

Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Report prepared for:
Hanson UK

CA Project: CR0768

CA Report: CR0768_2

November 2021



Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

CA Project: CR0768

CA Report: CR0768_

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil

Location: Vaynor, Merthyr Tydfil

NGR: 303699, 209759

In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Hanson Aggregates to undertake a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment in respect of land at Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil. This report comments on the evolution of the historic environment both within the proposed Site and its wider surroundings and identifies heritage assets within the Site or any heritage assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposals. Both physical and non-physical effects, as a result to changes in setting of designated assets, are then assessed.

No designated historic assets, including archaeological remains, are located within the Site.

The only non-designated historic assets within the Site comprise of a Romano-British or early medieval inscribed stone, whose discovery and location of discovery have not been verified. Additionally, if it did exist within the Site, it would have been removed and any associated features would have been destroyed by subsequent quarrying activities. A limekiln also existed within the Site, but similarly, it would have also been destroyed. Due to quarrying activities within the Site, there will be no further archaeological remains located within the core of the Site.

The northernmost area of the Site includes areas of agricultural fields that do not appear have been quarried. Therefore, there is some potential of encountering archaeological remains from the prehistoric period, and/or agricultural or industrial post-medieval features. As such, further archaeological mitigation may be required in this area of the Site only. Such mitigation could consist of an archaeological watching brief during any topsoil and subsoil stripping in this area. All further archaeological mitigation should be agreed with both GGAT and BBNPA.

The assessment of the contribution of the Site to the 'setting' of designated historic assets has concluded that the continued quarrying within the Site would not lead to harm to the setting or significance of any historic assets in the wider environs of the Site.

CRYNODEB

Enw'r Prosiect: Chwarel y Faenor, Merthyr Tudful
Lleoliad: Faenor, Merthyr Tudful
CGC: 303699, 209759

Ym mis Chwefror 2021, comisiynwyd Cotswold Archaeology gan Hanson Aggregates i gynnal Asesiad Pen Desg o Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yng nghyswllt tir yn Chwarel y Faenor, Merthyr Tudful. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn rhoi sylwadau ar ddatblygiad yr amgylchedd hanesyddol o fewn y Safle arfaethedig a'r ardal gyfagos ehangach. Mae'n nodi asedau hanesyddol o fewn y Safle, neu unrhyw asedau treftadaeth y tu hwnt i ffin y Safle, a allai gael eu heffeithio gan y cynigion datblygu. Mae effeithiau ffisegol ac anffisegol, a hynny o ganlyniad i newidiadau yn lleoliad asedau dynodedig, yn cael eu hasesu.

Nid oes unrhyw asedau hanesyddol dynodedig, gan gynnwys olion archaeolegol, yn y Safle.

Yr unig asedau hanesyddol heb eu dynodi ar y Safle yw cerrig Brythonaidd-Rufeinig neu ganoloesol cynnar, nad yw eu darganfyddiad a'u lleoliad wedi'u cadarnhau. Ar ben hynny, pe bai'n bodoli yn y Safle, byddai wedi cael ei ddileu a byddai unrhyw nodweddion cysylltiedig wedi cael eu dinistrio gan weithgareddau cloddio dilynol. Roedd odyn galch yn bodoli yn y Safle hefyd, ond yn yr un modd, byddai hefyd wedi cael ei ddinistrio. Oherwydd gweithgareddau cloddio yn y Safle, ni fydd rhagor o olion archaeolegol wedi'u lleoli yng nghraidd y Safle.

Mae rhan fwyaf gogleddol y Safle'n cynnwys ardaloedd o gaeau amaethyddol nad ydynt yn ymddangos wedi cael eu cloddio. Felly, mae rhywfaint o botensial o ddod ar draws olion archaeolegol o'r cyfnod cynhanesyddol, a/neu nodweddion amaethyddol neu ddiwydiannol ôl-ganoloesol. O'r herwydd, efallai y bydd angen rhagor o fesurau lliniaru archaeolegol yn y rhan hon o'r Safle yn unig. Gallai mesurau lliniaru o'r fath gynnwys briff gwyllo archaeolegol yn ystod unrhyw stripio o'r uwchbridd a'r isbridd yn yr ardal hon. Dylid cytuno ar unrhyw fesurau lliniaru archaeolegol pellach gyda Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwent-Morgannwg ac Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog.

Mae'r asesiad o gyfraniad y Safle at 'osod' asedau hanesyddol dynodedig wedi dod i'r casgliad na fyddai parhau i gloddio yn y Safle yn arwain at niwed i leoliad nac arwyddocâd unrhyw asedau hanesyddol yn ardal ehangach y Safle.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Hanson UK to undertake a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment in respect of land at Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil (henceforth – ‘the Site’). The Site is a limestone quarry located c. 1km south-west of the village of Vaynor, and c. 3.5km north of Merthyr Tydfil town centre (NGR: 303699, 209759; Fig. 1).

1.2. The quarrying works in the Site begun in the 19th century and ceased in the 1980/90s. The proposals are for the resumption of quarrying at the site, which would facilitate quarrying for up to a further one hundred years. The phased development plans of the Site includes the plans of the continued extraction over several decades with an additional tip on the eastern side of the Site.

Objectives and professional standards

1.3. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed in this report. A determination of the significance of any heritage assets located within the Site, and any heritage assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposals, is presented. Any potential development effects upon the significance of these heritage assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.

1.4. Cotswold Archaeology (CA) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with appropriate standards and guidance, including the ‘Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment’ published by CIfA in 2014 and updated in 2017 and 2020. This states that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

‘...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact’ (CIfA 2020, 4).

Statute, policy, and guidance context

Local Plans

1.5. The Site is located both within Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC) and the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA).

- 1.6. The current Local Development Plan (LDP) for MTCBC, 'Replacement Local Development Plan (2016 – 2031)', was adopted in January 2020. The relevant policies relating to the historic environment are described in the Section entitled, 'Improving our Cultural Well-being', and the policies are Policy CW1: The Historic Environment and Policy CW2: Cyfarthfa Heritage Area.
- 1.7. The current LDP for BBNPA, 'Brecon Beacons National Park Authority Local Development Plan (2007 – 2022)', was adopted in December 2013. Policies relating to the historic environment are discussed in the section entitled, 'Conserving the Historic Environment'. The relevant policies to this assessment include: Policy 15 – Listed Buildings, Policy 17 – The Setting of Listed Buildings, Policy 18 – Protection of Buildings of Local Importance, and Policy 22 – Areas of Archaeological Evaluation.
- 1.8. The policies discussed above can be seen in more detail in Appendix 1 of this assessment.

National planning policy and relevant sector guidance

- 1.9. This assessment has been undertaken within the key statute, policy and guidance context presented below in Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. Further details are provided in Appendix 1.

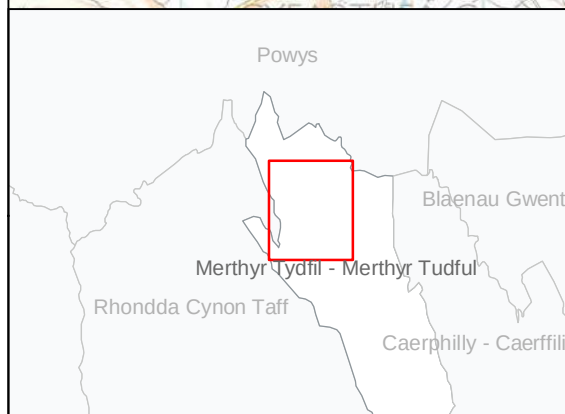
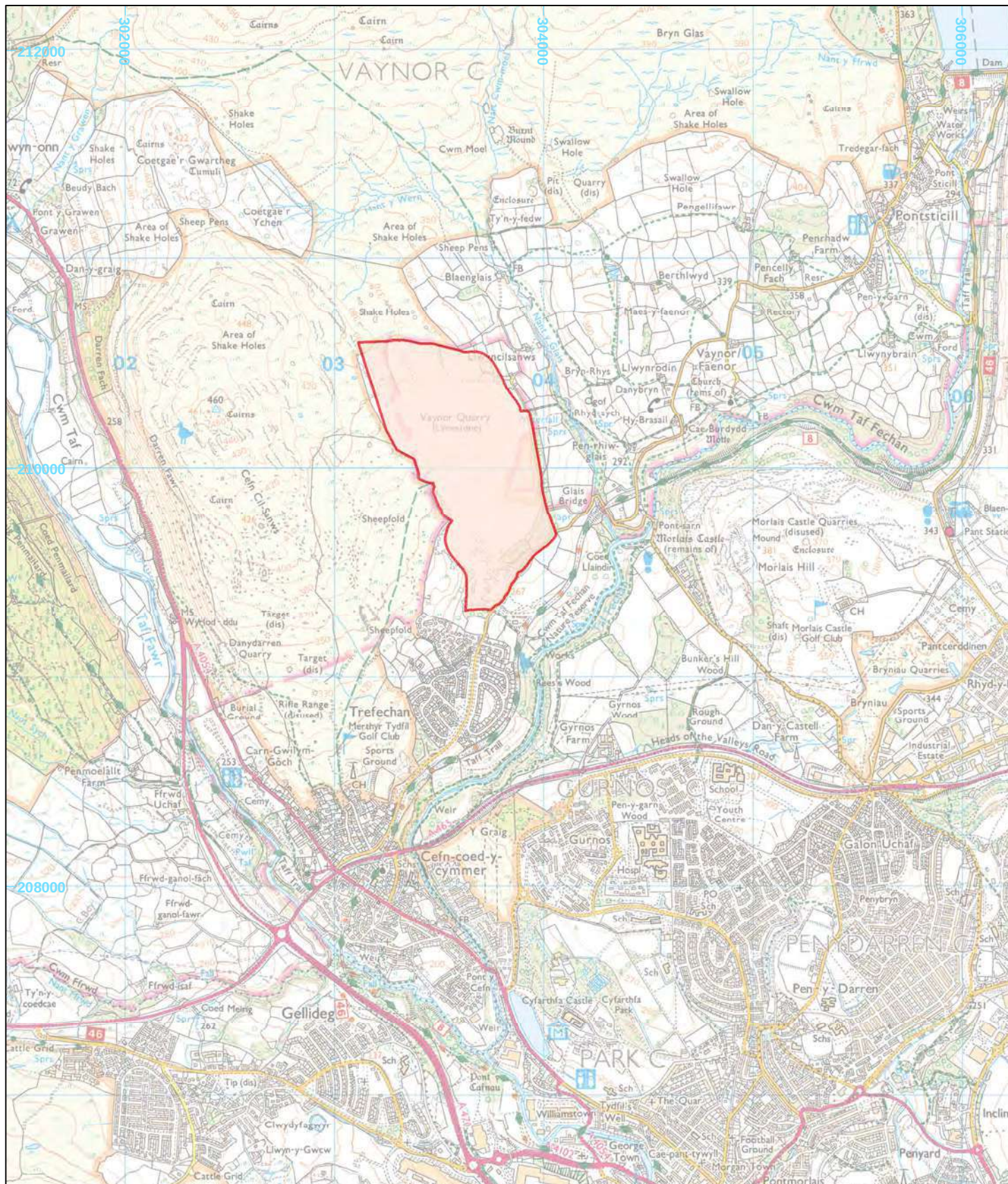
Statute	Description
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Act of Parliament providing for the maintenance of a schedule of archaeological remains of the highest significance, affording them statutory protection.
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	An Act passed by the National Assembly for Wales on 9 February 2016 which became law on 21 March 2016. It also contains new stand-alone provisions for matters such as historic place names and historic environment records.
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment	The TAN provides guidance on how aspects of the historic environment should be considered. It has replaced the former Welsh Office Circulars 60/96, 61/96 and 1/98.
Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, February 2021)	Provides the Welsh Government's planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. The Historic Environment is subject to Chapter 6 (page 123).
Cadw Best Practice Guidance	Includes, Conservation Principles (2011), Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017), etc.

Statute	Description
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	Act of Parliament placing a duty upon the Local Planning Authority (or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State) to afford due consideration to the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings (under Section 66(1)), and Conservation Areas (under Section 72(2)), in determining planning applications.
MTCBC Replacement Local Development Plan (2016 – 2031), and BBNPA Local Development Plan (2007 – 2022)	The LDPs sets out policies and proposals that are used to determine planning applications and to guide future development opportunities.

Table 1.1 Key statute, policy, and guidance

Consultation

- 1.10. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), formalising the adopted scope and methodology (CA 2021). The WSI was submitted to both Rob Dunning, Planning Officer, GGAT and Alice Thorne, Heritage Officer, BBNPA, for review, comment and approval prior to the assessment being undertaken. The WSI was approved by GGAT on 27th July 2021, and by BBNPA on 10th August 2021, and is included as Appendix 4 of this assessment.
- 1.11. Additionally, consultation was undertaken with Cadw regarding the possibility of an ASIDOHL 2 (assessment of the significance of development on historic landscapes) being required. Email correspondences with Neil Maylan, Senior Historic Environment Planning Officer, Cadw, on 19th and 20th July 2021, confirmed that an ASIDOHL 2 was not required and is included as Appendix 5 of this assessment.



Legend

Site



0 1 km

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PROJECT TITLE

Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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FIGURE NO.

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2. METHODOLOGY

Data collection, analysis, and presentation

- 2.1. This assessment has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Site, the significance of identified heritage assets, and any potential development effects. This approach is in accordance with the guidance issued by ClfA (2020). The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

Source	Data
Cadw	Current information relating to designated historic assets, e.g., World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields.
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER)	Database of known archaeological sites, findspots, historic buildings and previous archaeological works; and Published and unpublished documentary sources (including development control site reports).
Glamorgan Archives	The archives' collection was consulted via their online catalogue. Some maps pertaining to the Site were available, but they post-date many of the earlier cartographic sources used in this assessment. Also, due to COVID-19 restrictions, there was no availability in the archives' search room during the data collection stage of this assessment. Therefore, the archives were not visited at this stage.
Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (Welsh Government)	Vertical and oblique aerial photography ranging in date from the 1940s to present.
National Library of Wales, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland & other cartographic websites	Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.
British Geological Survey (BGS) website	UK geological mapping (bedrock & superficial deposits) & borehole data.

Table 2.1 Key data sources

- 2.2. Prior to obtaining data from these sources, an initial analysis was undertaken to identify a relevant and proportionate study area. This analysis utilised industry-standard GIS software, and primarily entailed a review of recorded heritage assets in the immediate and wider landscape, using available datasets.
- 2.3. On this basis a 2km study area, measured from the boundaries of the Site, was considered sufficient to capture the relevant HER data, and provide the necessary context for understanding archaeological potential and heritage significance in respect of the Site. All the spatial data held by the HER – the primary historic data

repository – for the land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further refined to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER records are therefore referred to, discussed, or illustrated further within the body of this report, only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Appendix 2) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.

- 2.4. A Site visit was also undertaken on 5th August 2021 as part of this assessment. The primary objectives of the site visit were to assess the Site's historic landscape context, and to identify historic assets and their significance and potential susceptibility to impact. The wider landscape was examined, as relevant, from accessible public rights of way.

Aerial photographs held at Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales

- 2.5. Aerial photographs held by the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (Welsh Government) were examined as part of this assessment, ranging in date from 1946 to 2017. The aerial photographs were digitally transferred by the Aerial Photographs Officer. The relevant aerial photographs were consulted, georeferenced, and uploaded into an Esri's ArcMap 10.5.1 workspace. These aerial photographs will be included within the report and discussed in relation to the historical development of the Site.

LiDAR imagery

- 2.6. Much of the Site has been disturbed by past mineral extraction. Therefore, it is likely that any archaeological remains within the Site have been severely truncated or destroyed as a result of quarrying activities. For this reason, LiDAR analysis of the Site was excluded from this assessment.

Level 1 Historic Building Assessment

- 2.7. The site photography included as part of this assessment along with the historic analysis is equivalent to a level 1 Historic Building Record. As such the below standards were adhered to.
- 2.8. Level 1, as defined by Historic England in their guidance Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016), a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age, and type. This is the simplest record, and it will not normally be an end in itself but will be contributory to a wider study. Typically, it is undertaken

when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments to identify buildings for planning purposes, and whenever resources are limited, and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention later. Level 1 survey will generally be of exteriors only, though the interior of a building may sometimes be seen to make a superficial inspection and to note significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.

2.9. A Level 1 record will typically consist of:

- drawing;
- photography; and
- written account.

2.10. Detailed methodology used in the Level 1 Building Recording for this Site can be found on Section 4 of the present report.

Value of historic assets

2.11. The value of historic assets is best defined by the Cadw guidance Conservation Principles (2011), which describes value as a combination of evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value.

2.12. Evidential value derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric.

2.13. Historical value may derive from aspects of past ways of life, or association with notable families, persons, events, or movements – it embodies the connection between past events and society with the present.

2.14. Aesthetic value derives from the sensory and intellectual stimulation drawn from an historic asset. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting. It may also be the result of design, or an unplanned outcome of a process of events.

2.15. Communal value derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It may be commemorative or symbolic and relate to issues of identity or collective memory.

The setting of historic assets

- 2.16. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the publication 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' (Cadw, 2017b). This provides guidance on setting and development management, including the assessment of the implications of proposed development. The guidance reiterates that 'the setting of a historic asset is the surroundings in which a historic asset is experienced. 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'.
- 2.17. All historic assets have a setting, and features of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to significance and may affect the appreciation of the asset. They can remain neutral. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations but can also comprise other elements which contribute to the ways in which a historic asset is experienced, including factors such as noise, vibrations, dust, or other pollutants; spatial associations; the rarity of comparable survivals of setting, and associative relationships between historic assets.
- 2.18. A stepped approach is undertaken for assessing the implications of development proposals. The first step is to consider the site context, and whether, from a heritage point of view, there are other reasonable alternatives that should be preferred for development. In addition, this step identifies the historic assets affected, and the aspects of their settings which would be affected by the proposed development. Step 2 is to assess whether, how, and to what degree, these settings make a positive contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s), i.e., 'what matters and why'. This includes a consideration of the key attributes of the historic asset itself, and then considers:
- The physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other historic assets; and
 - The way in which the asset is appreciated.
- 2.19. Step 3 (where appropriate) is to assess the effect of the proposed Development on the significance of historic assets through consideration of the key attributes of the proposed Development in terms of its:

-
- Location and siting;
 - Form and appearance;
 - Additional effects; and
 - Permanence.

2.20. Step 4 is to maximise enhancement and minimise harm, and Step 5 refers to making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes.

2.21. The settings assessment presented in this report includes consideration of Steps 1 to 3, which are the steps normally undertaken to inform the planning process. Step 4 is carried out when it is considered necessary to specifically design or redesign a scheme to take historic assets into account. This is not considered necessary in this case. Step 5 is a subsequent stage and is not applicable to this assessment.

Limitations of the assessment

2.22. This assessment is principally a desk-based study and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by Cadw and GGAT HER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within these repositories is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.23. A search of archival material pertaining to the Site and the Study area was undertaken via the Glamorgan Archives website (<https://glamarchives.gov.uk/collection/>, accessed July 2021). Some maps pertaining to the Site were available, but they post-date many of the earlier cartographic sources used in this assessment. There may be other relevant material held by the National Archives, other local repositories, and in private collections, although sufficient information to respond to the scope of this assessment was available in from the resources consulted.

2.24. During the Site visit some of the designated historic assets were not visited. This was either due to them being located on private property with no public rights of way or being concealed from sight due to dense vegetation and hazardous ground conditions. Cefn Cil-Sanws Defended Enclosure, Cairn on south-west side of Cefn

Cil-Sanws, and Cefn Cil-Sanws ring cairn (Fig. 3, **SM1** – **SM3**) were not located due to the vegetation and ground conditions. Also, Morlais Castle, Morlais Hill ring cairn (Fig. 3, **SM11** and **SM12**) were not accessible as they were located on private property. Nonetheless, it was deemed that the assessment of their settings would not be impacted by these hindrances.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Landscape context

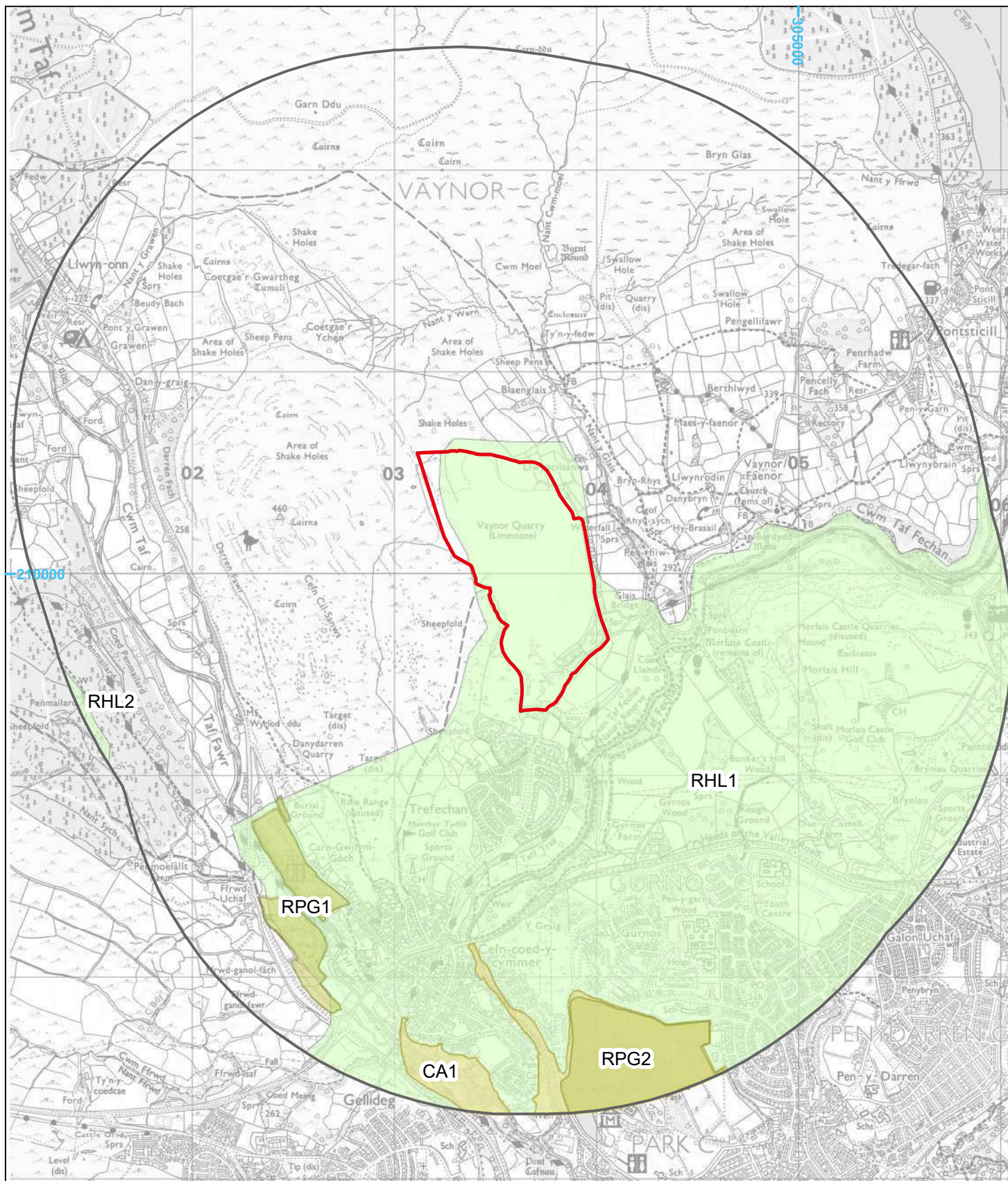
- 3.1. The Site is located within Vaynor Quarry, a large limestone quarry that originated in the 19th century and continued to be used into the modern period. Most of the Site has been previously quarried, but there a small area towards the Site's northern boundary that appears not to have been quarried. The Site's boundary is located both within the local authorities of Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC) and the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA). The Site is located c. 1km south-west of the village of Vaynor, and c. 3.5km north of Merthyr Tydfil town centre.

Geology

- 3.2. The underlying geology of the Site consists of limestone belonging to the Dowlais Limestone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed c. 337 to 343 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2021).

Designated historic assets

- 3.3. Within this assessment's study area there are several designated heritage assets, including:
- Two Registered Historic Landscape;
 - One Conservation Area;
 - Two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens;
 - 15 Scheduled Monuments; and
 - 26 Listed Buildings (one Grade I, two Grade II* Listed, and 23 Grade II Listed).
- 3.4. These designated heritage assets are discussed in further detail below, where necessary, and are illustrated on Fig. 2 and 3.



Legend

- Site
- Study area
- Registered Historic Landscapes
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Conservation Area



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PROJECT TITLE

Vaynor Quarry

FIGURE TITLE

**Designated historic assets:
 Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks
 and Gardens, and Conservation Areas**

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FIGURE NO.

2



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FIGURE TITLE

Designated historic assets: Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings

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FIGURE NO.

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Previous investigations

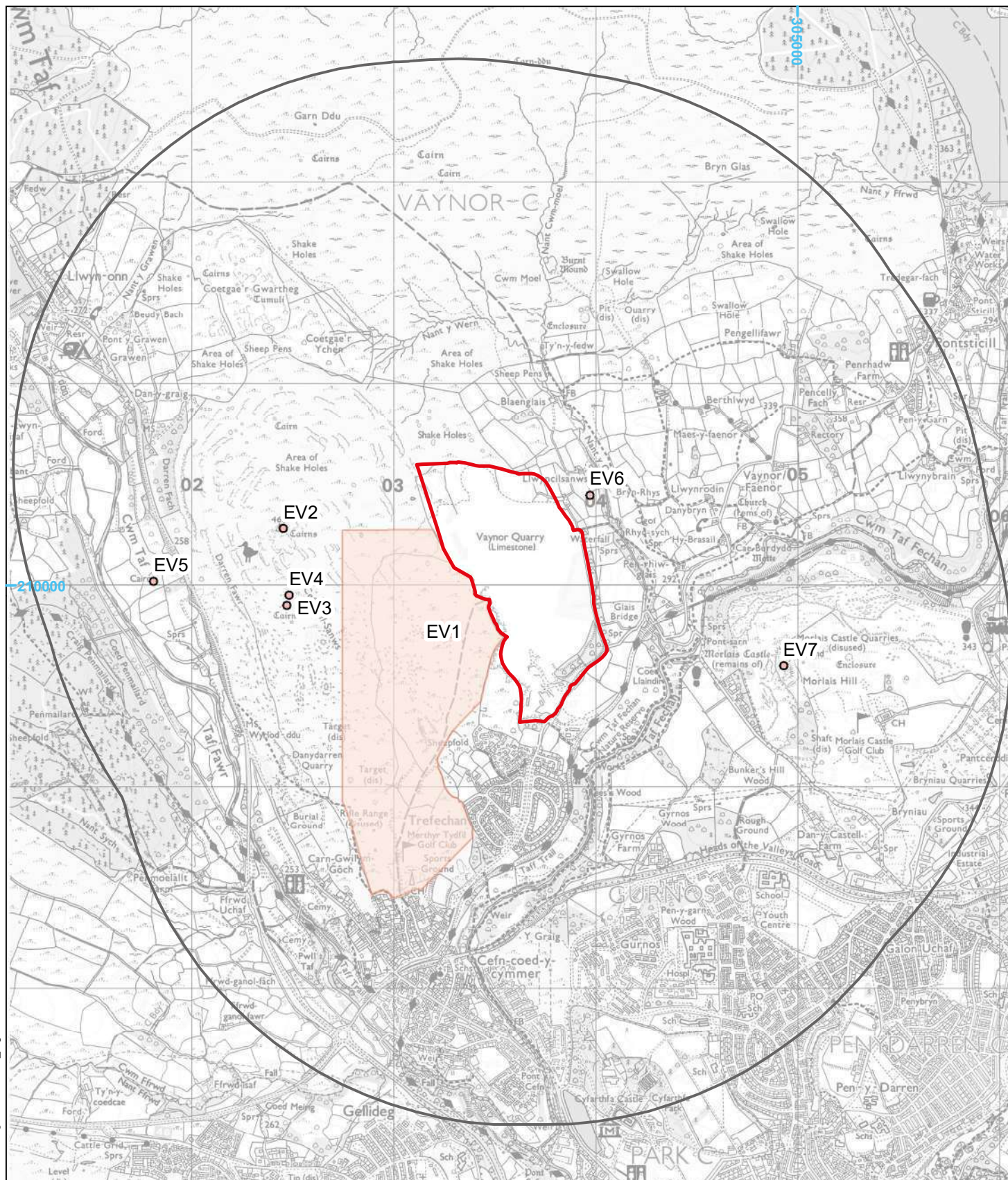
- 3.5. There have been no previously recorded archaeological investigations within the Site, but there have been within this assessment's study area. These are illustrated on Fig. 4 and are also briefly discussed below.
- 3.6. The entire area was included within GGAT's Southeast Wales Industrial Ironworks Project (GGAT 2005). The aim of the project was to assess the state of survival/preservation of ironworks in the northern coalfield rim to inform conservation, protection and management of these monuments and their associated landscapes.
- 3.7. Immediately to the south-west, Wessex Archaeology conducted a desk-based assessment ahead of the extension of Merthyr Tydfil (Cilsanws) Golf Club (Fig. 4, **EV1**). The assessment considered the impact that the proposed extension of the golf course would have on the nearby historic assets (Wessex Archaeology 1993).
- 3.8. In 1908 an excavation (Fig. 4, **EV2**) was undertaken at Cefn Cilsanws Cairn (c. 750m west of the Site). Bronze Aged dagger and human remains were discovered during the excavation (Webley 1957). Webley undertook further excavations in the area in the 1950s (Fig. 4, **EV3** and **EV4**). The excavations took place within the cairn cemetery, to the north of the cairn on south-west side of Cefn Cil-sanws (Fig. 3, **SM2**), one cairn was selected for excavation because it showed no signs of being disturbed. The excavations revealed that the cairn had been built directly on the edge of a limestone outcrop, a technique that was identical to neighbouring cairns. Pottery and a stake hole system connected with a small hut was also recorded (Webley 1958).
- 3.9. In 1980 GGAT undertook an excavation of an apparent cairn (Fig. 4, **EV5**) in advance of its removal by the landowner. However, the excavations revealed that it was in fact the result of field clearance and not of an archaeological nature (Parkhouse 1980a).
- 3.10. In 1980 a National Park officer reported a potential cairn, c. 170m to the east of the Site, and a survey was undertaken (Fig. 4, **EV6**). The mound was formed of rounded carboniferous limestone cobbles and boulders. The stones nearer the margin of the mound tended to be smaller, and were grassed over, unlike the rest of the mound. This, along with the regular oval shape, suggested that it may have

belonged to the Bronze Age (Parkhouse 1980b), but there was no dating evidence recorded.

- 3.11. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) undertook a field walking survey (Fig. 4, **EV7**) at Morlais Castle (Fig. 3, **SM11**), c. 825m south-east of the Site, in 1972. The survey found 16 sherds of pottery which were dated to the late 13th/early 14th century, and some green glazed pottery was recovered from within a slightly embanked enclosure of roughly rectangular shape. The enclosure measured c. 15m x 7.5m and was sited on the east side of the southern outer earthworks of the castle. The earthwork cut to the north by the rock-cut ditch of the castle was believed to be of Iron Age origin which was utilised by the medieval castle builders (Brooksby, et al. 1972).

Prehistoric

- 3.12. There are no prehistoric assets recorded within the Site, but there is significant activity relating to the prehistoric period within the environs of the Site.
- 3.13. In Wales the Palaeolithic (c. 500,000 BC – 10,000 BC) and Mesolithic (c. 10,000 BC – 4,000 BC) periods covered a long period of time, which included the first record of early Neanderthals and the first appearance of Anatomically Modern Humans. During these periods the human presence was influenced by the glacial-interglacial cycle and the accompanying climatic and environmental changes. However, there is a lack of evidence from this period because of the effects of the last glaciation (Walker 2010). As such, there are no assets belonging to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods within the Site or study area.
- 3.14. The introduction of farming in the Neolithic period (c. 4,000 BC – 2,400 BC) had a dramatic impact upon the landscape of Wales (Burrow 2010). Agriculture was accompanied by the construction of monuments within the landscape. These monuments consisted of large ceremonial, religious and burial monuments (Aston 1985). In the Neolithic period, burial monuments consisted of communal burials in the form of chambered tombs and earthen long barrows, but in the late Neolithic period and Bronze Age (c. 2,400 BC – 700 BC) there was a shift from communal burials to single burial monuments (Renfrew 1973).



Legend

- Site
- Study area

Previous archaeological investigations



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120

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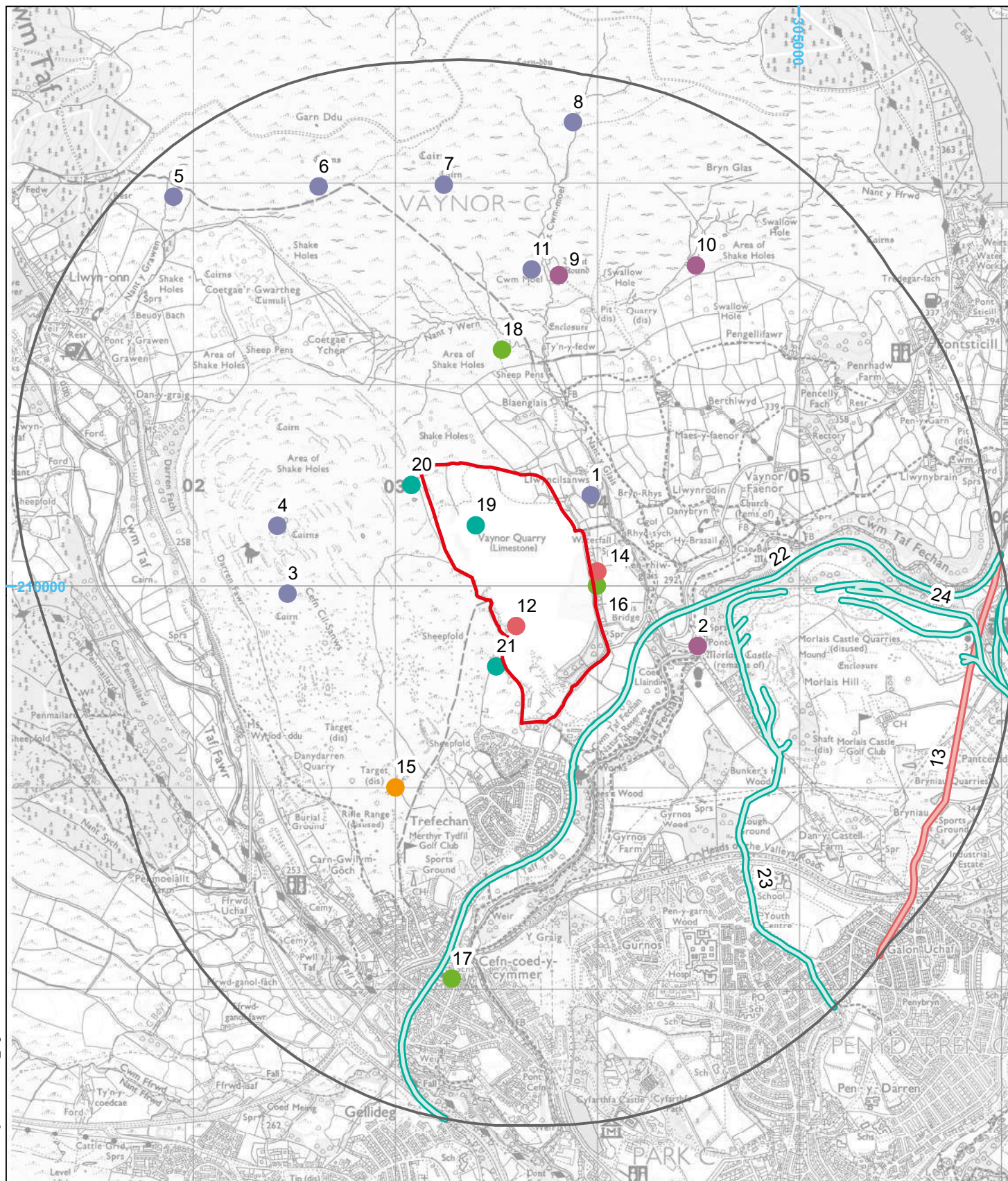
PROJECT TITLE

Vaynor Quarry, HEDBA

FIGURE TITLE

Previous archaeological investigations

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APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A4	1:26,000	4



Legend

- Site
- Study area
- Period
- Prehistoric
- Bronze Age
- Roman-British
- Early medieval
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Roman road
- Post-medieval railway/tramroad



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PROJECT TITLE

Vaynor Quarry, HEDBA

FIGURE TITLE

Archaeological finds and features

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APPROVED BY RM SCALE@A4 1:26,000

FIGURE NO.

5

-
- 3.15. There are several Bronze Age burial monuments within the environs of the Site. These monuments are predominantly cairns, whose distribution is weighted heavily towards high ground, the Upland Coalfield, and the Brecon Beacons (GGAT 2003). Cairns are a deliberately constructed pile of stones or stone rubble, often forming a burial mound (Darvill 2008). Examples of these cairns scattered across the study area are as follows:
- Cefn Cil-Sanws (Fig. 3, **SM2**), c. 835m west of the Site;
 - Cefn Cil-Sanws ring cairn (Fig. 3, **SM3**), c. 730m north-west of the Site;
 - Coetgae'r Gwartheg barrow cemetery (Fig. 3, **SM5**), c. 1.15km north-west of the Site;
 - Carn Ddu platform cairn (Fig. 3, **SM6**), c. 2km north of the Site; and
 - Garn Pontsticill ring cairn (Fig. 3, **SM8**), c. 2km north-east of the Site.
- 3.16. The cairn (Fig. 5, **1**) identified in previous archaeological investigation (Fig. 4, **EV6**), discussed above, is recorded on the HER c. 170m to the east of the Site as potentially being of a Bronzed Age date (Parkhouse 1980b).
- 3.17. A cairn (Fig. 5, **2**) was recorded as being excavated in the early 19th century, c. 440m south-east of the Site, where a 'great number of human burials' were recorded (Jenkins 1897). However, details of the excavation, recording and details of the human remains are lacking, and it is difficult to interpret these remains with any certainty.
- 3.18. Where these cairns are clustered, they tend to be termed 'cairnfields' (RCAHMW 2003), and there are also several of these located within this assessment's study area:
- Cefn Cilsanws Cairnfield and Hut Site (Fig. 5, **3**), c. 945m west of the Site;
 - Cefn Cil-Sanws Summit Barrow Cemetery (Fig. 5, **4**), c. 800m west of the Site;
 - Garn Ddu West cairnfield (Fig. 5, **5**), c. 1.8km north-west of the Site;
 - Garn Ddu cairnfield (Fig. 5, **6**), c. 1.5km north of the Site;
 - Cwm Moel cairnfield (Fig. 5, **7**), c. 1.4km north of the Site; and
 - Three Small Cairns on Garn Ddu (Fig. 5, **8**), c. 1.8km north-east of the Site.
- 3.19. There are two recorded 'burnt mounds' within the study area. These mounds often comprise of distinctive heaps of burnt and fractured stone, circular or crescentic in

shape. Interpretations of these mounds have been varied, but it is believed that they represent hearths or cooking places (*ibid*). These mounds are common in the Welsh Uplands and when excavated they usually date to the Bronze Age. The two burnt mounds within the study area are located c. 980m (Fig. 5, **9**) and c. 1.3km (Fig. 5, **10**) north-east of the Site.

- 3.20. An intricate complex of cairns, walls, platforms, and stone spreads are recorded c. 1km north of the Site (Fig. 5, **11**). The group consists of one large roughly rectangular enclosure and four platform huts, which has been interpreted as a settlement complex dated approximately to the Bronze Age (GGAT 2009).
- 3.21. During the Iron Age (c. 700 BC – AD 43) settlement evidence and the associated evidence for agricultural practices and land division becomes more visible in the archaeological record, alongside evidence for widespread woodland clearance and associated degradation of upland soils due to increased run-off and podsolisation (Johnston and Griffith Roberts 2003). Settlement in upland areas may also have retained a relatively high degree of mobility and seasonality (*ibid*), possibly associated with transhumance.
- 3.22. A typical later prehistoric settlement may include buried evidence for at least one roundhouse in the form of a hut circle or platform and associated features such as an enclosure ditch, ditched fields, paddocks, field clearance cairns/banks of stones, lynchets and trackways (Bradley 2000; Tilley *et al.* 2000). Settlements of this period in Wales are often enclosed or defended, suggesting an increasingly hierarchical society. There are several enclosures in the study area for this assessment:
- Cefn Cil-Sanws Defended Enclosure (Fig. 3, **SM1**), c. 500m west of the Site;
 - Enclosure on Coedcae'r Ychain (Fig. 3, **SM4**), c. 960m north-west of the Site; and
 - Enclosure East of Nant Cwm Moel (Fig. 3, **SM7**), c. 760m north-east of the Site.
- 3.23. Given the evidence discussed above, there is some potential of encountering archaeological remains from the prehistoric period within the northernmost area of the Site that has previously been undisturbed by quarrying activities.

Romano-British

- 3.24. There are Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410) remains recorded within the Site and within the wider study area. However, it must be noted that the inscribed stone (Fig. 5, **12**) whose NGR coordinates are located within the Site is likely to be incorrect. There was a reference to an inscribed stone found in the Vaynor area of possible Romano-British or early medieval date in a 1918 journal (Wessex Archaeology 1993). The reference of the location of the stone or the stone itself is unverified, and the grid reference attributed to it is probably an approximation only.
- 3.25. The Roman military arrived in Britain in AD 43, bringing large parts of lowland England under their control by the summer of AD 47. By the AD 50s and 60s attentions then turned to the conquest of Wales, and Roman forces were soon confronting the Iron Age tribes of Wales (Williams 1985), finally brought under Roman control in AD 76/77.
- 3.26. After the conquest of Wales, a Roman road network was established throughout Wales to link newly emergent military outposts and the supporting market, crafting and industrial centres (CA 2014). The route of one of these roads (Fig. 5, **13**) can be seen to the east of the Site, c. 1.9km. This section of road belongs to route 621 as designated by the historian I.D. Margary (1973). The road originated in Cardiff, to the south, and extended northwards to Brecon. Margary proposed a route running straight across Merthyr Common and the northern portion of Gelligaer Common, however, subsequent surveys of Merthyr Common and the discovery of a fort at Penydarren (c. 2.9km south-east of the Site, not illustrated) suggest this route to be incorrect (GGAT 2004a). Instead, a route through Penydarren is the more likely option, but the rapid expansion of Merthyr Tydfil in the 18th and 19th centuries have disguised all evidence for the road and the route is purely conjectural (*ibid*).
- 3.27. In 1945 a hoard of seven Roman bronze coins (Fig. 5, **14**) was found in Vaynor, and three of the surviving coins were folles of Maximinus II Daia (AD 305-313), Maxentius (AD 306-312), and Constantine I (AD 307-337) (Nash-Williams 1946). The location of the coins is recorded as being immediately adjacent to the Site's eastern boundary. However, the exact location of the coins was not recorded in the subsequent publication, and the location was simply recorded as 'found in Vaenor'. As such, it is possible that the grid reference attributed to the coins is an approximation only.

-
- 3.28. The limited Romano-British evidence within the immediate environs of the Site suggests that there is a low potential of encountering any finds or features relating to this period within the undisturbed areas of the Site.

Early medieval and medieval

- 3.29. There are no known early medieval (AD 410 – 1066) or medieval (1066 – 1539) remains recorded within the Site, but there are several located within the wider study area.
- 3.30. The early medieval history of Wales is fragmented and poorly documented (Carr 1995). Archaeological evidence for this period is also usually limited, typically comprising scant buried evidence for relatively simple post and wattle-built houses and enclosures forming a dispersed pattern of both enclosed and unenclosed farmsteads (CA 2014). As in the preceding Romano-British period, the Site was likely to be situated within a marginal upland zone outside of the area where arable farming may have been truly viable during the early medieval period (Edwards 1997), but firmly within an upland pastoral zone. Any settlement activity of the period is likely to be restricted to within the local valleys (CA 2014).
- 3.31. The early medieval Nant Crew Inscribed Stone (Fig. 3, **SM14**), which is now located within Cefn Coed Church (Fig. 3, **LB18**) c. 1.3km south of the Site, is a c. 1.5m high square pillar stone. Each face is c. 0.3m wide at the base, tapering to 0.2m at the top. The west face has a Latin inscription, and the north face has an incised cross on it (Cadw 2021a). It is said to have been discovered by workmen at one of the local reservoirs to the north of the Site.
- 3.32. To the south-west of the Site, c. 790m, is the apparent location of the early medieval church of Sanos (Fig. 5, **15**). The evidence of the church is based upon placename evidence alone, i.e., Cil-Sanws. *Kil* is the Irish for 'church' and *Sanws* is derived from Sanos, sister of Tydfil. However, more recent studies of this evidence have placed the existence of the church in doubt (GGAT 2003).
- 3.33. By the 11th century Wales was organised into four main kingdoms, Gwynedd in the north, Powys in the centre, Deheubarth in the south-west, and Morgannwg in the south-east (Carr 1995), with the Site likely to have been situated within the borderland of Powys and Morgannwg. Due to its proximity to the English border, the Norman Conquest had more impact on the south-east of Wales than on other

Welsh regions (Edwards 1997). In 1080 Morgannwg was subjugated by the Anglo-Normans and became the Marcher lordship of Glamorgan.

- 3.34. A medieval motte, Cae Burdydd (Fig. 3, **SM9**), is located c. 750m east of the Site. There is no written evidence available for the castle, nor does it appear to have been excavated, but it is likely to be contemporary with the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in the late 11th century. The castle may have been constructed by the newly arrived Anglo-Normans to bolster their recent acquisition, or by a local lord duplicating the Norman motte and bailey design.
- 3.35. Morlais Castle (Fig. 3, **SM11**) is located c. 825m south-east of the Site. The castle's construction begun in 1288 by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and Lord of Glamorgan, on disputed land claimed by Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford (Robinson 1982). By 1290 the dispute between the two men had broken into violent conflict with both lords at war with one another, before being summoned to Westminster by Edward I, where they were both briefly imprisoned and had their land confiscated (*ibid*). In 1294 the castle was captured during a Welsh rebellion by Madog ap Llywelyn and it may have been abandoned shortly afterwards (Cadw 2021b).
- 3.36. The dispute between Gilbert de Clare and Humphrey de Bohun allegedly led to a battle in Vaynor (Fig. 5, **16**). The clash between the followers of the two earls is known as the 'Battle of Maesvaynor', and during the battle it is alleged that the church at Vaynor (Fig. 3, **LB5**) was set on fire and de Clare's men were routed (Jenkins 1897). Again, there is no evidence to support these claims or to support the claim that the battle even took place.
- 3.37. A medieval coin hoard (Fig. 5, **17**) was discovered c. 1.3km south of the Site, in the garden of Morlais Villa, Lower Vaynor Road. There were 31 silver pennies recorded, with 28 belonging to the reigns of Edward I and II (1272-1327), and three belonging to the reign of Alexander III of Scotland (1249-86). The coins are recorded within the HER, but there are no further details concerning their discovery or current location, nor is there a reference to any associated documentary evidence.
- 3.38. To the north of the Site, c. 580m, is the location of a large platform (Fig. 5, **18**). The platform measures 14m x 6m, and it is marked by wall banks, which measure 1.5m wide x 0.5m high, with at least two to four doorways (GGAT 2001). Many such

platforms were used only in the summer months, while others have been occupied permanently. In some cases, what started as a temporary residence may have become a permanent steading (RCAHMW 2003).

- 3.39. The early medieval and medieval evidence suggests that there is a low potential of encountering remains from these periods within the previously unquarried area of the Site.

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.40. There are several known remains within the study area relating to the post-medieval (1540 – 1900) and modern period (1901 – 2000), with several recorded within the Site, or within its immediate environs.
- 3.41. During most of the post-medieval period South Wales remained a predominantly agricultural area, characterised by scattered isolated farmsteads. The upland areas were dominated by livestock rearing, principally sheep. Some of the upland also appears to have been under cultivation at some point in the post-medieval period as narrow cultivation strips, e.g., ridge and furrow (CA 2014).
- 3.42. The development of larger settlements and towns only occurred with the impetus provided by the onset of the industrial revolution and the growth in the local iron and later coal industries from the later 18th century onwards (*ibid*). Merthyr Tydfil and its associated landscape underwent a rapid transformation in the latter half of the 18th century. In the 1750s it was a modest village, but by 1801 it was the largest town in Wales (Cadw 1998).
- 3.43. The first available depiction of the Site can be found on the 1842 tithe map, 'Plan of the parish of Vaynor in the County of Brecon' (Fig. 6). The Site is shown encompassing 34 plots of land belonging to four farms, and consisting of pasture, arable, and meadowland.
- 3.44. Details of the land ownership and occupation is detailed in the accompany tithe apportionment, and this is shown in Table 3.1 below.

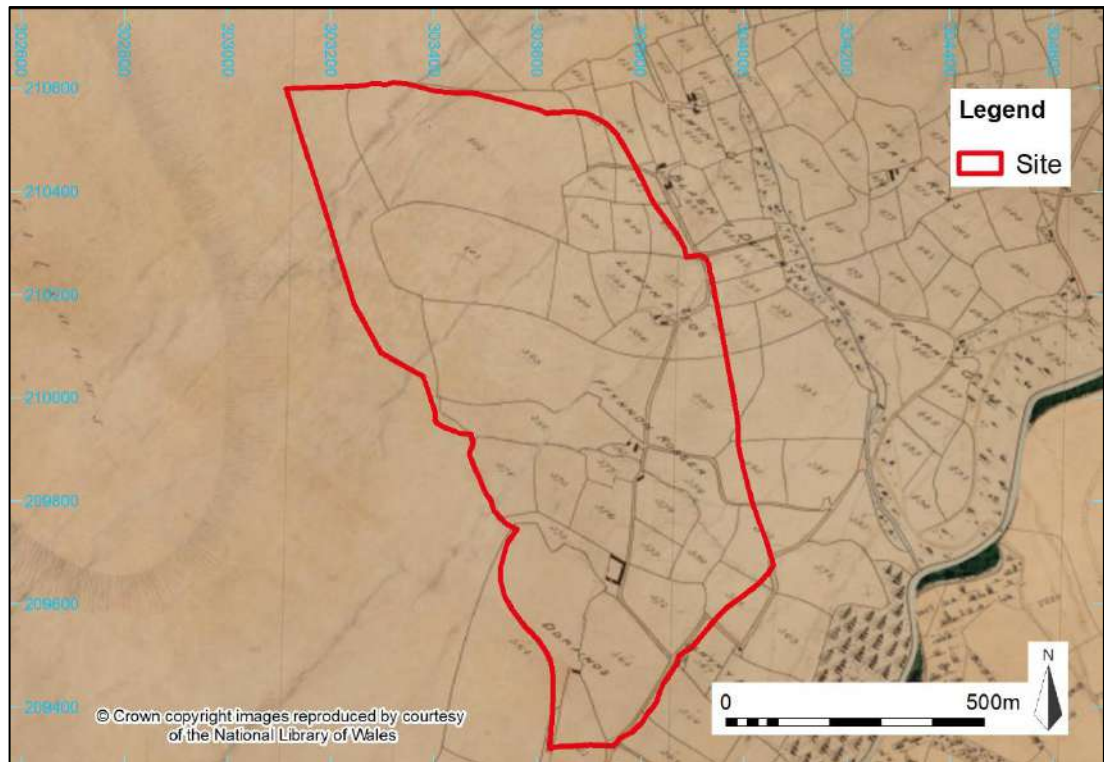


Fig. 6. Tithe map (1842)

Field No.	Field Name	Farm Name	Land use	Occupier	Landowner
362	Cae Menydd	Ddrainos	Arable	William Crawshay	Rev'd Richard William Payne Davies
364	Coedcae Ddrainos	Ddrainos	Pasture	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
365	Caer ty Do	Ddrainos	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
372	Cae dan y Ty	-	Meadow	William Crawshay	William Crawshay
373	Sheds and Coedcae	-	Pasture	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
374	Mountain Field	Tir Sectwr	Pasture	William Meyrick	Nash Vaughan Edwards
375	Well Field	Tir Sectwr	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
376	Kiln field	Tir Sectwr	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
377	Cae Crutch	Tir Sectwr	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
378	Barn Field	Tir Sectwr	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
379	Shed Field	Tir Sectwr	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
380	-	Tir Sectwr	Pasture	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
381	Cefn'r Erw	Tir Sectwr	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
382	Trawster	Ffynnon Rosser	Arable	William Meyrick	Mrs Taylor
386	Waun dan ty	Ffynnon Rosser	Meadow	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
387	Homestead and Croft	Ffynnon Rosser	Meadow	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
388	Coedcae	Ffynnon Rosser	Pasture	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
389	Cae Ffynon	Ddrainos	Pasture	William Crawshay	Rev'd Richard William Payne Davies

Field No.	Field Name	Farm Name	Land use	Occupier	Landowner
390	Cae dan ty	Ddrainos	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
395	Cae dan ty	Ddrainos	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
396	Erw'r fron	Ddrainos	Meadow	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
397	Cae Cyd	-	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
398	Homestead and Croft	-	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
399	Pencae Cyd	-	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
400	Waun faen	-	Pasture	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
401	Coedcae	-	Pasture	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
402	Coedcae	Blaen y Duffryn	Pasture	Thomas Jenkins	James Stephens
403	Heol Laf	Blaen y Duffryn	Pasture	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
404	Cae Main	Blaen y Duffryn	Meadow	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
407	Cae Uchlawr Ty	-	Meadow	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
408	Cae Bach	-	Meadow	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
409	Cae pen lan	-	Pasture	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
410	Cae Cenol	-	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>
411	Riw Newydd	-	Arable	<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibid.</i>

Table 3.1 Tithe map apportionment

-
- 3.45. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884-85 (Fig. 7) illustrates little change within the Site. Some of the farms that are listed on the tithe apportionment (Table 3.1) are now shown in the cartographic sources, e.g., Ffynnon Rosser and Blaen y Duffryn. The field boundaries are roughly similar to those illustrated on the tithe map, although many of the larger fields have been divided into smaller parcels of land.
- 3.46. The farmsteads formerly located within the Site include, Blaen y Duffryn owned by James Stephens, and Ddrainos owned by Rev'd Richard William Payne Davies. These farmsteads have been removed by subsequent quarrying activities within the Site.
- 3.47. Within the Site there were occasional earthworks that were associated with former limekilns (Fig. 5, **19**), and further examples of limekilns can also be seen immediately adjacent to the Site (Fig. 5, **20** and **21**). The earthworks and limekilns are no longer within the Site and have been removed by subsequent quarrying activities within the Site. Vaynor Quarry is illustrated in the southern area of the Site, but at this time it is relatively small.
- 3.48. The Brecon and Merthyr Railway (Fig. 5, **22**) is also illustrated on the map, c. 180m south of the Site, along with the associated Road bridge near former Pontsarn Station (Fig. 3, **LB2**) and Pontsarn Railway Viaduct (Fig. 3, **LB3**). Further to the south Pont-sarn (Fig. 3, **LB1**) is noted on the map. 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 (GGAT 2004b).

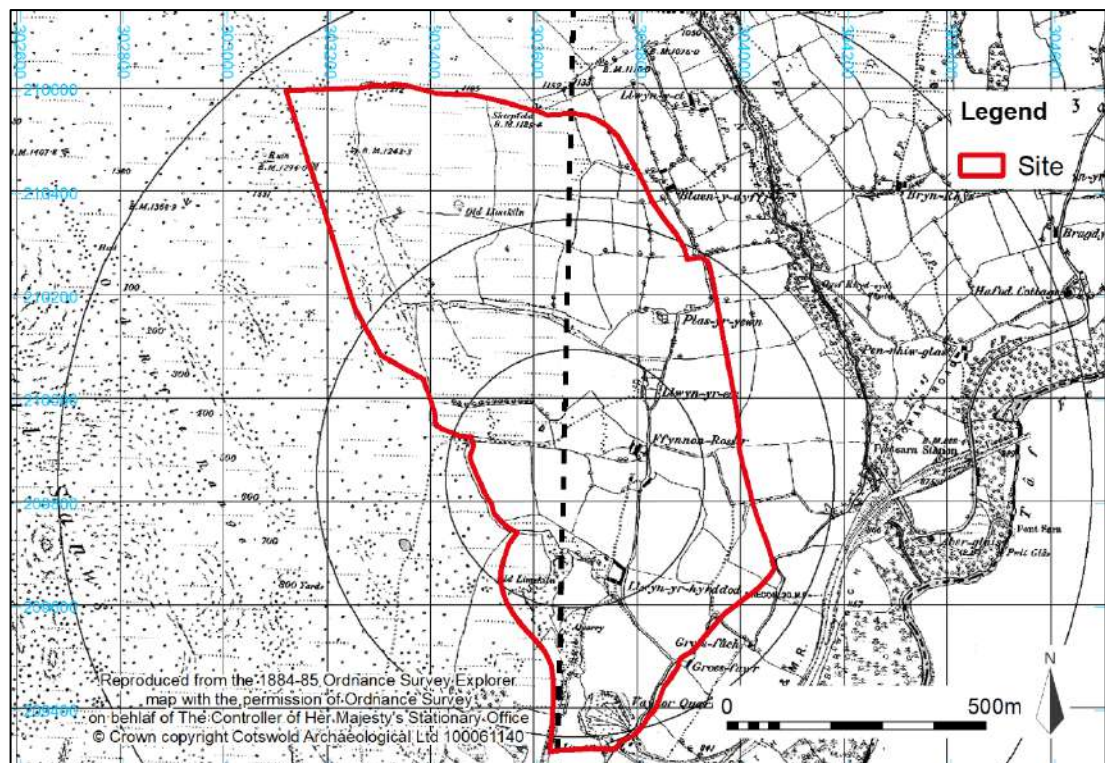


Fig. 7. Ordnance Survey map (1884-85)

- 3.49. There are no discernible differences within the Site between the 1884-85 and 1901 Ordnance Survey maps. However, there are several differences within the surrounding area.
- 3.50. The 1901 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8) map shows the growing industrialised nature of the surrounding landscape. The remains of Morlais Tramroad (West) (Fig. 5, **23**), c. 650m south-east of the Site, is believed to have existed as early as 1800 (GGAT 2006). However, early cartographic sources do not cover this area, or do not show the tramroad. The tramroad serviced the Morlais West quarries, and both the Penydarren and Plymouth Ironworks who worked the quarries. Extension of the tramroad was undertaken c. 1830 and it remained open until the closure of the Plymouth Ironworks in the 1870s (*ibid*). The northern section of the tramroad is now a Scheduled Monument (Fig. 3, **SM10**).
- 3.51. To the south-east of the Site, c. 1km, is the remains of the Morlais Tramroad (East) (Fig. 5, **24**). The Dowlais Iron Company opened a new limestone quarry at Morlais (east) in 1825, but the tramroad connecting the quarries to the Dowlais and Ivor Ironworks was not opened until the 1830s (GGAT 2006).

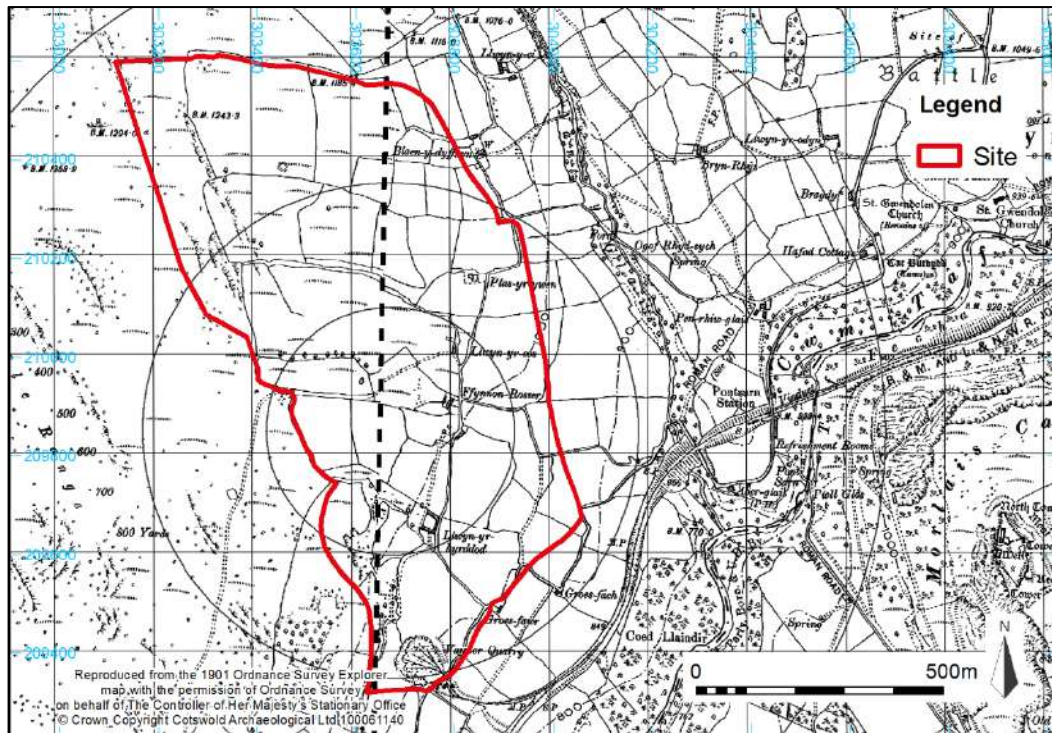


Fig. 8 Ordnance Survey map (1901)

- 3.52. The subsequent Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photography (Fig. 9 – 12) show the consistent growth of Vaynor Quarry and the removal of former farmsteads and fields during the 20th and 21st centuries until it resembles the current state of the Site.

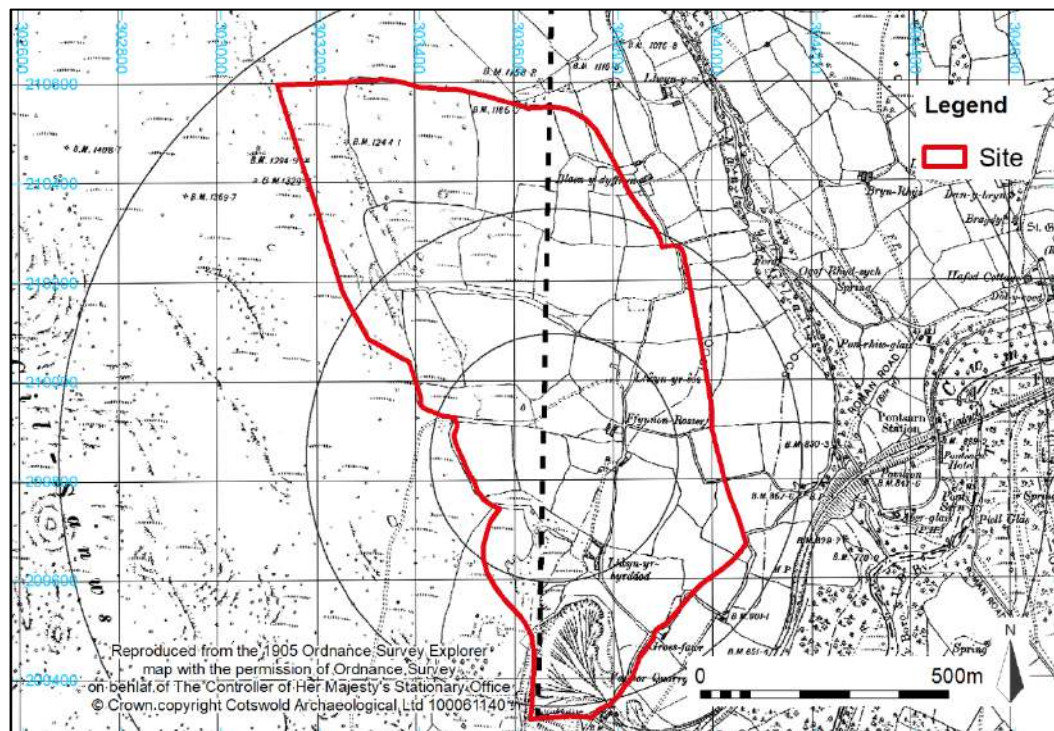


Fig. 9. Ordnance Survey map (1905)

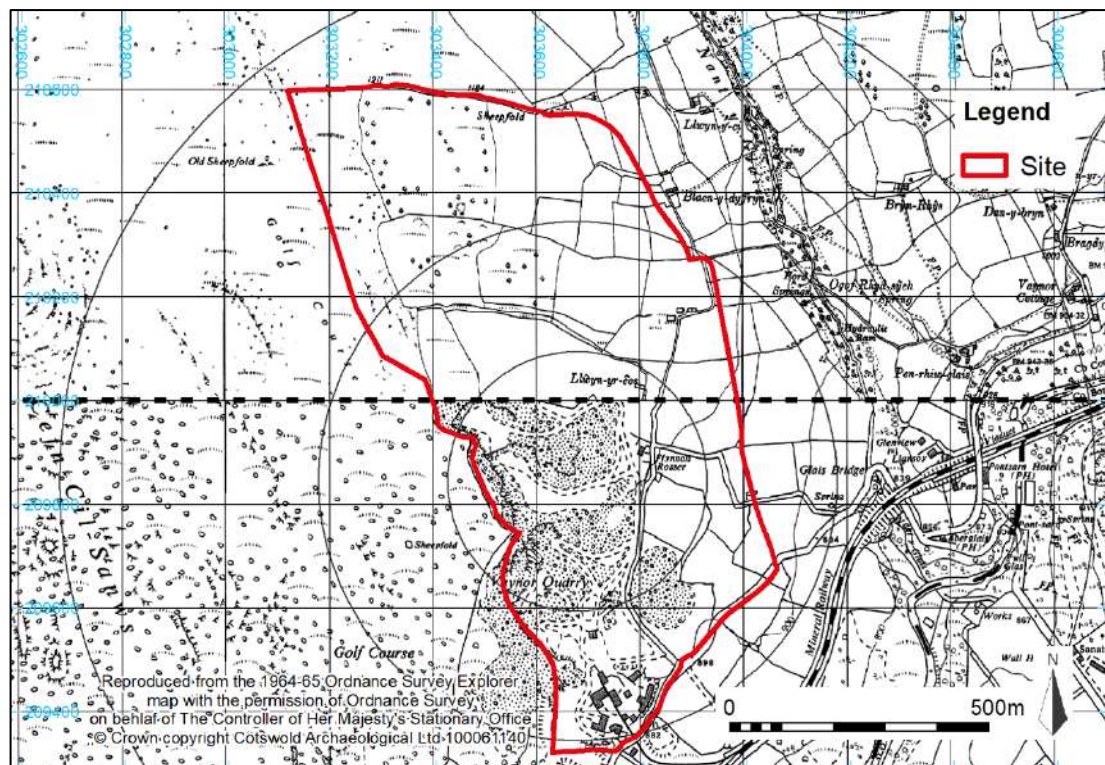


Fig. 10. Ordnance Survey map (1964-65)



Fig. 11. Aerial photography of the Site (1977)

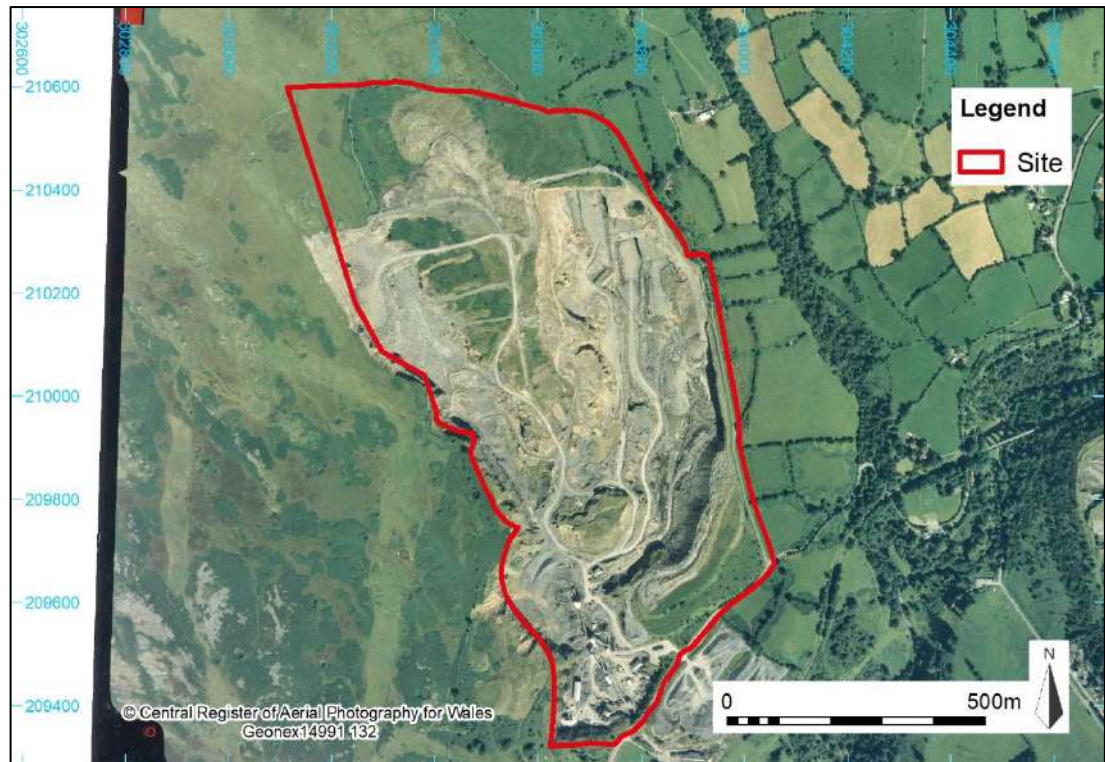


Fig. 12. Aerial photography of the Site (1991)

- 3.53. There is some potential of encountering further agricultural or industrial post-medieval features within the northernmost area of the Site that has not been subjected to intense quarrying activities.

4. LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT OF BUILDINGS WITHIN THE SITE

- 4.1. This section will establish the character and fabric of the extant buildings on Site as well as their capacity for change, if any, as well as producing individual Statements of Significance for all historic buildings present within the Site. The statements of significance will be informed by archival research and building recording equivalent to a 'Level 1' survey as defined by Historic England in their guidance Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016).
- 4.2. Appropriate records, i.e., a photographic record (Photos 1 – 9) and plan (Fig. 13), were made to inform the assessment of the significance of the historic buildings and will be presented on this report where relevant. The information contained in the record was for the most part obtained through an examination of the buildings themselves. Where documentary sources were used, they comprised those that were most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps and aerial photography.
- 4.3. There are nine buildings/structures within Site. These comprise of a weighbridge, a storage tank, two storage buildings, and five concrete structures of unknown function. These buildings appear to date to the late 20th century and can be seen in the aerial photography in the previous section (Fig. 11 and 12). All the buildings are located within the southernmost area of the Site which appears to be the former yard of the quarry.

Weighbridge (Photo 1; Fig. 13, 1)

- 4.4. This building comprises of a rectangular shaped building which was built in the latter half of the 20th century. The building is a one storey structure, with a gable roof, constructed out of concrete blocks. Either side of the building are the weighbridge platforms. There are windows in each elevation of the building that have been concealed by shuttering.



Photo 1. Weighbridge, west facing elevation

Storage tank (Photo 2; Fig. 13, 2)

- 4.5. This structure comprises of a circular tank constructed out of a metal sheeting. It is likely that this was used to store a substance such as fuel. There are the remains of a small square concrete structure immediately adjacent to the tank and appear to have been associated with it. This structure also appears to date to the latter half of the 20th century.



Photo 2. Storage tank, north facing elevation

Concrete structures (Photos 3 – 6; Fig. 13, 3 – 7)

- 4.6. There are five concrete structures within the Site, and again, these appear to date to the 20th century. The former use of these structures is unidentifiable, and a number of these structures are in a poor state of preservation. Their form and shape differ, but they are all constructed out of concrete.



Photo 3. Remains of concrete structure 1 (Fig. 13, 3), looking north



Photo 4. Remains of concrete structure 2 (Fig. 13, 4), looking north



Photo 5. Remains of concrete structure 3 (Fig. 13, 5), looking north-west



Photo 6. Remains of concrete structure 4 (Fig. 13, 6), looking north



Photo 7. Remains of concrete structure 5 (Fig. 13, 7), north facing elevation

Storage buildings 1 and 2 (Photos 7 – 8; Fig. 13, 8 – 9)

- 4.7. There are two rectangular buildings within the Site that appear to have been used as storage. Storage building 1 measures c. 38m x 15m and storage building 2 measures c. 25m x 12m. Both buildings consist of a steel-beamed structure and a gabled roof, with the roof and side covered with corrugated metal sheeting, and the two opposite sides are left open.

Conclusion

- 4.8. It is considered that the buildings within the Site are standardised 20th century built industrial buildings that would have been common in quarries of this era, with no design innovation or rarity. Accordingly, there is no historic value and the buildings and features do not have any historic significance, and do not comprise of historic assets.



Photo 8. Storage building 1, south facing elevation



Photo 9. Storage building 2, west facing elevation



Legend

- Site
- Buildings within Site
- ↑ Photo directions



0 50m



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PROJECT TITLE

Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil

FIGURE TITLE

Buildings within Site

DRAWN BY JE PROJECT NO CR0768
CHECKED BY CJ DATE 31/08/2021
APPROVED BY RM SCALE@A4 1:2,000

FIGURE NO.

13

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Previous impacts

- 5.1. As discussed above, the Site has seen extensive quarrying from the 19th century up until the late 20th century, and this has been evidenced in the historic cartographic and aerial photography sources (Fig. 7 – 11). It is likely that the quarrying activities within the Site would have truncated and removed any archaeological remains extant within the Site's boundaries.
- 5.2. However, there is a small area in the northern part of the Site that appears to have avoided extensive quarrying (Fig. 11). There is a potential that any archaeological remains in this area of the Site would have survived, but there are no previously recorded archaeological features in this area.

The significance of known archaeological remains within the Site

- 5.3. No designated historic assets, including archaeological remains, are located within the Site.
- 5.4. The only known non-designated historic assets recorded within sources within the Site comprise the ascribed locations of a possible Romano-British inscribed stone (Fig. 5, **12**) and a post-medieval limekiln (Fig. 5, **19**). As discussed above, the existence and discovery of the inscribed stone in this location has some uncertainty attached to it, and it is possible that the grid reference attributed to the coins is an approximation only. Also, the limekiln was in an area of intense quarrying activities and would have been removed by subsequent activities within the Site.
- 5.5. It is thus the case that there is no clear evidence for any of the historic features noted on sources from within the Site to survive in the current day.

Potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains

Prehistoric, Romano-British, and medieval remains

- 5.6. The Site and the area to the north lie within an area of significant prehistoric activity. This activity predominantly consists of burial monuments dating to the Bronze Age, but also includes several enclosures dating to the Iron Age. The early cartographic sources note the presence of many of the prehistoric monuments that are now scheduled, and no such monuments are illustrated within the boundary of the Site. However, the significant volume of prehistoric monuments suggest that there is a

limited potential of encountering prehistoric activity within the northern area of the Site that has not been subjected to extensive quarrying.

5.7. Romano-British activity within the area is limited, and occupation appears to have centred to the south-west close to the centre of Merthyr Tydfil and centred on the Roman fort found at Penydarren. The contested route of the Roman road towards Brecon is still unclear, but it is believed to towards the town of Merthyr Tydfil itself and possibly following the route of modern roads away from the Site. As such, there is only a low potential of encountering Romano-British remains within the Site.

5.8. Similarly, medieval activity within the study area appears to be centred away from the Site and to the south and east. This activity is defined by the remains of the castles at Cae Burdydd (Fig. 3, **SM9**) and Morlais Castle (Fig. 3, **SM11**). Apart from these castles there are no other medieval remains within the environs of the Site, and this suggests there to be only a low potential of encountering medieval remains within the Site.

Post-medieval and modern remains

5.9. The evidence suggests that there were former post-medieval features within the Site that have subsequently been destroyed by quarrying activities. However, agricultural and industrial archaeological features may be present within the northernmost area of the Site. This area has not seen intensive quarrying and below-ground remains maybe be extant in this area. Such remains would likely comprise of non-designated historic assets of low significance.

Potential development effects

5.10. No significant known archaeological remains have been identified within the Site, and there is a low potential for any significant unknown archaeological remains to survive buried within the Site. It is anticipated that no significant archaeological remains will therefore be truncated by the proposed development.

5.11. Any truncation (physical development effects) upon those less significant archaeological remains identified within the Site would primarily result from groundworks associated with the continued quarrying activities within the Site. Such groundworks might include:

- topsoil and subsoil stripping; and
- deep extractions of limestone from the Site.

-
- 5.12. The potential existence of prehistoric or post-medieval archaeological features within the northernmost area of the Site, suggests that further archaeological mitigation may be needed. Further proportional and appropriate archaeological mitigation will need to be agreed with both GGAT and BBNPA. This mitigation could consist of a programme of archaeological observation and recording undertaken during any topsoil and subsoil stripping undertaken in the northernmost area of the Site.

6. THE SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS

6.1. This section assesses any potential impact effects of the proposed development on the significance of designated historic assets through the alteration of their setting. An initial appraisal carried out as part of Step 1 of the assessment methodology utilised readily available information to determine whether any historic asset's setting may be affected by the proposed development. Designated historic assets within 2km of the Site were scoped into a settings assessment, an approach that is considered standard for this type of development. These assets have been mapped on Fig. 2 and 3 below and are compiled in Appendix 2.

6.2. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017b) and the capacity for change of the Site identified. The capacity for change details the capacity for the continued extraction of limestone from the Site.

6.3. Consideration has been given to the relevance of potential visual change from the proposed extension of quarrying. In accordance with the best-practice guidance, summarised above, consideration has been given to the relevance of any new changes which may result from resumed quarrying at the Site. This includes consideration of any relevant increases in:

- Any effects of increased noise, vibration, and dust
- Any effects of increased traffic (particularly HGVs entering and exiting the quarry and travelling along local roads) in the locale due to new quarrying work

Stage 1: Identify the Historic Assets

6.4. Stage 1 of the 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' is to identify which historic assets and their settings are affected. The guidance notes that Stage 1 should identify the historic assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their experience, as a result of the development proposal (Cadw 2017b).

6.5. Additional scoping on 'relevant historic assets' has been agreed with Cadw (Appendix 5). As such, the following historic assets have been identified as part of Stage 1 as potentially being susceptible to impact from future development as a result from changes to their setting:

- Registered Historic Landscape, Merthyr Tydfil (Fig. 2, **RHL1**);

-
- Scheduled Monument, Merthyr Tramroad: Morlais Castle section (Fig. 3, **SM10**);
 - Scheduled Monument, Morlais Castle (Fig. 3, **SM11**);
 - Scheduled Monument, Morlais Hill ring cairn (Fig. 3, **SM12**);

6.6. These historic assets have been identified using a combination of GIS analysis and a Site visit and study area walkover survey, which has considered, amongst other factors, the surrounding topographic and environmental conditions, built form, vegetation cover, and lines of sight, within the context of the assets' historic significance.

6.7. The other designated historic assets illustrated on Fig. 2 and 3 were not considered past Stage 1 of the settings assessment. Cyfarthfa Conservation Area (Fig. 2, **CA1**) and Cyfarthfa Castle Registered Park and Garden (Fig. 2, **RPG2**), along with the Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments in this area are located at some distance from the Site. The distance, topography, and built environment shield these historic assets from non-physical impacts such as visual, or impacts associated with the development, such as, noise, vibrations, dust, or other pollutants. The Site makes no contribution to their significance neither enhancing nor detracting their appearance, experience, and intelligibility.



Photo 10. Cefn Cil-Sanws, facing north-east towards the Site

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- 6.8. Similarly, the designated historic assets to the west of the Site, e.g., East Fforest Fawr and Mynydd-y-Glog (Fig. 2, **RHL2**), Cefn Coed Cemetery and Jewish Burial Ground (Fig. 2, **RPG1**), and Listed Buildings (Fig. 3, **LB8 – 16**), are located to the west of Cefn Cil-Sanws. This is a high natural barrier between the assets and the quarry and there is no intervisibility (Photo 10).
- 6.9. The nearest prehistoric monuments to the Site, Cefn Cil-Sanws Defended Enclosure, Cairn on SW side of Cefn Cil-Sanws, and Cefn Cil-Sanws ring cairn (Fig. 3, **SM1 – SM3**), c. 0.5 – 1km west, are located on the uplands of Cefn Cil-Sanws. This is a large expanse of upland terrain where the undulating topography and vegetation also acts as a natural barrier between the monuments and the Site (Photos 11 – 12). There are no visual relationships between the Site and the monuments, and they are at some distance away from one another that would prevent any impacts such as noise, vibrations, dust, or other pollutants being an impact upon their setting. The Site makes no contribution to their significance neither enhancing nor detracting, from their appearance, experience, and intelligibility.



Photo 11. View towards SM1 – SM3, looking north-west



Photo 12. View towards Site, from Cefn Cil-Sanws, looking south-east

6.10. There are several designated historic assets to the east of the Site, c. 400 – 900m, which include:

- Cae Burdydd Castle (Fig. 3, **SM9**);
- Pont-Sarn (Fig. 3, **LB1**);
- Road bridge near former Ponsarn Station (Fig. 3, **LB2**);
- Ponsarn Railway Viaduct (Fig. 3, **LB3**);
- Hy Brasail (Fig. 3, **LB4**);
- Tower of old church (St. Gwendoline) (Fig. 3, **LB5**);
- Gravestone of Robert Thompson Crawshay and surrounding railings (Fig. 3, **LB6**); and
- Direction post near Church of St Gwynno (Fig. 3, **LB7**).

6.11. These historic assets are predominantly located at the base of the Taff Fechan Valley. The valley is steep and narrow with significant tree coverage surrounding it. The assets listed above are shielded from the Site by both the topography and the vegetation and tree coverage in the area (see Photos 4 – 19). Again, there are no visual relationships between the Site and the monuments, the relative distance and the natural topography of this area would prevent any non-physical impacts upon their settings.



Photo 13. Pont-Sarn (Fig. 3, LB1), looking north-west towards the Site



Photo 14. Pontsarn Railway Viaduct (Fig. 3, LB3) at base of valley, looking north



Photo 15. Road bridge near former Pontsarn Station (Fig. 3, LB2), looking south-west



Photo 16. Hy Brasail (Fig. 3, LB4), looking north-east towards the Site



Photo 17. Cae Burdydd Castle (Fig. 3, SM9), looking south-west towards the Site



Photo 18. Tower of old church (St. Gwendoline) (Fig. 3, LB5) within area of dense woodland, looking south-east



Photo 19. Gravestone of Robert Thompson Crawshay and surrounding railings (Fig. 3, LB6), facing east towards the Site

Steps 2 – 3: Assessment of setting and potential effects of the development

6.12. This section presents the results of Stage 2 of the settings assessment, which have been undertaken with regard to those potentially susceptible historic assets identified in Step 1. Stage 2 considers the contribution that setting makes to the significance of potentially susceptible historic assets. Stage 3 then considers how, if at all, and to what extent any anticipated changes to the setting of those assets, as a result of continued quarrying within the Site, might affect their significance.

6.13. The historic assets will be assessed in order. Firstly, Merthyr Tydfil Registered Historic Landscape will be briefly discussed, and then its associated Historical Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs), which have been identified as being potentially susceptible to the proposed development within the Site. The HLCAs will also be discussed alongside any designated historic asset within them that were identified above in paragraph 5.4.

Registered Historic Landscape, Merthyr Tydfil (Fig. 2, RHL1)

6.14. The Site lies within the Registered Historic Landscape of Merthyr Tydfil (Cadw, HLW (MGL) 2) (henceforth – ‘the landscape’). The landscape which has been designated for its outstanding value, and this value is partly based on the survival of buildings both industrial and domestic, transport routes and water courses

associated with the iron works that grew up in Merthyr Tydfil during the 19th century. Despite extensive recent land reclamation and the sanitisation of the surrounding waste tips, overall Merthyr still retains its industrial landscape character as the most significant Welsh town of the Industrial Revolution (Cadw 2021c).

- 6.15. Within this landscape, several Historic Landscape Character Areas have been designated (Fig. 13) and the Site is located within Vaynor Quarry (HLCA 051), and in proximity to Taff Fechan (HLCA 027), Morlais Castle Quarries (HLCA 044), Morlais Hill and Castle (HLCA 045), and Trefechan (HLCA 057). These areas have been identified as potentially being susceptible to the proposed development within the Site.

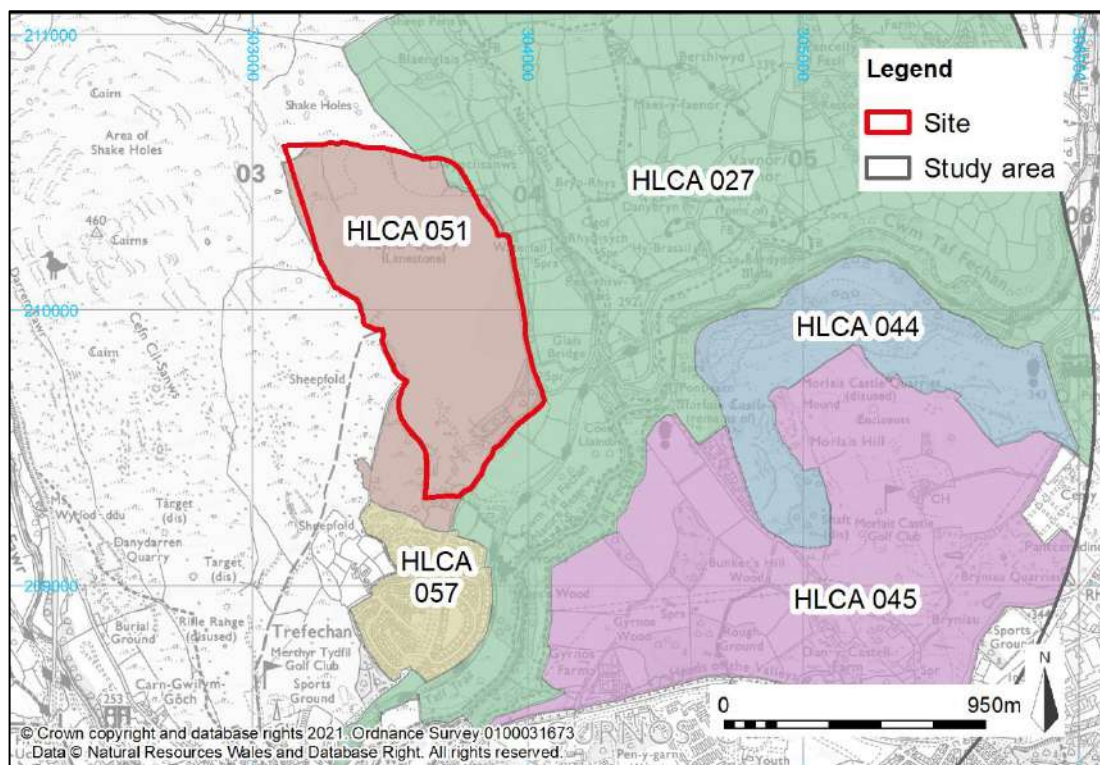


Fig. 14 HLCA's within HLW (MGL) 2

- 6.16. For practicality each of the identified HLCA's will be discussed below along with the Scheduled Monument or Listed Building located within them.

Vaynor Quarry (HLCA 051)

- 6.17. Vaynor Quarry is a modern extractive landscape which comprises of a limestone quarry which ceased operations in the late 20th century. The landscape incorporates almost the entirety of the Site. The quarry has its origins in the late 19th century when it was used for stone for Cyfarthfa Ironworks (GGAT 2021). Quarrying rapidly expanded throughout 20th, which has been evidenced above.

-
- 6.18. The significance of this landscape is derived from its historical and evidential values which is embodied by the physical remains of the quarry, which signifies the industrial heritage of the Merthyr Tydfil area.

Physical surroundings ('what matters and why')

- 6.19. The landscape encompasses the Site and the quarry. The setting of the landscape is defined by its association to the industrialisation of the wider area in the 19th century, and the continued mineral extractions in the area into the late 20th century. Although the quarry has been inactive for c. 30 years it has retained its appearance and its significance as an industrialised landscape.

Experience ('what matters and why')

- 6.20. The landscape is predominantly within the Site and therefore is off limits to the public due to the dangerous nature of quarries. However, glimpses of the quarry can be seen from the public road that passes the quarry to the east. Overall, the experience of the landscape is quite limited.
- 6.21. Therefore, the landscape is still legible, and it has altered little over time. However, significance of the landscape has diminished due to the difficult access to it, and the current state of abandonment of the asset.

Contribution of the Site

- 6.22. The proposed development consists of the re-commencement of extraction works. This will make the landscape an active quarry again, which has the potential to add legibility to its experience and appearance. This will also be a reintroduction of the historic character of the landscape and would be a positive contribution to its significance.

Taff Fechan (HLCA 027)

- 6.23. This landscape is characterised by 19th century transport networks, most notably the Brecon and Merthyr Railway (Fig. 5, **22**), and associated with the railway are the Grade II listed Pont-Sarn (Fig. 3, **LB1**) and Road bridge near former Pontsarn Station (Fig. 3, **LB2**), along with the Grade II* Listed Pontsarn Railway Viaduct (Fig. 3, **LB3**), which have been discussed above.
- 6.24. The significance of the landscape is derived from its evidential and historical values, which are embodied by the physical remains and historic fabric of the 19th century industrial/transport infrastructure.

Physical surroundings ('what matters and why')

- 6.25. The landscape is located to the east of the Site. The Listed Buildings, discussed above, are located towards the base of the Taff Fechan Valley, which encompasses this industrial landscape. Both Pont-Sarn (Fig. 3, **LB1**) and Road bridge near former Ponsarn Station (Fig. 3, **LB2**) are still in use as public roads, whereas the Ponsarn Railway Viaduct has been converted into a public footpath.
- 6.26. The setting of the landscape and Listed Buildings is defined by their association to the industrialisation of the wider area in the 19th century, and the expansion of transport infrastructure through the innovation of steam locomotives. The Listed Buildings retain their significance as road bridges are still in use, and the railway viaduct has been repurposed as a public footpath which allows greater appreciation of the structure itself.

Experience ('what matters and why')

- 6.27. The landscape can be approached via public roads and footpaths, making them easily accessible for all. The landscape has altered little over the centuries, as such, this experience makes a positive contribution to the significance of the landscape facilitating an appreciation of its evidential and historic values.

Contribution of the Site

- 6.28. As discussed above, the setting of the Listed Buildings located within this landscape will not be impacted by the proposed development due to distance and the natural topography. This landscape predominantly gains its significance from its connections to the historic transport networks, i.e., the Listed Buildings. These buildings will not be impacted by the proposed development. As such, the landscape will also not be impacted by the proposed development within the Site. Additionally, the Site is not a part of its setting and makes no contribution to its significance.

Morlais Castle Quarries (HLCA 044) and Merthyr Tramroad: Morlais Castle section (Fig. 3, SM10)

- 6.29. The landscape is indicative of an early 19th century industrial landscape. It is characterised by limestone quarries with associated tips and the Merthyr Tramroad: Morlais Castle section (Fig. 3, **SM10**) (henceforth – 'the tramroad'). Therefore, both the landscape and the tramroad have group value and will be assessed together.

-
- 6.30. The significance of the landscape and tramroad is derived from their evidential, historical and group values, which are embodied by the physical remains and historic fabric of the early 19th century industrial extraction infrastructure and their association.

Physical surroundings ('what matters and why')

- 6.31. The landscape and tramroad (Photo 20) are located to the east of the Site, and on the opposite side of the Taff Fechan Valley. The landscape and the tramroad are predominantly dominated by the quarry face and former tips Morlais Quarry and are further surrounded by agricultural fields. This area is located on high ground, but although the Site could not be seen from accessible areas during the Site visit, it is likely that it can be seen from other areas of the landscape and tramroad.
- 6.32. The setting of the landscape and tramroad is closely associated by the early 19th century mineral extraction at the Morlais Quarries. Both the landscape and the tramroad retain their significance as they have been encapsulated and have seen little alterations in the proceeding centuries.



Photo 20. View towards tramroad and quarry tips with quarry face in background, looking north

Experience ('what matters and why')

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- 6.33. The landscape and tramroad are mostly accessible via public roads, and the former route of the tramroad is now a public right of way. The public right of way allows easy accessibility to these former industrial areas and allows greater appreciation of them by the public. This makes a positive contribution to the significance of the landscape and tramroad.

Contribution of the Site

- 6.34. There are likely to be some views over the Taff Fechan Valley towards the Site, and there are some limited views from the Site towards the landscape and tramroad (Photo 21). However, these views are only obtainable from above the quarry face of the Site. Any proposed development within the Site is likely to occur towards the base of the quarry floor and therefore out of the line of sight of the landscape and tramroad. As such, there will be no harm to the significance of the landscape and tramroad.



Photo 21. View from the Site towards Morlais Castle Quarries (HLCA 044) and Merthyr Tramroad: Morlais Castle section (Fig. 3, SM10), looking south-east

Morlais Hill and Castle (HLCA 045), Morlais Castle (Fig. 3, SM11), and Morlais Hill ring cairn (Fig. 3, SM12)

- 6.35. The landscape, Morlais Castle (henceforth – ‘the castle’), and Morlais Hill ring cairn (henceforth – ‘the cairn’) are located within a pre-industrial landscape. The area contains defensive, domestic, and funerary features dating to the prehistoric and

medieval periods (GGAT 2021). As such, the landscape, castle, and cairn are intrinsically connected and will be assessed together.

- 6.36. The significance of the landscape, castle, and cairn is derived from their evidential, historical, aesthetic and group values, which are embodied by the physical remains and historic fabric of the pre-industrial landscape, located within an area usually dominated by heavy industry from the early 19th century onwards.

Physical surroundings ('what matters and why')

- 6.37. The landscape, castle, and cairn are located to the east and beyond Morlais Castle Quarries. The hillock/outcrop where the remains of the castle stand overlook the remaining areas of the landscape to the east and south. The area to the east of the castle is dominated by the Morlais Castle Golf Club course, and the cairn is located within this golf course.

- 6.38. The setting of the landscape, castle, and cairn has altered since the prehistoric and medieval periods. Firstly, in the 19th century the areas to the north and west were completely altered by the extensive quarrying of the Morlais Castle Quarries, and then in the 20th century the golf course was constructed. Therefore, the setting has changed over the centuries and this has had a negative impact upon the significance of the landscape, castle, and cairn, because their legibility within the landscape has not been maintained.

Experience ('what matters and why')

- 6.39. The landscape itself is accessible from various public roads and rights of way, but the castle is located within an area not easily accessible, and the cairn is located within a golf course. Again, this slightly detracts from the significance of these historic assets, as they are not openly available to the public which would allow greater appreciation of these assets.

Contribution of the Site

- 6.40. Views of the landscape, castle, and cairn were not visible from the Site (see Photo 21). However, views towards the Site were not attainable during the Site visit, but it must be assumed that there are some views from the hillock on which the castle is situated. But again, these views are unlikely to be of any significance, as the proposed development within the Site is likely to occur away from the top of the Site's quarry face. The Site does not contribute to the significance of these assets and therefore there will be no harm to their significance.

Trefechan (HLCA 057)

- 6.41. Trefechan is a post-war domestic landscape which was designed by architects, Arthur J. Hayes and Gordon H. Griffiths in 1947. It was designed as a self-contained community with its own public buildings, formal road layout, and semi-detached houses built with a variety of materials (GGAT 2021).
- 6.42. The significance of Trefechan is derived from its evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal values. These values are embodied by the physical and still active buildings and their historical fabric, along with their design by renowned architects, and the importance this area has to those who live and have lived there.

Physical surroundings ('what matters and why')

- 6.43. Trefechan is located to the north of the centre of Merthyr Tydfil, and to the north of the A465 'Heads of the Valleys' road. Trefechan is physically separated from the rest of Merthyr Tydfil not only by the A465, but by the natural topography, located on the south-eastern slope of Cefn Cil-Sanws. Trefechan is located just to the south of the Site's boundary, c. 100m, and is shielded by woodland between the Site and Trefechan.
- 6.44. The setting of Trefechan has had minimal alterations since its construction in the late 1940s, the only noticeable change is the addition of further houses in the area. The lack of alteration and change to the appearance of the area has enabled it to retain its values. This setting makes a positive contribution to the significance of Trefechan.

Experience ('what matters and why')

- 6.45. Trefechan is a residential area and is accessible via various residential streets and the main thoroughfare running north to south through the area. The open and accessibility of the area makes a positive contribution to Trefechan because it allows all to appreciate the area.

Contribution of the Site

- 6.46. As mentioned above, the Site and Trefechan are in proximity to one another. However, there are no clear physical or visual links between them, and the woodland to the south of the Site shields any visual relationships between it and Trefechan. The Site can be viewed as part of the wider setting of Trefechan, but the Site does not contribute to the significance of the asset. Nonetheless, due to the proximity, other non-physical effects such as, noise, vibrations, dust, or other

pollutants could have an impact upon Trefechan. Nevertheless, Vaynor Quarry was fully operational for much of the time that Trefechan has existed, and this included the later 20th century when the quarry was extensively quarried. Thus, the proposed development and continued limestone extraction within the Site would not impact the setting of Trefechan.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1. This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, in order to identify known and potential historic assets located within the Site and its environs which may be affected by the proposals. The significance of the identified known and potential historic assets has been determined, as far as possible, on the basis of available evidence. The potential effects of the proposals on the significance of identified historic assets, including any potential physical effects upon buried archaeological remains, and potential non-physical effects resulting from the anticipated changes to the settings of historic assets, have been assessed.

Physical effects

- 7.2. This assessment has identified two records within documentary sources for historic features within the Site. However, the actual existence for the Romano-British or early medieval inscribed stone (Fig. 5, 12) has not been verified. If it did exist within the Site, it would have been removed and any associated features would have been destroyed by subsequent quarrying activities. Likewise, the limekiln (Fig. 5, 19) recorded on 19th century maps within the Site has also subsequently been removed. There will be no archaeological remains located within the core of the Site (the broad extent of the quarried area is illustrated on Fig. 2, and Figs 11-12).
- 7.3. The northernmost area of the Site includes areas of agricultural fields that do not appear have been quarried (see Fig. 12). Research for this assessment indicates that there is some limited potential of encountering archaeological remains from the prehistoric period, which, if present, may be of potential archaeological interest. There is also some and/or agricultural or industrial post-medieval features which would be of varying degrees of evidential and historic values. The evidence does not indicate a potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains to be present which may preclude quarrying of the additional quarry areas. The limited archaeological potential may be suitably managed through a programme of archaeological mitigation, such as a programme of archaeological observation and recording during site preparation works (i.e., topsoil and subsoil stripping) in the northern area of the Site. Further appropriate and proportionate archaeological mitigation will need to be agreed with both GGAT and BBNPA.

Non-physical effects

- 7.4. This assessment has also considered any non-physical effects of the development upon the setting and significance of any historic assets in its wider environs. The Registered Historic Landscape, Merthyr Tydfil (Fig. 2, **RHL1**), Merthyr Tramroad: Morlais Castle section (Fig. 3, **SM10**), Morlais Castle (Fig. 3, **SM11**), and Morlais Hill ring cairn (Fig. 3, **SM12**) was found to potentially be susceptible to change, but this assessment has determined that their significance would not be harmed by the proposed resumption and extension of quarrying.

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1989 8903/ADAS434/304

1991 Geonex14991/132

2000 Getmapping

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

Heritage Statute Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act was passed by the National Assembly for Wales in February 2016 and became law after receiving Royal Assent in March 2016. It amends the two pieces of UK legislation - the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 – that currently provide the framework for the protection and management of the historic environment in Wales.

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 has three main aims:

- To give more effective protection to Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments;
- To improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- To introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

The amendments to the Planning Act 1990 include an extension to the definition of a Scheduled Monument, the introduction of enforcement orders to stop unauthorised works to Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings, and the formulation of a comprehensive register of parks and gardens of historic interest in Wales and a statutory list of historic place names.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)

Under Section 1(5) of the Act, a structure may be deemed part of a Listed Building if it is:

- a) fixed to the building, or
- b) within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948

Under Section 7 of the Planning Act, 'no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for demolition of a Listed Building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised.' Such works are authorised under Listed Building Consent.

Under Section 66

The inclusion of a structure deemed to be within the 'curtilage' of a building thus means that it is subject to the same statutory controls as the principal Listed Building. Inclusion within

this duty is not, however, an automatic indicator of 'heritage significance' both as defined within the NPPF (2019) and within Conservation Principles (see Section 2 above). In such cases, the significance of the structure needs to be assessed both in its own right and in the contribution, it makes to the significance and character of the principal Listed Building. The practical effect of the inclusion in the listing of ancillary structures is limited by the requirement that Listed Building Consent is only needed for works to the 'Listed Building' (to include the building in the list and all the ancillary items) where they affect the special character of the Listed building as a whole.

Guidance is provided by Historic England on 'Listed Buildings and Curtilage: Historic England Advice Note 10' (Historic England 2018).

Development Plan

The Site is located both within Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC) and the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA).

The current Local Development Plan (LDP) for MTCBC, 'Replacement Local Development Plan (2016 – 2031)', was adopted in January 2020. The relevant policies relating to the historic environment are described in the Section entitled, 'Improving our Cultural Well-being', and the policies are Policy CW1: The Historic Environment and Policy CW2: Cyfarthfa Heritage Area.

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.

Although much of our historic environment is fragile and can easily be compromised by poor design, its careful conservation can help bring positive change, enterprise, and regeneration.

Designated historic environment assets present in the County Borough include:

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1. Cyfarthfa Park (Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales);
 2. Aberfan: Cemetery, Garden of Remembrance and Former Tip and Slide Area (Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales);
 3. Cefn Coed Cemetery (Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic interest in Wales);
 4. Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
 5. Conservation Areas; and
 6. Listed Buildings including the Grade I listed Cyfarthfa Castle.

Non-statutory 'undesigned' historic environment assets present in the County Borough include:

1. Merthyr Tydfil Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales;
2. Gelli-gaer Common Landscape of Special Historic Interest in Wales;
3. Urban Character Areas; and
4. Archaeologically Sensitive Areas.

Clear guidance with respect to the preservation or enhancement of the historic environment is contained within national planning policy and guidance.

When preparing development proposals, that may affect the historic environment, it is of primary importance to understand the value and significance of designated and undesigned historic assets. This should be achieved through the preparation of a 'Statement of Significance', prepared as part of a Heritage Impact Assessment to accompany development proposals, which assesses the evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal value of assets in accordance with Cadw's 'Conservation Principles' publication (March 2011). It should also be assessed through consulting the Historic Environment Records of Wales (HER) provided by Cadw and through consultation with Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). Cof Cymru is Cadw's online records resource of scheduled monuments, listed buildings and registered landscapes of historic interest in Wales. The four regional Welsh archaeological trusts manage and keep up dated the statutory historic environment records. A thorough understanding of the historic assets will lead to better-informed proposals for alterations and sustainable reuse. Proposals likely to affect designated historic environment assets should be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Assessment as advocated in TAN 24: Historic Environment (May 2017).

The Plan seeks to ensure that the conservation of the whole historic environment is taken into consideration in the determination of applications in relation to statutorily designated and non-statutory designated heritage and cultural assets. Although this will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset that might extend beyond its curtilage, it does not preclude carefully considered contemporary design. Development proposals will be judged for their effect on the architectural quality, historic and cultural significance, character, integrity and setting of those assets. In addition, the management of the individual historic assets and landscapes will require consultation with the Council and GGAT Archaeological Advisors.

In recognition of the cultural and historical importance of landscapes and their need for careful management, a Register of Landscapes of Outstanding and Special Historic Interest in Wales identifying Historic Landscapes across Wales that are of national importance was produced. The Register is a non-statutory advisory register; its primary aim is to aid their protection and conservation. In particular, Welsh Government advises that the register should be taken into account in considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that would have more than local impact on the registered area. In addition, green infrastructure, historic, cultural and landscape character assessments should be used where appropriate to identify and better understand the historic landscape to ensure their qualities are protected and enhanced.

The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales form an integral part of the historic and cultural fabric of Wales. Their importance is recognised in the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and a statutory register will come into force that will incorporate the previous non-statutory Register. Statutory registered parks and gardens will continue to be afforded protection in accordance with PPW, which advises that the effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden, or its setting, should be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Some parks, gardens and landscapes may not meet the special criteria required to merit inclusion on a national register. However, they may be nevertheless seen as making a particularly important contribution to the historic character of the landscape at a more local level, raising awareness and heightening a feeling of local distinctiveness. Whilst such landscapes should not prevent change, they should be used to inform the process of change and appropriate consideration should be given to the conservation of their legacy.

The statutory register of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) is maintained by Cadw, the Welsh Government's Historic Environment Service. Scheduled Monument consent is

required for all proposals that would (potentially) damage, demolish, remove, repair, alter, add to, flood or cover up a SAM. National policy presumes in favour of the physical protection in situ of nationally important archaeological remains where they or their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development.

Council Street and Urban Street, Cwmfelin, Cyfarthfa Park, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil Town Centre, Morgantown, Thomastown and Treharris are designated Conservation Areas. National planning policy and guidance contains a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas. Such measures are identified and detailed in their respective Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans (CAMPs). These should be fully taken into account when considering development proposals within or adjacent to a designated conservation area. Where a heritage impact statement is required to accompany an application for conservation area consent it should clearly set out how the development preserves or enhances the conservation area in-line with its appraisal and associated management plan.

Listed buildings are designated by Cadw who maintain the statutory 'List of Buildings with Special Architectural or Historic Interest'. National planning policy and guidance contains a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration will be the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest, which it possesses. Applications for Listed building consent will also require a heritage impact statement, demonstrating why the proposal is desirable or necessary and outlining the impact of any change on its significance. Along with this legislation, this LDP Policy affords appropriate protection to existing statutory listed buildings and others that may be added to the list by Cadw over the Plan period.

Many buildings, structures and archaeological remains that do not meet the very special criteria to merit inclusion on the statutory list or scheduling are nevertheless of value to the identity of the area for their contribution to local built character and/or cultural and historical importance. The Council's draft Built Environment Strategy and Action Plan contains objectives to identify local historic assets of special local interest and to consider formalising a 'local list' of buildings and structures that make an important contribution to local distinctiveness. While identification does not currently afford any additional statutory protection to such buildings, it is the intention of this Policy to ensure that full consideration is given to their conservation and continued use, either through individual conservation works

or as part of wider regeneration schemes. In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development will be considered.

Cadw have identified Urban Character Areas. Urban character describes and explains the historic character of a town, giving a focus to local distinctiveness and appreciation of the full value of the historic environment. This includes the integrated and interdependent character of the preeminent urban industrial landscape, encompassing industrial sites, routes, and residential and commercial districts. The aim of this LDP Policy is to support positive strategic planning, localised management initiatives, regeneration, and conservation schemes. Nine Urban Character Areas are identified at:

1. Town Centre: High Street and Pontmorlais;
2. Thomastown and Penyard;
3. Twynyrodyn, including Ysgubor Newydd and Penyrheol;
4. South of the Town Centre: Plymouth Street Area;
5. Cyfarthfa: Park and Ironworks;
6. Williamstown, Cae Pant Tywll and Morgantown;
7. Penydarren;
8. Georgetown and Ynysfach; and
9. West Merthyr, including Heolgerrig and Gellideg.

GGAT have identified Archaeologically Sensitive Areas within the County Borough. The purpose of this non-statutory designation is to assist those who are planning development in areas where there is a known archaeological resource or where it is likely that remains may be sensitive to development pressures. It is not intended to restrict development, but to ensure that proposals are sensitive to the preservation of archaeological remains. National planning policy and guidance stresses the need to evaluate sites, record them and preserve those that are most important. Developers should therefore identify the likely archaeological resource within the proposed development area and consider introducing appropriate mitigation measures into the proposal to protect the identified resource. Nine Archaeologically Sensitive Areas are identified at:

1. 1. Cyfarthfa Castle and Park;
2. 2. Cyfarthfa Ironworks and Infrastructure;
3. 3. Penydarren Roman Fort and Environs;
4. 4. Penydarren Ironworks;
5. 5. Prehistoric Enclosures; Morlais Castle; Morlais Castle Quarries;

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6. 6. Dowlais Ironworks; Supporting Infrastructure; Dowlais Gas;
 7. 7. Plymouth Ironworks; Trevithick's Tunnel; Associated Infrastructure;
 8. 8. Merthyr Tydfil West: Heolgerrig, Winch Fawr, Cwm Du, Cwm Glo; and
 9. 9. Gelligaer Common.

Policy CW2: Cyfarthfa Heritage Area

The Cyfarthfa Heritage Area is identified on the proposals map to support the development of a heritage-based visitor attraction to complement the offer of Cyfarthfa Castle and Park.

The Cyfarthfa Heritage Area is based around the Grade 1 listed Cyfarthfa Castle, a large 19th century mansion with registered park and gardens, and the Cyfarthfa Iron Furnaces, a SAM, with extensive archaeological evidence of the former workings below the furnaces. The lake doubled as a holding pond for water supply to the works, carried on a Leat that crossed the river on the Pont-y-Cafnau. The area also includes elements of historic waste tips, industrial uses, and the wooded corridor of the Taf Fawr and Taf Fechan rivers.

The area comprises the implementation of three separate projects and plans. Firstly, a masterplan was prepared to guide the future management of Cyfarthfa Castle, Park, and Ironworks. The intention was to lead on the enhancement of the overall attraction, as well as its conservation for future generations that will have a significant impact on the area's value to the local community and visitors. Plans are also in place to redevelop a large proportion of the Castle to incorporate a new Museum Learning Zone, Collections Store, Research Centre, and Enterprise Centre to the first floor.

In October 2017, the Council worked with partners and stakeholders to undertake a design Charrette that reviewed the industrial historic assets and potential future development of the area. The 'Crucible' design Charrette report was prepared by the Design Commission for Wales and Geraint Talfan Davies and sets out recommendations for potential regeneration strategies. Subsequently, consultants were commissioned to develop a 25-year masterplan to turn the Cyfarthfa Heritage Area into an industrial heritage centre of international significance.

Secondly, the grade II* listed park and gardens has been subject to enhancement comprising restoration works to the park's key heritage features including improved interpretation, increased access, upgrading of its visitor facilities and landscaping works. The overall project has enabled the park to increase its current heritage tourism offer, visitor numbers and volunteering schemes.

Lastly, the area includes the Gurnos Quarry Tramway and Leat, a SAM, which has had restoration and renovation. The tramway that runs adjacent to the Leat was redeveloped using original sleepers and received over 30,000 visitors in its first year of opening. The Leat, an ancient watercourse structure, supplying water to the lake, is recognised as part of the Cwm Taf Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) providing the habitat for a variety of flora and fauna.

The current LDP for BBNPA, 'Brecon Beacons National Park Authority Local Development Plan (2007 – 2022)', was adopted in December 2013. Policies relating to the historic environment are discussed in the section entitled, 'Conserving the Historic Environment'. The relevant policies to this assessment include: Policy 15 – Listed Buildings, Policy 17 – The Setting of Listed Buildings, Policy 18 – Protection of Buildings of Local Importance, and Policy 22 – Areas of Archaeological Evaluation.

Policy 15 – Listed Buildings

All listed building consent application will be determined in accordance with National Policy as set out in Circular 61/96.

Proposals for planning permission which impact on a listed building or its curtilage including the alteration, extension or change of use, whether internally or externally, will only be supported where it can be shown that there will be no significant harm to the special historic or architectural character and setting of the building or historic features.

1. Conversion / Alteration / Extension / Change of Use of a listed building

The conversion, alteration, extension or change of use of a listed building will only be permitted where the following criteria are satisfied:

- a) The proposal conserves the contribution made by the building to the character of the National Park.
- b) The materials and finishes used in the building works are compatible in all respects with those of the existing structure.
- c) The proposal conforms with all other relevant policies of this plan and national guidance.
- d) The development would not have a detrimental effect on the setting of a listed building or a building of local importance.

An independent structural survey will be required to prove the structural stability of the building or if it is considered that the proposed works would result in major or substantial reconstruction.

Planning Applications requiring works to listed buildings should include details of all alterations and other works to demonstrate the effect of the proposal on the appearance, character, historic fabric and setting of the building and include where relevant species surveys and any proposed mitigation details.

Policy 17 – The Setting of Listed Buildings

Development proposals which would adversely affect the setting of a listed building will not be permitted.

Policy 18 – Protection of Buildings of Local Importance

Development affecting buildings which make an important contribution to the character and interest of the local area as set out on the local list will be permitted where the distinctive appearance, architectural integrity or their settings would not be significantly adversely affected.

Policy 22 – Areas of Archaeological Evaluation

Where important archaeological remains are known to exist or may exist within an area for archaeological evaluation, the archaeological implications of development proposals shall be evaluated by qualified and independent Archaeologists before planning applications are determined. Planning permission will not be granted where the evaluation is deemed inadequate by the NPA in consultation with its archaeological advisor.

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HISTORIC ASSETS

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
RHL1	Merthyr Tydfil	Registered Historic Landscape/Multi-period	SO 04980 06088	HLW (MGL) 2
RHL2	East Fforest Fawr and Mynydd-y-Glog	Registered Historic Landscape/Multi-period	SN 96219 12547	HLW (MGI) 3
CA1	Cyfarthfa, Merthyr Tydfil	Conservation Area/Multi-period	SO 04186 07271	526
RPG1	Cefn Coed Cemetery and Jewish Burial Ground	Registered Historic Park and Garden/Post-medieval	SO 02554 08189	PGW (Gm) 70 (MER) GGAT02740m GGAT04953m GGAT08747m
RGP2	Cyfarthfa Castle	Registered Historic Park and Garden/Post-medieval	SO 04328 07430	GM1
SM1	Cefn Cil-Sanws Defended Enclosure	Scheduled Monument/Iron Age-Romano-British	SO 02793 09932	GM600 GGAT02908m
SM2	Cefn Cil-Sanws, Cairn on SW side of	Scheduled Monument/Bronze Age	SO 02499 09816	GM599 GGAT01101m
SM3	Cefn Cil-Sanws ring cairn	Scheduled Monument/Bronze Age	SO 02416 10817	GM567 GGAT00787m
SM4	Enclosure on Coedcae'r Ychain	Scheduled Monument/Iron Age-Romano-British	SO 02387 11266	GM519 GGAT00808m GGAT00807m GGAT00807m
SM5	Coetgae'r Gwartheg barrow cemetery	Scheduled Monument/Bronze Age	SO 02255 11493	GM568 GGAT00814m GGAT00815m GGAT00816m GGAT00817m GGAT00818m GGAT04363m GGAT04526m
SM6	Carn Ddu platform cairn	Scheduled Monument/Bronze Age	SO 03583 12593	GM570 GGAT03341m
SM7	Enclosure East of Nant Cwm Moel	Scheduled Monument/Iron Age-Romano-British	SO 03950 11315	GM518 GGAT03539m GGAT00819m
SM8	Garn Pontsticill ring cairn	Scheduled Monument/Bronze Age	SO 05278 11788	GM569 GGAT04468m GGAT04469m GGAT04470m GGAT04471m GGAT04527m GGAT01357m
SM9	Cae Burdydd Castle	Scheduled Monument/Medieval	SO 04739 10206	BR118 GGAT00439m
SM10; 23	Merthyr Tramroad: Morlais Castle section	Scheduled Monument/Post-medieval	SO 04729 09694	GM594 GGAT03173.2m

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
SM11	Morlais Castle	Scheduled Monument/Medieval	SO 04958 09585	GM028 GGAT01661m GGAT00443m GGAT00831m
SM12	Morlais Hill ring cairn	Scheduled Monument/Bronze Age	SO 05255 09643	GM563 GGAT00830m
SM13	Gurnos Quarry Tramroad & Leat	Scheduled Monument/Post-medieval	SO 03545 07953	GM478 GGAT02433.0m GGAT02434.0m
SM14	Nant Crew Inscribed Stone (now in Cefn Coed Church)	Scheduled Monument/Early medieval	SO 03238 08072	BR145 GGAT00052m
SM15	Tai Mawr Leat for Cyfarthfa Iron Works	Scheduled Monument/Post-medieval	SO 03342 07460	GM479
LB1	Pont-Sarn	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 04525 09747	11482 81195
LB2	Road bridge near former Pontsarn Station	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 04451 09887	81197
LB3	Pontsarn Railway Viaduct	Grade II* Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 04538 09919	11484 81196 GGAT01665m
LB4	Hy Brasail	Grade II Listed Building/Modern	SO 04643 10216	81189
LB5	Tower of Old Church of St Gwynno	Grade II Listed Building/Medieval	SO 04820 10291	11384 GGAT00440m GGAT04650m
LB6	Gravestone of Robert Thompson Crawshay and surrounding railings	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 04922 10300	81188
LB7	Direction post near Church of St Gwynno	Grade II Listed Building/Modern	SO 04873 10614	81187
LB8	Grawen Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 01545 11130	11485
LB9	Coach-house at Grawen Farm	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 01545 11130	81186
LB10	Barn at Grawen Farm	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 01545 11130	11486
LB11	Stable at Grawen Farm	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 01545 11130	81198
LB12	Old farmhouse and adjoining outbuildings at Dan-y-graig Farm, to NW of present farmhouse.	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 01697 10875	11483
LB13	Milestone on A470 near Dan-y-graig	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 01734 10781	81191
LB14	Milestone on A470 near Wyrllod-ddu	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 02271 09174	81192
LB15	Ffrwd Uchaf Farmhouse and attached outbuilding	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 02280 08359	11479 GGAT02192m

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
LB16	Barn range at Ffrwd Uchaf	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 02309 08353	11480
LB17	Tabor Independent Chapel	Grade II Listed Building/Modern	SO 02982 08090	21317 GGAT03185m
LB18	Church of St John the Baptist	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 03239 08072	81185 GGAT03186m
LB19	Hen Dy Cwrdd Unitarian Chapel	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 03213 07862	11512 GGAT00640m GGAT05207m
LB20	Cefn Railway Viaduct	Grade II* Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 03049 07597	11382 11377 GGAT02367m GGAT03215m
LB21	Vaynor War Memorial and attached railings	Grade II Listed Building/Modern	SO 03440 07817	81200
LB22	Carmel Welsh Baptist Chapel and attached schoolroom	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 03468 07763	11513 GGAT04955m
LB23	Old Cefn Bridge	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 03720 07620	11378 27061 GGAT04956m
LB24	Pont y Cefn	Grade II Listed Building/Modern	SO 03746 07596	11383 27062
LB25	Limekilns south of Cefn Bridge	Grade II Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 03791 07487	17932 GGAT04307m GGAT06454m
LB26	School at Cyfarthfa Castle	Grade I Listed Building/Post-medieval	SO 04104 07369	11397
1	Llwynsilanws Cairn	Bronze Age	SO 03970 10449	GGAT01125m
2	Maes Y Vaynor	Prehistoric/Bronze Age (?)	SO 045 097	GGAT01482m
3	Cefn Cilsanws Cairnfield and Hut Site	Bronze Age	SO 0247 0990	GGAT01099m GGAT01100m GGAT04207m GGAT04534m GGAT04535m GGAT04536m
4	Cefn Cil-Sanws Summit Barrow Cemetery	Bronze Age	SO 024 103	GGAT00784m GGAT00785m GGAT00786m GGAT04537m
5	Garn Ddu (west) Cairnfield and Standing Stones	Bronze Age	SO 0190 1193	GGAT05154m GGAT00797m GGAT01589m GGAT01590m GGAT04489m GGAT05128m GGAT06064m

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
6	Garn Ddu Cairnfield	Bronze Age	SO 02627 11970	GGAT01356 GGAT01591m GGAT01592m GGAT04473m GGAT04528m GGAT04529m GGAT04530m GGAT04531m GGAT04532m
7	Cwm Moel Cairns	Bronze Age	SO 0324 1199	GGAT05161m GGAT05157m GGAT04472m GGAT00813m
8	Three Small Cairns on Garn Ddu	Bronze Age	SO 0388 1230	GGAT04452m
9	Possible Burnt Mound at Cwm Moel	Prehistoric/Bronze Age (?)	SO 0381 1154	GGAT08005m
10	Burnt Mound Near Pengellifawr	Prehistoric/Bronze Age (?)	SO 04490 11588	GGAT08003m
11	Glais Brook Settlement Complex	Bronze Age	SO 03677 11569	GGAT06068m GGAT00805m GGAT00821m GGAT04525m GGAT05122m GGAT05163m GGAT05164m GGAT06069m GGAT06070m GGAT06071m GGAT06073m GGAT06074m
12	Inscribed stone, Vaynor	Romano-British (?)	SO 036 098	GGAT02742m
13	RR621 Cardiff - Brecon - Castell Collen Roman Road	Romano-British	SO 04528 09746	GGAT00898.0s
14	Roman coins, Pen-rhiw-glais	Romano-British	SO 0410	GGAT01211m
15	Sanos Church, Cilsanws	Early medieval	SO 0309	GGAT01105m
16	Battle of Maesvaynor (Maesyvaynor)	Medieval	SO 0410	GGAT01286m
17	Morlais Villa, medieval coins	Medieval	SO 0328 0805	GGAT01887m
18	Platform near Blaenglais, Nant-y-wern	Medieval	SO 0353 1117	GGAT01866m
19	Limekiln, Vaynor	Post-medieval	SO 034 103	GGAT02734m
20	Limekiln and Quarry, Vaynor	Post-medieval	SO 0308 1050	GGAT02732m
21	Limekiln, Vaynor	Post-medieval	SO 035096	GGAT02737m

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
22	Brecon and Merthyr/ LNW Joint Railway	Post-medieval	SO 0343 0853	GGAT01279.1m GGAT03170m GGAT02499.0m
24	Morlais Tramroad (East)	Post-medieval	SO 05093 09982	GGAT03173.1m

APPENDIX 3: HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS		Ch
	CH		F E Sta
	FB		Fn
	GP		MP
	MS		Pol Sta
	PO		PC
	PH		SB
	Spr		TCB
	TCP		W

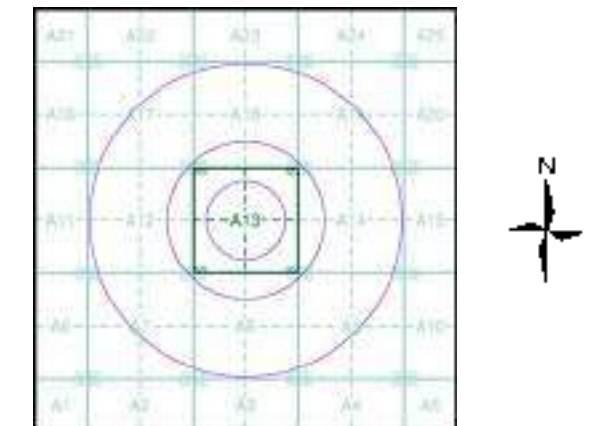
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1883	2
Brecknockshire	1:10,560	1884 - 1885	3
Monmouthshire	1:10,560	1884	4
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1901	5
Brecknockshire	1:10,560	1905	6
Brecknockshire	1:10,560	1922	7
Brecknockshire	1:10,560	1951 - 1953	8
Brecknockshire	1:10,560	1952	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1964 - 1965	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1974 - 1979	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1978	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1983	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990 - 1992	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999 - 2000	15
Street View	Variable		16

Historical Map - Slice A

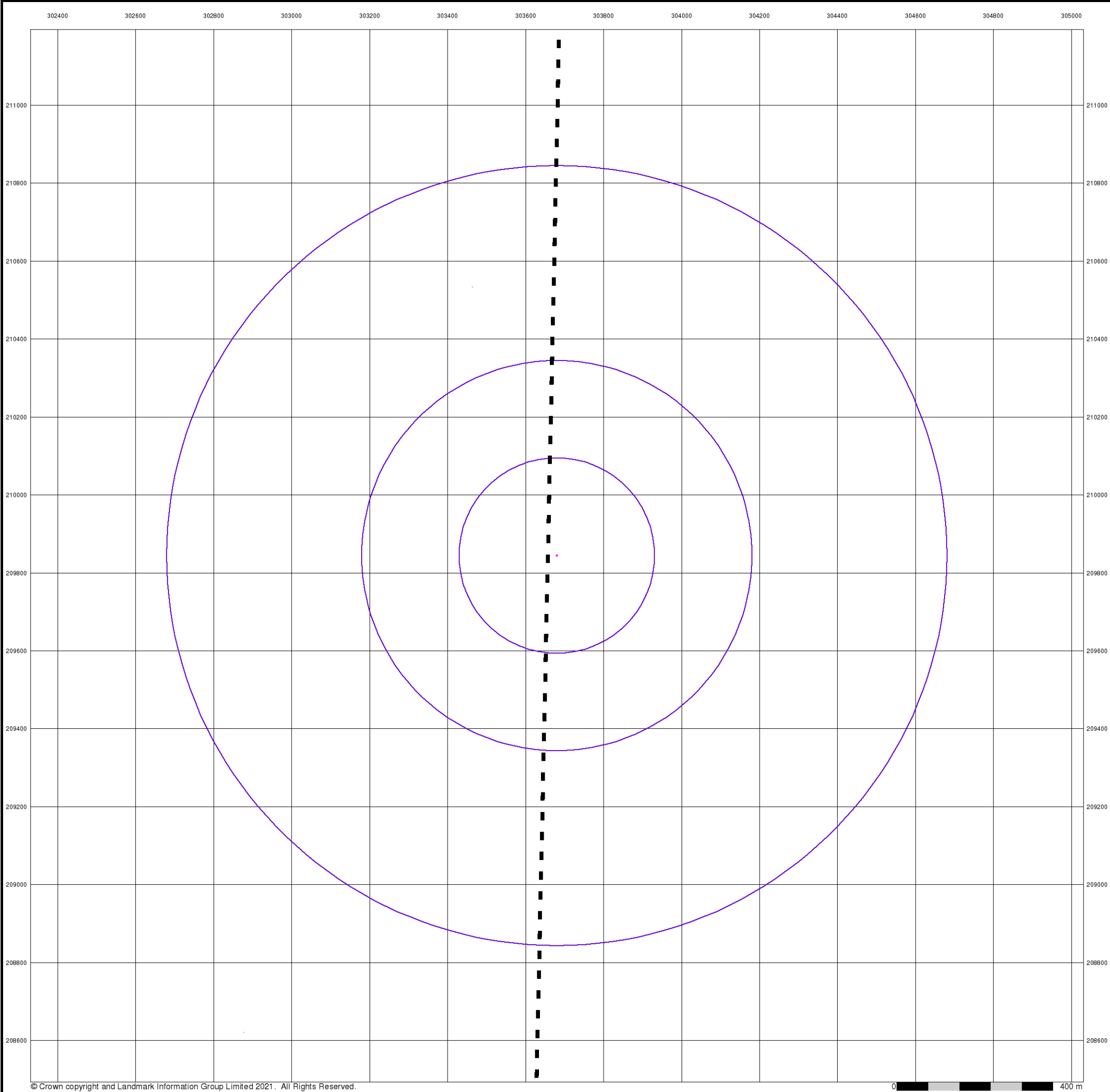


Order Details

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Site Details

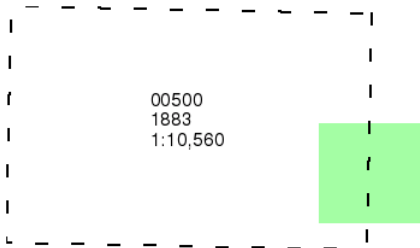
Site at 303720, 209840



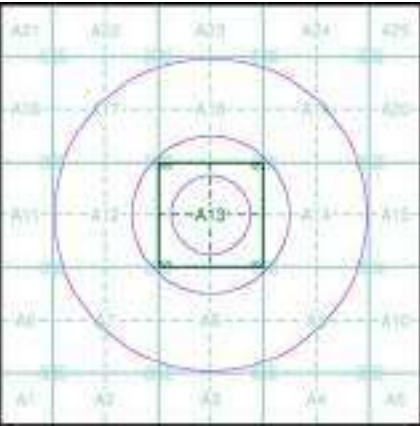
Glamorganshire
Published 1883
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

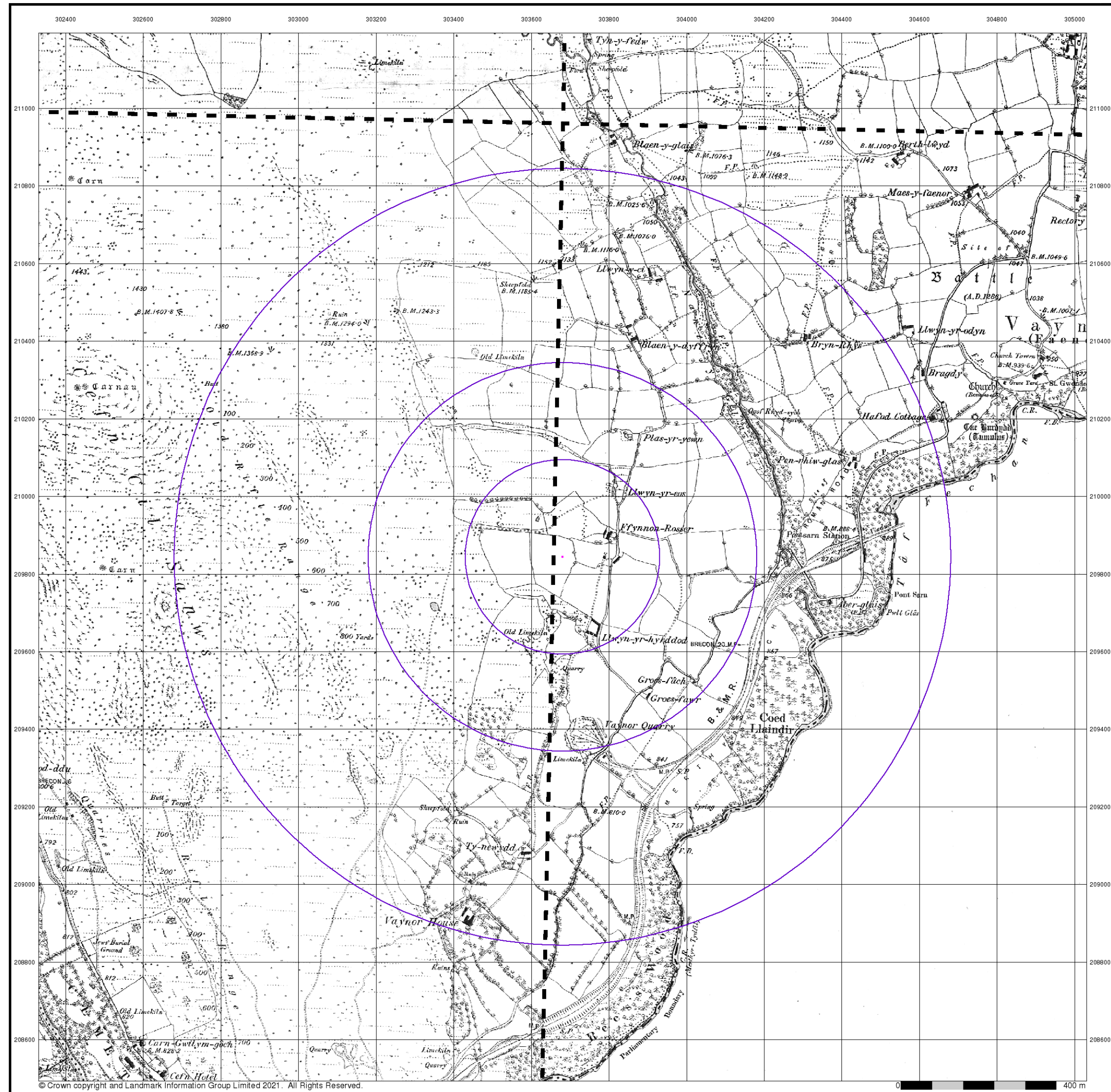


Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details
Order Number: 282002644_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0768
National Grid Reference: 303680, 209840
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Site at 303720, 209840



Brecknockshire

Published 1884 - 1885

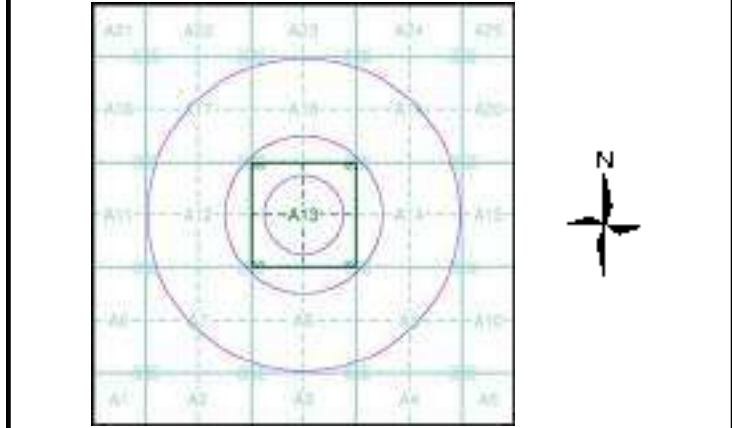
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

045NE 1884 1:10,560	046NW 1885 1:10,560
045SE 1884 1:10,560	046SW 1885 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

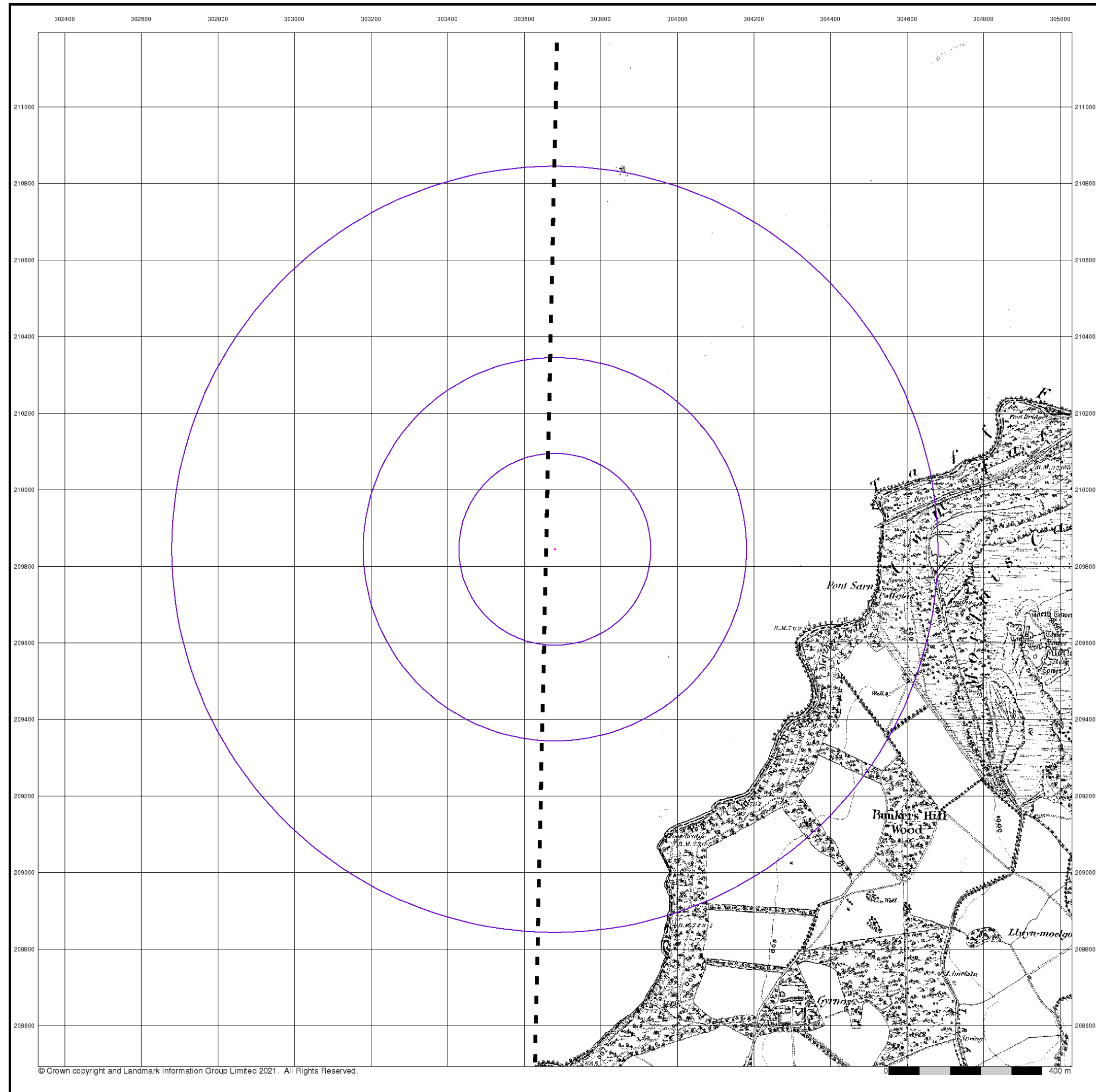


Order Details

Order Number:	282002644_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0768
National Grid Reference:	303680, 209840
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 303720, 209840



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Monmouthshire

Published 1884

Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

01000
1884
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	282002644_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0768
National Grid Reference:	303680, 209840
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 303720, 209840

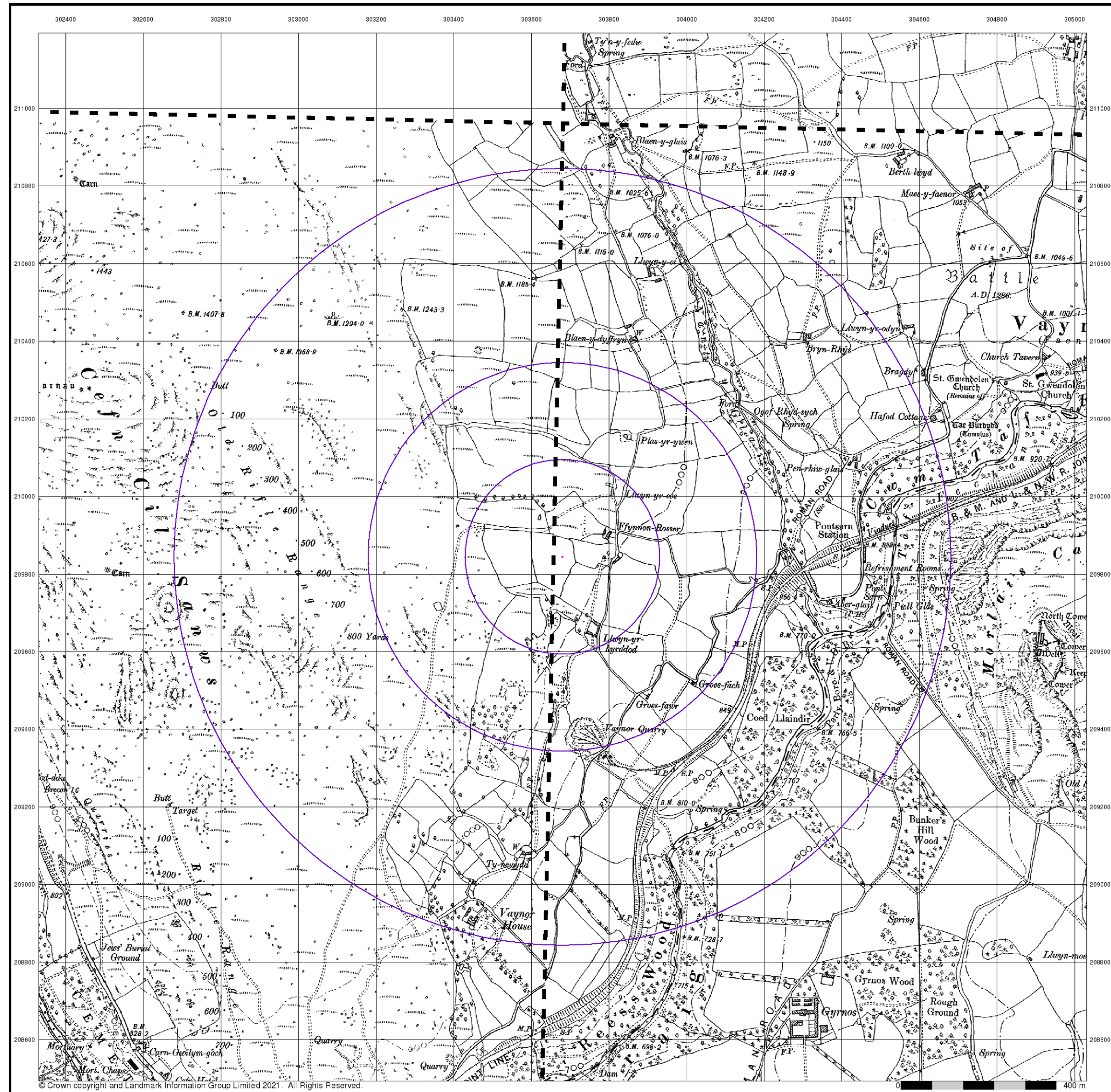
Landmark

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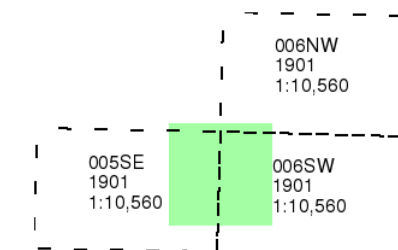
Glamorganshire

Published 1901

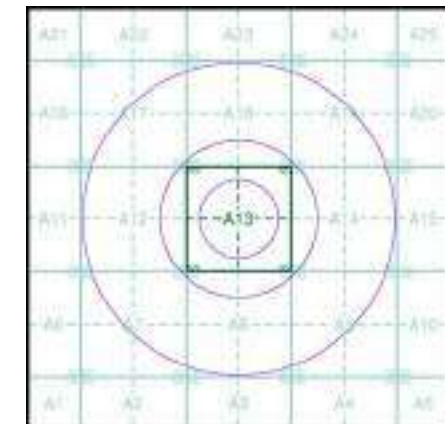
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

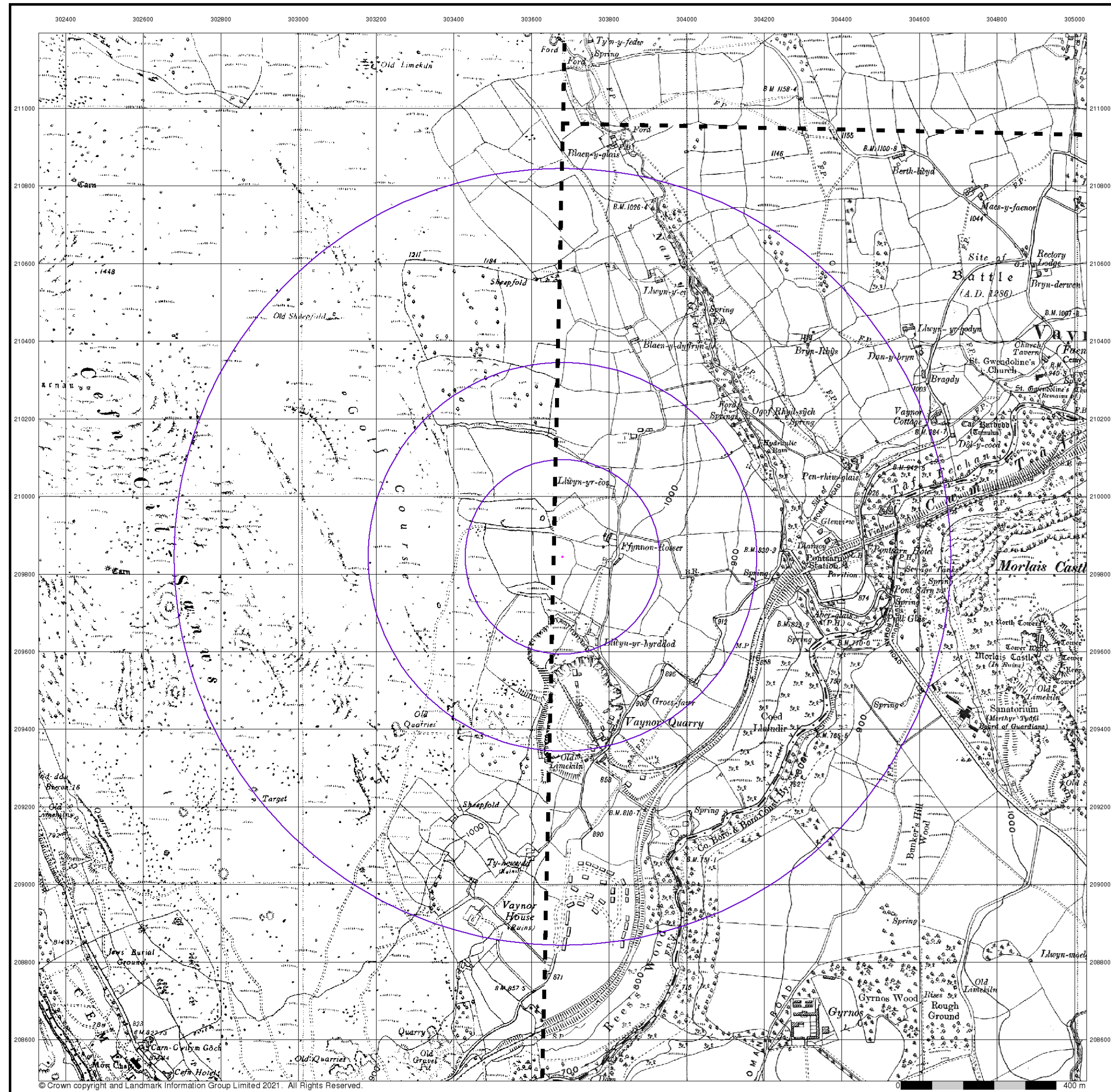


Order Details

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Customer Ref: CR0768
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 303720, 209840



Brecknockshire

Published 1951 - 1953

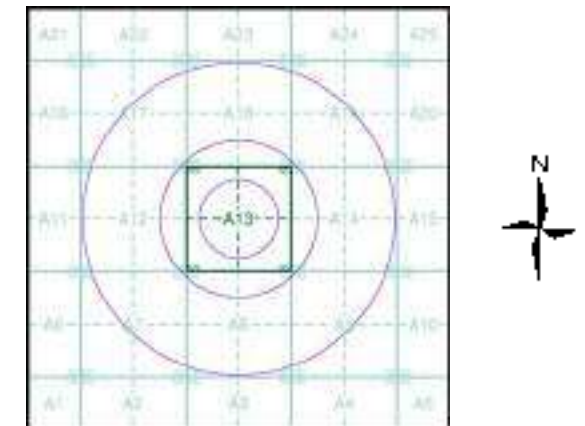
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

04500 1952 1:10,560	046NW 1953 1:10,560
	046SW 1951 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

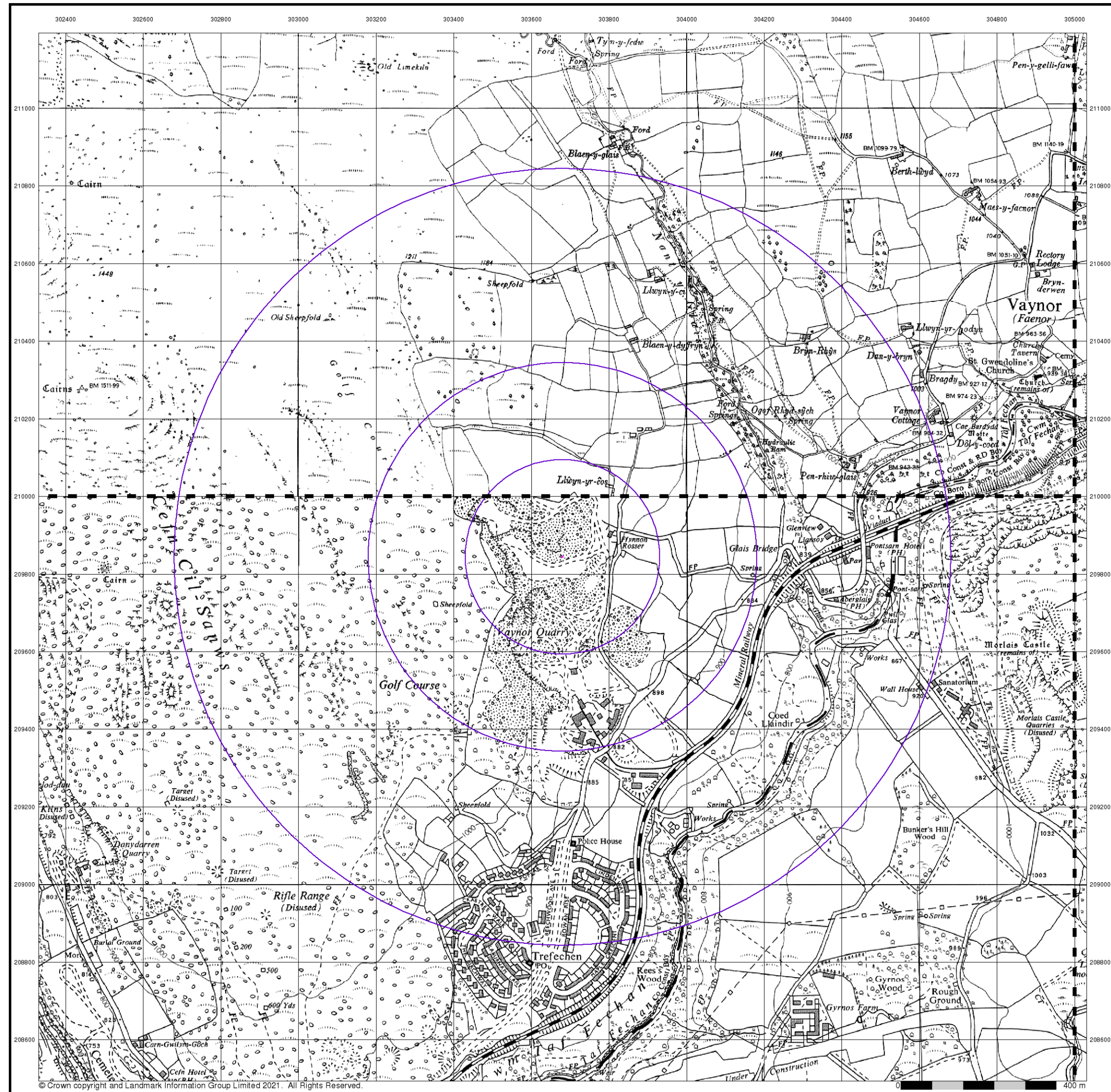


Order Details

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National Grid Reference: 303680, 209840
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Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 303720, 209840



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964 - 1965

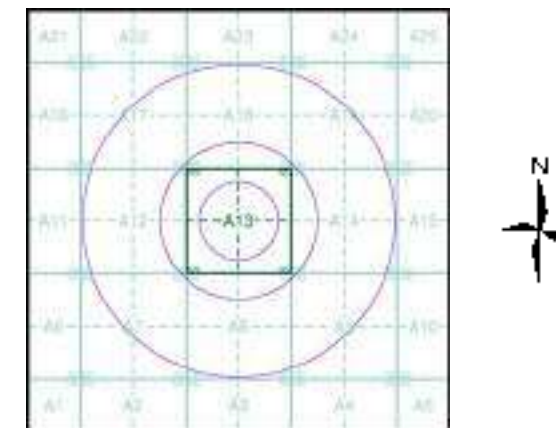
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SO01SW	SO01SE
1964	1964
1:10,560	1:10,560
SO00NW	SO00NE
1965	1965
1:10,560	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

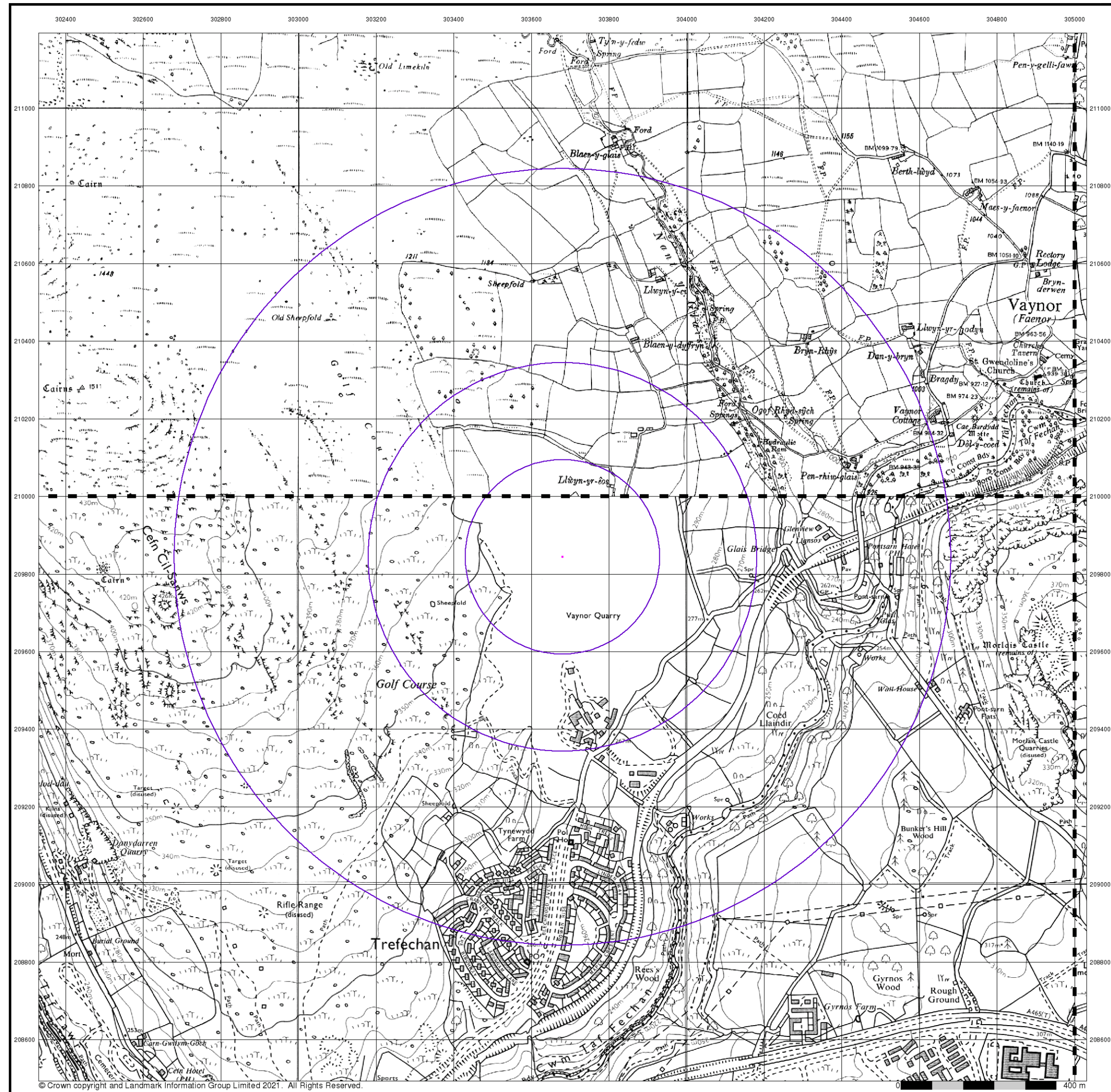


Order Details

Order Number: 282002644_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0768
National Grid Reference: 303680, 209840
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
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Site Details

Site at 303720, 209840



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1974 - 1979

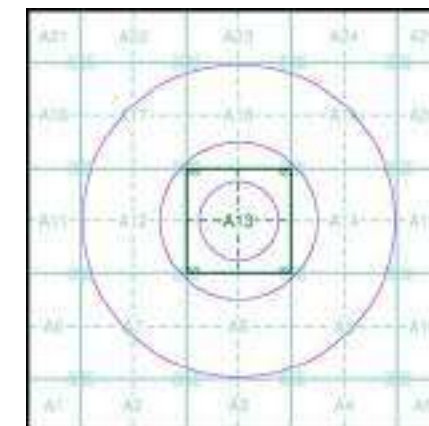
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SO01SW	SO01SE
1974	1978
1:10,560	1:10,000
SO00NW	SO00NE
1979	1977
1:10,000	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A

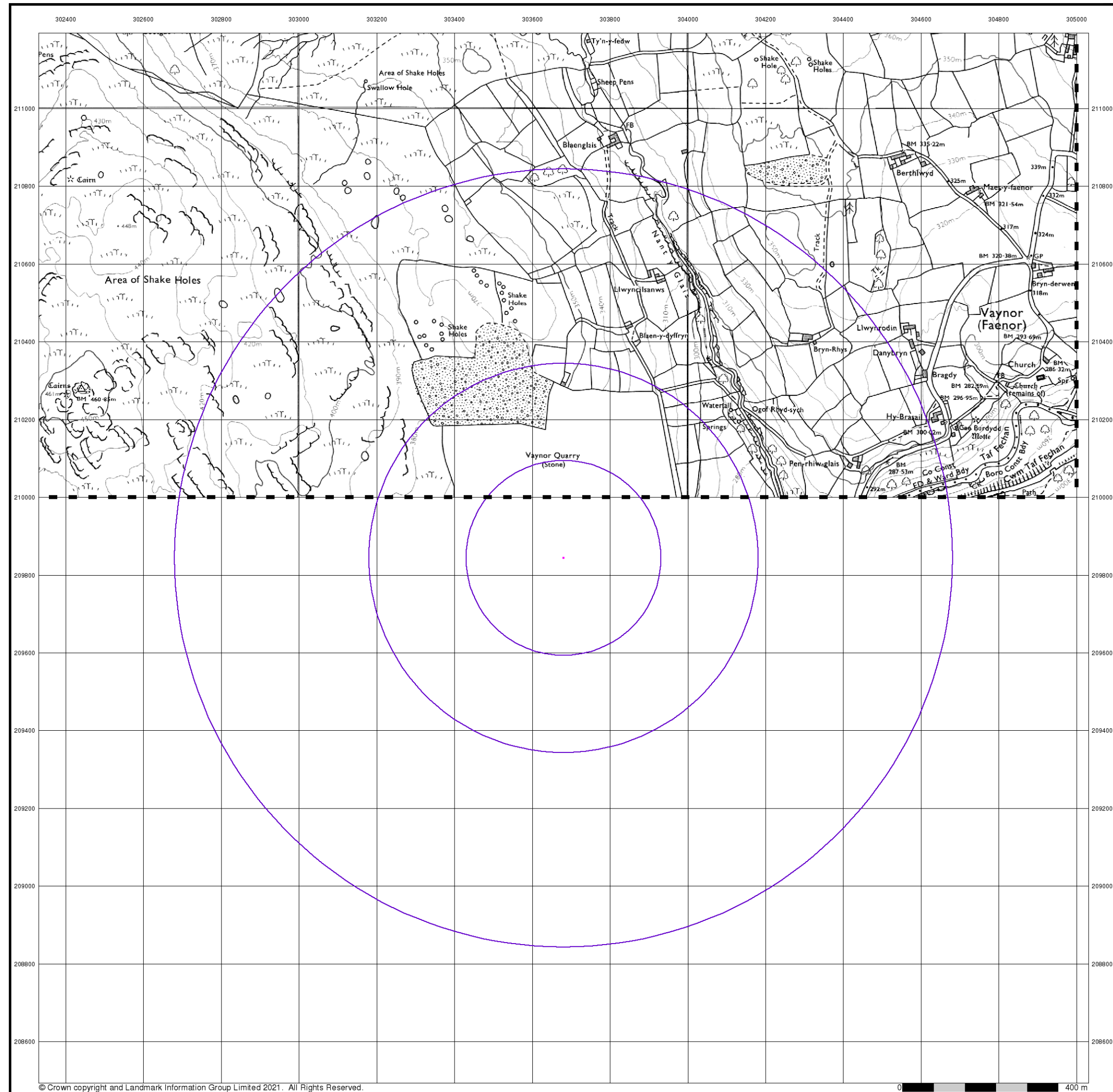


Order Details

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Site Details

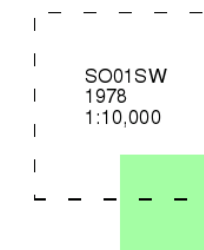
Site at 303720, 209840



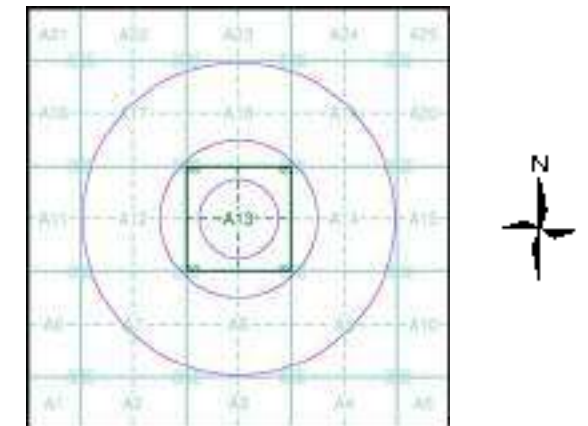
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1978
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

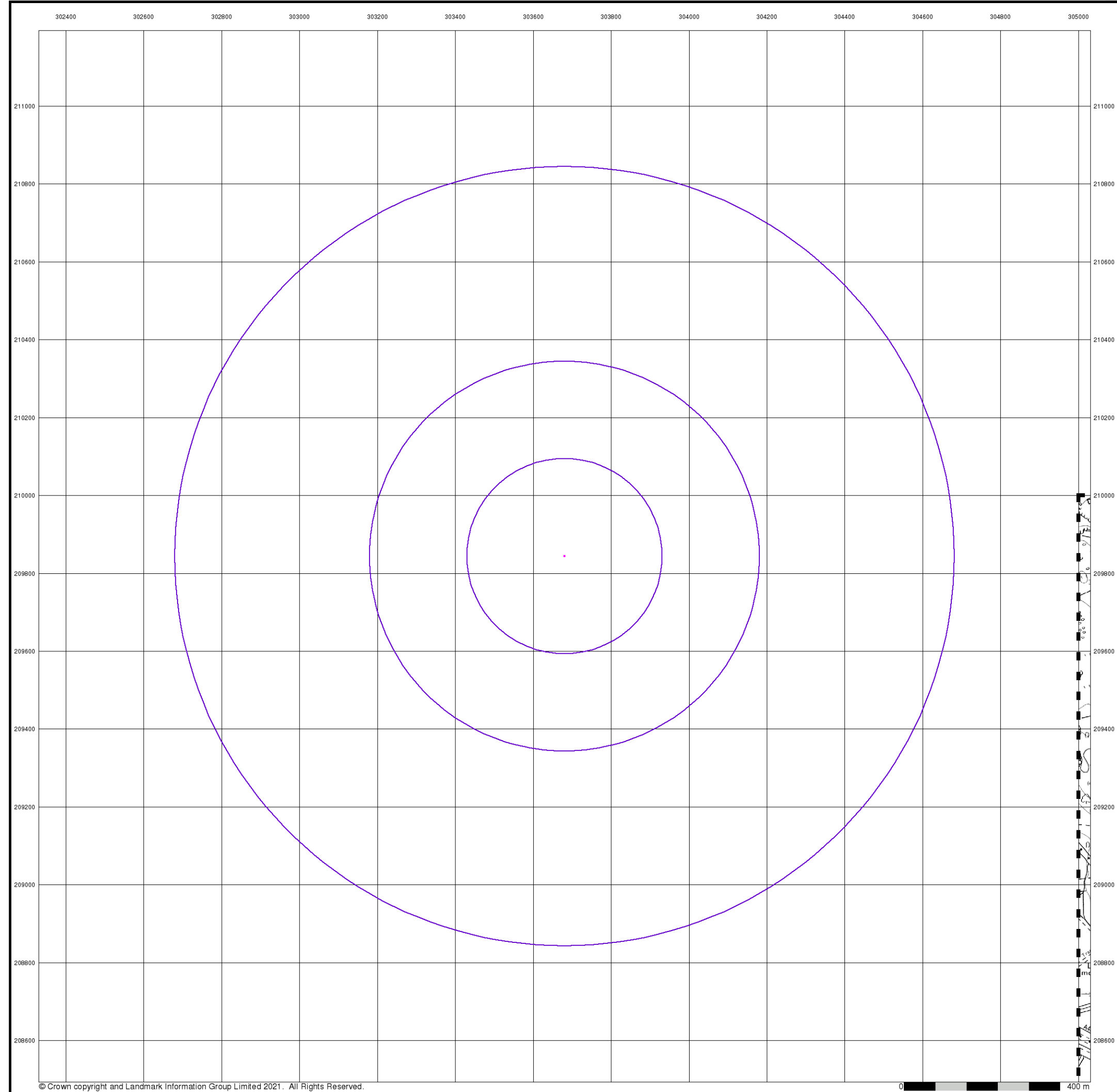


Order Details

Order Number: 282002644_1_1
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 303720, 209840



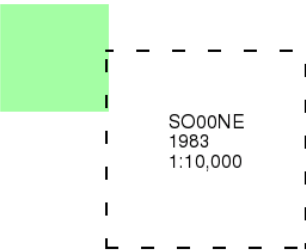
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1983

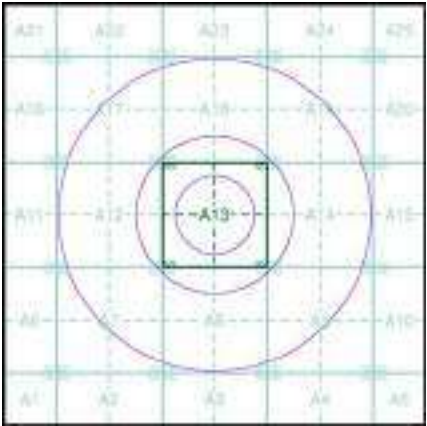
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:282002644_1_1

Customer Ref:CR0768

National Grid Reference:303680, 209840

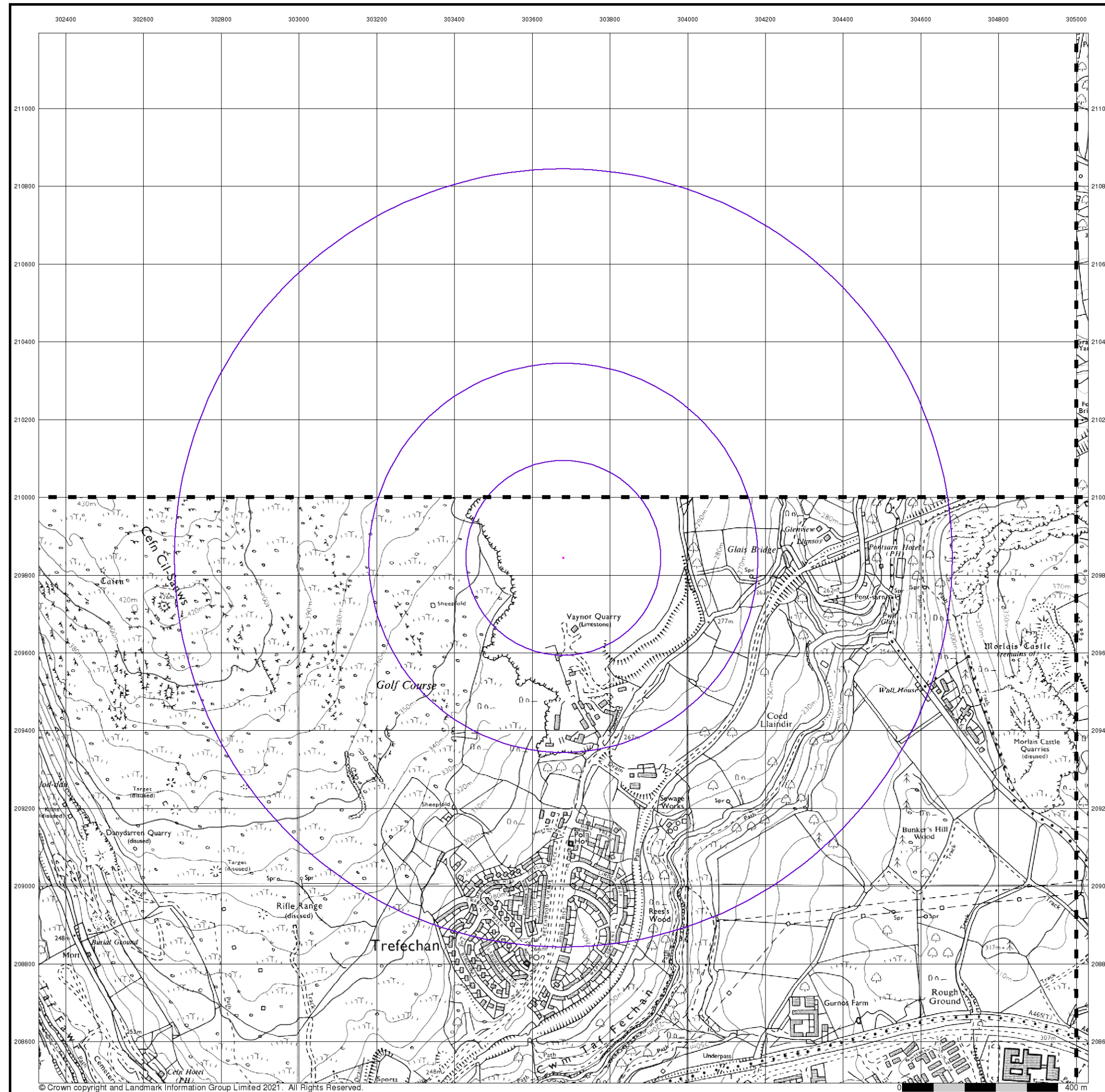
Slice:A

Site Area (Ha):0.01

Search Buffer (m):1000

Site Details

Site at 303720, 209840



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1990 - 1992

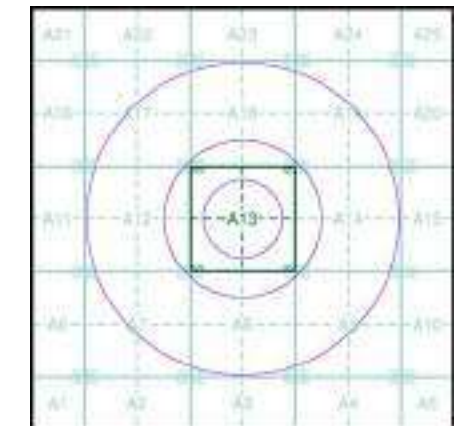
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SO01SE	1990	1:10,000
SO00NW	1992	1:10,000
SO00NE	1992	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A

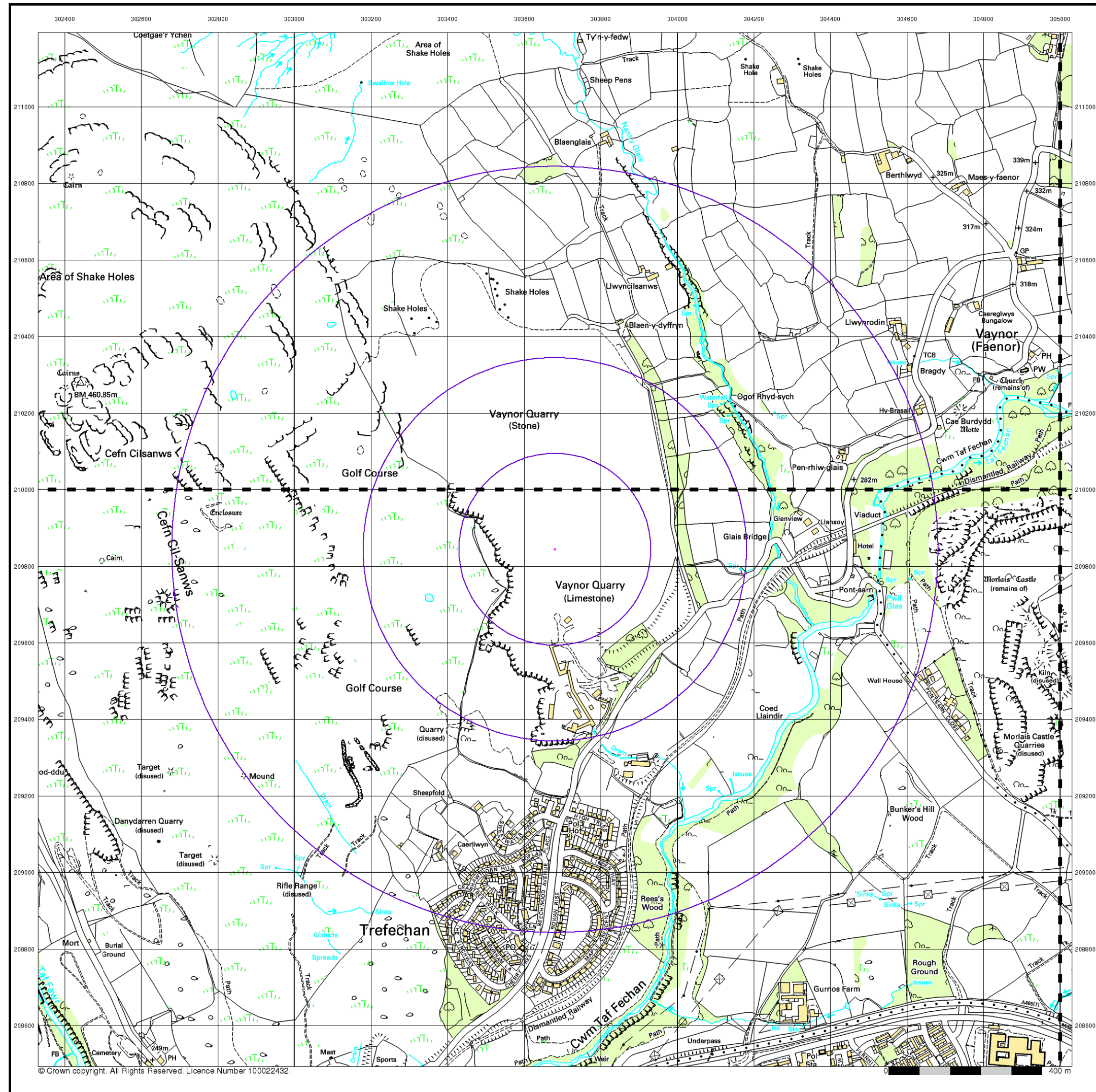


Order Details

Order Number: 282002644_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0768
National Grid Reference: 303680, 209840
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 303720, 209840



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10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999 - 2000

Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SO01SW	SO01SE
2000	2000
1:10,000	1:10,000
	
SO00NW	SO00NE
1999	1999
1:10,000	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	282002644_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0768
National Grid Reference:	303680, 209840
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

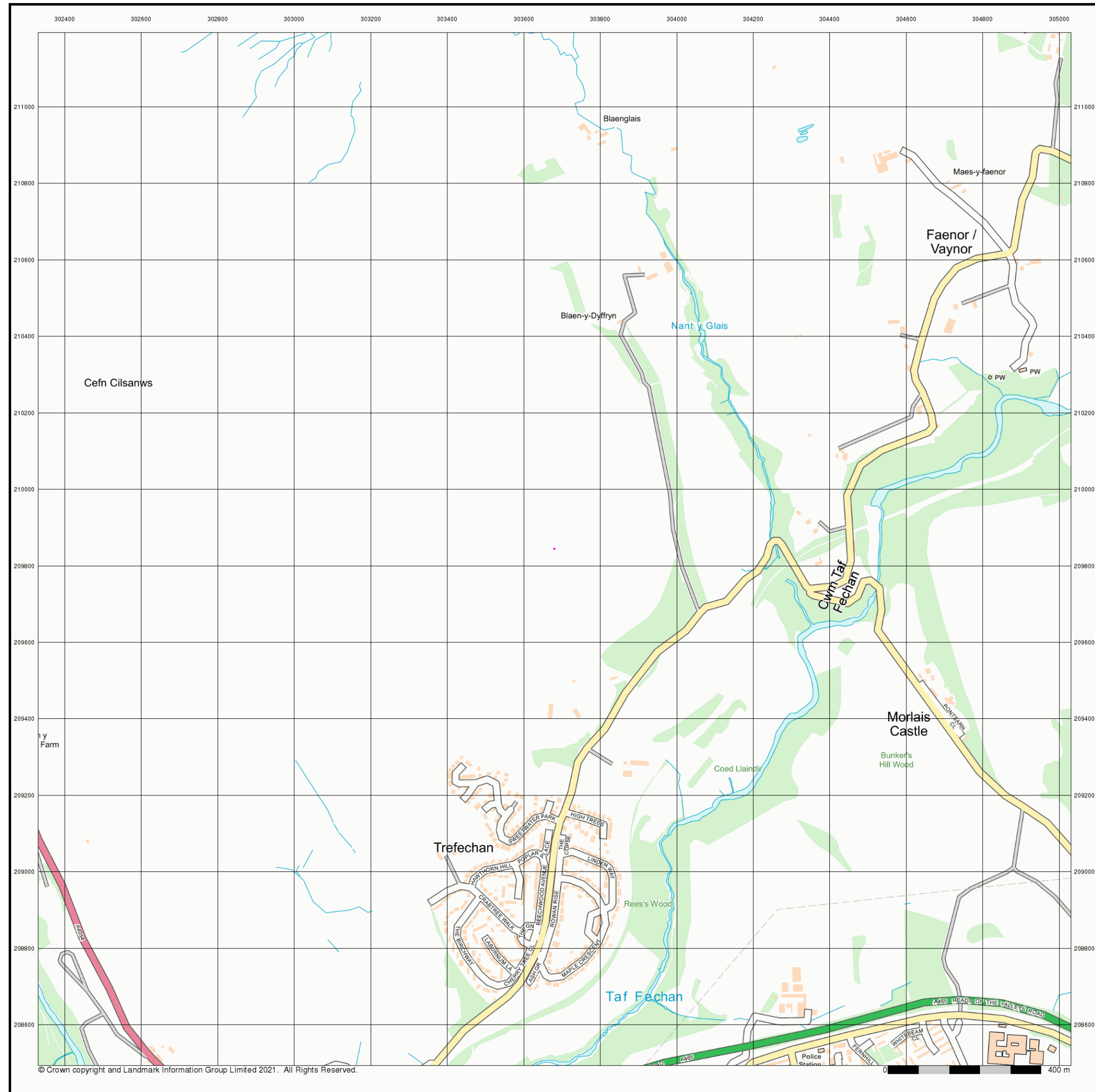
Site at 303720, 209840

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Street View

Published 2021

Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Street View Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	282002644_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0768
National Grid Reference:	303680, 209840
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 303720, 209840

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APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Vaynor Quarry Merthyr Tydfil

*Written Scheme of Investigation for a Historic
Environment Desk-Based Assessment*



Report prepared for:
Hanson UK

CA Project: CR0768

CA Report: CR0768_1

July 2021



Vaynor Quarry Merthyr Tydfil

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Historic Environment Desk- Based Assessment

CA Project: CR0768

CA Report: CR0768_1

prepared by	James Evans, Heritage Consultant
date	July 2021
checked by	Richard Morton, Principal Heritage Consultant
date	July 2021
approved by	Richard Morton, Principal Heritage Consultant
signed	
date	July 2021

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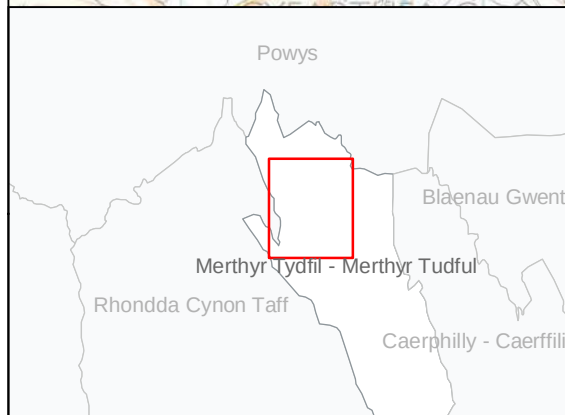
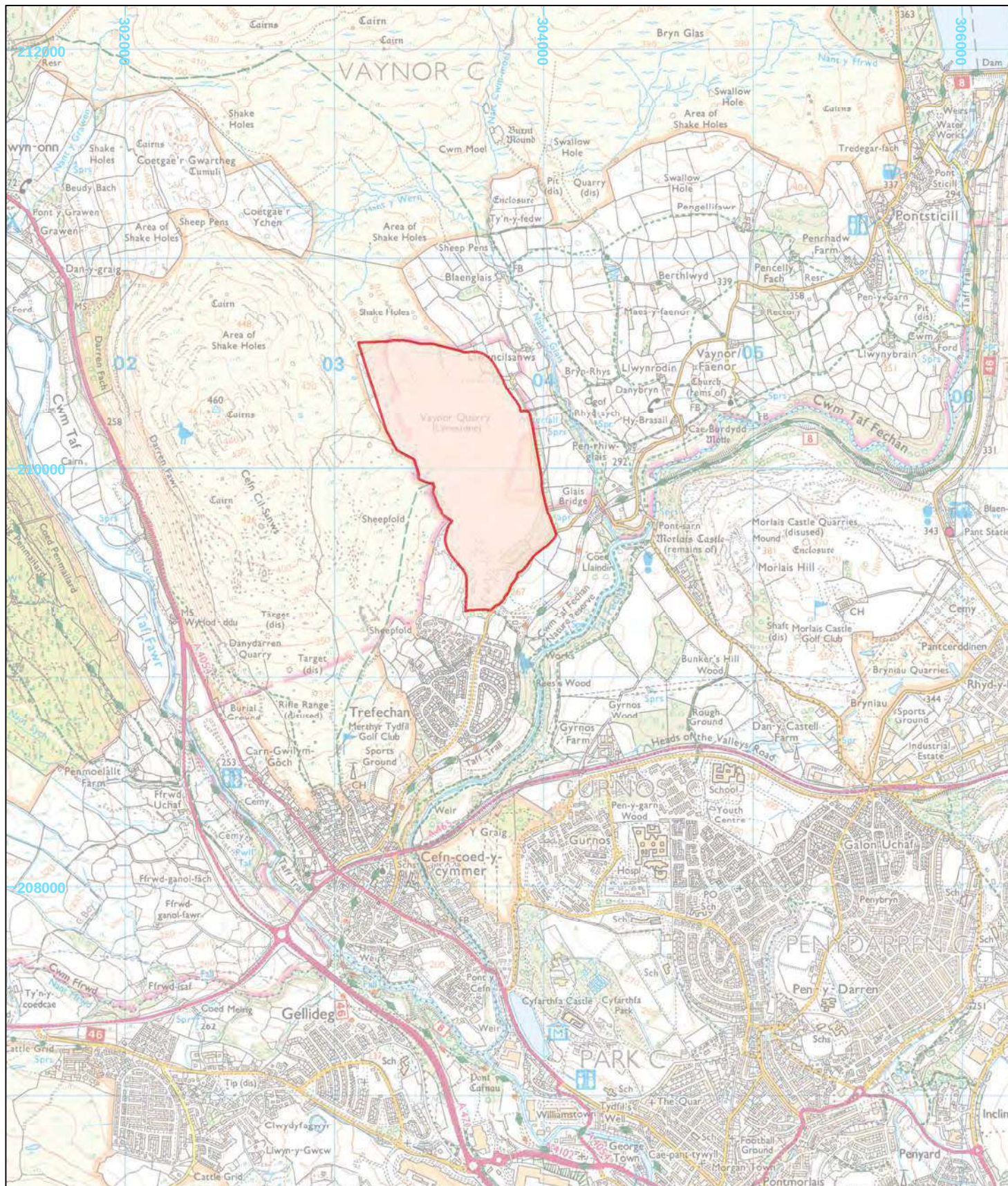
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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared in July 2021 by Cotswold Archaeology, a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. It sets out a scope and methodology for a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of land at Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil (NGR: 303699, 209759; Fig. 1). The WSI has been commissioned by SLR Planning on behalf of Hanson UK.
- 1.2. This WSI has been guided in its composition by the ‘Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment’ (ClfA 2020), Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government 2021), and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government 2017). The desk-based assessment will be subject to the approval of the WSI by the Planning Archaeologist at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) and archaeological officer at Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA), to seek agreement on the scope and methodology of the project, prior to undertaking the assessment. Upon completion a copy of the document will be sent to GGAT and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for deposition.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The Site comprises Vaynor Quarry located c. 3.5km north of Merthyr Tydfil town centre and it is located both within Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC) and Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA). The majority of the Site has already been disturbed by past mineral extraction.
- 2.2. Within the proposed 2km study area there are:
- Two Registered Historic Landscape;
 - One Conservation Area;
 - Two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens;
 - 15 Scheduled Monuments; and
 - 26 Listed Buildings (one Grade I, two Grade II* Listed, and 23 Grade II Listed).



Legend

Site



0 1 km

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PROJECT TITLE

Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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CHECKED BY RM DATE 14/07/2021
APPROVED BY RM SCALE @ A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

3. OBJECTIVES

3.1. This assessment will fully assess the known and potential historic assets within the Site, their survival and significance. The objectives of the desk-based assessment will be:

- to identify designated heritage constraints within the Site and study area;
- to gather information on non-designated recorded historic assets through desk-based research, and through available archaeological survey information;
- to assess the above baseline information, and offer an analysis of the potential for currently unrecorded historic assets within the site;
- to assess, as far as possible, the likely depth and extent of any below-ground archaeological deposits within the site; and
- to assess the value of the historic assets affected by the proposed development and, where possible, the impact of the proposed development upon the value of these assets, including the setting of designated historic assets.

4. METHODOLOGY

Key Heritage Policy and Guidance

4.1. The content, aims and method set out in this WSI have been guided by the following key documents:

- Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government Edition 11, 2021);
- Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government 2017);
- Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011);
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020);
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017);
- Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales; and
- The 'Guidance for the Submission of data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records' produced by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts (2018)

Desk-Based Assessment

- 4.2. The desk-based research and sources will be based upon the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment assessments* produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). Cotswold Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA, and the project will be managed and technically coordinated by a Member of the Institute.
- 4.3. The archaeological assessment will utilise a minimum study area of 2km around the boundary of the proposed Site. Data will be collated from published and archive sources of archaeological, historical, geographical, topographical, and environmental information relevant to the area of the development using the following sources:
- Cadw and RCAHMW for details of designated heritage assets including Scheduled monuments, Listed buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens;
 - The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) for details of previously completed archaeological works in the vicinity and recorded heritage assets;
 - Aerial photographs curated by the Central Register of Aerial Photographs for Wales;
 - The Glamorgan Archives, for documentary sources and historic mapping of relevance to the historical development of the site and its surroundings;
 - Remote sensing resources, i.e. LIDAR (provided by Natural Resources Wales);
 - Relevant national and local planning policy documentation; and
 - A walkover survey of the proposed site and its environs to assess and document any extant evidence of heritage assets, any evidence of previous disturbance within the area of the Site and the setting of historic assets.

Value of historic assets

- 4.4. The value of historic assets is best defined by the Cadw guidance, *Conservation Principles* (2011), which describes value as a combination of evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value.
- 4.5. Evidential value derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric.

-
- 4.6. Historical value may derive from particular aspects of past ways of life, or association with notable families, persons, events or movements – it embodies the connection between past events and society with the present.
 - 4.7. Aesthetic value derives from the sensory and intellectual stimulation drawn from an historic asset. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting. It may also be the result of design, or an unplanned outcome of a process of events.
 - 4.8. Communal value derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It may be commemorative or symbolic and relate to issues of identity or collective memory.

Requirements for an ASIDOHL2

- 4.9. Consultation was undertaken with Cadw regarding the possibility of an ASIDOHL 2 (assessment of the significance of development on historic landscapes) being required. Email correspondences with Neil Maylan, Senior Historic Environment Planning Officer, Cadw, confirmed that an ASIDOHL 2 was not required (see Appendix 1).

The setting of historic assets

- 4.10. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in Cadw's 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' (2017). This publication provides guidance on setting and development management, including the assessment of the implications of proposed development. It reiterates that 'the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. 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'. In accordance with the guidance, the extent of the setting of a heritage asset is not fixed and can evolve periodically.
- 4.11. All historic assets have a setting, and features of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to significance and may affect the appreciation of the asset. They can remain neutral. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations but can also comprise other elements which contribute to the ways in which a historic asset is experienced, including factors such as noise, vibrations, dust, or other pollutants; spatial associations; the rarity of

comparable survivals of setting, and associative relationships between historic assets.

Study area

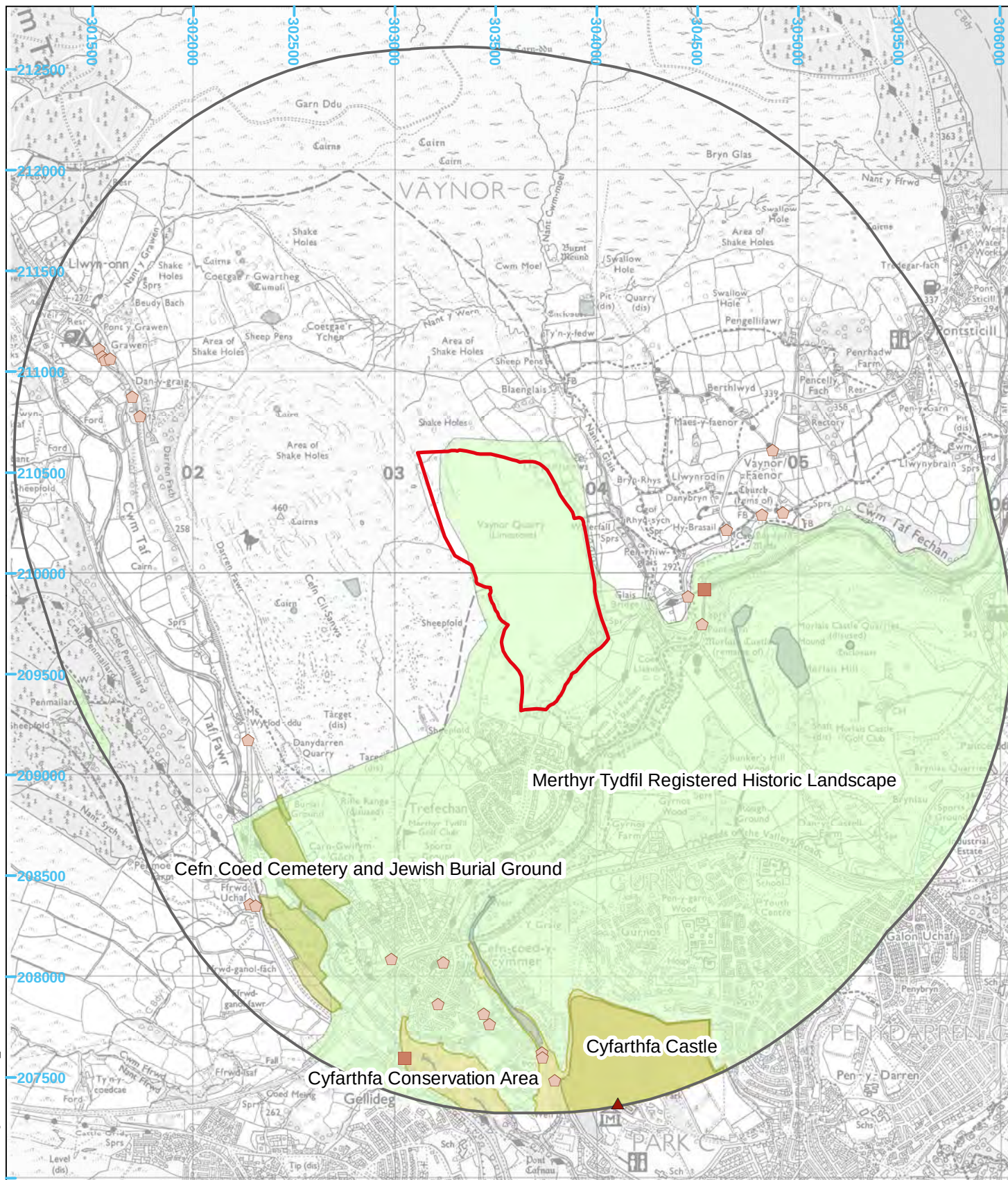
- 4.12. An appropriate 'study area' will be utilised for the stepped assessment of settings. Initial examination of the locale indicates that a 2km 'buffer' study area around the development area is likely to be appropriate for the consideration of potential effects upon the 'setting' of historic assets.
- 4.13. The Site lies within the Merthyr Tydfil Registered Historic Landscape. The assessment will utilise the Historic Landscape Characterisation, held by GGAT, along with LandMap data held by Natural Resources Wales (NRW), to assess the potential impact that the proposed development will have upon the individual Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) and the historic assets located within them.
- 4.14. The assessment will include numerous historic assets, and those considered of likely key relevance are shown on Fig. 2. They include Cyfarthfa Conservation Area, the Registered Park and Gardens of Cefn Coed Cemetery and Jewish Burial Ground and Cyfarthfa Castle, many Listed Buildings (including Grade I, II* and II Listed) and Scheduled Monuments.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1. This project will be under the management of Richard Morton, Principal Heritage Consultant, Cotswold Archaeology. The assessment will be undertaken, and the subsequent report produced by James Evans, Heritage Consultant. The data collation, analysis and assessment report normally takes approximately six weeks.

6. ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

- 6.1. The information collated will initially be assembled into a workable database, cross-referenced to the original sources. The assessment report will begin with a non-technical summary both in English and Welsh, in accordance with Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (WAT 2018), outlining in plain language the principal reasons for the work, its aims and main results. The introduction will then set out the circumstances leading to the commission of the report, any restrictions on reporting or access to relevant records, size, surface geology and topography of the study area. Any variation from



Legend

- Site
- Study area
- Registered Historic Landscapes
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- ◼ Grade II Listed Building



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PROJECT TITLE

Vaynor Quarry

FIGURE TITLE

Designated historic assets of key relevance

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CHECKED BY RM
APPROVED BY RM

PROJECT NO CR0768
DATE 20/07/2021
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FIGURE NO.
2

the methodologies set out in this project specification will be detailed and explained within the methodology section of the report.

6.2. The report will set out the information base with regard to the assessment objectives, as set out in Section 3 above. The known and potential historic assets will be outlined clearly and objectively in relation to the methods used, organised by archaeological period or type, and with reference to, or inclusion of, supporting evidence. The results will be interpreted and put into context in terms of significance. A comprehensive list of sources consulted, with full bibliographic details, will be provided at the back of the report.

6.3. The assessment will be supported with illustrative material, including at least one figure showing known or potential heritage assets within or affecting the proposed scheme. Where possible, areas of greater or lesser potential will be defined and the effects of previous construction, industrial and other intrusive activity taken into account.

Detailed Scope of Report Contents

6.4. The report will contain the following information:

- Bilingual non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Planning background, including aims and objectives, e.g., review of planning conditions (ROMP) under the Environment Act 1995
- Description of proposed development
- Methodology
- Site topography and geology
- Archaeological and historic background and context (including information from cartographic and aerial photographic sources, and the Site inspection)
- Assessment of effects (physical and non-physical)
- Preliminary recommendations for work
- Conclusions
- References and bibliography

Archive deposition

6.5. The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts. A digital

copy of the archive will also be sent to the RCAHMW following the guidance set out in the 'RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives' (2015).

- 6.6. Copies of the assessment report will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGAT and BBNPA. This will be inline with the guidance published by National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW), 'National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales' (2017).

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 7.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, and CA Health, Safety and Welfare Policy (2010).

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £5,000,000. No claims have been made or are pending against these policies in the last three years.

9. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 9.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2010) and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (CIfA 2008). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 9.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

10. REFERENCES

Cadw 2011 *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

Cadw 2017 *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020 *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.*

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

RCAHMW 2015 *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives*

Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales
<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>

Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2018 *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

Welsh Government 2021 *Planning Policy Wales Edition 10*

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

APPENDIX 5: CONSULTATION WITH CADW

From: Neil.Maylan002@gov.wales
To: [James Evans](#)
Subject: RE: Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil
Date: 20 July 2021 11:05:22
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.jpg](#)
[image003.jpg](#)

Hi James

An ASIDOHL does appear to be a bit OTT given that the HCLA is the quarry. Moreover the requirement to carry out an assessment is quite specific. Section 6.1.21 of Planning Policy Wales states in regard to Registered Historic Landscapes *"The register should be taken into account in decision making when considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment or, if on call in, in the opinion of the Welsh Ministers, the development is of a sufficient scale to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape. An assessment of development on a historic landscape may be required if it is proposed within a registered historic landscape or its setting and there is potential for conflict with development plan policy"*. In this case you are preparing an ES but as the quarry already exists, I assume that it does not conflict with development plan policy. I am therefore in agreement that an ASODOHL is not required but a setting assessment will be.

If I can be of further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best wishes

Neil

From: James Evans <James.Evans@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>
Sent: 19 July 2021 11:25
To: Maylan, Neil (ESNR-Tourism, Heritage & Sport-Cadw) <Neil.Maylan002@gov.wales>
Subject: Vaynor Quarry, Merthyr Tydfil

Good morning Neil,

I hope you're well.

I was hoping you would be able to offer me some advice regarding Vaynor Quarry in Merthyr Tydfil? We have been commissioned by a client to write a DBA that will inform a heritage chapter of an ES, and will accompany a ROMP application to both Merthyr Tydfil CBC and Brecon Beacons NPA. As you will know, the quarry is located within the Registered Historic Landscape of Merthyr Tydfil (HLW (MGL) 2), and the character area HLCA 51: Vaynor Quarry.

The proposed development will consist of the reworking of the limestone quarry in areas previously quarried into the fairly recent past. Would this require an ASIDOHL2? Or would the DBA, including a settings assessment using Cadw guidance, be sufficient? As the quarry is not expanding into new unquarried territories beyond its current boundaries?

Any advice or guidance would be greatly received. Thank you.

All the best,

James

James Evans
Heritage Consultant



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