

## Document history

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# Appendix 9

## Cultural Heritage

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## Glossary

Term	Definition
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 AD and 1550 AD.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day.
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 AD and 1900 AD.
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 AD.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'.

## List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AD	Anno Domini
BC	Before Christ
c.	Century
ft	Foot
m	Metres

## A9.1. Cultural Heritage Overview

### Introduction

- A9.1.1. This section has been compiled using information obtained from the search of heritage assets and histories to provide a brief summary of the cultural legacy of the study area and its immediate surroundings.

### Prehistoric (Bronze Age c.2500 – 750 BC)

- A9.1.2. There is a significant amount of prehistoric activity in the Tredegar-Ebbw Vale area. There appear to be mostly cairns and round barrows, with some earthworks. The cairns are the most frequent type shown within the study area and are listed below.

#### Carn Swtpa Cairns

- A9.1.3. Carn Swtpa Cairn II, a round barrow consisting of a small oval mound 2.5 m in diameter, mostly under grass and moss with steep sides.

#### Domen Fawr Rounds Cairns

- A9.1.4. Domen Fawr Round Cairn I is a small well-preserved cairn measuring 1 m in diameter and 0.3 m in depth which has slight truncation on the NE quadrant by vehicle erosion and features antiquarian disturbance in the centre of the feature.
- A9.1.5. Domen Fawr Round Cairn II is a well-preserved cairn measuring 4 m in diameter and 0.30 m in height. Like the other cairns, it is in a prominent position above the surrounding landscape.
- A9.1.6. Domen Fawr Round Cairn III is small well-preserved cairn measuring 5 m in diameter and 0.5 m in height. Like cairn I, it also features central antiquarian disturbance, measuring 1.0 m by 0.5 m by 0.2 m in depth across the east to west of the feature.
- A9.1.7. Domen Fawr Round Cairn IV consists of a large circular mound 12 m in diameter and 1.0 m in height. Truncated by modern activity, a brick and concrete structure 3.0 m by 3.0 m in the body of the cairn. Thought to be a WWII pillbox or observation post. It is in excellent condition and is considered a good example of a bronze age cairn in the area. Most likely to hold undisturbed burial remains within.

#### Twyn Yr Hyddod Cairns

- A9.1.8. Twyn Yr Hyddod Round Cairn I is a small well-preserved cairn measuring 6.6 m in diameter and 0.5 m in height. It was within the remains of a ring cairn and low counterscarp bank. A triangulation pillar has been erected on top of the cairn, but the damage is minimal. It measures 1.3 m in diameter, 1.5 m in width, and 0.20 m in height.
- A9.1.9. Twyn Yr Hyddod Cairn II: 'is a well-preserved and largely intact example of a burial monument of the Early Bronze Age (c. 2000-1500 BC). It is 3 m in diameter and stands 0.3 m high. A sub-circular mound situated on a false crest with a hollow in its centre (0.25 m depth). The mound has gently sloping sides and is currently under grass and moss; there are no visible kerbstones, ditch or the suggested 'ruined ring'. The mound's setting is more characteristic of the Bronze Age rather than the post-mediaeval period.'
- A9.1.10. Twyn Yr Hyddod Cairn III is most likely a misidentified area of natural or stand of sedge rather than an actual prehistoric feature.

### Other Cairns

- A9.1.11. Carn Swtpa Kerb Cairn is a poorly preserved cairn measuring 7 m in diameter and 0.3 m in height. The southern and western edges have a pile of stones held in place by a kerb of upright stones which form the body of the cairn. The cairn has a modern walkers cairn in the centre approximately 3 m in diameter and 1.5 m in height.
- A9.1.12. Ebbw Vale Ring Cairn is a poorly preserved oval shaped cairn that only partially remains. It was described as a ring cairn, but it is doubtful whether it actually is. If it is, only the E quadrant of the ring bank remains, the remains of the north terminus are very poor. They appear to curve in the opposite direction but has been heavily truncated by a path so is uncertain. The mound is aligned N-S within a possible ring. It is in a densely vegetated waterlogged area.
- A9.1.13. Ebbw Vale Round Barrow is an earthwork oval shaped barrow with undefined perimeters within a hollow in the hillside, which created a gently sloping plateau aligned to the N. There are two sandstone boulders (c 0.4 x 0.2 m) located 2 m NE of the feature which could be identified as kerb stones.'

### Medieval (AD 410 - 1500)

- A9.1.14. The medieval features identified in the area appear to be centered on top of the hill separating Tredegar from Ebbw Vale. It is Cefn Man Moel enclosure and its associated dykes and boundary stone. The boundary stone is described as being an earth fast boulder, approximately 1 m length x 0.5 m width x 0.5 m in height, that is in the north west corner of the enclosure. It is thought to have been used to direct cattle into the enclosure.
- A9.1.15. The dykes, Dyke D and Dyke C, were aligned east to west and north west to north west corner of the enclosure. Dyke C, the west to east dyke, was approximately 100 m long and flanked by ditches. Dyke D, also flanked by ditches, was aligned north west across the Cefn Man Moe ridge to the north west corner of the Cefn Man Moel enclosure. The enclosure was a rectangular enclosure formed by dykes aligned north-west to south east along the eastern edge of Cefn Moel. The banks themselves are 2.0 m wide and 0.5 m in depth and are flanked by ditches that are 1.0 m wide and 0.25 m in depth.

### Post Medieval (AD 1500 to current)

- A9.1.16. There are 90 assets highlighted within the study area. This area includes multiple mines, collieries, quarries, engine houses, rail lines, pumps and other mine related machinery and sites. There are multiple domestic buildings including inns, hospitals, workman's buildings and halls, chapels, churches, barns, stations. Many of these historic assets are shown on the historic mapping below.

### Industry

#### Ebbw Valley Iron, steel, and coal company Ltd.

- A9.1.17. The Ebbw Valley Steelworks was at one point the largest steelworks in Europe (Figure A9.1.1). It was opened in 1790 by Jeremiah Homfray, who later sold it in 1796 to the Harford family, who expanded operations by building three new blast furnaces, and by buying an additional three from Sirhowy works in 1818. In 1842 the Harford family were bankrupt, and the running of the steelworks was handed over to trustees. In 1844, it was overtaken by Abraham Derby, who formed the Ebbw Vale Company Ltd. The company expanded rapidly, and brought the nearby Victoria Ironworks (1848), the Pentwyn Ironworks (1858), and the Pontypool Ironworks (1872). In 1868, a Bessemer plant was constructed, and steel production began. The company was reformed as the Ebbw Valley Steel, Iron, and Coal Company Ltd in 1868. Issues with financiers (who did not appear to fully understand the iron and steel industry) lead to the closing of the Pentwyn site in 1868 and Sirhowy and Abersychan in 1882 and 1883.

Pontypool closed in 1890. The Ebbw Valley plant was on the brink of closure in 1892 as it faced bankruptcy paired with an obsolete plant and worn-down machinery.

- A9.1.18. The company relied on its coal industry, which had been its main source of income since the 1870s due to the incredibly high demand for Ebbw Valley coal for ships, trains, and steam engines worldwide, making Ebbw Valley south Wales the largest producer of coal. Under the impression that the demand for coal would continue to rise well into the 20th century the iron and steel works were closed in 1911. They were reopened in 1912, with the addition of sheet mills, and in 1920 to 1923 there were two new, more modern blast furnaces built at the Victoria plant which replaced the four old Ebbw Valley furnaces. Unfortunate for the company, it suffered massively from the 1920s crash. Demand for steel from the plants dropped, alongside a collapse in the coal market as shipping switched to using fuel rather than coal. The company's profits continued to decline throughout the 1920s, leading for it to close in 1929 and causing mass unemployment in the local area. In 1935 it went into liquidation and all collieries were sold to Partridge Jones and John Patson Ltd.



Figure A9.1.1 First edition Ordnance Survey map at 1" to the mile scale published 1885

A9.1.19. In 1936-38, in order to remain competitive with the rapidly developing market, the old site was demolished, and a new Americanised integrated coal, iron, and steel strip steel mill was constructed. The plant added three electrolytic tinning lines and two galvanising lines and the UK's first LD convertor. However, despite becoming Europe's largest producer of steel, the steelworks would eventually close in 1978, and the plant as a whole would close in 2002.

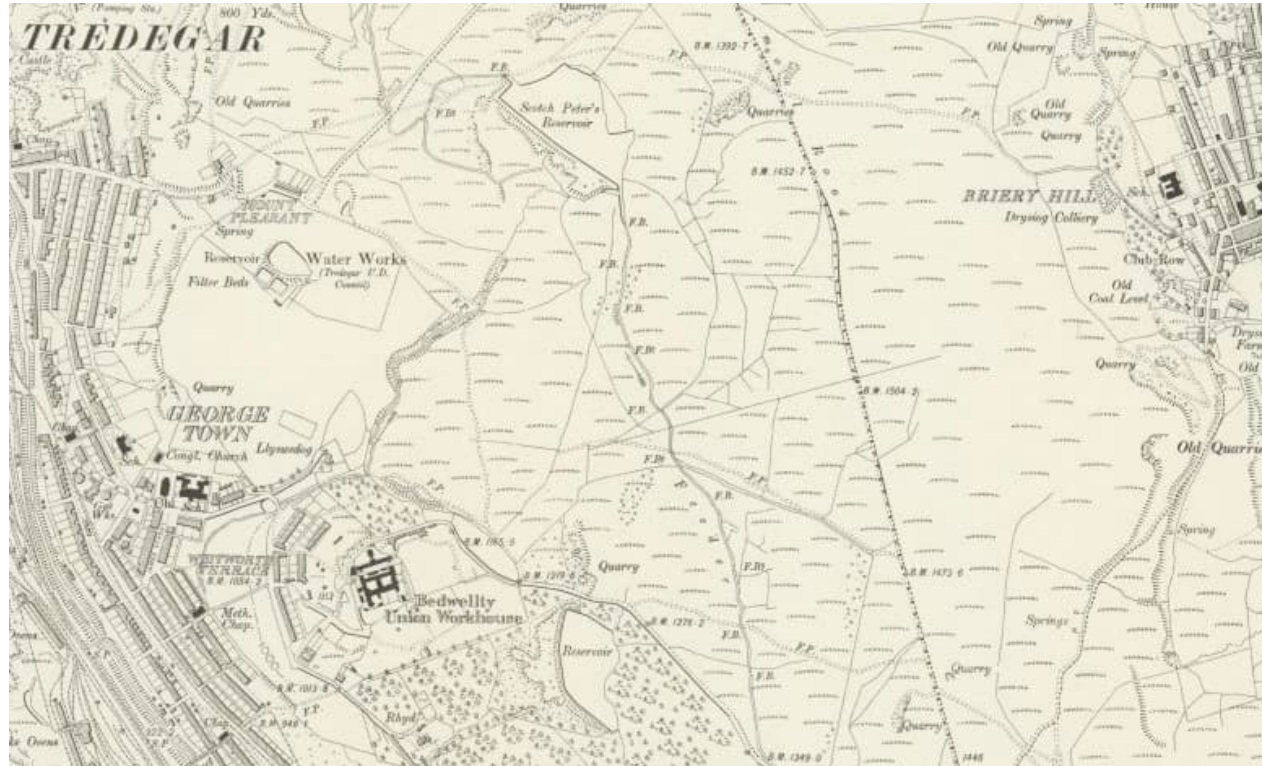




Figure A9.1.2 First edition Ordnance Survey mapping at 25" to the mile scale from 1888 showing the site and historic assets (in four parts from north - south for better clarity)

Victoria Colliery

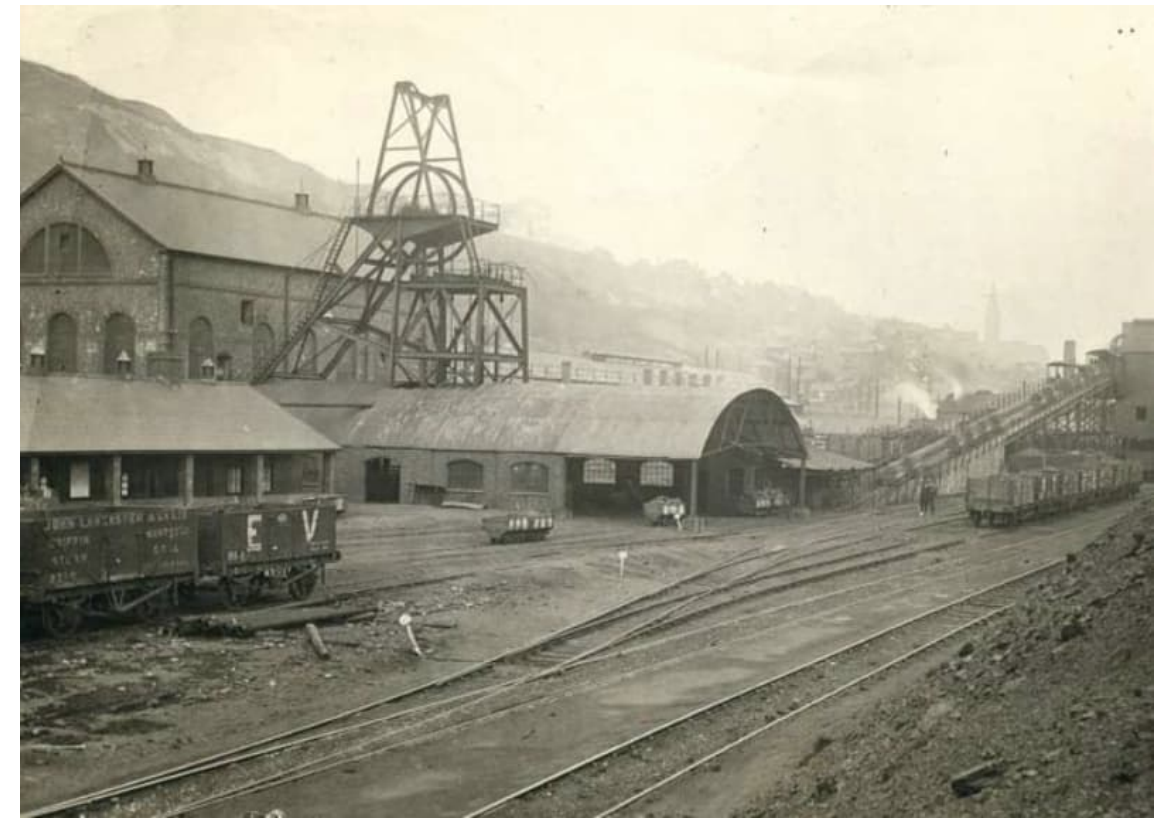


Figure A9.1.3: View of pit 1 at the Victoria Colliery, 1918. Courtesy of Welsh Coal Mines

- A9.1.20. The Victoria Colliery consists of 16 mines producing coal and iron ore to supply the Victoria Ironworks owned by Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal company Ltd (Figures A9.1.2 and A9.1.3). The original shaft was sunk to a depth 690 feet and was the only shaft in this mine that produced coal and iron from 3 different levels. It was completed in 1846 and additional shafts were opened.
- A9.1.21. It was subject to a horrific mining accident in 1848 when the cable to a lift descending with eleven miners into a shaft snapped. It plummeted to the bottom of the shaft killing all eleven men upon impact. There was a second accident in 1871 when a gas leak from a coalface was ignited by an open flame. Eighteen men and one boy were killed. Investigations showed that a combination of abnormal weather and subpar ventilation systems helped to contribute to the accident. Attempts to search for survivors immediately after the explosion were hindered due to the high levels of toxic gas remaining. The surviving miners managed to escape by following an air flow out of the shaft. It had been previously noted that there was an excess of gas in this particular seam and the no naked flames should be used, instead miners should use Davy safety lights. However, the light from these were apparently insufficient as miners reverted back to using flame lights. There had been a previous explosion in 1870 which badly injured four men, one of which would later die from his injuries. No inquest was held at the time as the miner died at home rather than on site. The incident and his death would later be raised in the 1871 explosion inquest.
- A9.1.22. Health and safety were apparently not adequately improved despite multiple accidents in the previous years. In 1871 morning firemen were being lowered into the pit to carry out the morning routine when they heard a thud on to the top of the cage they were in. Upon inspection, they retrieved the body of a decapitated woman from the top of the cage. Her head was then recovered from the bottom of the shaft. She was the wife of a local tailor who had gone looking for her husband and was seen drinking in a pub local to the mine. She was last seen alive walking

towards Victoria Colliery with two unknown men. Her body had been pushed through the fencing into the shaft and had become lodged against the frame of the lift. It was dislodged when the lift began to move. Despite the suspicious circumstances, it was deemed that it was neither suicide or foul play and was decided that whilst drunk she entered the mine seeking warmth from the pit head fire and fallen into the shaft.

- A9.1.23. The pit was temporarily closed and was reopened in 1882 with the addition of a steam driven fan and the abandonment of iron ore working. In 1908 the work force had increased from 1896's 363 miners to employing 463. The Victoria Colliery closed in 1914 and was redeveloped as the upcast of Victoria Colliery, eventually renamed as the Prince of Wales Colliery following a visit from Prince Edward in 1918. In 1918 there were 998 miners employed, in 1923 there were 1089 men employed. This number would decline rapidly leading up to 1945. It would also be acquired by the Ebbw Valley Steel, Iron, and Coal company.
- A9.1.24. In 1905 the South Wales Miners Federation constructed a Workmen's Hall in Ebbw valley using donations from local miners. It at one time featured an 8 foot (ft) terracotta statue of a miner, modelled on a local miner and created in a local brickwork. In 1951 it was found to be unstable so was demolished, although the builder who demolished it retained the head and lamp to be recycled into a garden wall. Victoria Colliery, now the Prince of Wales Colliery, only employed eight men from 1945 onwards. They were responsible for pumping and ventilation of the shafts.

#### Marine Colliery

- A9.1.25. It is also worth noting that the Ebbw Valley Steel, Iron, and Coal company Ltd also experienced another tragedy at the Marine Colliery, located approximately three miles from the Ebbw valley. In March 1927 there was an underground explosion in the mines Black Vein seam, which killed 52 men. The cause of the explosion was never discovered, but suspicions were originally towards miners smuggling open flame lamps into the mines. During the inquest, it was determined that the accident may have been of one of three causes. The bare glowing filament at the base of the lamp may have ignited the coal dust in the air. A spark from the nozzle of the compressed air blower in the C face in the shaft. Or, possibly, from heat caused by the conveyor trays rubbing against props which had absorbed coal dust. Most of the deaths from the explosion were due to burns, shock, and limb and skull fractures. The others were due to gas and/or carbon monoxide poisoning.

#### Victoria Ironworks

- A9.1.26. The Victoria Ironworks were built in 1836 by the Monmouthshire Iron and Coal company and consisted of three blast furnaces and puddling mills (Figure 9-1-2). It was leased to Ebbw Valley company in 1848.

#### Bedwellty Colliery and Mines

- A9.1.27. Bedwellty Pits was created in 1850 by the Tredegar Iron and Coal Co. Ltd (Figure A9.1.4). The first pit was quite successful, to the point a second pit was needed. Eventually, the originally colliery was too far from the shaft itself to make economic sense to continue using this shaft to mine the coal, so a second pit, Bedwellty pit No. 2 or the McLaren Colliery, was sunk. It would close in 1939, and pit no.1 would close in 1941.
- A9.1.28. 1865 saw an explosion in the mine which killed 27 miners, including workers under the age of 16. Originally the night manager was charged with manslaughter, however the charges were dropped once it could not be proved that he sanctioned the use of unlocked safety lamps or that the ventilation in the pits was bad. It was thought that over confidence in the pits ventilation system may have led to relaxed attitudes to the gas and dust being exposed to the open flamed lamps. There was a second in 1879, which killed five miners, and a third in 1880, which killed six.

#### Bedwellty Union Workhouse

- A9.1.29. The workhouse was constructed in 1852 in an elevated position near Georgetown, Tredegar (Figure A9.1.4). It originally held over 300 inmates and was constructed of mainly stone in a shortened version of the cruciform design. It contained two south exercise yards which had another yard in between the two. This middle yard was presumably used for access. Inmates in the workhouse included adults and children as young as 1 who were suffering from conditions such as leprosy, crippled limbs, blindness, and poor mental health or disabilities. As with other workhouses, entire families were contained within the workhouse. Former employment of adults within the workhouse included musician, miner, gardener, brewer, puddler, iron worker, and charwoman. Occupants were not necessarily from the immediate surrounding area with the 1881 consensus (recording 260 residents) showing birthplaces such as Bristol, Cornwall, Ireland, and India.
- A9.1.30. Bedwellty Workhouse: Between 1886 and 1901 additional buildings were constructed adding a new block at the north of the workhouse, possibly an infirmary, along with the addition of small outbuildings. In 1908 the original workhouse building was expanded upon to increase the number of inmates to 440. The entranceway was enlarged or rebuilt with a new block built in the original entrance yard. Two small pavilion buildings were added to the south east and a new entrance lodge to the south west.
- A9.1.31. In 1905 the Bedwellty union constructed cottage homes on land adjacent to the workhouse and the town's local hospital. The homes had occupancy for 75 children. The home was divided into gender with the male and female living quarters separate and the offices and superintendent's quarters located in the middle. Part of the workhouse was repurposed for a military hospital in WW1. This eventually led to the workhouse being renamed to the Ty Bryn Institution in the 1930s, which then became part of a local hospital. Responsibility for the cottages was given to the Monmouthshire Education Committee. The former workhouse was used as part of the local hospital up until 1976 when it was demolished for redevelopment into housing. In 1962, after the Monmouthshire Education Committee had closed, the cottages were used for families which had been evicted. It is now used as sheltered housing.

#### Georgetown Reservoir

- A9.1.32. A post medieval reservoir, possibly used to supply water to the Tredegar Ironworks. It is now called the St. James reservoir. There was a small leat close by, probably to connect the reservoir to a larger leat.

### Churches and chapels

#### Bethania Chapel

- A9.1.33. Located in Bedwellty, south of the Bedwellty workhouse was the Bethania Chapel. The Bethania Chapel appears to be in the location of the chapel on the 1885 OS map, however records indicate that it may have been constructed in 1909. It may be a mistake in the records, or the chapel may have been demolished and rebuilt in the same place. It was reportedly used as a telephone exchange for a short period of time, before it was sold and reused as a church.

#### Briery Hill Mount Zion Primitive Methodist Chapel Ebbw Vale

- A9.1.34. Also present is the Briery Hill Mount Zion Primitive Methodist Chapel Ebbw Vale, constructed in 1903. It was a relatively short-lived chapel, having fallen out of use by 1996 and was derelict by 2017.

#### Bedwellty Chapel

- A9.1.35. Bedwellty chapel/ St Sanan church is a medieval stone built whitewashed church located on top of a hill in Bedwellty. It features part of the original 13<sup>th</sup> century (c.) church with two 13<sup>th</sup> c. naves which hint on an early

church which was likely demolished and rebuilt. The church is dedicated to an Irish saint, Sannan, with both the church and nearby holy well dedicated to him. There was some medieval symbolism remaining in the later church, as described by the National Church website which stated that there was a 'Victoria Colliery in the chancel is a medieval cupboard with the 'Arma Christi', the hammer, nails, spear, whip and crown of thorns from the Crucifixion story and the Five Wounds of Christ. This may originally have been an Easter Sepulchre, used in the dramatic retelling of the Crucifixion story every Easter. It was remade into a cupboard and called the Bread Chest. This might have held the bread given to the poor as part of the Lewis Charity.'



Figure A9.1.4 1907 Bartholomew's half inch to the mile scale map of the area

**Inns**

**The Fountain Inn**



Figure A9.1.5: Exterior of The Fountain Inn, courtesy of British Listed Buildings

A9.1.36. The 1900 OS map shows The Fountain Inn, near Trowdrhiw-Gwar. It was listed as a Grade II listed building in 1989. It is an early 17th C. farmhouse with barns and stables which was added to and converted in the later 19th C. for use as a public house for the mining community (Figure A9.1.5). It was listed as it is a rare example of the transformation of the valleys and the shifting employment in the area.

**Victoria Inn**

A9.1.37. Not much is known about the Victoria Inn, shown on the OS maps in 1897. It doesn't appear to be on any maps before or after, disappearing on the 1947 OS maps. It is possible that it simply may not have been noted, however the inn at Bedwelty appears on all OS maps from 1897 onwards. It may possibly be the Bee Inn or Y Wenynen (originally called Augusta Hall), said to be part of Bath Terrace, which was opposite Pit 6 of the Victoria Colliery. Both the Bee Inn and Bath Terrace appear to have been demolished. There is no Bath Terrace remaining in Ebbw Vale, although there is a Bath Lane. There is also the Augusta House Respite Centre, on Augusta Road, which may also indicate a possible location or reference, although it is some distance from the Victoria Colliery. It is unlikely to be the Bush Inn.

**Bush Inn**

A9.1.38. The Bush Inn, most likely now The Castle Inn, is an 18th c. inn located to the north of the boundary for Victoria Park. It is not clear why the name has changed, however there is now a separately named pub called The Bush Inn located further north into Ebbw Vale. It appears on OS maps as early as 1885.

**Historic Houses**

A9.1.39. Park House, also known as Victoria House, was a house built in 1851, rebuilt in 1881 and then abandoned in 1909 due to subsidence (Figure A9.1.4). The following extract shows the issues that the house faced: 'Victoria House, 1851, where the Ebbw Vale Manager lived, had a park of 23 acres in which snipe and other game were strictly preserved, a fishpond of 1 1/2 acres, an ice-house, lawns and ornamental gardens... in time the park was overwhelmed by great heaps of colliery waste and furnace slag which have long since buried its lawns and trees'. The 1900's OS maps shows a large area called Victoria Park, with what appears to be some fairly large buildings in it labelled The Park. These are probably the house and stables, located fairly close the boundary line. Just outside of the boundary line, directly north of the buildings, is a small building labelled lodge. To the east of the lodge, within the park's boundaries, is a large lake labelled fish pond. There is also a railway line running through the length of the boundaries, with the Waun-Lwyd Colliery in the centre. Located to the north of The Park, is a school, chapel, St. Mary's church, and Victoria Station. Outside of the boundaries to the north is the Bush Inn. To the south of The Park, is several old quarries, woodland, a large lake labelled fishpond, and some buildings labelled Trowed-Rhite'r-Clawdd, which is possibly a farm. In modern day, the house and grounds have all been developed upon. Some presence of the old estate remains, one of the roads through where the garden once was, has been called park road, and a housing development to the east of the park has been called Garden City. The Park Road Methodist Chapel, located within the Garden City housing estate, was constructed in 1838 and was rebuilt in 1854. It was closed in 1982 due to issues with dry rot. The Park Hotel, now closed, may have been influenced by Victoria Park.

**A9.2. Listed buildings within the Study Area**

Table A9.2.1: Listed buildings within the study area

PRN	Name	Grade	Class
1860	Blaen y Cwm Viaduct	II	Transport
1861	The Town Clock	II*	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces
1862	Bedwelty House	II	Domestic
1863	SW Roundhouse at Roundhouse Farm	II*	Domestic
1869	Former Boiler House at Dunlop Semtex Factory	II*	Industrial
1874	Stables and Barn at the Fountain Inn	II	Domestic
1875	The Fountain Inn	II	Commercial
1877	"Harcourt Terrace Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, including	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
1878	Ice House to NW of Bedwelty House	II	Domestic

1879	Great Exhibition Lump of Coal at Bedwellty Park	II	Commemorative
13546	Nos 1-14 (consec) Collins Row	II	Domestic
13547	Nos 14-28 (consec) Lower Row	II	Domestic
13548	Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH	II	Domestic
13549	Rhymney House Hotel	II	Recreational
13554	St David's (Masonic Hall) and attached NE and SW garden walls	II	Institutional
13555	No.2 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	Domestic
13556	House and attached garden wall	II	Domestic
13578	Church of St David	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
13587	1-4 Susannah Houses (consec)	II	Domestic
13588	Railway Viaduct	II	Transport
15678	Timber footbridge by former Ogilvie Halt	II	Transport
15836	Colliery Ventilation Furnace at Llandafal	II	Industrial
16011	Ogilvie Colliery Explosives Store	II	Industrial
16882	Old Furnace Farmhouse	II	Domestic
17086	NE Roundhouse at Roundhouse Farm	II*	Domestic
17087	Agricultural Range at Roundhouse Farm	II*	Agriculture and Subsistence
21430	Penuel Baptist Church	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
21431	Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel including vestry	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22134	Carmel Independent Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22135	Church House	II	Domestic
22137	The Vicarage	II	Domestic
22381	Berea United Reformed Chapel, including gates and railings	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22382	Salem Baptist Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22383	Former Pump House at Dunlop Semtex Factory	II	Industrial
22384	Chapel Farm	II	Domestic
22485	W boundary walls, gates and railings at St George's church	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary

22486	Boundary Stone at Bedwellty House	II	Industrial
22487	Bandstand at Bedwellty Park	II	Recreational
22488	War Memorial at Bedwellty Park	II	Commemorative
22489	N.C.B. Club	II	Commercial
22490	St George's Church	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22491	Christina Louise Nursing Home (aka Central Surgery)	II	Health and Welfare
22492	Saron Congregational Chapel, including attached schoolroom	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22493	Front Walls and railings at Saron Congregational Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22494	Milgatw	II*	Domestic
22495	Agricultural Range at Milgatw	II	Agriculture and Subsistence
22496	Sirhowy Ironworks	II*	Industrial
22497	Former Tramroad Bridge over Sirhowy River	II	Transport
22498	Ironworks Boundary Stone	II	Industrial
22524	Christ Church	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22525	Entrance Gates and Railings at Christ Church	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22526	Penuel Scout Hall (formerly Penuel CM Chapel)	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22527	Ebbw Vale Adult Education Centre	II	Education
22528	Ebbw Vale War Memorial	II	Commemorative
22529	Mount Pleasant Stores	II	Commercial
22530	British Steel Tinplate Works General Office	II*	Industrial
22531	Furnace Bank	II*	Industrial
22532	Newtown Bridge	II	Transport
22533	Ebenezer Presbyterian Chapel, including New Cottage	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
25179	Church of St Tyfaelog	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
25180	War Memorial	II	Commemorative
25181	Boundary Wall and Railings at St David's Churchyard	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
25182	Former Pay Office Noddfa Buildings	II	Commercial
25183	Nos 1 and 2 The Lawn	II	Domestic

25184	The Vicarage	II	Domestic
25185	Ysgol Lawnt	II	Domestic
25186	No.3 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	Domestic
25187	No.4 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	Domestic
25188	No.5 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	Domestic
25189	No.6 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	Domestic
25190	No.7 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	Domestic
25191	No.8 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	II	Domestic
25495	Elliot Colliery Winding Engine House and Engine	II*	Industrial
25496	War Memorial	II	Commemorative
25497	Pigsty at Cefn-y-Brihdir	II	Agriculture and Subsistence
25498	L-plan Farm Ranges at Cefnrhychdir	II	Agriculture and Subsistence
25499	Barn range at Cefnrhychdir	II	Agriculture and Subsistence
25739	Former Tredegar Company Shop	II	Commercial

### A9.3. Site Visit Photographs



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-006

Figure A9.3.1: View of Domen Fawr from the north



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-008

Figure A9.3.2: Domen Fawr round cairn IV (GM588) overlooking Ebbw Vale to the east



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-010

Figure A9.3.3: Domen Fawr round cairn condition of monument from the south



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-013

Figure A9.3.4: View to north from Domen Fawr round cairn IV (GM588)



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-016

Figure A9.3.5: Domen Fawr from the west with round cairns I and III in foreground



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-021

Figure A9.3.6: Domen Fawr round cairn II looking north-west to Tredegar



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-023

Figure A9.3.7: Boundary banks and ditches (dykes) (GGAT 08679g & 08680g) looking north



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-030

Figure A9.3.8: Cefn Manmoel cross-ridge dyke (MM345) (GGAT08677) looking south



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-031

Figure A9.3.9: Earthwork remains of building (GGAT06987g) looking west



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-035

Figure A9.3.10: Tredegar clock tower (listed building 1861) looking south-east



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-036

Figure A9.3.11: Bedwelty House and gardens looking north



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-039

Figure A9.3.12: View over Bedwellty House looking south-east



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 5006-038

Figure A9.3.13: Christ Church (listed building 22524) looking south



Source: Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust

Figure A9.3.14: Christ Church (listed building 22524) to left, looking south-west