

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Ewenny Road, Maesteg**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



By  
Philip Poucher

Report No. 1200



Archaeology Wales Limited,  
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,  
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF  
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371  
E-mail: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Ewenny Road, Maesteg**

### Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared For:  
Clowes Developments (North West) Ltd

Edited by: Mark Houlston  
Signed: *Mark Houlston*  
Position: MD  
Date: 25/2/2014

Authorised by: Mark Houlston  
Signed: *Mark Houlston*  
Position: MD  
Date: 25/2/2014

By  
Philip Poucher

Report No: 1200

**February 2014**



Archaeology Wales Limited,  
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,  
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF  
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371  
E-mail: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

# CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Site Description	2
3. Methodology	3
4. Archaeological and Historical Background	4
4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies	4
4.2 The Historic Landscape	4
4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	5
4.4 Listed Buildings	5
4.5 Known Archaeological Remains	5
5. Map Regression	9
6. Aerial Photographs	12
7. Site Visit	12
8. Views	13
9. Impact Assessment	14
9.1 Previous impacts	14
9.2 Potential impacts from proposed development	14
9.3 Assessment of archaeological potential and importance	15
9.4 Mitigation	16
10. Conclusion	17
11. Sources	18

Appendix I: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

Appendix II: Gazetteer of sites recorded on the regional HER

Appendix III: List of sites recorded on the NMR

Appendix IV: Specification

## List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Site boundary plan
Figure 3	Proposed development plan
Figure 4	Designated landscapes
Figure 5	Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings
Figure 6	Sites recorded on the regional HER and NMR
Figure 7	Extract from the 1842 Llangynwyd parish tithe map
Figure 8	Extract from the 1876 Ordnance Survey map
Figure 9	Extract from the 1918 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 10 Extract from the 1939 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 11 Extract from the 1962 Ordnance Survey map

### **List of Photos**

- Photo 1 View E of gated entrance
- Photo 2 View E of Ewenny Road
- Photo 3 Undated photo of Oakwood Colliery
- Photo 4 Undated photo of Oakwood Colliery
- Photo 5 Oakwood Colliery in the 1920s
- Photo 6 Coke ovens at nearby Garth Colliery
- Photo 7 Clearance works of the Oakwood Colliery coal tip
- Photo 8 Factory buildings in the 1960s
- Photo 9 View SE across site
- Photo 10 View S across site
- Photo 11 View N across site
- Photo 12 View NNE across site
- Photo 13 View W across site
- Photo 14 View NE across site, showing only standing building
- Photo 15 View N across site
- Photo 16 View S from site showing change in levels
- Photo 17 View E from site over Llynfi river, showing change in levels.
- Photo 18 View W across site at HLCA005
- Photo 19 View SW across site at HLCA005
- Photo 20 View NW at former site of Oakwood Colliery
- Photo 21 View of former site of Oakwood Colliery
- Photo 22 Maesteg (Ewenny Road) train station (PRN 3334m)
- Photo 23 Railway bridge over Ewenny Road
- Photo 24 Bethania Chapel (NPRN 13780)
- Photo 25 Bethlehem Chapel (NPRN 9835)

#### Copyright Notice:

Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Clowes Development (North West) Ltd, to use and reproduce the material contained within.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

## **Non – Technical Summary**

*In January 2014 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Clowes Development (North West) Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed mixed-use development on a site to the south of Ewenny Road, Maesteg (SS 8617 9064). The proposed development is currently in the pre-planning stage.*

*No designated historic landscape areas, Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the bounds of the proposed development. Part of Margam Mountain Historic Landscape Area, along with Maesteg Town Centre and Llangynwyd Conservation Areas lie within a 2km search area around the site. As does two Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 29 Listed Buildings. However, the proposed development is not considered to have either a direct impact or a detrimental impact on the settings of any of these sites.*

*The regional Historic Environment Record lists 35 sites within the 2km search area, the National Monuments Record lists 185 sites. Only one site is recorded within the bounds of the proposed development, Maesteg Isaf farmhouse (NPRN 408632). In addition to which two further sites were identified within the bounds of the proposed development, that of Oakwood Colliery (ERM01) and Maesteg Canol farmstead (ERM02).*

*Maesteg was a predominantly rural area until the arrival of industrial development in the late 1820s. After the establishment of two ironworks, numerous associated collieries and other industrial concerns Maesteg developed rapidly throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Despite the closure of the ironworks in the late 1880s the numerous collieries maintained the industrial development of Maesteg until their decline in the late 1920s. There was a reinvestment in Maesteg in the post-war period. The site of proposed development demonstrates this development of Maesteg. The site was occupied by two farmsteads until Oakwood Colliery was established in 1868, covering a large part of the area with the main complex of colliery buildings along with a row of coke ovens and an extensive coal tip. Maesteg Isaf farmhouse remained on the southern periphery of the colliery until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The colliery itself closed in 1928 and the site was extensively landscaped and redeveloped in c.1947 when factories were constructed on the site. These factories were closed in c.2007 and the site has since been largely cleared of upstanding remains.*

*Landscaping and redevelopment works are likely to have affected archaeological remains, but the extent of survival and condition of archaeological remains, and the depth at which they may be buried is unclear, there is considered to be a moderate potential for remains of archaeological interest to survive on the site. All of which are considered to be of local importance. A programme of targeted archaeological evaluation is recommended to more accurately assess the archaeological resource and allow a full mitigation strategy for the proposed development to be devised.*

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 In January 2014 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Ian Melville of Clowes Development (North West) Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed mixed-use development site to the south of Ewenny Road, Maesteg (NGR SS 8617 9064, Figures 1 & 2, AW Project Number 2206).
- 1.2 The proposed site is currently in the pre-planning stages of development. However, an archaeological desk-based assessment was recommended by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial division (GGAT-Curatorial) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, in this case Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC), in response to request for a screening opinion for an Environmental Impact Assessment. A Specification was produced by AW and approved by GGAT-Curatorial on behalf of BCBC (see Appendix IV).
- 1.3 The purpose of the proposed work, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide BCBC with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to ensure that all standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.
- 1.4 The proposed development comprises a mixed use development covering an area of approximately 7.7 hectares (Fig.3). The overall development proposals includes restaurants, a pub, retail units, goods stores, residential units and industrial units, with associated parking. The main road access to the site will be from Ewenny Road.

## **2 Site Description**

- 2.1 The proposed site lies to the south of Ewenny Road in Maesteg, c.13km to the northwest of Bridgend (SS 8617 9064, Fig 1 & 2). The site, which covers approximately 7.7 hectares, lies on relatively level ground bounded on its eastern side by the Llynfi River, to the south by the Oakwood estate and to the west by Oakwood Road beyond which lies the railway line.
- 2.2 The site was formerly occupied by Cooper Standard and Budelpack COSi industrial units, but the standing buildings have since been cleared from the site leaving the former factory bases and a surface car park. This site is currently vacant.
- 2.3 Maesteg, along with Nantyyffyllon to the north and Garth to the south forms a relatively linear settlement within the base and lower slopes of the Llynfi valley, overshadowed by high hills. The main settlement of Maesteg has formed at the confluence of the Cwm Farteg, which feeds in from the west, and the Afon Llynfi. The main road up the valley (A4063) passes by a short distance to the west of the site beyond the railway line.
- 2.4 The proposed development site lies on the mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation. Over large parts of the site this is overlain by clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium as would be expected in a valley bottom

location. To the south lies alluvial fan deposits of sand and gravel and Diamicton Till from the Devensian lies on the lower valley slopes to the east and west (BGS viewer).

### **3 Methodology**

- 3.1 The methodology for this desk-based assessment follows the methodology set out within the specification (Appendix IV).
- 3.2 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.3 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.4 The work will result in a report (this report) that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.
- 3.5 The assessment will consider the following:
  - a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
    1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Swansea, including listed building records, within 2km radius of assessment area.
    2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
    3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the Central Register for Air Photography, Cardiff.
    4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
    5. Heritage Gateway sources
    6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
    7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
    8. Place name evidence
    9. Internet sourced satellite imagery
    10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
  - b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
- 3.6 This work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, as produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2011).

## **4 Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **4.1 Previous archaeological studies**

- 4.1.1 No previous archaeological studies encompassing the site of the proposed development are recorded on the HER. However, within the 2km search area there are five such studies. Three of which centre on the former site of the Llynfi Vale Ironworks, c.1.2km to the NW of site, and include a desk-based assessment, archaeological evaluation and excavation of the site of the former ironworks (Bryant 2004, Longman 2009). 1.6km to the southeast of site an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Melin in Llangynwyd. The closest study to the site was a photographic survey of Llwydarth Farm in 2007/8, which lies 380m to the southwest of the site.
- 4.1.2 The Single Onshore Borehole Index (SOBI 2014), as displayed by the British Geological Survey, has been examined. Several boreholes, or deep sections, are recorded relating to the former Oakwood (Maesteg Merthyr) Colliery that formerly existed on the site. These record an upper deposit of gravels and clays to a depth of between 11m and 16m before the first coal seam is reached, known as the Caedavid Vein. Beyond this numerous bands of coals, clays, sandstones and shales are recorded, sometimes to depths of nearly 500m deep. There is one exception to the records of this thick band of upper gravels and clays, which records an upper coal clay seam 0.6m thick, underlain by a 0.6m band of fireclay above c.37m of blue shale before the Upper Black Band of coal is reached. Although all part of the Oakwood colliery the precise location of the sections are not given.
- 4.1.3 Only one nearby borehole is recorded that is not associated with the Oakwood Colliery records. A borehole sample on Llwydarth road recorded an upper deposit of made ground, consisting of ash and brick rubble, 2.3m thick. This overlies stiff brown silty sandy clay with occasional fine gravel up to 3.4m below ground levels. Below this was weathered grey-brown shaly mudstones to a maximum reached depth of 4.5m below ground levels.

### **4.2 The Historic Landscape (Fig.4)**

- 4.2.1 The proposed development does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Categorisation Areas recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw et al 1998). However, part of the Margam Mountain Historic Landscape Area (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2) lies within the 2km search area around the site. This landscape area is subdivided into individual Character Areas, parts of three extend within the search area, namely HLCA 005 Llangynwyd, HLCA 009 Cwm Dyffryn and Cwm Farteg Railway Corridor and HLCA 010 Mynydd Margam Forest. The closest boundary of which (HLCA 005) lies 160m to the west of the site.
- 4.2.2 Two Conservation Areas also lie within the 2km search area. Maesteg Town Centre Conservation Area lies c.600m to the northwest of the site. Llangynwyd Conservation Area lies 1.4km to the SSW.
- 4.2.3 No further designated historic landscape or historic conservation areas lie within 2km of the proposed site.



### **4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Fig.5)**

- 4.3.1 There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 2km radius of the proposed site.
- 4.3.2 The closer of the two is the remains of a medieval building on Garth Hill (PRN 1715m, SAM ref.n. GM552), just over 1km to the southeast. The other site is the remains of the former Llynfi Cambrian Ironworks (PRN 1321m, SAM ref.no. GM418), a 19<sup>th</sup> century ironworking site nearly 1.3km to the northwest.

### **4.4 Listed Buildings (Fig.5, Appendix I)**

- 4.4.1 There are 29 listed buildings within the 2km search area located around the proposed site, these are described in more detail in Appendix I. The majority of these sites refer to 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings that were part of the rapid development of Maesteg as an industrial town during that period, and include buildings such as the town hall, post office, council offices, company offices and several of the numerous churches and chapels that can still be found within Maesteg. The closest of which is Bethania Chapel, a grade II\* listed building 240m to the west of site.
- 4.4.2 Remains of the former industries themselves are also included, such as the blast furnace at Maesteg Sports Centre and a building known as the Cornstores.
- 4.4.3 Another cluster of listed buildings lies within the village of Llangynwyd to the south, **and includes St Cynwyd's Church and numerous tombs and memorials surrounding it**, as well as a telephone call box and the Old House Inn.
- 4.4.3 Two early farmhouses are also listed, Pentre Farmhouse, which dates from the early to mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, and Llwydarth Farmhouse, originally built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

### **4.5 Known archaeological remains (Fig.6)**

- 4.5.1 There are 35 sites listed on the HER within a 2km radius of the centre of the proposed development site. None are recorded within the bounds of the site itself. The full catalogue information provided by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust is included in the rear of this report (fig. 6, Appendix II). However, the sites are briefly described below according to period, where they are incorporated in a summary of the historical development of the area.

There are 185 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the 2km search area. Eleven of these are duplicates of HER records, and 107 of these sites are individual features within an area of post medieval coal mining activity on the hill to the north of Maesteg. One site is recorded within the bounds of the development area (NPRN 408632), a former post-medieval farmhouse. Information from the NMR is included as an appendix in the rear of this report (Appendix III).

Two additional sites not recorded on the NMR or HER are also discussed within this report, each given site specific reference numbers for the purposes of this report. These sites include the former Oakwood Colliery (ERM01) and Maesteg Canol farmstead (ERM02).

#### 4.5.2 Prehistoric

There are no recorded Prehistoric sites within either the proposed development site or the wider 2km search area. Impressive Bronze Age (c.2300 – 700 BC) burial mounds and Iron Age (c.700 BC – AD 43) hillforts can be found in many of the surrounding hilltops but as yet little has come to light within the valleys themselves.

#### 4.5.5 Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

Again there are no recorded Roman sites within either the proposed development site or the wider 2km search area. A possible Roman marching camp is apparently suggested in antiquarian records in the hills close to Llangynwyd (Richards 1982:19) but this has never been recorded. The majority of Roman activity appears to have been concentrated on lower lying ground to the south, with possible sites recorded in Margam, Pyle and Bryncethin.

#### 4.5.6 Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)

During the post-Roman period this area of Wales probably fragmented into small domains controlled by local chieftains. By the later early-medieval period these had **been consolidated into a principality known as 'Glwyssing'**. In the late 10<sup>th</sup> century this area became known as Morgannwg, the territory of Morgan, a prince who died in c.980.

There are two possible features recorded in the wider search area dating to this later early-medieval period. These consist of a socketed stone (PRN 120m) and part of a carved stone (PRN 1616m), both of which may be associated with Llangynwyd Church (PRN 910m). These associations and the name of the church itself may suggest a pre-Norman origin to the site.

#### 4.5.7 Medieval (1086 – 1536)

In the late 11<sup>th</sup> century the Norman conquest of this area was led by Robert FitzHamon, the Lord of Gloucester. This area became part of the lordship of Tiryarth, one of twelve lordships in Glamorgan, originally centred on a castle in Kenfig. By the early 13<sup>th</sup> century an additional castle had been built near Llangynwyd (outside the search area), which saw action in both 1257 when it was attacked by Llywelyn, lord of Senghenydd, and in 1327 when it was besieged by Edward II.

**St Cynwyd's church (PRN 910m) in Llangynwyd is first documented in 1173, although** as previously suggested it may have earlier origins. Given the association with a nearby castle it is likely a settlement had also formed at Llangynwyd. Settlement still appears to have concentrated on the higher ground around the valley, with no record of activity within the proposed development site. As well as Llangynwyd remains of long huts and platform houses that are believed to be medieval in date can be seen at Moel-troed-y-rhiw (PRNs 1140m & 1141m), Garth Hill (PRN 1715m), Pantyffold (PRNs 2504m, 2505m, 2506m & 2507m) and Mynydd Bach (PRNs 2503m & 4198m).

The general character of this area throughout the medieval period is likely to have been a rural one. Parts of the Llynfi vale belonged to the Cistercians at Margam Abbey (established in the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century) who held large sheep tracks and set up field systems.

Other recorded medieval sites within the wider search area include holy wells (PRNs 121m & 122m) around Llangynwyd Church and Dyffryn Llynfi (PRN 1156m), an oak said to have been used as a hiding spot by Edward II (PRN 123m), along with a commemorative stone (PRN 5224m) and remains of a boundary (3549.0m & 4205m) between the lordships of Kenfig and Newcastle.

#### 4.5.8 *Post-medieval (1536 – 1899)*

Until the 1820s the area around Maesteg remained a predominantly rural one, and the area still contains some early farmhouses, such as Llwydarth (PRN 6150m) which dates in part from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and Pentre (PRN 2365m) and Old House Inn (PRN 2034m) which date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the three farmsteads of Maesteg Uchaf, Maesteg Isaf (NPRN 408632) and Maesteg Canol (ERM02) lay within the valley bottom, farming much of the land that was to become the town of Maesteg, with the latter two lying within the bounds of the proposed development site. A photograph of Maesteg Isaf farmhouse (NPRN 408632) exists within the NMR, believed to have been taken in c.1870-80. Although showing a somewhat rough-looking building with lime-rendered walls, partly-boarded windows and a slightly sagging slate roof a note accompanying the photograph describes it as a sub-medieval house of some size and quality.

By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century south Wales was beginning to enter a period of rapid industrialisation. Maesteg lay in an area rich in coal with supplies of iron ore also readily available and it soon began to capitalise on these resources. In 1828 a horse-drawn railway (the Dyffryn Llynvi & Portcawl Railway) was opened from the head of the Llynfi valley to new docks in Porthcawl, running along the western side of the valley and through Maesteg en route, the route taking it up Commercial Street and Llynfi Road. This was soon followed by the establishment of the Maesteg ironworks (PRN 1070m) to the north, and a zinc smelting works at Caerau. In the late 1830s the Llynfi ironworks was also established (PRN 1321m) on the west side of town. A tinworks was also established to the south of the town. These industries relied on the locally available bituminous coals for fuel and power, and numerous collieries had also been established throughout the area by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, many features of which are recorded within the NMR (see Appendix III). Coal-mining began within the bounds of the proposed development area during this time, as a small pit owned by Charles Sheppard. In 1868 this was bought by William Davis who enlarged the site and established the Oakwood Colliery (ERM01, photos 3 – 5). The main colliery complex was located alongside the new railway line, which was opened in 1861.

The trade directories of the 1870s record the iron and coal industries as being by far the predominant employer in the region. Maesteg as a town was founded during this period and expanded rapidly during the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The vast majority of sites recorded in the NMR relate to municipal and religious institutions established during this 19<sup>th</sup> century expansion, and the religious life of Maesteg was particularly well provided for in terms of churches and chapels. A cluster of chapel can be seen around the western end of Ewenny Road, including Bethania (PRN 3334, photo 24), Bethlehem (NPRN 9835, photo 25) and a Roman Catholic Chapel. The various industrial concerns also provided many of the services for this rapidly expanding town, even by the late 1930s the local electricity was provided by the local collieries rather than the national grid (Anon 1937b;63). Oakwood Colliery, also known as Maesteg Merthyr

Colliery, also set up a school for the children of its many employees, in the nearby Bethania Chapel vestry in 1877.

By the late 1870s and 1880s the iron industry in the region was in decline. The two ironworks, which had amalgamated previously, ceased production in c.1885. Coal mining now became the predominant employer in the region. The Oakwood Colliery changed hands several times during the 1880s and through to the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, records of the ownership are somewhat confused as it was known as both as Oakwood and Maesteg Merthyr Colliery, with the latter name possibly also referring to an adjacent colliery in the 1870s and 1880s (Lawrence 2003; 555 & 642). Maesteg Merthyr was recorded in 1896 employing 321 men underground, and a further 70 on the surface (Lawrence 2003; 555). Lawrence records these numbers dropping to 131 men underground and 49 above ground by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in Maesteg Merthyr Colliery, although he also records 108 men underground and 16 above ground in the Oakwood Colliery. The main colliery complex was accompanied by a long row of coke ovens to the south, which roasted the bituminous coal to produce coke more suitable for use in the various industrial concerns (photo 6).

#### 4.5.9 Modern (c.1900 - )

By the 1920s Oakwood/Maesteg Merthyr Colliery was owned by Celtic Collieries Ltd, but the coal industry, and Oakwood in particular, struggled to remain profitable after the strikes of 1921 and 1926, followed by the depression of 1928. The Oakwood Colliery finally closed in 1928.

With the loss of the iron industry and the decline of the coal industry Maesteg saw significant levels of unemployment in the 1920s and 1930s. In the early 1920s unemployment levels in the Port Talbot and District area, of which Maesteg was part, were at 48%, and Maesteg was one of the most depressed towns within that area (Anon 1937a & b). Due to this Maesteg also saw one of the largest proportions of migrations away from the town, which coupled with falling birth rates also led to a decrease in the local population.

In the years following the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War Maesteg, and the proposed development site in particular, saw some significant reinvestment into the town. In 1946/7 the remains of Oakwood Colliery were cleared, and the significant coal tip that had built up around the site was largely bulldozed (photo 7). This work was undertaken to make way for a series of new factories on the site (photo 8), including the Athenia Works of Louis Edwards & Co., Silent Channel Products and Revlon (Richards 1982; 151-3).

The Athenia Works was a clothing factory, employing 300 people, mostly women, by 1949. Silent Channel Products created rubber components for the motor industry and by 1980 it was employing 230 people. Revlon was one of the main employers in the region. It took over the site from the Progress Drilling Factory by 1950, greatly expanding the factory, producing cosmetics. By 1962 it had a workforce of 400 but this had expanded to 950 by 1980. Trade depression in the early 1980s badly affected these factories with large-scale redundancies and talk of closures (*ibid*) although factories (Budelpack and Cooper Standard) remained on the site and operational until their final closure in 2006/7.

## **5 Map Regression**

### **5.1 *Ordnance Survey original surveyors drawing 1813***

- 5.1.1 One of the first maps to depict the layout of fields and settlements in this area of the valley is the Ordnance Survey original **surveyors'** map drawn up in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The map for this area is dated 1813 and shows an agricultural landscape of fields and dispersed farmsteads. This map depicts the area before the arrival of concentrated industry and the establishment of a settlement at Maesteg, the only nucleated settlement in the area is that of Llangynwyd village.
- 5.1.2 A main road along the eastern banks of the river is shown, the route now taken by the B4282. The valley bottom location that Maesteg currently occupies is shown on this map as enclosed agricultural land between the farmsteads of Maesteg Isaf to the south and Maesteg Uchaf to the north. Two farmsteads or dwellings are marked in the area of the proposed development, Maesteg Isaf and an unlabelled dwelling to the north, named on later maps as Maesteg Canol. A track connects the two and crosses the Llynfi to the north and east to connect to the main road on the opposite banks of the river. The only industry shown in the area are some coal pits on the hillside (Mynydd Pwll-y-lwrch) to the north of Maesteg.

### **5.2 *Llangynwyd Parish Tithe Map (Cwmdu Hamlet) 1842 (Fig.7)***

- 5.2.1 The parish tithe map provides a much more detailed illustration of the layout of the landscape in the period approaching the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. By this time heavy industry had arrived in the valley and a well-established ironworks, zinc-smelting works and several collieries were operating in the area. A new road had been built along the western banks of the river (a route now followed by the A4063) and along this road the main settlement had established itself, presumably largely populated by the industrial workforce. Settlement is also shown on the north and east side of the river, in the Castle Street area and scattered along the B4282.
- 5.2.2 The site area itself at this time still appears to be largely agricultural. The area is divided into a series of irregularly-shaped field enclosures, which suggests piecemeal enclosure over a long period of time. The area is occupied by the two farms of Maesteg Isaf (**mentioned in the accompanying apportionments as simply 'Maesteg Ty'**) and Maesteg Canol and, with the exception of a field to the south (No.422) it was all owned by Richard Turbeville and farmed by John Crook. The field names, as recorded in the accompanying apportionments indicate an area largely used as pasture, with woodland and wet ground along the river edge.

### **5.3 *1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1;2500 map 1876 (Fig.8)***

- 5.3.1 This detailed and accurately surveyed map illustrates a huge expansion in industrial activity and settlement in Maesteg over the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Settlement had further spread along the route of the A4063 and new estates were laid out on the south side of Maesteg in the Garn Road/Station Road area with settlement on the north side of the river also expanding. The extensive ironworks to the north and northwest of the town were clearly transforming the landscape with the surrounding hillsides shown as a maze of tips, tracks and tramroads. The railway had also arrived, by this stage operated by Great Western.

- 5.3.2 The railway ran (and still runs) a short distance to the east of the site. Sidings and offshoots of the main line connect it to Oakwood Colliery which had been established within the area of proposed development. The main cluster of colliery buildings occurs close to the western boundary of the site area, roughly midway along. Coal tips spread out to the east and south of the main buildings. Laid out in a long line to the south of main colliery buildings, and close to the western boundary of the site, are coke ovens, for roasting the coal to produce coke more suitable for the local iron furnaces. To the east of the coke ovens, within the site area, is marked an old coal level, which may be remains of the Pwll Davis mine that existed on the site prior to the establishment of the Oakwood Colliery.
- 5.3.3 The two farmsteads of Maesteg Isaf and Maesteg Canol are still shown, although it is not clear as to what extent they would still have been operating as farmsteads. The colliery workings are clearly impacting on the land available to farm as well as the farmsteads themselves. As the main trackway access to the colliery passes through Maesteg Isaf it may be that the farm buildings had become absorbed into the workings of the colliery.
- 5.3.4 The course of the Llynfi meanders somewhat as it runs past the site, and access to both farmsteads across the river is via fords. This would suggest that the river course was formerly much wider than is visible today, and the land along the western bank within the site area is likely to have been much lower. Areas of scrub surrounding a stream and possible ponds immediately north of Maesteg Isaf suggests a small valley or hollow down which the stream flows with scrub building up on marshy areas or slopes around it. This would all appear to indicate the landscape was originally much more varied within the site area than is visible today.
- 5.4.5 Ewenny Road is marked to the north although unlabelled, shown as an unenclosed road that runs only as far as the river, before stopping abruptly. Presumably the map is recording the road in its earliest stages of development. To the west it runs **underneath the railway beyond which it is labelled as 'Gas Street',** with the town gas works on its northern side, and a school and chapel on its south side.

#### **5.4 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1;2500 map 1899**

- 5.4.1 The next detailed Ordnance Survey dates to 1899. This shows little change in the general layout of Maesteg settlement in the intervening 20 years, although the town has lost the two major ironworks that operated to the north and northwest. However, a brickworks to the northwest, a tinworks to the south and numerous collieries are all still in operation at this time providing employment for the local population.
- 5.4.2 Within the site area the colliery is still operational, although now labelled as Maesteg Merthyr Colliery, a name given to an adjacent (and disused by 1899) colliery to the south on the previous Ordnance Survey map. The layout of colliery buildings appears unchanged, although the southernmost building is now labelled as the engine house. The surrounding coal tips have expanded, removing and possibly burying remains of Maesteg Canol. The long line of coke ovens are still marked and labelled to the south, suggesting they are still operational at this time. A new building has been built at the northern end of the coke ovens that appears to be connected to the workings of the ovens. Railway sidings from the Maesteg Merthyr colliery cross the southern end of the site, linking up with the Garth Merthyr Colliery to the southeast.

- 5.4.3 Maesteg Isaf is still marked and still appears to be occupied. The main access to the site however appears to be via a trackway across the railway and connecting to Bethania Street to the west. The access to the east is marked as a footpath, with a series of footbridges now carrying it across streams and the Llynfi.
- 5.4.4 The western edge of the Llynfi has now taken on a solid appearance, and no longer appears to meander as it did on the previous map. This would suggest some level of artificial embankment having been established around the site. This may be associated with the colliery workings, but the embankment appears to continue northwards beyond Ewenny Road.
- 5.4.5 Ewenny Road is now labelled as such, and runs from Bethania Street to the west, crossing the Llynfi on a new bridge to link up with Bridgend Road to the east. Housing development has also begun along the road, starting at the western end next to the railway bridge.

### **5.5 *Ordnance Survey 1;2500 maps 1918 (Fig.9)***

- 5.5.1 By the early post-World War I period Maesteg has seen further development, largely **to the west along Brynmawr Place/St Michael's Road and Salisbury Road.**
- 5.5.2 Within the site area the colliery (Maesteg Merthyr) remains in use, operating on both sides of the railway line. The building immediately north of the engine house appears to have been dismantled, with a new building added immediately to the north of that. The coal tips continue to spread eastwards towards the river, onto what was presumably lower lying ground. The row of coke ovens to the south has gone, with no buildings marked.
- 5.5.3 Maesteg Isaf is still shown, although it is not clear what state it is in. The surrounding land to the north and east, that which is not covered by the coal tip, appears to be marked as rough, possibly marshy, ground.
- 5.5.4 Ewenny Road is now fully developed along its length, and the beginnings of Oakwood Drive have been laid down.

### **5.6 *Ordnance Survey 1;2500 map 1939 (Fig.10)***

- 5.6.1 By the start of the World War II it would appear that the site has become largely derelict. The colliery is no longer marked, although the remains of two buildings, including the Engine House, are still shown, along with the outline of the building removed between 1899 and 1918. Adjacent to this a chimney still stands. The coal tips are still shown, clearly forming a raised platform across the central part of the site. A building is shown on this tip, one that was not marked on previous maps. The railway bridge across the main railway line and the sidings to Garth Merthyr Colliery, have been removed.
- 5.6.2 Maesteg Isaf also appears to have been abandoned, although it is still labelled. Only one building out of the former complex of several buildings is still shown, that on the western side of the former farmstead. The farmstead enclosures are still marked, but riverside land to the east is shown as marshland, with surrounding land to the north and west marked as rough ground.

- 5.6.3 A small semi-industrial complex has been added to the south of the domestic development along Ewenny Road. This complex now forms the northern edge of the site.

### **5.7 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1962 (Fig.11)**

- 5.7.1 By the 1960s the site had been transformed into factories and works. Access to the site is now from Ewenny Road to the north. At the northern end of the site lies a **rectangular building labelled as 'Works'**. To the south, along the western half of the site are three factory buildings. The remains of the coal tip can be seen to the east, although this has clearly been landscaped. The entire area also appears to have been landscaped to create a level platform as banks are now visible on all sides.

## **6 Aerial Photographs**

- 6.1 Aerial photographs from 1946 to 1976 were examined. The 1946 aerial photographs show a derelict landscape, but clearly indicate the significant height of the remaining coal tip which dominates the site. The former colliery buildings had largely been cleared by this stage, those remaining appear to those visible on the 1939 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.10) and all lie relatively high up on the coal tip remains. The area at the northern end of the site, now occupied by a car park, appears to have been cleared and is undergoing some form of development. At the southern end of the site Maesteg Isaf farmhouse is still standing, with marshy ground occupying the riverside area to the east.
- 6.2 Oblique aerial photographs from 1948 show the site during the construction of the factory buildings. The area has been largely levelled, which appears to have involved covering much of the eastern and southern extent of the site area under significant amounts of former coal tip. The remains of the coal tip still occupies the ground to the east of the factory buildings. Much of the western edge of the site also appears to have been excavated down below previous ground levels, cutting down below the level of the railway which appeared on previous aerial photographs as roughly level with site or lower than the coal tip. The new factories buildings are shown, some still partly under construction. This development has clearly removed all visible traces of any previous colliery or farmstead remains on the site.
- 6.3 Aerial photographs of 1955 show little change in the site, by 1962 the remains of the coal tip to the east of the factory buildings had been further landscaped with the top flattened, although it clearly still overshadows the factory buildings. Aerial photographs of 1976 show the new road to the west, connecting Bethania Street and Oakwood Drive, is shown.

## **7 Site Visit (Photos 9 – 21)**

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 7<sup>th</sup> February 2014, conditions were bright and dry. The area consists of large levelled platform covered with the demolished and flattened remains of the former factory buildings. The former factory bases, consisting largely of brick and concrete rubble, stand up to 0.5m above the surrounding concrete and



tarmac ground surface in areas. One brick building remains (photo 14) remains standing, but is roofless and empty.

- 7.2 To the north the site is level with Ewenny Road but to the south the ground levels are clearly significantly higher than land on which the Oakwood Estate is built (photo 16), demonstrating the significant amount of material that must be overlying original ground levels in this area. Similar along the eastern edge of the site a significant build-up of material is visible along the riverbank (photo 17).
- 7.3 Drainage and service runs are also seen crossing the site, all part of the later 20<sup>th</sup> century factory development. No remains or evidence of any earlier features are visible on the site.

## **8 Views**

- 8.1 The urban development of Maesteg spreads out in all directions from the site. This appears largely 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century development, the historic core of Maesteg lies more to the north-east. The density of the building stock in this area means that the site is not visible from any of the Listed Buildings contained within the historic core. The landscape topography also hides the site from the outlying Listed Buildings of Llwydarth and Pentre farmhouses, as well as Llangynwyd to the south. Neither are the two Scheduled Ancient Monuments identified within the search area visible from the site. The proposed development therefore is not considered to have a detrimental impact on the settings of any Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 8.2 Historic Landscape Character Area 005 Llangynwyd includes hillsides to the south and east of the site (photos 18 & 19) which clearly overlook the area. However, as the proposed development is surrounded by further urban development it is not considered to have a detrimental impact on the settings of these landscapes.

## **9 Impact Assessment**

### **9.1 Previous impacts**

- 9.1.1 Tipping during the operational life of the Colliery (1868 – 1928) followed by landscaping works in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is likely to have had a significant impact on any identified archaeological remains within the site area.
- 9.1.2 Remains of Maesteg Canol farm (ERM02) appears to have been buried under significant deposits of coal waste before the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Remains of Maesteg Isaf farm (NPRN 408632) similarly appears to have been buried under significant deposits of coal waste during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century development. It is not clear if remains of these buildings were cleared prior to their burial.
- 9.1.3 Aerial photographs indicate that many of the lower lying buildings that were part of the main Oakwood Colliery complex (ERM01) were cleared prior to the landscaping works. It is not clear from these photographs if any remnants of these structures would remain in situ. The remaining buildings appeared to stand on slightly higher ground or within the surrounding coal tip, in an area that appears to have both been heavily landscaped and excavated during the construction of the factory buildings. It is not clear what remains of the former coke ovens may survive to the south of the main colliery complex. These are neither shown on any 20<sup>th</sup> century maps nor visible in aerial photographs.

### **9.2 Potential impacts from proposed development**

- 9.2.1 The proposed development consists of restaurants, a pub, retail units, goods stores, residential units and industrial units, with associated parking, covering the full extent of the area outlined in Figure 2.
- 9.2.2 No designated sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings) will be affected by the proposed development.
- 9.2.3 The current surrounding landscape setting is one of urban development, largely residential with some nearby mixed use development. Although the previous landscape setting was an industrial and semi-industrial one, no standing remains of this activity are left on site. It is therefore not considered that the proposed development will have a detrimental impact on the archaeological and historical landscape setting.
- 9.2.4 Despite the lack of above-ground remains and the extensive redevelopment of the site there remains the potential for below-ground remains of features and buildings associated with the Oakwood Colliery (ERM01) and the two former farmsteads of Maesteg Isaf (NPRN 408632) and Maesteg Canol (ERM02). It is not clear at this stage how much of these sites have either been removed or how deeply buried below coal mining waste they are. Any of the following activities that might be associated with the proposed development of the site area could therefore expose, damage or destroy any such remains:
- **Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking area, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;**
  - Landscaping and terracing works;

- Surface stripping;
- Construction of roads and infrastructure;
- Service installation

### **9.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance**

- 9.3.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has identified three sites of archaeological significance within the bounds of the proposed development area, namely the Oakwood Colliery complex (ERM01), and the two farmsteads of Maesteg Isaf (NPRN 408632) and Maesteg Canol (ERM02).
- 9.3.2 The main complex of buildings associated with the Oakwood Colliery (ERM01) was clustered roughly midway along the proposed development site, close to the western boundary. A row of coke ovens and railway sidings also extended to the south, again close to the western boundary. There are no above-ground remains associated with the colliery, and these areas have clearly undergone significant landscaping and redevelopment. However, the potential for below-ground remains associated with these features is still considered to be moderate as it is difficult to ascertain on mapping and aerial photograph evidence alone the depth and extent of below-ground disturbance caused by the redevelopment of this area. If any such remains of the colliery complex should survive below-ground then it would be considered to be of local importance. However, given the strong coal-mining heritage of Maesteg and the fact that the Oakwood Colliery would have been a significant local employer it should be noted that any remains may be of significant local interest, increasing the relative importance of the site.
- 9.3.3 Maesteg Isaf farmstead (NPRN 408632) lay within the southern part of the proposed development site. This site does not appear to have been cleared until c.1947, however, it is clear from current ground levels that any remains are likely to lie under significant deposits of landscape coal mining waste. The extent to which the remains of the farmstead complex were removed prior to the landscaping is unknown, it is possible therefore that substantial buried remains still exist, therefore the potential for below-ground remains is considered to be moderate. It should be noted however that given the depth of the material likely to be overlying any remains the potential for these remains to be disturbed by the proposed development is considered to be low. Any surviving remains would be considered to be of local importance.
- 9.3.4 Maesteg Canol farmstead (ERM02) lay just to the northeast of the former colliery complex. This site was buried under the associated coal tip by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it is not known as to what extent the site was cleared prior to its burial. This site appears to have been a smaller farmhouse with Maesteg Isaf operating as the main farmstead complex. The extent to which any remains survive the activities of the colliery and subsequent redevelopment is not known, therefore the potential for below-ground remains to survive is considered to be moderate. If any such remains are present then they would be considered to be of local importance.
- 9.3.5 It is not considered that the significance of any identified archaeological remains on the site is such that it would preclude the proposed development.

#### **9.4 Mitigation**

- 9.4.1 Despite 20<sup>th</sup> century redevelopment of the site the degree to which this may have destroyed any surviving buried remains is unclear and therefore the potential for the survival of features of archaeological significance to exist on the site is considered to be moderate. Further investigation into the survival and condition of these potential buried remains may therefore be required before a full mitigation strategy can be devised.
- 9.4.2 A programme of archaeological investigation is therefore recommended to determine the survival, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. This could include targeted archaeological evaluation of the main Oakwood Colliery features and the two farmsteads.
- 9.4.3 The results of archaeological field evaluation would provide necessary information to more accurately assess the potential impacts of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, a full mitigation strategy for the development area incorporating further, if any, archaeological work could then be devised.

## **10 Conclusions**

- 10.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment identified part of the Margam Mountain Historic Landscape Area (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2), Maesteg Town Centre Conservation Area and Llangynwyd Conservation Area within a 2km search area around the site of proposed development, none extend within the bounds of the proposed development site. However, the proposed development is not considered to have a detrimental impact on any of these landscape areas.
- 10.2 Two Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 29 Listed Buildings also lie within the 2km search area. None of these sites lie within the bounds of the proposed development, neither will any be directly affected or have their settings affected by the proposed development.
- 10.3 35 sites are within the regional HER and 185 within the NMR are listed within the 2km search area. Only one site, Maesteg Isaf farmhouse (NPRN 408632) lies within the bounds of the proposed development site. Alongside this two further sites, Oakwood Colliery (ERM01) and Maesteg Canol farmstead (ERM02), have been identified during the course of this study within the proposed development area.
- 10.4 It is therefore considered that there is no archaeological justification to preclude the proposed development on this site.
- 10.5 No trace of any site of archaeological interest exists above-ground. It is clear that there has been significant landscaping and redevelopment in this area. However, the degree of survival of any below-ground archaeological remains, and the depths at which they may occur, is not currently known and therefore there remains a moderate potential for remains of archaeological interest to exist below ground. All three identified sites are considered to be of local interest, although given the significance of coal mining to the development of Maesteg the remains of Oakwood Colliery, should any exist, may be of considerable local interest and importance.
- 10.6 Given the potential for archaeological remains to exist on the site then groundworks associated with the proposed development has the potential to expose, damage or destroy any such remains. It is therefore recommended that a programme of targeted archaeological evaluation be undertaken to more accurately assess the archaeological resource and allow a full mitigation strategy for the proposed development to be devised.

## 11 Sources

### **Published**

- Anon 1937a *The Second Industrial Survey of South Wales, Volume 1* Cardiff
- Anon 1937b *The Second Industrial Survey of South Wales, Volume 2* Cardiff
- Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS UK 1998 *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*
- Keen, RG 1981 *Llynfi, Garw and Ogmere Valleys in Old Photographs* Barry
- Kelly, ER (Ed.) 1871 *The Post Office Directory of Monmouthshire and the Principal Towns and Places in South Wales* London
- Kelly, ER (Ed.) 1891 *Kelly's Directory of the Principal Towns and Places of South Wales* London
- Lawrence, R 2003 *The Mines of the South Wales Coalfield, Pt.2* Oakwood
- Lyons, J & Jones, DRL 1994 *The Llynfi Valley in Old Photographs* Cowbridge
- Richards, B 1982 *History of the Llynfi Valley* Cowbridge
- Williams, G (Ed.) 1980 *Glamorgan County History, Vol.V: Industrial Glamorgan from 1700 – 1970* Cardiff
- Worrall, J 1875 *Worrall's Directory of South Wales* Oldham

### **Unpublished**

- Bryant, J 2004 *Archaeological Desktop Study of land at Llynfi Road, Maesteg, South Wales* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services (BARAS) Report No.889/2004 (update)
- Longman, T 2009 *Archaeological Excavation at Llynfi Vale Iron Works (New Works)* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services (BARAS) Report No. 1299/2009

### **Maps**

- Anon 1842 *Llangynwyd Parish Tithe Map (Cwmdu Hamlet)*
- British Geological Survey 2014 *Geology of Britain Viewer -*
- Budgen, C 1813 *Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings, 'Bridgend'*
- Cary, J 1794 *Cary's New Map of England and Wales, Sheet 21*
- Ordnance Survey 1876 *1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Glamorganshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1899 *2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Glamorganshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1918 *3<sup>rd</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Glamorganshire*
- Ordnance Survey 1939 *1:2500 map*
- Ordnance Survey 1962 *1:2500 map*

### **Aerial Photographs**

- Aerofilms Collection Glamorgan (N4/GEN/2008/020e)*
- 1955 R26105 & R26106

1962 A10678 & A106579

1976 314542 & 314541

*Royal Air Force Vertical Aerial Photographs*

1946 Sortie No. CPE/UK/1871 Frames 1152 - 1153

1947 Sortie No. CPE/UK/1997 Frames 2107 – 2110

1947 Sortie No. CPE/UK/2081 Frames 4167 – 4172

*Royal Air Force Forward-Facing Oblique Aerial Photographs*

1948 Sortie No. SFFO 540/115 Frames 0018 - 0020

Bluesky. Infoterra Ltd & COWI A/S 2014 *Digital imagery*

**Archive Documents**

*Glamorgan Archives*

DX6/1-10 – Photographs of Maesteg Collieries

DX960/1/5 – Photographs of Maesteg Collieries

DWBAP3/2 – Title deeds formerly of Maesteg Isaf, 1877

DXIU/6 – Papers relating to mining history in Maesteg

DIEC/190/1-2 – Photographs of the Revlon Factory, Maesteg

*National Monuments Record*

NA/GL/88/32E (NPRN 408632) – Photograph of Maesteg Isaf, c.1870-80

*West Glamorgan Archives*

SWMM/X/42/1-9 – Photographs of Oakwood Colliery

**Databases**

Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

Coflein, the online database for the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

Single Onshore Boreholes Index, as maintained and displayed online by the British Geological Survey - <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



Photo 1: Gated entrance off Oakwood Drive to the former Cooper Standard factory.



Photo 2: Looking east down Ewenny Road



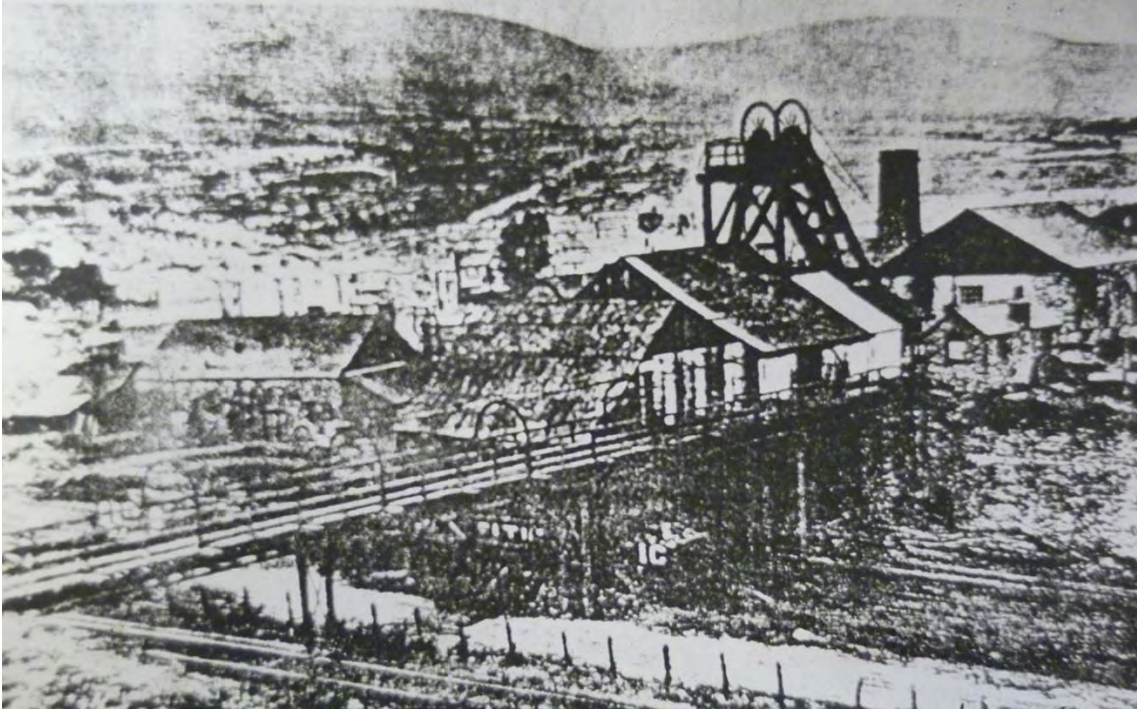


Photo 3: Undated view of Oakwood Colliery (ERM01), looking northeast. Image courtesy of West Glamorgan Archive Service.

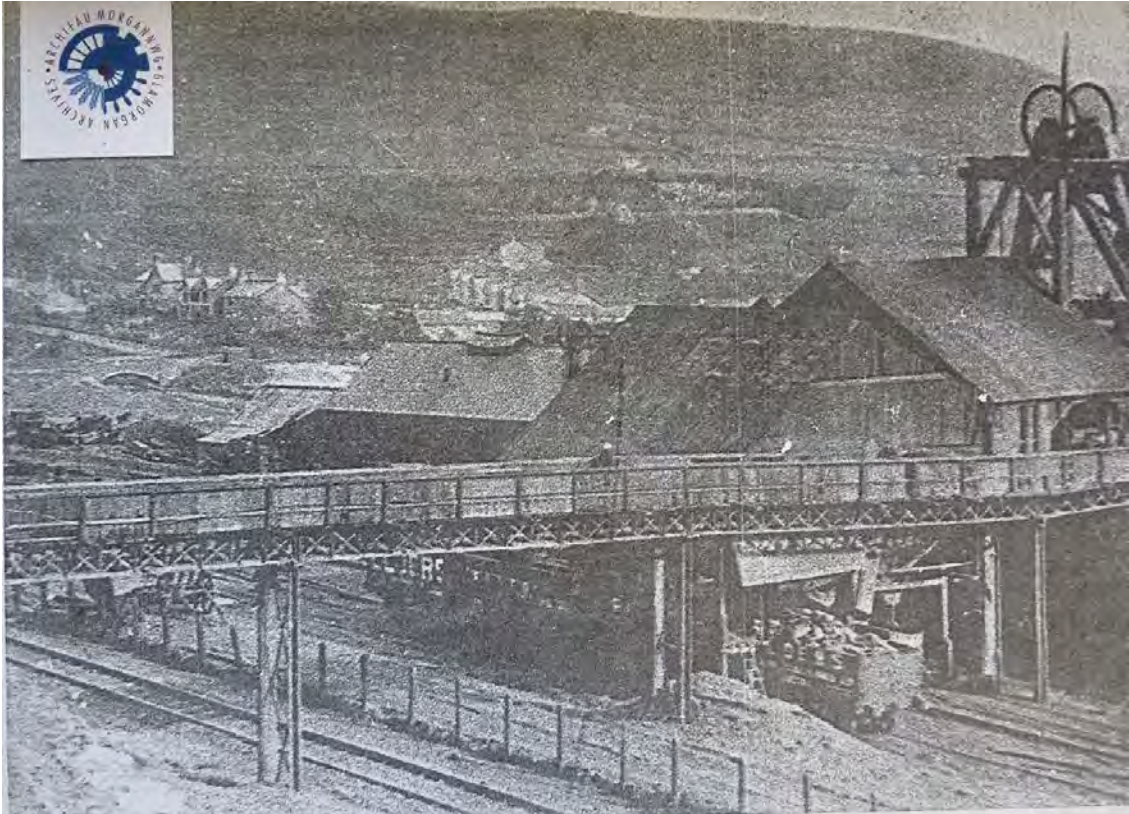


Photo 4: Another undated view of Oakwood Colliery (ERM01) looking northeast. Image courtesy of Glamorgan Archives.



Photo 5: View of Oakwood Colliery (ERM01) from the 1920s, looking southeast. Image courtesy of West Glamorgan Archive Service.



Photo 6: View of the coke ovens at nearby Garth Colliery, likely to have been very similar to the row of coke ovens to the south of the main colliery complex at Oakwood. Image courtesy of Glamorgan Archives.



Photo 7: Clearance works landscaping the former Oakwood Colliery tip, demonstrating the large amounts of material that have either been landscaped into or formerly cover the area of proposed development. Image courtesy of Glamorgan Archives.



Photo 8: Image from the 1960s looking east across the former factory buildings with remains of the coal tip behind. Image courtesy of Glamorgan Archives.



Photo 9: General view across the site, looking southeast.



Photo 10: Looking south across the site, down the valley.



Photo 11: Looking north across the former car park at the northern end of the site, with houses fronting Ewenny Street in the background.



Photo 12: General view looking NNE across the site.



Photo 13: General view looking west across the site.



Photo 14: Looking northeast past the only standing building remaining on site.



Photo 15: Looking north across remains of concrete foundation blocks.



Photo 16: Looking south, from the southern edge of the site over Oakwood estate, showing the drop in levels between the site and land to the south.



Photo 17: View east along a section of the Afon Llynfi as it runs around the site, showing the (artificial) change in ground levels.



Photo 18: Looking west from the site at part of the Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA) 005 Llangynwyd (the wooded hillside).





Photo 19: Looking southwest at part of HLCA 005 in the background (the hillside to the rear).



Photo 20: Looking northwest at the approximate former location of the main cluster of buildings at Oakwood Colliery (ERM01), of which nothing now remains.



Photo 21: Another view of the approximate former location of the main colliery buildings, showing the railway line in the background, roughly level with the top of the blue gate.



Photo 22: View NNW of the nearby Maesteg (Ewenny Road) train station (PRN 3334m).



Photo 23: View west of the railway bridge over Ewenny Road.



Photo 24: View west of Bethania Welsh Baptist Chapel (NPRN 13780) on Bethania Road close to the entrance to Ewenny Road.



Photo 25: View east of the Bethlehem Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (NPRN 9835) on Bethania Road close to the entrance to Ewenny Road.

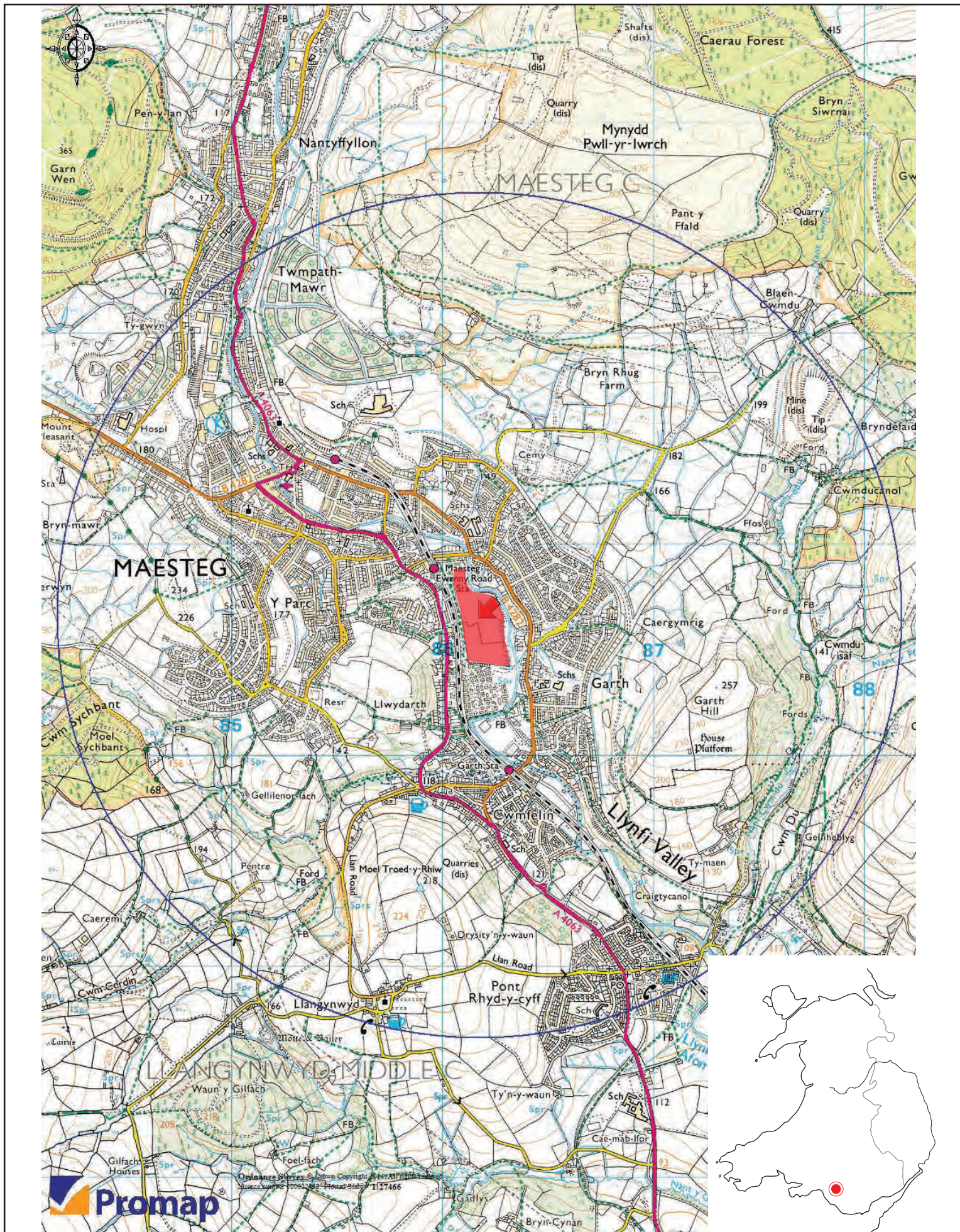


Fig. 1: Location map of the site of proposed development (in red), and the 2km search area (in blue). Based on the Ordnance Survey.

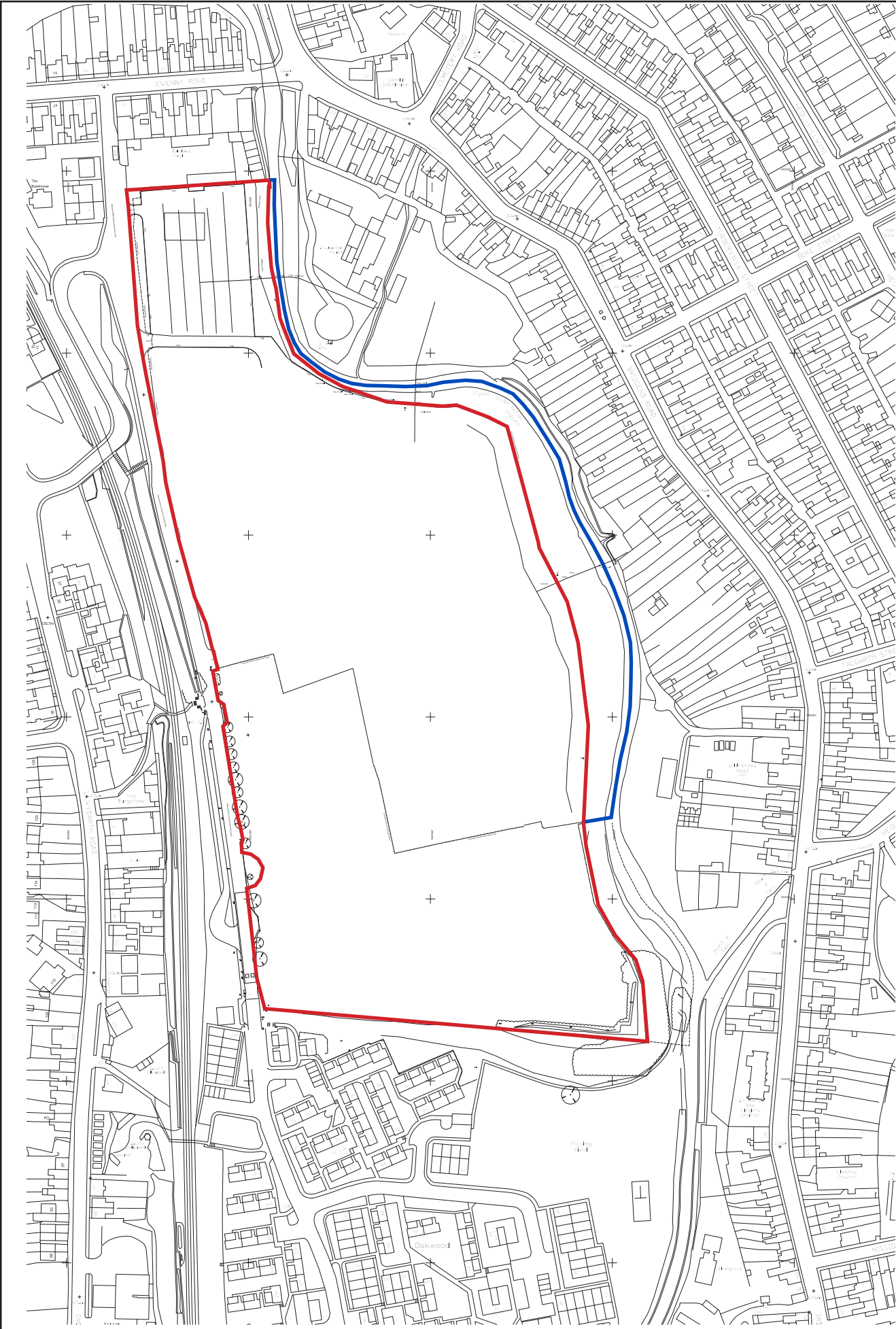
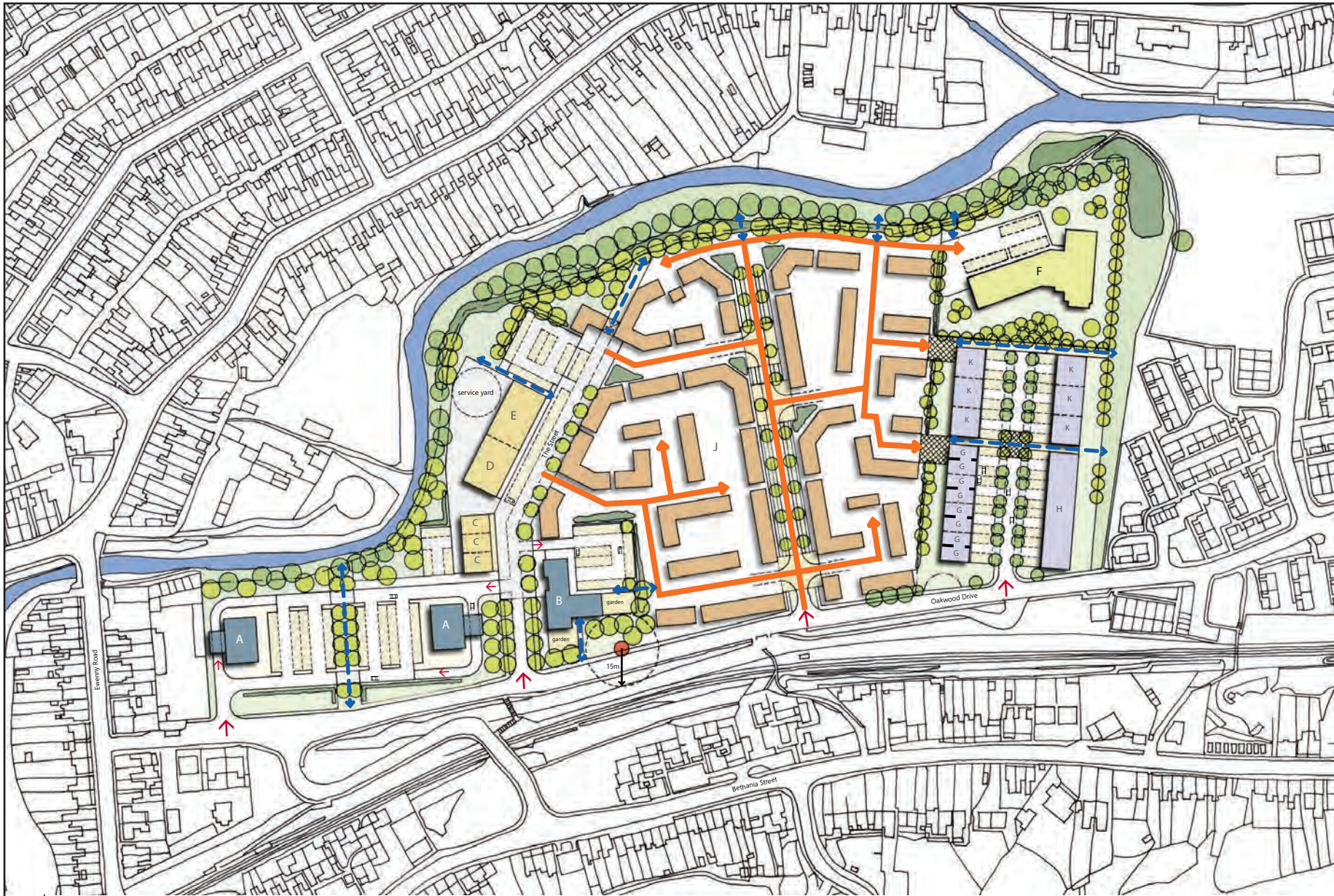


Fig. 2: Site boundary plan.

- application site boundary
- other land controlled by the applicant

0m 100m





0m 100m



Fig. 3: Proposed development plan. Plan provided by client and reduced from A1.

- key
- leisure - fast food and family pub
  - residential - mix of 2,3 and 4B units
  - retail units
  - extra care unit
  - employment - B1 units
  - car parking bays 2.6 x 4.8m
  - residential access routes
  - principal pedestrian routes
  - principal vehicle access
  - mine shaft (with 15m exclusion zone)

- A fast food restaurant - each 3,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (325 m<sup>2</sup>), single storey with 40 car parking spaces.
- B family pub/restaurant - 6,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (557 m<sup>2</sup>), 1.5 storey with 30 car parking spaces.
- C non-food retail units - each 1,590 ft<sup>2</sup> (147 m<sup>2</sup>), single storey with a total of 22 car parking spaces.
- D bulky goods retail - 5,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (464 m<sup>2</sup>) - single storey with 23 car parking spaces.
- E food retail - 6,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (557 m<sup>2</sup>) - single storey with 28 car parking spaces.
- F extra care unit - 47,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (4,366m<sup>2</sup>), 40 units 3 storey with 25 car parking spaces.
- G B1 employment units - each 1,250 ft<sup>2</sup> (116 m<sup>2</sup>), single storey with 3 car parking spaces.
- H B1 employment unit - 10,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (929 m<sup>2</sup>), single storey with 28 car parking spaces.
- J residential development - 3.27 ha (8.08 acres), 115 units at a density of 35 dwellings per hectare.
- K B1 employment units - each 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (232 m<sup>2</sup>), single storey with 6 car parking spaces.

- gross areas - excluding amenity space
- fast food restaurants - 0.91 ha (2.2 acres)
  - family pub - 0.35 ha (0.86 acres)
  - retail area - 0.67 ha (1.65 acres)
  - residential area - 3.30 ha (8.17 acres)
  - employment area - 1.05 ha (2.59 acres)
  - extra care units - 0.68 ha (1.68 acres)

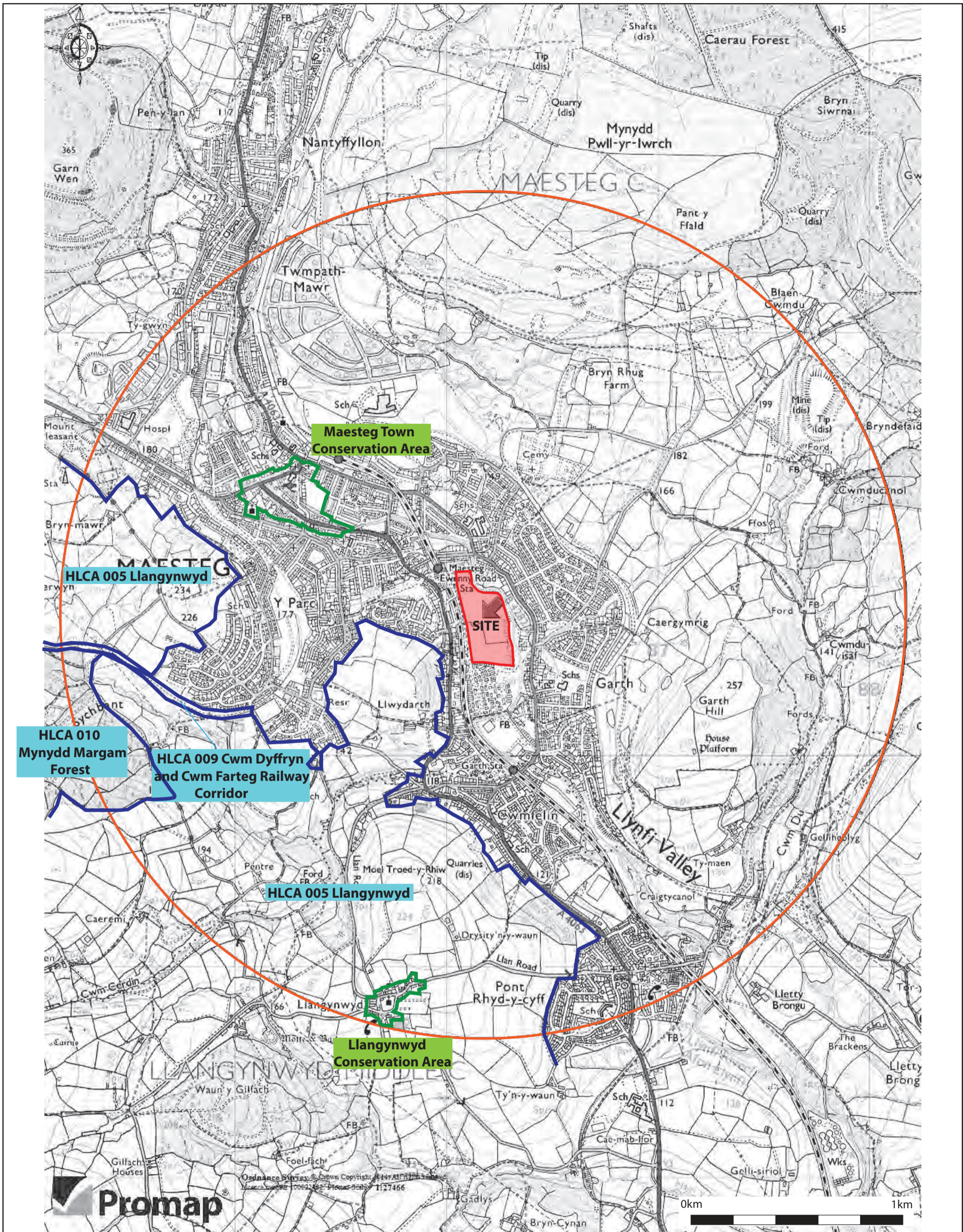


Fig. 4: Map showing the Historic Landscape Character Areas (in blue) and the Conservation Areas (in green) within the 2km search area (in orange) around the site.



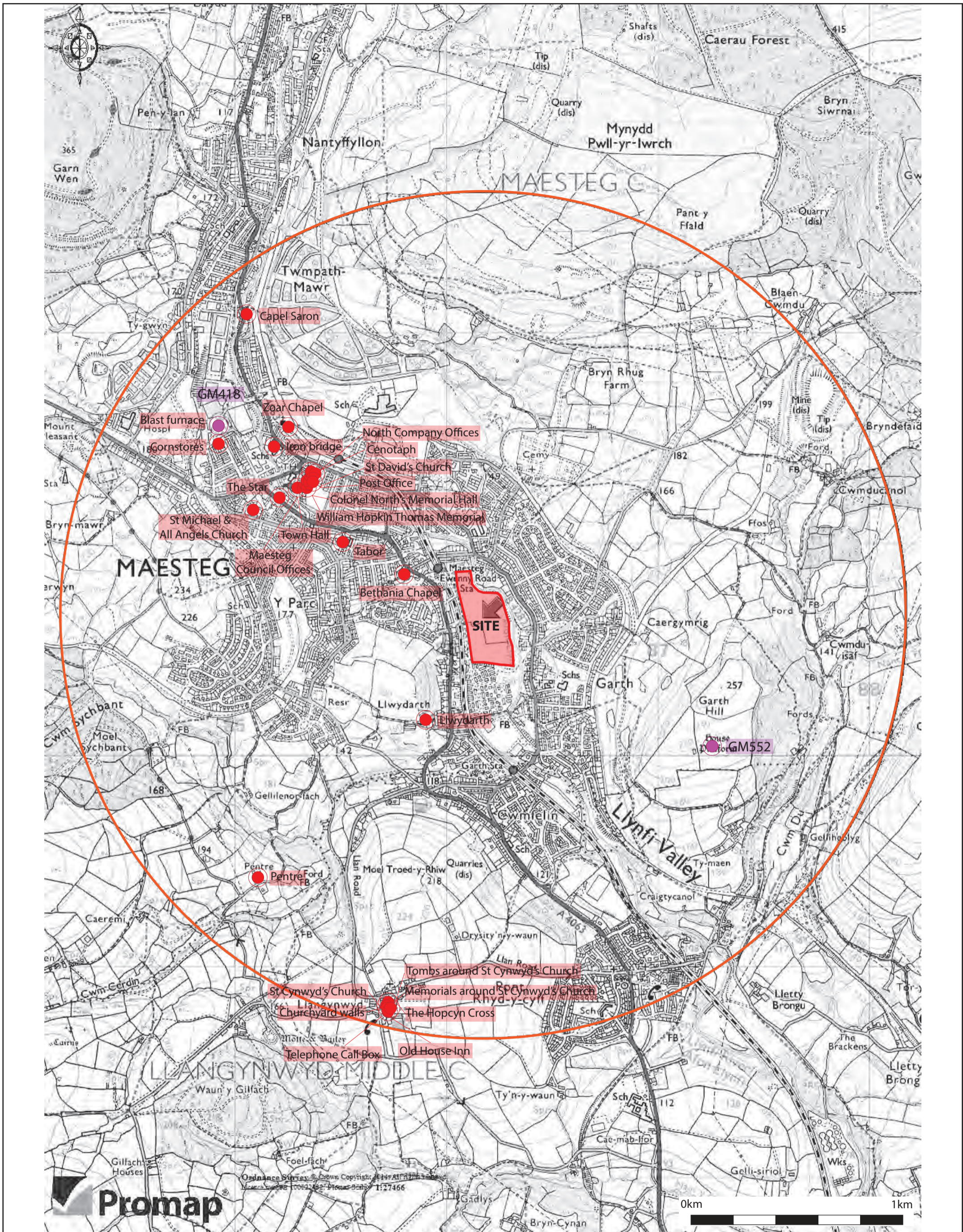


Fig. 5: Map showing the locations of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (purple) and Listed Buildings (red) within the search area.



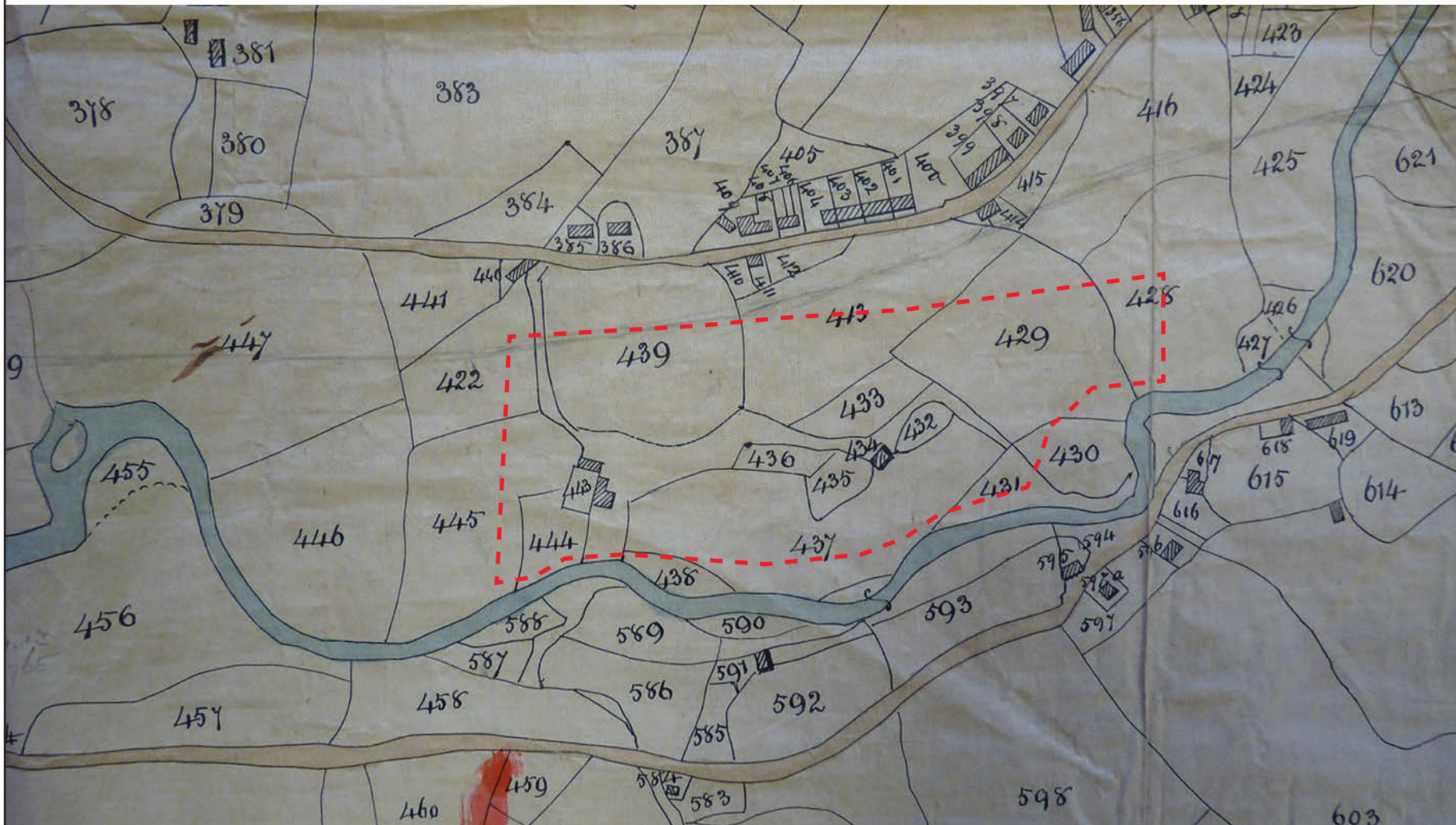


Fig.7: Extract from the parish tithe map of 1842 showing the approximate outline of the area of proposed development

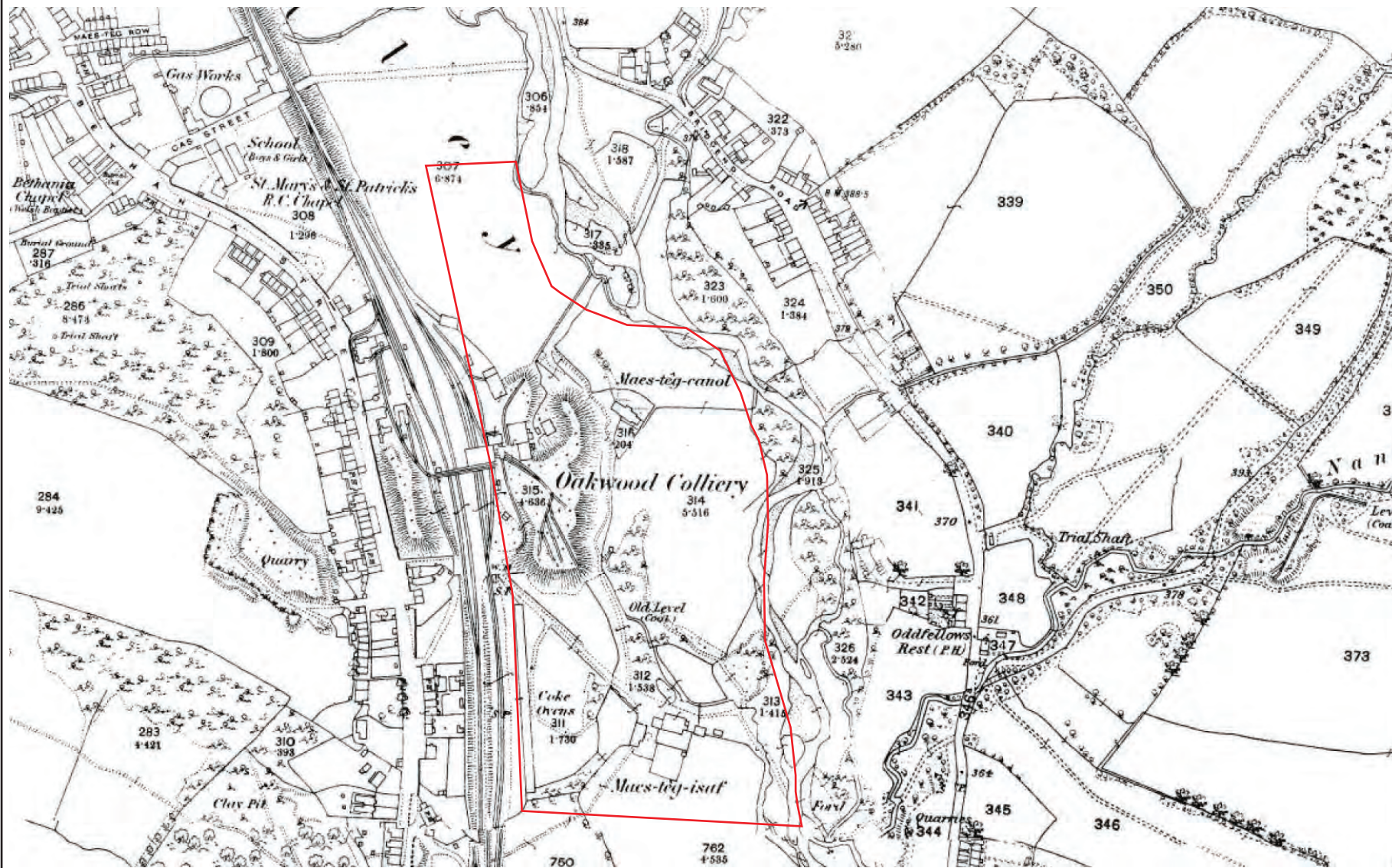


Fig. 8: Extract from the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1876 showing the approximate outline of the area of proposed development and Oakwood Colliery and coke ovens (ERM01), Maesteg Isaf farm (NPRN 408632) and Maesteg Canol farm (ERM02).

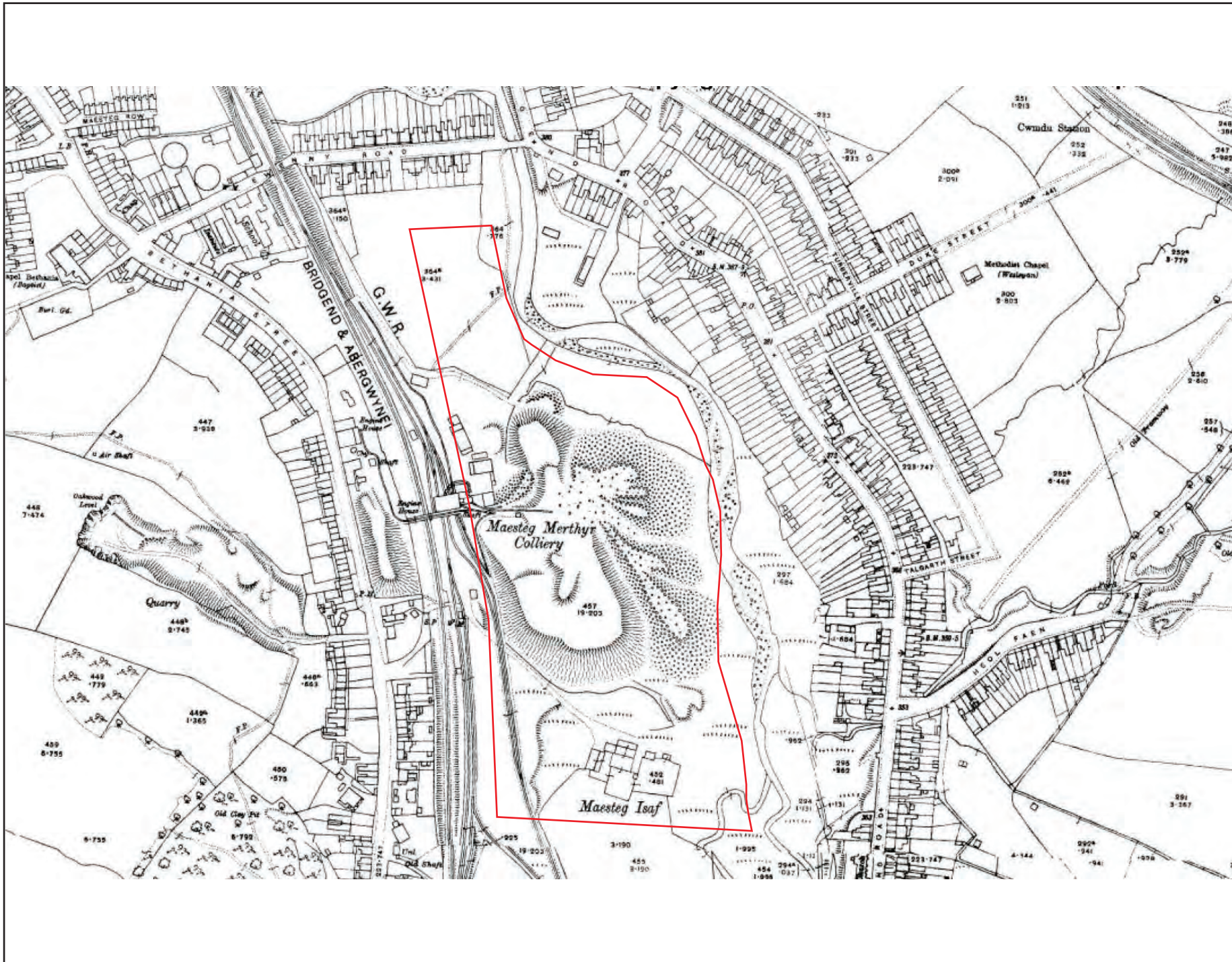


Fig. 9: Extract from the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1918 showing the approximate outline of the area of proposed development and the expansion of the coal tip.

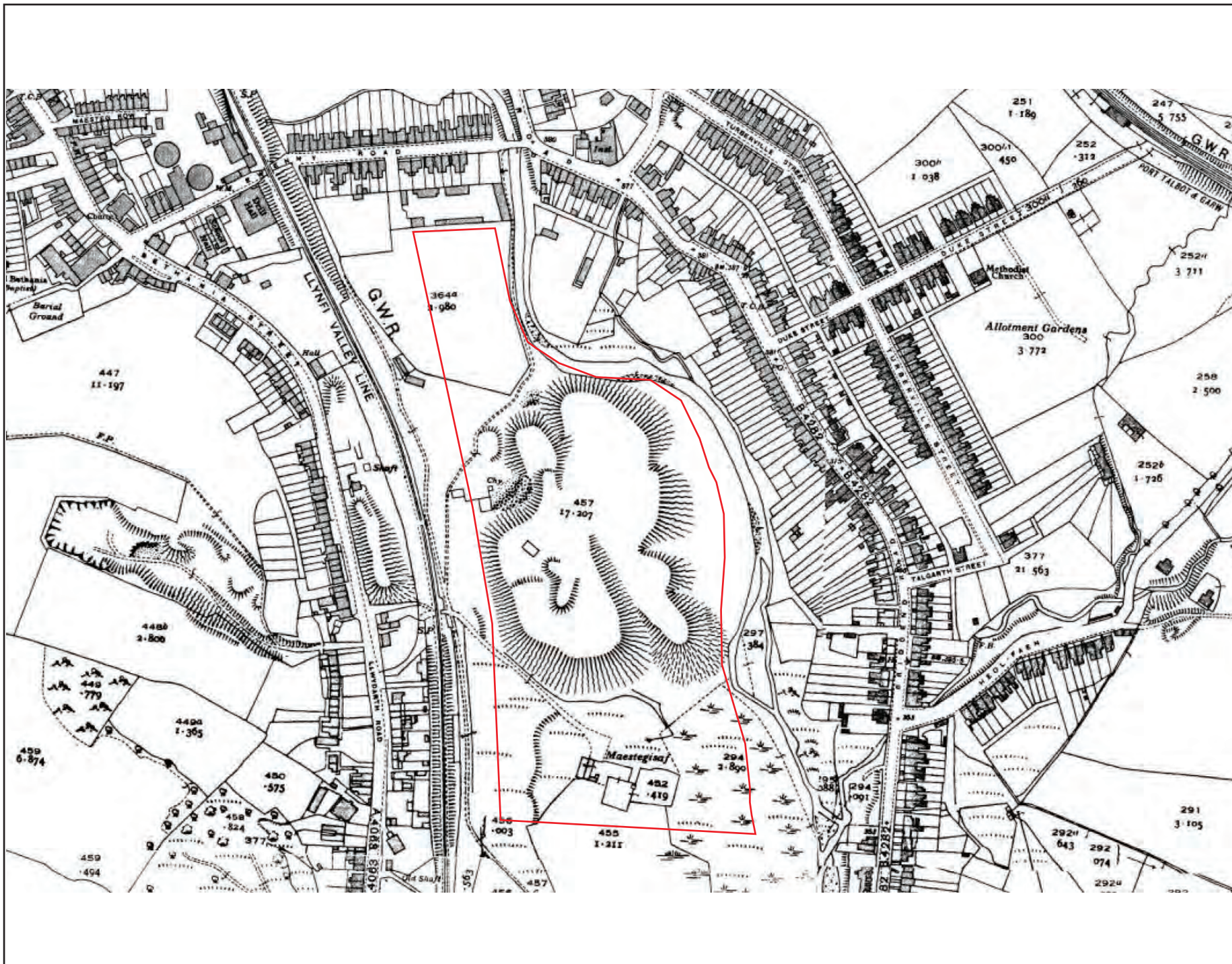


Fig. 10: Extract from the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1939-40 showing the approximate outline of the area of proposed development and the full extent of the coal tip.

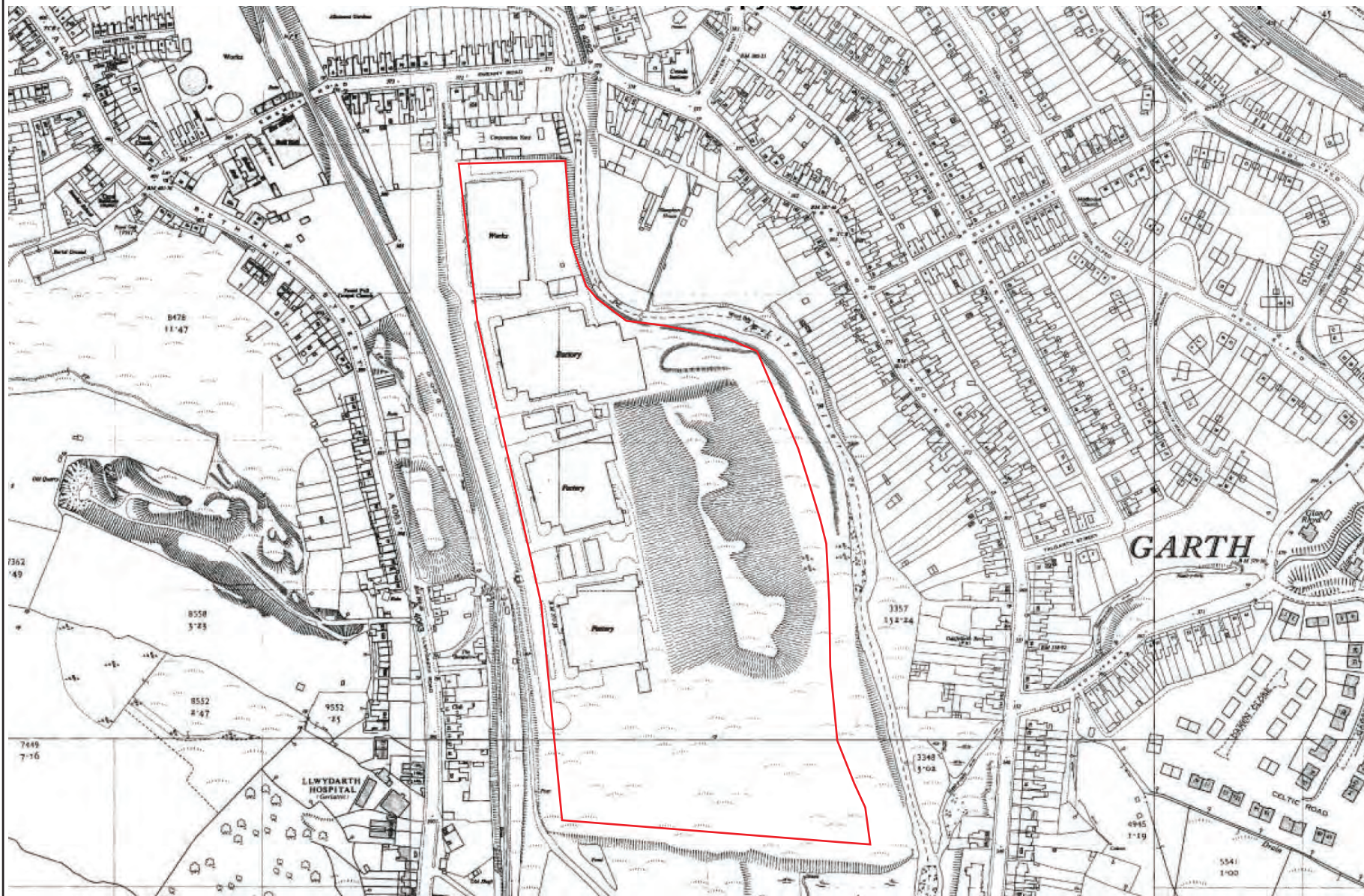


Fig. 11: Extract from the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1962 showing the approximate outline of the area of proposed development and the former layout of factory buildings on the site.

# *Archaeology*

## *Wales*

### **APPENDIX I: Listed Buildings**



Name	PRN	NPRN	Grade	Grid Reference	Description
Neuadd y Dref (Town Hall )		406493	II	SS85269131	Designed by Henry Harris of Cardiff in a Queen Anne style and built in 1881 to provide a covered market and assembly rooms for the growing community of Maesteg. The front, which was originally bowed and approach by a wide flight of steps, was remodelled by S J Harper in an austere classical style in 1913-4.
Blast Furnace at Maesteg Sports Centre		275867	II	SS84839157	Built c.1850 for the Llynfi Ironworks, and one of a battery of four, of which three were hot blast and one operated by cold blast. The Llynfi Ironworks (Yr Waith Newydd) was the second ironworks in the valley. The first furnace was blown in 1839. The Llynfi valley blast furnaces were exceptionally tall due to the particular strength of the local coke. The works continued production until the advent of the Bessemer process made local ores uneconomic to exploit, and it was eventually closed in 1886. The structure has since decayed and the upper part of the stack is now missing, whilst some facing stones were taken for the building of St Michael's Church, Maesteg. The structure was consolidated in 1995.
Church of St David, and surrounding churchyard railed wall.		13771	II	SS85339135	Built by Egbert Moxham of Neath in 1852-3 as a chapel of ease for Llangynwyd parish church, to provide more convenient orthodox anglican service for the growing community of Maesteg.
Colonel North Memorial Hall			II	SS85319133	Following a visit to the Llynfi Reading Room and Library in 1889, Col J J North, chairman of North's Navigation Collieries, gave a donation of £500 to be used for the benefit of the company's employees in Maesteg. A further £1,500 was raised by weekly contributions from the workmen. The Building, on the site of the former Reading Room, was designed by a local architect E W Burnett and dedicated to the memory of Col. North who had died in 1896.
Zoar Chapel		9824		SS85229157	Built in 1911 as a Welsh Independent Chapel to the design of W Beddoe Rees of Cardiff, replacing a smaller earlier chapel. The contractor was Turner and Sons of Cardiff. It closed in 1978 and has now become a Chapel of Rest
Maesteg Sports Centre, The Cornstores.	1439m	33714	II*	SS84869153	Built as a blast engine house for the Llynfi Ironworks (Yr Waith Newydd) in c.1839-40 probably to house two Cornish double acting beam engines serving four blast furnaces which lay under the hill immediately to the N. A range of Lancashire boilers stood on the S side. The Company, which began in 1839, had in 1855, in addition to the blast furnaces, 54

					puddling furnaces, 4 rolling mills, 26 coal levels, iron ore pits, 9 smithies and 107 coke furnaces, and employed 1500 men, women and children and 100 horses. Its operations were gradually supplanted after the introduction of the Bessemer Process (invented 1856) and eventually closed in 1889. The beam engine was removed in 1890 after which time the building was used to store grain for feed for the colliery ponies. After a period of decay the building was renovated by Ogwr Borough Council architect's department and opened as the reception building for a new sports centre in 1983. At its height, the ironworks produced 400 tons of cast iron a week.
Cenotaph			II	SS85329136	Originally erected to commemorate Maesteg's dead of the First World War, the inscription extended to cover the Second World War, and a further inscription added for the Falklands War 1982. The sculpture is signed by L F Roslyn 1926, and was cast by E J Palenti & Co of London
Pentre Farmhouse, with attached farm range.	2365m	19674 & 37649	II	SS85128944	Built on a downhill platform site in the early-mid C17, with a later rear outshut. A farm occupying this site is shown on the Rees map of Wales.
Iron bridge over River Llynfi	1436m	43136	II*	SS85129153	Cast 1835, probably by the Maesteg Ironworks, and delivered to the Cambrian Ironworks, which was floated in 1839. for erection to carry the parish road which provided access for their workers from housing areas across the Afon Llynfi to 'Yr waith newydd'. The date, MAESTEG 1835 is cast twice on the inside face of each of the outer frames.
Church of St Michael and All Angels, Llangynwyd with Maesteg, including enclosing graveyard wall.		13775	II	SS85079116	Built 1895-8, on the eve of the heyday of development in Maesteg to plans by G E Halliday of Cardiff, which were considerably simplified after the death of the patron, Miss Olive Talbot, in 1894. Built by William McGaul, contractors.
Tabor Eglwys Presbyteriadd Cymru	2347m	9840	II	SS85439106	Designed by the well-known chapel architect, W. Beddoe Rees of Cardiff, and built in 1907-8 by Lewis Williams, contractor, to replace an earlier chapel of the Calvinist Methodist community built on the same site in 1840. It is known locally as the place where the Welsh National Anthem was first sung.

William Hopkin Thomas memorial Lamp and fountain.			II	SS85289133	Designed by W H Rees, architect, and sculpted by J L Jenkins, and erected in 1900.
Llwydarth farmhouse	6150m	19211	II*	SS85869016	Originally built in the C16 and altered in the C17. Noted by Rice Merrick as 'dwelling house of Thomas ap Hywel ap John Coch, by him built'. His son, Antony Powel was steward to Sir Thomas Mansel in 1605. The bard, Dafydd Benwyn recorded the unstinting generosity of the Llwydarth family.
Post Office			II	SS85319134	Built 1938 by Office of Works for the Royal Mail.
Bethania Capel y Bedyddwyr Neillduol		13780	II*	SS85799086	Built in 1908 on the site of 2 earlier chapels (1832 and 1841), and designed by W. Beddoe Rees, architect of Cardiff and a native of Maesteg, to seat 1001 worshippers. The mother church of the Baptist community in the valley which was first established in 1828.
Maesteg Council Offices			II*	SS85229131	Built in 1911-1913 by S J Harpur, surveyor to the council.
North Company Offices			II	SS85299137	Built 1908 as the offices of the North's Navigation Collieries (1889), Ltd, which undertook the coal mining in the valley which had been started c.1800. It took over the assets of the iron companies in 1889, and eventually, by 1922, was the main controlling company of the area until the great depression from 1928 saw the gradual closures of the pits. Col. North 'the Nitrate King' of Fullerton and Eltham, died 1896.
The Star Public House		40906 1	II	SS85129125	Built by David Harris between 1897 and 1901 as a public house and hotel
Capel Saron		9821	II	SS84969213	Originally built in 1852 and remodelled in 1900. Converted as a Chapel of Rest c.1991.
The Hopcyn Cross			II	SS85708878	The memorial cross was designed by Christopher Williams and raised in 1927-8, replacing the former direction post in the same position. It commemorates the famous and tragic liason between Ann Thomas, the maid of Cefn-ydfa, and the tyler-poet Wil Hopcyn, who is believed to be the author of the poignant love song 'Bugeilo'r Gwenith Gwyn'.
Church of St Cynwyd	910m	30126 8	II*	SS85738883	The church and village is probably of early origin, reputedly of the C6, St Cynwyd Cynwydion being a little known saint of the congregation of Cattwg, son of Cynfelyn ap Garthwys. The present building of the C14 incorporates fragments in the porch of the previous building of the C13, and was itself extensively restored by G E Halliday of Cardiff in 1891-3, the cost of £3,000 being funded by Miss Olive Talbot of Margam Castle. The restoration removed the curious bridge gallery in the nave. An inscription formerly

					recorded on the chancel wall plate denotes an earlier restoration of 1688, when 3 windows were put in the S wall and the roof replaced.
Group of 4 Hopkin and Jenkins tombs within iron railings on the W side of the path to the S porch			II	SS85728881	A railed family burial ground including tombs from the later C18 to the early C20.
Churchyard walls around the graveyard, Church of St Cynwyd			II	SS85708870	The church at Llangynwyd is probably of pre-Norman origin, and a building is recorded in 1173.
Jenkins Monument in the churchyard, Church of St Cynwyd			II	SS85728880	The monument was erected c.1915 following the death of Rees Thomas Jenkins, JP.
Group of nine memorials on the W side of the path to the S porch, Church of St Cynwyd			II	SS85718880	Group of churchyard monuments of the early to mid C19.
Group of five tombs S of the tower of the Church of St Cynwyd			II	SS85728882	Five graveyard monuments, comprising 4 chest tombs and one railed slab, all of the late C18 and early C19.
Two chest tombs on S side			II	SS85738882	One chest tomb and one railed enclosure with a chest tomb and ledger slab, erected in the early C19.

of the Church of St Cynwyd					
Telephone call box		32816	II	SS85728878	King George VI , type K6 Mark 2 call box as the standard design adapted from the 'Jubilee' kiosk designed in 1936 by Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London and introduced as standard in a modified form by the General Post Office in 1936. The Mark 2 of which this is one, was introduced in 1939, and has the manufacturer's plate to the rear, reading MacFarlane and Co / Saracen Foundry, Glasgow.
The Old House Inn PH	2034m	19503	II	SS85738876	The building has a later C17 origin, possibly as a single unit dwelling. It was enlarged by one bay to the W in the C18, and further added to at the E in the early C19, now the kitchen, and subsequently. It received further extensions at the rear in 1988.

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX II:  
Gazetteer  
Historic Environment Record**

# GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

**Enquiry reference number: 4719**

**Prepared by: Sue Hill, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust**

**Produced for: Philip Poucher, Archaeology Wales Ltd**

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the GGAT HER Enquiry and Copyright Declaration forms. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows:-  
**Derived from information held by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust copyright.**

If you wish to use information derived from material held by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust for publication in printed or multimedia form or to compile resources for commercial use (with the exception of grey literature reports), prior permission must be obtained in writing.

## Search criteria

HER search - Maesteg area

**PRN 00120m NAME EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT AT LLANGYNWYD**

**CHURCH NGR SS85738882 COMMUNITY Llangynwyd Middle**

**TYPE Early Medieval, cross base stone, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Part of 9-12th Cnt socketed stone, preserved in porch of Llangynwyd church. Its dimensions are certainly less than original size, but socket itself remains with rounded ends. Previously built into chancel wall.

**DESCRIPTION** Part of 9-12th Cnt socketed stone, preserved in porch of Llangynwyd church. Its dimensions are certainly less than original size, but socket itself remains with rounded ends. Previously built into chancel wall (RCAHMW 1976, 68 no.988). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database

### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Damaged **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 2004-03-12 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Stones corpus G54

### SOURCES

Evans, E M 2003 *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317*  
Book Redknap, M and Lewis, J M 2007 *A corpus of Early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture in Wales. vol 1: South-east Wales and the English border*  
RCAHMW 1976 *An inventory of the Ancient monuments in Glamorgan, I, iii: The Early Christian period*  
01/PM List/RCHM//1976/Glam Invent/No.988;  
02/MM Record Card/OS//1956/SS 88 NE 1/;  
05/PM Desc Text//Thomas T.H/1904/Trans Cardiff Natur Soc/Vol.37 p55  
04/MM Record Card/OS//1977/SS 88 NE 1/;  
03/PH Desc Text//Westwood J.O//1876/Lapid Walliae p.45;  
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

---

**PRN 00121m NAME FFYNNON GYNWYD,**

**LLANGYNWYD NGR SS85988891 COMMUNITY Llangynwyd Middle**

**TYPE Medieval, Holy well, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** In Llangynwyd, NE of the church. One of Jones's Class A wells (wells bearing the names of saints.Trinity, God, Holy Innocents, Easter). Medieval Holy well renowned for its healing qualities.

**DESCRIPTION** *In Llangynwyd, NE of the church (Jones 1954, 183). One of Jones's Class A wells (wells bearing the names of saints.Trinity, God, Holy Innocents, Easter). Medieval Holy well renowned for its healing qualities. Until comparatively recently, when water is now piped to the village, it was the main water supply. No visible traces of masonry or of a spring (OS card SS 88 NE 2). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*Jones, F 1954 The Holy wells of Wales GG.9121.JON  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1956/SS 88 NE 2/;  
02/MM Oral//Evans//1956/  
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

---

**PRN** 00122m **NAME** FFYNNON FAIR **NGR** SS85548929 **COMMUNITY** Llangynwyd Middle  
**TYPE** *Medieval, Holy well, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *A well reported as being three hundred yards from Llangynwyd church . One of Jones's Class A wells (wells bearing the names of saints.Trinity, God, Holy Innocents, Easter).*

**DESCRIPTION** *Three hundred yards from Llangynwyd church (Jones 1954, 182; Ffynnon Fair no.7). One of Jones's Class A wells (wells bearing the names of saints.Trinity, God, Holy Innocents, Easter). No visible spring or well at this point but water emerges from a culvert under the road & originates a small stream (OS card SS 88 NE 3). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*Jones, F 1954 The Holy wells of Wales GG.9121.JON  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1956/SS 88 NE 3/;  
02/MM Oral//Evans//1956/  
04/MM Record Card/OS//1976/SS 89 SE 6/  
02/PM List/RCHM//1976/Glam Invent/No.293;  
Uchaf  
03/PM Mention//Brown R.L/1979/Town Cymer Afan Hist Soc/Vol.2  
Afan;  
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

---

**PRN** 00123m **NAME** CADAIREDDWARD **NGR** SS85398988 **COMMUNITY** Maesteg

**TYPE** *Medieval, Tree, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Small forked oak. In the fork Edward IInd, who resided incognito in this parish, would often sit, whence the tree was called Cadair Edwart*

**DESCRIPTION** *Small forked oak. In the fork Edward IInd, who resided incognito in this parish, would often sit, whence the tree was called Cadair Edwart*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1977-02-01 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*01/MM Record Card/OS//1956/SS 88 NE 4/;  
02/PH Desc Text//1857/Cambrian Journal/Vol.4 p.329/*

---

**PRN** 00910m **NAME** ST CYNWYD'S CHURCH AT  
**LLANGYNWYD** **NGR** SS85758884 **COMMUNITY** Llangynwyd Middle

**TYPE** *Medieval, Church, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Llangynwyd church first appears in the documentary sources in 1173. It consists of nave, separate chancel, W tower with stair turret, S porch and rood stair. Some Early English and Decorated architectural*



features survive. The main Victorian restoration was in 1891-3.

**DESCRIPTION** Llangynwyd church first appears in the documentary sources in 1173 as a chapel belonging to Tewkesbury Abbey (Crouch 1988, 28-31), but the placename probably indicates a pre-Norman site, though the dedication is not confirmed by Merrick, who describes it only as 'a parish church of that name [Llangynwyd]' (Merrick ed James 1983, 102). Less certain as an indication of early date is Early Christian monument of Class G which survives in the porch, since this type has a date-range of 9th-12th century (PRN120m; RCAHMW 1976, 68 no 988). The churchyard is now partly curvilinear and forms an island separated from the adjoining area by streets (cf Llanelli, Gwent), but it is shown on the tithe map of 1842 (GIRO P/82/27) as quadrangular; an extension across the road to the E was added in 1859, and this has subsequently been enlarged (Richards 1982, 72-3). The churchyard cross does not survive. Holy wells named Ffynnon Fair and Ffynnon Gynwyd (PRN 121m) are reported, the former lying some 300m from the church and the latter too the NE (Jones 1954, 182, 183). The church consists of nave with no windows in the N wall, separate chancel, W tower with vaulted basement and an outshot stair turret, S porch, and rood stairs against the N side of the nave; the rood loft does not survive. Most of its exterior is built, or possibly refaced, in local sandstone mainly, though with a little limestone, with the blocks crudely squared and laid in snecked courses, in a less refined version of the technique which is similar to that used in the majority of Victorian churches in the area, but is not possible to determine whether it dates to this period. The tower with its stair turret, and an addition to the W end of the nave, are in coursed rubble of narrow blocks of the same sandstone. The dressings of the medieval openings are in Sutton stone except for the W door and possibly the belfry lights; a pale-coloured sandstone was used for the Victorian dressings. The tithe map shows the church as being of cruciform shape, with the addition of a S porch. Possibly there may have been a vestry room built on the S side opposite the rood stair to form the other arm of the cross, but a painting on glass made before the restoration in 1891-3 shows no sign of such a structure. The earliest surviving feature is the Early English priest's door; another fragment of Early English moulding survives, now built into the wall of the porch but not necessarily from there originally. The N and S windows of the chancel are of 14th century date, and the unusual circular cusped windows on either side of the chancel arch probably also belong to this date; it is possible that their unusual elaboration is connected with the important shrine of the rood known to have existed at Llangynwyd (Cowley 1971, 164). There is little to date the tower, but it is unlikely to be significantly earlier, if the W door is original. To judge from the position of the original door and the difference in batter between the E and W ends of the S wall of the nave, the nave was lengthened before it was added. The tower itself is of unusual form, with one main stage, but two narrow stages at the top above the level of the belfry lights, and a double plinth. The painting of the unrestored church from the S shows three windows in the nave to the E of the porch as now, but that they were of plain rectangular form, presumably of the 17th or early 18th century. A large E window is shown in the chancel but not with sufficient clarity to provide any detail. The porch is shown with an unusual cross roof, and there was some sort of structure to the W of the tower. The main restoration, in 1891-3 (architect G E Halliday: Newman, 387), provided new windows to the nave, a new chancel arch, new E window in the chancel and W window in the tower, with other minor modifications to existing openings. Other campaigns of restoration took place in 1913 and 1931 (NLW LL/F/416, 420). The church retains its medieval font, and some unusual massive early settle-type pews. There is also a large collection of post-medieval wall tablets. Otherwise all the internal fittings are Victorian or later, though there is a late 17th century sundial on the nave wall. There are six bells, four of 1730 and two of 1786 (Richards 1982, 76-7). References: Documentary NLW LL/F/416, 1913, Faculty: Restoration and rebuilding of church NLW LL/F/420, 1931, Faculty: Restoration and repair of church GIRO P/82/27 (WGAS D/D Ma 261/1-4), 1842, Tithe map Published Butler, L A S, Medieval ecclesiastical architecture in Glamorgan and Gower, in T B Pugh (ed), Glamorgan county history: Volume III, The Middle Ages, 379-415 (404) Cowley, F G, 1971, The church in medieval Glamorgan i: The church in Glamorgan from the Norman conquest to the beginning of the fourteenth century Gower, in T B Pugh (ed), Glamorgan county history: Volume III, The Middle Ages, 87-135 Crouch, D, 1988, Llandaff episcopal acta 1140-1287. Cardiff: Cardiff Record Society) Jones, F, 1954, The holy wells of Wales (facsimile edn 1992) Merrick, R, (ed B L James), 1983, Morganiae archaio-graphia. South Wales Record Society 1 Newman, J, 1995, The buildings of Wales: Glamorgan, 43, 387 RCAHMW, 1976, An inventory of the ancient monuments in Glamorgan. Vol i part iii: The Early Christian period Richards, B, 1982, History of the Llynfi Valley Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 11243 II\*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001386

#### SOURCES

Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317 Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Archdeaconry of Llandaff, Deanery of Bridgend

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent pp71-89;

02/PH Desc Text//Riley W/1894-5/Trans Cardiff Natur Soc/Vol27 part2

01/PM Desc Text/RCAHM//1978/Glam Invent/;

03/PM Mention//James N/1982/Afan Uchaf/Vol2 ;

04/PM Desc Text//Ball G/A Life of Saint Cynwyd/;

05/PM Desc Text//Mainwaring MJ/1981/A Guide to Llangwynwydd Church/

---

**PRN 01070m NAME MAESTEG IRONWORKS NGR SS85879153 COMMUNITY Maesteg**  
**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Iron works, RANK: 1*  
**SUMMARY** *Post-medieval industrial building at Maesteg Ironworks.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Post-medieval industrial building at Maesteg Ironworks.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1979-10-01 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*01/PM List/RCAHM/1979/Glam Invent/;*  
*02/PM Letter//Hague DB/1979/Western Mail/*

---

**PRN 01140m NAME MEOL-TROED-Y-RHIW NGR SS86028945 COMMUNITY Llangynwyd Middle**  
**TYPE** *Unknown, Earthwork, RANK: 1*  
**SUMMARY** *Two oval terraced platforms on the NE slopes. There are traces of other smaller platforms in the same field.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Two oval terraced platforms on the NE slopes. There are traces of other smaller platforms in the same field.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1980-12-01 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*01/MM Record Card/OS//1977/SS 88 NE 18/;*  
*03/MM Record Card/OS//1982/SS 88 NE 18/*  
*02/PM List//RCAHM/1976/Glam Invent/Part2 p78;*

---

**PRN 01141m NAME MOEL-TROED-Y-RHIW NGR SS86098938 COMMUNITY Llangynwyd Middle**  
**TYPE** *Unknown, Earthwork, RANK: 1*  
**SUMMARY** *7.3m NE to SW by 8.5m, with no rim. There are traces of other smaller platforms in the same field, but are now much ploughed down.*

**DESCRIPTION** *7.3m NE to SW by 8.5m, with no rim. There are traces of other smaller platforms in the same field, but are now much ploughed down.*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1980-12-01 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*01/MM Record Card/OS//1977/SS 99 NE 18/;*  
*02/PM List//RCAHM/1976/Glam Invent/Part2 p78*

---

**PRN 01156m NAME FFYNNON FAIR NGR SS8592 COMMUNITY Maesteg**  
**TYPE** *Medieval, Holy well, RANK: 1*  
**SUMMARY** *Fynnon Fair in Dyffryn Llynfi; now probabaly destroyed by mining.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Fynnon Fair in Dyffryn Llynfi (Jones 1954, 182: Ffynnon Fair no.8); one of Jones's Class A wells (wells bearing the names of saints.Trinity, God, Holy Innocents, Easter). Not found. The siting falls within a widespread area of coal mining acitivities (OS card SS 89 SE 14). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*Jones, F 1954 The Holy wells of Wales GG.9121.JON*  
*Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*  
*02/PM Mention//Jones F/1954/Holy Wells of Wales/p182;*  
*03/MM Record Card/OS//1982/SS 89 SE 14/*  
*01/MM Record Card/OS//1976/SS 89 SE 14/;*

---

**PRN** 01321m **NAME** LLYNFI CAMBRIAN I/WORKS (Maesteg Blast Furnace) **NGR** SS8485591602 **COMMUNITY** Maesteg

**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Iron works, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Works built in 1830s, sold and changed name several times. Largest period of expansion in the 1850s, production ceased c.1885. A surviving furnace and engine house are scheduled. Excavation of the site 2006-07 revealed extensive remains below ground demonstrating phasing of the site from the 1830s to 20th century.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Cambrian Ironworks, built in C19th, consist of a 50ft square base and stack of the furnace, and of the large enginehouse. The works were built by J. H. Allen's partnership, the Cambrian Iron and Spelter Co in the 1830s. The Tithe map of 1842 shows two furnaces. The unfinished works were put up for sale in 1844, the name changed to the Llynvi Iron Co. A new forge and rail mill were in operation in 1846. In 1852 the works were sold again and company name changed to the Llynvi Vale Iron Company. The works were expanded and production increased during the 1850s, later being amalgamated with the Maesteg Ironworks. Production by the 1860s included pig and bar iron, rails, angle iron, gas strip, hoops, sheets and nail rod. In 1866 the name was changed again to the Llynvi Coal and Iron Co. Ltd. Production finally ceased in 1885. By 1914 three of the blast furnaces had been dismantled, leaving the present surviving furnace, now a Scheduled Monument, along with a surviving engine house (Longman 2009). Excavation of the area during 2006-07 revealed the phasing of the ironworks site from the late 1830s to the 20th century. Remains included the foundations of the casting house and blast furnaces 3 and 4 from 1839, mills and forges c. 1845-6, puddling forge, mill and boiler house dating to the 1850s, extension of the rail mill c.1872, demolition material and material and structures relating to subsequent use of the site as railway sidings, bus depot and industrial estate. For a full history and detail of the ironworks please see Longman 2009.*

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** *Near destroyed* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1981-07-01 00:00:00

**STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument GM418*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *NPRN 94700 GGATE001405*

**SOURCES**

*Cadw Cadw Scheduled Ancient Monument Record*  
*Report Longman, T. 2009 Archaeological Excavation at Llynfi Vale Iron Works (New Works), Llynfi Rd, Maesteg 2674 209/05*  
*Report Young, T. 2009 Archaeological Excavation at Llynfi Vale Iron Works (New Works), Llynfi Rd, Maesteg 2675 209/05*  
*01/PM Mention////HMS Newsletter/Blast Furnaces in UK;*  
*03/MM Letter//Welsh Office/1981//;*  
*02/PM Desc Text//1980/SWWIAS Newsletter/;*  
*05/MM Record Sheet/RCAHM//1982//;*  
*04/MM Record Card/OS//1978/SS 89 SW 15/;*  
*07/MM Record Card/OS//1982/SS 89 NW 15/;*  
*08/MM Desc Text/CADW/Whittle E/1986/AM 107/*  
*06/PM Mention//1981/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol103 pp153-161;*  
*09/Desc Text/Cadw/ Full Management Report/2005/Copy in further information file*

---

**PRN** 01434m **NAME** NANTYCRYNWYDD HOUSE **NGR** SS84879147 **COMMUNITY** Maesteg

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

**SUMMARY** *Regional house with chimney backing on entry, outside cross-passage and fireplace stairs.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Regional house with chimney backing on entry, outside cross-passage and fireplace stairs.*

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** *Near intact* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1981-11-01 00:00:00

**STATUS** *de-listed building*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *NPRN 19393*

**SOURCES**

02/PM List/RCAHM/Smith P//House of Welsh Countryside/Maps 29 and 33  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1979/SS 89 SW 19/;

**PRN 01435.0m NAME** Port Talbot Railway **NGR** SS86859086, SS90808910 **COMMUNITY** Maesteg  
**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Railway, **RANK:** 1  
**SUMMARY** Construction on the Port Talbot and Docks Railway, the currently dismantled railway that once extended from Port Talbot through Maesteg to Pont-y-rhyl, began in 1894 and it was open by 1897 to be merged with the Great Western Railway by 1992 (Trysor 2011).

**DESCRIPTION** Construction on the Port Talbot and Docks Railway, the currently dismantled railway that once extended from Port Talbot through Maesteg to Pont-y-rhyl, began in 1894 and it was open by 1897 to be merged with the Great Western Railway by 1992 (Trysor 2011).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Destroyed **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1998-10-19 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** NPRN 523217

**SOURCES**

Notes Trysor and the Garw Valley Garden History and Heritage Company Ltd Bryn y Wrach and Llangeinor project: Microsoft Access Database  
RCAHMW National Monuments Record  
02/PM Desc Text//Rees DM/1975/Indust Arch of Wales/p252  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1977/SS 89 SE19/\*  
/MM DESC TEXT/REES A/JULY 1986/SWWIAS/THE PORT TALBOT AND DOCK Co/p2;3;5\*  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1978/SS 89 SE 10/  
map/OS/1876

**PRN 01435.1m NAME** CWMDU VIADUCT **NGR** SS851917 **COMMUNITY** Maesteg  
**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Viaduct, **RANK:** 1  
**SUMMARY** Cwmdu Viaduct, built 1897, consists of eight spans, brick abutments and piers, and semi-circular brick arches.

**DESCRIPTION** Cwmdu Viaduct, built 1897, consists of eight spans, brick abutments and piers, and semi-circular brick arches.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1981-11-01 00:00:00

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

**PRN 01436m NAME** SITE NAME NOT KNOWN **NGR** SS8511791531 **COMMUNITY** Maesteg  
**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Bridge, **RANK:** 1  
**SUMMARY** A cast iron bridge inscribed Maesteg 1835

**DESCRIPTION** A cast iron bridge inscribed Maesteg 1835

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **DATE OF ENTRY:** 1981-01-04 00:00:00

**STATUS** listed building 11331 II\*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

02/PM Mention//Rees DM/1975/Indust Archaeol of Wales/p252  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1978/SS 89 SE 11/;

**PRN 01439m NAME** THE CORNSTORES **NGR** SS8485791515 **COMMUNITY** Maesteg  
**TYPE** Post-Medieval, Building, **RANK:** 1  
**SUMMARY** The Cornstores, Cwmdu, circa 1840. A three-storey building with hipped slate roof. It has a semi-

*circular headed windows on the ground and second floor*

**DESCRIPTION** *The Cornstores, Cwmdu, circa 1840. A three-storey building with hipped slate roof. It has a semi-circular headed windows on the ground and second floor*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1981-11-01 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *listed building 11257 II\**

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*02/PM Desc Text//Hartley R/1964-5/J Indust Archaeol/p227-8  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1978/SS 89 SE 12/;*

---

**PRN 01616m NAME** *CARVED STONE FROM SYCHBANT*

**FARM NGR** *SS846900* **COMMUNITY** *Maesteg*

**TYPE** *Early Medieval, Cross, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *A shaped block of Pennant Sadstone, trapezoidal in plan, originally forming part of the shaft of a pillar-cross. Its top has been hollowed out to form a trough.*

**DESCRIPTION** *A fragment of the lower part of a composite shaft of a pillar cross, with decoration on all four faces. The upper surface has been hollowed out to form a cross (Redknap and Lewis 2007, 355-7 no.356). A shaped block of Pennant Sandstone, trapezoidal in plan. Its top has been hollowed out to form a trough. There is a round outlet cut through the right side. First recorded as in use as a cattle trough at NGR given; original provenance unknown, but Lewis (1980, 159) thinks it is most likely to have come from Llangynwyd Church, 1.5km away. 11th century. Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *stones corpus G53*

**SOURCES**

*Article Lewis, J M 1980 A fragmentary pillar cross from Llangynwyd, Glamorgan  
Book Redknap, M and Lewis, J M 2007 A corpus of Early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture in Wales. vol 1: South-east Wales and the English border  
01/PM Desc Text//Lewis JM/1980/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol129 pp158-159  
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

---

**PRN 01715m NAME** *Long Hut, Garth Hill* **NGR** *SS87169001* **COMMUNITY** *Maesteg*

**TYPE** *Medieval, Long hut, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *On south facing slope of hill just west of field bank; well-marked rectangular platform, 10mx5m, part of wall facing visible on south and west; north end large pile of rubble. Track runs through building (poss. opposed doors) with external banks defining*

**DESCRIPTION** *On south facing slope of hill just west of field bank; well-marked rectangular platform, 10mx5m, part of wall facing visible on south and west; north end large pile of rubble. Track runs through building (poss. opposed doors) with external banks defining. DRS Site Visit: 1999 GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent (2001)*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1983-10-01 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *scheduled ancient monument GM552*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *NPRN 15318 GGATE003457*

**SOURCES**

*02/MM Record Card/OS//1983/SS 89 SE 16/  
01/PM Mention//RCAHM/1982/Glam Invent/Vol3 part2 p38;  
Pm desc text/Locock M/2001/GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent: a condition survey  
04Desc Text/Cadw/Full Management Report/2007/Copy in further information file.*

---

**PRN 02034m NAME** *OLD HOUSE INN* **NGR** *SS8573288762* **COMMUNITY** *Llangynwyd Middle*

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

**SUMMARY** *Core of the building C17, with C18 & C19 additions also modern extension. Two storey structure*

*with thatched roof*

**DESCRIPTION** *Core of the building C17, with C18 & C19 additions also modern extension. Two storey structure with thatched roof*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY:*

**STATUS** *listed building 11352 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*mm desc text/Cadw//1988//19/18/31*

---

**PRN** 02347m **NAME** *Tabor Chapel, Maesteg* **NGR** SS854910 **COMMUNITY** *Maesteg*

**TYPE** *Unknown, Chapel, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *The chapel was designed by W. Beddoe Rees of Cardiff, built in 1907-8. It is in a Beaux Arts style, with coursed grey rubble with Pennant stone dressings and a Slate roof. The features are original, with different windows and rich decoration.*

**DESCRIPTION** *The chapel is located in Commercial Street, between Station Hill and Bethania Street. It was built in 1907-8 by Lewis Williams to replace an earlier chapel of the Calvinist Methodist community built on the same site in 1840. The chapel is the work of W. Beddoe Rees of Cardiff, whom designed it. He was an important chapel architect and author of 'Chapel Building'. It is known locally as the place where the Welsh National Anthem was first sung. The edifice is in a Beaux Arts style, with coursed grey rubble with Pennant stone dressings, a slate roof, and the front elevation is raised behind a railed enclosing wall. It has architraved windows and dentilled cornices; other sash windows within architraves and exaggerated cornice with keystone; central round-headed windows in the upper level of the elevation; and pilasters with carved decoration at the top (Cadw Listed Building description, 1997).*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1992-11-09 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *listed building 11367 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*01/mm desc text/CADW//1990/Listed building list/  
Cadw Listed Building description, 1997.*

---

**PRN** 02365m **NAME** *PENTRE FARMHOUSE* **NGR** SS85128943 **COMMUNITY** *Maesteg*

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

**SUMMARY** *The farm dates from the late 17th century. The beams have straight-cut stops. It is a direct entry house with chimney at either end with possible gable-entry stone stairs without outshut. The house has been modified in the 20th century.*

**DESCRIPTION** *The farm dates from the late 17th century. May have gable-entry stone stairs without outshut. The medium beams have straight-cut stops. The hall ceiling has reed-moulded joists. It is a direct entry house with chimney at either end. The ground floor presents four units disposed laterally: the cowhouse, the stable, the hall and finally the outer room (RCAHM 1988). The farm appears on the four edition OS maps. They show an evolution in the plan of the structure: The first edition (1876) shows the farm as a rectangular structure but with a step in the N-E angle. This step has been extended to form a regular quadrangle by the time of the second edition (1899) and another extension has been built on the N-W front. By the time of the third edition (1918), a third extension had been constructed, joining the two other parts, forming a square, which appears unaltered on the fourth edition (1940).*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1992-09-15 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *listed building 11373 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *NPRN 19674*

**SOURCES**

*02/pm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/A13 no793  
01/mm desc text/CADW//1992/Listed building list/  
RCAHM, 1988, an Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan, vol.IV: Domestic architecture from the*

*Reformation to the Industrial Revolution, Part II: Farmhouses and Cottages, no793, p137, 147, 162, 219, 232, London*

*First edition OS map, 1876*

*Second edition OS map, 1899*

*Third edition OS map, 1918*

*Fourth edition OS map, 1940*

*Fourth edition OS map, 1940.*

---

**PRN 02503m NAME IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE, PANTYFFOLD NGR SS8702892264 COMMUNITY Maesteg**

**TYPE** *Unknown, Enclosure, RANK: 0*

*Unknown, farmstead, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *Group of earthworks and platforms (2503-7M). The remains appear to be a platform house farmstead, and although there are similar earthworks nearby associated with old coal mines, this site is probably genuine since it is overlain by C19th field walls.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Group of earthworks and platforms (2503-7M). The remains appear to be a platform house farmstead, and although there are similar earthworks nearby associated with old coal mines, this site is probably genuine since it is overlain by C19th field walls. 2503M: An irregular enclosure 5.3m x 14m, overlain by a drystone wall. Could be a relatively recent sheep pen. The site is now thought to be a probable medieval/post medieval farmstead (Wiggins and Evans 2005)*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY:*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *related PRN 2504-7M*

**SOURCES**

*Report Wiggins, H and Evans, E 2005 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Glamorgan with recommendations for fieldwork 1828*

*01/PM Desc Text/Davis PR/6.94*

---

**PRN 02504m NAME Platform House, Pantyffold (1 of 2) NGR SS87009224 COMMUNITY Maesteg**

**TYPE** *Medieval, Long hut, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Large stone-bank enclosure containing numerous stones and two-three stone platforms with traces of walling.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Large stone-bank enclosure containing numerous stones and two-three stone platforms with traces of walling. DRS Site Visit: 1999 GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent (2001)*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY:*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *related PRN 2503M, related PRN 2505-7M GGATE003458*

**SOURCES**

*Pm desc text/Locock M/2001/GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent: a condition survey 01/PM Desc Text/Davis PR/5.94*

---

**PRN 02505m NAME Platform House, Pantyffold (2 of 2) NGR SS87009224 COMMUNITY Maesteg**

**TYPE** *Medieval, Long hut, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Large stone-bank enclosure containing numerous stones and two-three stone platforms with traces of walling.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Large stone-bank enclosure containing numerous stones and two-three stone platforms with traces of walling. DRS Site Visit: 1999 GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent (2001)*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY:*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *related PRN 2503-4M, related PRN 2506-7M GGATE003458*

**SOURCES**

*01/PM Desc Text/Davis PR/5.94*

*Pm desc text/Locock M/2001/GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent: a condition survey*

---

**PRN 02506m NAME CIRCULAR PLATFORM, PANTYFFOLD (1 OF**

**2) NGR SS87009224 COMMUNITY Maesteg**

**TYPE Unknown, Earthwork, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Group of earthworks and platforms (2503-7M). The remains appear to be a platform house farmstead, and although there are similar earthworks nearby associated with old coal mines, this site is probably genuine since it is overlain by C19th field walls.

**DESCRIPTION** Group of earthworks and platforms (2503-7M). The remains appear to be a platform house farmstead, and although there are similar earthworks nearby associated with old coal mines, this site is probably genuine since it is overlain by C19th field walls. 2506M: One of two vague, circular platforms (with 2507M), about 6m across, which appear to be artificial but of uncertain function.

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY:*

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** NPRN 96550, related PRN 2503-5M, related PRN 2507M

**SOURCES**

*01/PM Desc Text/Davis PR/5.94*

---

**PRN 02507m NAME CIRCULAR PLATFORM, PANTYFFOLD (2 OF**

**2) NGR SS87009224 COMMUNITY Maesteg**

**TYPE Unknown, Earthwork, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Group of earthworks and platforms (2503-7M). The remains appear to be a platform house farmstead, and although there are similar earthworks nearby associated with old coal mines, this site is probably genuine since it is overlain by C19th field walls.

**DESCRIPTION** Group of earthworks and platforms (2503-7M). The remains appear to be a platform house farmstead, and although there are similar earthworks nearby associated with old coal mines, this site is probably genuine since it is overlain by C19th field walls. 2507M: One of two vague, circular platforms (with 2506M), about 6m across, which appear to be artificial but of uncertain function.

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY:*

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** NPRN 96550, related PRN 2503-6M

**SOURCES**

*01/PM Desc Text/Davis PR/5.94*

---

**PRN 03333m NAME MAESTEG STATION NGR SS85499142 COMMUNITY Maesteg**

**TYPE Post-Medieval, Railway station, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Maesteg Railway Station, South Wales Passenger Railway, in use 1998

**DESCRIPTION** Maesteg Railway Station, South Wales Passenger Railway, in use 1998

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1998-08-29 00:00:00*

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

---

**PRN 03334m NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SS85969085 COMMUNITY Maesteg**

**TYPE Post-Medieval, Railway station, RANK: 1**

**SUMMARY** Railway station, South Wales Passenger Railway, in use 1998

**DESCRIPTION** Railway station, South Wales Passenger Railway, in use 1998

**CONDITION**



*CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1998-08-29 00:00:00*

*STATUS None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

---

**PRN 03335m NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SS86318995 COMMUNITY Maesteg**  
**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Railway station, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Railway Station, South Wales Passenger Railway, in use 1998*

**DESCRIPTION** *Railway Station, South Wales Passenger Railway, in use 1998*

**CONDITION**  
*CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1998-08-29 00:00:00*

*STATUS None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

---

**PRN 03519m NAME CWMDU BACH ENCLOSURE NGR SS8786491288 COMMUNITY Maesteg**  
**TYPE** *Post-Medieval, Enclosure, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Enclosure as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Enclosure as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd edition 1900 map.*

**CONDITION**  
*CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY:*

*STATUS None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*Forest Enterprise Welsh Heritage Assets Project Phase III*

---

**PRN 03549.0m NAME SITE NAME NOT KNOWN NGR SS86399250 COMMUNITY Maesteg**  
**TYPE** *Medieval, Hedge, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *GGAT Waunbant Cefn Hirgoed A090 boundary between marcher lordships of kenfig and Newcastle*

**DESCRIPTION** *GGAT Waunbant Cefn Hirgoed A090 boundary between marcher lordships of kenfig and Newcastle*

**CONDITION**  
*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1999-03-17 00:00:00*

*STATUS None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

*GGAT waunbant cafn hirgoed a090*  
*05/MM Letter/WO/18 August 1980/de-scheduled notification*

---

**PRN 04198m NAME Mynydd Bach 2 NGR SS8636092500 COMMUNITY Maesteg**  
**TYPE** *Medieval, Shelter, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Two further examples like 4197m, on boundary wall.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Two further examples like 4197m, on boundary wall. DRS Site Visit: 1999 GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent (2001)*

**CONDITION**  
*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY:*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003458

### SOURCES

*Pm desc text/Locock M/2001/GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent: a condition survey*

---

PRN 04205m NAME BOUNDARY AT MAESTEG NGR SS86399250 COMMUNITY Maesteg

TYPE *Medieval, Boundary, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY GGAT Waunbant Cefn Hirgoed A090 boundary between marcher lordships of kenfig and Newcastle.

DESCRIPTION GGAT Waunbant Cefn Hirgoed A090 boundary between marcher lordships of kenfig and Newcastle. (See also PRN 03549.0m)

### CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

### SOURCES

---

PRN 04629m NAME LLANGYNWYD CHURCHYARD NGR SS85758884 COMMUNITY Llangynwyd  
Middle

TYPE *Medieval, Churchyard, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY The churchyard is now partly curvilinear and surrounded on all sides by streets, but it is shown on the tithe map of 1842 (GIRO P/82/27) as basically quadrangular with rounded corners and the N and W sides bowed out; roads as present.

DESCRIPTION The churchyard is now partly curvilinear and surrounded on all sides by streets, but it is shown on the tithe map of 1842 (GIRO P/82/27) as basically quadrangular with rounded corners and the N and W sides bowed out; roads as present. It slopes down from N to S. The present boundary is a coursed rubble wall pierced by two sets of double gates, one at the S side opposite the porch, and the other in the middle of the E side; there is also a narrow opening NW corner. Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

### CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *related PRN 0910m*

### SOURCES

*Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in north-western Glamorgan*  
*Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

---

PRN 05224m NAME EDWARD II COMMEMORATIVE STONE NGR SS854899 COMMUNITY Maesteg

TYPE *Unknown, COMMEMORATIVE STONE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY Stone commemorating the fact that Edward II once hid from his persuers at Gellilenwr Fawr Farm in the night and inside a nearby hollow tree (00123m) in the day. The stone is inscribed "Cadair Edward 1327".

DESCRIPTION Stone commemorating the fact that Edward II once hid from his persuers at Gellilenwr Fawr Farm in the night and inside a nearby hollow tree (00123m) in the day. The stone is inscribed "Cadair Edward 1327".

### CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near Intact* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2008-03-26 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Related PRN 00123m*

### SOURCES

*01/Desc text/Mr B. Flint/Letter detailing discovery of site/02/10/2007/Copy in further information file.*  
*02/Location map (Handrawn) /Mr B. Flint/2007.*

---

PRN 06150m NAME Llwylarth Farm, Maesteg NGR SS8587590157 COMMUNITY Maesteg

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

**SUMMARY** *Llwydarth farmhouse and associated buildings dating from the 16th century with 17th century alterations. Noted by Rice Merrick as 'dwelling house of Thomas ap Hywel ap John Coch, by him built'. His son, Antony Powel was steward to Sir Thomas Mansel in 1605 (Cadw LB description).*

**DESCRIPTION** *Llwydarth farmhouse and associated buildings dating from the 16th century with 17th century alterations. Noted by Rice Merrick as 'dwelling house of Thomas ap Hywel ap John Coch, by him built'. His son, Antony Powel was steward to Sir Thomas Mansel in 1605 (Cadw LB description).*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: Converted DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2010-02-17 00:00:00*

**STATUS** *listed building 11256 II\**

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - *GGATE001624*

**SOURCES**

*Website Cadw Listed Buildings Description*

---

*AM - 02.13.14 (12:02) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 701.  
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.  
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email [her@ggat.org.uk](mailto:her@ggat.org.uk) , website [www.ggat.org.uk](http://www.ggat.org.uk)*

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX III:**  
**Gazetteer**  
**National Monuments Record**

NPRN	PRN	Name	Type	Period	Grid Ref.	Description
7		Old Vicarage, Llangynwyd	Vicarage	Post Medieval	SS8570288761	
327	1321m	Llynfi Ironworks; Cambrian Ironworks	Iron Works	Post Medieval; 19 <sup>th</sup> century	SS849918	The Ironworks was founded in 1837 and was closed by 1899. The fine steam-powered blast-engine house (nprn 33714) with its hipped roof dates from 1839. One of the four masonry blast-furnaces (nprn 275867) remains visible.
435		St John's Colliery, Maesteg	Coal Mine	Post Medieval	SS8756891682	<p>St Johns Colliery was opened by North's Navigation Collieries Ltd. in 1910 on the site of the recently defunct Cwmdu Colliery (NPRN 86933). In the late 1920s it employed 1,480 workers. The mine is depicted in considerable detail on the 3rd &amp; 4th editions of the Ordnance Survey County series (Glamorgan. XXVI.10 1919, 1937).</p> <p>This was the last deep mine in the Llynfi Valley, closing in 1985. Remains still visible at the site include large tips.</p>
3063		Caergymrig Farm	Farmhouse	Post Medieval	SS86949058	
9815		Canaan Independent Chapel, St Michael's Road	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85259108	Canaan Independent Chapel was built in 1903 in the Classical style with two storeys and a gable-entry plan.
9816		Carmel Independent Chapel, Commercial Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85669101	Built in 1827, modified, altered or rebuilt 1831 and 1850, architect W.Davies, and 1907. Present status [1998]: Chapel
9818		Ebenezer Independent Chapel, Bridgend Road	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS86509015	Ebenezer Independent Chapel was built in 1868 and rebuilt in 1904-11. The chapel was built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the long-wall entry type, and later changed to a gable-entry type. By 1998 Ebenezer stood derelict
9820		English Independent Chapel (United Reformed Church), Castle Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85539133	Maesteg Independent Chapel was built in 1869 in the Gothic style of the gable-entry type, by architect Thomas Thomas of Landore. By 1998 this chapel had been demolished.

9821		Saron Welsh Independent Chapel, High Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS84959213	Saron Independent Chapel was built in 1852 by architect Thomas Thomas of Landore, in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type. This was remodelled in 1900. Saron was converted for use as a chapel of rest c.1991 but the building is now Grade 2 Listed, as a good example of a provincial chapel with much of its original internal character.
9824		Zoar Independent Chapel, Zoar Place	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85229158	Zoar Independent Chapel was built in 1842, rebuilt in 1874 and again in 1911. The present chapel, dated 1911, was designed by architect William Beddoe Rees of Cardiff, in the Gothic style with a gable-entry plan , two storeys and perpendicular windows with tracery glazing. Zoar closed in 1978 and was converted for use as a chapel of rest. The building is now Grade 2 listed for its "particularly interesting facade ... by an eminent architect".
9826		Bethel English Baptist Chapel (Central Ecumenical Church), Church Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85319129	Bethel Baptist Chapel was built in 1859 and rebuilt in 1874. The later chapel is built in the Romanesque style with a gable-entry plan, two storeys, and a central triple window and lean-to porch.
9831		Tabernacle Welsh Baptist Chapel, Station Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85349104	Tabernacle Baptist Chapel was built in 1856 and rebuilt in 1930. The later chapel was built in the Sub-Classical/ Art Deco style with two storeys and a gable-entry plan.
9833		Maesteg	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS8591	
9835		Bethlehem Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (Presbyterian), Bethania Road	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85819090	Bethlehem Methodist Chapel was built in 1905 in the Gothic style of the gable-entry type, by architect Arthur L. Thomas of Pontypridd.
9838		Libanus Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Bridgend Road	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS86418934	Libanus Methodist Chapel was built in 1861 and rebuilt in 1871. The later chapel is built in the Romanesque style with two storeys, a gable-entry plan and round-headed windows
9840	2347m	Tabor Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Commercial Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85429106	Tabor Methodist Chapel was built in 1840 and rebuilt 1907. The later chapel was designed by architect William Beddoe Rees of Cardiff and is built in the Classical style, with two storeys, a gable-entry plan and flat-headed windows. By 1998 Tabor had fallen into disuse, but is now Grade 2 Listed and known locally as the place where the Welsh National Anthem was first sung.
9842		Bethel	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS8591	Probably located near or in NGR SS8591? No further information recorded.

9844		Welsh Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Duke Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS86468985	Maesteg Welsh Wesleyan Chapel was built in 1858 and rebuilt in 1911. The later chapel was built in the Arts and Crafts style with a gable-entry plan and flat-headed windows. This chapel had been demolished by 1997.
10040		Bethesda Welsh Independent Chapel, Llan Road	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85758891	Bethesda Independent Chapel was built in 1795 in the Vernacular style of the long-wall entry type.
10041		Noddfa Welsh Independent Chapel, Mill Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS86308985	
10042		Ainon Welsh Baptist Chapel, Station Road	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS86948899	Ainon Baptist Chapel was built in 1925 in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type.
10044		Moriah Calvinistic Methodist Chapel Station Road	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS86188899	Moriah Methodist Chapel was built in 1876 by architect Mr Gray of Llangollen. The chapel is built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type.
13770		Methodist Church, Castle Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85349141	
13771		St David's, Talbot Street	Church	Post Medieval	SS85339137	Possibly built 1852-3. Present status [1999]: Chapel
13772		Zion English Baptist Chapel, Castle Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85459137	Zion Baptist Chapel was built in 1884 in the Simple Round Headed style with two storeys, a gable entry plan and tall windows.
13774		Carmel (Apostolic), Temple Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85519121	
13775		St Michael & All Angels', St Michael's Road	Church	Post Medieval	SS85079116	
13778		Our Lady & St Patrick, Maesteg,	Church	Post Medieval	SS85509101	
13780		Bethania Welsh Baptist Chapel, Bethania Road	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85809086	Bethania Welsh Baptist Chapel was originally built in 1832 by builder Mr Hurley of Maesteg. It was rebuilt in 1840-1, probably enlarged in 1859 and rebuilt again in 1898. In 1908 a new chapel was built on the same site to the designs of architect William Beddoe Rees. Rees's design is in the Classical Beaux Arts style with a gable-entry plan. The façade is of three bays, each defined by pilasters

						<p>topped by a decorative shield. The wide central bay has an entrance flanked by large oculi with quarter-keyed dressings. Above, a large, rectangular 80-pane window is flanked on each side by an Ionic column and a smaller 32-pane window. The side bays have entrances with above, 32-pane windows set in surrounds with exaggerated semi-circular pediments. The central bay is gabled with a semi-circular light resting on the entablature which reads 'CAPEL Y BEDYDDWYR 1908 NEILLDUOL'. The side bays have shouldered pediments and the whole façade is finished off by urns above the pilasters and a carved stone set at the peak of the gable. The side bay detail returns for the first bay on the side elevation, the remainder consisting of two tiers of plain windows.</p> <p>The interior has seats for 1001. An entrance lobby is separated from the main chapel by a screen with stained glass panels. At either side this gives access to open stair wells to the gallery. In the main body of the chapel, a gallery runs round all four sides, the rear side being largely taken up by the organ, which partly set into a round-arched recess. The gallery is carried upon cast-iron columns which, at the sides, continue to an arcade of six delicate round arches reminiscent of Richard Owens' Capel Seion, Aberystwyth. The front of the gallery is of cast-iron with decorative panels of palmettes. The pulpit is set in front of the organ gallery and is a raised rostrum type with a projecting central section carried on a single pedestal, and is accessed by stairs either side. The Sedd Fawr in front, is bounded by railings with cast-iron panels similar to those of the gallery, the front railing being in a convex curve. The pews are of the plain bench type and on the ground floor and are divided into three blocks by the twin aisles, and are curved to match the Sedd Fawr. The middle block has staggered central dividers. In the gallery the pews are curved round the corners but are otherwise straight.</p> <p>Bethania is now Grade 2 Listed as one of the best surviving architectural achievements by a major chapel architect in his powerful Beaux Arts style.</p>
13782		Peniel (Evangelical), Bethania Street	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85979079	
13783		Mortuary Chapel, Maesteg	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS86399135	
13784		St Mary the Virgin, Bridgend Road	Church	Post Medieval	SS86379040	
13786		Horeb, Heol Elfed	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS86469086	



15318	1715m	Garth Hill Platform House	Building	Medieval	SS87159001	Footings of a rectangular stone structure, 13.7m by 4.6m, set on a hooded and terraced platform, 15.9m NNW-SSE by 13.4m, with an adjacent terrace on the E, set into a S-facing slope.
18386		Nicholas Grocer Shop, 32 Commercial Street	Shop	Post Medieval?	SS854911	
18475		Cwmdu Farm	Farmhouse	Post Medieval?	SS8691	
18595		Dyffryn Madog Farm	Farmhouse	Post Medieval?	SS84819210	
18747		Gellilenor-Fawr	Dwelling	17 <sup>th</sup> century	SS85408997	A three-unit, direct-entry house with hall between secondary outer room and small inner room, dating to mid 17th century.
19211	6150m	Llwydarth	Dwelling	Post Medieval?	SS85879016	Mid 17th century with some late medieval interior features.
19393	1434m	Nantycrynwydd House; Nant-y-gynwydd	House	Post Medieval?	SS84879147	Small house circa 1700. Rendered. Slated. Pointed stone archway. Round arch to stairway entrance. Timbers exposed internally.
19503	2034m	Old House Inn	Public House	Post Medieval?	SS85738876	17th century core, enlarged in 18th and 19th century. 2-storey structure with thatched roof.
19674	2365m	Pentre	House	Post Medieval?	SS85128943	
20019		Sychbant	Dwelling	17 <sup>th</sup> century	SS84679005	A three-unit long-house derivative, with a hall between an inner room and a barn: dating to the 17th century.
20077		Ton-y-Beili	House	Post Medieval?	SS87148913	House, circa 1700, comprising hall and small inner room. Entered originally through lobby alongside fireplace. Late 19th century additions.
20119		Troed-y-Rhiw	Dwelling	17 <sup>th</sup> century	SS85628962	A three-unit long-house, with hall between inner room and a cowhouse at the uphill end: dating to the mid 17th century.
32816		The Old House Telephone Box	Telephone Box	Post Medieval	SS85738876	King George VI, K6 type; square red kiosk of cast iron construction, to design of G. G. Scott, this example manufactured at Saracen Foundry Glasgow.
33134		Maesteg	Town	Unknown	SS8591	
33714	1439m	Engine House; Cornstores, Llynfi	Engine House	Post Medieval;	SS84879153	Circa 1840 original engine house for Llynfi ironworks, 3 storey stone slated, first floor windows in pairs in sec. headed arcading. Second floor round headed windows

		Ironworks; Cambrian Ironworks		19 <sup>th</sup> century		
34792	1435.1m	Cwmdu Viaduct	Viaduct	Post Medieval	SS851917	1897, eight spans, brick alontments and piers, semi-circular brick arches.
34817		Llangynwyd Viaduct	Viaduct	Post Medieval	SS87458932	
34822		Maesteg Locomotive Shed (NCB)	Engine Shed	Post Medieval	SS848915	
37649		Pentre Farm Range	Farmstead	Post Medieval?	SS85128943	
43136	1436m	Llynfi Iron Bridge, Maesteg	Bridge	Post Medieval	SS85089168	1830s iron bridge.
86933		Cwm Du Colliery & Ironstone Quarry	Coal Workings; Ironstone Workings	Post Medieval	SS8767591917	Cwm Du colliery and ironstone mine was worked from 1850 to 1908. It is depicted at work on the 1st edition OS County series (Glamorgan. XXVI.6/10 1877) and disused on the 2nd edition of 1899. St Johns Colliery was opened on the same site in 1910 (NPRN 435). The workings extended for a kilometre along the Nant Cwm Du, with various shafts and levels connected by tramways. At the northern extremity, now in Dunraven Forest, a tramway reached out to a large ironstone quarry.
86987		Mynydd Bach Mine Workings	Coal Workings	Post Medieval	SS859926	?coal workings on Mynydd Bach.
86988		Garth (Maesteg) Village	Village	Post Medieval	SS865905	
86991		Mynydd Bach Mine Workings	Coal Workings	Post Medieval	SS8692	Mine workings on Mynydd Bach.
96550		Pantyffald	Earthwork	Medieval	SS87009224	
97082		Babell Welsh Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Llan Road	Chapel	Post Medieval	SS85848893	Present status [2000] : other. No further information recorded.
265696		Glan Llynfi, Garden	Garden	Post Medieval	SS8605791156	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Glamorgan XXVI, sheet 9 (1899). Its main elements on that map include

						woodland, conservatory and fountain. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 18th August 2006
265697		The Hollies, Garden	Garden	Post Medieval	SS8563790064	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Glamorgan XXVI, sheet 13 (1899). The main element on that map is a terrace.
275867		Blast Furnace, Llynfi Ironworks/Cambrian Ironworks	Blast Furnace	Post Medieval; 19 <sup>th</sup> century	SS8485591602	The monument comprises the remains of the nineteenth century Maesteg blast furnaces. The most southerly blast furnace remains standing, while a further three furnaces remain only as buried foundations.
301268	910m	St Cynwyd's Church, Llangynwyd	Church	Post Medieval	SS85728883	WALLPAINTINGS [1] Moses & Aaron et al - paintings discovered during 1892 restoration; destroyed. F.Evans, Tir Iarll (1912), 43 [2] Painted rood screen - Fragment of the painted rood screen found in a putlog hole during the restoration. Daily Graphic 12.11.1892
406493		Maesteg Town Hall	Town Hall	Post Medieval	SS85269131	Foundation stone laid in 1880 by C.R.M Talbot, MP. Frontage in Queen Anne style, designed by Henry Harris, Cardiff. Renovated 1913-14. Grade II listed.  Following text edited from BBC News Wales, press release, 7 Aug 2007:  " The mystery of a wartime autograph in a south Wales valleys clock tower has been solved. Among dozens of signatures in the wooden casing at Maesteg Town Hall, one belonged to a World War II soldier. Managers wanted to find out more about the young soldier, who signed his name as L/Cpl Biggins from Blaydon-on-Tyne. Now his family have come forward, and identified him as George, a dispatch rider who spent time in south Wales before the Normandy invasion. L/Cpl Biggins' name was spotted among the signatures in the 80ft (24m) clock tower's casing. As well as revealing his home town in Gateshead, he added the dates 2/10/43 - 9/2/44 (2 October, 1943 to 9 February, 1944). It was thought he must have been on fire watch in the tower during the war. "
408380		Garth Hill House Platforms	House Platform	Medieval	SS87279017	Pair of denuded earthwork house platforms on slope above scheduled house platform (NPRN 15318), discovered along with a second pair some 100m to the east (NPRN 408381) during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 16th October 2008 (images refs: AP_2008_2946 to 2953).
408381		Garth Hill House Platforms	House Platform	Medieval	SS87379021	Pair of denuded earthwork house platforms on slope above scheduled house platform (NPRN 15318), discovered along with a second pair some 100m to the west (NPRN 408380) during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 16th October 2008 (images refs: AP_2008_2946 to 2953).

408632		Maes Teg Isaf	Farmhouse	Post Medieval	SS8619790483	Maes teg isaf was a 2 storey farmhouse with 3 stacks and a stone slated roof.
409061		The Star Public House, Commercial Street	Public House	20 <sup>th</sup> century	SS85119125	The Star Hotel was built by David Harris between 1897 and 1901 as a public house and hotel. It is a three-storey, red brick built building with stone dressings and a slate roof. The entrance is set on the North angle, with a projecting bay window on the first floor forming a canopy to the double panelled doors on the ground floor, and is supported by corbels and iron columns. The elevation to Commercial Road is of four bays, with a gable in the third, emphasised by an arched opening on the ground floor. There is a canted oriel on the first floor over, and pedimented window under the gable, its apex crowned with a terminal block carved with a star motif on each face. There are triple arch-headed windows to the ground floor. [the S end has been altered by an inserted modern shop front], and paired arch-headed windows with surrounds and cornice on the first floor. Over the door bay, an inscription on an inset painted curved face reads STAR / HOTEL / 1901.
411623		Pontrhyd-y-Cyff Corn Mill	Corn Mill	Post Medieval	SS8733689216	Pontrhyd-y-cyff Mill is shown as a working corn mill on the 1877, 1899 and 1919 editions of the 25-inch O. S. maps, but as disused on the 4th edition map of 1940. It was the last corn mill to work in the Llynfi valley. The two-storey stone-built mill has been converted to a dwelling, but it retains much of its mill machinery which has been partially restored to working order. The iron overshot waterwheel, approximately 3 metres in diameter, drove two pairs of stones of which one pair has been restored. There is evidence of a drying kiln, and an additional drive to an unidentified device outside the building.
414416		Gellilenor-Fach	Dwelling	19 <sup>th</sup> century	SS85078981	A two-unit, direct-entry house with hall and heated outer room, dating to c.1800. Source: Glamorgan Inventory, Vol. IV: II
414784		Garth Workmen's Hall & Institute	Working Men's Institute; Miners Institute	Post Medieval	SS8643290313	The Garth Workmen's Hall & Institute opened in 1909. Costing £3,000 it contained a large hall, library and reading room, and a billiards room. It was designed by W. Beddoe Rees, a Cardiff-based architect. Derelict by the early 1990s, the building has now been demolished. and the site is occupied by a private dwelling.
414786		North's Memorial Hall, Maesteg Workmen's Hall & Institute	Working Men's Institute; Miners Institute	19 <sup>th</sup> century	SS8531091337	Opened in 1897 situated in the centre of Maesteg next to St David's Church, North's Memorial Hall was named for the institute's benefactor Colonel North who donated £500 towards the cost of construction and an annual donation of books for the library. The Maesteg hall was the central library for a network with branches at Nantfyllon, Caerau, and Cwmdu.

414787		Cwmdu Workmen's Hall & Institute, Maesteg	Working Men's Institute; Miners Institute	20 <sup>th</sup> century	SS8617890945	Cwmdu Workmen's Hall opened in 1923 as a branch of the North's Memorial Hall and Institute (Maesteg). The building contained a library and reading room as well as public hall and committee rooms. Although the institute has now closed, the building remains in use as a private business.
414788		Caerau Workmen's Institute, Hall & Library	Working Men's Institute; Miners Institute; Library	20 <sup>th</sup> century	SS8617890945	Caerau Workmen's Institute was a branch of North's Memorial Hall & Institute (Maesteg) and opened in two stages: the first part of the building in 1904 and the second in 1925. Containing a public hall, library and reading room, and other features typical of miners' institutes of this period, the building survived for much of the twentieth century until it was gutted by fire in July 1984. Now demolished.
415083		Open-air Swimming Baths, Maesteg	Swimming Pool	20 <sup>th</sup> century	SS8544091182	Maesteg open-air swimming baths were constructed in 1938 at a cost of £8,000. Unlike other open-air baths built in this period, such as the baths at the Celtic Welfare Grounds at Garth, these did not have changing boxes along the sides of the pool and were, as a consequence, much less enclosed. A diving platform and slide was provided. Converted in the late-1960s to an indoor swimming pool, the present-day facility opened in 1969 at a cost of £80,000.
415084		Open-air Swimming Baths, Welfare Park, Garth	Swimming Pool	20 <sup>th</sup> century	SS8633890005	The open-air swimming baths at the Welfare Park, Garth, were opened by Vernon Hartson MP (Labour, Ogmore) on 24 May 1924. Austere in form with changing boxes running along the length of the baths, these did not have the diving platform and waterslide available at the baths in Maesteg town. Demolished in the 1980s.
416092		Football Ground, Maesteg	Football Ground	20 <sup>th</sup> century	SS8458091822	This ground, marked on the 4th edition of the O/S mapping of Glamorgan, was used as a rugby ground for much of the inter-war and immediate post-war period. The ground had its own pavilion and terracing and was set amidst undulating spoil tips overlooking the town centre. At times the ground was used by Maesteg Harlequins RFC. The site is now occupied by the Llynfi Enterprise Centre and the Heol-Ty-Gwyn Industrial Estate.
416802		New Theatre, Maesteg	Cinema	20 <sup>th</sup> century	SS8518291270	
516209		Pant y Ffald, Sheep Fold II	Sheep Fold	Post Medieval	SS8687492464	This site is shown as an "Old Sheepfold" on the 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is shown on the 1st edition map, but not annotated. It is a drystone fold in the corner between two stone banks of field system NPRN 516848. It measures 15 metres east to west by 9 metres and the south and west sides, not formed by the field system banks, stand between 0.20 and 1 metre high. J.J. Hall, Trysor, 10th January 2011

516211		CAE'R DEFAID, RESERVOIR I	Reservoir	Post Medieval	SS8668792118	This former colliery reservoir is first shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It still holds water today and its dam is intact, although willow and cotton-grass are beginning to encroach into the pond. The pond measures about 13 metres by 9 metres and a solid earthwork dam forms its southern, downslope side
516212		CAE'R DEFAID, BUILDING II	Building	Post Medieval	SS8681392037	A small building associated with Cae'r Defaid Colliery is shown here, alongside a tramway on the 1st and 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps. The feature is now just an earthwork hollow on the north side of the tramway, measuring roughly 4 metres square.
516213		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL XI	Level	Post Medieval	SS86492111	A working coal level is shown here on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is annotated as an "Old Coal Level" on the 3rd edition map of 1919. The level entrance is now infilled.
516214		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL XII	Level	Post Medieval	SS8655992079	This coal level is shown as an "Old Coal Level" on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This level wasn't identified in the field but the area has been extensively quarried.
516215		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL XIII	Level	Post Medieval	SS8664792036	A working coal level is shown here on the 1st and 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps. It is annotated as an "Old Coal Level" on the 3rd edition map of 1919. The level entrance is now infilled, but remains well-preserved as a landscape feature. Access was via a long and broad gully, along which a tramway or trackway ran. This gully is about 40 metres long north to south and widens to about 8 metres wide at the top.
516216		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL XIV	Level	Post Medieval	SS8662292186	This coal level is shown as an "Old Coal Level" on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The level entrance is now infilled and apparently collapsed. It is only represented by a shallow hollow, but there was still water seeping out from the working when visited during the dry spring of 2011. It must have been relatively productive as a large spoil heap NPRN 516344 lies downslope to the south.
516217		CAE'R DEFAID, AIR SHAFT	Ventilation Shaft	Post Medieval	SS8652092304	An air shaft is shown here on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is annotated as an "Old Air Shaft" on the 2nd edition map of 1899. When recorded in 2011, the airshaft was visible as a rectangular stone and mortar structure 2.4 metres by 2.4 metres and still standing up to 1.6 metres high. The interior was infilled with stone. It stood within a former quarry, NPRN 516927.
516218		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL XV	Level	Post Medieval	SS8633992021	This coal level is shown as an "Old Coal Level" on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The level entrance is now infilled and difficult to identify in the field, particularly as the area has been quarried at some stage, although it is unclear as to whether the quarrying was earlier or later than the level.
516219		CAE'R DEFAID, WINDING DRUM I	Winding Drum	Post Medieval	SS8630592157	A small building, presumably a winding house, is shown at the top of a tramway leading down to the main colliery site at Cae'r Defaid. The building is shown on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1877, but not on later maps. When visited in 2011 a flat, level platform measuring 4.5 metres north to south

						by 3.5 metres was seen at the top of, and offset to the west of, tramway NPRN 516407. Some stone protruded through the grass covering the platform but not obvious structure was seen
516220		CAE'R DEFAID, RESERVOIR II	Reservoir	Post Medieval	SS8635092322	A small reservoir associated with Cae'r Defaid Colliery is shown here on the 1st and 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps. It seems to have been a feeder reservoir for a larger reservoir downhill to the south. When it was visited in May 2011 the reservoir still held water although very overgrown with wetland plants.
516221		MYNYDD BACH, LEVEL XXI	Level	Post Medieval	SS8629392382	This coal level is shown as an "Old Coal Level" on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The remaining earthwork is a substantial gully 30 metres long south southwest to north northeast by up to 7 metres wide across its top, but only 1 metre wide at its base. It was up to 3 metres deep with a relatively small spoil heap, 12 metres in diameter at its south southwest end.
516222		MYNYDD BACH, LEVEL XXII	Level	Post Medieval	SS8600992492	This coal level is shown as an "Old Coal Level" on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.
516223		CAE'R DEFAID, WINDING DRUM II	Winding Drum	Post Medieval	SS8618892144	A small building, presumably a winding drum house, is shown at a corner halfway up a tramway leading down to the main colliery site at Cae'r Defaid. Another drum was located at the top of the tramway to the northwest (NPRN 516223). The building is shown on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1877, but not on later maps. All that remains on the ground now is a widened, levelled area at the angle in the tramway.
516224		CAE'R DEFAID, WINDING DRUM III	Winding Drum	Post Medieval	SS8609192221	A small building, presumably a winding drum house, is shown at the top of a tramway leading down to the main colliery site at Cae'r Defaid. The building is shown on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1877, but not on later maps. The remains of this building are a circular pile of stone, 5 metres in diameter and 1 metre high to the northeast of tramway NPRN 516922. No structure can be seen in the stone pile but there is mortar and ironwork around it
516225		CAE CHWAREL, TRIAL SHAFT	Trial Mine	Post Medieval	SS8580792314	A trial shaft is shown here on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. It may have been associated with nearby Cae'r Defaid Colliery. The location of this trial shaft is now only recognisable as a patch of disturbed ground, with stone blocks scattered across the surface.
516226		CAE CHWAREL, LEVEL	Trial Mine	Post Medieval	SS8576392280	This coal level is shown as an "Old Coal Level" on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The level survives as a linear gully, 15 metres long by up to 4 metres wide. There is a spoil tip downslope to the southwest, divided from the working by a boundary fence.
516227		CAE CHWAREL, HOUSE	House	Post Medieval	SS8569792324	Cae Chwarel was a small cottage which appears to have been abandoned before the survey of the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is named on the 1877 map, and shown as a small house with a small rectilinear enclosure or garden plot attached to its southern side. The 1899 edition of the map does not

						name the house, and it was certainly empty by that time. When visited in 2011 it was found to survive as a rectilinear earthwork, with the garden enclosure now partly overlain by a trackway which passes along its eastern side, which seems to have been widened during the 20th century. The cottage measures 7.5 metres long east to west, by 5 metres wide. The wall bases are up to 1.5 metres wide and 0.5 metres high. The garden plot is defined by an earth and stone bank, up to 2 metres wide at base and 0.6 metres high. It is 7 metres long north to south and 5.5 metres wide, although its western half has been buried by the widened trackway
516228		CAE CHWAREL, QUARRY III	Quarry	Post Medieval	SS8565092533	This small quarry is shown here on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is annotated as an "Old Quarry" on the 2nd edition map of 1899. The quarry survives as two adjacent workings, covering an area 40 metres north to south by 15 metres wide, with spoil heaps to the west. It appears to cut an area of ridge and furrow.
516316		CAE'R DEFAID, ENGINE HOUSE I	Engine House	Post Medieval	SS8633691873	This building is shown as a working engine house within the Cae'r Defaid colliery complex on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It now stands as a ruin, with its walls only up to 2 metres high, measuring 9 metres long east-southeast to west-northwest by 7 metres wide. The walls are of coursed stone with a lime mortar bond and dressed stone quoins. It is located just over 60 metres to the south-southwest of the former Cae'r Defaid No.9 drift
516325		CAE'R DEFAID, BOILER HOUSE			SS8632791861	A rectilinear building is shown here on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, adjacent to the south end of the Cae'r Defaid Engine House II (NPRN 516316), although separate from it. It may have been a boiler house. No clear structural remains were observed, just a rectilinear hollow, possibly disturbed by later land clearance. The building shown on the map seems to have been about 15 metres long by 7 metres wide, although the hollow seems smaller than this.
516326		CAE'R DEFAID, STRUCTURE II			SS8628491868	A small, rectilinear structure or building is shown in this approximate position on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The structure recorded in the field may be a different feature, as it seems to have been circular in plan. It was built of buff-coloured brick, 0.8 metres high, bonded with lime mortar. It has been disturbed by later land clearance and most of this walling push down. Even so a hollow within the structure measures 3.5 metres in diameter by 0.8 metres high giving a rough size for the structure. Its purpose is unclear.
516327		CAE'R DEFAID No. 9 DRIFT			SS8636591933	This is the site of the No.9 Drift at Cae'r Defaid Colliery shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This drift was opened in 1863 by John Brogden and Sons and closed in 1908. The level entrance is now filled in with earth, behind which a concrete block wall can just be seen. It is likely that the level remains intact behind that wall and there is no evidence of collapse. A modern plastic drainage pipe emerges from the bottom of the level, from where a



						drainage channel runs westwards. This water is clean and supplies nearby Cwrt y Mwnws farm.
516328		CAE'R DEFAID, BUILDING III			SS8632691925	This rectilinear building appears on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. Little remains today, only the base of the western gable end is clearly visible, where fragments of a stone wall are found. From map evidence the building would appear to have measured 30 metres west-southwest to east-northeast by 6 metres wide. It was close to the Cae'r Defaid No.9 Drift, NPRN 516328, and may have served as a workshop for the colliery.
516329		CAE'R DEFAID, LEAT			SS8633492018	This leat or water channel is shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It was fed by reservoir NPRN 516220 and in turn flowed southwards to feed another colliery reservoir, now infilled and overgrown, close to the Cae'r Defaid No.9 Drift. The line of this water channel can still be traced down the hillside, the best section measuring about 1 metre wide by 0.70 metres deep.
516330		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL V			SS8631492027	An undated level which survives as a gully, measuring about 10 metres long north-northwest to south-southeast, by 4 metres wide. It does not appear on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps.
516331		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL VII			SS8639491996	This disused coal level is shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, but was evidently disused by that time. The level entrance is infilled and collapsed, but a small amount of water continues to issue. The entrance was approached along a deep gully, which was presumably also a tramline when the level was in operation. This gully measures up to 6 metres wide at its top and 4.5 metres deep and is over 15 metres long north-northeast to south-southwest. The 1877 map shows that a tramline associated with the Cae'r Defaid colliery cut through the spoil tip and across the gully entrance, indicating that this level was no longer in use by the 1870s.
516332		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY X			SS8655192000	This tramway, or trackway, is perhaps one of the later features constructed at the Cae'r Defaid colliery complex. It runs between the two engine houses in the complex, but overlies two earlier tramways, one of which, NPRN 516334, was shown as a working tramway on the 1877 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The bed is about 3 metres wide and sits on top of a raised embankment for much of its course, which is 4 metres wide at base. At SN8560391971 a small stone bridge carries this tramway over the drainage gully of tramway NPRN 516334.
516333		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY XI			SS8654891941	This tramway was out of use by the time of the 1877 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, which depicts it as a trackway, but it seems to have originally ran from the Cae'r Defaid colliery to an ironstone or coal working over 600 metres to the east. It crosses the hillside via a series of cuttings and embankments, creating a consistently level bed. Another tramway or trackway, NPRN 516332, which links the two engine houses at Cae'r Defaid colliery, cuts across it.

516334		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY VIII			SS8652691968	This is shown as a working tramway on the 1877 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It links upper workings at Cae'r Defaid colliery with those lower down the hill near the No.9 Level. There are two sections to the tramway. The lowest section ran east-northeast from the lower colliery workings for some 450 metres. There was presumably originally a winder drum at the top of this section of the tramway, from where it turned to run north-northwest for another 240 metres. The surviving track bed is about 3 metres wide and terraced into the hillslope. Along its southern, downslope side runs a low bank, about 2 metres wide and up to 0.5 metres wide. A 1.5 metre wide drainage gully, up to 0.4 metres deep, runs along its northern edge. It breaks through a stone boundary wall at SS8684092012.
516335		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY VII			SS8672691958	This former tramway is not shown on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps; it runs southwest to northeast for at least 260 metres, possibly linking two larger tramways, NPRNs 516333 and 516334. At its southwestern end it joins tramway NPRN 516333, but further to the northeast, before it runs into tramway NPRN 516334, it is overlain by a drystone boundary wall which is shown on the 1877 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. It is unlikely to be contemporary with tramway NPRN 516334, which broke through the same stone boundary wall
516336		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP V			SS8680991902	This large spoil tip is found to the south of quarry NPRN 5163368 but has coal and shale mixed in with rock waste, which suggests that some coal mining is likely to have occurred nearby. The tip is shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.
516337		CAE'R DEFAID, BUILDING I			SS8683391934	The foundations of a small, rectilinear building are found alongside the course of an old tramway (NPRN 516333). The structure measures just 3.5 metres east-west by 2 metres wide and is revetted into the slope on its northern side. It lies parallel to the tramway bed and may have been contemporary with it, although an old quarry (NPRN 516338) lies just to the north and there may be an associated with that working.
516338		CAE'R DEFAID, QUARRY VI			SS8680791980	This quarry measures about 40 metres east-southeast to west-northwest by 10 metres wide. It is shown as an "Old Quarry" on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. There is a relatively large area of spoil tipping to its southern side.
516339		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP VII			SS8677391939	A stony spoil heap, possibly associated with 19th century quarrying rather than mining. It is shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. An "Old Quarry" (NPRN 516338) is shown just to the east on that map, and the spoil heap seems to respect a tramline which passes immediately to its southern edge, which is shown as a trackway on the 1877 map.
516340		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP X			SS8675091971	A small colliery spoil heap, covering an area of less than 20 metres by 10 metres. The line of a tramway (NPRN 516335) cuts through the tip, running northeast to southwest. It is not shown on late 19th and early 20th century

						Ordnance Survey maps and would appear to pre-date the 1877 1st edition 1:2500 map.
516341		CAE'R DEFAID, SLAG HEAP			SS8666992065	This slag heap is found just to the east of the site of an engine house, which is shown to be working and part of the Cae'r Defaid colliery complex on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The slag is presumably derived from the boiler house which was attached to the beam engine that operated here. It has been tipped onto the northern, upslope side of a larger colliery spoil tip of unknown origin. Most of the tip is grassed over and the extent of the slag tipping is not immediately clear.
516342		CAE'R DEFAID, ENGINE HOUSE I			SS8665092077	The well-built stone foundations of a 19th century engine house survive here. The structure is named as an engine house on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The northern part of this structure is a rectangular building 12 metres east southeast to west northwest by 5.5 metres. The eastern end of it is defined by stone walls with 6 bolts embedded in it and a further two bolts to the east of the wall itself. The western end is an earthwork platform with 4 bolts protruding through the grass. The southern part of the structure is of an unusual arrangement, consisting of a solid mortared wall, 1 metre thick and strengthened with iron retaining rods, some 7 metres in front of which are three stone buttresses which are angled back towards the wall. It seems likely that this arrangement of stone walling supported machinery installed here, but no comparable structure has been seen elsewhere in the vicinity.
516343		CAE'R DEFAID, WINDING DRUM IV			SS8666792117	The site of a winder drum shown as being in use on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The drum has been removed but a level platform, about 4.5 metres square, appears to mark its former location.
516344		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP VIII			SS8661992147	A large, flat-topped spoil tip derived from coal level NPRN 516216.
516345		CAE'R DEFAID, QUARRY IV			SS8625892040	A rectilinear cut into a south southwest facing slope just west of a former tramway. The cut measured 10 metres south southwest to north northeast by 4 metres and 1.2 metres deep and is likely to be a trial quarry or mine in an extensively worked landscape. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken and grass.
516346		CAE'R DEFAID, QUARRY VII			SS8623292065	A rectilinear cut into a south southwest facing slope. The cut measured 16 metres south southwest to north northeast by 3.5 metres and 1.25 metres deep and is likely to be a trial quarry or mine in an extensively worked landscape. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken, foxgloves and grass.
516347		CAE'R DEFAID, HOLLOW II			SS8621592087	A gully cut into a south southwest facing slope with banks to either side of it. The cut measured 16 metres south southwest to north northeast by 3.5 metres and 1.25 metres deep and is likely to be a trial quarry or mine in an extensively worked landscape. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken, foxgloves and grass.

516348		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP XIII			SS8619592083	A flat topped spoil tip 10 metres in diameter and up to 2 metres high. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken.
516349		CAE'R DEFAID, GULLY			SS8618492108	A small gully cut into a south southwest facing slope with banks to either side of it. The cut measured 6m metres south southwest to north northeast by 2 metres and 1 metres deep and is likely to be a trial quarry or mine in an extensively worked landscape. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken.
516350		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY XII			SS8617292113	This tramway is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877 as a linear feature but not labelled and it is not clear if it was in use at the time. By the time of the 2nd edition map of 1899 the tramway was presumably out of use as it was labelled "Old Tramway". The tramway ran from SS8610692193, where it intersected with tramway NPRN 516922, southeastwards for approximately 90 metres to SS8617792146 where it turned 90 degrees to run for a further 65 metres to SS8615892086 where it again intersected with tramway NPRN 516922. The relationship between the two tramways was not clear. Where the tramway turned a small square structure, NPRN 516223, was shown on the 1st edition map, presumed to be a winding drum. When visited in May 2011, the tramway at SS8617292113 was an embankment 3 metres wide across its the top, 5 metres wide at its base and 1 metre high. At the western end of the northwest to southeast section the tramway is covered by part of a spoil heap NPRN 516923 above to the north.
516351		CAE'R DEFAID, EARTHWORK			SS8607192221	A sub rectangular hollow with a level base and some stone blocks scattered across its base. When visited in May 2011 it was thought that it maybe the location of a former shed or may just have been a small quarry. Vegetation cover was bracken.
516352		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL III			SS8607792239	former level, now infilled with its spoil heap NPRN 516353 lying to the southwest. The relationship between this level and the spoil heap above it to the north was unclear. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken and grass.
516353		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP IX			SS8605892221	A large flat topped spoil heap associated with level NPRN 516352. The spoil heap appears to be shown on the 1:2500 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877. When visited in May 2011 the heap was covered with bracken and grass.
516354		CAE'R DEFAID, HOLLOW V			SS8616592125	An area approximately 10 metres by 10 metres of small hollows and spoil heaps down below. Iron bars, rails and South Rhondda bricks are scattered around on the surface but these may be linked to the adjacent tramway to the east.
516355		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL II			SS8613892146	A small trial working, consisting of a 10 metre long trench, which is 2.5 metres wide and up to 1.25 metres deep. The excavated material has been pushed to either side of the trench. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken.
516356		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL IV			SS8611292150	This minor coal level, which may be a trial working, consists of a 12 metre long gully approaching the now infilled entrance. The gully is 3 metres wide and up to 2 metres deep. A small spoil heap lies immediately to the south, downslope

						of the level. This feature is not shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken
516357		CAE'R DEFAID, PIT			SS8610092173	A circular pit, which is 2 metres deep and about 5 metres in diameter at the top, narrowing to 2 metres in diameter at its bottom. It is likely to be a small trial feature associated with coal and ironstone mining around Cae'r Defaid. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken.
516358		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL VI			SS8608992174	A small trial working, consisting of a 5 metre long trench, which is 2 metres wide and up to 1 metre deep.
516359		CAE'R DEFAID, QUARRY V			SS8602792198	A disused quarry measuring about 30 metres east to west by 20 metres, with further workings continuing for about 30 metres to the east. The spoil has been pushed downslope to the south. Bedrock is exposed in the face along the northern edge. It is shown as an apparently disused quarry on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken and grass.
516360		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL I			SS8597892211	A small trial working, consisting of a 10 metre long trench, which is 2.5 metres wide. The excavated material has been pushed to either side of the trench. Its cuts through an earlier field boundary bank and ditch. It is not shown on historic mapping and may be associated with quarry NPRN 516359 which lies just 20 metres to the east. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bracken.
516361		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY VI			SS8591392247	A tramway which served the large quarry or mine working NPRN 516362. It survives as a linear earthwork, with the tramway bed about 3 metres wide. It begins at the working, and runs west-southwest descending the breast of the hill diagonally. Around this grid-reference it divides into two separate lines which both run to the edge of the unenclosed hill pasture. The northernmost of these lines is shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps, although the southern branch seems to have also had a track or secondary tramline connecting it to the quarry NPRN 516359, as well as another branch which ran back eastwards below the tips of NPRN 516362.
516362		CAE'R DEFAID, QUARRY I			SS8619692244	large, linear quarry or opencast mine working. It is shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map as a disused working, served by a disused tramway system (NPRN 516361). It may be associated with black-band ironstone mining carried out to supply Maesteg's iron industry during the middle part of the 19th century. The working is 270 metres long by about 20 metres wide and up to 5 metres deep. Iron staining in the rock face along its northern side may be indicative of ironstone mining. A large, linear spoil tip, NPRN 516923, defines the southern edge of the working.
516363		CAE'R DEFAID, QUARRY II			SS8590692339	This large, linear quarry or opencast mine working is shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map as a disused working. It was served by a disused tramway system (NPRN516361) which also served the larger working NPRN 516362 to the east. It may be associated with black-band ironstone mining carried out to supply Maesteg's iron industry during the middle part of the 19th

						century. The working was about 125 metres long by about 20 metres wide and up to 4 metres deep. The western half of this working has been infilled in recent times, and its spoil tips levelled.
516364		CAE'R DEFAID, QUARRY III			SS8587092421	A large, linear quarry or opencast mine working. It is shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map as a disused working. The working is about 115 metres long by about 8 metres wide and up to 3 metres deep. A linear spoil tip defines the southern edge of the working.
516365		CAE'R DEFAID, SHELTER			SS8595592503	A small, ruinous drystone shelter or fold, attached to the northwestern side of a boundary wall. The structure is reduced to low wall bases, but its outline is clear and it measures approximately 2 metres square
516366		CAE'R DEFAID, TRIAL WORKING			SS8609892449	A small hollow or pit, 2 metres in diameter, about 0.5 metres deep. A small spoil mound lies to its southwest side. It is one of several similar features in the immediate vicinity and may be a small trial excavation associated with mining or quarrying activity.
516367		CAE'R DEFAID, BANK I			SS8611792447	An curving earthwork bank, with a shallow ditch on its eastern side. It is part of a field system which underlies the mining and quarrying activity on this hill. The bank is about 2 metres wide at base and up to 0.5 metres high and can be traced for 275 metres with a shorter, straight bank spurring off from its easternmost point. It appears to be part of a field system that predates the stone walls of field system NPRN 516848.
516368		CAE'R DEFAID, BANK II			SS8617092410	An earthwork bank, with a shallow ditch on its eastern side. It is part of a field system which underlies the mining and quarrying activity on this hill. The bank is about 2 metres wide at base and up to 0.5 metres high. The ditch is about 1.5 metres wide and 0.2 metres deep. It runs parallel to a drystone boundary wall, which would seem to be a later addition, part of field system NPRN 516848. At its northern end, it seems to run beneath a similar drystone boundary wall.
516369		CAE'R DEFAID, WALL			SS8617992402	This drystone wall is part of a field system or division of the hill which seems to post-date the mid- to late-19th century mining and quarrying activity here. It is now ruinous and measures about 2 metres in width and up to 0.3 metres high in its best preserved sections. It is about 210 metres long, on a northeast to southwest axis, running off a more substantial boundary wall at its northern end.
516370		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY IX			SS8624692364	This linear feature appears to be the course of a tramway, although its purpose is not clear. At its southern end it begins above the upper side of the quarry NPRN 516362, but could not have served this working. It seems to be on the same alignment as tramway NPRN 516361, which runs southwest from the same working, but the deep quarry divides these linear features. It is possible that the quarry is a later feature that has cut through an earlier trackway or tramway, but this upper section is never shown on historic mapping, unlike the lower tramway. At its northern end, this tramway seems to peter out and does

						not obviously serve any coal level or quarry. Its purpose and relationship to the industrial activity on the hill is therefore unclear. It survives as a sunken gully along much of its course, and is up to 3 metres wide along the gully bottom.
516371		CAE'R DEFAID, STRUCTURE I			SS8647492284	A small, roughly-built, stone structure measuring only 3 metres east to west by 2 metres. It is defined by low drystone wall bases and is slightly hollowed in the centre.
516372		CAE CHWAREL, TRAMWAY III			SS8375992287	This short tramway or trackway formed part of the network which connected various quarries or mine workings across the hillslope. It descends a moderate slope as a raised earthwork causeway, similar to other tramway courses in the vicinity. The 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows that it specifically linked quarry NPRN 516363 to the network and ran north to south for some 150 metres. Much of its northern end has now been obscured by the levelling of quarry NPRN 516363. The central part of its course crosses a coal level (NPRN 516226), which is also shown on the 1877 map. It may be that the coal level is a later working. The southern end of the tramway has been obscured by track widening associated with farming activity on the hill.
516373		CAE CHWAREL, TRAMWAY II			SS8582792307	This tramway runs northeast to southwest and the levelled tramway bed, terraced into the moderate slope, is up to 3 metres wide. At the given grid-reference, tramway NPRN 516374 joins this tramway from the northeast. It is shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, apparently as a disused feature.
516374		CAE CHWAREL, TRAMWAY I			SS8584792308	This tramway bed runs northeast from SN8582792307, where it joins tramway NPRN 516373. The track bed is up to 3.5 metres wide, terraced into a moderate slope. It served quarry NPRN 516363.
516375		CAE CHWAREL, QUARRY I			SS8570092464	A line of small, disused quarry pits, across an area of about 40 metres by 10 metres. At the given grid reference, SS8570092464, these pits cut through an earth field boundary bank and also cultivation marks, NPRN 516814.
516377		CAE CHWAREL, QUARRY II			SS8591092591	A linear quarry working, running for about 200 metres parallel to the contour on a southwest facing slope, with a linear spoil tip on its downslope side. The cut is generally less than 10 metres wide. It is shown on the 1877 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, apparently as a disused working.
516407		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY V			SS8628692089	A linear tramway shown on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1877. It ran west south west down the slope from SS8631092149 for at least 140m but probably 220m. When visited in May 2011 the tramway was still largely extant. At SS8628692089 the tramway was an embankment 5 metres wide at its base and 3 metres across the top and stood up to 2m high. Further down the slope the tramway was carried in a cutting. At the top of the tramway and offset to the west was the remains of a probable winding drum, NPRN 516219. Vegetation cover was bracken and grass.

516408		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP XII			SS8624092121	A spoil heap to the south southwest of level NPRN 516409. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was grass and bilberries.
516409		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL IX			SS8626192160	A former level, now infilled. It was 2 to 3 metres wide and damp in the base. Its spoil heap lay just to the south southwest, NPRN 516408. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was foxgloves, reeds, bracken and grass.
516410		CAE'R DEFAID, WATERCOURSE			SS8632992183	A former watercourse from reservoir NPRN 516220 downslope to another reservoir near the number 9 colliery. It no longer carries water.
516411		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY IV			SS8650292159	This tramway is only partially shown as a routeway on Ordnance Survey maps but it can be traced from SS8631492161 where it meets tramway NPRN 516407 eastwards to SS8649292151 where it turns more to the east northeast. At SS8674692219 it maybe overlain by spoil heap NPRN 516422 and turns to the east again where it ran to workings at SS8706992191. In the westernmost section the tramway is a cutting, now very wet and reed-filled, 3 metres and 0.75 metres deep, with a bank 2 metres wide on its south side
516412		CAE'R DEFAID, PLATFORM			SS8633592149	This is a levelled platform or terrace within the coal and stone workings on the south facing slopes of Cae'r Defaid. It measures 11 metres square and is covered by bracken and grass. It isn't shown on Ordnance Survey mapping and its origins are unclear.
516413		CAE'R DEFAID, LINEAR EARTHWORK			SS8647792146	A tramway or trackway, not shown on Ordnance Survey maps, running east northeast to west southwest, within the stone and coal workings on the south facing slopes of Cae'r Defaid. It can be traced from SS8652192159 where it meets tramway NPRN 516411 to SS8633892119 where it can no longer be seen under the bracken cover. It is a mixture of causeway and embankment and between 2 and 3 metres wide. J
516414		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY I			SS8634292214	This tramway or trackway runs from level NPRN 516222 southeastwards to SS8651892168 where it meets tramway NPRN 516411, a total length of over 700 metres. It is terraced into the slope and is up to 3 metres wide.
516415		CAE'R DEFAID, HOLLOW III			SS8643192305	This feature consists of a circular hollow, 3 metres in diameter and 1.3 metres deep with a semi-circular bank around its southern, downslope side, standing up to 1 metre high. It isn't marked on Ordnance Survey map but there are two similar features downslope, NPRN 516830 and 516831, and it is thought they may be mine shafts.
516417		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY II			SS8662192264	This tramway is first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877, linking a line of workings with another tramway down the slopes. The tramway runs eastwards from SS8653092284 to SS 8680892245.
516418		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP XI			SS8653092284	The westernmost spoil heap taking waste from a linear quarry working. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bilberries and grass.



516419		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP I			SS8658192258	A flat topped spoil heap with 3 or 4 tip lines.
516420		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP II			SS8667292247	flat topped spoil heap with just one main tip line. It contained shale and coal in the waste. Vegetation cover in May 2011 was bilberries
516421		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY III			SS8672392245	A short section of tramway from tramway NPRN 516417.
516422		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP III			SS8675192202	This spoil heap is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877. It is a large flat-topped mound, made up of coal and shale waste. It measures 55 metres north to south by 40 metres.
516423		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL VIII			SS8675692262	This level is shown on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1877. It is now overgrown but the remaining gully is 20 metres north to south by 5 metres wide.
516424		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP IV			SS8677092255	This spoil heap is composed of shale and coal and measures 22 metres by 13 metres.
516425		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP VI			SS8683492250	This spoil heap is shown on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey of 1877. It is composed of shale and coal but its source is uncertain. It measures 25 metres northeast to southwest by 15 metres
516426		TOR CERRIG, WALL			SS8696692348	A short section of drystone wall, only 3 metres in length and 1 metre high. It is built in an area of stone, and terraced into the slope on its east side.
516431		MYNYDD BACH, QUARRY XII			SS8663192574	A small quarry, 6 metres in diameter and 2 metres deep, with a spoil mound downslope
516432		MYNYDD BACH, QUARRY IX			SS8659292583	A small quarry, 10 metres by 4 metre, with a spoil mound downslope.
516441		MYNYDD BACH, SHELTER V			SS8648092519	A small shelter on the southeast side of a stone boundary wall, part of field system NPRN 516848. It measures 2.2 metres southwest to northeast by 1.4 metres internally. The walls are 0.75 metres thick.
516442		MYNYDD BACH, SHELTER VI			SS8651092534	A drystone shelter on the south side of a stone boundary wall. It measures 4 metres by 3 metres. The walls are 0.6 metres wide and up to 0.6 metres high. The southern corners are rounded.
516814		CAE CHWAREL, CULTIVATION MARKS			SS8568892529	An area of ridge and furrow, 125 metres north-south by 70 metres, aligned in straight lines north to south within a former field. It measures approximately 3 metres from furrow to furrow.
516828		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAPS			SS8674392054	An extensive area of spoil heaps shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877, covering 330 metres east-west by 70 metres. The spoil heaps may be cut by levels NPRN 516215 and 516829, and definitely cut by later tramway NPRN 516332.

516829		CAE'R DEFAID, LEVEL X			SS8665092017	This level is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877. This level was not seen during fieldwork in 2011.
516830		CAE'R DEFAID, HOLLOW I			SS8642892278	A hollow, 2 metres diameter, 0.6 metres deep, with a slight bank around the southern, downslope, side.
516831		CAE'R DEFAID, HOLLOW IV			SS8642592266	A hollow, 2.5 metres diameter, with a slight bank around the southern, downslope, side.
516844		CAE'R DEFAID, HOLLOW VI			SS8619692097	A quarried area, 15 metres x 15 metres x 2 metres deep, with a deep gully running southwest from it.
516848		MYNYDD BACH, FIELD SYSTEM I			SS8657192377	A field system underlying the later workings of Cae'r Defaid Colliery. It is defined by low stone banks, and extends c. 1.8 km east-west and 870 metres north-south.
516896		PANT Y FFALD, SHEEP FOLD III			SS8687992472	A small circular structure, 4.2 metres by 4.2 metres, with drystone walls up to 0.7 metres high. There is no obvious entrance.
516922		CAE'R DEFAID, TRAMWAY XIII			SS8612692145	This tramway is shown the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1877, but it is unclear as to whether it was still in use at that time. It runs from SS8607592222 to the south southeast towards the Cae'r Defaid No. 9 level but it is unclear what the relationship between the two is if any. The tramway is still visible on the ground.
516923		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP COMPLEX			SS8616192222	An extensive spoil heap to the south side of linear quarry NPRN 516362. It measures at least 265 metres east southeast to west northwest by 50 metres and over 5 metres high. It is now grassed over but seemed to be of stone rather than coal waste.
516927		CAE'R DEFAID, QUARRY VIII			SS8656392290	An area of linear quarrying shown on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1877. It covers an area roughly 200 metres east to west by 18 metres. The quarry hollow runs east to west with a spoil mound to its south, but in three places this spoil mound is cut through by a broad gully which then has a spoil heap at its southern end
516928		CAE'R DEFAID, SPOIL HEAP			SS8642892038	A large spoil heap on the south facing slope of Cae'r Defaid. A well defined, flat-topped spoil heap, 80 metres north to south by 60 metres with further spoil tipping to its east for another 130 metres.

# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX IV: Specification**

**Specification**

**For an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment:**

**Ewenny Road, Maesteg**

**Prepared for:**  
**Clowes Developments (North West) Ltd**

Project No: 2206

23<sup>rd</sup> January 2013

## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological desk based assessment and site visit associated with the proposed mixed use development of the former Budelpack site, Ewenny Road, Maesteg. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Cowes Developments (North West) Ltd. prior to the proposed submission of a planning application.*

### **1. Introduction**

The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of a mixed use development, including retail, industrial and residential units along with associated parking and infrastructure on a brownfield site off Ewenny Road, Maseteg (Henceforth – the site). Information relating to the development has been supplied by Cowes Developments (North West) Ltd, who are acting on behalf of their clients Pontardawe Coal and Metals Company. The work is to be undertaken prior to the proposed submission of a planning application, although a request for a screening opinion has been made, planning reference P/17/741/SOR. The local planning authority is Bridgend County Borough Council (Henceforth – BCBC). The proposed development location is at NGR SS 8617 9064.

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager at Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Ian Melville of Cowes Developments (North West) Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological desk based assessment of the site.

The purpose of the proposed work is to provide BCBC with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to ensure that all standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

In October 2013 the client made a request for an Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Opinion. In November BCBC responded to state an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was not required, but drew attention to comments made by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT - Curatorial), in its capacity as archaeological adviser to BCBC. GGAT – Curatorial stated:

Any planning application for development on this site will need to be accompanied by a report on the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology.

In our opinion, this information could be presented as part of an Archaeology and the Cultural Heritage Section of a Environmental Impact Assessment or as a stand alone archaeological desk-based assessment. However, in either case the work should be undertaken in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment issued by the Institute for Archaeologists and to a project design approved prior to the work commencing.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (IfA 2011) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

## **2 Development Details & Site description**

The proposed development comprises a mixed use development covering an area of approximately 7.7 hectares. The overall development proposals includes restaurants, a pub, retail units, goods stores, residential units and industrial units, with associated parking. The main road access to the site will be from Ewenny Road.

The proposed site lies to the south of Ewenny Road in Maesteg, c.13km to the northwest of Bridgend (SS 8617 9064, Fig 1 & 2). The site lies on relatively level ground bounded on its eastern side by the Llynfi River, to the south by the Oakwood estate and to the west by Oakwood Road beyond which lies the railway line. The site was formerly occupied by Cooper Standard and Budelpack COSi industrial units, but the standing buildings have since been cleared from the site leaving the former factory bases and a surface car park. This site is currently vacant.

As mentioned in the response by GGAT – Curatorial to the initial screening opinion, the proposed development area lies on the site of the former Oakwood Colliery, a small coke works and two farms, Maesteg Isaf and Maesteg Canol. These sites were all crucial to the development of Maesteg, the colliery being one of the major employers in the area in the late-19<sup>th</sup> / early-20<sup>th</sup> century whilst the two farms could have medieval predecessors. It remains possible that significant remains of these sites survive below ground.

The site boundary is contained within Fig 2.

## **3 Site specific objectives**

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study followed by a site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

## **4 The proposed archaeological work**

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

## **5 Method statement for a detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)**

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Swansea, including listed building records, within 2km radius of the central point within the proposed development area.
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMMW, Aberystwyth.
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
6. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
7. Place name evidence
8. Internet sourced satellite imagery
9. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

## **6 The Site Visit (Stage 2)**

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more **traditional 'visible' archaeology.**

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

## **7 The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)**

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: Ian Melville (Cowes Developments (North West) Ltd), GGAT, for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GGAT curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

### The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the County Museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'management of research projects in the historic environment' (English Heritage, 2006).

Arrangements will be made for deposition of the physical archive with the County or National Museum before work starts. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.



Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

## **8 Resources and timetable**

### Standards

The field evaluation will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

### Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be by Philip Poucher.

### Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

### Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

### Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

### Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

# Archaeology Wales



**Archaeology Wales Limited**

Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF

**Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371**

Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston  
Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).  
Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,  
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY