

Appendix E – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA)

FELINDRE WIND FARM, SWANSEA

Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

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Felindre Wind Farm
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land at Felindre, West Glamorgan, South Wales has been reviewed for its heritage and archaeological potential.

Within the Proposed Development there is a single designated asset - the Ring Cairn on Tor Clawdd Scheduled Monument (GM353, SN 6703 0629, NMR 301280).

There are no other designated heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, Listed Buildings, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Protected Wreck sites, or Conservation Areas) within the Proposed Development.

There are multiple designated heritage assets present within the 5km study area, consisting of three Grade II* Listed Buildings, forty-two Grade II Listed Buildings, and nineteen Scheduled Monuments. Based on the results of the site walkover, and professional judgement, it is considered that the majority of the designated heritage assets within the study area will not be impacted by the Proposed Development as a result of views being restricted by intervening landform or vegetation and have been scoped out of detailed assessment.

It is anticipated that seventeen designated heritage assets will experience a degree of intervisibility with the Proposed Development resulting in alteration within the setting of each asset. Such alterations to the setting of these assets is likely to result in adverse impacts to the significance of such assets, within the spectrum of less than substantial harm. Such impacts will be temporary in relation to the lifetime of the windfarm and expected to be reversible following dismantling of the turbines.

The Proposed Development is not located in an area of designated archaeological priority.

Based on the available evidence, there is considered to be a moderate potential for Bronze Age funerary activity within the Proposed Development of local to regional significance. There is also a localised high potential for Early Medieval and Medieval earthworks in the northeast part of the Proposed Development, with the potential for this period decreasing to low elsewhere within the Proposed Development. There is a low (or very low) potential for all other periods.

Due to the archaeological potential within the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that the archaeological advisor to Swansea Council will require a programme of trial trenching, targeting areas of proposed impact, prior to development.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This cultural heritage desk-based assessment has been prepared by Chris Clarke of RPS on behalf of Cenin, who is the applicant of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment comprises a parcel of land at Felindre, West Glamorgan, South Wales upon which it is proposed to construct multiple wind turbines and associated infrastructure (hereafter, 'the Development Site'). The Development Site comprises agricultural upland located between the settlements of Felindre and Rhyn-y-gwin, currently used as agricultural land and common land, primarily as pasture. The area amounts to some 680ha in extent. The site is centred at NGR SN 6585 0522 (see Figs. 1-2).
- 1.3 This assessment will utilise a 1km study area for undesignated assets and a 5km study area for designated assets, as agreed with Rob Dunning of Heneb (formerly the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)), archaeological advisor to the local authority and with Neil Maylan at Cadw. Each study area is taken as a radius from the boundary of the Proposed Development.
- 1.4 There are multiple designated heritage assets present within the 5km study area, consisting of three Grade II* Listed Buildings, forty-two Grade II Listed Buildings, and nineteen Scheduled Monuments. Based on the results of the site walkover, and professional judgement, it is considered that the majority of the designated heritage within the study area will not be impacted by the Proposed Development and have been scoped out of detailed assessment.
- 1.5 In terms of other designated historic assets, no World Heritage Sites, Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, Historic Battlefields, Registered Park and Gardens, Protected Wreck Sites, and Conservation Areas lie within the Development Site or the study area. The Development Site does not lie within an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 1.6 Cenin have commissioned RPS to establish the heritage potential of the Development Site, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any heritage constraints identified.
- 1.7 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on heritage and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists October 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage potential of the Development Site.
- 1.8 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence deriving from multiple sources, including the Heneb Historic Environment Record, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales database, and Glamorgan Archives. The report also includes the results of a map regression exercise, and site walkover undertaken on 17th July 2024. A Written Scheme of Investigation setting out the methodology for production of the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment was submitted in April 2024 and approved by Rob Dunning at Heneb (RPS 2024).
- 1.9 The Assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the heritage potential of various parts of the Development Site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

National Legislation and Policy

- 2.1 Legislative frameworks provide protection to the historic environment while planning policy guidance provides advice concerning how the historic environment should be addressed within the planning process.
- 2.2 Statutory protection for archaeology is principally enshrined in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979) amended by the *National Heritage Acts* (1983 and 2002). Nationally important archaeological sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments and are accorded statutory protection.
- 2.3 The *Hedgerow Regulations* 1997 set out criteria for the identification of 'Important Hedgerows'; these include several historic environment criteria. Consent from the local planning authority is usually required for the removal of an 'Important Hedgerow'.

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

- 2.4 The *Historic Environment (Wales) Act* became law after receiving Royal Assent in March 2016. It gives more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments, improves the sustainable management of the historic environment, and introduces greater transparency and accountability regarding decisions affecting the historic environment.
- 2.5 This Act amended the two pieces of UK legislation, the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, which previously provided the framework for the protection and management for the Welsh historic environment. These amendments predominantly relate to the transference of a number of existing powers, including the designation of scheduled monuments and listed buildings, from the Secretary of State to Welsh Ministers. The key provisions of the Act can be summarised as the following:
- amendments to the procedure for determining scheduled monument consent;
 - provision for Welsh Ministers to enter into a Heritage Partnership Agreement with the owner of a scheduled monument, or any associated land, within Wales;
 - provision for Welsh Ministers to compile and maintain a register of historic parks and gardens of special historic interest; and
 - provision for Welsh Ministers and/or local authorities to enter into a Heritage Partnership Agreement with the owner of a listed building, or part of such a building, situated in Wales.
- 2.6 The Act included a provision for historic parks and gardens to be placed on a statutory register and this came into force on 1st February 2022. The statutory register does not include historic landscapes, which are instead identified on the non-statutory *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* (published as Part 2.1, by Cadw, in 1998), and on the non-statutory *Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales* (published as Part 2.2, by Cadw, in 2001).
- 2.7 The Act also contains new stand-alone provisions for the compilation of a list of historic place names in Wales; for the compilation of an historic environment record for each local authority area in Wales; and for the establishment of an Advisory Panel for the Welsh Historic Environment.

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, February 2024)

- 2.8 The principal national planning policy is *Planning Policy Wales* (Edition 12, Welsh Government, February 2024, PPW12). This establishes Welsh Government objectives with regard to the protection of the historic environment and explains that responsibility for caring for the historic environment lies with all those that have an interest in the planning system. It sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters.
- 2.9 Chapter 6 of PPW12, entitled ‘Distinctive and Natural Places’, has a section entitled ‘The Historic Environment’ (section 6.1 – pp. 129-135) which provides policy for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 6.1 (6.1.6) in relation to the historic environment can be summarised as seeking to:
- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
 - conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
 - safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
 - preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
 - preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
 - protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.
- 2.10 Section 6.1 of PPW12 (6.1.1) describes the historic environment as comprising all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us. The historic environment is made up of individual historic features, archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as historic assets.
- 2.11 Paragraphs 6.1.7 and 6.1.8 of PPW12 state the following: “It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way. It is the responsibility of all those with an interest in the planning system, including planning authorities, applicants, developers and communities, to appropriately care for the historic environment in their area. The protection, conservation and enhancement of historic assets is most effective when it is considered at the earliest stage of plan preparation or when designing proposals new proposals”.
- 2.12 Welsh planning legislation and policy guidance outlines that the conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application, whether those remains are scheduled or not (PPW12 Para. 6.1.23). In order to take account of archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process, Local Planning Authorities in Wales need to be fully informed about the nature and importance of archaeological remains, and their setting, and the likely impact of any proposed development upon them.
- 2.13 Paragraphs 6.1.26 of PPW12 states that where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development

may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.

- 2.14 Paragraph 6.1.27 of PPW12 states that if the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief.
- 2.15 PPW is additionally supported by guidance published by Cadw. This includes Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017), and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017).
- 2.16 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.17 The aspirations and vision of the Welsh Government regarding the historic environment are additionally expressed in the following documents.
- *People, Places, Future: The Wales Spatial Plan* (Welsh Assembly Government, 2008).
 - *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (Welsh Assembly Government, 2011).
 - *Historic Environment Strategy for Wales* (Welsh Government, 2013).

National Guidance

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

- 2.18 TAN 24 is one of a suite of documents designed to aid the application of PPW12. TAN 24 was adopted in May 2017, and supersedes pre-existing Welsh Office Circulars concerning the historic environment.
- 2.19 TAN 24 provides specific guidance on how the planning system considers each aspect of the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision-making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. It also sets out that it is for an applicant to provide the LPA with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposal in respect of historic assets, irrespective of their designation, which may take the form of a heritage impact statement.
- 2.20 Regarding archaeological remains, TAN24 provides the following guidance:

'Archaeological remains are a fragile and non-renewable resource. In many cases they are highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Produced by human activity over thousands of years, they are the only evidence of our prehistoric past and complement historic records from the last 2,000 years. Archaeological remains include evidence buried below the ground and the surviving fabric of historic buildings and structures. Their significance, as evidence of the past development of our civilisation and as part of Wales' identity, is not necessarily related to their size, visibility or popularity.' (Paragraph 4.1)

'The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application. When considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally significant important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant adverse impact causing

harm within the setting of the remains (see Annex A). In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings, including the need for the proposed development.' (Paragraph 4.2)

2.21 With regards to Listed Buildings, it states:

'Listed buildings are nationally important assets which represent a unique source of information about the past and make a valuable contribution to the quality and character of Welsh landscapes and townscapes. Buildings are listed when they are considered to be of special architectural or historic interest.' (Paragraph 5.1)

2.22 Annex A of TAN24 as referenced above deals with the legal issues applied to scheduled monuments.

'Where development might reveal, disturb or destroy archaeological remains, including palaeoenvironmental evidence, it is important that opportunities to record archaeological evidence are taken and that archaeological remains are not needlessly destroyed. The ability to record such evidence should not be a factor in deciding whether controlled removal should be permitted.' (Paragraph 4.3)

'The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled and potential conflicts between development proposals and the preservation of significant archaeological remains can often be avoided through pre-application discussion. This should be between the applicant, the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors and, in cases where scheduled monuments may be affected, Cadw. In the case of those local authorities that do not have in-house archaeological advisors, they could draw upon the expertise and advice of the curatorial sections of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.' (Paragraph 4.4)

'Where there is a possibility that archaeological remains may be present, applicants are encouraged to make an enquiry with the body responsible for the relevant historic environment record and seek advice from the local planning authority's advisor at an early stage in considering their development proposal. This will help determine if the proposal might impact on known archaeological remains. Certain major developments require pre-application consultation with the local planning authority and, where specialist advice is required, the Welsh Ministers through Cadw.' (Paragraph 4.5)

'Where archaeological remains are known to exist, or considered likely to exist, and a study has not been undertaken by the applicant, the local planning authority should ask an applicant to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment and, where appropriate, an archaeological evaluation. These should be done by a competent expert to the appropriate standard. The reports of these investigations will form part of the planning application. Applicants should show how they have modified their development proposals to minimise any negative impact on the identified archaeological remains, and how they intend to mitigate any remaining negative impacts.' (Paragraph 4.7)

'The need for a desk-based assessment, and field evaluation where appropriate, should be discussed with the local planning authority prior to submission of an application, and where required the results of these studies should be submitted as part of the planning application. Failure to provide sufficient archaeological information of the appropriate standard may be a valid reason for the local planning authority to refuse planning permission.' (Paragraph 4.8)

'When considering planning applications that affect known or potential archaeological remains, the local planning authority should consult with their archaeological advisor, about the impact,

including the potential scale and harm, of the development on archaeological remains, and/or the adequacy of the mitigation of what has been proposed. Where a planning application directly affects a scheduled monument and its setting then the local planning authority is required to consult the Welsh Ministers through Cadw.’ (Paragraph 4.9)

‘The case for the preservation of archaeological remains that are not considered to meet the criteria for national importance (See Annex A2), must be assessed on the individual merits of each case. The local planning authority must take into account relevant policies and material considerations, and will need to weigh the significance of the remains against the benefits of, and need for the proposed development. In cases where there are issues of more than local importance, applications may be called in for determination by the Welsh Ministers.’ (Paragraph 4.10)

- 2.23 Annex A2 of TAN24 as referenced above identifies the criteria used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument, but these criteria are not regarded as definitive.

‘Having considered all policies and other material considerations and the need for the proposed development, the local planning authority may decide that the significance of the archaeological remains is not sufficient to justify their physical preservation. In these cases, the local planning authority must satisfy itself that the necessary and proportionate arrangements for the excavation and recording of these archaeological remains are secured, and the results of this archaeological work are properly analysed and published, and that arrangements are made for the deposition of the resulting archive to the appropriate standards. This can be achieved by the local planning authority issuing a brief setting out the scope of the archaeological work that is required, which should be prepared in conjunction with their archaeological advisor.’ (Paragraph 4.12).

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12: Design (2016)

- 2.24 TAN 12 provides advice on the good design of new development. Alongside promoting sustainability, it sets out that the context of a development should be appraised, including the historic environment, to inform design.
- 2.25 Section 5.6 Historic Environment highlights that design should have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of areas of special character, such as conservation areas. It also highlights that specialists are needed to accurately assess areas of architectural or historic character.

Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Conservation Principles) (2011)

- 2.26 Conservation Principles provides the basis upon which Cadw discharges certain statutory duties on behalf of the Welsh Ministers. It is also for use by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of development proposals on the significance of historic assets, and assist in the decision-making process where the historic environment is affected by the planning process.
- 2.27 The document echoes PPW in the emphasis it places upon the importance of understanding significance as a means to properly assess the effects of change to heritage assets. The guidance describes a range of heritage values which enable the significance of assets to be established systematically, with the four main component values being:
- 2.28 **Evidential value:** which derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric. These may be visible and relatively easy access, or may be buried below ground, under water or be hidden by later fabric. These remains provide the primary evidence for when and how an historic asset was made or built, what it was used for and how it has changed over time.

- 2.29 **Historical value:** derives from the ways an historic asset might illustrate a particular aspect of past life or be associated with a notable family, person, event or movement. These illustrative or associative values of an historic asset may be less tangible than its evidential value but will often connect past people, events and aspects of life with the present. As the functions of an historic asset are likely to have changed over time, the full range of changing historical values might not become clear until all the evidential values have been gathered together.
- 2.30 **Aesthetic value:** which derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place, including artistic endeavour, or they can be the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time, or a combination of both.
- 2.31 **Communal value:** which derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects. Commemorative and symbolic values reflect the meanings of a place for those who draw part of their identity from it, or have emotional links to it. Social value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence. Spiritual value attached to places can emanate from the beliefs and teachings of an organised religion or reflect past or present-day perceptions of the spirit of a place.

Best Practice Guidance Overview

- 2.32 Cadw publishes a wide range of Best Practice Guidance documents (BPGs). This guidance relates to the care and understanding of historic buildings, scheduled monuments and other archaeological remains; understanding the significance of, and managing, conservation areas; managing local lists, historic parks and gardens, wider historic landscapes, and World Heritage Sites; the role of the planning system in the management of the historic environment; and technical guidance for conservation.
- 2.33 This Best Practice Guidance is intended to complement the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and recent planning policy and advice. In particular, it is designed to provide information on good conservation practice to assist LPAs, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants, and other interested parties when implementing Welsh policy. BPGs of particular relevance are discussed below:

Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (May 2017)

- 2.34 Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales has been published by Cadw (2017a) on behalf of the Welsh Government. This document advises that a heritage assessment should *'take into account sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. It should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed'* (Page 5).
- 2.35 This document sets out the general principles to consider when planning changes to historic assets and applying for listed building, conservation area, and scheduled monument consent. In particular, it emphasises the purpose and value of undertaking Heritage Impact Assessments in order to help identify the most appropriate way to accommodate change within the historic environment. The guidance echoes PPW12 by stressing that understanding the significance of historic assets is key to making decisions regarding the historic environment.

Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017)

- 2.36 This guidance document focuses on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets. It explains what setting is, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset, and

why it is important, in order to aid practitioners with the implementation of Welsh national policies and guidance relating to the historic environment.

- 2.37 In the Conservation Principles document (Cadw, 2011), setting was defined as: *‘The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape’*.
- 2.38 This definition has been updated thus in TAN24: *‘The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Setting is not a historic asset, though land within a setting may contain other historic assets’* (Welsh Government, 2017, Annex D).
- 2.39 The definition is repeated in recent guidance regarding the issue of the settings of historic assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017b), which makes the following points:
- Setting usually extends beyond the property boundary of an individual historic asset.
 - Intangible factors such as function, sensory perceptions or historical, artistic, literary and scenic associations can be important in understanding settings, as well as physical elements within the surroundings of the asset.
 - When development is proposed there is a need to assess the historic assets that may be affected and understand how their settings contribute to the significance of these assets.
- 2.40 The 2017 document goes on to outline a four-stage approach to decision-taking, as follows:
1. Identify which historic assets and their settings could be affected by a proposed development;
 2. Define and analyse the setting of each historic asset and assess whether, how and to what degree the setting contributes to the significance of the asset;
 3. Evaluate the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance; and
 4. Consider options to mitigate or improve potential impacts on that significance.
- 2.41 Although assessments of changes within the settings of historic assets can involve non-visual issues such as noise, odour and vibration, it is more usually the visual aspects of a development that form the major part of the assessment.
- 2.42 The existence of direct lines of sight between the historic asset and the proposed development is an important factor in judging the visual impact of the development. However, it is possible for changes within the setting to occur even when such a relationship does not exist. For example, views towards a listed building from a frequently visited location, such as a park or a public footpath, may be affected by the presence of a larger development, even if the development is not directly visible from the building itself.
- 2.43 An assessment of visual impacts on the historic assets and their settings needs to consider a wide variety of factors including the location of the asset within the physical landscape, its relationship with contemporary and non-contemporary features within that landscape and the location, size and character of the proposed development in relation to these factors.
- 2.44 The assessment then needs to balance the impact of these various considerations based on informed professional judgment. Assessment of visual impacts can be undertaken in accordance with the procedures expressed in the *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (3rd Edition, Landscape Institute, 2013). If there is the potential for changes within the setting of historic assets due to noise or other impacts than these would be considered using appropriate procedures.
- 2.45 There should also be consideration of the sensitivity to change of the setting of a historic asset. This requires examination of the current setting with regard to identifying elements that contribute

to the significance of the asset, elements that make a neutral contribution to the significance of the asset and elements that make a negative contribution to (i.e. detract from) the significance of the asset.

- 2.46 The guidance states that the introduction of offsetting or compensatory proposals, such as public access or interpretation panels, will not reduce the impact of the development within the setting of the historic asset, and thus should not be accepted as mitigation. However, these may be considered when the decision-making body weighs up the benefits of the scheme.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.47 Local Policy comprises the Swansea Local Development Plan 2010 – 2025 adopted in February 2019.
- 2.48 The following policies within the Swansea Local Development Plan relate to the historic environment:

HC 1: Historic and Cultural Environment

The County's distinctive historic and cultural environment will be preserved or enhanced by:

- i. Requiring high quality design standards in all development proposals to respond positively to local character and distinctiveness;**
- ii. Identifying and safeguarding heritage assets, sites and their settings;**
- iii. Supporting heritage and cultural led regeneration schemes;**
- iv. Safeguarding and promoting use of the Welsh language.**

HC 2: Preservation or Enhancement of Buildings and Features

The County's buildings and features of historic importance will be preserved or enhanced through the following measures:

- i. Proposals for alteration and/or extension to a listed building or its curtilage must ensure that the special architectural character or historic interest is preserved;**
- ii. The change of use of a listed building or its curtilage will only be permitted where this contributes towards the retention of a building or its sustainable re-use without having an adverse effect on its character, special interest or structural integrity;**
- iii. Permission will not be granted for the total or substantial demolition of a listed building, unless there is the strongest justification and convincing evidence that the proposal is necessary;**
- iv. Proposals which will have a relationship to a listed building or its curtilage must ensure that the setting is preserved;**

Development within or adjacent to a conservation area will only be permitted if it would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area or its setting. New development in such locations must also be of a high standard of design, respond to the area's special characteristics, and pay particular regard to:

- a. Important views, vistas, street scenes, roofscapes, trees, open spaces, gaps and other features that contribute to the character or appearance of the conservation area;**
- b. The retention of historically significant boundaries or other elements that contribute to the established form of development;**
- c. The relationship to existing buildings and spaces, and grain of development;**

d. Scale, height and massing, architectural design, established architectural detailing, the use of materials, boundary treatment, and public realm materials.

vi. Development proposed in relation to a locally important historic asset should not have a significant impact on the character and special local interest attributed to it. Permission will not be granted for the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted locally important building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of an area, unless there is justification and evidence that the proposal is necessary;

vii. The preservation or enhancement of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings.

2.49 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the site is comprised of mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Swansea Member - interbedded sedimentary bedrock formed between 309.5 and 308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The British Geological Survey does not record the presence of superficial geology across much of the area, although localised outcrops of head are recorded in association with the sources of several watercourse in the central part of the study site (BGS 2024).

Topography

- 3.2 The study site is located in an area of high ground in the northern part of Swansea County. The topography is steeply undulating with high points located in the northern and eastern parts of the study recorded at approximately 300m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), with the high ground defined by a regular series of steep, narrow river valleys orientated roughly north-south. The area located within the study site is principally characterised by upland pasture.
- 3.3 The Upper Lliw Reservoir borders the study site to the north. The Avon Lliw flows south from the reservoir, while a number of other smaller watercourses rise in proximity to the higher ground and flow south down narrow river valleys.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available heritage evidence for the Development Site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with PPW, considers the potential for any undiscovered archaeological evidence on the Development Site.
- 4.2 A study area for this desk based assessment was agreed with the Rob Dunning of Heneb, who advise the Local Planning Authority on heritage matters. What follows comprises a review of known designated heritage assets within a 5km radius of the Development Site and non-designated heritage assets within a 1km radius of the Development Site (Figs. 2a-2d), also referred to as the study area, held on the Heneb Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from nineteenth century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Within the Development Site there is a single designated asset - the Ring Cairn on Tor Clawdd Scheduled Monument (GM353, SN 6703 0629, NMR 301280).
- 4.4 There are no other designated heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, Listed Buildings, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Protected Wreck sites, or Conservation Areas) within the Development Site. The Development Site does not lie within an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 4.5 There are multiple designated heritage assets present within the 5km study area, consisting of three Grade II* Listed Buildings, forty-two Grade II Listed Buildings, and nineteen Scheduled Monuments. Based on the results of the site walkover, and professional judgement, it is considered that the majority of the designated heritage assets within the study area will not be impacted by the Proposed Development as a result of views being restricted by intervening landform or vegetation and have been scoped out of detailed assessment.

- 4.6 A review of the HER data indicates that there are a high number of records present within the study area which primarily relate to the Post-Medieval and Modern industrial development of the area and are of limited direct relevance to previous activity within the Development Site itself. Those records associated with the Prehistoric are primarily relate to the presence of Bronze Age cairns, while several possible Early Medieval earthworks have also been recorded both within the Development Site and wider study area.
- 4.7 The map regression exercise and a review of documentary evidence and secondary sources demonstrates that the Development Site appears to have primarily remained undeveloped up to the present.
- 4.8 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the conditions within the Development Site and whether the Proposed Development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.9 A review of the events data (Fig. 2c) indicates that the scale of modern archaeological investigation which has taken place within the study area is very limited. The only archaeological fieldwork recorded within the study area relates to the construction of a gas pipeline in 2005/06 which extended into the southeast corner of the study area. Within the Development Site archaeological investigations consisted of an archaeological evaluation investigating earthworks associated with former mining activity (E00092, SN 67350 04300; E000093, SN 67405 04302), and archaeological monitoring in relation to a known field boundary (E000094, SN 67498 0442). Outside the Development Site an earthwork survey recorded the presence of two backfilled channels (E00095, SN 68400 04200; E00096, SN 68650 04200), in addition to archaeological monitoring identifying a shallow Medieval or Post-Medieval gully (E000091, SN 67024 03955).

Prehistoric

- 4.10 The earliest activity recorded within the Development Site relates to the presence of two cairn structures thought to date to the Bronze Age. The Ring Cairn on Tor Clawdd Scheduled Monument (GM353, SN 6703 0629, NMR 301280) lies in the north eastern area of the Development Site comprises the remains of a ring cairn of earth and stone, situated close to the south western side of a causeway crossing Tor Clawdd (GGAT01026w, NMR 401603). The cairn has an internal diameter of c16m, enclosed by a bank which is 0.3m high and a maximum width of 3.3m (Plate 1). There are traces of an external ditch with a maximum width of 2.1m on both the northwest and southern sides. On the south-eastern side there is a gap c2.1m wide which passes through both the bank and ditch.
- 4.11 A second, non-designated Bronze Age cairn is located in the northwest part of the Development Site. The recorded dimensions of the cairn have varied over the course of the 20th century, but overall the structure is approximately 20m in diameter by 0.6m to 1m in height (Plate 2). There is evidence that the structure has been previously disturbed (GGAT00348w, SN 65093 06438).
- 4.12 Two further Scheduled Bronze Age monuments are recorded within the wider study area. The Ring Cairn on Craig Fawr Scheduled Monument is located approximately 1km to the west of the Development Site and comprises of the remains of a ring cairn and larger enclosure of earth and stone. The enclosure defined by two stony banks forms an almost perfect circle about 52m in diameter, with the banks measuring approximately 1.5m wide by 0.3m high. The cairn measures 12.8m in diameter and defined by a bank about 1.8m wide and 0.3m high and external ditch approximately 0.9m wide by 0.2m deep (GM380, SN 62866 06632).
- 4.13 The Mynydd Pysgodlyn Round Barrow Scheduled Monument is located approximately 1km to the southwest of the Development Site. The monument comprises the remains an earthen built round barrow situated near to the summit of Mynydd Pysgodlyn. The partially disturbed barrow is circular

in plan measuring approximately 22m in diameter by 0.6m high. An oval or rectangular structure is situated on the southern side of the interior (GM202, SN 63511 04819).

- 4.14 A non-designated Bronze Age cairn is record c300m to the north of the Development Site consisting of grass covered stone mound measuring approximately 5.7m by 4.5m in plan, and between 0.4m and 0.6m in height (GGAT00359w, SN 66191 06882), with another non-designated Bronze Age cairn is record c1km to the west of the Development Site which measures c8.4m in diameter (91860, SN 62710 05670).
- 4.15 Some 1.75km to the east lie two closely related prehistoric sites - the Burial Chamber Nr Carn Llechart (Scheduled Monument GM480, Plate 15) and nearby Carn Llechart Stone Circle (Scheduled Monument GM078 Plate 14). The latter is probably a much eroded Bronze Age kerb cairn, and contains a central stone lined cist, whilst the burial chamber (GM480) probably comprises the remains of a Neolithic chambered tomb.
- 4.16 A review of the available HER data indicates that during the Neolithic and Bronze Age this upland area is likely to have been part of an extensive funerary landscape, represented by the presence of cairns or barrows sited in prominent locations across the study area. There is no evidence for activity post-dating the Bronze Age during the Prehistoric period. On this basis, there is considered to be a moderate potential for further evidence of Neolithic or Bronze Age activity within the Development Site, and a low potential for all remaining Prehistoric periods.

Roman

- 4.17 Within the 1km study area the only record associated with the Roman period is the course of a potential Roman road orientated northwest-southeast, located c300m to the north of the Development Site. Evidence for the feature representing part of a Roman road is very limited, and the feature is most likely to be an earthwork dating to a later period (GGAT01040.0w, SN 66 07). Overall, there is considered to be a very low potential for such contemporary activity to be present within the Development Site.

Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.18 In the northeast part of the Development Site the possible location of an Early Medieval dyke known as the Tor Clawdd Cross Ridge Dyke. The earthwork is a discontinuous scarp beginning at Rhyd-y-pandy Road and continues in an anticlockwise arch around the hill before descending into Cwm Daren Fawr. It has been damaged in the past but it is estimated to measure about 9m wide. It is thought that an associated ditch lies immediately to the north of the dyke (GGAT02789.0w, SN 660 062, NMR 303989, Plate 3). A track and causeway of similar or slightly later date extends through the dyke (GGAT00363.0w, SN 66938 06474; GGAT01026.0w, SN 66915 06257, NMR 401603, Plate 4).
- 4.19 A medieval earthwork, likely the remains of a small motte and bailey castle, known as Penlle'r Castell (Scheduled Monument GM255, Plate 16) lies some 2.9km to the north of the eastern end of the site. It was probably raised in the late 13th century to monitor the actions of the lords of Is Cennan on the north side of the River Amman, and preventing their encroachment into northern Gower, and may be the "new castle of Gower" recorded as being destroyed in AD 1252.
- 4.20 Place name evidence suggests the field named Croft llycod located approximately 400m to the east of the Development Site, in association with the adjacent possible U-shaped enclosure, may once have been the location of an Early Medieval ecclesiastical site (GGAT05671w, SN 6835 0573; GGAT05290w, SN 6835 0566). Two potentially contemporary hog-backed mounds, located immediately to the south of the possible enclosure, are also recorded. The mounds are 20m to 25m in length, by 15m to 20m wide, and up to 2.5m high, and could represent the remains of collapsed and grown over former stone buildings (GGAT05663w, SN 6837 0561; GGAT05664w, SN 6837 0559).

- 4.21 Three Medieval building platforms are recorded c900m to the southwest of the Proposed Development (412542, SN 63690 04800; 412543, SN 63790 04750; 412547, SN 63840 04830).
- 4.22 Within the northeast part of the Development Site there is a known high potential for Early Medieval and Medieval activity in the form of earthwork boundary bisected by a causeway. Elsewhere within the study area is likely to have been occupied by predominantly marginal ground and moorland, supporting only a small number of farmsteads. On this basis, beyond the known potential for earthwork and causeway features in the northeast part of the Development Area, the potential for contemporary remains to be present elsewhere within the Development Area is considered to be low.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.23 During the Post-Medieval period, the majority of the Development Site is likely to have remained as marginal moorland.
- 4.24 Within the Development Site there are a number of HER records relating to Post-Medieval and Modern activity. Such activity is principally in the form of evidence for mining shown on the early Ordnance Survey mapping, with a group of three records relating coal mining recorded in the northwest part of the Development Site (GGAT01344w, SN 6464 0633; GGAT01346w, SN64020608; GGAT01347w, SN 6438 0596; 421629, SN 65330 05890), plus records relating to a former colliery and airshaft located in the southern part of the Development Site (GGAT08338w, SN 65401 04808; GGAT08345w, SN 65438 05131). Post-Medieval quarries are recorded in northeast part of the Development Site (NMR 90555, SN 67200 06400 and NMR 421639).
- 4.25 A late 18th century horse drawn tramway connected to the Swansea Canal, is recorded as being located immediately beyond the eastern Development Site boundary (NMR 405937, SN 68130 05120)
- 4.26 Post medieval and modern activity in the eastern part of the Development Site comprises an embanked firing range (NMR 90556, SN 67000 05900) and possible anti-glider trenches (NMR 410306, SN 67580 04800, Plate 9).
- 4.27 Within the wider study area there are a significant number of records listed on the HER which in the main relate to Post-Medieval and Modern structures deriving from the analysis of 19th and 20th century historic mapping. These records refer to the presence of farmsteads, collieries, quarries, and other contemporary structures and are not immediately relevant to the development of the Development Site itself.
- 4.28 The Grade II Listed Valve Tower at Upper Lliw Reservoir is located within 50m of the central Development Site boundary (81067, SN 6604 0593). The Valve Tower was constructed in 1886-94 for the Swansea Corporation formed of a circular tower standing a little out from shore, built from sandstone ashlar with leaded domed roof. The tower is associated with a delicately designed cast iron footbridge. Associated with the Valve Tower, although not designated, is the contemporary reservoir straining tower located centrally within the body of water (419904, SN 66130 06240).
- 4.29 The Grade II Bridge over Lower Clydach (81058, SN 6846 0587) is located approximately 500m to the east of the Development Site. The form of the bridge is late C18 date, of rubble stone construction with broad single arch and long stone voussiors. The road is now disused and the bridge has lost most of its parapets.
- 4.30 The Grade II Cottage attached to Bryn Elim (81060, SN 6756 0317) is located approximately 800m to the southeast of the Development Site. The late 18th century two storey building is of whitewashed stone rubble construction with corrugated iron roof.
- 4.31 The earliest maps of the area do not show it in great detail. Bowen's New and accurate map of South Wales. Printed in 1729 (Fig 3) shows the site as upland and valleys and indicates that there

were coal pits to the eastern edge. The first realistic depiction of the site is the Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing of 1811 (Fig 4). This shows much of the site to be unenclosed moorland comprising upland and river valleys, but shows little detail. There is even less detail on the 1839 Llangevelach Tithe Map (Fig 5), which leaves the common land blank, apart from the mountain names Mynydd y Gwain and Mynydd Carn Bach.

- 4.32 The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1869 (Fig. 6) is more detailed, and shows a number of features of interest, in particular the earthworks on Tor-Clawdd, including the cairn, coal levels, Daren Colliery in the centre of the site, and the cairn on Mynydd Garn Bach. The entire site is shown as unenclosed, although farmland does extend up to its edges.
- 4.33 There is little change evident on the 1913 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 7), although it does show more extensive evidence for coal levels and coal tips across the centre and west of the site than the earlier mapping, with evidence for coal mapping on Banc Daren Fawr and Mynydd Garn Fach and the addition of the Upper Lliw Reservoir just to the north of the site. There is little change evident on the 1948 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 8.) and no discernible change in the Google aerial photographs of 2006 and 2024. (Figs 9 and 10) or on the modern LiDAR imaging (Fig 11).

Undated

- 4.34 An undated quarry shown on 19th century mapping sources (GGAT01880w, SN 65480 05168) and an undated building platform (NMR 410537, SN 65200 05670) are located centrally within the Development Site, while an undated series of linear earthwork banks are recorded in the eastern part of the Development Site (GGAT05874w, SN 676 050).
- 4.35 An undated building platform and cultivation earthworks are recorded c800m to the southwest of the Development Site (91871, SN 63500 05150; 412548, SN 63660 04950).

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.36 Considering the immediate surroundings, and the history of the study site as evidence by the historic mapping (see paragraphs 4.34-4.39), the study site can be considered of an upland moorland landscape character.

Historic Hedgerows

- 4.37 A review of the Historic Hedgerow Regulations 1997 in regards to Part II criteria 'Archaeology and history' indicates that the test of 'importance' for existing hedges based on the filed boundaries shown on the 1839 Tithe mapping (Fig. 4), is unlikely to apply to any of the boundaries within or surrounding the Development Site.

LiDAR Data

- 4.38 The available LiDAR data for the Development Site has been sourced and reviewed (Fig. 11). A review of this LiDAR data did not identify any significant archaeological features of note other than the known multi-period earthworks record in the northeast part of the Development Site (GM353, SN 6703 0629; GGAT02789.0w, SN 660 062; GGAT00363.0w, SN 66938 06474).

Assessment of Significance

- 4.39 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the PPW12 centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.

4.40 There are multiple Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments present within the 5km designated asset study area, due to their designation such assets can be considered of national significance.

4.41 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Moderate – Bronze Age funerary activity	Low (Local) to Moderate (Regional)
Roman	Very Low	Low (Local)
Early Medieval & Medieval	High in the northeast part of the Development Site due earthwork boundaries; Low elsewhere within the Development Site	Low (Local) to Moderate (Regional)
Post Medieval & Modern	Low	Low (Local)

4.42 Historic mapping suggests that the site has been unenclosed throughout the post medieval period, and the only boundaries is likely to be considered historic would be any hedges forming the boundaries of the site.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 A walkover visit of the site was undertaken on 17th July 2024, with subsequent visits undertaken to surrounding historic assets to determine potential impacts on them as a result of the development and modifications to the turbine array. Weather was slightly overcast, but visibility was good.
- 5.2 The site comprises upland unenclosed moorland. Earthworks, even the slight earthworks on Tor Clawdd, are generally clearly visible. There are extensive views in most directions from the higher areas of the site, whilst in contrast the valleys are steep sided and narrow in places, significantly restricting the availability of long views.
- 5.3 No new assets were identified in the walkover survey. The assets visited were generally in good condition, with little erosion, and were clearly visible. The only exception to this were the sides of the Cwm Cellfen valley, which were covered in thick fern growth (Plate 12) which obscured visibility of some of the assets.

Proposed Development

- 5.4 The Proposed Development comprises the construction of multiple wind turbines with associated access and supporting infrastructure, including access tracks and lay down areas.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.5 As part of the design process, we have ensured that none of the proposed turbines or laydown areas conflict with known designated and undesignated historic assets within the site itself.
- 5.6 In order to accurately assess the potential impacts to the setting of the heritage assets adjacent to the site, a staged approach, as recommended within 'The Setting of Heritage Assets in Wales' (Cadw 2017) has been adopted.
- 5.7 To facilitate Stage 1 of the assessment, identification of heritage assets that could be affected by the proposals, the following table has been prepared. The table also identifies the justification for scoping in/out of the asset for further assessment. Scoping decisions have been informed by a bare earth ZTV prepared for the project combined with observations from the site visits.

Cadw Ref	Name/Grade	Scoped In/Out	Justification
GM353	Ring Cairn on Tor Clawdd – Scheduled Monument	In	Located within the Development Site
GM480	Burial Chamber Nr Carn Llechart – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the Development Site
GM078	Carn Llechart Stone	In	Located on high ground with views towards the

	Circle – Scheduled Monument		Development Site
GM612	Mynydd y Garth Cairn – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the proposed turbines
GM255	Penlle'r Castell – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the proposed turbines
CM335	Bancbryn cairn cemetery [east] – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the proposed turbines
CM334	Bancbryn platform cairn – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the proposed turbines
CM333	Bancbryn cairn – Scheduled Monument cemetery	In	Located on high ground with views towards the proposed turbines
CM332	Bancbryn post-medieval llost farmstead – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the proposed turbines
GM384	Cairn 250m SW of Banc Llyn-Mawr – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the Development Site
GM380	Ring Cairn on Craig Fawr – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the Development Site
GM386	Earthwork on Graig Fawr – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the proposed turbines
GM513	Two Burial Chambers on Graig Fawr – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the proposed turbines
GM202	Mynydd Pysgodlyn Round Barrow – Scheduled Monument	In	Located on high ground with views towards the Development Site
81067	Valve tower at Upper Lliw reservoir with bridge and bridge abutment – Grade II Listed Building	In	Located immediately adjacent to Development Site with direct intervisibility
11211	Allt-y-fanog – Grade II Listed Building	In	Located on high ground with views towards the Development Site
19449	Church of Saint Edi – Grade II Listed Building	In	Located in a prominent position with extended views towards the Development Site
GM439	Cae Castell (Rhyndwyclach Medieval Earthwork) – Scheduled Monument	Out	Located within a plantation on a reverse slope no intervisibility with the Development Site
22087	Capel Gellionnen – Grade II* Listed Building	Out	No intervisibility with the Development Site
CM178	Round Cairns 430m North West of Henrhyd – Scheduled Monument	Out	Localised topographic position indicates no intervisibility with the Development Site
CM331	Waun-hir post-medieval	Out	No intervisibility with the Development Site as per

	Iluest farmstead – Scheduled Monument		the ZTV
GM497	Clydach Upper Forge – Scheduled Monument	Out	Located at base of wooded valley with no intervisibility with the Development Site as per the ZTV
GM201	Pant-y-Ffa Round Cairn– Scheduled Monument	Out	Located on reverse slope at a distance from the Development Site, combined with local vegetation indicates no intervisibility with the proposals
GM308	Earthwork 1080m NNW of Fforest Newydd – Scheduled Monument	Out	Located at a distance from the Development Site, with no intervisibility as per the ZTV
81058	Bridge over Lower Clydach below Glynmeithrim Uchaf – Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at base in narrow wooded valley with no intervisibility with the Development Site as per the ZTV
81060	Cottage attached to Bryn Elim – Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting with no intervisibility with the Development Site. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
11740	Wernfadog – Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82323	Swansea Canal aqueduct over the Lower Clydach River – Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82327	Iron Footbridge over the Swansea Canal – Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
22088	Capel Calfaria – Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82317	Piers and railings at Calfaria Baptist Chapel– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82322	Church of Saint Mary– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82329	Milestone on NE side of Vardre Road– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82328	Milestone on S side of High Street– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82318	Church of Saint John the Baptist– Grade II	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as

	Listed Building		per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82330	Statue of Sir Ludwig Mond– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82331	Manor Park Country House– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
11201	Trebannws Multi-Overflow & Outlet Sluice from the Swansea Canal– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
11195	The Old Tollhouse– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82292	Memorial drinking fountain and railings– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
82294/11200	Pont ar Dawe– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
11199	Upper Clydach Aqueduct and Overflow on Swansea Canal– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
80993	The War Memorial– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
80986	Church of Saint Peter – Grade II* Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
80992	Graveslab and railings to William Parsons, churchyard of Church of Saint Peter– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
80991	Gatepiers and gates to Church of Saint Peter– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
23867	Tabernacle Congregational Chapel, including forecourt gates and wall, and attached vestries –	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset

	Grade II Listed Building		
80988	Former National Schools– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
80995	Ynysmeudwy Isaf Overbridge on Swansea Canal– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
70909	Alltycham House– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
81065	Llety Thomas– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located on reverse slope at a distance from the Development Site, combined with local vegetation indicates no intervisibility with the proposals
11210	The Water Mill / Melin Felindre – Grade II* Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at a distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
26238	Cefnfforest-fawr– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at an extended distance from the Development Site, combined with local vegetation indicates no meaningful intervisibility with the proposals
26259	Barn at Gwenlais-uchaf– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at an extended distance from the Development Site, combined with local vegetation indicates no meaningful intervisibility with the proposals
26258	Gwenlais-uchaf– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at an extended distance from the Development Site, combined with local vegetation indicates no meaningful intervisibility with the proposals
11208	Circular Pigsty at Beili Gras– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at an extended distance from the Development Site, with no intervisibility with the proposals as per the ZTV
11194	Y Bwthyn– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
19453	Plas Mawr (formerly known as Cwrt y Ceidrim) – Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at an extended distance from the Development Site, with no intervisibility with the proposals as per the ZTV
81059	Circular pigsty at Craig Fawr Farm– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at an extended distance from the Development Site, with no intervisibility with the proposals as per the ZTV
14812	Pantyffynnon Station– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at an extended distance from the Development Site, with no intervisibility with the proposals
14813	Pantyffynnon Signal Box– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at an extended distance from the Development Site, with no intervisibility with the proposals

80987	Circular pigsty at Pen-yr-esgym– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Small feature located within vegetated area at a distance 0from the Development Site, with no intervisibility with the proposals
23081	Saron Old Chapel– Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located in urban setting at an extended distance to the Development Site with no intervisibility, as per ZTV. Proposals would lie outside the setting of the asset
80985	Church of Saint Ciwg- Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at an extended distance from the Development Site, with no intervisibility with the proposals
80990	Gate and gatepiers to Church of St Ciwg- Grade II Listed Building	Out	Located at an extended distance from the Development Site, with no intervisibility with the proposals

- 5.8 For those designated assets scoped in for further assessment, the following section of the assessment addresses Stage 2: Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance. To assist in the assessment there are instances where several designated assets have been assessed as a group due to their similar character and geographic location.

Ring Cairn on Tor Clawdd (GM353 – located within the Development Site)

- 5.9 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The form of the monument suggests the asset is a funerary cairn of Prehistoric date. The Cadw Scheduling text emphasises the likely presence of undisturbed archaeological deposits. It is clear from this that the primary values which led to the scheduling of the asset were evidential. Some aesthetic value is derived from appreciation of the upstanding character of the monument, although the earthwork present is low. Only limited appreciation of the low earthwork can be discerned within the immediate green space surrounding them where its context can be understood. The earthwork possesses no significant historical or communal value.
- 5.10 The monument is located adjacent ravine, with principal views to the south.

Burial Chamber Nr Carn Llechart (GM480) & Cairn Llechart Stone Circle (GM078 – both located c1.75km to the east of the Development Site)

- 5.11 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The chambered tomb is believed to be Neolithic in date, while the round cairn is dated to the Bronze Age. Both monuments demonstrate a continuity of how the local land scape was visualised and the re-use of prominent landscape locations over time. The Cadw Scheduling text emphasises the likely presence of undisturbed archaeological deposits. It is clear from this that the primary values which led to the scheduling of the asset were evidential. Aesthetic value is derived from appreciation of the upstanding character of the monuments, with the stone work prominent against the surrounding low vegetation. The monument can be discerned within the immediate green space surrounding them where its context can be understood. The feature possesses no significant historical or communal value.
- 5.12 The monuments are located on a prominent moorland ridge, with extended views of the surrounding landscape.

Mynydd y Garth Cairn (GM612 – located c3.5km to the northeast of the Development Site)

- 5.13 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The form of the monument suggests the asset is a funerary cairn of Prehistoric date. The Cadw Scheduling text emphasises the likely presence of undisturbed archaeological deposits. It is clear from this that the primary values which led to the scheduling of the asset were evidential. Some aesthetic value is derived from appreciation of the upstanding character of the monument, the stone work of which stands to 1m in height. The monument can be discerned within the immediate green space surrounding them

where its context can be understood. The feature possesses no significant historical or communal value.

- 5.14 The monument is located on a prominent moorland ridge, with extended views of the surrounding landscape.

Penlle'r Castell (GM255 – located c3km to the north of the Development Site)

- 5.15 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: Minimal previous study of the earthwork has taken place, although its form suggests the monument is a Medieval motte and bailey castle. The Cadw Scheduling text does emphasise the likely presence of significant undisturbed archaeological deposits. It is clear from this that the primary values which led to the scheduling of the enclosure were evidential: that is that the earthworks in their physical form, and the surviving archaeological and paleoenvironmental evidence buried within it have significant potential to provide us with evidence about contemporary earthworks, their occupation, and Medieval occupation within the immediate area.
- 5.16 The Scheduled Penlle'r Castell contains no significant historical value. There are no historic documents specifically mentioning the enclosure, and there are no known associations with historical figures or events. In its current form the heritage asset has limited illustrative value, other than the information that can be derived from its location within the wider landscape, and the role it played as part of a network of similar enclosures during the Medieval period.
- 5.17 The enclosure is located in a prominent position location with views across the local moorland.

Bancbryn Cairn Cemetery [East] (CM335), Bancbryn Platform Cairn (CM334), Bancbryn Cairn (CM333 – all located c3.5km to the north of the Development Site)

- 5.18 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: All four Scheduled Monuments represent an extensive spread of Bronze Age cairns, part of a contemporary funerary landscape. The scheduling text emphasises the likely presence of undisturbed archaeological deposits associated with each location. It is clear from this that the primary values which led to the scheduling of the asset were evidential. Aesthetic value is derived from appreciation of the upstanding character of the monuments, with the stonework prominent against the surrounding low vegetation. The monument can be discerned within the immediate green space surrounding them where its context can be understood. There is noted group value between each of the monuments. The feature possesses no significant historical or communal value.
- 5.19 The monuments are located on a prominent high ground, with extended views of the surrounding landscape.

Bancbryn Post-Medieval Lliest Farmstead (CM332 – all located c3.5km to the north of the Development Site)

- 5.20 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The monument represents the surviving remains of an upland farmstead dating to the 17th or 18th century, the layout of which is shown on the mid-19th century mapping. The principal value for scheduling such remains is evidential as the asset represent the rare survival of a Post-Medieval settlement of this type. Due to its depiction on historical mapping sources, the remains also possess a degree of historical value. Some limited aesthetic value can be gained from the low earthworks associated with enclosures, hut footings, and enclosures. The feature possesses no significant communal value.
- 5.21 The monument is located immediately above a gully with views south down a widening narrow valley.

Cairn 250m SW of Banc Lyn-Mawr (CM384), Ring Cairn on Craig Fawr (CM380), Mynydd Pysgodlyn Round Barrow (CM202 – closest located c1km to the west of the Development Site)

5.22 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: All three Scheduled Monuments represent Bronze Age funerary activity either in the form of cairns or earthwork barrow, each part of a contemporary funerary landscape. The scheduling text emphasises the likely presence of undisturbed archaeological deposits associated with each location. It is clear from this that the primary values which led to the scheduling of the asset were evidential. Aesthetic value is derived from appreciation of the upstanding character of the monuments, with the stonework and earthworks prominent against the surrounding low vegetation. The monument can be discerned within the immediate green space surrounding them where its context can be understood. The feature possesses no significant historical or communal value.

5.23 The monuments are located on a prominent high ground, with extended views of the surrounding landscape.

Two Burial Chambers on Graig Fawr (CM513 - located c2.5km to the west of the Development Site)

5.24 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: Two Neolithic chambered tombs probably once covered by a single mound. Their principal value is evidential, related to the survival of the existing stonework, as well as further remains preserved below-ground. Some aesthetic value is derived from the upstanding stonework, which can be appreciated in close proximity within the surrounding moorland context. The feature possesses no significant historical or communal value.

5.25 The monument is located on a prominent high ground, with extended views of the surrounding landscape.

Earthwork on Graig Fawr (CM386 - located c2km to the west of the Development Site)

5.26 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The Scheduled Monument represents the remains of a later Prehistoric earthwork enclosure located on a prominent high point. The CADW scheduling text emphasises the likely presence of undisturbed archaeological deposits associated with each location. It is clear from this that the primary values which led to the scheduling of the asset were evidential. Aesthetic value is derived from the upstanding earthworks, which can be appreciated in within the asset's moorland context. The feature possesses no significant historical or communal value.

5.27 The monument is located on a prominent high ground, with extended views of the surrounding landscape.

Church of Saint Edi (19449 – located c5km to the west of the Development Site)

5.28 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The significance of the Grade II Listed Building primarily derives from its evidential value due to the earliest elements of the building's construction dating to the late Medieval and 18th century, while it's aesthetic or architectural value drives from it's simple low traditional design coupled with rusticated tower. Additional significance can be attested to by the communal value of the building due to its ongoing function as a place of worship. Historical value can be attributed to that range of documents which attest to the church's historic religious function.

5.29 The Listed Building is located on a prominent high ground, with extended views to the east towards the Development Site.

Allt-y-fanog (11211 - located c1.75km to the southeast of the Development Site)

5.30 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The significance of the Grade II Listed Building primarily derives from its evidential value as a 17th century farmhouse. It's architectural value drives from it's rubble stone constructed which can be appreciated from it's immediate grounds. The asset has limited historical and communal value.

- 5.31 The Listed Building is located on a prominent high ground, with views to the northwest towards the Development Site.
- Valve Tower at Upper Lliw Reservoir with Bridge and Bridge Abutment (81067 – located immediately adjacent to the Development Site)**
- 5.32 Stage 2 – Assessing Setting and Contribution to Significance: The circular Grade II Listed late 19th century valve tower is located on the southwest side of the Lliw Reservoir. The Principal value associated with the designation of the structure is the asset's evidential value as a well preserved example of a functional building associated with the 19th century reservoir. Architectural value is associated with its circular form and subtle external architectural features. The surviving documentation relating to the construction and operation of the reservoir provides historical value. The asset has limited communal value.
- 5.33 Based on the above Stage 2 assessment, it is anticipated that the designated heritage assets described above will experience a degree of intervisibility with the Proposed Development resulting in alteration within the setting of each asset. Such alterations to the setting of these assets is likely to result in adverse impacts to the significance of such assets, within the spectrum of less than substantial harm. Such impacts will be temporary in relation to the lifetime of the windfarm and expected to be reversible following dismantling of the turbines.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.34 Based on the available evidence, there is considered to be a moderate potential for Bronze Age funerary activity within the Proposed Development of local to regional significance. There is also a localised high potential for Early Medieval and Medieval earthworks in the northeast part of the Proposed Development, with the potential for this period decreasing to low elsewhere within the Proposed Development. There is a low (or very low) potential for all other periods.
- 5.35 Due to the archaeological potential within the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that the archaeological advisor to Swansea Council will require a programme of trial trenching, targeting areas of proposed impact, prior to development.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Land at Felindre, West Glamorgan, South Wales has been reviewed for its heritage and archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In accordance with central and local government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the heritage and archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 Within the Proposed Development there is a single designated asset - the Ring Cairn on Tor Clawdd Scheduled Monument (GM353, SN 6703 0629, NMR 301280).
- 6.4 There are no other designated heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, Listed Buildings, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Protected Wreck sites, or Conservation Areas) within the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development does not lie within an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 6.5 There are multiple designated heritage assets present within the 5km study area, consisting of three Grade II* Listed Buildings, forty-two Grade II Listed Buildings, and nineteen Scheduled Monuments. Based on the results of the site walkover, and professional judgement, it is considered that the majority of the designated heritage assets within the study area will not be impacted by the Proposed Development as a result of views being restricted by intervening landform or vegetation and have been scoped out of detailed assessment.
- 6.6 It is anticipated that seventeen designated heritage assets will experience a degree of intervisibility with the Proposed Development resulting in alteration within the setting of each asset. Such alterations to the setting of these assets is likely to result in adverse impacts to the significance of such assets, within the spectrum of less than substantial harm. Such impacts will be temporary in relation to the lifetime of the windfarm and expected to be reversible following dismantling of the turbines.
- 6.7 The Proposed Development is not located in an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 6.8 Based on the available evidence, there is considered to be a moderate potential for Bronze Age funerary activity within the Proposed Development of local to regional significance. There is also a localised high potential for Early Medieval and Medieval earthworks in the northeast part of the Proposed Development, with the potential for this period decreasing to low elsewhere within the Proposed Development. There is a low (or very low) potential for all other periods.
- 6.9 Due to the archaeological potential within the Proposed Development, it is anticipated that the archaeological advisor to Swansea Council will require a programme of trial trenching, targeting areas of proposed impact, prior to development.

Sources Consulted

General

Heneb Historic Environment Record

Glamorgan Archives

The National Archive

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

Archwilio - <https://archwilio.org.uk/>

Portable Antiquities Scheme – www.finds.org.uk

Tithe Online - <https://places.library.wales/>

Cadw – <http://cadw.go.wales>

Bibliographic

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Cartographic

1729 Bowen's New and accurate map of South Wales

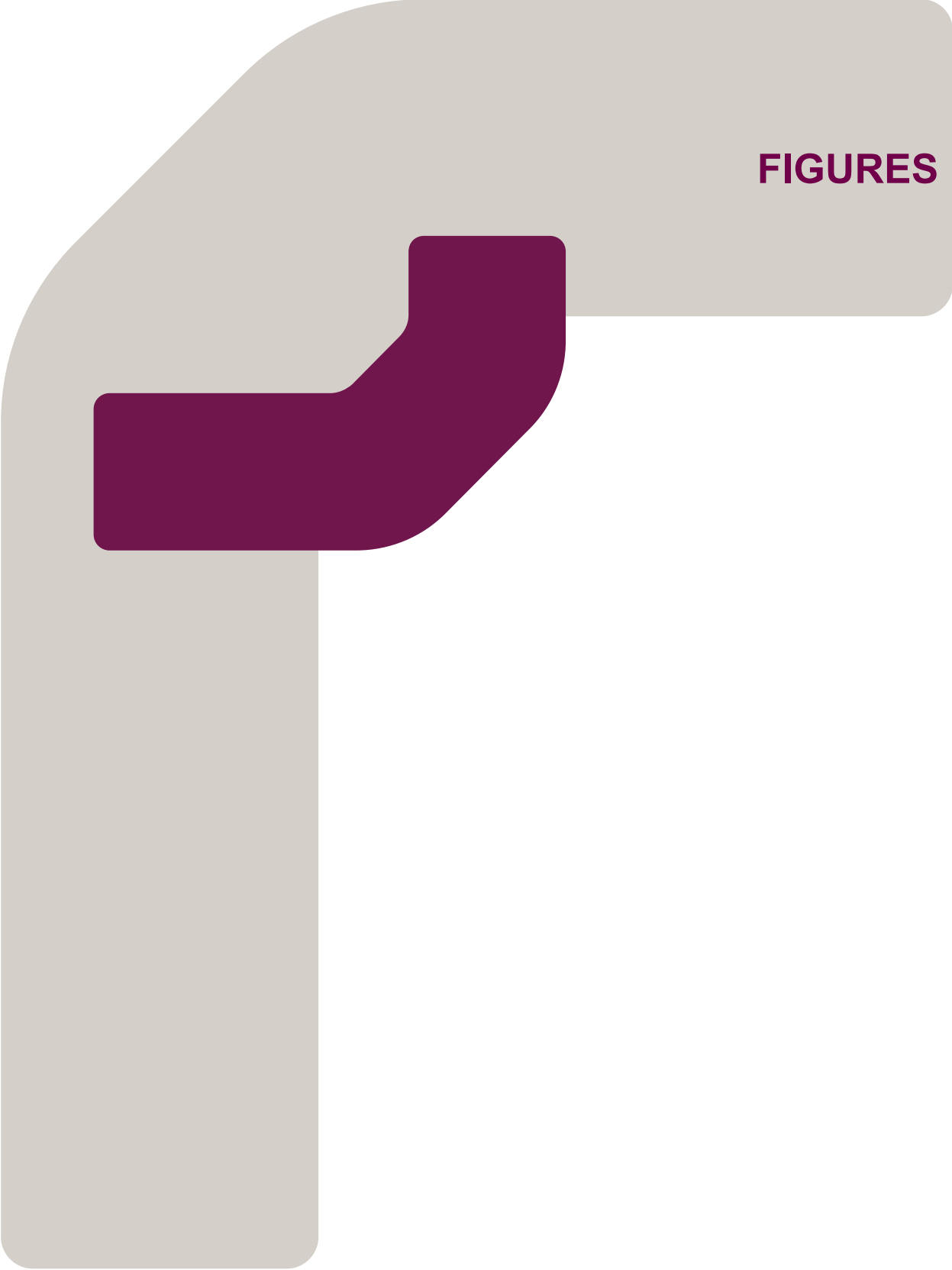
1811 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1839 Llangevelach Tithe Map

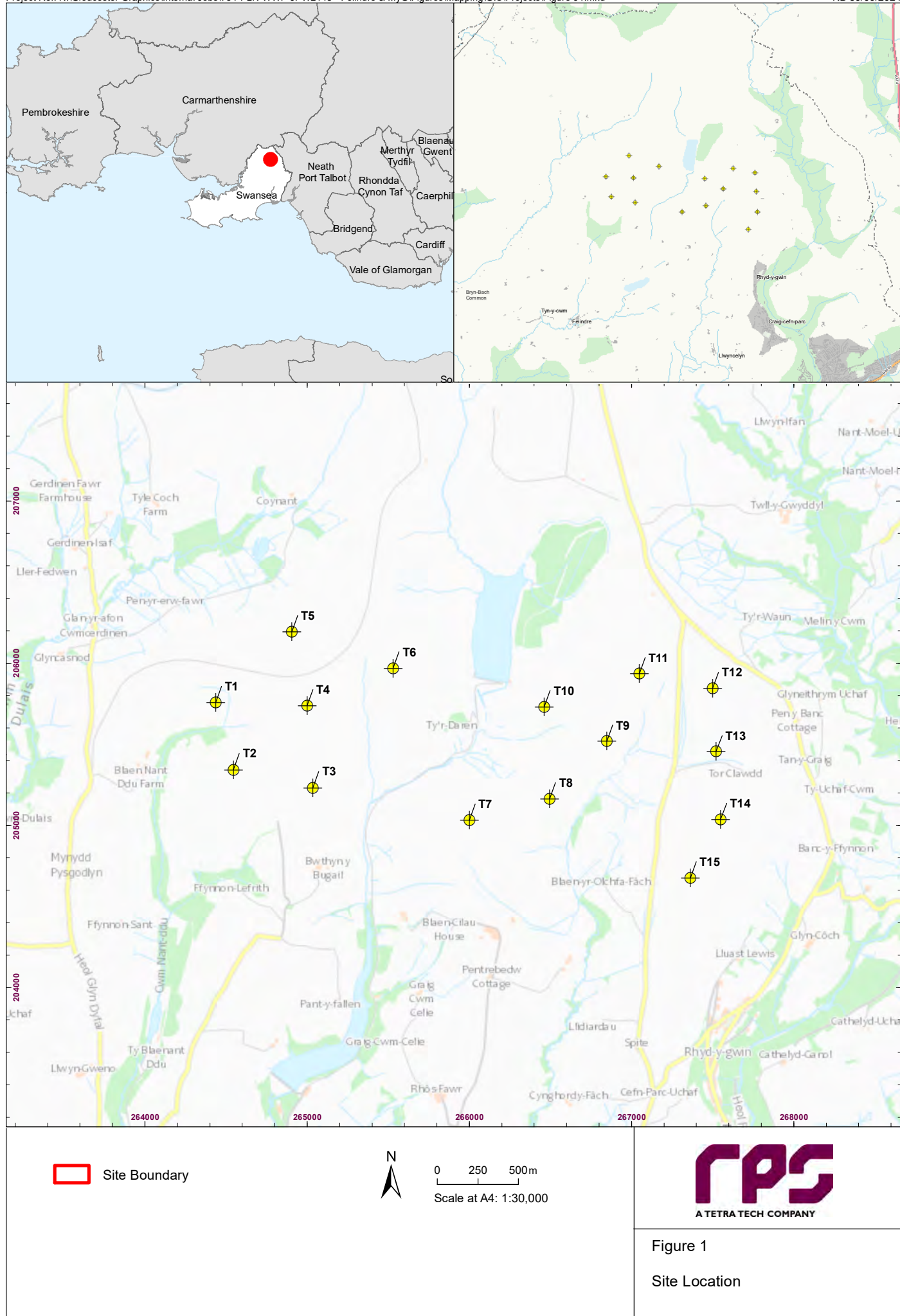
1876-77 Ordnance Survey Map (National Library of Scotland)

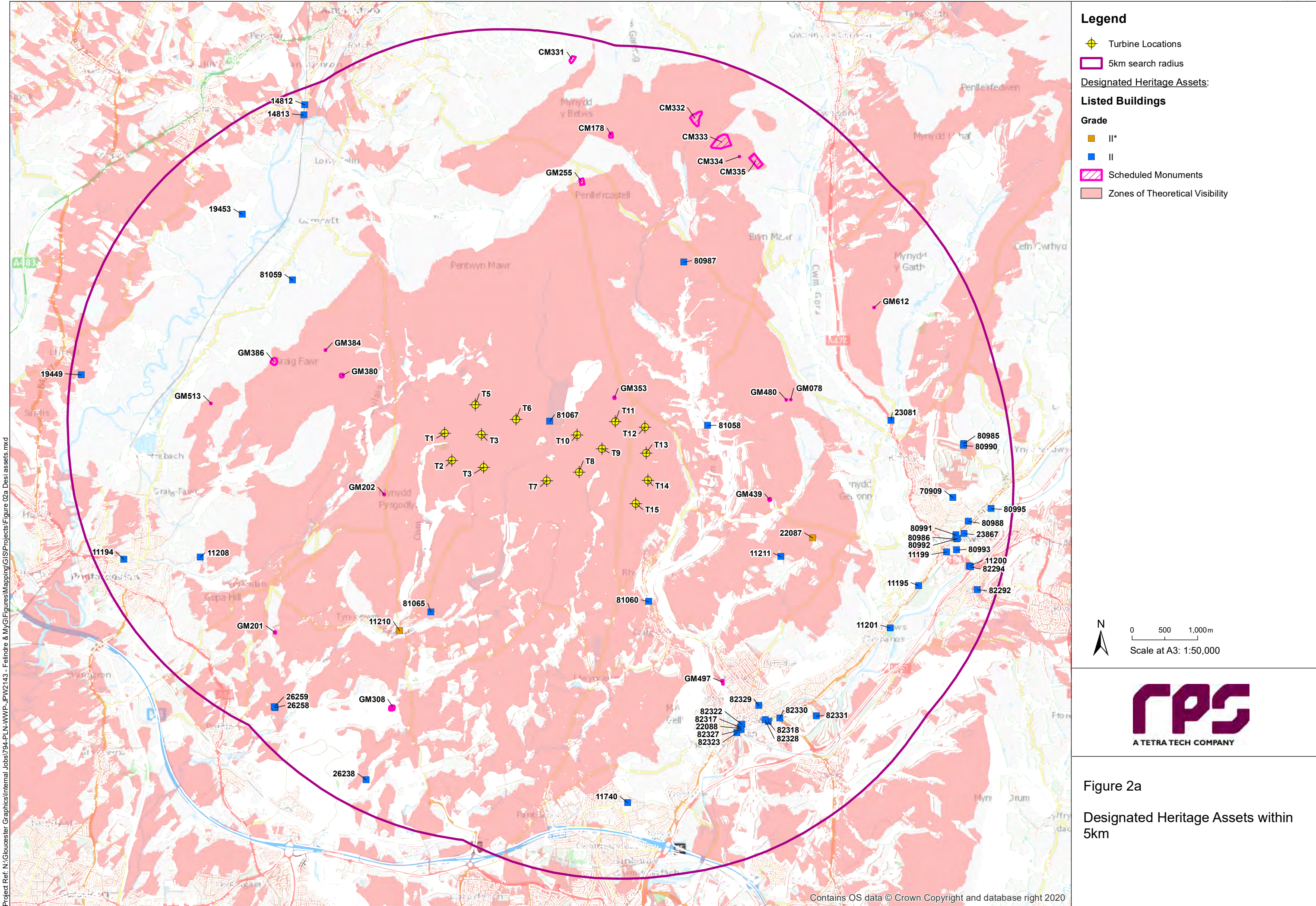
1913 Ordnance Survey Map (National Library of Scotland)

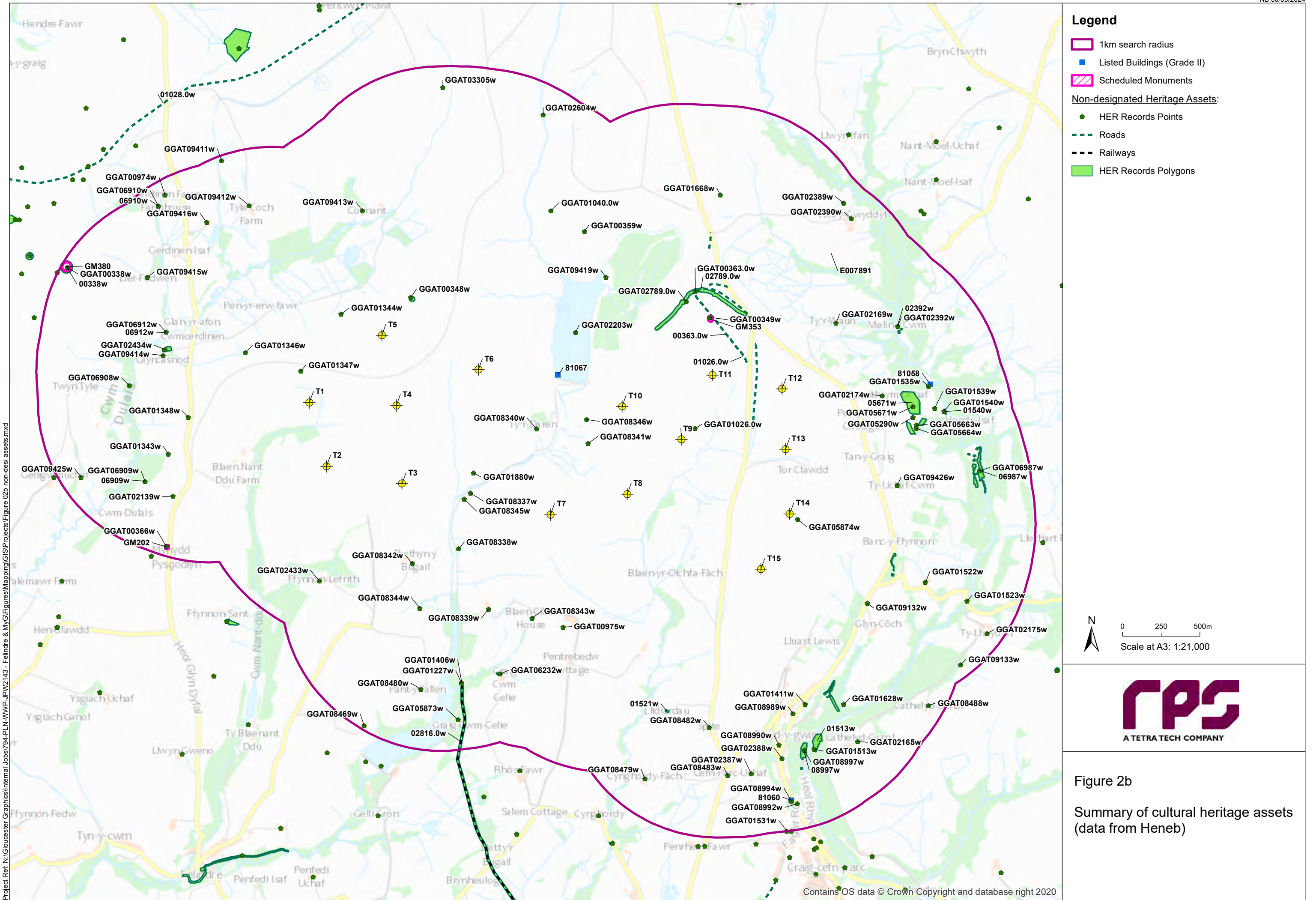
1948 Ordnance Survey Map (National Library of Scotland)

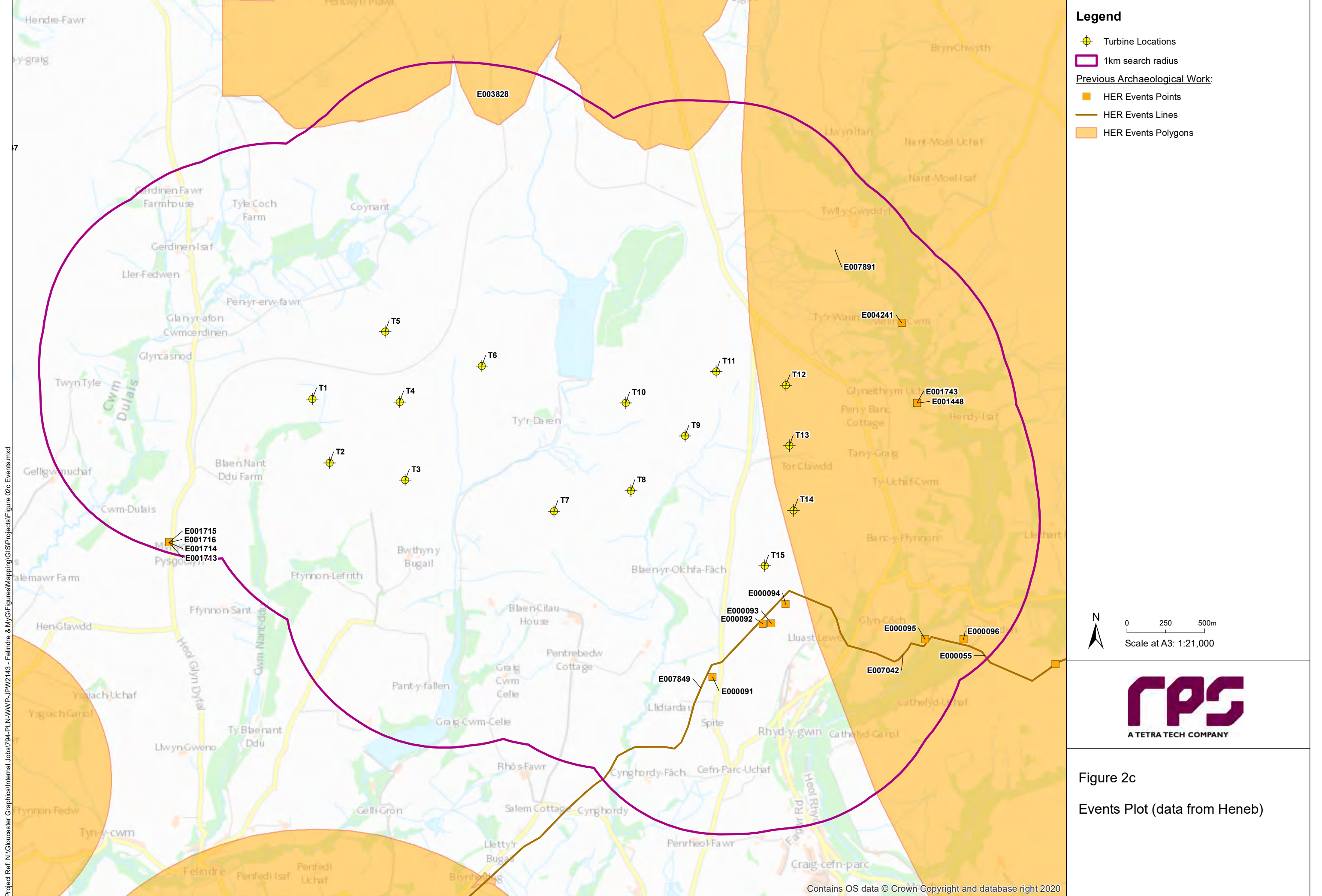


FIGURES





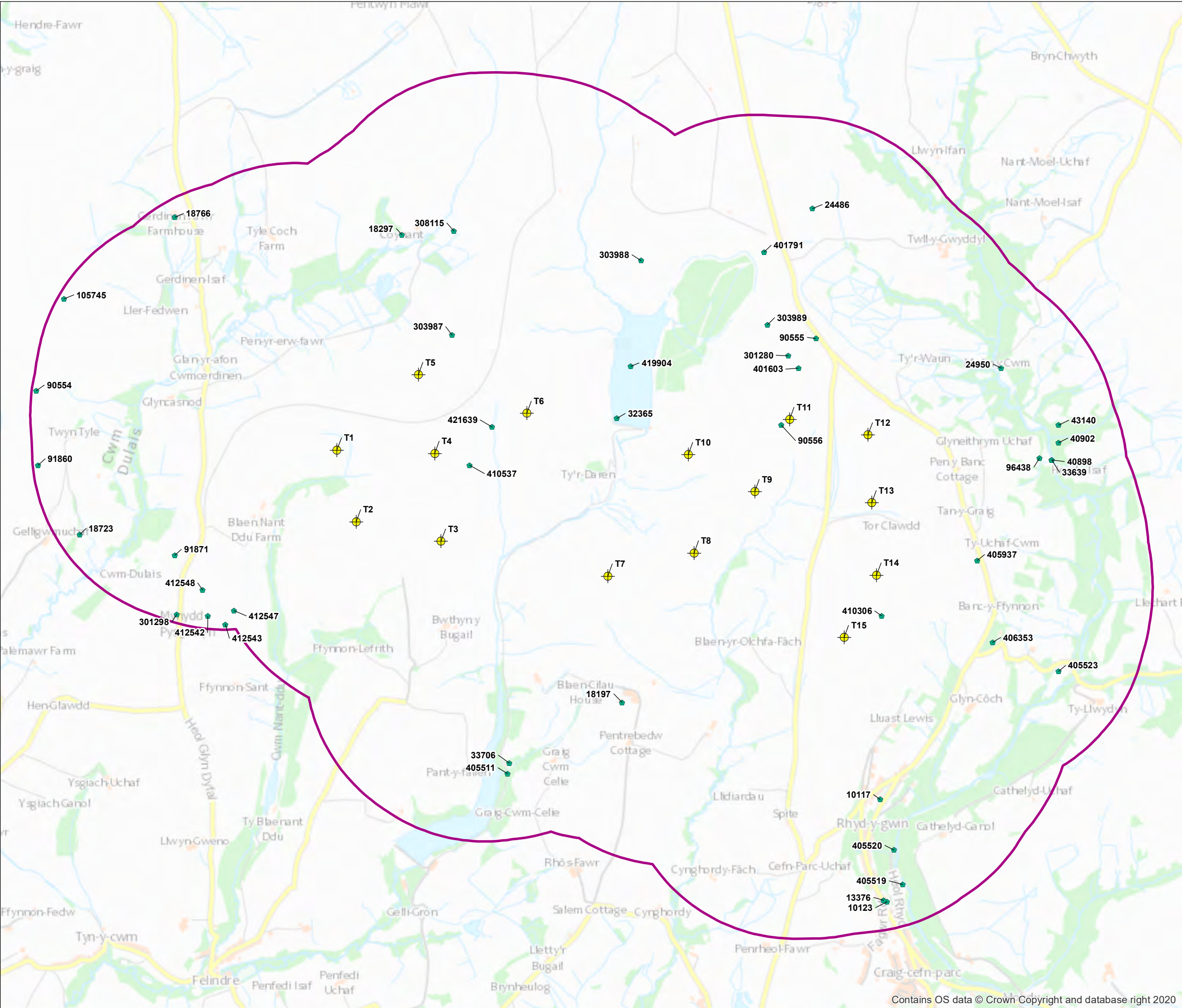




Project Ref: N:\Gloicester Graphics\Internal Jobs\704-PLN-WWP-IPW2143 - Felindre & MyG\Figures\Maping\GIS\Projects\Figure 02c Events.mxd

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020

Project Ref: N:\Gloucester Graphics\Internal Jobs\704-PLN-WWP-JPW2143 - Felindre & MyG\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 02d NMR plot.mxd



Legend

- Turbine Locations
- 1km search radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

- NMRW RCAHMW Records



0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:21,000



Figure 2d

Summary of cultural heritage assets
(Data from the NMR)

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Legend

 Turbine Approximate Location

 
Scale at A3: 1:50,000 (approximately)



Figure 3

1729 Bowen's New and accurate map of South Wales



Legend

 Turbine Approximate Location



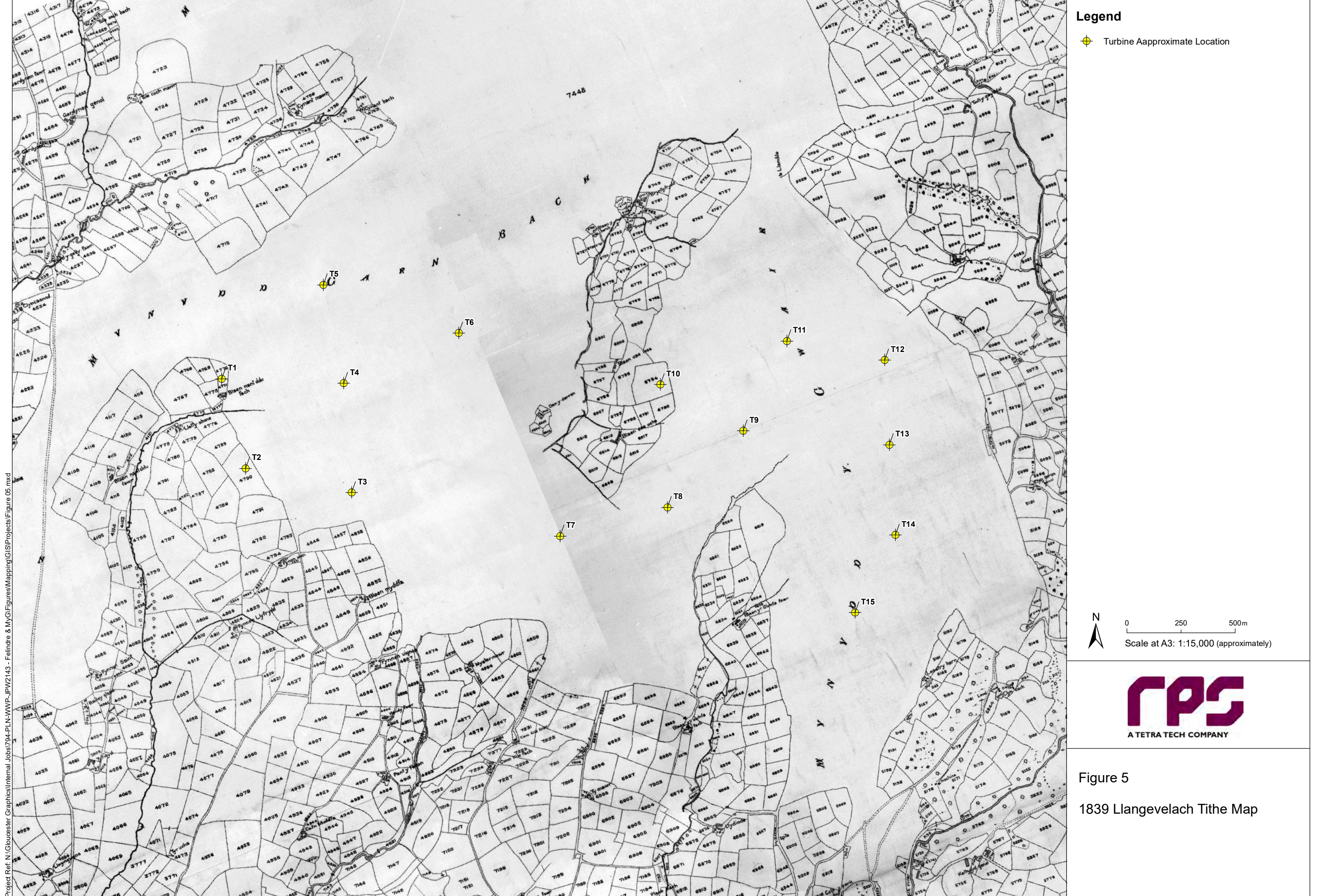
0 250 500m

Scale at A3: 1:20,000 (approximately)



Figure 4

1811 Ordnance Survey Drawing



Project Ref: N:\Goucester Graphics\Internal_Jobs\704-PLN-WMP-JPW2143 - Felindre & MyG\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 05.mxd



Legend

 Turbine Locations



0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:15,000



Figure 6

1876-77 Ordnance Survey Map
(National Library of Scotland)



Legend

 Turbine Locations

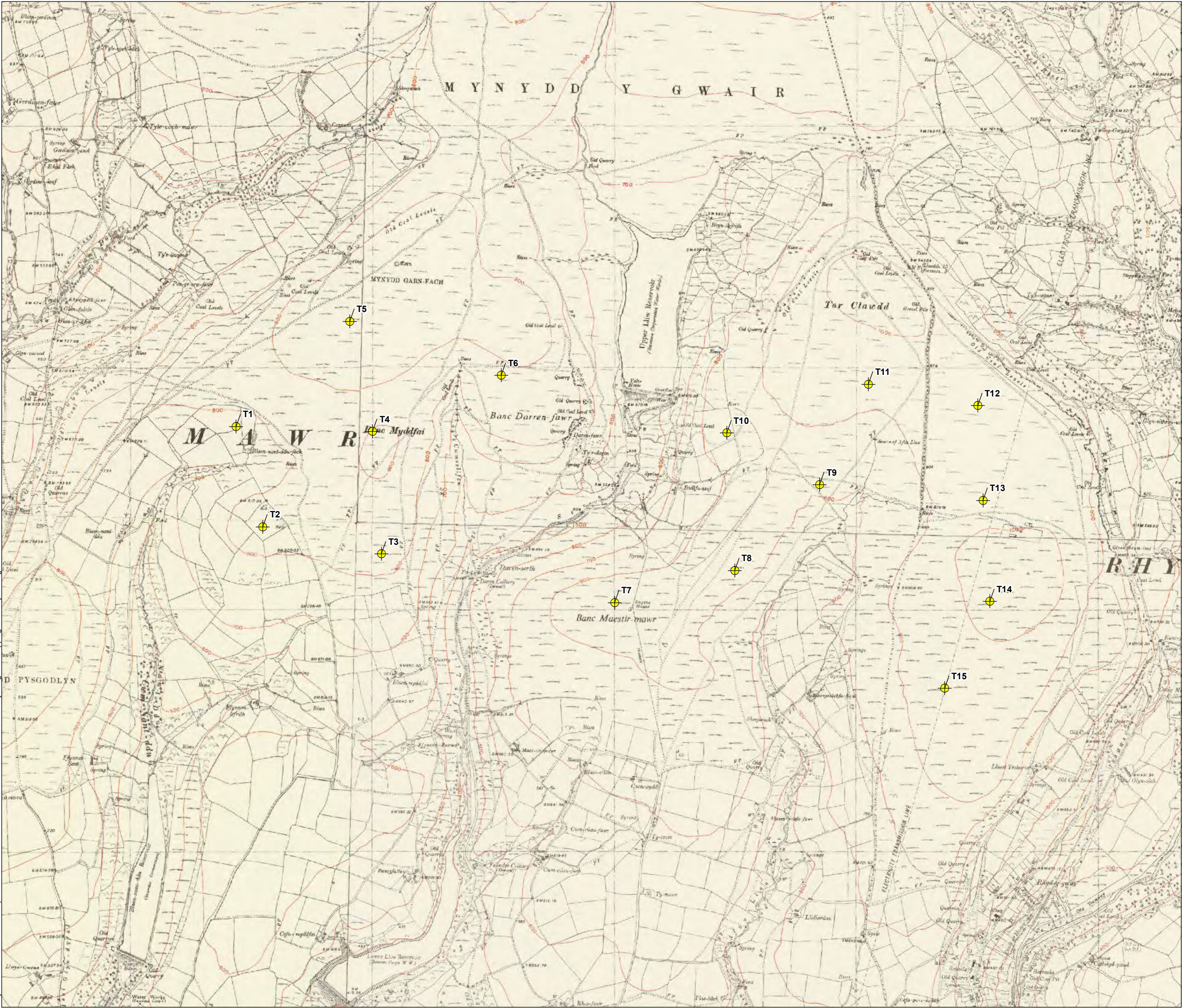


0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:15,000



Figure 7

1913 Ordnance Survey Map
(National Library of Scotland)



Legend

● Turbine Locations



0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:15,000



Figure 8

1948 Ordnance Survey Map
(National Library of Scotland)

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Legend

 Turbine Locations



0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:15,000



Figure 9
2006 Google Earth Image

Project Ref: N:\Choucester Graphics\Internal Jobs\794-PLN-WWP-JPW2143 - Felindre & MyG\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 10.mxd



Legend

 Turbine Locations

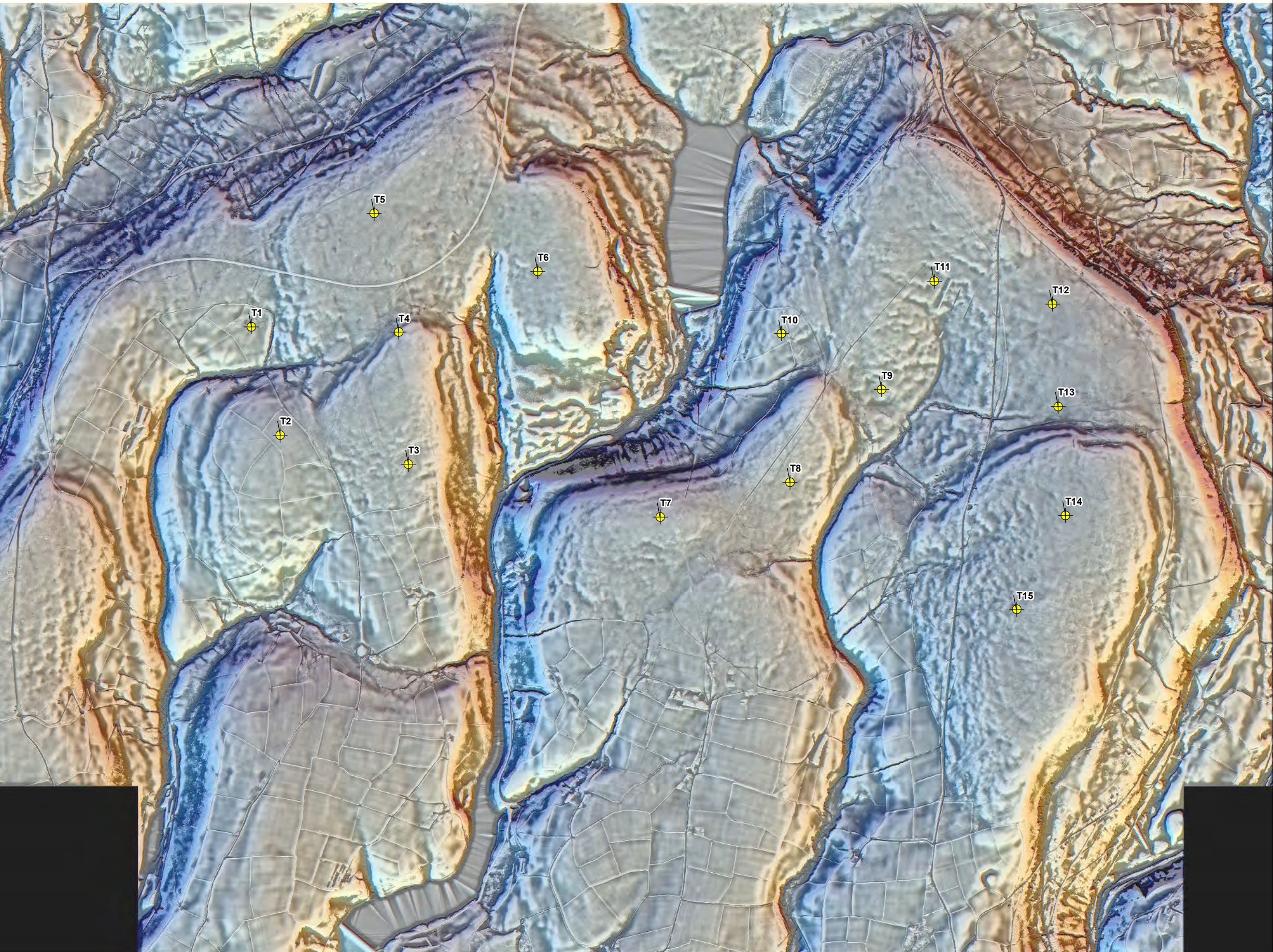


0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:15,000



Figure 10
2023 Google Earth Image

Project Ref: N:\Gloucester Graphics\Internal_Jobs\794-PLN-WWP-JPW2143 - Felindre & MyG\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 11 LiDAR.mxd



Legend

 Turbine Locations

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
12.01.2022

Processing:
Multi-direction Hillshade overlaid on
simple Local Relief Model



0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:15,000



Figure 11

LiDAR Data

PLATES



Plate 1: Ring Cairn on Tor Clawdd Scheduled Monument (GM 353) looking north west



Plate 2: Cairn on Mynydd Garn Fach (GGAT00348w, NMR 303987) looking east



Plate 3: Tor Clawdd Cross Ridge Dyke looking south west (GGAT02789.0w, NMR 303989)



Plate 4: Tor Clawdd raised causeway (GGAT00363.0w, NMR 401603) looking south east



Plate 5: Daren Colliery (GGAT08345w) looking north east



Plate 6: Tor Clawdd Quarry (NMR 90555) looking south west



Plate 7: Colliery, Mawr (GGAT01346w)



Plate 8: Shooting butts (NMR 90556) looking west south west



Plate 9: Tor Clawdd banks (GGAT 05874w, NMR 410306) looking south



Plate 10: View from southern end of Tor Clawdd looking north west



Plate 11: View from the north western end of Tor Clawdd looking north



Plate 12: Looking south down Cwm Clfen, with extractive mining (NMR 421639) in the foreground



Plate 13: Grade II Listed Capel Gellionnen (22087) looking west towards the site



Plate 14: Carn Llechart Stone Circle (GM078) looking west toward the site



Plate 15: Burial Chamber Nr Carn Llechart (GM480) looking West towards the site



Plate 16: Penlle'r Castell (GM255) looking south west towards the site

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Gazetteer of Historic Environment Data (Heneb) & National Monuments Record Data

HER Records Points

PRN	Name	Summary
GGAT00334w	Graig Fawr Ring Cairn 2	Well marked roughly circular mound; grass-covered, but with stone (sandstone and quartzite blocks, SN6212707057"
GGAT00335w	Graig Fawr Ring Cairn 3	Stony mound, consisting mainly of rounded pieces of sandstone and quartzite, SN6223107238"
GGAT00336w	Graig Fawr Conjoined Group (ring Cairn 4)	Earthwork consisting of three conjoined circles in a line NW-SE (PRNs 5118w, 5119w, 5120w). Each of the circles is defined by banks which appear to be formed by robbing the interiors of cairns, since their profile has a centre slope to the exterior.
GGAT00337w	Banc Llyn-Mawr, Ring Cairn 5 (Graig Fawr)	Demolished cairn, taking the form of a slight irregular bank enclosing a lower oval area with a very irregular surface. Where individual stones can be seen, they are mostly sandstone and quartzite, SN6260207033"
GGAT00338w	Graig Fawr Ring Cairn 6	Neat, well-marked oval inner ring (12.2m E-W x 11.1m) set within a larger more indistinct circular outer ring; the inner ring is towards the S side of the outer ring. The bank defining the inner ring c 0.7m wide; c1.6m wide at N side and c2.1m towards S
GGAT00340w	Graig Fawr Cairn Group	On Graig Fawr, NE of Pontarddulais, on moorland at 275m above OD. Six grass-grown stony mounds are visible, mostly circular.
GGAT00341w	Banc Llwyn Mawr Cairn Group	A series of small cairns and other structures composed mainly of sandstone and quartzite blocks under 0.2m across. None appear to be funerary. GGAT 72
GGAT00342w	Graig Fawr burnt mound I	Graig Fawr burnt mound I is crescentic in shape, this mound is separated from Graig Fawr burnt mound II by 1 metre.
GGAT00343w	Graig Fawr burnt mound II	A concentric mound set close to another mound (00342w) this site is the smaller of the two sites, measuring 6.7m N to S. The mound is aligned N-S and opens to the east.
GGAT00344w	Graig Fawr burnt mound	An almost circular grass grown mound with visible stones, 10m by 9m, 0.3m height, at the SE the height rises to 0.6m due to a fall in ground.
GGAT00345w	Graig Fawr enclosure, Pontardulais	Graig Fawr, about 4km NE of Pontardulais. The summit, 270m above OD, is occupied by a fortified enclosure. It is D-shaped, measuring about 90m from SW to NE by 65m, the area being 0.5ha.
GGAT00346w	Twyn Tyle North Cairn Group	North of Twyn Tyle, NE of Pontardulais. A group of mounds, stony patches, etc, just 245m above OD on moorland falling gently to the SW.
GGAT00347w	Carn Llechart, Craig Cefn Parc	Site consists of a collection of sandstone slabs built into a complex arrangement whose details are not wholly clear. The largest slab (5.3x2.6x0.7m), generally interpreted as capstone, lies E-W flanked on N by slab nearly as large (4.2x0.35x0.9m) stan
GGAT00348w	Mynydd Garn Fach	A large stone cairn, extensively covered in reeds and grass but with stones showing where it has been dug into, especially on NE side; sandstone blocks mainly c0.3m across. Size difficult to determine as it is an augmented summit. GGAT 72
GGAT00349w	Tor Clawdd Ringwork, Rhyd-y-gwin	Situated just below the crest rather than on it and therefore only visible from close to. A circular ring-shaped bank with an external ditch interrupted by a causeway at the SE. Bank 2.3m across; ditch 1.6m. Bank has suffered some damage at SW.
GGAT00352w	Baran Chapel Southeast	On the summit of a low rise near the bottom of a depression. A circular mound of blocks of sandstone and limestone, mainly under 0.3m across but with a few larger blocks. Towards the E side there is a hollow around the lip. GGAT 72
GGAT00354w	Penhydd-wen	On a slightly sloping site. A marked bank formed of stones (limestone, sandstone, quartz conglomerate), grassed over; especially well marked on N and E (uphill) sides, and less so on uphill side, where it appears however to be somewhat wider. GGAT 72
GGAT00355w	Carn Llechart Cairn Circle (Cerrig Pikes)	The monument now consists of a ring of 21 earthen sandstone slabs (25 in 1962 when planned by RCAHMW), of which most appear to remain in situ, standing more or less upright, but with a slight outward lean. Most are wider than tall. GGAT 72
GGAT00357w	Mynydd Carnllechart Cairn Group	16 cairns that occupy an area about 165m long from NW to SE by 115m wide. On Mynydd Carnllechart, NW of Pontardawe.
GGAT00359w	Mynydd Y Gwair	No cairn at NGR given (SN66170678); this is the only one in the vicinity and thus presumably the one recorded. A grass-grown mound of roughly oval shape; only one piece of stone is visible at the surface, but more can be felt by probing. GGAT 72
GGAT00363.0w	Causeway, Tor Clawdd	Double ditched causeway, 25-30ft wide and some 1 1/2 - 2 ft above the natural level. Extends in a straight line from the entrance through Tor Clawdd across a shallow peat bog. Probably of medieval construction.
GGAT00365w	Mynydd Pysgodlyn Cairn	A very badly damaged cairn, consisting of a low mound of stone. It has a fallen trig point on it, whose erection and removal has probably disturbed part of the structure, as there is a large hole in the centre revealing a mass of very small sand stones.
GGAT00366w	Penlle'r bebyll Ring Cairn	Set just below crest; a penannular bank, open to S and SW, rather uneven on top, with a slight external ditch; width of bank c 2.7m. Within it on the S side, between the terminals of the bank, is another ring-bank of approximately the same height.
GGAT00375w	Craig-y-Bedw 4 Platform, Mawr	Large platform to W of road at Hen-gwlad, 18.2m x 10.5m wide, with possible bank to north.
GGAT00376w	Flynnon Sant	Marked on Rees's map; name associated with farm, though spring at NGR given believed to be an ancient well. Enclosure wall of spring partly brick and partly stone and cement; no traces of antiquity (OS card SN 60 SW 3). Not in Jones 1954.
GGAT00974w	Gerdinen Fawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Gerdinen Fawr' situated within the community of Mawr. RCAHMW note that the structure was originally a 17th century T-plan house which was built in three phases, with the latest phase having a date inscr
GGAT00975w	Cae Newydd	This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Cae Newydd' situated within the community of Mawr. RCAHMW note that Cae Newydd is an early nineteenth-century house - formerly thatched - with a symmetrical facade and a central doorway. An attached, sin
GGAT00976w	Cynghordy Mawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Cynghordy Mawr' situated within the community of Mawr. RCAHMW note that 'The farmstead at Cynghordy comprises a longhouse of seventeenth-century origin, a malthouse or granary was added in the eighteenth
GGAT01002w	Lletty Thomas, Llangyfelach	A late 18th century central planned symmetrical house with a rear outshot containing a kitchen and service room. Features include a oven in a chimney, a clay bake oven, hollow steps on ceiling joists and notch-lapped roof trusses.
GGAT01004w	Llewyn Meurig	The remains of a longhouse with large fireplace and oven.
GGAT01006w	Rhos Fawr, Mawr	A symmetrical fronted house of two and a half storeys with a central passage and a timber stairway. There is also a gable entry stone stairway leading to a cellar dairy dated 1805.
GGAT01026.0w	Tor Clawdd Routeways	Trackways over Tor Clawdd north of Clydach in the Swansea valley, together with a causeway (00363.0w) and dyke (02789.0w), possibly early medieval continuing into the Middle Ages and eventually incorporated in the Swansea-Llandello coach road.
GGAT01034.0w	Hollow Way, Llwyn Domen Farm	Hollow way from Llwyn Domen Farm, sunken trackway.
GGAT01040.0w	Possible Roman Road on Mynydd y Gwair	Possible Roman road, nothing is present to suggest that it is a roman road, apart from its very straight course.
GGAT01075w	Graig Fawr Inner	Neat, well-marked oval inner ring (12.2m E-W x 11.1m) set within a larger more indistinct circular outer ring; the inner ring is towards the S side of the outer ring. The structure has yielded a radiocarbon date of 1810A±90BC.
GGAT01136w	Cwm Dulais 1 Platform, Swansea	Group of four poorly-defined platforms (1136W-1139W) on a break of slope at the valley bottom, close to old mine workings. Rejected as DRS.
GGAT01137w	Cwm Dulais 2 Platforms, Swansea	Group of four poorly-defined platforms (1136W-1139W) on a break of slope at the valley bottom, close to old mine workings. Rejected as DRS.
GGAT01138w	Cwm Dulais 3, Platform, Swansea	Group of four poorly-defined platforms (1136W-1139W) on a break of slope at the valley bottom, close to old mine workings. Rejected as DRS.
GGAT01139w	Cwm Dulais 4, Platform, Swansea	Group of four poorly-defined platforms (1136W-1139W) on a break of slope at the valley bottom, close to old mine workings. Rejected as DRS.
GGAT01164w	Clearance Cairn, Mawr	The site comprises mutilated clearance heaps as part of a series which stretches along an area of moorland; they form no pattern and are relatively fresh leading to the thought that they are of no great age (OS Record Card 1982).
GGAT01174w	Craig-y-bedw 5 (PH12) Platform, Swansea	Neat platform on slope to east of track, 11.3m x 7.6m; platform 1m high. Smaller site 1175W to S.
GGAT01175w	Craig-y-bedw 6 (PH12) Platform, Swansea	Irregular hollow with two levels of floor, to SW of 1175W, alongside track.
GGAT01178w	Cae Castell Castle, Llechart Fach	This site comprises a Medieval Castle entitled 'Cae Castell' situated within the community of Mawr. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01226w	Graig Merthyr Colliery	Appears only on the OS Map (epoch 3 1919). No apparent buildings associated. To the west is the Cefn-Drum Colliery.
GGAT01227w	Felindre Colliery Engine House	Felindre pit engine house appears never to have been used for purpose built. Built to gill of beam level and roofed for use as a cottage.
GGAT01245w	Duplicate of 00865w	A 19th century corn mill comprising of a long 2-storey stone built building with a slated roof. The mill still functioning during the early 1960s, however, recent investigations have suggested that it no longer in use but under renovation.
GGAT01246w	Cynghordy Malthouse	This site comprises a Unknown Malt house entitled 'Cynghordy Malthouse' situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as disused. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01333w	Forge, Mawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval forge situated within Mawr. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01334w	Colliery, Near Hafod Las	Appears on OS Maps editions 1-3 (1879, 1899, 1919) and on the most recent map near a place called Hafod Las. There is a spring and many old coal levels.
GGAT01336w	Airshaft, Mynydd Pysgodlyn	Post medieval airshaft.
GGAT01343w	Birch Rock Upper Colliery	Appears on OS Map (epoch 1 1879). There do not appear to be any buildings. There is a quarry and old coal levels. On OS Map (epoch 2 1899) the colliery is disused as on the OS Map (epoch 3 1919).
GGAT01344w	Colliery near Mynydd Garn-Fach	No colliery is named near this site located slightly west of Mynydd Garn-Fach. There are, however, old coal pits on OS Maps editions 1-3 (1879, 1899, 1919) that could relate to an older, disused colliery.
GGAT01346w	Colliery, Mawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval colliery situated within Mawr. The 1st edition OS map depicts the area as two 'Old Coal Levels' with small spoil tips. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01347w	Colliery, Mawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval colliery situated within Mawr. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01348w	Colliery, Mawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval colliery situated within Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a series of small spoil tips entitled 'Old Coal Levels'. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01401w	Bronze Age Cairn	A low disturbed mound in which stones are visible on the S and W sides and can be felt by probing elsewhere round the edges, but the reed-grown centre seems to be relatively free of them; cut away at NW side. GGAT 72
GGAT01406w	Felindre Pit, Craig Cefn Parc	On OS Map 1879 the colliery is small with only a few buildings and no tramroad. On OS Map 1899 and OS Map 1919 the colliery is disused.
GGAT01411w	Rhyd Y Gwin	Site appears on Rees' 1932 map 'S Wales and borders in the 14th century'. However, the placename is very recent and attaching early occupation purely on placename evidence should be dismissed.
GGAT01513w	Y Barracks, Cwm Clydach	This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Y Barracks' situated within the community of Mawr. The 1st edition OS map depicts the area as north of a coal pit and with a set of three conjoined, square structures. No further information is current
GGAT01514w	Well, Mawr	Post-medieval well noted in Craig Cefn Parc
GGAT01515w	Pigsty, Mawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval pigsty situated within Mawr. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01516w	Well, Mawr	Post-medieval well with dressed stone well cap (?head) noted in Craig Cefn Parc
GGAT01517w	Well, Mawr	Post-medieval well noted in Craig Cefn Parc
GGAT01518w	Tramroad Incline Tunnel, Mawr	Local tradition states that this tramroad incline tunnel connected with the railway line to Felindre Cornish Engine House site (pers comm Melville 1981).
GGAT01519w	Pigsty, Mawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval pigsty situated within Mawr. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01520w	Masons Arms Inn, Swansea	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Inn entitled 'Masons Arms' situated within the community of Mawr. The 1st edition OS map depicts the area as set within a square courtyard with a rectangular structure and an 'L' shaped structure. No further informatio
GGAT01522w	Tyn y Berllan	Tyn y Berllan is thought to be most likely agricultural workers' cottages (GGAT Record Card).
GGAT01523w	Pont Llechart, Pont Ty Llwyn	A single arch bridge with weir beneath at Rhyndwy Clydach, Swansea.

GGAT01524w	Salem Baptist Chapel, Llangyfelach/ Capel y Bedydd	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Chapel entitled 'Salem Llangyfelach Capel Y Bedydd' situated within the community of Mawr. The RCAHMW description is as follows: 'Salem Baptist Chapel was built in 1777, enlarged in 1815 and rebuilt in 1877. The prese
GGAT01528w	Penrheolfach, Mawr	Post-medieval well with iron hand pump noted at a farmhouse W of Craig Cefn Parc
GGAT01530w	Findsport, Fagwyr Isaf	Undated. No data on tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.
GGAT01531w	House, Mawr	The house, used as a cobblers, is noted as being the birthplace of 'Crwys', the famous Welsh hymn writer and poet. His father, known as John Crudd repaired leather work for the village populace from about 1890-1930 (approx). Apparently he was very slow a
GGAT01533w	Capel Baran	The site comprises a Post-medieval chapel entitled Capel Baran situated within the community of Pontardawe. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01535w	Bridge, Mawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval bridge situated within Mawr. The 1st edition OS map depicts the area as being located to the south of a level. Cadw describes the listed building as a 'Road bridge carrying track over the Lower Clydach, the scale and
GGAT01539w	The Mount	This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'The Mount' situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a square structure. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01540w	Cwm Clydach Woollen Factory, Mawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval works situated within Mawr. The 1st edition OS map depicts the area as the 'Cwm Clydach Woollen Factory', possessing a long rectangular structure with five divisions. No further information is currently available.
GGAT01628w	Graigola Merthyr Colliery (Nixons Works)	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Mine entitled 'Graigola Merthyr Colliery (Nixons Works)' situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as wooded over but with the remains of an old tramway. No further information is c
GGAT01629w	Moody's Colliery, Craig Cefn Parc	Built prior to 1879. Changed name from Cathelyd Pit to Graigola Colliery before 1899. Was leased by David and Roger Hopkin in 1807. The Hopkin's lease ended in 1819. A lot of growth by 1919.
GGAT01667w	Rhyndwygydach, Dubious Stone Avenue	The ridge top is covered by a series of small outcrops of sandstone, mainly appearing as horizontal patches of stone in the turf. There is no reason to suppose that they are anything but natural. GGAT 72
GGAT01668w	Mound, Rhyndwy Clydach	The site comprises five elongated mounds depicted on OS 6"; air photographs show them to be a rifle range (OS Record Card 1977).
GGAT01692w	Allt-y-Fannog	The Allt-y-Fannog reservoir was included in the Swansea Waterworks Act (1860). Lands were acquired for the construction of the reservoir and conduit, but the time allowed by the act was allowed to elapse. In the Session of 1873, after the failure of the
GGAT01786w	Lower Lliw Reservoir, Swansea	Fed by the Lliw River. Has many associated buildings, including a Valve House and a Waterworks Cottage. Built between 1862 and 1867. Completely rebuilt in 1976.
GGAT01880w	Banc Darren Fawr	There was nothing at the NGR given, and where the hillside could be most clearly seen towards the N end the outcrops (northing about 0533) it was clear that all the slabs were entirely natural. GGAT 72
GGAT01962w	Blaent Nant Ddu	No further information is currently available.
GGAT01963w	Lower Lliw Reservoir	The Lower Lliw Reservoir, situated to the north of Swansea, was initiated by the Swansea Corporation who petitioned for an Act of Parliament in 1860 for the construction of reservoirs on the Lliw and Llan Rivers and Blaenant Ddu Brook. The Lower Lliw, on
GGAT01986w	Graig Fawr Cairn	This site was recorded by OS fieldworkers in 1958 as 'a robbed cairn with an overall diameter of 8.0m and a height of 0.5m, [and with] no trace of a cist or a retaining circle'. Grid reference revised to SN62560661 but now nothing within vicinity.
GGAT02032w	Twyn Tyle deserted settlement, Graig Fawr	In sheltered side-valley north of Cefn Drum, on plateau above deeply-incised stream, to W of industrial workings. Two poorly-defined platforms in poorly-drained land, a hollow c. 10m x 8m and an irregular hollow 5m diameter. Palaeo potential: peat?
GGAT02066w	Possible burial	The FI file contains brief notes about this burial but why what etc cannot be established
GGAT02137w	Platform, Craig-y-bedw 3 (PH10) Swansea	Well-defined EW platform on steep slope on E side of Cwm Dulais, just downhill from road. Platform cut in by 2m, with steep hood, 14.7m x 6.7m (centre occupied by telegraph pole). Possible external bank to S, and possible opposing doors.
GGAT02139w	Platforms, near Blaen-nant-ddu, Cwm Dulais	Reported location on W-facing slope. No clearly identifiable features, but two possible platforms or levels at location.
GGAT02140w	Cefn Drum 3 Long Hut, Swansea	On brow of ridge overlooking Cwm Dulais, above Hafod-glas (in the valley). Neat rectangular EW platform, 12m x 6m, cut 1m into hillside; no hood bank. Some indication of wall-lines around platform. Footpath runs across platform end.
GGAT02141w	Cefn Drum 4 Long Hut, Swansea	Just above shoulder of ridge, well-defined wall banks, 10m x 4m, with some stone; opposing central doors. Damage at hood end. Adjoining bank encloses area c. 8m diameter to NE.
GGAT02165w	Cathelyd	This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Cathelyd' situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as Cathelyd-ganol - a structure in a roughly 'T' shape with woodland to the northwest. No further information is
GGAT02166w	Llechart Fach, Mill	17th century chaff mill
GGAT02167w	Llechart Fawr	The site marks a tenement called Llychard Vawr mentioned in the 1650 survey commissioned by Oliver Cromwell (GGAT Site Record 1985).
GGAT02169w	Ty'r Waun, Mawr	This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Ty'r Waun' situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as possessing three structures of varying sizes just north of the river. No further information is currently ava
GGAT02170w	Lyges	The site marks a tenement held by Sir Edward Thomas Barfonet as noted by the survey of 1650 commissioned by Oliver Cromwell (GGAT Site Record 1985)
GGAT02173w	Pen Yr Esgryn House and Pig Sty, Pontardawe	Site of a Post-medieval Farmhouse entitled Pen Yr Esgryn.
GGAT02174w	Glyneathryn Uchaf	The site marks a dwelling which was a woollen factory before 1841. The land is noted in the 1650 survey as commissioned by Oliver Cromwell (GGAT Site Record 1985).
GGAT02175w	Ty Llwydyn, Mawr	The site marks a tenement by the name of 'Tyllwyd' as noted by the survey of 1650 commissioned by Oliver Cromwell; it is the only farm in this parish with a similar name on the 1965 OS Map (GGAT Site Record 1985).
GGAT02203w	Upper Lliw Valley Reservoir	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Reservoir entitled 'Upper Lliw Valley Reservoir situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as belonging to the Swansea Corporation water Works. No further information is currently av
GGAT02387w	Cefn Parc Farm	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Mill entitled 'Cefn Parc Farm' situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a small complex with a large rectangular structure, a few ancillary structures and what appears to be a n
GGAT02388w	Gweithdy'r Saer, Rhyd-y-gwin	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Mill entitled 'Gweithdy'r Saer' situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a rectangular structure and associated yard. No further information is currently available.
GGAT02389w	Llyn Ifan Farm	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Mill entitled 'Llyn Ifan Farm' situated within the community of Mawr. No further information is currently available
GGAT02390w	Twll Y Gwyddel Farm	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Mill entitled 'Twll Y Gwyddel Farm' situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a small complex to the west of the river with a large rectangular structure, two smaller structures
GGAT02392w	Melin y Cwm/Ffatri Cwm	This site was identified as possibly being the Melin-y-Cwm Grist mill; no further information currently available (Bowden and Roberts 2012).
GGAT02394w	Nant Moel Isaf Farm	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwâ€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT02395w	Nant Moel Uchaf Farm	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwâ€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT02432w	Ceunant Farm	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Mill entitled 'Ceunant Farm' situated within the community of Mawr. No further information is currently available.
GGAT02433w	Ffynnon Lefrith Farm	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Mill entitled 'Ffynnon Lefrith Farm' situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a small complex with a rectangular structure to the northwest and a square structure directly south
GGAT02434w	Glyncasnod	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Mill entitled 'Glyncasnod' situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as an 'L' shaped complex with a continuous structure with apparent divisions and a smaller ancillary structure w
GGAT02592w	Mound, Graig Fawr	Low mound, roughly circular, but edges are too indistinct to be sure. Entirely covered in moss and heather. Not funerary. GGAT 72
GGAT02593w	Wall, Graig Fawr	Linear stone wall, 9.0m long, typically 1.2m wide and 0.3m high in section, on a sloping terrace on the NW facing slopes of Graig Fawr.
GGAT02594w	Cairn, Graig Fawr	This was described in an unpublished DAT survey of 1989 as 'a circular cairn, 3.5m in diameter and 0.3m high, on a gently sloping terrace on the NW-facing slope of Graig Fawr'. Nothing was noted at this NGR or in the vicinity. GGAT 72
GGAT02595w	Ring Cairn, Graig Fawr	Immediately NE of PRN 00336w. Shows as an oval patch of grass within an area of heather; some stone can be seen around the edges and a little more can be felt, but there is not enough to make a convincing cairn. GGAT 72
GGAT02596w	GRAIG FAWR CAIRNFIELD	A widely dispersed group of cairns consisting of pieces of quartzite, none of which appears to be funerary. Eight were noted on the original record, but only seven could be found during the site visit.
GGAT02597w	Cairn, Graig Fawr	One of cairns in cairnfield 00340w. Roughly triangular mound (second measurement is base of triangle at S side); largely grass-covered with occasional rounded piece of quartzite showing through. Not funerary. GGAT 72
GGAT02598w	Possible Cairn, Graig Fawr	Possibly funerary cairn in cairnfield group 340w. Circular mound with a neat circumference but an uneven upper surface, probably indicating robbing. Mainly grass-grown, but with occasional stones showing. 6.0m diameter, c0.3m high GGAT 72
GGAT02599w	Cairn, Graig Fawr	An amorphous cairn, with the edges not at all clearly defined. It is barely possible to classify as a cairn at all, and does not seem to be funerary. 3.6x2.2m GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites survey 2001.
GGAT02600w	GRAIG FAWR	Recorded as being the likely base of a robbed cairn. It is a natural scatter of stones; amorphous shape. GGAT 72
GGAT02601w	Natural feature	Natural feature located north of cairn (01401w) on the summit of Pentwyn Mawr. When the area was visited it was suggested that this was a second cairn, but it was impossible to identify.
GGAT02602w	OVAl ENCLOSURE ON GRAIG FAWR	Roughly oval/subrectangular hollow on a hillside just below a false crest, surrounded by a stony bank, max width 2.0m, formed of rounded blocks (SN6216707305)
GGAT02604w	Stone Foundations, Afon Lliw	Stone foundations of a rectangular building, 4.6m long and 3.3m wide, situated at a sheltered location on the floor of the narrow, upper Lliw Valley. Its walls are 0.7m wide and 0.3m high (Morgan 1989).
GGAT02605w	GRAIG FAWR	Nothing at the NGR given, but at SN6256407296 is an oval patch of superficial stones of roughly the dimensions specified in the original report. Not a cairn. GGAT 72
GGAT02749w	Cefnethrim-Isaf, Clydach	The location of a Post-medieval house as noted by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales
GGAT02750w	CYNGHORDY FAWR	This site comprises a Post-Medieval House entitled 'Cynghordy Fawr' situated within the community of Mawr. The RCAHMW description is as follows: 'The farmstead at Cynghordy comprises a longhouse of seventeenth-century origin, a malthouse or granary was
GGAT02789.0w	Tor Clawdd Cross Ridge Dyke, Rhyd-y-gwin	Tor Clawdd Dyke is a discontinuous scarp beginning at Rhyd-y-pandy Road and continues in an anticlockwise arch around the hill before descending into Cwm Daren Fawr. It has been damaged by excavation for coal, but seems to have measured about 9m overall.
GGAT02816.0w	Lliw Valley Railway	Dismantled railway serving Felindre Pit (engine house PRN 1227w, colliery PRN1406w) on the east side of the Lliw Valley located to the north of Swansea. Route survives as a pathway.
GGAT02855.0w	Mawr Mill Race	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Mill race situated within the community of Mawr. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as associated with the Melin y Felindre flap mill. No further information is currently available.

GGAT03305w	Possible quarry	GGAT Assessment Mynydd-y-Gwair - mining or quarrying activity
GGAT03306w	Blaen Ffynnonau Farm Buildings	The farm at Blaenffynnonau retains evidence for most of its features, and apparently once contained a small cottage and a larger long building, with a two-storey west unit and a one-storey east unit.
GGAT03466w	Blaen Ffynnonau Farm Complex	The farm complex of Blaenffynnonau (the spring at the end of the valley) occupies fairly flat ground in the southeast corner of a side-valley which divides Pentwyn Mawr from Pen-y-Cwar.
GGAT04728w	Cefn Drum 7	Broad EW platform, 14m x 6m, cut into hill by 0.8m, 50m to S of 2140W, on brow of ridge overlooking Cwm Dulais.
GGAT04746w	Penrhydd Wen Quarry	Quarry lying on the shoulder of Penrhydd Wen, shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1880. It is called 'old quarry' on the map, suggesting disuse by this date.
GGAT05111w	Graig Fawr Ring Cairn	Monument described in the NMR as a ring cairn, but resembles a trapezoidal enclosure approximately 7m across, widest at the NW. GGAT 72
GGAT05112w	Graig Fawr (east) Cairn	Circular cairn; largely grass covered but with some small pieces of sandstone and quartzite (.SN6225306539"
GGAT05113w	Graig Fawr Cairn	Ill-defined mound. Entirely grass-covered, though some stone can be felt by probing.c6.6m diameter, c0.5m high GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Project
GGAT05118w	Graig Fawr Conjoined Group Cairn 1	The SE-most of a group of cairns consisting of three conjoined circles in a line NW-SE (PRNs 5118w, 5119w, 5120w). Defined by a banks which appear to be formed by robbing the interiors of cairns. GGAT 72
GGAT05119w	Graig Fawr Conjoined Group Cairn 2	The central one of a group of cairns consisting of three conjoined circles in a line NW-SE (PRNs 5118w, 5119w, 5120w). Defined by a banks which appear to be formed by robbing the interiors of cairns. GGAT 72
GGAT05120w	Graig Fawr Conjoined Group Cairn 3	The NW-most of a group of cairns consisting of three conjoined circles in a line NW-SE (PRNs 5118w, 5119w, 5120w). Defined by a banks which appear to be formed by robbing the interiors of cairns. GGAT 72
GGAT05124w	Ditch, Llandremor Farm	Earth/stone bank and ditch field boundary at Llandremor Farm.
GGAT05125w	Stone Footbridge, Llandremor Farm	Stone footbridge over culvert/field ditch.
GGAT05262w	Llan Eithrim Church, Gellionnen	Listed among the churches between Tawe and Tywy in LL274, in the section 'In Pennbre'. There are a number of Ethrim placenames near Clydach; this was considered to be the best match.
GGAT05290w	Glyneathrym Uchaf	The tithe map shows a polygonal field centred SN68350566 within what looks like a U-shaped outer enclosure, with a field name Croft llycod (PRN 05671w).
GGAT05663w	Glyneathrym Mound 1	One of two hog-backed mounds in Field D of the enclosure PRN 05290w.
GGAT05664w	Glyneathrym Mound 2	One of two hog-backed mounds in Field D of the enclosure PRN 05290w.
GGAT05671w	Croft llycod	The tithe map for Llangyfelach shows a field name Croft llycod (parcel 5072), within what looks like a U-shaped outer enclosure (PRN 05290w).
GGAT05873w	Lower Lliw Reservoir Ruined Structure	Remains of stone structure.
GGAT05874w	Tor Clawdd Structure	Series of banks on summit of Tor Clawdd, criss-crossing ridge line on both sides. Banks set at intervals of around 110-120m the entire north-south length of hill. Site visited by GGAT staff in 2007.
GGAT05918w	Cairn, Tylwyden Farm, Mawr, Swansea	Two large erratic's surrounding central depression. Three exposed patches of broken limestone surrounded by a slight u-shaped depression.
GGAT06232w	Waterwheel Cwmcile Mill, Mawr	Waterwheel associated with Cwmcile Mill (PRN 02385w) visible on the 1st edition OS map (1877).
GGAT06908w	Structure, Tawe Tyle	Structure visible on 1st edition OS, remains visible on 2012 mapping.
GGAT06909w	Old Walls Structure	Structure recorded as Old Walls visible on 1st edition OS
GGAT06910w	Sheepfold, Gerdinen fawr Farmhouse	Sheepfold, by Gerdinen fawr Farmhouse
GGAT06912w	Structure, Mawr	Structures visible on 1st edition OS map, remains visible on 2012 mapping
GGAT06987w	Cwm Clydach mine, Mawr	Cwm Clydach mine remains visible on modern OS mapping, site not mapped on historic OS maps.
GGAT07999w	Supermarine Spitfire AR226 crash site	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire AR226
GGAT08336w	Water Wheel, Rhos Fawr	Water wheel, sluice and pond shown on 1st edition OS map (1877).
GGAT08337w	Quarry, Darren-serth, Mawr	Quarry shown on 1st edition OS map (1877).
GGAT08338w	Air shaft, Maestir-mawr	Air shaft first recorded on 3rd edition OS map (1917).
GGAT08339w	Maes-tir mawr Farmstead	Farmstead shown on 1st edition OS map (1877).
GGAT08340w	Tyr darren, Mawr	Smallholding shown on 1st edition OS map (1877). Various called DAN Y DARREN (under the rocks) or TYÁċá,~á,çR DARREN (the house of the rocks).
GGAT08341w	Bwlfa-isaf Farmstead	Farmstead shown on 1st edition OS map (1877).
GGAT08342w	Blaen-Myddfai Farmstead	Farmstead shown on 1st edition OS map (1877).
GGAT08343w	Blaen-clau Farmstead, Maestir-mawr	Farmstead shown on 1st edition OS map (1877).
GGAT08344w	Ffynnon Bettws Farmstead, near Blaen-myddfai	Farmstead shown on 1st edition OS map (1877). No upstanding remains.
GGAT08345w	Daren Colliery	Colliery shown on 1st edition OS map (1877). Two drift mines and one small building are shown. By 2nd edition map(1898) the colliery building has doubled in size and the colliery is recorded as disused.
GGAT08346w	Quarry, Bwlfa Isaf	Quarry first shown on 2nd edition OS map (1898).
GGAT08468w	Ysgiach-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08469w	Cefn-myddfai Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08470w	Llwyn-Gweno Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08474w	Pen-y-fedw-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08476w	Gelli-gron Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08479w	Cynghordy-fach Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08480w	Pant-y-fallen Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08482w	Spille Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08483w	Cefn-parc-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08484w	Penrheol-fawr Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08485w	Llwyn-y-domen Farm, Rhyddwen	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08486w	Nant-y-milwr Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08487w	Bryn-maen Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08488w	Cathelyd-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08489w	Fagwyr-uchaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08490w	Cathelyd-isaf Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08503w	Pant-y-baban Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08504w	Pant-yr-eithin Farm	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08595w	Ty-llwyd, Mawr	Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.
GGAT08989w	Capel Pantycrwys, Rhyd-y-gwin	Chapel built in 1862.
GGAT08990w	Craig Cefn Parc Primary School, Craig Cefn Parc	Craig Cefn Parc Primary School served the village from September 1869 to July 2019 á€" exactly one hundred and fifty years.
GGAT08991w	Coal Mine Memorial, Craig Cefn Parc	Coal mining memorial, taking the form of a tram donated by the national coal board from Abernant anthracite colliery.
GGAT08992w	Elim Chapel, Rhyd-y-Gwin	A Chapel can be seen on the 1st edition OS map of 1876 and is named Elim Chapel by the 2nd edition OS map of 1898.
GGAT08994w	Cottage attached to Bryn Elim House, Rhyd-y-gwin	Cottage attached to Bryn Elim House. It is now part of a later larger house 52, Heol Clydach.
GGAT08995w	Rock and Fountain pub and water supply, Craig Cefn Parc	Public House, visible on the 1st edition OS map of 1876.
GGAT08996w	Village school, Rhyddwen	School can be seen on the second edition OS map of 1898.
GGAT08997w	Coal levels, Cwm Clydach	Coal levels visible on the 1st edition OS map of 1876. One of them is marked as 'old'.
GGAT09000w	Clydach Merthyr Colliery, Craig Cefn Parc	Clydach Merthyr Colliery can be seen on the third edition OS map of 1917.
GGAT09001w	Capel Gerasim	Baptist chapel visible on the first edition OS map of 1876.
GGAT09132w	Coal Level, Craig Cefn Parc	Coal Level that can be seen on the first edition ordnance survey map of 1877.
GGAT09133w	Coal Level, Craig Cefn Parc	Coal Level that can be seen on the first edition ordnance survey map of 1877.
GGAT09409w	Gilfach Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09411w	Tyle coch-bach Farmhouse	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09412w	Tyle coch-bach Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09413w	Ceunant Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09414w	Glyn-cashod Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09415w	Ller-fedwen Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09416w	Gerdinen-ganol Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09419w	Bryn-llefrifh Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09420w	Llwyn-lfan Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09424w	Gelli-gwm-uchaf Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09425w	Gelli-gwm-ishaf Farmstead	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT09426w	Glyn-eithrin-isaf	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadwá€™s Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.
GGAT10267w	Peat Stand, Pen-Y-Cwar	A peaty mound measuring 6m across and 0.3m high, possibly connected with peat cuttings visible nearby.

HER Events Points

eprn	name	event type
E000097	Craig yr Allt, Cwm Clydach Evaluation	Evaluation
E000096	Lower Clydach River, Cwm Clydach Earthwork Survey	Survey
E000095	Lower Clydach River, Cwm Clydach Earthwork Survey	Survey
E003426	Environment Agency Works at Pontarddulais, Swansea	Watching Brief
E001713	Field visit Penlle'rbebyll Ring Cairn	Field visit
E001714	Field visit Penlle'rbebyll Ring Cairn	Field visit Penlle'rbebyll Rin
E001715	Field visit Penlle'rbebyll Ring Cairn	Field visit
E001716	Field visit Penlle'rbebyll Ring Cairn	Field visit
E000094	Watching Brief Lluast Treharne, Cwm Clydach	Watching Brief
E000093	Lluast Treharne, Cwm Clydach Evaluation	Evaluation
E000092	Earthworks Lluast Treharne, Cwm Clydach Survey	Survey
E000091	Watching brief Lidiardau, Cwm Clydach	Watching Brief
E004241	Field Visit to Melin-Y-Cwm Grist Mill	Field Visit
E001743	Field visit Croft Llycod	Field visit Croft Llycod
E001448	Field visit to Glynethrim	Field visit
E001212	Field visit Graig fawr burnt mound	Field visit
E001211	Field visit Llanrhidian burnt mound	Field visit
E001210	Field visit to burnt mounds Graig Fawr I & Graig Fawr II	Field visit
E001248	Field Visit, Oval Enclosure on Graig Fawr	Field Visit
E001247	Field Visit, Wall on Graig Fawr	Field Visit
E000642	Cwm Dulais 4, FIELD OBSERVATION, 1964	Field observation
E000641	Cwm Dulais 3, FIELD OBSERVATION, 1964	Field observation
E000640	Cwm Dulais 2, FIELD OBSERVATION, 1964	Field observation
E000639	Cwm Dulais 1, FIELD OBSERVATION, 1964	Field observation

HER Events Lines

eprn	name	event type
E007849	Miford Haven to Aberdulais Natural Gas Pipeline	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
E007042	Miford Haven to Aberdulais Natural Gas Pipeline	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
E000055	Miford Haven to Aberdulais Natural Gas Pipeline	Event

HER Events Polygons

eprn	name	event type
E006046	Cwrt Mawr Wind Turbine	DBA
E007845	Lletty Morfil Farm, Felindre, Swansea	HISTORIC AREA ASSESSMENT
E000090	Mawr Earthworks, Felindre Survey	Survey
E007891	Varteg Windfarm, Ystalyfera	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
E003828	Mynydd-Y-Gwair, West Glamorgan	Desk-Top Study
E007772	Brynhyd Solar Farm, Llanedi, Carmarthenshire	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
E007773	Brynhyd Solar Farm, Llanedi, Carmarthenshire	FIELD VISIT
E005980	Llandremor Farm	Field Visit

Roads

prn	name
01034.0w	Hollow way - Llwyn Domen Farm
01028.0w	Trackway - Graig fawr to Penlle'r Castell
01026.0w	TOR CLAWDD ROUTEWAYS
00363.0w	CAUSEWAY

Railways

prn	name
02816.0w	LLIW VALLEY RAILWAY

NMR Records

NPRN	NMRW Name	NMRW Site
10117	Pantycnws Independent Chapel, Rhyd Ty Gwin, Craig-Cefn-Parc	CHAPEL
10123	Elim Baptist Chapel, Craig-Cefn-Parc	CHAPEL
13376	Sunday School, Craig-Cefn-Parc,	CHAPEL
18197	Caenewydd	HOUSE
18297	Ceunant	FARMHOUSE
18723	Gelli Cwm Isaf	DWELLING
18766	Gerdinen Fawr	HOUSE
24486	Mynydd-y-Gwala Rifle Range	RIFLE BUTTS
24950	Melin-y-Cwm Grist Mill	CORN MILL
32365	Valve House, Upper Lliw Reservoir	VALVE TOWER
33639	Cwm Clydach Woollen Factory	WATER WHEEL
33706	Felindre Colliery Pumping Engine House, Lliw Valley	PUMP HOUSE
40898	Cwm Clydach Woollen Factory	WOOLLEN MILL
40902	Rhyndwychydach Woollen Factory	WOOLLEN MILL
43140	T-y-Cwm Bridge	BRIDGE
90554	Twyn Tyle North	QUARRY
90555	Tor Clawdd Quarry, near Pontardawe	QUARRY
90556	Tor Clawdd, Firing Range	SHOOTING STAND
91860	Twyn Tyle, Round Cairn	ROUND CAIRN
91871	Mynydd Pysgodlyn Platforms	BUILDING PLATFORM
96438	Mount Sunday School	SUNDAY SCHOOL
105745	Twyn Tyle (North) Ring Barrow;Graig Fawr Ring Monument	RING CAIRN
301280	Ring Cairn on Tor Clawdd;Tor Clawdd, Enclosure	ENCLOSURE
301298	Mynydd Pysgodlyn Round Barrow, Penlle'r Bebyll Ringwork	RING CAIRN
303987	Mynydd Garn Fach, Cairns	CAIRN CEMETERY
303988	Mynydd-y-Gwair, Cairn	CAIRN
303989	Tor Clawdd Dyke	
308115	Ceunant Fach	HOUSE
401603	Tor Clawdd, Causeway	EARTHWORK
401791	Tor Clawdd, Braided Trackways.	TRACKWAY
405511	Felindre Colliery Tramway	TRAMWAY
405519	Cwm Clydach Railway	RAILWAY EMBANKMENT
405520	Bridge Abutment, Cwm Clydach.	BRIDGE
405523	Coal Adits, Cwm Clydach	ADIT
405937	Cwm Clydach Railway;Clydach Rail Road, Clydach	RAILWAY
406353	Graig Merthyr Railway Incline Summit, Cwm Clydach Railway	RAILWAY
410306	Tor Clawdd to Lluest Treharne Anti-Glider Trenches	TRENCH
410537	Cwm Cellfen, Building Platform	BUILDING PLATFORM
412542	Mynydd Pysgodlyn Settlement & Field System, Platform 1	BUILDING PLATFORM
412543	Mynydd Pysgodlyn Settlement & Field System, Platform 2	BUILDING PLATFORM
412547	Mynydd Pysgodlyn Settlement & Field System, Platform 6	BUILDING PLATFORM
412548	Mynydd Pysgodlyn Settlement & Field System, Relict Cultivation	CULTIVATION MARKS
419904	Upper Lliw Reservoir	RESERVOIR
421639	Cwm Cellfen Area of Extractive Quarrying or Mining	MINING FEATURE



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