within the proposed development area.

PRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR	SC
9603	Hebron Independent Chapel, Cymer	Grade II Listed Building no. 23866. Built in 1794..	SS86119636	B
9610	Bethania, Cymer	Methodist Chapel built in 1895 and rebuilt in 1921.	SS8696	C
9616	Abercregan Chapel	No information	SS8496	C
9817	Dyffryn Welsh Independent Chapel, Caerau	Built in 1872, rebuilt in 1898 and again in 1905.	SS85599421	C
9822	Seion Welsh Independent Chapel, Caerau	Built in 1897 in the Romanesque style. By 1998 was disused.	SS85839444	C
9827	Hope Baptist Chapel, Dyffryn Road, Caerau	Built in 1901 in the Arts and Crafts style of the gable-entry type.	SS85309403	C
9829	Noddfa Welsh Baptist Chapel, Caerau	Built in 1898 in the Sub-Classical style of the gable-entry type. By 1998 Noddfa had fallen into disuse.	SS85939454	C
9834	Bethany Calvinistic Methodist Chapel , Spelter	Built in 1852 and enlarged in 1903. The chapel is built in the Sub-Classical and later Vernacular style.	SS85399396	C
9836	Hermon Calvinistic Methodist Chapel , Caerau	Built in 1851 and rebuilt in 1897 in the Romanesque style of the gable-entry type.	SS85439424	C
9839	Penuel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (Calfaria), Caerau	Built 1909 in the Classical style with two storeys.	SS85399393	C
9843	Bethel Welsh Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Caerau	Built in 1857 and rebuilt in 1906. The later chapel was built in the Arts and Crafts style with two storeys.	SS85599421	C
13737	Methodist Church, Abercregan,	-	SS84899662	C
13739	Seion Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Dyffryn	Small and extremely plain chapel built in 1922.	SS83469581	C
13744	Calfaria Baptist Chapel, Cymer,	Built in 1903 in the Sub Classical style.	SS85929604	C
13745	Gilgal Apostolic Church, Cymer,	-	SS85999622	C
13746	St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Cymer,	Site shown on OS 1:1000 map 1980 as 'Ch' , not shown on OS 6" map 1946.	SS86089631	D
13748	United Free Methodist Chapel, Cymer,	Built before 1918.	SS86049607	C
13749	St John's Church, Cymer,	-	SS86109611	C
13759	St Cynfelyn's Church, Caerau,	St Cynfelyn's is located on the north side of Treharne Road in Caerau, north of Maesteg. Built in 1909-10 .	SS85629439	C
13762	Y Bugail Da, Caerau,	Church.	SS85439423	C
13763	Caersalem Welsh Baptist Chapel, Nantyyffyllon	Built in 1893 and demolished in 1993.	SS85249390	C
13766	Dyffryn Independent Chapel, Caerau	Built in 1868 in the Vernacular style with a long wall entry plan and small pane flat headed windows.	SS85199375	C

Table 12: Post-Medieval Religious archaeological sites recorded in the NMR within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 14)

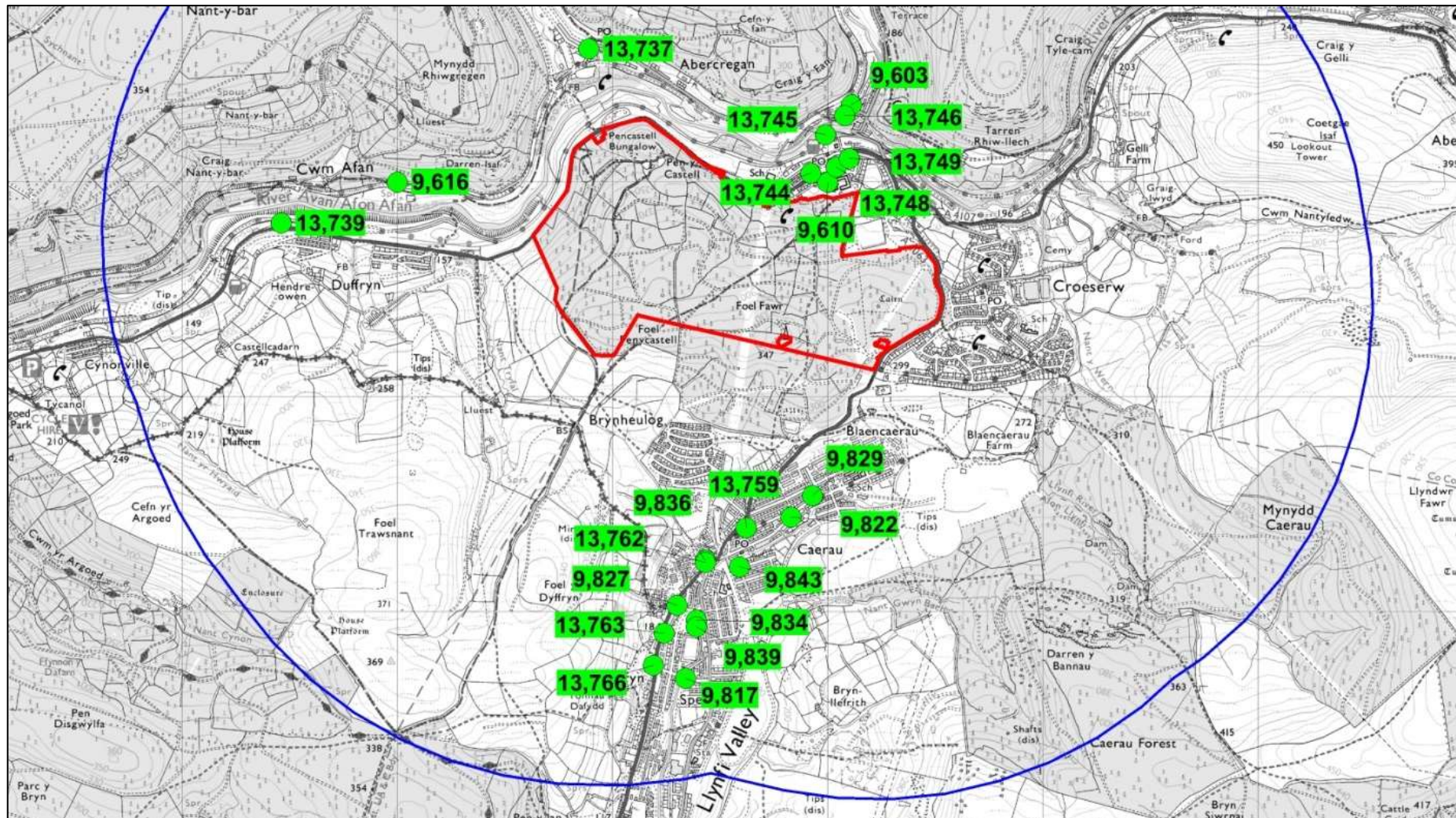


Figure 14: Map of Post-Medieval religious archaeological sites recorded in the NMR (green) within 2km (blue line) of the boundary of the proposed development (red line)

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Post Medieval - Transport

3.4.28 Table 13 and Figure 15 give the known heritage assets that are of Post-Medieval date and relate to 'Transport.' Most were all built as part of the coal industry, so they are strongly related to sites in the next tables (Industrial). The only exception is PRN 03473m, the Dunraven stepping stones. The two viaducts in Cymmer, PRNs 01655w and 01973w are grade II listed buildings. The types of site present are railways, tramways, viaducts and bridges. There are no post-medieval transport sites within the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort area although the Cymmer tunnel passes below the centre of the site, but its remains will not be affected by the proposals.

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR	S C
01655w/ 34794	Cymmer Viaduct	Built in 1878 across River Afan. Grade II listed building no. 23843.	SS85789613	B
01701.0w	Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway	Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway	SS9380098205	C
01973w/ 34795	Cymmer Afan Railway Viaduct	Post-medieval railway viaduct within community of Glyncoirwg. Grade II listed building no. 23844.	SS865960	B
03392m	Bannau Tramway I	Tramway route running NNW to SSE. Used as a footpath.	SS8687294077	D
03396m	Bannau Tramway II	Dismantled tramway, used as footpath and part of FE road.	SS8645294081	D
03473m	Dunraven Stepping Stones	Stepping stones as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8747694055	D
03499m	Dunraven Tramway II	Tramway as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8673493647	D
03850w	Rhiw-Cregen Enclosure ii	Enclosure as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8362896084	D
03500m	Dunraven Tramway I	Tramway as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8677493609	D
03502m	Gwyn Bach Tramway I	Tramway as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.		D
04033w	Nant y Bar Trackway	Walled trackway joins 3 farms together and runs SW-NE.	SS8309796328	C
04212w	Tyle Mawr Tramway	Route still evident, although the line has since been dismantled.	SS8606097976	D
04281.0m	Blaencarau Tramway	Tramway as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8711694515	D
04283.0m	Blaencaerau Tramway	Grass covered tramway foundations running NE to SW.	SS8716294738	C
04420w	Paddy's Bridge	Dissused Railway bridge with only supports surviving. 4m in height on either side road.	SS8316695945	C
04440w	Mynydd Caerau Tramway	Tramway as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8745794921	D
04524w	Avan Vale Colliery Tramway	Tramway as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8445097198	D
04538w	Ty'n-y-Graig Tramway	Tramway as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8267095580	D
34796	Cymmer Railway Station	Rhondda & Swansea Bay Railway; station open 1885, closed in 1970.	SS8600096190	C
305498	North's Navigation Railway	Built by North's Navigation Company, formed in 1889.	SS85609328	C
305499	North's Navigation	Stone-built bridge formerly	SS85799408	D

	Railway Bridge, Caerau	carried North's Navigation Railway over a minor trackway.		
516396	Mynydd Bach, Trackway I	Trackway (Possible), Tramway (Possible)	SS8643393155	D
516434	Mynydd Bach, Tramway IV	Tramway	SS8604793328	D
516445	Mynydd Bach, Tramway V	Tramway	SS8620193338	D
516448	Mynydd Bach, Tramway I	Tramway	SS8627293359	D
516454	Mynydd Bach, Tramway X	Tramway	SS8640393437	D
516456	Mynydd Bach, Tramway VIII	Tramway	SS8650393524	D
516464	Mynydd Bach, Tramway III	Tramway	SS8642793519	D
516479	Mynydd Bach, Tramway II	Tramway	SS8656493384	D
516665	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery Tramway	Tramway	SS8437195516	D
516672	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Upper Workings, Tramway I	Tramway	SS8436994380	D
516673	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Upper Workings, Tramway I	Tramway	SS8436094395	D
516826	Mynydd Bach, Tramway IX	A short section of tramway cutting bank NPRN 516827.	SS8649093523	D
516925	Dyffryn, Tramway	Tramway	SS8428795667	D

Table 13: Post-Medieval Transport archaeological sites recorded in the HER and the NMR within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 15)

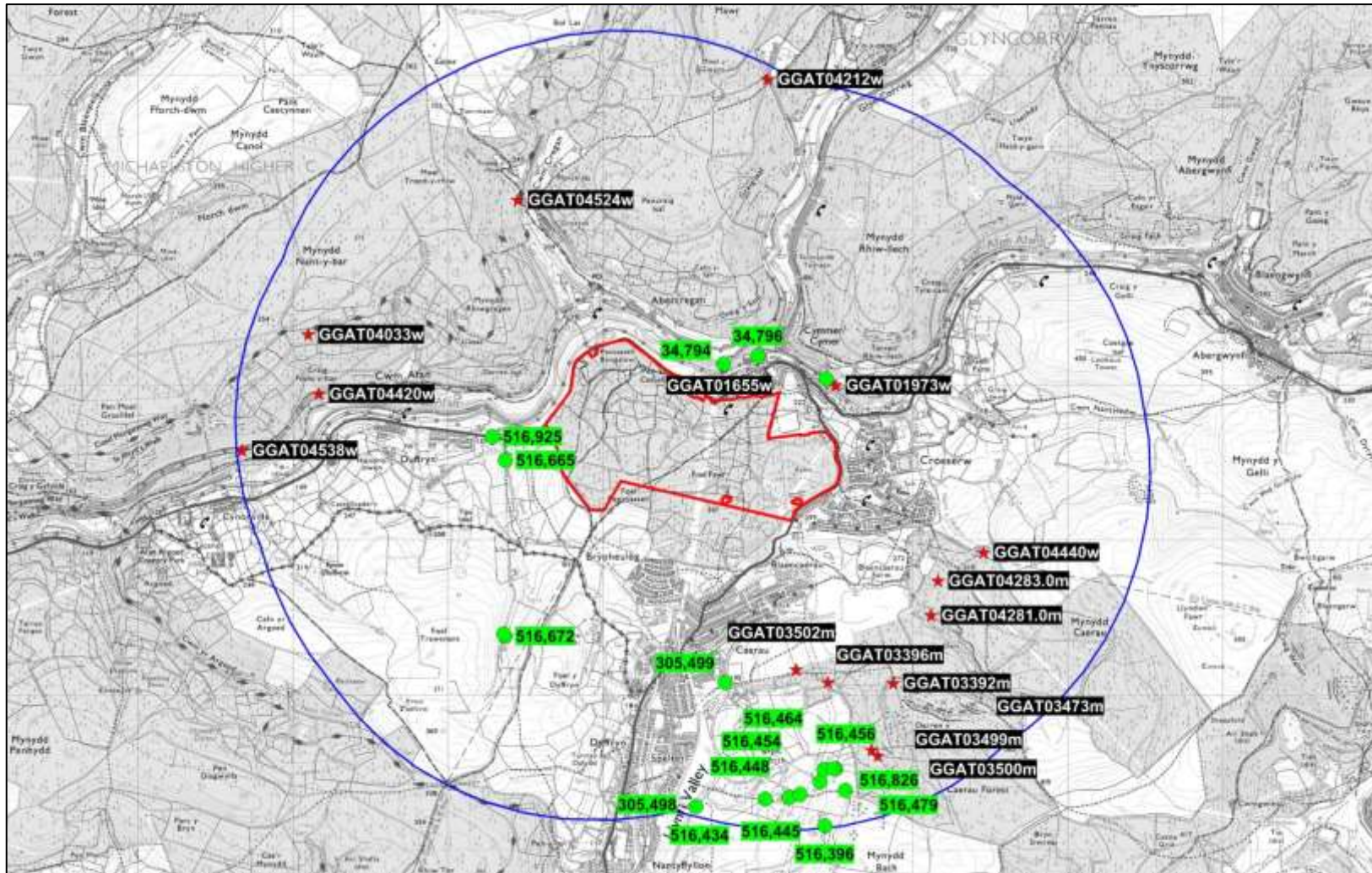


Figure 15: Map of Post-Medieval Transport archaeological sites recorded in the HER (red stars) and the NMR (green dots) within 2km (blue line) of the boundary of the proposed development (red line)

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Post Medieval - Industrial

- 3.4.29 The most numerous records are for the post-medieval period, and specifically for the industrial sub-period within this, indicative of the numerous collieries and associated industrial activities that grew through the later 18th and into the 19th centuries. Table 14 and Figure 16 shows the post-medieval industrial sites recorded on the GGAT HER.
- 3.4.30 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. Numerous small pits have been dug into the hillside in a line to the south of the development area, presumably following a seam of minerals. These are visible as extraction holes in the hillside with spoil heaps built up directly south of them. These are very numerous and can be seen on aerial photographs and Lidar data.
- 3.4.31 Table 15 and Figure 17 shows various sites recorded on the NMR, excluding sites relating to specific collieries, which are then separated out into the three main colliery sites: Mynydd Bach (Table 16, Figure 18); Foel Y Dyffryn (Table 17, Figure 19) and Foel Y Dyffryn (Table 18, Figure 20). The records for these three sites are included although there is a negligible potential for any associated remains to be present within the Afan Valley Adventure Resort boundary.

GGAT HER Information

PRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR	SC
02226w	Croeserw Mill	The site comprises a Post-medieval mill entitled Croeserw Mill situated within the community of Glyncorrwg.	SS86409609	C
03393m	Bannau Coal Tip	Large coal tip with Corsican pine planted on top of the site..	SS8686493960	C
03394m	Bannau Level I	Horse shoe shaped level, recently clearfelled, 8m x 4m and 6m high.	SS8674293573	C
03395m	Bannau Level II	Level measuring 10m back wall x 8m long and 6m wide located on top of summit.	SS8682393534	C
03397m	Caerau Level	6m x 7m and 8m high cut into the hillside.	SS8657794041	C
03467m	Dunraven Trail Shaft	Trial shaft as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8696893383	D
03501m	Gwyn Bach Coal Levels	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8655894014	D
03848w	Nant-Y-Bar Winding Drum	Winding drum as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8356396260	D
03851w	Nant-y-Bar Colliery Air Shaft	This site was not located. It is likely that the shaft has been filled in.	SS8365996622	D
03852w	Nant-y-Bar Colliery Level I	Level 4m wide, 10m long and 20m high backwall.	SS8363196601	C
03853w	Nant-y-Bar Colliery Level II	Level 3m wide, 3m long & 5m high backwall.	SS8369096637	C
03854w	Nant-y-Bar Colliery	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8370296600	D
03857w	Ty'n-y-Graig Structure	Structure as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8276695551	D
04037w	Rhiwgregan Fleece Wash I	Fleece wash as reported by D. Wagstaff (Neath County Ranger).	SS8307995716	C
04038w	Rhiwgregan Fleece Wash II	Fleece wash as reported by D. Wagstaff (Neath County Ranger).	SS8306095740	C
04143w	Rhiw-Llech Air Shaft	Air shaft located on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map. Not located during field visit.	SS8639996131	D
04144w	Rhiw-Llech Structure	Structure as noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map. Not located during field	SS8693096121	D

		visit, possibly destroyed by construction of adjacent FE road.		
04145w	Rhiw-Llech Coal Level	Level, now disused, as noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map.	SS8639096629	D
04146w	Heol-y-Glyn Quarry	Quarry cutting noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map.	SS8637697007	D
04210w	Blaen Cregan Quarry III	Quarry cutting as noted during site visit. Cutting is approx 20m wide and overgrown.	SS8486198228	D
04275m	Blaencaernau Building	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8722294401	D
04282m	Bannau Quarry III	Cutting, 6m high back wall and 6m wide.	SS8727094354	D
04284m	Bannau Quarry I	Quarry cutting 10m high back wall and 8m wide.	SS8723394461	D
04285m	Bannau Quarry II	Quarry cutting 15m high back wall and 12m wide.	SS8733694335	D
04287m	Blaencaernau Dam	Dam as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8730294324	D
04432w	Blaencaerau Trial Level	Level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8718994984	D
04433w	Caernau Coal Level	Level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8753594892	D
04434w	Blaencaernau Engine House	Engine house as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8744694942	D
04435w	Caernau Air Shaft	Air shaft as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8754794898	D
04436w	Blaencaernau Winding Drum	Winding drum as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8746594929	D
04485w	Cymmer Quarry	Quarry cutting as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8625796438	D
04496w	Twyn-Lluest Quarry	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map. Intact, overgrown, no buildings evident.	SS8618797406	D
04498w	Fforch-Las Quarry Structure I	Quarry structure as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8470796933	D
04499w	Fforch-Las Quarry Structure II	Structure as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8480196916	D
04501w	Craig y Fan Trial Level I	Trial level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8558196385	D
04502w	Craig y Fan Trial Level II	Level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8555996368	D
04503w	Craig Y Fan Trial Level III	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map. Not located during field visit due to dense tree plantation in this area.	SS8552596754	D
04504w	Craig y Fan Trial Level IV	Trial level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8593896871	D
04505w	Cefn-y-Fan Quarry	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8555496880	D
04506w	Fforch-Las Quarry	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8466997052	D
04509w	Ty'n-y-Cwm Coal Level I	Level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8445097691	D
04510w	Ty'n-Y-Cwm Coal Level I	Level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8452597725	D
04511w	Ty'n-y-Cwm Trial Level I	Trial level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8448597711	D
04512w	Ty'n-y-Cwm Trial Level I	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8444197716	D
04515w	Bol-Las Coal Level	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map. Located on edge of FE property.	SS8473598162	D
04516w	Aval Val Quarries	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8431796902	D
04517w	Avan Vale Quarry I	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8437096724	D
04518w	Avan Vale Quarry II	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8428096835	D
04519w	Avan Vale Colliery Trial Level I	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8426696900	D
04520w	Avan Vale Quarry III	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8433197061	D

04521w	Avan Vale Colliery	Noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8440297319	D
04522w	Avan Vale Colliery Trial Level II	Level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8433897258	D
04523w	Avan Vale Colliery Trial Level III	Level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8434696935	D
04525w	Avan Vale Colliery Trial Level IV	Level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8427697119	D
04526w	Avan Vale Colliery Level I	Level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8435297347	D

Table 14: Post-Medieval Industrial archaeological sites recorded in the HER within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 16)

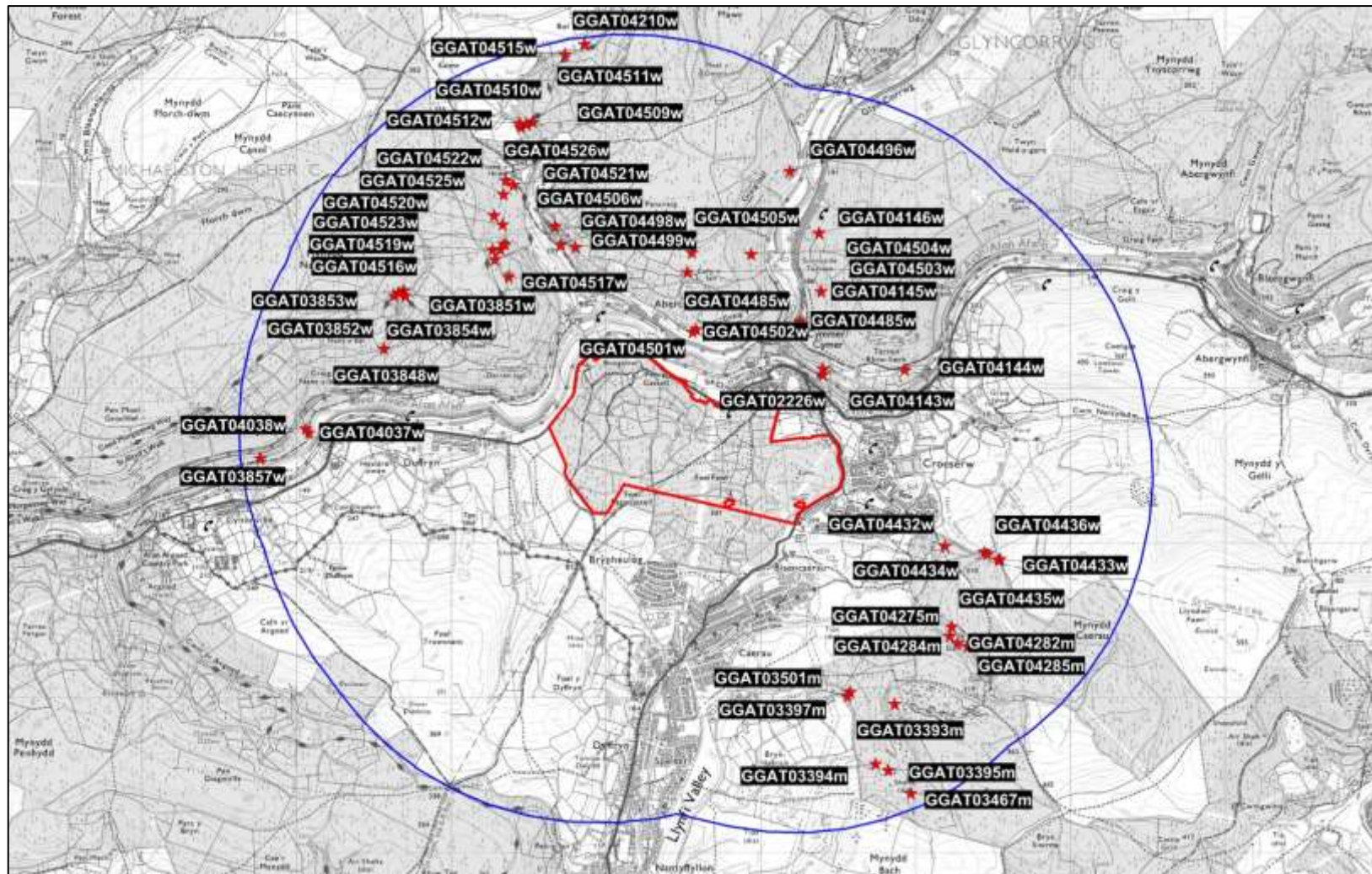


Figure 16: Plan of Post-Medieval Industrial sites recorded in the HER (red stars) within 2km (blue line) of the boundary of the proposed development (red line)

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RCAHMMW NMR Information

NPRN	Site Name	Description	NGR	SC
86981	Blaencaerau Colliery	Coal Mine	SS866945	C
516905	Blaencaerau, Quarry I	Quarry	SS8620794928	C
516904	Blaencaerau, Quarry II	Quarry	SS8639194936	C
516900	Blaenllynfi, Quarry	Quarry	SS8588094797	C
80556	Corrwg Vale Colliery	Coal Mine	SS84579750	C
420890	Croeserw Woollen Mill, Cymmer	Woollen Mill	SS86399609	C
516936	Cwm Tryfal, Bank	Bank (Earthwork)	SS8441394168	C
516937	Cwm Tryfal, Bank	Bank (Earthwork)	SS8439894045	C
516666	Cwm Tryfal, Trench	A trench measuring 15 metres east to west by 2 metres and 1.5 metres deep.	SS8435095397	C
516935	Dyffryn Llŷni, Trial Level	A small trial level shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877.	SS8498794059	C
402097	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery Spoil Heaps, S of Dyffryn	Spoil Heap	SS841951	C
516661	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Aerial Ropeway Stanchion	An aerial ropeway, NPRN 516847, connected the tips of the Dyffryn Rhondda colliery, NPRN 402097, with the colliery itself, NPRN 80557. The aerial ropeway and the colliery have now gone, just the tips remaining but at SS8416795575 are two concrete blocks,	SS8416795575	C
516674	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Level III	Level	SS8427794267	C
516675	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Level IV	Level	SS8430894217	C
516671	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Quarry	Quarry	SS8440094725	C
516668	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Winding Drum	Winding Drum (Possible)	SS8438494799	C
80557	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery	Coal Mine	SS84229575	C
516660	Dyffryn, Afan Valley, Bank	Bank (Earthwork)	SS8424795581	C
516846	Dyffryn, Afan Valley, Bank	Bank (Earthwork)	SS8421595598	C
516658	Dyffryn, Afan Valley, Quarry	Quarry	SS8426995624	C
516659	Dyffryn, Afan Valley, Quarry	Quarry	SS8430995579	C
516662	Dyffryn, Afan Valley, Quarry	Quarry	SS8420695532	C
516718	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully I	A former coal level, seen as a small gully.	SS8529195165	D
516719	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully II	A former coal level, seen as a small gully.	SS8526495125	D
516692	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully III	A former coal level, seen as a small gully 20 metres long.	SS8509995170	D
516715	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully IV	A former coal level, seen as a small gully.	SS8523395168	D
516712	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully IX	A former trial coal level, seen as a small gully.	SS8519795176	D
516717	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully V	A former coal level, seen as a small gully.	SS8527395166	D
516716	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully VI	A former coal level, seen as a small gully.	SS8524695159	D
516714	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully VII	A former trial coal level, seen as a small gully.	SS8521895175	D

516713	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully VIII	A former trial coal level, seen as a small gully.	SS8521295178	D
516710	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully X	A former coal level, seen as a small gully.	SS8518395166	D
516711	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully XI	A former small trial coal level, seen as a small gully.	SS8518895181	D
516709	Foel Pen y Castell, Gully XII	A small trial coal level seen as a small gully.	SS8513095185	D
516681	Foel Trawsnant, Bank	An earthwork bank running north northwest to south southeast on the southern end of Foel Trawsnant. The bank was 2 to 3 metres wide at its base and up to 0.80 metres high, revetted on the western side with a ditch 1 metre wide	SS8411993926	C
516758	Foel Trawsnant, Gully I	Trial Mine	SS8362494024	C
516761	Foel Trawsnant, Gully II	A linear hollow.	SS8356593978	D
516759	Foel Trawsnant, Gully III	Trial Mine	SS8359594014	C
516760	Foel Trawsnant, Quarry I	A small quarry scoop.	SS8355993992	C
516756	Foel Trawsnant, Quarry II	A quarry scoop.	SS8372694018	C
516755	Foel Trawsnant, Quarry III	A quarry scoop.	SS8376094003	C
516754	Foel Trawsnant, Quarry IV	A quarry pit with a slight spoil tip on the southwest side,	SS8377693997	C
516762	Foel Trawsnant, Trial Mine Working	A group of five parallel linear hollows.	SS8358393972	C
80559	Glenavon Colliery	Coal Mine	SS87679570	C
80558	Nantewlaeth Colliery	Coal Mine	SS86329765	C
86986	Old Coal & Ironstone Mining & Quarrying Features on Mynydd Bach above Coegnant	Coal Workings; Ironstone Workings	SS8622093280	C

Table 15: Post-Medieval Industrial archaeological sites recorded on the NMR within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development, excluding specific colliery/quarry sites (Figure 17)

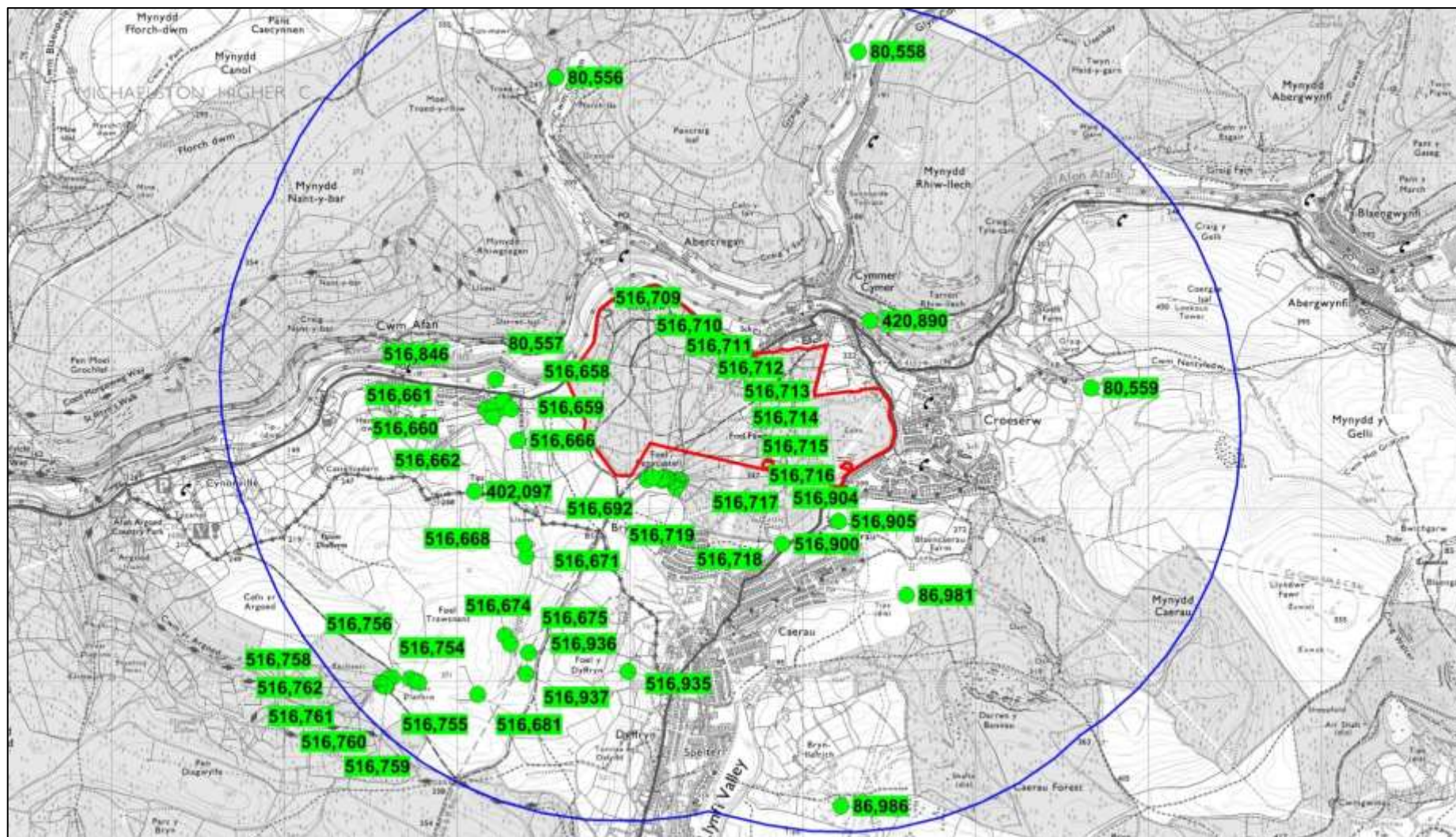


Figure 17: Plan of Post-Medieval Industrial archaeological sites recorded on the NMR (green dots), other than specific colliery/quarry sites within 2km (blue line) of the boundary of the proposed development (red line)

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RCAHMW NMR Information – Mynydd Bach Colliery

NPRN	Site Name	Description	NGR	SC
516827	Mynydd Bach, Bank I	Bank (Earthwork)	SS8653193566	C
516444	Mynydd Bach, Building I	Building	SS8615193312	C
516449	Mynydd Bach, Building II	Mine Building	SS8639793362	C
516478	Mynydd Bach, Earthwork	Winding Drum	SS8661193380	C
516447	Mynydd Bach, Ironstone Level	Ironstone Mine	SS8629093315	C
516476	Mynydd Bach, Level I	Level	SS8641593576	C
516472	Mynydd Bach, Level IV	Level	SS8649693590	C
516823	Mynydd Bach, Level IX	Level	SS8619293515	C
516820	Mynydd Bach, Level VI	Level	SS8598693353	C
516822	Mynydd Bach, Level VIII	Ironstone Mine	SS8604793443	C
516470	Mynydd Bach, Level X	Level	SS8650393547	C
516821	Mynydd Bach, Level XI	Level	SS8613093321	C
516401	Mynydd Bach, Level XII	Level	SS8644693204	C
516398	Mynydd Bach, Level XIII	Level	SS8644793367	C
516457	Mynydd Bach, Level XIV	Level	SS8649993507	C
516235	Mynydd Bach, Level XXIII	Level	SS8657993212	C
516475	Mynydd Bach, Level VII	Level	SS8642493586	C
516480	Mynydd Bach, Quarry V	Quarry	SS8661293528	C
516459	Mynydd Bach, Quarry VIII	Quarry	SS8647693463	C
516455	Mynydd Bach, Quarry XIII	Quarry	SS8641093435	C
516469	Mynydd Bach, Shaft	Mine Shaft	SS8652993559	C
516402	Mynydd Bach, Shelter II	Shelter	SS8656993273	C
516403	Mynydd Bach, Shelter III	Shelter	SS8656693267	C
516473	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap	Spoil Heap	SS8648593609	C
516466	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap I	Spoil Heap	SS8648293541	C
516467	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap II	Spoil Heap	SS8647993558	C
516468	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap III	Spoil Heap	SS8645293535	C
516474	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap IV	Spoil Heap	SS8646093581	C
516463	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap IX	Spoil Heap	SS8639393514	C
516477	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap V	Spoil Heap	SS8639593603	C
516471	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap VI	Spoil Heap	SS8649493574	C
516824	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap VII	A spoil heap is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877.	SS8601293410	D
516458	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap VIII	Spoil Heap	SS8647693518	C
516453	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap XIX	Spoil Heap	SS8638893404	C
516825	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap XVII	A spoil heap is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877.	SS8598993367	D
516397	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap XVIII	Spoil Heap	SS8641893209	C
516443	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap XX	Spoil Heap	SS8616493315	C
516451	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap XXI	Spoil Heap	SS8637993376	C
516450	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap XXII	Spoil Heap	SS8638793348	C
516446	Mynydd Bach, Spoil Heap XXIII	Spoil Heap	SS8623093321	C
516399	Mynydd Bach, Structure IV	Structure	SS8646593373	C

Table 16: Post-Medieval Industrial archaeological sites recorded on the NMR relating to the Mynydd Bach Colliery within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figures 18)

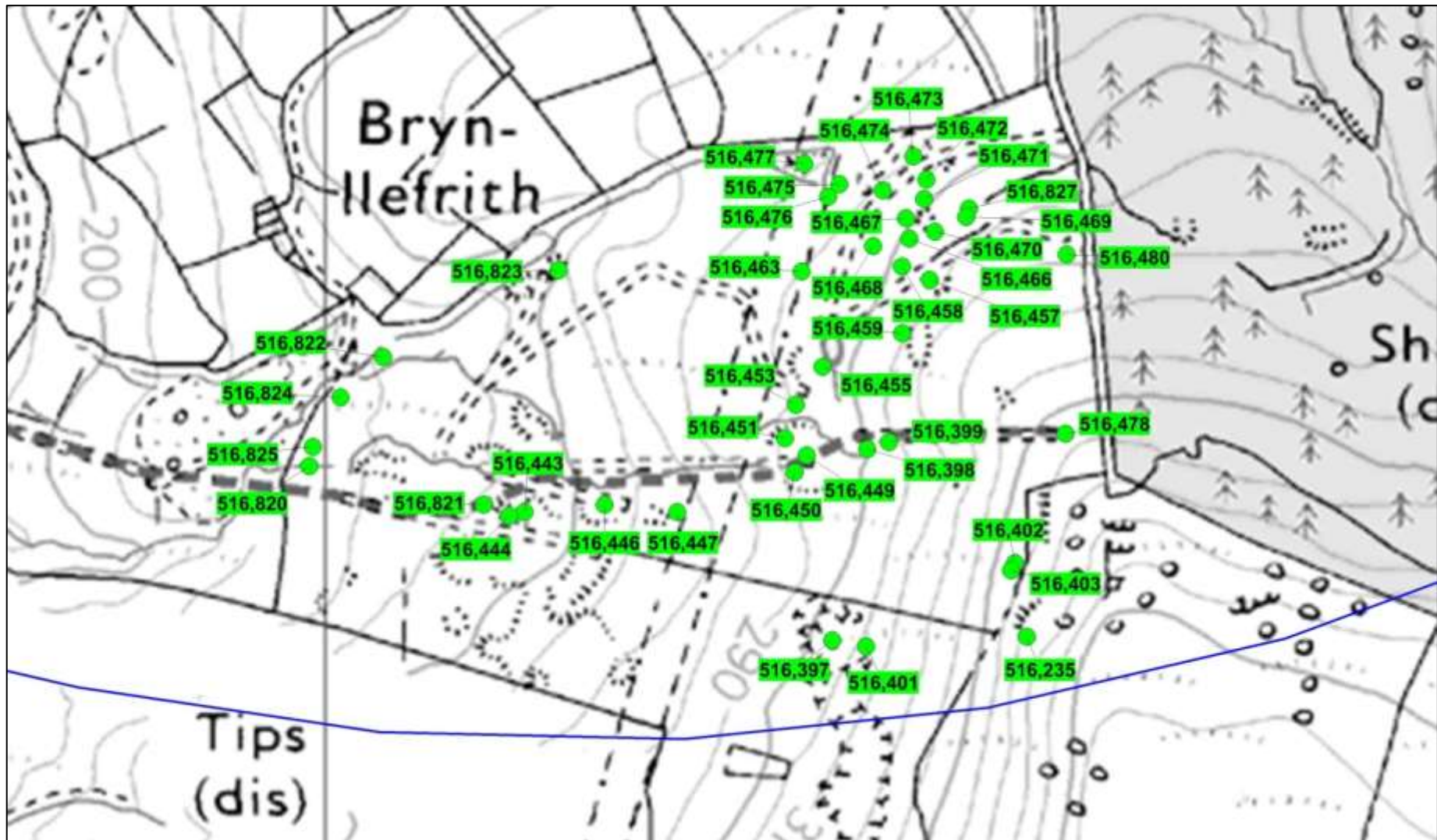


Figure 18: Plan of Post-Medieval Industrial archaeological sites relating to the Mynydd Bach Colliery recorded on the NMR (green dots) within 2km (blue line) of the proposed development

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RCAHMW NMR Information – Dyffryn Colliery

NPRN	Site Name	Description	NGR	SC
516193	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau	Colliery	SS8497094516	C
516862	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully I	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8489594369	C
516569	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully II	Trial Mine	SS8490394330	C
516573	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully III	Trial Mine	SS8484194128	C
516865	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully IV	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8489194349	C
516887	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully IX	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8477494044	C
516863	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully V	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8489594367	C
516861	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully VI	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8489594378	C
516866	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully VII	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8488594335	C
516701	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully VIII	An infilled trial level on the west facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8492294476	C
516888	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully X	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8476294040	C
516889	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XI	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8475994027	C
516695	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XII	A disused coal level.	SS8493794547	C
516694	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XIII	A disused coal level.	SS8493294525	C
516702	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XIV	An infilled trial level on the west facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8489594378	C
516858	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XIV	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8490394407	C
516872	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XIX	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8490294254	C
516855	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XL	A prospecting trench on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8490794426	C
516886	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XLI	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8478694039	C
516860	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XV	A prospecting trench on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8490494390	C
516873	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XV	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8489994218	C
516875	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XVI	A prospecting trench on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8487194177	C
516859	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XVII	Trial Mine	SS8490194399	C
516876	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XVIII	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8483994120	C
516870	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XX	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8491494279	C
516878	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXI	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8483194110	C
516879	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXII	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8483094101	C
516874	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXIII	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8487994198	C
516869	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXIV	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8495894316	C
516884	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXIX	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8479294059	C

516871	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXV	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8490394263	C
516857	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXVI	A prospecting trench on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn	SS8490394416	C
516880	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXVII	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8482094095	C
516881	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXVIII	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8480594075	C
516864	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXX	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8489194356	C
516877	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXXI	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8487594147	C
516851	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXXII	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn	SS8491494454	C
516852	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXXIII	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn	SS8491694451	C
516885	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXXIV	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8478494050	C
516882	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXXIX	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8480994086	C
516850	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXXV	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn	SS8492094466	C
516883	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXXVI	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8479694070	C
516853	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXXVII	A prospecting trench on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8491094439	C
516854	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Gully XXXVIII	An infilled level on the west-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8491294433	C
516856	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Hollow I	A small quarry scoop.	SS8490794423	C
516868	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Hollow II	Ventilation Shaft (Possible)	SS8493194325	C
516568	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Level	Level	SS8491894485	C
516570	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Level	Level	SS8492594358	C
516572	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Shaft	Mine Shaft	SS8484694146	C
516703	Dyffryn Colliery, Caerau, Spoil Tip	Spoil Heap	SS8493694095	C

Table 17: Post-Medieval Industrial archaeological sites recorded on the NMR relating to the Dyffryn Colliery within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 19)

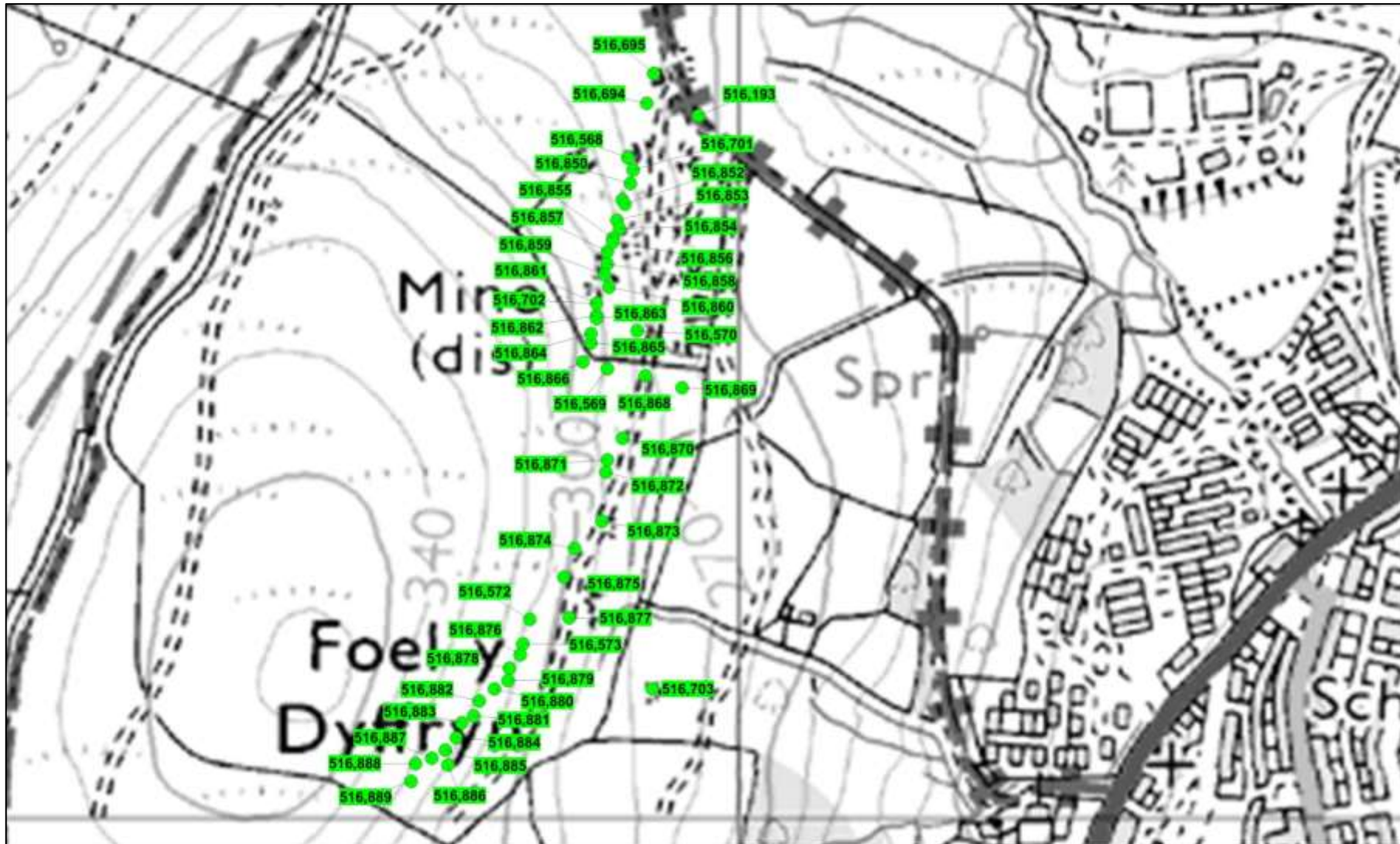


Figure 19: Plan of Post-Medieval Industrial archaeological sites relating to the Dyffryn Colliery recorded on the NMR (green dots) within 2km (blue line) of the proposed development

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RCAHMW NMR Information – Foel Y Dyffryn Quarries

NPRN	Site Name	Description	NGR	SC
516698	Foel Y Dyffryn, Bank I	A low earthwork bank.	SS8454293991	C
516699	Foel Y Dyffryn, Bank II	A denuded earthwork bank.	SS8477493843	C
516587	Foel Y Dyffryn, Bank III	Bank (Earthwork)	SS8464993951	C
516704	Foel Y Dyffryn, Bank IV	A large bank with a shallow ditch on either side.	SS8440593866	C
516592	Foel Y Dyffryn, Bank V	Bank (earthwork)	SS8456594244	C
516890	Foel Y Dyffryn, Gully I	An infilled level on the south-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8467393966	C
516891	Foel Y Dyffryn, Gully II	An infilled level on the south-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8467093964	C
516894	Foel Y Dyffryn, Gully III	An infilled level on the south-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8464193962	C
516893	Foel Y Dyffryn, Gully IV	An infilled level on the south-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8465393957	C
516892	Foel Y Dyffryn, Gully V	An infilled level on the south-facing slope of Moel Dyffryn.	SS8466093962	C
516576	Foel Y Dyffryn, Gully VI	Trial Mine	SS8468393967	C
516593	Foel Y Dyffryn, Hollow I	Hollow	SS8456194284	C
516705	Foel Y Dyffryn, Hollow II	Hollow	SS8462394366	C
516722	Foel Y Dyffryn, Hollow III	An area of small hollows and mounds.	SS8472094447	C
516596	Foel Y Dyffryn, Mound	Mound	SS8470494518	C
516551	Foel Y Dyffryn, Quarry I	Quarry	SS8488694485	C
516723	Foel Y Dyffryn, Quarry II	An area of quarry pits and interlocking spoil tips.	SS8470094115	C
516696	Foel Y Dyffryn, Quarry III	Quarry	SS8467093999	C
516590	Foel Y Dyffryn, Quarry IV	Quarry	SS8454293673	C
516697	Foel Y Dyffryn, Quarry IX	Quarry	SS8481094415	C
516594	Foel Y Dyffryn, Quarry V	Quarry	SS8467894067	C
516595	Foel Y Dyffryn, Quarry VI	Quarry	SS8469594028	C
516598	Foel Y Dyffryn, Quarry VII	Quarry	SS8473694654	C
516895	Foel Y Dyffryn, Quarry VIII	A small quarry hollow.	SS8452193678	C
516575	Foel Y Dyffryn, Rubbish Dump	Refuse Disposal Site	SS8467693937	C
516191	Foel Y Dyffryn, Trial Shaft	Trial Mine	SS8456893972	C
86985	Foel-Y-Dyffryn, Mine Workings	Coal Workings	SS848943	C

Table 18: Post-Medieval Industrial archaeological sites recorded on the NMR relating to the Foel Y Dyffryn Quarry site within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 20)

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Modern Sites

3.4.32 Table 19 and Figure 21 show the sites of modern date recorded on the GGAT HER and RCAHMW NMR. These again are focussed on industrial activity and the continuation of working specifically at the Dyffryn Colliery. There is a negligible potential for modern sites within the proposed Afan Valley Adventure Resort area which would be considered archaeologically significant.

PRN NPRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR	SC
04286m	Bannau Quarry IV	Quarry as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8723594347	D
411011	Cymmer Road Bridge	Grade II Listed Building no. 23842. Opened in 1926, carrying an unclassified road across the River Afan as part of a scheme for road development in the locality.	SS8600596271	B
411011	Cymmer Road Bridge; Cymmer Bridge, Cymmer	Road Bridge	SS8600596271	C
415249	Duffryn Rhondda and Cynon Welfare Hall and Institute	Constructed in the interwar years, featured a large public hall, skittle alley, billiards hall, library and other features typical of miners' institutes of this period.	SS8318495558	C
416695	Coliseum Cinema, Caerau	Cinema	SS8541594168	C
416696	Cosy Cinema, Caerau	Cinema	SS8557094241	C
420006	Corner House, Avondale Terrace, Cymmer	Early twentieth-century building in Art-nouveau style, latterly in use as the Afan Riverside Centre.	SS8617396333	B
421643	Brynheulog Housing Estate, Dyffryn	Housing Estate, Village	SS85319471	C
516194	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings	Colliery	SS8435394304	C
516664	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Shed	Shed	SS8437495509	C
516669	Dyffryn, Afan Valley, Weir	A curved weir measuring 15 metres long across a stream. It has been partly breached at its centre. It is constructed of mortared stone and cobbles and has a red brick facing.	SS8439895569	C
516670	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Spoil Heap I	Spoil Heap	SS8439794784	C
516676	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Building I	Mine Building	SS8431094163	C
516677	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Revetment	Brick and mortar revetment, c.8m long and up to 1.80m high, metal tram lines above it.	SS8430294126	C
516678	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Structure	Engine House (Possible)	SS8431194123	C
516679	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Level I	Probably a collapsed level, on the western slopes of Nant Tryfal, south of the upper mapped workings of the	SS8426894058	C

		Dyffryn Rhondda colliery.		
516680	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Level Ii	A collapsed level, on the western slopes of Nant Tryfal, south of the upper mapped workings of the Dyffryn Rhondda colliery	SS8427394126	C
516682	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Building II		SS8408593939	C
516683	Foel Trawsnant, Stone Spread I	Mast	SS8400994417	C
516685	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Aerial Ropeway, Concrete Block II	One of several concrete blocks around the southern end of aerial ropeway NPRN 516487	SS8406294590	C
516686	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Aerial Ropeway, Concrete Block III	One of several concrete blocks around the southern end of aerial ropeway NPRN 516487,	SS8412294581	C
516687	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Part Of Aerial Ropeway	Two upright metal bars protrude from the ground here part of the support system for the aerial ropeway NPRN 51648	SS8406994654	C
516688	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Aerial Ropeway, Concrete Block IV	One of several concrete blocks around the southern end of aerial ropeway NPRN 516487	SS8413094595	C
516689	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Earthwork	A possible collapsed level, on the western slopes of Nant Tryfal	SS8427694098	C
516690	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Upper Workings, Spoil Heap II	Spoil Heap	SS8432994168	D
516845	Dyffryn, Afan Valley, Tramway	The tramway is no longer visible on the ground	SS8418095607	C
516847	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery, Afan Valley, Aerial Ropeway	The aerial ropeway has now gone but stanchion bases and rope blocks remain in places.	SS8408094730	C

Table 19: Modern archaeological sites recorded in the HER and the NMR within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 20)

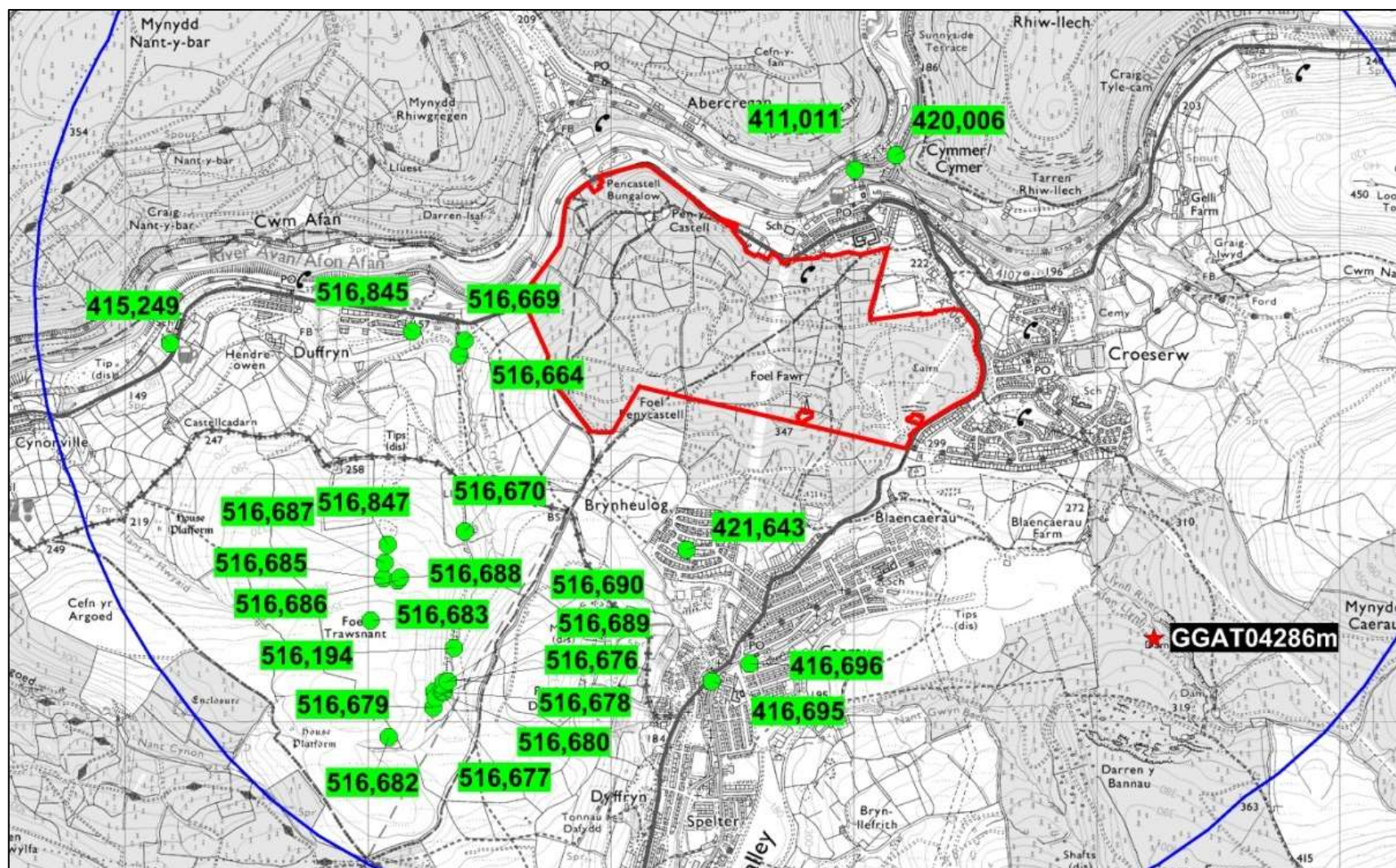


Figure 21: Plan of Modern archaeological sites recorded on the HER (red star) and the NMR (green dots) within 2km (blue line) of the boundary of the proposed development (red line)

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Sites of Unknown Period

3.4.33 Table 21 and Figure 22 show sites of unknown date recorded on the HER and NMR. Some of these do not have specific grid references so are not shown on the attached map. The sites would appear to likely represent mostly later medieval to post-medieval land divisions and buildings associated with upland farming. A stone circle, most likely a prehistoric cairn is recorded as well as a possible prehistoric stone row. Further industrial features are also recorded.

PRN / NPRN	Site Name	Summary	NGR	SC
01862.0m	Cross Ridge Dyke, Foel y Dyffryn	The bank is 4.5m wide and 0.6m high, with a flat top & steep sides. It is near the foot of a NE facing slope, and has apparently been quarried from the SW side.	SS84189386	C
03013w	Cwm Nant Y Fedw	The NE enclosure of the main enclosure (3011W) is occupied by a ruinous rectangular building, at least 41ft long by 19ft wide. This appears to be a much later addition, and there is a blocked entrance in the W wall which is rebated for a door.	SS88459534	C
03014w	Cwm Nant y Fedw (1 Of 2)	To SW of 3009-13W, at a slightly higher level, are two very ruined drystone pens	SS88169522	D
03015w	Cwm Nant y Fedw (2 Of 2)	To SW of 3009-13W, at a slightly higher level, are two very ruined drystone pens	SS88169522	D
03468m	Gwyn Bach Building	Structure as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8664594264	D
04032w	Nant y Bar Well	Cemented stone well which has recently been badly damaged by contractors on the N of the FE road.	SS8316296381	D
04148w	Ffald y Garn Enclosure	Enclosure noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	SS8756697169	D
04213w	Pen-Craig Isaf Structure	Structure as noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map. Small agricultural building 3x3m with walls up to 1.5m high. Located in a cleared area.	SS8502697084	C
04214w	Cefn-y-Fan Enclosure	Enclosure located during field visit. Located adjacent to FE road. Composed of stone walls which survive up to a height of 0.5m. Enclosure measures 30x10m.	SS8564996665	C
04794w	Mynydd Rhiw Gregan Stone Row	A low row of 17 stones on the south facing break of slope, between the forest road and a sharp drop to Duffryn village. Their purpose has not been fully determined.	SS84429614	B
04795w	Mynydd Ynyscorrwg Stone Circle	This site is located on FE land and was identified by Judith Doyle (GGAT) in 2000. It comprises a ring of stones and may represent the remains of a prehistoric cairn	SS87029771	B
05032w	Ty`n y Pant	Undated. No data on tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed.	SS8698	C
07025m	Tramway for Quarry	-	-	U
07289w	Structure	-	-	U
07290w	Air Shaft	-	-	U

07293w	British Trackway	-	-	U
07294w	Reservoir	-	-	U
07295w	Sheepfold	-	-	U
07322w	Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery Tramroad	-	-	C
400953	Castellcadarn Enclosure	Circular earthwork bank c. 70m diameter enclosing Castellcadarn farm. The enclosure is sited on a northwest facing hillslope overlooking the Afon Afan between the villages of Cynonville and Duffryn.	SS83189522	B
516898	Foel Trawsnant, Stone Spread I	Stone Spread	SS8397794403	U
307452	Foel-Y-Dyffryn, Mound I	Mound	SS84659443	U
307453	Foel-Y-Dyffryn, Mound II	Mound	SS84659449	U
421642	Hendre Owen, Duffryn, Enclosure	Half of a square or rectangular earthwork enclosure measuring 42m across, sited on the leading edge of a north facing promontory overlooking Duffryn. It is possible that the southern half of the enclosure has been removed through agriculture over the years	SS8354095420	U

Table 20: Archaeological sites of unknown date recorded on the HER and the NMR within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development (Figure 22)

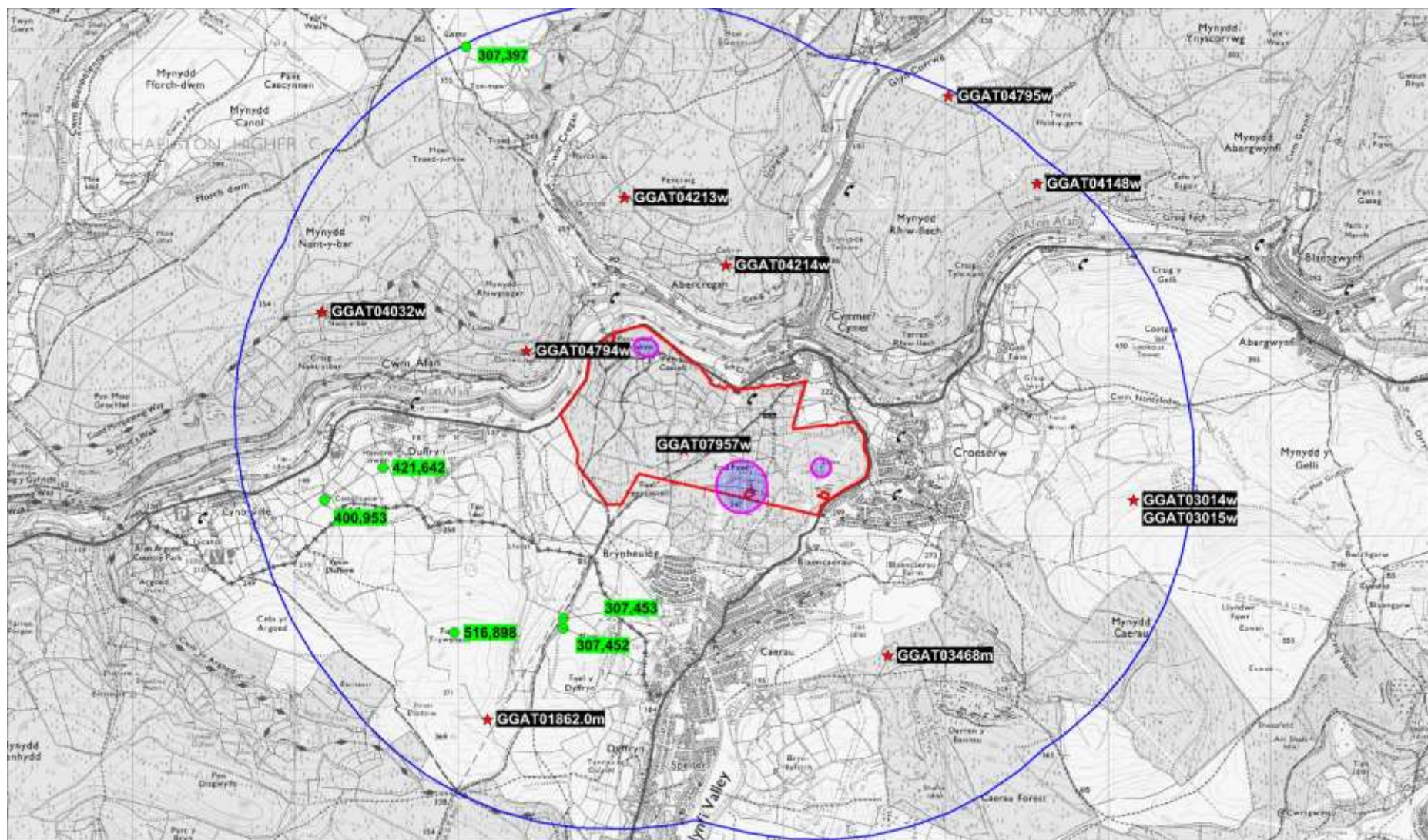


Figure 22: Plan of archaeological sites of unknown date recorded on the HER (red stars) and the NMR (green dots) within 2km (blue line) of the boundary of the proposed development (red line)

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3.5 Other archaeological finds

- 3.5.1 The Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales records only three find spots within the study area. These are a late Mesolithic flint microlith and a prehistoric chert scraper near Abercregan, located on the hillside directly north of the development area; and a prehistoric flint scraper from Mynydd Caerau to the southeast. These merely provide further evidence for prehistoric activity in the area.

3.6 Cartographic evidence

- 3.6.1 Figures 23 and 24 show the part of the Llangynwyd Parish Tithe Map of the early 1840s that covers the proposed development site. It shows that at that time this was mainly an agricultural area with parts of the site being described as heath, probably indicating recently enclosed common land. Fields are mainly large, but around the former farm known as Pen-y-Castell they are small and nucleate around it. The river is marked but there is neither road nor railway following its course along the west and north of the site as there is today. Neither is the road running adjacent to the southeast of the site present, although a trackway runs in roughly the right position. A trackway also runs across the centre of the proposed site from northeast to southwest. Industrial development does not appear to have taken hold in the early 1840s and the area is a predominantly agricultural landscape.
- 3.6.2 The Tithe apportionment records the names and owners of the fields shown on Figures 23 and 24, which are listed in Table 21. The fields were mainly under pasture with some arable and woodland and a few described as waste. The majority of the names seem to refer to natural features but there are some exceptions that may refer to archaeological remains.
- 3.6.3 'Cot & Garden' in field 237 coincides in location with the ruined farm at Pen-y-Castell. Another building is marked at the edge of field 248, named 'Lower Pasture Field.' Field 267 is called 'Field of the Small House' and Field 268 is recorded as 'Cottage & Croft,' though in neither case are any buildings marked.
- 3.6.4 Field 231 has the probable translation of 'Conference Field' perhaps referring to a former meeting place. Field 232 is called a garden, although its large size and position on a steep slope conflict with this, so it might instead mean 'parkland'. Fields 241 and 242 are named 'Caer Voel' which may refer to a former fort or defended site, although neither of these lie on the hilltop of Pen-y-Castell and there are no indications of a fort. Potentially the Caer field name is merely a mutation of the word for field 'Cae'. Finally, the track that runs northeast-southwest through the proposed site seems to be referenced by the name of Field 281 'Causeway Field.'

Field Number	Field Name	Field Name Translation	Description
233	-	-	-
<i>Owned by Talbot Christopher Rice Mansell Esq. and occupied by Gwilliam David</i>			
231	Cae Ystafel	Conference Field	Pasture
232	Gardd	Garden	-
235	-	-	Pasture
244	Wain Fach	Small Heath	Waste
<i>Owned by Earl Dunraven and occupied by Morgan Bowen</i>			
236	Cae by Cordin Brook	Field by Cordin Brook	Pasture
236a	Cae by Cordin Brook	Field by Cordin Brook	Pasture
237	Cot a Gardd	Cottage & Garden	-
238	Cae Graig Uchaf	Upper Rock Field	Pasture
<i>Owned by Talbot Christopher Rice Mansell Esq. and occupied by Thomas Jenkins</i>			
239	Wain Fach	Small Heath	Waste
240	Gwaun Voel	Bald Heath	Pasture
241	Caer Voel	Bald Fort (or Bare Fields)	Pasture
242	Caer Voel	Bald Fort (or Bare Fields)	Wood
243	Gwaun y Fynnon	Heath of the Spring	Pasture
<i>Clyn Cymmer Farm, owned by Talbot Christopher Rice Mansell Esq. and occupied by Jenkin Thomas</i>			
245	Wain y Baby	Heath (of the poppy?)	Pasture
246	Cae Cerrig	Stoney Field	Pasture
247	Cae Ton Uchaf	Upper Pasture Field	Pasture
248	Cae Ton Isaf	Lower Pasture Field	Pasture
249	Cae Ton Isaf	Lower Pasture Field	Arable
250	Graig y Baby	Rock (of the poppy?)	Wood
265	Y Gwaun	The Heath	Pasture
266	Gwaun y Banwen	Heath of the White Place / Summit	Pasture
283a	Shinrig	?	Pasture
<i>Owned by Talbot Christopher Rice Mansell Esq. and occupied by John Evans Snr.</i>			
267	Cae Ty Bach	Field of the Small House	Pasture
268	Cot & Croft	Cottage & Croft	Arable
<i>Owned by Sir Digby Mackworth, occupied by Ann Hopkins</i>			
281	Cae Cawsey	Causeway Field	Wood
282	Graig Fach	Small Rock	Pasture

Table 21: Land parcels within the proposed development site in the 1840s, as listed in the apportionment to the Llangynwyd Parish Tithe Map



Figure 23: Extract of the Llangynwyd Parish Tithe Map, from the early 1840s, with the approximate location of the site boundary outlined in red

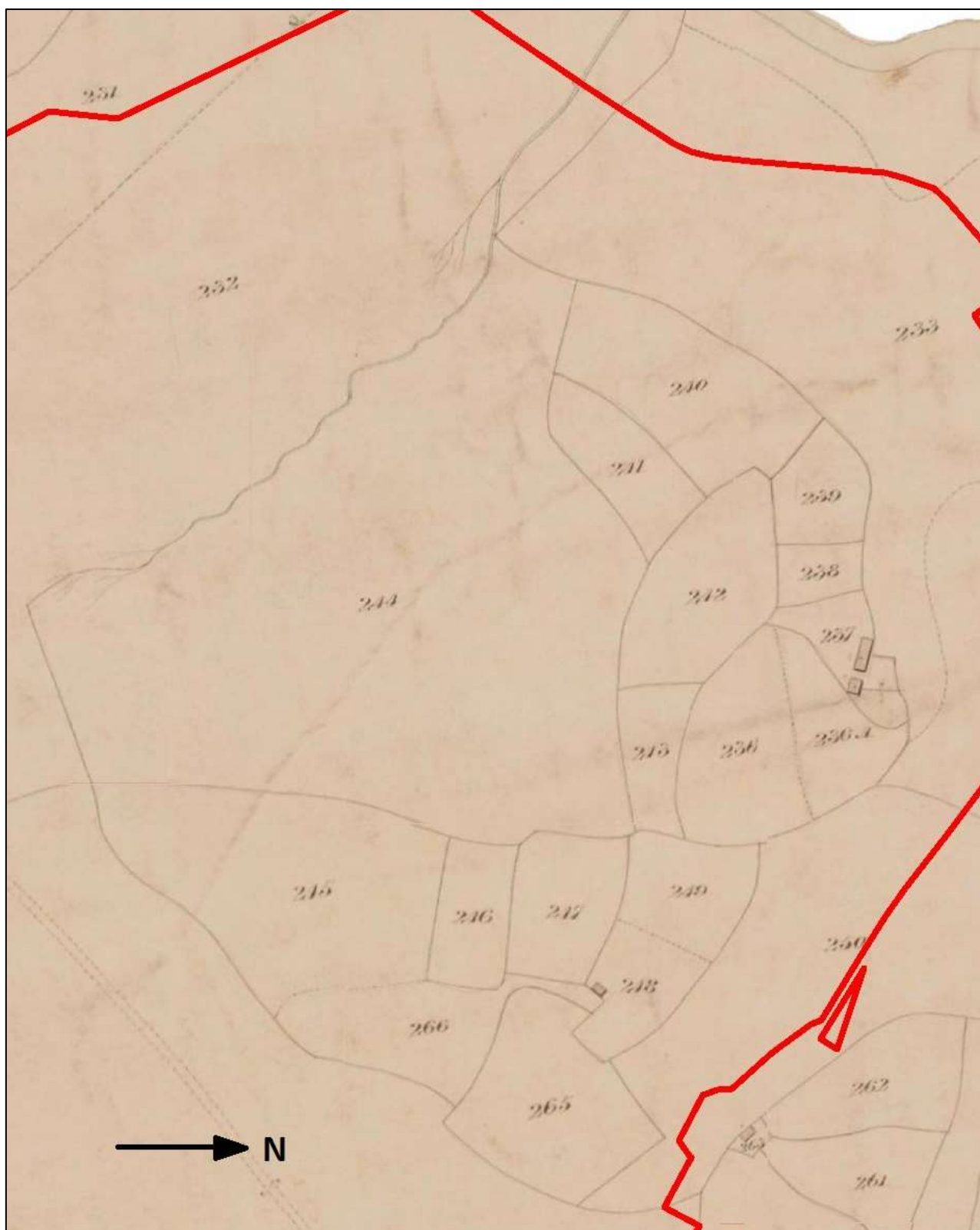


Figure 24: Close-up of the Llangynwyd Parish Tithe Map, from the early 1840s, in the vicinity of Pen-Castell within the site boundary (red)

- 3.6.5 The Afan Valley Adventure Resort area changed little from the later 19th century through to the later 20th century. The first edition Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile scale map published in 1884 (Figure 25) shows the development site with a very similar layout to the 1840s Tithe map. The land is still in use as a mix of enclosed agricultural fields and open moor land. A strip of enclosed fields pass through the eastern side of the proposed development area which are not shown on the Tithe map, indicating they are of later 19th century date. A single field is also shown encroaching into the eastern edge of the development area. Woodland is shown on the steep slopes to the north of Pen y Castell. The Heol y Moch trackway is shown as is the cairn site to the east, marked 'Tumulus'. Further afield it is notable that the settlement at Cymmer comprises a few scattered buildings, and that there is very little industrialisation in the area around the development area.
- 3.6.6 The 1900 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1900 shows little change within the development site itself (Figure 26), although a few small quarries are present on the northeastern edge south of Cymmer. The Tumulus is still marked, as is Heol y Moch, at this time labelled 'British Trackway'. By 1900 the settlement at Cymmer had expanded with rows of terraced housing. The Glyncymmer Colliery is marked on this map as is the railway tunnel running directly beneath the site area, with an air shaft marked in the central part of the northern edge of the development area. The Dyffryn Rhondda Colliery is also marked to the west of the development area. A small reservoir is also indicated roughly in the centre of the proposed development area.
- 3.6.7 The 1949 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1949 (Figure 27) shows no changes within the proposed development area, other than the Heol y Moch is now labelled as 'Ancient Trackway'. By 1949 Cymmer has considerably expanded. Beyond the visible areas of the map, Caerau has also significantly expanded through the construction of numerous terraced streets.
- 3.6.8 Later mapping shows that there was little if any change within the proposed development area until it is subject to forestry planting in the later part of the 20th century. The extent of disturbance from this planting is not known, although mapping still appears to indicate the earlier field boundaries were still present across the area. The site area has been deforested in recent years.

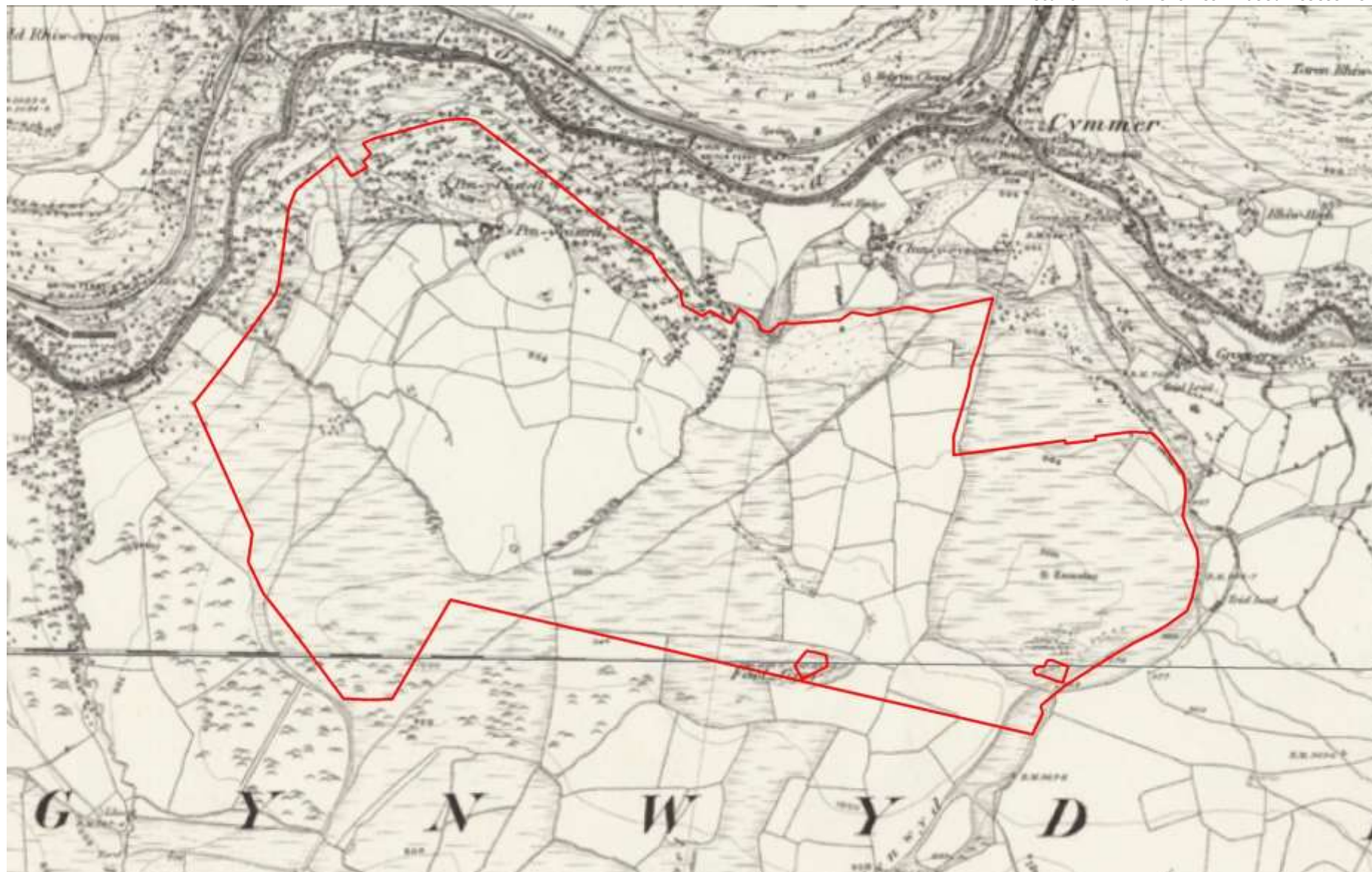


Figure 25: Extracts of the 1884 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map sheets XXVI and XXVI

Dyfed Archaeological Trust



Figure 27: Extracts of the 1949 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map sheets XVII.SW and XXVI.NW

3.7 Aerial photographic evidence and Lidar data

- 3.7.1 Both online and physical aerial photographic collections held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales were observed for any potential hitherto unrecorded archaeological remains to be present within the development area. A list of the aerial photographs viewed and the information they held is shown in Table 22.
- 3.7.2 The RAF vertical aerial photographs from the 1940s show the development area prior to it being forested. An example of these photographs is shown in Photos 1 and 2 (reference CPE/UK/2081_3261). Field boundaries can be seen which correlate with those shown on the 1949 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 27). The area of Pen y Castell farm (PRN 07289w / *NPRN* 19695) is shown as a relatively large complex of buildings, outbuildings and paddocks. The small complex of buildings (PRN 07287w) also recorded on the HER is also shown on some of the RAF vertical photographs, although the buildings appear to be in disrepair or collapsed. The reservoir marked on earlier OS maps is visible, although it has the appearance of a quarry rather than a water filled feature. A second small quarry is also visible to the south of this. The line of Heol y Moch is very clear (PRN 01077.0w) with the appearance of a hollow-way (sunken track) with a hedgebank along its southeastern edge. Of most interest on two of the RAF photos (references CPE/UK/2018_3261 and 3262) is the cairn on the eastern side of the development site (PRN 00697w). This shows as a circular raised area with a depression in its centre. Potentially other, far less clear circular features are present in its vicinity (see Photos 1 and 2), which could represent surrounding cairns. No further archaeological remains of significance were visible within the development boundary, although a series of extraction pits and associated spoil heaps to the south were visible along the southern slopes of Foel Fawr and Foel Pen-y-castell. These were presumably extraction or prospection pits following a seam of minerals worthy of exploitation, with spoil thrown downslope creating raised areas leading directly from the extraction area.
- 3.7.3 Modern aerial photography from the 1990s onwards was also interrogated, including those available on-line through Google Earth and Bing mapping. Although some features, such as the alignment of Heol y Moch and the natural hilltop of Pen y Castell were visible, the rest of the development area was either forested or had recently been deforested, obscuring any details which may have indicated the presence of surviving archaeological features.
- 3.7.4 Observation of Lidar data (Light detection and ranging) for the development site (including digital surface modelling and digital terrain modelling data) adds little to our existing knowledge of the site. The digital surface modelling (Figure 28) mostly shows the area obscured by tree cover, but presents a clear layout of the pathways and tracks through the forestry. The line of Heol y Moch (PRN 01077.0w) is just visible amongst the trees. Pen y Castell hilltop is clearly visible to the northwest as a treeless area, with no signs of archaeological features visible.
- 3.7.5 The digital terrain modelling data (Figure 29) removes the tree cover (and surface structures) providing a better view of the site area and any potential surviving archaeological remains beneath. The geological fissures around Foel Fawr are clear, creating the initial appearance of a possible large enclosure ditch around the hilltop (although this has been confirmed by site visits to be a natural feature). Heol y Moch (PRN 01077.0w) is visible as a sunken track through the site area. The numerous extraction pits and spoil tips lying just south of the site

boundary are clearly visible. The small reservoir is present (PRN 07294w). Further small prospection pits or quarries are present across the area, although some could be natural hollows, sink holes or fissures.

- 3.7.6 Also showing clearly on the digital terrain model Lidar data are the remains of the cairn (PRN 00697w), which has the appearance of an oval raised area with depression in the centre. It appears to survive in a similar state to that seen on the 1947 aerial photograph (Photos 1 and 2) which suggests it was little disturbed through forestry plantation, although it could potentially have been affected following deforestation of the area.



Photo 1: Extract of aerial photograph CPE/UK/2081_3261 dated 19th May 1947,
and approximate site boundary in blue

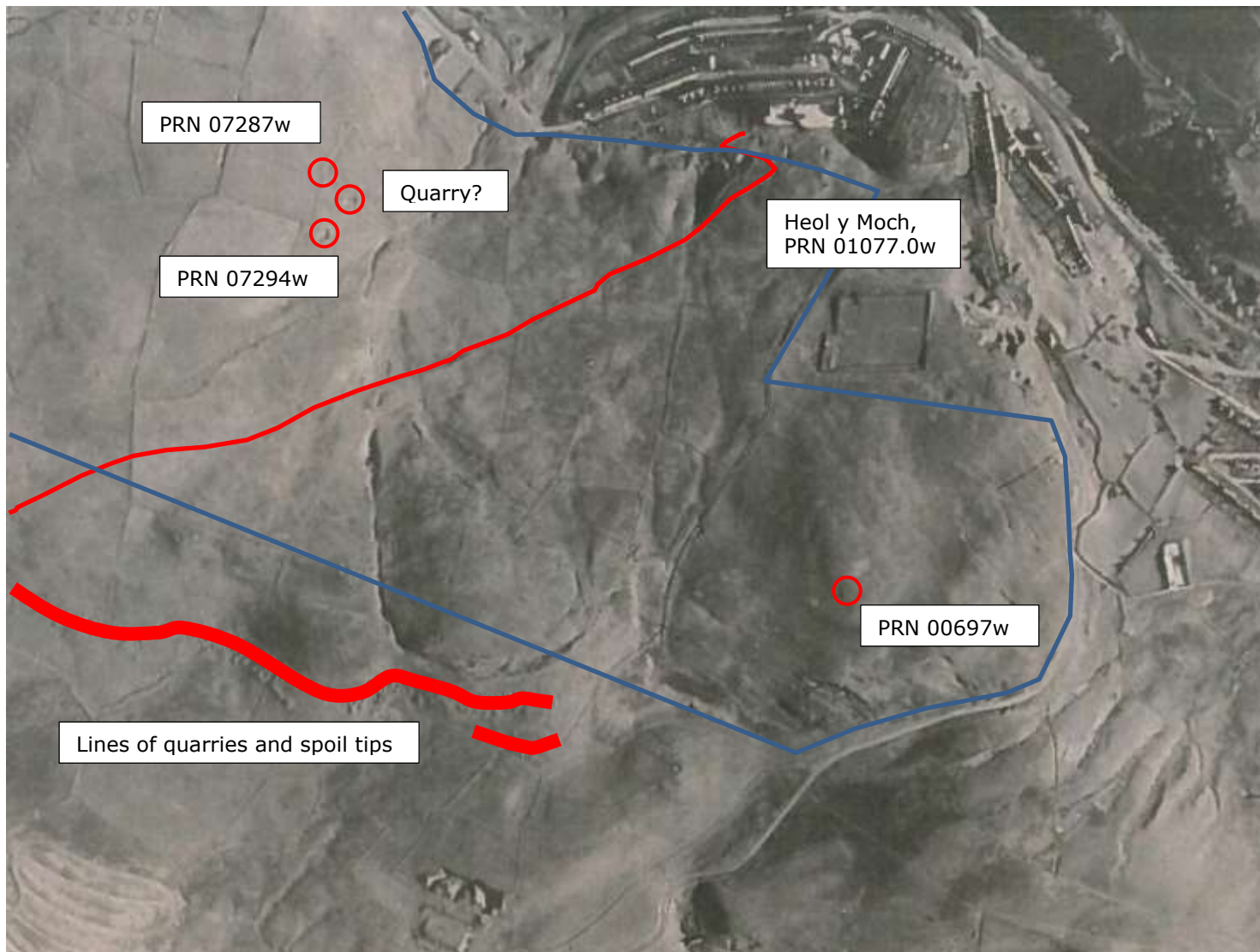


Photo 2: Extract of aerial photograph CPE/UK/2081_3261 dated 19th May 1947,
with features and sites highlighted and approximate site boundary in blue

Aerial Photo Ref and shot no.	Date taken	Site area visible?	Description
106G/UK/1419_3207	15/04/1946	Yes	RAF vertical AP showing the north western part of the proposed development area including the hilltop of Pen y Castell and the buildings of Pen y Castell farm. Although a prominent hill top there is no evidence for a man made fort or similar on it.
106G/UK/1419_3208	15/04/1946	Yes	RAF vertical AP showing the area to then east of Pen y Castell with Heol y Moch clearly visible
106G/UK/1419_4207	15/04/1946	Yes	RAF vertical AP showing the western and central area of the site. The Brynheulog housing estate is laid out at this time, but not built yet.
106G/UK/1419_4208	15/04/1946	Yes	RAF vertical AP showing the western and central areas of the site including the rock cut 'ditch' of the possible hill fort. This photo clearly shows that this is just a series of fissures and not a man-made feature
CPE/UK/2081_4259	19/05/1947	No	RAF vertical AP of land to the north of site area.
CPE/UK/2081_4260	19/05/1947	No	RAF vertical AP of land to the north of site area.
CPE/UK/2081_4261	19/05/1947	Yes	RAF vertical AP showing some terraced housing in Cymmer, with northern part of site area visible around Pen y Castell. Also shows possible reservoir and prospection pits in and around that area. The remains of the 'small complex' recorded on the HER are visible, but in a poor state of preservation. Possible sheep folds in area. No sign of air shaft?
CPE/UK/2081_4262	19/05/1947	Yes	RAF vertical AP with clear view of Pen y Castell farm complex, which is quite large and comprised a number of buildings, outbuilding and paddocks. Cymmer Tunnel is also visible
CPE/UK/2081_4263	19/05/1947	Yes	RAF vertical AP showing the main western part of site area. Fields all seem to be improved pasture, except the main tear drop shaped field south of the farm which appears darker (perhaps grassland still but for some reason such as different state of mowing)
CPE/UK/2081_3258	19/05/1947	Yes	RAF vertical AP with the very eastern edge of the site area only just visible. It does show the quarries outside of the site area
CPE/UK/2081_3259	19/05/1947	Yes	RAF vertical AP just the very eastern edge of the site area and does show the quarries outside of the site area
CPE/UK/2081_3260	19/05/1947	Yes	RAF vertical AP which clearly shows the cairn in the eastern side of the site area. It is visible as a wide circle with a depression in its centre. Some possible round features are also visible nearby which could conceivably be the remains of other cairns, but this cannot be confirmed.
CPE/UK/2081_3261	19/05/1947	Yes	RAF vertical AP which clearly shows the cairn in the eastern side of the site area. It is visible as a wide circle with a depression in its centre. Some possible round features are also visible nearby which could conceivably be the remains of other cairns, but this cannot be confirmed.
CPE/UK/2081_3262	19/05/1947	Yes	RAF vertical AP which shows the middle of the site and western area. Clearly shows the line of Heol y Moch crossing the through the proposed development area. It appears to be in the form of a hollow-way with field banks on its southeastern side. Also shows the quarry holes and spoil tips along the southern side of the site area as clearly shown on Lidar.
CPE/UK/2081_3263	19/05/1947	Yes	RAF vertical AP which shows the middle of the site and western area. Clearly shows the line of Heol y Moch crossing the through the proposed development area. It appears to be in the form of a hollow-way with field banks on its southeastern side. Also shows the quarry holes and spoil tips along the

			southern side of the site area as clearly shown on Lidar.
541/5_4067	06/05/1948	Yes	RAF vertical AP showing a good view of the treeless open landscape with field boundaries as per the 1949 map. This photograph shows central and western part of site
541/5_4068	06/05/1948	Yes	RAF vertical AP showing a good view of the treeless open landscape with field boundaries as per the 1949 map. This photograph also shows the laid out, but not constructed Brynheulog estate.
541/5_4069	06/05/1948	No	Photograph not available
541/5_4070	06/05/1948	Yes	RAF vertical AP showing the central swathe of the site area but not the northern edge. No archaeology visible, other than field boundaries, buildings, Heol Y Mach and some quarries.
82-136_105	30/05/1982	Yes	Oblique AP showing the eastern side of site area when it was less densely forested than in the 1990s. The photograph has indications of planting lines on some unwooded areas which suggest disturbance will have come from planting.
82-136_106	30/05/1982	Yes	Oblique AP showing the eastern side of site area when it was less densely forested than in the 1990s. The photograph has indications of planting lines on some unwooded areas which suggest disturbance will have come from planting.
82-136_107	30/05/1982	Yes	Oblique AP showing the eastern side of site area when it was less densely forested than in the 1990s. The photograph has indications of planting lines on some unwooded areas which suggest disturbance will have come from planting.
92-CS_1171	21/10/1992	Yes	Oblique AP views across the forested site area with no archaeological remains visible.
92-CS_1172	21/10/1992	Yes	Oblique AP views across the forested site area with no archaeological remains visible.
92-CS_1173	21/10/1992	Yes	Oblique AP views across the forested site area with no archaeological remains visible.
92058_053	21/10/1992	Yes	Oblique AP showing the very eastern side of the area when mostly wooded. Tracks and paths through the woodland are visible but there is no sign of the cairn or other features
92058_054	21/10/1992	Yes	Oblique AP showing detailed view of Cymmer viaducts but with only a very small part of the forested site visible on its northern edge, with no archaeology visible.
92059_041	21/10/1992	No	Oblique AP showing detailed view of Cymmer railway viaduct, but with no view of site area.
92059_042	21/10/1992	No	Oblique AP showing detailed view of Cymmer railway viaduct, but with no view of site area.
95-547_095	23/05/1995	Yes	Oblique AP showing only the very eastern edge of the site area and shows no detail
95-547_096	23/05/1995	Yes	Oblique AP showing eastern side of site where the cairn is, but obscured by modern planting
95-547_097	23/05/1995	Yes	Oblique AP showing eastern side of site where the cairn is, but obscured by modern planting
95-547_098	23/05/1995	No	Oblique AP too far south to show site
95-547_099	23/05/1995	No	Oblique AP too far south to show site
95-547_100	23/05/1995	No	Oblique AP too far south to show site
95-547_113	23/05/1995	Yes	Oblique AP showing southern edge of site area, but not enough detail to identify archaeology
95-547_114	23/05/1995	Yes	Oblique AP with a good overview of almost the entire site area - but modern forestry obscures any details. Heol y Moch is visible.
95-547_115	23/05/1995	No	Oblique AP too far north to show site
95-547_116	23/05/1995	No	Oblique AP too far north to show site
98-503_012	11/05/1998	Yes	Oblique AP showing forested views of the site running from west to east (shots 012 to 016). No details of any archaeology visible.

98-503_013	11/05/1998	Yes	Oblique AP showing forested views of the site running from west to east (shots 012 to 016). No details of any archaeology visible.
98-503_014	11/05/1998	Yes	Oblique AP showing forested views of the site running from west to east (shots 012 to 016). No details of any archaeology visible.
98-503_015	11/05/1998	Yes	Oblique AP showing forested views of the site running from west to east (shots 012 to 016). No details of any archaeology visible.
98-503_016	11/05/1998	Yes	Oblique AP showing forested views of the site running from west to east (shots 012 to 016). No details of any archaeology visible.
98-503_017	11/05/1998	No	Oblique AP too far east to show site
98-503_018	11/05/1998	No	Oblique AP too far east to show site
00-928C_225	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928C_226	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928C_227	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928C_228	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928C_275	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928C_276	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928C_277	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928C_278	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928B_180	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928B_181	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928B_182	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
00-928B_183	18/06/2000	No	Oblique AP not available
2001-cs_1104	21/06/2001	Yes	Oblique AP with a good view of Pen y Castell hill top in clearing in forestry. No indication of a man made fort or defences. Natural outcrops of rock visible.
2001/5029_059	21/06/2001	Yes	Oblique AP with a good view of Pen y Castell hill top in clearing in forestry. No indication of a man made fort or defences. Natural outcrops of rock visible.
2002/5015_041	15/02/2002	No	Oblique AP showing a series of quarry pits, not located within the proposed development area but must be located near-by.
2002-cs_251	15/02/2002	Yes	Oblique AP with a good view of Pen y Castell hill top in clearing in forestry. No indication of a man made fort or defences. Natural outcrops of rock visible.
AP-2012_4823	28/11/2012	No	Oblique AP which does not show the site area, merely only Brynheulog housing estate
AP-2012_4826	28/11/2012	Yes	Oblique AP with a good overview of site, although mostly forested, excluding the western side, but not enough detail to determine the presence of archaeology
AP-2012_4815	28/11/2012	Yes	Oblique AP with a good overview of site, although mostly forested, excluding the western side, but not enough detail to determine the presence of archaeology
AP-2012_4819	28/11/2012	No	Oblique AP which only shows the Brynheulog housing estate but not the site area
AP-2012_4820	28/11/2012	No	Oblique AP which only shows the Brynheulog housing estate but not the site area
AP-2012_4821	28/11/2012	No	Oblique AP which only shows the Brynheulog housing estate but not the site area

Table 22: List of aerial photographs held by RCAHWM which show the site area, and a brief description