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**CONAVTEC LIMITED**

**CONVATEC GREEN MANUFACTURING HUB, RHYMNEY**

**HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT**

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**HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT**

**FEBRUARY 2024**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This report has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP, a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The report considers the potential impacts to historic assets near to a site located on land to the west of Rhymney, Caerphilly, South Wales ('the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SO 09933 08381 and comprises the construction of three wind turbines, expected to be 150m to tip, with an installed capacity of c.15MW, along with a c 5MW solar farm.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the significance of built historic assets within the vicinity of the Site as a consequence of introducing change within their setting. Potential impacts would be indirect caused by changes in the setting of a given historic asset which may affect the assets significance or the ability to appreciate that significance. This report, in particular, assesses Rhymney Town Conservation Area and associated designated historic assets; Penuel Baptist Church; Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel; and Bute Town Conservation Area and associated designated historic assets.
- 1.1.3 In accordance with Planning Policy Wales (2018), *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (2017) and Cadw guidance *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (2017), this report provides a proportionate assessment of the significance of the designated assets within the vicinity of the Site identified as being sensitive to the proposals to enable an assessment of any potential impacts.

## **2 LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT**

### **2.1 Legislation**

- 2.1.1 Designated historic assets protected by statutory legislation comprise Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wrecks, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Nationally significant archaeological sites, monuments and structures are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016).
- 2.1.2 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 amends sections of both the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 in relation to the Historic Environment of Wales. The Act also contains new stand-alone provisions including the creation of statutory register of historic parks and gardens, a statutory register of historic place names and places a statutory duty on Welsh Minsters to compile and maintain Historic Environment Records (HER).
- 2.1.3 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) (P(LBCA)) Act 1990, as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, provides for the protection of listed buildings and their settings (Section 66(1)); and the preservation and / or enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas (Section 72). The statutory duty only covers development that is within a conservation area – the ‘setting’ of a conservation area is addressed by planning policy.

### **2.2 National Planning Policy**

- 2.2.1 National Planning Policy relevant to the historic environment comprises:
- Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2024); and
  - Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 ‘The Historic Environment’ (2017).
- 2.2.2 Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2024) sets out the Welsh Government’s objectives to the protection, management and conservation of the historic environment in Wales and requires that decisions are based upon an understanding of the significance of historic assets. IT also sets out the Welsh Government’s objectives to:
- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
  - conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;

- safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
- preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
- protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.

2.2.3 For listed buildings, PPW states “...a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting...” (paragraph 6.1.10) in line with the P(LBCA) Act.

2.2.4 PPW also states that “There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings.” (paragraph 6.1.14).

2.2.5 PPW also directs that other, non-statutory, heritage designations should be taken into account in planning authority decision making. With regard to historic parks and gardens, PPW states that “Planning authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance the special interest of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales” (paragraph 6.1.18).

2.2.6 With regard to historic landscapes, PPW states that “Planning authorities should protect those assets included on the register of historic landscapes in Wales” (paragraph 6.1.21).

2.2.7 These objectives are emphasised within Technical Advice Note 24 ‘The Historic Environment’ (2017) which defines a historic asset as *‘an identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape.’* (TAN24 Para 1.7).

2.2.2 Where historic assets are to be affected by a proposed development TAN 24 advises that it is for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of designated assets and their settings. TAN24 goes on to state that the following factors should be considered in an assessment:

- The significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance;

- The prominence of the historic asset;
- The expected lifespan of the proposed development;
- The extent of tree cover and its likely longevity; and
- Non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset.

2.2.3 TAN24 and Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (2011) describe the significance of historic assets as deriving from an understanding of the associated heritage values, these being evidential value, historical value, aesthetic value and communal value. The significance of an asset also derives from its setting which ‘includes the surrounding in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape’ (TAN24 paragraph 1.25).

2.2.4 The immediate and wider surroundings of an asset can impact upon the associated heritage values and may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance.

## **2.3 Local Policy**

2.3.1 The *Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan*, adopted in November 2010, makes reference to the historic environment. Of particular relevance is Policy SP6 ‘Place Making’, the key objectives of which are:

1. Maintain the vitality, viability and character of the County Borough’s town and village centres and re-establish them as a focus for economic activity and community pride.
2. Maintain, enhance and develop a hierarchy of town and village centres which are easily accessible, and which meet the needs of all sections of the population.
3. Protect and enhance the overall quality of the historic natural and built environment of the County Borough.

## **2.4 Best Practice Guidance**

2.4.1 Cadw have prepared and published a series of best-practice guidance documents, which along with TAN24, are intended to enhance the provisions of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

2.4.2 These documents are intended to help manage change within the Welsh historic environment in line with conservation philosophies and values set out in the

Conservation Principles. Specifically, the following best practice guidance documents were consulted as part of the development of this report:

- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (May 2017);
- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (May 2017);
- Caring for Historic Landscapes (2007); and
- A Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes in the Planning and Development Process (2<sup>nd</sup> Revision, 2007).
- Managing Scheduled Monuments in Wales, Cadw, 2018
- A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, CIFA Wales/Cymru, 2017



### 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 This assessment employs the current methodology outlined in Cadw's publication *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (Cadw 2017c) – see Appendix 1.
- 3.1.2 *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (2011) and TAN 24 (2017) define that the significance of an historic asset derives from an understanding of the associated heritage values, these being evidential value, historical value, aesthetic value and communal value.
- 3.1.3 For a definition of these 'values' a useful reference document is Cadw's *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales* (2011) (see glossary).
- 3.1.4 The significance of an asset also derives from its setting which '*includes the surrounding in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape*' (TAN24 Para 1.25).
- 3.1.5 The identification of the importance of setting to the overall significance of a historic asset uses Cadw's best practice guidance presented in the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017). It states that setting '*includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing the present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape*'. It must be recognised from the outset that 'setting' however is not a historic asset and cannot itself be harmed. The guidance states that the importance of setting '*lies in what it contributes to the significance of a historic asset*'.
- 3.1.6 As such, when assessing the indirect impacts of proposals on historic assets, it is not a question of whether their setting would itself be affected, but rather whether change within the asset's 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance'.
- 3.1.7 Set within this context, where the objective is to determine the potential for development to have an indirect impact on a designated asset, it is first necessary to define the significance of the asset in question and the contribution made to that significance by its wider 'setting', in order to establish whether there would be a loss, and therefore harm. The guidance states that change within an asset's setting may not necessarily cause harm; it can be positive, negative or indeed neutral.
- 3.1.8 Section 4 of the guidance identifies a four-stage process to assess the impact of change to the setting of the historic asset which, whilst not explicitly expressed, has been applied to this assessment:
- Stage 1 – Identify historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development;

- Stage 2 – Define and Analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced;
- Stage 3 – Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance; and
- Stage 4 – If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

3.1.9 The assessment of potential impacts to historic assets is made on professional judgement and experience using best practice professional guidance, and is therefore considered to provide a robust basis for an evaluation of the development, which is proposed at the Site, in respect of heritage matters.

## **4 BASELINE INFORMATION**

### **4.1 Site Description**

- 4.1.1 The Site lies on the south-east facing hillside adjacent to the west boundary of the Heads of the Valley Industrial Estate, located in the county borough of Caerphilly in South Wales. The Site is centred on NGR: SO 10053 08183. It is situated at the northern end of the Rhymney Valley and is located approximately 32 km north of Cardiff and 28 km north-west of Newport.
- 4.1.2 The proposed development Site forms an irregularly-shaped parcel comprising roughly 25.5 hectares (ha). The Site currently consists of several fields of improved grassland, bound by a mix of scrub, hedgerows and open/featureless boundaries. The Site is broadly bound by the Nant Carno stream, local roads with scattered properties and further improved grassland to the north, the Heads of the Valley Industrial Estate and the A469 to the east, further unimproved grassland and disused tips to the south and an un-named local road, unimproved grassland and disused tips to the west.
- 4.1.3 The Site is situated within the landscape of Rhymney Valley, an area that varies topographically. The central section of the Site slopes gently upwards from east to west, with the eastern end of the Site lying at around 333m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the western end at around 386m aOD. The north-east corner of the Site lies at its lowest point, at around 298m aOD.

### **4.2 Designated Historic Assets**

#### **Stage 1 – Identify Historic Assets Potentially Affected**

- 4.2.1 A 5km search area has been implemented for Grade II Listed Buildings (GII) as assets of regional importance. Due to the nature of the proposals and the height of the wind turbines, a 10km search area has been implemented for the following highly designated historic assets as assets of national importance:
- World Heritage Sites (WHS);
  - Scheduled Monuments (SMs);
  - Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings (GI and GI\*);
  - Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG);
  - Registered Historic Landscapes (RHL);
  - Conservation Areas (Cas); and
  - Historic Battlefields (HB).

- 4.2.2 Historic assets located beyond this search area but included due to their significance and status is the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site (UNESCO 984), which is situated approximately 12km to the east of the Site.
- 4.2.3 Within the search area parameters specified above, there are the following designated historic assets:
- One World Heritage Site
  - Two Grade I Listed Buildings
  - 24 Grade II\* Listed Buildings
  - 137 Grade II Listed Buildings
  - Four Registered Historic Landscapes
  - Four Registered Parks and Gardens
  - 100 Scheduled Monuments
  - 11 Conservation Areas
- 4.2.4 Recorded assets identified within the search parameters are presented within Table 1 (Appendix 2), and shown on Drawing BR10167-027. Of the designated historic assets listed in Table 1, it has been determined that the significance of the asset types listed below would not be affected by the proposals such that their significance would be sustained. This is due to their significance lying wholly/predominantly within their fabric and/or the lack of change which the proposals are anticipated to cause in respect to elements of setting which contribute towards their significance. These assets scoped out of detailed assessment include:
- Scheduled buried remains and/or earthworks which do not hold topographically advantageous views of the Site or the area in which the Site is located such that the Site could not be said to be significant in an understanding/appreciation of the interests of the monument;
  - Assets in built up areas for which cones of view to/from are not significant;
  - Industrial and commercial assets for which their significance lies in their function and fabric and were not built to have designed views over the landscape;
  - Distant farmhouses with no historic links to the land within the footprint of the site;
  - Ornamental garden features set within private gardens;

- Ancillary farm buildings to which an understanding and a perception of is restricted to the principal farmhouse and/or the immediate rural backdrop which would be unaffected;
- Distant cottages and houses to which rural setting is restricted with no historic link to the land within the footprint of the site;
- War memorials to which setting is restricted with no historic link to the land within the footprint of the Site;
- Bridges whose setting elements providing an appreciation of their use and function are limited to waterbodies; and
- Mileposts whose setting is restricted to the road and roadside verge.

4.2.5 Subsequent to this primary filtering process the assets listed below in **Error! Reference source not found.2** will be subject to field observations and other research to determine the necessity for assessment of their significance and consideration of any potential impact caused by the proposed development. The tables below provide a brief summary of the Stage 1 assessment. This uses the ZTV for the solar PV panels and wind turbines as a broad tool. ZTV does not build in all elements which will affect the intervisibility between a particular location with the Sites; the assessment has therefore taken account of the situation of the asset and local factors such as topography and vegetation, as well as factors relevant to the setting of the asset.

4.2.6 Table 1 includes the 41 scheduled monuments within the 10km study area used.

Table 1 Scheduled Monuments potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)		
Reference	Name	Commentary
BR118	Cae Burdydd Castle	Approximately 5km north-west of the Site. Not shown in ZTV and located within the side of slight slope descending to the west so that no views face east. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
BR277	Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen (High)	A group of four Bronze Age cairns (burial mounds) found on the ridges of the uplands within the Brecon Beacons. Within the search area, they appear to follow a pattern from north-east to south-west some 5km to the north of the Site. Further prehistoric monuments are found to the west and south, although there is a marked absence in the area of the Site (unknown whether lack of survival). These monuments have intervisibility and are clearly part of the same prehistoric landscape of the uplands. However, the monument lies at the extreme of the ZTV and the Site lies outside those elements of the surrounding landscape that contributes to the setting of the monument. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>

Table 1 Scheduled Monuments potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)		
Reference	Name	Commentary
BR278	Waun y Gwair Cairn (High)	4.3km north of Site. See BR277. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
BR322	Garn Fawr round cairn (High)	6.8km north-north-east of the Site. See BR277. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
BR389	Twyn Ceilog Round Cairn (High)	4.6km north of the Site. See BR277. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM028	Morlais Castle (High)	4.7km north-west of Site. The remains of a medieval castle positioned on a high limestone ridge. Considered of national importance for the potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive and domestic practices and has strong historical associations. Although the asset lies within the ZTV for the turbine tips and so could feasibly be visible in views from the asset, this would be within an existing landscape of industrial infrastructure and other building such that the Site itself does not contribute to the setting of the monument. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM164	Rectangular Earthworks 530m SSW of Heol-Ddu-Uchaf (High)	9.3km south of Site. The remains of two Roman marching camps, probably around AD 74 – 78, built as a temporary camp by a marching army as units of the Roman legions pushed west. Although the ZTV identified potential views of the turbines tips, the intervening distance and narrow character of the potential view, the turbine tips would not feature materially within a view from the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM220	Gelligaer Common Round Cairns (High)	4.8km south of Site. This monument is one of a number of monuments recorded on open moorland, all of Bronze Age date and likely associated. This comprises a group of 11 burial cairns, probably Bronze Age on the moorland of Gelligaer Common. Noted to command wide-ranging views of the landscape and the ZTV indicates the turbine tips may be visible. Due to the topography and the intervening distance, the turbine tips would not feature materially within a view from the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM221	Gelligaer Common Standing Stone (High)	See GM220. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM222	Merthyr Common Round Cairns (High)	5km to the south-west of the Site. Group of six burial cairns, Probably Bronze Age. Part of a wider grouping with other similar prehistoric monuments, e.g. GM220) Due to the topography and the intervening distance, the turbine tips would not feature materially within a view from the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM236	Garn Las Earthwork (High)	8km to the south-west of the Site. Part of a group of prehistoric monuments extending north-south along upland ridges. Although identified in the ZTV for the

Table 1 Scheduled Monuments potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)		
Reference	Name	Commentary
		turbines, the intervening distance and form and character of the landscape means the development would cause no change to the setting or significance of the monuments. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM273	Fforest Gwladys Roman practice camp (High)	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM286	Brynbychan Round Cairn (High)	Part of a group of prehistoric monuments to the south and west of the Site between 5km and 10km. These assets extend to the west and north along the ridges of the uplands and can be seen placed along a stretch of roughly 10km. Although identified in the ZTV for the turbines, the intervening distance and form and character of the landscape means the development would cause no change to the setting or significance of these monuments. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM288	Graig-y-Gilfach round cairn and earthwork (High)	See GM286. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM311	Platform Houses on East Side of Gelligaer Common (High)	See GM220. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM313	Cairn 270m N of Pont Ffosyrhebog (High)	See GM220. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM314	Platform Houses and Cairn Cemetery on Dinas Noddfa (High)	See GM220. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM402	Carn Pentyle-Hir & Adjacent Round Cairn (High)	See GM286. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM403	Rhydney Upper Furnace (High)	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
GM425	Remains of Blast Furnaces, Cyfarthfa Ironworks (High)	6km to the west of the Site. The remains of the blast furnaces derive much of their evidential value from the immediate archaeological remains and structures, and the historic value is derived from the wider links with other ironworking sites in South Wales. An historic link between Cyfarthfa and the former Union Ironworks at Bute Town to the east of the Site is known. The monument was also identified in the ZTV for the turbine tips. However, the link between the two sites is not one of landscape connection and the intervening distance and settlements and other extensive commercial and industrial sites means there is no physical or sightline association and so development at the Site would interrupt no perceived link between the two sites. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM494	Sarn Howell Pond and Watercourses (High)	3km to the south-west of the Site. Water management features connected with the supply of Dowlais Ironworks and its associated iron and coal mines. The Sites lie well outside any elements of the surrounding landscape that contributes to the setting of the monument. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>

**Table 1 Scheduled Monuments potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)**

Reference	Name	Commentary
GM496	Deserted Iron Mining Village, Ffos-y-fran (High)	3km to the south-west of the Site. Water management features connected with the supply of Dowlais Ironworks and its associated iron and coal mines. The Sites lie well outside any elements of the surrounding landscape that contributes to the setting of the monument. <b>Scoped out of the assessment</b>
GM517	Pillow Mound at Bryn y Gwyddel (High)	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM519	Enclosure on Coedcae'r Ychain (High)	Part of a collection of scheduled monuments reflecting a prehistoric landscape that curved around from the west to the north between 5km and 10km. A number of assets have already been scoped out by virtue of not being intervisible with the Site. These are considered as they appear in the ZTV but assessment indicates that the intervening distance and features of the landscape between mean that the Site does not contribute to an understanding of this asset and its setting or its relationship with other scheduled monuments in the area. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM528	Penmoelallt Round Barrows (High)	See GM519. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM529	Two Round Cairns at Onllwyn (High)	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM556	Gelligaer Common Roman Road (High)	See BR277. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM563	Morlais Hill ring cairn (High)	Remains of a probable Bronze Age ring cairn. Although the asset lies within the ZTV for the turbine tips and so could feasibly be visible in views from the asset, this would be within an existing landscape of industrial infrastructure and other building such that the Site itself does not contribute to the setting of the monument. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM568	Coetgae'r Gwartheg barrow cemetery (High)	See GM519. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM570	Carn Ddu platform cairn (High)	See GM519. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM586	Carn Castell y Meibion ring cairn (High)	See GM519. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM588	Y Domen Fawr round cairn (High)	6.3km to the east of the Site. Remains of a large burial cairn, probably dating to the Bronze Age situated on the north-east side of a prominent ridge on Cefn Manmoel. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM599	Cefn Cil-sanws, cairn on SW side (High)	See GM519. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM600	Cefn Cil-sanws defended enclosure (High)	See GM519. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>



Table 1 Scheduled Monuments potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)		
Reference	Name	Commentary
GM609	Black Pins early ironstone workings (High)	6.5km to the south-west of the Site. Remains of ironstone workings in the area around Black Pins on the Cyfarthfa estate, developed when the surface workings alongside the Cyfarthfa Canal became exhausted. Such monuments derive value from their immediate industrial surroundings. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset and furthermore lies in an area of woodland meaning that that there would be no views to or from the Site. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM610	Cwm Glo Chapel (High)	6km west of the Site. Remains of Cwm Glo Chapel, one of the earliest non-conformist chapels in South Wales. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
GM611	Cwm Glo pit and ironstone tip (High)	6km to the south-west of the Site. Remains of ironstone workings on the Cyfarthfa estate. Such monuments derive value from their immediate industrial surroundings. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset and furthermore lies in an area of woodland meaning that that there would be no views to or from the Site. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
MM287	Tredeggar Ironworks Cholera Cemetery (High)	3.5km to the east of the Site. Remains of a cholera cemetery from the epidemics which swept many emerging industrial communities in the 19th century. Closely associated with the Tredeggar Ironworks to the east. Identified in the ZTV for the turbine tips, although the evidential interest is largely held within the structure itself, and its historic value is linked to the Tredeggar Works. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
MM338	Trefil Quarries North (High)	5km to the north of the Site. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century limestone quarry. Such monuments derive value from their immediate industrial surroundings and industrial sites which they supplied. This quarry did supply Rhymney Ironworks with limestone using the Trefil Tramroad. However, the Site does not form part of the setting of the asset and views of the turbine tips would not impact that setting. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
MM344	Twyn Bryn March round cairn (High)	See BR277. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>

4.2.7 Table 2 includes the one world heritage site, two Grade I listed buildings, eight Grade II\* listed buildings, 36 Grade II listed buildings, four registered historic parks and gardens, and six conservation areas within the 10km study area used.

Table 2 World heritage sites, listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)			
Reference (Cadw)	Grade	Name	Commentary
984	WHS	Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	<p>The western boundary of the World Heritage Site (UNESCO 984) lies some c.12,300m from the Site boundary. The asset is of Very High significance. Due to the topography of the area; the majority of the landscape forming the World Heritage Site has not been identified in the Zones of Theoretical View (ZTV). Although highly unlikely, there are potential views from the highest levels of Bloreng Hill in the north-east part of the landscape could feasibly incorporate the tips of the turbines and in one specific point the hubs. Views from a small area in the north-west corner of the landscape could feasibly include views of the turbine tips. The landscape has been identified and the boundary encompasses the major monuments, the mining settlement and the surrounding valley landscape which comprise the key attributes of the World Heritage Site. Furthermore, due to the intervening distance the asset would not experience changes to its current ambiance through noise, light or air pollution associated with the proposed development. In summary, while there is no buffer zone identified to provide an indication of setting to the World Heritage Site, it is considered that the site does not contribute to an understanding of the asset and that views from the asset to the west that confer significance comprises the former industrial landscape in the intermediate and middle distance.</p> <p><b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b></p>
11396	GI	Cyfarthfa Castle	<p>the buildings lies 5400m from and the Park and Garden boundary lies 4850m from the boundary of the Site. Due to the topography of the area, with these assets occupying a fairly enclosed and planned park and garden landscape, the intervening distance, the presence of well-established trees not only within the boundary of the asset but also within the landscape to the east, the residential developments to the east, the Site cannot be seen from the assets and the Site is not an element of their settings which add to an understanding or appreciation of their special interest. One area on the east side of the parkland comprises an area indicated in the ZTV as potentially containing views of the tips of the turbines. However, for the most part views east are screened by established trees and vegetation apart from a small area to the south-east where views across the landscape are possible and a single view to the south-east from this pathway includes the tip of a wind turbine which at this distance does not detract from the view. Furthermore, due to the intervening distance the asset would not experience changes to its current ambiance through noise,</p>

Table 2 World heritage sites, listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)			
Reference (Cadw)	Grade	Name	Commentary
			light or air pollution associated with the proposed development. In summary, it is considered that the Site does not contribute to an understanding of these assets and that views from the asset to the east that confer significance are interrupted by trees and modern building and a view to the south-east towards the former Dowlais Ironworks and adjacent hill rising above the horizon on Merthyr Common would remain unaffected. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11397	GI	School at Cyfarthfa Castle	See Cyfarthfa Castle. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
1861	GII*	The Town Clock	One of several assets lying 3.5km+ to the east of the Site within the settlement of Tredegar. Due to the topography of the area; the assets are located within a townscape where trees and residential and other built elements screen visibility to the west, the intervening distance, the Site cannot be seen from the assets and the Site is not an element of their settings which contributes to their special interest. This lack of intervisibility is confirmed by the ZTV. Furthermore, due to the intervening distance the asset would not experience changes to its current ambiance through noise, light or air pollution associated with the proposed development. In summary, the Site does not form part of the setting of these assets or contribute to an understanding of the historic, architectural and artistic interests. Therefore, the significance of the assets would be unaffected by the proposals. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
1863	GII*	SW Roundhouse at Roundhouse Farm	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11377	GII*	Cefn Railway Viaduct	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11484	GII*	Pontsarn Railway Viaduct (also in Vaynor)	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
13578	GII*	Church of St David	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
21430	GII*	Peniel Baptist Church	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
22494	GII*	Milgatw	4km north-east of Site. Rare survival of a 16 <sup>th</sup> 17 <sup>th</sup> century upland farmhouse. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
25522	GII*	Church of St Sannan	10km south-east of the Site. Well-preserved large though restored medieval church with an unusual plan, occupying a fine hill-top site. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>

Table 2 World heritage sites, listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)			
Reference (Cadw)	Grade	Name	Commentary
1862	GII	Bedwellty House	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
1877	GII	Harcourt Terrace Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11384	GII	Tower of Old Church of St Gwynno	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11393	GII	Catholic Church of St Mary incl. attached presbytery	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11395	GII	Church Hall at Capel Tabernacl	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11439	GII	St David's Church	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11449	GII	St Tydfil's Church	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11451	GII	High Street Baptist Church	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11487	GII	Gwaelodygarth House	4.8km west of the Site. House, probably rebuilt for William Crawshay I after his father's death in 1810. Listed for its special architectural interest as the fabric of a distinctively designed mansion for a great iron master. Indicated in the ZTV for the tips of the wind turbines to potentially be visible. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11489	GII	Ivor English Congregational Church including forecourt walls	2.8km west of the Site. English Congregational chapel of 1860. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
11517	GII	Catholic Church of St Illtyd	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
13546	GII	Nos 1-14 (consec) Collins Row	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
13547	GII	Nos 14-28 (consec) Lower Row	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
13548	GII	Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
13549	GII	Rhydney House Hotel	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
13554	GII	St David's (Masonic Hall) and attached	Located within Rhydney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially

Table 2 World heritage sites, listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)			
Reference (Cadw)	Grade	Name	Commentary
		NE and SW garden walls	to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
13555	GII	No.2 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
13556	GII	House and attached garden wall	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
13587	GII	1-4 Susannah Houses (consec)	1.2km north-east of the Site. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century industrial housing. Links to the Rhymney Ironworks. Some views towards the Site, but screened by intermediate landscape of trees and housing so that the Site does not contribute to the setting of the asset. <b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
16143	GII	Timber Aqueduct over Former Taff Bargoed Railway	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
16882	GII	Old Furnace Farmhouse	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
17931	GII	Church of St John	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
21431	GII	Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel including vestry	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
22490	GII	St George's Church	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
25179	GII	Church of St Tyfaelog	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
25182	GII	Former Pay Office Noddfa Buildings	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
25183	GII	Nos 1 and 2 The Lawn	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
25184	GII	The Vicarage	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
25185	GII	Ysgol Lawnt	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially

Table 2 World heritage sites, listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)			
Reference (Cadw)	Grade	Name	Commentary
			to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
25186	GII	No.3 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
25187	GII	No.4 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
25188	GII	No.5 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
25189	GII	No.6 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
25190	GII	No.7 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
25191	GII	No.8 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Located within Rhymney Town Conservation Area. However, it is considered that the Site does not contribute materially to an understanding of the built heritage and a consideration of the setting of the Conservation Area is given below.
81189	GII	Hy Brasail	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
PGW(Gm)70(MER)	RPG	Cefn Coed Cemetery & Jewish Burial Ground	6.9km west of the Site. Victorian public cemetery with its original layout largely surviving in its entirety. Some of the graves are of great historic interest, reflecting a wide range of occupation and wealth. Historical events, such as pit disasters and cholera outbreaks, are also commemorated. A few memorials are of value for their sculptural and monumental qualities and include the work of the well-known Victorian sculptor Joseph Edwards RA. Although deriving high historic interest by the presence of graves associated with past activity in the entire region, there are no known links to the Site. The turbine tips would theoretically be visible in the southern half of the cemetery, although would like be screened by the intervening distance, presence of trees and urban development. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>

Table 2 World heritage sites, listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas potentially sensitive to change within their setting (10km study area)			
Reference (Cadw)	Grade	Name	Commentary
PGW(Gm)1(MER)	RPG	Cyfarthfa Castle	See Cyfarthfa Castle
PGW(Gt)39(BLG)	RPG	Bedwellty Park	See The Town Clock, above.
PGW(Gm)69(MER)	RPG	Aberfan: Cemetery, Garden of Remembrance and Former Tip and Slide Area	8km south of the Site. This registered park and garden is of great national importance and came out of the disastrous collapse of a coal tip above Aberfan in 1966. Significant views are identified including open views across the valley from Aberfan cemetery, views towards the landscaped former tip and slide area from the opposite hillside. Open views from the playground to the opposite hillside. The importance of the area is localised and as such the Site does not contribute to the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
-	CA	Bedwellty Park	Outside the ZTV. The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
-	CA	Bute Town	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
-	CA	Rhymney Town	<b>Carried through to Stage 2</b>
-	CA	Council And Urban Street, Penydarren	The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
-	CA	Dowlais	The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>
-	CA	Cyfarthfa, Merthyr Tydfil	The Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. <b>Scoped out of the assessment.</b>

4.2.8 The potential for effects on all other designated heritage assets not discussed above is considered to be scoped out of the assessment presented within this assessment.

## 5 HERITAGE: ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT

- 5.1.1 Further assessment is made below of designated historic assets identified in the Stage 1 assessment above, where change to their setting as a result of the proposed development has the potential to impact upon their significance. These are discussed in asset groupings, where relevant. Further baseline information is given where relevant to the assessment. These assets are shown on Drawing BR10167 028.
- 5.1.2 Of those carried through for further assessment, a description of each of the assets' interests are presented below. These are discussed in proportion with the value of the asset and as far as is necessary in order to determine the importance of setting to the significance each asset and the potential effect of the proposed development on this.
- 5.1.3 The following section represents Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the assessment as set out in the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017b): Stage 2 "Define and Analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced"; and Stage 3 "Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance".

### 5.2 Rhymney Town Conservation Area and Associated Designated Historic Assets

- 5.2.1 Rhymney Town is a Conservation Area, the boundary of which lies some 700m to the south-east of the Site (Plates 1 and 2). It does not benefit from a Conservation Area Appraisal but, in summary, encompasses the residential areas that developed following the expansion of industrial activity in the area with the ironworks at Bute Town to the north and the later establishment of the Rhymney Ironworks to the south. The Conservation Area does not include areas of former industrial activity such as the former mineral tramway, and the western boundary follows the Rhymney River but includes The Terrace. Short cross streets lead east to north-south aligned High Street which defines the remainder of the Conservation Area.
- 5.2.2 The town includes a number of designated heritage assets including a Grade II\* listed building (**CADW 13578**) and fifteen Grade II listed buildings (**CADW 13554; 13555; 13556; 25180; 25181; 25182; 25183; 25184; 25185; 25186; 25187; 25188; 25189; 25190; 25191**). The abovementioned Grade II listed buildings are not included in the individual assessment as they do not derive significance from the Site but are mentioned where relevant to the setting of the Conservation Area. Of much interest within the grouping of listed buildings is their functioning as accommodation for managers and officials of the Rhymney Ironworks. An interesting scenario was enacted whereby the large houses at each end of a rows would be for those of higher stratus,



with those in the centre for lower managers, the surgeon or police officer for example. A rise in status meant a move to larger accommodation.

- 5.2.3 The principal thoroughfare includes High Street, which is aligned north-south and is lined with residential housing and shops. At the southern end of the street, a war memorial serves as the endpoint, and the Conservation Area extends westward to include Cross Street, Manest Street, and Tre-York Street. This area, known as The Lawn, was once entirely wooded and features three listed dwellings. To the west, The Terrace marks the Conservation Area's western boundary and is adorned with a terrace of listed buildings.
- 5.2.4 It is evident that the Rhymney settlement comprises three distinct building areas, all bordered on the west by the river and the former railway line. The settlement's significance is primarily linked to its connection with the former Rhymney Ironworks in the south and, to a lesser extent, with Bute Town and the remains of the Union Ironworks in the north. However, there is no indication in the landscape or layout of the settlement that suggests any significance is derived from the arrangement or views of the Site.
- 5.2.5 The Site is, however, visible from several places along High Street with glimpses between houses and along the streets that extend west; for example the small road on the north side of the Church of St David (**CADW 13578**). Further to the south along High Street, there are no views of the Site possible due to screening by the existing buildings for views north-west towards the Site, while views directly west would not include the Site. Moving south-west, for the most part views of the Site along Cross Street are hidden by terraced housing, apart from at the south end where the Site would be partially visible (Plate 3). Much of the Site would be hidden, however, by the existing buildings and trees and vegetation screening much of the view, which suggests the solar array would likely not be visible. However, it is possible that the upper portions of the wind turbines would be visible from certain vantages. Views at the south end of Manest Street and along Tre-York Street could also see change, although the views from those areas are more generously screened by the existing tree belts framing the A469 road and industrial area beyond, as well as buildings in closer quarters. The final area considered comprises The Terrace, which marks the western boundary of the Conservation Area and which lies some 700m south-east of the boundary of the Site. This road contains a series of listed buildings (**CADW 13555; 13556; 25186; 25187; 25188; 25189; 25190; 25191**), largely those built as accommodation for the managers and officials of the Ironworks (Plate 4 and 5). From this road, views west and north-west towards the Site are generally screened either

by buildings or the existing, well-established tree belts framing the road and over to the west (Plate 6 and 7).

- 5.2.6 The Church of St David (**CADW 13578**) largely derives its significance from its evidential and historic interest. It was built in 1839-43 by Phillip Hardwick, architect of London, for Andrew Buchan (1787-1870), manager of the Rhymney Brewery 1838-1858 which served the Rhymney Iron Company. The Neo-classical design of the church has similarities in design and plan form to non-conformist chapels, with a major difference being the prominent bell-tower at its east entrance – this reflecting the reverse plan, with the tower at the east end and the sanctuary at the west. Features of relevance include the tower and entrance, and large iron-framed windows lighting the interior on the long sides, while a similar window at the west end has been shortened (Plates 8 and 9).
- 5.2.7 Its immediate setting comprises the curtilage of the church, which consists of a large graveyard lying predominantly to the south of the church and defined by listed walls and railings (**CADW 25181**). Its wider setting and context is largely those elements related to its historic position within the town, specifically being sited in the midst of scattered terraces of industrial housing, with former tramways to the east and west and the Rhymney River to the west. The listing description notes it as one of the most interesting Neo-classical buildings in South Wales and identifies its group value with the surrounding walls and railings. It is the physical fabric, character and plan form, along with its surviving internal joinery and monuments, that confer interest as well as its historic position within the development of the town.
- 5.2.8 Given the historic context and existing situation of the asset, views to and from the asset include its setting which comprises the graveyard and surrounding residential buildings. From the road and residential cottages to the east, the short east end of the church is visible as well as the graveyard on the south and north. The Site boundary lies approximately 700m to the west, to the rear of this view, and would be subject to change from the construction of both the solar array and wind turbines which would appear in the view (Plate 10). This would have some impact on the view of, and past, the asset when viewed from the east; however, this would have no impact on the appearance of the asset within its immediate setting, nor would the ability to understand the historic asset and its evolution in context with the development of the settlement and social history of the area be changed. A level of screening already exists in the form of residential housing down the slope to the west and mixed trees, some evergreen and some deciduous with the latter only providing screening during the summer months.

5.2.9 The above description outlines the character and interest of the Conservation Area with a discussion of several views to determine what, if any, change would occur to the setting of the historic asset. This assessment has found that there are certain vantage points from which the Site would be visible. However, these views primarily occur where the landscape is observable between existing buildings or above current vegetation and trees. While there may be alterations to the Conservation Area's setting, such changes would not impact the historical value of the asset or hinder the ability to perceive and comprehend the significant elements that contribute to its significance. In summary, this would result in a negligible adverse magnitude of impact. This would result in a slight significance of impact.

5.2.10 Regarding the Church of St. David (**Cadw 13578**), it is expected that the proposed development would primarily affect views from the road to the east and from the rear of the asset. Nevertheless, the preservation of the asset's significance, historical value, and evidential interest is assured. Situated within Rhymney, the church was erected to serve the iron workers of the Rhymney Ironworks. Its location atop a hill in Rhymney adds to its importance, serving as a visible landmark across the landscape. However, the church's significance lies primarily in its role as a religious institution for the community. Views to the southwest toward the Iron Works may have been visible historically, reminding workers of their duties to both God and their employment, but similar significance is not attributed to views northwest toward the proposed Site due to housing obstructing the views, but also because the Site was not in use at the time of the church's construction (1838). While changes to these views may cause slight significance of impact, it would be of negligible adverse magnitude. The church's key features will be preserved, ensuring its special interest remains intact. Historic mapping indicates no visibility from the graveyard to the proposed Site and limited historical visibility towards the Rhymney Iron Works, further indicating minimal impact on the church's overall significance. The key features of interest from which the building derives its special interest will be conserved.

### **5.3 Penuel Baptist Church (CADW 21430)**

5.3.1 The Penuel Baptist Church lies roughly 600m to the east of the boundary of the Site and outside the Conservation Area (Plate 11). It largely derives its significance from its evidential and historical interest. It was built in 1839 on land donated by the Ironworks to house a growing population. It could seat 1200 people and was the largest in the valley. Its historical significance stems from various events, notably serving as the co-host for a significant theological debate called the Fair of Baptism, which drew over 20,000 attendees from across Wales. Additionally, it is linked to the Rev. John Jones,

also known as 'Mathetes,' who was the church's minister and the author of a biblical dictionary.

- 5.3.2 Architecturally, it comprises a square hipped-roofed chapel in simple classical style with vestry and schoolroom behind, the physical fabric reflecting several phases of building. The internal fabric of the building is a source of significant interest, characterized as "grandly scaled and remarkable for its period." It boasts well-preserved and extensive grained joinery, including box pews and gallery pews that radiate from the pulpit. The pulpit itself is notably large and sits on a high rectangular balustraded platform, covering a total immersion font. Designated as Graded II\* due to its status as an early chapel, it stands out for its grand size, original joinery, and historical importance as the chapel of 'Mathetes.'
- 5.3.3 The principal and most distinctive elevation (Plate 11) faces south-west over a grassed area forming the churchyard enclosed by stone walls and metal railings, which well-defines the bounds of the church plot. Its wider setting comprises the residential area it is located within, and terraced cottages lie to the south-east and south-west with some later residential building beyond to the west. Views of the church from elsewhere within the town would remain unchanged, although the very tips of the turbines may be visible above the housing to the west when viewed from the north-east. A view from the road outside the church past the residential houses to the south-west may include a view of the Site, although most of the hillside visible is located to the south of the Site boundary (Plate 12). Consequently, there may be views of a small number of solar panels, as well as the turbine tips, above the existing buildings in the foreground.
- 5.3.4 The visibility of the proposed turbines in views of the asset when viewed from the north-east would be minimal, although would be more prominent in views from the asset itself. However, the significance of the asset is held largely within its fabric and historic associations, while the setting of the asset is relatively contained to the plot it occupies and the immediate residential context. Consequently, it is considered that there would be minimal adverse magnitude of impact on the setting of the historic asset would be in there would be only small changes when viewed from specific areas. Indeed, the key features of interest from which the building derives its special interest will be conserved. This would result in a slight significance of impact.

#### **5.4 Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel including vestry (CADW 21431)**

- 5.4.1 The Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, including its vestry, lies almost 500m to the east of the boundary of the Site and outside the Rhymney Town Conservation Area

(Plate 13). It largely derives its significance from its evidential and historical interest. Built as a Calvinistic Methodist chapel in 1846, it was remodelled in 1906 for a congregation of more than 900, which also saw the addition of a vestry. Between the world wars, the chapel was a popular venue for concerts and penny readings intended to attract new members, and the demountable stage that covers the big seat is still there. It is built of Rock-faced coursed Pennant stone with Forest of Dean grey ashlar dressings below a slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles. It is clearly recognisable as a non-conformist chapel spanning three bays with a wider, gabled central bay and the ground and first floor displaying different treatments such as rustication at low level and Ionic pilaster above. The windows have round-arched heads with keystones. Internally, the chapel preserves its 1906 joinery. It is listed for its architectural interest as a chapel with a well-designed classical re-fronting and complete interior dating to 1906.

- 5.4.2 Although potential views of both the solar array and wind turbines was identified in the ZTV, it appears that the wind turbines and solar array would be entirely hidden by the residential terraces on the south side of the street (Plate 14). A view from the asset to the west along Carno Street comprises a sightline across the hills to the north of the Site and it is here that an access route is proposed. However, the route is set low on the hillside and is not visible within this view, screened as it is by residential buildings, the tree belts around the roads and river, as well as the industrial complex beyond. It is only from further down Carno Street where the streetscape opens to the south-west that views of the Site could be possible and this is not considered to be part of the setting of the chapel. As such, in summary, it is considered that the setting of the heritage asset would be preserved and that any effect associated with the development would be neutral.

## **5.5 Bute Town Conservation Area and Associated Designated Historic Assets**

- 5.5.1 Bute Town was designated a Conservation Area in 1972 and an appraisal document records and analyses the various features that give the conservation area its special evidential and historic interest (Plate 15). This includes a series of designated historic assets noted below that lie within the boundary of the area. There is a presumption that all these features should be “preserved or enhanced”, as required by the legislation. The town comprises two distinct groups of designated historic assets including residential housing to the west (e.g Plates 16, 19 and 20) comprising Nos 1-14 Collins Row (**CADW 13546**), Nos 14-28 Lower Row (**CADW 13547**), Nos 1-13 Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH (**CADW 13548**). This grouping is connected to the eastern half of the conservation area through a corridor of land extending east (Plate

21). This corridor features an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century former school, along with a series of later residential dwellings, fields, and trees. The corridor continues until it widens to encompass the north-south B4257 road and the land to the east, where the remains of Rhymney Upper Furnace survive approximately 425m north-east of the Site (**CADW GM403**). Noteworthy structures in this area include Rhymney House Hotel (**CADW 13549**; Plate 22) and Old Furnace Farmhouse (**CADW 16882**). These settlement and industrial features are all linked to the Union Ironworks, which was established in the area in 1800, with the majority share being taken by the Crawshays of Cyfarthfa among others.

- 5.5.2 The listed assets in the eastern area include the remains of a former blast furnace, named Rhymney Upper Furnace. This is said to have been the first Rhymney furnace of 1801, and if this is the case it is the sole survivor of the first generation of single coke fired blast furnaces in South Wales. The site lies in a field at the foot of a steep west facing bank. It consists of a portion of the base of a blast furnace made of vitrified and corbelled grey-black brick. It stands 2.3m high on the west side, sloping down to the ground-level on the east side. The diameter of the furnace is 3.5m. The bank to the east and north of the furnace has been cut vertically, and further south there is slag in the scree below the bank. The monument is considered to be of national importance for its potential to enhance and illustrate our knowledge and understanding of the development of the iron industry in Wales and, as such, retains high archaeological interest. This interest is localised to the furnace and immediate vicinity, which may preserve further industrial remains and associated structures.
- 5.5.3 To the north of the former blast furnace lies Rhymney House Hotel, on the main thoroughfare north of Rhymney Town but originally built as the manager's residence in 1801 (Plate 22). This structure derives much of its value from its context within the ironworks and its wider links to industrial activity and known people in the region, while social protests conducted against the building by bands of disaffected workers' confers further historic value. It comprises a large, detached house of rendered stone with a hipped, Welsh slate roof with dormers, overhanging eaves and the interior lit by sash windows, now replaced. It is relatively high-set, being located on a raised terraced area on the east side of the road. The final listed building at the east end of the Conservation Area comprises 'Old Furnace Farmhouse', which was built originally as workers' cottages with a warehouse adjoining. It is considered particularly notable due to its early use of an iron-framed roof structure.
- 5.5.4 The town is recognised as having special interest as one of the earliest examples of planned industrial housing in the South Wales valleys, a 'model' village. Bute Town

was established to provide suitable accommodation for the workers in the Upper Rhymney Ironworks. Nos. 1-14 Collins Row, Nos. 14-28 Lower Row, Nos. 1-13 middle Row comprise a series of three rows of terraced housing positioned at the western end of the conservation area. Each row is aligned east-west, so that their streets are open at the east and west ends. Therefore, the greatest potential change on the setting of the conservation area and asset group would be in views from the western end of the terraced cottages and the principal elevation of the Rhymney House Hotel. A series of significant views are outlined that are relevant within the appraisal (CCBC 2015), notably views from the east end of the terraced rows across the open countryside to Rhymney House Hotel (**CADW 13549**) and what was the site of the Upper Furnace (**CADW GM403**). The view from the east end of the terraced houses identified as an important view is useful in outlining the impact of wind turbines on such views (Plate 21). Here, three wind turbines are already present that are largely inconspicuous and that do not detract from the interest held within the view or an understanding of the Conservation Area.

- 5.5.5 The three rows of terraced cottages were built by the Bute Ironworks Company in c. 1830 on an exposed and isolated site at the head of the Rhymney Valley. What made Bute Town most unusual amongst early industrial workers' housing was that it was given an elaborate formal architectural composition, built to a high quality and exemplary in its complex mix of planned social housing. By 1825, the road pattern had been established and the building constructed shortly after, certainly they were in existence by the 1830s. It is thought that the cottages were built as the first phase of more extensive development, but the exhaustion of the iron-ore taken from the shallow workings around the 'Upper Furnace' in 1830-32 presumably halted such plans.
- 5.5.6 The clear and distinctive characteristic of the terraced houses is their alignment and focus on the ironworks site to the east, which although lying distinct to the east also forms part of a small group of historic assets. Historic maps also illustrate the construction of the railway extending north-south to the immediate west of the residential housing (now a road) and beyond a reservoir and other features associated with the ironworks. The decline of the iron industry and the lack of expansion seen in Bute Town during that time has led to a somewhat isolated and self-contained community, a separation that is further reinforced by a boundary to the west side of the terraces with stone boundary walls and a cattle grid, which all serves to reinforce the focus of the settlement to the east and the former ironworking site. For much of their existence, the housing would have been surrounded by worked out and



operational pits but little trace of this industrial activity is visible, and the area is now rough pastureland. To the east of the terraces lies an old school building, built c. 1906, which although different in style and form to the terraced housing, is considered an appealing aspect of the conservation area and now comprises residential housing.



**Fig. A Surface Plan showing the terraced cottages labelled New Town and the location of the Upper Furnace, the manager's house and farmhouse to the east, May 1838 (CCBC 2015)**

- 5.5.7 Views south and west from the ends of the terraces would include views of the turbines and solar array, although these views are not those identified as significant in the Conservation Area Appraisal (Plates 17 and 18). The views of particular significance, such as views east towards the former industrial area of the settlement, would remain unchanged. Views down Lower Row, Middle Row, and Collins' Row from east to west would also not include views of the Site, as the views towards the Site to the south-west is effectively screened by the rows of terraces themselves. Sightlines in the wider area were also considered, for example from the roads close to the eastern end of the Conservation Area, to determine whether the turbines would feature in the background of views of the historic terraced housing. Due to the level of existing hedge lines, trees and other vegetation lining the roads and intervening space, the rows of terraces are generally not visible. Overall, the development would result in a negligible or minimal magnitude impact on the setting of the asset. This would result in a slight significance of impact.
- 5.5.8 Both the scheduled furnace site (**CADW GM403**) and the farmhouse (**CADW 16882**) are identified as being visible in the ZTV of both the turbines and solar array. However, their position set back from the road and screened by already established trees and the intervening distance suggests that the turbines would be inconspicuous, while the



solar arrays may be entirely screened by vegetation and, as such, would be neutral and would preserve the special interests of the historic assets.

- 5.5.9 Views from Rhymney House Hotel (**CADW 13549**), however, would include views of both the solar array and wind turbines due to the raised character of the building but would not feature in any views of the historic asset itself. The asset is of medium significance and the development would result in a negligible impact. This would result in a slight significance of impact.
- 5.5.10 The above description outlines the significance of the historic assets and the character and form of the conservation area, which is considered to be of high importance. This demonstrates that a small number of views would be impacted by the development. However, it is clear that the evolution of the settlement was largely focused on the east side of the river Rhymney so that the setting of the Conservation Area is not readily appreciable in views to the west. Therefore, it is considered that a negligible to minimal magnitude of impact would result from the development. This would result in a slight significance of impact. It is considered that the effect is not adverse in terms of the way in which the settlement is experienced, and its history and character would be unaffected by the presence of the solar array and wind turbines.

## **6 EMBEDDED MITIGATION**

- 6.1.1 Harm to significance can be minimised through the creation of long-term visual/acoustic screening or through the recognition of sensitive receptors within sympathetically designed schemes such that built form is demonstrably positioned in order to reduce adverse impacts. Regarding the solar array, the final layout is not currently known, but it is possible to reduce potential adverse impacts caused by the physical presence of the solar array and any accompanying services, while optimising the functioning of the solar panels. The type, height and orientation and angle of the panels can be designed / varied to reduce any impact. In this circumstance it may be possible to provide some screening to the solar array where views from the Conservation Areas of Bute Town and Rhymney Town are possible. With regards of indirect impacts, due to the height of the wind turbines, mitigation such as screening is not possible.
- 6.1.2 In accordance with the PPW (2024), every effort to conserve the setting of designated historic assets potentially affected by the proposed development of the site should be undertaken.

## 7 SUMMARY OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1.1 This report considers only the potential indirect impacts on designated historic assets as a result of the proposed development.

7.1.2 A summary of the assessment of indirect impacts to heritage assets as a consequence of proposed development within the Site is discussed below. This represents a summary of Stage 3 of the assessment as set out in the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017) “Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance”.

### 7.2 Summary of Impacts

7.2.1 The following impacts have been identified. Impacts are presented as indirect impacts as a consequence of changes to the setting of the assets. A summary of the assessment of indirect impacts to historic assets as a consequence of proposed development within the Site is discussed below. This represents a summary of Stage 3 of the assessment as set out in the *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017c) – “Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance”.

7.2.2 Overall, the impact on the setting of designated historic assets is deemed to be negligible to minimal. However, when considering the proposed development in relation to existing renewables developments, particularly the trio of wind turbines erected to the east of Bute Town, and also in broader views where it becomes part of the landscape alongside other industrial and commercial developments, the impact is more likely to be neutral. Considering the significance of the historic assets, and the magnitude of impact, the level of effect to any historic assets as a result of the development is not judged to be more than slight.

Table 3: Indirect Impact Assessment			
Asset Group	Asset	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
Rhymney Town Conservation Area and Associated Designated Historic Assets	Rhymney Town Conservation Area	Negligible Adverse Impact	Slight
	Church of St David (CADW 13578)	Negligible Adverse Impact	Slight
Penuel Baptist Church (CADW 21430)		Minimal Adverse Impact	Slight
Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (CADW 21431)		Neutral Impact (Preserved)	Neutral
Bute Town Conservation Area and Associated Designated Historic Assets	Bute Town Conservation Area	Negligible to Minimal Adverse Impact	Slight
	Terraces (CADW 13546; 13547; 13548)	Negligible to Minimal Adverse Impact	Slight
	Upper Furnace (CADW GM403) and Farmhouse (CADW 16882)	Neutral Impact (Preserved)	Neutral
	Rhymney House Hotel (CADW 13549)	Negligible Adverse Impact	Slight

## **8 ASSESSMENT AGAINST LEGISLATION & PLAN POLICY**

### **8.1 Legislation**

- 8.1.1 Under Section 66(1) of the P(LBCA) Act (1990), as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, the decision maker has a duty to give special regard to the desirability of preserving scheduled monuments and listed buildings along with their settings.
- 8.1.2 In having this special regard, the decision maker can nevertheless weigh the identified impacts on the setting of buildings against the public benefits of the proposed development.
- 8.1.3 Section 72 of the Act also requires special attention to be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character of a Conservation Area, although this statutory duty only covers development *within* a conservation area and therefore is not relevant in this case.

### **8.2 National and Local Policy**

- 8.2.1 The assessment presented in this report describes the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting and therefore satisfies the requirements of paragraph 6.1.26 of PPW.
- 8.2.2 This assessment also provides sufficient information to allow the assessment of the proposals in respect of designated assets and their settings in accordance with TAN 24.
- 8.2.3 The proposed development also supports the relevant key objectives set out in *Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan* and, specifically, is in accordance with Policy SP6.

## 9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 Baseline information was gathered from the GGAT HER, Cadw datasets, the National Library of Wales, as well as available online resources. Visits were made to the Site and environs, including nationally and locally designated historic assets in the vicinity of the Site.
- 9.1.2 This heritage impact statement forms an assessment of the potential implications of the development of land within the Site on nationally and locally designated historic assets in its vicinity and up to a 10km radius, as a result of changes to their setting. This study area conforms to consultation advice received from Cadw.
- 9.1.3 The assessment concludes that impacts on designated historic assets as a result of changes to their setting arising from the proposed development are predicted be minimal at most; these being principally as a result of changes to views relevant to the wider setting of designated historic assets. In summary, minimal impact is predicted to occur to the setting of Penuel Baptist Church; negligible to minimal adverse impact is predicted to occur to the setting of the Bute Town Conservation Area and the terraces contained within it; negligible adverse impact is predicted to occur to the Rhymney Town Conservation Area, the Church of St David, and the Rhymney House Hotel; while no impact is anticipated in relation to the Penuel Baptist Church, Upper Furnace and the nearby farmhouse. Considering the significance of the historic assets to be subject to negligible or minimal magnitude of impact, the level of effect to any historic assets as a result of the development is not judged to be more than slight.
- 9.1.4 These effects are not considered to be material decision-making factors but can regardless also be weighed, if necessary, against the public benefits of the proposed development. This is largely due to the historic value of the assets, found within the fabric of the assets but also contributed to by their setting, being well-defined and not associated with the Site itself. Where landscape views are considered to form part of the wider landscape in which the setting of assets is understood, it is considered that the presence of the wind turbines and solar array would not adversely impact the historic value of, or our ability to understand that historic value and thus the significance of the assets would be preserved. Consequently, it is considered that for the most part any impact potentially arising from construction of the wind turbines and solar array would be temporary during construction phase and then be relatively unobtrusive.

## 10 GLOSSARY

<i>Aesthetic value</i>	<i>We may value historic assets for their visual qualities, whether they result from conscious design and craftsmanship, or from the fortuitous effect of change over time. Tastes alter and so do historic assets: earlier records and careful analysis of what survives may help in appreciating aesthetic value.</i>  <i>Source: Cadw Conservation Principles 2011</i>
<i>Communal value</i>	<i>Historic assets may be cherished by the people and communities who relate to them, and they may play an important part in collective experience or memory. Historic assets can have economic as well as social value with the capacity to provide a valuable source of income or employment.</i>  <i>Source: Cadw Conservation Principles 2011</i>
<i>Evidential value</i>	<i>Every historic asset has a unique story to tell. The surviving historic fabric and detail — whether above or below ground — helps us to understand when and how each historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. Pictorial and documentary sources may also increase our understanding.</i>  <i>Source: Cadw Conservation Principles 2011</i>
<i>Harm</i>	<i>Change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of an historic asset.</i>  <i>Source: Cadw Conservation Principles 2011</i>
<i>Historical value</i>	<i>Historic assets may illuminate particular aspects of the past. They can help us to understand how people lived and worked, and the beliefs and values they cherished. They may be associated with notable people or events. Through evocation and association, historic assets can connect past people, aspects of life and events with the present.</i>  <i>Source: Cadw Conservation Principles 2011</i>
<i>Significance</i>	<i>The sum of the cultural heritage values often set out in a Statement of Significance.</i>  <i>Source: Cadw Conservation Principles 2011</i>
<i>Setting of a historic asset</i>	<i>The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape.</i>  <i>Source: Cadw Conservation Principles 2011</i>

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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Where historic assets are to be affected by a proposed development Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 ‘The Historic Environment’ (2017) advises that it is for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of designated assets and their settings. TAN24 goes on to state that the following factors should be considered in an assessment:

- *The significance of the Asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance;*
- *The prominence of the historic asset;*
- *The expected lifespan of the proposed development;*
- *The extent of tree cover and its likely longevity; and*
- *Non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset.*

Cadw’s Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (Cadw, 2011) and TAN24 addresses setting as “The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape” (TAN24 paragraph 1.25). TAN24 defines that the significance of an historic asset derives from an understanding of the associated heritage values, these being evidential value, historical value, aesthetic value and communal value (see Glossary).

### Assessment of Setting

The range of factors that may contribute to the setting of an historic asset is set out by the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017):

- *“functional and physical relationships with other structures/historic assets and how these have changed over time;*
- *topographic features that influenced its location;*
- *physical character of the surrounding landscape or townscape, including any formal design or land use;*
- *the original layout of the historic asset and how this has changed;*
- *potential buried or archaeological elements surrounding the historic asset;*
- *views to, from and across the historic asset or place;*
- *formal or planned vistas;*
- *the prominence of the historic asset in views throughout the surrounding area;*
- *views associated with the aesthetic, functional or ceremonial purpose of the asset; for example, defensive sites, beacons or designed landscapes;*
- *historical, artistic, literary, place name, cultural or scenic associations might all contribute to the significance of a historic asset;*
- *other sensory elements — noise or smell associated with the historic asset;*

- *tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness'.*

The guidance set out a four stage process which should be considered when assessing the impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of historic asset:

- Stage 1 – Identify historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development;
- Stage 2 – Define and Analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced;
- Stage 3 – Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance; and
- Stage 4 – If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

### Assessment of Impact

Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2024) sets out the Welsh Governments objectives to the protection, management and conservation of the historic environment in Wales. The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales guidance sets out that “Development proposals should aim to avoid any harmful impact on a historic asset and its setting”.

The setting guidance goes on to explain that, at the end of Stage 3: “It is helpful to express this impact as positive, neutral or negative and give an indication of its magnitude”. In this respect, the assessment of the impact of the proposed development is undertaken in qualitative terms. The magnitude of impact will be judged on the below basis.

### Establishing the importance of a heritage asset

Value (sensitivity)	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale

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### Establishing the magnitude of impact

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

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### Establishing the significance of impact

Value/importance	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/large	Large or very large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Magnitude of impact						

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In some cases the significance of impact is shown as being one of two alternatives. In these cases a single description

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

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## APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC ASSET TABLES

Table A: Designated Historic Assets Within the Search Area		
Ref.	Name	Status
984	Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	World Heritage Site
11396	Cyfarthfa Castle	Grade I Listed Building
11397	School at Cyfarthfa Castle	Grade I Listed Building
1861	The Town Clock	Grade II* Listed Building
1863	SW Roundhouse at Roundhouse Farm	Grade II* Listed Building
1869	Former Boiler House at Dunlop Semtex Factory	Grade II* Listed Building
11377	Cefn Railway Viaduct	Grade II* Listed Building
11382	Cefn Railway Viaduct	Grade II* Listed Building
11408	Pont-y-Cafnau	Grade II* Listed Building
11444	Town Hall	Grade II* Listed Building
11484	Pontsarn Railway Viaduct (also in Vaynor)	Grade II* Listed Building
11490	Former Guest Memorial Library	Grade II* Listed Building
11491	Dowlais Works Blast Engine House	Grade II* Listed Building
13578	Church of St David	Grade II* Listed Building
16073	Ynysfach Engine House	Grade II* Listed Building
17086	NE Roundhouse at Roundhouse Farm	Grade II* Listed Building
17087	Agricultural Range at Roundhouse Farm	Grade II* Listed Building
21428	Hanbury Road Baptist Chapel and Schoolrooms, including gates and gatepiers	Grade II* Listed Building
21430	Penuel Baptist Church	Grade II* Listed Building
22494	Milgatw	Grade II* Listed Building
22496	Sirhowy Ironworks	Grade II* Listed Building
22530	British Steel Tinplate Works General Office	Grade II* Listed Building
22531	Furnace Bank	Grade II* Listed Building
25495	Elliot Colliery Winding Engine House and Engine	Grade II* Listed Building
25522	Church of St Sannan	Grade II* Listed Building
81196	Pontsarn Railway Viaduct (also in Pant Community)	Grade II* Listed Building
87523	Llwydcoed Crematorium	Grade II* Listed Building
1860	Blaen y Cwm Viaduct	Grade II Listed Building
1862	Bedwellty House	Grade II Listed Building
1877	Harcourt Terrace Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, including schoolroom and front railings	Grade II Listed Building
1878	Ice House to NW of Bedwellty House	Grade II Listed Building
1879	Great Exhibition Lump of Coal at Bedwellty Park	Grade II Listed Building
11376	The Court House	Grade II Listed Building
11384	Tower of Old Church of St Gwynno	Grade II Listed Building
11389	Vulcan House including attached rear range, and forecourt wall and gate	Grade II Listed Building
11393	Catholic Church of St Mary incl. attached presbytery	Grade II Listed Building
11394	Capel Tabernacl (Welsh Baptist Church)	Grade II Listed Building
11395	Church Hall at Capel Tabernacl	Grade II Listed Building
11425	Primrose Hill	Grade II Listed Building
11426	Merthyr Christian Centre	Grade II Listed Building
11427	Bryn Heulog	Grade II Listed Building
11428	Sunny Bank	Grade II Listed Building
11429	The Rectory	Grade II Listed Building
11430	Springfield Villa	Grade II Listed Building
11432	No.6 Coedcae'r Court,Twynyrodyn, Mid Glamorgan	Grade II Listed Building
11433	No.7 Coedcae'r Court,Twynyrodyn, Mid Glamorgan	Grade II Listed Building
11434	No.8 Coedcae'r Court,Twynyrodyn, Mid Glamorgan	Grade II Listed Building

Table A: Designated Historic Assets Within the Search Area		
Ref.	Name	Status
11435	No.9 Coedcae'r Court, Twynirodyn, Mid Glamorgan	Grade II Listed Building
11436	Crown Inn	Grade II Listed Building
11437	Barclay's Bank	Grade II Listed Building
11438	Lloyds Bank	Grade II Listed Building
11439	St David's Church	Grade II Listed Building
11440	Church Hall at St David's Church	Grade II Listed Building
11441	Memorial Fountain in St David's Chuchyard Wall	Grade II Listed Building
11442	Carnegie Library	Grade II Listed Building
11443	Statue & Plinth to Henry Seymour Berry	Grade II Listed Building
11445	Former County Court	Grade II Listed Building
11446	Pillar Box at NE corner of Town Hall	Grade II Listed Building
11447	Flooks	Grade II Listed Building
11448	Ironwork Fountain Canopy	Grade II Listed Building
11449	St Tydfil's Church	Grade II Listed Building
11450	Gates & Railings at St Tydfil's Churchyard	Grade II Listed Building
11451	High Street Baptist Church	Grade II Listed Building
11452	Zoar Chapel (Welsh Congregational)	Grade II Listed Building
11453	Gates & Gatepiers at Entry to Zoar Chapel	Grade II Listed Building
11454	Former Wesley Methodist Church	Grade II Listed Building
11455	Merthyr Tydfil War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building
11456	Guard Rail & Steps at Merthyr Tydfil War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building
11457	Former Unitarian Chapel	Grade II Listed Building
11458	No.13 New Castle Street, Mid Glamorgan	Grade II Listed Building
11459	No.13A New Castle Street, Mid Glamorgan	Grade II Listed Building
11460	No.14 New Castle Street, Mid Glamorgan	Grade II Listed Building
11461	Trengrove House	Grade II Listed Building
11462	No.16 New Castle Street, Mid Glamorgan	Grade II Listed Building
11463	No.17 New Castle Street, Mid Glamorgan	Grade II Listed Building
11464	Theatre Royal	Grade II Listed Building
11465	Thespian House at Theatre Royal	Grade II Listed Building
11468	District Education Office of Mid-Glamorgan County Council	Grade II Listed Building
11469	Boer War Memorial & Railings	Grade II Listed Building
11470	Zion Chapel (Capel Seion)	Grade II Listed Building
11471	Schoolroom at Zion Chapel	Grade II Listed Building
11472	Tydfil House	Grade II Listed Building
11473	Newton House	Grade II Listed Building
11474	Newton House	Grade II Listed Building
11475	St Tydfil's Hospital: Entrance Block (Centre Part Only)	Grade II Listed Building
11476	Statue & Plinth to Sir W.T. Lewis	Grade II Listed Building
11477	Stables House	Grade II Listed Building
11478	Dowlais Works Stables	Grade II Listed Building
11481	Nos.11 & 12 New Castle Street, Mid Glamorgan	Grade II Listed Building
11482	Pont-sarn	Grade II Listed Building
11487	Gwaelodygarth House	Grade II Listed Building
11489	Ivor English Congregational Church including forecourt walls	Grade II Listed Building
11517	Catholic Church of St Illtyd	Grade II Listed Building
13546	Nos 1-14 (consec) Collins Row	Grade II Listed Building
13547	Nos 14-28 (consec) Lower Row	Grade II Listed Building
13548	Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH	Grade II Listed Building

Table A: Designated Historic Assets Within the Search Area		
Ref.	Name	Status
13549	Rhymney House Hotel	Grade II Listed Building
13554	St David's (Masonic Hall) and attached NE and SW garden walls	Grade II Listed Building
13555	No.2 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Grade II Listed Building
13556	House and attached garden wall	Grade II Listed Building
13587	1-4 Susannah Houses (consec)	Grade II Listed Building
13588	Railway Viaduct	Grade II Listed Building
16011	Ogilvie Colliery Explosives Store	Grade II Listed Building
16143	Timber Aqueduct over Former Taff Bargoed Railway	Grade II Listed Building
16882	Old Furnace Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building
17931	Church of St John	Grade II Listed Building
21159	Pont Sticill (also known as Pontsticill Bridge)	Grade II Listed Building
21214	Brecon and Merthyr Railway bridge beside Pontsticill Reservoir	Grade II Listed Building
21314	Bethania Independent Chapel	Grade II Listed Building
21431	Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel including vestry	Grade II Listed Building
21731	Compensation Basin at Pontsticill Water Treatment Works	Grade II Listed Building
21732	Turbine House at Pontsticill Water Treatment Works	Grade II Listed Building
21733	Filter House at Pontsticill Water Treatment Works	Grade II Listed Building
22485	W boundary walls, gates and railings at St George's church	Grade II Listed Building
22486	Boundary Stone at Bedwellty House	Grade II Listed Building
22487	Bandstand at Bedwellty Park	Grade II Listed Building
22488	War Memorial at Bedwellty Park	Grade II Listed Building
22489	N.C.B. Club	Grade II Listed Building
22490	St George's Church	Grade II Listed Building
22491	Christina Louise Nursing Home (aka Central Surgery)	Grade II Listed Building
22492	Saron Congregational Chapel, including attached schoolroom	Grade II Listed Building
22493	Front Walls and railings at Saron Congregational Chapel	Grade II Listed Building
22495	Agricultural Range at Milgatw	Grade II Listed Building
22497	Former Tramroad Bridge over Sirhowy River	Grade II Listed Building
22498	Ironworks Boundary Stone	Grade II Listed Building
25179	Church of St Tyfaelog	Grade II Listed Building
25180	War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building
25181	Boundary Wall and Railings at St David's Churchyard	Grade II Listed Building
25182	Former Pay Office Noddfa Buildings	Grade II Listed Building
25183	Nos 1 and 2 The Lawn	Grade II Listed Building
25184	The Vicarage	Grade II Listed Building
25185	Ysgol Lawnt	Grade II Listed Building
25186	No.3 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Grade II Listed Building
25187	No.4 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Grade II Listed Building
25188	No.5 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Grade II Listed Building
25189	No.6 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Grade II Listed Building
25190	No.7 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Grade II Listed Building

Table A: Designated Historic Assets Within the Search Area		
Ref.	Name	Status
25191	No.8 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Grade II Listed Building
25739	Former Tredegar Company Shop	Grade II Listed Building
27083	Dowlais Public Library	Grade II Listed Building
27084	Mile Post	Grade II Listed Building
27085	Lower Row	Grade II Listed Building
27086	Industrial building at former Ivor Works	Grade II Listed Building
80958	The War Memorial, screen walls and surrounding railings	Grade II Listed Building
80959	Blaenygarth	Grade II Listed Building
80963	White Gate Road Bridge and Aqueduct	Grade II Listed Building
80964	Aqueduct on Dowlais Free Drainage System	Grade II Listed Building
81187	Direction post near Church of St Gwynno	Grade II Listed Building
81188	Gravestone of Robert Thompson Crawshay and surrounding railings	Grade II Listed Building
81189	Hy Brasail	Grade II Listed Building
81194	Pont Sticill (also known as Pontsticill Bridge)	Grade II Listed Building
81195	Pont-Sarn	Grade II Listed Building
81197	Road bridge near former Ponsarn Station	Grade II Listed Building
81199	Dam, valve tower, bridge and outflow on Pontsticill Reservoir	Grade II Listed Building
82671	Former Miner's Welfare Hall	Grade II Listed Building
87475	12 New Castle Street	Grade II Listed Building
87476	18 New Castle Street	Grade II Listed Building
87477	19 New Castle Street	Grade II Listed Building
87478	20 New Castle Street	Grade II Listed Building
87479	Former Chapel	Grade II Listed Building
87640	Dam, valve tower, bridge and outflow on Pontsticill Reservoir	Grade II Listed Building
87660	115 High Street	Grade II Listed Building
BR118	Cae Burdydd Castle	Scheduled Monument
BR123	Y Gaer, Dol-y-Gaer	Scheduled Monument
BR141	Pontsticill Inscribed Stone	Scheduled Monument
BR145	Nant Crew Inscribed Stone (now in Cefn Coed Church)	Scheduled Monument
BR166	Pant Sychbant Round Cairn and Earthworks	Scheduled Monument
BR249	Abercynafon Neolithic Site	Scheduled Monument
BR252	Pen Bwlych Glascwm Pillow Mounds	Scheduled Monument
BR254	Cwm Criban Prehistoric Settlement	Scheduled Monument
BR277	Carn y Bugail and Carn Felen	Scheduled Monument
BR278	Waun y Gwair Cairn	Scheduled Monument
BR279	Nant Morlais Hafod	Scheduled Monument
BR286	Buarth y Caerau Cairn	Scheduled Monument
BR322	Garn Fawr round cairn	Scheduled Monument
BR354	Carreg Wen Fawr y Rugos cairn cemetery	Scheduled Monument
BR355	Carn Caws round cairn	Scheduled Monument
BR356	Carn Caws, round cairn to N of	Scheduled Monument
BR362	Pontsticill platform cairn	Scheduled Monument
BR372	Clo Cadno platform cairn	Scheduled Monument
BR373	Pant Serthfa round cairn	Scheduled Monument
BR374	Pant Serthfa stone row	Scheduled Monument
BR389	Twyn Ceilog Round Cairn	Scheduled Monument
GM028	Morlais Castle	Scheduled Monument



Table A: Designated Historic Assets Within the Search Area		
Ref.	Name	Status
GM164	Rectangular Earthworks 530m SSW of Heol-Ddu-Uchaf	Scheduled Monument
GM220	Gelligaer Common Round Cairns	Scheduled Monument
GM221	Gelligaer Common Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument
GM222	Merthyr Common Round Cairns	Scheduled Monument
GM236	Garn Las Earthwork	Scheduled Monument
GM239	Gwersyll	Scheduled Monument
GM260	Dyke 315m E of Tyla-Glas	Scheduled Monument
GM261	Dyke 387m E of Clawdd Trawscae Farm	Scheduled Monument
GM270	Tir Lan round barrow cemetery	Scheduled Monument
GM271	Coed Cae Round Cairns	Scheduled Monument
GM272	Cefn Merthyr Round Cairns	Scheduled Monument
GM273	Fforest Gwladys Roman practice camp	Scheduled Monument
GM286	Brynbychan Round Cairn	Scheduled Monument
GM287	Darren Fawr Round Cairns	Scheduled Monument
GM288	Graig-y-Gilfach round cairn and earthwork	Scheduled Monument
GM309	Capel Gwladys	Scheduled Monument
GM311	Platform Houses on East Side of Gelligaer Common	Scheduled Monument
GM313	Cairn 270m N of Pont Ffosyrhebog	Scheduled Monument
GM314	Platform Houses and Cairn Cemetery on Dinas Noddfa	Scheduled Monument
GM317	Three Platform Houses on Cefn Brithdir	Scheduled Monument
GM320	Platform Houses on Coly Uchaf	Scheduled Monument
GM331	Ynys Fach Iron Furnaces	Scheduled Monument
GM339	Site of Tegernacus Stone	Scheduled Monument
GM359	Merthyr Tramroad: Pont y Gwaith section and associated bridges	Scheduled Monument
GM368	Ring Cairn South of Twyn Blaennant	Scheduled Monument
GM401	Hut Circles & Enclosures on Buarth Maen	Scheduled Monument
GM402	Carn Pentyle-Hir & Adjacent Round Cairn	Scheduled Monument
GM403	Rhymney Upper Furnace	Scheduled Monument
GM424	Pont y Cafnau Tramroad Bridge	Scheduled Monument
GM425	Remains of Blast Furnaces, Cyfarthfa Ironworks	Scheduled Monument
GM451	Capel y Brithdir	Scheduled Monument
GM460	Cwmdu Air Shaft & Fan	Scheduled Monument
GM467	Cyfarthfa Canal Level	Scheduled Monument
GM478	Gurnos Quarry Tramroad & Leat	Scheduled Monument
GM479	Tai Mawr Leat for Cyfarthfa Iron Works	Scheduled Monument
GM486	Iron Canal Bridge from Rhydycar	Scheduled Monument
GM494	Sarn Howell Pond and Watercourses	Scheduled Monument
GM495	Cyfarthfa Tramroad Section at Heolgerrig	Scheduled Monument
GM496	Deserted Iron Mining Village, Ffos-y-fran	Scheduled Monument
GM517	Pillow Mound at Bryn y Gwyddel	Scheduled Monument
GM518	Enclosure East of Nant Cwm Moel	Scheduled Monument
GM519	Enclosure on Coedcae'r Ychain	Scheduled Monument
GM528	Penmoelallt Round Barrows	Scheduled Monument
GM529	Two Round Cairns at Onllwyn	Scheduled Monument
GM530	Onllwyn Round Cairn	Scheduled Monument
GM532	Pant Sychbant Medieval House	Scheduled Monument
GM554	Iron Ore Scours and Patch Workings at Winch Fawr, Merthyr Tydfil	Scheduled Monument
GM556	Gelligaer Common Roman Road	Scheduled Monument
GM563	Morlais Hill ring cairn	Scheduled Monument
GM567	Cefn Cil-Sanws ring cairn	Scheduled Monument

Table A: Designated Historic Assets Within the Search Area		
Ref.	Name	Status
GM568	Coetgae'r Gwartheg barrow cemetery	Scheduled Monument
GM569	Garn Pontsticill ring cairn	Scheduled Monument
GM570	Carn Ddu platform cairn	Scheduled Monument
GM571	Cefn Car settlement	Scheduled Monument
GM572	Abercanaid haystack boiler	Scheduled Monument
GM573	Merthyr Tramroad Tunnel (Trevithick's Tunnel)	Scheduled Monument
GM586	Carn Castell y Meibion ring cairn	Scheduled Monument
GM588	Y Domen Fawr round cairn	Scheduled Monument
GM594	Merthyr Tramroad: Morlais Castle section	Scheduled Monument
GM599	Cefn Cil-sanws, cairn on SW side of	Scheduled Monument
GM600	Cefn Cil-sanws defended enclosure	Scheduled Monument
GM606	Vale of Neath railway cutting and tunnel portal	Scheduled Monument
GM607	Cwm Pit and head of railway	Scheduled Monument
GM608	Cyfarthfa balance pond and leat	Scheduled Monument
GM609	Black Pins early ironstone workings	Scheduled Monument
GM610	Cwm Glo Chapel	Scheduled Monument
GM611	Cwm Glo pit and ironstone tip	Scheduled Monument
GM624	Rhaslas Pond South Dam	Scheduled Monument
MM181	Incline Haulage Winding Engine, Mynydd Bedwellty	Scheduled Monument
MM185	Sirhowy Ironworks, Site of	Scheduled Monument
MM218	Marine Colliery Pumping Engine	Scheduled Monument
MM287	Tredeggar Ironworks Cholera Cemetery	Scheduled Monument
MM310	St. Sannan's Churchyard Cross, Bedwellty	Scheduled Monument
MM338	Trefil Quarries North	Scheduled Monument
MM339	Trefil Tramroad	Scheduled Monument
MM344	Twyn Bryn March round cairn	Scheduled Monument
MM345	Cefn Man Moel cross-ridge dyke	Scheduled Monument
MM347	Afon Sirhowy hut circle	Scheduled Monument
PGW(Gm)70(MER)	Cefn Coed Cemetery & Jewish Burial Ground	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)1(MER)	Cyfarthfa Castle	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gt)39(BLG)	Bedwellty Park	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)69(MER)	Aberfan: Cemetery, Garden of Remembrance and Former Tip and Slide Area	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)70(MER)	Cefn Coed Cemetery & Jewish Burial Ground	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)1(MER)	Cyfarthfa Castle	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gt)39(BLG)	Bedwellty Park	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)69(MER)	Aberfan: Cemetery, Garden of Remembrance and Former Tip and Slide Area	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)70(MER)	Cefn Coed Cemetery & Jewish Burial Ground	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)1(MER)	Cyfarthfa Castle	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gt)39(BLG)	Bedwellty Park	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)69(MER)	Aberfan: Cemetery, Garden of Remembrance and Former Tip and Slide Area	Registered Parks and Gardens

Table A: Designated Historic Assets Within the Search Area		
Ref.	Name	Status
PGW(Gm)70(MER)	Cefn Coed Cemetery & Jewish Burial Ground	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)1(MER)	Cyfarthfa Castle	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gt)39(BLG)	Bedwellty Park	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)69(MER)	Aberfan: Cemetery, Garden of Remembrance and Former Tip and Slide Area	Registered Parks and Gardens
PGW(Gm)70(MER)	Cefn Coed Cemetery & Jewish Burial Ground	Registered Parks and Gardens
HLW (Gt) 4	Clydach George	Registered Historic Landscape
HLW (MGL) 2	Merthyr Tydfil	Registered Historic Landscape
HLW (MGI) 3	East Fforest Fawr and Mynydd-y-Glog	Registered Historic Landscape
HLW (MGI) 4	Gelli-Gaer Common	Registered Historic Landscape
-	Bedwellty Park	Conservation Area
-	Tredegar Heritage Initiative	Conservation Area
-	Bute Town	Conservation Area
-	Rhymney Town	Conservation Area
-	Council And Urban Street, Penydarren	Conservation Area
-	Cwmfelin	Conservation Area
-	Dowlais	Conservation Area
-	Cyfarthfa, Merthyr Tydfil	Conservation Area
-	Morgantown, Merthyr Tydfil	Conservation Area
-	Thomastown, Merthyr Tydfil	Conservation Area
-	Town Centre, Merthyr Tydfil	Conservation Area



### APPENDIX 3 PLATES



Plate 1 Rhymney Conservation Area viewed from the Site, looking northwest. The turbines and solar array would be visible, but the solar array particularly would be somewhat screened by industrial buildings and established tree lines



Plate 2 Rhymney Conservation Area viewed from the Site, looking south-east. The turbines and solar array would be visible, but the solar array particularly would be somewhat screened by industrial buildings and established tree lines





Plate 3 View at the south end of Cross Street (Rhymney Conservation Area), looking west. The hills to the rear are partially visible with screening including buildings and trees which suggests the solar array may not be visible with the upper portions of the turbines visible through the gaps (Source: Google Streetview, May 2021).



Plate 4 View of the listed buildings lining The Terrace within Rhymney Town Conservation Area, looking north





Plate 5 View of Grade II listed St David's (Masonic Hall) within Rhymney Town Conservation Area



Plate 6 View from The Terrace within Rhymney Town Conservation Area, looking west. The Site is effectively screened from the Conservation Area by established trees and vegetation





Plate 7 View from The Terrace within Rhymney Town Conservation Area, looking north-west. The Site is effectively screened from the Conservation Area by the existing buildings and trees to the rear



Plate 8 Church of St David showing the principal and distinctive eastern tower and entrance, looking west. The Site is not visible from this vantage





Plate 9 Graveyard on the north side of the Church of St David, looking south-east. The Site lies behind the viewer and does not impact the immediate setting of the church



Plate 10 Graveyard on the north side of the Church of St David, looking west. the Site is visible to the rear behind the various residential housing and trees, some deciduous which suggests views of the Site would not always be present from this location





Plate 11 South, principal elevation of Penuel Baptist Church, looking north-east. The Site lies behind the viewer and does not impact the immediate setting of the church



Plate 12 View from the south-west side of Penuel Baptist Church, looking west. The hills to the rear of the view between the houses largely excludes the Site although there may be a small portion on the right closer to the houses that is within view. Existing screening includes the tree belts along the road and river as well as the existing buildings.





Plate 13 South, principal elevation of Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, looking north. The Site lies to the west and does not impact the immediate setting of the chapel



Plate 14 View from the road on the south side of Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, looking west-north-west. The Site lies to the south-west and is not visible behind the terraced houses on that side





Plate 15 Bute Town Conservation Area viewed from the Site, looking north-east. The turbines and solar array would be visible, in views from the 'model' village as well as the Rhymney House Hotel, although for other areas there is some screening by established trees.



Plate 16 Nos. 1-14 Collins Row, looking east showing the car park at the west end of the row where two original cottages have previously been removed.





Plate 17 View from Nos. 1-14 Collins Row looking south-west towards the Site. There is some screening by isolated trees and the intervening distance.



Plate 18 View from Nos. 14-28 Lower Row looking south towards the Site. There is some screening by trees in the intervening distance, and later garage structures although the Site remains visible, and the turbines and solar array would be in view





Plate 19 Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH



Plate 20 Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH





Plate 21 View from the model housing across the central area of the Conservation Area, looking east. Note the presence of three wind turbines which are largely inconspicuous



Plate 22 View of Rhymney House Hotel set on a raised terrace, looking north.



Plate 23 View from of Rhymney House Hotel towards the Site, looking south-west



## **DRAWINGS/FIGURES**



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