

Archaeology Wales

Gelli Las Farm, Coytrahen, Bridgend

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



By
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Report No. 1065

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Summary

In March 2012 Archaeology Wales carried out a desk-based assessment, including a site visit, on land proposed for the development of two wind turbines. The site is located within an area of archaeological and historic significance, containing a conservation area, several listed buildings, two registered parks and gardens and a number of archaeological sites. No archaeology was identified within the proposed development area itself, and it is considered that the turbines will have only a moderate to minor impact on the landscape settings of the recorded archaeological and historic sites.

1. Introduction

In March 2012, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Bowler Energy Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and appraisal of impact for the site of two proposed 250kw wind turbines on land to the north-west of the village of Coytrahen, Bridgend (NGR: SS 88110 86204; fig. 1).

The proposed turbines will be 45m in height from the ground to the tip of the blade. The development will connect into the existing national grid around 50m east of the proposed turbine locations, where two overhead power cables cross the field from north to south. The development will involve the excavation of the turbine footprints and a trench for the cables to connect to the grid.

The site lies within the 'Western Uplands' Special Landscape Area (SLA 3), as designated by Bridgend County Borough Council in 2010, and within a wider area containing archaeological sites and listed buildings, two Registered Parks and Gardens at Coytrahen House and Bryngarw Country Park, and Llangynwyd Conservation Area. As a result, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, in their role as archaeological advisors to the council, determined that an archaeological desk-based assessment should be carried out to assess the potential for archaeology on the site and the potential impact of the development on the Listed Buildings, registered Parks and Gardens and the Conservation Area. Subsequently, Neil Maylan requested that an assessment of impact be carried out for Gelli Las farm. This building is not listed or recorded in the HER but is depicted on the Tithe Map and therefore considered to be of archaeological significance.

The desk-based assessment involved an appraisal of all the documentary and cartographic sources pertaining to the site, a study of the aerial photographs held by the RCAHMW in Aberystwyth and a site visit. The work was carried out by Amelia Pannett in April 2012.

2. Site Description

2.1 Location, Geology and Topography

The proposed development site is located on the north-western slopes of a flank of Mynydd Baeden, 1km north-west of the village of Coytrahen, Bridgend, at 170m AOD. The site occupies gently sloping, open ground, which drops steeply to the north, to the valley of Cwm Ifda. The ground rises to the south, east and west of the site, restricting views, while views are extensive to the north and north-west along the Llynfi Valley towards the surrounding hills. The proposed development site lies within a field regularly ploughed for arable crops, while the Cwm Idfa is largely

pasture. The bottom of the valley was infilled in the mid-twentieth century with ash produced by the nearby power station, giving it an unnaturally level appearance.

The underlying geology is Carboniferous Sandstone (British Geological Survey).

2.2 Historical Background

The Llynfi Valley contains a large number of sites of historic significance, including several house platforms, thought to be the remains of medieval rural settlements, a number of post-medieval listed buildings and a number of medieval field boundaries. There are also remains relating to the industrial use of the valley, including tramways and an engine house the once belonged to the Coytrahen Colliary.

The history of the valley is largely associated with its use as an area of agriculture, with many of the historical features relating to the medieval and post-medieval cultivation of the area. In the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, coal mines were sunk to exploit the gas and house coal measures running through the local area.

3. Desk-Based Assessment Results

3.1 Consultation

The following sources were consulted:

- Heritage Environment Records (HER) data held by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
- National Monuments Record (NMR) held by RCHAMW Aberystwyth
- National Library of Wales
- Cadw
- Glamorgan Record Office

3.2 HER Results

Ten sites of archaeological significance are recorded on the HER within 1km of the proposed development site (fig. 2):

1. PRN 00136m

NAME *CEFN YDFA*

NGR *SS87778662*

COMMUNITY *Llangynwyd Lower*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Farmhouse, RANK: 1*

STATUS *listed building 11218 II*

DESCRIPTION *Pleasant farmhouse of Cefn Ydfa is believed to be an outbuilding of the house in which Ann Thomas was born. Contains features of antiquity: beams & arched doorway*

2. PRN 02616m

NAME *SITE 5: GRAIG-LAS*

NGR *SS877862*

COMMUNITY -

TYPE *Unknown, Deserted rural settlement, RANK: 1*

DESCRIPTION *ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK TOP STUDY NANTGARW-MARGAM PIPELINE (VHP 14) A45 These features may be house platforms, the remains of industrial activity, or naturally- produced by the uprooting of trees.*

3. PRN 04753m

NAME CWM RISCA FARM

NGR SS87668612

COMMUNITY Llangynwyd Lower

TYPE Unknown, Field boundary, RANK: 1

DESCRIPTION Field boundary, typical of many at Cwm Risca Farm. The boundary comprises an earth bank at least 1m high, topped with a stunted hedge.

4. PRN 04866m

NAME CWM RISCA FARM

NGR SS87478600

COMMUNITY Llangynwyd Lower

TYPE Unknown, Field boundary, RANK: 1

DESCRIPTION A field boundary comprising a stone wall erected on top of an earth bank. This is typical of field boundaries on the farm, along with earth bank with hedges and simple stone wall. In some cases stone walls have been built into earth banks, the whole structure assuming the appearance of an earthy bank embellished with ferns and other plants.

5. PRN 04867m

NAME CWM RISCA FARM

NGR SS8769485546

COMMUNITY Llangynwyd Lower

TYPE Unknown, Pond, RANK: 1

DESCRIPTION Pond of elongated shape said by the farmer to be visited by flying duck.

6. PRN 04868m

NAME CWM RISCA FARM

NGR SS88508551

COMMUNITY Llangynwyd Lower

TYPE Modern, Powder magazine, RANK: 1

DESCRIPTION Ruinous, brick-built structure said by the farmer to be the remains of a World War Two powder magazine. Other powder magazines, or houses, in South Wales were used to store explosives for use down the mines. The overburden of brambles and ivy, as well as the dreadful wet weather, made it difficult to make out much of the ruins. It appeared to comprise a rectangular structure, with some of the walls appearing to survive to about 1.5m or so in height, divided into two 'rooms' or storage areas by a central passage or corridor. The whole structure may have been only about 2m x 2m in total, but it was difficult to be at all certain about the overall dimensions of the building. GGAT 67 Tir Gofal HE2 (2002).

7. PRN 06103m

NAME Coed Pentwyn Lime kiln

NGR SS8904086195

COMMUNITY Garw

TYPE Post-Medieval, lime kiln, RANK: -

DESCRIPTION Limekiln identified from the 1877 First Edition and 1899 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map. Site visited as part of the BWW scheme, though GGAT officers were unable to locate the remains. However, a manmade platform

(PRN06119m) discovered in area near to where the 1st edition OS map indicated the kiln to be.

8. PRN 06117m

NAME *Coed Pentwyn Quarry*

NGR *SS8894086336*

COMMUNITY *Llangynwyd Lower*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, quarry, RANK: -*

DESCRIPTION *Large quarry containing numerous excavated faces, now overgrown, adjacent to line of disused tramway.*

9. PRN 06118m

NAME *Tramway revetment wall*

NGR *SS8867486528*

COMMUNITY *Llangynwyd Lower*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, revetment, RANK: -*

DESCRIPTION *A section of drystone revetment waliing, constructed from tabular sandstone blocks. The wall in places stands over 2m high and runs for approximately 56m east/west.*

10. PRN 06119m

NAME *Coed Pentwyn Platform*

NGR *SS8904786215*

COMMUNITY *Llangynwyd Lower*

TYPE *Unknown, platform, RANK: -*

DESCRIPTION *Manmade platform measuring around 5.6m wide by 6m in depth, terraced into the hillside with the woodland at Coed Pentwyn.*

3.3 Listed Buildings

There are three Listed Buildings within a 1km radius of the proposed development site (fig. 2):

1. Cefn-Ydfa farmhouse and adjoining ruins.

Listed Building Reference: 11218

Grade: II

Date Listed: 06/06/1952

Date Amended: 23/10/1998

Location

The house stands on a platform site, on the NE slope of Mynnydd Baiden, and is reached by a long driveway from the A4063 between the Shwt turn and the Bridgend Paper Mills.

History

The lands around Cefn-ydfa appear to have originally been a possession of Margam Abbey. There is an extant list of occupants from c.1450. The original core of the farmhouse, at one time known as Cefn-y-gndfa, consists of a single bay gable-stack structure with a rear service wing, all of c.1600. This was extended to the W c.1625 by a 2-bay structure, further extended by another bay incorporating an axial double-sided stack, perhaps replacing an earlier gable stack, in the early-mid C18. At the same time the house was greatly enlarged to the E as a gentry house, built by Anthony

Maddocks Jnr, son of Anthony Maddocks of Cwm Risca, farm about 2 miles away. He was a well-connected lawyer of a family of renowned lawyers who claimed descent from Prince Madog of Wales. Anthony jnr, also a lawyer, came into the property by marriage to the reluctant Ann Thomas (1704-1727), heiress of the property, who had already formed an attachment to a local tiler-plasterer, Will Hopcyn, who was an attractive local rhymster and bard. Ann, who was unable to forego her passion, was for a time imprisoned in the basement of the house, smuggling out love notes on sycamore leaves. Later, Will heard that Maddocks was dead and returned from exile, finding Ann on her deathbed. He composed one of the most renowned of Welsh love songs 'Bugeilo'r gwenith gwyn' as a result. The facts of the story have at times been disputed, but the story of the 'maid of Cefn-ydfa' has become famous in folklore, generating numerous books and a film. The house was occupied in the early C19 by William Jones, first company secretary of the Duffryn Llynvi and Porthcawl Railway when the house became for a while the company office. It was partially demolished in the 1850s. Recent alterations.

The present house is of stone, rendered, with a slate roof. Two storeys, 4 bays. Wide oak front door set near the centre, formerly the mid C17 service hall. Four bays of irregularly placed mid C20 small-paned oak casement windows to both floors under timber lintels. A kitchen outshut is attached to the rear, late C19 or C20. Gable stacks, and a primary off-centre stack. The C18 house developed to the E now survives only as low walls, terminating in a substantial partly-walled bay of the former E end, displaying internal fireplace and openings. It formerly was of 2 storeys with attics, five bays, and lit by 5 gabled dormers.

Reason for Listing

Included as a building retaining early-mid C17 fabric, but largely for its powerful historical and romantic associations.

2. Ty Isaf

Listed Building Reference: 18637

Grade: II

Date Listed: 30/07/1997

Date Amended: 30/07/1997

Location

Situated near the SW boundary of the community on the hillside above the Llynfi Valley near the hamlet of Shwt, down a farm track off the rural lane linking the early farmsteads of this area.

History

Apparently of two main building periods: the E core unit C16, and W wing, porch, separate kitchen block NW and rear service wing NE of C17.

The main house is 2 storeyed with a 2 storeyed cross gabled S porch, and has two rear cross wings, that to E is only a little lower than the main ridge and battered at base, and the former kitchen wing to W a single storey and attic; attached to W is a former farm range now ruined. Built of sandstone rubble with some boulder footings, lime rendered and limewashed, now white but buff tinted beneath. Welsh slate roofs with rendered stacks centre ridge, end ridge W, to kitchen wing, and a corbelled first floor chimney to rear E wing. Two storeyed porch dominating S frontage has Tudor arched

chamfered central stone doorway now partially blocked creating a window, with first floor remodelled window in apex and small window side right. To right a small upper window under eaves is a 3/3 pane sash with segmental arched 6/6 pane casement below to ground floor; to left a 6/6 pane casement window to first floor, replacement window below. Side range right has small casement windows. To rear under corbelled chimney is a decayed stone square headed 2 light mullioned window; other windows without historic features, likewise the 2 rear entrances through rear wings though former side entrance to NE wing has voussoirs.

Reason for Listing

Listed notwithstanding some unsympathetic C20 features for the mainly complete survival of the historic fabric of building periods in C16 and C17.

3. Pont-y-rhyd-ddu (partly in Garw Valley community)

Listed Building Reference: 20743

Grade: II

Date Listed: 23/10/1998

Date Amended: 23/10/1998

Location

The bridge carries the road to Shwt, Bettws and Llangeinor across the Afon Llyvni, near the road junction with the A4063.

History

Probably built in the mid C19.

Built of squared Pennant sandstone rubble. A segmental arch of narrow rubble voussoirs springing from vertical stone abutments, and spanning c. 8.4m between the margins of the river. The spandrels rise to an angled square string course at the base of the flush parapets, coped with roughly shaped semicircular rubble stones. Total height of the bridge coping from the water level is 6.3m. The abutment curves round on the W side.

Reason for Listing

Included as a good and unaltered example of a mid C19 road bridge in an area of rich industrial and transport remains in the Llynfi Valley.

3.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 1km radius of the proposed development site (fig. 2):

SAM No.	Name	Type	Date
GM091	Mynydd Baeden Ancient Farm	House Platform	Medieval

3.5 Cartographic Sources

Tithe Map

The tithe map of 1839 (fig. 3) depicts the proposed development area as four small fields covering the summit of the hill. The Tithe Apportionment lists the following information for each of the four fields:

Field No.	Field Name	Owned By	Tenanted By	Crop
295	Gwaun	Traherne Morgan Popkin Esq.	Morgan Thomas	Pasture
296	Cae Pwll	Traherne Morgan Popkin Esq.	Morgan Thomas	Pasture
305	Wayne Gouch	John Maddocks	Jenkin J Jenkin	Pasture
306	Wayne Gouch	John Maddocks	Jenkin J Jenkin	Pasture

Gelli Las farm is depicted on the map and therefore pre-dates 1839.

1877 1st Edition OS Map

The OS 1st Edition map of 1877 (fig. 4) shows the field within which the proposed development site lies as comprising two smaller fields, which have subsequently been amalgamated to form the large field in existence today. The valley to the north is labelled as 'Cwm Cefn Udfa' and is largely wooded, with cart tracks linking Cefn Udfa house and Gelli-Las farm with the main Bridgend to Maesteg road. The line of a partially constructed or defunct railway line runs east/west just to the north of Gelli Las farm, with a second, functioning, railway line further to the north.

1964 OS Map

The 1964 map (fig. 5) depicts dramatic changes to the landscape surrounding the proposed development area, largely as a result of the construction of a large power station to the north of the Bridgend to Maesteg road. Large settling tanks have been built within Cwm Cefnydfa, and the base of the valley filled with debris from the power station. The Nant Cefnydfa has been buried, together with the carriageways accessing Cefn Ydfa house and Gelli Las farm.

3.6 Aerial Photographs

All the RAF and OS vertical aerial photographs held by RCAHMW were examined. None showed any evidence for archaeology on the site (fig. 6).

4. Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on the 11th April 2012 in dry and sunny conditions. The location of the proposed turbines lies towards the northern end of a roughly rectangular field. The field is located on a north-west facing slope just below the summit of a low rounded hill (fig. 7). The field has recently been ploughed and seeded with red clover, although it is within an arable crop rotation and used for growing barley. No features of archaeological significance were apparent within the field.

To the west of the proposed development area the ground drops steeply to the bottom of Cwm Idfa (fig. 8). A small stream fed by springs flows down the valley, although this has now been routed below the valley infill. The line of the former drive leading to Cefn Idfa House runs along the northern side of the valley, and the remains of a deserted rural settlement are located on the slopes above this driveway.

To the south, east and west the ground rises, restricting views, while to the north and north-west there are extensive views along the Llynfi valley towards Maesteg and the hills beyond (fig. 8). To the north-east, in the bottom of the Llynfi valley, is a papermill that is visible from much of the surrounding landscape. On the summit of Mynydd Baeden, 1.2km to the south-west of the proposed development site is a radio mast and a police communications mast. To the north-northeast, on the hills above Maesteg, are a number of large forestry plantations and a wind farm.

For much of the Llynfi Valley, the views towards the site are restricted by trees and topography, with the proposed development area partly visible from the school at the southern end of Maesteg. The views towards the proposed development site from Llangynwyd Village (Conservation Area) were difficult to assess as the village comprises private houses tightly clustered around the Church. From the car park of the village pub, however, it was possible to see across the valley through the gaps between houses, with the proposed turbine locations visible (fig. 9). The views towards the proposed development area from Coytrahen House (Registered Park and Garden of Historic Significance) were also difficult to assess, as the house is privately owned. The proposed turbine locations are, however, on the opposite side of the hill from Coytrahen House, and consequently it is considered that the impact on the setting of the house and gardens will be negligible. Similarly, at Bryngarw House and Country Park (Registered Park and Garden of Historic Significance) the impact of the proposed development will be negligible as both the local topography and tree cover restrict views of the hill.

5. Assessment of Impact

5.1 Criteria for Assessing Impact

Impact was assessed in terms of both the potential physical effect the proposed development might have on the archaeological resource, and the effect on the setting of archaeological sites including visibility to and from the site. The longevity of the impact was also considered, as well as whether the impact was reversible:

- Permanent impacts - those that persist beyond the predicted operational lifetime of the development. All direct impacts are considered to be permanent.
- Temporary impacts - arise as a result of the presence of elements of the development but which would be removed by the dismantling of those elements. Temporary impacts can be short-term (e.g. construction phase impacts); or long-term (arising from the long-term presence of the development affecting the setting of a site or feature).
- Reversible impacts - those that are removed by the decommissioning/dismantling of the development.
- Irreversible impacts - those that persist beyond the lifetime of the development. All permanent and direct impacts are irreversible.

It is acknowledged that not all impacts are negative; indeed some impacts may have a positive effect on the cultural heritage of an area:

- **Beneficial** impacts are those that contribute to the value of a site or area through the enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes. In terms of cultural heritage, beneficial impacts include those that add to an appreciation of the site and/or its setting.
- **Neutral** impacts occur where the development can be accommodated

comfortably by the archaeological resource while neither contributing to nor detracting from its value.

- **Adverse** impacts are those that detract from the value of a site through a reduction in, or disruption of, valuable character components or patterns, or the introduction of new inappropriate characteristics. In terms of cultural heritage, adverse impacts include those that detract from an appreciation of the site and/or its setting, or compromise views to or from the site.

The scale of the impact on archaeological sites must be determined in conjunction with an assessment of its significance except where impacts are considered to be positive or where the total destruction of a site is the likely outcome of development. Significance is assessed according to the following criteria:

- *Very High* - World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives;
- *High* - Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives;
- *Medium* - Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives;
- *Low* - Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives;
- *Negligible* - Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest;
- *Unknown* - The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

The scale of impact is as follows:

- **Major** - change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting.
- **Moderate** changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the site.
- **Minor** - changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting.
- **Negligible** - Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting.
- **No Change**

5.2 Predicted Impacts on the Heritage Resource

5.2.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

The majority of the recorded archaeological sites are of post-medieval or modern date, or thought to be natural, and as a consequence can be considered of low or negligible significance. All of the recorded archaeological sites lie within the landscape surrounding the proposed development area. Consequently there will be no direct impact on the archaeology as a result of the proposed turbines. All of the sites located to the north and west of the proposed development site will suffer an adverse temporary/reversible impact on their setting, this is predicted to be **Minor**. The sites located to the south of the proposed development will suffer no indirect impact as the

local topography restricts views towards the proposed turbine locations. The predicted impact is, consequently, **No Change**.

5.2.2 Listed Buildings

Cefn Ydfa House

Cefn Ydfa House can be considered to be of high significance. It is Grade II listed and reportedly the home of the ‘Maid of Ydfa’, a well known character from Welsh poetry. The site of the proposed development is visible from the house, although the house is largely surrounded by trees. There will be no direct impact on the site as a result of the proposed development. There will be an adverse temporary/reversible effect on the setting of the Listed Building, this is predicted to be **Moderate**.

Ty Isaf

Ty Isaf farmhouse can be considered to be of medium significance as it is Grade II listed. The proposed development site is visible from the farmhouse, although nearly 1km away. There will be no direct impact on the farmhouse as a result of the development. There will be an adverse temporary/reversible effect on the setting of the Listed Building, this is predicted to be **Minor**.

Pont-y-rhyd-ddu

The bridge can be considered to be of medium significance as it is Grade II listed. The proposed development is not visible from the bridge. There will be no direct or indirect impact on the bridge or its setting.

5.2.3 Scheduled Ancient Monument

Mynydd Baeden Ancient Farm can be considered as of high significance as it is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The proposed development site is visible from the house platform, although 1km away. There will be no direct impact on the Scheduled Ancient Monument. There will be an adverse temporary/reversible impact on the setting of the monument, this is predicted to be **Minor**.

5.2.4 Llangynwyd Conservation Area

Llangynwyd Village Conservation Area is located 3.6km to the north-west of the proposed development site. The conservation area is considered to be of high significance, although its landscape setting has been altered significantly in the recent past by the spread of Maesteg, the planting of coniferous woodland on the surrounding hillsides and the construction of a large wind farm on hills to the east. The proposed development area is visible from the conservation area, although the extent of the visibility was difficult to assess during the site visit. There will be an adverse temporary/reversible impact on the landscape setting of the village, this is predicted to be **Minor**.

5.2.5 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are two Registered Parks and Gardens within 5km of the proposed development site, at Coytrahen House and Bryngarw House and Country Park. At Coytrahen House the impact on the setting of the park and gardens is predicted to be **Negligible**, as the proposed turbine locations are on the opposite side of the hill. At Bryngarw, the proposed development site is hidden by trees and topography and consequently the impact on the setting is predicted to be **No Change**.

5.2.6 Gelli Las Farm

There is no recorded information about the history of Gelli Las Farm, although it is known to pre-date 1839 as it is depicted on the Tithe Map. As such it is considered to be of moderate significance. The farm is located 300m to the north of the proposed development, on the north-west facing slope of the hill. To the south of the farm the ground rises steeply towards the proposed development site, blocking views of the turbine locations. There are a number of ancient hedgerows and clumps of woodland in the vicinity of the farm that also restrict views towards the upper slopes of the hill. As a result of the screening effect of the topography and vegetation, the impact on the setting of the farm is predicted to be **Negligible**.

6. Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed development area comprises an arable field located within a landscape containing a moderate number of recorded medieval, post-medieval and modern archaeological sites, a Conservation Area and two Registered Parks and Gardens. There are no recorded archaeological sites or features within the proposed development area, and no features of archaeological potential were identified during the site walkover. The possibility of unrecorded sub-surface archaeology on the site remains, however, given the relatively high number of settlement sites recorded in similar locations within the local landscape.

There will be an indirect impact on the setting of the archaeological sites to the north and west of the proposed turbine locations, although this is considered to be minor to moderate. The greatest impact will be on Cefn Ydfa House, which is located on the opposite hill from the proposed development, less than 500m away.

The landscape immediately surrounding the proposed development site is largely agricultural, with farms and fields extending up the hill on both sides of the Llynfi Valley. Within the valley itself, however, there is a large papermill, the remains of a power station and the modern town of Maesteg. The valley contains several phone and radio masts, and has a line of large electricity pylons running north/south across the hills and valley bottom. There are also two large wind farms visible from the valley. It is considered, therefore, that the impact of the two proposed turbines will have a negligible impact on the historic character of the Llynfi Valley and the recorded archaeological sites within it.

7. Sources

1839 Tithe Map for Llangynwyd Parish (lower)
 1877 OS 1st Edition Map for Glamorganshire
 1964 OS County Series Map

All RAF and OS Aerial Photographs – reproduced aerial photograph number:
 CPE/UK/2081.19may1947 4132

Cadw Scheduling Records held by RCAHMW

HER records held by GGAT

British Geological Survey Geology Viewer of Great Britain -
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 12th April 2012)

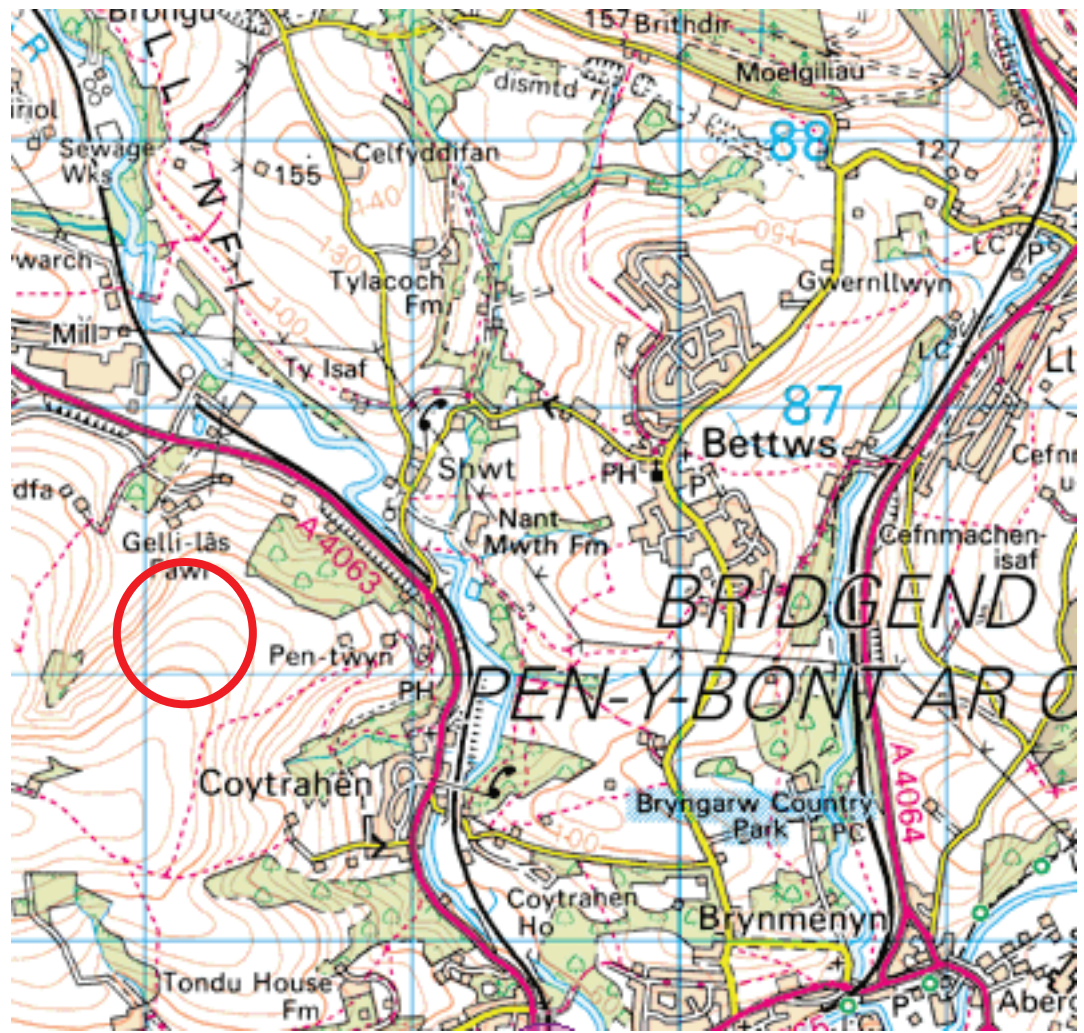
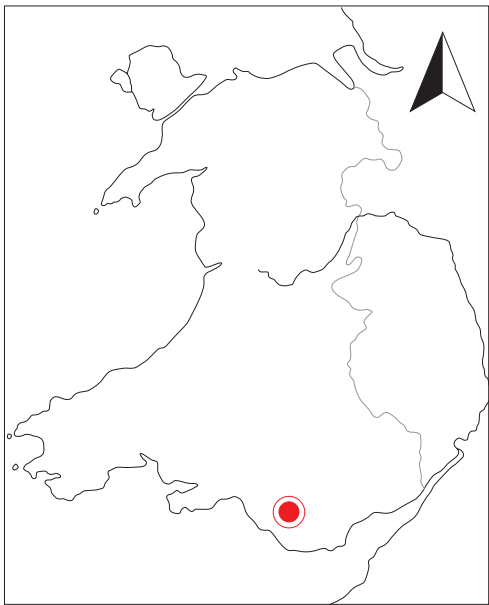


Fig. 1
Location of
proposed
development
site

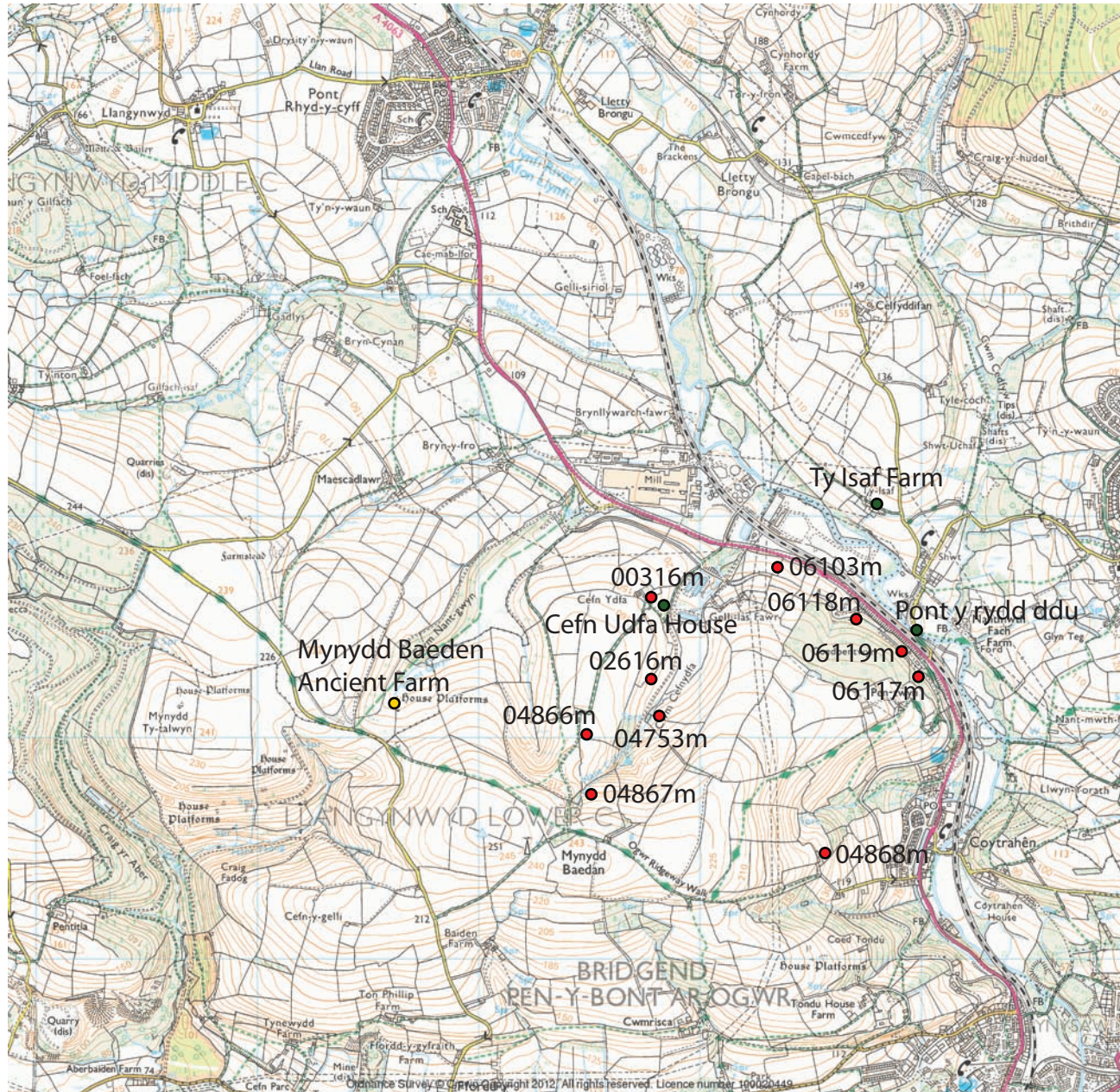


Fig. 2
 Sites listed on the
 HER within 1km
 of the proposed
 development
 site



Fig. 3
Tithe Map of 1839
showing
approximate
location of site

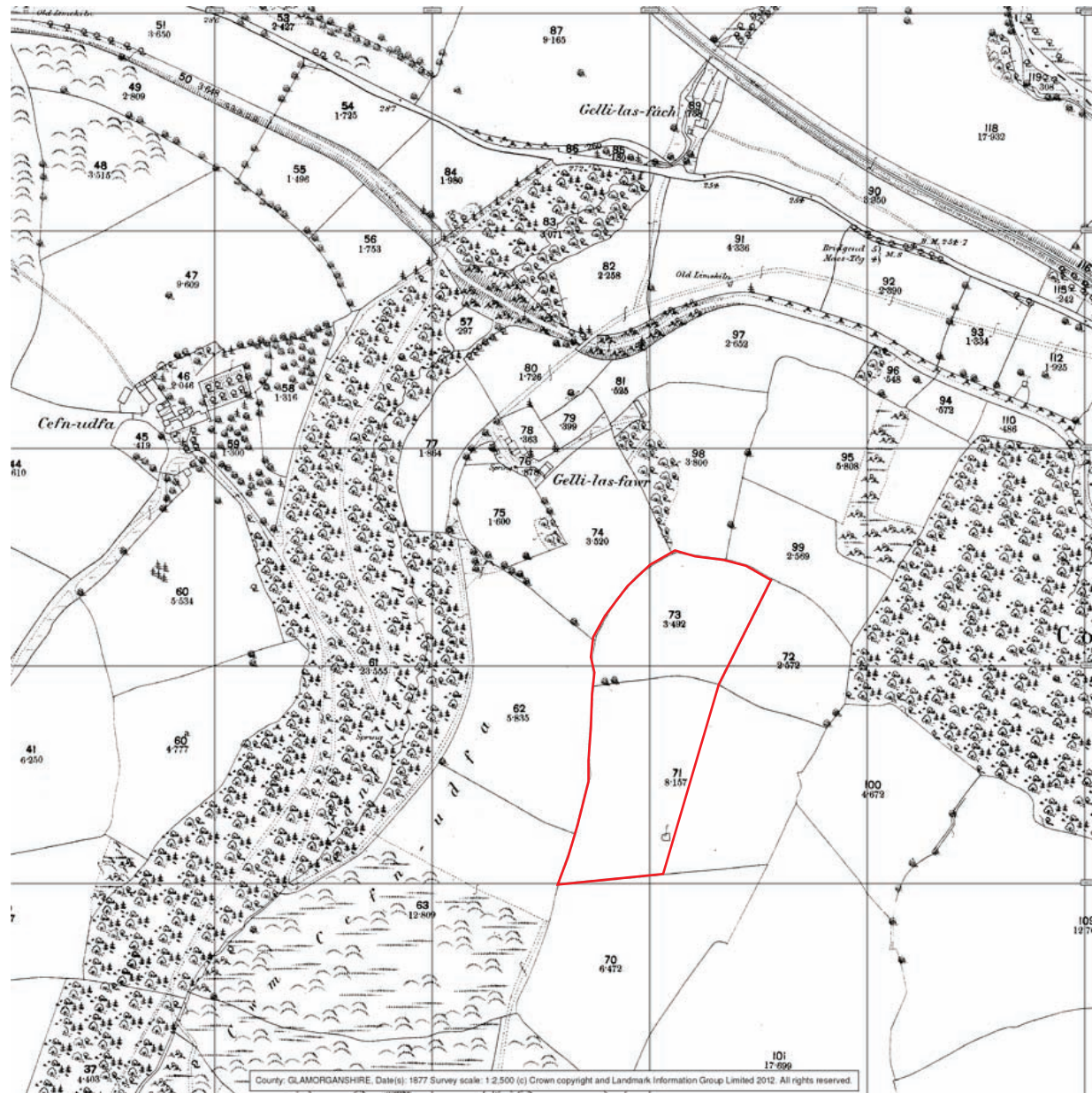


Fig. 4
 OS 1st Edition map
 of 1877 showing
 location of proposed
 development site

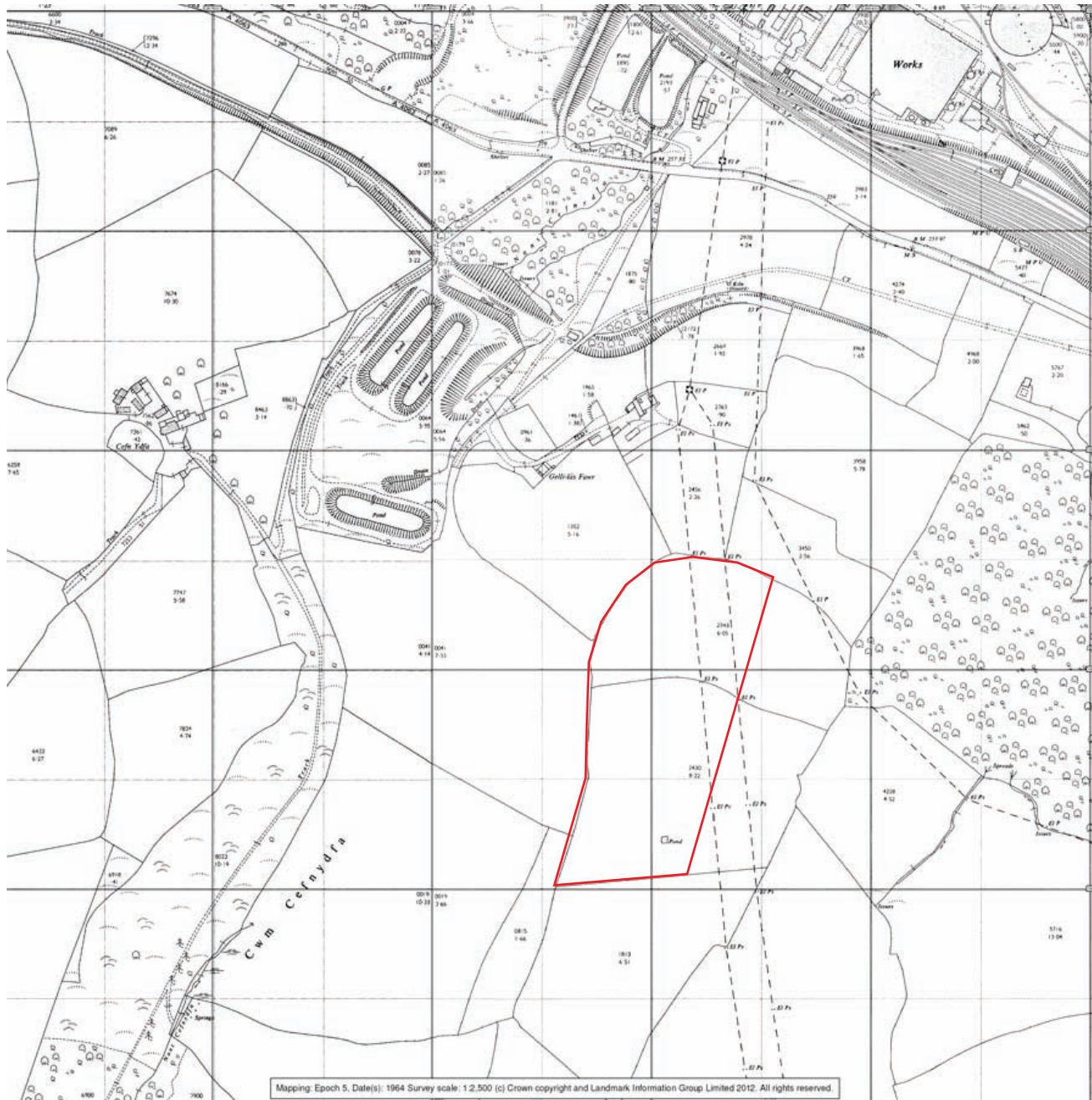


Fig. 5
 OS map of 1964
 showing the location
 of proposed
 development site



Fig. 6
RAF Aerial photo
of 1947 showing
proposed
development site

Proposed turbine location



Fig. 7
View south-east
towards proposed
turbine location



Llangynwyd Village Conservation Area

Maesteg

Cwm Cefn Udfa

Approximate location of deserted rural settlement

Cefn Idfa House with old drive in the foreground

Fig. 8
View north and east along
the Llynfi Valley from the
proposed development
site

Proposed turbine location



Fig. 9
View south from
Llangynwyd Village
towards proposed
turbine location

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