

# **Pen-yr-Englyn Tip Remediation**

## **Pen-yr-Englyn, Treherbert, Rhondda Cynon Taf**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

July 2022

A report for Arup

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## Summary

*Arup have commissioned the Archaeological Services department of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Pen-yr-Englyn, located between Treherbert and Treorchy. This relates to a potential development to remediate the former colliery and improve the access. The works are likely to include earthworks to reprofile the existing slope and construction of a drainage system. Consideration is being given to landscape and ecological mitigation.*

*No part of the Site has been subject to previous archaeological survey. The principal features recorded within the Site relate to its industrial function during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. These include the remains of an incline haulage system, which is a scheduled monument. While these features are of interest, they do not represent a constraint given the nature of the proposed development. There is also an HER record of a Mesolithic flint assemblage having been found in the locality, though this is likely to have been recovered from outside of the Site. The evidence from historic maps, LiDAR and aerial photography do not indicate that anything else of archaeological significance is present.*

*The baseline data for the 1km study area adopted for this assessment almost entirely relates to the post-medieval and Modern periods. During the Industrial period, the Site has been heavily disturbed by the colliery and its associated spoil tipping. Across all periods, other than post-medieval, the archaeological potential of the Site is considered to be low.*

*Other than the scheduled incline haulage system previously mentioned, no designated historic asset (i.e. World Heritage Site, scheduled monument, listed building, registered park and garden, historic landscape or conservation area) lies within, or intersects with, the Site. As such, with appropriate measures in place to protect the scheduled monument, there are no other in-principle statutory constraints to the proposed works.*

*No adverse changes to the setting of historic assets are predicted to arise from the proposed works. On the contrary, the clearance of non-native trees and improved walkways should improve access to, and visibility of, the industrial heritage within the Site. Although a number of listed buildings exist within the 1km study area, all are well-removed from the Site and none are within visual range of it. The setting of all of these buildings is within an urban environment, focused on and defined by their immediately surrounding streetscape. Their setting and significance will be entirely unaffected by the proposed works.*

## Crynodeb

*Mae Arup wedi comisiynu adran Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Morgannwg-Gwent i gynnal asesiad pen desg archaeolegol o'r tir ym Mhen-yr-Englyn, sydd wedi'i leoli rhwng Treherbert a Threorci. Mae hyn yn gysylltiedig â datblygiad arfaethedig i adfer yr hen bwl glo a gwella'r mynediad. Mae'r gwaith yn debygol o gynnwys cloddio i newid proffil y llethr presennol, ac adeiladu system ddraenio. Mae ystyriaeth yn cael ei rhoi i'r dirwedd ac i gamau lliniaru ecolegol.*

*Nid oes unrhyw ran o'r Safle wedi bod yn destun arolwg archaeolegol blaenorol. Mae'r prif nodweddion a gofnodwyd ar y Safle yn gysylltiedig â'i swyddogaeth ddiwydiannol yn ystod diwedd y 18<sup>ed</sup> ganrif. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys gweddillion system cludo nwyddau oledfol, sy'n heneb gofrestredig. Er bod y nodweddion hyn o ddiddordeb, nid ydynt yn cynrychioli cyfyngiad o ystyried natur y datblygiad arfaethedig. Mae yna hefyd gofnod CAH fod cydosodiad fflint Mesolithig wedi cael ei ddarganfod yn yr ardal, ond mae'n debygol bod hwn wedi cael ei gofnodi o'r tu allan i'r Safle. Nid yw'r dystiolaeth o fapiau hanesyddol, LiDAR na ffotograffiaeth awyr yn dynodi bod unrhyw beth arall o bwys archaeolegol yn bresennol.*

*Mae'r data dechreuol yn achos yr ardal astudio 1 km ar gyfer yr asesiad hwn yn ymwneud bron yn llwyr â'r cyfnodau Ôl-ganoloesol a Modern. Yn ystod y cyfnod Diwydiannol, aflonyddwyd yn sylweddol ar y Safle gan y pwl glo a'r gwaith tipio pridd cysylltiedig. Yn achos pob cyfnod, ac eithrio'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol, ystyrir bod potensial archaeolegol y Safle yn isel.*

*Nid oes yr un ased hanesyddol penodedig (h.y. Safle Treftadaeth y Byd, heneb gofrestredig, adeilad rhestredig, parc a gardd gofrestredig, tirwedd hanesyddol neu ardal gadwraeth) ar y Safle nac yn croesi ar ei draws, ac eithrio'r system cludo nwyddau oledfol restredig a grybwyllwyd yn flaenorol. Yn hynny o beth, gyda mesurau priodol ar waith i amddiffyn yr heneb gofrestredig, nid oes yna unrhyw gyfyngiadau statudol eraill, mewn egwyddor, o ran y gwaith arfaethedig.*

*Ni ragwelir unrhyw newidiadau andwyol i leoliad asedau hanesyddol o ganlyniad i'r gwaith arfaethedig. I'r gwrthwyneb, dylai clirio coed anffordorol a gwella'r llwybrau cerdded wella gwelededd y dreftadaeth ddiwydiannol ar y Safle a'r mynediad ato. Er bod nifer o adeiladau rhestredig yn bodoli o fewn yr ardal astudiaeth 1 km, mae pob un ohonynt yn ddigon pell o'r Safle, a heb fod o fewn cyrraedd gweledol ohono. Mae lleoliad yr holl adeiladau hyn mewn amgylchedd trefol, sy'n ffocysu ar y strydlyn amgylchynol uniongyrchol, ac yn cael ei ddiffinio ganddo. Ni fydd y gwaith arfaethedig yn effeithio o gwbl ar eu lleoliad na'u harwyddocâd.*

*Paratowyd yr astudiaeth hon yn unol â safonau proffesiynol Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archaeolegwyr, a bwriedir iddi fodloni'r Safon a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Asesiadau Desg o'r Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (2014, diweddarwyd 2020).*

## Authorship and Acknowledgements

The project has been managed by Andrew Pearson PhD MCIfA FSA (Projects Manager). The report was authored by Mike Jones (Project Archaeologists) and the illustrations prepared by Andrew Pearson and Sophie Lewis-Jones. The Welsh translation was by Trywydd.

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## Abbreviations

CRAPW:	Central Register of Air Photography for Wales
EXXXXXX:	Archaeological investigation (or 'event') in HER (e.g. E000201)
GGAT:	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by GGAT HER)
LB:	Listed Building reference number (e.g. LB 14084)
LiDAR:	Light Detection and Ranging
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NMR:	National Monuments Record (curated by RCAHMW)
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR, e.g. 301355)
OS:	Ordnance Survey
PAS:	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in GGAT HER - indicated by a letter suffix 'g', 'm', 's' or 'w' depending on the asset's location)
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
SM:	Scheduled Monument reference number (e.g. GM205)

# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 Commission background**

Arup have commissioned the Archaeological Services department of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Pen-yr-Englyn, a former coal tip located between Treherbert and Treorchy. This relates to a potential program of remediation, which will also improve public access to the general area. The works are likely to include earthworks to re-profile the existing slope and the construction of a drainage system. Consideration is also being given to landscape and ecological mitigation.

The objective of the assessment will be to identify: a) known historic assets within the Site which could be physically impacted by development; b) the potential for unknown archaeological remains to exist within the Site and c) historic assets within the Site and its surroundings whose settings could potentially be affected by any development here. It will establish whether, to what extent and in what way(s), a future development could affect the significance of these historic assets through changes to their present setting.

## **1.2 Site location and description**

The site, within the grounds of the former coal tip at Pen yr Englyn, between Treherbert and Treorchy. The centre of the site is located at National Grid Reference 294960,198100 (see Figure 1).

The site is bounded to the north-west by Ynysfeio Avenue, and to the south-east by Jones Street. A wooded area lies to the north-east and the A4061 to the south-west.

## **1.3 Geology and soils**

The solid geology of the Site comprises South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. The superficial geology comprises glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel. (Source: BGS Geology of Britain viewer; accessed 25/04/2022).

## **1.4 Proposed development**

The works are not yet fully defined. However, they are likely to include earthworks to re-profile the existing slope and the construction of a drainage system. Consideration is also being given to landscape and ecological mitigation.

## **1.5 Consultation**

No consultation has been undertaken in respect of this Site.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Standards

This report has been produced in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014; updated 2020).

### 2.2 Sources consulted

The assessment involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from database, documentary, cartographic and other sources. The principal sources of information comprised:

- Cadw inventory of designated historic assets;
- Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER), which holds information on known archaeological sites, monuments and finds, as well as previous archaeological investigations (GGAT Enquiry Ref. 6802).
- The National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW);
- Historic maps and documents held by the West Glamorgan Archives and online sources;
- NRW LiDAR coverage of the site and its environs, at available 1m DSM resolution;
- Aerial photographs held by the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales, Cardiff (CRAPW); and
- The Historic Wales online portal.

### 2.3 Study area

This assessment adopts a study area that extends 1km around the Site. This study area captures the known historic assets within the immediate vicinity of the Site, as well as enabling comment on the potential for further archaeological remains to exist within it.

### 2.4 Field visit

The information gathered from the desk-based sources listed above was complemented by a site walkover, undertaken on 3 May 2022.

### 2.5 Assessment criteria

The assessment of impacts on historic assets is undertaken in accordance with the methodology described in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (LA104: Environmental assessment and monitoring). This document provides a nationally agreed standard for the assessment of environmental impacts, including those upon archaeology and heritage.

The 'value' of a structure, area, site or landscape reflects its significance as a historic asset and, therefore, its sensitivity to change.

The assessment of the value (or 'significance') of an historic asset includes: a consideration of its archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests; the extent to which that significance relates to different elements of the asset; and to what extent the setting of an historic asset adds to or detracts from its significance.

The assessment includes, where appropriate, assessment of any evidence for the potential reduction of value (or significance) due to former changes in condition, such as the truncation or the erosion of archaeological deposits, alterations to buildings, or severance or removal of historic landscape features, etc.

LA104 (in Table 3.2N) sets out guidance on the criteria used for establishing the value of environmental assets. Table 1 relates these general criteria to historic assets.

**Table 1 Environmental value (sensitivity) and descriptions**

<b>Value (significance) of receptor /resource</b>	<b>Historic asset types</b>
<b>Typical description</b>	
Very High  Very high importance and rarity, international scale	Assets inscribed as being of universal international importance, such as World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives. Buildings of recognised international importance. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
High  High importance and rarity, national scale	Scheduled Monuments with extant remains, or sites and remains of comparable quality. Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association not adequately reflected in their listing grade, including non-designated structures of clear national importance. Conservation areas containing very important buildings. Designated and non-designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value.

<b>Value (significance) of receptor /resource</b>	<b>Historic asset types</b>
<b>Typical description</b>	
Medium  Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale	Designated or non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives. Grade II Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historic association. Conservation areas containing important buildings. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). Designated special historic landscapes and non-designated landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value.
Low  Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale	Sites of low importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations. Locally listed buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). Non-designated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups.
Negligible  Very low importance and rarity, local scale.	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character. Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
Unknown	Assets the importance of which has not been ascertained.

The condition of historic assets has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider group or landscape context. Within this document, the condition of assets is assessed according to the system used by the GGAT HER, using the following criteria:

- Intact
- Near intact
- Damaged
- Near destroyed
- Destroyed
- Restored



- Moved (usually applied to finds)
- Unknown

Impacts may arise during construction or operation and can be temporary or permanent, and direct or indirect. Impacts can occur to the physical fabric of the asset or affect its setting. Impacts upon fabric would be adverse; those upon setting may be either beneficial or adverse.

LA104 (in Table 3.4N) gives the following table of factors to be used in the assessment of magnitude of impact (Table 2).

**Table 2 Magnitude of impact and typical descriptions**

Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No change	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.	

An assessment of the level of significant effect, having taken into consideration any embedded and additional mitigation, is determined by cross-referencing between the value/significance of the asset (Table 1) and the magnitude of impact (Table 2). The resultant level of effect (as defined in LA104 Table 3.8.1) can be adverse or beneficial, as set out in Table 3. The matrix is a guide to decision-making only, allowing for the application of professional judgement. Where the Significance of Effects matrix presented in Table 3 allows for two levels of significance (e.g. Slight or Moderate, Large or Very Large) professional judgement will be used on a case-by-case basis to determine the appropriate level of significance.

**Table 3 Significance Matrix**

	Magnitude of impact (degree of change)					
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
<b>Environmental value (sensitivity)</b>	<b>Very high</b>	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or large	Large or very large	Very large
	<b>High</b>	Neutral	Slight	Slight or moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large
	<b>Medium</b>	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	<b>Low</b>	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight

Table 4 sets out and describes the significance of effects and defines those which are considered material in the decision-making process (see LA104, Table 3.7).

**Table 4 Significance categories and typical descriptions**

<b>Significance category</b>	<b>Typical description</b>
Very large	Effects at this level are material in the decision-making process.
Large	Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process.
Moderate	Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors.
Slight	Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process.
Neutral	No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

## 2.6 Assessment of setting

In addition to the potential for direct impacts on the fabric of an asset, when assessing the impact of proposals on historic assets, it is important to ascertain whether change within their setting would lead to a loss of significance. Guidance for the assessment of potential effects of this nature is given in Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017).

The guidance states that setting 'includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape'. 'Setting' is not a heritage asset and cannot itself be harmed. The guidance states that the importance of setting 'lies in what it contributes to the significance of a historic asset'. Consequently, when assessing the impact of development proposals on heritage assets, it is not a question of whether their setting would be affected, but rather a question of whether change within the asset's setting would lead to a loss of significance.

Therefore, where the objective is to determine the potential for development to have an effect on heritage assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is necessary to first define the significance of the asset in question, and the contribution made to that significance by its setting, in order to establish whether there would be a loss, and therefore harm.

The guidance identifies that change within a heritage asset's setting need not necessarily cause 'harm' and that it can be positive or neutral.

Cadw guidance (2017) sets out a four-stage approach to the identification and assessment of setting effects; i.e.:

- Stage 1: Identify the historic assets which might be affected;
- Stage 2: Define and analyse the setting, to understand how it contributes to the asset's heritage significance;
- Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of development;
- Stage 4: Consider options to mitigate or improve that potential impact.

Therefore, the key issue to be determined is whether, and to what extent, the proposed development would affect the contribution that setting makes to the heritage significance of each asset under consideration, as per Stages 2 and 3 of the Cadw guidance.

### 3. Legislation and Planning Guidance

This section sets out legislation and planning policy governing the conservation and management of the historic environment that is of relevance to this application.

#### 3.1 Legislation

##### 3.1.1 Historic Environment (Wales) Act

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 is the first legislation enacted specifically for the Welsh historic environment. The legislation was framed with three main aims: to give more effective protection to Wales' scheduled monuments and listed buildings; to enhance existing mechanisms for the sustainable management of the historic environment; and to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment. Whilst providing a number of new provisions to existing legislation, the act does not specifically affect the planning process or the way in which archaeology and heritage matters are addressed within it.

##### 3.1.2 Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled monuments are defined and protected by the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. This legislation is concerned with the physical protection of scheduled monuments; their setting is addressed in more recent policy and guidance (see below).

##### 3.1.3 Listed Buildings

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of listed buildings and conservation areas through the planning process in Wales.

Section 66(1) of the 1990 Act concerns listed buildings and states that:

*... in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.*

The 'special regard' duty of the 1990 Act has been tested in the Court of Appeal and confirmed to require that 'considerable importance and weight' should be afforded by the decision maker to the desirability of preserving a listed building along with its setting. The relevant judgement is referenced as *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants DC, English Heritage and National Trust* (2014) EWCA Civ 137. However, it must be recognised that Section 66(1) of the 1990 Act does not identify that the local authority or the Secretary of State must preserve a listed building or its setting; neither does it in any way indicate that a development which does not preserve them is unacceptable or should therefore be refused. This point is made very clearly in Paragraph 54 of the judgement regarding *Forest of Dean DC v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* (2013), which identifies that:

*... Section 66 (1) did not oblige the inspector to reject the proposal because he found it would cause some harm to the setting of the listed buildings. The duty is directed to 'the desirability of preserving' the setting of listed buildings. One sees there the basic purpose of the 'special regard' duty. It does not rule out acceptable change. It gives the decision-maker an extra task to perform, which is to judge whether the change proposed is acceptable. But it does not prescribe the outcome. It does not dictate the refusal of planning permission if the proposed development is found likely to alter or even to harm the setting of a listed building.*

In other words, it is up to the decision maker (such as a local authority) to assess whether the proposal which is before them would result in 'acceptable change'.

### 3.1.4 Conservation Areas

Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 sets out the statutory duty for a decision-maker where a proposed development would have an impact on the character and appearance of a conservation area. This states that:

*...with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.*

As far as Section 72(1) of the Act is concerned, it has previously been established by the Courts (South Lakeland DC v Secretary of State for the Environment, [1992] 2 WLR 204) that proposed development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a conservation area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively enhance.

The preservation of the setting of a conservation area is not a statutory duty, being a planning policy only.

### 3.1.5 Hedgerow Regulations

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 allow for provisions to be made for, or in connection with, the protection of important hedgerows in England or Wales from activities that are not necessarily subject to planning consent. The identification of a hedgerow as 'important' was to be determined in accordance with criteria laid out in Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The regulations state that a hedgerow is important if it is at least 30 years old and meets one of the following criteria:

- Marking a boundary of a historic parish or township (prior to 1850);
- Associated with a Scheduled Monument or site on the Sites and Monuments Record (now HER) at the relevant date;
- Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor, or associated with a building of such a manor or estate;
- Part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Act (1845); and/or

- Related to a building or feature associated with a system pre-dating the Inclosure Act (1845) and that system is substantially complete or part of field system where the pattern was identified in 1997 as a key landscape characteristic.

## 3.2 National planning policy

### 3.2.1 Future Wales: The National Plan 2040

The Welsh Government's *Future Wales: The National Plan 2040* states in the foreword from the Minister for Housing and Local Government that it forms a 'framework for planning the change and development our country will need over the next two decades'.

In terms of the Welsh Government's objectives, Number 6 of 'Future Wales Outcomes' on Page 55 states that:

*Development plans will have a forward thinking, positive attitude towards enabling economic development, investment and innovation. Increased prosperity and productivity will be pursued across all parts of Wales, building on current activity and promoting a culture of innovation, social partnership, entrepreneurialism and skills-development in sustainable industries and sectors. The culture, heritage and environment of Wales will play a positive, modern role in the economy by attracting the interest and expenditure of tourists and providing a distinctive and trusted brand for Welsh businesses.*

### 3.2.2 Planning Policy Wales

National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales, is detailed in Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 (24 February 2021), Section 6.1 of Chapter 6, Distinctive and Natural Places.

Paragraph 6.1.2 identifies the historic environment as comprising individual historic features, such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as 'historic assets'. Paragraph 6.1.6 outlines the Welsh Government's objectives for the historic environment. These seek to:

*... conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy' and 'safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved.*

Paragraph 6.1.7 states that:

*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.*

With regard to decision making, it is stated that: 'Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place'.

In respect of listed buildings, para. 6.1.10 states that:

*... there should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage' ... 'For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses ... The aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance the special qualities of listed buildings, retaining them in sustainable use'*

In respect of conservation areas, para. 6.1.14 states that: 'There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings'.

Paragraphs 6.1.15 and 6.1.16 state that:

*There will be a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for development, including advertisements, which damage the character and appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level. In exceptional cases the presumption may be overridden in favour of development deemed desirable on the grounds of some other public interest' ... Preservation or enhancement of a conservation area can be achieved by a development which either makes a positive contribution to an area's character or appearance, or leaves them unharmed.*

Planning Policy Wales does not state that any damage to the character and appearance of a conservation area would result in the refusal of planning permission. It is only damage that is of an 'unacceptable level' which would result in a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission. The required judgement is concerned with what constitutes an 'unacceptable' level of harm – not whether there is any harm at all.

### 3.2.3 Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24)

Additional heritage guidance in Wales is set out in *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*. TAN 24 provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications.

TAN 24 defines an 'historic asset' as:

*An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.*

Effects through changes within the settings of historic assets are covered in TAN 24 at Paragraphs 1.23 to 1.29. Paragraph 1.25 defines the setting of an historic asset as comprising:



*... 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. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.*

Paragraph 1.26 stipulates that:

*It is for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, or other sites of national importance and their settings.*

Paragraph 1.29 goes on to state that:

*The local planning authority will need to make its own assessment of the impact within the setting of a historic asset, having considered the responses received from consultees as part of this process. A judgement has to be made by the consenting authority, on a case-by-case basis, over whether a proposed development may be damaging to the setting of the historic asset, or may enhance or have a neutral impact on the setting by the removal of existing inappropriate development or land use.*

### **3.3 Local planning policy**

#### **3.3.1 Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plan (LDP) to 2021**

Local planning policy is contained in the LDP, adopted on 02 March 2011. The following are relevant to the current project.

##### Core Policy CS2 – Development in the South [Clause 7]

*In the Southern Strategy Area the emphasis will be on sustainable growth that benefits Rhondda Cynon Taf as a whole. This will be achieved by:*

*7. Protecting the cultural identity of the Strategy Area by protecting historic built heritage and the natural environment.*

##### Area-Wide Policy AW7 – Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment

*Development proposals which impact upon sites of architectural and / or historical merit and sites of archaeological importance will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposal would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the site.*

### Supplementary Planning Guidance to the LDP

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) is non-statutory guidance which supplies supporting information in respect of policies in a current or emerging local plan or national policy. It is a means of setting out more detailed thematic or site-specific guidance on how these policies will be applied.

RCTCBC has produced SPGs on a number of topics, including for the Historic Built Environment (adopted March 2011). With regard to listed buildings, the SPG provides guidance on when and how to apply for Listed Building consent as well as what to submit with a Listed Building Consent Application.

## 4. Baseline

The following sections detail and contextualise the known historic assets within the Site and 1km study area. Historic assets within this study area are shown on Figures 1 to 5 and listed in Appendix 1.

### 4.1 Historic assets

#### 4.1.1 Designated Historic Assets

##### *World Heritage Sites*

Neither the Site nor the 1km study area fall within any World Heritage Site.

##### *Scheduled Monuments*

There is a single scheduled monument within the 1km study area (Figure 1).

- GM508 Incline Haulage Systems. The monument consists of the remains of an incline drumhouse, dating to the late 19th century. The incline was used to carry Pennant sandstone from a quarry on Cefn Ynysfeio into the Rhondda Valley. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of 18th and 19th century industrial and transportation practices.

##### *Listed Buildings*

Within the 1km study area there are two listed buildings (Figure 1). Brynfedwen House (17836) is located to the west of the Site, while Ainon Capel y Bedyddwr can be located to the southwest. Both are at distances of 650m and greater from the Site:

- 17836 Brynfedwen House. Grade II. Two storey house with walled garden. Possibly built in connection with the sinking of Bute Merthyr Colliery in 1853. Listed as a large, prominent house retaining mid C19 character.
- 18068 Ainon Capel y Bedyddwr/ Ainon Welsh Baptist Chapel. Grade II listed Chapel with simple gable end facade of snecked rockfaced stone with ashlar dressings, rendered to sides; part Welsh part artificial slate roof. Situated on the main Rhondda thoroughfare north of the main town of Treorchy just beyond the river separating the locality of Ynyswen. Built 1899 by Roderick of Blaencwm. Earlier schoolroom to rear dated 1893. Listed as an almost unaltered example of the more modest type of late C19 non-conformist chapels, often daughter churches, retaining some good detailing and recording the name of the local architect and builder.

##### *Conservation Areas*

The Site is not within a conservation area.

### *Registered Parks and Gardens*

The Site is not within any registered historic park and garden.

### *Registered Historic Landscapes*

The Site falls within the Rhondda registered historic landscape, defined principally for its industrial characteristics in the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2:2: Landscapes of Special Historic Interest (Cadw 2001). The Site falls within two 'historic landscape character areas (HLCAs), as follows (Figure 5)

- HLCA 013 Treherbert. The historic landscape area of Treherbert comprises an industrial settlement core dating to the 1850s. The Bute estate was planned and built after the sinking of a shaft at Cwmsaerbren by the Bute Merthyr Colliery in 1855; it was later extended into neighbouring Bute property of Ty-newydd, and Ynysfeio Farm. The dominant commercial element visible today, along the west side of Bute Street, originated during the latter part of the 19th century with the conversion of the residential terraces. The settlement, which was served by a station on the Taff Vale Railway, had at least four chapels, one of which, Libanus Chapel had a burial ground, a church, St. Mary's (now demolished), a police station and public hall.

At Treherbert minor additions were made to the pre-existing street pattern, including additional terraces near the station and at the southern limits of the settlement (Mount Libanus) by the end of the 19th century and the survey of the 2nd edition 6-inch OS map (1897-1898, published 1900). Also dating to this period is the provision of a school on church street, the National School and House, allotment gardens at the west end of Dumfries Street and a football ground.

A late addition to the settlement was the smaller than intended 'garden village' of Fernhill; this comprised 14 houses constructed by a public utility society established by the local colliery company during World War I. While by the close of 1921, some of the first council housing in the Rhondda, privately built, had been constructed at Eileen Place, Treherbert.

- HLCA 029 Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides. The area of Rhondda Fawr: Enclosed Valley Sides is a landscape of some importance, a palimpsest of surviving archaeological features of considerable time-depth, and variety, indicating development and change of use over the last 12000 years. The earliest indications of human settlement of the landscape are the Mesolithic (10000-4400BC) sites at Fforch above Cwmparc, Cefn Glas, and Mynydd Ystradffernol, where flint assemblages and stray finds have been recorded. Similar finds from the area are dated stylistically to the Neolithic (4400-2300BC), including a number of flint arrowheads and other finds often associated with charcoal from Mynydd Ystradffernol and Tarren Pantyffin and the find of a Petit tranchet axehead from the slopes of Mynydd Ynysfelo.

Numerous hafodau and platform house sites located on the upper slopes of the area indicate far more extensive and significant settlement during the medieval period. Sites of the period include platform houses on Mynydd Ty'n-tyle and longhut settlements in

Cwm and Nant Saerbren. Hafodau, or seasonal upland agricultural dwellings are known at Cwm-y-fforch, Mynydd Ynysfeio, at Garreg Lwyd, Blaenrhondda, and in Blaenycwm, while another unspecified medieval settlement site exists at Penrhiw Castell Llaeth.

The agricultural landscape is dominated by small and medium sized irregular fields, where the gradient of the hillsides allow, numerous sheepfolds survive, in particular at Garreg Lwyd and Blaenrhondda. Cartographic evidence indicates other post-medieval agricultural features in the area such as beast houses, cattle or sheep shelters and temporary upland dwellings, i.e. lluestai. Several colliery sites, including Bodringallt, Lady Margaret, Nant-dyrys, and Tyle-coch, located within the boundaries of the area impinge on the character of the historic landscape. Additional, though minor, industrial sites, such as quarries, coal levels, airshafts, inclines, and tips, are superimposed upon and set within the remnants of the partly relict medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape; of particular interest is the scheduled incline haulage system at Cefn Ynysfeio (SAM Gm508), which retains its drumhouse among other buildings. Quarries proliferate throughout the area associated with the upsurge in house construction following 1850; a particularly fine example is located above Treherbert. Other features of the period include the tunnel of the former Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway at Blaenycwm constructed in 1889.

#### 4.1.2 Non-designated Historic Assets

##### *Historic Environment Record (HER)*

There are four non-designated historic assets recorded within the Site by the HER (Figure 2). The majority of these assets relate to the coal mining operation which took place on site, along with the incline haulage system used to transport material up hill and across the valley. The exception to this is a single asset mapped near the southern boundary of the Site noted as the location of a Mesolithic flint assemblage (01450m). The location of this latter asset is uncertain, however; it derives from an OS record card which only gave the position with a precision only to a one kilometre grid square. The find is described as being 'at Fforch', which implies that the discovery was made outside the Site, further to the north or north-east, around Craig Fforchorci or Fforch Farmhouse. The artefacts recovered are now in the National Museum: regardless of their exact find location, they clearly point to a level of Mesolithic activity within and around the study area.

There are 50 historic assets recorded by the GGAT HER within the 1km study area. These are listed in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 2.

All but five of these of these assets have a later post-medieval date – a few of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with the majority of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – or belong to the Modern era. They universally reflect the area's historic urban development, and the industrialism that drove it. The area was rapidly developed without any archaeological monitoring, lacking even any observations of chance-finds by antiquarians, so the character of earlier human settlement or activity here is largely unknown.

Four of the assets within the 1km study area are prehistoric in origin. The first (as discussed above; PRN 1450m) is plotted within the Site itself and consists of a Mesolithic flint

assemblage, now stored at the NMW, from a site 'at Fforch'. The remaining prehistoric assets are located outside the Site boundary, but within the 1km study area. Garn Wen (04565m) consists of a possible cairnfield with associated structures, located within an area of mature forest. The monument is comprised of a loose mound of angular blocks and slabs of sandstone mainly <0.3m across, but some larger (<0.5m); a hole 1.3x0.7m has been dug in the top. Gelli-Goch (00039m), a Bronze Age cairnfield consists of three cairns, a roughly rectangular platform and a possible fold. At present only one cairn (PRN 4565m) can be located, to the south east of an area of fallen trees. The final prehistoric asset noted on the HER is a small long-tanged arrowhead (00945m) of Bronze Age date found at Tyle Fforest. It was made from a dirty white flint and had a slightly oval outline.

A single asset of medieval origin can be found within the 1km study area; Cwm Saerbren 1 Long Hut (01976m) is comprised of the ruins of a dry-stone long-hut with interior scooped out.

The remaining HER assets are of post-medieval and modern origin, several of which are located within the Site boundary or have a direct relationship to them:

- Two of the assets exist only as notations on historic OS maps; both are located in or adjacent to the northern area of the Site, and relate to the Site's former use in coal mining. The first is an airshaft (03988m; outside site boundary) noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1885 map, the second is a trig point (03856m) as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map (within site boundary).

The remaining assets within the Site are structural and are also located towards the northern boundary. This includes a duplicate HER entry for GM 508, the scheduled incline winding engine house (04036m). To the north-west, outside of the Site boundary, is a contemporary winding gear (04054m); this is excluded from the scheduled area. It measures 2m x 2m and 1.5m high and is constructed of brick and stone. To the south of the scheduled winding house lies the route of the post medieval main tramway (04056m) that carried stone from the quarry (01977m) to the winding engine house then down the valley. It measures 3m across and up to 2m deep and survives as a linear gap in the tree canopy which follows the course of the tramway. The remaining assets are located outside of the Site boundary, but within the 1km study area. Many of these are recorded only as notations on historic OS maps, being mainly industrial features, with a few pastoral features such as sheepfolds (listed in Appendix 1).

#### *National Monuments Record (NMR)*

There are only three non-designated historic assets recorded within the Site by the NMR. Ynys-feio Colliery (80499) is located in the southern area of Site. The colliery began production in the early 1850 but ceased production by the 1930s and continued in use as a pumping station until 1945. The Cefn Ynyfeio Incline Haulage Systems (308381), relating to the scheduled monument, are located in the northwest part of the Site. The haulage system is described as a railway inclined plane and was used to transport material from the colliery. The other site in the north is a disused quarry (402664).

The remaining NMR database entries for the 1km study area are very similar to those for the HER, partially duplicating the Cadw listed buildings and certain HER records (see Figure 2 and

Appendix 1). Once again, the NMR is almost entirely focused on post-medieval and Modern urban and industrial assets, with a particular emphasis on built heritage.

#### *Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)*

The Portable Antiquities Scheme database does not include any findspots within the Site or the 1km study area.

#### 4.1.3 Hedgerows

The external boundaries around the Site are either modern, or entirely open. Within the Site there are no boundaries that satisfy the criteria of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations for a historic boundary.

#### 4.1.4 LiDAR

NRW LiDAR data at 1DSM resolution was examined. No archaeological features were observed on this dataset.

#### 4.1.5 Site visit

A site walkover was undertaken on 11 March 2022. Other than confirming the presence of the relict field banks, no archaeological features were identified.

### 4.2 Previous archaeological investigations

The Site has not been subject to any specific archaeological investigations (or 'events'). There is only record records for a field-based event in the 1km study area. None of these has a particular bearing on the Site or indicates that the Site has any archaeological potential.

- E000524 - Gelli-Goch Cairnfield. An excavation took place at Gelli-Goch Cairnfield. No other information is available.

### 4.3 Historic maps and aerial photographs

The earliest map to show the Site in detail is the tithe map for the parish of Ystradyfodwg (1847). At this time the Treherbert area was essentially rural, with little housing in the valley floor – and certainly nothing that prefigured its industrialisation at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Site was similarly undeveloped, being part of an irregular enclosed fieldscape that occupied the rising ground on the north side of the valley. The apportionment document variously describes these land parcels as pasture and meadow.

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1877 illustrates the substantial changes that had occurred in the valley floor, with ribbon settlement now present, including Pen-yr-Englyn (Figure 6). This settlement related to the Ynysfeio (or Ynys-feio) Colliery, which occupied a substantial area connected to a railhead. The Site itself remained unaffected by these changes, continuing as a rural fieldscape, except for an old coal level which extended into its southern part. Around the Site, however – and especially to the north and west – industrial activity was starting to develop, in the form of the Ynysfeio Quarry and a tramway (the latter being a



different feature from that within the Site). The same situation broadly persists on the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map (1900).

The extensive industrialisation of the Site is apparent in the 1920 (3<sup>rd</sup>) OS edition. By this time, the Ynysfeio Colliery had been relocated north-east, such that it lay within the Site, comprising a series of buildings and shafts. The original tramway, also outside the Site boundary to the west, had been abandoned: this was replaced by a slightly curvilinear tramway inside the Site, bisecting extensive spoil heaps and connected to the winding house at the summit.

The Provisional OS edition of 1945 (Figure 7) usefully coincides with the earliest aerial photographs of the Site, discussed in the paragraph below. It captures the last period of the Ynysfeio Colliery's operation, with the colliery complex and its upland infrastructure broadly comparable to the situation shown in 1920.

Aerial photographs chart the changes within and around the Site since the end of the Second World War. The earliest images show an intensive industrial landscape. That of 3 August 1945, for example, shows Treherbert, Pen-yr-Englyn and Treorchy as a ribbon settlement in the valley floor, with the adjacent uplands being heavily exploited for mining and quarrying (ref: 1945 4561 RAF3GTUD\_T19 129). The almost complete absence of woodland in these early images is extremely striking. Within the Site, the Ynysfeio Colliery was still extant, connected to the Ynysfeio Quarries above by the tramway and its incline haulage system, the latter a strong linear feature, cutting through an area of tipping. The winding house is clearly apparent in these early images, it being particularly sharply shown on one of 1947: ref: 1947 4714 RAFCPE UK\_2081 4245.

By the 1960s, the picture was beginning to change. The same industrial features are evident in a landscape that remained predominantly devoid of vegetation, although on the slopes above Treherbert to the south some degree of woodland regeneration is becoming apparent. Across this landscape, however, the industrial features within this landscape were (or were becoming) abandoned. The buildings of Ynysfeio Colliery were gone by this date, with only the spoil heaps remaining. The incline also appears as a rather more diffuse feature. This is perhaps only a consequence of the more grainy quality of the images, but could also reflect the feature's deterioration: on an image of 1968, an upper section seems to have disappeared, at the point where it is crossed by a small watercourse – presumably causing its erosion or collapse (ref: 6870 FSL6764 12\_815).

There is a decade-long interval before the next available image (1978: ref: 7850 OS78-085 093). The raw character of the former industrial landscape was finally softening, with substantial parts of the uplands on the south side of the valley occupied by mature woodland, and the north side also starting to become more vegetated. There is relatively little change evident within the Site, with the exception that the spoil tips of Ynysfeio Colliery appear to have been levelled and landscaped. The network of paths/tracks leading from Pen-yr-Englyn up towards Cefn Ynysfeio (absent from the 1960s images) was starting to become established. An image of 1983 shows how rapid the afforestation of the Site had been: the area of the former quarry remained open, but otherwise the entire area was covered by trees, except for the tracks and the line of the tramway incline (ref: 8311 ADAS170\_020). This situation persists with no significant change on subsequent images, up to the present.

## 5. Assessment of the Site's Archaeological Potential

This section assesses the potential for unrecorded historic assets to be present within the Site.

The walkover survey was as comprehensive as possible and ground conditions were good. However, due to the undergrowth and the inaccessibility of some of the forest routes, some assets remain unidentified. This assessment therefore pertains to the potential for buried archaeological remains to exist which are not presently known.

The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the Site and 1km study area, together with the other data gathered for this study. This exercise is predictive only, and the lack of known archaeology of a given period may in fact reflect a lack of data, rather than a genuine absence of activity.

As was observed in Section 4, the baseline almost exclusively relates to the post-medieval and Modern periods, and is heavily skewed towards urban and industrial assets. Consequently, there is only slight evidence for human activity in earlier periods, which to some extent must be giving a false picture. However, even with this qualification in mind, the archaeological potential of the Site does genuinely seem to be low, especially with the known find of Mesolithic artefacts from the locality, and also the presence of Neolithic/Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments.

Moreover – and this is a critical point – the evidence of historic maps and aerial photographs shows that during its industrial period the Site has been subject to very extensive ground disturbance. In its southern part, the colliery created substantial disruption to ground levels, whilst its reprofiling led to further changes. In its mid-parts, there is conclusive evidence for spoil tipping associated with the colliery. The original (pre-industrial) ground surface is probably the least disrupted in the uppermost part of the Site, but even here it will be far from undisturbed. This leads to considerable pessimism about the prospects for the survival of pre-industrial archaeology.

**Palaeoenvironmental:** There is no evidence for peats, anaerobic deposits or waterlogged organic remains within the Site, nor does its character appear to lend itself to such deposits existing. The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains within the Site is therefore considered to be **nil**.

**Palaeolithic and Mesolithic:** There is a single entry in the HER which notes a flint assemblage, dated to the Mesolithic period, found within/near the Site. The assemblage consisted of a single tool type and material, however, the number of tools recovered is unknown. The potential for archaeology of the Palaeolithic period is considered to be **nil**. The potential for further archaeology of the Mesolithic period to be present is considered to be **low**.

**Neolithic and Bronze Age:** There are three archaeological assets dated to the Bronze Age period within the 1km study area. These consist of a cairnfield at Gelli-Goch (00039m), a cairn at Garn Wen (04565m) and a small long-tanged arrowhead find (00945m) at Tyle Fforest. These are indicative of activity in the locality during these periods, albeit only sparsely evidenced. The potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **low**.

**Iron Age and Roman:** There is no evidence for archaeology of these periods within the Site or 1km study area. The potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **very low**.

**Medieval:** There a single archaeological asset recorded in the HER database from this period within the 1km study area. The remains of the Cwm Saerbren medieval long hut (019768m) are described as the ruins of a dry-stone long-hut with the interior scooped out. The potential for further archaeology of this period to exist within the Site is considered to be **low**.

**Post-medieval:** Historic maps from 1875 onwards show the Site to have been part of a colliery along with related industrial structures. The surrounding 1km study area is almost entirely focused on urban and industrial assets during this period, with a particular emphasis on built heritage. The development of the study area during this period follows the typical trajectory for industrial towns of this nature. Given the Site's extensive use during the post-medieval period, the standing remains of industrial structures, there is a significant chance of encountering archaeology from this period (i.e. potential considered **High**).

**Modern:** Historic map evidence and aerial photographs do not indicate any potential for significant Modern period archaeology to exist within the Site (i.e. **very low to nil**).

## 6. Assessment of Effects and options for mitigation

The proposed works have not yet been fully refined, but the preliminary scheme involves several strands:

- Re-profiling of the upper-central part of the Site. This will involve very extensive groundwork operations by large excavating plant. The present intention is achieve a neutral cut/fill balance, with no material taken off-site;
- The felling of woodland in the upper parts of the Site
- The replacement of that woodland with naturally regenerated grassland and broadleaved woodland, around its north-west, north and eastern sides;
- The improvement and extension of a track that leads up the hillside from the housing estates around Pen-yr-Englyn, linking to the existing forestry tracks and road;
- The creation of a small pond in the mid-central part of the Site.

The outcome will be the creation of a far more open environment than exists presently, with the removal of the present coniferous woodland that currently occupies most of the upper parts of the Site. That situation will evolve gradually, as it will take several decades for the broadleaf woodland to reach maturity. The balance between open grassland and woodland has not yet been decided. There will also be a noticeable alterations in the landform, with the reprofiling being most evident in the long term in the mid-central part of the Site (which will remain open). Public access will be greater than presently, with an intended increase in the area's amenity value.

Mitigation options are discussed below. The impacts of the proposed works are summarised in Table 5 below, both without mitigation, and as residual effects if the proposed mitigation is embedded into the scheme (the latter for the negative impacts only). Given that the present scheme design is a draft, these comments should be considered as provisional.

### 6.1 Physical effects

The proposed works entail considerable ground disturbance. The re-profiling will be a significant exercise, entailing a large amount of machine excavation and earth movement. It will also not only involve cutting into existing ground, but also in places the deposition of material over the existing ground surface.

In respect of tree clearance and replanting, this will also entail ground disturbance over a substantial part of the site, particularly in terms of the removal of stumps and the digging of trenches/pits for the planting of the new trees.

In sum, most of the upper part of the Site will be subject to a significant level of disturbance (roughly three-quarters of the whole), while the lower part, below the felling boundary, will remain broadly undisturbed.

### 6.1.1 Known historic assets

In terms of known historic assets (of the Industrial period), the majority are all in the north/north-west part of the Site. This places them outside the area of re-profiling but within the felling boundary and therefore at risk of physical damage during the proposed works.

The scheduled monument GM508 (PRN 04036m) is protected by legislation. No works within the scheduled area can take place without first obtaining scheduled monument consent (SMC); damage to the monument (whether wilful or by accident) is an offence. Therefore, while clearance of trees and other vegetation within the scheduled area is considered a benefit to its physical fabric and its setting (see below), works here will have to be carried out under SMC and with due care. It is assumed that the works will therefore have no impact on the monument: i.e. a **Neutral** effect. In the longer term, the removal of the vegetation over the monument, if maintained, would be a beneficial effect.

The related non-designated historic assets in the same vicinity are also potentially at similar risk, though works here could proceed without a requirement for permission. The potential impact principally applies to two features: PRN 3856m (trig point); and linear feature PRN 4056m, the incline haulage tramway, which once extended from the scheduled monument downhill to Pen-yr-Englyn. The NMR records in the same vicinity can be discounted, being duplicate for the scheduled monument (NPRN 308381) and a more general record for the Ynys-Feio quarry (402664), which almost all lies outside the Site boundary. In a worst case, the destruction of these assets (a Major impact) applied to historic assets of a Low value, equates to an adverse effect of **Slight to Moderate**. Given the association of the winding house and the linear incline with the scheduled monument, the score would tend towards the higher level of effect. This seems an unavoidable outcome for the incline, given that it lies within the footprint of the re-profiling works.

Of the remaining known historic assets within the Site, NPRN 80499, the Ynys Faio Colliery complex, falls within the Site but the buildings mapped by the OS are below the felling boundary and will therefore be unaffected. The location of PRN 1450m, the Mesolithic finds assemblage, is only approximate and these finds have in any case been recovered and moved.

### 6.1.2 Unknown archaeological remains

It is evident that the proposed works will bring about considerable ground disturbance, and therefore any archaeological remains present within the re-profiling area will be partially or, more probably, wholly destroyed. Tree-felling is also potentially damaging, specifically if stumps are removed as opposed to being taken down to ground level but left in-situ.

This aspect is unquantifiable. Historic mapping is likely to show most of the industrial-period remains, but the presence of Mesolithic finds either within the Site or locally does point to a possibility that other surface scatters of material could be present – including of prehistoric date. Against this, and a very major caveat, is the fact that the greater part of the Site has been subject to tipping and other disturbance. Consequently, across most of the Site, if not all, any archaeological remains earlier than the Industrial period could well have been destroyed. The growth of woodland over much of the Site could well have damaged or destroyed any shallow features that once existed.

## 6.2 Effects arising from changes to the setting of historic assets

### 6.2.1 Stage 1: Identify the historic assets which might be affected

It is considered that only one designated asset, the scheduled monument GM508: Incline Haulage Systems, Cefn Ynysfeio, will experience a meaningful change to its setting. The listed buildings within the 1km study area are at a considerable distance from the Site and draw their setting and context from the surrounding urban streetscape. The same applies to the numerous non-designated buildings listed by the NMR within Treherbert.

Although non-designated, two other assets (one each from the HER and NMR databases) are included in this discussion, because of their historic and functional relationship to the scheduled monument:

- PRN 4056m: incline haulage tramway;
- NPRN 308381: Ynys-Feio Quarry.

### 6.2.2 Stage 2: Define and analyse the setting, to understand how it contributes to the asset's heritage significance

SM GM508 consists of the remains of an incline drumhouse, dating to the late 19th century. The incline was used to carry Pennant sandstone from a quarry on Cefn Ynysfeio, located just on the north-west margins of the Site, into the Rhondda Valley. The quarry was operational by 1875 and still active in 1897, but the incline was disused by 1914.

In terms of its setting, the drumhouse was a utilitarian structure (PRN 04036m). It was not designed with aesthetics as a consideration, nor with designed or intentional views. Instead, it was the hub of an industrial complex, linking the upland Cefn Ynysfeio quarry (NPRN 308381) with Pen-yr-Englyn, via an incline tramway. All therefore share a group setting, based on functionality and land use (see Figure 7, where all of these features are apparent on the provisional edition OS map of 1945, albeit several decades after they had become disused).

At present, however, this setting is not apparent. The growth of the woodland, which now subsumes all of these features, obscures them individually and severs them visually from each other. There is presently no sense of these assets as being part of a group. Thus, while setting *should* contribute to the significance of the scheduled monument and its attendant features, it does not presently do so.

### 6.2.3 Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of development

In setting terms, the proposed works are likely to lead to a positive outcome. The felling of the present coniferous woodland in the north-west and central parts of the Site will create an open environment that is more akin to that of the later 19<sup>th</sup> and earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century. Consequently, the sightlines will be restored between the two parts of the scheduled monument, the quarry workings to the north-west (at least, the limited proportion within the Site boundary) and the incline haulage tramway. The exposure of these features will enable them to be better understood individually, and for their relationship with each other to be appreciated. This

conclusion has to be caveated somewhat, however, because although the *location* of the incline haulway will be visible, as discussed above it is likely that the re-profiling works will have largely destroyed the feature itself.

The extent to which this new openness persists in the long term will depend on the scheme's balance between grassland and new deciduous woodland. It is recommended that relatively little tree-planting takes place in the north-west corner of the Site, thus allowing these reinstated sightlines to become permanent. The retention of an open corridor from the scheduled monument, downslope on the alignment of the former incline is already embedded in the project design.

Overall, these changes arising from setting are considered to bring about a **Moderate** beneficial effect for the scheduled monument GM 508, derived from a Moderate change to the setting, applied to an asset of High value.

#### 6.2.4 Stage 4: Consider options to mitigate or improve that potential impact.

This stage does not apply, given that the outcomes of the scheme are positive. However, as noted above, further discussion about detail, in order to ensure the longevity of the changes, would be a useful exercise.

### 6.3 Mitigation

Outline mitigation for this scheme is recommended as follows. Given the provisional nature of the design, these suggestions should only be taken as the starting basis for discussion. Any such mitigation should be discussed with the relevant stakeholders (Cadw, and the LPA's archaeological advisors, as appropriate) and agreed prior to the scheme's commencement.

Clearance and groundworks phase:

- SMC to be obtained for scheduled monument GM508 (mandatory requirement unless the scheduled area is to be entirely avoided, plus a buffer). All measures within the SMC to be implemented;
- The archaeological assets in the north-west corner of the Site – these being scheduled monument GM508 and its associated non-designated features – are to be identified and/or fenced off prior to the tree-felling and vegetation clearance;
- PRN 4056m, the incline haulage tramway, to be recorded after the woodland clearance, and prior to the re-profiling groundworks.

NB. Given the nature of the re-profiling groundworks, and the fact that they will be associated with/preceded by the removal of trees from the site, a watching brief is not considered likely to be productive. The ground surface – already much altered by Industrial era activity – will already be substantially disturbed, and the machining for the re-profiling will be of a scale that archaeological remains (including surface artefact scatters) seem highly likely to be observed.



**Landscape design:**

- To retain openness in the north-quarter of the Site, allowing visual and physical connectivity between the scheduled monument and the contemporary remains in this area;

To retain/create an open linear corridor on the alignment between the scheduled monument, downslope along the line of PRN 4056m, the incline haulage tramway, thus preserving its route even if the greater part of the feature has been removed during re-profiling.

Table 5. Summary of effects

<b>Asset</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Impact description</b>	<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	<b>Effect (without mitigation)</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Residual effect</b>
GM 508 Incline Haulage System	High	Woodland clearance Improvement to setting	Moderate positive	Moderate beneficial	n/a	Moderate beneficial
PRN 3856m Triangulation Point	Low	Woodland clearance Improvement to setting	Minor positive	Slight beneficial	n/a	Slight beneficial
NPRN 402664 Ynys-Feio quarry	Low	Woodland clearance Improvement to setting	Minor positive	Slight beneficial	n/a	Slight beneficial
PRN 4056m Incline haulage tramway	Low	Re-profiling groundworks Destruction of all or greater part of feature	Major negative	Moderate adverse	Archaeological recording post-felling and prior to groundworks	Slight-Moderate adverse

## 7. Discussion

Other than the scheduled incline haulage system, no designated historic asset (i.e. World Heritage Site, scheduled monument, listed building, registered park and garden, historic landscape or conservation area) lies within, or intersects with, the Site. The scheduled monument will need to be protected during the proposed works and preserved in situ; otherwise, there are no in-principle statutory constraints to the proposed works.

The baseline data for the 1km study area adopted for this assessment almost entirely relates to the post-medieval and Modern periods. The historic map and aerial photographic evidence shows the area around the colliery as being heavily disturbed. Across all periods, other than post-medieval, the archaeological potential of the Site is considered to be low.

No adverse changes to the setting of historic assets are predicted to arise from the proposed works. On the contrary, the clearance of non-native trees and improved walking routes should improve access to, and the visibility of, the industrial heritage within the Site. Outside of the Site, although a number of listed buildings exist within the 1km study area, all are well-removed from the Site and none are within visual range of it. The setting of all of these buildings is within an urban environment, focused on and defined by their immediately surrounding streetscape. Their setting and significance will be entirely unaffected by the proposed works.

With appropriate mitigation in place – largely if not entirely taking the form of measures embedded into the Landscape design – the outcomes of this scheme for heritage should be positive.

## 8. Sources consulted

### 8.1 Legislation, planning and guidance

Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments*.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plan (LDP) to 2021

Welsh Government, 2017, *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*.

Welsh Government, 2021, *Planning Policy Wales*, Edition 11, Chapter 6, The Historic Environment.

Welsh Government, 2021, *Future Wales: The National Plan 2040*.

### 8.2 Cartographic sources

Historic maps available online (Welsh Tithe Maps; National Library of Scotland) and by the West Glamorgan Record Office.

Date	Description	Scale
1847	Tithe map for the parish of Ystradyfodwg in the County of Rhondda Cynon Taf.	-
1877	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey. Glamorgan XVIII	1: 2,500
1900	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey. Glamorgan XVIII.SW	1: 2,500
1920	3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey. Glamorgan XVIII	1: 2,500
1945	Provisional Edition Ordnance Survey. Glamorgan XVIII.SW	1: 2,500

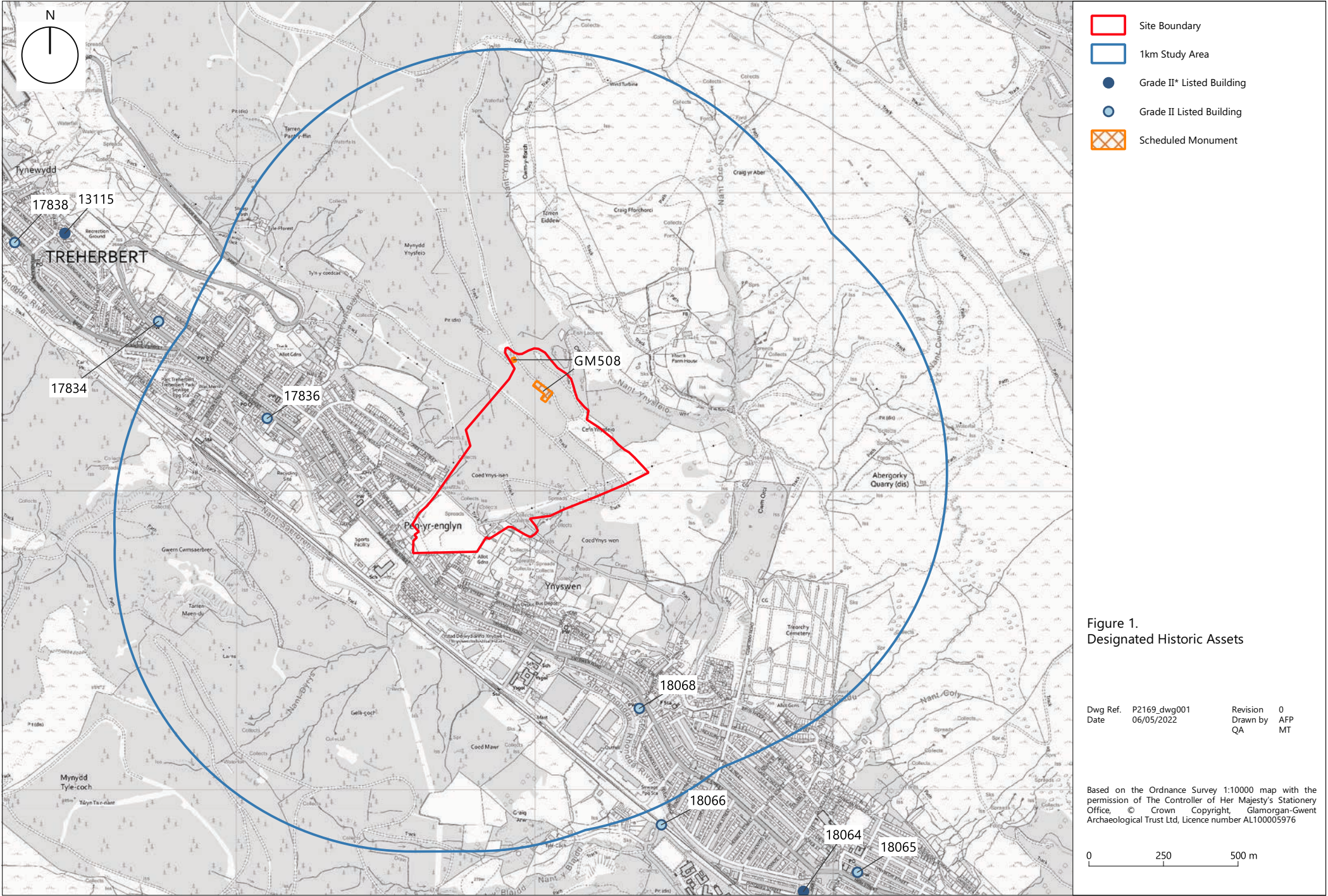
### 8.3 Websites

BGS Geology of Britain viewer: <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain>.

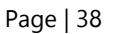
## 8.4 Aerial Photographs

Date	Sortie / Frames
1945	4561 RAF3GTUD_T19 129
1947	4714 RAFCPE UK_2081 3243, 3245, 4243, 4245
1951	5117 RAF540_525 3258, 3259, 3260
1960	6001 RAF58_3506 F21 126
1967	6742 OS 67_186 220, 221
1968	6870 FSL6764 12_815, 816
1978	7850 OS78-085 093
1983	8311 ADAS170_020
1985	8501 JAS0985 086
1991	Geonex7991 137
1991	Geonex8691 056
1997	9712 CUCAP Z_NC 113, 121

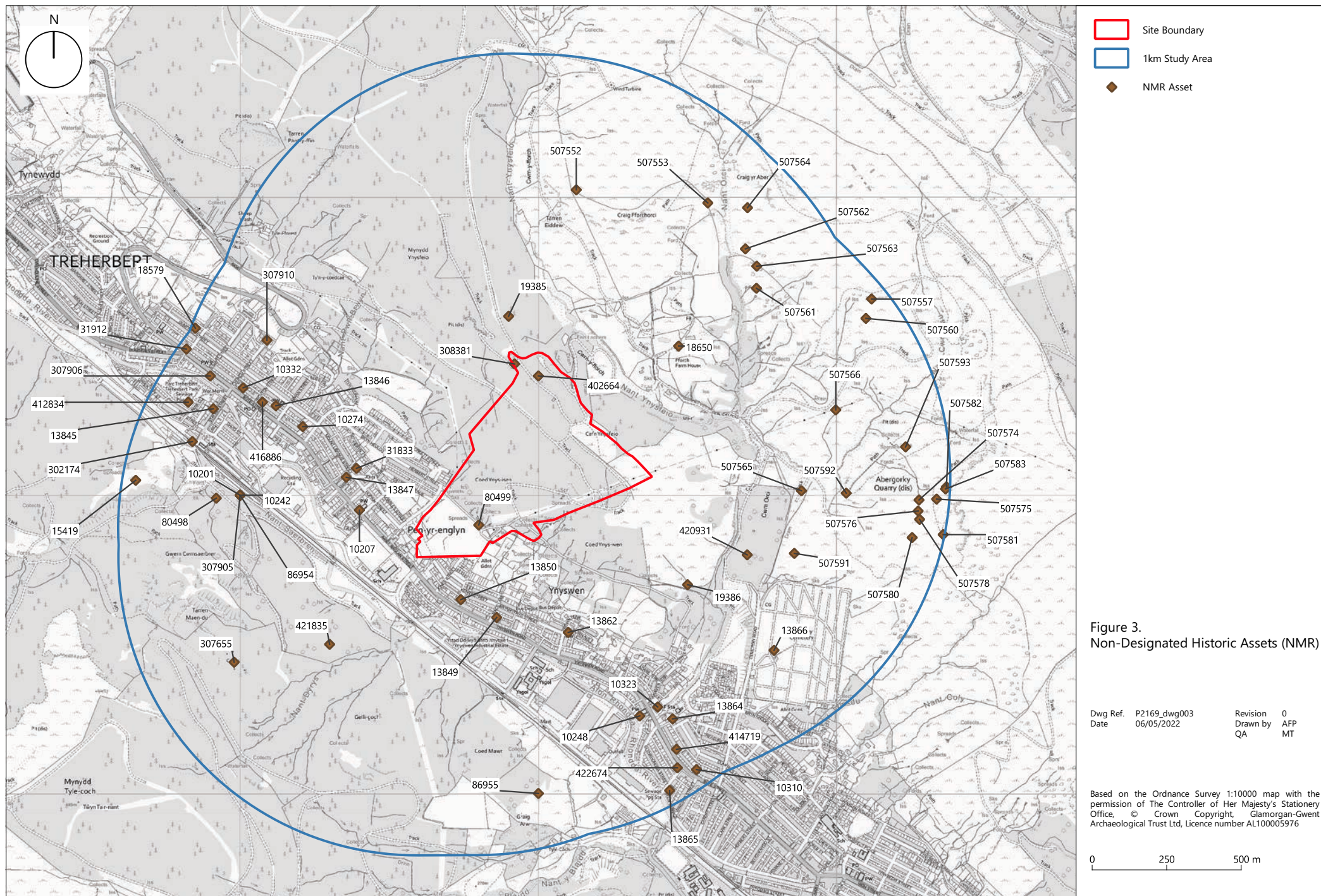




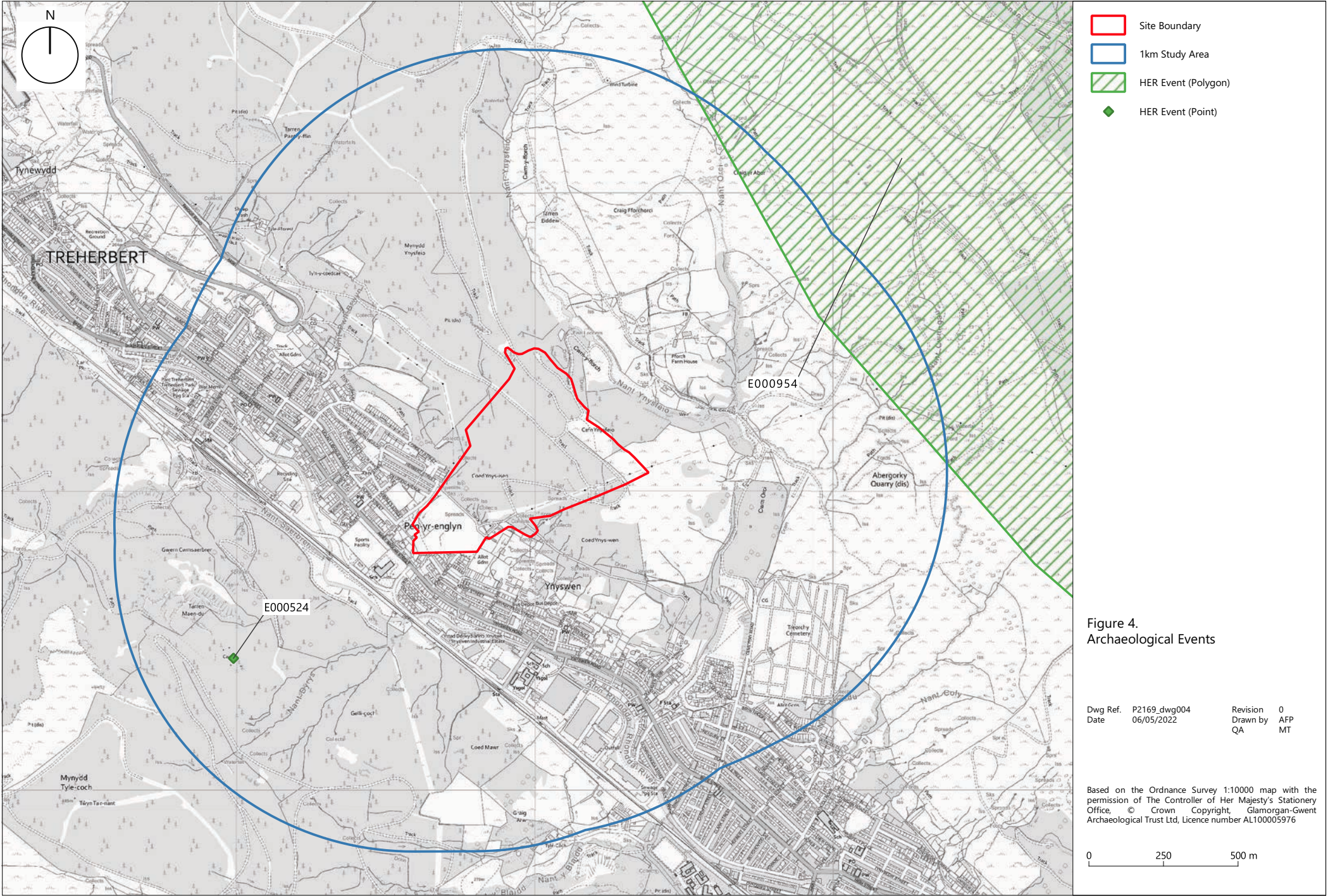




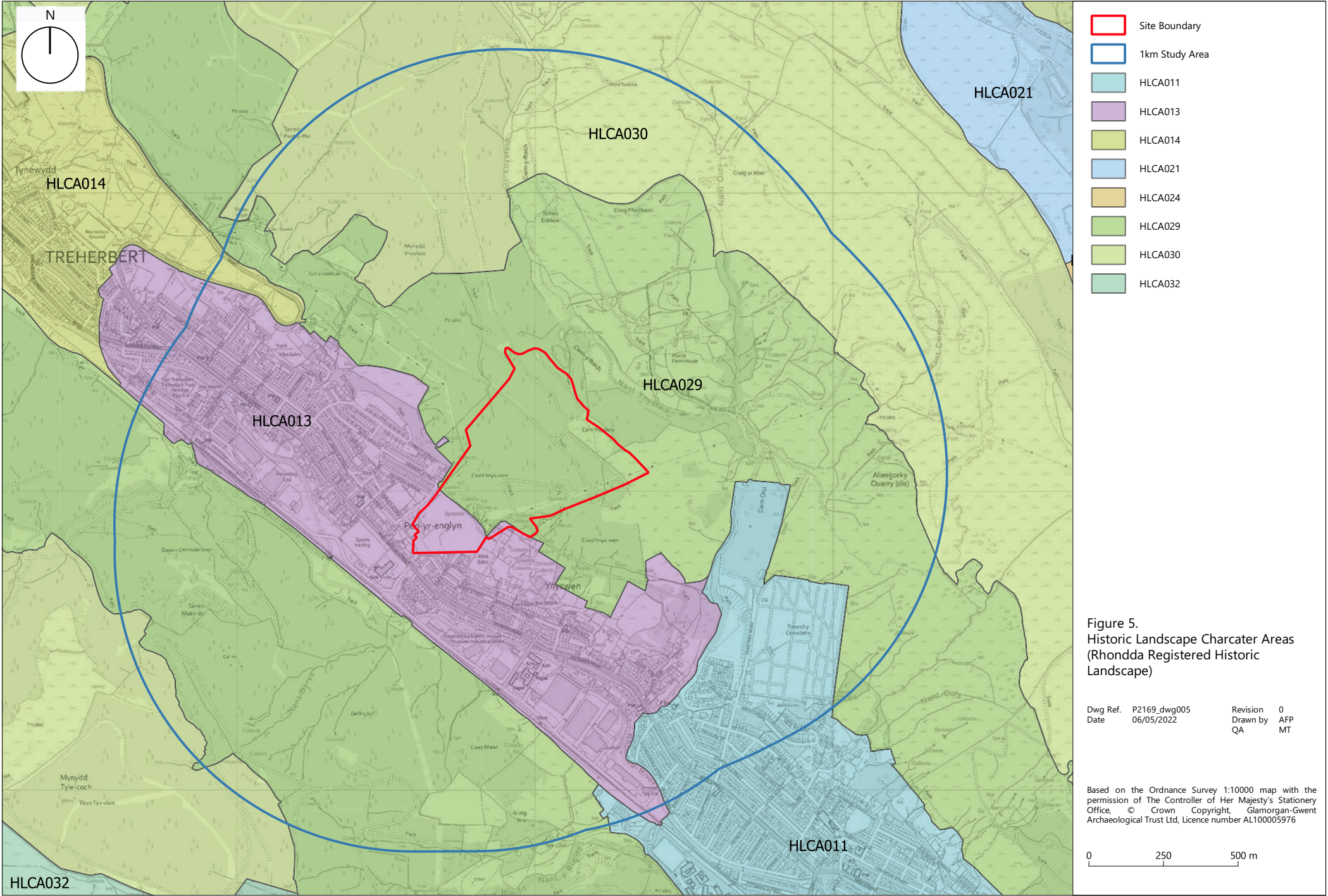




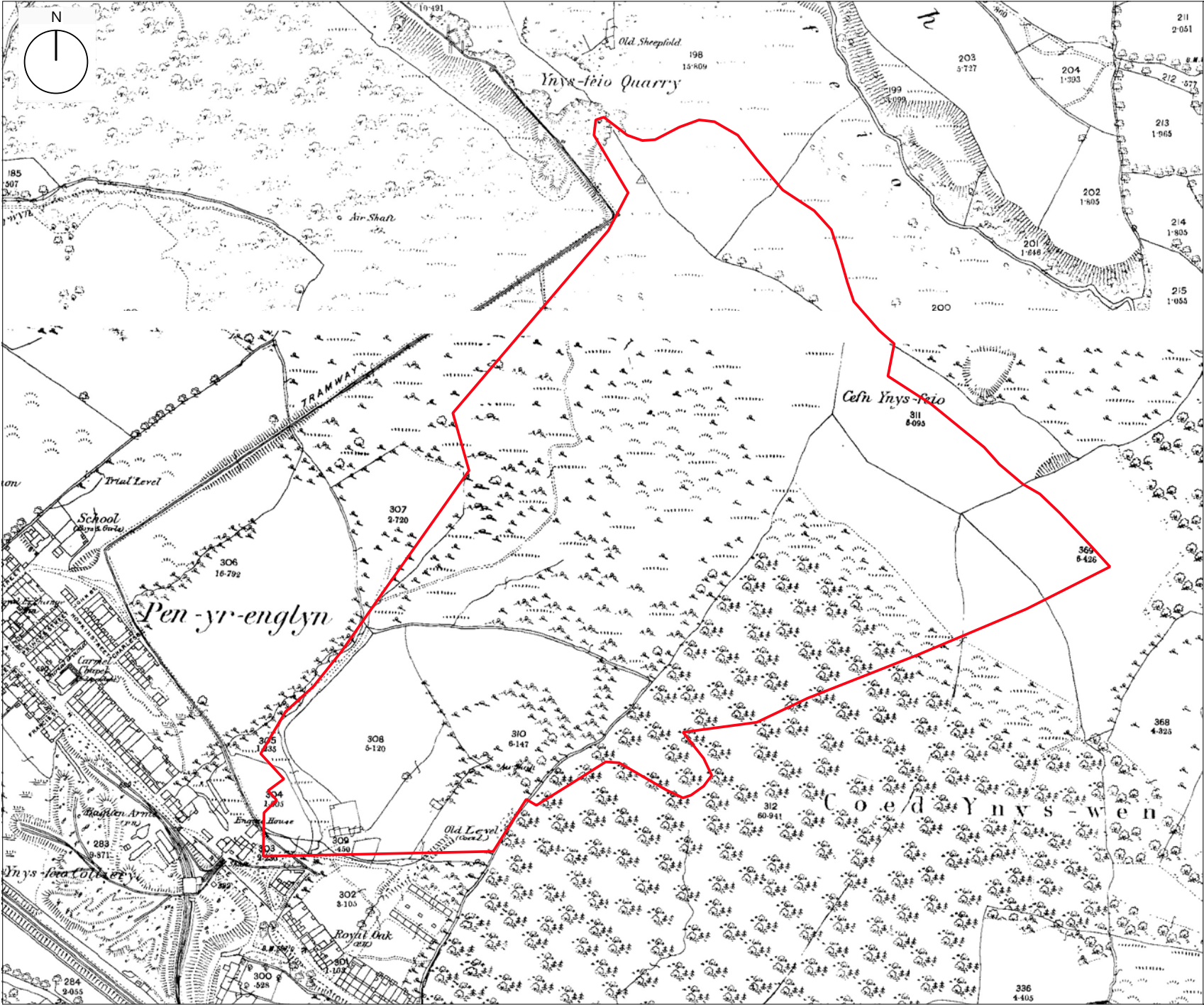












Site Boundary

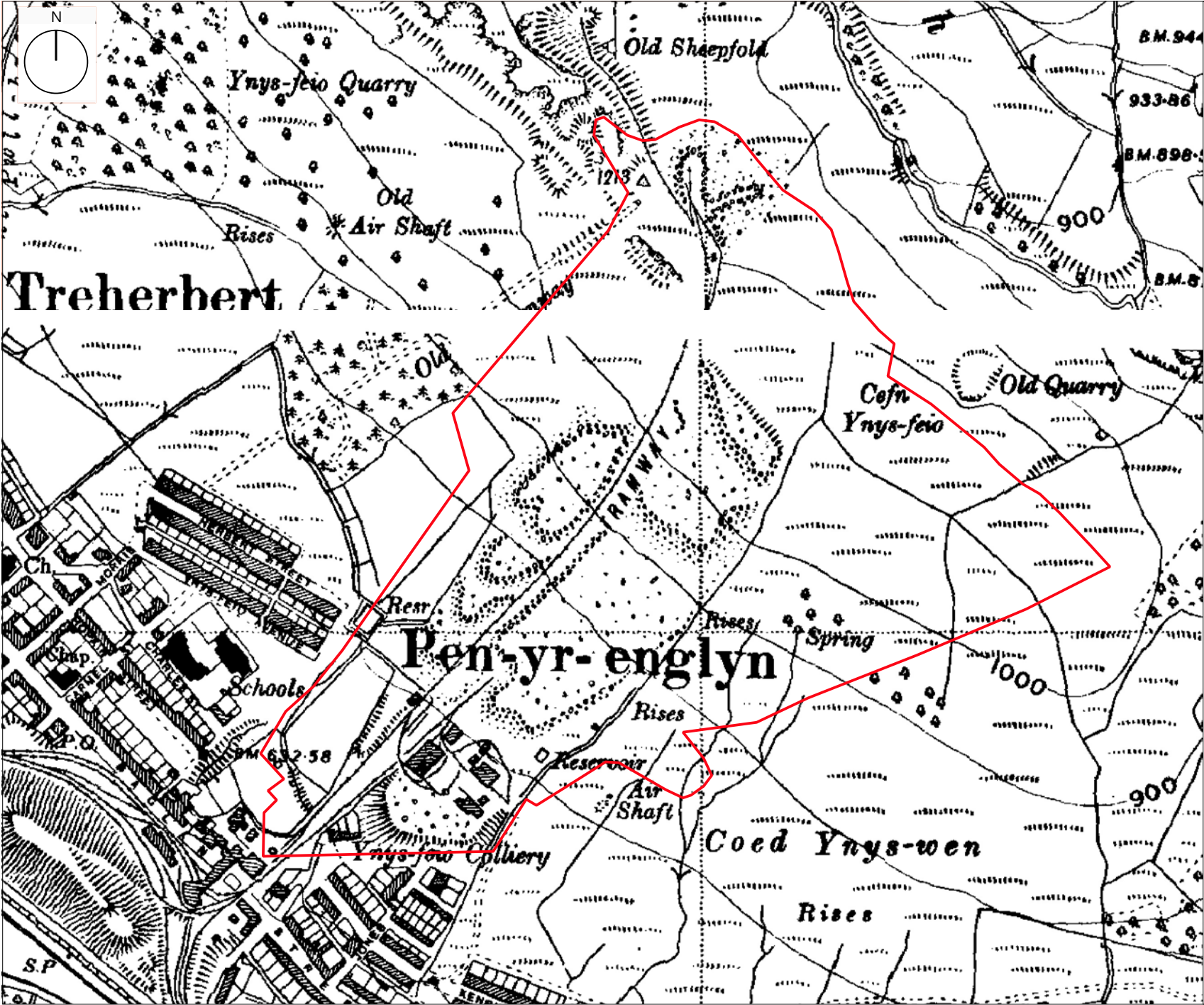
Figure 6.  
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1877)

Dwg Ref. P2169\_dwg006  
Date 06/05/2022

Revision 0  
Drawn by AFP  
QA MT

Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd, Licence number AL100005976

0 50 100 150 200 m



Site Boundary

Figure 7.  
Ordnance Survey Provisional Edition (1945)

Dwg Ref.	P2169_dwg007	Revision	0
Date	06/05/2022	Drawn by	AFP
		QA	MT

Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd, Licence number AL100005976

0 50 100 150 200 m





**Figure 8. Interior Site view: northwest facing view from south-east edge of colliery.**

Image was taken looking northwest from the edge of the site of the coal colliery, the Site is in the centre of this image. The backs of the houses of Ynysfeio Avenue on the horizon of this image.



**Figure 9. Interior Site view**

South-east facing view towards Treorchy from south-east edge of clearance zone.





**Figure 10. Interior Site view: Incline Haulage System (GM508) looking south-west**



**Figure 11. View of Ainon Capel y Bedyddwyr/ Ainon Welsh Baptist Chapel (18068)**





**Figure 12. View of Brynfedwen House (17836) looking south**

## Appendix 1. Historic Assets within the 1km Study Area

### Scheduled Monuments

ID	Name	Description	Period	Condition	Status	Value	NGR X	NGR Y
GM508	Incline Haulage Systems, Cefn Ynysfeio, Treherbert	The monument consists of the remains of an incline drumhouse, dating to the late 19th century. The incline was used to carry Pennant sandstone from a quarry on Cefn Ynysfeio into the Rhondda Valley.	Post Medieval/Modern	Intact	Designated	Medium	295020	198344

### Listed Buildings

ID	Name	Description	Period	Condition	Grade	Value	NGR X	NGR Y
17836	Bynfedwen House	Two storey house with walled garden. Possibly built in connection with the sinking of Bute Merthyr Colliery in 1853. Listed as a large, prominent house retaining mid C19 character.	Post medieval	Intact	II	Medium	294103	198244
18068	Ainon Capel y Bedyddwyr/ Ainon Welsh Baptist Chapel	Chapel with Simple gable end facade of snecked rockfaced stone with ashlar dressings, rendered to sides; part Welsh part artificial slate roof. Listed as an almost unaltered example of the more modest type of late C19 non-conformist chapels, often daughter churches, retaining some good detailing and recording the name of the local architect and builder.	Post medieval	Intact	II	Medium	295350	197272

## HER Monuments

NB. The condition of historic assets is given as recorded by the HER. Given the extensive baseline, and its general lack of bearing on the Site under assessment, no attempt has been made to verify the condition of any historic asset in this list.

PRN	Name	Description	Period	Condition/ Form	Status	Value	NGR X	NGR Y
00039m	Gelli-Goch Cairnfield	Most of this monument, which is reported as consisting of three cairns, a roughly rectangular platform and a possible fold, was obscured at the time of the field visit by fallen trees. Only one cairn (PRN 4565m) could be located,	Prehistoric	Not known	None	Low	293990	197440
00945m	Arrowhead, Tyle Fforest	A small long-tanged arrowhead of Bronze Age date found. It is made from a dirty white flint and has a slightly ogival outline.	Prehistoric	Not known	None	Low	294700	199400
01450m	Fforch	Flints from a new Mesolithic site at Fforch near Treherbert, now in the NMW. Mesolithic. One tool type and material, Number not known. No function ascribed.	Prehistoric	Not known	None	Low	295000	198000
01701.0w	Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway	The line was promoted during the 1880's to connect the Rhondda and Afan coalfields with the port of Swansea. It was originally authorised by an act of August 1882 to construct a line between the Taff Vale Railway at Treherbert and Port Talbot and Briton Ferry, including the 3,443 yard Rhondda tunnel between the Rhondda valley and Blaengwynfi.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293800	198205
01976m	Cwm Saerbren 1 Long Hut	SMR describes as ruins of dry-stone long-hut with interior scooped out.	Medieval	Not known	None	Low	293650	198050

PRN	Name	Description	Period	Condition/ Form	Status	Value	NGR X	NGR Y
01977m	Cefn Ynysfeio Incline Haulage System	Site is clearly a former dwelling since there's a fire -place recess in the thick W.wall. Site consists of a rectangular dwelling house with entrance in SE corner. The SAM No however relates to the remains of a former industrial complex consisting of a well preserved group of late 19th century haulage arrangements for a Pennant sandstone quarry on Cefn Ynysfeio, operational in 1875 and already using a railway incline to carry stone into the Rhondda Valley. The incline was disused by 1914.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294900	198600
02152m	Field walls, Ynyswen	Found at the junction of several old field walls are grass covered foundations. In places walls are marked by a line of boulders. Rectangular recess in s corner	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	295500	197700
02152m	Field walls, Ynyswen	One of the few surviving examples of the original smaller houses built by William Edwards (probably 1793).	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	266860	197670
03594.0m	Treherbert Tramway	Tramway visible on 1900 OS map cap forestry.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293720	198223
03597.0m	Saerbren Tramway	Tramway visible on 1900 OS map cap forestry.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293682	197792
03598m	Quarry, Treherbert	Quarry as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293602	197653
03599m	Reservoir, Treherbert	Reservoir as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293707	198072
03613m	Magazine, Treherbert	Magazine as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293785	197861
03614m	Enclosure, Treorchy	Enclosure as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	295416	197550
03618m	Sheepfold, Treherbert	Sheepfold as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294487	197512
03622m	Structure, Treherbert	This site comprises a Post-Medieval Colliery entitled 'Garden Pit' situated within the community of Morriston. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as a large tip to the west of the Beaufort tin plate works.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293856	198040

PRN	Name	Description	Period	Condition/Form	Status	Value	NGR X	NGR Y
03626m	Colliery, Treherbert	Colliery with associated buildings as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293975	197943
03631m	Reservoir, Treherbert	Reservoir as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293885	197919
03632m	Structure, Treorchy	This structure is more than likely to have been destroyed/buried by a modern spoil tip.	Post medieval	Destroyed	None	Low	294572	197539
03633m	Old Shaft, Treorchy	Old shaft as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	295265	197607
03645m	Weir, Treherbert	Weir as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293817	198015
03646m	Structure, Treorchy	Structure as noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map likely to have been destroyed/buried under modern spoil tip.	Post medieval	Destroyed	None	Low	294617	197517
03647m	Coal Level, Treherbert	Coal level as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294291	197468
03648m	Ford, Treorchy	Ford as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294527	197568
03649m	Trial Shaft, Treorchy	Trial shaft as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294639	197129
03652.0m	Lady Magaret Colliery Tramway	Tramway visible on the 1900 OS map. cap forestry.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294044	197792
03653m	Stucture, Treorchy	This structure is more than likely to have been destroyed/buried by a modern spoil tip.	Post medieval	Destroyed	None	Low	294579	197555
03654m	Quarry, Treherbert	Quarry as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	293769	197733
03655m	Glynneath Coppice	Quarry as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294003	197674
03656m	Spoil Tip, Treorchy	Spoil tip as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294617	197033
03660m	Tramway, Coed Y Cymoedd	Tramway as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294470	197357
03661.0m	Nant-Dyrys Tramway II	Tramway visible on the 1884 OS map.cap forestry	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294684	197454

PRN	Name	Description	Period	Condition/Form	Status	Value	NGR X	NGR Y
03663m	Spoil Tip, Treherbert	Spoil tip as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294128	197870
03823m	Level, Treorchy	The level entrance measures 1.5m high and 1.5m wide which is bricked up with red brick and breeze blocks. There is also a ventilation pipe protruding from the level.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294466	197447
03824m	Structure, Treherbert	Small stone structure which is located on the edge of a small drop.	Modern	Unknown	None	Low	294446	197577
03825m	Structure, Treherbert	Stone structure measuring 4m x 3m and surviving to a height of 0.6m.	Unknown	Unknown	None	Low	294416	197598
03856m	Trig Point, Treherbert	Trig point as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294946	198420
03987m	Stone Quarry, Treherbert	Large disused stone quarry which was used to mine stone for transportation down the hillside for use as a construction material by the Incline Haulage works PRN 1977.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294762	198556
03988m	Airshaft, Treherbert	Air shaft as noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1885 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294660	198397
03989m	Ty'n-Y-Coedcae	Farmstead not owned by the FE but located within FE land.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294376	198729
03990m	Quarry, Treherbert	Quarry as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294305	199148
03992m	Tyle-Fforest	Farmhouse which is currently occupied and owned by the FE.	Post medieval	Intact	None	Low	294977	198412
04036m	Winding Engine House, Treherbert	Winding engine house constructed of red brick with an arched entrance with cream coloured brick patterning. The whole structure measures 3m x 6m and 2.5m high and can be found to the west of the FE road.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	265954	198466
04054m	Winding Gear, Treherbert	This winding gear is related to SAM GM 508, however, it is not included in the SAM area. It measures 2m x 2m and 1.5m high and is constructed of brick and stone.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	294696	198544

PRN	Name	Description	Period	Condition/Form	Status	Value	NGR X	NGR Y
04056m	Incline Haulage Tramway, Treherbert	Route of the main Tramway that carried stone from the quarry to the winding engine house (prn 01977m) then down the valley. It measures 3m across and up to 2m deep.	Post medieval	Near Destroyed	None	Low	294989	198260
04565m	Garn Wen	Found within an area of mature forest; part of what is reported to be a cairnfield with other structures, but only this structure could be seen as there were large numbers of fallen trees in the area. The monument consists of a loose mound of angular blocks and slabs of sandstone	Prehistoric	Not known	None	Low	293995	197440
06422.25m	Ynyswen Station	Ynyswen Station, South Wales Passenger Railway, in use 1998 former Taff Vale Railway.	Post medieval	Not known	None	Low	294880	197310
06422.26m	Treherbert Railway Station	Treherbert Railway station, South Wales Passenger Railway, in use 1998. Former Taff Vale Railway	Post medieval	Not known	None	Low	293870	198140
07688m	Tyle Coch	Feature near Tyle Coch seen on 1 <sup>st</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition OS mapping	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	295042	196878
09346m	Abergorky Quarries	Extractive area depicted on 1st edition OS maps, includes Abergorky Colliery to the west of the area and associated features; two levels and a ventilation shaft, as well as Abergorky Quarry to the northeast, and an unnamed quarry to the southeast of the area.	Post medieval	Unknown	None	Low	296016	198193

## National Monuments Record

NPRN	Name	Description	Period	Condition/ Form	Status	Value	NGR X	NGR Y
10201	Bethell, Treherbert.	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	294000	198000
10207	Carmel Welsh Independent Chapel, Baglan Street, Treherbert	Chapel	Post Medieval	Building	None	Low	294400	197950
10242	Treherbert (English), Treherbert	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	294000	198000
10248	Ainon Welsh Baptist Chapel, Ynyswen Road, Treorchy	Chapel	Post Medieval	Building	LB II	Medium	295340	197260
10274	Libanus Welsh Baptist Chapel, Dumfries Street, Treherbert	Chapel	Post Medieval	Building	None	Low	294210	198230
10310	Gosen English Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Bute Street, Treorchy	Chapel	Post Medieval	Building	None	Low	295530	197080
10323	Penuel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Ynys-Wen	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	295400	197290
10332	Bute Square English Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Treherbert	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	294010	198360
13845	Emanuel English Independent Chapel, Station Street, Treherbert	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	293910	198290
13846	Dumfries Street Chapel, Dumfries Street, Treherbert	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents		Low	294120	198300
13847	All Saints Church, Treherbert	Church	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Documents		Low	294356	198060
13849	Ynyswen Road English Wesleyan Chapel, Pen-Yr-Englyn	Chapel	Post Medieval	Building	None	Low	294860	197590
13850	Penuel Chapel (Elim), Pen-Yr-Englyn	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	294740	197650
13862	Providence Baptist Chapel, Crown Avenue and Woodland Road, Ynys-Wen	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	295100	197540
13864	Ramah Independent Chapel, Treorchy	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	295450	197250
13865	Gosen Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Chrichton Street, Treorchy	Chapel	Post Medieval	Building	None	Low	295440	197010
13866	Treorchy Cemetery Chapel, Treorchy	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	295790	197480
15419	Nant Saerbryn, Treherbert	Long Hut	Medieval	Not Recorded		Low	293650	198050
18579	24 Dumfries Street, Treherbert	Terraced House	Post Medieval	Building	None	Low	293850	198560
18650	Fforch-Orky, Treorchy	House	Post Medieval	Not Recorded	None	Low	295470	198500
19385	Mynydd Ynysfeio, Hafod Site, Cwm-Y-Fforch, Hafod, Treherbert	Dwelling	Post Medieval	Not Recorded	None	Low	294900	198600
19386	Building on Mynydd Ynysfeio, Treorchy	Dwelling	Post Medieval	Not Recorded	None	Low	295500	197700



<b>NPRN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Condition/ Form</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>NGR X</b>	<b>NGR Y</b>
31833	Old National School and House	National School	Post Medieval	Building	None	Low	294390	198090
31912	Treherbert Co-operative Society	Institute	Post Medieval	Not Recorded	None	Low	293820	198490
80498	Lady Margaret Colliery, Treherbert	Coal Mine	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	293920	197990
80499	Ynys-Faio Colliery, Treorchy	Coal Mine	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	294800	197900
86954	Treherbert	Town	Post Medieval	Complex	None	Low	294000	198000
86955	Treorchy Townscape. Post medieval town.	Town	Post Medieval	Complex	None	Low	295000	197000
302174	Treherbert Railway Station	Railway Station	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	293840	198180
307655	Gelli Goch Cairns, Treorchy	Cairnfield (Possible)	Unknown	Documents	None	Low	293980	197440
307905	Bute Street Plymouth Brethren Chapel, Treherbert	Chapel	Post Medieval	Not Recorded	None	Low	294000	198000
307906	Chapel, Treherbert.	Chapel	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	293900	198400
307910	St. Mary's Church, Treherbert	Church	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	Documents	None	Low	294090	198520
308381	Incline Haulage Systems, Cefn Ynyfeio, Treherbert	Railway Inclined Plane	Post Medieval	Building	None	Low	294920.	198440
402664	Ynys-Feio Disused Quarry, Treherbert	Quarry	Unknown	Documents	None	Low	295000	198400
412834	Open Air Swimming Baths, Treherbert	Swimming Pool	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Building	None	Low	293826	198312
414719	Abergorky Workingmens Institute, Bute Street, Abergorky	Cinema, Miners Institute	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Documents	None	Low	295463	197148
416886	Gaiety Cinema, Treherbert	Cinema	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	Documents	None	Low	294075	198312
420931	Abergorky Colliery, Treorchy	Colliery	Post Medieval	Documents	None	Low	295700	197800
421835	Nant Dyrus Level, Treorchy	Adit	Post Medieval	Other Structure	None	Low	294300	197500
422674	Treorchy Hotel, Treorchy	Public House	Post Medieval		None	Low	295466	197086
507552	Tarren Eiddew, Field Wall, Treherbert.	Field Boundary	Post Medieval	Other Structure	None	Low	295127	199024
507553	Tarren Eiddew, Fold, Treherbert	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	Other Structure	None	Low	295568	198980
507557	Abergorky Quarry I, Treorchy	Quarry	Post Medieval	Earthwork	None	Low	296117	198658
507560	Abergorky Colliery, Spoil Tip II, Treorchy	Spoil Tip	Modern	Earthwork	None	Low	296098.	198593

<b>NPRN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Condition/ Form</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>NGR X</b>	<b>NGR Y</b>
507561	Cwm Orci, Field, Treorchy	Field Boundary	Post Medieval	Other Structure	None	Low	295731	198694.
507562	Cwm Orci, Sheep Fold, Treorchy	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	Other Structure	None	Low	295694	198826
507563	Cwm Orci, Fold, Treorchy	Sheep Fold	Modern	Other Structure	None	Low	295732	198768
507564	Cwm Orci, Field Wall, Treherbert	Field Boundary	Post Medieval	Other Structure	None	Low	295701	198964
507565	Abergorky Colliery, Road, Treorchy	Road	Modern	Earthwork	None	Low	295882	198015
507566	Abergorky Colliery, Spoil Tip III, Treorchy	Spoil Tip	Modern	Earthwork	None	Low	295997	198286
507574	Abergorky Quarry IV, Inclined Plane I, Treorchy	Inclined Plane	Post Medieval	Earthwork	None	Low	296276	197984
507575	Abergorky Quarry IV, Incline Winding House, Treorchy	Winder House	Post Medieval	Other Structure	None	Low	296335	197987
507576	Abergorky Quarry IV, Inclined Plane II, Treorchy	Inclined Plane	Post Medieval	Building	None	Low	296273	197947
507578	Abergorky Quarry IV, Inclined Plane III, Treorchy	Inclined Plane	Modern	Earthwork	None	Low	296278.	197919
507580	Abergorky Colliery, Spoil Tip IV, Treorchy	Spoil Tip	Modern	Earthwork	None	Low	296253	197858
507581	Abergorky Colliery, Spoil Tip V, Treorchy	Spoil Tip	Modern	Earthwork	None	Low	296357	197868
507582	Abergorky Quarry V, Treorchy	Quarry	Post Medieval	Earthwork	None	Low	296368	198028
507583	Abergorky Quarry V, Track, Treorchy	Trackway	Post Medieval	Earthwork	None	Low	296365	198021
507591	Abergorky Colliery, Spoil Tip VI, Treorchy	Spoil Tip	Modern	Earthwork	None	Low	295858	197805
507592	Nant Cwm Gau, Track II, Treorchy	Trackway	Post Medieval	Earthwork	None	Low	296032.	198007
507593	Nant Cwm Gau, Coal Level, Treorchy	Coal Mine	Modern	Earthwork	None	Low	296231	198162

**Archaeological Events**

<b>Event No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NGR X</b>	<b>NGR Y</b>
E000524	Gelli-Goch Cairnfield, Unspecified Excavation	An excavation was undertaken at Gelli-Goch Cairnfield. No further information available.	293990	197440




Archaeological Services

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