



Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

Pen March Wind
Farm, Merthyr Tydfil

May 2023 | Project Ref 06151A - DBA

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Non-Technical Summary

This historic environment desk-based assessment has been prepared by HCUK Group on behalf of RWE Renewables Ltd, to assess the impacts on the historic environment from the proposed Pen March Wind Farm Merthyr Tydfil.

A study area of 10km radius around the Pen March Wind Farm was used to identify scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens. Consideration of the proposed development scheme in relation to the Registered Historic Landscape of Merthyr Tydfil is discussed in a separate report. There are no Registered Battlefields or World heritage Sites within the 10km radius study area around the Pen March Wind Farm, or within the Application Boundary itself.

There are 102 scheduled monuments within 10km, although following a staged assessment process only seven were taken to further assessment. In all cases a less than substantial level of harm to the significance of the monuments was identified. A similar process was adopted for listed buildings, for which there were 322 in the study area. In the end seven of these were taken for further assessment and again a less than substantial harm to their significance was identified. There are 12 conservation areas in the study area of which only one was assessed further. Of the six Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, none were taken to further assessment.

A 2km radius study area was used for archaeological sites recorded on the Glamorgan Gwent and Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trusts Historic Environment Records and for sites held on the National Monuments Record. Assessment of the searches, in conjunction with analysis of historic cartographic sources, aerial photographs and Lidar data led to the conclusions that the site has a moderate potential for prehistoric remains to be present within the proposed development areas, possibly associated with hitherto unrecorded cairns, buildings or field boundaries. There is a low potential for Roman and early medieval remains to be present. For the medieval period, the potential for remains to be present is low, although if so they would likely be associated with land divisions, agricultural buildings and sheep shelters.

Remains are known to be present within the Application Boundary of post medieval date, and although nothing is known within the areas of proposed development, there is quite a high likelihood for agricultural remains to be present, such as field boundaries or shelters. There is also a high potential for mineral extraction remains, such as further quarries, and a high potential for further remains associated with the Dowlais Free Drainage System. The proposed access track will cross a leat associated with the Dowlais Free Drainage System. For the modern period the potential is moderate as further mineral extraction remains and additions or repairs to the Dowlais Free Drainage System may be present.

Mitigation to the potential changes in significance of the designated features in the wider area is unlikely to be feasible. It should be noted that any such changes are considered to be at a low level. For buried archaeological remains mitigation could be implemented for direct impacts from the development proposals in the form of evaluation investigations across the development area followed by excavation or other forms of recording as appropriate to any remains revealed. Based on the assessment it is not anticipated that any below ground archaeological remains will be of such high significance that they could be a constraint to the proposals, and that any such remains can be dealt with through appropriate mitigation.

The scope of any further archaeological works that would be needed in advance or during development of the Pen March Wind Farm would need to be discussed and agreed with Planning Services at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Merthyr Tydfil and Caerphilly County Borough Councils. Cadw and the Conservation Officers would respond on issues regarding the designated historic assets in the study area.

Crynodeb Di-Technegol

Paratowyd yr asesiad desg hwn o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol gan HCUK Group ar ran RWE Renewables Ltd, i asesu effaith datblygiad arfaethedig Fferm Wynt Pen March Merthyr Tudful ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol.

Defnyddiwyd ardal astudio gyda radiws o 10km o amgylch Fferm Wynt Pen March i adnabod henebion cofrestredig, adeiladau rhestredig, ardaloedd cadwraeth a pharciau a gerddi hanesyddol. Ystyrir y cynllun datblygu arfaethedig mewn perthynas â Thirwedd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig Merthyr Tudful mewn adroddiad ar wahân. Nid oes yna unrhyw Feysydd Brwydr Cofrestredig na Safleoedd Treftadaeth Byd o fewn yr ardal astudio sydd â radiws o 10km o amgylch Fferm Wynt Pen March, na o fewn Ffin y Cais ei hun.

Mae yna 102 o henebion cofrestredig o fewn 10km, er yn dilyn proses asesu fesul cam saith yn unig o'r rhain aeth ymlaen i gael asesiad pellach. Ym mhob achos nodwyd lefel o niwed llai na sylweddol i arwyddocâd yr henebion. Defnyddiwyd proses debyg ar gyfer adeiladau rhestredig, roedd yna 322 ohonynt i gyd yn yr ardal astudio. Yn y diwedd roedd saith o'r rhain yn destun asesiad pellach ac eto nodwyd niwed llai na sylweddol i'w harwyddocâd. Mae yna 12 ardal gadwraeth yn yr ardal astudio, cafodd un o'r rhain asesiad pellach. Nid oedd unrhyw un o'r chwe Pharc a Gradd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig yn destun asesiad pellach.

Defnyddiwyd ardal astudio gyda radiws o 2km ar gyfer safleoedd archaeolegol sydd wedi'u cynnwys yng nghofnodion Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Ymddiriedolaethau Archaeolegol Morgannwg Gwent a Chlwyd Powys a safleoedd sydd wedi'u cofnodi yng Nghofnod Henebion Cenedlaethol Cymru. Arweiniodd asesiad o'r chwiliadau, ar y cyd â dadansoddi ffynonellau cartograffig hanesyddol, lluniau o'r awyr a data Lidar at y casgliad bod yna potensial cymedrol ar y safle o ddarganfod olion cynhanesyddol o fewn yr ardaloedd datblygu arfaethedig, o bosib yn gysylltiedig â charneddau, adeiladau neu derfynau caeau sydd heb eu cofnodi hyd yn hyn. Mae'r potensial o bresenoldeb olion Rhufeinig a'r oesoedd canol cynnar yn isel. O ran y cyfnod canoloesol, mae'r potensial o bresenoldeb olion yn isel, er os ydynt yn bresennol maent yn debygol o fod yn gysylltiedig â rhaniadau tir, adeiladau amaethyddol a chysgodfeydd defaid.

Rydym yn gwybod bod olion o ddyddiad ôl-ganoloesol yn bresennol o fewn Ffin y Cais, ac er nad ydym yn ymwybodol o unrhyw beth o fewn ardaloedd y datblygiad arfaethedig, mae yna debygolrwydd eithaf uchel o bresenoldeb olion amaethyddol megis terfynau caeau neu gysgodfeydd. Mae yna hefyd potensial uchel o bresenoldeb olion echdynnu mwynau, megis chwareli pellach, a photensial uchel o bresenoldeb olion pellach yn gysylltiedig â System Ddraenio Rydd Dowlais. Bydd y trac mynediad arfaethedig yn croesi ffrwd sy'n gysylltiedig â System Ddraenio Rydd Dowlais. O ystyried y cyfnod modern mae'r potensial yn gymedrol gan fod cloddio am fwynau pellach yn parhau ac efallai y bydd ychwanegiadau neu atgyweiriadau i System Ddraenio Rydd Dowlais yn bresennol.

Nid yw camau lliniaru i'r newidiadau posib i arwyddocâd y nodweddion dynodedig yn yr ardal ehangach yn debygol o fod yn ddichonadwy. Dylid nodi bod unrhyw newidiadau o'r fath yn cael eu hystyried ar lefel isel. O ran gweddillion archaeolegol wedi'u claddu, gellid lliniaru effeithiau uniongyrchol y cynigion datblygu ar ffurf ymchwiliadau gwerthuso ar draws yr ardal ddatblygu ac yna gwneud gwaith cloddio neu ffurfiau eraill o gofnodi fel sy'n briodol i unrhyw weddillion a ddatgelir. Yn seiliedig ar yr asesiad ni ragwelir y bydd unrhyw weddillion archaeolegol o dan y ddaear mor sylweddol fel y gallant fod yn gyfyngiad ar y cynigion, ac y gellir delio ag unrhyw weddillion o'r fath trwy fesurau lliniaru priodol.

Byddai angen trafod cwmipas unrhyw waith archaeolegol pellach y byddai ei angen ymlaen llaw neu yn ystod datblygiad Fferm Wynt Pen March a chytuno arno gyda Gwasanaethau Cynllunio Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Morgannwg Gwent yn rhinwedd eu swydd fel cynghorwyr archaeolegol i Gynghorau Bwrdeistref Sirol Merthyr Tudful a Chaerffili. Byddai Cadw a'r Swyddogion Cadwraeth yn ymateb i unrhyw faterion yn ymwneud ag asedau hanesyddol dynodedig yn yr ardal astudio.

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1** This historic environment desk-based assessment has been prepared by James Meek MCIfA, Director (Archaeology) of HCUK Group on behalf of RWE Renewables Ltd.
- 1.2** The Planning Inspectorate (“the Inspectorate”) received a request under Regulation 33 of the 2017 Regulations for a Scoping Direction in relation to a proposed development for Pen March Wind Farm, by Innogy Renewables UK Ltd (the Planning Inspectorate were informed on 2 July 2020 that Innogy Renewables UK Ltd have transferred to RWE Renewables Ltd) (“the Applicant”).
- 1.3** The Pen March Wind Farm straddles the boundary of two local planning authorities, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council to the west and Caerphilly County Borough Council to the east (Figures 1 and 2). Powys lies directly to the north as does the boundary of the Bannau Brycheiniog National Park. The Application Boundary of the proposed Pen March Wind Farm is referred to as ‘the Application Boundary’.
- 1.4** The standard is stated by ClfA as: *Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.*
- 1.5** A desk-based assessment is defined by ClfA as: *.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*
- 1.6** For the purposes of Planning Policy in Wales TAN 24 – The Historic Environment, the **historic environment** is defined as: *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving*

physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed (para 1.7, Welsh Government 2017¹).

- 1.7** A **historic asset** is: *An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.*²
- 1.8** This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, Planning Services at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and Cadw as archaeological advisors to Welsh Government, in their decision about the application and what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required. This report includes a desk-based assessment and settings assessment based on 'Settings of Historic Assets in Wales' guidance (Cadw 2017).
- 1.9** Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government 2017; available online).
- 1.10** This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of digital data held by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER), Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) HER and by the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) together with documentary research. It incorporates a map regression indicating the impact of change over time. The report also references the 'Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)'.³ A written scheme of investigation for the methodology of the assessment was submitted to and approved by the Planning Services section of GGAT.
- 1.11** Data has been collected for an area comprising a 10km radius of the Application Boundary for designated historic assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens) and 2km for Historic Environment record data, which are referred to as the 'study areas'. These radii have been selected on the basis of professional judgment as being sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of

¹ Welsh Government 2016, Planning Policy Wales TAN 24 The Historic Environment 2017

² Ibid

³ Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) reviewed August 2019 – Clwyd Powys, Dyfed, Glamorgan Gwent and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust's

the Application Boundary, taking into account its location, topography, and character. They have been confirmed with Cadw and GGAT.

- 1.12** The effects of the scheme on Registered Historic Landscape Character areas is assessed within a separate Assessment of the Significance of Impact of Development on Historic Landscape of Historic Interest in Wales 2 (ASIDOHLv2)⁴ produced for the scheme.
- 1.13** This assessment will be in accordance with Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales, Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24 and the procedures set out in ClfA's 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment'.
- 1.14** The purpose of this assessment is to determine and assess the archaeological potential of the Application Boundary and to assess the significance of any relevant heritage assets identified. The report is informed by site inspection, historical information, and by data relating to heritage assets. It seeks to provide sufficient information to allow an informed understanding of the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of those assets, and to consider the need for solutions (design, engineering) where necessary.
- 1.15** This report will be used to inform the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment being prepared for the scheme and will be included as an appendix to that.

Geology

- 1.16** The British Geological Survey (BGS)⁵ identifies the underlying solid geology across the Application Boundary as a mix of limestone, sandstone, mudstone and siltstones (Figure 3).
- 1.17** From the western edge of the Application Boundary heading east, the bedrock geology include: Dowlais Limestone Formation – Limestone; Penderyn Oolite Member - Limestone, Ooidal; Oxwich Head Limestone Formation - Limestone; Twrch Sandstone Formation - Sandstone and Conglomerate, Interbedded; Bishopston Mudstone Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone; South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone; South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation – Sandstone; and Millstone Grit Group - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (Figure 3).

⁴ HCUK Group 2022

⁵ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

- 1.18** Superficial deposits comprise strips of Devensian Till- Diamicton. This was formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. No other superficial deposits are present within the Application Boundary.

Topography

- 1.19** The Site lies to the north of the A465, the Heads of the Valley Road. Rhymney lies to the east and Merthyr Tydfil lies to the southwest. Pontsticill lies to the northwest. The area covered by the Application Boundary is 460ha (Figures 1 and 2). It is centred on NGR 308601 210007.
- 1.20** The land is open pasture land in the lower areas with slightly rougher grass on the upland areas. There are patches of bedrock present in some areas including on the western and eastern sides of the proposed area of turbines.
- 1.21** The southern boundary of the site lies at around the 350m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) contour. The land then rises gradually over the eastern side of the site to around 530m AOD in the centre of the northern boundary. It is around 410m AOD along the western edge, with a gradual drop down to the southwestern corner of around 380m AOD. (Figure 4)
- 1.22** Six turbines are proposed, that will likely be of N149 type which are up to 180m to tip.
- 1.23** The turbine locations are proposed to be as follows:

Table 1: Proposed Turbine Locations

Turbine Reference	Easting	Northing	Location
1	307733	210855	Northwestern turbine
2	308300	210948	Northern turbine
3	308089	210116	Western turbine
4	309105	210563	Eastern turbine
5	308632	210633	Roughly central turbine
6	308565	210077	Southern turbine

- 1.24** The access track for the turbines will be located on the eastern side of the application area, running roughly north from the original line of the Heads of the Valleys road (signposted to Fochriw from the west).
- 1.25** This main access road will curve up the hill with a construction compound proposed between the 380m and 390m contours on the eastern side of the road. Following a curve to the east and back to the west, an offshoot access road will lead directly north to Turbine 4.
- 1.26** The main access road will then continue in a northwestern direction up to Turbine 6 and then head to a junction where it splits in two. An offshoot to the west will run to Turbine 3, and a further offshoot running southwest to the proposed substation location.
- 1.27** The main access will then continue directly north to Turbine 2, with an offshoot running northeast to Turbine 5 and a further offshoot running northwest/west to Turbine 1.

Site Visit

- 1.28** Site visits have been undertaken to the area of the proposed scheme and its environs to observe the proposed locations of the turbines and access roads. This has been supplemented by a detailed and high resolution aerial and Lidar survey of the full application site. This has enabled further observation of the site area and also manipulation of Lidar data to observe for small variations in ground level to identify visible potential archaeological remains.
- 1.29** The following photographs provide an overview of the area of the site where development is proposed.



Photo 1: View northeast across the site from road along southern edge showing Blaen Carno Quarry spoil tips



Photo 2: Leat running east to west across the Application Boundary on the western side



Photo 3: View southwest across the Application Boundary from its western edge



Photo 4: Possible sheep shelter or shooting butt on westerns side of Site



Photo 5: View southwest from western side of Site towards Merthyr Tydfil



Photo 6: Leat south of Pitwellt Pond



Photo 7: Concrete weir added to leat south of Pitwellt Pond



Photo 8: View east across the stone walled enclosure that is to be scheduled southeast of Pitwellt Pond



Photo 9: Possible hut circle or sheepfold on the northern edge of the enclosure



Photo 10: Likely rectangular sheepfold on western side of the enclosure looking southwest



Photo 11: View northeast across northern side of the enclosure visible as an arc of stones



Photo 12: View southeast across southern end of enclosure, visible as an arc of stones



Photo 13: Section of Nant Morlais within revetted banks close to Pitwellt Pond



Photo 14: View south from the approximate location of the proposed substation



Photo 15: View east towards upper part of the Application Boundary where the windfarm will be located



Photo 16: View south from western side of Site close to southwestern turbine location



Photo 17: View west from approximate location of southwestern turbine



Photo 18: View southeast from upper part of Site



Photo 19: View south from upper part of Site towards Ffos Y Fran opencast colliery and spoil tips



Photo 20: View southwest from upper part of Site



Photo 21: View southwest from upper part of Site towards the large windfarm at Pen Y Cymoedd



Photo 22: View northeast towards upper part of Site from western side



Photo 23: View south from northeastern part of the Application Boundary where the area is at its highest



Photo 24: View east-northeast from upper part of Site



Photo 25: View east-southeast from upper part of Site



Photo 26: View southwest from upper part of Site



Photo 27: View north from upper part of Site



Photo 28: View southeast from upper part of Site with sheepfold remains visible looking towards Llechrhyd and the three existing wind turbines beyond

2. Methodology

Sources

2.1 In preparing this assessment we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:

- Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 2km of the Application Boundary (i.e. the study area);
- Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) HER for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 2km of the Application Boundary;
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales National Monument Record information;
- Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes; Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Cadw / Welsh Government);
- Air photographs held by RCAHMW, Britain from Above, Google Maps and those taken for the scheme;
- Review of Lidar data, both that from the LLE website and the Lidar survey undertaken specifically for the site;
- Site visit and walkover survey;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
- Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment;
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work; and
- Various online sources.

2.2 The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented as far as possible by assessment and site inspection, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

Setting Assessment Methodology

- 2.3** This Heritage Impact Assessment has given due consideration to Cadw guidance on setting as laid out in Managing Setting of Historic Assets in Wales⁶ and Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales⁷ and similarly within the Welsh Government's Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment⁸.
- 2.4** As noted in the previous section, when assessing the impact of proposals on designated historic assets for this scheme, it is not a question of whether there would be a direct physical impact on those assets, but instead whether change within their 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance'.
- 2.5** In simple terms, setting is defined as '*the surroundings in which a historic asset is understood, experienced and appreciated*'. It therefore must be recognised from the outset that 'setting' is not a historic asset, and cannot itself be harmed. Its importance relates to the contribution it makes to the significance of the historic asset and the extent to which it allows that significance to be understood, experienced and appreciated.'
- 2.6** Welsh Government guidance⁹ identifies that '*change in the historic environment is inevitable*', but it is only harmful when significance is damaged.
- 2.7** In that regard, the Cadw Conservation Principles document states that significance of an historic asset '*embraces all of the cultural heritage values that people associated with it, or which prompt them to respond to it*'¹⁰.
- 2.8** As such, when assessing the impact of proposals on designated historic assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is not a question of whether setting would be affected, but rather a question of whether change within an asset's 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance' or the ability to understand, experience and appreciate 'significance' based on the above 'heritage interest' as defined by Cadw.
- 2.9** Set within this context, where the objective is to determine the impact of proposals on designated historic assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is necessary to first define the significance of the asset in question - and the contribution made to that significance or the ability to appreciate that significance by its 'setting', in order to establish whether there would be a loss, and therefore harm.

⁶ Cadw 2017a

⁷ Cadw 2017b

⁸ WG 2017

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Cadw 2011

The guidance identifies that change within a historic asset's setting need not necessarily cause harm to that asset - it can be positive, negative or neutral.

2.10 In light of the above, the assessment of potential setting effects, arising from the proposed scheme, has followed the guidance set out in 'Managing Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' by Cadw¹¹. Part 1 of this guidance defines setting and observes that the setting of a historic asset is:

"The surroundings in which a historic asset is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships and the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset."

2.11 The guidance is clear that the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the historic asset or the ability to appreciate that significance.

2.12 On a practical level, the Cadw guidance identifies an approach to assessing setting in relation to development management which is based on a four-stage procedure; i.e.:

- Stage 1: Identify the historic assets;
- Stage 2: Define and analyse the setting which is made up of :
 - o Its current surroundings
 - o Our present understanding and appreciation of the historic asset
 - o What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings.
- Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development; and
- Stage 4: Consider options to mitigate the impact of a proposed change or development.

2.13 The Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales document¹² states that the heritage values (significance) of a historic asset can be defined in the following terms:

- **evidential value:** the extent to which the physical fabric tells how and when your historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. There may be buried or obscured elements associated with your historic asset which may also be an important potential source of evidence.

¹¹ Cadw 2017a

¹² Cadw 2017b

- **historical value:** your historic asset may illustrate a particular past way of life or be associated with a specific person or event; there may be physical evidence for these connections which it could be important to retain.
- **aesthetic value:** the design, construction and craftsmanship of your historic asset. This can also include setting and views to and from the historic asset, which may have changed through time.
- **communal value:** your historic asset may have particular significance to people for its commemorative, symbolic or spiritual value, or for the part it has played in local cultural or public life. This will be particularly important in the case of buildings in public use or sites where public access must be maintained or improved.

2.14 Having established the baseline, the following guidance is provided in respect of an assessment of the effect upon ‘setting’; i.e.:

“Factors to be considered when assessing the impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of a historic asset include:

- *the visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale of the historic asset and its setting*
- *the visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the location of the historic asset*
- *whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains*
- *the presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this*
- *the lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible*
- *the extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity*
- *the impact of artificial lighting — for example, on night-time views*
- *the capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics*
- *the impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses*

- *the impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell.”*

2.15 In light of the above, the assessment of potential setting effects, employed in the preparation of this report included site visits in the spring and summer of 2021:

- Identifying those historic assets that are capable of being affected by the proposed scheme and the manner (if any) in which they would be affected, through initial desk-based works and subsequent field visits;
- Defining the contribution made to their significance by their setting; and
- Assessing the likely impact upon their significance or the ability to appreciate it as a result of the form of development proposed being implemented.

2.16 In light of the above, the setting assessment of this report has been prepared in a robust manner, employing current best practice professional guidance and giving due regard to the methodology detailed above.

Assessment of Significance and Importance

2.17 Historic assets are assessed in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in PPW¹³, and taking account of the Welsh Government’s guidance in TAN24¹⁴ and Cadw’s Conservation Principles¹⁵. Significance, in relation to heritage policy, is defined by the Conservation Principles as

“embrace[ing] all of the cultural heritage values that people associated with it, or which prompt them to respond to it.”¹⁶

2.18 Where potential impacts on the settings of historic assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s). The methodology for assessing setting is described within the Setting Assessment Methodology below.

2.19 The importance of a historic asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance. Conservation Areas are not assigned

¹³ Planning Policy Wales v11, Wales Government 2021

¹⁴ WG 2017

¹⁵ Cadw 2011

¹⁶ Ibid

to either level of importance by PPW but their status as local designations and their omission from the National Heritage List justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance. An historic feature which lacks a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest is not considered to be a historic asset; it may also be said to have negligible importance.

- 2.20** The assessment seeks to understand and define the significance of heritage assets identified from the sources above. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2).

Table 2: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high (National / International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium (Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low (Local)	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

Archaeological Potential

- 2.21** The report concludes with (1) an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Application Boundary, (2) an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains that may be present, and (3) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets, in terms of physical impact.

- 2.22** Archaeological potential is determined through the following levels:

- High Potential – where historic assets of a certain period or type are known to exist or where their likelihood of being present is near certain;
- Moderate Potential – where the evidence suggests that historic assets of a certain period or type are likely to be present;

- c. Low Potential – where the evidence indicates that there is a slight chance for historic assets of a certain period or type to be present;
- d. Negligible – Where the evidence indicates that previous investigation, former disturbance, topographic location is such that no remains of a certain period or type will be present.

3. Relevant Policy Framework

National Legislation

3.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was previously the primary legislation for protecting archaeological remains and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Wales. This has been consolidated by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which has three main aims as defined by Cadw:

- a) to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- b) to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- c) to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

3.2 The new Act consolidates the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and also the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is supported by a number of planning guidance documents, a number of which are still in preparation. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens. It will also include further guidance on place names.

Planning Policy Wales – Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

3.3 Planning Policy Wales v11 was revised in February 2021. Technical Advice Note 24 'The Historic Environment' was adopted on 31st May 2017 and is unaltered by the February revisions. This replaced Circular 60/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment and Circular 61/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas'. This states that *'The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:*

- a) *World Heritage Sites*
- b) *Scheduled monuments*
- c) *Archaeological remains*
- d) *Listed buildings*
- e) *Conservation areas*

f) *Historic parks and gardens*

g) *Historic landscapes*

h) *Historic assets of special local interest'* (Ibid para 1.4)¹⁷

3.4 Advice and decisions on planning applications affecting nationally significant historic environment features (or designated historic assets) is provided by Cadw acting on behalf of Welsh Government.

3.5 TAN 24 also notes the importance of The Conservation Principles document (Cadw 2011)¹⁸ being used for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales *'and provide the basis upon which Cadw discharges certain statutory duties on behalf of the Welsh Ministers'*¹⁹. It notes that *'Conservation Principles should be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/assets and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process'*²⁰.

3.6 Conservation Principles includes the following six principles.

1. Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.
2. Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.
3. The historic environment is a shared resource.
4. Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
5. Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
6. Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

3.7 The significance of a historic asset is defined in TAN 24 as comprising four heritage values which need to be understood before the significance of the asset can be assessed: Evidential value; Historical value; Aesthetic value and Communal value.

3.8 TAN 24 discusses Heritage Impact Assessments and notes *'that they are a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be taken into account when considering proposals for change. Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed, and should include sufficient information to enable both the*

¹⁷ TAN 24, para 1.4

¹⁸ Cadw 2011, Conservation Principles

¹⁹ TAN 24, para 1.10

²⁰ Ibid

significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. A Heritage Impact Assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement which must form part of any listed building consent, conservation area consent and, when requested, scheduled monument consent applications.'

3.9 Guidelines for the preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales have been prepared by Cadw²¹.

3.10 TAN 24 discusses what the setting of a historic asset comprises in para 1.25: *'The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.'*²²

3.11 It notes that the principles used for determining setting impact *'are equally applicable to all historic assets, irrespective of their designation. For any development within the setting of a historic asset, some of the factors to consider and weigh in the assessment include:*

- *The significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance*
- *the prominence of the historic asset*
- *the expected lifespan of the proposed development*
- *the extent of tree cover and its likely longevity*
- *non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset such as noise.'*²³

3.12 Further it recognises that *'There will be cases where a proposed development will enhance the setting of a historic asset and this will be treated as a benefit resulting from the development. Mitigation of damaging effects could be achieved through good design and in some cases screening or landscaping.'*²⁴

²¹ Cadw 2017, Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales, May 2017

²² TAN 24 para 1.25

²³ TAN 24 para 1.26

²⁴ TAN 24 para 1.28

Relevant Local Policies:

- 3.13** The Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan up to 2021 (Adopted November 2010) is the current adopted plan for the county.
- 3.14** For Merthyr Tydfil, the Replacement Local Development Plan 2016 – 2031 (LDP) provides a framework for the sustainable development of the Merthyr Tydfil County Borough area up to 2031 (adopted January 2020).

Table 3: Relevant Local Policies

Relevant Section	Details
Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan up to 2021	
Policy SP6	Development proposals should contribute to creating sustainable places by having full regard to the context of the local, natural, historic and built environment and its special features ...
NH1.1 – Upper Rhymney Valley (relevant parts extracted from LDP Appendices, Appendix 1: Special Landscape Areas)	Relevance against Strategic Criteria Need The area represents one of the most open upland areas within the County Borough, abutting the Brecon Beacons (Bannau Brycheiniog) National Park. In terms of landscape structure it forms the northern edge of the coalfield and shows evidence of historic mine workings. Coherence The area covers the northern part of the Upper Rhymney Valley, primarily to the north of the A465 corridor. It provides a distinctive upland landscape unit, formed primarily by the boundaries of adjacent local authorities. It abuts the Brecon Beacons (Bannau Brycheiniog) National Park and forms a natural buffer zone to further protect the Park's nationally important landscape character and quality. Cultural Landscapes It is a simple, open landscape with a number of recent regeneration projects in the area, primarily in the form of the improved A465 corridor, which has both increased in scale and size. An important example of industrial heritage, with areas of reclaimed land and spoil tips.

	There are examples of various historic and contemporary human occupation and exploitation in the form of prehistoric monuments, redundant industrial workings and transport systems. Visual and Sensory Strong visual links with the Brecon Beacons. Views of the upland area are extensive and very open with minimal field boundaries and patterns. Adjacent upland areas dominate views into the landscape. Strong underlying feel of industrial past. Industrial remnants include old railway sidings and earthworks. Overhead pylons are visual detractors, and the A465 has both noise and movement impacts. Area is currently predominantly used as rough grazing and agriculture. Historical Landscapes An extensive area of unenclosed open moorland, forming the easternmost outline of Merthyr Common, which has remained relatively, unchanged since the 19th Century, in spite of encroachment by industrial extraction activity, in particular lime and ironstone quarries. The area contains numerous water management features that form part of the extensive remains of Dowlais Free Drainage System. There are also quarries associated with the Dowlais Ironworks, which together with the water management features represent a significant concentration of 19th Century industrial water-management features of considerable historical importance. Key Policy, Management and Development Control Issues: Long Term Future development proposals should not see the loss of any historic environment or geological or geomorphological features present within the landscape. Protect elements of Dowlais Free Drainage water management system.
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Merthyr Tydfil, the Replacement Local Development Plan 2016 - 2031	
LDP Objective 9	To protect, enhance and promote all heritage, historic and cultural assets
Policy CW1: The Historic Environment	The integrity of our historic environment assets will be conserved and enhanced. Development proposals will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated they would preserve or enhance the architectural quality, character or the historic or cultural importance of our designated historic environment assets. Development affecting undesignated historic environment assets including, Locally Listed Buildings or structures, Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, Urban Character Areas and Archaeologically Sensitive Areas should have regard to their special character and archaeological importance.

4. Archaeological Background

Introduction

- 4.1** A 10km study area around the proposed windfarm has been used to identify designated historic assets within the area. This has returned a total of 102 scheduled monuments; there are 322 listed buildings; six registered historic parks and gardens; 12 conservation areas; and one Registered Historic Landscape (addressed in the accompanying ASIDOHL).
- 4.2** A 2km study area was used for a review of archaeological sites, monuments, findspots and buildings recorded on the Glamorgan Gwent, and Clwyd Powys Historic Environment Records (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR). A number of the NMR records corresponds with the local HER data, as well as scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Due to the quantity of data, all information is listed in Appendix 3 and quantified into site types and period for data beyond the Application Boundary's extent and within the 2km study area, although specific data is included for HER entries within the Application Boundary.
- 4.3** There are 319 GGAT HER records, 103 CPAT HER records and 450 NMR records within the 2km study area.
- 4.4** GGAT and CPAT HER records are identified by their unique PRN (Primary Record Number) and archaeological event records are identified by their ERN (Event Record Numbers). National Monument Record data is identified by their unique NPRN (National Primary Record Number).

Table 4: Timescales used in this report

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 12,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 12,000 – 4000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4000 – 1800 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.1800 – 600 BC	
Iron Age –	c.600 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Early Medieval –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval–	1086 –1485	
Post medieval	1485 – 1900	
Modern –	1901 – Present	

Designated Historic Assets

Scheduled Monuments

- 4.5** There are 102 scheduled monuments within 10km of the Application Boundary. Appendix 1 provides information on these scheduled monuments and the four stage process used to determine which require detailed assessment.
- 4.6** The Stage 1 process identifies the 102 scheduled monuments (Figure 6) and their location within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) at Hub Height that has been provided for the windfarm: none - no turbines visible; low – 1 to 2 turbines; medium 3 to 4 turbines (Figure 7); and high 5 to 6 turbines (Figure 8).
- 4.7** Stage 2 process removes those scheduled monuments from further assessment where they will have no intervisibility from the wind turbines (lying outside of the identified area of ZTV) or lying within a low visibility area. The proposals will therefore lead to no change within their setting which will affect the significance of those monuments. This reduces the number of scheduled monuments down to 63. These are then considered in relation to the type of monument, their location and whether the proposed development would cause any change to their significance. This reduced the number of scheduled monuments down to 32
- 4.8** Stage 3 then looks at the remaining scheduled monuments in more detail to determine whether the proposals may cause a change in their significance and whether they need more detailed assessment. This reduces the number of scheduled monuments down to seven (Table 5).
- 4.9** A further site is due to be designated as a scheduled monument which lies within the Application Boundary. This is the site of a roughly oval enclosure lying southeast of Pitwellt Pond. The enclosure is defined by a collapsed stone wall around its perimeter (as shown in photographs above) and is likely to be the site of a Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement. No features were observed within the enclosure, although a number of collapsed stone structures are present around its perimeter, including roughly circular ones that could be the remains of round houses.
- 4.10** These are all discussed further in Section 5 below.

Table 5: Stage 4 Identification of Scheduled Monuments requiring further assessment

SM Number	Name	Period	NGR	Distance from site
BR277	Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen Round cairns	Prehistoric	SO 08829 13672	3.2km
BR278	Waun y Gwair Cairn Round cairn	Prehistoric	SO 07689 12276	1.9km
BR322	Garn Fawr round cairn	Prehistoric	SO 2350 15140	6.1km
BR389	Twyn Ceilog Round Cairn	Prehistoric	SO 09911 13105	3.0km
GM563	Morlais Hill ring cairn	Prehistoric	SO 05255 09643	3.3km
GM028	Morlais Castle	Medieval	SO 04958 09585	2.6km
GM569	Garn Pontsticill ring cairn	Prehistoric	SO 05278 11788	3.4km

Listed Buildings

- 4.11** There are 322 listed buildings located within the 10km study area (Figure 9). The locations of the buildings are shown on Figure 9 and listed in Appendix 2: Listed Buildings. A similar process has been used as with scheduled monuments to determine require further detailed assessment, although this has been done in a two stage process to reduce the list from 322 down to 172 by removing those that do not lie within the ZTV (Figures 10 and 11).
- 4.12** The second stage of the process was to consider each building in terms of its type, the reason for listing (where given) and its general location. Where there were clear views to the site ascertained from site visits or where their site type was such that a change to their setting may be considered to change their significance, they have been considered further reducing the number down to 7 listed buildings (Table 6).
- 4.13** The vast majority of buildings in the 10km study area are associated with the industrialisation of the area and associated buildings constructed for the managers or workers within these industries, buildings associated with their spiritual or social well-being, and structures associated with transportation. The growth of the towns around Merthyr are directly linked to the exploitation of the landscape for these industries to acquire ore for metal production, coal for fuel and water for both steam power and industrial processes. The structures have always been associated with exploitation of the landscape for its resources, and changes in technology have led to constant changes in the landscape. The introduction of wind turbines into the landscape is further evolution in this process and cannot be said to cause any change to the significance of the structures.

Table 6: Listed Buildings for further consideration

Record Number	Name	Grade	Broad Class	ZTV	Considered further
13546	Nos 1-14 (consec) Collins Row	II	Domestic	High	Yes
13547	Nos 14-28 (consec) Lower Row	II	Domestic	High	Yes
13548	Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH	II	Domestic	High	Yes
13578	Church of St David	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	Yes
21430	Penueil Baptist Church	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	Yes
11384	Tower of Old Church of St Gwynno	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	Yes
81189	Hy Brasail	II	Domestic	Medium	Yes

4.14 The identified buildings include the settlement at Bute Town, which although a group of workers housing, they are presently in an isolated part of the landscape with views directly to the Application Boundary.

4.15 The Church of St David and Peneul Baptist Church are Grade II* structures within Rhymney with partial views to the Application Boundary.

4.16 The Tower of the old church of St Gwynno and Hy Brasail lie to the west of the Application Boundary and are in quite an open location with wider views part of their significance.

4.17 These are discussed further in section 5.

Conservation Area

4.18 There are 12 conservation areas within 10km of the Application Boundary (Figure 12). Four of these lie outside of the ZTV and are not considered further as there will be no direct or indirect impacts upon them from the development (Aberdare Town Centre; Cwmfelin; Tredegar Heritage Initiative and Bedwellty Park).

4.19 The remaining conservation areas are: Council Street and Urban Street; Cyfarthfa; Morgantown (Merthyr Tydfil); Town Centre (Merthyr Tydfil); Thomastown (Merthyr Tydfil); Dowlais; Bute Town; and Rhymney Town (Figure 13).

Council Street and Urban Street Conservation Area

- 4.20** The following information is based on the Council Street and Urban Street Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan²⁵. It lies within Penydarren on the eastern side of Merthyr Tydfil. It represents the earliest examples of Council housing in the Merthyr Tydfil area which were built in 1903. The streets form a grid pattern roughly following alignments of previous filed boundaries in the area. The housing was set at right angles to earlier ribbon development to the southeast. The area has subsequently been surrounded by further housing.
- 4.21** Historic Landscape Characterisation of Merthyr Tydfil Part 1 and 2 compiled by GGAT notes the following; *'In 1895, the Merthyr Tydfil District Council was established; the Housing of the Working Classes Act had been previously passed in 1890 with the result that in 1896 the Council considered the construction of 100 houses in Penydarren. The Council had adopted the mantle formerly held by the iron companies, that of main provider of workers' housing; and by 1902, the earliest examples of council housing had been constructed at Urban and Council Streets, Penydarren.'*
- 4.22** The Conservation Area Character Appraisal states that *'The two streets, formed of eight blocks of terraced housing, are built with rough stone surfaced elevations and lintels. ... the views down the alleys to the rear of the rows confirm that very few buildings have been extended to the rear creating a strong rhythm of form and an excellent retention of the original shape and appearance of the structures. The names of Urban Street, District Street and Council Street record the brief existence of the Merthyr Tydfil Urban District Council between 1895 and 1903, when this housing was built. The streets form an important element in the material evidence of Merthyr Tydfil's social history, as well as creating an area with a particular aesthetic value.'*²⁶
- 4.23** The appraisal notes that the key vistas of the conservation area are channelled by terraced dwellings and that the elevation of the area *'means that longer views over nearby buildings can be made to the south.'* This is away from the Application Boundary and it is considered that the proposals will cause no change to the significance of the conservation area and it is not discussed further.

²⁵ MTBC 2014a

²⁶ Ibid

Cyfarthfa Conservation Area

- 4.24** The Cyfarthfa Conservation Area Character Appraisal notes that the area comprises Cyfarthfa Ironworks, Park, Castle and the features which relate all three. It states that *'The Conservation Area of Cyfarthfa is important as it is a lasting symbol of Merthyr Tydfil's strength during the 18th and 19th Centuries as Ironworks of Worldwide significance. This is displayed with the grand architectural scale of Cyfarthfa Castle, Cefn Viaduct and the Blast Furnace bank. In addition, the designated area consists of 16 structures which are of national importance. The Conservation Area provides additional protection for the setting of such monuments, it adds fortification to the link between the Ironworks and Cyfarthfa Park and recognises further the historic merits of Cyfarthfa Park and Castle'*.²⁷
- 4.25** It notes that its significance is that 'the Cyfarthfa Ironworks site was at the centre of the industrial revolution in the South East Wales coalfield while the buildings and archaeological remains of the Cyfarthfa Ironworks Landscape form just one part of the wider landscape character of Merthyr Tydfil. The site at Cyfarthfa provides a detailed account of the Town's beginnings, and is at the centre of the town's history. The Ironworks was involved in many of the historical events of Merthyr Tydfil, such as the early industrial revolution, the Merthyr Rising of 1831, the lockout of 1874-9 and the depression of the mid to late 19th Century to name but a few. Such events are important in presenting the evolution of the Town'.²⁸
- 4.26** It is located at the head of the Taf Valley and set outside the centre of Merthyr Tydfil. It also notes that *'The wider landscape of the Conservation Area contains the mines, quarries, transport and water features which provided resources to the Cyfarthfa Iron Works. Visible remains are also apparent on mountains above Heolgerrig and Winch Fawr as well as towards the aesthetically striking Gurnos Quarry to the North East. ... Areas of modern and semi-modern housing development exist around the fringes of the Conservation Area including the Gurnos and Gellideg Estates. These have reduced the areas connection with the wider historic landscape.'*²⁹
- 4.27** The key views and vistas which form part of the Area's character are identified as mostly being internal to the area associated with interconnection between the ironworks, castle and its park. Wider views are noted to the west and southeast but those to the north are blocked by the Gurnos Estate.

²⁷ Davies 2009a

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ Ibid

- 4.28** The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the conservation area and it is not discussed further.

Dowlais Conservation Area

- 4.29** The Dowlais Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan³⁰ notes that it lies to the north-east of Merthyr Tydfil on an exposed hillside. It covers a collection of historic buildings associated with the Dowlais and Ivor Iron Works. Dowlais runs along a shallow valley and the conservation area is in two parts separated by later 20th century housing. To the south lies the former Dowlais ironworks and to the north are a collection of listed buildings, including a church, library and the Dowlais Stables buildings.
- 4.30** The appraisal notes that the *'Conservation Area is grouped around a collection of classical and industrial Georgian and Victorian buildings surrounded by suburban housing. These imposing buildings are of a larger scale than the residential properties with the appropriate dimensions to create a sense of prestige. ... The close association of these buildings also creates an area with a distinct historical identity. The location of Dowlais, set on an incline and close to open countryside contributes to the area's landscape character. ... The Conservation Area affords good views towards the east and south enveloping a number of bare hills, which are resultant from former and existing industrial activity, and towards the west, down the valley towards the centre of Merthyr Tydfil and western hillside of the town.'*³¹
- 4.31** Based on the information within the conservation area appraisal, the proposed development to the north of the area is unlikely to be intervisible with the conservation area, as confirmed by site visit, and will not change any of the wider views from the area. As such the proposals will cause no change to the significance of the conservation area and it will not be discussed further.

Merthyr Tydfil Town Centre Conservation Area

- 4.32** Merthyr Tydfil Town Centre Conservation Area Character Appraisal³² notes that the area comprises a number of landmark buildings of particular architectural quality, as well as a dense urban environment with mainly narrow street frontages giving a sense of enclosure.
- 4.33** It also notes that it has *'Attractive views along street lines to focal points, landmark buildings and out to mountain scenery ... The town centre stands on the east bank of*

³⁰ MTBCB 2014b

³¹ Ibid

³² Davies 2009b

*the River Taff amidst a mountainous setting. It contains the historic commercial, religious and administrative centre of the industrial district that developed between the mid-18th and early 20th centuries, creating the first major industrial town in Wales.*³³

- 4.34** It also notes the key vistas from the conservation area as being ‘southwards from Lower High Street framed by the Merthyr Common and Mynydd Cilfach-yr-encil to the south east and Mynydd Gethin to the south west ... Vistas west and south west from Castle Street and Swan Street to Mynydd Aberdar and Mynydd Gethin including the historic iron and coal extraction landscape above Heolgerrig.’³⁴ The views towards the Pen March Wind Farm are not recognised as part vistas afforded from within it and as such the proposals will not change the significance of the conservation area. It will not be discussed further.

Morgantown Conservation Area

- 4.35** Morgantown Conservation Area Character Appraisal summarises the area as containing ‘a number of historic elements. This includes the site of the former Vulcan Brewery, which was the oldest independent brewery in Merthyr Tydfil and Vulcan House which was centre to chartist activity in the early 19th Century. The homes on the rectangular shaped terraces of David Street, Garth Street and Cambrian Street were also workers dwellings for workers at the Cyfarthfa Ironworks. The area developed as the Ironworks reached the peak of its powers by the end of the 19th Century.’³⁵
- 4.36** It is located to the northeast of Merthyr Tydfil Town Centre. It notes that it can be split into two areas, with the east containing higher class Edwardian properties and the west containing smaller industrial workers’ cottages.
- 4.37** The key views noted in the appraisal are looking out towards the historic landscape of Merthyr Tydfil from high points to the north and from the high point of Brecon Road views towards the Brecon Beacons can be seen, ‘incorporating much of Merthyr Tydfil’s Industrial Landscape. This fits in such structures as the Cefn Viaduct, and vaguely the Cyfarthfa Ironworks Blast Furnaces’.³⁶ The area has very limited if any views to the northeast and the area of the proposed windfarm. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the conservation area and it is not discussed further.

³³ Davies 2009b

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Davies 2009c

³⁶ Ibid

Thomastown Conservation Area

- 4.38** Thomastown Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management identifies the areas as being located *'to the east of Merthyr Tydfil Town Centre. It sits on a steep slope on the eastern side of the Merthyr Tydfil basin and commands impressive views across the town and across the valley over the wider historic landscape. The area is particularly steep to the east of Union Street and a round hillock rises in the area between Church Street and Newcastle Street. Prior to the development of Thomastown, the area was separated into a number of parcelled fields.'*³⁷
- 4.39** It is noted as being an integral part of Merthyr Tydfil and developed during the late 18th and 19th centuries, growing uphill to the east leading to views overlooking the town centre to the west. It is said to be densely developed. As the appraisal notes the important views from the area are to the west across Merthyr and not northeast towards the Pen March Wind Farm. The proposals will not change the significance of the Conservation Area and will not be discussed further.
- 4.40** Bute Town Conservation Area Appraisal & Conservation Area Management Plan summarises the area as follows: *'Bute Town, also known locally as Drenwydd, was built by The Bute Ironworks Company c.1830 as three rows of terraced workers' housing on an exposed and isolated site at the head of the Rhymney Valley, in the foothills of the Brecon Beacons. What made Bute Town most unusual amongst early industrial workers' housing was that it was such an elaborate formal architectural composition, built to such a high quality and exemplary in its complex mix of planned social housing.'*³⁸
- 4.41** The appraisal continues that it was *'conceived as a 'new town' comprising four rows of industrial workers' housing (although only three were constructed) and was built on an exposed and isolated site at the head of the Rhymney Valley. The development was formally laid out with a 'gridiron' plan, an orthogonal grid of streets intersecting at right angles. This grid was laid out perpendicular to the adjacent toll road with its main central axis leading towards the works, thereby avoiding direct views of the associated ironworks from within the houses.'*³⁹
- 4.42** Part of its significance is that as it lay some way from the main urban centres it has survived as an isolated and complete example of planned workers housing. The appraisal notes that *'Constructed as terraced rows with rear lane access, the streets are the focal point of the rows with all of the houses having introspective aspects. The concession to the introspective nature of the terraces is the views out of the*

³⁷ MTCBC 2009c

³⁸ CBC2015

³⁹ Ibid

*collective at each end of the rows to the distant rolling heads of the valleys, which when they were first constructed would have given a distant view of the impressive furnaces.'*⁴⁰ Views to the north-northwest look towards the Pen March Wind Farm area and this will cause a change in its setting and potentially a change to its significance. This will be discussed further in section 5 below.

Rhymney Town Conservation Area

- 4.43** Rhymney Town Conservation Area has no appraisal as yet. The area encompasses the centre of Rhymney Town. It includes a number of listed buildings, including the Grade II* listed buildings of Church of St David and the Penueel Baptist Church. Both of these buildings have limited views towards the proposed windfarm glimpsed through roads and alleyways heading to the north.
- 4.44** When in the centre of the Conservation Area the views out of the town are along the main road through, directly north and south, but not towards the Pen March Wind Farm. The centre of the town also drops down to the south such that there are no views to the north at the southern end of the Conservation area. It encompasses the heart of the town that expanded during the 19th century due to surrounding industries and this is from where its significance derives.
- 4.45** As only the northern edge of the Conservation Area has limited views to the northeast towards the Pen March Wind Farm, the proposals will not impact upon the significance of the conservation area and it is not discussed further.

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

- 4.46** There are six Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG) within the 10km search area: Cyfarthfa Castle (reference PGW(Gm)1(MER)); Aberfan: Cemetery, Garden of Remembrance and Former Tip and Slide Area (ref. PGW(Gm)69(MER)); Cefn Coed Cemetery & Jewish Burial Ground (ref. PGW(Gm)70(MER)); Aberdare Park (ref. PGW(Gm)2(RCT)); Bedwellty Park (ref. PGW(Gt)39(BLG)) and Buckland House (PGW(Po)6(POW)). (Figure 14)
- 4.47** Buckland House RPG only just encroaches into the study area and the majority lies over 10km distant to the northeast and does not lie within the ZTV. Aberdare Park lies 10km to the southwest and also does not lie in the ZTV. Bedwellty Park RPG lies outside of the ZTV. The significance of these RPGs will not be changed by the proposals.

⁴⁰ Ibid

- 4.48** The Cyfarthfa Castle RPG lies mostly outside of the ZTV and may have limited views to the northeast. As discussed in the conservation area above, the majority of important vistas lie within the conservation area, between industrial buildings, the castle and park. Views outside are to the south. The proposals will not cause any change to the significance of this RPG.
- 4.49** The Cefn Coed Cemetery and Jewish Burial Ground lies to the north of Merthyr Tydfil to the east of the A478 to Brecon. A natural burial ground lies just beyond the northern edge of the main area. The topography on the eastern side of the cemeteries comprises a steep valley side such that there is no intervisibility with the Application Boundary, but with clear views to the north and west. A small area to the southeast is shown as lying within the ZTV, although a site visit makes this unlikely. The cemeteries are neatly laid out amongst paths within walled enclosures. The Jewish Burial Ground opened in 1860 and reflects the presence of a thriving Jewish community in Merthyr Tydfil in the nineteenth century. The significance of this RPG will be unchanged by the proposals.
- 4.50** The Aberfan: Cemetery, Garden of Remembrance and Former Tip and Slide Area RPG is summarised as being of *'great national importance and meaning. The event that led to its existence was the disastrous collapse of a coal tip above Aberfan on 21st October 1966. Two parts of the site – the cemetery and Garden of Remembrance – are the haunting burial place of and memorial to those who lost their lives in this tragedy. A distinct part of the cemetery is devoted to graves of the victims, a memorial cross and a small pavilion and garden. The area is dominated visually by the two rows of linked arches of glistening white stone, each arch at the head of a grave. The Garden of Remembrance is simply laid out on the site of the school that was engulfed by the tip. Significant Views: Open views across the valley from Aberfan cemetery. Views towards the landscaped former tip and slide area from the opposite hillside. Open views from the playground to the opposite hillside.'* (PGW(Gm)69(MER))
- 4.51** The RPG lies over 700m from the Application Boundary and although much of it is said to lie within the ZTV, the views to the northeast towards the site are limited and very distant. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of this RPG.

Registered Historic Landscape

- 4.52** The western edge of the Application Boundary lies partly within the Merthyr Tydfil registered Historic Landscape (HLW (MGL) 2). This is discussed within the separate ASIDOHL report.

Local and National Monuments Records

- 4.53** A 2km study area was used for a review of archaeological sites, monuments, findspots and buildings recorded on the Glamorgan Gwent, and Clwyd Powys Historic Environment Records (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR). A number of the NMR records corresponds with the local HER data, as well as scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Due to the quantity of data, all information is listed in Appendix 3 and quantified into site types and period for data around the Application Boundary, although specific data is included for information within it.
- 4.54** There are 79 GGAT HER records within the Application Boundary, and 319 records in total within the study area.
- 4.55** There are no CPAT HER records within the Application Boundary and 103 records within the 2km study area.
- 4.56** There are nine NMR records within the Application Boundary and 412 records in total within the study area.
- 4.57** GGAT and CPAT HER records are identified by their unique PRN (Primary Record Number) and archaeological event records are identified by their ERN (Event Record Numbers). National Monument Record data is identified by their unique NPRN (National Primary Record Number).

Prehistoric

- 4.58** The GGAT HER records 10 prehistoric sites within the study area, 4 of which lie within the Application Boundary (Figure 16). The CPAT HER records 50 prehistoric sites within the 2km study area (Figure 17) and the NMR records 57 sites (Figure 18). This is a total of 117 prehistoric records. No CPAT or NMR records lie within the Application Boundary.
- 4.59** The most numerous site types recorded on the HERs are cairns, for which there are 81 records. The majority of these lie north of the Application Boundary on the upland hills in two main groups at Cefn Yr Ystrad to the northwest and Twyn Ceiliog to the northeast. Many of the NMR and CPAT records are duplicated, but indicate a substantial number of cairns. Cairns are typically Bronze Age burial mounds placed in relatively prominent places to be visible to the wider area.
- 4.60** There are two cairns recorded within the Application Boundary (PRNs GGAT04893m and GGAT03139m). These lie on the western side of the Application Boundary close to an outcrop of limestone and the site of the large enclosure defined by stone banks (GGAT04892m) which is in the process of being scheduled.

- 4.61** There are nine prehistoric enclosures recorded within the study area, including the one due to be scheduled (GM623; GGAT04892m) which lies within the Application Boundary. A prehistoric field boundary is recorded within the Application Boundary (GGAT04886m).
- 4.62** No further prehistoric site types are recorded within the Application Boundary, but within the 2km study area are a further five settlement sites, seven possible buildings or hut circles, one standing stone, two stone circles (one of which may be modern), two banks and six walls.
- 4.63** Peat surveys have been undertaken across the Application Boundary which have identified areas and depths where peat deposits survive. This includes areas of peaty soils. Where peat survives at depth, it has the potential to contain well preserved environmental remains, typically of prehistoric date (although later environmental evidence may also survive). The waterlogged conditions of deeper peat deposits lead to anaerobic conditions that can preserve organic material, such as wood or leather for example. The peat surveys were undertaken at the beginning of the project design and where possible the turbine locations and infrastructure have avoided any deeper areas of peat, although do mostly cross areas of shallow peaty soil deposits where the perseveration of organic remains and organic material is far less likely as the anaerobic conditions required for survival of such remains is not present.
- 4.64** Based on the peat surveys, the turbines all lie in areas of less than 40cm depth (a typical topsoil depth) where survival of environmental remains is unlikely. The crane pad areas partially encroach into the 50 – 75cm depth, where there is also a low potential for surviving environmental remains. The indicative construction working areas (including access roads) also avoid any peats deeper than 50 – 75cm, excluding a small part of an area adjacent to Turbine 3 which slightly encroaches into an area of around 1m depth.
- 4.65** Overall the design of the Pen March Wind Farm avoids those areas of peat where the depth is such that there is a potential for environmental information or organic material to be present, excluding one small area on the edge of the likely working area around Turbine 3.
- 4.66** The potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period is considered to be moderate, as prehistoric monuments are known in the area although none within the actual development area itself. The site visit did not identify any further possible prehistoric sites within the development boundary, although a number of probable stone built hut circles were noted around the enclosure to be scheduled which are also visible on aerial photographs. No possible prehistoric sites were visible from interrogation of Lidar data within the development area.

- 4.67** Due to the large number of cairns in the vicinity of the Pen March Wind Farm, it is possible that hitherto unidentified remains of cairns are present at the site which would be considered of regional (moderate) importance. Further prehistoric settlement or unenclosed hut circles could be present on the southwestern side of the proposed development area where the stone banked enclosure lies. These could be considered of regional (moderate) to national (high) importance if present.

Roman

- 4.68** The GGAT and CPAT HERs record two Roman roads within the study area, these include a roughly north to south aligned road directly west of the Application Boundary and a further possible branch running from a point directly northwest of the Application Boundary and heading southeast running partly through southwestern edge (RR621-02a) (Figure 19). No sign of this road was noted during site visits or through analysis of Lidar data.
- 4.69** There are no Roman sites recorded on the NMR within the study area.
- 4.70** The paucity of records Roman within the study area indicates that the potential for further archaeological remains of Roman date to be present is low. If remains were to be present they may be considered of local (low) to regional (moderate).

Early Medieval

- 4.71** No records of early medieval date area recorded within the study area. The potential for remains of this date to be present is considered low. If present, remains of this date would be of at least local (low) significance

Medieval

- 4.72** The GGAT holds six records of medieval date within the study area, two of which lie within the Application Boundary (Figure 19). The CPAT HER has one record and the NMR four records within the study area (Figure 19). In total there are 14 medieval records within the study area.
- 4.73** The sites recorded within the proposed development area include the supposed site of a medieval battle named Rhyd Y Milwyr, located within the far eastern edge (GGAT00441m). The GGAT HER notes that the authority of the battle is considered a forgery and that the record should actually be rejected. The second record is of a medieval house platform lying in the southwestern part of the Application Boundary (GGAT04894m).
- 4.74** Two further battlefields are recorded within the study area, which are located 350m southwest of the rejected Rhyd Y Milwyr battlefield site. These are for the Traed-y

Milwyr battlefield (GGAT01236m and NPRN404854) both of which are thought to be spurious.

- 4.75** Other records include the former site of a medieval building (presumably agricultural), a medieval clearance cairn, the locations of three further medieval buildings, a farmstead, an enclosure and the site of a deserted medieval village.
- 4.76** The upland area of the Application Boundary is unlikely to have seen much medieval activity other than in the form of isolated farmsteads, field boundaries or shelters for livestock. There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of medieval date to be present. If they were then they would be of local (low) archaeological importance.

Post Medieval

- 4.77** By far the most numerous sites recorded are of Post medieval date and mostly associated with the later part of the period and the effects of the industrial revolution on the area.
- 4.78** The GGAT HER holds 262 records of post medieval date within the study area. A total of 35 records of post medieval date are recorded on the GGAT HER within the Application Boundary (Figures 20 to 23).
- 4.79** A number of these features are associated with the Dowlais Free Drainage System. This is described by the GGAT HER (GGAT05066m) as 'an ingenious system of reservoirs and leats, *fed by gravity and which in part dates to c. 1818*' it '*was crucial to the expansion of the ironworks at Dowlais and indeed Penydarren. It supplied water to the coal mines and ironworks of Dowlais via an extensive above-ground network of leats and reservoirs and underground U-shaped channels, built to the `Dowlais pattern' within various levels, such as the Brew House Level, and Buxton's or the Purple Level. The system acted to drain a variety of coal seams including the Lower Four Feet seams of the Cwm-bargoed, Trecatty and Trehir area and the Upper, and Lower Four Feet, Big Coal, Red, Blue and Spotted Vein in the Pantywaun, Rhaslas, and South Tunnel areas, before eventually draining into a water pit at Tyle Dowlais Pit, from where water could either be pumped back to the surface system or allowed to drain to the charging levels of the Penydarren furnaces⁴¹.*'
- 4.80** Both Pitwellt Pond (GGAT02700m) and Jepson's Pond (GGAT86808m) lie within the site and are noted as being the two most prominent features of the drainage system. Although the HER records Pitwellt Pond as being an existing reservoir and some of

⁴¹ Owen 1977, 67-8

the adjacent leats still active, at the time of the site visit the reservoir no longer contained water.

- 4.81** Pitwellt Pond (GGAT02700m) is the largest of the reservoirs and is directly connected on its western side to 'Sluice 2' (GGAT02709m) a sluice which connects to 'Leat 1' (GGAT02139m), described as an *'active leat on the Dowlais Free Drainage System running east - west, (flowing east), from Pitwellt Pond towards the lower slopes of Merthyr Common'*. The Pitwellt Pond Sluice House (GGAT02140m) connects *'Pitwellt Pond with Merthyr Common Leat 1, of breezeblock construction nine courses high, with a sturdy cast iron door set in the north-eastwards looking face and a concrete roof. Possibly modern replacement of an earlier feature'*.
- 4.82** On the southern edge of Pitwellt Pond lies 'Leat 2' (GGAT02221m) again described as an *'active leat on the Dowlais Free Drainage System running north - south, (flowing south), out of Pitwellt Pond'*. Just to the south of this is the site of the Pitwellt Pond Well, a feature marked on the 1919 Ordnance Survey map (GGAT02110m). At the southern end of 'Leat 2' lies the Pitwellt Pond Reservoir (GGAT02118m), which comprises a pair of two small adjacent reservoirs, and the GGAT HER notes that it was *'built in c. 1902 by the Merthyr Tydfil Corporation as part of further sanitation improvement, in an effort to prevent further out breaks of disease'*.
- 4.83** Some 500m to the north of Pitwellt Pond lies 'Sluice 1' (GGAT02708m) which is recorded as being *'marked as a sluice on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map but is marked as a weir on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map.'* 'Leat 3' (GGAT04193m) lies adjacent to 'Sluice 1' and is described as *'step banked active leat on the Dowlais Free Drainage System running north - south, (flowing south), linking the Nant Morlais with Pitwellt Pond.'* A crossing Point (GGAT04194m) runs across 'Leat 3' and is described as an *'area of cobbles, measuring 10 m in length and 3 m in width, placed in a now dried up streambed or leat to create an artificial ford.'*
- 4.84** Jepson's Pond (GGAT86808m) is an extant water filled reservoir which is actually recorded as a modern feature rather than post medieval, although it is shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map. The map also records a sluice house to the south of the reservoir (GGAT02713m)⁴²
- 4.85** A number of quarries are recorded within the site including Dowlais Quarry (GGAT02122m) to the east of Jepson's Pond which is marked as an 'old quarry' on the 1919 Ordnance Survey map. Cefn Ystrad Quarry (GGAT02418m) lies east of Pitwellt Pond and comprises a *'series of six scoops, none measuring more than 20 m in diameter, which have been created by the quarrying of outcropping rock. A*

⁴² The grid reference for GGAT02713m is slightly wrong and should be located at SO 08561 09131

number of small faces survive amongst piles of large angular boulders. This quarry site lies on the southern edge of the proposed substation for the development.

- 4.86** To the west of Pittwelt pond lies a possible Millstone Quarry (GGAT02138m) recorded as a *'line of four rectangular scoops running north - south down the slope of Merthyr Common for approximately 40 m, with a maximum width of 3.5 m. The removed stone may possibly have been used to create millstones.'*
- 4.87** To the southeast of Pittwelt Pond lies Merthyr Common 'Quarry 3' (GGAT03187m) which comprises *'a series of squared platforms and piles of quarried stone possibly graded into specific sizes, adjacent to associated quarry workers huts'*. The adjacent former quarry workers huts (GGAT04890m) which is recorded as being *'a complex of quarrymen's huts, adjacent to the associated quarry workings. Some of the huts may have been built on the sites of Prehistoric settlement features.'* This area lies on the slopes above the proposed scheduled monument (GM623) prehistoric enclosure.
- 4.88** 'Quarry 1' (GGAT03200m) lies northeast of Pitwellt Pond and is recorded as a *'quarry scoop that measures approximately 12 m in length, with width of 5 m and has a depth of 2 m. The scoop is located on a west facing slope overlooking Pitwellt Pond and probably provided stone for the construction of the pond'*. This quarry area lies directly adjacent to the proposed substation. Pitwellt Pond Quarry (GGAT04884m) lies directly on the northwestern side of Pitwellt Pond and *'measures 30 m in length, with a width of 10 m and has a depth of 2 m. The stone from this quarry was probably used to construct Pitwellt Pond.'*
- 4.89** Jepson's Pond Tips (GGAT03148m) lie in the southern part of the Application Boundary and are very visible features in the landscape *'located to the north of the A465, and west of Blaencarno Common are a number of heavy scratches which extend over 150m². Linear in form, these features overlie earlier coal-tips.'*
- 4.90** A number of other records within the Application Boundary relate to the former rail and tramways that provided transportation to and from the numerous quarries in the area, most notably the Twynau Gwynion quarries to the west of the Pen March Wind Farm. These include two junctions (GGAT08513m and GGAT08497m), bridge abutments of large triangular shaped earthen banks on either side of the Nant Morlais (GGAT04887m), an adjacent Tramroad Causeway *'comprising linear stone bank near boulder strewn stream'* (GGAT08510m), a revetment (GGAT08512m) and two 2 broken sections of dual-purpose vandyked plate (GGAT08511m) all lying on the western edge of the Application Boundary adjacent to the Twynau Gwynion quarries.
- 4.91** A railway was present along the southern part of the Application Boundary, and a railway junction (GGAT08509m) is recorded directly north of Jepson's Pond. An area of concrete railway posts lies to the north of the road along the southern side of the

Application Boundary (GGAT03124m) which are said to '*delineate the northern width of the MT & A Railway. To the south of the posts are the remnants of a raised platform which marks the limit of a double track width.*' These lie close to the proposed contractors compound and access road to the windfarm.

- 4.92** Agricultural features within the Application Boundary include the general drystone and turfstone walled landscape of Blaencarno Common (GGAT03129m); a sheepfold on the northern side of the Application Boundary (GGAT02714m); two shooting butts located to the east of Pitwellt Pond and close to the proposed sub-station (GGAT 03059m) and another north of Pitwellt Pond (GGAT03138m); and a revetted platform formed by an approximately 9m length of slightly curving drystone wall (GGAT04896m) located southeast of Pitwellt Pond. Close to this is a record of a collapsed feature (GGAT02471m) comprising a '*large rectangular feature which measures 7 m in width and 11 m in length with a depth of approximately 1m*'. It is uncertain what this represents.
- 4.93** The final two records within the Application Boundary held on the GGAT HER are associated with water management and it is uncertain if they are separate from the Dowlais Free Drainage System. These include enhancement works to the Nant Morlais (GGAT04885m) where a large '*flat face forming part of the gorge that the Nant Morlais passes through, approximately 100 m long with an approximate depth of 50 m. This area of the ravine would appear possibly to have been artificially enhanced for use in hushing*'. This lies directly northwest of Pitwellt Pond. A springhead is also recorded (GM04889m) where a '*drystone wall built around (the springhead) to act as a well. The remaining drystone walling is approximately 0.75 m tall and survives on at least two sides*'. This lies southeast of Pitwellt Pond.
- 4.94** The CPAT HER records 33 sites of post medieval date (Figure 20 and 21). None of these lie within the Application Boundary.
- 4.95** The NMR holds records of 320 post medieval sites within the study area (Figures 24 to 27). Eight of these lie within Site which include three sheepfolds (NPRN 243161, NPRN 243162 and NPRN 243163), a limestone quarry (NPRN 243167) and a shooting butt (NPRN 243159).
- 4.96** The other records are associated with Blaen Carno quarry in the southern part of the area (NPRN 80459), Jepson's Pond (NPRN 86808), and a general number for the Merthyr Common Free Drainage System (NPRN 402950).
- 4.97** All of the records of post medieval date recorded on the HERs and NMR within the study area can be split up into a number of overall categories: agriculture; coal mining; drainage; iron foundries; mineral extraction and transport; social; and transportation

- 4.98** Agricultural records can be split into boundaries, including walls, boundary stones and banks (13 records); sheepfolds and shelters (20 records); limekilns for soil improvements (9 records); shooting butts and rifle ranges (7 records); farmsteads (4 records); enclosures (4 records); clearance cairns (4 records); a barn and a mill.
- 4.99** Site types associated with coal workings include: collieries (20 records); shafts (5 records); and general mining features (6 records).
- 4.100** There are numerous site types associated with drainage in the area, including many associated with the Dowlais Free Drainage System. These include: reservoirs and a pond (25 records); leats (33 records); drainage ditches (13 records); dams (5 records); sluices (5 records); sluice house (2 records); valve houses or valve tower (4 records); filter houses (2 records); a pumping station; drainage systems or stream enhancement (2 records); water channels (3 records); a footbridge; stepping stones (1 record); a crossing point; a pipeline; a water tank; and a weir.
- 4.101** Mineral extraction across the study area is extensive and there are 53 records of quarries or pits and 21 records for spoil heaps or ironstone tipping. A record for a magazine, presumably to house blasting material is also recorded in the study area and an aqueduct to transport water to the workings. Records for five earthworks, three linear features and an inspection road all likely associated with mineral extraction are also recorded.
- 4.102** Associated with the former quarries and mineral extraction (and collieries) are a network of former railways and tram roads that crossed the study area (some were used for passenger travel also). Associated railway records include railways (39 records); railway bridges (2 records); railway cuttings (2 records); inclined planes (2 records); revetments (2 records); railway stations, station houses and station lock ups (4 records); one railway tunnel, ventilation or air shafts (6 records); a signal box; an embankment; a record of concrete posts; a culvert; and a record of railway sleepers.
- 4.103** There are records of 27 tram roads; tram road cuttings (3 records); tram road revetments (5 records); tram road bridges (3 records); associated trackways and pavements (4 records); a passing loop; and tram road blocks (1 record).
- 4.104** A single road and four further bridges are recorded in the study area of post medieval date.
- 4.105** Iron processing is apparent in the area and was a major employer in the region and catalyst for the growth of the surrounding towns and villages, although many of the former buildings have been lost. Within the study area are the records for six ironworks; two blast furnaces; two furnaces; one engine house; one ironworks office; records of three associated stables; a smithy; and a laundry.

- 4.106** As more workers came into the area to work in the various mineral extraction sites, Iron works and associated industries and infrastructure sites there was a need for substantial development of workers housing in the region. The HERs and NMR have 75 records of workers housing in the region, all of which would almost entirely be of 19th century and later date.
- 4.107** With the increase in the population came the need for additional churches (9 records), non-conformist chapel sites (43 records) and Mission Churches (2 records) to meet their religious and spiritual needs. For other needs there are two recorded breweries, two inns, two hotels and a club house. A Memorial Hall, three schools, a Sunday School, a garden, a well, a fever hospital and two cemeteries are also recorded.
- 4.108** Other records of post medieval date on the HERs and NMR may be associated with earlier settlement or non-workers housing, including other buildings and houses (19 records); a village;; a settlement site and a house platform.
- 4.109** Post medieval records are known to be located within the Application Boundary, including the known sites associated with agriculture, mineral extraction and associated drainage schemes. The potential for hitherto unknown sites to be present within the Application Boundary is also considered high. The importance of such assets of post medieval date would be of local (low) importance.

Modern

- 4.110** The HERs and NMR record 45 records of modern date within the study area (Figure 28). The GGAT HER has 10 records, three of which lie within the Application Boundary. One of these is a modern sluice gate added to the Dowlais Free Drainage System near Pitwellt Pond (GGATG04192m). Two further records lie within the Application Boundary, a dew pond (GGAT03198m) and an air craft crash site of a Vampire VV618 on the southeastern side of the area (GGAT05180m).
- 4.111** The CPAT HER has seven records in the study area, though none within Site.
- 4.112** The NMR holds 26 records, of which one lies within the Application Boundary. This is a record for the same air craft crash site of the Vampire VV618 in the southeastern part of the Application Boundary (NPRN 243539) which notes it crashed on 27th October 1953. A further air craft crash site is recorded on the western side of the Application Boundary of an Armstrong Whitworth Whitley II K7246 in later 1941 (NPRN 515332). Although no archaeological remains of the crash have been recorded and it is said that the crewmen survived, the remains of this aircraft are designated as a Controlled Site under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986, which makes it an offence to interfere with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or

stranded military aircraft without a licence. The final record on the NMR lies within the western side of the Application Boundary and is a marker cairn (NPRN 243251).

- 4.113** The overall records comprise a large mix of site types and include: air craft crash sites (5 records, three of which are discussed above and the others lie outside of the Application Boundary); marker cairns (3 records); allotments (1 record); a blast engine house; a modern chapel; a chemical works; a cinema; a compensation basin; a dam; a sluice; a Constitutional Club; a cricket ground; a drill hall; a filter house; a hut; a library; a limekiln; a railway and signal box; a sculpture; a park; a pond; a quarry; an opencast coal mine; part of a World War II stop line (defensive line); a swimming pool; excavations of then Ynys Fach Iron Works; and surprisingly, the first McDonalds restaurant built at Merthyr Tydfil.
- 4.114** There is a moderate potential for further modern sites to be present within the Application Boundary, although they would be of local (low) to negligible archaeological importance.

Multi-Period Sites

- 4.115** The NMR hold records of one multi-period sites, that of the village of Pontsticill. This settlement has medieval origins and continues to be occupied today.

Undated or Natural Features

- 4.116** The GGAT HER records 28 undated sites or natural features within the study area (Figure 19). Twelve of these records lie within the Application Boundary.
- 4.117** Of these sites a number are natural features: a natural rock outcrop (GGAT00780m); a cairn later determined to be natural (GGAT00781m); a stone circle, subsequently dismissed (GGAT04196m); and two possible circular features later determined to be natural (GGAT04897m and GGAT04898m)
- 4.118** A possible quarry scoop (GGAT04895m); and a possible rectangular enclosure now destroyed (GGAT07578m); a linear bank of large boulders (GGAT04905m); a group of four undated sheep shelters (GGAT00782m) are also recorded within the Application Boundary. Many of these could potentially be of medieval or later date (post medieval is most likely).
- 4.119** Three further records marked as undated are actually post medieval in date including a tramroad junction associated with the Twynau Gwynion tramroad on the western side of the Application Boundary leading to the quarries (GGAT08496m); Blaen Carno Quarry within the southern part of the Application Boundary (GGAT08170m); and Jepson's Pond also within the southern part of the Application Boundary (GGAT08171m).

4.120 The CPAT HER holds records of three undated sites and the NMR 4 records. None of these lie within the Application Boundary. Overall 35 undated or natural sites are recorded in the study area.

4.121 The records comprise two banks, one building, one cairn, a circular mound and ditch, five enclosures, one field system, a leat, a limekiln, one record of gullies and earthworks, three findspots, a mound, four quarries, one platform, a reservoir, a possible quarry, a pit and adjacent features, a road, a sheepfold, a shelter, a tramroad, a wall and one archaeological investigation. Seven natural features are also recorded.

4.122 Many of the records are likely to be of post medieval date as noted above, but have not been more closely dated.

Previous Archaeological Work

Table 7: Archaeological events recorded within the 2km study area

EPRN	Name	Event type	Organisation	Year
E001994	Field visit Rhymney Tramroad Branch	Field visit	GGAT	2005
E001995	Field visit Morlais Tramroads (East and West)	Field visit	GGAT	2005
E001167	Field visit Garn Ddu cairn XIX	Field visit	GGAT	2006
E001156	Field visit to Cefn Pyllau Duon round cairn	Field visit	GGAT	2006
E001227	Field Visit, Merthyr Common Field Boundary 2	Field Visit	GGAT	2009
E000959	A185 desk based assessment	Desk based assessment		
E001250	Field Visit, Merthyr Common Enclosure	Field Visit	GGAT	2009
E001226	Field Visit, Merthyr Common Field Boundary 1	Field Visit	GGAT	2009
E003751	East Merthyr Land Reclamation Scheme	Desk Based Assessment	GGAT	1993
E003775	East Merthyr Opencast/Reclamation Phase III	Fieldwork	RCAHMW/CADW	1993
E001181	Field visit to Merthyr Common ring cairn	Field visit	GGAT	2006
E001180	Field visit to Merthyr Common kerb cairn	Field visit	GGAT	2006

4.123 The GGAT HER holds records for 12 previous archaeological investigations within the study area. These comprise numerous field visits which have identified features recorded on the GGAT HER, especially those related to the iron industry of the area, the results of which are shown on Figure 29.

4.124 A few records relate to archaeological desk-based assessments prepared for specific projects.

4.125 No intrusive archaeological investigations are recorded within the Application Boundary.

Map Regression, Aerial Photographs and LiDAR data

- 4.126** The earliest map that shows any detail of the site is the 1813 Original Surveyor's Drawings of Brecknock and Aberdare (Figure 30) (Abergavenny 1814 map is also included for completeness). The map shows that the majority of the Application Boundary is empty of features. A pond on the northwestern side of the Application Boundary associated with Nant Morlais, which is likely to be Pwll Mare, a natural spring. Along the southern edge of the Application Boundary lies either a road way or tram line. This diverges off to the northwest and heads up to the lime works at Twynau Gwynion. None of the man-made water features within the Application Boundary had been constructed by this time.
- 4.127** A review of Tithe Maps was undertaken including The 'Apportionment of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes in the parish of Gellygaer in the County of Glamorgan 1841' which covers the eastern edge of the Application Boundary and the 'Plan of the parish of Merthyr Tydfil in the County of Glamorgan 1850' which covers the western edge. These do show the reservoirs of Pitwellt Pond and Jepson's Pond and the course of the Nant Morlais but no further detail within site. These are not illustrated.
- 4.128** The 1875 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 31) shows the Application Boundary after the construction of the Dowlais Free Drainage System, with Pitwellt Pond and Jepson's Pond both shown (as well as Rhymney Reservoir just to the southeast of the Application Boundary), with associated leats, sluices and sluice houses. These are mostly located in the southwestern part of the Application Boundary. A large man made water channel runs from northeast to southwest across the area just below Jepson's Pond. This water channel is still present as a clear feature today. The access road to the wind farm will run across the channel. The railway south of the Application Boundary is also shown. Extensive quarry features are shown directly to the southwest. The workers housing at Bute Town had been erected by this time.
- 4.129** Little change had occurred within the Application Boundary by the 1901 map (Figure 32), but areas of old quarry workings are noted at Blaen Carno southeast of Jepson's Pond and around Pitwellt Pond. Little development had occurred around the edges of the Application Boundary. The quarry to the southwest of the Application Boundary is labelled as 'Old Quarries'.
- 4.130** The 1948 OS map (Figure 33) shows a similar layout to the earlier maps within the Application Boundary, but additional development has occurred to the west at Caeracca.
- 4.131** The 1978 OS map (Figure 34) shows similar details as the old maps, but with more development and road lines around its perimeter. The former railway has been removed and the A465 is shown following its route. Extensive drainage works had been carried out to the east of the Application Boundary around Nant Pitwellt. The

old quarry workings to the southwest are labelled as 'tip' indicating the old quarries had been backfilled, presumably with colliery waste. This was later stabilised and the existing factories, warehouses and superstore were built upon it.

- 4.132** A review of available aerial photographs has not indicated any other features than shown on the earlier mapping. Sources including the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales and online sources were used. The only features of interest have already been recorded, including the stone lined enclosure on the western side of the Application Boundary which is due to be scheduled (GM623).
- 4.133** As part of the development proposals, aerial photography using a drone was undertaken across the Application Boundary. The aerial photographs have provided some interesting views of the soon to be scheduled enclosure and some of the possible hut circles or shelters around it (including the cover photograph).
- 4.134** Publicly available Lidar data was analysed, although this is only at 2m resolution for the Application Boundary and does not provide much detail. A more detailed Lidar survey was undertaken for the project to assist with amongst other things, archaeological prospection. Overviews of the data are shown on Figures 35 – 37. The information is clear enough to show good detail of the Application Boundary and this has been viewed in order to ascertain if any potential archaeological features can be identified. It shows up the Dowlais Free Drainage System features clearly, as well as indications of old quarrying. Figure 37 shows a sample detail of the data in the area of Pitwellt Pond, which also includes the site of the future scheduled monument (GM623) where archaeological remains are visible in the landscape. These do show up in the Lidar data. Numerous scars in the landscape are visible in the data, which are caused by natural anomalies in the exposed areas of limestone. Other features may indicate well used sheep tracks and former tramway routes. A number of mounds are visible within the data which could potentially be Bronze Age cairns or burial mounds, mostly of a size of 15 – 20m across (Figure 37). These were not confirmed during the site visit and may be natural features.

5. Impact Assessment

The Development

5.1 The development comprises the following elements (Figure 2):

- Six wind turbines;
 - o Up to 6.0MW output;
 - o Foundation depths 22m diameter, depth 3.5m;
 - o Hardstanding footprints around bases of around 9416.7m²;
 - o
- Access tracks:
 - o Total area 3.204ha;
 - o 5.5m width with a c.1m shoulder verge to either side;
 - o 12 passing places width 1.5m; length 30m, 5m graded turn in each end;
 - o Total length of 5.376km (including 1.502km from Site Entrance to turbine T6, and 1.524km from Site Entrance to T4);
 - o Two water course crossings, one just north of entrance and second on approach to T1;
- Construction Compound:
 - o Two compounds proposed;
 - o one temporary construction and storage compound, located close to the site entrance (50m x 50m = 2500m²);
 - o one temporary construction and storage compound located south of Turbine T3 which will become the control room substation and energy storage facility. (50m X 50m = 2500m²);
 - o During operation the compound near T3 will be the Battery Energy Storage;
- Control Building and Substation;
 - o Total area of the substation is 50m x 50m = 2500m² (and will be situated adjacent to the Battery energy storage compound);
- Battery Energy Storage:
 - o Battery Storage located south of T3 (50m x 50m=2500m²)
- Control Building and Substation

- o Total area of the substation is 50m x 50m = 2500m² (and will be situated adjacent to the Battery energy storage compound);
- Battery Energy Storage:
 - o Battery Storage located south of T3 50m x 50m = 2500m²;
 - o Control Building and Substation 50m x 100m = 5000m²;
 - o Indicative output MW/MWh to be confirmed;
 - o Contents to be confirmed.
- Grid Connection:
 - o The grid connection route has yet to be determined, but it is proposed to go to the existing electricity substation located at NGR SO 07161 08799 adjacent to Pengarnddu 1.3km southwest of the substation.

Factors Affecting Archaeological Survival of Buried Remains

5.2 Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.

5.3 The subject of archaeological preservation has been covered comprehensively elsewhere⁴³, and it is a subject which is subject to ongoing review as our understanding grows. The following addresses some familiar scenarios for assessment reports such as this, to allow the reader an insight into some 'typical' scenarios.

5.4 The Site area lies on an upland area to the northeast of Merthyr Tydfil. It is most likely that any below ground remains would be sealed by a relatively thin series of layers. Typically a topsoil of c.100-200mm and a subsoil of 0 – 100mm. Therefore, they may be sealed by 100-300mm of deposits. There are variations to this including landscapes affected by colluvial or alluvial deposits. The Site may have colluvial deposits on its lower slopes close to its southern boundary, but alluvial deposits are unlikely. Peat deposits are known to be present within the Application Boundary as has been confirmed by peat surveys. The design of the proposals has taken these into account and they have been avoided to leave them unaffected.

⁴³ Historic England 2016. Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development

5.5 Earthworks are most common in areas not subject to modern, mechanised ploughing, as this area is. Industrial activity and water management is known within the Application Boundary, although the proposals avoid these areas (excluding one crossing point across a leat associated with the Dowlais Free Drainage System close to the southern access point.

5.6 Overall if archaeological remains are present within the Application Boundary, they would lie at a shallow depth beneath the present ground surface and in a relatively good state of preservation. Analysis of Lidar data has not shown any clear earthworks that may be associated with archaeology, but the presence of buried features cannot be discounted.

Assessment of Significance and Effects

5.7 This section assesses the potential impact of the Wind Farm upon the significance of the designated assets whose settings it is determined could be affected. The first steps of the four-step approach to setting assessment described in the Cadw guidance has already been completed in Appendix 1 and 2, and above. They are shown on Figure 38.

5.8 This section discusses the significance of the identified designated assets and identifies what impacts could occur. A level of harm is given to the impact based on the following scales of harm that are used by HCUK Group.

Table 8: Scales of harm

Scale of Harm	
Total Loss	Total removal of the significance of the designated heritage asset.
Substantial Harm	Serious harm that would drain away or vitiate the significance of the designated heritage asset
Less than Substantial Harm	High level harm that could be serious, but not so serious as to vitiate or drain away the significance of the designated heritage asset.
	Medium level harm, not necessarily serious to the significance of the designated heritage asset, but enough to be described as noticeable or material.
	Low level harm that does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset.

Scheduled Monuments

BR277	Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen Round cairns
BR278	Waun y Gwair Cairn Round cairn
BR389	Twyn Ceilog Round Cairn
BR322	Garn Fawr round cairn

5.9 This group of scheduled monuments is considered together as they all lie to the north of the Application Boundary and likely have visible interconnection and association between them. Three of the cairns lie within 2km to the north of the site and the third around 6km to the northeast.

5.10 Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen Round cairns (BR277) lie 3.2km north of the Application Boundary. They are the remains of two round cairns on a hilltop. The scheduling description states: *The monument comprises the remains two burial cairns, Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) which dominate the skyline of Cefn yr Ystrad. The cairns measure 19m and 16m in diameter and stand to a height of over 2m.*

5.11 Waun y Gwair Cairn Round cairn (BR278) is described as comprising ‘*the remains a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 - 800 BC) which is intervisible with other cairns to the north. The cairn measures 8m in diameter and stands to a height of 1m and although a central hollow suggests some past disturbance most of the cairn is intact.*’

5.12 Twyn Ceilog Round Cairn (BR389) ‘*comprises the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated in open moorland on the summit of the E-facing crags of Twyn Ceilog in the Eastern Brecon Beacons. The stone-built cairn is circular on plan and measures about 8m in diameter and 1.5m in height. The cairn appears undisturbed, although a drystone wall extends to the N to form a shelter. It is situated on the crest of a limestone ridge and is intervisible with many similar cairns in the surrounding landscape. Distinct stretches of kerb are visible, particularly on the SW side.*’

5.13 Garn Fawr round cairn (BR322_ is described as comprising ‘*the remains of a burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC) and situated on a local summit on the plateau of Mynydd Llangyndir. The massive stone built cairn is circular on plan and measures about 20m in diameter and up to 2.5m in height. There is a large central crater, but the majority of the base of the cairn appears undisturbed.*’

5.14 All of the scheduled cairns have the following site type description: ‘*The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial*

and ritual practices. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact burial or ritual deposits.' Cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.

5.15 All of the cairns lie on hilltops north of the Application Boundary and as noted in some of their individual descriptions, there is intervisibility between these cairns and other unscheduled ones as well. The proposals will not intrude into this intervisibility, but the turbines will be clearly visible in the background when looking between some of these cairns. The presence of the turbines will create a change to the settings of the monuments, but it is considered that such a change will be less than substantial harm, at a low level that does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset.

5.16 Mitigation to reduce this impact is not possible.

GM563 Morlais Hill ring cairn

GM569 Garn Pontsticill ring cairn

5.17 These two ring cairns lie close to the west of the Application Boundary, lying across the Nant Morlais valley on its western side. The ZTV suggests that intervisibility will not include all of the turbines for the monuments.

5.18 Morlais Hill ring cairn (GM563) *'comprises the remains of a ring cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC). It is situated on a ridge between two fairways on Morlais Hill Golf Course. The ring cairn is circular on plan and measures 26m in diameter within a grass-covered earthen bank spread to 2.5m in thickness and up to 0.4m in height. There are several stones visible within the bank material and the internal surface of the monument is uneven. There is a gap in the south-south-east side of the ring bank, measuring about 3m in breadth. An unusual sub rectangular spur of earth and stone extends about 9m from the north side of the ring bank and measures about 4m in thickness. This stony protrusion is probably the result of clearance.'*

5.19 Garn Pontsticill ring cairn (GM569) *'comprises the remains of a ring cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC). It is situated within open moorland on the gentle north-facing slope above Pontsticill. The ring cairn is situated on the leading edge of a low narrow north-facing ridge and is circular on plan, measuring about 13m in diameter within a stone ring bank 1.5m in thickness and up to 0.2m in height. The interior of the ring cairn is largely clear of stone.'*

5.20 Again both monuments are described as for the ring cairns above as being of national importance for their *'potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial*

rites and ritual, social organisation and the environment. The feature is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of both structural evidence and the presence of intact burial or ritual deposits.'

5.21 Both cairns lie on upper hillslopes west of the Application Boundary and there is likely to be intervisibility between them and other unscheduled ones as well. The proposals will not intrude into this intervisibility, but the turbines will be clearly visible in the background when looking between some of these cairns. The presence of the turbines will create a change to the settings of the monuments, but it is considered that such a change will be less than substantial harm, at a low level that does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset.

5.22 Mitigation to reduce this impact is not possible.

GM028 Morlais Castle

5.23 Morlais Castle (GM028) is of medieval date. The description states that it '*comprises the remains of a castle, dating to the medieval period. It is situated at the northern border of the lands of Senghennydd Uwch Caeach on a high limestone ridge. When begun in 1288, this land had been newly annexed by the lord of Glamorgan, Gilbert de Clare and the castle was intended to control this territory, a position viewed as provocative by the neighbouring lord of Brecon, Humphrey de Bohun. The result in 1290 was warfare between the two brought under control by their imprisonment in the Tower of London by Edward 1. In 1294 the castle was captured during a Welsh rebellion by Madog ap Llywelyn and it may have been abandoned shortly afterwards. The remains are now almost completely collapsed but represent a curtain walled enclosure measuring about 130m north-south by 60m wide outside of which is a rock-cut ditch and counterscarp bank. Towers were situated around the wall at the angles; one on the west side, three on the east and one each at the north and south ends. The latter two were about 20m diameter and would have served to dominate the skyline. The basement of the south tower is intact and has a central pillar with twelve vaulting ribs that supported the floor above now capped in concrete. The castle is subdivided into inner and outer wards with the inner ward at the north end showing traces of internal buildings that might have included a hall and chapel while the outer ward has further indications of buildings and includes a great rock-cut water cistern. Outside of the castle ditch on the south side is a further court protected by earthworks alone.*

5.24 The monument is considered of '*national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive and domestic practices and has strong historical associations. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits.'*

5.25 The castle is located on a small hilltop directly west of the Application Boundary. Views to the east from the castle will clearly see the windfarm. The castle was located to dominate the Nant Morlais valley, but is also located to provide clear wider views in all directions. The wind farm will be visible from the castle and this will cause change to its setting. This change will cause less than substantial harm, in the medium category where it is not necessarily serious to the significance of the designated heritage asset, but enough to be described as noticeable or material.

5.26 Mitigation to reduce this impact is not possible.

Monument due to be scheduled (GM623), HER Ref GGAT0489m

5.27 The large enclosure lying southeast of Pitwellt Pond is being forwarded for scheduling (provisional number GM623). Based on the Historic Environment (Wales) Act of 2016, this will therefore mean that the site needs to be considered as a scheduled monument. It lies within the Application Boundary area and within approximately 150m of the proposed site of the substation. The monument lies at the base of a relatively steep slope comprising exposed rock and up to the plateau on which Pitwellt pond lies. These restrict views to the majority of the proposed wind turbine area, but Turbines 1, 3 and 6 are likely to be visible, as will possibly the southern edge of the substation.

5.28 The GGAT HER description states that it is a '*large irregular 'D' shaped drystone wall enclosure, with a possible animal pen in the northwest corner, which is associated with the prehistoric hut circle settlement. D-shaped enclosure made of unworked stone material of varied size, presumably sourced locally, situated on a SE facing hillside with a slight rise to the S. Located to the W and S of the enclosure, slightly uphill, lies a group of four huts. External enclosure measurements of 36m NE-SW, and 39.70m NW-SE. Straight NW segment of enclosure wall measures 21m NE-SW. Wall width 2.60m, height c. 0.40m. Part of the NW wall segment and part of the E wall segment eroded by a small bog stream running through the enclosure in NW-SE direction. Scree of boulders and rocks of various size, as well as outcrops of solid bedrock, present to the N and E of enclosure. N wall segment blurred by stone scree and bedrock outcrops. Possible entrance into the enclosure to the S, although the gap found there could be a result of erosion. Buried stones found throughout the enclosure centre. Small rectangular pen-like structure (SO 08131 09631) located in the W corner of the D-shaped enclosure. From NW to SE, wall length is 7.30m, and from NE to SW the length is 4.10m. The pen has a wall width of 0.50m, the average wall diameter of 1.20m and a height of 0.50m. There is a possible entrance in the NW wall of the small enclosure / pen, with large light stones significantly different from the rest of the pen. Also found was a possible small circular enclosure or hut abutting the outer wall side of main enclosure to NE. ... Recorded as a Locally Listed Building by Merthyr Tydfil Council (Merthyr Tydfil Council).*'

- 5.29** The monument is likely to be of Bronze Age or Iron Age date. The site visit noted the surrounding hut stone building remains around the monument which could indicate it is an animal enclosure with living accommodation outside of the boundary. Any internal buildings may now be obscured by vegetation and it could be an enclosed settlement (the shape and size perhaps favouring an Iron Age date).
- 5.30** As noted, the setting of the monument will be impacted upon by the proposals, although the main views from the site are to the northwest, west, southwest, south and southeast, with views to the east and northeast obscured by the steep natural slope. The enclosure may have been positioned here to take advantage of shelter from this slope.
- 5.31** The proposals will cause no direct impacts upon the monument. Overall it is considered that the proposals will result in a less than substantial harm to the monument, but at the high level category, where the harm could be serious, but not so serious as to vitiate or drain away the significance of the future designated scheduled monument.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 5.32** Following the assessment process seven listed buildings are considered for furthermore detailed assessment.
- 13546 Nos 1-14 (consec) Collins Row
 13547 Nos 14-28 (consec) Lower Row
 13458 Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH
 Bute Town Conservation Area
- 5.33** The three rows of terraces at Bute Town, are also designated as a Conservation Area. All are listed at grade II level and comprise Nos 1-14 (consec) Collins Row (13546); Nos 14-28 (consec) Lower Row (13547) and Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH (13458).
- 5.34** The listed building descriptions state that they were constructed at some point after 1828 to house the iron workers of the Union Ironworks north of Rhymney. They are of better quality than most of the workers housing in the area, and situated away from other areas of urban development, leaving them quite isolated. They lie southeast of the Application Boundary.
- 5.35** It is thought that further terraces were planned, and the footings of a planned fourth row were laid out, but never finished due to the exhaustion of the iron workings. The area was originally called New Town but later changed to Bute Town as part of the ironworks was constructed on land owned by the Marquis of Bute.

- 5.36** To the west of the terraces lies the Bute Town reservoir, which was also associated with the ironworks. This is at a raised level above the housing, but there are still views from the ends of the terraces directly towards the wind farm site. The wind turbines will be clearly visible from the listed buildings and conservation area.
- 5.37** As has been noted previously, the cottages were originally built for ironworkers and situated in an industrialised landscape exploiting resources for iron production and power. It is only in recent years that the landscape has become less industrialised and more rural. The wind turbines will create a further change to this landscape, but this their purpose is again to exploit resources to generate power.
- 5.38** It is considered that as the wind farm will be very visible from the listed buildings and conservation area that and this will cause change to their setting. This change will cause less than substantial harm, in the medium category where it is not necessarily serious to the significance of the designated heritage asset, but enough to be described as noticeable or material.

13578 Church of St David
21430 Penuel Baptist Church

- 5.39** The Church of St David (13578) and Penuel Baptist Church (21430) lie to the southeast of the Application Boundary within the centre of Rhymney and on the northern edge of the Rhymney Conservation area. Both buildings have limited views to the northeast towards the proposed wind farm.
- 5.40** Both buildings were constructed in around 1839 to provide for the spiritual needs of the increasing population of Rhymney. The church is set in a walled churchyard with a number of larger trees around its perimeter. The chapel is set in a lawned enclosure with no trees. Both buildings are taller than those in their surroundings, many of which are terraced houses.
- 5.41** The limited views from these buildings to the windfarm and the distance between them is such that the proposals will cause less than substantial harm at the lower level, where the harm does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset.
- 11384 Tower of Old Church of St Gwynno
- 5.42** The Tower of the Old Church of St Gwynno (11384) lies to the southwest of the new church built in 1870. The surviving remains are that of a medieval church and the former parish church of Vaynor. They lie within woodland.
- 5.43** The church was demolished in 1870 but much of the tower remains intact. The old church tower would have been a focal point within the landscape in all directions during the medieval period, when it would have served the surrounding communities

and farms within the parish. It is now less visible than it once was. It lies 2.6km west of the windfarm. Some of the wind turbines are likely to be visible from the church. As such the proposals will cause less than substantial harm at the lower level, where the harm does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset

81189 Hy Brasail

5.44 Hy Brasail (81189) is a grade II listed house lying some 2.7km west of the proposed windfarm. It is located on the western side of the road to Pontsticill with its main façade pointing east.

5.45 The building is listed due to its ‘finely executed and theatrically designed Italian-style villa of Edwardian date’ added in 1912 to a former standard late 19th century house. The listing description says that the ‘*story that the house was built to lure an Italian Contessa to Wales is not proven. The additions on a grand scale and of finely detailed Bath stone add very little in terms of living space, a monumental stair in the main tower and one long room above an open loggia, the second tower having no rooms at all.*’ The building is certainly a bit of an anomaly in this area.

5.46 The eastern views from the building may include the wind turbines. It was presumably built in this location to make the most of the rural views which will be encroached upon by the wind turbines. Overall the proposals will cause less than substantial harm to the building, which does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset.

Archaeological Sites recorded on the HERs and NMR

5.47 The proposed turbine locations and associated connecting tracks, cabling and earthing tails avoid the locations of known archaeological sites recorded on the GGAT HER and NMR.

5.48 The main access track from the south will cross one of the leats associated with the Dowlais Free Drainage System. The proposed substation will be located adjacent to a possible prehistoric ring cairn just east of Pitwellt pond, a number of quarries (some seen on Lidar data) and a post medieval shooting butt.

5.49 The archaeological potentials by period across the site are as follows:

- Prehistoric – moderate potential, possibly associated with hitherto unrecorded cairns, buildings or field boundaries;
- Roman – low potential, if present may be associated with land divisions adjacent to the projected Roman road lines;
- Early medieval – low potential and if present may be associated with dispersed agricultural remains;

- Medieval – a low potential, and if present probably in the form of isolated farmsteads, field boundaries or shelters for livestock;
- Post medieval – remains are known to be present within the Application Boundary area, and although nothing is known within the areas of proposed development, there is quite a high likelihood for agricultural remains to be present, such as field boundaries or shelters. There is also a high potential for mineral extraction remains, such as further quarries, and a high potential for further remains associated with the Dowlais Free Drainage System;
- Modern – there is a moderate potential for modern remains to be present within the Application Boundary associated with mineral extraction and improvement of the Dowlais Free Drainage System.

5.50 A direct impact from the development proposals could come through initial topsoil stripping activities across the road lines, turbine bases, contractors compounds and substation. Archaeological remains are likely to be quite shallow and so would be impacted upon by any ground works.

5.51 Whereas it would not be possible to mitigate changes to the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment, mitigation could be implemented for direct impacts in the form of initial investigations across the proposed site area (evaluation) followed by excavation or other forms of recording as appropriate to any remains revealed. Based on the assessment it is not anticipated that below ground archaeological remains of such a high significance to present a constraint to development will be present, and that any such remains can be dealt with through appropriate mitigation.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1** This historic environment desk-based assessment has been prepared for the proposed Pen March Windfarm to comprise 6 turbines and associated infrastructure on land to the northeast of Merthyr Tydfil. The site crosses the County Borough Councils of Merthyr Tydfil and Caerphilly.
- 6.2** The report has analysed data from the Glamorgan Gwent and Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trusts, the National Monuments Record and data held by Cadw to provide a detailed assessment of known elements of the historic environment within and around the Application Boundary. A study area of 2km was used for HER and NMR data and a 10km search area used for designated historic assets. This has included scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and registered historic parks and gardens. The impact of the proposals on the Registered Historic Landscape of Merthyr Tydfil is dealt with in a separate ASIDOHL report⁴⁴. There are no World Heritage Sites or registered battlefield sites within the Application Boundary or study area.

Scheduled Monuments

- 6.3** Of the 102 Scheduled Monuments identified within the 10km study area, only seven of these have been considered where changes to their significance may have occurred. An additional site of a defended enclosure lying southeast of Pitwellt Pond has also been added as it is due to be scheduled (provisional reference GM623).
- 6.4** A group of 4 prehistoric cairns (burial mounds) lies on upland within 2km to the north of the Application Boundary, Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen Round cairns (BR277); Waun y Gwair Cairn Round cairn (BR278), and Twyn Ceilog Round Cairn (BR389). A fourth cairn lies somewhat further to the north but is located close enough to the other four for their possibly to have been association, Garn Fawr round cairn (BR322).
- 6.5** The proposals will not intrude into this intervisibility of these cairns, but the wind turbines will be clearly visible in the background when looking the cairns. The presence of the turbines will cause less than substantial harm, at a low level that does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset.
- 6.6** Two further prehistoric cairns lie to the west of the Application Boundary where the wind turbines will likely be quite visible from them due to their proximity, Morlais Hill ring cairn (GM563) and Garn Pontsticill ring cairn (GM569). These two ring cairns lie

⁴⁴ HCUK 2022

on the western side of the Nant Morlais valley. The ZTV suggests that intervisibility will not include all of the turbines for the monuments.

- 6.7** Both cairns lie on upper hillslopes west of the Application Boundary and there is likely to be intervisibility between them and other unscheduled ones as well. The proposals will not intrude into this intervisibility, but the turbines will be clearly visible in the background will create a change to the settings of the monuments. This will be less than substantial harm, at a low level that does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset.
- 6.8** The medieval Morlais Castle (GM028) is located on a high limestone ridge to the west of the Application Boundary. Views to the east from the castle will see the windfarm. The castle was located to dominate the Nant Morlais valley, but is also located to provide clear wider views in all directions. The proposals will cause less than substantial harm to the castle, in the medium category where it is not necessarily serious to the significance of the designated heritage asset, but enough to be described as noticeable or material.
- 6.9** The prehistoric enclosure southeast of Pitwellt pond due to be scheduled (GM623; HER Ref GGAT0489m) lies at the base of a relatively steep slope on its eastern comprising exposed rock and up to the plateau on which Pitwellt pond lies. The proposals will cause no direct impacts upon the monument but will result in less than substantial harm to the monument, but at the high level category, where the harm could be serious, but not so serious as to vitiate or drain away the significance of the future designated scheduled monument.
- 6.10** With all of the scheduled monuments, mitigation to reduce the visibility of the windfarm from these monuments would not be possible.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Area

- 6.11** The assessment process has found that of the 322 listed buildings within 10km of the Application Boundary there are only seven where a possible change to the significance of the features may result from the proposals. A single conservation area has also been identified.
- 6.12** The vast majority of buildings in the 10km study area are associated with the late 18th to 20th century industry of the region and associated buildings constructed for the managers or workers within these industries, buildings associated with their spiritual or social well-being, and structures associated with transportation. The growth of the towns around Merthyr are directly linked to the exploitation of the landscape for these industries to acquire ore for metal production, coal for fuel and water for both steam power and industrial processes. The structures have always been associated with exploitation of the landscape for its resources, and changes in

technology have led to constant changes in the landscape. The introduction of wind turbines into the landscape is further evolution in this process and cannot be said to cause any change to the significance of the structures.

- 6.13** Of the buildings that are further assessed, these include the three rows of terraces at Bute Town, which is also designated as a Conservation Area. All are listed at grade II level and comprise Nos 1-14 (consec) Collins Row (13546); Nos 14-28 (consec) Lower Row (13547) and Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH (13458).
- 6.14** They were constructed at some point after 1828 to house the iron workers of the Union Ironworks north of Rhymney. They are situated away from other areas of urban development, leaving them quite isolated. They lie southeast of the Application Boundary and there are views directly to the windfarm location from the ends of the terraces and the conservation area. Although associated with the industrialisation of the area, this collection of houses has always been somewhat isolated from other settlements and more recently the surroundings have become rural rather than industrial. The change to their setting will cause less than substantial harm, in the medium category where it is not necessarily serious to the significance of the designated heritage asset, but enough to be described as noticeable or material.
- 6.15** The Church of St David (13578) and Peniel Baptist Church (21430) lie to the southeast of the Application Boundary within the centre of Rhymney and on the northern edge of the Rhymney Conservation area. They have limited views to the windfarm and the distance between them is such that the proposals will cause less than substantial harm at the lower level, where the harm does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset.
- 6.16** The Tower of the Old Church of St Gwynno (11384) lies to the southwest of the new church built in 1870. The church was demolished in 1870 but much of the tower remains intact. It would have originally been a focal point within the landscape in all directions during the medieval period. It lies 2.6km west of the windfarm and some of the turbines are likely to be visible. The proposals will cause less than substantial harm at the lower level, where the harm does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset
- 6.17** Hy Brasail (81189) is a grade II listed house lying some 2.7km west of the proposed windfarm and comprises a 1912 Italian style addition to a standard 19th century building. It is located on the western side of the road to Pontsticill with its main façade pointing east.
- 6.18** The building was presumably built in this location to make the most of the rural views which will be encroached upon by the wind turbines. Overall the proposals will

cause less than substantial harm to the building, which does not seriously affect the significance of the designated heritage asset.

- 6.19** For the effects on the settings of the listed buildings and conservation area mitigation is not feasible.

Archaeological Remains

- 6.20** Based on the information within the HERs and NMR, supplemented by historic mapping, the Pen March Wind Farm is considered to have the following potentials for archaeological remains by period as indicated in Table 9. The likely archaeological importance of such remains by period, are also provide in the table.

Table 9: Archaeological Potential and Importance

Period	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Importance
Prehistoric	Moderate	Regional to national
Roman	Low	Local to regional
Early Medieval	Low	Local
Medieval	Low (settlement), Moderate to High (agricultural)	Local
Post medieval	High	Local
Modern	Moderate	Local to negligible

- 6.21** The majority of the Application Boundary area has not been subject to previous development and appears to have been used as open Common Land possibly since the medieval period. Where previous development has occurred it has been associated with mineral extraction (quarries and spoil tips) and water management features associated with the various surrounding industries, including the Dowlais Free Drainage System.
- 6.22** Archaeological remains could become exposed, damaged or destroyed by groundworks associated with the proposals. Archaeological remains are likely to be quite shallow and so would be impacted upon by any ground works.
- 6.23** Based on the assessment it is not anticipated that below ground archaeological remains of such a high significance to present a constraint to development will be present, and that any such remains can be dealt with through appropriate mitigation.
- 6.24** The scope of any further archaeological works that would be needed in advance or during development of the Pen March Wind Farm would need to be discussed and agreed with the archaeological advisor to the Merthyr Tydfil and Caerphilly County Borough Councils as local planning authorities. This is the Planning Services section

of Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust. Cadw would respond on issues regarding the designated historic assets in the study area.

Sources Consulted

Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record

Clwyd Powys Historic Environment Record

National Monument Record of Wales, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth

Primary Sources

1813 Original Surveyor's Drawings Brecknock; 1813 Aberdare and 1814 Abergavenny

1875, 1901, 1903, 1921, 1922, 1948, 1965, 1978, 1982, 2001, 2010, 2020 Ordnance Survey maps

1841 Apportionment of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes in the parish of Gellygaer in the County of Glamorgan

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Secondary Sources

CCBC 2015 Bute Town Conservation Area Appraisal & Conservation Area Management Plan, Supplementary Planning Guidance to the LDP, Caerphilly County Borough Council

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WAT 2018 Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs), Welsh Archaeological Trusts July 2018 (reviewed 2019)

Internet Sources

Cadw: <https://www.cadw.gov.wales>

British Geological Society online viewer: www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html

Google Earth: www.googleearth.co.uk

Lle Geoportal: <http://lle.gov.wales/home>

Welsh Tithe Maps: <https://places.library.wales/>

Britain From Above website

APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

1. As noted above a total of 102 scheduled monuments were identified within 10km of the proposed wind turbines. The first process to assess potential impacts from the potential wind farm on the significance of these monuments was to ascertain which of those were intervisible with the wind turbines.
2. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility based on the hub heights of the turbines has been used to determine this intervisibility. This was deemed more appropriate than blade height ZTV as it comprises a larger static object that would always be visible regardless of the position of the turbine blades.
3. Where there is no intervisibility with the turbine hubs, those scheduled monuments have been removed from the assessment process. Where turbines have low levels of intervisibility with the turbine hubs (low level ZTV – between 1 and 2 turbines visible) these have also been discounted as it is considered that the presence of the turbines will cause no change to the archaeological significance of these monuments.
4. Two further categories of intervisibility have been identified based on the ZTV data: high intervisibility where the whole monument or the vast majority lies within the high level ZTV (5 or 6 turbines visible) and medium intervisibility (between 3 and 4 turbines).
5. Appendix 1 Stage 1 identifies the 102 scheduled monuments within the 10km area, and indicates which of the monuments lie within the ZTV categories identified above.
6. Following this Stage 2 assessment was undertaken. The distance of the monument from the site to the wind turbines was measured to see where intervisibility may still indicate potential harm to the significance of the monuments from the proposals. Where the distance was great, but intervisibility was in the medium level ZTV, the type of monument was looked at to ascertain if they would still have any potential impacts on their archaeological significance. For example if an isolated standing stone, below ground cropmark or small cairn was identified over 5km from the turbines, the potential impacts to their significance from the proposals was considered negligible. If a larger site where wide views were part of its archaeological importance, they were retained in the assessment process.
7. Stage 3 looks again at the monuments identified from Stage 2 where impacts to significance may occur and the level of this impact was further determined.
8. Stage 4 lists those monuments discussed in more detail in the report above and within the EIA.

Stage 1 process: Identification of scheduled monuments within 10km

SAM Number	Name	Broad Class	Period	Site Type	Easting	Northing	Distance from site in metres	ZTV
GM424	Pont y Cafnau Tramroad Bridge	Transport	Post Medieval/Modern	Bridge	303764	207138	5749	None
GM339	Site of Tegernacus Stone	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early Medieval	Inscribed stone	313750	202623	9528	None
BR166	Pant Sychbant Round Cairn and Earthworks	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	299854	209964	8579	None
BR141	Ponsticill Inscribed Stone	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early Medieval	Inscribed stone	307325	213205	2897	None
BR123	Y Gaer, Dol-y-Gaer	Defence	Prehistoric	Hillfort	305934	214789	4940	None
BR286	Buarth y Caerau Cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	307339	213327	3009	None
BR272	Carreg Waun Llech Prehistoric Standing Stone	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Standing stone	316387	217376	10517	None
BR249	Abercynafon Neolithic Site	Domestic	Prehistoric	Waterlogged deposit	307564	217389	6925	None
GM594	Merthyr Tramroad: Morlais Castle section	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Tramroad	304729	209694	3777	None
BR356	Carn Caws, round cairn to N of	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	312956	217010	7924	None
GM486	Iron Canal Bridge from Rhydyar	Transport	Post Medieval/Modern	Bridge	304437	206651	5547	None
BR252	Pen Bwlych Glascwm Pillow Mounds	Agriculture and Subsistence	Medieval	Pillow mound	309256	216370	5913	None
GM530	Onllwyn Round Cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	299589	209130	8935	None
GM532	Pant Sychbant Medieval House	Domestic	Medieval	Rectangular hut	299625	209757	8823	None
GM287	Darren Fawr Round Cairns	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	303348	202422	9550	None
GM401	Hut Circles & Enclosures on Buarth Maen	Domestic	Prehistoric	Unenclosed hut circle	301297	205334	8805	None
GM478	Gurnos Quarry Tramroad & Leat	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Industrial monument	303545	207953	5504	None
MM181	Incline Haulage Winding Engine, Mynydd Bedwellty	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Industrial monument	315330	205834	8352	None
GM260	Dyke 315m E of Tyla-Glas	Defence	Prehistoric	Ditch	311111	201284	9619	None
GM320	Platform Houses on Coly Uchaf	Domestic	Medieval	Platform house	309164	202272	8279	None
GM451	Capel y Brithdir	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medieval	Chapel	313865	202533	9667	None
GM368	Ring Cairn South of Twyn Blaennant	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	302540	204377	8499	None
GM479	Tai Mawr Leat for Cyfarthfa Iron Works	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Leat	303342	207460	5923	None
BR354	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rugos cairn cemetery	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Cairn cemetery	313219	217485	8464	None
BR362	Pontsticill platform cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Platform Cairn	306653	212131	2393	None
BR373	Pant Serthfa round cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	312243	216712	7282	None
BR374	Pant Serthfa stone row	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Stone Row	311848	216732	7100	None
MM347	Afon Sirhowy hut circle	Agriculture and Subsistence	Prehistoric	Hut circle settlement	311899	211910	3752	None
BR137	Cefn Sychbant Round Cairns	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	298346	210799	10073	None
BR283	Tor y Foel Deserted Rural Settlement	Domestic	Medieval	Platform house	311220	219207	9131	Low
GM496	Deserted Iron Mining Village, Ffos-y-fran	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Industrial monument	307138	205678	5004	Low
GM494	Sarn Howell Pond and Watercourses	Water Supply and Drainage	Post Medieval/Modern	Pond	307620	205969	4617	Low
GM518	Enclosure East of Nant Cwm Moel	Defence	Prehistoric	Enclosure - Defensive	303950	211315	4536	Low
BR254	Cwm Criban Prehistoric Settlement	Domestic	Prehistoric	Hut circle settlement	306962	213462	3284	Low
BR279	Nant Morlais Hafod	Domestic	Post Medieval/Modern	Enclosure	307006	211834	1929	Low
GM313	Cairn 270m N of Pont Ffosyrhebog	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	311273	202790	8234	Low
GM425	Remains of Blast Furnaces, Cyfarthfa Ironworks	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Blast Furnace	303805	206879	5872	Low
GM572	Abercanaid haystack boiler	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Haystack Boiler	305613	203785	7292	Low
GM573	Merthyr Tramroad Tunnel (Trevithick's Tunnel)	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Tramroad	305598	204908	6276	Low
BR372	Clo Cadno platform cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Platform Cairn	311273	216347	6497	Low
GM317	Three Platform Houses on Cefn Brithdir	Domestic	Medieval	Platform house	312892	203040	8715	Medium
BR118	Cae Burdydd Castle	Defence	Medieval	Motte	304739	210206	3689	Medium
MM287	Tredeggar Ironworks Cholera Cemetery	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post Medieval/Modern	Cemetery	313886	207579	6210	Medium
GM569	Garn Pontsticill ring cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	305278	211788	3385	Medium
BR414	Cwm Cadlan Settlement and Field System	Domestic	Prehistoric	Hut Circle	297844	211070	10411	Medium

BR240	Llwyn-on Farmstead	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post Medieval/Modern	Farmstead	303055	217221	8583	Medium
BR239	Lower Neuadd Standing Stone	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Standing stone	303129	217881	9064	Medium
GM525	Three Round Cairns on the Southern Side of Mynydd-y-Glog	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	297840	208348	10553	Medium
GM526	Two Round Cairns on the Summit of Mynydd-y-Glog	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	297850	208775	10384	Medium
BR145	Nant Crew Inscribed Stone (now in Cefn Coed Church)	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Early Medieval	Standing stone	303238	208072	5725	Medium
GM560	Cefn Sychbant, round cairns to the S of	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	298925	210214	9495	Medium
GM571	Cefn Car settlement	Agriculture and Subsistence	Medieval	Building (Unclassified)	301811	213140	7106	Medium
MM338	Trefil Quarries North	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Quarry	311720	214072	4854	Medium
BR355	Carn Caws round cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	312969	216777	7741	Medium
GM239	Gwersyll	Monument	Prehistoric	Enclosure	302698	204033	8644	High
MM185	Sirhowy Ironworks, Site of	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Industrial monument	314307	210101	5907	High
GM460	Cwmdu Air Shaft & Fan	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Air Shaft	303157	205193	7483	High
GM467	Cyfarthfa Canal Level	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Canal Level	304272	205397	6586	High
GM288	Graig-y-Gilfach round cairn and earthwork	Monument	Prehistoric	Round barrow	302986	203384	8964	High
GM222	Merthyr Common Round Cairns	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	307846	203964	6577	High
GM028	Morlais Castle	Defence	Medieval	Castle	304958	209585	3580	High
BR277	Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	308829	213672	3182	High
GM519	Enclosure on Coedcae'r Ychain	Defence	Prehistoric	Enclosure - Defensive	302387	211266	6075	High
MM345	Cefn Man Moel cross-ridge dyke	Defence	Unknown	Cross Ridge Dyke	317117	205740	9926	High
BR389	Twyn Ceilog Round Cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	309911	213105	2989	High
GM611	Cwm Glo pit and ironstone tip	Industrial	Post Medieval	Industrial monument	303870	205710	6621	High
BR413	Pant-y-Gadair Hut Circle Settlement	Domestic	Prehistoric	Hut Circle	298538	212840	10147	High
GM495	Cyfarthfa Tramroad Section at Heolgerrig	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Tramroad	303141	206206	6812	High
GM529	Two Round Cairns at Onllwyn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	300149	209612	8316	High
GM528	Penmoelallt Round Barrows	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round barrow	300850	209581	7623	High
BR278	Waun y Gwair Cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	307689	212276	1903	High
GM311	Platform Houses on East Side of Gelligaer Common	Domestic	Medieval	Platform house	311532	202790	8332	High
GM331	Ynys Fach Iron Furnaces	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Industrial monument	304538	206056	5911	High
GM402	Carn Pentyle-Hir & Adjacent Round Cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	302069	205305	8212	High
GM221	Gelligaer Common Standing Stone	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Standing stone	310339	203400	7373	High
GM236	Garn Las Earthwork	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	302894	203839	8665	High
GM272	Cefn Merthyr Round Cairns	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Cairnfield	308257	200114	10313	High
GM314	Platform Houses and Cairn Cemetery on Dinas Noddfa	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medieval	Cairnfield	309387	203128	7453	High
GM403	Rhymney Upper Furnace	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Blast Furnace	310857	209168	2790	High
GM220	Gelligaer Common Round Cairns	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	310181	203399	7333	High
GM517	Pillow Mound at Bryn y Gwyddel	Agriculture and Subsistence	Post Medieval/Modern	Pillow mound	300721	207080	8427	High
GM554	Iron Ore Scours and Patch Workings at Winch Fawr, Merthyr Tydfil	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Iron mine	301773	206881	7572	High
GM556	Gelligaer Common Roman Road	Transport	Roman	Road	310273	203470	7288	High
GM559	Cadair Fawr settlement	Agriculture and Subsistence	Medieval	House platform	298628	212352	9958	High
GM561	Twyn Bryn Glas round cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	298501	211657	9979	High
GM563	Morlais Hill ring cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	305255	209643	3279	High
GM568	Coetgae'r Gwartheg barrow cemetery	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	302255	211493	6237	High
GM567	Cefn Cil-Sanws ring cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	302416	210817	6007	High
GM570	Carn Ddu platform cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Platform Cairn	303583	212593	5259	High
GM586	Carn Castell y Meibion ring cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	303532	203119	8865	High
GM588	Y Domen Fawr round cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	316612	207170	8854	High
BR322	Garn Fawr round cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	312350	215140	6071	High
MM339	Trefil Tramroad	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Tramroad	313349	212321	5253	High
GM599	Cefn Cil-sanws, cairn on SW side of	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	302499	209816	5957	High
GM600	Cefn Cil-sanws defended enclosure	Defence	Prehistoric	Enclosure - Defensive	302793	209932	5652	High

MM344	Twyn Bryn March round cairn	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Prehistoric	Round cairn	313737	212309	5615	High
GM610	Cwm Glo Chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Post Medieval	Chapel	303480	205450	7071	High
GM607	Cwm Pit and head of railway	Industrial	Post Medieval/Modern	Mine	304400	204300	7407	High
GM606	Vale of Neath railway cutting and tunnel portal	Transport	Victorian	Railway	304220	204220	7457	High
GM608	Cyfarthfa balance pond and leat	Industrial	Post Medieval	Water Power System	304536	204537	7044	High
GM609	Black Pins early ironstone workings	Industrial	Post Medieval	Quarry	303974	204935	7151	High
GM624	Rhaslas Pond South Dam	Water Supply and Drainage	Post Medieval	Dam	309548	206993	3660	High

Stage 2 process: Removing scheduled monuments with no theoretical intervisibility with the site or where only one or two turbines would be visible; and reasoning to consider whether further analysis is needed

SAM Number	Name	Period	Site Type	Type of site, distance, and assessment if any impact to significance from the proposals	Easting	Northing	Distance from site	ZTV	Considered further?
GM317	Three Platform Houses on Cefn Brithdir	Medieval	Platform house	Over 6km and small house platforms	312892	203040	8.7km	Medium	No
BR118	Cae Burdydd Castle	Medieval	Motte	Within 4km	304739	210206	3.7km	Medium	Yes
MM287	Tredegar Ironworks Cholera Cemetery	Post Medieval/Modern	Cemetery	Over 6km and wider visibility not significant to the monument	313886	207579	6.2km	Medium	No
GM569	Garn Pontsticill ring cairn	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	Within 4km	305278	211788	3.4km	Medium	Yes
BR414	Cwm Cadlan Settlement and Field System	Prehistoric	Hut Circle	At the 10km limit and a single hut circle	297844	211070	10km	Medium	No
BR240	Llwyn-on Farmstead	Post Medieval/Modern	Farmstead	Over 8.5km away and a farmstead where wider views not significant	303055	217221	8.6km	Medium	No
BR239	Lower Neuadd Standing Stone	Prehistoric	Standing stone	Single standing stone over 9km away, although views are important the distance is such that the impact is considered minimal	303129	217881	9.1km	Medium	No
GM525	Three Round Cairns on the Southern Side of Mynydd-y-Glog	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Ring cairns at the 10km limit, although views are important the distance is such that the impact is considered minimal	297840	208348	10km	Medium	No
GM526	Two Round Cairns on the Summit of Mynydd-y-Glog	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single ring cairn at the 10km limit, although views are important the distance is such that the impact is considered minimal	297850	208775	10km	Medium	No
BR145	Nant Crew Inscribed Stone (now in Cefn Coed Church)	Early Medieval	Standing stone	Single standing stone over 5.5km away, although views are important the distance is such that the impact is considered minimal	303238	208072	5.7km	Medium	No
GM560	Cefn Sychbant, round cairns to the S of	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Two round cairns over 9km away, although views are important the distance is such that the impact is considered minimal	298925	210214	9.5km	Medium	No
GM571	Cefn Car settlement	Medieval	Building (Unclassified)	Medieval settlement over 7km away, wider views not part of its significance	301811	213140	7.1km	Medium	No
MM338	Trefil Quarries North	Post Medieval/Modern	Quarry	Later quarry just under 5km away. Wider visibility not part of its significance	311720	214072	4.9km	Medium	No
BR355	Carn Caws round cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single round cairn on high point of hill, visibility part of its significance but distance over 7.5km away	312969	216777	7.7km	Medium	No
GM239	Gwersyll	Prehistoric	Enclosure	Part of prehistoric enclosure on hill top. Wider views part its archaeological significance although over 8.6km away	302698	204033	8.6km	High	Yes
MM185	Sirhowy Ironworks, Site of	Post Medieval/Modern	Industrial monument	Site of former industrial ironworks – wider views not part of its significance	314307	210101	5.9km	High	No
GM460	Cwmdu Air Shaft & Fan	Post Medieval/Modern	Air Shaft	Air shaft and fan – wider views not part of its archaeological significance	303157	205193	7.5km	High	No
GM467	Cyfarthfa Canal Level	Post Medieval/Modern	Canal Level	Canal level – water management feature where wider views are not part of its archaeological significance	304272	205397	6.6km	High	No
GM288	Graig-y-Gilfach round cairn and earthwork	Prehistoric	Round barrow	Burial mound near hill top. Wider views part of its archaeological significance	302986	203384	9.0km	High	Yes
GM222	Merthyr Common Round Cairns	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Group of round cairns near Gelligaer cairns with which they would have had intervisibility	307846	203964	6.6km	High	Yes
GM028	Morlais Castle	Medieval	Castle	Castle site near hill top. Wider views part of its archaeological significance	304958	209585	3.6km	High	Yes
BR277	Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Two round cairns on hilltop. Wider views part of its significance (close to 1118 1671 and 4237)	308829	213672	3.2km	High	Yes
GM519	Enclosure on Coedcae'r Ychain	Prehistoric	Enclosure - Defensive	Defensive enclosure on hillside. Wider views form part of its significance	302387	211266	6.1km	High	Yes
MM345	Cefn Man Moel cross-ridge dyke	Unknown	Cross Ridge Dyke	Dyke on hillside almost 10km away from site. A boundary marker meant to be seen from distances	317117	205740	9.9km	High	Yes
BR389	Twyn Ceilog Round Cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single round cairn near hill top, wider views part of its significance	309911	213105	3.0km	High	Yes
GM611	Cwm Glo pit and ironstone tip	Post Medieval	Industrial monument	Industrial mineral extraction site – wider views not part of its archaeological significance	303870	205710	6.6km	High	No

BR413	Pant-y-Gadair Hut Circle Settlement	Prehistoric	Hut Circle	Prehistoric hut circle, assumed wider views are part of its significance	298538	212840	10km	High	Yes
GM495	Cyfarthfa Tramroad Section at Heolgerrig	Post Medieval/Modern	Tramroad	Section of tramroad associated with industrial activity. Wider views not part of its archaeological significance.	303141	206206	6.8km	High	No
GM529	Two Round Cairns at Onllwyn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Cairns on hill top – located near others, wider visibility part of its significance	300149	209612	8.3km	High	Yes
GM528	Penmoelallt Round Barrows	Prehistoric	Round barrow	Barrows near hill top – located near others, wider visibility part of its significance	300850	209581	7.6km	High	Yes
BR278	Waun y Gwair Cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Cairn near hill top – located near others, wider visibility part of its significance	307689	212276	1.9km	High	Yes
GM311	Platform Houses on East Side of Gelligaer Common	Medieval	Platform house	Medieval settlement on Gelligaer common northeast side – wider visibility to the north not part of its significance	311532	202790	8.3km	High	No
GM331	Ynys Fach Iron Furnaces	Post Medieval/Modern	Industrial monument	Furnace site in Merthyr Tydfil. Wider views not part of its archaeological significance.	304538	206056	5.9km	High	No
GM402	Carn Pentyle-Hir & Adjacent Round Cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Cairns near hill top, wider visibility part of its significance	302069	205305	8.2km	High	Yes
GM221	Gelligaer Common Standing Stone	Prehistoric	Standing stone	Standing stone located close to Gelligaer common cairns. Wider views part of its significance even though over 7km away	310339	203400	7.4km	High	Yes
GM236	Garn Las Earthwork	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Possible prehistoric earthwork. Wider views considered part of its significance	302894	203839	8.7km	High	Yes
GM272	Cefn Merthyr Round Cairns	Prehistoric	Cairnfield	Cairn field area 10km south of the site (partly outside of the area) – wider views are part of its significance	308257	200114	10km	High	Yes
GM314	Platform Houses and Cairn Cemetery on Dinas Noddfa	Medieval	Cairnfield	Medieval settlement features amidst the Gelligaer round cairns – wider views not considered part of its significance	309387	203128	7.5km	High	No
GM403	Rhymney Upper Furnace	Post Medieval/Modern	Blast Furnace	Blast furnace at Rhymney – close to site but wider views not part of its significance	310857	209168	2.8km	High	No
GM220	Gelligaer Common Round Cairns	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Large group of round cairns on hill top south of the site. Wider views definitely part of its significance although over 7km away	310181	203399	7.3km	High	Yes
GM517	Pillow Mound at Bryn y Gwyddel	Post Medieval/Modern	Pillow mound	Pillow mound probably associated with rabbit farming and wider views not part of its archaeological significance	300721	207080	8.4km	High	No
GM554	Iron Ore Scours and Patch Workings at Winch Fawr, Merthyr Tydfil	Post Medieval/Modern	Iron mine	Ironstone workings on hill top. Wider views not part of its significance	301773	206881	7.6km	High	No
GM556	Gelligaer Common Roman Road	Roman	Road	Stretch of Roman road heading north along Gelligaer common and may be part of road that projects through the site – wider visibility part of its significance	310273	203470	7.3km	High	Yes
GM559	Cadair Fawr settlement	Medieval	House platform	Medieval settlement on hillside. Wider views not part of its archaeological significance and 10km away	298628	212352	10km	High	No
GM561	Twyn Bryn Glas round cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single round cairn on hill top 10km away from site. Visibility part of its significance	298501	211657	10km	High	Yes
GM563	Morlais Hill ring cairn	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	Cairn near hill top – located close to site, wider visibility part of its significance	305255	209643	3.3km	High	Yes
GM568	Coetgae'r Gwartheg barrow cemetery	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Group of round cairns on hill top south of the site. Wider views definitely part of its significance although over 6km away	302255	211493	6.2km	High	Yes
GM567	Cefn Cil-Sanws ring cairn	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	Single round cairn on hill top 6km away from site. Visibility part of its significance	302416	210817	6.0km	High	Yes
GM570	Carn Ddu platform cairn	Prehistoric	Platform Cairn	Single platform cairn on hill top 5km away from site. Visibility part of its significance	303583	212593	5.3km	High	Yes
GM586	Carn Castell y Meibion ring cairn	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	Single round cairn on hill top over 8.5km away from site. Visibility part of its significance	303532	203119	8.9km	High	Yes
GM588	Y Domen Fawr round cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single round cairn on hill top over 8.5km away from site. Visibility part of its significance	316612	207170	8.9km	High	Yes
BR322	Garn Fawr round cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single cairn on hill top, over 6km away from site. Wider visibility part of its significance	312350	215140	6.1km	High	Yes
MM339	Trefil Tramroad	Post Medieval/Modern	Tramroad	Tramroad around river valley side. Part of industrial site wider views not part of its significance	313349	212321	5.3km	High	No
GM599	Cefn Cil-sanws, cairn on SW side of	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Cairn near hill top, wider visibility part of its significance	302499	209816	6.0km	High	Yes
GM600	Cefn Cil-sanws defended enclosure	Prehistoric	Enclosure - Defensive	Enclosure near hill top, wider visibility part of its significance	302793	209932	5.7km	High	Yes
MM344	Twyn Bryn March round cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single cairn on hill top, over 5km away from site. Wider visibility part of its significance	313737	212309	5.6km	High	Yes
GM610	Cwm Glo Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	Chapel site on hill above Cyfarthfa. Located for industrial workers and wider views presumably important	303480	205450	7.1km	High	Yes
GM607	Cwm Pit and head of railway	Post Medieval/Modern	Mine	Mineral extraction site and railway. Wider views not part of its archaeological significance	304400	204300	7.4km	High	No
GM606	Vale of Neath railway cutting and tunnel portal	Victorian	Railway	Railway cutting – wider views not part of its significance	304220	204220	7.5km	High	No

GM608	Cyfarthfa balance pond and leat	Post Medieval	Water Power System	Balancing pond and leat associated with Cyfarthfa. Wider views not part of its significance	304536	204537	7.0km	High	No
GM609	Black Pins early ironstone workings	Post Medieval	Quarry	Early ironstone workings on hill top. Wider views not part of its significance	303974	204935	7.2km	High	No
GM624	Rhaslas Pond South Dam	Post Medieval	Dam	Dam around pond to south of site – significance is its location and position on edge of pond	309548	206993	3.7km	High	No

Stage 3 looking at those scheduled monuments identified in Stage 2 more detail to determine which need assessment within the report

SAM Number	Name	Period	Site Type	Type of site and distance	Easting	Northing	Distance from site	Full assessment needed?
BR118	Cae Burdydd Castle	Medieval	Motte	Within 4km and a relatively low medieval castle mound at 3m high with vegetation between its location and the Site. The castle was located to overlook the river valley and vicinity. The archaeological significance of the mound is mostly attributable to its local position as opposed to overlooking Pen March.	304739	210206	3.7km	No
BR277	Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Two round cairns on hilltop. Wider views part of its significance (close to 1118 1671 and 4237).	308829	213672	3.2km	Yes
BR278	Waun y Gwair Cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Cairn near hill top – located near others, wider visibility part of its significance.	307689	212276	1.9km	Yes
BR322	Garn Fawr round cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single cairn on hill top, over 6km away from site. Wider visibility part of its significance	312350	215140	6.1km	Yes
BR389	Twyn Ceilog Round Cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single round cairn near hill top, wider views part of its significance	309911	213105	3.0km	Yes
BR413	Pant-y-Gadair Hut Circle Settlement	Prehistoric	Hut Circles	Prehistoric unenclosed hut circle settlement on hill top. The SM description notes a number of cairns interspersed with the hut circles. Although it would have quite wide ranging views, the distance from the wind farm is such that it is not considered that any impacts to its significance would result from the construction of the wind farm.	298538	212840	10km	No
GM028	Morlais Castle	Medieval	Castle	Castle site near hill top. The walls of the castle have collapsed so that only its outer wall is clearly visible. A prominent location is part of its archaeological significance and why the site location was chosen. It is likely to have been protecting the Taf Fechan valley. The wind turbines on the high land to the east will be visible and will may an effect on its significance.	304958	209585	3.6km	Yes
GM220	Gelligaer Common Round Cairns	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Large group of round cairns on hill top south of the site. Wider views part of their significance although they do lie over 7km away to the south. The proposals will not intervene in any views between the cairns themselves or adjacent cairn groups or standing stone and it is considered that the proposals will have no impact upon their significance.	310181	203399	7.3km	No
GM221	Gelligaer Common Standing Stone	Prehistoric	Standing stone	Standing stone located close to Gelligaer common cairns. Wider views part of its significance even though over 7km away. The proposals will not intervene in any views between it and the adjacent cairn groups and it is considered that the proposals will have no impact upon their significance.	310339	203400	7.4km	No
GM222	Merthyr Common Round Cairns	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Group of round cairns near Gelligaer cairns with which they would have had intervisibility. The proposals will not intervene in any views between the cairns themselves or adjacent cairn groups or standing stone and it is considered that the proposals will have no impact upon their significance.	307846	203964	6.6km	No
GM236	Garn Las Earthwork	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Possible prehistoric cairn earthwork. Wider views considered part of its significance, but at around 9km distance from the proposals. The proposals will not intervene in any views between the cairns themselves or adjacent cairn groups or enclosures and it is considered that the proposals will have no impact upon their significance	302894	203839	8.7km	No
GM239	Gwersyll	Prehistoric	Enclosure	Part of prehistoric enclosure on hill top. Wider views part its archaeological significance although over 8.6km away. The proposals will not intervene in any views between the enclosure and nearby cairns and settlement site and it is considered that the proposals will have no impact upon their significance.	302698	204033	8.6km	No
GM272	Cefn Merthyr Round Cairns	Prehistoric	Cairnfield	Cairn field area 10km south of the site (partly outside of the area) – wider views are part of its significance. The proposals will not intervene in any views between the cairns or other cairn groups nearby (GM222; GM220) and it is considered that the proposals will no change to their significance.	308257	200114	10km	No
GM288	Graig-y-Gilfach round cairn and earthwork	Prehistoric	Round barrow	Burial mound near hill top. Wider views part of its archaeological significance. The proposals will not intervene in any views between the round barrow or adjacent cairn groups and it is considered that the proposals will have no impact upon their significance.	302986	203384	9.0km	No

GM402	Carn Pentyle-Hir & Adjacent Round Cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Cairns near hill top, wider visibility part of its significance. The proposals will not intervene in any views between the cairns themselves or adjacent cairn groups or enclosures to the south (GM236, GM239, GM288) and it is considered that the proposals will have no impact upon their significance	302069	205305	8.2km	No
GM519	Enclosure on Coedcae'r Ychain	Prehistoric	Enclosure - Defensive	Defensive enclosure on hillside. Wider views form part of its significance, although these would be greatest along the valley to the west of it rather than towards the Site. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the enclosure.	302387	211266	6.1km	No
GM528	Penmoelallt Round Barrows	Prehistoric	Round barrow	Barrows near hill top – located near others, wider visibility part of its significance although possibly more associated with views between the uplands on either side of the river valley that passes on its eastern side and nearby prehistoric burial mounds. It is considered that the proposals will cause no change in the significance of the barrows.	300850	209581	7.6km	No
GM529	Two Round Cairns at Onllwyn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Cairns on hill top – located near others, including barrows CM528. Significance more associated with views between the uplands on either side of the river valley that passes on its eastern side and nearby prehistoric burial mounds. It is considered that the proposals will cause no change in the significance of the round cairns.	300149	209612	8.3km	No
GM556	Gelligaer Common Roman Road	Roman	Road	Stretch of Roman road heading north along Gelligaer common and may be part of road that projects through the southwestern corner of the site. The proposals will not intervene physically on this connection. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the Roman Road.	310273	203470	7.3km	No
GM561	Twyn Bryn Glas round cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single round cairn on hill top 10km away from site. Wider visibility part of its significance, although more likely associated with prehistoric features in closer vicinity on uplands across adjacent river valleys rather than towards the Site. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the cairn.	298501	211657	10km	No
GM563	Morlais Hill ring cairn	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	Cairn near hill top – located close to site, wider visibility part of its significance. The feature is described as 'an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape'. Other scheduled cairns lie to the west and northeast, but although no scheduled cairns lie within the Site, possible ones are located on its western side. The proposed development will not impede intervisibility between this cairn and others in the landscape, although will be very apparent behind them on the eastern side of the Pontsticil valley.	305255	209643	3.3km	Yes
GM567	Cefn Cil-Sanws ring cairn	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	Single round cairn on hill top 6km away from site. Wider views form part of its significance, although these would be greatest along the valley to the west of it rather than towards the Site. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the enclosure.	302416	210817	6.0km	No
GM568	Coetgae'r Gwartheg barrow cemetery	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Group of round cairns on hill top south of the site. Wider views form part of its significance, although these would be greatest along the valley to the west of it rather than towards the Site. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the enclosure.	302255	211493	6.2km	No
GM569	Garn Pontsticill ring cairn	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	Within 4km. The feature is described as 'an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape'. Other scheduled cairns lie to the west and northeast, but although no scheduled cairns lie within the Site, possible ones are located on its western side. The proposed development will not impede intervisibility between this cairn and others in the landscape, although will be very apparent behind them.	305278	211788	3.4km	Yes
GM570	Carn Ddu platform cairn	Prehistoric	Platform Cairn	Single platform cairn on hill top 5km away from site. Visibility part of its significance although this would be more apparent to its north and west. There is considered no change to its significance from the proposals.	303583	212593	5.3km	No
GM586	Carn Castell y Meibion ring cairn	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	Single round cairn on hill top over 8.5km away from site. Wider views part of its archaeological significance. The proposals will not intervene in any views between the cairn or adjacent cairn groups and barrows and it is considered that the proposals will have no impact upon its significance.	303532	203119	8.9km	No
GM588	Y Domen Fawr round cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single round cairn on hill top over 8.5km away from site to the southeast. The distance from the site and intervening topography is such that the proposals will cause no change to the significance of the monument.	316612	207170	8.9km	No
GM599	Cefn Cil-sanws, cairn on SW side of	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Cairn near hill top. Wider views form part of its significance, although these would be greatest along the valley to the west of it rather than towards the Site. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the enclosure.	302499	209816	6.0km	No
GM600	Cefn Cil-sanws defended enclosure	Prehistoric	Enclosure - Defensive	Enclosure near hill top. Wider views form part of its significance, although these would be greatest along the valley to the west of it rather than towards the Site. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the enclosure.	302793	209932	5.7km	No
GM610	Cwm Glo Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel	Chapel site on hill above Cyfarthfa. Located for industrial workers. The description states that 'the monument is of national importance as one of the earliest non-conformist chapels in south Wales, built immediately after the Toleration Act of 1689. The site forms an important element within the wider post medieval landscape.' The chapel survives as a ruin. The proposals will cause no change to	303480	205450	7.1km	No

				its significance as it will not intervene in its juxtaposition amongst the ironworks and the workers housing around it.				
MM344	Twyn Bryn March round cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single cairn on hill top, over 5km away from site. Wider visibility part of its significance although this would most likely be associated with nearby monuments and along the valley to the west. There will be no change to its significance from the proposals.	313737	212309	5.6km	No
MM345	Cefn Man Moel cross-ridge dyke	Unknown	Cross Ridge Dyke	Dyke on hillside almost 10km away from site. A boundary marker meant to be seen from distances, although would be associated with views from and across the valleys to the east and west and not towards the development Site. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the dyke.	317117	205740	9.9km	No

Stage 4 Identification of Scheduled Monuments requiring further assessment

SAM Number	Name	Period	Site Type	Type of site and distance	Easting	Northing	Distance from site	Full assessment needed?
BR277	Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Two round cairns on hilltop. Wider views part of its significance (close to 1118 1671 and 4237).	308829	213672	3.2km	Yes
BR278	Waun y Gwair Cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Cairn near hill top – located near others, wider visibility part of its significance.	307689	212276	1.9km	Yes
BR322	Garn Fawr round cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single cairn on hill top, over 6km away from site. Wider visibility part of its significance	312350	215140	6.1km	Yes
BR389	Twyn Ceilog Round Cairn	Prehistoric	Round cairn	Single round cairn near hill top, wider views part of its significance	309911	213105	3.0km	Yes
GM028	Morlais Castle	Medieval	Castle	Castle site near hill top. The walls of the castle have collapsed so that only its outer wall is clearly visible. A prominent location is part of its archaeological significance and why the site location was chosen. It is likely to have been protecting the Taf Fechan valley. The wind turbines on the high land to the east will be visible and will may an effect on its significance.	304958	209585	3.6km	Yes
GM563	Morlais Hill ring cairn	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	Cairn near hill top – located close to site, wider visibility part of its significance. The feature is described as ‘an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape’. Other scheduled cairns lie to the west and northeast, but although no scheduled cairns lie within the Site, possible ones are located on its western side. The proposed development will not impede intervisibility between this cairn and others in the landscape, although will be very apparent behind them on the eastern side of the Pontsticil valley.	305255	209643	3.3km	Yes
GM569	Garn Pontsticill ring cairn	Prehistoric	Ring cairn	Within 4km. The feature is described as ‘an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape’. Other scheduled cairns lie to the west and northeast, but although no scheduled cairns lie within the Site, possible ones are located on its western side. The proposed development will not impede intervisibility between this cairn and others in the landscape, although will be very apparent behind them.	305278	211788	3.4km	Yes

APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDINGS

Stage 1 process: Identification of scheduled monuments within 10km

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location	Broad Class	ZTV
11387	Christ Church	II	Occupying a levelled site on hillside beside road.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
11424	Nos.9,9A & 9B Dynevor Street, Georgetown	II	By main A470 road on W bank of River Taff; long elevation to Coffins Row.	Commercial	High
11452	Zoar Chapel (Welsh Congregational)	II	Set back to rear of Nos 3, 4 and 5 Pontmorlais and reached by a gated lane shared with the adjoining Council Offices.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
11453	Gates & Gatepiers at Entry to Zoar Chapel	II	On the street line at entrance to lane leading to Zoar Chapel and Council offices.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
11454	Former Wesley Methodist Church	II	Set back slightly to right of Nos 12 and 12A Pontmorlais.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
11455	Merthyr Tydfil War Memorial	II	Set on terraced hillside above main road junction at Pontmorlais Circus.	Commemorative	High
11456	Guard Rail & Steps at Merthyr Tydfil War Memorial	II	Set on terraced hillside above main road junction at Pontmorlais Circus.	Commemorative	High
11468	District Education Office of Mid-Glamorgan County Council	II	Dominant, highly coloured building on terrace above the road, close to the junction with High Street.	Commercial	High
11477	Stables House	II	Situated just to the NW and rear of Dowlais Works Stables between Upper Union Street and Ivor Street.	Domestic	High
11478	Dowlais Works Stables	II	On the NW side of Upper Union Street facing down the slope to the High Street and the former location of the Dowlais Iron Works.	Industrial	High
11488	Nos.1-16 (Consec) Upper Colliers Row	II	Situated SE of Heolgerrig, some 500m W of the remains of the Ynysfach Iron Works and just W of the A470.	Domestic	High
11489	Ivor English Congregational Church including forecourt walls	II	On the SE side of Ivor Street just NW of Dowlais Works Stables and some 75m NE of the Church of St John.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
11516	Nos.15-21 (Consec) Swansea Road, Gellideg	II	Situated to the N of Swansea Road some 200m NW of its roundabout junction with the A470. The site is some 400m W of the site of the Cyfarthfa blast furnaces.	Domestic	High
13546	Nos 1-14 (consec) Collins Row	II	Bute Town is situated SW of Rhymney Bridge, W of Llechryd and just E of the A469, reached by a short drive; Collins Row is the N terrace.	Domestic	High
13547	Nos 14-28 (consec) Lower Row	II	Bute Town is situated SW of Rhymney Bridge, W of Llechryd and off the A 469, reached by a short drive; Lower Row is the southernmost of the 3 terraces.	Domestic	High
13548	Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH	II	Bute Town is situated SW of Rhymney Bridge, W of Llechryd and off the A469, reached by a short drive; Middle Row is the middle of the 3 terraces.	Domestic	High
13549	Rhymney House Hotel	II	On the main thoroughfare N of Rhymney town, SE of Rhymney Bridge and due E of Bute Town, set slightly above the road in a terraced garden.	Recreational	High
13554	St David's (Masonic Hall) and attached NE and SW garden walls	II	The Terrace runs parallel with Rhymney River along its E bank; this building is at the N end of the listed group.	Institutional	High
13555	No.2 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	The Terrace runs parallel with Rhymney River along its E bank: this terrace forms the centre of the listed group.	Domestic	High
13556	House and attached garden wall	II	The Terrace runs parallel with the Rhymney River along its E bank: this building is at the S end of the listed group, attached at right angles to the terrace range.	Domestic	High
13578	Church of St David	II*	On the main thoroughfare a little N of the town centre, surrounded by an extensive walled churchyard sloping to S and W.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
13587	1-4 Susannah Houses (consec)	II	At the NE edge of the town, just beyond the housing estate, on a lane leading to Brynoer Patch.	Domestic	High
15677	Rhydycar Canal Bridge	II	Located S of Merthyr College and crossing the line of the former Glamorganshire Canal E of Ynysfach housing estate.	Transport	High
16882	Old Furnace Farmhouse	II	Located at the top of a short track from the B4257 south of Rhymney Bridge.	Domestic	High
17931	Church of St John	II	On corner of Upper Union Street and Station Road some 100m SW of Dowlais Works Stables.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
21317	Tabor Independent Chapel	II	Prominently situated, on rising ground overlooking the Heads of the Valleys Road, at junction of High Street and Grawen Lane	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
21430	Penuei Baptist Church	II*	Located some 100m W of Post Office, on NW side of street, set in grassed yard with iron railings.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
21431	Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel including vestry	II	Located in small graveyard opposite a terrace of houses.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
22496	Sirhowy Ironworks	II*	Graham's Yard is located off Dukestown Road. Ironworks is set into hillside to E.	Industrial	High
22498	Ironworks Boundary Stone	II	Located at the junction of Dukestown Road with Beaufort Road, S of the Railway Tavern. The site of the ironworks lies approximately 0.2 km N.	Industrial	High
25179	Church of St Tyfaelog	II	Situated in a grassy churchyard which slopes down to E, set back from the main thoroughfare; surrounding wall is of stone with gate-pier entrances and walled steps down at W and SW.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High
25180	War Memorial	II	In the centre of Rhymney village, facing along the main thoroughfare, in a modern railed enclosure.	Commemorative	High
25181	Boundary Wall and Railings at St David's Churchyard	II	Wall completely surrounds the large rectangular churchyard.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High

25182	Former Pay Office Noddfa Buildings	II	Near the Rhymney River and Railway and the entrance to the site of the former Rhymney Ironworks	Commercial	High
25183	Nos 1 and 2 The Lawn	II	On sloping ground between the main thoroughfare, High Street, and Rhymney River and Railway, backing onto the hillside road and overlooking an open area known as The Lawn.	Domestic	High
25184	The Vicarage	II	Set on the sloping ground of The Lawn, just off the High Street and close to the village centre.	Domestic	High
25185	Ysgol Lawnt	II	Situated near the bottom of the sloping road leading from the High Street to Rhymney River and Railway.	Domestic	High
25186	No.3 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	The Terrace runs parallel with Rhymney River along its E bank: this terrace forms the centre of the listed group.	Domestic	High
25187	No.4 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	The Terrace runs parallel with Rhymney River along its E bank: this terrace forms the centre of the listed group.	Domestic	High
25188	No.5 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	The Terrace runs parallel with Rhymney River along its E bank: this terrace forms the centre of the listed group.	Domestic	High
25189	No.6 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	The Terrace runs parallel with Rhymney River along its E bank: this terrace forms the centre of the listed group.	Domestic	High
25190	No.7 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	The Terrace runs parallel with Rhymney River along its E bank: this terrace forms the centre of the listed group.	Domestic	High
25191	No.8 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	The Terrace runs parallel with Rhymney River along its E bank: this terrace forms the centre of the listed group.	Domestic	High
80765	No 10 Upper Colliers Row	II	Situated SE of Heolgerrig, some 500m W of the remains of the Ynysfach Iron Works and just W of the A470.	Domestic	High
80766	No 13 Upper Colliers Row	II	Situated SE of Heolgerrig, some 500m W of the remains of the Ynysfach Iron Works and just W of the A470.	Domestic	High
80767	No 14 Upper Colliers Row	II	Situated SE of Heolgerrig, some 500m W of the remains of the Ynysfach Iron Works and just W of the A470.	Domestic	High
80768	No 16 Gelli-deg	II	Situated to the N of Swansea Road some 200m NW of its roundabout junction with the A470. The site is some 400m W of the site of the Cyfarthfa blast furnaces.		High
80769	No 17 Gelli-deg	II	Situated to the N of Swansea Road some 200m NW of its roundabout junction with the A470. The site is some 400m W of the site of the Cyfarthfa blast furnaces.		High
80770	No 19 Gelli-deg	II	Situated to the N of Swansea Road some 200m NW of its roundabout junction with the A470. The site is some 400m W of the site of the Cyfarthfa blast furnaces.		High
80771	No 21 Gelli-deg	II	Situated to the N of Swansea Road some 200m NW of its roundabout junction with the A470. The site is some 400m W of the site of the Cyfarthfa blast furnaces.		High
80772	No 9 Upper Colliers Row	II	Situated SE of Heolgerrig, some 500m W of the remains of the Ynysfach Iron Works and just W of the A470.	Domestic	High
80773	Nos 11-12 Upper Colliers Row	II	Situated SE of Heolgerrig, some 500m W of the remains of the Ynysfach Iron Works and just W of the A470.	Domestic	High
80774	Nos 15-16 Upper Colliers Row	II	Situated SE of Heolgerrig, some 500m W of the remains of the Ynysfach Iron Works and just W of the A470.	Domestic	High
80775	Nos 3-4 Uppier Colliers Row	II	Situated SE of Heolgerrig, some 500m W of the remains of the Ynysfach Iron Works and just W of the A470.	Domestic	High
80776	Nos 5-6 Upper Colliers Row	II	Situated SE of Heolgerrig, some 500m W of the remains of the Ynysfach Iron Works and just W of the A470.	Domestic	High
80777	Nos 7-8 Upper Colliers Row	II	Situated SE of Heolgerrig, some 500m W of the remains of the Ynysfach Iron Works and just W of the A470.		High
11469	Boer War Memorial & Railings	II	Set away from road on a modelled, grassy hillside overlooking the town centre; recreation ground to N.	Commemorative	High
16073	Ynysfach Engine House	II*	Located at the W of Merthyr College and just N of the remains of the Ynysfach blast furnaces.	Industrial	High
80960	NW Ventilation shaft to Morlais Tunnel	II	Situated just SE of the Brecon Mountain Railway station at Pant.	Transport	High
81752	Base of Chimney at Cwm Pit	II	In forestry on the W side of the Taf valley reached by a track some 1km NW from the Gethin Forest picnic site.	Industrial	High
25496	War Memorial	II	Right in the centre of New Tredegar town, set on steps in a walled enclosure; a dominant position, backing onto the church of St Dingat and the adjacent Hall and opposite the Tredegar Arms Hotel.	Commemorative	High
11493	Blaen Canaid Farmhouse	II	Situated in a remote location on the W side of the Taf valley reached by a track S from Heolgerrig.	Domestic	High
80958	The War Memorial, screen walls and surrounding railings	II	On the NE side of Pant Road some 220m SE of Christ Church.	Commemorative	High
80964	Aqueduct on Dowlais Free Drainage System	II		Water Supply and Drainage	High
80961	Centre ventilation shaft to Morlais Tunnel	II	Situated near the SE corner of the car park to the Brecon Mountain Railway station at Pant.	Transport	High
80962	SE Ventilation Shaft to Morlais Tunnel	II	Situated in a field some 50m N of Pant-Cad-Ivor Inn.	Transport	High
27086	Industrial building at former Ivor Works	II	Situated on the S side of the site of the former Ivor Iron Works just N of Ivor Street.	Industrial	High
27083	Dowlais Public Library	II	On the SE side of Upper Union Street opposite the Church of St John and some 100m SW of Dowlais Works Stables.	Education	High
11464	Theatre Royal	II	Massive rendered brick frontage set into the slope opposite Penydarren Park. Lower block attached on right.	Recreational	High
11465	Thespian House at Theatre Royal	II	Massive rendered brick frontage set into the slope opposite Penydarren Park. Lower block attached on right.	Domestic	High
11447	Flooks	II	At main road junction, Pontmorlais Circus, with canted frontage facing uphill to Penydarren and across to Pontmorlais West.	Commercial	High
11377	Cefn Railway Viaduct	II*	On the SW side of Cefn Coed-y-cymmer crossing the valley of the Afon Taff Fawr.	Transport	Medium
11384	Tower of Old Church of St Gwynno	II	Situated at the SW end of the churchyard of the Church of St Gwynno, Vaynor.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium

11389	Vulcan House including attached rear range, and forecourt wall and gate	II	On the corner with Vulcan Road.	Domestic	Medium
11394	Capel Tabernacl (Welsh Baptist Church)	II	Occupying a prominent corner site facing down Vulcan Road, Morgantown.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium
11395	Church Hall at Capel Tabernacl	II	Occupying a prominent corner site facing down Vulcan Road, Morgantown.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium
11438	Lloyds Bank	II	On corner with Church Street directly opposite St David's Church.	Commercial	Medium
11439	St David's Church	II	Prominently sited in an open churchyard on the corner with Church Street, gabled W front to High Street.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium
11440	Church Hall at St David's Church	II	Prominently sited in an open churchyard on the corner with Church Street, gabled W front to High Street.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium
11441	Memorial Fountain in St David's Churchyard Wall	II	At NW corner of open churchyard to St David's Church. Cast-iron memorial fountain set in a gabled ashlar wall facing the High Street.	Commemorative	Medium
11442	Carnegie Library	II	Set back from street behind a semi-circular pave forecourt with low piers (railings removed); Town Hall on N side.	Recreational	Medium
11443	Statue & Plinth to Henry Seymour Berry	II	At centre of semi-circular forecourt in front of Carnegie Library.	Commemorative	Medium
11444	Town Hall	II*	Prominently sited in the town centre, opposite the junction with Castle Street.	Civil	Medium
11445	Former County Court	II	Large public building forward to street at junction with Castle Street opposite.	Civil	Medium
11446	Pillar Box at NE corner of Town Hall	II	On pavement at junction of New Castle Street and High Street.	Communications	Medium
11457	Former Unitarian Chapel	II	Set in terraced row close to corner with Church Street.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium
11458	No.13 New Castle Street	II	Stepped into top of slope at corner with Upper Thomas Street; design matches No 15 opposite.	Domestic	Medium
11459	No.13A New Castle Street	II	Stepped into top of slope at corner with Upper Thomas Street; design matches No 15 opposite.	Domestic	Medium
11460	No.14 New Castle Street ,	II	Stepped into top of slope at corner with Upper Thomas Street; design matches No 15 opposite.	Domestic	Medium
11461	Trengrove House	II	Stepped into top of slope at corner with Upper Thomas Street; design matches No 13 opposite.	Domestic	Medium
11462	No.16 New Castle Street	II	Pair of mid C19 terraced houses stepped downhill from No 15 on corner with Upper Thomas Street.	Domestic	Medium
11463	No.17 New Castle Street	II	Stepped down from No. 16.	Domestic	Medium
11473	Newton House	II	Pair of terraced houses stepped in slope towards Church Street.	Domestic	Medium
11474	Newton House	II	Pair of terraced houses stepped in slope towards Church Street.	Domestic	Medium
11475	St Tydfil's Hospital: Entrance Block (Centre Part Only)	II	Set to rear of railed forecourt with drive leading diagonally to plain opening in right-hand range. Union Place approaches on left.	Health and Welfare	Medium
11476	Statue & Plinth to Sir W.T. Lewis	II	To left hand side of entrance forecourt at St Tydfil's Hospital. Relocated from original site outside the General Hospital, Pen-y-darren Road.	Commemorative	Medium
11481	Nos.11 & 12 New Castle Street	II	Stepped downhill from attached No. 12	Domestic	Medium
11512	Hen Dy Cwrdd Unitarian Chapel	II	Near the centre of Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer on the W side of Old Chapel Road.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium
21314	Bethania Independent Chapel	II	Prominently situated at the lower end of the street, overlooking the High Street.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium
22494	Milgatw	II*	Blaen-y-cwm is reached off the Tredegar-Trefil Road, from Nant-y-bwch. Located some 1 km N of Tredegar. Milgatw is located at the end of the no-through road.	Domestic	Medium
22495	Agricultural Range at Milgatw	II	Milgatw is located at the end of a no-through road. Agricultural range lies immediately to the E of the farmhouse, the buildings separated by a narrow pitched stone yard.	Agriculture and Subsistence	Medium
22497	Former Tramroad Bridge over Sirhowy River	II	Located parallel to Dukestown Road, carrying junction of short road connecting to roundabout to S. Opposite entrance to Graham's Yard.	Transport	Medium
27084	Mile Post	II	Situated on the SE side of the High Street attached at pavement level to the wall of Caeharris Post Office.	Transport	Medium
80959	Blaenygarth	II	Situated on the N side of Pant some 150m NE of Pant station of the Brecon Mountain Railway.	Domestic	Medium
80963	White Gate Road Bridge and Aqueduct	II	Some 100m N of the reservoir on the N side of the Heads of the Valley road and just W of the grid substation at Pengarnddu.	Transport	Medium
81185	Church of St John the Baptist	II	In a prominent position on the NE side of New Church Road in Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium
81187	Direction post near Church of St Gwynno	II	Situated on the W side of the junction of the Pontsarn to Pontsticill parish road and the road to the Church of St Gwynno at Vaynor.	Transport	Medium
81188	Gravestone of Robert Thompson Crawshay and surrounding railings	II	In the churchyard of the Church of St Gwynno, Vaynor, just E of the church.		Medium
81189	Hy Brasail	II	On the W side of the Pontsarn to Vaynor parish road some 300m N of Pontsarn viaduct.	Domestic	Medium
81197	Road bridge near former Pontsarn Station	II	On the Pontsarn to Vaynor road just W of the Pontsarn railway viaduct.		Medium
82671	Former Miner's Welfare Hall	II	Prominently sited on the way to Thomastown from High Street.	Health and Welfare	Medium
87475	12, New Castle Street	II	Stepped downhill from attached No. 13.	Domestic	Medium
87476	18, New Castle Street	II	Stepped down hill from No. 17.	Domestic	Medium

87477	19, New Castle Street	II	Stepped down from No. 18.	Domestic	Medium
87478	20, New Castle Street	II	Attached to chapel near corner of street.	Domestic	Medium
87479	Former Chapel	II	On corner site, attached to No 20 New Castle Street.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium
87660	115 High Street	II	At the south end of High Street set in a short row, on the west side opposite the turning for Church Street and St David's Church.	Commercial	Medium
27085	Lower Row	II	Situated on the E end of Lower Row at its junction with the road leading to Upper Row.	Domestic	Medium
11490	Former Guest Memorial Library	II*	On the NW side of the High Street at the SW side of its junction with Gwernllyn Road.	Recreational	Medium
11491	Dowlais Works Blast Engine House	II*	Situated on the SE side of the High Street some 150m SW of the former Guest Memorial Library.	Industrial	Medium
11451	High Street Baptist Church	II	On a detached site midway down the pedestrianised section of High Street.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium
11487	Gwaelodygarth House	II	Set in its own grounds and reached uphill from the Brecon Road along a steep road which skirts the SE boundary of Cyfartha Castle Park.	Domestic	Medium
11494	Upper Abercanaid House	II	Located in Upper Abercanaid just W of Quay Row and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Medium
11495	Garden walls and gatepiers at Upper Abercanaid House	II	Located on the S and E side of Upper Abercanaid House.	Domestic	Medium
11496	2 Including former No 1	II	In Upper Abercanaid between Upper Abercanaid House and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Medium
80875	Outbuilding at Hafod-Tanglwys-Isaf	II	On the hillside above Aberfan, to the N of Hafod-tanglwys-isaf farmhouse.		Medium
80876	Hafod-Tanglwys-Isaf	II	Situated on the hillside above Aberfan, reached by the road past the cemetery.		Medium
81753	3, Quay Row, Upper Abercanaid, CF48 1YP	II	In Upper Abercanaid between Upper Abercanaid House and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Medium
81754	4, Quay Row, Upper Abercanaid, CF48 1YP	II	In Upper Abercanaid between Upper Abercanaid House and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Medium
81755	5, Quay Row, Upper Abercanaid Cf48 1YP	II	In Upper Abercanaid between Upper Abercanaid House and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Medium
84824	Dam at the Upper Neuadd Reservoir	II*	Situated in the Taf Fechan valley some 9.6 km SW of Llanfrynach.	Water Supply and Drainage	Medium
85433	Milestone on A4059	II	Situated in a remote location on NW side of A4059 some 4.2 km NE of Hepste Bridge.	Transport	Medium
21160	Pont Cwmyfedwen	II	In a remote position in the mountains of Taf Fechan Forest, W of the main mountain road between Talybont and Pontsticill.	Transport	Medium
11436	Crown Inn	II	Towards the S end of High Street where road narrows.	Commercial	Low
11437	Barclay's Bank	II	Slightly set back frontage in assorted group of older buildings.	Commercial	Low
11440	Church Hall at St David's Church	II	Prominently sited in an open churchyard on the corner with Church Street, gabled W front to High Street.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Low
11473	Newton House	II	Pair of terraced houses stepped in slope towards Church Street.	Domestic	Low
11474	Newton House	II	Pair of terraced houses stepped in slope towards Church Street.	Domestic	Low
11475	St Tydfil's Hospital: Entrance Block (Centre Part Only)	II	Set to rear of railed forecourt with drive leading diagonally to plain opening in right-hand range. Union Place approaches on left.	Health and Welfare	Low
11476	Statue & Plinth to Sir W.T. Lewis	II	To left hand side of entrance forecourt at St Tydfil's Hospital. Relocated from original site outside the General Hospital, Penydarren Road.	Commemorative	Low
16143	Timber Aqueduct over Former Taff Bargoed Railway	II	Located on the deep railway cutting west of Cwm Bargoed coal preparation plant.	Water Supply and Drainage	Low
21210	Barn and byre range at Coed Hir	II	Above the mountain road between Ponsticill and Talybont, reached by a steep farm track, near the SW bank of Pentwyn Reservoir.	Agriculture and Subsistence	Low
82671	Former Miner's Welfare Hall	II	Prominently sited on the way to Thomastown from High Street.	Health and Welfare	Low
1869	Former Boiler House at Dunlop Semtex Factory	II*	Prominently sited on the E side of the A467 on the S edge of Brynmawr, opposite main Dunlop Semtex factory complex (separately listed within Nantyglo and Blaina Community).	Industrial	Low
11497	Llwyn-yr-eos House	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid just E of the former Glamorganshire Canal.	Domestic	Low
11498	Nos.1-6 (Consec) Nightingale Street, Abercanaid	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
11499	Nos.7-12(Consec) Nightingale Street, Abercanaid	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
11500	Nos.70-75 ((Consec) Nightingale Street, Abercanaid	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
11501	Nos.76-81 (Consec) Nightingale Street, Abercanaid	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
11502	Nos.1-6 (Consec) River Row, Abercanaid	II	Situated on the NE side of Abercanaid facing the Afon Taf.	Domestic	Low
21318	Sion Independent Chapel	II	Situated on corner of Chapel Street and Cardiff Street, behind narrow railed forecourt with stone gatepiers.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Low
81724	2,River Row, Abercanaid, Cf48 1UJ	II	Situated on the NE side of Abercanaid facing the Afon Taf.	Domestic	Low
81725	3,River Row, Abercanaid, CF48 1UJ	II	Situated on the NE side of Abercanaid facing the Afon Taf.	Domestic	Low

81726	4,River Row, Abercanaid, CF48 1UJ	II	Situated on the NE side of Abercanaid facing the Afon Taf.	Domestic	Low
81727	5,River Row, Abercanaid, CF48 1UJ	II	Situated on the NE side of Abercanaid facing the Afon Taf.	Domestic	Low
81728	6,River Row, Abercanaid, CF48 1UJ	II	Situated on the NE side of Abercanaid facing the Afon Taf.	Domestic	Low
81729	2,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81730	3,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81731	4,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81732	5,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81733	6,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81734	8,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81735	9,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81736	10,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81737	11,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81738	12,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81739	71,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81740	72,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81741	73,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81742	74,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81743	75,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81744	77,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81745	78,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81746	79,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81747	80,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81748	81,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	Situated on the NW side of Abercanaid between the Afon Taf and the former Glamorganshire canal.	Domestic	Low
81751	Gethin Tramway Bridge	II	Situated at Gethin on the S side of Abercanaid just W of the former Glamorganshire canal.	Transport	Low
1860	Blaen y Cwm Viaduct	II	Nant-y-bwch is situated along the A465 (Heads of the Valleys road), 0.5 km N of Tredegar. Railway viaduct is prominently visible from the road, NE of the Tredegar roundabout and is reached via a footpath across a field.	Transport	None
1861	The Town Clock	II*	Very Prominently located in the centre of The Circle.	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	None
1862	Bedwellty House	II	Located towards E side of Bedwellty Park, a large public park on the S side of Tredegar town centre.	Domestic	None
1877	Harcourt Terrace Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, including schoolroom and front railings	II	Prominently located on the E side of Harcourt Terrace, occupying wide plot, set behind iron railings.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
1878	Ice House to NW of Bedwellty House	II	Bedwellty House is located towards E side of Bedwellty Park, a large public park on the S side of Tredegar town centre. Ice House set above the service courtyard to NW of house, built into steep bank.	Domestic	None
1879	Great Exhibition Lump of Coal at Bedwellty Park	II	Bedwellty Park is located on the S side of Tredegar town centre. The lump of coal is set underneath a shelter building above the duckponds W of Bedwellty House.	Commemorative	None
11376	The Court House	II	Set at right angles to Court Street which runs NE from High Street and under the railway embankment before passing The Court House to reach the terraced housing on the hillside at Twyn-yr-Odyn.	Domestic	None
11378	Old Cefn Bridge	II	Situated on the S side of Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer crossing the valley of the Afon Taff Fechan just N of the present road bridge of the A470.	Transport	None
11382	Cefn Railway Viaduct	II*	On the SW side of Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer crossing the valley of the Afon Taff Fawr.	Transport	None
11383	Pont y Cefn	II	Situated on the S side of Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer some 0.5km NW of Cyfartha Castle, crossing the Afon Taff Fechan just S of the Old Cefn Bridge.	Transport	None
11396	Cyfarthfa Castle	I	Situated in its own landscaped park overlooking the Taff Valley and site of the former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Defence	None

11397	School at Cyfarthfa Castle	I	Situated in its own landscaped park overlooking the Taff Valley and site of the former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Education	None
11398	Fountain Below S.Terrace at Cyfarthfa Castle	II	Situated below the level of main entrance and directly at head of driveway from entrance gates.	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	None
11399	Gatepiers at Driveway entrance to Cyfarthfa Castel	II	By the main A470 road (and formerly with twin castellated lodges within the park).	Domestic	None
11400	Railings at Driveway entrance to Cyfarthfa Castle	II	By the main A470 road (and formerly with twin castellated lodges within the park).	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	None
11401	Park Wall Flanking Railings at Driveway entrance to Cyfarthfa Castle	II	Two sections of boundary wall flanking the main road.	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	None
11402	Park Wall Flanking Railings at Driveway entrance to Cyfarthfa Castle	II	Two sections of boundary wall flanking the main road.	Domestic	None
11403	Grawen	II	Projecting into street opposite SW corner of Cyfarthfa Park.	Domestic	None
11404	Pandy Farmhouse	II	Immediately opposite the entrance gates to Cyfarthfa Castle; at junction with Cyfarthfa Road. SE part of ornamental farm square with gable end to main road, clock-tower attached on far end.	Domestic	None
11405	Clock Tower at Pandy Farm	II	Centre part of ornamental farm square site close to road junction with Cyfarthfa Road. Pandy Farmhouse adjoins on right.	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces	None
11406	Barn at Pandy Farm	II	Three farm ranges attached to rear of Pandy Farmhouse and Clock Tower at junction with Cyfarthfa Road (immediately opposite Cyfarthfa Castle park).	Agriculture and Subsistence	None
11407	L-Plan Stable Ranges at Pandy Farm	II	Three farm ranges attached to rear of Pandy Farmhouse and Clock Tower at junction with Cyfarthfa Road (immediately opposite Cyfarthfa Castle park).	Domestic	None
11408	Pont-y-Cafnu	II*	Small ironwork bridge spanning the River Taff immediately downstream from junction of Taf Fawr and Taf Fechan. Reached by an access road descending diagonally from Pont-y-Cefn (A470) and through EFI Industrial Estate.	Transport	None
11409	No.1 Chapel Row, Georgetown	II	Situated in open ground to E of Omnibus Depot and backing on to River Taff.	Domestic	None
11410	No.2 Chapel Row, Georgetown	II	Situated in open ground to E of Omnibus Depot and backing on to River Taff.	Domestic	None
11411	No.3 Chapel Row, Georgetown	II	Situated in open ground to E of Omnibus Depot and backing on to River Taff.	Domestic	None
11412	No.4 Chapel Row, Georgetown	II	Situated in open ground to E of Omnibus Depot and backing on to River Taff.	Domestic	None
11413	No.5 Chapel Row, Georgetown	II	Situated in open ground to E of Omnibus Depot and backing on to River Taff.	Domestic	None
11414	Remains of chapel/Warehouse at the end of Chapel Row	II	Situated in open ground to E of Omnibus Depot and backing on to River Taff.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
11415	No.22 Cyfartha Road, Williamstown	II	Stepped terrace of industrial housing set into hillside below Brecon Road; facing SW over River Taff towards site of former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Domestic	None
11416	No.23 Cyfartha Road, Williamstown	II	Stepped terrace of industrial housing set into hillside below Brecon Road; facing SW over River Taff towards site of former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Domestic	None
11417	No.24 Cyfartha Road, Williamstown	II	Stepped terrace of industrial housing set into hillside below Brecon Road; facing SW over River Taff towards site of former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Domestic	None
11418	No.25 Cyfartha Road, Williamstown	II	Stepped terrace of industrial housing set into hillside below Brecon Road; facing SW over River Taff towards site of former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Domestic	None
11419	No.26 Cyfartha Road, Williamstown	II	Stepped terrace of industrial housing set into hillside below Brecon Road; facing SW over River Taff towards site of former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Domestic	None
11420	No.27 Cyfartha Road, Williamstown	II	Stepped terrace of industrial housing set into hillside below Brecon Road; facing SW over River Taff towards site of former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Domestic	None
11421	No.28 Cyfartha Road, Williamstown	II	Stepped terrace of industrial housing set into hillside below Brecon Road; facing SW over River Taff towards site of former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Domestic	None
11422	No.29 Cyfartha Road, Williamstown	II	Stepped terrace of industrial housing set into hillside below Brecon Road; facing SW over River Taff towards site of former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Domestic	None
11423	No.30 Cyfartha Road, Williamstown	II	Stepped terrace of industrial housing set into hillside below Brecon Road; facing SW over River Taff towards site of former Cyfarthfa Ironworks.	Domestic	None
11425	Primrose Hill	II	Detached house at top end of Church Street where the road turns at right-angles into Bryntirion Road.	Domestic	None
11426	Merthyr Christian Centre	II	On an elevated site against the hillside with gabled front closing the view up Church Street.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
11427	Bryn Heulog	II	High above road behind walled garden.	Domestic	None
11428	Sunny Bank	II	High above road behind walled garden.	Domestic	None
11429	The Rectory	II	Detached T-plan house set on hillside with road curving forward from right above.	Domestic	None
11430	Springfield Villa	II	Uphill from Rectory and reached by a diagonal roadway from Bryntirion Road near Sandbrook House. Detached in walled garden.	Domestic	None
11432	No.6 Coedcae'r Court, Twynyrodyn	II	Short terrace of 4 industrial workers' houses at crest of the slope; built-up terrace to front of No 6 on left.	Domestic	None
11433	No.7 Coedcae'r Court, Twynyrodyn	II	Short terrace of 4 industrial workers' houses at crest of the slope; built-up terrace to front of No 6 on left.	Domestic	None
11434	No.8 Coedcae'r Court, Twynyrodyn	II	Short terrace of 4 industrial workers' houses at crest of the slope; built-up terrace to front of No 6 on left.	Domestic	None
11435	No.9 Coedcae'r Court, Twynyrodyn	II	Short terrace of 4 industrial workers' houses at crest of the slope; built-up terrace to front of No 6 on left.	Domestic	None
11448	Ironwork Fountain Canopy	II	Set on modern concrete base in open ground immediately S of St Tydfil's churchyard. Formerly located in centre of road further S, close to site of modern roundabout.	Industrial	None

11449	St Tydfil's Church	II	Situated in an enclosed churchyard at S end of High Street close to roundabout on A470 road.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
11450	Gates & Railings at St Tydfil's Churchyard	II	Running along the High Street side of churchyard and curving round the S part to join the outer face of W tower.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
11457	Former Unitarian Chapel	II	Set in terraced row close to corner with Church Street.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
11470	Zion Chapel (Capel Seion)	II	Built across the steep slope with frontage forward to road.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
11471	Schoolroom at Zion Chapel	II	Built across the steep slope with frontage forward to road.	Education	None
11472	Tydfil House	II	Detached house at top of hill with Alma Street going down on left.	Domestic	None
11479	Ffrwd Uchaf Farmhouse and attached outbuilding	II	Situated on the W side of the A470 some 750m NW of its roundabout junction with the Heads of the Valleys road.	Domestic	None
11480	Barn range at Ffrwd Uchaf	II	Situated on the E side of the farmyard at Ffrwd Uchaf.	Agriculture and Subsistence	None
11482	Pont-sarn	II	Situated some 150m S of the Pontsarn railway viaduct on a minor road from Pant to Vaynor crossing the Afon Taf Fechan.	Transport	None
11483	Old farmhouse and adjoining outbuildings at Dan-y-graig Farm	II	Situated on the W side of the A470 some 750m SE of the Llwyn-on Reservoir.	Domestic	None
11484	Pontsarn Railway Viaduct (also in Vaynor)	II*	Crossing the Afon Taf Fechan just N of Pontsarn and some 600m NW of the remains of Morlais Castle.	Transport	None
11485	Grawen Farmhouse	II	Situated on the W side of the A470 some 500m SE of the Llwyn-on Reservoir.	Domestic	None
11486	Barn at Grawen Farm	II	Situated near the A470 on the NE side of the farmyard at Grawen Farm.	Agriculture and Subsistence	None
11513	Carmel Welsh Baptist Chapel and attached schoolroom	II	Set back from High Street at splayed junction with Holford Street and Pontycapel Road. Enclosed burial ground.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
13588	Railway Viaduct	II	Located parallel to A469 in the centre of the village, the former historic core.	Transport	None
15676	Rhydyar Skew Bridge	II	Located S of Rhydyar Leisure Centre and crossing the line of the former Glamorganshire Canal beneath a tall embankment.	Transport	None
17932	Limekilns south of Cefn Bridge	II	Located on the bank of the Taff Fechan just south of Cefn Bridge. The upper level adjoins Brecon Road opposite the turning for Gurnos Estate.	Industrial	None
20391	Pirgad including attached farm range	II	Near the far end of Dyffryn Crawnon approximately 6km south-west of Llangynidr.	Domestic	None
21135	Ystradgynwyn	II	In an isolated position on the mountain road between Talybont and Ponsticill, near the NW corner of Pentwyn Reservoir.	Domestic	None
21159	Pont Sticill (also known as Pontsticill Bridge)	II	NE of Pontsticill village and adjacent to the Water Treatment Works below Pontsticill Reservoir.	Transport	None
21214	Brecon and Merthyr Railway bridge beside Ponsticill Reservoir	II	Bridge over a mountain track due N of former Pontsticill Junction station, on the E bank of Pontsticill Reservoir.	Transport	None
21731	Compensation Basin at Pontsticill Water Treatment Works	II	Beneath the dam of Pontsticill Reservoir on the W side of the Water Treatment Works.	Water Supply and Drainage	None
21732	Turbine House at Pontsticill Water Treatment Works	II	In the Water Treatment Works ,adjacent to the Compensation Basin, under the dam below Pontsticill Reservoir and SW of the Filter House.	Water Supply and Drainage	None
21733	Filter House at Pontsticill Water Treatment Works	II	Immediately below the dam to Ponsticill reservoir within the Water Treatment Works	Water Supply and Drainage	None
22485	W boundary walls, gates and railings at St George's church	II	The church is located on the E side of Church Street. The W boundary extends along Church Street, from which is the main entrance to the church.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
22486	Boundary Stone at Bedwellty House	II	Bedwellty House is located towards E side of Bedwellty Park, a large public park on the S side of Tredegar town centre. Boundary Stone (not in original location) set in flower border on E side of house between the two porches.	Industrial	None
22487	Bandstand at Bedwellty Park	II	Bedwellty Park is located on the S side of Tredegar town centre. The bandstand stands prominently SW of Bedwellty House.	Recreational	None
22488	War Memorial at Bedwellty Park	II	Bedwellty Park is located on the S side of Tredegar town centre. The War Memorial stands near the eastern boundary of the park, facing The Promenade.	Commemorative	None
22489	N.C.B. Club	II	Building occupies SW quadrant of the Circle, in the town centre.	Commercial	None
22490	St George's Church	II	Prominently located on the E side of the street, set within large railed churchyard.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
22491	Christina Louise Nursing Home (aka Central Surgery)	II	Very prominently located on the W side of Church Street, SW of St. George's Church.	Health and Welfare	None
22492	Saron Congregational Chapel, including attached schoolroom	II	Prominently located on the E side of Park Row. Chapel strikingly terminates vista looking W up Market Street from The Circle.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
22493	Front Walls and railings at Saron Congregational Chapel	II	Chapel is prominently located on the E side of Park Row, strikingly terminating vista looking W up Market Street from The Circle. Walls and railings set in front of chapel and schoolroom.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
25739	Former Tredegar Company Shop	II	Near corner with Bridge Street.	Commercial	None
27061	Old Cefn Bridge	II	Situated on the S side of Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer crossing the Afon Taff Fechan just N of the present road bridge of the A470.	Transport	None
27062	Pont y Cefn	II	Situated on the S side of Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer some 0.5km NW of Cyfarthfa Castle, crossing the Afon Taff Fechan just S of the Old Cefn Bridge.	Transport	None
81186	Coach-house at Grawen Farm	II	Situated just NE of house at Grawen Farm and at right angles to barn facing uphill.		None

81191	Milestone on A470 near Dan-y-graig	II	Situated on the W side of the A470 some 100m S of the entrance to Dan-y-graig Farm.		None
81192	Milestone on A470 near Wyrlod-ddu	II	Situated on the W side of the A470 just N of its junction with Upper High Street, Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer.	Transport	None
81194	Pont Sticill (also known as Pontsticill Bridge)	II	NE of Pontsticill village and adjacent to the Water Treatment Works below Pontsticill Reservoir.	Transport	None
81195	Pont-Sarn	II	Situated some 150m S of the Ponsarn railway viaduct on a minor road from Pant to Vaynor crossing the Afon Taf Fechan.	Transport	None
81196	Pontsarn Railway Viaduct (also in Pant Community)	II*	Crossing the Afon Taff Fechan just N of Ponsarn and some 600m NW of the remains of Morlais Castle.		None
81198	Stable at Grawen Farm	II	Situated at upper side of farmyard at Grawen, backing onto road.		None
81199	Dam, valve tower, bridge and outflow on Pontsticill Reservoir	II	Prominently sited on the W side of the A470 Merthyr Tydfil to Brecon road approximately 6km NW of Merthyr Tydfil.	Civil	None
81200	Vaynor War Memorial and attached railings	II	Near the centre of Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer on the NE side of the High Street.	Commemorative	None
87640	Dam, valve tower, bridge and outflow on Pontsticill Reservoir	II	Prominently sited on the W side of the A470 Merthyr Tydfil to Brecon road approximately 6km NW of Merthyr Tydfil.	Civil	None
11517	St Illtyd's Roman Catholic Church	II	Reached by a lane on the SW side of Balaclava Road; on steeply sloping site.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
11388	Jackson's Bridge	II	Road bridge spanning the River Taff between Morgantown and Georgetown on W bank.	Transport	None
11393	Our Lady of the Rosary Roman Catholic Church	II	Occupying an elevated site above Brecon Road, between Pontmorlais West and The Walk.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
1863	SW Roundhouse at Roundhouse Farm	II*	Roundhouse Farm is situated on the valley bottom, W of Nantyglo. Farm reached off the end of Waun Ebbw Road. SW tower located some 40 metres away from farmyard.	Domestic	None
1874	Stables and Barn at the Fountain Inn	II	Troedrhiw-gwair lies to the SE of Tredegar, at the end of a no-through road. The Fountain Inn is located to the SW, reached at end of a farm track: the stables and barn lie to the NW of the inn, facing SE across small courtyard.	Domestic	None
1875	The Fountain Inn	II	Troedrhiw-gwair lies to the SE of Tredegar, at the end of a no-through road. The Fountain Inn is located to the SW, reached at end of a farm track.	Commercial	None
11503	Pentrebach House	II	Between Abercanaid and Pentrebach, just E of the roundabout on the A4064.	Domestic	None
11504	NW and N facing garden walls at Pentrebach House	II	Adjoining the traffic roundabout at S end of Merthyr Road (A4064) and enclosing the garden ground to NW and N of the house.	Domestic	None
11506	Church of St John the Baptist	II	Situated on the W side of the Afon Taf in a prominent position on the N side of the Cwmdu Road.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
15678	Timber footbridge by former Ogilvie Halt	II	Located on a footpath running east from the junction of Bailey Street and Bargoed Terrace, over the former railway lines at Ogilvie Halt.	Transport	None
16011	Ogilvie Colliery Explosives Store	II	Located on the hillside north of the site of the former Ogilvie Colliery shafts, in the Darran Valley Country Park N of Deri; accessed by a forest track E of the island in the lake.	Industrial	None
17086	NE Roundhouse at Roundhouse Farm	II*	Roundhouse Farm is situated on the valley bottom, W of Nantyglo. Farm reached off the end of Waun Ebbw Road. NE tower located alongside main entrance to farmyard.	Domestic	None
17087	Agricultural Range at Roundhouse Farm	II*	Roundhouse Farm is situated on the valley bottom, W of Nantyglo. Farm reached off the end of Waun Ebbw Road, with the agricultural range situated S of the early C20 farmhouse.	Agriculture and Subsistence	None
20375	Nantylaethdy	II	Isolated upland farm on S side of Dyffryn Cwannon 2.7km SW of Llangynidr church, with no road access. Ruined former barn on N side.	Domestic	None
20381	Pant-y-Paerau	II	Approximately 2.1km WSW of Llangynidr church, on S side of minor road through Dyffryn Cwannon. Built on a sloping site.	Domestic	None
21133	Pont Blaen-y-glyn	II	At the W end of Glyn Collwn and the Talybont reservoir, the mountain road crossing Afon Caerfanell just before it rises to climb the pass to Pontsticill.	Transport	None
21166	Torpantau tunnel - W portal	II	By the mountain road near Taf Fechan Forest, N of Pentwyn reservoir and in an area of open mountain called Coetgae-llwyn.	Transport	None
21176	Torpantau tunnel - E portal	II	On the mountainside within a forestry plantation almost due W of Pont Blaen-y-glyn and below the summit of Coetgae-llwyn.	Transport	None
21193	Abercynafon farmhouse and attached farm range	II	By the mountain road from Pontsticill to Talybont, in Glyn Collwn to W of the Talybont Reservoir.	Domestic	None
21194	Barn at Abercynafon	II	Fronting the mountain road and opposite Abercynafon farmhouse and attached range.	Agriculture and Subsistence	None
21195	Bridge at Abercynafon	II	Just N of Abercynafon farm, just off the main valley road, a new bridge over Nant Cynafon having by-passed this older bridge.	Transport	None
21319	Salem Baptist Chapel	II	On bend in road, immediately south of The Square in centre of Bedlinog. Burial ground to the front.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
22134	Carmel Independent Chapel	II	Prominently located on the W side of Church Crescent, within a small graveyard.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
22135	Church House	II	Set above small walled garden on E side of main road, between Swn-y-Gan and High Trees.	Domestic	None
22383	Former Pump House at Dunlop Semtex Factory	II	Prominently located on the W side of road leading from Brynmawr to Winchestown. Building is situated on fringe of large pond, SW of factory complex.	Industrial	None
22524	Christ Church	II	Prominently sited on E side of Church Street, the spire dominating the town.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
22525	Entrance Gates and Railings at Christ Church	II	Church is prominently sited on E side of Church Street, the spire dominating the town. Gates and railings in front of church, along Church Street.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
22526	Penuel Scout Hall (formerly Penuel CM Chapel)	II	Located on the E side of Church Street, opposite Adult Education Centre. Set within own plot, behind railed forecourt.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None

22527	Ebbw Vale Adult Education Centre	II	Occupies wide frontage on W side of Church Street, opposite Penuei Chapel. Set behind shallow forecourt.	Education	None
22528	Ebbw Vale War Memorial	II	Occupies wedge-shaped iron-railed plot on fork of Libanus Road and Steelworks Road.	Commemorative	None
22529	Mount Pleasant Stores	II	Located on W side of Mount Pleasant Road, the eighth house from the N end of its terrace.	Commercial	None
22530	British Steel Tinplate Works General Office	II*	Prominently located along Steelworks Road, on E fringe of massive steelworks complex.	Industrial	None
22531	Furnace Bank	II*	Set back from the E side of Steelworks Road, to rear of factory buildings, and opposite the main entrance to Ebbw Vale Steelworks.	Industrial	None
22532	Newtown Bridge	II	Carries road from Ebbw Vale town centre NE to Newtown, over Steelworks Road. E bridge spans Steelworks Road, W bridge carries lesser road S to The Crescent.	Transport	None
22533	Ebenezer Presbyterian Chapel, including New Cottage	II	Chapel prominently located in the centre of Pontygof, NE of Ebbw Vale town centre. New Cottage occupies part of chapel building, entered on E side.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	None
25495	Elliot Colliery Winding Engine House and Engine	II*	Now standing on a terrace with landscaped surroundings above the E bank of Rhymney River, S of New Tredegar centre, in the area known as Elliot'sTown.	Industrial	None
25498	L-plan Farm Ranges at Cefnrhychdir	II	L-shaped ranges to the rear of the main house forming two sides of the farmyard; the farm is on the boundary of the urban development of Phillip's Town, the NE part of New Tredegar.	Agriculture and Subsistence	None
25499	Barn range at Cefnrhychdir	II	Long range forming the upper side of the farmyard; the farm is on the boundary of the urban development of Phillip's Town, the NE part of New Tredegar.	Agriculture and Subsistence	None
26829	Cantref Reservoir dam, including valve house, draw-off tower and spillway (partly in Llanfrynach)	II	On the W side of the A470 Merthyr Tydfil to Brecon road approximately 10km NNW of Merthyr Tydfil.	Water Supply and Drainage	None
26830	Llwyn-on Reservoir dam, including valve house and spillway (partly in Vaynor Community)	II	Prominently sited on the W side of the A470 Merthyr Tydfil to Brecon road approximately 6km NW of Merthyr Tydfil.	Water Supply and Drainage	None
81190	Llwyn-on Reservoir dam, including valve house and spillway (partly in Hirwaun community)	II	Prominently sited on the W side of the A470 Merthyr Tydfil to Brecon road approximately 6km NW of Merthyr Tydfil.	Water Supply and Drainage	None
81193	Milestone on A470 S of Pont Llysiog	II	Situated on the W side of the A470 and to the N of the parking area near Pont Llysiog.		None
81722	Troed-y-Rhiw War Memorial	II	Situated in the centre of a small park on the N side of Archers Street.	Commemorative	None
81723	Corbelled pigsty at Penddeugae Fach	II	Situated close to and on the NW side of the farmhouse at Penddeugae Fach some 1.5km SE of the centre of Troed-y-rhiw.	Agriculture and Subsistence	None
84817	Cantref Water Filtration Plant	II	Situated below the Cantref reservoir dam, on W side of A470.	Water Supply and Drainage	None
84836	Cantref Reservoir dam, including valve house, draw-off tower and spillway (partly in Hirwaun)	II	On the W side of the A470 Merthyr Tydfil to Brecon road approximately 10km NNW of Merthyr Tydfil.	Water Supply and Drainage	None
87523	Llwydcoed Crematorium	II*	Between Merthyr and Hirwaun, on minor road off A465, on S slope of hillside, set in extensive landscaped grounds.		None
87589	Bridge over Nant Aber-nant stream	II	Carries the minor road which runs along the W side of Llwyn-on Reservoir over Nant Aber-nant stream	Transport	None
84830	Neuadd House	II	Situated in own grounds just S of the dam of the Upper Neuadd Reservoir.	Domestic	None
84832	Octagonal building at Lower Neuadd Reservoir	II	Situated just S of the dam at Lower Neuadd Reservoir.	Water Supply and Drainage	None

Stage 2 process: Considering the type and location of listed buildings and their location and whether their significance might be changed by the development proposals.

Record Number	Name	Grade	Reasoning	Broad Class	ZTV	Considered further
11387	Christ Church	II	Opened April 1857. Designed by James S Benest, architect of Norwich and former Surveyor to the Merthyr Board of Health. Early Decorated style. Associated with the development of the urban centre of the town, surrounded by residential to the east and retail/healthcare to the west. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the church.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	No
11424	Nos.9,9A & 9B Dynevor Street, Georgetown	II	The house is thought to be important for the establishment there in 1809 of the Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts. Consequently the house became a principal target of the Merthyr Rising in 1831 and was broken into by Dic Penderyn. Its significance is associated with the urban development of Merthyr. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Commercial	High	No
11452	Zoar Chapel (Welsh Congregational)	II	Opened March 1842. Preceding chapel of 1823 pulled down by the Rev B Owen who "undertook the drawing of the plans and superintending of the erection of the new building". Its significance is associated with the urban development of Merthyr and serving the social and spiritual needs of the growing population. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	No
11453	Gates & Gatepiers at Entry to Zoar Chapel	II	Dated 1842. Fine pair of ironwork gates with urn finials and arched braces. Scrollwork and inscription "ZOAR 18-2" to mid-rail. Stone half-piers with hinges but adjoining properties at Nos 5 and 6 Pontmorlais. Group value with chapel and No 5 Pontmorlais. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the gatepiers.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	No
11454	Former Wesley Methodist Church	II	1862 date. Chapel in centre of Merthyr Tydfil. Its significance is associated with the urban development of Merthyr and serving the social and spiritual needs of the growing population. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	No
11455	Merthyr Tydfil War Memorial	II	Probably ca 1930. Bronze figures by L S Merrifield, 1931; cast by A B Burton, founder of Thames Ditton. The war memorial is accessed from the south via guard rail and steps (11456). Its significance is associated with the urban development of Merthyr and a memorial to the members of the population who lost their lives in the first World War and later. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Commemorative	High	No

11456	Guard Rail & Steps at Merthyr Tydfil War Memorial	II	As above	Commemorative	High	No
11468	District Education Office of Mid-Glamorgan County Council	II	Built 1911. First building designed by (Sir) Percy Thomas after he set up in practice with Ivor Jones. Located in the centre of Merthyr. Its significance is associated with the urban development of Merthyr Tydfil and serving the social needs of the growing population. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Commercial	High	No
11477	Stables House	II	House, earlier C19, connected with Dowlais Works Stables. Included for historical interest as an earlier C19 house connected with Dowlais Works stables. It lies within the northern part of the Dowlais Conservation Area and is part of the group of buildings associated with urban development of the area to accommodate workers for the ironworks. It lies on a south facing slope surrounded by residential buildings and other listed buildings in Dowlais. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Domestic	High	No
11478	Dowlais Works Stables	II	Former stable range for the Dowlais works, built for Sir Josiah John Guest in 1820. The large first-floor rooms were used as a boys school until the Dowlais Schools were built in 1854-5. Soldiers were stationed here for several years after the Merthyr riots of 1831. The stables closed in the 1930s. The range was derelict by the 1970s and bought by the Merthyr Tydfil Heritage Trust in 1981. The interior and rear were wholly rebuilt as flats and the facade walls were also substantially rebuilt. Included as an historically important industrial relic of remarkable scale and architectural design. A large building with the main facade facing south within the Dowlais Conservation Area. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Industrial	High	No
11488	Nos.1-16 (Consec) Upper Colliers Row	II	Pair of cottages in a row of early C19 industrial workers' houses with catslide roofs to rear, typical of industrial housing of the period. Since 1975 all have been thoroughly altered, but they remain one of the very few early rows to survive in the Merthyr region. The row is shown on surveyors' drawings of 1814 and 1826 and detailed on subsequent 6" OS maps from 1875 onwards. The cottages were part of the Dynevor Estate during the C19, housing colliers working the Cyfarthfa mines but the roadway before the houses originally lead to the Ynysfach Iron Works (established in 1801) and it is possible that some of the inhabitants worked there. Certainly, it was conveniently located adjacent to both the Cyfarthfa Canal basin at Llwyn-celyn and the Cyfarthfa Tramway. Included notwithstanding modern alterations as part of one of the last surviving rows of industrial workers' houses in the Merthyr region. Its significance is its association with the industrial development of Merthyr. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.	Domestic	High	No
11489	Ivor English Congregational Church including forecourt walls	II	English Congregational chapel of 1860. The main founder, George Houlson, was brought from Bristol by the Dowlais Iron Company in 1857 to be the first headmaster of the Dowlais Infants School. The church was originally funded by Bristol people (at the instigation of the Will's tobacco family) seeking to help English speaking people at the Dowlais Iron Works. The foundation stone was laid on 22/5/1860 by H.O. Wills of Bristol, the chapel was built by John Gabe in 1861. Included as an important chapel in the history of Dowlais retaining features such as the classical facade, box pews and fine ceiling. Built to serve the social and spiritual needs of the English speaking inhabitants of Dowlais. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the church.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	No
11516	Nos.15-21 (Consec) Swansea Road, Gellideg	II	Cottage in one of 2 rows of early industrial workers' housing complete by 1797, and thus, although altered since, among the earliest surviving in the region. The site is some 400m W of the site of the Cyfarthfa blast furnaces, built 1765. Ty Issa farmhouse is mentioned in a lease of 1794 to Anthony Bacon of the ironworks and it was to this house that the cottages were added. It is suggested that No 15 is the pre-industrial farmhouse, perhaps mid C18 and that 6 industrial cottages were added in 2 stages. In 1930 it was said that No 15 had once been a public house. Listed as part of the oldest industrial workers' housing surviving in the Merthyr area, which includes a range that predates the nearby Cyfarthfa ironworks. Lies on the western side of Merthyr and the proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Domestic	High	No
13546	Nos 1-14 (consec) Collins Row	II	Union Ironworks were established on the other (E) side of the Rhymney River c1800-02, soon becoming the property of the Crawshay Ironmasters, managed by Richard Johnson. In 1825 a new ironworks was begun on the opposite bank on land owned by the Marquis of Bute, with their notable Egyptian furnaces 'adapted from the most striking part of the ruins of Dandrya in Upper Egypt', built by McCulloch; in 1828 an exhibition of drawings and engravings of the structures was displayed at the Royal Academy. These terraces were built nearby to house the ironworkers. Constructed to a high standard, the plan was probably based on James Adams' planned village at Lowther in Cumbria of 1765. Originally conceived as a larger model village; the foundations of a fourth row were laid to S but the exhaustion of the iron workings did not justify the development. On Rhymney Ironworks Company map dated 1838, the year after the company was formed though the map was later, the settlement is called New Town; it later became known as Bute Town. Pond to provide water to drive the blast water wheel is shown to W; this is still in existence though reshaped. OS map of 1873-5 shows the Rhymney Branch of the London and NW Railway passing to W. Listed, notwithstanding external changes of character, as amongst the earliest planned industrial housing in the Welsh Valleys. Group value with other listed buildings at Bute Town. Bute Town lies to the southwest of the proposals area in a relatively isolated location. The proposals may change the significance of the buildings.	Domestic	High	Yes
13547	Nos 14-28 (consec) Lower Row	II	As above, but additionally the cellar dwellings incorporated into the lower storey of this terrace were for the very poor and were later condemned as unhealthy.	Domestic	High	Yes
13548	Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH	II	See 13547	Domestic	High	Yes
13549	Rhymney House Hotel	II	The Union Ironworks was established in the area in 1800 - remains survive in the field to S. In 1803 the majority share was taken by the Crawshays of Cyfarthfa, Benjamin Hall and Watkin George, and the works was expanded c1804 by the opening of a new furnace in Rhymney. The works passed in 1810 to Benjamin Hall who carried out further improvements. In 1825 the Bute Ironworks was established across the river to S and in 1837 the sites were amalgamated to form the Rhymney Iron Company. Rhymney House was built c1801 as the Manager's residence on ground leased from the Duke of Beaufort. In 1834 it was the site of an attack by 'The Scotch Cattle', bands of disaffected workers disguised with horned head-dresses, blackened faces and draped in skins, protesting against working conditions and practices. Richard Johnson was manager at this time. 'Herds' came from Rhymney, Sirhowy, Tredegar and Dowlais but a public hanging in Blackwood in 1830 diverted activity into the Chartist movement. Plaque in church records Henry Trump (d 1895) of Rhymney House as manager of Rhymney Ironworks and was for many years home of Maddox family. Later became the Ffynnon Glas, Cristals, the Three Counties Club and currently the Rhymney House Hotel. Formerly the house stood in ornamental grounds with a large kitchen garden and adjacent coach-house and stables. Retained on list notwithstanding substantial exterior and interior alterations for its key position on the site of the earliest ironworks in Rhymney and its important connections with the Rhymney Iron Company. Group value with Old Furnace Farm adjacent to N. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Recreational	High	No

13554	St David's (Masonic Hall) and attached NE and SW garden walls	II	Built early-mid C19 as accommodation for managers/officials of the Rhymney Ironworks. Traditionally the large houses at each end (Nos.1 and 9) were for the Manager of the Company Shop and Chief Colliery Manager; the next two houses of intermediate size were for the Chief Cashier and Assistant General Manager; the central houses were for lower managers, surgeon, police officer and chief fireman. A rise in status meant a move to larger accommodation. End families were traditionally church supporters and the centre families chapel goers. The Terrace is called Buchan Terrace on OS Map 1875, referring to Andrew Buchan, manager of Brewery and Company Shop, both situated along this street by the river. Residents objected to the brewery association which led to the change in name. Shown on same map as having a long T-shaped rear wing and with tramways running on each side of the terrace. Currently used as a Masonic Lodge. Listed as early-mid C19 housing associated with the Rhymney Iron Company. Group value with other listed houses and items in the range. The building lies in the lower part of Rhymney and has a substantial building on its northern side between it and the proposals. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Institutional	High	No
13555	No.2 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	Built early-mid C19 as accommodation for managers/officials of the Rhymney Ironworks. Traditionally the large houses at each end (Nos.1 and 9) were for the Manager of the Company Shop and Chief Colliery Manager; the next two houses of intermediate size were for the Chief Cashier and Assistant General Manager; the central houses were for lower managers, surgeon, police officer and chief fireman. A rise in status meant a move to larger accommodation. End families were traditionally church supporters and centre families chapel goers. The Terrace is called Buchan Terrace on OS Map 1875, referring to Andrew Buchan, manager of Brewery and Company Shop, both situated along this street by the river. Residents objected to the brewery association which led to the change in name. Map shows many houses with rear out shuts and sheds against their rear walls: the house inhabited by a policeman incorporated a small jail. Map also shows tramways running each side of terrace. Listed, notwithstanding window and other alterations, as specially interesting early-mid C19 housing associated with the Rhymney Iron Company. Group value with other listed houses and items in the range. The houses lie in the lower part of Rhymney and the proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.	Domestic	High	No
13556	House and attached garden wall	II	See 13555	Domestic	High	No
13578	Church of St David	II*	Built 1839-43 by Philip Hardwick, architect of London, for Andrew Buchan (1787-1870), manager of the Rhymney Brewery 1838-1858 which served the Rhymney Iron Company. A carpenter by trade, he originally came to the area to work on diverting the river to prevent it flooding the ironworks. He also became manager of the large and important Company Shop, which operated the Truck system, in spite of it being outlawed: workers had to buy their goods from the Company shop. Buchan is buried in the church vaults and is commemorated by a plaque in the nave. The plan of Rhymney Iron Company property of 1838 shows the church sited in the midst of scattered terraces of industrial housing, between tramways to E and W, with Rhymney River to W, and a limestone tramroad to N. Graded II* as one of the most interesting Neoclassical buildings in South Wales. Group value with surrounding wall and railings. Its significance is associated with the urban development of Rhymney and serving the social and spiritual needs of the growing population. The proposals are visible from the chapel and there may be a change in its significance.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	Yes
13587	1-4 Susannah Houses (consec)	II	Built as industrial housing at the beginning of the C19. On the estate map 'The Property of the Rhymney Iron Company' of 1838 the terrace is shown, not named, opposite the 'Old Level on the Race Lace Coal'; the farm up the lane to E is called Ras Bryn-oer and the area is the site of pits and workings over a long period. Terrace was constructed to house the skilled colliers. Brynoer provided coal for iron-working furnaces and also exported it via the tramroad which ran in front of the houses and thence N across the mountains and down to the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal at Talybont on Usk. A short distance to NW is the site of the first ironworks in Rhymney, the Rhymney Upper Furnace. The Union Ironworks was opened in 1800 and taken over by the Crawshay family in 1803; it was then expanded by the opening of a new furnace. The works passed in 1810 to Benjamin Hall who carried out further improvements. In 1825 the Bute Ironworks was established across the river to W and a few years later the sites amalgamated to form the Rhymney Iron Company. The similarity between Susannah Houses and other Crawshay house types in the Merthyr area suggests they were built at the time of that family's ownership, probably contemporary with their development of the ironworks soon after 1803. A masonry break between Nos.2 and 3 plus the change from square to cambered heads indicates that Nos.3 and 4 were built separately although almost certainly very soon after. Opposite was once a second row of cottages and the two appear on OS first edition of 1875 as Susannah's Row. Listed for its special interest as a rare surviving example of early industrial housing in S Wales, little altered, and for its associations with the important Rhymney Iron Company. Located on the eastern side of Rhymney and the proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.	Domestic	High	No
15677	Rhydycar Canal Bridge	II	Canal overbridge, typical of the original stone bridges on the Glamorganshire Canal in its construction, but unusual in having an additional arch, probably to accommodate a tramroad running parallel with the canal. It is likely the main span was built as an accommodation bridge for adjacent farms in the Llwyncelyn and Wern areas c1790 or soon afterwards. It is shown in an illustration by William Wood dated 1811. The canal was the prime artery of trade linking the ironworks of Merthyr Tydfil with their markets via the port of Cardiff throughout the heyday of the iron industry, from the late C18 to the mid C19. Construction began at Merthyr in 1790, and the canal was opened in 1794. It was financed primarily by iron industry interests, among whom the Crawshay family of Cyfarthfa Ironworks were the leading shareholders. Contractors were the eminent canal engineers Thomas Dadford senior, Thomas Dadford junior and Thomas Sheasby. Listed as a now rare example of one of the early bridges on this important canal. Its significance also derives from its association with the ironworks industries of Merthyr. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the monument.	Transport	High	No
16882	Old Furnace Farmhouse	II	Early ironworkers' cottages with an important iron roof structure, converted to a farmhouse. The Union Ironworks was built by this site in 1800. In 1803 the majority share was taken by the Crawshays of Cyfarthfa, Benjamin Hall and Watkin George, and the works was expanded c1804. The former adjacent iron warehouse is dated 1802, but the cottages are most likely to date from when the Crawshays and Watkin George expanded the works. Their form, with circular spiral stairs, is similar to Crawshay company housing of the early nineteenth century, and the exceptional presence of an iron roof suggests they were designed by Watkin George, a leading exponent of cast iron structures from the early 1790s. Large blocked archways suggest the building may later have become a store. Rhymney Iron Company plan of 1838 shows a complex of buildings at this Upper Furnace site with the area adjacent named 'Little Coal and Rough Pin Patch'. Retained on list, notwithstanding extensive recent alterations, for its important early iron roof structure and as a scarce survival of early ironworkers' housing. Group value with Rhymney House Hotel adjacent to S. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Domestic	High	No
17931	Church of St John	II	Anglican parish church, originally built in 1827 for Sir Josiah John Guest, of the Dowlais Iron Company, but sequentially rebuilt such that the whole is now Victorian Gothic. Chancel of 1873, transept of 1881 by William Lintern, and finally nave with aisle and porches of 1893-4 by E A Johnson of Abergavenny. Organ by Norman & Beard 1906. Closed in late C20, now derelict. The church is oriented N-S, so that the transept is on the W and porches are E and W. Sir Josiah John Guest is buried here. The church lies in Dowlais Conservation Area north of the library. Included as the historic parish church of Dowlais, and for strong historic connections with the Dowlais Iron Works and the Guest Family. Group value with Dowlais Works Stables. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	No
21317	Tabor Independent Chapel	II	Independent chapel rebuilt in 1904. The cause was founded by members seceding from Ebenezer, Cefn Coed in 1842 under the Rev W Moses. First chapel was built in 1845. By 1851, there were 150 attendees. A Church Meeting of 26 March 1899, elected to rebuild the chapel. The new chapel was begun in 1904. The chapel closed in the early 1970s, and by 1980 was a judo club. The chapel was carefully restored as a place of worship in 1989. Included as a	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	No

			well-preserved chapel of early C20 regional character and prominently sited. Its significance is associated with the urban development of Merthyr and serving the social and spiritual needs of the growing population. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.			
21430	Penuel Baptist Church	II*	Square hipped chapel of 1839, built to house a growing congregation. It could seat 1200 people and was the largest of the valley. The original Penuel became the vestry and for some time was used by the English Baptists who later built Beulah. It had cost £110 in 1821 and was the first Baptist chapel in Rhymney, a sister church to Siloh in Tredegar. Built on land donated by the Ironworks. Present chapel was repaired in 1859, and further vestry space was added in the early C20 to hold concerts and plays, by dismantling and the rebuilding a redundant chapel from Butetown, Rhymney. In 1844, the chapel was to play co-host to an important theological debate known as the Fair of Baptism which attracted over 20,000 people from all over Wales. Associated with 'Mathetes', the Rev. John Jones, minister of the church and author of a biblical dictionary. Graded II* as an early chapel, remarkable for its grand size and fine original joinery, and for its historical importance as the chapel of 'Mathetes'. Its significance is associated with the urban development of Rhymney and serving the social and spiritual needs of the growing population. The proposals are visible from the chapel and there may be a change in its significance.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	Yes
21431	Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel including vestry	II	Calvinistic Methodist chapel built in 1846 and remodelled in 1906 for a congregation of more than 900. The first Ebenezer chapel was the first in Rhymney, built 1807 on land donated by the ironworks. Extended in 1821 after the appointment of its first full time minister, the revivalist, the Rev. John Bowen. In 1846, the old chapel was converted to houses and the present one built at the other side of the graveyard. The 1906 rebuilding included the addition of the vestry. During the period between the wars, the chapel was a popular venue for concerts and penny readings intended to attract new members, and the demountable stage that covers the big seat is still there. Also known as 'the Twyn', it was here that 'Islwyn' applied for the right to minister at Babel. Listed for its architectural interest as a chapel with a well-designed classical refronting of 1906 and complete interior of the same date. Its significance is associated with the urban development of Rhymney and serving the social and spiritual needs of the growing population. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	No
22496	Sirhowy Ironworks	II*	Opened 1778, the first ironworks in Monmouthshire to be fired by coke rather than charcoal. Much reconstructed in the later C19, before closure in 1882. The lease of the site was taken in 1778 by Thomas Atkinson, William Barrow, Bolton Hudson and John Sealy, London speculators. A square furnace was built of river stone, the bellows at first driven by hand, until a water wheel was set up in the Sirhowy river: this doubled the 4-6 tons (4.06-6.1 tonnes) weekly output. The early 1790s saw a slump in the industry, and the works were sold in 1794 to Matthew Monkhouse and Richard Fothergill, the latter eventually constructing tramways, and initiating the building of the Sirhowy-Newport tramroad from 1802. A second furnace was built in 1799, complete with a Boulton and Watt beam blowing engine, which provided the extra blast required when another furnace was built 1801-02. In 1818, the partnership's lease ended, and the site was acquired much to the consternation of Richard Fothergill, by John Harford, a partner in the Ebbw Vale Ironworks. Fothergill immediately stripped the site of all moveables, but eventually was fined £6000 for his action. By 1826, two of the three furnaces were in blast, producing 7800 tons (7925.22 tonnes) of pig iron during that year, for processing at Ebbw Vale. By 1839, four furnaces were working, powered by a blowing engine from the Neath Abbey Iron Company. In 1844, the assets of the Ebbw Vale Company were put up for sale. The Sirhowy Works then consisted of five blast furnaces, four using hot blast. Each furnace could produce 90-100 tons (91.44-101.6 tonnes) of iron per week. In addition were cast-houses, bridge houses, four mine kilns, coke-yards, two limekilns, and a clay-mill. A tunnel ran through to Ebbw Vale, conveying the pig iron, and a second tunnel was under construction. The new purchasers were a partnership, including Abraham Darby and Thomas Brown. They invested heavily at the Ebbw Vale works, and probably carried out major improvements at Sirhowy. Five furnaces were in blast in the 1850s, but only three in the 1870s. The growing slump saw all three closed in 1879, with 300 people made unemployed. The works finally closed in 1882. Listed as a significant survival of the early iron industry in the Monmouthshire Valleys. It is also a Scheduled Ancient Monument: MM185. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the church.	Industrial	High	No
22498	Ironworks Boundary Stone	II	Dated 1818, erected as boundary stone for Sirhowy Ironworks during or following an acrimonious dispute, when the lease of the Ironworks, held by the Tredegar Iron Company fell in, the site being immediately purchased by John Harford, co-partner of the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, without the knowledge of the leaseholders. similar stone has been resited at Bedwellty House. Listed as a rare survival of an early C19 industrial boundary stone, with unusual history. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the church.	Industrial	High	
25179	Church of St Tyfaelog	II	Built 1862-3 by Charles Buckeridge for the Revd. Gilbert Harries, Rector of Gelligaer. Interior re-painted: originally the piers were of green Bridgend stone with buff Bathstone caps with walls banded in red and white brick. Known as the Cathedral of the Valley; in Anglo-Catholic tradition. Listed as a well-preserved High Victorian church in the Rhymney Valley, with an exceptional polychrome interior. Located some distance from the site within a built up area. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the church.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	No
25180	War Memorial	II	Erected to commemorate the dead of the First World War 1914-19 (sic) with the inscription amended to include the names of those who died in the Second World War 1939-1945. Ironwork replaced during works of refurbishment, completed October 2000. Included for its historic interest as a Celtic-style war memorial in a commanding village position. Its significance is associated with the urban development of Merthyr and a memorial to the members of the population who lost their lives in the First and Second World War and later. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Commemorative	High	No
25181	Boundary Wall and Railings at St David's Churchyard	II	Church built 1839-43 with extensive churchyard probably enclosed at the same time. Illustration c1870 shows wall though railings are not clear. There has been some late C20 remodelling of the entrances to form recessed bays and of the top of the cast iron railings. Some small sections of railing are replacements. Included notwithstanding some remodelling as an extensive boundary wall contemporary with the church of c 1840, for group value with it. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the railings.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High	No
25182	Former Pay Office Noddfa Buildings	II	Built as the Pay Office for the Rhymney Iron Company, close to the former site entrance and part of a complex of buildings servicing the Ironworks, including the nearby Company Shop. The Works flourished on this site in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the C19 and closed in 1891. Included for its very special interest as an office building relating to the important Rhymney Ironworks and which retains its character. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.	Commercial	High	No
25183	Nos 1 and 2 The Lawn	II	c1850, originally occupied by Richard Leybourne, civil engineer and manager at Rhymney Ironworks. The Lawn was a large wooded enclosure of about 20 acres containing 3 large houses built for the Rhymney Iron Company, consolidated 1837; one traditionally used by the Directors, another by the Manager and another by the Surgeon, this house used by the latter. Listed notwithstanding window alterations as one of a group of 3 important residential buildings associated with the Rhymney Iron Company. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.	Domestic	High	No
25184	The Vicarage	II	Early to mid C19. The Lawn was a large wooded enclosure of about 20 acres containing 3 large houses built for the Rhymney Iron Company, consolidated 1837; one traditionally used by the Directors, another by the Managers and another by the Surgeon. This house appears to have functioned partly as a guest-house for directors or managers: censuses suggest a proprietress or house-keeper in permanent residence. Later used as a vicarage. Listed notwithstanding alterations as one of a group of 3 important residential buildings associated with the Rhymney Iron Company. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.	Domestic	High	No
25185	Ysgol Lawnt	II	Early-mid C19. The Lawn was a large wooded enclosure of about 20 acres containing 3 large houses built for the Rhymney Iron Company, consolidated 1837; one traditionally used by the Directors, one by the Manager and one by the Surgeon. This building was converted in 1924 to a school and was one of	Domestic	High	No

			the first in the country to provide a joint grammar/secondary education, a pioneer of the later comprehensive system. Listed notwithstanding alterations as one of a group of 3 important residential buildings associated with the Rhymney Iron Company. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.			
25186	No.3 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	Built early-mid C19 as accommodation for managers/officials of the Rhymney Ironworks. Traditionally the large houses at each end (Nos.1 and 9) were for the Manager of the Company Shop and Chief Colliery Manager; the next two houses of intermediate size were for the Chief Cashier and Assistant General Manager; the central houses were for lower managers, surgeon, police officer and chief fireman. A rise in status meant a move to larger accommodation. End families were traditionally church supporters and centre families chapel goers. The Terrace is called Buchan Terrace on OS Map 1875, referring to Andrew Buchan, manager of Brewery and Company Shop, both situated along this street by the river. Residents objected to the brewery association which led to the change in name. Map shows many houses with rear outshuts and sheds against their rear walls: the house inhabited by a policeman incorporated a small jail. Map also shows tramways running each side of terrace. Listed, notwithstanding window and other alterations, as specially interesting early-mid C19 housing associated with the Rhymney Iron Company. Group value with other listed houses and items in the range. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.	Domestic	High	No
25187	No.4 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	See 25186	Domestic	High	No
25188	No.5 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	See 25186	Domestic	High	No
25189	No.6 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	See 25186	Domestic	High	No
25190	No.7 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	See 25186	Domestic	High	No
25191	No.8 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	See 25186	Domestic	High	No
80765	No 10 Upper Colliers Row	II	Cottage in a row of early C19 industrial workers' houses with catslide roofs to rear, typical of industrial housing of the period. Since 1975 all have been thoroughly altered, but they remain one of the very few early rows to survive in the Merthyr region. The row is shown on surveyors' drawings of 1814 and 1826 and detailed on subsequent 6" OS maps from 1875 onwards. The cottages were part of the Dynevor Estate during the C19, housing colliers working the Cyfarthfa mines but the roadway before the houses originally lead to the Ynysfach Iron Works (established in 1801) and it is possible that some of the inhabitants worked there. Certainly, it was conveniently located adjacent to both the Cyfarthfa Canal basin at Llwyn-celyn and the Cyfarthfa Tramway. Included notwithstanding modern alterations as part of one of the last surviving rows of industrial workers' houses in the Merthyr region. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.	Domestic	High	No
80766	No 13 Upper Colliers Row	II	See 80765	Domestic	High	No
80767	No 14 Upper Colliers Row	II	See 80765	Domestic	High	No
80768	No 16 Gelli-deg	II	Cottage in one of 2 rows of early industrial workers' housing complete by 1797, and thus, although altered since, among the earliest surviving in the region. The site is some 400m W of the site of the Cyfarthfa blast furnaces, built 1765. Ty Issa farmhouse is mentioned in a lease of 1794 to Anthony Bacon of the ironworks and it was to this house that the cottages were added. It is suggested that No 15 is the pre-industrial farmhouse, perhaps mid C18 and that 6 industrial cottages were added in 2 stages. Listed as part of the oldest industrial workers' housing surviving in the Merthyr area, which includes a range that predates the nearby Cyfarthfa ironworks. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.	Domestic	High	No
80769	No 17 Gelli-deg	II	See 80768	Domestic	High	No
80770	No 19 Gelli-deg	II	See 80768	Domestic	High	No
80771	No 21 Gelli-deg	II	See 80768	Domestic	High	No
80772	No 9 Upper Colliers Row	II	See 80765	Domestic	High	No
80773	Nos 11-12 Upper Colliers Row	II	See 80765	Domestic	High	No
80774	Nos 15-16 Upper Colliers Row	II	See 80765	Domestic	High	No
80775	Nos 3-4 Upper Colliers Row	II	See 80765	Domestic	High	No
80776	Nos 5-6 Upper Colliers Row	II	See 80765	Domestic	High	No
80777	Nos 7-8 Upper Colliers Row	II	See 80765	Domestic	High	No
11469	Boer War Memorial & Railings	II	Unveiled Sept 1904 by Lord Windor. "A Tribute to the memory of Merthyr Men who died in the South African War 1899-1902". Prepared in Aberdeen from designs by Washington Morgan sculptor (inscription on plinth). Its significance is associated with the urban development of Merthyr and a memorial to the members of the population who lost their lives in the Boer War. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Commemorative	High	No
16073	Ynysfach Engine House	II*	Engine House, built in 1836 for the adjacent furnaces of Ynysfach Ironworks, a subsidiary of the successful Cyfarthfa works owned by the Crawshay family. The Ynysfach Ironworks were founded in 1801 when 2 blast furnaces were built to plans by Watkin George, engineer and foundry manager at Cyfarthfa from 1792. In 1836 2 more furnaces were built together with the engine house which replaced an earlier one painted by Penry Williams c1815. The new engine house contained a beam blowing engine made at the Neath Abbey Ironworks. The Ynysfach works closed in 1874 and the engine house fell into	Industrial	High	No

			disuse. It was restored between 1986 and 1989 and converted to a heritage centre and offices. The building was formerly part of the scheduled ancient monument GM 331, which was revised to exclude the building following its conversion to a heritage centre and offices. It lies on the western side of Merthyr and is not visible from the site. Listed grade II* as one of the most important remaining ironworks blowing engine houses in Wales, and as the prime example of the architectural house style of the Crawshay ironworks. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.			
80960	NW Ventilation shaft to Morlais Tunnel	II	Later C19 large ventilation shaft, one of 3 to Morlais or Miler tunnel of 1879 on the London and North Western Railway. This railway, one of several in the Merthyr area, came from Abergavenny went through the tunnel to Pontsarn, Cefn Coed and eventually to Merthyr using the joint line with the Brecon and Merthyr Railway. Included as one of an exceptional group of distinctive railway structures from the industrial history of the area. The location grid reference location given for the monument is very likely to be incorrect. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the structure.	Transport	High	No
81752	Base of Chimney at Cwm Pit	II	Chimney base of colliery chimney of the Cwm Pit colliery, a complex now overgrown in woodland but still with surviving massive stone revetment walls to stream and arched entries into the levels. Cwm Pit was sunk between 1820 and 1840, the boom years of the deep pits in the area such as Collier's Row, Glyndyrys and Rhyd-y-car. The chimney stands on a rise to the S of the main remains. Included as a particularly massively built chimney base, an historically important feature of this earlier C19 pit. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the chimney remains.	Industrial	High	No
25496	War Memorial	II	First World War 1914-18 memorial with names added after Second World War, 1939-45. Attributable to L F Roslyn. Similar to one at Maesteg. Listed as a more than usually elaborate Valleys' war memorial. Located in the centre of New Tredegar. Located at some distance from the proposals, which will cause no change to the significance of the memorial.	Commemorative	High	No
11493	Blaen Canaid Farmhouse	II	C17 farmhouse restored in mid C19 and again in late C20 on site of a very early non-conformist meeting place, established c 1642. Since 1975 listing (in 1993) the front wall was taken down and rebuilt in the same form except for a new matching window over door. Included as a very early site of nonconformist worship of historical interest and a vernacular farmhouse incorporating elements of a C17 house. Lies in a remote location. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the farmhouse.	Domestic	High	No
80958	The War Memorial, screen walls and surrounding railings	II	War memorial to 15 dead of First World War, 1926, pillar-type memorial with 3-sided screen wall behind, in finely carved pale ashlar, heavily scoured with some erosion of detail in late C20 cleaning. Designed by the curator of the local museum, this memorial was unveiled in 1926 by Maj-Gen Sir Thomas Marden. Included for its special interest as an unusually well-designed local war memorial. Located within the centre of Pant. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the aqueduct.	Commemorative	High	No
80964	Aqueduct on Dowlais Free Drainage System	II	Aqueduct built 1860/1865 on Dowlais Free Drainage System to carry watercourse to nearby reservoir over access way to common. Included for its special interest as part of the historically important Dowlais Free Drainage System. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the aqueduct.	Water Supply and Drainage	High	No
80961	Centre ventilation shaft to Morlais Tunnel	II	Later C19 large ventilation shaft, one of 3 to Morlais or Miler tunnel of 1879 on the London and North Western Railway. This railway, one of several in the Merthyr area, came from Abergavenny went through the tunnel to Pontsarn, Cefn Coed and eventually to Merthyr using the joint line with the Brecon and Merthyr Railway. Included as one of an exceptional group of distinctive railway structures from the industrial history of the area. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the structure.	Transport	High	No
80962	SE Ventilation Shaft to Morlais Tunnel	II	Later C19 large ventilation shaft, one of 3 to Morlais or Miler tunnel of 1879 on the London and North Western Railway. This railway, one of several in the Merthyr area, came from Abergavenny went through the tunnel to Pontsarn, Cefn Coed and eventually to Merthyr using the joint line with the Brecon and Merthyr Railway. Included as one of an exceptional group of distinctive railway structures from the industrial history of the area. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the structure.	Transport	High	No
27086	Industrial building at former Ivor Works	II	Industrial building, the last remaining of the former Ivor Iron Works from the pre-British Steel period. The Ivor Iron Works opened in 1839 as an extension to the Dowlais Iron Works, initially with four blast furnaces. British Steel operated a foundry from the mid C20 which closed in 1987. This building was possibly built as a blast engine house but is more probably the sulphate of ammonia plant completed in 1928 as part of the coke and by-product plants constructed 1922-28. The building is not shown on the OS map of 1900 or a plan of the Ivor Works of 1910 but is marked on a plan of 1928 as a sulphate house. Sulphate of ammonia was one of the by-products of coke production, crude benzyl and tar being others. Included for its special historical interest as the last remaining industrial building of the former Ivor Iron Works from the pre-British Steel period, probably a sulphate of ammonia processing plant. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Industrial	High	No
27083	Dowlais Public Library	II	Public library, 1903-7, by E. A. Johnson of Abergavenny, built as the Free Public Library with a grant from the Carnegie Trust. Arts and Crafts free style, with Tudor to C17 detail. The carved detail, in Art Nouveau manner, now much eroded, was by T A Jones of Cardiff. Included as an Edwardian public building in free C17 style with good Art Nouveau carved detail. Part of a group of buildings within the Dowlais Conservation Area, located on a south facing slope. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Education	High	No
11464	Theatre Royal	II	Built in the centre of Merthyr in 1891. By T C Wakeling, architect of Merthyr. Associated with the social wellbeing of the inhabitants of the growing town at the end of the 19th century. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Recreational	High	No
11465	Thespian House at Theatre Royal	II	Built in the centre of Merthyr in 1891. By T C Wakeling, architect of Merthyr. Associated with the social wellbeing of the inhabitants of the growing town at the end of the 19th century. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Domestic	High	No
11447	Flook	II	Building in the centre of Merthyr. Early to mid C19 (shown on 1851 Board of Health map). No change to the significance of the buildings will arise from the proposals.	Commercial	High	No
11377	Cefn Railway Viaduct	II*	Grade II* railway viaduct built 1866 by Henry Conybeare and Alexander Sutherland for Savin and Ward at a cost of £25,000. Sutherland was a friend of Robert Crawshay of the nearby Cyfarthfa Iron Works. The viaduct carried the former Brecon and Merthyr Railway over the Afon Taff Fawr and was built on a curve to satisfy conditions laid down by the Crawshay Estate. It was planned to be constructed entirely of limestone like the nearby Pontsarn Viaduct but a trade union strike by stonemasons in February 1866 caused the company to buy 800,000 bricks from Hirwaun and Welshpool and use bricklayers to complete the fifteen arches. Included at II* as one of the most historically interesting and architecturally impressive railway viaducts in Wales. The viaduct is located in a low lying spot with development around it. There will be no change to its significance from the proposals.	Transport	Medium	No
11384	Tower of Old Church of St Gwynno	II	Remains of medieval parish church of Vaynor, dedicated to St Gwynno, but erroneously said to be dedicated to St Gwendoline. All that survives is the W end with the curious tower with battlemented parapets W and E and pitched roof between, presumably the battlements a C18 or early C19 alteration. The church as photographed in 1865 was a single chamber with S porch. The first church is claimed to have been burnt in 1291 at the battle of Maesyfaenor, but the evidence for battle and burning is not clear. The church was allowed to decay after the building of a new church. Included as remaining fragment of a church of medieval origins. The church tower lies west of the proposals and could potentially be affected by the development.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	Yes
11389	Vulcan House including attached rear range, and	II	Vulcan House was built c1820-30, and is shown on a map of Merthyr Tydfil of 1836. Probably during the 1830s, David John, a blacksmith, mathematician and Unitarian minister, established a foundry there, and it is even possible that the house was built for him: the design, with few windows in the rear wall, is consistent with combined domestic/industrial premises. Listed as a fine Georgian house associated with a leading industrialist in Merthyr and of interest for	Domestic	Medium	No

	forecourt wall and gate		combining domestic and working premises on a single site (a rare survivor of this arrangement). The property is of additional interest for its association with a family of prominent political radicals in mid-nineteenth century Merthyr. Located in a residential area and the proposals will cause no change to its significance.			
11394	Capel Tabernacl (Welsh Baptist Church)	II	Dated 1896. Designed by George Morgan, architect of Carmarthen. Cost £4,650. Mixed Romanesque and classical style. Located in residential area adjacent to chapel. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	No
11395	Church Hall at Capel Tabernacl	II	See 11395	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	No
11438	Lloyds Bank	II	Early 20 th century bank. Listed as part of a good group of listed public buildings in town centre. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Commercial	Medium	No
11439	St David's Church	II	Built 1846-7. Designed by T H Wyatt and D Brandon, architects of London; later alterations include 1936 enlargement of old school buildings to form a church hall with attached vestries. Mid-C13 English Gothic style. Listed as part of good group of listed public buildings in town centre. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	No
11441	Memorial Fountain in St David's Churchyard Wall	II	Memorial fountain in western wall of St David's Church. Listed as part of good group of listed public buildings in town centre. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Commemorative	Medium	No
11442	Carnegie Library	II	Lies between Town Hall/County Courts and St David's Church. Built 1935-6. Designed by Councillor T Edmund Rees (of Messrs Johnson, Richards & Rees, architects of Merthyr). The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Recreational	Medium	No
11443	Statue & Plinth to Henry Seymour Berry	II	Erected 1931. Designed by W Goscombe John RA. Part of good group of listed public buildings in town centre. Located to west of western façade of Carnegie Library. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Commemorative	Medium	No
11444	Town Hall	II*	Grade II* building, which is dated on a foundation stone, May 1896, was designed by E.A.Johnson of Abergavenny and Merthyr, and built by Harry Gibbon. Although Merthyr was for a time the largest town in Wales (its population was two and a half times that of Cardiff in 1851), it did not attain formal urban status until 1894, when an urban district council was established. Listed for its special architectural interest at grade II* as an exceptionally good example of a late nineteenth century municipal building. The building has important historical associations as the focal point of civic and political life in the town, and is notably linked to Keir Hardie's historic election victory in 1900. There will be no change to the significance of the building from the proposals.	Civil	Medium	No
11445	Former County Court	II	Dated May 1896 (foundation stone). E A Johnson MSA, architect of Abergavenny and Merthyr. Harry Gibbon, builder. Jacobethan style. Part of good group of listed public buildings in town centre. There will be no change to the significance of the building from the proposals.	Civil	Medium	No
11446	Pillar Box at NE corner of Town Hall	II	Early C20. Circular iron pillar box of standard design. Included for group value as part of a good group of listed public buildings in town centre. There will be no change to the significance of the building from the proposals.	Communications	Medium	No
11457	Former Unitarian Chapel	II	Dated Dec 1901 (foundation stones). Designed by E A John(ston) FRIBA, architect of Abergavenny and Merthyr; S Lumley, builder. Art Nouveau Gothic. Located in centre of Merthyr Tydfil amongst workers housing. There will be no change to the significance of the chapel from the proposals.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	No
11458	No.13 New Castle Street	II	Group Value with adjacent Listed houses in New Castle Street. Workers housing in centre of Merthyr Tydfil. There will be no change to the significance of the building from the proposals.	Domestic	Medium	No
11459	No.13A New Castle Street	II	See 11458	Domestic	Medium	No
11460	No.14 New Castle Street ,	II	See 11458	Domestic	Medium	No
11461	Trengrove House	II	Mid-19 th century corner house. Group value with other listed items in New Castle Street. There will be no change to its significance from the proposals.	Domestic	Medium	No
11462	No.16 New Castle Street	II	Group Value with adjacent Listed houses in New Castle Street. Workers housing in centre of Merthyr Tydfil. There will be no change to the significance of the building from the proposals.	Domestic	Medium	No
11463	No.17 New Castle Street	II	See 11462	Domestic	Medium	No
11481	Nos.11 & 12 New Castle Street	II	Group Value with adjacent Listed houses in New Castle Street. Workers housing in centre of Merthyr Tydfil. There will be no change to the significance of the building from the proposals.	Domestic	Medium	No
11512	Hen Dy Cwrdd Unitarian Chapel	II	Unitarian chapel founded 1747, rebuilt 1853 and 1895, much restored 1991-3. the previous chapel was galleried as the gallery was in need of whitewash and repair 1826. The new chapel of 1853 was designed by John Lewis of Cwm-moel, Vaynor. The design for the 1853 facade shows that it had a pediment, outer giant pilasters, arched upper windows each side over smaller square-headed windows below, and arched doorway between, the doorway pilastered with cornice and plaque over. The present facade dates from the near complete rebuilding in 1895. Included, notwithstanding thorough restoration in early 1990s, as a Unitarian chapel with unusual Romanesque detail to facade of 1895. Located within built up area. There will be no change to its significance from the proposals.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	No
21314	Bethania Independent Chapel	II	Very large Independent chapel mostly of 1910 by the local architect E A Johnson. Congregation established c1820 using chapel called Bethel. First Bethania chapel was built in 1826, rebuilt 1838-9 at a cost of £1000. In 1851 there were said to be about 1460 members. Alterations in 1860 including new pulpit cost £350, and chapel was painted and schoolroom added in 1867. Vastly enlarged and re-modelled in 1910 with impressive interior seating 1200, the largest in Merthyr. Included as a chapel of exceptional scale with a strongly modelled classical exterior and a recorded fine interior. Located within built up area. There will be no change to its significance from the proposals.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	No
22494	Milgatw	II*	C16-C17, said to have medieval origins. The C16 house seems to have consisted of a chimney-entry plan, with hall and perhaps a small parlour. In the C17, the house was much enlarged, including the addition of an upper floor, and the lengthening of the parlour end to form an unusually large parlour with its own chimney stair. Listed as a very rare survival in the industrialised Monmouthshire Valleys of a substantial C16-C17 upland farmhouse, with much of its character intact. Of the relatively few early vernacular farmhouses in the area, few have survived in such instructively unaltered form. Lies within the valley of the Sirhowy River and its significance is its survival and association with farming. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the farm.	Domestic	Medium	No
22495	Agricultural Range at Milgatw	II	Said to have been built c1850, possibly replacing a building contemporary with the largely C17 farmhouse; recently repaired. Building originally a stable, with loft above. Outbuilding is shown on 1846 Tithe Map. Listed due to group value with Milgatw. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the buildings.	Agriculture and Subsistence	Medium	No
22497	Former Tramroad Bridge over Sirhowy River	II	Built 1802-05. The bridge was associated with the Sirhowy Ironworks to the NE, which opened in 1778, the first in Monmouthshire to be fired by coke rather than charcoal. The lease of the site was taken that year by Thomas Atkinson, William Barrow, Bolton Hudson and John Sealy, London speculators. A square furnace was built of river stone, the bellows at first driven by hand, until a water wheel was set up in the Sirhowy river: this doubling the 4-6 tons (4.06-6.1	Transport	Medium	No

			tonnes) weekly output. The early 1790s saw a slump in the industry, and the works were sold in 1794 to Matthew Monkhouse and Richard Fothergill, the latter eventually constructing tramways, and initiating the building of the Sirhowy-Newport tramroad in 1802-05. The bridge formed the north end of the 32 km long tramroad, the splayed deck and side arches on the E side allowing the tramroads to fan out onto the Ironworks site. Despite closure in 1882, the furnace bank of the ironworks still survives. Listed as a significant and unusual survival of the early iron industry in the Monmouthshire Valleys. The bridge is not visible from the proposals and they will cause no change to its significance.			
27084	Mile Post	II	Early C19 mile post on old turnpike road. It may have been relocated from nearby. It is said that it was originally on the opposite side of the road but the 25 inch OS map of 1900 seems to show it on the same side of the road but further up the High Street. Included for the special historic interest of this transport item on old turnpike road. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the milepost.	Transport	Medium	No
80959	Blaenygarth	II	Small single storey farmhouse of mid to later C19 date, probably rebuilt on an older site. Part of the larger Castle Farm, formerly owned by the Plymouth estate. Included as a rare surviving single-storey farmhouse of definite quality and character. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the former farmhouse.	Domestic	Medium	No
80963	White Gate Road Bridge and Aqueduct	II	Built c1864 to take a road and watercourse on the Dowlais Free Drainage System over the Newport branch of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway. Arch repaired in 1952. Included as a rare example of a combined road bridge and aqueduct, the latter on the historically important Dowlais Free Drainage System. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Transport	Medium	No
81185	Church of St John the Baptist	II	Anglican parish church of 1870 by G E Robinson of Cardiff, David Jenkins builder, built on land given by A G Holford. Known as the Swiss church for its slated spire. Vestry and organ chamber added after 1922. Included as a mid-Victorian church with unusual brick-lined interior (reminiscent of John Norton's churches in S Wales) and landmark spire. The main body of the church will not be visible from the windfarm although the spire might. This is not considered to be a significant change and the proposals will not impact upon the significance of the church which is set within an area of associated housing.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	No
81187	Direction post near Church of St Gwynno	II	Early to mid C20 Brecon County Council fingerpost. Included for its historic interest as an increasingly rare surviving example of earlier C20 road signs. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the sign.	Transport	Medium	No
81188	Gravestone of Robert Thompson Crawshay and surrounding railings	II	Grave slab of the ironmaster Robert Thompson Crawshay, died 1879. The Crawshay family ironworks at Cyfartha were the largest in the world by 1803, and Cyfartha Castle was built for William Crawshay II in 1824-5. R.T. Crawshay succeeded to the business, and ran it autocratically, supposedly the reason for the stark inscription 'God Forgive Me'. Included as a monument of unusual scale and uniquely inscribed to a major figure of Welsh industrial history. The significance of the monument is its location in the churchyard and association with the industrial history of the area. There will be change to the significance of the monument from the proposals.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	No
81189	Hy Brasail	II	House in Italian villa style created in 1912 around a plain later C19 house, and named for the magical land of the St Brendan legend. The story that the house was built to lure an Italian Contessa to Wales is not proven. The additions on a grand scale and of finely detailed Bath stone add very little in terms of living space, a monumental stair in the main tower and one long room above an open loggia, the second tower having no rooms at all. Included as a finely executed and theatrically designed Italian-style villa of Edwardian date. The building lies west of the proposals area on the western side of the Pontsarn to Vaynor parish road with its façade facing the wind farm.	Domestic	Medium	Yes
81197	Road bridge near former Pontsarn Station	II	Built c1866 to take parish road over the Brecon and Merthyr Railway. Pontsarn station was immediately to W and Pontsarn viaduct just to E. Included as a good example of later C19 road bridge building on the Brecon and Merthyr Railway. Group value with Pontsarn Viaduct. There will be no change to the significance of the bridge from the proposals.	Transport	Medium	No
82671	Former Miner's Welfare Hall	II	Originally built ca 1855 as Shiloh Welsh Wesleyan Chapel. Probably designed by I K Brunel, engineer to Vale of Neath Railway Company who erected the new chapel when the railway station was built on the earlier site. Located in centre of Merthyr Tydfil and its significance is associated with its townscape. There will be no change to its significance from the proposals.	Health and Welfare	Medium	No
87475	12, New Castle Street	II	Group Value with adjacent Listed houses in New Castle Street. Workers housing in centre of Merthyr Tydfil. There will be no change to the significance of the building from the proposals.	Domestic	Medium	No
87476	18, New Castle Street	II	See 87475	Domestic	Medium	No
87477	19, New Castle Street	II	See 87475	Domestic	Medium	No
87478	20, New Castle Street	II	See 87475	Domestic	Medium	No
87479	Former Chapel	II	A mid C19 chapel retaining its overall character. Part of a group of listed buildings in New Castle Street. The development proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	No
87660	115 High Street	II	Probably built c.1900 as part of the commercial growth of the centre of Merthyr Tydfil around the turn of the century. Formerly part of (c.1946) a drapers shop with No.116, named William Theophilus. Included for its special architectural interest as a good example of a late C19 commercial building displaying exceptional use of materials in a highly distinctive and sophisticated fashion. Also important historically as part of the late C19 development of Merthyr Tydfil. The development will cause no change to the significance of this building.	Commercial	Medium	No
27085	Lower Row	II	Mid C19 corner house of industrial workers terraced housing. Originally many terraces in the Dowlais and Penydarren areas ended in a curved corner house, this is the least altered survivor. Included for its special interest as the best surviving example of the curved corner-houses of the industrial workers' terraces in Dowlais. The house lies on the southwestern side of the terraced housing. Its significance is associated with its architecture and location within the workers housing. There will be no change in its significance from the proposals.	Domestic	Medium	No
11490	Former Guest Memorial Library	II*	Former library and reading room built 1855 - 1863 as a memorial to Sir Josiah John Guest (d1852) of the Dowlais Iron Works. In March 1854 a public meeting of Dowlais workmen decided on the memorial and £2,200 was subscribed. The building was probably designed by Sir Charles Barry who died in 1860, but had been the favoured architect of the Guest family. Work was started in 1855 but as costs exceeded the money available, the Dowlais Iron Company took over the completion of the building on condition that it became their property. Listed as an accomplished neo-classical building by one of the outstanding architects of the C19. The building lies on the southern side of the Dowlais Conservation Area on a south facing slope with no intervisibility with the proposals. There will be no change to its significance.	Recreational	Medium	No
11491	Dowlais Works Blast Engine House	II*	Grade II* Blowing engine house of 1905-7 built for Guest, Keen & Nettlefold to provide blast for the new blast furnace plant at the Dowlais Works completed in 1909. The building is 54m long and 15m high and had 3 blowing engines of vertical compound condensing quarter crank type with Corliss Gear for steam and Southwark Valve Gear for air. Iron and steel making stopped in Dowlais in 1930 and the bulk of the Dowlais Works closed in 1936. The building lies on the southern side of the Dowlais Conservation Area and at a low level with no intervisibility with the proposals. There will be no change to its significance.	Industrial	Medium	No
11451	High Street Baptist Church	II	Built 1840. A chapel in the centre of Merthyr Tydfil on the western side of the High Street. A townscape setting. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Medium	No

11487	Gwaelodygarth House	II	Probably rebuilt for William Crawshay I after his father's death in 1810 and predating the castellated mansion built nearby by his son, William Crawshay II in 1825. Included for its special architectural interest as the fabric of a distinctively designed mansion for a great iron master. The late Georgian character has substantially survived the recent ruination. It lies on the edge of Cyfarthfa Park and there will be no change to its significance from the proposals.	Domestic	Medium	No
11494	Upper Abercanaid House	II	Mid C19 detached villa associated with the nearby collieries such as Glyndyrys Pit, sunk between 1820 and 1840. Included despite alterations as a substantial industrialist's house significantly positioned amid the workers' housing of Upper Abercanaid. Adjacent to Quay Row terraces. The significance is the juxtaposition of the workers housing with the grander villa. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Domestic	Medium	No
11495	Garden walls and gatepiers at Upper Abercanaid House	II	Mid C19 pair of gate piers and rough rubble wall along S front and E side of garden to Upper Abercanaid House, an industrialist's villa. Included for group value with Upper Abercanaid House. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of this.	Domestic	Medium	No
11496	2 Including former No 1, Quay Row, Upper Abercanaid	II	Included as one of the best surviving groups of early industrial workers housing in the region. These are a group of terraced workers housing the significance of which is the group in which they survive. There will be no change to this significance from the proposals.	Domestic	Medium	No
80875	Outbuilding at Hafod-Tanglwys-Isaf	II	Included on list as a small C18 outbuilding, rare in the region. Group value with the farmhouse. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Agriculture	Medium	No
80876	Hafod-Tanglwys-Isaf	II	Included on list despite loss of barn or byre as a smaller C17 farmhouse, rare in the region. The significance of the building is the fact that it is a farm with some associated outbuildings, and the proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Agriculture	Medium	No
81753	3, Quay Row, Upper Abercanaid, CF48 1YP	II	Included as one of the best surviving groups of early industrial workers' housing in the region. These are a group of terraced workers housing the significance of which is the group in which they survive. There will be no change to this significance from the proposals.	Domestic	Medium	No
81754	4, Quay Row, Upper Abercanaid, CF48 1YP	II	See 81753	Domestic	Medium	No
81755	5, Quay Row, Upper Abercanaid Cf48 1YP	II	See 81753	Domestic	Medium	No
84824	Dam at the Upper Neuadd Reservoir	II*	Graded II* for its special interest as an architecturally-designed dam of spectacularly massive construction and definite character. Opened in 1902. The dam lies some distance from the development area and there is no intervisibility with it. The proposals will cause no change in the significance of the dam.	Water Supply and Drainage	Medium	No
85433	Milestone on A4059	II	Included for its special historic transport interest as a good surviving early C19 milestone. Associated with turnpike road. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Transport	Medium	No
21160	Pont Cwmyfedwen	II	Bridge over the Taf Fechan north of the Pontsticill reservoir. Included as one of a group of early - mid C19 bridges in the region. The bridge lies in the bottom of the valley and the turbines are unlikely to be seen. The proposals will cause no change in the significance of the bridge.	Transport	Medium	No
11436	Crown Inn	II	Late 18 th century pub within the centre of Merthyr Tydfil within its townscape setting. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Commercial	Low	No
11437	Barclay's Bank	II	Monumental classical early C20 frontage of 2 storeys and 5 bays. Lies on the High Street in the centre of Merthyr Tydfil, in a townscape setting. The proposals will cause no change in the significance of the building.	Commercial	Low	No
11440	Church Hall at St David's Church	II	1846-7. Designed by T H Wyatt and D Brandon, architects of London; later alterations include 1936 enlargement of old school buildings to form a church hall with attached vestries. Mid-C13 English Gothic style. Part of a good group of listed public buildings in town centre. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Low	No
11473	Newton House	II	One of a well-preserved pair of mid-19th century elements of a largely altered terrace. Workers housing in the centre of Merthyr Tydfil. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Domestic	Low	No
11474	Newton House	II	One of a well-preserved pair of mid-19th century elements of a largely altered terrace. Workers housing in the centre of Merthyr Tydfil. The proposals will cause no change to its significance.	Domestic	Low	No
11475	St Tydfil's Hospital: Entrance Block (Centre Part Only)	II	Dated 1870. Originally built as part of the Merthyr Union Workhouse (first built 1853). The building has social significance directly associated with the population of Merthyr Tydfil. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building.	Health and Welfare	Low	No
11476	Statue & Plinth to Sir W.T. Lewis	II	Granite plinth dated 1900. Bronze statute by T Brock RA, sculptor of London, 1898. A commemorative statue that is located in the centre of Merthyr Tydfil, from where it significance derives. The proposals will cause no change to the significance of the statue.	Commemorative	Low	No
16143	Timber Aqueduct over Former Taff Bargoed Railway	II	Listed as a rare surviving timber aqueduct and as a significant feature of the important water power system supplying Dowlais Ironworks. The proposed development will cause no change to its significance.	Water Supply and Drainage	Low	No
21210	Barn and byre range at Coed Hir	II	Byre possibly C17/C18 in origin with a mid C19 barn added downhill, itself enlarged by the addition of a calf pen in 1867. Lies in Pontsticil valley and there will be no change to this significance from the proposals.	Agriculture and Subsistence	Low	No
82671	Former Miner's Welfare Hall	II	Originally built ca 1855 as Shiloh Welsh Wesleyan Chapel. Probably designed by I K Brunel, engineer to Vale of Neath Railway Company who erected the new chapel when the railway station was built on the earlier site. Corner town cut down and building lengthened in 1921 when converted to Miners' Hall. Located in centre of Merthyr Tydfil and its significance is associated with its townscape. There will be no change to its significance from the proposals.	Health and Welfare	Low	No
1869	Former Boiler House at Dunlop Semtex Factory	II*	Built 1946-8. Designed for Brynmawr Rubber Ltd by the Architects' Co-operative Partnership, in conjunction with the structural engineers Ove Arup and Partners. The factory was initiated by Lord Forrester, director of Brimsdown Rubber Company, who aimed to provide large-scale employment in the economically depressed Valleys. The structural ingenuity of the factory was renowned, particularly the use of thin-shell concrete vaults and domes, covering a vast open production area. The factory was built 1946-53 to convert raw rubber into a variety of manufactured goods, including floor tiles, shoe soles, and industrial products. This is a Grade II* listed building, but stated as being listed as part of a renowned and constructionally pioneering industrial complex, the first work to be designed by the prolific Architects' Co-partnership, in conjunction with one of Britain's leading structural engineers, Sir Ove Arup. The development proposals will cause no change to the significance of the building, especially at the distance it lies from the site.	Industrial	Low	No
11497	Llwyn-yr-eos House	II	Villa, possibly for colliery manager, part of the group of industrial housing at Abercanaid that included the lost squares immediately adjoining and the Nightingale Street, River Row and Canal Row terraces beyond. The terraces are mid C19 but the villa detail suggests an earlier to mid C19 date. Listed as an industrialist's villa of the earlier to mid C19 closely associated with the workers' housing nearby. There will be no change to its significance from the proposals.	Domestic	Low	No
11498	Nos.1-6 (Consec) Nightingale Street, Abercanaid	II	House in terrace, part of the important early group of industrial housing at Abercanaid that originally included 7 terraces in 4 rows facing E between the river and canal, one in River Row, 2 facing and 2 backing onto Nightingale Street and 2 in Canal Row, and then to the N, 3 longer rows at right angles to river and canal, known as The Squares, a terrace of larger houses backing onto the canal and 2 detached houses for higher grades of employees. The 7 terraces survive, 5 listed though much altered even since listing in 1975, the rear 2 in Canal Row unlisted, but the terraces to the N have all gone with one	Domestic	Low	No

			of the detached houses, the other Llwynyreos survives. The houses were built between 1852 and 1861 possibly by the Plymouth Iron Company to house workers employed at the Abercanaid Pit and Pentrebach Forge. These are a group of terraced workers housing the significance of which is the group in which they survive. There will be no change to this significance from the proposals.			
11499	Nos.7-12(Consec) Nightingale Street, Abercanaid	II	See 11498	Domestic	Low	No
11500	Nos.70-75 ((Consec) Nightingale Street, Abercanaid	II	See 11498	Domestic	Low	No
11501	Nos.76-81 (Consec) Nightingale Street, Abercanaid	II	See 11498	Domestic	Low	No
11502	Nos.1-6 (Consec) River Row, Abercanaid	II	See 11498	Domestic	Low	No
21318	Sion Independent Chapel	II	Independent Chapel of 1860, located at Abercanaid amongst the terraces along Nightingale Road and River Row	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Low	No
81724	2,River Row, Abercanaid, Cf48 1UJ	II	Included as one of the best surviving groups of early industrial workers' housing in the region. These are a group of terraced workers housing the significance of which is the group in which they survive. There will be no change to this significance from the proposals.	Domestic	Low	No
81725	3,River Row, Abercanaid, CF48 1UJ	II	See 81724	Domestic	Low	No
81726	4,River Row, Abercanaid, CF48 1UJ	II	See 81724	Domestic	Low	No
81727	5,River Row, Abercanaid, CF48 1UJ	II	See 81724	Domestic	Low	No
81728	6,River Row, Abercanaid, CF48 1UJ	II	See 81724	Domestic	Low	No
81729	2,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	House in terrace, part of the important early group of industrial housing at Abercanaid that originally included 7 terraces in 4 rows facing E between the river and canal, one in River Row, 2 facing and 2 backing onto Nightingale Street and 2 in Canal Row, and then to the N, 3 longer rows at right angles to river and canal, known as The Squares, a terrace of larger houses backing onto the canal and 2 detached houses for higher grades of employees. The 7 terraces survive, 5 listed though much altered even since listing in 1975, the rear 2 in Canal Row unlisted, but the terraces to the N have all gone with one of the detached houses, the other Llwynyreos survives. The houses were built between 1852 and 1861 possibly by the Plymouth Iron Company to house workers employed at the Abercanaid Pit and Pentrebach Forge. These are a group of terraced workers housing the significance of which is the group in which they survive. There will be no change to this significance from the proposals.	Domestic	Low	No
81730	3,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81731	4,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81732	5,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81733	6,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81734	8,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81735	9,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81736	10,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81737	11,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81738	12,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81739	71,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No

81740	72,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81741	73,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1DX	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81742	74,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81743	75,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81744	77,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81745	78,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81746	79,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81747	80,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81748	81,Nightingale Street, Abercanaid, CF48 1EJ	II	See 81729	Domestic	Low	No
81751	Gethin Tramway Bridge	II	Tramway bridge located at Abercanaid – isolated industrial feature associated with its immediate landscape. There will be no change to its significance from the proposals.	Transport	Low	No

APPENDIX 3: Glamorgan Gwent and Clwyd Powys Historic Environment Record Data and National Monument Record Data

Prehistoric Records

GGAT PRN	Name	Summary	NGR	Period
GGAT00830m	Morlais Hill Ring Cairn, Pant	Entirely grass-grown feature; nearly circular bank, well-marked externally round most of circumference (except for S, where there is a break in the bank), but not internally; internal ground level c 0.5m higher than external. Scheduled Monument GM563	SO 05259 09650	Bronze Age
GGAT01588m	Morlais Hill Cairn	This was described by OS fieldworkers as 'on the summit of a rocky knoll on Merthyr Tydfil golf- course, is a probable round cairn comprising a stony mound, 11.0m diameter and 1.0m high. In the centre is a roughly square pit 1.5m across and 0.7m deep	SO 0590 0958	Bronze Age
GGAT03146m	Blaencarno Common Ring cairn	Remnants of a small a doughnut shaped cairn c.3-4m in diameter and about 1m high built of medium sized stone rubble probably Bronze Age in date. Diameter 4m (max); height 1m	SO 0887 0890	Bronze Age
GGAT02424m	NL4 Round barrow	A low stone spread, possibly the remnants of a prehistoric cairn. Due to practical constraints, the site was not visited during the present study.	SO 0970 0798	Prehistoric
GGAT03139m	Ring Cairn, Merthyr Common	Ring cairn, c. 7m by 9m, roughly circular in shape. Top of feature projecting through blanket peat. Set on low prominence to east of Pitwellt Pond. UA Local List (Adopted) MT118	SO 08040 09882	Prehistoric
GGAT04886m	Field Boundary 1, Merthyr Common	Probable prehistoric field boundary. Bank constructed of boulders that vary in size up to 0.5 m in width and 0.5 m in length and are now moss covered .The boundary runs in an east - west direction.	SO 07669 09761	Prehistoric
GGAT04892m	Enclosure, Merthyr Common	A large irregular 'D' shaped drystone wall enclosure, with a possible animal pen in the northwest corner, which is associated with the prehistoric hut circle settlement. UA Local List (Adopted) MT119.	SO 08140 09621	Prehistoric
GGAT04893m	Kerb Cairn, Merthyr Common	A possible kerb cairn, which measures approximately 6 m in diameter. See also IDs 04889m, 04890m, 04891m, 04892m and 04894m.	SO 08143 09553	Prehistoric
GGAT04904m	Merthyr Common Field Boundary 2	Probable prehistoric field boundary formed by a single course of large boulders, which has recently eroded out of a peat field.	SO 07435 10565	Prehistoric
GGAT04947m	Field Boundary 2, Merthyr Common	Probable prehistoric field boundary formed by a single course of large boulders, which has recently eroded out of a peat field. The boundary heads in an east - west direction, gradually becoming more difficult to define.	SO 0744 1058	Prehistoric
GGAT05127m	Garn Ddu Cairn XIX	Very small grass-covered cairn, with some blocks sandstone rubble showing; edges not well defined. Presumably a clearance cairn	SO 01960 12025	Prehistoric
CPAT PRN	Site name	Description	NGR	Period
12635	Craig Y Llwyni settlement	(US 99;Fig. 126) On the W. of Craig Y Llwyni, overlooked by an old discontinuous boundary wall on the N. side of the stream and occupying ground between the Old Limekilns and Old Sheepfolds marked on the O.S. 1:50,000 map.	SO 0663 1290	Prehistoric
12636	Craig Y Llwyni huts	(US 99 i) Within the natural scree-lain escarpment overlooking the stream to its N., is a circular hut, 3 m in diameter, lying on a slight shelf within the slope, open on the N.E.	SO 0663 1290	Prehistoric
12637	Craig y Llwyni cairn I	(US 99 iii) The northern, downslope margin of the cleared ground, overlooking the stream to its N., is covered in swathes of small grade stones among larger boulders for a distance of about 110 m. This line continues to the S.W. as a quarry face about 4	SO 0659 1283	Prehistoric
12638	Craig y Llwyni cairn II	(US 99 iia) One is possibly a clearance cairn, about 6 m in diameter, 0.5 m high, all of small grade stone.	SO 0659 1283	Prehistoric
12639	Craig y Llwyni cairn III	(US 99 iv) An ill-defined stony eminence about 4 m in diameter.	SO 0662 1275	Prehistoric
12640	Craig Y Llwyni wall	(US 99 vi) A fugitive grass-grown vaccinium covered wall, travelling E. by S. uphill for about 30 m.	SO 0669 1279	Prehistoric
12641	Craig y Llwyni cairn IV	(US 99 vii) A boulder clearance cairn 6 m long by 5 m wide.	SO 0668 1282	Prehistoric
12642	Craig y Llwyni cairn V	(US 99 viii) A boulder clearance cairn 7 m long (E.-W.) and varying from 3 to 6 m wide.	SO 0669 1283	Prehistoric
12643	Craig y Llwyni cairn VI	(US 99 x) A small cairn, elongated E.-W., 6 m by 5 m.	SO 0673 1283	Prehistoric
12644	Craig y Llwyni cairn VII	(US 99 xi) A partly overgrown boulder cairn about 7 m in diameter and 0.25 m high. S. stretch E. by N.-W. by S.	SO 0673 1284	Prehistoric
12645	Craig y Llwyni cairn VIII	(US 99 xii) A handful of boulders, possibly having been a cairn, but truncated by the tramway.	SO 0669 1286	Prehistoric
12646	Craig y Llwyni cairn IX	(US 99 xiii) A cairn of bilberry-covered fieldstones with a few boulders 9 m long E.-W. by 5 m wide. The centre appears to be robbed.	SO 0669 1286	Prehistoric
12647	Craig Y Llwyni settlement	(US 99 xiv) A large area of boulders and fieldstones about 30 m across (E.-W.) by 25 m (N.-S.), possibly all that remains of a settlement site. There is a swathe of stone, possibly a wall, about 10 m long (N.N.E.-S.S.W.) appended to this clearance mass,	SO 0672 1288	Prehistoric
12648	Craig Y Llwyni wall	(US 99 xv) A loose scatter of stone giving the impression, possibly illusory, of a wall.	SO 0675 1293	Prehistoric
12649	Craig y Llwyni cairn X	(US 99 xvi) and (US 99 xvii) are boulder scatters up to 3 m in diameter.	SO 0676 1292	Prehistoric
12650	Craig y Llwyni cairn XI	(US 99 xvi) and (US 99 xvii) are boulder scatters up to 3 m in diameter.	SO 0676 1292	Prehistoric
12651	Craig y Llwyni cairn XII	(US 99 xix) A narrow swathe of fieldstones, probably a wall, about 23 m long, accentuated by summer vegetational growth.	SO 0677 1289	Prehistoric
12652	Craig y Llwyni cairn XIII	(US 99 xx) A linear, wall-like clearance feature.	SO 0678 1292	Prehistoric
12654	Craig y Llwyni cairn XIV	(US 99 xxii) A small cairn elongated N.-S., 2.5 m long, 1 m wide and 0.2 m high.	SO 0677 1291	Prehistoric
12655	Craig y Llwyni cairn XV	(US 99 xxiii) A triangular-shaped clearance cairn, 5 m by 9 m by 7 m, though rather dispersed and ill-defined.	SO 0682 1294	Prehistoric
12656	Craig y Llwyni cairn XVI	(US 99 xxiv) An elongated cairn of fieldstones 5.6 m E.-W. by 9 m long (N.-S.), overlooking the stream to N.	SO 0684 1293	Prehistoric
12657	Craig y Llwyni cairn XVII	(US 99 xxv) A similar clearance cairn 5 m long by 2 m wide, which may pass beneath tipped overburden from the limestone quarrying.	SO 0685 1294	Prehistoric
12658	Craig Y Llwyni wall	(US 99 xxvi) A fugitive dogleg length of wall some 60 m long (N. stretch running W. by N.-E. by S. S. stretch E. by N.-W. by S.	SO 0683 1288	Prehistoric
12659	Craig y Llwyni cairn XVIII	(US 99 xxvii) At the S. end is a limestone boulder spread on an axis of about 12 m N.N.E. by 10 m N.N.W.-S.S.E.	SO 0684 1283	Prehistoric
12665	Twyn Ceiliog bank	(US 101 vi) Between (US 101 v) and (US 101 vii) is a short length of consolidated stony bank about 7 m (E.-W.) by 2 m and 0.3 m high.	SO 098 128	Prehistoric

17330	Pontsticill Reservoir Enclosure I	Two enclosures e of reservoir. Lower, 30m diameter with remains of hut. Below edge of plateau is second rectangular enclosure (par 17331) c.20m long. Other enclosures in area	SO 070 122	Prehistoric
17331	Pontsticill Reservoir Enclosure II	Rectangular enclosure c.20m long. near circular enclosure with internal hut	SO 070 122	Prehistoric
17342	Twyn Ceiliog enclosure	Faint traces of enclosure S of Twyn Ceiliog. (US 101 iii) About 55 m N.W. of (ii) is a roughly oval enclosure 7.5 m (N.-S.) by 7.3 m, open on the E. side. It consists of a stony bank consolidated by vegetation, 0.3 m	SO 098 127	Prehistoric
17343	Twyn Ceiliog Hut Platform	Faint traces of hut platform S of Twyn Ceiliog	SO 098 127	Prehistoric
17344	Twyn Ceiliog settlement	Five cairns/stone heaps. (US 101) Straddling the county boundary with Monmouthshire along Cefn Pyllauduon at a height of 550 m above O.D. is a handful of limestone boulder features of forms suggesting field clearance.	SO 098 127	Prehistoric
17573	Craig y Llwyni cairn XIX	Clearance cairn 8m long x 5m wide of ring-shape and orientated E-W in extensive area of field clearance at the S confluence of Cwm Criben and the two streams running N and NW on a plateau (US 99 ii) Close to (US 99 i)	SO 0668 1298	Prehistoric
17574	Craig y Llwyni cairn XX	Irregular shaped cairn 5-6m diameter in extensive area of field clearance at the S confluence of Cwm Criben and the two streams running N and NW on a plateau	SO 0664 1293	Prehistoric
17575	Craig y Llwyni cairn XXI	Much robbed cairn some 4m in diameter in extensive area of field clearance at the S confluence of Cwm Criben and the two streams running N and NW on a plateau (US 99 ix) An overgrown cairn, 4-5 m in diameter	SO 0665 1292	Prehistoric
17576	Craig y Llwyni cairn XXII	Cairn 4m in diameter in extensive area of field clearance at the S confluence of Cwm Criben and the two streams running N and NW on a plateau	SO 0664 1292	Prehistoric
17578	Craig y Llwyni cairn XXIV	Two contiguous stone heaps about 30m in length within extensive area of field clearance at the S confluence of Cwm Criben and the two streams running N and NW on a plateau	SO 0661 1260	Prehistoric
17579	Craig Y Llwyni building	Group of stones about 5m square with possible adjacent house site within extensive area of field clearance at the S confluence of Cwm Criben and the two streams running N and NW on a plateau. (US 99 v) On a slight platform,	SO 0668 1290	Prehistoric
97192	Cerrig y Llwyni hut circle	An approximately oval hut set on the top of a steep slope down to the floor of the valley, overall dimensions 4.9m NW/SE by 4.5m, internally 3.0m by 2.2m. The site is aligned approximately NW/SE with its entrance probably on the WNW	SO 06657 12908	Prehistoric
2382	Pontsticill Barrow	Circular overgrown mound some 6.1m diameter by 0.5m high with traces of a Possible kerb (RCAHM archive,). Possible a barrow. (RC 216-17) East of Pontsticill Junction on the first hillside terrace of Cefn Yr Ystrad are two cairns, about 440 m above O.D. (RC 217)	SO 06597 12063	Bronze Age
12662	Twyn Ceiliog cairn II	[one of] A handful of limestone boulder features of forms suggesting field clearance and settlement. (US 101 ii) About 75 m S.E. is a circular mound 5 m in diameter and 0.3 m high, in the form of two concentric arcs.	SO 0988 1269	Prehistoric; Bronze Age
12663	Twyn Ceiliog cairn IV	(US 101 iv) Between cairns (US 101 i) and (US 101 v) is an irregularly-shaped stone pile which may be incorporated into the bank of a small enclosure network.	SO 0988 1269	Prehistoric; Bronze Age
12667	Twyn Ceiliog cairn VIII	(US 101 viii) A low, circular cairn about 5.2 m in diameter and 0 45 m high with traces of central disturbance. . A circular cairn, 5.3m in diameter and 0.4m high,	SO 0988 1282	Prehistoric; Bronze Age
12661	Twyn Ceiliog cairn I	(US 101 i) A circular stony mound 4.3 m in diameter and 0.6 m high. . Circular ring of stones, with an entrance on the NE side. Its diameter is 4.3m, with a bank	SO 0988 1269	Prehistoric; Bronze Age
17371	Waun Rhyd Enclosure II	Stone-banked enclosure with hut site E of 17370	SO 090 130	Prehistoric; Medieval
17577	Craig y Llwyni cairn XXIII	Irregular spread of stone appearing to form terminal to wall running uphill to S at least another 50m within extensive area of field clearance at the S confluence of Cwm Criben and the two streams running N and NW on a plateau	SO 0664 1289	Prehistoric; Unknown
3320	Twynau Gwynion Cairn	Cairn 9m diameter by 1.2m high with hollowed centre (OS 1976). (RC 219) Some 300 m E. by N. of RC 218, and 565 m above O.D. on a steep scarp at the S.W. end of Twynau-Gwynion is a much ruined, partly overgrown cairn 0.9 m high. It is composed of limestone. Scheduled monument BR278	SO 0769 1228	Bronze Age
12353	Pontsticill Cairn	(RC 216) One is represented only by a thin scatter of loose limestone field stones about 14.6 m in diameter and 0.6 m which have probably been robbed to build a neighbouring wall. Roese, Thesis, nos. 123 (RC 217) and 124 (RC 216); Llanddeti RCAHMW, 1995. Scheduled Monument BR362	SO 0662 1208	Bronze Age
81396	Nant y Llechau flints	Flints found at given NGR and since lost. No further information (NMR record).	SO 1082 1268	Bronze Age
81475	Taf Fechan Reservoir flint	1 flint knife in NMGW.	SO 0588 1194	Bronze Age
77943	Odyn Fach stone circle	Stone circle on the west slopes above the head of the Rhymney river with good open views towards the south. It consists of 12 roughly shaped stones ranging from 0.5 - 1m high. The circle has a diameter of 15m (Jones, P M, 1975, 26).	SO 090 122	Bronze Age; Not Applicable
5358	Carn yr Helyg Cairn	Cairn some 13m diameter by 2m high. Flat top some 1m across. No trace of any feature at given NGR. Original visit form notes that there is a large shakehole on the N side, and NGR is not in an area of shakeholes. Lime Kiln?	SO 089 117	Bronze Age; Post Medieval
12356	Twyn Ceiliog cairn	(RC 224) To the N. of Cefn Pyllauduon, 550 m above O.D., on the crest of a limestone ridge is a circular basin-shaped cairn of limestone boulders 12.8 m in diameter and 1.8 m high. The slight central depression may be an original feature or an attempt to investigate it. Scheduled Monument BR389 Lime Kiln?	SO 0993 1311	Bronze Age; Post Medieval
12666	Twyn Ceiliog cairn VII	(US 101 vii) A much disturbed cairn about 7.6 m in diameter and 0.9 m high, with an irregularly-shaped central robber trench. It appears to have formed the western part of a larger cairn about 11 m in diameter and 1.2 m high (on the N.E.)	SO 0988 1279	Bronze Age; Prehistoric
12668	Twyn Ceiliog cairn IX	(US 101 ix) On the edge of a slight declivity on the N. is a further possible cairn, about 7.3 m in diameter. It is occupied centrally by a large robber crater, around the edge of which stones are piled to a height of 0.6 m.	SO 0988 1287	Bronze Age; Prehistoric
13310	Cefn yr Ystrad cairn	Possible ring cairn (diameter 9m) with centre dug out and large slabs of stone around the inner edge which may be the remains of a cist. An unusual feature which has the appearance of a penannular bank c10m in diameter x 0.8m high	SO 0822 1301	Bronze Age; Unknown
NPRN	Name	Description	NGR	Period
243136	Cairn, Twynau Gwywon I	The cairn is on a south-facing bank near the top of a ridge. The oval cairn is constructed of stones of different sizes including heavy boulders and measures 3m by 1m and 1m high. Possible Bronze Age barrow. Stones spread across 12m diameter area. The ground cover was bracken at the time of survey. ArchaeoPhysica Ltd, 2009	SO 08064 12710	Bronze Age
243214	Cairn, Twyn Ceilog I	The cairn is along a ridge with at least 2 other bronze age barrows in the area in the centre of a marshy area. The circular cairn is constructed of small easily-portable stones forming a dense pile and measures 12m by 12m and 2m high. The ground cover was bracken at the time of survey. ArchaeoPhysica Ltd, 2009	SO 09850 12855	Bronze Age

243215	Cairn, Twyn Ceilog II	The cairn is along a ridge with at least 2 other bronze age barrows in the area in the centre of a marshy area. The circular cairn is constructed of small easily-portable stones forming a dense pile and measures 12m by 12m and 2m high. The ground cover was bracken at the time of survey. ArchaeoPhysica Ltd, 2009	SO 09846 12828	Bronze Age
243244	Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad I	The cairn is in a prominent position overlooking the valley to the west and within 5m of track running north-south down the valley. The oval cairn is constructed of small easily-portable stones forming a dense pile and measures 12m by 10m and 1.2m high. Flattened at the top, with loose stones on the east side, mostly overgrown by turf. The ground cover was bracken at the time of survey. ArchaeoPhysica Ltd, 2009	SO 06667 12151	Bronze Age
243248	Cairn, Twyn Ceilog III	The cairn is in a prominent position overlooking the valley to the west and within 5m of track running north-south down the valley. The oval cairn is constructed of small easily-portable stones forming a dense pile and measures 12m by 10m and 1.2m high. Flattened at the top, with loose stones on the east side, mostly overgrown by turf. The ground cover was bracken at the time of survey. ArchaeoPhysica Ltd, 2009	SO 09870 12756	Bronze Age
243249	Cairn, Twyn Ceilog IV	The cairn is in a prominent position overlooking the valley to the west and within 5m of track running north-south down the valley. The oval cairn is constructed of small easily-portable stones forming a dense pile and measures 12m by 10m and 1.2m high. Flattened at the top, with loose stones on the east side, mostly overgrown by turf. The ground cover was bracken at the time of survey. ArchaeoPhysica Ltd, 2009	SO 09855 12785	Bronze Age
243250	Cairn, Twynau Gwywon II	The cairn is on a prominent ridge close to a trackway. The circular cairn is constructed of small easily-portable stones forming a dense pile and measures 10m by 10m and 1.5m high. The ground cover was bracken at the time of survey. ArchaeoPhysica Ltd, 2009	SO 08164 12470	Bronze Age
243305	Round Barrow, Cefn Yr Ystrad	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06598 12062	Bronze Age
243338	Cairn, Odyn-Fach	Cairn some 13m dia by 2m high. Flat top some 1m across. (NB - location may be imprecise)	SO 08901 11699	Bronze Age
243470	Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad II	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06621 12079	Bronze Age
243505	Cairn, Twyn Ceilog V	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 09881 12789	Bronze Age
243506	Cairn, Twyn Ceilog VI	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 09881 12869	Bronze Age
243516	Stone Circle, Odyn-Fach	Stone circle on the west slopes above the head of the Rhymney river with good open views towards the south. It consists of 12 roughly shaped stones ranging from 0.5 - 1m high. The circle has a diameter of 15m (NB - location may be imprecise)	SO 09001 12199	Bronze Age
275007	Bryn Glas Cairn IV	Remains of round cairn, approx. 5m in diameter X 0.40m high. Located approx. 30m north of Bryn Glas Cairn I.	SO 05281 11699	Bronze Age
275201	Garn Ddu Standing Stone	A possible Bronze Age standing stone situated on the south facing slopes of Garn Ddu, conical in shape measuring 0.9m x 0.3m at the base and 0.8m high.	SO 09111 11999	Bronze Age
293176	Twyn Ceiliog, Cairn II	A low mound of stone 10m diameter and up to 1m high, part grassed over; there is a slight depression in the centre. Located on a knoll on a natural limestone outcrop, with panoramic views. Recorded as part of Uplands Initiative Survey	SO 09319 13154	Bronze Age
293179	Twynau Gwynion, Cairn	A low circular mound, 8m diameter and 1m high, mainly heather-covered. The cairn is partly robbed out, with a depression in centre and opening to NW side. Recorded as part of Uplands Initiative Survey..	SO 08257 12987	Bronze Age
300944	Pontsticill Ring Cairn	A ring cairn located on the north end of a low ridge consists of an enclosed area defined by a low stony bank 1m-1.5m wide and 0.3m high with overall diameter 16.2m. Central area clear of stone. 2003	SO 05271 11769	Bronze Age
300945	Abercriban Cairn (1)	Located in open moorland, a circular cairn 5.8m in diameter and 0.45m high showing traces of a kerb, overgrown with grasses and heather. Note: NGR revised from SO 06651206	SO 06651 12009	Bronze Age
300947	Abercriban Cairn (2)	A large circular cairn 14.6m in diameter and about 0.6m high with a slightly dished centre, probably robbed to build a nearby field wall to the W. Note: NGR revised from SO06621208	SO 06651 12129	Bronze Age
300949	Twyn Ceiliog Round Cairn	On the crest of a limestone ridge is a large cairn; 10m diameter and 2m high. A slight central depression may be an original feature or an attempt to rob the site.	SO 09909 13102	Bronze Age
305690	Twynau Gwynion, Cairn I	A cairn, 6.1m in diameter and 0.75m high, disturbed, revealing a possible cist, and spread to a 4.5m radius. With a possible modern alteration creating shelter at centre. Source: Os495card; SO01SE10	SO 07681 12269	Bronze Age
243373	Enclosed Settlement, Cefn Yr Ystrad	Enclosed settlement two enclosures E of reservoir. lower, 30m diameter with remains of hut. below edge of plateau is second rectangular enclosure (par 17331) c.20m long. Other enclosures in area. (nb - location may be imprecise)	SO 07001 12199	Prehistoric
243374	Enclosure, Cefn Yr Ystrad	Rectangular enclosure c.20m long. near circular enclosure with internal hut. (NB - location may be imprecise)	SO 07001 12199	Prehistoric
243376	Enclosure, Twyn Ceilog	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 09801 12699	Prehistoric
243377	Hut, Twyn Ceilog	Faint traces of hut platform S of Twyn Ceiliog (NB - location may be imprecise)	SO 09801 12699	Prehistoric
243378	Unenclosed Settlement, Twyn Ceilog	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 09801 12699	Prehistoric
243399	Enclosure, Twynau Gwywon	Stone-banked enclosure with hut site E of 17370. (NB - location may be imprecise)	SO 09001 12999	Prehistoric
243418	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad III -	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06681 12979	Prehistoric
243419	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad IV	Irregular shaped cairn 5-6m diameter in extensive area of field clearance at the s confluence of Cwm Criben and the two streams running N and NW on a plateau	SO 06641 12929	Prehistoric
243420	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad V	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06651 12919	Prehistoric
243421	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad VI	Cairn 4m in diameter in extensive area of field clearance at the S confluence of Cwm Criben and the two streams running N and NW on a plateau	SO 06641 12919	Prehistoric
243422	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad VII	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06641 12889	Prehistoric
243423	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad VIII	Two contiguous stone heaps about 30m in length within extensive area of field clearance at the S confluence of Cwm Criben and the two streams running N and NW on a plateau	SO 06611 12599	Prehistoric
243424	Building, Cefn Yr Ystrad	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06681 12899	Prehistoric
243458	Ring Cairn, Twynau Gwywon	Possible ring cairn (diameter 9m) with centre dug out and large slabs of stone around the inner edge which may be the remains of a cist	SO 08221 13009	Prehistoric
243476	Hut Circle, Cefn Yr Ystrad	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06631 12899	Prehistoric

243477	Stone Clearance Site, Cefn Yr Ystrad	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06591 12829	Prehistoric
243478	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad IX	(US 99 iia) One is possibly a clearance cairn, about 6 m in diameter, 0.5 m high, all of small grade stone.	SO 06591 12829	Prehistoric
243479	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad X	(US 99 iv) An ill-defined stony eminence about 4 m in diameter.	SO 06621 12749	Prehistoric
243480	Wall, Cefn Yr Ystrad I	(US 99 vi) A fugitive grass-grown vaccinium covered wall, travelling E. by S. uphill for about 30 m.	SO 06691 12789	Prehistoric
243481	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XI -	US 99 vii) A boulder clearance cairn 6 m long by 5 m wide. First noted by B. O'Hanlan of Merthyr Tydfil	SO 06681 12819	Prehistoric
243482	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XII -	(US 99 viii) A boulder clearance cairn 7 m long (E.-W.) and varying from 3 to 6 m wide.	SO 06691 12829	Prehistoric
243483	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XIII	(US 99 x) A small cairn, elongated E.-W., 6 m by 5 m.	SO 06731 12829	Prehistoric
243484	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XIV	(US 99 x) A small cairn, elongated E.-W., 6 m by 5 m.	SO 06731 12839	Prehistoric
243485	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XV	(US 99 xii) A handful of boulders, possibly having been a cairn, but truncated by the tramway.	SO 06691 12859	Prehistoric
243486	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XVI -	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06691 12859	Prehistoric
243487	Unenclosed Settlement, Cefn Yr Ystrad	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06721 12879	Prehistoric
243488	Wall, Cefn Yr Ystrad II	(US 99 xv) A loose scatter of stone giving the impression, possibly illusory, of a wall.	SO 06751 12929	Prehistoric
243489	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XVII	(US 99 xvi) and (US 99 xvii) are boulder scatters up to 3 m in diameter.	SO 06761 12919	Prehistoric
243490	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XVIII -	(US 99 xvi) and (US 99 xvii) are boulder scatters up to 3 m in diameter.	SO 06761 12919	Prehistoric
243491	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XIX -	(US 99 xix) A narrow swathe of fieldstones, probably a wall, about 23 m long, accentuated by summer vegetational growth.	SO 06771 12889	Prehistoric
243492	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XX	(US 99 xx) A linear, wall-like clearance feature.	SO 06781 12919	Prehistoric
243494	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XXI	(US 99 xxii) A small cairn elongated N.-S., 2.5 m long, 1 m wide and 0.2 m high.	SO 06771 12909	Prehistoric
243495	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XXII	(US 99 xxiii) A triangular-shaped clearance cairn, 5 m by 9 m by 7 m, though rather dispersed and ill-defined.	SO 06821 12939	Prehistoric
243496	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XXIII	US 99 xxiv) An elongated cairn of fieldstones 5.6 m E.-W. by 9 m long (N.-S.), overlooking the stream to N.	SO 06841 12929	Prehistoric
243497	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XXIV	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06851 12939	Prehistoric
243498	Wall, Cefn Yr Ystrad III	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 06831 12879	Prehistoric
243499	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad XXV	At the S. end is a limestone boulder spread on an axis of about 12 m N.N.E. by 10 m N.N.W.-S.S.E. (US 99 xxvii).	SO 06841 12829	Prehistoric
243500	Clearance Cairn, Twyn Ceilog I -	A circular stony mound 4.3 m in diameter and 0.6 m high. (US 101 i)	SO 09881 12689	Prehistoric
243501	Clearance Cairn, Twyn Ceilog II	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 09881 12689	Prehistoric
243502	Clearance Cairn, Twyn Ceilog III	Site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 09881 12689	Prehistoric
243504	Bank (Earthwork), Twyn Ceilog	(US 101 vi) Between (US 101 v) and (US 101 vii) is a short length of consolidated stony bank about 7 m (E.-W.) by 2 m and 0.3 m high. (NB - location may be imprecise)	SO 09801 12799	Prehistoric
275006	Bryn Glas Cairn III	Remains of small cairn approx. 2m X 1m X 0.10m high. Likely clearance cairn, uncertain.	SO 05281 11659	Prehistoric
275008	Bryn Glas Cairn V.	Remains of round cairn, approx. 5m in diameter X 0.40m in height	SO 05281 11769	Prehistoric
275009	Bryn Glas Cairn VI	Remains of small round cairn, approx. 2m in diameter X 0.30m high. Likely clearance cairn.	SO 05291 11779	Prehistoric
275251	Tredegar Fach Clearance Cairn I	Possible clearance cairn immediately south of hut circle PRN:03344m. Approx. 1.75m X 1.5m X 0.20m	SO 05631 11779	Prehistoric
275252	Tredegar Fach Clearance Cairn II	Possible clearance cairn, 10-12m east of Tredegar Fach Clearance Cairn I. Approx. 1.75m X 1.5m X 0.60m high.	SO 05641 11779	Prehistoric
275253	Tredegar Fach, Enclosure I	Hut circle or ring bank and two linear banks, found by G. Makepeace (GGAT). Hut circle is approx. 6m in diameter. Consists of remains of low stone scatter/wall(c. 005-0.10m high). Central area appears to be clear. Stone scatter surrounds feature	SO 05621 11779	Prehistoric
300943	Pontsticill Cairn Group	Four cairns and three dubious smaller mounds. With one exception they are aligned N-S about 130m long on the broad crest of a slight swelling on the moor. They measure between 3.4m and 5.8m across with heights of up to 0.3m. They have been thought to be sepulchral in origin (see NMR file) and indeed are associated with what appears to be a ring cairn (see NPRN 300944). Visited by CAP during Upland Survey, 2003.	SO 05301 11699	Prehistoric

Where the description has a site number prefixed with US – these are from C. S. Briggs, Arch.in Wales 26 (1986), p. 61. RCAHMW, 1995 - Draft Inventory description

Roman Records

GGAT PRN	Name	Summary	NGR	Period
GGAT06600.0m	Possible Roman Road Through Vaynor	Possible east-west Roman road on the southern edge of the Brecon Beacons, depicted in historic OS mapping, and perhaps extending east to Abergavenny and west to Coelbren.	SO 05963 11469	Roman
CPAT PRN	Site name	Description	NGR	Period
14032	Cardiff - Castell Collen	Predicted line of roman road. Unknown form. Course obliterated by industrial works between Taf Fechan Reservoir and Dowlais (IDM). Includes a length of the proposed road in Glamorgan (CPAT Roman Roads project, 2002-03)	SO 06198 11777	Roman

Medieval Records

GGAT PRN	Name	Summary	NGR	Period
GGAT00471m	Garth Farm, Merthyr Common Manor house	Farm built on the site of a small castle or fortified manor house, called Madoc's Castle, known to have been abandoned by the 14th century. The early 18th century farmhouse of Garth belongs to the hearth passage group of sub-Medieval houses. (Sherman, 2004). UA Local List (Adopted) MT63	SO 0640 0951	Medieval
GGAT01236m	Traed-y-Milwyr Battlefield	Marked on 2nd edn OS 25" map as 'Supposed site of battle'. This is entirely spurious.	SO 0969 1095	Medieval
GGAT04894m	House Platform, Merthyr Common	A probable medieval house platform, approximately 5 m in width and 11 m in length, with two compartments, a small outer and a larger inner one.	SO 08117 09541	Medieval
GGAT04906m	Merthyr Common Hafod	Rectangular building constructed from dry stone walling, scarped into the northeastern side of the Nant Tor-Gwyn valley.	SO 0742 0996	Medieval
GGAT00441m	Rhyd Y Milwyr	The authority for this battle is almost certainly a forgery, therefore this site should be discounted as an antiquity.	SO 0977 1133	Medieval
GGAT06920g	Cefn Pyllau Duon Round Cairn	A small, turfed-over cairn with a kerb of earthfast boulders. The site sits in a shallow col to the S of Cefn Pyllau Duon. Probably a medieval/post-med boundary mound.	SO 10324 12099	Medieval, Bronze Age
CPAT PRN	Site name	Description	NGR	Period
2381	Pontsticill Hut	Circular hut some 7.6m diameter outlined on lower side by wall of stone 1.2m wide by 0.5m high and on upper side by a trench of similar width. Access to interior from both N and S. Possible charcoal burners site (RCAHM archive)	SO 0635 1196	Medieval
16428	Vaynor Church (St Gwendoline), yard	Churchyard	SO 04910 10310	Medieval
20145	Vaynor Church (St Gwendoline)	Church	SO 0491 1031	Medieval
NPRN	Name	Description	NGR	Period
243304	Hut, Cefn Yr Ystrad I	circular hut some 7.6m diam outlined on lower side by wall of stone 1.2m wide by 0.5m high and on upper side by a trench of similar width. access to interior from both N and S. poss. charcoal burners site (RCAHM archive,)	SO 06351 11959	Medieval
275254	Tredegar-Fach Enclosure I	Rectangular enclosure, area 45 x 32m with small annexe on S.side.	SO 05471 11779	Medieval
243202	House Platform, Cefn Yr Ystrad	House platform	SO 06748 12893	Medieval
275255	Tredegar-Fach Enclosure II	Enclosure 40m X 55m rectangular under scarp with gap on southside, course walling with rubble in fill, smaller enclosure on SW corner, reported by G. Makepeace but may be same as 00442m(GGAT). Sunken pits in central area, c. 1m square.	SO 05411 11739	Medieval
305710	St Gwynno's Church Tower, Vaynor, Merthyr Tydfil	A ruined tower, dated to 1291, remains of a church otherwise demolished, 1869. (source Os495card; SO01SW19) J. Wiles 24.07.02	SO 04811 10289	Medieval
404369	Maesvaynor, Site of Battle, Vaynor	There was a violent and protracted dispute between Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, after the latter erected Morlais Castle in 1287. One clash between the two Earls is known as the 'Battle of Maesvaynor'. The church at Vaynor was set on fire and de Clare's men were routed. The dispute was finally settled in 1292 by Edward I, with forfeiture of their estates and fines. Sources: Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol.5, 1859, pp.102-110; J. E. Jenkins, Vaynor History and Guide, 1897, pp.74-8. The site is marked on early Ordnance Survey 25 in and 6in maps as "Site of Battle (A.D.1286)" B. A. Malaws, RCAHWW, 16 May 2006.	SO 04801 10599	Medieval
404854	Traed Y Milwyr, Supposed Site of Battle, Near Rhymney	The site is marked on early Ordnance Survey 6in and 25in maps as "Traed y Milwyr Supposed Site of Battle" and some 400m to the northeast is a ford on the river Rhymney annotated "Rhyd y Milwyr". A large common called Mynydd y Gaer on the north side of Gelligaer parish is believed to be an ancient battle site. Source: Archaeologia Cambrensis Supplement, 1911, part 3, p.14. A battle between the Welsh and Anglo-Norman armies was fought at Gelligaer towards the end of the 11th century, resulting in a victory for the Welsh. Samuel Lewis, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1849. Other sources, as yet unverified, suggest that the only authority for the battle (the "Gwentian Brut") has proved to be a forgery and hence the battle can be disregarded. B. A. Malaws, RCAHWW, 01 September 2006.	SO 09641 10989	Medieval
93014	Morlais Castle, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil	Morlais Castle was a colossal site but is now buried under its own wreckage and only fragments of masonry can be discerned amid its tumultuous scree. The castle was built amid much controversy by the lord of Glamorgan from about 1288, marking the northern bounds of the newly annexed upland commotes of Senghenydd. It was captured by rebels in 1294 and may never have been restored. The castle stands on the summit of a high limestone ridge in what was one of the most fertile and productive parts of the Glamorgan uplands. It consists of a great walled enclosure studded with towers, roughly 130m north-south by 60m. The western walls are set above steep slopes and the towers face south and east. At the southern and northern ends were vast round towers, about 20m in diameter, great symbols of lordship that would have dominated the castle's skyline. The fine vaulted basement of the great south tower survives intact. Within the walls are traces of halls and apartments and their associated offices, as well as a great rock-cut cistern. This great court is surrounded by a massive rock-cut ditch some 15m wide with a counterscarp bank beyond. An outer court on the south side is enclosed only by earthworks. These are cut by the rock-cut ditch and this has prompted the suggestion that the outer court represents the remains of an earlier fortress. However, it is possible that this section of the great ditch has been enlarged and extended through limestone quarrying associated with the adjacent limekiln depicted on the 1st edition OS County series (Glamorgan. VI.9 1875). Traces of a relict field system to the north-east of the castle have been noted on aerial photography. This could belong to a later period if it is not associated with the castle. Source: RCAHWW Glamorgan Inventory III.1b The Later Castles (2000) 208-229 [LM10] John Wiles, RCAHWW, 11 February 2008	SO 04926 09609	Medieval, Iron Age
86978	Cefn-Yr-Ystrad, Deserted Rural Settlement	Enclosure with building attached. Sink holes have formed within the enclosure.	SO 07001 11799	Medieval, Post Medieval

Post Medieval Records

GGAT PRN	Name	Summary	NGR	Period
GGAT00893m	28-33 Cae Harris, Pond Street	Row of post-medieval workers houses, comprising two-up one-down single fronted type. Now demolished.	SO 0715 0785	Post Medieval
GGAT00894m	12-14 Wind Street, Dowlais	Row of three post-medieval ordinary double-fronted houses built 1825-26.	SO 0657 0778	Post Medieval
GGAT00895m	Coedcae Road, Dowlais	Row of post-medieval houses, double-fronted type, built before 1514 and much altered but similar to some of the houses in Well Street, Dowlais.	SO 0760 0815	Post Medieval
GGAT00896m	Capel Caersalem	The chapel built 1821 still retains the old long wall façade, but the seating arrangement has been modified. The building is now entered from a single door in the centre.	SO 0674 0778	Post Medieval
GGAT00897m	53-6 Well Street	3-phase terrace of workers' housing now demolished; probably mid-19th Century. No 53 is latest in row: No 54 is ?earliest: No's 55/56 are a mirror image pair.	SO 0679 0777	Post Medieval
GGAT01083m	Rhymney Upper Furnace (Union Iron works)	Remains of blast furnace at Upper Rhymney (formerly the Union Iron works). The furnace consists of a circular hearth and bowl standing 2.3m high on the west side. Later operated with the Rhymney (Bute) Ironworks. Scheduled Monument GM403	SO 10867 09168	Post Medieval
GGAT01223m	Middle Row, Rhymney	Part of iron works built C.1825-1830. The 3 rows are made up of 2-storey houses with 4 rooms, attic & in 1 row, basements; Butetown is now a conservation area. Listed Building 13548	SO 1042 0915	Post Medieval
GGAT01280.0m	A185 Desk-Based Assessment L3 Railway	A desk-based assessment for the A465 Abergavenny to Hirwaun dual carriageway identified the course of a branch line of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway (now demolished) running east-west either side a section of the proposed road route.	SO 0690 0830	Post Medieval
GGAT01282.0m	A185 Desk-Based Assessment L4 Railway	A desk-based assessment for the A465 Abergavenny to Hirwaun dual carriageway identified the course of the mainline for the Brecon and Merthyr Railway. Its line being partly visible to the N above Dowlais Top, before heading S through Gelli Gaer Common.	SO 0730 0840	Post Medieval
GGAT01283m	A185 Desk-Based Assessment H1 Drainage system	A desk-based assessment for the A465 Abergavenny to Hirwaun dual carriageway identified two sites as Historical Landscapes (though this status confers no statutory protection).An important area lies S, on Merthyr Common, the Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 0820 0770	Post Medieval
GGAT01320m	NL1 Pen-Y-Fedw Quarry	Old ironstone quarry, old on 1st Edition (1875) OS map and indicated on Dowlais Iron Company map of 1824, mostly reclaimed	SO 0970 0812	Post Medieval
GGAT01558m	Dowlais stables	The first ironworks' school in the area opened at the stables during 1820. The second storey was added purely to operate as schoolrooms, whilst the ground floor continued to house 200 horses. Listed Building 11477	SO 0671 0793	Post Medieval
GGAT01610m	17 and 21 Lower Row	Post-medieval houses, altered in 1970s.	SO 1043 0913	Post Medieval
GGAT01615m	Dowlais Ironworks	Founded in 1759, the Dowlais Ironworks is an important ironwork site of nationally and internationally significant historic and technological associations with surviving standing structures and buried remains. The works grew to be the largest in the world.	SO 06948 07645	Post Medieval
GGAT01666m	Goat Mill Road	Buildings were discovered whilst making safe more than a mile of subterranean waterways built during the hey-day of Dowlais iron foundries.	SO 0712 0763	Post Medieval
GGAT02110m	Well, Pitwellt Pond,, Merthyr Tydfil	Well marked on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 07933 09664	Post Medieval
GGAT02118m	Pitwellt Pond Reservoir, Merthyr Tydfil	Two small reservoirs next to each other marked on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map, and built in c. 1902 by the Merthyr Tydfil Corporation as part of further sanitation improvement, in an effort to prevent further out breaks of disease. (Robe	SO 07990 09560	Post Medieval
GGAT02122m	Dowlais Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil	Quarry marked as old quarry on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 08927 09352	Post Medieval
GGAT02138m	Possible Millstone Quarry, Merthyr Common	Line of four rectangular scoops running north - south down the slope of Merthyr Common for approximately 40 m, with a maximum width of 3.5 m. The removed stone may possibly have been used to create millstones. SS	SO 0765 0980	Post Medieval
GGAT02139m	Leat 1 (Dowlais Free Drainage System), Merthyr Common	Active leat on the Dowlais Free Drainage System running east - west, (flowing east), from Pitwellt Pond towards the lower slopes of Merthyr Common. Marked on the first edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 07782 09834	Post Medieval
GGAT02140m	Pitwellt Pond Sluice House (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	Sluice house connecting Pitwellt Pond with Merthyr Common Leat 1, of breezeblock construction nine courses high, with a sturdy cast iron door set in the north-eastwards looking face and a concrete roof. Possibly modern replacement of an earlier feature (	SO 07783 09834	Post Medieval
GGAT02221m	Leat 2 (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	Active leat on the Dowlais Free Drainage System running north - south, (flowing south), out of Pitwellt Pond. Marked on the first edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 07919 09686	Post Medieval
GGAT02287.0m	NL2 Pen-Y-Fedw Linear feature	Embanked linear feature on edge of and truncated by quarry NL1, possible trial adit, on 1st Edition (1875) OS map	SO 0978 0803	Post Medieval
GGAT02361m	Pant Footbridge (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	Footbridge which forms part of the Dowlais Free Drainage System, marked on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 07182 09192	Post Medieval
GGAT02413m	NL3 Pen-Y-Fedw Leat	Embanked leats on 1st Edition (1875) OS map, associated with infilled shaft NL5 and truncated by quarry NL1	SO 0965 0800	Post Medieval
GGAT02418m	Cefn Ystrad Quarry, Merthyr Common	Series of six scoops, none measuring more than 20 m in diameter, which have been created by the quarrying of outcropping rock. A number of small faces survive amongst piles of large angular boulders.	SO 08107 09821	Post Medieval
GGAT02471m	Collapsed Feature, Merthyr Common	A large rectangular feature which measures 7 m in width and 11 m in length with a depth of approximately 1m Listed Building	SO 08014 09623	Post Medieval
GGAT02482m	Ivor Ironworks	The Ivor Ironworks was built as a subsidiary works to the main Dowlais Ironworks, completed in 1839 it consisted of four furnaces, forges, fitting shops and a foundry. The works formed part of a major expansion of Dowlais Ironworks between 1830s and 1860s. Listed Building 27086	SO 06794 08120	Post Medieval
GGAT02489m	NL5 Pen-Y-Fedw Shaft	Infilled shaft associated with leat system NL3, dates from pre-1873	SO 0961 0798	Post Medieval
GGAT02490m	NL6 Quarry	Linear quarry scoop on edge of NL1, on 1st edition (1875) OS map	SO 0980 0800	Post Medieval
GGAT02499.0m	Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway	Railway that ran from the Abergavenny Junction to the Merthyr Morlais Tunnel Junction. Originally built as a single-line track in 1862, it was the first rail link in the area to Eastern England and later to the Midlands. Finally closing on 6th Jan 1958	SO 0600 0990	Post Medieval
GGAT02615.0m	NL7 Earthwork	Boulder revetted embankment shown on 1st Edition (1875) OS map, on the Tithe map (1842) and Dowlais Iron Company map of 1824 it encloses Gwaun-y-Mynydd, it is associated with a number of infilled pits	SO 0987 0797	Post Medieval
GGAT02686m	House, Blaen y Garth, Merthyr Tydfil	House called Blainayr Garth, shown on the Merthyr tithe map of 1850. The tithe map details the layout of the area's farmsteads and holdings prior to the arrival of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway. (Roberts, 2003) Listed Building 80959	SO 06066 09781	Post Medieval
GGAT02698m	House, Blaen Morlais, Merthyr Tydfil	House called Blaen Morlais on the Merthyr Tithe map of 1850. .	SO 07336 09302	Post Medieval
GGAT02699m	House, Pantyscallog, Merthyr Tydfil	House. Listed on the Merthyr Tithe map of 1850 as Pantyscallog. Twenty-five years later it is called Pantyscallog House (1st ed. OS map). The name Pantyscallog translates as 'hollow of the thistles' and as such is possibly indicative of earlier settlement.	SO 06341 09121	Post Medieval

GGAT02700m	Pitwellt Pond (Dowlais Free Drainage System), Merthyr Tydfil	Reservoir which forms part of the Dowlais Free Drainage System, as such it is part of one of the largest, most complex free drainage systems in the country. Work on the first leats and reservoir probably began around 1847, with further additions in 1870	SO 07859 09792	Post Medieval
GGAT02701m	Rhymney Mineral (Limestone) Railway, Merthyr Common Spur	The main line of the Rhymney Limestone Railway (PRN 2929.0m) ran between the Bute/Rhymney Ironworks and Dowlais. First mentioned on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map, shown as railed on the Third Edition (1919) OS map.	SO 06369 10933	Post Medieval
GGAT02702m	Signal post 1, Brecon & Merthyr Railway	Signal post on the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, shown on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 06140 10960	Post Medieval
GGAT02703m	Signal post 2, Brecon & Merthyr Railway	Signal post on the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, shown on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 05990 10670	Post Medieval
GGAT02704m	Signal post 3, Brecon & Merthyr Railway	Signal post on the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, shown on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 05923 09662	Post Medieval
GGAT02705m	Signal post 4, Brecon & Merthyr Railway	Signal post on the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, shown on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 07018 09165	Post Medieval
GGAT02706m	Signal post 5, Brecon & Merthyr Railway	Signal post on the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, shown on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 06339 09079	Post Medieval
GGAT02707m	Pant (Dowlais) Fever Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil	Probable location of the Pant Fever Hospital, although it is marked as the Dowlais Fever Hospital on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map. (Roberts, 2003)	SO 06580 08930	Post Medieval
GGAT02708m	Sluice 1 (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	Sluice which forms part of the Dowlais Free Drainage System, marked as a sluice on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map but is marked as a weir on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 07936 10369	Post Medieval
GGAT02709m	Sluice 2 (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	Sluice which forms part of the Dowlais Free Drainage System, marked on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 07794 09830	Post Medieval
GGAT02710m	Sluice 3 (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	Sluice which forms part of the Dowlais Free Drainage System, marked on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 07451 09761	Post Medieval
GGAT02711m	Sluice 4 (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	Sluice which forms part of the Dowlais Free Drainage System, marked on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 07218 09062	Post Medieval
GGAT02712m	Sluice 5 (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	Sluice which forms part of the Dowlais Free Drainage System, marked as a sluice on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map but marked as a weir on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 07174 09081	Post Medieval
GGAT02713m	Sluice House (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	Sluice house which forms part of the Dowlais Free Drainage System, marked on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 08507 09056	Post Medieval
GGAT02714m	Pen March Sheepfold, Merthyr Common	Sheepfold marked on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey Map.	SO 08660 10750	Post Medieval
GGAT02715m	Twynau-Gwynion Smithy, Merthyr Common	Smithy marked on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map and probably associated with the Rhymney Limestone Railway (02701m).	SO 06366 10763	Post Medieval
GGAT02716m	Twynau-Gwynion Stepping Stones, Pontsticill	Stepping stones across the Taff river marked on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 06023 10720	Post Medieval
GGAT02717m	Pant Rifle Range, Merthyr Common	Rifle range marked as volunteers rifle range on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map. The map shows two areas of targets and butts and two 250 yard ranges, marked out at 50 yard intervals.	SO 07105 09290	Post Medieval
GGAT02718m	Pant Magazine, Merthyr Common	Magazine marked on the First Edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map, associated with Pant rifle range (PRN 02717m).	SO 07174 09081	Post Medieval
GGAT02719m	Pant Quarry, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil	Quarry marked on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map, on the line of the Brecon and Merthyr Railway.	SO 06650 09280	Post Medieval
GGAT02720m	Garth Quarry, Merthyr Common	Quarry marked as old quarry on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map, on the line of the Rhymney Limestone Railway.	SO 06847 09841	Post Medieval
GGAT02721m	Blaen y Garth Quarry, Pant, Merthyr Common	Quarry marked as old quarry on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map, on the line of the Rhymney Limestone Railway.	SO 06296 09938	Post Medieval
GGAT02723m	Morlais Tunnel Air Shaft, Merthyr Common	Air shaft for the Morlais Tunnel marked on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map. Listed Building 80961	SO 06069 09497	Post Medieval
GGAT02724m	Pant Laundry, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil	Laundry shown on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 06601 09097	Post Medieval
GGAT02725m	Twynau Gwynion Tramway Bridge	Tramway bridge 18ft in length which was design to carry the Twynau Gwynion Tramway PRN 02726m, over the Morlais brook at Blaen Morlais, which was later used to the same effect by the Rhymney Mineral (Limestone) Railway see PRN 04949m.	SO 07463 09789	Post Medieval
GGAT02726.1m	Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2	This tramroad route represents that first described by John van Laun, stretching west from Bute Town across part of Merthyr Common. It forms part of the Twynau Gwynion Tramroad.	SO 06983 10046	Post Medieval
GGAT02726.2m	Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 3	Line 3 followed the route of line 1 from Dowlais ironworks until SO 07472 09369 where it deviated north then west across an embankment towards the quarries at a lower level. In fact line 1 may have been rebuilt and replaced by line 3. Part of this rout	SO 06481 10420	Post Medieval
GGAT02726.3m	Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 4	This tramroad route represents that described as line 4 by John van Laun constructed around 1800.	SO 06470 10340	Post Medieval
GGAT02726m	Twynau Gwynion Tramway, Overarching Route	Tramway which connected Twynau Gwynion Quarries to Dowlais. When the quarries later became associated with the Guest's Ironworks at Rhymney, the tramway was replaced by the Rhymney Mineral (Limestone) Railway.	SO 06369 10933	Post Medieval
GGAT02727m	Pant Sunday School, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil	Sunday School marked on the Third Edition (1919) Ordnance Survey map.	SO 06592 09086	Post Medieval
GGAT02728m	Pant Cemetery, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil	Cemetery and two mortuary chapels constructed in 1849 for the victims of Merthyr's second cholera epidemic, (the first being in 1832). The cemetery was built on land which formerly belonged to Castle Farm (See also PRN 02993s and 02993m). (Sherman A, 200	SO 06094 09262	Post Medieval
GGAT02729m	Pant-Cad-Ifor Inn, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil	Inn built in c1740 on the junction of the Penydarren and Dowlais roads to Brecon, around which the original village of Pant grew in c1799. (Roberts 2003) . UA Local List (Adopted) MT49	SO 06165 09285	Post Medieval
GGAT02752m	Farmstead, outbuildings and enclosure	GGAT Assessment East Merthyr Land Reclamation - farmstead, outbuildings and enclosure EM1	SO 0841 0753	Post Medieval
GGAT02753m	Twyn-Y-Waun Farm	GGAT Assessment East Merthyr Land Reclamation - Twyn-y-Waun farmstead, site of medieval fair EM2	SO 0815 0733	Post Medieval
GGAT02754m	Longtown Cottages	A row of 20 workers' cottages appears on the 1st and 2nd edn 25" map located along a footpath leading from Dowlais. Destroyed by the time of the 3rd edn.	SO 0785 0712	Post Medieval
GGAT02757m	Dowlais Rail Terminal	GGAT Assessment East Merthyr Land Reclamation - Dowlais rail terminal was a busy coal terminal (EM 9) Railway station	SO 0725 0745	Post Medieval
GGAT02909m	NL8 Quarry	On 1st Edition (1875) OS map	SO 0991 0799	Post Medieval
GGAT02910m	NL9 Linear feature	Two interconnecting linear hollows at quarry edge, on 1st Edition (1875) OS map	SO 0997 0800	Post Medieval
GGAT02912m	NL11 Leat	Short length of leat	SO 0990 0793	Post Medieval
GGAT02914m	NL13 Linear feature	Embanked linear feature leading to tip NL14 and cut by leat NL15, probably remains of embanked tramway or barrow run	SO 1008 0795	Post Medieval
GGAT02915m	NL14 Spoil heap	Grassed-over conical tip on edge of quarry, on 1st Edition (1875) OS map and associated with NL13	SO 1011 0796	Post Medieval
GGAT02916.0m	NL15 Leat	Runs to edge of quarry, and is probably the eastern continuation of NL11	SO 1007 0795	Post Medieval
GGAT02917m	NL16 Pit	Large sub-circular depression: pit or collapsed underground working, on 1st Edition (1875) OS map	SO 1013 0789	Post Medieval

GGAT02918.0m	NL17 Leat	Possible leat from damp area to edge of quarry (truncated). Relict feature passing close to a number of in-filled pits and shafts (NL40)	SO 1004 0791	Post Medieval
GGAT02919.0m	NL18 Trackway	Track on 1st Edition (1875) OS map and 1st Edition (c.1838) OS map	SO 0970 0791	Post Medieval
GGAT02921m	NL20 Pond	On 1st Edition OS map, fed by NL 10	SO 1002 0784	Post Medieval
GGAT02929.0m	NL27 Rhymney Limestone Railway	On 1st Edition (1875) OS map as Rhymney Limestone Railway, between the Bute/Rhymney Ironworks and Dowlais. Railed on 3rd Edition OS map from Nant Llesg to the Rhymney Iron Works only and re-named Rhymney Mineral	SO 1059 0781	Post Medieval
GGAT02937m	NL35 Ventilation shaft	Infilled airshaft, 3 iron anchor rods mark site of shaft, small rectangular dry-stone structure within spoil to north of shaft, on 1st Edition (1875) OS map, old airshaft on 3rd Edition (1919) OS map	SO 0991 0780	Post Medieval
GGAT02938m	NL36 Pit	Possible old shaft and associated tramline bed	SO 0997 0787	Post Medieval
GGAT02939m	NL37 Spoil heap	Two conical tips, associated with quarry NL42, iron ore and coal waste, identified on 1st Edition (1875) OS map	SO 0977 0773	Post Medieval
GGAT02940m	NL38 Colliery	Two pits, flooded and infilled, connected by small channel, possible shaft with header tank	SO 0986 0793	Post Medieval
GGAT02941m	NL39 Spoil heap	Linear tipping lines on 1st Edition (1875) OS map	SO 0976 0783	Post Medieval
GGAT02942m	NL40 Colliery	Area containing a number relict mining features, including pits, leats and possible shafts, some of which have been identified as separate sites	SO 1000 0790	Post Medieval
GGAT02943m	NL41 Ventilation shaft	On 1st Edition (1875) OS map, the feature has been infilled and is now identifiable as a pond	SO 0981 0782	Post Medieval
GGAT02944m	NL42 Ironstone mine	Area of ironstone quarrying, old quarry on OS 6-inch (1905) map, largely reclaimed	SO 0985 0767	Post Medieval
GGAT02945m	NL43 Pant-Y-Waun House	Building platform visible, site of railway cottages and gardens, on 1st Edition (1875) OS map	SO 0956 0752	Post Medieval
GGAT02946.0m	NL44 Railway	Part of Deri Junction Pant section of the main line, opened in 1863, little survives within study area, the section south of the opencast is now largely a waste landfill site	SO 0953 0755	Post Medieval
GGAT02947m	NL45 Drainage ditch	Brick lined drainage ditch, semi-circular section, 0.8m wide on 1st Edition (1875) OS map, overspill channel associated with LN117 and Rhaslas Pond	SO 0952 0751	Post Medieval
GGAT02948m	NL46 Colliery	Level on Rhymney Iron Company map (1837 1853) on the "Patchwork on the Big Coal and Balls", within reclaimed area	SO 1015 0795	Post Medieval
GGAT02949m	NL47 Colliery	Level on Rhymney Iron Company map (1837 1853) on the "Patchwork on the Big Coal and Balls", within reclaimed area	SO 1007 0801	Post Medieval
GGAT02950m	NL48 Colliery	Level on Rhymney Iron Company map (1837 1853) on the "Patchwork on the Big Coal and Balls", within reclaimed area	SO 1001 0805	Post Medieval
GGAT02984m	NL79 Quarry	Small quarry on OS 6-inch 1st Edition (1876), in-filled and levelled	SO 0888 0725	Post Medieval
GGAT02986m	NL81 Spoil heap	On 1st Edition (1875) OS map, probably spoil from railway cutting, the feature has been used to landscape adjacent landfill site	SO 0981 0782	Post Medieval
GGAT02991m	NL86 Dowlais Iron Company Railway	Tramline shown running north from Rhaslas Pit on 1st Edition (1875) OS map, on the 6-inch 2nd Edition (1901) the railway has been extended southwards and incorporated into the Pant-y-waun Mineral Railway, portion	SO 0895 0761	Post Medieval
GGAT03000m	NL94 Leat	Leat with substantial retaining wall along its east side, runs from junction with leats NL107, NL103 and NL104, at reservoir NL105 to the Twyn-y-waun Pond, passing under the road NL135, part of the Dowlais Free D	SO 0912 0734	Post Medieval
GGAT03001m	NL95 Colliery	On 1st Edition (1875) OS map, quarry west of Rhaslas Houses, possibly originally a level with spoil tramway and associated spoil heap (east of NL94)	SO 0888 0725	Post Medieval
GGAT03006m	NL100 Ironstone mine	Remains of ironstone workings of shallow pits (patches) and associated spoil heaps, shown on 1st Edition (1875) OS map, now grassed over	SO 0899 0745	Post Medieval
GGAT03008.0m	NL102 Leat	Leat with turf consolidated boulder-built retaining bank along north-east side, west end of leat is c.2m above NL94 at junction, part of the Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 0892 0737	Post Medieval
GGAT03009m	NL103 Leat	Overflow channel for NL105, part of Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 0912 0734	Post Medieval
GGAT03010.0m	NL104 Drainage ditch	Appears to define southerly extent of NL100, apparently not part of Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 0883 0740	Post Medieval
GGAT03011m	NL105 Reservoir	Reservoir on 1st Edition (1875) OS map, bounded by grassed covered stone-built dam on east side, stone lined on west also, overflow in south-west corner, part of Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 0912 0737	Post Medieval
GGAT03012m	NL106 Spoil heap	Spoil heap, mainly furnace slag, shown on 1st Edition (1875) OS map	SO 0916 0741	Post Medieval
GGAT03013.0m	NL107 Leat	Brick-lined leat from reservoir NL108, skirting west of NL105, carried across earlier ironstone workings on substantial embankment, part of Dowlais Free Drainage System, on 1st Edition (1875) OS map	SO 0909 0745	Post Medieval
GGAT03014m	NL108 Reservoir	On OS maps of 1873 and 1875, takes water from NL109 and feeds leat NL107, retained by grass-covered earth dam at north-east and south-east, part of Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 0905 0748	Post Medieval
GGAT03015.0m	NL109 Leat	Leat with substantial retaining bank along north side, feeds reservoir NL108, part of Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 0884 0749	Post Medieval
GGAT03016m	NL110 Colliery	On 1st Edition (1875) OS map several features are depicted: old shaft, old engine house and Rhaslas Pit (coal), coal pit sunk c.1850 by Dowlais Iron Company, shaft filled in and all structures have been demolished	SO 0926 0742	Post Medieval
GGAT03018m	NL112 Filter house	Stone-walled chamber, c.2.5m by 2.5m, built into foot of dam, concrete slab roof with manhole access	SO 0937 0739	Post Medieval
GGAT03019m	NL113 Valve tower	Valve house. Brick-built with slightly pitched concrete slab roof, c. 2m by 2m, internal machinery removed, but stop valve remains outside to west	SO 0938 0742	Post Medieval
GGAT03020m	NL114 Leat	Water channel acting as an overflow channel from the filter tower of Rhaslas Pond	SO 0937 0739	Post Medieval
GGAT03021m	NL115 Ironstone mine	Shallow pits and associated grassed-over spoil heaps, probably the remains of early ironstone patches, overlain on west by regraded spoil from Rhaslas Pit	SO 0939 0747	Post Medieval
GGAT03022m	Dam, Rhaslas Pond	Grass-covered stone-built dam along north side of Rhaslas Pond, at least 5m high	SO 0925 0736	Post Medieval
GGAT03025m	NL119 Spoil heap	Associated with iron ore workings, largely in reclaimed area	SO 0950 0750	Post Medieval
GGAT03033m	NL127 Shaft	Probable in-filled shaft to the south-west of Four Feet Pit, 5m in diameter, 2m deep	SO 0894 0741	Post Medieval
GGAT03034m	NL128 Colliery	Lower Four Feet Pit, sunk c.1850, named Four Feet Pit on 1st Edition (1875) OS map and Lower Four Feet on 2nd Edition (1901) OS map, engine house named on both maps, within reclaimed area	SO 0911 0749	Post Medieval

GGAT03035m	NL129 Colliery	A level, part of Four Feet Pit, possibly the Upper Four Feet Level driven c. 1800, within reclaimed area	SO 0906 0752	Post Medieval
GGAT03036m	NL130 Pant-Y-Waun Hamlet	Hamlet including Chapel and Public House, removed by opencast. This has possible Medieval origins with one of the earliest fairs known in the county being in this area.	SO 0905 0790	Post Medieval
GGAT03037m	NL131 Ventilation shaft	Old Airshaft on 1st Edition (1875) OS map, removed by opencast	SO 0925 0799	Post Medieval
GGAT03038m	NL132 School	On 3rd Edition (1919) OS map, probably associated with nearby Mission Church NL133, removed by opencast	SO 0910 0801	Post Medieval
GGAT03039m	NL133 Mission church	Pant-y-waun Mission Church on 3rd Edition (1919) OS map, removed by opencast	SO 0910 0807	Post Medieval
GGAT03040m	NL134 Reservoir	Reservoir and associated leat at Halfway House, appears to have supplied water to Carno Pit (outside area) and was connected to the reservoir at Coed-cae Du NL136	SO 0905 0840	Post Medieval
GGAT03041m	NL135 Coed-Cae Du Farmstead	Site of farmstead, now removed by opencast	SO 0957 0846	Post Medieval
GGAT03042m	NL136 Reservoir	Reservoir south of Coed-cae Du, on 1st Edition (1875) OS map, removed by opencast	SO 0955 0835	Post Medieval
GGAT03043.0m	NL137 Rhymney Limestone Railway	Between Dowlais and the Rhymney (Bute) Ironworks, where it supplied the furnaces, named on 1st Edition (1875) OS map, disused on 3rd Edition (1919) OS map, same as NL27, within reclaimed area	SO 0905 0835	Post Medieval
GGAT03044m	NL138 Reservoir	On 1st Edition (1875) OS map, part of system fed by Rhymney Reservoir to the north (reclaimed and outside area) supplied water to coal workings along the eastern side of the Afon Rhymney, within reclaimed area	SO 1048 0833	Post Medieval
GGAT03046m	NL140 Colliery	Area of reclaimed workings and tips on Pen-y-Fedw and Bryn Pyllog, shown on OS maps from 1873, reclaimed during the 1960s and 1970s	SO 1000 0815	Post Medieval
GGAT03047m	NL141 Structure	Small rectangular structure, possibly a building on 3rd Edition (1919) OS map, within reclaimed area	SO 0993 0804	Post Medieval
GGAT03048m	NL142 Ventilation shaft	On 1st Edition (1875) OS map, possibly dating to the 1840s, within reclaimed area	SO 1015 0811	Post Medieval
GGAT03059m	Shooting Butt 1, Merthyr Common	Small semi-circular drystone constructed shelter or shooting butt. The wall of the structure measures 3 m in length, 0.5 m in width, with a height of 1.5 m and is set into a scree slope for camouflage.	SO 08134 09795	Post Medieval
GGAT03119m	177 Railway Furniture, Blaencarno Common Boundary stone	A line of concrete posts delineates the northern extent of the Abergavenny, Tredegar & Merthyr Railway. Approximately 2 m south the route has been infilled by later coal tips.	SO 0842 0862	Post Medieval
GGAT03120m	178 Coal Tippings, Blaencarno Farm	These spoil-tips, which are still visible, are marked on the O.S. of 1880. They have been affected by the existing road.	SO 0890 0876	Post Medieval
GGAT03122m	180 Railway Culvert	A culvert below the line of the present A465, constructed of well-coursed masonry and built when the Merthyr, Tredegar & Abergavenny Railway followed this route. Within Phase 2 of the archaeological programme, a photographic record was undertaken.	SO 0899 0890	Post Medieval
GGAT03123m	181 Drystone Walled Landscape, Blaencarno Common.	To the south of the A465, near two domestic dwellings known as 'Gypsy Castle' are the remnants of a drystone walled landscape which incorporates an 'L'-shaped feature (SO 0958 0910) constructed of turf and stone. To the south, the area is well-drained by	SO 0975 0910	Post Medieval
GGAT03124m	182 Railway Furniture Boundary marker	To the north of the A465 is a line of concrete railway posts. These delineate the northern width of the MT & A Railway. To the south of the posts are the remnants of a raised platform which marks the limit of a double track width.	SO 0920 0930	Post Medieval
GGAT03125m	183 Station House Lock up	Adjacent to the Brecon & Merthyr Railway (B. & M.) and close to a junction with the LNWR Dowlais Extension of 1873 is the station house for Dowlais Top Station. The B. & M. line to Dowlais Top was opened in 1863	SO 0800 0845	Post Medieval
GGAT03126m	185 Brecon-Merthyr Railway Embankment	A large section of embankment belonging to the Brecon & Merthyr Railway survives west of the Dowlais Top roundabout, close to the easterly section of the Upper Reservoir leat system (No.186). The route of the railway at SO 0729 0849 veers north alongside	SO 0750 0836	Post Medieval
GGAT03127m	188 Upper Reservoir	Two reservoirs, Upper and Lower (No.195) are located either of the A465. Upper Reservoir is the larger of the two and has two leat systems (Nos. 186 & 191) feeding into and out of it. The southern embankment is raised approximately 5m	SO 0720 0850	Post Medieval
GGAT03129m	173 Drystone and Turfstone Walled Landscape, Blaencarno Common	North of a series of linear scratches are the remnants of an early drystone and turfstone landscape that extends north and east beyond the Merthyr Common road. Traces of turfstone walling can also be seen on the Blaencarno Common.	SO 0860 0890	Post Medieval
GGAT03130m	189 Pumping Station, Upper Reservoir	Below the Upper Reservoir is a 19th century pumping station constructed of red brick with a later low concrete slab roof.	SO 0705 0851	Post Medieval
GGAT03131m	195 Lower Reservoir	The smaller and more southerly of two inter-linked reservoirs, the Lower Reservoir was built prior to the completion of the Merthyr Tydfil tithe map of 1850, whereas the Upper Reservoir was added later in the century (No.188). Constructed to supply wate	SO 0730 0830	Post Medieval
GGAT03136m	187 Aqueducts Under Leat, Upper Reservoir	Two nineteenth century aqueducts constructed of unmortared sandstone masonry are located approximately 15m north of the A465, close to the perimeter fence of the Asda superstore (Dowlais Top). The upper lining is constructed of Victorian yellow-brick. Listed Building 80964	SO 07440 08380	Post Medieval
GGAT03137m	164 Drystone Walled Landscape, Bute Town Reservoir	South of the A465, and around two small farmsteads known as 'Gypsy Castle', are a series of early drystone walled boundaries. Both these and the field boundaries around Blaencarno Farm and Nant yr Helyg, would originally have been continuous.	SO 0940 0900	Post Medieval
GGAT03138m	Shooting Butt 2, Merthyr Common	Small semi-circular drystone built shelter or shooting butt with a shallow hollow scooped out within the curve of the wall.	SO 07997 10441	Post Medieval
GGAT03141m	154 Industrial Building	A substantial red brick building (associated with No.155) with concrete slabbed roofing standing alongside the old Turnpike road (now the B 4257) and to the north of the A465. It was probably related to a railway/industrial	SO 1110 0970	Post Medieval
GGAT03142m	155 Earthworks	Attached to the above building (site No.154), and pre-dating it, are the remains of a partly demolished masonry building with an internal fireplace. Parch marks within pasture to the west of site No.154 suggests the building and earthworks are related. D	SO 1111 0970	Post Medieval
GGAT03143m	157 Railway Bridge	A large and impressive tunnel and embankment to carry the line of the Merthyr, Tredegar & Abergavenny Railway over the Afon Rhymney. The tunnel is built in two phases with the section behind the north facade consisting of a brick arch on top of a mason	SO 1057 0961	Post Medieval
GGAT03144m	158 Drystone Walled Landscape, Blaen Rhymney	An area of land to the north of the A465 and adjacent to the Afon Rhymney which is separated from the river by drystone walling. The walling is found along the stretches of low lying flood-plain land along the western bank of the river	SO 1054 0964	Post Medieval
GGAT03145m	159 Drystone Walled Landscape And Building Platforms, Afon	A northern extension of the drystone walled landscape of No.158 along the flood-plain of the western bank of the Afon Rhymni. It is at this point that the boundaries are associated with the remains of a demolished masonry building	SO 1050 0978	Post Medieval
GGAT03147m	Concrete posts, Rhymney	A line of concrete posts originally set by the MT & A railway are located approximately 5m to the south of the A465, on a linear platform. The line of posts extends for about 60m aligned east/west.	SO 0960 0910	Post Medieval
GGAT03148m	Jepson's Pond Tips, Blaencarno Common	Located to the north of the A465, and west of Blaencarno Common are a number of heavy scratches which extend over 150m2. Linear in form, these features overlie earlier coal-tips. To the south, and incorporated into the A465, are extensive coal-tips (No.1	SO 0851 0890	Post Medieval
GGAT03149m	165 Leat System, Bute Town Reservoir	The remains of an east/west leat consisting of a ditch with stone and turf banks extending for some 200m, and related to the Bute Town reservoir, built to serve the Rhymney Ironworks, to the south. To the north of the leat are a number of streams that f	SO 0980 0927	Post Medieval

GGAT03150m	166 Masonry Bridge, Graig Lwyd	A small road bridge with a masonry facade and brick interior arch over a minor stream flowing to Bute Town Reservoir. The bridge forms part of a farm track to Nant yr Helyg Farm.	SO 1019 0929	Post Medieval
GGAT03152m	168 Skew Bridge	A concrete bridge, built to carry the road over the cutting for the Merthyr, Tredegar & Abergavenny Railway, but now disused. Part of the iron reinforcing fabric is visible on the southern parapet wall. It is believed locally that the cutting below this	SO 1042 0944	Post Medieval
GGAT03153m	169 Station House	The Rhymney Bridge Station House at Llechryd on the Merthyr, Tredegar & Abergavenny Railway, now a domestic building of the same name. Situated on a bank above the present A465, the station and platforms were originally served by the railway in a cutting	SO 1046 0951	Post Medieval
GGAT03156m	174 Ventilation/Water Shafts, Blaencarno Common	Located along the intermediate slopes of Blaencarno Common between the A465 and the Merthyr Common road are circular features that are associated with the mining industry, probably ventilation shafts.	SO 09883 08910	Post Medieval
GGAT03157m	162 Drystone and Turfstone Walling, Bute Town	South of the A465 and north of the Bute Town Reservoir are a complex series of drystone and turfstone walling. Both features have been truncated by later railway fencing (MT & A) and a leat system (No.165), orientated east/west.	SO 1010 0930	Post Medieval
GGAT03158.0m	190 Inspection Road, Upper Reservoir	Surrounding the Upper Reservoir is a concrete inspection road, approximately 3m in width. It appears to be equidistant between both the Upper and Lower Reservoir as well as the leat system to the west. A smaller road links the Upper and Lower (No. 195)	SO 0728 0846	Post Medieval
GGAT03160m	153 Mining Tips and Quarry	Either side of the A465 is a series of coal tips and earlier quarrying levels. These features are associated with the industrial landscape to the north and possibly date from the mid-19th century. Beneath these features and to the east is an earlier drystone wall	SO 111 096	Post Medieval
GGAT03161m	156 Drystone Walled Landscape, Blaen Rhymney	Surrounding and incorporated within the early industrial landscape at Princetown is an earlier drystone walled field-system running either side of the A465.	SO 107 097	Post Medieval
GGAT03162m	160 Northern Section of Leat System, Blaen Rhymney	A north/south aligned leat on the hillside west of the Afon Rhymni consisting of a ditch intermittently reinforced by stone revetting along the sides, with a turf bank on the downslope (eastern) side. The leat, which no longer flows, carried water from	SO 10450 994	Post Medieval
GGAT03164m	170 Southern Section Of Leat System	This section of the main leat (No.160) extends under the A465 through a culvert and can be followed for approximately 8m to the south of the road, until it terminates half way up a gradual north-facing slope. The gradient of the watercourse is slight, b	SO 1052 0953	Post Medieval
GGAT03165m	171 Gully Revealing Ironstone Tipping	South of the A465, and opposite the industrial buildings (Site Nos. 154 and 155) is a deep gully which runs from a high embankment above the A 465 to a side of the B 4257. This feature is possibly associated with quarrying to the east.	SO 1110 0969	Post Medieval
GGAT03167m	186 Eastern Leat System, Upper Reservoir	A well preserved leat running for approximately 300m and incorporating two aqueducts (No. 187) is located within a narrow piece of land belonging to Welsh Water. Orientated east/west, traces of original brick-work are visible along its entire length. Wit	SO 0750 0834	Post Medieval
GGAT03169m	191 Western Leat System, Upper Reservoir	To the west of the Upper Reservoir is a north/south orientated leat with an extensive brick and stone masonry lining visible. Flowing north to south, the leat is 1 metre in depth by 1.5m wide and runs approximately 200m north of the A465. The leat south	SO 0688 0867	Post Medieval
GGAT03170m	192 Pant Branch Line of Brecon and Merthyr Railway	To either side of, and below, the A465 is the remains of a substantial north/south cutting originally part of the branch line of the Brecon & Merthyr Railway. Opened in 1869, the branch line ran from Dowlais Central (south of A465) to Pant in the north.	SO 06000 09590	Post Medieval
GGAT03171m	193 Branch Line of Brecon and Merthyr Railway	To the north of the A465 is the course of an east/west connecting line between the main line of the Brecon & Merthyr Railway to Brecon (via Pontsticill) in the west (No.194), and the branch line of the Brecon & Merthyr Railway to the east (No.192). The	SO 0675 0856	Post Medieval
GGAT03172.0m	Garth Station, Pant, Brecon and Merthyr Railway	The terminal Station of Brecon and Merthyr Mountain Railway. Named as Garth Station in E005236 at NGR SO 05940972. (Shown on OS mapping as Pant Station)	SO 0594 0972	Post Medieval
GGAT03172m	194 Brecon and Merthyr Railway (To Pontsticill)	Below the A465 and to the west of the Brecon & Merthyr Dowlais Branch is the Brecon & Merthyr Railway main line to Brecon via Pontsticill - opened in 1863. At Pant, this line converges with the later Dowlais Branch of the Brecon & Merthyr Railway - open	SO 0664 0884	Post Medieval
GGAT03173.1m	Morlais Tramroad (East)	The Dowlais Iron Company opened a new limestone quarry at Morlais (east) after leaving Twynau Gwynion quarries in 1825. Despite this a tramroad connecting the quarries to the Dowlais and Ivor Ironworks was not opened until the 1830s.	SO 05093 09982	Post Medieval
GGAT03176m	269 Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway	The course of the MT & A Railway originally ran along the present route of the A465, across the Afon Rhymni over a masonry and brick bridge (No.157) and a leat (No.160 and 165), south of Llechryd station house (No.169)	SO 1033 0920	Post Medieval
GGAT03177m	184 Brecon-Merthyr Railway	The main line of the Brecon & Merthyr Railway opened in 1869 and ran from Dowlais Central to Pant, parallel for most of the way with the present road between these places. At Pant it was joined by the earlier B. & M. main line to Brecon via Pontsticill	SO 0804 0849	Post Medieval
GGAT03187m	Merthyr Common Quarry 3	A series of squared platforms and piles of quarried stone possibly graded into specific sizes, adjacent to associated quarry workers huts. See also ID 04890m.	SO 08185 09635	Post Medieval
GGAT03200m	Quarry 1, Merthyr Common	Quarry scoop that measures approximately 12 m in length, with width of 5 m and has a depth of 2 m. The scoop is located on a west facing slope overlooking Pitwellt Pond and probably provided stone for the construction of the pond.	SO 08040 09882	Post Medieval
GGAT04193m	Leat 3 (Dowlais Free Drainage System), Merthyr Common	Step banked active leat on the Dowlais Free Drainage System running north - south, (flowing south), linking the Nant Morlais with Pitwellt Pond. Marked on the first edition (1875) Ordnance Survey map. UA Local List (Adopted) MT116	SO 07944 10370	Post Medieval
GGAT04194m	Crossing Point (Dowlais Free Drainage System), Merthyr Common	Area of cobbles, measuring 10 m in length and 3 m in width, placed in a now dried up streambed or leat to create an artificial ford.	SO 07927 10397	Post Medieval
GGAT04202m	155 Earthwork	See PRN 03142m	SO 1111 0970	Post Medieval
GGAT04204m	157 Railway Tunnel	The tunnel is built in two phases with the section behind the north facade consisting of a brick arch on top of a masonry base.	SO 1057 0961	Post Medieval
GGAT04212m	NL39 Linear feature	Possible old shaft and associated tramline bed. See also PRN 02938m.	SO 0997 0787	Post Medieval
GGAT04308m	Old Furnace Farmhouse, Llechryd	Early ironworker's cottages with an important iron roof, later converted to a farmhouse. Listed building 16882	SO 1079 0929	Post Medieval
GGAT04310m	St John's Church, Merthyr Tydfil	St John's Church on the corner of Upper Union Street and Station Road. Built originally in 1827 by Josiah John Guest, of Dowlais Iron Company, for the benefit of his workers. Dedication to St John the Baptist probably with its founder's name in mind. Listed Building 17931	SO 0664 0785	Post Medieval
GGAT04884m	Pitwellt Pond Quarry, Merthyr Common	Quarry at the north - west corner of Pitwellt Pond, which measures 30 m in length, with a width of 10 m and has a depth of 2 m. The stone from this quarry was probably used to construct Pitwellt Pond.	SO 0784 0989	Post Medieval
GGAT04885m	Nant Morlais Enhancement, Merthyr Common	Large flat face forming part of the gorge that the Nant Morlais passes through, approximately 100 m long with an approximate depth of 50 m. This area of the ravine would appear possibly to have been artificially enhanced for use in hushing.	SO 07744 09885	Post Medieval
GGAT04887m	Bridge Abutments, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	Large earthen banks, which are triangular in section, on either flank of the Nant Morlais, representing bridge abutments for the Twynau Gwynion Tramway (c. 1805), traces of which can be seen running from the abutment	SO 07539 09790	Post Medieval
GGAT04888m	Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	Line of an early tramway running east - west across Merthyr Common paralleling the course of the later Rhymney Mineral (Limestone) Railway. This is probably an extension of the Twynau Gwynion Tramway.	SO 07339 07588	Post Medieval

GGAT04889m	Springhead, Merthyr Common	Springhead with a drystone wall built around to act as a well. The remaining drystone walling is approximately 0.75 m tall and survives on at least two sides.	SO 08224 09639	Post Medieval
GGAT04890m	Quarrymen's Huts, Merthyr Common	A complex of quarrymen's huts, adjacent to the associated quarry workings. Some of the huts may have been built on the sites of Prehistoric settlement features. See also IDs 04889m, 04891m, 04892m, 04893m and 04894m.	SO 08185 09635	Post Medieval
GGAT04896m	Revetted Platform, Merthyr Common	Revetted 'D' shaped platform, with approximately 9 m of slightly curving drystone wall revetting running in an east - west direction and approximately 6 m of drystone wall revetting running in a north - south direction.	SO 08079 09541	Post Medieval
GGAT04899m	Merthyr Common Shooting Butt 3	Small semi-circular drystone wall constructed shelter or shooting butt. The wall of the structure measures 2.5 m in length, 0.5 m in width, with a height of 1 m and is set into a scree slope for camouflage.	SO 0718 1123	Post Medieval
GGAT04900m	Merthyr Common Shelter and Lambing Pen	Small shelter established in a natural cleft in a rocky outcrop, created by two section of dry stone wall forming an internal compartment approximately 6 m in length within the cleft.	SO 0705 1057	Post Medieval
GGAT04901m	Merthyr Common Dry Stone Wall Feature 1	Dry stone wall feature on Merthyr Common. On the first, second and third ed. OS maps, there is no wall where the NGR is placed, however there is a wall slightly further north which leads to a rocky outcrop named Castell Y Nos (PRN 00780m).	SO 0705 1062	Post Medieval
GGAT04902m	Merthyr Common Dry Stone Wall Feature 2	On the OS maps there does not appear to be a dry stone wall, however, there is a rocky outcrop where the NGR is placed and therefore there could be a medieval dry stone wall not featured on the OS maps.	SO 0727 1040	Post Medieval
GGAT04903m	Merthyr Common Sheep Shelters	Area of low, roughly built, semi-circular dry stone wall sheep shelters. There are at least six shelters within close proximity to each other, the walls of each shelter have an approximate thickness of 0.5 m , are 0.6 m high and have a length of 4 m.	SO 0744 1046	Post Medieval
GGAT04942m	Shooting Butt 3, Merthyr Common	Small semi-circular drystone constructed shelter or shooting butt. The wall of the structure measures 2.5 m in length, 0.5 m in width, with a height of 1 m and is set into a scree slope for camouflage. A good example of its type.	SO 0718 1123	Post Medieval
GGAT04943m	Shelter and Lambing Pen, Merthyr Common	Small shelter established in a natural cleft in a rocky outcrop, created by two section of dry stone wall forming an internal compartment approximately 6 m in length within the cleft.	SO 0705 1057	Post Medieval
GGAT04944m	Drystone Structure, Merthyr Common	Well-built open-ended structure, constructed from faced drystone walling; built on a western facing slope, within a scree field.	SO 0705 1062	Post Medieval
GGAT04945m	Enclosure, Merthyr Common	Two parallel section of well-built, `faced and quoined' drystone walling, constructed on a west-facing slope, within a scree field. Possibly used as a kind of stock management feature, enabling sheep to be counted as they were driven through. (Sherman A,	SO 0727 1040	Post Medieval
GGAT04946m	Sheep Shelters, Merthyr Common	Area of low, roughly built, semi-circular drystone wall sheep shelters. There are at least six shelters within close proximity to each other. The walls of each shelter have an approximate thickness of 0.5 m , are 0.6 m high and have a length of 4 m. (S	SO 0744 1046	Post Medieval
GGAT04948m	Bank (Earthwork), Merthyr Common	Linear dump of large boulders and other stone waste, possibly formed by up-cast from the ditch, which parallels this bank, and in turn parallels the Rhymney Mineral (Limestone) Railway (ID 2929.0m). S	SO 07439 10020	Post Medieval
GGAT04949m	Rhymney Mineral (Limestone) Railway Spur, Merthyr Common	Well preserved spur of the Rhymney Mineral (Limestone) Railway which served Merthyr Common Quarry 2 (ID 04950m). The embankment, which forms the railbed, is on the west-facing slope of the small valley formed by the Nant Tor-Gwyn.	SO 0742 1006	Post Medieval
GGAT04950m	Quarry 2, Merthyr Common	Large quarry with conical tips and multiple working faces. It has at least one barrow-run or tipping line, constructed from stone and earth. It runs in an east- west direction, away from the workings towards the Rhymney Mineral (Limestone) Railway Spur. (	SO 1006 1006	Post Medieval
GGAT04951m	Building, Merthyr Common	Rectangular building constructed from dry stone walling, scarped into the northeastern side of the Nant Tor-Gwyn valley. The building has a small annex to the east of which only a single course survives.	SO 0742 0996	Post Medieval
GGAT05214m	Unitarian Chapel, White Street, Dowlais	Unitarian Chapel built 1881 now demolished	SO 0634 0819	Post Medieval
GGAT05255m	Merthyr Unknown Structure 1	Unknown structure visible on second (1900) and third (1920) edition OS maps.	SO 06154 08484	Post Medieval
GGAT05269m	Dowlais Old Brewery	Group of structures visible on first (1876), second (1900) and third (1920) edition OS maps but not on subsequent maps. On the first edition map the structures are labelled as Dowlais Old Brewery, but was not labelled on subsequent map.	SO 06132 08011	Post Medieval
GGAT05270m	Nant Morlais Weir	Weir visible on the first (1876) edition OS map but not on subsequent maps.	SO 06313 08045	Post Medieval
GGAT05271m	Cwm-Rhyd-Y-Bedd Village	Cwm-Rhyd-Y-Bedd visible on first (1876), second (1900) and third (1920) edition OS maps.	SO 06185 08271	Post Medieval
GGAT05272m	Cwm-Rhyd-Y-Bedd Mission Church	Mission Church identified on the third (1920) edition OS map.	SO 06291 08371	Post Medieval
GGAT06076.0m	London and North Western Railway - Dowlais Extension	In 1873 the Brecon and Merthyr Railway allowed the London North Western Railway to construct a line running westward through Dowlais Top to Ivor Junction, in return for running rights.	SO 06532 07989	Post Medieval
GGAT06963g	Building	Possible building	SO 1101 1049	Post Medieval
GGAT07990m	Trackways at Twynywaun Ponds Merthyr Tydfil	A group of parallel trackways, shallow linear earthworks and an irregular earthen/rubble platform to the north of the Twynywaun Ponds	SO 0830 0750	Post Medieval
GGAT08009m	Railway cutting, Brecon and Merthyr Railway, Dowlais branch	Following the announcement of the Preferred Route for A 465 dualling in 1995, Babtie Group was commissioned by the Transport Directorate of the National Assembly to carry out an archaeological assessment of the A 465 in accordance with a brief prepared b	SO 0668 0887	Post Medieval
GGAT08165m	Anglican Cemetery Chapel, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil	Anglican mortuary chapel, established in 1849 for victims of the second cholera epidemic in Merthyr. It is built on land formerly belonging to Castle Farm at SO06040937.	SO 0604 0937	Post Medieval
GGAT08166m	Non-Conformist Cemetery Chapel, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil	Non-Conformist mortuary chapel, established in 1849 for victims of the second cholera epidemic in Merthyr. It is built on land formerly belonging to Castle Farm at SO06040937.	SO 0614 0923	Post Medieval
GGAT08167m	Christ Church, Pantcerddinen, Merthyr Tydfil	Church built during the Post Medieval period in the Gothic style with a gable entry at SO06370913.	SO 0637 0913	Post Medieval
GGAT08168m	Dwelling, Hendref House, Merthyr Tydfil	A probable Post Medieval house. . Documented as a late 18thC house with 1793 datestone over the porchway. (see Coflein 18939)	SO 06155 09299	Post Medieval
GGAT08169m	Garth Barn, Garth Farm, Merthyr Tydfil	A three bay Post Medieval barn, part of Garth Farm (00471m) located at SO06430953.	SO 0643 0953	Post Medieval
GGAT08172m	Quarry, Twynau Gwynion, Merthyr Tydfil	Large area of limestone quarrying, on land owned by the Bute Estate, leased from the early 19thC and developed by the Dowlais Iron Company who later became associated with the Guests Ironworks. The quarries were connected to Dowlais initially by the Twyn	SO 0646 1066	Post Medieval
GGAT08173m	Independent Chapel	Independent Chapel, Ward 4, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil located at SO0609. Built in 1910: Coflein ID 9923	SO 06 09	Post Medieval
GGAT08289m	The Goat Mill, Dowlais	The Goat Mill Dowlais Merthyr Tydfil. Post medieval mill constructed in 1857.	SO 0663 0757	Post Medieval
GGAT08291m	Reservoir Dowlais	Reservoir Goat Mill Dowlais. Post medieval reservoir. Shown on 1882 1st edition OS map.	SO 0681 0772	Post Medieval
GGAT08292m	Pair of reservoirs Dowlais	Pair of post medieval reservoirs, Goat Mill Dowlais	SO 0685 0748	Post Medieval
GGAT08295m	Ancillary industrial buildings Dowlais	Ancillary Industrial Buildings Goat Mill Road Dowlais Merthyr Tydfil. A group of post medieval ancillary industrial buildings shown on OS map of 1874 and the 1st edition OS map of 1882.	SO 0672 0765	Post Medieval

GGAT08464m	Bute Tramroad	Bute Ironworks Tram Works. Bute Ironworks took over the quarries at Twynau Gwynion from Dowlais in 1825 and constructed a tramroad from the west side of the Rhymney valley across Merthyr Common to Pengarnddu where it met Dowlais Line 4 (02726.3m)	SO 08041 08319	Post Medieval
GGAT08489m	Rhymney Limestone Railway	A tramroad from Rhymney ironworks (lower furnace) to the quarries at Twynau Gwynion was in existence by 1848; the most likely date given for its upgrading to the Rhymney Limestone Railway (RLR) is 1852 when Rhymney ironworks abandoned quarrying	SO 06378 10782	Post Medieval
GGAT08490m	Junction, Rhymney Limestone Railway	Stretch of tramroad branch of Rhymney Limestone Railway leading to quarries identified by John Van Laun.	SO 0731 0983	Post Medieval
GGAT08491m	Junction, Rhymney Limestone Railway	Junction of Twynau Gwynion line 4 identified as R4b by John Van Laun. Part of the Rhymney Limestone Railway was built along part of the route of line 4.	SO 0687 0998	Post Medieval
GGAT08492m	Tramroad Cutting, Rhymney Limestone Railway	Deep cutting for tramroad, possibly originally for line 3 of Twynau Gwynion Tramroad (02726.2m) but may have been widened for Rhymney Limestone Railway.	SO 0728 0985	Post Medieval
GGAT08493m	Revetment, Rhymney Limestone Railway	Exposed dry stone revetting associated with Rhymney Limestone Railway.	SO 0660 1020	Post Medieval
GGAT08494m	Railway Sleepers, Rhymney Limestone Railway	2 partly exposed wooden sleepers associated with Rhymney Limestone Railway.	SO 0650 1026	Post Medieval
GGAT08495m	Revetment, Rhymney Limestone Railway	Exposed dry stone revetment in good condition associated with Rhymney Limestone Railway.	SO 06795 10041	Post Medieval
GGAT08497m	Tramroad Junction, Lines 1 and 2, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad	Junction of lines 1 and 2, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad, located southeast of Nant Tor-Gwyn.	SO 07536 09771	Post Medieval
GGAT08498m	Tramroad Junction, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Passing Loop	Junction of passing loop/siding from line 1/2.	SO 0751 0982	Post Medieval
GGAT08499m	Quarries adjacent to Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	Three quarry scoops to east of lines 1 and 2 of Twynau Gwynion Tramroad, likely used in the construction of the tramroad.	SO 0751 0984	Post Medieval
GGAT08500m	Revetment, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	Exposed stone revetment of roughly squared off blocks and boulders, associated with Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1.	SO 0749 0983	Post Medieval
GGAT08501m	Junction, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	Later tramroad spur running above quarry, junction with lines 1 and 2 of Twynau Gwynion Tramroad.	SO 0748 0990	Post Medieval
GGAT08502m	Revetment, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad	Stoned revetment associated with Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1.	SO 0721 0998	Post Medieval
GGAT08503m	Tramroad Junction, Lines 1 and 2, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad	Junction of lines 1 and 2, Line 2 not as clearly visible as line 1. Located just past quarry 20G noted by John Van Laun.	SO 0696 1008	Post Medieval
GGAT08504m	Stone Blocks, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	Partly exposed stone blocks associated with Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1.	SO 0693 1011	Post Medieval
GGAT08505m	Passing Loop, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	Passing loop associated with Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1.	SO 0693 1011	Post Medieval
GGAT08506m	Tramroad Formation, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	Part of the formation of the Twynau Gwynion Tramroad (lines 1 and 2), visible as a low bank.	SO 07432 09974	Post Medieval
GGAT08507m	Bridge Abutment, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	Bridge abutments either side of leat near to quarries noted by John Van Laun. No remains of the bridge are visible.	SO 0743 0998	Post Medieval
GGAT08508m	Revetment, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	Exposed revetment 3-4 courses high, associated with Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 1	SO 0710 0998	Post Medieval
GGAT08509m	Tramroad Junction, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2	Junction of Twynau Gwynion tramroad above Jepson's Pond, initially identified by John Van Laun.	SO 08668 09293	Post Medieval
GGAT08510m	Tramroad Causeway, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2	Causeway along Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2 comprising linear stone bank near boulder strewn stream.	SO 08547 09308	Post Medieval
GGAT08511m	Tramroad Plate, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2	2 broken sections of dual-purpose Vandyked plate, associated with Twynau Gwynion Tramroad	SO 08316 09495	Post Medieval
GGAT08512m	Revetment, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2	Revetment associated with Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2 comprising raised track bed emerging from reeds, roughly ballasted, scarps around slope to quarry.	SO 08136 09495	Post Medieval
GGAT08513m	Tramroad Junction, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2	Junction of lines 1 and 2 of Twynau Gwynion Tramroad south east of Nant Tor-Gwyn.	SO 07536 09771	Post Medieval
GGAT08514m	Revetment, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2	Exposed stone revetment and good surviving track formation - part of Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2.	SO 0725 1000	Post Medieval
GGAT08515m	Tramroad Junction, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2	Eastern junction of line 2 of Twynau Gwynion Tramroad, initially identified by John Van Laun.	SO 0707 1001	Post Medieval
GGAT08516m	Junction, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 2	Western junction of line 2 of Twynau Gwynion tramroad with quarry, identified by John Van Laun. Tramroad survives as grassed over raised bank with some stone blocks on surface.	SO 0700 1004	Post Medieval
GGAT08517m	Tramroad Junction, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 3	Junction of line 3 of the Twynau Gwynion Tramroad with Rhymney Limestone Railway; line 3 continues north to quarries.	SO 0720 0985	Post Medieval
GGAT08518m	Tramroad Junction, Twynau Gwynion Railroad Line 3	Point where line 3 of the Twynau Gwynion Railway was built over by line 4 of the Twynau Gwynion Railway, and then subsequently the Rhymney Limestone Railway.	SO 0720 0985	Post Medieval
GGAT08519m	Tramroad Cutting, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 3	Deep cutting for Twynau Gwynion tramroad, possibly originally for line 3 but may have been widened for Rhymney Limestone Railway.	SO 0728 0985	Post Medieval
GGAT08520m	Tramroad Cutting, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 4	Cutting for line 4 of the Twynau Gwynion Tramroad leading into quarries, identified by John Van Laun. Location is for midpoint of cutting.	SO 0677 1015	Post Medieval
GGAT08521m	Tramroad Junction, Twynau Gwynion Tramroad Line 4	Junction of the Twynau Gwynion Tramroad (line 4) with the Rhymney Limestone Railway. Sleeper impressions are visible along the section. Part of the Rhymney Limestone Railway was built along part of the route of line 4.	SO 0687 0998	Post Medieval
GGAT08757m	Gwernllwyn House, Merthyr Tydfil	Gwernllwyn House, Merthyr Tydfil. Can be seen on the first edition ordnance survey map of 1876 right next to Dowlais Ironworks. UA Local List (Adopted) MT16	SO 06946 08055	Post Medieval
GGAT08764m	The Antelope Hotel, Merthyr Tydfil	The Antelope Hotel, Merthyr Tydfil. It can be seen on the first edition ordnance survey map of 1876. UA Local List (Adopted) MT23	SO 07245 07926	Post Medieval
GGAT08769m	Bruce Hotel, Merthyr Tydfil	Bruce Hotel, Merthyr Tydfil. There is a building at this location from 1876 (Ordnance survey first edition mapping) but it is not until the third edition map of 1920 that it is enlarged and is noted as a public house (P.H). UA Local List (Adopted) MT28	SO 06492 08183	Post Medieval
GGAT08784m	Morlais Inn, Merthyr Tydfil	The building can be seen on the first edition ordnance survey map of 1886 but it is only labelled as P.H (public house) by the third edition map of 1920. The building is a long, two storey property and has been extended at some point. UA Local List (Adopted) MT44	SO 06447 08027	Post Medieval

CPAT PRN	Site name	Description	NGR	Period
3315	Waun y Gwair Cairn / Shelter	Mutilated cairn some 5m in diameter by 1m high. Sited above steep west facing slope. Post-medieval or modern shelter c.5.5m diameter with curving entrance on the SE side. Dry-stone walling c1.0m high and 1.2m wide built directly onto the bedrock.	SO 0763 1198	Post Medieval
3329	Nant Morlais Hafod	Pear shaped enclosure some 40m by 30m situated in small cwm. Enclosing wall reduced to ground level with narrow entrance in nw. In s part are remains of rectangular buildings and associated paddocks. Scheduled Monument BR279	SO 0700 1183	Post Medieval
9688	Cerig y Llwyni House Site	Ruins of house with walls standing but roof gone (CPAT 1981).	SO 0657 1272	Post Medieval
12653	Craig Y Llwyni cairn / Spoil Heap	(US 99 xxi) Two small scatters of limestone boulder, possibly associated with quarrying. First noted by B. O'Hanlan of Merthyr Tydfil. C. S. Briggs, Arch.in Wales 26 (1986), p. 61; RCAHMW, 1995 - Draft Inventory description	SO 0680 1289	Post Medieval
17345	Twyn Ceiliog Pavement	Millstone grit pavement with boulders laid across it in straight line. Earth/grass remaining beneath some suggest that they post-date the erosion (Jones, P.M. & Palmer, K. 1992, 49).	SO 098 127	Post Medieval
20876	Vaynor Rectory	Former rectory of Vaynor with five bedrooms, five reception rooms and standing in an acre of ground. Probably of 19th century date (NMR). Now in Gwent.	SO 0504 1074	Post Medieval
21274	Taf Fechan compartment 1120 farmstead	Former farmstead and small enclosures. Not named on OS 1905.	SO 06238 13072	Post Medieval
21282	Taf Fechan compartment 1119 Quarry	Former quarry c 30m across adjacent to FE road	SO 05413 12496	Post Medieval
21284	Taf Fechan compartment 1119 Boundary stone	Possible boundary stone c1.5m high re-used as gatepost. On boundary of FE land.	SO 05391 12476	Post Medieval
21292	Taf Fechan compartment 1120 quarry	Former quarry	SO 06330 12949	Post Medieval
21293	Taf Fechan compartment 1120 building/structure I	Possible building located on OS 1905	SO 06288 12918	Post Medieval
21294	Taf Fechan compartment 1120 building/structure II	Probable building shown on OS 1905	SO 06218 12941	Post Medieval
22143	Cerrig Y Llwyni Quarry (dis)	Quarry, captured from 1:25,000 map (OS, 1988)	SO 06343 12717	Post Medieval
22144	Abercribin Quarry I (dis)	Quarry, captured from 1:25,000 map (OS, 1988)	SO 06640 12432	Post Medieval
22145	Abercribin Quarry II (dis)	Quarry, captured from 1:25,000 map (OS, 1988)	SO 06359 12249	Post Medieval
22146	Baltic Quarry (dis)	Quarry, captured from 1:25,000 map (OS, 1988)	SO 06465 11578	Post Medieval
22147	Castell-y-nos Quarry (dis)	Quarry, captured from 1:25,000 map (OS, 1988)	SO 06309 11255	Post Medieval
22150	Odyn-Fach sheepfold	Sheep fold, captured from 1:25,000 map (OS, 1988)	SO 09667 11984	Post Medieval
58278	Pengellifawr limekiln	Kiln (OS, 1964)	SO 05007 11120	Post Medieval
58279	Maes-y-faenor limekiln	Kiln (OS, 1964)	SO 05011 10833	Post Medieval
58280	Pengellifach limekiln	Kiln (OS, 1964)	SO 05192 11027	Post Medieval
58282	Penyradwy limekiln	Kiln (OS, 1964)	SO 05540 10990	Post Medieval
58285	Cerrig y Llwyni limekiln	Kiln (OS, 1964)	SO 06599 12707	Post Medieval
58288	Cwm Criban limekiln	Kiln (OS, 1964)	SO 07007 12963	Post Medieval
59565	Pontsticill Reservoir	Rectangular enclosure c.20m long. near circular enclosure with internal hut (Jones, P.M. & Palmer, K. 1992, 49).	SO 06 11	Post Medieval
59566	Pontsticill Reservoir; Taf Fechan Reservoir	Reservoir.	SO 061 120	Post Medieval
60842	Pont Sticill (also known as Pontsticill Bridge)	Grade II listed bridge. 21159	SO 05960 11460	Post Medieval
60883	Brecon and Merthyr Railway bridge	Grade II listed railway bridge. 21214	SO 06250 12360	Post Medieval
72044	Odyn Fach, furnace	Furnace at the bottom of a 6m deep sink hole which has a near-vertical exposure of Dowlais Limestone on its eastern side and comprises 2 adjacent chambers. The structure, built of millstone grit, is unlined and shows signs of a moderately high temperature.	SO 089 124	Post Medieval
118419	Odynau Tyle-Y-Bont Limekilns	Bank of 6 limekilns on same site, all appear on 1st ed OS Map 1:2500, (published 1887). Appears also in 2nd ed OS 1:2500, (published 1904). Photographed March 2006 due to threat of demolition by a potential buyer. (Phipps, R, pers comm 2006).	SO 06144 11182	Post Medieval
119958	Brecon and Merthyr Railway, Pontsticill Junction	Station on the Brecon & Merthyr Railway (Bowring, Alan, 2009).	SO 06280 12082	Post Medieval
122209	Pontsticill millstone quarry	The available evidence is too imprecise to pinpoint the outcrops or quarries that Bowen believed were being exploited, and the issue cannot be resolved because of the two differing grid references that are given in different sources (the second being SO	SO 082 111	Post Medieval
12664	Twyn Ceiliog cairn V	(US 101 v) On Twyn Ceiliog is a disturbed cairn about 2.7 m in diameter and 0.45 m high. This may have been built as a modern boundary cairn.	SO 0988 1275	Post Medieval; Bronze Age
NPRN	Name	Description	NGR	Period
135	Middle Row	Terrace at Bute Town	SO 10421 09149	Post Medieval
138	Guest Memorial Library	Guest Memorial Hall, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 06981 07879	Post Medieval
732	Aber Giba	House	SO 06091 12609	Post Medieval
6037	Bethlehem Independent Chapel,	Chapel Taf-Fechan, Pontsticill, New Bethlehem	SO 05611 11139	Post Medieval
6041	Seion Baptist Chapel, Pontsticill	Chapel Pontsticill	SO 05751 11439	Post Medieval
9916	Bethania Independent Chapel	Chapel, South Street, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil, Ward 4	SO 06571 07689	Post Medieval
9917	Brynseion Independent Chapel	Chapel, Brynseion Street, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06461 07749	Post Medieval
9921	Gwernllwyn chapel	Chapel, Gwernllyn Road, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06971 07929	Post Medieval
9922	Ivor English Congregational Church	Chapel, Ivor Street, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06671 07929	Post Medieval

9923	Pant chapel	Chapel, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06001 08999	Post Medieval
9925	Penywern Independent Chapel	Chapel, Jones Street, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil, Ward 4	SO 06761 08439	Post Medieval
9927	Pant Y Waun	Chapel, Bethlehem Baptist Chapel, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 09061 07889	Post Medieval
9928	Beulah English Baptist Chapel	Chapel, Victoria Street, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06491 08009	Post Medieval
9929	Caersalem Baptist Chapel (Salem)	Chapel, Well Street, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06741 07739	Post Medieval
9930	Hebron Welsh Baptist Chapel	Chapel, High Street, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 07251 07989	Post Medieval
9931	Moriah Welsh Baptist Chapel	Chapel, Mount Pleasant, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06351 07999	Post Medieval
9934	Calfaria Welsh Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Chapel; Caeharris, High Street, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 07151 07909	Post Medieval
9935	Elizabeth Street Chapel	Chapel, Elizabeth Street, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06375 07853	Post Medieval
9937	Libanus Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	Chapel, Libanus Street, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06411 08219	Post Medieval
9938	Primitive Methodist	Chapel, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06530 07787	Post Medieval
9939	Unitarian Chapel	Chapel, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06346 08190	Post Medieval
9940	Cymraeg (Shiloh) Chapel	Chapel, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06001 07999	Post Medieval
9941	English Chapel	Chapel, Dowlais, Ward 4	SO 06001 07999	Post Medieval
10818	Soar-Y-Graig Welsh Independent Chapel,	Chapel, Llechryd; Blaen Rhymney	SO 10591 09789	Post Medieval
10820	Seion Welsh Independent Chapel	Chapel, Carno Street, Twyn-Carno, Rhymney	SO 10851 08469	Post Medieval
10829	Ebenezer Chapel(2)	Chapel, Carno Street, Twyncarno, Rhymney	SO 11091 08529	Post Medieval
12376	Ebenezer Congregational Church	Chapel, Sirhowy	SO 10001 09999	Post Medieval
12377	Tabernacle Welsh Baptist Chapel	Chapel, Sirhowy	SO 10001 09999	Post Medieval
12749	Ebenezer Chapel (1)	Chapel, Carno Street, Twyn-Carno, Rhymney	SO 11011 08559	Post Medieval
12751	Tabernacle Chapel	Chapel, Church Street, Twyncarno; Rhymney	SO 11171 08129	Post Medieval
13236	Pant Cemetery Chapel	Chapel, Pant Cemetery, Pantcerddinen	SO 06041 09369	Post Medieval
13237	Pant Cemetery Chapel	Chapel, Pant Cemetery, Pantcerddinen	SO 06141 09229	Post Medieval
13238	Christ Church	Church, Pant Road, Pantcadifor	SO 06371 09129	Post Medieval
13239	Church	Chapel, Francis Street, Dowlais	SO 06291 08199	Post Medieval
13240	Tabernacle (Apostolic) Chapel	Chapel, Pant Road, Gwernllwyn-Bach	SO 06411 08459	Post Medieval
13243	St Illtyd's Catholic Church	Church, Balaclava Road, Penydarren, Dowlais	SO 06181 07799	Post Medieval
13244	Mary Street Chapel	Chapel, Mary Street, Dowlais	SO 06361 07769	Post Medieval
13245	Lower High Street Chapel	Chapel, Lower High Street, Dowlais	SO 06371 07619	Post Medieval
13246	Lower High Street Chapel	Chapel, Lower High Street, Dowlais	SO 06421 07609	Post Medieval
13248	St John's Church	Church, Union Street, Dowlais	SO 06648 07842	Post Medieval
13271	St Aidan's Church	Church, Bute Town, Rhymney	SO 10381 09169	Post Medieval
13272	Cemetery Chapel	Chapel, Twyncarno	SO 10741 08599	Post Medieval
16389	Vaenor Rectory	Rectory	SO 05041 10739	Post Medieval
18180	Bute Town Village	Village	SO 10401 09179	Post Medieval
18195	Pond Street, Cae Harris	Workers Housing	SO 07151 07849	Post Medieval
18198	Cae Racea	Dwelling	SO 06751 08839	Post Medieval
18307	Charlotte Street, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06761 07959	Post Medieval
18363	Coedcae Row, Dowlais Top	Workers Cottage	SO 07601 08149	Post Medieval
18379	Collins' Row, 1-14, Bute Town, Rhymney	Terraced Housing	SO 10401 09209	Post Medieval
18385	Commercial Street, Merthyr Tydfil	Workers Housing	SO 06741 07833	Post Medieval
18564	Dowlais House	House	SO 06941 07759	Post Medieval
18668	Ffynon Glas	Dwelling	SO 10811 09229	Post Medieval
18708	Garth, Formerly Madoc's Castle	House 18th century	SO 06401 09519	Post Medieval
18939	Hendref	Dwelling	SO 06163 09294	Post Medieval
19045	Horse Street, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06631 07749	Post Medieval
19080	Ivor Street, Dowlais	Terraced Housing, Dowlais	SO 06681 07919	Post Medieval
19260	Lower Row, 14-28, Bute Town	Terraced Housing Bute Town, Rhymney	SO 10431 09129	Post Medieval
19304	24-27 Market Street, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil	Terraced Housing, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 06861 07839	Post Medieval
19336	Middle Row, 1-13, Bute Town	Terraced Housing, Bute Town, Rhymney	SO 10419 09151	Post Medieval

19337	Middle Row, 3, Butetown	House	SO 10391 09149	Post Medieval
19700	Pen-Y-Garn Ddu, Company Row	Dwelling	SO 07281 08769	Post Medieval
19989	Stables House	House	SO 06701 07799	Post Medieval
20009	Suzannah Houses, 1-4, Rhymney	Workers Housing	SO 11329 08880	Post Medieval
20519	Old Furnace Farm & Outbuildings	Dwelling	SO 10821 09269	Post Medieval
20747	Rhymney House; Three Counties Club	Club, House	SO 10831 09239	Post Medieval
20910	Tre-Evans Row	House	SO 11101 07999	Post Medieval
24140	Pontsarn Bridge	Bridge	SO 04521 09749	Post Medieval
27983	8 Well Street, Dowlais	House	SO 06699 07741	Post Medieval
27984	9-10 Well Street, Dowlais	Dwelling	SO 06711 07749	Post Medieval
27985	21-26 Well Street, Dowlais	Terraced Housing	SO 06784 07781	Post Medieval
27986	27-38 Well Street, Dowlais	Terraced Housing	SO 06841 07779	Post Medieval
27988	47-52 Well Street, Dowlais	Terraced Housing	SO 06811 07769	Post Medieval
27990	53-56 Well Street, Dowlais	Terraced Housing	SO 06775 07762	Post Medieval
31779	Site Of Former British School	School; Dowlais County School	SO 06901 07899	Post Medieval
33475	Dowlais Top, Open Cast Mine	Coal Mine	SO 07501 08299	Post Medieval
34084	Dowlais Ironworks, Merthyr Tydfil	Iron Works	SO 07121 07629	Post Medieval
34085	Dowlais Iron Company Stables	Stable; Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 06739 07887	Post Medieval
34093	Ivor Ironworks, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil	Iron Works	SO 06601 08199	Post Medieval
34143	Rhymney Upper Furnace	Iron Works	SO 10851 09159	Post Medieval
34858	Pontsarn Railway Viaduct, Merthyr Tydfil	Railway Viaduct	SO 04538 09919	Post Medieval
37543	Garth Barn	Barn	SO 06411 09529	Post Medieval
40480	Granary Row	Dwelling	SO 10821 09269	Post Medieval
43325	Union Ironworks Stables & Manager's House	Stable	SO 10821 09269	Post Medieval
54117	St Aidan's Church, Bute Town, Rhymney	Church	SO 10381 09169	Post Medieval
80451	Upper Furnace, Rhymney	Blast Furnace	SO 10861 09159	Post Medieval
80455	West of Heads of Valleys Industrial Area	Mining feature	SO 10401 07799	Post Medieval
80458	Blaen Carno, Spoil Tip	Mining feature	SO 08001 08699	Post Medieval
80459	Blaen Carno, Quarry	Quarry	SO 08501 08999	Post Medieval
80461	East Merthyr Reclamation Area	Mining feature	SO 08901 06800	Post Medieval
80462	Rhymney Hill, Reclamation Area	Mining feature	SO 11801 08699	Post Medieval
85502	Dowlais Iron Company Railway (Part)	Railway	SO 08951 07609	Post Medieval
85503	Dowlais Iron Company Railway (Part)	Railway	SO 08951 07609	Post Medieval
85504	Dowlais Iron Company Railway (Part)	Railway	SO 08951 07609	Post Medieval
85517	Four Feet Pit; Lower Four Feet Pit	Coal Mine	SO 09111 07490	Post Medieval
85518	Level, Near Four Feet Pit	Level	SO 09061 07520	Post Medieval
85519	Four Feet Pit Engine House	Engine House	SO 09111 07490	Post Medieval
85520	Raslas Pit	Coal Mine	SO 09261 07420	Post Medieval
85521	Raslas Pond	Reservoir; Rhaslas Pond (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	SO 09501 07180	Post Medieval
85522	Rhaslas Pit: Air Shaft	Mine Shaft	SO 09271 07020	Post Medieval
85523	Twyn-Y-Waun Pond	Reservoir Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08941 07020	Post Medieval
85524	Twyn-Y-Waun Pond	Reservoir Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 09081 06920	Post Medieval
85541	Twyn-Y-Waun, Quarry	Quarry	SO 08551 07559	Post Medieval
85542	Gelli-Gaer Common	Ironstone Workings	SO 09851 07669	Post Medieval
85543	Pantywaun Signal Box	Signal Box	SO 09571 07500	Post Medieval
85544	Air Shaft, E of Rhaslas Pond	Mine Shaft	SO 09751 07250	Post Medieval
85546	Quarry NW of Rhaslas Houses	Quarry	SO 09061 07160	Post Medieval
85547	Quarry East Of Twyn-Y-Waun	Quarry	SO 08881 07250	Post Medieval

85548	Rhaslas Houses	House	SO 09241 07040	Post Medieval
85549	Pant-Y-Waun Mineral Railway	Railway	SO 08451 07789	Post Medieval
85559	G. W. &.Rhymney joint rly. Taff Bargoed section	Railway	SO 07241 07899	Post Medieval
85564	Dowlais Iron Company Railway (Part)	Railway	SO 08691 07849	Post Medieval
85565	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 07901 06779	Post Medieval
85566	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 09121 07340	Post Medieval
85567	Quarry Tramroad NW of Rhaslas Houses	Tramway	SO 09081 07150	Post Medieval
85568	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 09321 06950	Post Medieval
85569	Spoil heap south of Rhaslas Pit	Spoil Tip	SO 09271 06990	Post Medieval
85571	Rhaslas Pond, Dam (South)	Dam	SO 09341 06950	Post Medieval
85573	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Reservoir	Reservoir Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 09271 06890	Post Medieval
85577	Spoil Heap W of Rhaslas Pond	Spoil Tip	SO 09291 07170	Post Medieval
85578	Pit west of Rhaslas Pond	Extractive Pit	SO 09361 07200	Post Medieval
85579	Spoil Heap W of Rhaslas Pond	Spoil Tip	SO 09291 07230	Post Medieval
85580	Spoil Heap SE of Four Feet Pit	Spoil Tip	SO 09161 07410	Post Medieval
85581	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Reservoir	Reservoir Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 09051 07480	Post Medieval
85582	Ironstone Workings SW of Four Feet Pit	Ironstone Workings	SO 08991 07450	Post Medieval
85583	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08841 07490	Post Medieval
85584	Drainage Ditch W of Rhaslas Pond	Drainage Ditch	SO 08831 07400	Post Medieval
85586	Shaft SW of Four Feet Pit,	Shaft	SO 08941 07410	Post Medieval
85587	Ironstone Workings W of Rhaslas Pond	Ironstone Workings	SO 09231 07280	Post Medieval
85588	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08921 07370	Post Medieval
85589	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Drainage Ditch Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 09121 07340	Post Medieval
85590	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Reservoir	Reservoir Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 09121 07370	Post Medieval
85591	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 09091 07450	Post Medieval
85592	Rhaslas Pond, Valve House	Valve House	SO 09381 07420	Post Medieval
85593	Rhaslas Pond, Filter House	Filter House	SO 09371 07390	Post Medieval
85594	Rhaslas Pond, Straining Tower	Valve House	SO 09381 07360	Post Medieval
85595	Rhaslas Pond, Overflow Channel	Water Channel	SO 09381 07390	Post Medieval
85596	Rhaslas Pond, Dam (North)	Dam	SO 09251 07360	Post Medieval
85597	Pipeline N of Rhaslas Pond	Pipeline	SO 09501 07380	Post Medieval
85598	Pantywaun Water Tank (Brecon & Merthyr Railway)	Water Tank	SO 09581 07480	Post Medieval
85600	Ironstone Workings N of Rhaslas Pond	Ironstone Workings	SO 09561 07440	Post Medieval
85601	Ironstone Workings N of Rhaslas Pond	Ironstone Workings	SO 09391 07470	Post Medieval
85602	Brecon & Merthyr Railway	Railway Cutting	SO 09591 07490	Post Medieval
85603	Drainage Ditch Near Pant-Y-Waun Cottages.	Drainage Ditch	SO 09521 07510	Post Medieval
85604	Pant-Y-Waun Cottages	Building	SO 09561 07520	Post Medieval
85605	Rhaslas Pond, Overspill Channel	Water Channel	SO 09611 07340	Post Medieval
85606	Spoil Heap NE of Rhaslas Pond,..	Spoil Tip	SO 09701 07340	Post Medieval
85607	Spoil Heap E of Rhaslas Pond	Spoil Tip	SO 09741 07250	Post Medieval
85626	Dowlais Iron Co Rly.	Railway	SO 07091 07519	Post Medieval
85627	Dowlais Iron Co Tramroad	Tramway	SO 06951 07549	Post Medieval
85636	Dowlais Iron Co Tramroad	Tramway	SO 07031 07269	Post Medieval
85637	Dowlais Iron Works, Coal Chute	Coal Shute	SO 07131 07469	Post Medieval
85638	Dowlais iron co rly.	Tramway	SO 07191 07589	Post Medieval
85639	Pen-Y-Daren Incline (Dowlais Iron Co Rly).	Railway Inclined Plane	SO 07181 07509	Post Medieval
85640	Dowlais Iron Co Rly.	Railway	SO 07251 07119	Post Medieval
85641	Bargoed Incline (Dowlais Iron Co Rly.)	Railway Inclined Plane	SO 07441 07279	Post Medieval
85642	Dowlais Iron Co Rly; LNWR. Cwm Bargoed branch	Railway	SO 07441 07279	Post Medieval
85644	Dowlais Iron Co Tramroad	Tramway	SO 07281 07109	Post Medieval

85651	L.&.N.W.R. Cwm Bargoed Branch	Railway	SO 07441 07279	Post Medieval
85653	Dowlais Iron Co Rly	Railway	SO 07151 07549	Post Medieval
85654	Dowlais Iron Co Rly.	Railway	SO 07361 07869	Post Medieval
85655	Dowlais Iron Co Tramroad	Tramway	SO 07181 07539	Post Medieval
85701	Brecon And Merthyr And London And North Western Joint Railway	Railway	SO 05491 10039	Post Medieval
85900	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 07221 07189	Post Medieval
85974	Tre-Hir Pond (Dowlais Free Drainage System)	Reservoir	SO 07901 06849	Post Medieval
85975	Drainage Ditch on Merthyr Common	Drainage Ditch	SO 07491 06989	Post Medieval
85976	Drainage Ditch On Merthyr Common	Drainage Ditch	SO 07891 06779	Post Medieval
85977	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat	SO 07821 06829	Post Medieval
85979	Leat W of Tre-Hir Pond,	Leat	SO 07441 06879	Post Medieval
85980	Shaft W of Tre-Hir Pond	Mine Shaft	SO 07751 06869	Post Medieval
85981	Tre-Hir Pond, Dam	Dam	SO 07811 06819	Post Medieval
85982	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Reservoir	Reservoir Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 07901 06989	Post Medieval
85983	Tre-Hir Pond, Valve House	Valve House	SO 07901 06779	Post Medieval
85984	Adit W of Soap Pit	Level	SO 08071 06669	Post Medieval
85986	Level W of Soap Pit	Level	SO 08211 06749	Post Medieval
85987	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08001 06809	Post Medieval
85988	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08071 06669	Post Medieval
86808	Jepson's Pond	Reservoir	SO 08571 09229	Post Medieval
86977	Merthyr East Mining Features	Mining feature	SO 07501 06999	Post Medieval
88014	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08821 07000	Post Medieval
88018	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08801 06930	Post Medieval
88019	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Ditch	Drainage Ditch Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 09081 06840	Post Medieval
88020	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Ditch	Drainage Ditch Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08841 06940	Post Medieval
88021	Building SW of Twyn-y-waun pond,	Building	SO 08821 06930	Post Medieval
88022	Pit SW of Twyn-Y-Waun,	Pit	SO 08821 06910	Post Medieval
88023	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Ditch	Drainage Ditch Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08831 07010	Post Medieval
88024	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Ditch	Drainage Ditch Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08741 07030	Post Medieval
88025	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Ditch	Drainage Ditch Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08721 06900	Post Medieval
88029	Dowlais Free Drainage System, Leat	Leat Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 08621 06680	Post Medieval
88030	Soap Vein Pond, Dam	Dam	SO 08351 06749	Post Medieval
88031	Dowlais, Drainage System	Leat System Dowlais Free Drainage System	SO 07901 07999	Post Medieval
88033	Soap Pit Houses	House	SO 08301 06649	Post Medieval
88037	Enclosures North of Blaen-Carno Farm, Near Dowlais	A group of enclosures situated on a gently south-facing slope, in pasture to the south of the Heads of the Valleys road. They are bounded by stone footings and banks up to 1.0m wide, 0.3m high. In the immediate vicinity are stone piles, probably the result of field clearance, and cultivation ridges. The enclosures are said by the occupant of Blaen-Carno Farm (SO09020868) to be the remains of cultivation plots for the "Dig for Victory" campaign during World War Two. They may have been used for such a purpose but the remains appear to be older than this and are most probably associated with the row of terraced cottages that formerly existed a little to the south at SO09000872.ENCLOSURE	SO 08941 08849	Post Medieval
88063	Dowlais Ironworks, Offices	Office	SO 07021 07829	Post Medieval
88065	Saints Pond	Reservoir	SO 07551 08819	Post Medieval
88066	Morlais Castle Quarries (East)	Quarry	SO 05501 09839	Post Medieval
88067	Morlais Castle Quarries (West)	Quarry	SO 04731 09629	Post Medieval
88068	Twynau-Gwynion Quarries	Quarry	SO 06461 10659	Post Medieval
91523	Pontsticill Junction Railway Station	Railway Station, Brecon And Merthyr Railway	SO 06281 12099	Post Medieval
243062	Limestone Quarry, Cefn Yr Ystrad I	Limestone Quarry	SO 07957 12909	Post Medieval
243159	Shooting Stand, Pen March	Shooting Stand	SO 09229 10246	Post Medieval
243161	Sheep Fold, Pen March I	Sheep Fold	SO 09226 10022	Post Medieval
243162	Sheep Fold, Pen March II	Sheep Fold	SO 08652 10755	Post Medieval
243163	Sheep Fold, Pen March III	Sheep Fold	SO 08476 10281	Post Medieval

243167	Limestone Quarry, Pen March	Limestone Quarry	SO 08639 10318	Post Medieval
243197	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad I	Clearance Cairn	SO 06727 12852	Post Medieval
243198	Clearance Cairn, Cefn Yr Ystrad II	Clearance Cairn	SO 06723 12843	Post Medieval
243203	Lime Kiln, Cefn Yr Ystrad I	Lime Kiln	SO 06610 12715	Post Medieval
243206	Sheep Fold, Cefn Yr Ystrad I	Sheep Fold	SO 07007 11821	Post Medieval
243207	Limestone Quarry, Cefn Yr Ystrad II	Limestone Quarry	SO 07008 12953	Post Medieval
243208	Limestone Quarry, Cefn Yr Ystrad III	Limestone Quarry	SO 06610 12715	Post Medieval
243210	Limestone Quarry, Cefn Yr Ystrad V	Limestone Quarry	SO 06575 11812	Post Medieval
243211	Limestone Quarry, Cefn Yr Ystrad VI	Limestone Quarry	SO 07035 12229	Post Medieval
243213	Sheep Fold, Cefn Yr Ystrad II	Sheep Fold	SO 06748 12893	Post Medieval
243218	Furnace, Odyn-Fach	Furnace	SO 08993 12384	Post Medieval
243219	Lime Kiln, Cefn Yr Ystrad II	Lime Kiln	SO 06584 11208	Post Medieval
243220	Lime Kiln, Twynau Gwynion	Lime Kiln	SO 06741 10905	Post Medieval
243222	Shooting Stand, Waun Y Gwair	Shooting Stand	SO 07994 12014	Post Medieval
243223	Sheep Fold, Odyn-Fach I	Sheep Fold	SO 09846 12073	Post Medieval
243224	Sheep Fold, Odyn-Fach II	Sheep Fold	SO 09668 11983	Post Medieval
243240	Sheep Fold, Twynau Gwywon	Sheep Fold	SO 09452 13370	Post Medieval
243246	Sheep Fold, Cefn Yr Ystrad III	Sheep Fold	SO 07032 12309	Post Medieval
243247	Limestone Quarry, Cefn Yr Ystrad IX	Limestone Quarry	SO 07020 12973	Post Medieval
243252	Sheep Fold, Waun Y Gwair	Sheep Fold	SO 08863 11557	Post Medieval
243253	Limestone Quarry, Cefn Yr Ystrad X	Limestone Quarry	SO 06599 11204	Post Medieval
243255	Workers Hut, Cefn Yr Ystrad	Labourers Shelter	SO 07997 12876	Post Medieval
243365	House, Cefn Yr Ystrad	House	SO 06571 12719	Post Medieval
243379	Pavement, Twyn Ceilog	Pavement	SO 09801 12699	Post Medieval
243493	Spoil Heap, Cefn Yr Ystrad	Spoil Heap	SO 06801 12889	Post Medieval
243503	Boundary Cairn, Twyn Ceilog	Boundary Cairn	SO 09881 12749	Post Medieval
243533	Lime Kiln, Cefn Yr Ystrad IV	Lime Kiln	SO 07008 12962	Post Medieval
265628	Nant-Llesg House, Garden, Rhymney	Garden	SO 10652 07836	Post Medieval
275010	Bryn Glas Enclosure Wall	Wall	SO 04591 11559	Post Medieval
275241	Nant Y Ffrwd Bank and Ditch	Bank and Ditch	SO 05631 11849	Post Medieval
275247	Taf Fechan Compartment 1119 Boundary Stone	Boundary Stone	SO 05391 12489	Post Medieval
286012	Walter Street, 5-6 and 37-54, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06341 07899	Post Medieval
286013	Watercourse Row, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06421 07829	Post Medieval
286015	North Street, 19-23, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06451 07839	Post Medieval
286019	Ivor Street, 114-116, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06501 07799	Post Medieval
286020	Ivor Street, 1-4, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06501 07809	Post Medieval
286021	Ivor Street, 5, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06521 07829	Post Medieval
286022	South Street, 17-18 and 31, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06541 07709	Post Medieval
286023	Cross Ivor Street, 3-5, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06541 07809	Post Medieval
286024	Cross Ivor Street, 1-2, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06541 07809	Post Medieval
286025	South Street, 15-16 and 19-20, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06551 07699	Post Medieval
286026	South Street , 27-30 and 32, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06551 07719	Post Medieval
286040	High Street, 161-163, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06931 07819	Post Medieval
286066	High St Dowlais Top, 45-46 and 55-56, Cae-Harris	Workers Housing	SO 07631 08139	Post Medieval
286081	12-14 Wind Street, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06581 07719	Post Medieval
286082	Church Row, 6-11, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06651 07889	Post Medieval
286083	Church Row, 1-3, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06661 07879	Post Medieval
286085	Ivor Street, 66-78 and 82-85, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06681 07939	Post Medieval
286100	Cross School Row, 7-10, Cae-Harris	Workers Housing	SO 07331 08719	Post Medieval
286101	Llechryd, 3, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 10751 09459	Post Medieval

286102	Clarendon Row, 4-7, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 10831 08419	Post Medieval
286103	Clarendon Row, 9-14, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 10841 08389	Post Medieval
286104	Clarendon Row, 15-19, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 10861 08349	Post Medieval
286105	Clarence Row, 6-7, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 10871 08399	Post Medieval
286106	Clarence Row, 8-13, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 10871 08429	Post Medieval
286107	Clarence Row, 1-5, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 10881 08379	Post Medieval
286108	White Row, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 11011 08109	Post Medieval
286109	Upper High Street, 52-57, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 11111 08399	Post Medieval
286112	Tai'r Level-Lo Under Houses, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 11461 08589	Post Medieval
286113	Tai'r Level-Lo Upper Houses, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 11461 08589	Post Medieval
286161	Wind Street, 15, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06571 07829	Post Medieval
286162	Upper Union Street, 12-13, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06701 07859	Post Medieval
286163	Barrack Row, 39-44 and 47-58, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06701 08389	Post Medieval
286164	Lower Row Penywern, 4-27, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06801 08369	Post Medieval
286165	Upper Row Penywern, 1-36, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06861 08359	Post Medieval
286166	High Street, Dowlais Top, 5-10, Cae-Harris	Workers Housing	SO 07191 07929	Post Medieval
286166	High Street, Dowlais Top, 5-10, Cae-Harris	Workers Housing	SO 07191 07929	Post Medieval
286189	Upper Pond Street, 5-6, Cae-Harris	Workers Housing	SO 07281 07919	Post Medieval
286190	Upper Pond Street, 7-9, Cae-Harris	Workers Housing	SO 07281 07919	Post Medieval
286321	Ivor Street, 89-103, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06591 07869	Post Medieval
286322	High Street, 107-108, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06611 07639	Post Medieval
286323	High Street, 109-110, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06621 07639	Post Medieval
286343	High Street, Dowlais Top, 59-62, Cae-Harris	Workers Housing	SO 07581 08099	Post Medieval
286344	High Street Dowlais Top, 61-62, Cae-Harris	Workers Housing	SO 07581 08099	Post Medieval
286345	Lewis's Cottage, 6-8, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 07591 08089	Post Medieval
286346	High Street, Dowlais Top, 36-37, Cae-Harris	Workers Housing	SO 07591 08119	Post Medieval
286347	Blaencarno, 1-7, Butetown	Workers Housing	SO 09001 08719	Post Medieval
286406	Wesleyan Chapel Houses, Twyn-Carno	Workers Housing	SO 10841 08509	Post Medieval
286429	Barrack Row, 45-46, Dowlais	Workers Housing	SO 06701 08389	Post Medieval
293173	Twyn Ceiliog, Boundary Stone I	Boundary Stone	SO 09452 13291	Post Medieval
293174	Twyn Ceiliog, Boundary Stone II	Boundary Stone	SO 09364 13153	Post Medieval
293175	Twyn Ceiliog, Shelter Shed	Shelter Shed	SO 09363 13156	Post Medieval
293177	Twyn Ceiliog, Sheep Fold	Sheep Fold	SO 09910 13107	Post Medieval
293178	Twyn Ceiliog, Boundary Stone III	Boundary Stone	SO 09421 13239	Post Medieval
293180	Cefn Yr Ystrad, Quarry I	Limestone Quarry	SO 08025 13097	Post Medieval
293233	Cefn Yr Ystrad, Quarry IV	Quarry	SO 07754 12986	Post Medieval
301150	Twyn-Yr-Arian	Farmstead	SO 10101 09599	Post Medieval
301710	Middle Row No 5, Butetown, Rhymney	House	SO 10401 09099	Post Medieval
302104	Middle Row No 10, Butetown	House	SO 10430 09161	Post Medieval
305786	Merthyr Common Coal Workings	Coal Workings	SO 08201 07689	Post Medieval
307362	St David, Rhymney	Church	SO 11171 08019	Post Medieval
307462	St David's Church, Rhymney	Church	SO 11186 08025	Post Medieval
308310	Rhymney Brewery	Brewery	SO 10901 08099	Post Medieval
402118	Top Pond, Penywern	Reservoir	SO 07041 08599	Post Medieval
402950	Merthyr Common	Drainage System	SO 07656 10264	Post Medieval
407515	Ammonia House; Heartlands House	Iron Works, Former Ivor Iron Works, Dowlais	SO 06741 08089	Post Medieval
408492	Penuel Baptist Chapel, Rhymney	Chapel	SO 11071 08238	Post Medieval
408751	St Gwynno's Church, Vaynor, Merthyr Tydfil	Church	SO 04906 10308	Post Medieval
409993	Dowlais	Settlement	SO 06627 07904	Post Medieval
410807	Pant Cemetery	Cemetery	SO 06041 09269	Post Medieval

411452	Pwll Glas; Blue Pool, Pontsarn	Water Channel	SO 04511 09709	Post Medieval
411471	Vaynor National School	National School; School House, Pontsticill	SO 05641 11156	Post Medieval
412366	Dowlais High Street Railway Station	Railway Station	SO 07051 07829	Post Medieval
414027	Collins' Row, No.14, Bute Town, Rhymney	Terraced Housing	SO 10376 09197	Post Medieval
414376	Edgar Street, Merthyr Tydfil	Terraced Housing	SO 05934 07904	Post Medieval
414377	Wyndham Street, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil	Terraced Housing	SO 06274 07854	Post Medieval
414379	Russell Street, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil	Terraced Housing	SO 06322 07828	Post Medieval
418147	Castle Farm	Farmstead, Morlais Castle Farm, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 05444 09341	Post Medieval
420137	Carno Pit; Carno Coal Pit, Near Dowlais	Coal Mine	SO 09061 08469	Post Medieval
422906	Pontsticill Mill	Corn Mill	SO 06028 11689	Post Medieval
424532	Lime Kiln, Odyn-Fach	Lime Kiln	SO 08899 12477	Post Medieval
535760	Bryn Pyllog, Bank I	Field Boundary	SO 09984 07891	Post Medieval
535761	Bryn Pyllog, Pit I	Pit	SO 09973 07880	Post Medieval
535762	Bryn Pyllog, Pits II	Pit	SO 10149 07899	Post Medieval
535763	Bryn Pyllog, Ditch I	Ditch	SO 10116 07890	Post Medieval
535764	Bryn Pyllog, Pits III	Pit	SO 10168 07873	Post Medieval
535765	Bryn Pyllog, Opencast Mine	Coal Mine	SO 10235 07873	Post Medieval
535766	Bryn Pyllog, Spoil Tips I	Spoil Heap	SO 10329 07840	Post Medieval
535767	Bryn Pyllog, Bank II	Field Boundary	SO 10297 07769	Post Medieval
535768	Bryn Pyllog, Spoil Tips II	Spoil Heap	SO 09792 07860	Post Medieval
535769	Blaen Carno Farm, Spoil Tips I	Spoil Heap	SO 08909 08766	Post Medieval
535770	Halfway House, Reservoir	Reservoir	SO 08969 08399	Post Medieval
535771	Carno Pit, Spoil Tips	Spoil Heap	SO 09135 08524	Post Medieval
535772	Halfway House, Road	Road	SO 09074 08412	Post Medieval
535774	Halfway House, Cottage	Cottage	SO 09024 08501	Post Medieval
535775	Carno Pit, Building	Building	SO 09116 08460	Post Medieval
307924	South Street Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	Chapel, Dowlais	SO 06541 07639	Post Medieval, Modern

Modern Records

GGAT PRN	Name	Summary	NGR	Period
GGAT03121m	179 'Dig For Victory' Allotments, Blaencarno Farm	A series of four allotment gardens dating from the World War 2 'Dig for Victory' campaign and originally belonging to the occupants of seven cottages (shown on tithe of 1842 and O.S. of 1880) which stood adjacent to Blaencarno Farm, but which have now b	SO 0892 0882	Modern
GGAT03132m	196 McDonald's Restaurant	Constructed during the early 1990s, this Post-Modernist fast-food restaurant is one of only a few 'Drive-thrus' situated within this part of Wales. Constructed of red brick to a 'McDonalds' standardised design	SO 0783 0822	Modern
GGAT03198m	Dew Pond, Merthyr Common	Shallow circular probable dewpond, which may once have been revetted, approximately 20 m across, built by a local farmer to water his livestock.	SO 07982 09920	Modern
GGAT04192m	Sluice 6 (Dowlais Free Drainage System), Merthyr Common	Modern replacement of a Post Medieval sluice gate, which joins Merthyr Common Leat 3 to the Nant Morlais. (The replacement gate can be accurately dated to 1984, from graffiti written into the drying concrete.) UA Local List (Adopted) MT117	SO 07944 10370	Modern
GGAT05179m	Vampire VV618 Crash Site	Vampire VV618 crash site, approximately 3km NW of Rhymney. There appears to be no remains of the wreck at the site. The aircraft left a sizeable crater at the crash site.	SO 094 096	Modern
GGAT05180m	Vampire VV618, NW of Rhymney	There is nothing obvious from the wreckage the site.	SO 094 096	Modern
GGAT06251m	Drill Hall, Cottage Hospital, Dowlais	The Hospital is depicted on the First Edition O.S. According to The Drill Hall Project, it was used as the Headquarters for A and B Companies, 3rd Battalion The Welsh Regiment. The 3rd Battalion was formed into the 5th Battalion The Welsh Regiment	SO 06785 07744	Modern
GGAT07468m	Drill Hall, High Street, Dowlais	No description available. Not seen on cartographic sources. It is probable this Drill Hall was out of use in 1914 due to the general re-organisation of the militia into the Territorial Army the apparent consolidation of local units	SO 066 076	Modern
GGAT07933m	Pant War Memorial, Merthyr Tydfil	War memorial to 15 dead of First World War, 1926, pillar-type memorial with 3-sided screen wall behind, in finely carved pale ashlar, heavily scoured with some erosion of detail in late C20 cleaning. Designed by the curator of the local museum, this memo	SO 06564 09018	Modern

GGAT08773m	Dowlais Constitutional Club, Merthyr Tydfil	Dowlais Constitutional Club, Merthyr Tydfil. The club can is first seen on the third edition ordnance survey map of 1920. UA Local List (Adopted) MT32	SO 06634 07787	Modern
CPAT PRN	Site name	Description	NGR	Period
5365	Cerig y Llwyni Hut	Three sides of rectangular structure (6m by 5m) built into slope. Apparently a quarry man`s hut and not an antiquity (CPAT site visit, 1981).	SO 07000 213000	Modern
6650	Cefn yr Ystrad limekilns II	Two or more adjacent limekilns near quarry (PRN 19247) (Silvester, R J & Brassil, K S 1991, 19).	SO 0776 1304	Modern
19247	Cefn yr Ystrad Quarry	Modern quarry possibly affecting PRNs 6649, 6650 (Silvester, R J & Brassil, K S 1991, 19).	SO 07000 13000	Modern
60868	Pontsticill Reservoir, turbine house	Grade II listed turbine house. 21732. Pontsticill Reservoir, Water Treatment Works,	SO 0697 1174	Modern
60869	Pontsticill Reservoir, filter house	Grade II listed filter house. 21733. Pontsticill Reservoir, Water Treatment Works,	SO 0612 1180	Modern
60870	Pontsticill Reservoir, compensation basin	Grade II listed canal compensation basin. 21731. Pontsticill Reservoir, Water Treatment Works,	SO 0605 1173	Modern
123607	Pontsticill Reservoir dam	Listed dam (Cadw, 2003). 87640	SO 06139 11901	Modern
NPRN	Name	Description	NGR	Period
309824	Brecon Mountain Railway	Railway	SO 05951 09649	Modern
409904	Merthyr Co-Operative Garden Village	Housing Estate, Garden City, Gellifaelog; Merthyr Tydfil	SO 05791 07879	Modern
33697	Dowlais Ironworks, Blast Engine House	Engine House	SO 06911 07739	Modern
88012	East Merthyr, Opencast	Landscape, Open Cast Mine – recorded during East Merthyr Landscape Project;	SO 08001 06999	Modern
243209	Limestone Quarry, Cefn Yr Ystrad IV	Limestone Quarry	SO 06681 12461	Modern
243216	Marker Cairn, Twynau Gwywon II	Marker Cairn	SO 08181 12469	Modern
243217	Marker Cairn, Twynau Gwywon II	Marker Cairn	SO 08060 12709	Modern
243226	Limestone Quarry, Cefn Yr Ystrad VII	Limestone Quarry	SO 06588 11077	Modern
243251	Marker Cairn, Twynau Gwynion I	Marker Cairn	SO 06748 10702	Modern
243539	Air Crash Site, Pen March	Air Crash Site Vampire VV618 crash site, 27.10.1953, 100 position ref.	SO 09451 09649	Modern
402620	Ann [Mac] Harris, Park, Rhymney	Park	SO 11126 09055	Modern
406971	Imperial Chemical Industries Factory, Dowlais	Chemical Works	SO 06001 08699	Modern
412829	Open-Air Swimming Baths, Pant	Swimming Pool	SO 06457 08591	Modern
412874	Cricket Ground, Pant	Cricket Ground	SO 05701 08815	Modern
414894	Tafarnaubach and Princetown Miners Welfare Hall and Institute	Miners Institute, Working Men`s Institute	SO 11888 10261	Modern
416353	Ffos-Y-Fran Excavations, GGAT	Ffos-y-Fran Archaeological Excavations: Reclamation began in 2007 on derelict industrial land at Ffos-y-Fran, east of Merthyr Tydfil, the site of the old Dowlais Ironworks, which in 1759 became the largest ironworks in the world. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust were given the opportunity to fully record the many industrial features that have survived at Ffos-y-Fran, ranging from 18th century patchwork mines, a well-preserved steam driven ironstone mine belonging to the early 19th century called the Soap Vein Pit, several mid-19th century ironstone and coal mines, tramroads, railways and the Dowlais Free Drainage System. The latter an extensive hand-dug network of leats and ponds from the early 19th century, which drained water from the upland moor at Ffos-y-Fran for the Dowlais Ironworks. In addition to the industrial remains, a well preserved post-medieval agrarian settlement is being recorded, including at least four domestic buildings, a well, a complex of field systems and the poorly preserved remains of the 18th century Cardiff to Dowlais road. The reclamation process will entail the extraction of coal by opencast methods allowing the opportunity of recording subterranean industrial features previously inaccessible until now.	SO 07821 06729	Modern
416792	Oddfellows Hall Cinema, Dowlais	Cinema	SO 06576 07759	Modern
416793	Victoria Electric Theatre, Dowlais	Cinema	SO 06566 07608	Modern
416849	Pontsticill Junction Signal Box	Signal Box, Brecon Mountain Railway, Pontsticill Station	SO 06293 12087	Modern
419274	Dowlais Public Library	Public Library, Church Street, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 06681 07799	Modern
419427	Merthyr Tydfil War Memorial	War Memorial, Pant, Merthyr Tydfil	SO 06565 09017	Modern
419787	Turbine House	Turbine House, Pontsticill Water Treatment Works	SO 06060 11737	Modern
420596	Pant Junction Second World War Stop Line	Stop Line, Tank Trap, Brecon Mountain Railway	SO 05861 09849	Modern
421954	Hy Brasail	House	SO 04644 10215	Modern
515332	Armstrong Whitworth Whitley II K7246	Air Crash Site. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this aircraft are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. The remains of this aircraft are designated as a Controlled Site under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. The Act makes it an offence to interfere with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or stranded military aircraft without a licence. For further information on this Act and its administration with regard to aircraft, please contact the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre, RAF Innsworth, Gloucester, GL3 1RZ. Event and Historical Information: This Whitley was delivered to 7 Squadron on 7 April 1938. Its service life saw assignments to 9 Bomber Gunnery School (BGS) in March 1941 and 9 Air Gunnery School (AGS) in July 1941. The aircraft was on a	SO 07036 10420	Modern

		delivery flight when its engine cut out and it bellylanded on the hillside of Twynau Gwynion (Gwynian mountain). The crewmen survived. Sources include: Doylerush, E, 2008, Rocks in the Clouds: High Ground Aircraft Crashes in South Wales, pg95-7, 106 Halley, J, 1976, Royal Air force Aircraft K1000 - K9999, pg59, Halley, J J , 1995, The K File, pg416 WWW resources: http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/WhatWeDo/Personnel/SPVA/AviationArchaeology.htm		
515340	De Havilland Vampire W618 -	Air Crash Site. Archaeological remains associated with the loss of this aircraft are not confirmed as present at this location, but may be in the vicinity. The remains of this aircraft are designated as a Controlled Site under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. The Act makes it an offence to interfere with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or stranded military aircraft without a licence. For further information on this Act and its administration with regard to aircraft, please contact the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre, RAF Innsworth, Gloucester, GL3 1RZ. Event and Historical Information: This Vampire was assigned to 208 Air Fighter School (AFS) and had taken off from RAF Merryfield, near Ilminster, for a cross-country training flight on 27 October 1953. The aircraft refuelled at RAF Valley and took then took off again. At around 1600 hours, it was seen to emerge from cloud over Rhymey losing height. One of its external fuel tanks dropped away and then the aircraft was seen to make a step climb back up into cloud. Soon after it emerged in a shallow dive and crashed at the head of the valley. The crewman killed was Pilot Officer D V Reyport. Sources include: Doylerush, E, 2008, Rocks in the Clouds: High Ground Aircraft Crashes in South Wales, pg21, 107; WWW resources: http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/WhatWeDo/Personnel/SPVA/AviationArchaeology.htm	SO 10786 08889	Modern
535745	Gelli Gaer Common, Rhymney Bent Iron	Sculpture	SO 10164 07564	Modern
535773	Halfway House, Chapel	Chapel	SO 09029 08484	Modern

Multiperiod Records

NPRN	Name	Description	NGR	Period
417552	Vaynor	Vaynor, Y Faenor in Welsh, ('The Manor') is a village, parish and community lying within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Until 1974, the village was a civil parish in the Vaynor and Penderyn Rural District of Brecknockshire. From 1974 to 1996, it formed part of the Merthyr Tydfil district in Mid Glamorgan; subsequently falling within the remit of Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council. It is notable for its connections with the Ironmaster Robert Crawshay, owner of the world's first ironworks at Cyfarthfa, who is buried in Vaynor churchyard. L. Moore, RCAHMW, 11th September 2012	SO 04854 10435	Multi-Period
423290	Pontsticill	Pontsticill village lies on the southern bank of the Taff Fechan reservoir (NPRN 402075), about three and a half miles north east of Merthyr Tydfil. There are two public houses in the village, The Butchers Arms and the Red Cow Inn, as well as a guest house and a memorial hall. At one point the community was also served by Seion Baptist Chapel (NPRN 6041) and the children were educated at the National School (NPRN 411471) until 2005. M. Ryder, RCAHMW, 11th September 2018.VILLAGE	SO 05801 11399	Multi-Period

Undated / Natural Feature Records

GGAT PRN	Name	Summary	NGR	Period
GGAT00782m	Sheep Shelters, Merthyr Common	Four sheep shelters identified from cartographic evidence (Merthyr Tydfil Tithe Map 1842).	SO 090 101	Unknown
GGAT00832m	Long Mound, Pantcerddinen	A tree covered long mound, possibly destroyed by the construction of a railway. There is nothing to suggest that it is anything other than a natural feature.	SO 058 095	Unknown
GGAT02913m	NL12 Platform	Small "D" shaped grassed over platform.	SO 1004 0795	Unknown
GGAT03151m	167 Gullies and Earthworks	South of the A465, close to Bute Town reservoir are a series of gullies and Post-Medieval (industrial) earthworks, which may be related to the nearby leat-system. The earthworks, linear in form, are orientated roughly north-south. the northern extent of	SO 1020 0934	Unknown
GGAT03163.0m	161 Road Platform, Pleasant View	This is a road which is still visible as a linear track across a field was the original alignment of the 'B' class Merthyr common road which still survives to the west. The eastern section of this track, close to the Llechryd roundabout will be affected	SO 1039 0956	Unknown
GGAT04895m	Revetted Scoop, Merthyr Common	Possible quarry scoop with drystone walling revetment surrounding it. However this feature is too overgrown to identify with any confidence.	SO 08079 09541	Unknown
GGAT04905m	Merthyr Common Bank	Linear dump of large builders and other stone waste, possibly formed by up-cast from the ditch which parallels this bank and in turn parallels the Rhymney Mineral (Limestone) Railway (ID 2929.0m)	SO 07439 10020	Unknown
GGAT07499m	Findspot, Merthyr Tydfil	A findspot identified by a member of the public, which comprised unmarked coins. No further information is currently available.	SO 096 079	Unknown
GGAT07518m	Findspot, Merthyr Tydfil	A findspot identified by a member of the public, which comprised cartwheel coins and a musket ball. No further information is currently available.	SO 097 080	Unknown
GGAT07549m	Findspot, Merthyr Tydfil	A findspot identified by a member of the public, which comprised coins. No further information is currently available; the potential for a Bronze Age cairn was identified but this is pending confirmation.	SO 0998 0802	Unknown
GGAT07578m	Unidentified Enclosure	Large, unidentified stone enclosure, with small structure inbuilt halfway up the Northern side, not noted on any OS mapping until modern day, first identified on aerial photographs from 1945 (Google Earth 2014).	SO 08850 09650	Unknown
GGAT08170m	Quarry, Blaen Carno, Merthyr Tydfil	Quarry at Blaen Carno, Merthyr Tydfil grid reference SO085090. Shown on the 1st edition (1875) OS maps.	SO 085 090	Unknown
GGAT08362m	Lime kiln, Pontsticill	Lime kilns, shown on 1st edition 6" OS map (1887)	SO 06147 11194	Unknown

GGAT08171m	Reservoir, Jepson's Pond	The reservoir is part of the Dowlais Free Drainage System added by 1891 and shown on 1st edition OS mapping but not named as Jepson's Pond. Royal Commission Investigators surveyed the site in 1999 and noted it was partially silted up but still intact.	SO 0857 0923	Not Applicable
GGAT00780m	Castell Y Nos, Merthyr Common Natural feature	A possibly natural rock outcrop feature identified from cartographic evidence (6" OS 1964).	SO 0686 1095	Not Applicable
GGAT00781m	Mark Ucha, Merthyr Common Natural feature	First identified as a possible cairn on the Gelligaer Tithe map of 1850. However subsequent visits by Ordnance Survey determined that this is almost certainly not a cairn but one of several natural outcroppings of rock (MM Record Card, OS 1964, SO 01 SE)	SO 084 109	Not Applicable
GGAT02911.0m	NL10 Stream	Enhanced stream, On 1st Edition (1876) OS map. Could be a leat	SO 0988 0780	Not Applicable
GGAT03760g	Natural feature	An arrangement of erratics contrasting with the limestone strewn slopes, previously interpreted as a possible stone circle by Jones 1975.	SO 09 12	Not Applicable
GGAT04196m	Rejected Stone Circle Cefn Ystrad Natural feature	A rough circle formed by eight glacial boulders, with at least another five stones surrounding them. While this feature could possibly form a stone circle it is more probably a natural feature.	SO 07897 10561	Not Applicable
GGAT04897m	Aerial Photo Feature 1, Merthyr Common Natural feature	Circular feature comprising a larger outer circle surrounding a smaller inner circle. This feature was initially interpreted as a possible burial cairn, but visited during fieldwork and seen to be a natural feature.	SO 0799 0989	Not Applicable
GGAT04898m	Aerial Photo Feature 2, Merthyr Common Natural feature	Circular feature comprising a larger outer circle surrounding a smaller inner circle. This feature was initially interpreted as a possible burial cairn, but visited during fieldwork and seen to be a natural feature.	SO 0849 0949	Not Applicable
GGAT01489m	Event record	See event E000959	SO 0894 0885	-
GGAT04249m	Old Quarry, Trecatty	A674 Ffos Y Fran, East Merthyr Dt Awaiting details	SO 0786 0746	-
GGAT04250m	Well, Twyn-Y-Waun	A674 Ffos Y Fran, East Merthyr Dt Awaiting details	SO 0826 0733	-
GGAT04251m	Old Quarries, Tre-Hir Pond	A674 Ffos Y Fran, East Merthyr Dt Awaiting details	SO 0820 0716	-
GGAT04256m	Leat, North of Twyn-Y-Waun Pond	A674 Ffos Y Fran, East Merthyr Dt Awaiting details	SO 0855 0756	-
GGAT04259m	Tyle Dowlais Pit and Associated Features	A674 Ffos Y Fran, East Merthyr Dt Awaiting details	SO 0748 0739	-
GGAT08496m	Tramroad Junction, Twynau Gwynion Line 4	Junction of Twynau Gwynion Railway line 4 with a number of quarries initially noted by John Van Laun.	SO 0669 1018	-
CPAT PRN	Site name	Description	NGR	Period
3327	Craig y Llwyni enclosure	Enclosure (OS, 1964) no further details. No such feature visible (CPAT site visit, 1981).	SO 0688 1305	Unknown
3328	Cwm Criban Circle I	Unclassified circle (OS, 1964). Possible mound and ditch noted at site by CPAT site visit, 1981 but description is too confused to relate it to the circle reported by OS, 1964. No trace found of any potentially archaeological feature. Probably just a vegetation mound.	SO 0717 1304	Unknown
3330	Odyn Fach enclosure	Oval shaped enclosure some 37m by 20m with slight ditch around side enclosed by steep slopes (CPAT site visit, 1981). Presumably same feature as rectangular enclosure noted by OS, 1964.	SO 0960 1216	Unknown
84914	Odyn-Fach rectangular building	Rectangular building lying along contours. Broadly c 5.5 m * 2.5 m southwest-northeast. Walls h 1.4 m. Length paced. Doorway not clear, but assumed to be at west end. Probable window embrasure in south wall. Much collapsed walling set on south side	SO 09664 12008	Unknown
NPRN	Name	Description	NGR	Period
243076	Limestone Quarry, Ffos Y Wern IV	Limestone Quarry	SO 10023 13301	Unknown
243315	Enclosure, Odyn-Fach -	Oval shaped enclosure some 37m by 20m with slight ditch around side enclosed by steep slopes (CPAT site visit, 1981). Presumably same feature as rectangular enclosure noted by OS, 1964.	SO 09601 12159	Unknown
275003	Bryn Glas Bank II	7m length of 'half circle' curvilinear bank by southern edge of trackway. Curves to south. Bank is approx. 0.40m in height and approx. 1m wide. Uncertain as to whether dissected by track.	SO 04961 12469	Unknown
275005	Bryn Glas Cairn II	Remains of small cairn approx. 2m X 1m X 0.10m high. Likely clearance cairn, uncertain	SO 05401 11629	Unknown
275011	Bryn Glas Field Bank	Remains of former field bank not marked on early maps. Runs N-S up slope in area of Bryn Glas. Approx. 40m long X 0.50m wide X 0.20m high.	SO 05431 11619	Unknown
275012	Bryn Glas Track I	Remains of former field bank not marked on early maps. Runs N-S up slope in area of Bryn Glas. Approx. 40m long X 0.50m wide X 0.20m high	SO 05601 11999	Unknown
305661	Probable Cairn On Merthyr Tydfil Golf Course	A possible cairn, 11m in diameter and 1.0m high, on the summit of a rocky knoll.	SO 05091 09569	Unknown
305662	Morlais Hill, Enclosure	An enclosure, 33m overall diameter, defined by a bank 3.4-4.3m wide and 0.3-.8m high, with a possibly original opening on the S.	SO 05251 09639	Unknown
305689	Waun-y-Gwair, Shelter Constructed from Cairn?	A recent shelter, 4.9m in diameter and 1.4m high, is thought to occupy the site of a cairn, 4.6m in diameter and 1.0m high. The site is noted on CPAT HER. No further information was recorded in an upland survey of Mynydd Llangynidr 2009.	SO 07621 11979	Unknown
305711	Cae Burdydd, Mound	A ditched, scarp-edge mound, c.23m in diameter and c.3.0m high. Interpreted as a castle motte, whilst reports of a "tumulus" in the vicinity, opened in 1823, revealing a possible charnel pit, may suggest otherwise. (source Os495card; SO01SW6) J. Wiles 24.07.02; Cae Burdydd (NPRN 305711). The Coflein notes mention the possibility of this being a barrow, but that is most unlikely; the site is clearly a small, but well-formed motte on the edge of the Taff gorge, with traces of a silted-up ditch surrounding the mound on the landward approach. Paul R. Davis, March 2017	SO 04741 10199	Unknown
402617	Field System	Field System, Blaencarno, W of Bute Town	SO 09301 08899	Unknown

7. Figures