

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment:

Ely Valley Solar Farm, Ynysmaerdy Rhondda Cynon Taf

April 2025



Report No.3204

By

Pete Clarke BSc MSc



Archaeological Desk-based Assessment: Dyffryn Solar Farm, Ynysmaerdy Rhondda Cynon Taf

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Prepared for Windel Solar 8 Ltd

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1	08/04/25	Original	Pete Clarke BSc MSc	Siân Thomas MCIfA
2	23/04/25	Section 8	Siân Thomas MCIfA	Charley James-Martin MCIfA
3	17/6/25	Section 4.1.1, 9.1.2 and 10.1.5	Charley James-Martin MCIfA	Rowena Hart MCIfA

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Archaeology Wales Limited
Main Office, Unit D11.6 Treforest Industrial Estate
Pontypridd - CF37 5UR
Tel: +44 (0) 2920 020136
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk
Web: www.arch-wales.co.uk



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Summary

Archaeology Wales has been commissioned by Windel Solar 8 Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment in order to assess the likely impacts which could result from the proposed construction of a solar farm with associated infrastructure on land located 0.4km north of Ynysmaerdy and c.0.8km east of Coedely, centred on NGR ST 03169 85207.

The site consists of c.20 hectares of land and is currently used as agricultural fields. According to cartographic sources and aerial photography, the site has been used for the same purpose for the last 200 years, virtually maintaining the same field system throughout.

There are 39 recorded heritage assets within the 1km study area, including eight Listed Buildings. Only one previously identified heritage assets is noted within the site boundary, although this is likely an error, and the asset is likely located outside the redline boundary. A newly identified site was noted on the 1921 Ordnance Survey Map comprising a rectangular building (DYF01) on the north-western edge of the site.

The wider 5km study area contained a further twelve Scheduled Monuments, 66 Listed Buildings, three Registered Parks and Gardens, and five Conservations Areas.

The development of the site would have a negligible visual impact on any of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Conservation Areas in the wider landscape. Most of the assets within the 5km radius do not have a direct line of sight to the proposed development due to the topography of the landscape and the presence of intervening vegetation. The assets that do have a view of the site have had their setting's previously altered by the presence of modern industrial estates and renewable energy infrastructure such as wind turbines and solar farms neighbouring the site.

The site itself appears to have been developed very little, meaning that any remaining sub-surface archaeology would likely be well preserved. It is likely that a watching brief during any widening of the hedgerows associated with the access track should be implemented to ensure the archaeological resource is appropriately mitigated.

Crynodeb Annechnegol

Comisiynwyd Archaeology Wales gan Windel Solar 8 Ltd i ymgymerydd asesiad desg archeolegol er mwyn asesu'r trawiadau tebygol a gall canlyni o adeiladu ffarm solar arfaethedig ar isadeiledd cysylltiedig ar dir wedi'i lleoli 0.4km i'r gogledd o Ynysmaerdy a tua 0.8km dwyrain o Coedely, wedi'i chanoli ar CGC ST 03169 85207.

Mae'r safle yn cynnwys tua 20hectar o dir ac yn bresennol yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn amaethyddol. Yn ôl ffynhonnell cartograffeg a ffotograffig awyrol, mae'r safle wedi'i chael ei ddefnyddio am yr un pwrpas am yr 200 mlynedd diwethaf, ar y cyfan yn cadw'r un system gaeedig trwy gydol.

Mae yna 39 asedau treftadaeth wedi'i ei recordio o fewn yr ardal archwilio 1km, yn cynnwys wyth Adeilad Rhestredig. Mae ond un o'r asedau treftadaeth wedi'i lleoli o fewn ffin y safle, er mae hyn yn debygol i fod yn wall, a mae'r ased yn debygol wedi'i ei lleoli tu allan o'r ffin llinell goch. Nodwyd safle newydd ei nodi ar Fap Arolwg Ordans 1921 yn cynnwys adeilad hirsgwar (DYF01) ar ymyl gogledd-orllewinol y safle.

Mae'r safle astudio ehangach o 5km yn cynnwys un deg dwy heneb gofrestredig arall, 66 Adeilad Rhestredig, tri Pharc a Gerddi Hanesyddol Cofrestredig a pum Ardal Cadwraeth.

Fydd y datblygiad ar y safle yn cael trawiad gweledol dibwys ar unrhyw Heneb Gofrestredig, Adeilad Rhestredig, Parciau a Gerddi Hanesyddol Cofrestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth yn y dirwedd ehangach. Nad oes gan ran fwyaf o'r asedau o fewn radiws o 5km hab llinell golwg uniongyrchol i'r datblygiad arfaethedig oherwydd y dopograffeg o'r dirwedd a'r presenoldeb o lystyfiant rhyngol. Mae'r asedau sydd gyda golwg i'r safle, mae ei lleoliad wedi cael ei newid yn barod gan y presenoldeb o'r ystadau dadlennol modern a'r isadeiledd egni adnewyddadwy fel tyrbinau gwynt a ffermydd solar sy'n gyfagos i'r safle.

Mae'r safle ei hun wedi ymddangos i cael ei datblygu yn ychydig iawn, yn golygu fod y unrhyw archeoleg is-wynebol yn tebygol i fod mewn cyflwr da. Mae'n debygol y bydd briff gwyllo yn cael ei weithredu yn ystod unrhyw ledu ar y gwrychoedd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r llwybr mynediad i sicrhau bod yr adnodd archeolegol yn cael ei liniaru'n briodol.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. Archaeology Wales has been commissioned by Windel Solar 8 Ltd (henceforth 'the client') to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) in order to assess the likely impacts which could result from the proposed construction of the Ely Valley Solar Farm, Ely Valley Rd, Ynysmaerdy, Pontyclun CF72 8LN, approximately centred on NGR ST 03169 85207 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2. The DBA will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made, the requirements, which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, February 2024), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). This will enable the client to safeguard and/or seek to minimise harm to the heritage resource. Preservation in situ is advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological features, preservation by record is recommended.
- 1.1.3. All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA, 2020) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The proposed development area is located 0.4km north of Ynysmaerdy and c.0.8km east of Coedely, centred on NGR ST 03169 85207. The site consists of eleven parcels of land segregated by hedgerows and trees, comprising an area of approximately 20 hectares centred on SN 70080 08342.
- 2.1.2. The geology beneath the site comprises Hughes Member, which is a sandstone bedrock that formed between 309.5 and 308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits are made up of Till,

Devensian – Diamicton, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. (BGS 2025).

3. Methodology

- 3.1.1. The primary objective of this DBA is to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the heritage/archaeological significance of the site to elucidate the presence or absence of heritage/archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.1.2. The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the heritage/archaeological evidence resides and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.1.3. This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the heritage/archaeological resource.
- 3.1.4. Preservation in situ has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.1.5. This assessment considers the following:
 - The nature, extent, and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits, and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
 - Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER, within a 1km study area surrounding the development.

- Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 5km study area around the proposed development.
- Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
- Assessment of aerial photographic and satellite imagery evidence.
- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW).
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Place-name evidence.
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).
- The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.
- The history of the site.
- The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of heritage/archaeological importance.
- The potential for further heritage/archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
- The potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.1.6. In assessing the value of heritage/archaeological assets, and the potential

impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:

Value	Description
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) . Assets of national importance. Assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Medium	Assets of regional importance. Assets that contribute to regional research objectives. Assets with lower levels of preservation
Low	Assets of local importance. Includes locally listed buildings and assets of limited value or poor preservation
Negligible	Assets with little surviving archaeological or historic interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained

3.1.7. The magnitude of the potential impact on the heritage/archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative) is given as:

Magnitude	Description
Major	Change to most or all key heritage/archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting
Moderate	Changes to many key heritage/archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset
Minor	Changes to key heritage/archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting
Negligible	Very minor changes to heritage/archaeological materials, or setting
No Change	No loss or alteration. Change not distinguishable or does not result in loss of heritage significance

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1. Previous archaeological studies

- 4.1.1. There are only two previous archaeological studies recorded on the HER within the 1km study area. There are no events recorded within the proposed development area. The nearest event was an archaeological desk-based assessment carried out by Archaeology Wales in 2021 (GGATE008560, GGATE008562). The site, a proposed solar farm, is located across several fields bordering the north-west corner of the site. Around 100m to the east of the site, another heritage assessment was carried out by Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) in 2020, prior to the construction of a solar farm (GGATE008277). Another desk-based assessment, this time 500m to the east of the site, was also carried out by EDP in 2021 (GGATE008442).
- 4.1.2. In the wider 5km study area, a further five archaeological events were noted in the search. In 2009, White Young Green were commissioned to produce an environmental impact assessment as part of development plans for land at Coed Ely (GGATE007797). It found that below-ground structural elements of the former colliery on the site were of low archaeological value.
- 4.1.3. In 2010, GGAT produced a desk-based assessment associated with the project High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent. The site in the north-west area of the project (GGATE007242).
- 4.1.4. In 2014, Hyder Consulting conducted a desk-based assessment of heritage assets in proximity to the proposed Mynydd Penygraid Windfarm, located in fields approximately 5km to the north-west of the site (GGATE007543).
- 4.1.5. In 2020, Archaeology Wales produced a desk-based assessment as part of an application for land at the former Llanilid Open Cast Coal Site at Llanharen to be considered as a candidate site for mixed used development (GGATE006741).

- 4.1.6. In 2022, Arcadis carried out a desk-based assessment along the route of 200 electrical pylons from Cilfnydd to Swansea North (GGATE008468), identifying sites of historic significance within 500m of the route. It noted that seven pylons were near to four historic railway lines.

4.2. Identified heritage assets

- 4.2.1. There is only one previously recorded heritage asset within the bounds of the development - NPRN705361 – Ynysallan, Ynysmaerdy, a 20th century industrial estate, although it appears that the coordinates for this site are inaccurate as no industrial estate lies within the redline boundary or has existed on the earlier mapping.
- 4.2.2. There are 39 recorded heritage assets, including the one mentioned above, within the 1km search area, including seven Listed Buildings (Figure 2; Table 1).

Table 1. All heritage assets within the 1km Study Area

PRN	Name	Period	Type	Status
GGAT00603m	Footbridge, Pont Ynys Y Llan	Medieval	Transport	-
NPRN18710, GGAT01519m	Garthgraben	Post-medieval	Domestic	-
NPRN18004, GGAT01520m	Bedw	Post-medieval	Domestic	-
NPRN18598, GGAT01528m	Dyffryn-uchaf, Llantrisant	Post-medieval	Domestic	-
NPRN18597, GGAT01529m	Dyffryn-isaf, Llantrisant	Post-medieval	Domestic	-
NPRN18588	Dyffryn Bach	Post-medieval	Dwelling	-
GGAT01530m	House, Dyffryn-isaf	Post-medieval	Domestic	-
GGAT01746m	Graig Fatho Earthworks, Tonyrefail	Medieval	Domestic	-
NPRN91668, GGAT02427m, LB15838	Winding Engine House, Llantrisant Colliery (Former)	Post-medieval	Transport	LB Grade II
NPRN91666, GGAT02428m, LB15839	Engine Hall, Llantrisant Colliery (Former)	Modern	Industrial	LB Grade II
NPRN91667, GGAT02429m, LB15840	Stores, Llantrisant Colliery (Former)	Post-medieval	Industrial	LB Grade II
NPRN106, GGAT02430m, LB15841	Revetment Wall, Llantrisant Colliery (Former)	Post-medieval	Industrial	LB Grade II
NPRN106, GGAT02431m, LB15842	Reservoir, Llantrisant Colliery (Former)	Post-medieval	Water Supply and Drainage	LB Grade II
NPRN106, GGAT02432m, LB15843	Explosives Store, Llantrisant Colliery (Former)	Post-medieval	Industrial	LB Grade II

PRN	Name	Period	Type	Status
NPRN91669	Llantrisant Colliery, Ynysmaerdy: (Offices)	Post-medieval	Office	-
GGAT02767.0m	Disused Railway, Llantrisant	Post-medieval	Transport	-
GGAT03717m	Trial shaft, Llanharan	Post-medieval	Unassigned	-
GGAT03718m	Trial shaft, Llanharan	Post-medieval	Unassigned	-
NPRN20242, GGAT03719m	Ty'r-mynydd Farmstead, Llanharan	Medieval	Agriculture	-
GGAT04811m	Ap Feature, Llantrisant	Unknown	Unassigned	-
GGAT04817m	Cropmark, Coed Ely	Unknown	Unassigned	-
GGAT04818m	Quarry AP Feature	Unknown	Industrial	-
NPRN18712, GGAT10720m	Garth Hall, Coed Ely	Post-medieval	Domestic	-
GGAT11968m, LB24370	Barn and Cow House, Ynysmaerdy Farm	Post-medieval	Agriculture	LB Grade II
NPRN19842, GGAT11984m	Rhiwfelen Farm	Post-medieval	Agriculture	-
GGAT12400m	Bridge, Llantrisant	Unknown	Transport	-
GGAT12401m	Ford, Llantrisant	Unknown	Transport	-
GGAT12402m	Ford, Llantrisant	Unknown	Transport	-
GGAT12403m	Railway Bridge, Llantrisant	Unknown	Transport	-
GGAT12404m	Footbridge, Llanharan	Unknown	Transport	-
GGAT12405m	Ford, Llanharan	Unknown	Transport	-
GGAT12406m	Railway Bridge, Llantrisant	Unknown	Transport	-
NPRN18784	Glanmychydd-Bach	Post-medieval	Dwelling	-
NPRN18786	Glanmychydd Fawr	Post-medieval	Dwelling	-
NPRN28110	Ynysallan	18 th century	Farmstead	-
NPRN28132	Ynysyplwm	Post-medieval	House	-
NPRN402668	Industrial Estate, NE of Llantrisant	Modern	Industrial Estate	-
NPRN408852	Royal Mint, Llantrisant	Modern	Mint	-
NPRN705361	Ynysallan, Ynysmaerdy	20 th century	Industrial Estate	-

4.3. The Historic Landscape

- 4.3.1. The site does not lie within any Registered Historic Landscape, nor does any Registered Historic Landscape lie within the 5km search area. Three Registered Park and Gardens are within the 5km Study Area, noted in the Table 2 below. Five Conservation Areas lie within 5km of the proposed development area, as seen in Table 3.

Table 2. Registered Parks and Gardens within the 5km Study Area

ID	Name	Period
PGW(Gm)16(RCT)	Llanharan House	18 th -19 th century
PGW(Gm)16(RCT)	Miskin Manor	1857-1914
PGW(Gm)16(RCT)	Talgarn	1865-1898

Table 3. Conservation Areas within the 5km Study Area

ID	Name
WAL/RCT/CEB2/2I	Miskin
WAL/RCT/CEB4/29	Llantrisant
WAL/RCT/CEB4/2F	Llanharan
WAL/RCT/CEB4/2F	Llanharry
WAL/RCT/CEB4/2L	Talgarn house and grounds

4.4. Scheduled monuments

- 4.4.1. No Scheduled Monuments lie within the boundary of the proposed development. There are twelve Scheduled Monuments within the 5km search area (Figure 3; Table 2).

Table 4. Scheduled Monuments within the 5km Study Area

ID	Name	Period
GM065	Rhiw Saeson Caerau	Prehistoric
GM070	Caer Gwanaf	Prehistoric
GM074	Llantrisant Castle	Medieval
GM219	Lle'r Gaer	Prehistoric
GM267	Pen-y-Coedcae Roman Camp	Roman
GM280	The Beacons Round Barrows	Prehistoric
GM294	Mynydd Maendy Round Cairn	Prehistoric
GM338	St Peter's Church, Remains of	Medieval
GM346	Two Round Barrows, Naboth's Vineyard	Prehistoric

ID	Name	Period
GM406	Tarren Deusant Sculptured Rock & Spring	Unknown
GM442	Medieval Chapel of Talygarn	Medieval
GM591	Miskin Roman fort	Roman

- 4.4.2. The closest Scheduled Monument to the proposed development is The Beacons Round Barrows (GM280), located roughly 1.6km to the south-west. It comprises two circular Bronze Age barrows on top of Mynydd Garthmaelwig, both 15m in diameter and *circa* 3m high. Other Bronze Age Scheduled Monuments in the area with a ritual function include Two Round Barrows, Naboth's Vineyard (GM346), 4.7km south-west of the site, and Mynydd Maendy Round Cairn (GM294), 4.8km west-north-west of the site. They are considered to have high potential to enhance knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices, and to contain environmental and structural evidence.
- 4.4.3. Several other prehistoric Scheduled Monuments are noted with the 5km Study Area. These include two Iron Age hillforts. Lle'r Gaer (GM219) is located 2.1km to the north-east of the proposed development and constitutes a single bank with a maximum height of 3m. Rhiw Saeson Caerau (GM065) is more elaborate, comprised of a series of banks and ditches in a rough circle – located 3.4km south of the site. 5km to the south-south-east of the proposed development, Caer Gwanaf (GM070) comprises two late prehistoric enclosures, with the northern one sitting just inside the Study Area. The enclosure is a flat, rough circular area surrounded by a ditch. These three sites have the potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement and form an important element within the wider later prehistoric context of the surrounding landscape.
- 4.4.4. Two Roman Scheduled Monuments are noted in the 5km study area. Pen-y-Coedcae Roman Camp (GM267) is located 3.8km north-east of the proposed development and is the third largest Roman marching camp in Wales – 15.3

hectares. It was a temporary camp and likely dates from the 1st century AD. On the other side of the site, 4.1km to the south-south-east, Miskin Roman Fort (GM591) is located – an auxiliary fort, with a rampart and at least two defensive ditches. Both of these monuments have the potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation as well as forming an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales.

- 4.4.5. Two Medieval churches are present in the 5km Study Area. Located 4.6km south of the site, the Medieval Chapel of Talygarn (GM442) is in the churchyard of the 19th century church that replaced it. It was the chapel of ease for Llantrisant and was likely built in the 13th to 14th century. St Peter's Church (GM338), located 3.5km to the west of the proposed development, is more of a ruin, made of stone rubble. Both of these churches have the potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval ecclesiastical organisation. Located 2km to the north-east is Llantrisant Castle (GM074). It was built in 1250 by Richard de Clare, Lord of Glamorgan, to hold the hill district of Meisgyn. It stands on a flat blunt spur, a commanding position that would have guarded the route from the upland to the lowland zone. The main upstanding stonework of the castle is the north side of a circular tower, once called the raven (*Gigvran* in Welsh). The castle has the potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices and is a well-preserved and important relic of the medieval landscape.
- 4.4.6. The final Scheduled Monument within the 5km Study Area is the sculptured stone and nearby spring of Terren Deusant (GM406), located 2.4km north-east of the site. It has no known date, but is likely Iron Age or Roman, and comprises a natural stone outcrop carved with multiple motifs. These include masks or faces and a full-length human figure, emphasised by a series of concentric circles. Two incised crosses (probably recent) and a 18th or 19th century initials are also engraved on the rock. This monument has the potential to enhance

our knowledge of prehistoric or Roman ritual practices and is an important relic of a past ritual landscape.

4.5. Listed buildings

- 4.5.1. There are no Listed Buildings within the bounds of the site. There are 74 Listed Buildings within 5km of the site: seven are Grade II* and 67 are Grade II (Table 3; Figure 3).
- 4.5.2. The closest concentration of Listed Buildings is roughly 750m to the south of the site. A total of eight Listed Buildings are located within the boundary of what was once the Llantrisant Colliery, with all but one having links to the former works. These include a modern-day garage (LB15837), a former winding engine house, now a haybarn (LB15838), an engine hall (LB15839), a former stone, now a cow shed (LB15840), a former revetment wall (LB15841), a former reservoir (LB15842) and a former explosives store (LB15843). The other Listed Building, a barn and cow house (LB24370) dates from the mid-19th century and so predates the Llantrisant Colliery. It appears to have remained untouched during the construction, use, and demolition of the works.
- 4.5.3. The other 66 Listed Buildings are discussed in broad terms, in relation to their type of usage.

Agriculture and Subsistence

- 4.5.4. In total, seven entries have been given the class of Agriculture and Subsistence. Three of the Listed Buildings relating to agriculture have been mentioned above, within the boundaries of Llantrisant Colliery (LB15838, LB15840, LB24370). The remaining four are all located to the south of the site, within 2km. These include a Malthouse (LB23946), a stable and cow house (LB24371), a former stable (LB80882), and a wall with bee boles (LB23950).

Civil

- 4.5.5. Two Listed Buildings are classed in the Civil category. Both are located off George Street in Llantrisant, about 2km to the south-east of the site. They are the Guildhall (LB23943) and the Parish Offices (LB23954).

Commemorative

- 4.5.6. Four commemorative Listed Buildings are spread out within the 5km Study Area, with one in Llantrisant and the other three in the villages of Meisgyn, Bryngolau, and Llanharan. In Llantrisant, the statue of Dr William Price (LB87767) stands in a small square of the Bullring. Each of the other three Listed Buildings is a war memorial (LB23913, LB24278, LB24367).

Commercial

- 4.5.7. The New Inn (LB23951) is the only commercial Listed Building within the 5km Study Area and is located on the Bullring near the Parish Office (LB23954). It has been listed as an example of well-preserved late Georgian Inn.

Communications

- 4.5.8. Two Listed Buildings are classed as communications related. One is the Squires Overbridge (LB87704), constructed as part of the development of the South Wales Railway by Isambard Kingdom Brunel. The other is a telephone call box located in the centre of Miskin (LB23933), is listed for its proximity to several other buildings in the Miskin conservation area.

Domestic

- 4.5.9. The eighteen Listed Buildings in the 5km Study Area classed as domestic are well spread out around the area. Two have a Grade II* listing, Castellau House (LB13503) is located 2km to the north-east of the site and is listed as a fine Regency-style villa, with an interior of particular merit. The other Grade II* listing, Llanharan House (LB13156), is located east of the village of Llanharan,

3km south-west of the site, and is a well-preserved Georgian house with a symmetrical façade. It is associated with other Listed Buildings – three domestic – the old laundry (LB24373), the stable block (LB13157), and the gate piers, gates, and railings at the main entrance (LB13158). There are also three Listed Buildings associated with the House that are classed as garden and parks – the Entrance Steps (LB24375), the walls of the upper terrace (LB24374), and the courtyard wall linking the house and stable block (LB24372).

- 4.5.10. In Llantrisant, three other domestic Listed Buildings are located. These include the small cottage at 2 Yr Allt (LB23952), linked to the previously mentioned stable (LB80882). Nearby, Llantrisant House (LB23947) is listed as an early Victorian house. Just to the north, along Newbridge Road, is the early 19th century farmhouse of Cefn Mabley (LB20748). Three more Listed Buildings are located around the village of Tonyrefail. These are the 1-unit sub-medieval house of Ty'n y Bryn (LB24281), the early 17th century farmhouse of Tylcha Wen (LB24273), and the sub-medieval farmhouse of LLanilid (LB24277).
- 4.5.11. Three more domestic Listed Buildings are concentrated north of the site in open farmland. These are the early 19th century farmhouse of Pant y Ddraenan (LB24280), the sub-medieval farmhouse of Castellau Ganol (LB24279), and the early 17th century house of Treferig Isha (LB24276), associated with the local quaker movement.
- 4.5.12. The remainder of the domestic Listed Buildings are various buildings spread out among Llantrisant's nearby villages. These are the four-unit farmhouse of Llechau (LB13513), the late Victorian country house of Pantyquesta (LB23916), and the small country-house of Mwyndy (LB13533), which has associations with local iron industry.

Education

- 4.5.13. Three schools within the 5km Study Area are Listed Buildings, with all dating to the inter-war period. These are Dolau Primary School (LB24369), Ysgol Gyfun Bryn Celynnog (LB23953), and Tonyrefail School (LB24282), with its associated gates and piers (LB24283).

Health and Welfare

- 4.5.14. The large country house of Talygarn (LB13511), located 4.8km south of the site, is designated under the Health and Welfare class due to its function as a convalescent home for injured miners and a later rehabilitation centre for the NHS. It was designed and built by industrialist and historian G T Clark in the late 19th century and is a Grade II* Listed Building. Nine Listed Buildings are also located in its grounds – sundial (LB23918), terrace and garden walls in south garden (LB23919, LB23920, LB13512), balustrade and three benches in sunken garden (LB23921, LB23929, LB23930, LB23931), and the gateway and gate on the western boundary (LB23932).

Industrial

- 4.5.15. Nine Listed Buildings fall under the Industrial class, five of which have already been noted due to their relation to the Llantrisant Colliery. Two of these are the north and south wooden cooling towers of Cwm Coke Works (LB13537, LB13538), located 3km to the east of the site, and both Grade II* listed. The other two Listed Buildings are the 18th century boiler stack at former lead mine north-west of Cefn-parc farm (LB23915) and Y Felin Wynt (LB16877), a late Victorian folly created from the tower of a windmill.

Recreational

- 4.5.16. Two recreational Listed Buildings are located within the 5km Study Area. These are a late 19th century public house of Miskin Arms (LB23926) and an early 20th century cinema, now converted into a bingo hall (LB24275).

Religious, Ritual and Funerary

- 4.5.17. There are eleven Listed Buildings that fall under the Religious, Ritual and Funerary class, most of which are churches. These include the mid-19th century Chapel House (LB15655), the early 20th century Church of St David (LB23914), both located in Miskin. In Llantrisant, Grade II* listed Church of St Illtyd, St Gwynno and St Dyfodwg (LB23942) is a multi-phase church with early Christian origins and a massive medieval tower. Located just 200m to the east, is the early 19th century Penuel Presbyterian Church of Wales (LB23945).
- 4.5.18. The Grade II* listed Church of St Michael and All Angels (LB23944) was built in 1936 and is a rare and early example of expressionism in church architecture in Wales. Located a little over 1km to the north-west, is the mid-19th century Castellau Congregational Chapel (LB23948) and its associated gates, piers, boundary walls, and bridge (LB23949). Other churches in the area are the late 19th century Capel y Ton (LB24274), the mid-19th century Church of SS Julius and Aaron (LB24368), the medieval Church of St Illtyd (LB25541), and the late 19th century Church of St Ann (LB23917) which was built by G T Clark of Talygarn House (LB13511).

Transport

- 4.5.19. Only one Transport class Listed Building is the Toll House Cottage (LB13536), a late 18th century turnpike toll house located at the Southgate entrance to Llantrisant.

Water Supply and Drainage

- 4.5.20. A single Listed Building in the 5km Study Area is related to water supply. It is a Victorian water pump (LB23955), located behind the Malthouse (LB23946) in Llantrisant.

Table 5. Listed Buildings within the 5km Study Area

ID	Name	Grade	Class	Date
13156	Llanharan House	II*	Domestic	Pre-1750
13157	Stable block at Llanharan House	II	Domestic	Early 18 th century
13158	Gate piers, gates and railings at main entrance to Llanharan House	II	Domestic	1856-1875
13503	Castellau House	II*	Domestic	17 th century
13511	Talgarn	II*	Health and Welfare	1879-82
13512	Garden wall, gates and gate piers bounding S garden at Talgarn	II	Domestic	1890s
13513	Llechau	II	Domestic	17 th - 18 th century
13533	Mwyndy House	II	Domestic	Early 19 th century
13536	Toll House Cottage	II	Transport	Late 18 th century
13537	Cwm Coke Works Northern Cooling Tower	II*	Industrial	Late 19 th century
13538	Cwm Coke Works Southern Cooling Tower	II*	Industrial	Late 19 th century
15655	Chapel House	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	c. 1860
15837	Garage at Ynysmaerdy Farm (formerly part of Llantrisant Colliery)	II	Industrial	Early 20 th century
15838	Hay barn at Ynysmaerdy Farm (former winding engine house of Llantrisant Colliery)	II	Agriculture and Subsistence	Early 20 th century
15839	Engine Hall of former Llantrisant Colliery	II	Industrial	Early 20 th century
15840	Cow Shed at Ynysmaerdy Farm (formerly stores of Llantrisant Colliery)	II	Agriculture and Subsistence	Early 20 th century
15841	Revetment wall of former Llantrisant Colliery	II	Industrial	Early 20 th century
15842	Reservoir of former Llantrisant Colliery	II	Industrial	Early 20 th century
15843	Explosives store of former Llantrisant Colliery	II	Industrial	Early 20 th century
16877	Y Felin Wynt Tower	II	Industrial	1893
20748	Cefn Mabley Farmhouse	II	Domestic	Early 19 th century
23913	Miskin War Memorial	II	Commemorative	20 th century
23914	Church of St David	II	Religious	1906-1907
23915	Boiler stack of former lead mine NW of Cefn-parc Farm	II	Industrial	18 th century
23916	Pantyquesta House	II	Domestic	Late Victorian
23917	Church of St Ann	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Late 19 th century
23918	Sundial in S garden at Talgarn	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban	1879-82

ID	Name	Grade	Class	Date
			Spaces	
23919	Lower terrace wall in S garden at Talygarn	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1879-82
23920	Upper terrace wall in S garden at Talygarn	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1879-82
23921	Balustrade to sunken garden at Talygarn	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1879-82
23926	Miskin Arms	II	Recreational	Late 19 th century
23929	Bench on W side of sunken garden at Talygarn	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1879-82
23930	Bench on N side of sunken garden at Talygarn	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1879-82
23931	Bench on E side of sunken garden at Talygarn	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1879-82
23932	Gateway and gate to W boundary at Talygarn	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1879-82
23933	Telephone Call-box	II	Communications	Post-1936
23942	Church of St Illtyd, St Gwynno and St Dyfodwg	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medieval
23943	The Guildhall	II	Civil	1773
23944	Church of St Michael and All Angels	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	1936
23945	Penuel Presbyterian Church of Wales including forecourt walls and railings	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early 19 th century
23946	The Malthouse	II	Agriculture and Subsistence	Late 18 th /early 19 th century
23947	Llantrisant House	II	Domestic	19 th century
23948	Castellau Congregational Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Mid-19 th century
23949	Gates, piers, boundary walls and bridge at Castellau Congregational Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Mid-19 th century
23950	Wall with bee boles at Tondrugwaer	II	Agriculture and Subsistence	Late 18 th /early 19 th century
23951	New Inn	II	Commercial	1799
23952	2 Yr Allt and adjoining property to left, Llantrisant	II	Domestic	Early 19 th century
23953	Ysgol Gyfun Bryn Celynnog	II	Education	1928

ID	Name	Grade	Class	Date
23954	Parish Offices	II	Civil	1873
23955	Water Pump including surrounding revetment walls	II	Water Supply and Drainage	Victorian
24273	Tylcha Wen including attached range of former outbuildings	II	Domestic	Early 17 th century
24274	Capel y Ton	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Late 19 th century
24275	Bingo Hall	II	Recreational	1914
24276	Treferig Isha	II	Domestic	Early 17 th century
24277	Llanilid	II	Domestic	Mid/Late 17 th century
24278	War Memorial	II	Commemorative	1910
24279	Castellau Ganol	II	Domestic	Early 17 th century
24280	Pant y Ddraenan	II	Domestic	Early 19 th century
24281	Ty'n y Bryn	II	Domestic	Mid-17 th century
24282	Tonyrefail School	II	Education	1931
24283	Entrance Gates & Piers at Tonyrefail School	II	Education	1931
24367	Llanharan War Memorial	II	Commemorative	1960
24368	Church of SS Julius and Aaron	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Mid-19 th century
24369	Dolau Primary School	II	Education	1928
24370	Barn and cow house at Ynysmaerdy Farm	II	Agriculture and Subsistence	Mid-19 th century
24371	Stable and cow house at Lanelay Farm	II	Agriculture and Subsistence	Mid-19 th century
24372	Courtyard wall linking house and stable block at Llanharan House	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1856-1875
24373	Old Laundry at Llanharan House	II	Domestic	1856-1875
24374	Walls of upper terrace to N of Llanharan House	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1856-1875
24375	Entrance steps to Llanharan House	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	1856-1875
25541	Church of St Illtyd	II	Religious	Medieval
80882	Former Stable adjoining 2 Yr Allt	II	Agriculture	Early 19 th century
87704	Squires Overbridge	II	Communications	Mid-19 th century
87767	Statue of Dr William Price	II	Commemorative	1982

4.6. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 3800 BC), Neolithic (3800 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC)

- 4.6.1. None of the HER entries document the presence of prehistoric remains within the 1km study area.

Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) & Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.6.2. Similarly, there is no evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation within the 1km study area.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086), Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.6.3. There are three features relating to the medieval period recorded within the 1km study area. All are located along the Ely River, which runs east to west to the south of the site. The nearest is Pont Ynys Y Llan footbridge (GGAT00603m), located approximately 260m to the south-west of the site. However, the HER entry notes the presence of a modern footbridge but no evidence of a medieval structure at the location. Roughly 450m to the north-west, the small farmstead of Ty'r-mynydd (NPRN20242, GGAT03719m), sits above the river, on the northern slope of Mynydd Garthmaelwg. It measures 7m in length and 5m in width with an internal division wall; the structure survives to a height of 1.3m in places. Further along the slope, just on the edge of the 1km radius, an area of earthworks is noted – Graif Fatho (GGAT01746m). It is possibly a former medieval settlement, with a small walled enclosure, field boundaries, and probably one house platform.

Post-medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

- 4.6.4. Almost all the HER entries within 1km of the site are either post-medieval or modern in date. Six of the entries are Listed Buildings associated with the Llantrisant Colliery (GGAT02427m to GGAT02432m), previously described in section 5.4.2. Another entry, that is not a Listed Building, is the associated

offices (NPRN91669) located at the south-west of the Colliery. The Colliery, sometimes referred to as the Ynysmaerdy Colliery, opened post-WWI, but closed in 1942 following an explosion. It is described as a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex.

- 4.6.5. There are ten HER entries that represent post-medieval houses or dwellings. One of these is located on the southern boundary of the site – Dyffryn-uchaf (NPRN18598, GGAT01528m) – a regional house with internal chimney lobby entry and fireplace stairs. Three other houses are located less than 100m to the south of the site, on the A4119 Ely Valley Road: two houses named Dyffryn-isaf (GGAT01530m and NPRN18597, GGAT01529m and, and one named Dyffryn-bach (NPRN18588). Another three houses are concentrated over 900m to the north-west of the site, near Coedely. These are Garth Hall (NPRN18712, GGAT10720m), Garthgraben (NPRN18710, GGAT01519m) and Bedw (NPRN18004, GGAT01520m). Two other houses are located on Pantybrad Road, to the east of the site – Glanmychydd-Bach (NPRN18784) and Glanmychydd Fawr (NPRN18786). The final house was located to the south-west of the site, Ynysplwm (NPRN28132), which has now been demolished to make way for the Royal Glamorgan Hospital.
- 4.6.6. Three entries are related to railway infrastructure. A disused railway track (GGAT02767.0m) once ran roughly north-west to south-east just to the south of the site – providing a link between the Ely Valley and Llantrisant No. 1 Branches. The two bridges that would have helped the train line cross the river Ely to the south of the site are also HER entries (GGAT12403m GGAT12406m).
- 4.6.7. Five bridges, all noted on the 1st edition OS map of 1876, cross the river Ely to the south of the site (GGAT12400m, GGAT12401m, GGAT12402m, GGAT12404m, GGAT12405m). Three farm buildings were also noted in the HER search. The Barn and Cow House, at Ynysmaerdy Farm (GGAT11968m)

was also a Grade II Listed Building (LB15840). The Rhiwfelen Farm (NPRN19842, GGAT11984) is located 350m to the north of the site and is seen on the 1811 edition of the OS map. The final farm, located 250m to the south-east of the site, is Ynysallan (NPRN28110), which dates from the 18th century. Two trial shafts (GGAT03717m, GGAT03718m), located on the other side of the river Ely, were noted on OS maps from 1876 and 1900.

- 4.6.8. Three modern features have HER entries. These include the Royal Mint (NPRN408852) and an industrial estate north-east of Llantrisant (NPRN402668). Another industrial estate – Ynysallan (NPRN705361) – is the only heritage asset located within the boundary of the site, although this appears to be in error as no industrial estate has been located within the site bounds.

Unknown date

- 4.6.9. Three records of unknown date are noted within the HER search. All are cropmarks noted on aerial photographs from the 1940s are spread out within the search area (GGAT04811m, GGAT04817m, GGAT04818m).

5. Map regression

5.1. Thomas Budgen, Llantrisant, 1811

- 5.1.1. The earliest map depicting the area of the site is Thomas Budgen's 1811 Ordnance Survey map. The map shows that the area was already used for agricultural purposes and that the two Dyffryn farms, Dyffryn uchaf and Dyffryn isaf, were already established to the south. Other farms still in existence were also already present: Rhiwfelin to the north; Rhiwfelin Fach to the east; Garth Grabban, Bedw and Pantglas to the north-west.
- 5.1.2. The fields within the proposed development, including the surrounding area,

are shown to be much larger and more regularly enclosed fields than they are today. The map also shows that main roads such as Pantybrad and Heol Ddu to the east and north of the site were already established and have not changed since. Ynysmaerdy does not yet exist but is further agricultural land that led down to Llantrisant Common.

5.2. Tithe Map, Plan of the parish of Llantrisant in the County of Glamorgan, 1842

- 5.2.1. The tithe map depicts the proposed development site much as it is today and demonstrates that most of the fields have not changed significantly since 1842 (Figure 4).
- 5.2.2. The apportionments show that the land within the proposed development area was spread between two owners. Fields 1698, 1941, 1697, 1696, 1942, 1942a, 1955, 1951, 1946, and 1950 were all owned by The Right Honourable Earl Talbot, who owned Dyffryn Uchaf farm, and occupied by Miles David. The majority of these fields were used for arable farming, and three (1942a, 1950 and 1955) were used for pasture. Fields 1953, 1954, 1952, 1965, 1966, and 1967 were owned by Mary Williams, who owned Dyffryn Isaf farm, and occupied by William Jenkins. The majority of these were used as pasture, with just fields 1954 and 1952 used for arable farming.
- 5.2.3. The wider landscape is shown as still dominated by agriculture, with the same farmsteads as were shown on the 1811 map. The town of Llantrisant appears in a little more detail as the development of houses and other town landmarks grew.

5.3. Ordnance Survey Glamorgan Sheets XXXV, 1884 & XXXVI, 1885. Six-inch to the mile.

- 5.3.1. The map shows a few minor changes within the boundary of the site from the tithe, namely at the centre of the site. The boundaries of fields 1953 and 1952

have changed, so that field 1953 has grown slightly larger, and the boundary of field 1952 has become rounded at its northern end.

5.3.2. The map reveals a footpath running from the northern end of the site up to what is now Pantybrad road – likely running between Rhiwfelin Fach farm and Dyffryn Uchaf farm – running along the eastern boundary, cutting through the site in a north-east/south-west direction past a well recorded at the end of field 1942, then running along the eastern boundary until it cuts again through the southern central part of the proposed site to the track leading to Dyffryn Uchaf farm.

5.3.3. The area immediately surrounding the site remained agrarian. However, there are major changes visible in the surrounding landscape, with evidence of increasing industrialisation. The Great Western Railway Ely Valley branch is shown to the west of the site. The Llantrisant and Taff Vale Junction Railway is also shown to the south of the site running roughly east-west through Llantrisant Common. Coal and trial shafts are common. Lan-Ely Colliery and other industrial developments including a saw pit, gas works, and engine sheds, lie 2.5km to the south of the development area. There are also collieries in Llanharan, Llantwit, Tyn-y-coed, Brynau- Gwynion, and Ty-du.

5.4. Ordnance Survey Glamorgan XXXVI.NW & SW, XXXV.SE & NE, 1900. Six-inch to the mile.

5.4.1. The map shows very little change to the site. In the surrounding landscape there is also little change, with the neighbouring fields and farmsteads largely unchanged. There are references to old quarries, one immediately to the north-west of Rhiwfelin and one to the north-west of Bedw which suggests small scale surface quarrying has taken place. To the north of Bedw an operational quarry is shown at Garth-graban. Several old trial shafts are shown on the lower northern slopes of Mynydd Garthmaelwg.

- 5.4.2. The Taff Vale Railway has been extended northwards, with the Treferig Branch passing to the east of the site. In the wider landscape, areas such as Llantrisant, Llanharan and Tonyrefail have also grown significantly in size.

5.5. Ordnance Survey Glamorgan Sheets XXXVI.NW & SW, XXXV.SE & NE, 1921. Six-inch to the mile.

- 5.5.1. The map does not illustrate any significant changes within the potential site boundary, except for a large, rectangular building which now sits at the northern end of what was field 1953 on the tithe map (Figure 5). This building (DYF01) measured approximately 12m by 5m, its function is unknown.
- 5.5.2. In the wider landscape, a sewage works now sits immediately south-west of Dyffryn Uchaf farm in the southern part of what was field 1965 on the tithe.

5.6. Ordnance Survey Glamorgan XXXVI.NW & SW, XXXV.SE & NE, 1953. Six-inch to the mile.

- 5.6.1. The map shows little change to the site from the 1921 map, although building DFF01 is no longer present.
- 5.6.2. The surrounding landscape remains predominantly agricultural. Urban development has occurred in the larger settlements, such as Llantrisant and Tonyrefail.

6. Aerial photographs and LiDAR

6.1. Aerial photographs

- 6.1.1. Aerial photographs from 1949 to the present day have been examined. The photographs show the site layout as observed in the historic mapping, with only a small number of alterations evident to the field boundaries.
- 6.1.2. The photographs from 1967 show the beginnings of construction for the industrial estate located to the south of the proposed development site. The

dismantled lines of the Taff Vale Railway are also clear on this photograph. The expansion of the industrial estate is then chartered through the photographs from 1979, 1984 and 1991.

- 6.1.3. The HER data lists three entries for features noted from aerial photographs. None of these are clear on the aerial photographs consulted for this work.

6.2. LiDAR

- 6.2.1. LiDAR data is used to examine the presence and character of sub-surface features that might be present on site. Figure 6 presents the results of a processed LiDAR Digital Terrain Model (DTM) at a 1m resolution, which has been transformed into a multi-directional hillshade model.
- 6.2.2. The Lidar data shows no clear earthworks within the bounds of the proposed development site, other than the lines of the field boundaries which have been removed.
- 6.2.3. Modern agricultural activity, such as the small, circular mounds in several fields in the northern part of the site, show up clearly as do modern trackways/paths that run through the northern-most field and through the centre of the proposed site in a north-east/south-west direction.
- 6.2.4. There is evidence of ridge and furrow in the fields beyond the boundary at the south-western edge of the site as well as in the fields to the north-west and south-east of the site. These indicate medieval activity within the immediate vicinity of the site.

7. Site visit

- 7.1.1. A site visit was conducted on the 27th of March 2025, in overcast conditions, but with good all-round visibility. All parts of the site were accessible and was confirmed to be mainly open pasture with areas of overgrown grass (Plates 1-

6). It was separated into several fields by large hedgerows, some of which contained exposed dry-stone walls (Plates 7-8). The fields were generally undulating in nature, with very few flat areas (Plate 9). The northernmost fields of the site consisted of steep terrain (Plate 10-11). In this area, small circular features – seen on aerial photographs and LiDAR – were present, likely the remnants of modern cattle feeders (Plate 12). Some linear earthworks were noted, which align with historic field boundaries (Plates 13-14). There was no evidence of the 20th century industrial estate of Ynysallan, Ynysmaerdy (NPRN705361) supposedly located at the south-west corner of the site, the only known archaeological entry within the site boundary or of DYF01, the newly identified site from the 1921 mapping. No previous unidentified archaeological features were noted during the site visit.

- 7.1.2. The Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within 5km of the site were also visited. The closest Scheduled Monument, the Beacons Round Barrows (GM280), were completely hidden from the site by Llantrisant Forest on the northern slopes of Mynydd Garthmaelwg (Plate 15). Rhiw Saeson Caerau (GM065) was not accessible, but the very top of the hill is distantly visible from the northern end of the site (Plate 16). From the base of Llantrisant Castle (GM074) the site was not visible due to the presence of nearby buildings (Plate 17), but the very top of the castle could be made out from site (Plate 16). The same applies to most of the Listed Buildings within Llantrisant Conservation Area, with the Church of St Illtyd St. Gwynno and St. Dyfodwg (LB23942) clearly visible from the northern end of the site (Plate 16). The exception is the Malthouse (LB23946) at the north-west end of Llantrisant, which had a view of the very northern fields of the site (Plate 18). All other Scheduled Monuments and Listed Building within the 5km area have no views of the site due to the surrounding topography or vegetation obstructing the line of sight (see Plate 19). The same applies for the Conservation Areas and Registered Parks.

8. Impact Assessment

8.1. Previous Impacts

- 8.1.1. Previous impacts across the proposed development area are of great significance in determining the survival and importance of the known and potential archaeological resource.
- 8.1.2. As far as can be seen, the site has seen very little development that would affect the preservation of archaeological features or deposits. Despite the surrounding landscape being affected by post-medieval and modern industry, the site itself has remained agricultural since the earliest historical maps. Modern aerial photographs show the southern half has been used for cultivating crops, whilst the northern fields look to be almost exclusively used for pasture – presumably due to the steep nature of this part of the site. There is limited evidence of modern agricultural activity, namely the cattle feeders, and these are isolated to a couple of fields.

8.2. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 8.2.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a solar farm within the boundary of the site.
- 8.2.2. The installation of the farm will include the establishment of service roads, as well as excavations for panel mounting frames, inverters, transformers, a substation and associated services. Other associated infrastructure, such as security fences and temporary site compounds all have the potential to disturb sub-surface deposits and, therefore, to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains.
- 8.2.3. The development also has the potential to generate indirect effects on archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

8.3. Historic Landscapes

- 8.3.1. No Registered Historic Landscape, Conservations Area or Registered Historic Park and Garden lies within the proposed development area. Almost all the three Registered Parks and Gardens and the five Conservation Areas are visually blocked from the site by the intervening topography. The exception is the Llantrisant Conservation Area, which is located 2km to the south-east and has a distant view of the site. The setting of the edges of this Conservation Area have already been affected by the views of Llantrisant Business Park and the Royal Mint between itself and the site. The solar farm at Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, which borders the north-east of the site, is visible from the Malthouse (LB23946) at the edge of the Conservation Area – the proposed solar farm would appear as a visual extension of this. Due to the earlier changes to the landscape and the limited view of the site, the potential impact of the development on the historic landscapes would therefore be considered **Negligible**.

8.4. Scheduled Monuments

- 8.4.1. No Scheduled Monuments lie within the boundary of the proposed development. There are twelve Scheduled Monuments within the 5km study area.
- 8.4.2. All the Scheduled Monuments are located a significant distance from the site; the closest is the Beacon Round Barrow (GM280) at 1.8km to the south-west. There is limited visibility between all the monuments and the site, due to distance, topography and vegetation. The only Scheduled Monument that is not blocked from sight is Rhiw Saeson Caerau (GM065), but this is barely visible being located 3.5km away. The setting for this has already been impacted by the modern industrial estates of Llantrisant and the village of Beddau. The potential impact of the development would therefore be

considered **No Change** to the Scheduled Monuments.

8.5. Listed Buildings

- 8.5.1. There are no Listed Buildings within the bounds of the site and 74 Listed Buildings within 5km of the site. The nearest Listed Buildings are located 750m to the south and represent the remnants of the Llantrisant Colliery (LB15837-LB15843). These are largely blocked from view due to the presence of Llantrisant Forest, with the top of the engine hall (LB15839) just visible from site (Plate 20). The setting for these Listed Buildings has been already heavily affected by the construction of the Royal Glamorgan Hospital, located immediately to its east. The Malthouse (LB23946) at the edge of Llantrisant has a distant view of the site, but its setting is already affected by the construction of nearby industrial estates. The top of the Church of St Illtyd St. Gwynno and St. Dyfodwg (LB23942) is clearly visible from the northern part of the site, with other buildings in the Conservation Area are possibly visible but unidentifiable. No other Listed Buildings are visible from the site, due to both vegetation and the topography of the surrounding area. Due to the limited visibility and previous alterations to their settings, the potential impact of the development on the Listed Buildings would therefore be considered **Negligible**.

8.6. Non designated sites

- 8.6.1. There are 39 recorded heritage assets within 1km of the site, only one of which is recorded as lying within the site boundary. This is Ynysallan, Ynysmaerdy (NPRN705361), which is labelled as a 20th century industrial estate, but no presence was found of it during the site visit, it is believed that the NGR for this site is likely inaccurate, and this in fact lies outside the redline boundary.
- 8.6.2. The nearest heritage asset is immediately to the south of the site, the 18th century farmstead of Dyffryn Uchaf (GGAT01528m). The construction of the

proposed solar farm will have a visual impact on the farmstead. Several other heritage assets are near to the site but are only partially visible due to the topography and vegetation. Overall, the impact to nearby heritage assets is considered to be **Negligible**.

- 8.6.3. The site visit, aerial photographs and the LiDAR data do not indicate the presence of any sites of archaeological interest within the bounds of the site. However, a building is noted on the 1921 Ordnance Survey map (DYF01), this is not present on subsequent mapping. The current development plans (Figure 7) show an access track proposed to the south of the location of DYF01 which would result in a **Negligible/No Change** impact.
- 8.6.4. There is the potential for hitherto unknown surviving subsurface archaeology located within the proposed development area, associated groundworks would potentially have a **Major** impact.

9. Mitigation

- 9.1.1. The proposed development plans respect the existing field system, with the access track continuing through pre-existing breaks in the field boundaries. However, widening of the access track may have an impact on these breaks and affect the physical fabric of the field boundaries and potential buried archaeology associated with them. It is therefore recommended that any works that affect the field boundaries be monitored by an archaeologist.
- 9.1.2. Although no known archaeological assets were identified within the site boundary during this assessment, any buried archaeology within the site boundary has a high potential for survival considering the lack of previous development of the area. New site DYF01 will be avoided by any ground works and fenced off based on its co-ordinates in case any below ground elements

of the structure remain to ensure the archaeological resource is appropriately mitigated.

10. Conclusions

- 10.1.1. The proposed development comprises the construction of a solar farm within a 20-hectare site located approximately 2km north-west of Llantrisant.
- 10.1.2. The development area consists of agricultural fields and – according to cartographic sources and aerial photographs – has been used as such for at least the last 200 years, whilst maintaining virtually the same field system layout. Very little development is noted in the area, except for the Dyffryn Uchaf Farm, immediately to the south of the site.
- 10.1.3. There are 39 recorded heritage assets within the 1km study area, including eight Listed Buildings. Only one of the heritage assets is located within the site boundary. The wider 5km study area contained a further twelve Scheduled Monuments, 66 Listed Buildings, three Registered Parks and Gardens, and five Conservations Areas.
- 10.1.4. The development of the site would have a negligible visual impact on any of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Conservation Areas in the wider landscape. Most of the assets within the 5km radius do not have a direct line of sight to the proposed development due to the topography of the landscape and the presence of vegetation. The assets that do have a view of the site have already had their setting's impacted by the presence of modern industrial estates and renewable energy infrastructure, such as wind turbines and solar farms neighbouring the site.
- 10.1.5. The site itself appears to have been developed very little, meaning that any remaining sub-surface archaeology would likely be well preserved. The historic

field boundaries may need monitoring should they be widened to accommodate the access track. The avoidance of DYF01 during the ground work along with its location being fenced off during construction phase will ensure the archaeological resource is appropriately mitigated.

11. Sources

British Geological Survey viewer:

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>

(accessed 07.03.25)

CIfA. 2020. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*.

Terradat. 2025. Archaeological Magnetic Gradiometry Survey at Dyffryn Farm, Ynysmaerdy, Rhondda Cynon Taf

Thomas, S. and Stratton, S. 2023. *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land North of Ynysmaerdy, Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf*. Report No. 2038 [Unpublished Report].

Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey Drawing of Llandovery by Thomas Budgen (1811)

Tithe Plan of the parish of Llanguicke in the County of Glamorgan (1842)

Ordnance Survey Glamorgan Sheets XXXV (1884)

Ordnance Survey Glamorgan Sheets XXXVI (1885)

Ordnance Survey Glamorgan Sheets XXXVI.NW, XXXV.NE, XXXVI.SW, XXXV.SE (1900)

Ordnance Survey Glamorgan Sheets XXXVI.NW, XXXVI.SW, XXXV.SE, XXXV.NE (1921)

Ordnance Survey Glamorgan Sheets XXXVI.NW, XXXVI.SW, XXXV.SE, XXXV.NE (1953)



Figures



Figure 1. Location of the proposed development

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0 500m 1km



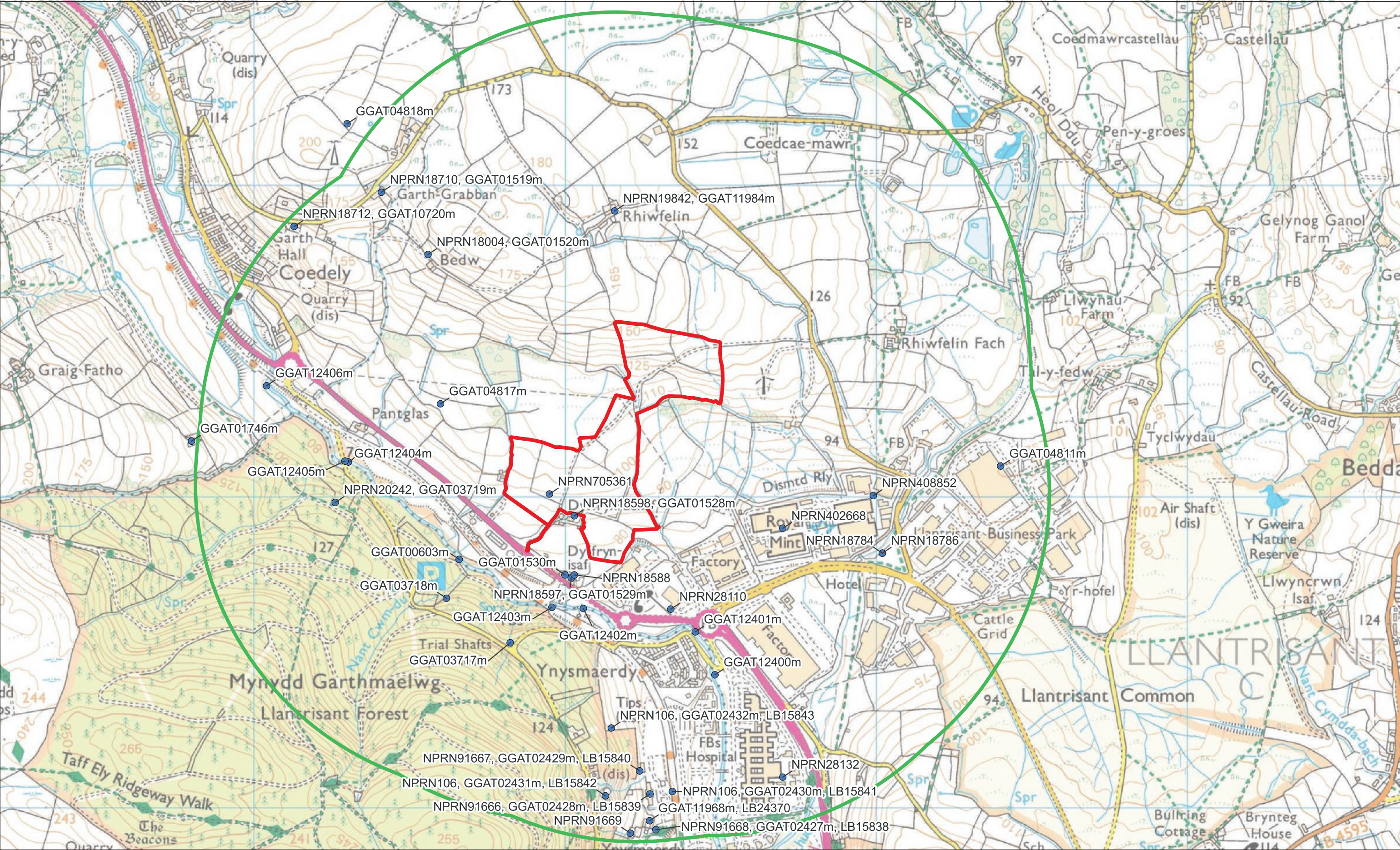


Figure 2. All assets within the 1km Study Area

- Heritage Asset
- ▭ 1km Study Area
- ▬ Development Boundary



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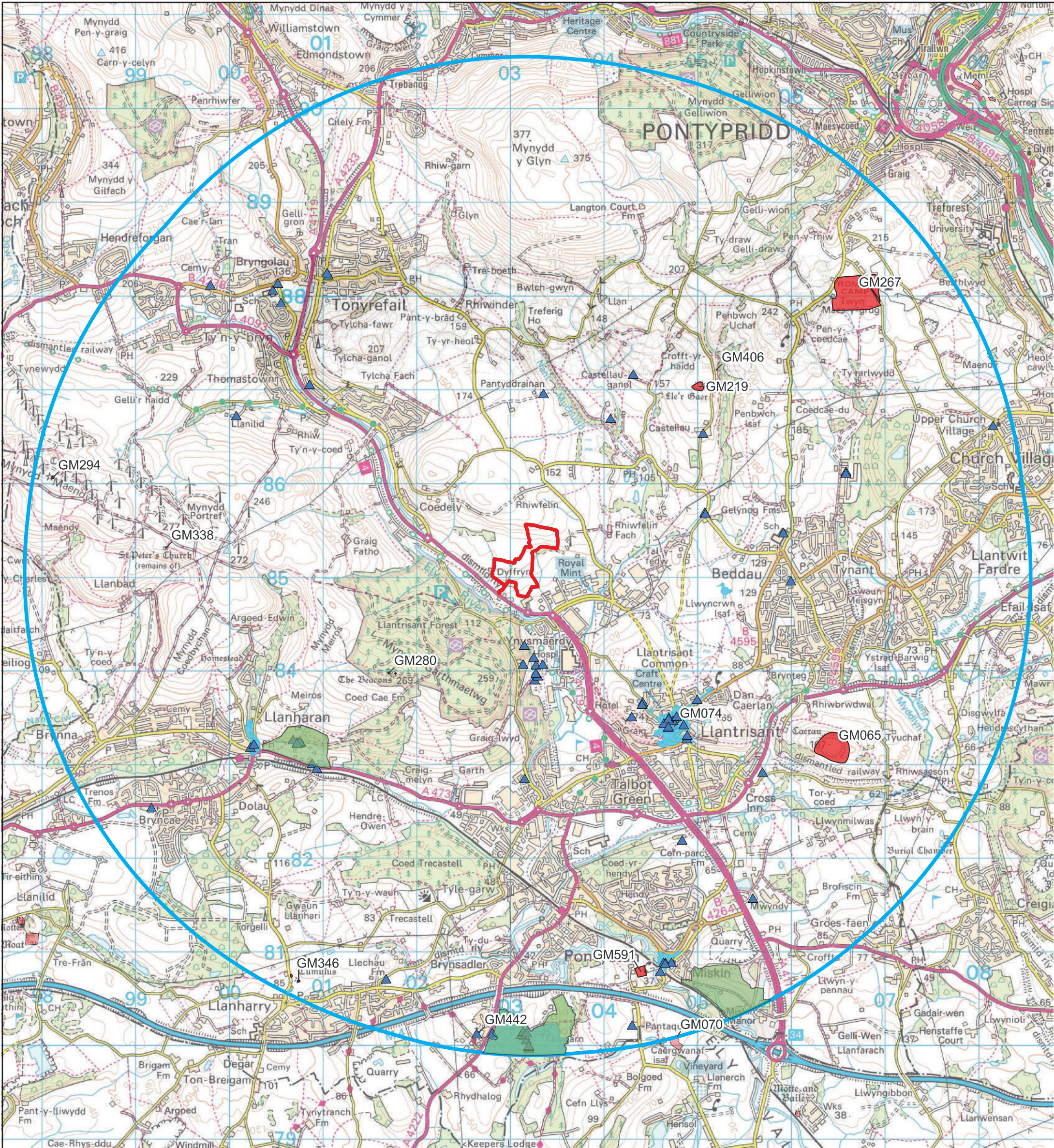


Figure 3. Designated assets within the 5km Study Area

- Development Area
- 5km Study Area
- Registered Park & Garden
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building



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Figure 4. Plan of the parish of Llantrisant in the County of Glamorgan dated 1842



0 150m 300m



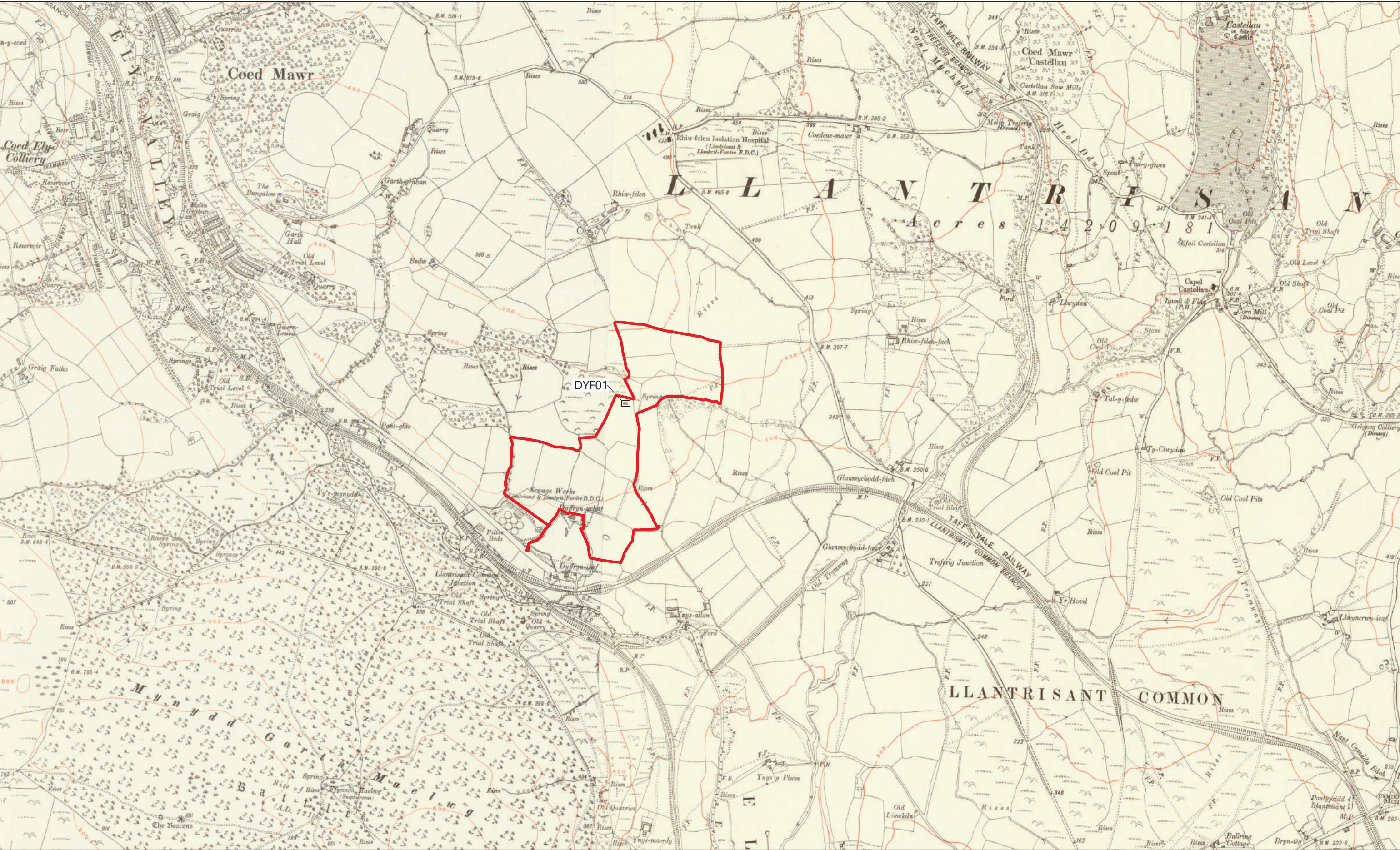


Figure 5. Ordnance Survey Glamorgan Sheet XXXVI & XXXV dated 1921

— Development Boundary



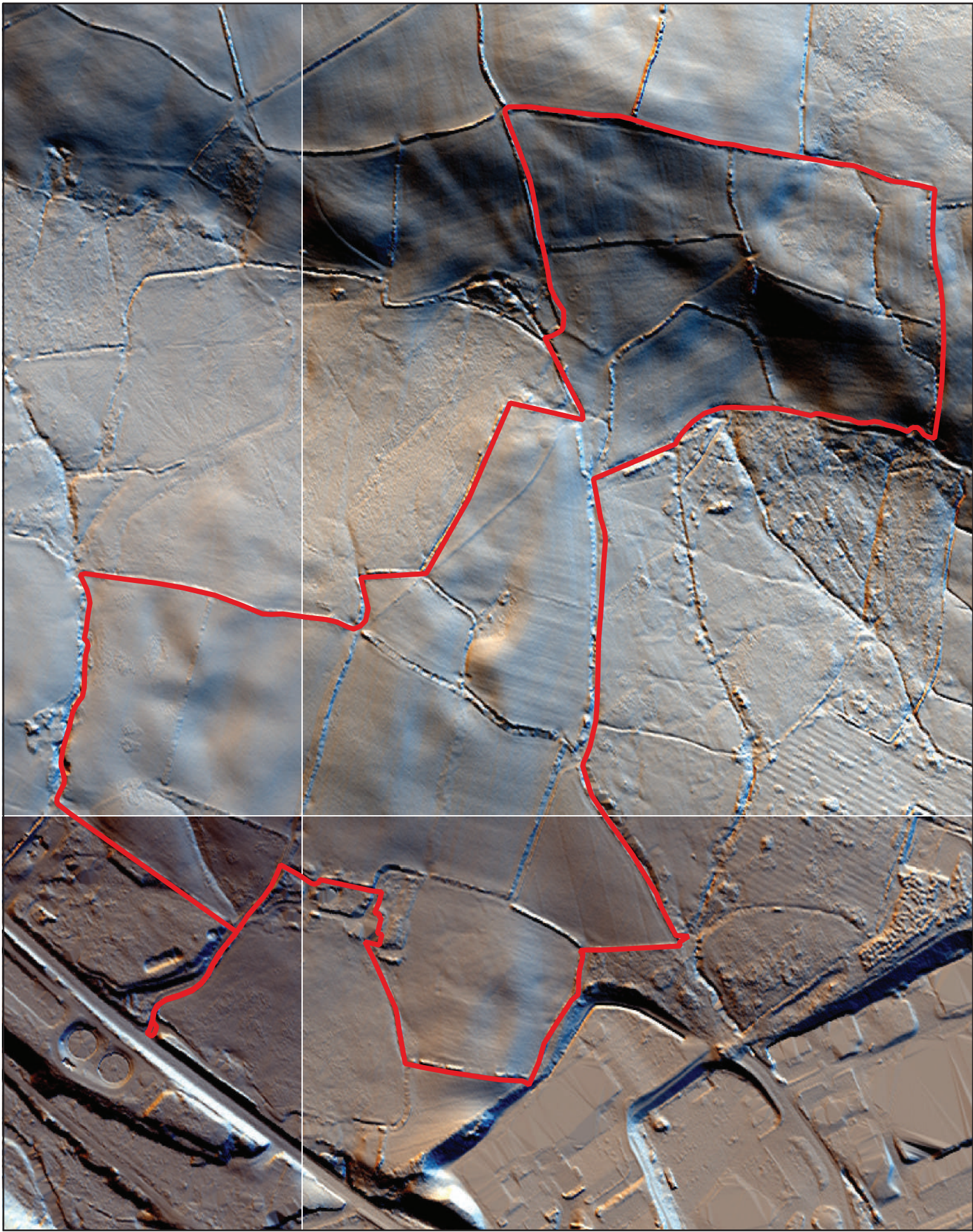
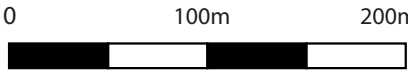


Figure 6. LiDAR 1m DTM hillshade data



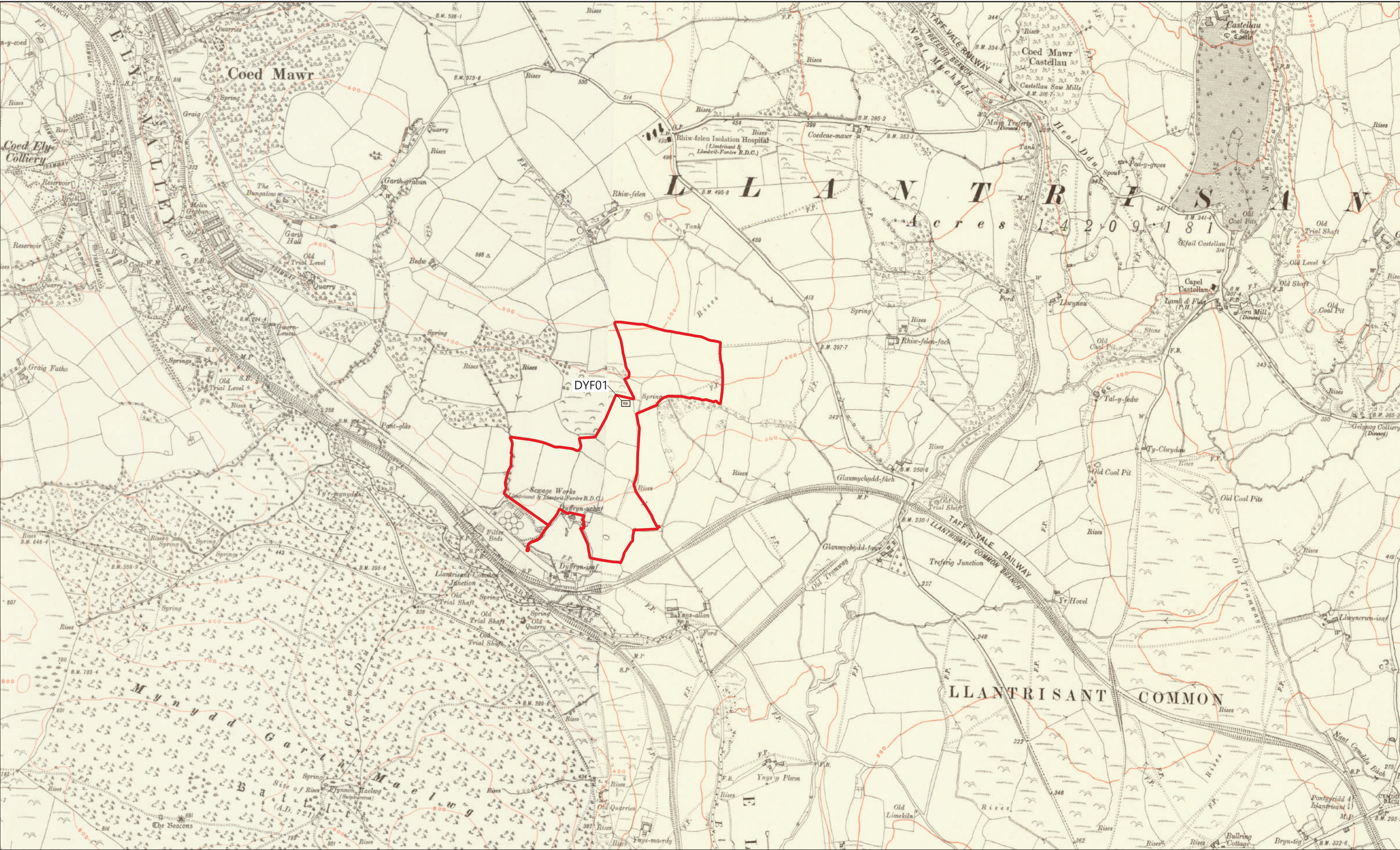


Figure 5. Ordnance Survey Glamorgan Sheet XXXVI & XXXV dated 1921

— Development Boundary





Plates



Plate 1: View from northern part of site, showing steepness of the slope in the foreground. Wind turbine visible from Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm and Llantrisant visible in the background, looking south-east.



Plate 2: View of central field showing modern track in the foreground and the modern developments in the background, looking south.



Plate 3: View of southern field, with Dyffryn Uchaf in the foreground, and Mynydd Garthmaelwg in the background, looking south-west



Plate 4: View of south-western field showing its generally flat nature, looking north-west.



Plate 5: View of south-eastern field, showing its largely flat character, looking north-east.



Plate 6: View of the south-western corner of the site, showing its overgrown nature, with views of Llantrisant Forest in the background, looking south.



Plate 7: Section of dry-stone wall in field boundary located at the northern part of the site, looking south-west.



Plate 8: Example of the hedgerow seen throughout the site, from the central portion, looking east.



Plate 9: View of south-western field showing its flat but gently undulating nature, looking south.



Plate 10: View of northern field, showing steepness of the slope, looking north.



Plate 11: View of northern part of the site, showing steep slope and circular earthworks, likely modern cattle feeders, looking south-west.



Plate 12: Example of small circular earthwork (c.5m in diameter) seen in northern fields, likely the site of a cattle feeder, looking north-east



Plate 13: View of central field, showing east-west aligned linear depression that corresponds with an historic boundary on OS maps, looking north-west.



Plate 14: View of southern field, showing its gently undulating character, with slightly north-north-east to south-south-west aligned depression, that corresponds with an historic boundary on OS maps, looking north-west.



Plate 15: View from the Beacons Round Barrow (GM280) toward the site, showing the trees of Llantrisant Forest, looking north-east.



Plate 16: View toward Llantrisant from northern part of the site, with Rhiw Saeson Caerau (GM065), Llantrisant Castle (GM074), and the Church of St Iltyd St.Gwynno and St. Dyfodwg (LB23942) highlighted, looking south-east.



Plate 17: View from the base of Llantrisant Castle (GM074) toward site, showing presence of buildings impeding the view, looking north-west.



Plate 18: View of the site from the Malthouse (LB23946), with the solar farm at Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm clearly visible, looking northwest.



Plate 19: View from Castellau Congregational Chapel (LB23948) towards site showing trees blocking the line of sight, looking south-west.



Plate 20: View toward the south of site showing Llantrisant Forest, with the engine hall at Llantrisant Colliery (LB15839) highlighted, looking south.



Appendix I: Gazetteer of sites on regional HER

HENEB HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 9134

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology

Produced for: Charley James-Martin, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

Search of a 1km buffer zone for a site in Ynysmaerdy

PRN 00603m **NAME** Footbridge, Pont Ynys Y Llan **NGR** ST02668480 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan
TYPE Medieval, Bridge, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY At Ynysallan there is a modern footbridge and the river is forded by means of concrete ramps but no trace was found of a medieval structure.

DESCRIPTION At Ynysallan there is a modern footbridge and the river is forded by means of concrete ramps but no trace was found of a medieval structure.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1977

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008560

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS..1959/ST 08 SW 3/;
02/PH Desc Text//Morgan T/1898/Hist of Llantrisant/p.117;
03/PM Desc Text//Smith (ed) LT/1906/Leland's Itinerary in Wales/Vol3
04/PM Desc Text//Jervoise E/1936/Ancient Bridges of Wales/pp.90-1
part 6 p.36;
pm desc text/Forest Enterprise/1999/Welsh Heritage Assets Project - Contract 14 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00603m>

PRN 01519m **NAME** Garthgraben **NGR** ST02418598 **COMMUNITY** Tonyrefail
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY A post-medieval house, with fireplace stairs.

DESCRIPTION A post-medieval house, with fireplace stairs.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1982

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 18710 GGATE008560*

SOURCES

01/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/Smith P/1975/Houses of the Welsh Countryside/
pp472,476,586 Map **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01519m>

PRN 01520m **NAME** *Bedw* **NGR** ST02568578 **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, House, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *A post-medieval house, with fireplace stairs.*

DESCRIPTION *A post-medieval house, with fireplace stairs.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1982*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 18004 GGATE008560, GGATE008562*

SOURCES

01/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/Smith P/1975/Houses of the Welsh Countryside/
pp472,475 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01520m>

PRN 01528m **NAME** *Dyffryn-uchaf, Llantrisant* **NGR** ST03038494 **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, House, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Regional house with internal chimney lobby entry and fireplace stairs.*

DESCRIPTION *Regional house with internal chimney lobby entry and fireplace stairs.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1982*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 18598 GGATE008277, GGATE008560*

SOURCES

01/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/Smith P/1975/Houses of the Welsh Countryside/
02/MM Record Card/OS//1979/ST 08 SW 20/
pp456,458,460,461,472,476,585 Maps; **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01528m>

PRN 01529m **NAME** *Dyffryn-isaf, Llantrisant* **NGR** ST03028474 **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, House, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Regional house with chimney backing on the entry, outside cross-passage and fireplace stairs.*

DESCRIPTION *Regional house with chimney backing on the entry, outside cross-passage and fireplace stairs.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1982*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *- - GGATE008277, GGATE008442, GGATE008560*

SOURCES

01/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/Smith P/1975/Houses of the Welsh Countryside/
02/MM Record Card/OS//1979/ST 08 SW 21/
pp446,448,451,472,476,585 Maps; **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01529m>

PRN 01530m **NAME** *House, Dyffryn-isaf* **NGR** ST03008475 **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House, RANK: 1

SUMMARY A post-medieval house, with an internal chimney, and lobby entry.

DESCRIPTION A post-medieval house, with an internal chimney, and lobby entry.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1982

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 18597 GGATE008277, GGATE008442, GGATE008560

SOURCES

01/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/Smith P/1975/Houses of the Welsh Countryside/
pp456,458,459,460,585 Maps **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01530m>

PRN 01746m **NAME** Graig Fatho Earthworks, Tonyrefail **NGR** ST01808518 **COMMUNITY** Tonyrefail

TYPE Medieval, Long hut, RANK: 1

SUMMARY An area of possible former medieval settlement surviving as a complex of earthworks in small walled enclosure in field boundaries. There is probably one house platform.

DESCRIPTION An area of possible former medieval settlement surviving as a complex of earthworks in small walled enclosure in field boundaries. There is probably one house platform. DRS Site Visit: 1999 GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent (2001)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1983

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003468, GGATE007797, GGATE008560

SOURCES

Report WYG Environment 2009 Environmental Impact Assessment Volume 1 – Environmental Statement: Coed Ely development plateaux 4365
01/PM Mention/RCAHM/1982/Glam Invent/Vol3 Part2 p64
Pm desc text/Locock M/2001/GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent: a condition survey **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01746m>

PRN 02427m **NAME** Winding Engine House, Llantrisant Colliery (Former) **NGR** ST0329283931 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Winding engine, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

DESCRIPTION Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The hay barn was formerly a winding engine house and may have housed additional power equipment, perhaps for electricity generation. It is a gabled structure of coursed sandstone rubble with red brick dressings and a corrugated iron roof. There are remains of plasterwork in the former engine room.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995

STATUS listed building 15838 II

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2426M, Associated with 2428-2432M GGATE008277, GGATE008560

SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database
01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List
02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02427m>

PRN 02428m **NAME** Engine Hall, Llantrisant Colliery
(Former) **NGR** ST0327384046 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan
TYPE Modern, Engine house, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

DESCRIPTION Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The engine hall formerly contained 2 winding engines, fans and fan engines, compressors, generators and electrical switchgear. It is a vast 2-storey gabled building, 12 bays long and 2 wide, of rendered brick on a coursed sandstone rubble plinth, with red brick dressings. Inside, the main floor has high clearance and is exceptionally light, with large windows and continuous rooflights.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**: 1995

STATUS listed building 15839 II

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2426-7M, Associated with 2429-2432M, Same as 91666 GGATE008277, GGATE008560

SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List
02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02428m>

PRN 02429m **NAME** Stores, Llantrisant Colliery (Former) **NGR** ST03248412 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Storehouse, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

DESCRIPTION Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The stores is a single-storey gabled building in coursed rubble sandstone with red brick dressings. The building is 8 bays long.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**: 1995

STATUS listed building 15840 II

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2426-8M, Associated with 2430-2M, Same as 91667 GGATE008277, GGATE008560

SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List
02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02429m>

PRN 02430m **NAME** Revetment Wall, Llantrisant Colliery
(Former) **NGR** ST0334584054 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Wall, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

DESCRIPTION Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive

colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The revetment wall supported the main terrace level of the colliery and a loading wall for the screens and rail sidings. It runs parallel to and opposite the engine hall on the E side of the complex. It is approx. 12m high and constructed of mass concrete for its lower two-thirds with rubble sandstone above.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995

STATUS listed building 15841 II

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2426-9M, Associated with 2431-2M GGATE008277, GGATE008560

SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List

02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02430m>

PRN 02431m NAME Reservoir, Llantrisant Colliery

(Former) NGR ST03138404 COMMUNITY Llanharan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Reservoir, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

DESCRIPTION Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The reservoir is a perfectly circular structure roughly 30m in diameter and about 9m high between the rock faces of a former quarry on the line of a small stream. It is constructed as a thin re-inforced concrete shell with straight vertical sides topped with a narrow lip, and a dished bottom.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995

STATUS listed building 15842 II

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2426-30M, Associated with 2432M GGATE008277, GGATE008560

SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List

02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02431m>

PRN 02432m NAME Explosives Store, Llantrisant Colliery

(Former) NGR ST0314984258 COMMUNITY Llanharan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Magazine, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

DESCRIPTION Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The explosives store was situated away from the colliery buildings to reduce the risks of an explosion. It is typical of magazines of this date in being of brick with no internal materials likely to create sparks, a vaulted roof and thick walls, but it is unusual in having a re-inforced concrete roof instead of the more common brick vault.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995

STATUS listed building 15843 II

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 2426-31M GGATE008277, GGATE008560***SOURCES**

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List 02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02432m>

PRN 02767.0m **NAME** *Disused Railway, Llantrisant* **NGR** ST05708363 **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Railway, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *GGAT Assessment Nantgarw-margam A114 -75m to the south of the pipeline route, there was a junction of the double track railway (Site 1.5) with a single track branch line running northwest. This railway runs in a cutting and is cut by a pipeline.*

DESCRIPTION *GGAT Assessment Nantgarw-margam A114 -75m to the south of the pipeline route, there was a junction of the double track railway (Site 1.5) with a single track branch line running to the northwest. This railway runs in a cutting where it is crossed by the pipeline.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

GGAT Assessment Nantgarw Margam A114 - **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02767.0m>

PRN 03717m **NAME** *Trial shaft, Llanharan* **NGR** ST0282484532 **COMMUNITY** *Llanharan*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Shaft, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Trial shaft as noted on OS 6 inch 1st and 2nd edition 1876 and 1900 map.*

DESCRIPTION *Trial shaft as noted on OS 6 inch 1st and 2nd edition 1876 and 1900 map.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS map RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1876

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE008560*

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6" pm desc text/Forest Enterprise/1999/Welsh Heritage Assets Project - Contract 14 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03717m>

PRN 03718m **NAME** *Trial shaft, Llanharan* **NGR** ST0261984675 **COMMUNITY** *Llanharan*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Shaft, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Trial shaft as noted on OS 6 inch 1st and 2nd edition 1876 and 1900 map.*

DESCRIPTION *Trial shaft as noted on OS 6 inch 1st and 2nd edition 1876 and 1900 map.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS map RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 1876

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE008560*

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6" pm desc text/Forest Enterprise/1999/Welsh Heritage Assets Project - Contract 14 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03718m>

PRN 03719m **NAME** Ty'r-mynydd Farmstead, Llanharan **NGR** ST0226284983 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan
TYPE Medieval, Farmstead, **RANK:** 1
SUMMARY Ty'r-mynydd - Small farmstead measuring 7m x 5m with an internal division wall. The structure survives to a height of 1.3m in places.

DESCRIPTION Ty'r-mynydd - Small farmstead measuring 7m x 5m with an internal division wall. The structure survives to a height of 1.3m in places but is mostly in ruins (WYG 2009).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 1st edition OS map **RELATED EVENT:** RECORDED: 1876

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 20242 GGATE007797, GGATE008560

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"
Report WYG Environment 2009 Environmental Impact Assessment Volume 1 – Environmental Statement: Coed Ely development plateaux 4365
Report WYG Environment 2009 Environmental Impact Assessment Volume 2 – Environmental Statement: Coed Ely development plateaux 4365
pm desc text/Forest Enterprise/1999/Welsh Heritage Assets Project - Contract 14 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03719m>

PRN 04811m **NAME** Ap Feature, Llantrisant **NGR** ST044851 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant
TYPE Unknown, Earthwork, **RANK:** 1
SUMMARY Earthwork of Unknown date, identified from 1940s Aerial Photographs of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48

DESCRIPTION Earthwork of Unknown date, identified from 1940s Aerial Photographs of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008277, GGATE008442, GGATE008560

SOURCES

01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT04811m>

PRN 04817m **NAME** Cropmark, Coed Ely **NGR** ST026853 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant
TYPE Unknown, Cropmark, **RANK:** 1
SUMMARY Cropmark of Unknown date, identified from 1940s Aerial Photographs of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48

DESCRIPTION A linear cropmark of Unknown date, identified from 1940s Aerial Photographs of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007797, GGATE008277, GGATE008560

SOURCES

Report WYG Environment 2009 Environmental Impact Assessment Volume 1 – Environmental Statement: Coed Ely development plateaux 4365
Report WYG Environment 2009 Environmental Impact Assessment Volume 2 – Environmental Statement: Coed Ely development plateaux 4365
01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT04817m>

PRN 04818m **NAME** Quarry AP Feature **NGR** ST023862 **COMMUNITY** Tonyrefail

TYPE *Unknown, Quarry, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Quarry of Unknown date, identified from 1940s Aerial Photographs of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48*

DESCRIPTION *Quarry of Unknown date, identified from 1940s Aerial Photographs of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008560

SOURCES

01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT04818m>

PRN *10720m* **NAME** *Garth Hall, Coed Ely* **NGR** *ST0213085870* **COMMUNITY** *Tonyrefail*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *A house named Garth Hall on the 1st edition OS map.*

DESCRIPTION *A house named Garth Hall is depicted on the 1884 Ordnance Survey (6" Series) and pre-dates the development of Coed-Ely around the colliery. (WYG 2009)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Noted in an environmental impact assessment. RELATED EVENT: E007797 RECORDED: 2009

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 18712 GGATE007797*

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"
Report WYG Environment 2009 Environmental Impact Assessment Volume 1 – Environmental Statement: Coed Ely development plateaux 4365

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10720m>

PRN *11968m* **NAME** *Barn and Cow House, Ynysmaerdy Farm* **NGR** *ST 03272*

83960 **COMMUNITY** *Llanharan*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, BARN, RANK: -*

POST MEDIEVAL, COW HOUSE, RANK: 0

SUMMARY *Barn and Cow House associated with Ynysmaerdy Farm, built in the 3rd quarter of the 19th century and first shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey.*

DESCRIPTION *Barn and Cow House associated with Ynysmaerdy Farm, built in the 3rd quarter of the 19th century and first shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey (Cadw 24370).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2000

STATUS *Listed Building 24370 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008560

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500
Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11968m>

PRN *11984m* **NAME** *Rhiwfelen Farm* **NGR** *ST0316085920* **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Rhiwfelin farmstead and its access track were in existence by the time of Thomas Budgen's 1811 Ordnance Survey map and are then shown on the 1842 Tithe map.*

DESCRIPTION *Rhiwfelin farmstead and its access track were in existence by the time of Thomas Budgen's 1811 Ordnance Survey map. The buildings of Rhiwfelin farmstead are then depicted and their layout corresponds largely to the historic buildings that remains today, including the long barn north of the yard and the house to the south (Thomas & Stratton 2021).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 2023

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Noted during a desk-based assessment. RELATED EVENT: E008562 RECORDED: 2021

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 19842 GGATE008560, GGATE008562*

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey Map

Map Tithe Map

Report Thomas, S. & Stratton, S. 2021 Ynysmaerdy, Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 5486

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11984m>

PRN *12400m* **NAME** *Bridge, Llantrisant* **NGR** *ST0348284429* **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*

TYPE *UNKNOWN, BRIDGE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Bridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

DESCRIPTION *Bridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *- -*

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT12400m>

PRN *12401m* **NAME** *Ford, Llantrisant* **NGR** *ST0341984567* **COMMUNITY** *Llanharan*

TYPE *UNKNOWN, FORD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Ford identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

DESCRIPTION *Ford identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *- -*

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT12401m>

PRN *12402m* **NAME** *Ford, Llantrisant* **NGR** *ST0305984642* **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*

TYPE *UNKNOWN, FORD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Ford identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

DESCRIPTION *Ford identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *- -*

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT12402m>

PRN 12403m **NAME** *Railway Bridge, Llantrisant* **NGR** ST0295884646 **COMMUNITY** *Llanharan*
TYPE UNKNOWN, RAILWAY BRIDGE, RANK: -
SUMMARY *Railway bridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

DESCRIPTION *Railway bridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT12403m>

PRN 12404m **NAME** *Footbridge, Llanharan* **NGR** ST0230485113 **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*
TYPE UNKNOWN, FOOTBRIDGE, RANK: -
SUMMARY *Footbridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

DESCRIPTION *Footbridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT12404m>

PRN 12405m **NAME** *Ford, Llanharan* **NGR** ST0229385116 **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*
TYPE UNKNOWN, FORD, RANK: -
SUMMARY *Ford identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

DESCRIPTION *Ford identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT12405m>

PRN 12406m **NAME** *Railway Bridge, Llantrisant* **NGR** ST0204185358 **COMMUNITY** *Tonyrefail*
TYPE UNKNOWN, RAILWAY BRIDGE, RANK: -
SUMMARY *Railway bridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

DESCRIPTION *Railway bridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1876).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT12406m>

AM - [03.17.25 \(10:03\)](#) - HTML file produced from Heneb HER, Heneb file number [3378](#).

Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology, SA12 Business Centre, Seaway Parade Industrial Estate, Baglan, Port Talbot, SA12 7BR
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.



Appendix II: Gazetteer of new sites

ID	DYF01
English Name	Building , Rhiwfelin
Welsh Name	Adeilad , Rhiwfelin
English Summary	Rectangular building first shown on the 1921 map
Welsh Summary	Adeilad hirsgwar a ddangosir gyntaf ar fap 1921
Description	Rectangular building measuring around 12m by 5m shown on the 1921 OS Map and on no subsequent mapping
NGR	ST 03189 85301
Easting	303189
Northing	185301
Type	Building
Period	Modern
Survival condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Unknown
Evidence	Historic map evidence
Reference	Ordnance Survey Glamorgan Sheet XXXVI & XXXV 1921
Record compiled by	Archaeology Wales
Record compiled on	08/04/25



Appendix III: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
at Duffryn Farm, Ynysmaerdy**

Project No: 3204

March 2025

Archaeology Wales Limited

Main Office, Unit D11.6

Treforest Industrial Estate Pontypridd - CF37 5UR

Tel: +44 (0) 2920 020 136

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Web: arch-wales.co.uk



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Summary

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment associated with the planned proposal of the construction of a solar farm with associated infrastructure on land located 0.4km north of Ynysmaerdy and c.0.8km east of Coedely, centred on NGR ST 03169 85207. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Sirius Planning.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. This Specification has been prepared by Jennifer Muller ACIfA for Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth – AW) at the request of Sirius Planning (henceforth – the Client). It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA).
- 1.1.2. The purpose of the proposed Desk-Based Assessment is to provide Archaeological Planning Heneb Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology (APHGGA) – archaeological advisors to the Planning Authority – with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12). The work is to highlight and assess the impact, if any archaeology is on/surrounding the proposed site, and to provide specialist advice upon any potential impact.
- 1.1.3. All work will conform to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA, 2020) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The proposed development site is located north-east of Llantrisant Forest on the east side of the A4119, 0.4km north of Ynysmaerdy and c.0.8km east of Coedely. It is centred on NGR ST 03169 85207.

- 2.1.2. The area of proposed development currently consists of 11 parcels of land, bounded and segregated by hedgerows and tree cover. The land parcels are currently under pasture (Figure 1).
- 2.1.3. The geology beneath the site comprises Hughes Member, which is a sandstone bedrock that formed between 309.5 and 308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits are made up of Till, Devensian – Diamicton, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. (BGS 2025).

3. Objectives

- 3.1.1. The primary objective of the DBA will be to assess the potential impact of the proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk-based study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.1.2. The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.1.3. This desk-based assessment will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development. Preservation in situ will be

advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended

4. Methodology

4.1. Assessment

4.1.1. The assessment will consider the following:

- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area. It will involve the following areas of research:
 - i. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER within a 1km study area around the proposed development area.
 - ii. Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 5km study area around the proposed development area.
 - iii. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - iv. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include material from the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff (CRAPW).
 - v. Assessment of relevant archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW
 - vi. Records held by the developer e.g. bore logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.

- vii. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 - viii. Place name evidence.
 - ix. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
 - x. Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
 - xi. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.
 - c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.
 - d) The potential impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment rather than a formal setting assessment).
 - e) Assessment of the historic landscape in relation to the new woodland creation, including assessing scale and species representation.
 - f) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
 - g) The potential for further work, with recommendations if appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.
- 4.1.2. The site visit will be a visual walked search of the accessible development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the visible archaeology.
- 4.1.3. All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the

centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

- 4.1.4. Digital photographs, including scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above.

4.2. Report

- 4.2.1. The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The report will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2022). The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.
- 4.2.2. Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).
- 4.2.3. All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced.
- 4.2.4. The report will specifically include the following:
- a location plan
 - all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
 - a gazetteer of all located sites
- 4.2.5. Copies of the report will be sent to the client and to the region HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format.

4.3. The Site Archive

- 4.3.1. A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments

Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of the report. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017).

- 4.3.2. Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.
- 4.3.3. Other significant digital data generated by the survey (i.e. AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the archive. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

5. Resources & Timetable

5.1. Standards

- 5.1.1. The DBA will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

5.2. Staff

- 5.2.1. The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Charley James-Martin – Project Manager, AW (MCIfA).

5.3. Timetable of archaeological works

- 5.3.1. The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to commence imminently.

5.4. Insurance

- 5.4.1. AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

5.5. Arbitration

- 5.5.1. Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.

5.6. Health and safety

- 5.6.1. All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

6. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.*

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).*

Figures

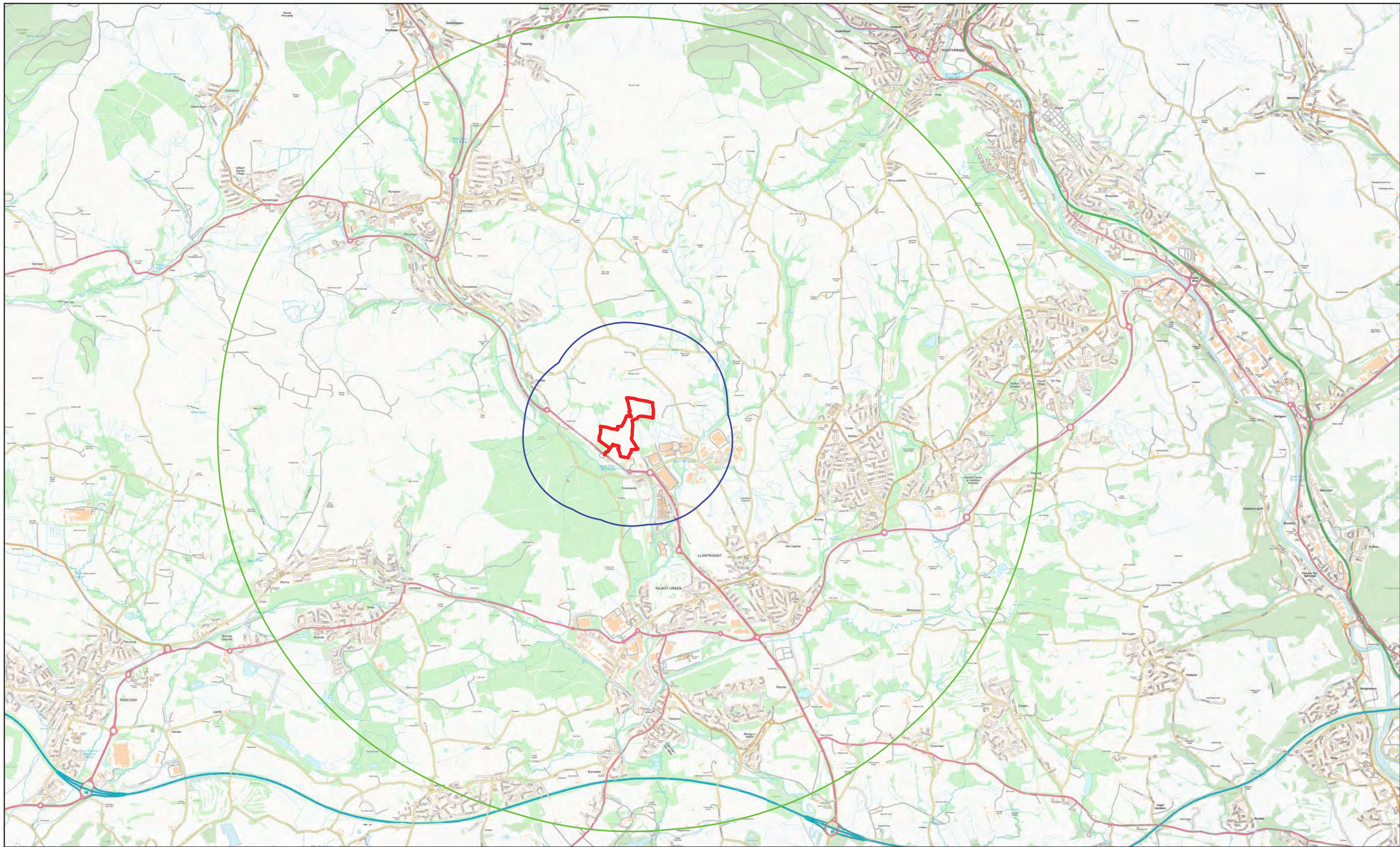


Figure 1. Location of proposed development showing the study areas

- 1km Study Area
- 5km Study Area
- Development Boundary



Data Management Plan

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
3204
Project Name
Duffryn Farm, Ynysmaerdy
Project Description
This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment associated with the planned proposal of the construction of a solar farm with associated infrastructure on land located 0.4km north of Ynysmaerdy and c.0.8km east of Coedely, centred on NGR ST 03169 85207. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Sirius Planning.
Project Funder / Grant reference
Sirius Planning
Project Manager
Charley James-Martin – AW project manager charley@arch-wales.co.uk
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Same as above
Data Contact Person
Rhiannon Philp, AW Post-excavation Manager rhiannon.philp@arch-wales.co.uk
Date DMP created
Created on 06/03/2025
Date DMP last updated
06/03/2025
Version
1
Related data management policies
This DMP is guided by the Project Brief, CIfA Standards and guidance, trusted digital repository guidelines (RCAHMW) or other best practice guidance (see brief for details)

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?

The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data collected / created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.

Type	Format	Estimated volume (Data Archived)
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx)	TBC
Text/documents	PDF (.pdf and .pdf/a)	TBC
Images	Photographs (.jpg)	TBC
GIS	Shapefiles (.shp plus associated files)	TBC

How will the data be collected or created?

Data Standards / Methods

- Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable / available. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against RCAHMW Guidelines. Specific or additional guidance relevant to this project are listed below, and will
- be updated as the project progresses.
- Methods of collection are specified within the Project Design (see Archaeology Wales 2024) and will meet the requirement set out in the Project Brief, the organisation recording manual and relevant CIfA Standards and guidance.
- Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.

Data storage / file naming

- The data produced will be uploaded at regular intervals during the project as a way of backing up the information.
- The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the internal organisational server. The internal organisation server is backed up to a cloud based storage system to maintain an up to date security copy of the organisation wide data.
- Project folders are named following established organisational procedures and the folder hierarchy and organisation devised will be understood by all members of staff involved in the project.
- Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.
- File naming conventions following established organisational procedures, based on RCAHMW file naming guidance, and include version control management.
- The data stored will be checked by the project manager regularly as a means of quality assurance.

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

- Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).
- A RCAHMW metadata document will be included with the digital archive and include all data types included within the archive. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. A copy of the form containing HER required data will also be created.
- Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology.
- An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

- The project archive will include the names and contact details of individuals who intend to volunteer or participate in the excavation and post excavation stages. We have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is managed through a secure cloud-based database and not retained on the project specific folders.
- Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.
- Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.
- Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

- Organisational IT is managed by an external data management provider, who is also responsible for the management and verification of our daily back-ups and who supports access to security copies as needed
- Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server, which includes permissions-based access. The server is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in
- Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive).
- Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors directly using the same system, with the wider project team gaining access to only the files needed using permissions-based access

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

- The Selection Strategy and DMP will be reviewed and updated following the fieldwork. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.
- Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, RCAHMW).
- Selection will be informed by the Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.
- The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via RCAHMW and as part of this the archive), with full access to research data.
- The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.
- Deselection will be undertaken automatically on any duplicate or unusable files, such as blurry or superfluous photographs.

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

- The digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW, which is working towards becoming a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.
- The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team and the costs for the time needed for preparation, and the cost of deposition have been included in the project budget.

Have you contacted the data repository?

- RCAHMW have also been contacted as the intended repository for digital data.

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

- A costing estimate has been produced to allow for the preparation of the archive and has been included in the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

- The digital archive repository, and will be updated as the project progresses.
- The investigations are likely to result in a number of documents: Project Design and Final Report
- The final report is expected to be completed within three months of the completion of fieldwork.
- A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record, and any data which they request can also be provided directly.
- The location (s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be included in the final report

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

- A temporary embargo may be required on the sharing of the project results. If this is the case, specific details once agreed will be included in the updated version of this DMP and will be documented in the overarching Project Collection Metadata.
- Data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargos which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?

- The Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project.
- Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager.
- Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.
- Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by an external company.
- Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Post Excavation Manager, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.
- Details of the core project team can be found in the Project Design.