

Archaeology Wales

Land north of the A48 Laleston, Bridgend

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By
Dan Barrett


Report No. 1720


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Abstract

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) associated with a proposed residential development of land north of the A48 at Laleston, Bridgend. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Geraint John Planning Ltd prior to the proposed submission of a planning application.

Tythegston Long Barrow Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM GM022) is inter-visible with the proposed development site, the site is visible to the north from the long barrow and will alter this current setting. This change will be less apparent during early development stages (A & B) as these are to be located closer to the existing town. As it is restricted to one vista and does not affect relationships to other contemporary features, the effect on the significance of the long barrow is considered to be Minor; there may be an increased cumulative effect if the development includes areas C and D in the future.

*The only Listed Building which may be impacted is the Grade I listed church of **St David's** in Laleston (11246). Current views of the church tower from the site, including the footpath to the north, will be restricted by the proposed development. This will impact on the ability to appreciate the significance of this asset, but only from this location and so is limited. This impact is also considered to be Minor.*

Tythegston Park (GM15), a Grade II listed Parkland, is not inter-visible and the significant view does not extend to the proposed development. The impact would be limited to removing areas of farmland from the area surrounding the park and is therefore considered to be a Minor impact.

There are a number of features within Area C identified from aerial photographs and two quarries are known from historic mapping and aerial photographs, one in Area D, one in Area B1. The features within Area C are potentially Prehistoric in appearance, although their topographical location casts doubt on this. There are no remains visible at ground level, and these sites will clearly have been impacted upon by ploughing, they are therefore considered to be of Low archaeological value, although the potential impact on these sites (during Phase C) is unknown.

The quarries are post-medieval in date, of Low archaeological value. The impact on the quarry within Area D would be Moderate to Major if/when that area is developed. The impact on the quarry within Area B would be Minor, as the bulk of the quarry and associated limekiln lie outside the development boundary.

The remaining known assets within the area which will be impacted are the field boundaries, comprising hedgerows and stone walls. These are of Low archaeological value, but their removal as part of any development is considered to be a Major impact. No other identified assets are likely to be affected by the development.

The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low to moderate for Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains. As currently unknown features they are considered to be of Low archaeological value and the impact upon them is unknown.

Further archaeological mitigation is likely in order to identify, protect and record the archaeological resource. Mitigation will be dependent on the area being developed, but may comprise a mixture of pre-development mitigation and an archaeological watching brief.

Crynodeb

Mae'r fanyleb hon yn nodi'r cynnig ar gyfer Asesiad Desg Archeolegol (DBA) sy'n gysylltiedig â datblygiad preswyl arfaethedig o dir i'r gogledd o'r A48 yn Nhrelales, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Fe'i Paratowyd gan Archeoleg Cymru Cyf. ar gyfer Geraint John **Planning Ltd cyn cyflwyno'r cais cynllunio.**

Mae'r heneb gofrestredig Crug Hir Llandudwg (SAM GM022) yn cydweladwy â'r safle datblygu arfaethedig, ac mae'r safle yn weladwy i'r gogledd o'r crug, ac felly bydd yn newid y naws presennol. Bydd y newid hwn yn llai amlwg yn ystod camau'r datblygiad cynnar (A a B) gan fod y rhain i gael yn agosach at y dref bresennol. Gan ei fod wedi ei gyfyngu i un olygfa ac nad yw'n effeithio ar berthnasoedd i nodweddion cyfoes eraill, ystyrir bod yr effaith ar arwyddocâd y crug yn fach; gall fod effaith gronol gynyddol os bydd y datblygiad yn cynnwys ardaloedd C a D yn y dyfodol.

Yr unig Adeilad Rhestredig y gellir effeithio arno yw eglwys restredig Gradd I Eglwys Dewi Sant (11246). Bydd y datblygiad arfaethedig **yn cyfyngu ar y golygfeydd o'r dŵr** yr eglwys oddi ar y safle, gan gynnwys y llwybr troed i'r Gogledd. Bydd hyn yn effeithio ar y gallu i werthfawrogi arwyddocâd yr ased hwn, ond dim ond o'r lleoliad hwn ac felly mae'n gyfyngedig. Ystyrir bod yr effaith hon yn fach hefyd.

Nid yw Parc Llandudwg (GM15), Parcdir Rhestredig Gradd II, yn cydweladwy gyda'r safle ac nid yw'r olygfa yn ymestyn i'r datblygiad arfaethedig. Byddai'r effaith yn cael ei chyfyngu i waredu ardaloedd o dir fferm o'r ardal o amgylch y parc, ac felly fe'i hystyrir yn effaith fach.

Mae nifer o nodweddion o fewn ardal C a nodwyd o ffotograffau o'r awyr ac mae dwy chwarel yn hysbys o fapio hanesyddol a ffotograffau o'r awyr, un yn ardal D, un yn ardal B1. Gallai ymddangosiad y nodweddion o fewn ardal C fod yn gynhanesyddol, er bod eu lleoliad topograffig yn codi amheuaeth ar hyn. Nid oes unrhyw olion i'w gweld ar lefel y ddaear, ac mae'n amlwg bod gwaith aredig wedi effeithio ar y safleoedd hyn, felly ystyrir eu bod o werth archeolegol isel, er nad yw'r effaith bosibl ar y safleoedd hyn (yn ystod cyfnod C) yn hysbys.

Mae'r chwareli wedi'u dyddio o'r oes ôl-ganoloesol, ac o werth archeolegol isel. Byddai'r effaith ar y chwarel o fewn ardal D yn gymedrol i fawr os/pan ddatblygir yr ardal honno. Byddai'r effaith ar y chwarel o fewn ardal B yn fach, gan fod y rhan fwyaf o'r chwarel a'r olyn galch cysylltiedig yn gorwedd y tu allan i'r ffin ddatblygu.

Yr asedau hysbys sy'n weddill o fewn yr ardal a fydd yn cael eu heffeithio yw ffiniau'r caeau, gan gynnwys gwrychoedd a waliau cerrig. Mae'r rhain o werth archeolegol isel, ond ystyrir bod eu symud fel rhan o unrhyw ddatblygiad yn effaith fawr. Nid yw'r datblygiad yn debygol o effeithio ar unrhyw asedau eraill a nodwyd.

Ystyrir bod potensial archeolegol y safle yn isel i gymedrol ar gyfer olion Cynhanesyddol, Rhufeinig a Chanoloesol. Fel nodweddion anhysbys ar hyn o bryd ystyrir eu bod o werth archeolegol isel ac nid yw'r effaith arnynt yn hysbys ar hyn o bryd.

Mae mwy o liniaru archeolegol yn debygol er mwyn nodi, diogelu a chofnodi'r adnodd archeolegol. Bydd lliniaru yn dibynnu ar yr ardal sy'n cael ei datblygu, ond gall gynnwys cymysgedd o liniaru cyn-datblygu a briff gwylio archaeolegol.

1 Introduction

This Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) at the request of Geraint John Planning Ltd on behalf of their clients. The proposed development is still in the developmental stages and therefore detailed proposed designs are not yet available, but comprises plans for a residential development of land north of the A48, Laleston, Bridgend, centred on NGR SS 87137 79816 (Figure 1). Several parcels of land have been identified on the west side of Laleston as potential areas of residential development. The extent and timetabling of areas put forward for residential development will be dependent on a number of factors, but the total area being considered covers approximately 42.5 hectares (Figures 1 & 2). The first phases of development are expected to be parcels A and B, which are currently being promoted by Barratt Homes (Figure 3). The site is currently in the pre-planning stages, the local planning authority is the Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC).

The purpose of this DBA is to provide Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD), who act as archaeological advisers to BCBC, with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Ed. 9, November 2016), Section 6.5, and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are adequately preserved or fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development. All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the CIfA.

2 Site Description

2.1 *Location*

The area comprises a number of enclosed fields, centered on NGR SS 87137 79816 and used as both arable and pasture land, bounded by hedgerows and occupying southerly facing slopes lying at between approximately 80mOD in the northwest corner to 45mOD in the southeast corner. The area is bounded along much of its southern edge by the A48 dual carriageway, which includes the boundaries of a filling station along the northern edge of the road. A small section of the proposed development area also straddles both sides of the A473, which leaves the A48 giving access to Laleston. Residential development in Laleston forms the eastern boundary. To the north and west hedgerows form the site boundary, with further agricultural land beyond.

The village of Laleston, which has a medieval core surrounded by modern urban development, extends to the east of the proposed development area. The A473 continues through to give access to Bridgend, the centre of which lies just over 3km to the east. The M4 corridor lies approximately 1.7km to the north, and the coastline lies approximately 3.7km to the southwest.

The landscape is a undulating one, with higher ground lying to the north and south, but generally falling into a small valley to the southeast that forms Cwm Cwintin, a

north – south watercourse feeding Merthyr Mawr Warren at the mouth of the Ogmore River and Bristol Channel to the south.

2.2 *Geology*

The bedrock underlying the area is generally a mix of limestone and sandstone. To the west lies the High Tor Limestone Formation, and to the east lies the Penarth Group sandstone, with the Cornelly Oolite Formation (limestone) to the north, and Porthkerry Member (limestone and mudstone) to the south. Areas of Head deposits, comprising clay, silt, sand and gravels are also noted overlying the bedrock along the central and eastern parts of the site (BGS, 2018).

3 Method

The methodology for this assessment follows that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and approved by GGAT-CD (Appendix II).

The objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of the DBA and Site Visit.

The assessment considers the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area. It involves the following areas of research:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea, within a 1km radius from the edge of the proposed development area.
2. Collation and basic assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 5km from the edge of the aforementioned area.
3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
4. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence held by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.
5. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW).
6. Records held by the developer e.g. borehole logs, geological and geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps and 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 and LiDAR imagery as available.
10. Assessment of the records held by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
11. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of the assets in their local, regional and national context and in light of the findings of the assessment.

c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.

d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

- e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
- f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:

- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance);
- High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives);
- Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of Regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives);
- Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations);
- Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest);
- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:

- Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
- Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
- Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);
- Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting);
- No Change

This work conforms to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

A site visit was undertaken, the results of which are recorded in this report, consisting of a visual inspection, walk-over survey of the development area and lines of sight. It includes a description of all affected designated and undesignated assets and their settings, and the impact upon them.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Previous Archaeological Studies*

There are no archaeological investigations within the site boundary, but five are recorded on three sites in the HER within a 1km radius of the proposed development (Figure 4, Appendix I).

In 2008 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust at Laleston Cottage (GGATE000921 & GGATE000006), 360m to the east. During the watching brief a series of three substantial, stone built cisterns were recorded. A large rectangular well was also located directly below the floor plate of the former cottage. GGAT (Projects) was also commissioned to undertake a programme of building recording at Laleston Cottage, an early post-medieval gentry house.

330-400m east:

In 2015 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by APAC Ltd in the Oystercatcher Inn car park and garden in advance of a housing development (GGATE004070), 330-400m to the east. The evaluation did not reveal any archaeologically significant structures or features, although a watching brief was recommended during any further ground works which was also undertaken by APAC Ltd (GGATE005892). More recently a second watching brief has been undertaken at this site by Archaeology Wales, again however no significant archaeological features were revealed (Weaver & Shelmadine, in progress).

In 2001, 820m southeast of the site a Watching Brief at District Centre, Broadlands, was carried out by Channel Archaeology (SMR box no 201/03).

The Romano-British Southeast Wales Lowland Settlement Survey (GGAT 63) carried out eight site visits. The project was implemented as a result of increased pressure for development land along the M4 corridor. Sites were identified at :

- 480m north, PRN GGATE001690, 1999: Rogers Lane.
- 380m north, PRN GGATE001659 and GGATE001689, 2001 and 1999: Ton Philip.
- 520m east, PRN GGATE001691, 1999: Broadway Farm.
- 830m southeast, PRN GGATE001687, 1999: Caeau Gleision.
- 710-800m south, PRN GGAT03352m, GGATE002046 and GGATE001686, 1999: Tythegson Enclosure. B-shaped enclosure identified on aerial photos.

A further two visits as part of the follow on from the scoping project on sites of the medieval and post-medieval to look at ecclesiastic sculpture sites in Glamorgan undertaken by GGAT on behalf of Cadw:

- 530m northeast, PRN GGATE004089, 2011: Laleston Cross.
- 790m east, PRN GGATE004096, 2011: Site of Cross base.

4.2 *The Historic Landscape*

There are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the 1km buffer, and a further thirty-four in the 5km zone (Figure 5).

The nearest is Tythegston Long Barrow, 520m to the south (GM022). The barrow survives as a disturbed stony oval mound measuring about 30m east-north-east to west-south-west and up to 17m wide. At the east it is up to 1.8m in height, where a massive capstone measuring with an in filled chamber beneath is visible.

800m to the northeast is the remains of Llangewydd Church and Churchyard (GM237) which probably date to the medieval period. The Churchyard comprises an area of about 1.5 acres bounded on the west and north-west by a wall, and by a low bank on the remaining sides *circa* 7m broad x 0.60m high, with a gap in the south-east corner. On the south side, on the line of the bank and three metres apart, are two stones 1.8m high. (At the roadside, near the gate of the field is the base of a cross).

The remaining Scheduled Monuments are at too great a distance to be considered within this study, although views towards these are assessed during the site visit.

There is one Registered Park and Garden within 1km of the site, and a further four in the 5km buffer.

Tythegston Court (GM15) is the closest at *circa* 360m to the southwest, though its essential setting lies just 130m from the southwest corner of the proposed development area. It is a small landscaped park and garden contemporary with the rebuilding of the grade II listed house in the late eighteenth century, and some additional planting and alterations to the garden in the Edwardian period. It is an informal and compartmented garden with a walled kitchen garden. The Park contains a Significant View towards the proposed development. (Figure 6.)

Between 1 and 5 kilometres of the site lie:

Court Colman (GM15), 1.2km northeast. A Grade II Listed building with an eclectic Victorian garden and small park containing many typical elements including conifer and rhododendron planting, an informal woodland area with artificial waterfall, ferns and bamboos, and some formal features.

Glanrhyd Hospital, grade II Listed (GM10), 3km northeast. Comprising the gardens and grounds of a mid-nineteenth-century lunatic asylum surviving more or less intact and still in use by a modern hospital.

Ewenny Priory, grade I Listed house built within the precinct of a medieval Benedictine priory (GM14) lies 4.2km southeast. The garden occupies the monastic precinct, utilizing some of its massive walling as walls for the kitchen garden.

Merthyr Mawr House (GM12), 1.8km southeast. Comprises Listed Buildings: Merthyr Mawr House and stables (grade II), Lodge (grade II); Scheduled Ancient Monuments: St. Roque's chapel (GM 247), Merthyr Mawr inscribed stones (GM 26), and Chapel Hill Camp (GM 248). A small, attractive landscaped park laid out at the same time as the house was built in the early nineteenth century. The pleasure grounds include a very fine large glasshouse of 1900.

There is one Registered Historic Landscape within 5km of the site. This is Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows, HLW (MGI) 1 (specifically the area of Merthyr Mawr is within the study area (Figure 7).

They are two discrete areas of dunes situated on the west coast of Glamorgan. Merthyr Mawr has a generally much older system incorporating an ancient landscape with archaeological sites buried within the dunes on the northwest side of the estuary of the River Ogmore. Over the last century the dunes have produced a diverse range of archaeological material indicating occupation and activity from the Mesolithic period to the recent past. Movement of the dunes continues and Candleston Castle, a ruined, small fortified manor house originally built mainly in the late 14th century and occupied into the 19th century, now stands up against the eastern edge of the dunes with its land completely buried in sand.

Associated with this is the Historic Landscape Character Area of Candleston and the Valleys, (HLCA014) the boundary of which lies just within the 1km study area. It comprises the Manorial centre of Candleston Castle and includes three south-facing valleys adjoining Merthyr Mawr Warren. The area is characterised by varied but generally evolved/irregular field patterns with tracts of ancient and other broad leaved woodland and 20th century forestry and relict archaeological features (Figure 7).

There are two Conservation Areas within or partially within the 1km buffer. These are Laleston, designated in 1973 and which covers the historic part of the village on the eastern side, it lies less than 80m to the east, and Tythegston Conservation Area, also designated in 1973 which is approximately 1km to the southwest. There are a further seven Conservation Areas within 5km of the site. These include Newcastle Hill, Merthyr Mawr Road and Bridgend Town Centre, all lying close to the centre of Bridgend 2.7km and more to the east. 2.2km to the southeast lies Merthyr Mawr village, within the Ogwr Valley. 3km to the southwest lies Newton, which comprises the historic centre of the town. Slightly further west, and 4.3km southwest of site lies Nottage to the north of Porthcawl. Finally, 4.5km to the northeast lies Derllwyn Road, Tondu.

4.3 *Listed Buildings*

The site contains no Listed Buildings but there are eleven inside the 1km buffer, and two hundred and seventy-eight more within 5km. Of those within 1km they lie within Laleston or along the Bridgend Road to the southwest (Figures 9 & 10).

Within Laleston:

The Laleston Inn 265m east (11245) Grade II. Directly fronting the street a building of *circa* 1600 comprised of two units and shallow central cross gable. Possibly remodelled northwest wing, with late 17th century additions.

Church of St David, Grade I, 275m east (11246). The church stands in the centre of the village, on a slight rise above the High Street within a roughly circular churchyard surrounded by rubble wall with wrought iron gates at the south and east. Nave and chancel probably late 13th-14th century with tower and south porch late medieval. Restored in the late 19th century. It has group value with Churchyard Cross and Cliff Cottage.

Churchyard Cross in St David's churchyard (19241), Grade II. Medieval. The top of the shaft has been remodelled, creating a knob finial possibly from the base of a former crucifix.

Cliff Cottage, Grade II, 235m east (19242). 19th century house with cottage addition in 19th century. First edition Ordnance Survey map appears to show it as a Vicarage and tithe apportionment of 1842 as in the ownership of parish officers. Restored 1975-82.

Former Horeb Welsh Presbyterian Church, 490m east (11364) Grade II. A small rectangular building of coursed dressed stone, partly rendered with slate roof. With pointed arched windows and doors with similar tracery in the overlight. Side elevations have similar single windows with moulded render surround. The Chapel faces onto a yard of stone flags and together with later schoolroom and house complex.

Farmhouse, Grade II, 410m east (11322). Early 17th century house with attached barn. House and barn were converted into single dwelling in the 1970s. One original Tudor-arched doorway and two other late 19th century versions, pre-date the 1970s restoration.

The Oystercatcher Public House, 380m east (19240) Grade II. 16th century house with added left wing *circa* 1700. Building refronted, probably in the 18th century, possibly then a coaching inn.

Milepost 165m east, (19243) Grade II. One of a series of cast-iron mileposts erected 1830s for the Bridgend Turnpike Trust. The road was first turnpiked in 1764.

Ty Mawr aka The Great House, 200m east, (11244) Grade II. North range late 16th century, south range early 17th century. Further enlarged to the south in the late 20th century and converted to an hotel in the 1980s with extensions. The site was formerly held as part of the Manor of Laleston by Margam Abbey and was acquired by Sir Rice Mansel after the Dissolution.

Listed Buildings to the southwest:

Mile Marker, 430m south (21227) Grade II. Cast iron 19th century milepost.

Gate piers to Tythegston Court, 580m south (11222) Grade II. On the SW side of the house, set back from the road behind a high wall. The gate piers stood at the main entrance to Tythegston Court and probably belong to the 18th century. A recent change to the boundary wall left the original gate piers inside the garden.

Tythegston Court, 1km southwest (11216) Grade II*. On the north side of the A4106, reached by short private road, the Tythegston Estate belonged to the Turberville family from the 12th century. The earliest part of the extant house is the southwest tower which is late medieval in origin, behind which is a wing added in the 17th century. The walls of the original hall attached to the tower were retained when a new house was built in the 18th century.

4.4 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

There are 48 records in the HER within 1km radius of the site (Figure 11, Appendix I), including some of the designated assets listed above. There are 26 sites recorded in the National Monument Record (NMR) by the RCAHMMW within this zone; most are duplicates of the HER data (Figure 12). The sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

A search was made of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database covering the assessment area; no records were returned.

4.5 *Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4,400 BC), Neolithic (4,400 BC – 2,300 BC), Bronze Age (2,300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43).*

There are no known prehistoric remains within the site boundary but there are seven records of activity within 1km.

The following remains are dated to the Neolithic, they include Whitland barrow which lies just 120m to the south of the site (NMR 404530/PRN GGAT05196m). Further south is Tythegston long barrow 530m away (GGAT00287m), a chambered tomb in the corner of an arable field with a well-marked mound. The chamber lies at the east end, represented by the east-west aligned capstone.

A Neolithic long cairn is suggested to the north of the site, 610m away (PRN GGAT04574m), comprising a roughly trapezoidal area aligned northeast-southwest containing a scatter of large sandstone blocks (largest 0.60x0.35x0.25 and 0.60x0.55x0.35). The mound has been ploughed out and the stones may have been used to build the field walls. The tithe survey names the fields Cae Garn which could indicate the presence of the cairn although aerial photographic evidence from 1971 instead suggested a ploughed-out embanked settlement, probably of early Iron Age - Romano-British date (PRN GGAT00188m); although earthworks have been noted, no surface finds have been recovered.

A ring cairn enclosure is thought to be located 600m south of the site (PRN GGAT00229m) known as Tythegston East which dates to the Bronze Age. This site was described by OS fieldworkers in 1957 as being formed by a stony grass-covered bank 2.5m wide and 0.15m high, with an overall diameter of 27.0m and no definite entrance. It is not now possible to identify any earthworks at this location.

Other Bronze Age evidence is from finds 865m to the southwest (PRN GGAT00300m) which included barbed and tanged and petit-tranchet arrowheads, a chert dagger and fragments of a spearhead and food vessel.

Another find spot given at the same location produced Iron Age material which is now held in the National Museum of Wales (PRN GGAT00301m). It included a bronze finger ring and fragments of crucibles for smelting bronze, with jets and drops of bronze & iron.

Important prehistoric archaeological remains, particularly of Neolithic and Bronze Age dates, have therefore been uncovered to the north and to the south of the site, some (eg NMR 404530/PRN GGAT05196m) in relatively close proximity. No remains have previously been recorded within the site however, therefore the presence of Prehistoric remains on the proposed development is considered to be low to moderate.

4.6 *Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)*

There is evidence of Roman activity within 1km of the site. It comprises the route of two possible Roman roads.

Ffordd-y-Gyfraith (RR GGAT 004 / PRN GGAT03112.0m) lies 50m northeast of the site is a probable Roman road, running roughly north-south. RCAHMMW notes that features of the lower section of this road are characteristic of known Roman roads, although its relationship to the wider network is not known. However, if it continued south, this would have been removed by the later development of the village; it may have joined with the line of a second Roman road which runs roughly northwest-southeast, passing within 75m south of the site.

The remaining evidence from this period comes from find spots. At 375m to the north at Ton Philip (PRN GGAT00179m) coins have been found, including two AE of Domitian, two AE of Nerva (mid to late 1st century), one AE of Faustina 2 (mid 2nd century), and two worn AE of 1st or 2nd century date.

A denarius of Antoninus Pius (mid 2nd century) was found during road widening on the Cardiff-Swansea road 70m to the south on the A48 Tythegston Roundabout (PRN GGAT00318m). It was presented to the National Museum of Wales.

Although no Roman remains have been identified within the site boundary, the presence of Roman roads close to the site, particularly if two roads are converging, raises the potential of activity in the area to low to moderate.

4.7 *Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1086)*

There are two Early Medieval sites within 1km of the site which lie 840m to the northeast. They are the site of Llangewydd church (PRN GGAT00174m) in what later became Llangewydd Grange; represented by a grass covered platform set in an east-west direction it is 21m long and 6m wide.

There is also an early Christian Monument (GGAT00175m) 770m to the northeast. The stone measures 19in by 21in, apparently belonging to a slab-cross of disk-headed type.

610m to the south is (PRN GGAT01846m), this appears to be a duplicate of PRN GGAT00175m above but positioned at a grid square intersection.

The presence of Early Medieval remains on the proposed development is considered to be low.

4.8 *Medieval (AD 1086 – AD 1536)*

There are no known remains from the medieval period within the site but seventeen recorded in the HER within the 1km assessment area. The closest lie within Laleston village, which is medieval in origin.

In **'A Topographical Dictionary of Wales'** the parish is said to derive its name *'... from Lalys, a native of Palestine, and an eminent architect, whom Richard de Granville brought over with him on his return from the Holy Land, and employed to build the abbey of Neath in this county. As a reward for the ability which he displayed in his*

erection of that magnificent structure, Richard bestowed on him this manor, to which Laly's gave his name, and on which he resided, until, after erecting several churches and castles in the principality, he was appointed architect to Henry I, and removed to London.' (Lewis, 1849). The Dictionary also says that the town was burned in 1226 by the Welsh.

Archaeological remains from this period include a T-shaped parch-mark found at The Dell, 210m east of the site (PRN GGAT03348m), from aerial photos and is interpreted as a former building within Laleston village; it is near the church and therefore possibly of the same date.

Further east at, 290m distance, is **St David's Church (GGAT00320m / 11246)** in Laleston which appears in documentary sources by 1173. It consists of nave, separate chancel, west tower, south porch and rood stair. The battered walls suggest an early date but none of the architectural details are earlier than the 14th century; the Perpendicular and Tudor styles are also present. The main Victorian restoration was in 1871. Associated with this is Laleston Churchyard Cross (PRN GGAT00319m / 19241) with tapering shaft and square broaches which belongs to the 14th century. Its base has incised lines caused by the sharpening of weapons or tools. Also Laleston Churchyard (GGAT04625m) a raised polygonal churchyard which was previously circular, as shown on the tithe map of 1841 (WGAS D/D Ma 259/1). It is flat and raised above the surrounding level and surrounded by lanes on all sides.

Laleston Well is located 160m east (PRN GGAT01664m); A D-shaped well with an attached rectangular porch to the east, shown on the 1st-3rd edition OS maps. The well and porch structures are of local limestone masonry with stone slab roofs. The structure remains in very good condition.

The medieval moated site, Pwll-y-Mor, lies 270m to the south (PRN GGAT01060m) which is visible as earthworks next to the A4106 to the south-east of Redhill Farm. The RCAHMW gives the location of this 50m to the northwest and records that it is surrounded by an extensive system of linear boundaries and other earthworks which would imply an agricultural settlement or an industrial site such as a mill (NPRN 401019) and suggests a post-medieval date.

A possible boundary stone of Margam Abbey lands is located 730m north (PRN GGAT00173m). Another boundary stone for the abbey is Laleston Cross 770m to the northeast (GGAT00176m). Two further crosses are located east of Laleston (GGAT00316m and GGAT01607m).

Further afield, 820m to the north is Llangewydd Castle (PRN GGAT01151m) probably of motte & bailey type. The Pound (GGAT01152m) is located nearby, a stone building on the junction of three roads; it is a ruined and overgrown cottage. These are part of the deserted medieval settlement of Llangewydd, (PRN GGAT00909m) taken over by the monks of Margam in the late 12th century and demolished.

Also in this area is the Scheduled site of Llangewydd church (PRN GGAT00174m).

A number of medieval finds are known from 850m to the south, (PRN GGAT00293m), and Tythegston Court to the southwest edge of the study area (PRN GGAT00262m) is a restored castle with few early features still visible.

The presence of medieval remains on the proposed development is considered to be low to moderate given its proximity to Laleston.

4.9 *Post-Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1899) & Modern*

Fourteen post-medieval sites are known from the HER within the study area; the majority are located within the settlement of Laleston to the east and include Listed Buildings mentioned in the previous section.

These include a number of houses, one dated to *circa* 1600 and a former Inn (PRN GGAT02168m / 11245), Laleston Cottage (PRN GGAT02167m), Elm and May Cottages dated to the 17th century (PRN GGAT02166m), the 17th century Village Farmhouse (PRN GGAT01425m / 11322), the Oystercatcher Inn (GGAT02169m), the Great House (GGAT00317m / 11244) dated to the late 16th century, and a cottage (PRN GGAT02165m).

Within Laleston is Horeb Methodist Chapel (PRN GGAT02348m / 11364) built in 1831. The RCAHMW also records Bethel Baptist Chapel in Laleston (NPRN 10058)

Also in Laleston is Great House Dovecote (PRN GGAT02170m) in a garden off Well Street. Three cisterns (PRN GGAT06095m) were discovered during a watching brief during the demolition of Laleston Cottage, which are likely to be part of the water management system for fountains within a pleasure ground.

Other houses recorded in the area are Parcau-Isaf (PRN GGAT01426m) 340m to the west and Ty- Erfyn Farmhouse (NPRN 20150), 725m west, a late 18th-early 19th century house. Tythegston Enclosure is a sub-rectangular enclosure recorded from crop marks on aerial photographs, 710m south (PRN GGAT03350m), and is thought to be a post-medieval dwelling.

Other post-medieval features include an old lime kiln 575m to the south (PRN GGAT07094m) and a quarry 730m south at Tythegston (PRN GGAT06011m), which may have provided building material, and Witland Quarry Hollow (NPRN 54483) 200m to the south.

4.10 *Unknown*

There are five sites of unknown date within 1km of the site:

- 515m east, PRN GGAT03354m: Broadway Farm. Horseshoe shaped enclosure identified on aerial photos.
- 840m southeast, PRN GGAT03353m: Caeau Gleision. Possible L-shaped building visible as a parch mark on aerial photos.
- 980m southeast, PRN GGAT03351m: Whitney Farm. Bipartite cropmark enclosure, identified on aerial photos.
- 720-800m south, PRN GGAT03349m and GGAT03352m: Tythegston Enclosure. Polygonal B-shaped enclosure defined by a possible ditch, identified on aerial photos.

5 Map Regression

(Figures 13 to 16)

5.1 Parish of Lalestone Tithe map 1846

The tithe shows the village of Lalestone at this time, the core of **today's** settlement, centred on the church and along the road to Bridgend (Figure 13). A scattering of dwellings also lie along a lane leading to Laleston House, which at this time is described as a mansion in the ownership of John Bennet Esq. and occupied by John Bennett Esq. It is likely this is the same person or the son of the landowner despite the difference in spelling. Some of the surrounding land and a park (241) are in the same ownership. The site lies close to the edge of the parish boundary, and therefore this map.

The site is made up of fourteen fields, although some boundaries have disappeared (251, 246, and the division between 244/245); there are additional modern boundaries within the area today, these divide up parcel 250 and 241. All of the fields are owned by Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esquire. It is possible that Mr Talbot was the heir to the large estate of William Rees, who died intestate in 1820 with a number of claimants to being his heir (Glamorgan Record Office D594). The name of Christopher Talbot is found on a parcel in the vicinity in association with the executors of the will of William Rees and it is likely he was one of the heirs. A number of parcels in the wider area at the time the map was drawn up are still shown in the ownership of William Rees or the late William Rees. The parcels in the west are occupied by John Jones, in the middle by Lewis Thomas, in the east by John Bennet.

The majority of the fields are pasture, with some arable (247, 248, 244, and 250).

There are two ponds linked by a stream on the southern edge of the site.

Three fields are called Brimstone (244, 245 and 246), could these suggest sulphur deposits and possible associated extraction, or they could have some other meaning. The smallest field is 251, a rickyard.

Just beyond the boundary of the site at the northwest is field parcel 261, Cernydd Lloydon, and just north of this is 262, Garn Llauryd Barn and Yard. Both Cernydd and Garn are likely to be corruptions of the Welsh *Carnydd* and *Carn*, suggesting that a cairn or tumulus may have once been located nearby.

Details of fields within the site are shown below:

No.	Name	Use	Occupier	Owner
96	Willon Fawr	Pasture	William Rischard	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
242	Murton Bach	Pasture	John Bennett Esq	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
236	Cae Stickel	Pasture	John Bennett Esq	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
237	Cae Tulk	Pasture	John Bennett Esq	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
244	Brimstone	Arable	John Bennett Esq	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
245	Brimstone	Pasture	Lewis Thomas	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
246	Brimstone	Pasture	Lewis Thomas	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq

247	Pedair Erw	Arable	John Jones	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
248	Cae Llwm	Pasture	John Jones	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
249	Cae Llwm	Arable	John Jones	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
250	Cae Main	Arable	John Jones	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
251	Rickyard	Arable	John Jones	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq
252	Cae Delin	Arable	John Jones	Christopher Rees Mansell Talbot Esq

Table 1: Tithe land parcels

5.2 Ordnance Survey Maps

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1885 1 to 6 inch and 1876 1:2500 (Figure 14).

The parish boundary is clearly marked on the southern and western perimeters of the site. A pond is still present at the southeast corner of the site.

The southwest corner field at this time appears to be a small copse.

Some field boundaries have gone, including that of the Rickyard and the division between 245 and 246.

Two stones are marked on the other side of the road at the south, opposite the pond; given their location close to the parish boundary it is possible these are boundary stones or way markers for routes as they are on tracks or the road. However, other stones are marked on the map in the wider area; one lies about 500m east of Tythegston Long Barrow, which is labelled as Tumulus and Cromlech.

A number of quarries and limekilns are indicated, including one at the centre of the site; others are shown in all directions in the vicinity of the site, including one at the east end of Laleston, east of Garn-Llywd and just south of Tythegston Long Barrow. There are several in addition to the three recorded in the HER and by the RCAHMW.

Within Laleston, the Oyster Catcher appears to be called the New Inn and another public house, The Mackworth Arms, lies to the west. Two chapels are also shown within the village as are two smithies and a school.

Garn-Llywd is labelled, suggesting this may be a dwelling at this time and not just a barn and yard.

Ordnance Survey 2nd and 3rd Edition 1900 & 1921 1 to 6 inch (Figure 15)

In the 1900 edition there are fewer trees in the southwest field and some rough grazing is indicated; this has increased by the 1921 map. At this later date a quarry is shown in the south-eastern part of the site for the first time, in former parcel 96. On this edition some of the old quarries are now shown as old limekilns, including at Whitland, an additional one lies east of Tythegston Long Barrow. The outline of the quarry within the site is becoming less apparent and it is probably partly filled in. Garn-Llywd is no longer present.

Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 1950 1 to 6 inch and 1970 1:2500 (Figure 16)

The quarry within the site at the southeast is much larger and is called both old quarry and old limekiln. The quarry at the centre of the site is no longer labelled. Over the site of Garn-Llywd is a circular area with trees.

Laleston village has developed further south and includes a new school in this area. By the 1970s the site has a filling station indicated at the southern edge and a sheep dip on the northern edge.

6 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR

Historic aerial photography was examined and a number of features were identified:

1947

There are at least three circular features in the larger site area to the north of the road. These range in size from 10m to 30m in diameter. Another, just outside the site area, is *circa* 20m and this has a field boundary running through the centre, suggesting that these features predate the field system (Figure 17).

A number of extraction pits are known in the vicinity, including one in the centre of the site; this is the square feature lying on the diagonal field boundary and is indicated on early OS maps as a quarry. A small circular feature to the south, outside the site boundary, is probably the limekiln also indicated on OS maps.

The small section of the site in the southeast has a ridge running northeast/southwest across one corner, alternate aerial photographs (not illustrate) from 1947 indicate former quarrying activity along the northern edge of this field, this ridge is likely associated with this activity.

1960s

Aerial photographs from 1962 and 1967 show no specific features of archaeological interest within the site boundary, although they do illustrate the construction of the adjacent garage on the A48 and indicate ploughing within the fields. Aerial photographs of 1969 however illustrate a different circular feature is located over the line of a field boundary; possibly another circular feature (much less distinct) is adjacent to it at the southwest edge. Just below these is a large dark band about 10m across and at least 60m long aligned east-west. Only part of this is visible, up to the edge of the field. It is not clear whether this is geological or manmade, although it would appear to correspond to a rectangular enclosure marked on the 1970 OS map (Figure 18).

1980 OS aerial photograph 8019 OS80_009 002

This aerial photograph indicates the linear band noted above in greater detail, confirming **it's** alignment with the enclosure marked on the 1970 OS map (Figure 19). Other photographs showed former field boundaries but no other features of note.

Google aerial imagery 2018 (capture date unknown)

Recent imagery available on Google services shows a complex of linear features and, possibly, some of the circular features; whilst some of these may be natural others are definitely artificial, including former field boundaries.

LIDAR

LiDAR was available for the area at 1m resolution; both the digital terrain model and the digital surface model were inspected. A few negative features can be seen in the data; the known quarries and limekilns corresponded with some of the depressions. Another lies to the west of the old quarry marked on historic mapping within the site, this would appear to correspond to a modern overhead powerline pylon. Two or three circular depressions can be seen to the south, outside the site boundary, one of these is the limekiln. The ridges and linears in the small southern site area can be seen here, likely relating to former quarrying activity (Figure 20).

The circular features seen on aerial photography do not tally with any of the negative features shown on the LiDAR; these could be extraction sites which have been filled in but it is unlikely that all trace would have gone. It does suggest that these are likely to be another type of feature such as barrows or enclosures. There are barrows in the study area; some have been identified from aerial photography and many more prehistoric remains can be seen in the wider landscape.

7 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on the 25th October 2018. Conditions were dry, sunny with occasional cloud and good visibility. Access was afforded to the entire proposed development area with the exception of the westernmost boundary, where site works were underway for the construction of a roadway and the movement of heavy machinery meant this area was avoided (Photo 1).

For reference purposes the fields are referenced according to the site plan illustrated in Figure 3 and will be described on a field by field basis. All fields have recently been sown for pasture, with evidence that they were previously used for arable crops.

The Site

Field A1 lies in the northeast corner of the development site. The eastern boundary is **formed by the rear properties of domestic houses fronting Roger's Lane, currently forming the western limit of Laleston** (Photo 2). The boundary comprises wooden fencing and concrete walling up to 2m high, but also includes a narrow alleyway and opening giving access to a public footpath (Photo 3). The northern boundary is formed by dense scrub and tall mature trees, restricting views to the north. The southern boundary is formed by a hedgerow containing post-and-wire fencing, and also remnants of a stone field wall, up to 0.7m high but largely collapsed and lost in the hedgerow. There is no western boundary; A1 and C1 form one field. There is a gradual slope to the south and a slight linear depression approaching a field entrance in the southern boundary, otherwise no features of archaeological interest were visible. (Photos 4 & 5.)

Field A2 borders A1 to the south. Property boundaries continue to form the eastern boundary, with a row of properties extending east-west into the field from Roger's Lane, bounded by hedges and wooden fence panels. The southern boundary is formed by the typical hedgerow with post-and-wire fencing, with remnants of stone walling within. The ground continues a general southerly slope, along with a gradual westerly slope, the high ground being centrally placed close to the eastern boundary. To the west A2 forms a continuous field with C2. No features of archaeological interest were visible (Photo 6.)

Field A3 borders A2 to the south and forms the southeast corner of the development area. **The field is bounded by hedgerows, the eastern hedgerow fronting Roger's Lane,** with residential properties on the opposite (eastern) side of the Lane. The hedgerow to the south is high, fronting the A473 into Laleston; there is a large gap at the southern end of the western hedgerow, giving open access to C3. A section of mortared stone wall on a concrete base forms part of the southern boundary at this point. The ground generally slopes south; no features of archaeological interest were visible. (Photos 7-9.)

Field B1 lies on the south side of the A473 into Laleston. The field is bounded by high hedgerows along the roadside to the north and west (A48) and a high hedgerow with mature trees to the south. To the southwest the land drops sharply into a former limestone quarry, now overgrown with mature trees although still partially accessible. To the east the site is bordered by low wooden fencing defining the property boundaries of new residential development on the west side of Laleston. The ground generally slopes gradually down to the north. No features of archaeological interest were visible within the field, although the remains of a quarry and limekiln lie immediately to the southwest. The limekiln is a mortared stone-built structure with a part collapsed crucible, with draw holes on the west face, lined with fire-brick suggesting a late 19th or 20th century date. The northern wall of the kiln still stands to a height of 2.8m. (Photos 10-12, & 36.)

Field C1 forms a continuation of field A1, there is no dividing boundary. The northern boundary of the C1 area however is more open, comprising a hedgerow with no mature trees. The western boundary comprises a hedgerow that has overgrown the remnants of a part-mortared stone field wall with a footpath stile at the northern end. The wall is vertical, built of roughly dressed limestone blocks, currently approximately 0.5m high. Mortar has largely washed out. (Photo 13.)

Field C2 similarly forms a continuation of Field A2, the western and southern boundaries formed by hedgerows, with remnants of stone field boundary walling visible within. On the southern boundary with Field C3 a large natural boulder has been placed on top of the walling within the hedgerow, presumably having been cleared from the field itself as it does not form part of the wall structure. (Photo 14).

Field C3 occupies the southeast corner of area C, bounded by hedgerows, with remnants of a field wall between C3 and C2. The ground slopes generally to the south, with a shallow natural channel running north-south just to the east of the centre of the field. Features have been identified on aerial photographs within this field; however there is no indication of any such features at ground level. The areas have been ploughed, potentially quite extensively given the ground level change from the northern edge of the field to that of C4 (c.0.5m), but no concentration of stone,

charcoal or finds were evident in any of the identified locations. Neither were these locations sited prominently, with ground continuing to rise behind, but with the angle of slope is too shallow for any potential mound to form a prominent skyline feature when viewed from lower ground to the south. (Photos 15-20.)

Field C4 occupies the northern and western parts of Area C. The field is bounded by hedgerows, access to neighbouring fields is via simple gaps in the hedgerows and no gateways are present. The ground generally slopes southwards, increasing in gradient along the southern edge, with a wide shallow natural channel running north–south down the centre of the field. A stone-built mortared footpath stile lies in the northwest corner of the field, although the surrounding wall structure has largely been removed. A short, wooden stair also gives access to the stile from the east. This area contains a circular feature identified from aerial photography close to the northern boundary. Nothing is visible at this point at ground level. A second circular feature identified from aerial photography straddles the boundary of C3 and C4, but this occupies a slight linear depression in the field, possibly natural. No features of archaeological significance were visible. (Photos 21-24.)

Field D1 occupies the majority of area D at the western end of the proposed development area. It comprises a single field, but would appear to have recently amalgamated several smaller fields. The field is bounded by hedgerows, with mortared stone gateway pillars noted at field gates along the northern edge, and from D1 to D2. These pillars appear 20th century in date, comprising roughly squared stone set in concrete mortar, standing approximately 1.5m tall and 0.5m square, with a short segment of walling defining the line of the boundary; the boundary continued beyond that point as a hedgerow. The field is crossed by overhead power lines, with a large pylon located centrally within the field. It was not possible to examine the western edge of D1 due to ongoing construction works. A former quarry is located in the eastern part of the field, on the line of a former field boundary; both however are no longer visible at ground level. Slight surface indentations and changing vegetation colour mark the site of the quarry, but otherwise it appears to have been infilled and ploughed level. No further features of archaeological interest were visible. (Photos 25-30.)

Field D2 lies to the south of D1, its southern boundary formed by a high hedge line along the A48, and its western boundary formed by fencing and scrub alongside the garage. The ground slopes gradually down to the south, topsoil from the adjacent construction works has been deposited within the field; no features of archaeological significance are visible. (Photos 31 & 36.)

Wider landscape

Visibility from and to the site is varied. Generally the land continues to rise to the north, limiting visibility northwards to around 500m. No designated archaeological assets to the north of the site are visible from within the site boundary. Similarly views westward are limited. For much of the development site within Areas A, B and C views west are limited by rising ground within Area D. From the western half of area D there are more extensive views across the landscape to the west. Vegetation cover makes sites such as SAM GM025 difficult to make out, but the topography would suggest that this site should theoretically be visible from the western half of area D.

Generally the whole development is largely south facing, and therefore the main views are in this direction, and this area also contains a large concentration of known archaeological sites, including designated assets. Views in this direction are largely limited by the rising ground to the south of the A48 and generally only extend about 600m from the southern boundary. These views do however incorporate GM022, but this is not distinguishable as an archaeological feature from much of the site as it is hidden behind a field boundary and backed by scrub and trees. Views from GM022 do however include much of Areas D and C and more partial elements of Area A. (Photos 32-35.)

Despite the proximity, views towards the registered parkland of Tythegston Court (GM15) to the southwest are very limited (Photo 36). The roadside to the northeast of the parkland is covered in mature trees and scrub, and the edge of the registered parkland itself is formed by a block of woodland, beyond which the parkland falls away towards the main house. Due to this topography and vegetation, the proposed development site and registered parkland are not inter-visible. From the western half of the site, Areas C and D, there are more extensive views across the countryside to the southeast but the rolling landscape, vegetation cover and topographical locations mean designated assets are not visible features within this view.

Generally the development area also rises to the west; therefore there are views from the majority of the site across and into Laleston to the east, although these views do not appear to extend beyond Laleston. The settlement contains a number of listed buildings, but due to the dense urban setting there is largely no inter-visibility with the proposed development area. The main exception to this is Grade I listed Church of St David (LB 11246) in the centre of Laleston. The prominent church tower is a landmark from most of the proposed development site. From the church and surrounding churchyard, however, views of the proposed development area are limited at ground level. There are partial viewpoints of the western end of the development area (largely the eastern edge of D1 and D2, and western edge of C4) as the ground rises, but the majority of Areas A, B and C are blocked by intervening structures. (Photos 37, 38 & 41.)

The only other listed building with partial views of the proposed development site is Ty Mawr, grade II* listed (LB 11244), located on the south side of the main road through Laleston. These views are however limited to a small area of D2. (Photos 39 & 40.)

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 *Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance*

The site has been fields, both arable and pasture, during the Medieval to post-medieval periods. In modern times these fields have been subject to ploughing and have recently been ploughed for fresh pasture. The potential for archaeological remains from the post-medieval period to survive within the proposed development areas is high, as two areas of quarrying are known, one within the site and one immediately adjacent, including a limekiln. The field boundaries within the site are post-medieval; although some field divisions did not appear on the tithe, the boundaries include hedgerows and some stone walls.

The potential for remains from the Prehistoric period, specifically Neolithic and Bronze Age is moderate, supported by the presence of related features in the surrounding landscape indicating a concentration of activity in the area, combined with potential prehistoric features seen in aerial photography.

The potential for remains from the Roman period is low to moderate, given the presence of Roman roads in the vicinity, but a lack of identified associated remains within the site area.

Similarly the potential for remains from the Medieval period is considered low to moderate given the proximity of the medieval settlement of Laleston, but lack of identified associated remains within the site area. This potential is likely to be highest along the eastern edge of the site, closest to the settlement.

8.2 *Previous Impacts*

As revealed during the site visit, modern ploughing in the area may have eroded archaeological features and disturbed potential below-ground archaeological remains. Quarrying activity in the area may also have damaged earlier remains.

8.3 *Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development*

The construction of a residential development will have a negative impact on any buried archaeological remains. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage, or destroy archaeological remains:

- Enabling works
- Landscaping and terracing works
- Surface stripping
- Construction of infrastructure
- Foundation excavations
- Service installation

The proposed development has the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on heritage assets in or outside of the site, such as altering their setting.

8.4 *Designated Sites and Landscape*

The ground rises to the north for a few hundred metres, blocking views beyond the higher ground. There is no inter-visibility with Llangewydd Church and Churchyard Scheduled Monument (GM237) which lies to the north. The main views from the site are to the south, but only as far as the high ground about 500m distant. Tythegston Long Barrow SAM (GM022) lies just over the crest of a hill and only the field boundary

built along the east side of the barrow is visible. There are no views beyond this ridge to the historic landscape of Merthyr Mawr Warren.

However, the proposed development site is visible from the long barrow and will change the setting by removing a section of the current view of more open agricultural land, although it will not interrupt views from the long barrow to any known sites to the north, and does not affect any currently recognised relationships with contemporary archaeological features in the vicinity. This visual change will be less apparent during early development stages (A & B) which will be located closer to the current built up areas. Whether this change in setting will affect the significance of the long barrow is debatable; the impact is likely to be small given the distance and single affected vista. There is likely to be a cumulative effect as the development expands to include the whole area under consideration.

There are views across Laleston to the east, but the only Listed Buildings that are inter-visible are the church (11246) and Ty Mawr (11244). The church tower is visible from the footpath along the north edge of the site, from every field, and from the road at the west, but less so from A1. The views of the church tower will be blocked by the proposed development and so it will have an impact on the ability to appreciate the significance of this heritage asset and its position within the current settlement of Laleston. However, this constitutes only one vista out of many in the surrounding area and the church tower will remain a landmark within the settlement, and so is considered a low impact. The site is partially visible from the churchyard, so the development will cause a change to the farmland that currently forms the western view from the church. The extent to which this change would impact on the significance is likely to be very low or negligible given its distance and the degree to which the current view adds to significance.

Ty Mawr is not easily visible from the site and whilst some part of the far western end of the site may be visible from Ty Mawr, inter-visibility is poor due to the distance and other features including tree planting. The impact on Ty Mawr is negligible.

Tythegeston Park and its essential setting are located to the west of the site; whilst the edge of the park can be discerned, the perimeter is planted with shrubs and trees which block any inter-visibility. Tythegeston Court itself is not visible and the significant view which points towards the proposed development does not extend beyond this belt of trees. The impact on the park would be limited to removing areas of farmland from the area surrounding it.

No other designated assets are likely to be impacted by the development.

8.5 Non-designated Archaeological Sites

There are no previously recorded non-designated archaeological sites within the proposed development area, although this assessment has identified some unrecorded sites. Aerial photography has indicated a number of possible features within the site; these are mostly in the central part and therefore likely to be in areas targeted for later development in C. No surface remains of these features were visible and it is likely these have suffered from ploughing, although some evidence may survive as depressions in the ground are visible. These features are not on prominent locations or on the highest ground, which are typical of barrow locations, and there are no

obvious indications of what these may have been. Given this uncertainty over their provenance, and the likely impact of ploughing on these sites, their archaeological value is reduced, but the impact upon them is uncertain.

Early mapping has indicated that two quarries were present within the proposed development; these are probably post-medieval in date and likely to be of low significance. One is located in D1; the other are in B1, although the visible remains, including a limekiln, lie immediately outside the site boundary. The remaining post-medieval assets which will be impacted are the field boundaries within the site.

A general archaeological potential for Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains has been identified, however, other than the features mentioned above, no specific archaeological remains of these period have been identified and therefore the impact upon any such remains is unknown at present.

No other undesignated assets within 1km of the site will be affected by the proposals.

9 Conclusions

9.1 *Impacts on Designated Assets*

Tythegeston Long Barrow Scheduled Ancient Monument GM022 (of High archaeological value) is inter-visible with the proposed development; the site is visible to the north from the long barrow and will alter this current setting. However it will not interrupt views from the long barrow to any known or related features to the north. This change will be less apparent during early development stages as they will be located closer to the existing built up area. As this is restricted to one vista, the effect on the significance of the long barrow is likely to be small, and is considered to be a Minor impact. Though there may be a cumulative effect if the development includes areas C and D in the future, increasing impact from Minor to Moderate.

The only listed building which may be impacted is the church of St **David's** in Laleston (11246), of High archaeological value. Current views of the church tower from the site, including the footpath to the north will be restricted by the proposed development. This will impact on the ability to appreciate the significance of this asset from this location although the impact is considered to be Minor.

Tythegeston Park (GM15), of High archaeological value, is not inter-visible and the significant view does not extend to the proposed development. Any impact would be limited to removing areas of farmland from the area surrounding the park altering the surrounding setting (but not the '**essential setting**', and is therefore considered to be Minor.

9.2 *Impacts on Non-designated Assets*

There are a number of features in the central area (Area C) of the site identified from aerial photographs and two quarries known from historic mapping, one in D1, the other in B1.

The sites identified from aerial photography are potentially prehistoric in date, although this is uncertain given their topographical locations, and these features are likely to be damaged through ploughing. This uncertainty and damage means they are of Low archaeological value, and the impact upon them (during Phase C) is uncertain.

The quarry in Area D is of Low archaeological value, and has been infilled and ploughed over. The impact on this site during Phase D is likely to be Moderate to Major. The quarried area in B1 is of Low archaeological value, and has largely been ploughed out, with the main remains, including a limekiln, located immediately outside the development area to the southwest. The impact is therefore considered to be Minor.

The remaining known assets within the area which will be impacted are the field boundaries which are made up of hedgerows and stone walls. These are of Low archaeological value, but are likely to be removed through development, resulting in a Major impact.

The archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low to moderate for Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains. As currently unknown features they are considered to be of Low archaeological value, and the impact upon is unknown.

Ref. No.	Name	Site Type	Period	NGR	Valu	Impact
GM022	Tythegston Long Barrow	Long Barrow (SAM)	Neolithic	SS864792	High	Minor – Moderate
LB 11246	St David's Church	Church (Listed Building, Grade I)	Medieval	SS87547985	High	Minor
GM15	Tythegston Park	Parkland (Listed, Grade II)	Post-med	SS8562979149	High	Minor
N/A	-	Quarry	Post-med	SS85696 79979	Low	Moderate – Major (Phase D only)
N/A	-	Quarry & limekiln	Post-med /Modern	SS87147 79641	Low	Minor
N/A	Features from aerial photos	Unknown	Unknown – possibly prehistoric	SS86846 80077 SS80894 79934 SS86813 80029 SS86699 79841 SS86809 79929	Low	Unknown (Phase C only)
N/A	Field boundaries: Hedgerows and stone wall	Boundary	Post-med	Various	Low	Major
N/A	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Potential	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval	-	Low	Unknown

Table 2: Archaeological features in the proposed development area

9.3 *Mitigation*

There is potential for archaeological remains on the site and the extent of other below-ground remains is unknown, therefore it is likely that further archaeological mitigation will be required in order to identify, protect or record the archaeological resource.

Within Areas A and B no specific archaeological features have been identified other than potential post-medieval quarrying activity in Area B, however archaeological potential for Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains exist. As such an archaeological watching brief on ground-disturbing activity may be required.

Within Area C the general archaeological potential remains, and specific potential features have been identified from aerial photography, although these are no longer visible at ground level. Therefore pre-development mitigation may be required, such as a geophysical survey, to determine the extent of potential archaeological remains and any further mitigation requirements.

Within Area D again the general archaeological potential remains, and a post-medieval quarry has been identified. The quarry is of low archaeological value, but may require an archaeological watching brief during ground-disturbing works to record any surviving remains, along with the general archaeological potential across this area.

10 Sources

General

Archaeology Wales, 2018, Written Scheme of Investigation for a Desk-based Assessment at land north of the A48, Laleston, Bridgend

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed October 2018]

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments

Places of Wales, National Library of Wales <https://places.library.wales/> [accessed October 2018]

Portable Antiquities Scheme Database
<https://finds.org.uk/database> [accessed October 2018]

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<http://www.coflein.gov.uk/> [accessed October 2018]

Lewis, S, 1849, 'Laleston - Lawrenny', in *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (London), pp. 459-473. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-dict/wales/pp459-473> [accessed October 2018]

Maps

Parish of Lalestone Tithe map 1846

Ordnance Survey Mapping

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1885 1 to 6 inch and 1876 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1900, 1 to 6 inch

Ordnance Survey 1921, 1 to 6 inch

Ordnance Survey 1950, 1 to 6 inch

Ordnance Survey 1970, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey map sheets 1 to 6 inch referenced from The National Library of Scotland on line: <http://maps.nls.uk/os/> [accessed October 2018]

Remote imagery

LiDAR 1m imagery LiDAR Natural Resources Wales
<http://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/HistoricLidarArchive/?lang=en> [downloaded October 2018]

Welsh Government Historic Aerial Photography WMTS 1947 & 1969 imagery from <https://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/WelshGovernmentAerialPhotographyUnitWMTS/?lang=en> [accessed October 2018]

Aerial Images from the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales:

OS aerial photograph 8019 OS80_009 002

Other

Archive Material from Glamorgan Archives

Records relating to the estate of the late William Rees D594



Figure 1: Location Plan. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

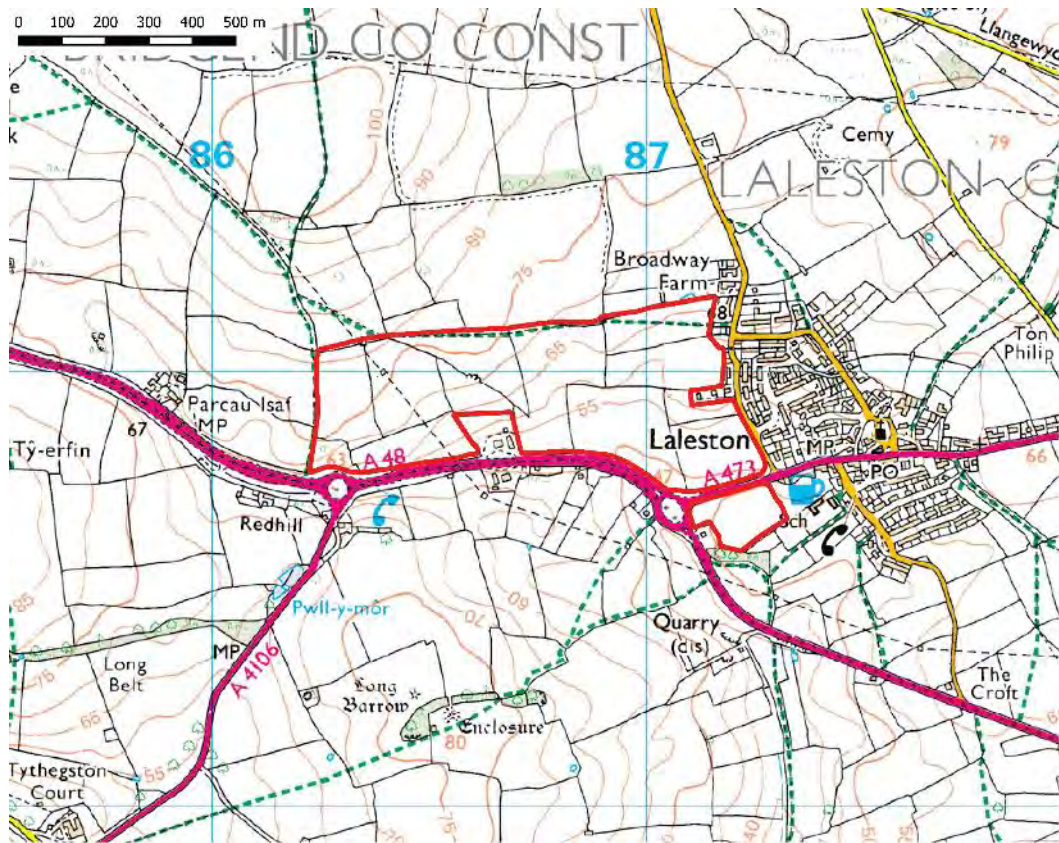


Figure 2: Site Layout Plan. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

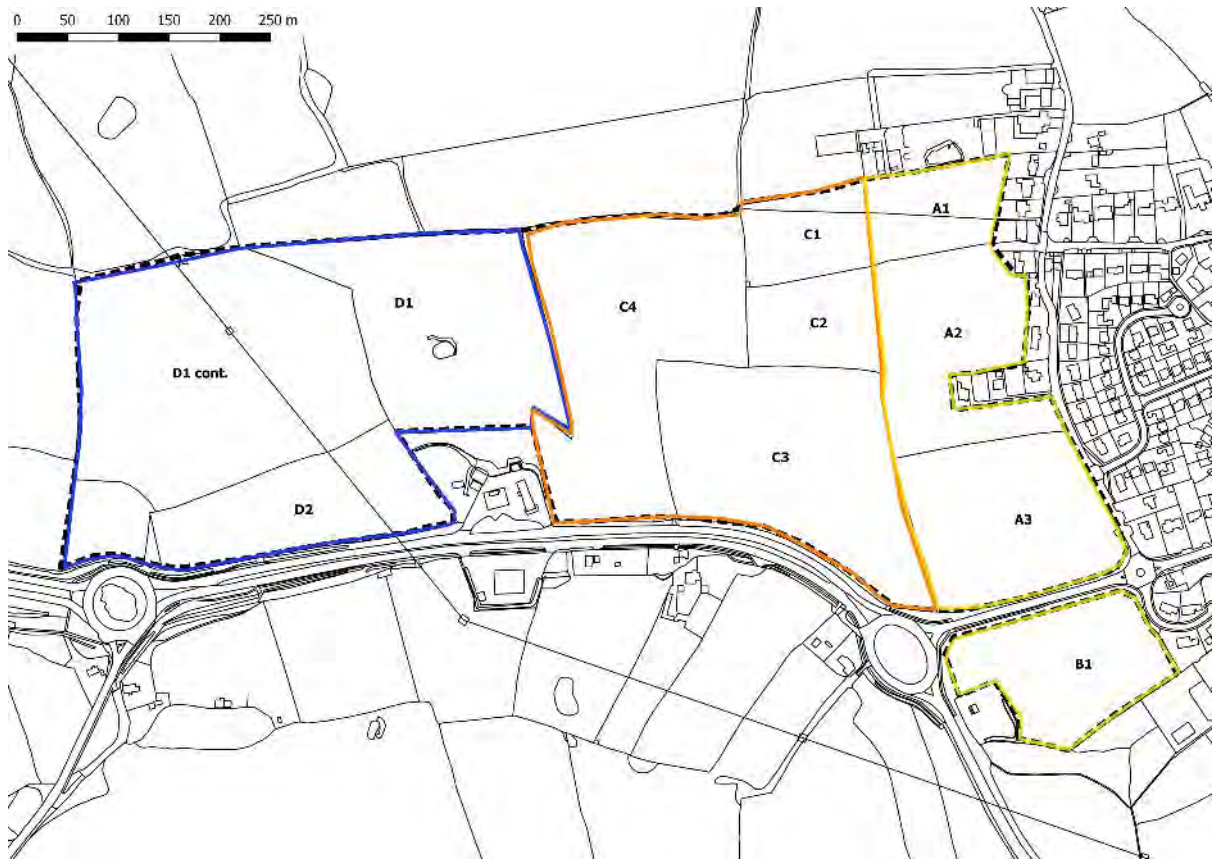


Figure 3: Parcels for development, areas A and B (yellow) are expected to be the first phase.

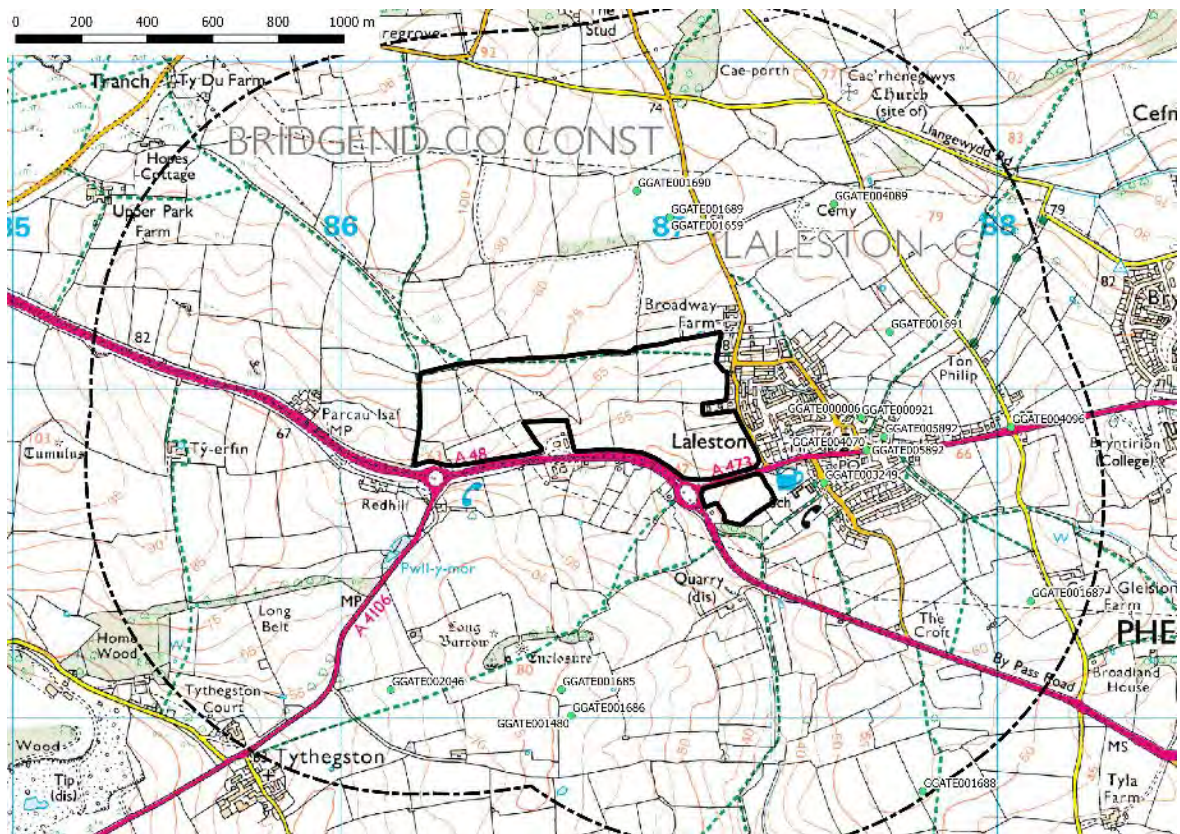


Figure 4: Archaeological investigations (events) in GGAT HER. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

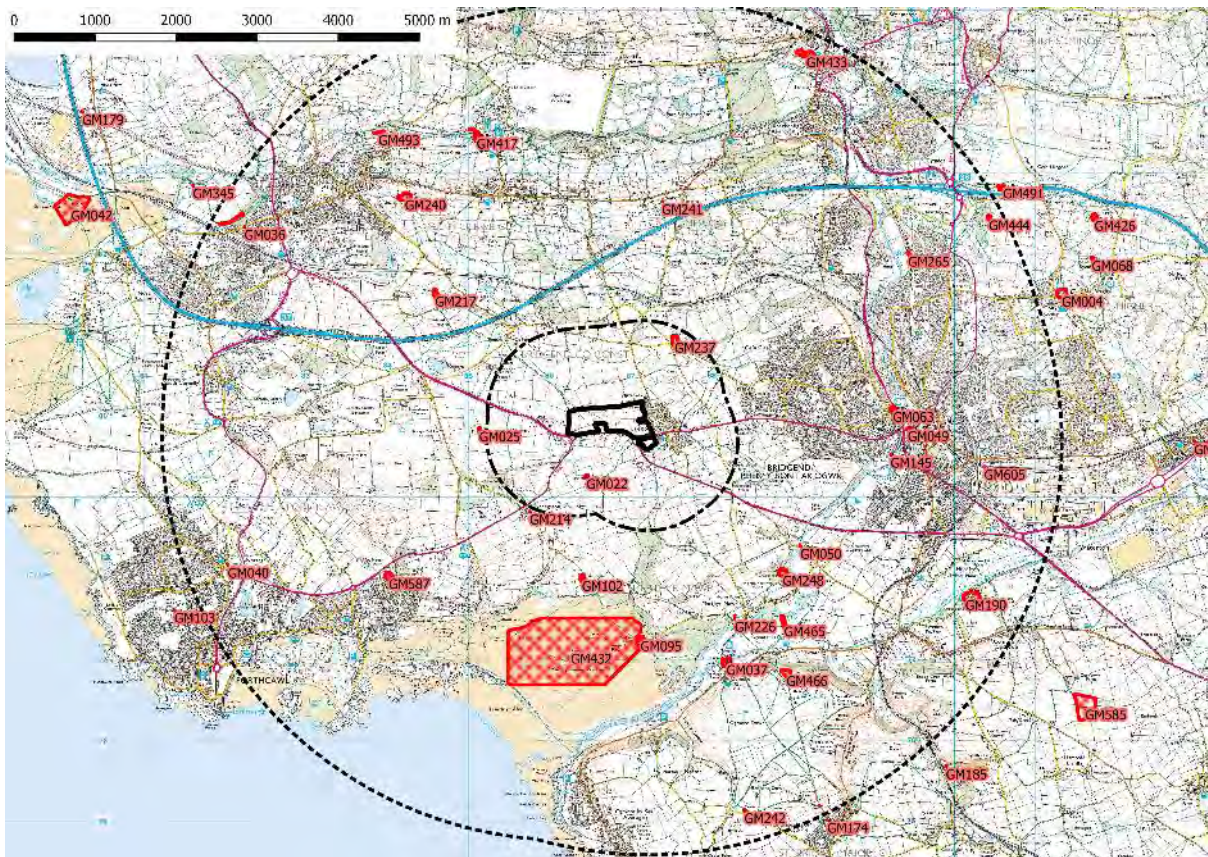


Figure 5: Scheduled Ancient Monuments in 5km area. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

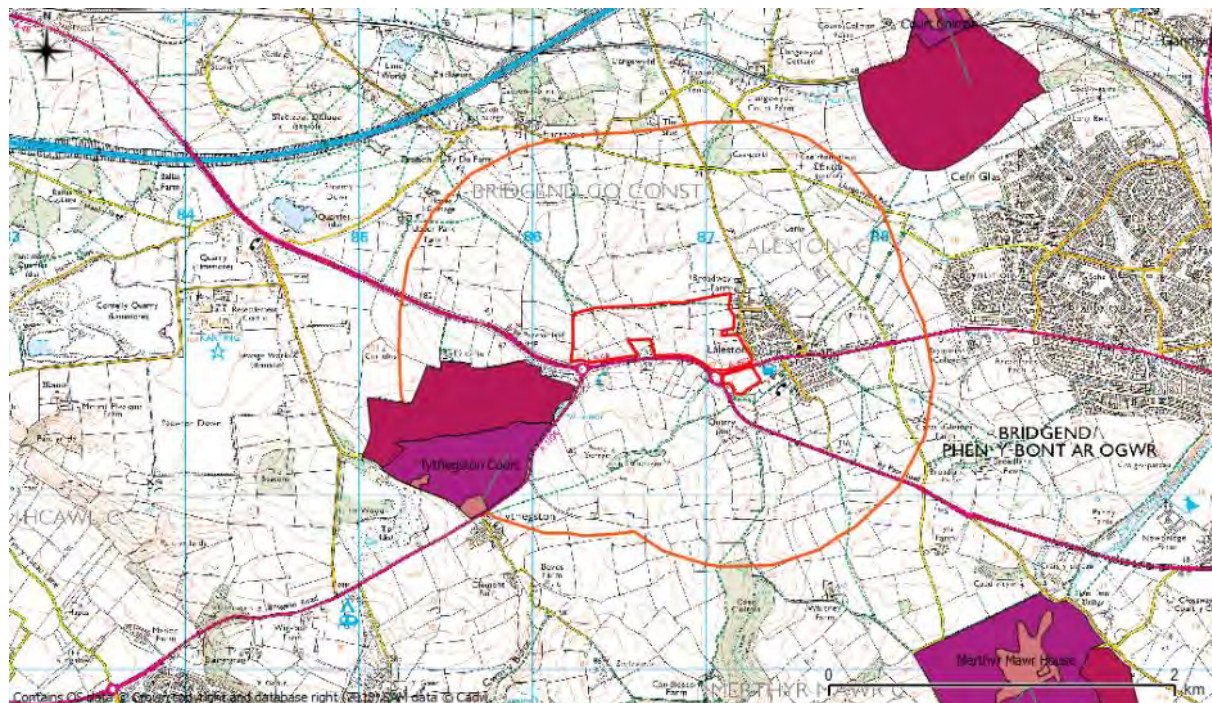


Figure 6: Registered parks and gardens in proximity to the 1km study area. Purple represents the extent of the registered parkland, red areas represent 'essential setting' outside the registered parkland. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

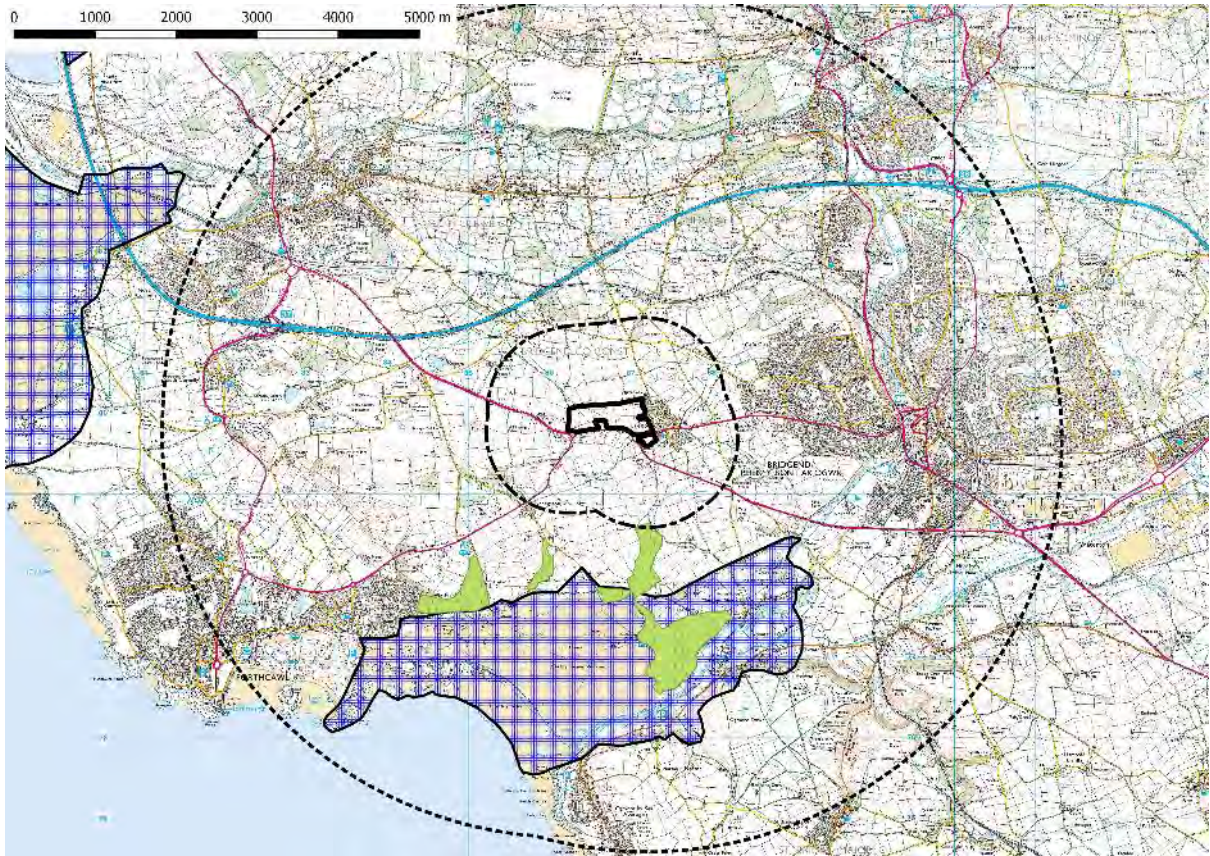


Figure 7: Registered Historic Landscape (blue) of Merthyr Mawr and Character Area of Candleston and the Valleys (green) within 5km. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

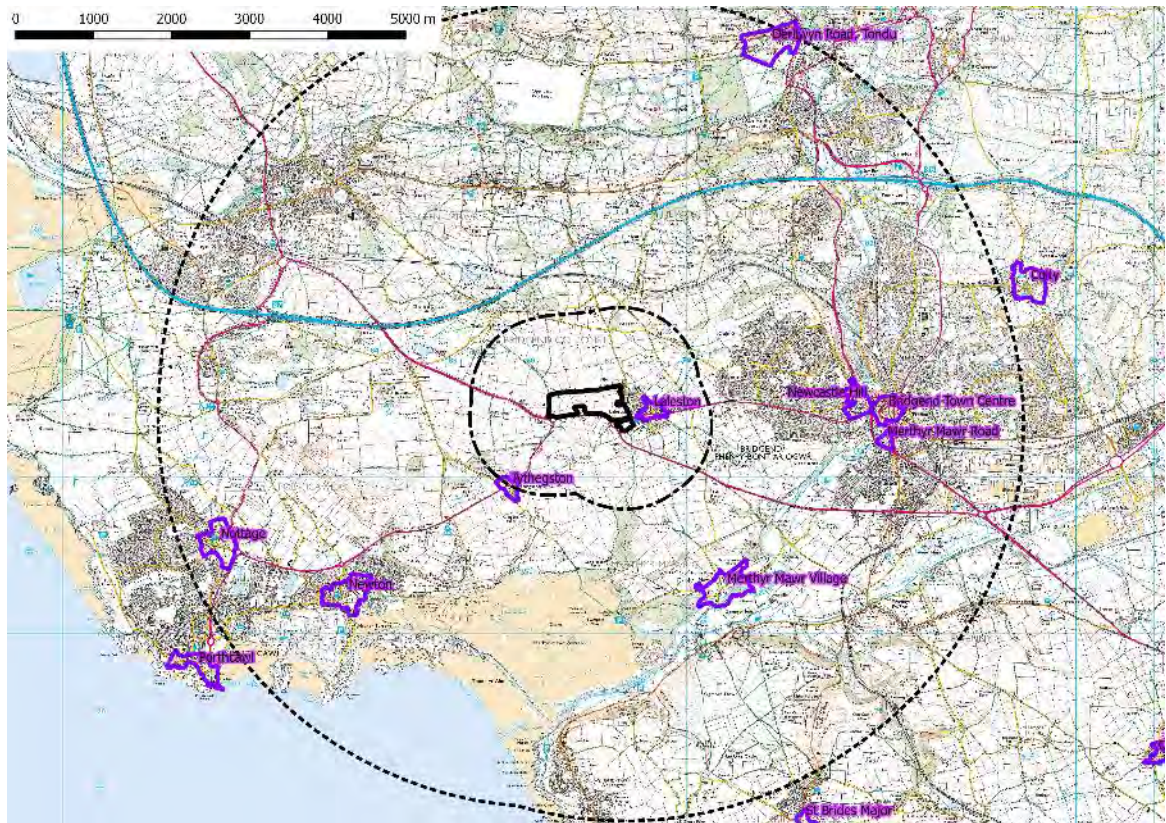


Figure 8: Conservation Areas in 5km study area. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

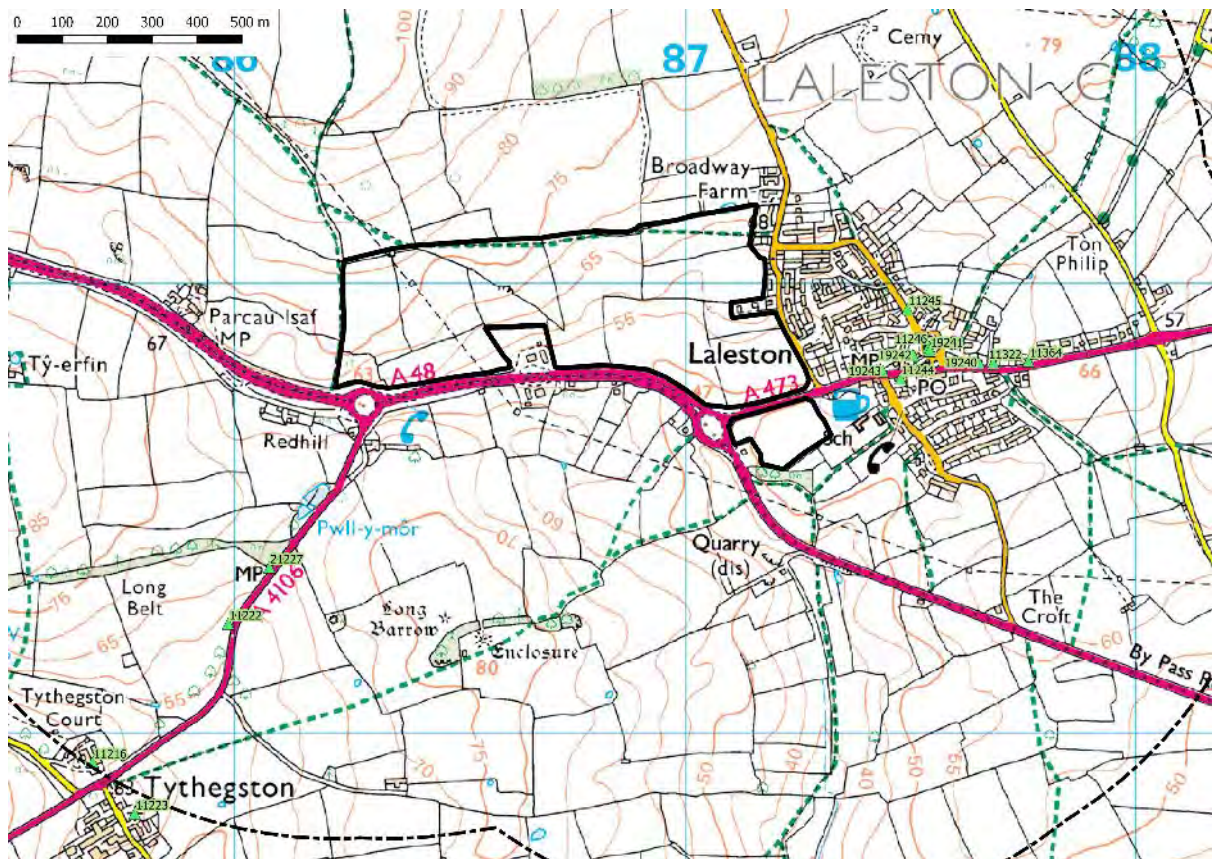


Figure 9: Listed Buildings in 1km study area. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

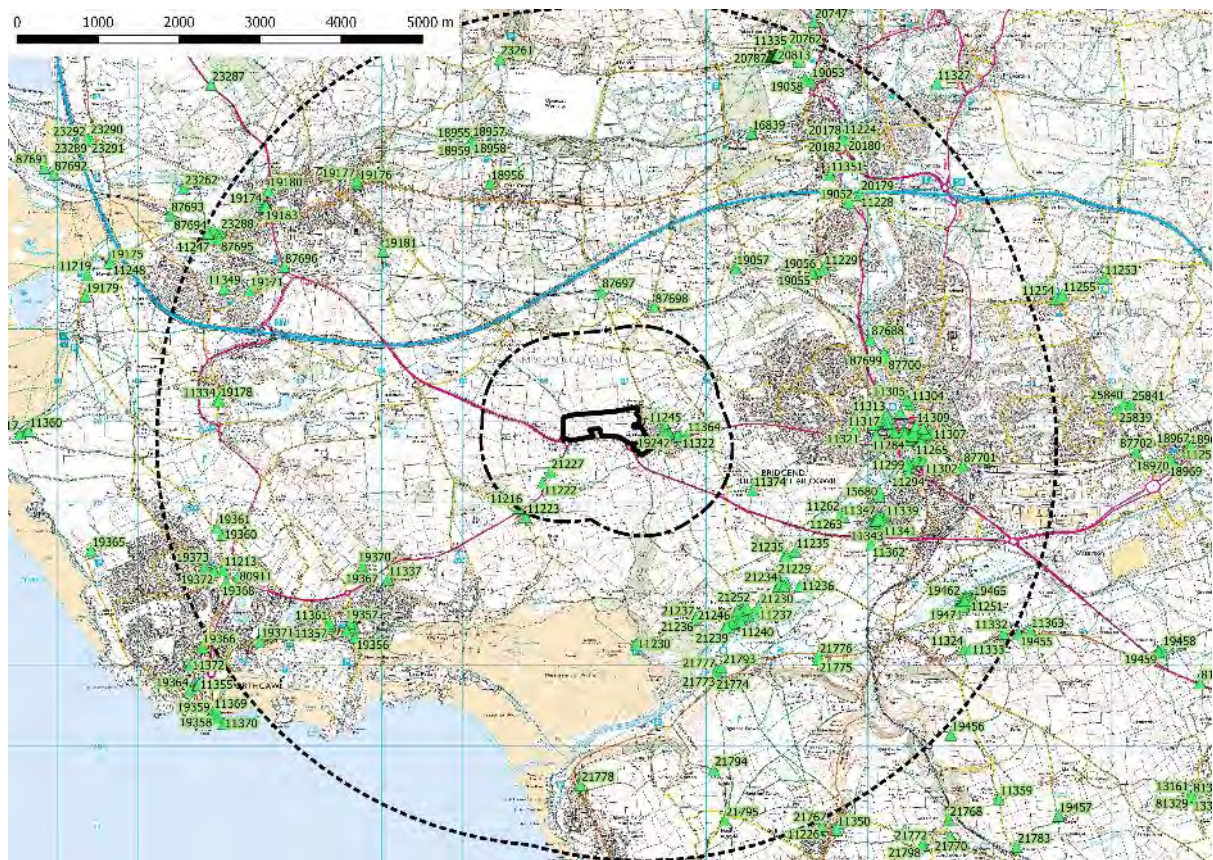


Figure 10: Listed Buildings in 5km area. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

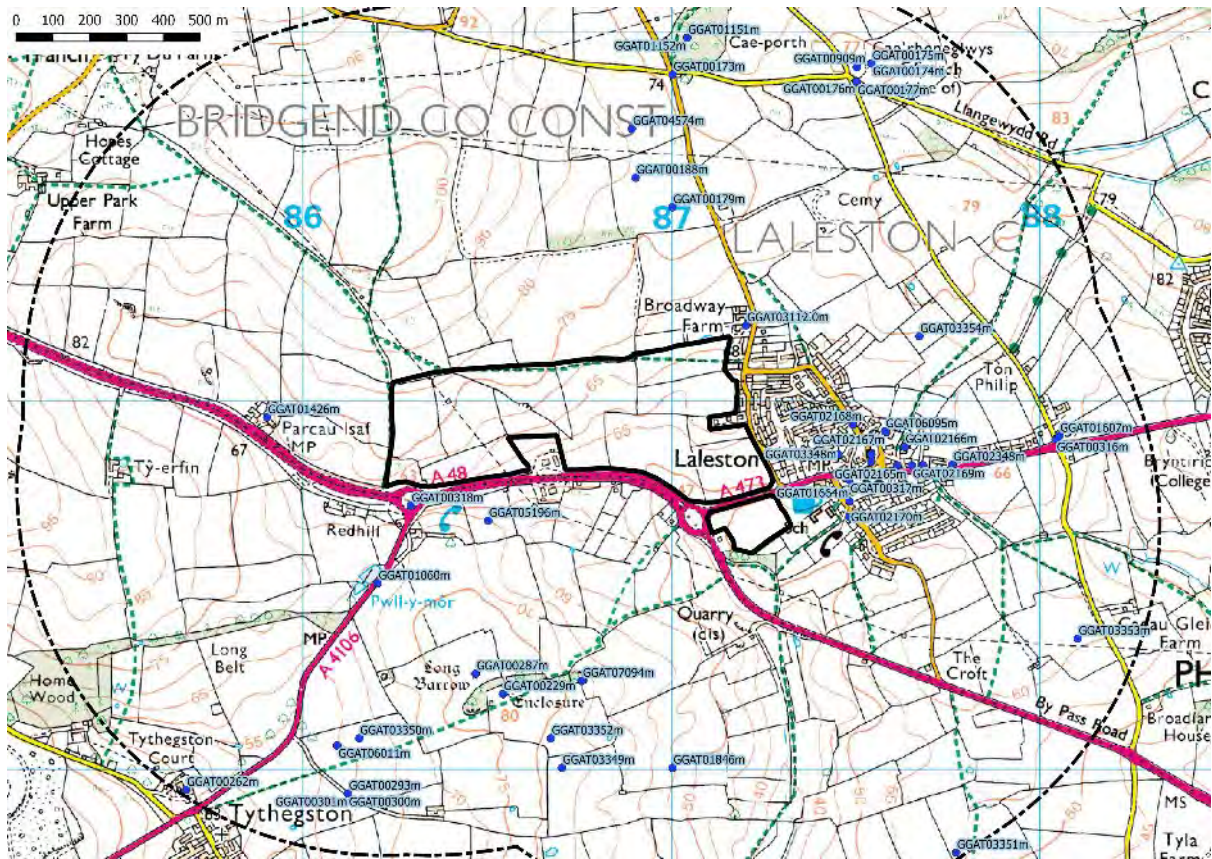


Figure 11: HER Monument data within 1km. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

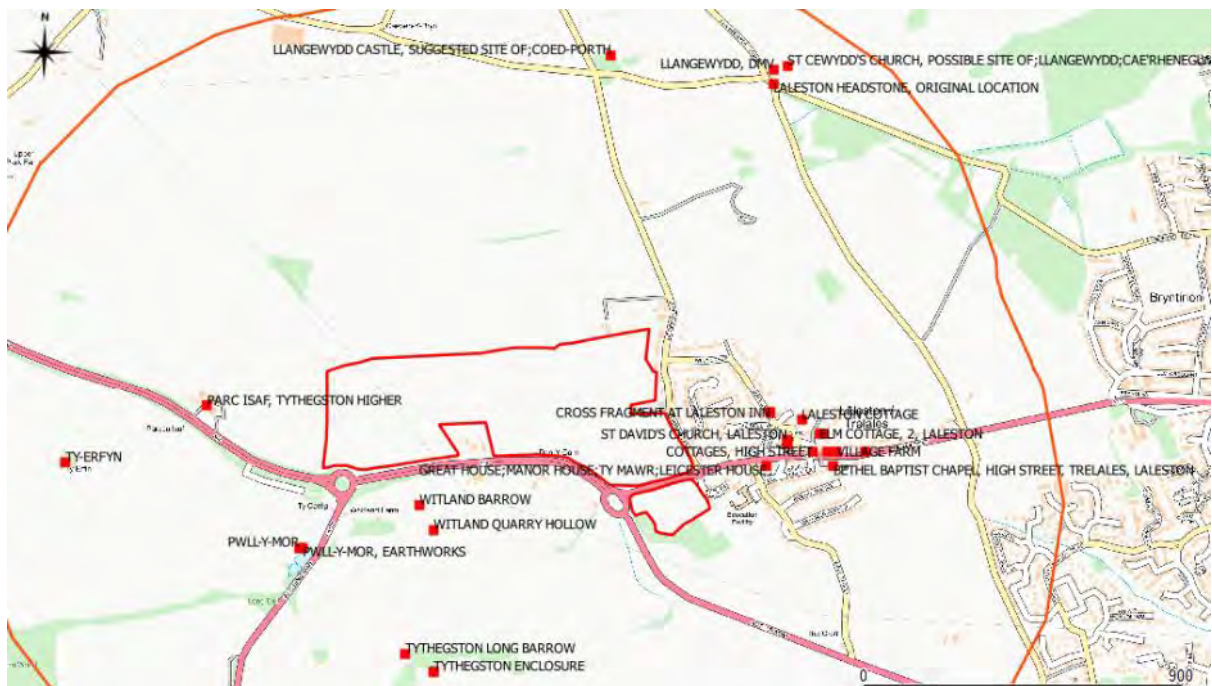


Figure 12: RCAHMW records within 1km.



Figure 13: Tithe map of the parish of Laleston, 1842. Approximate area of site indicated.

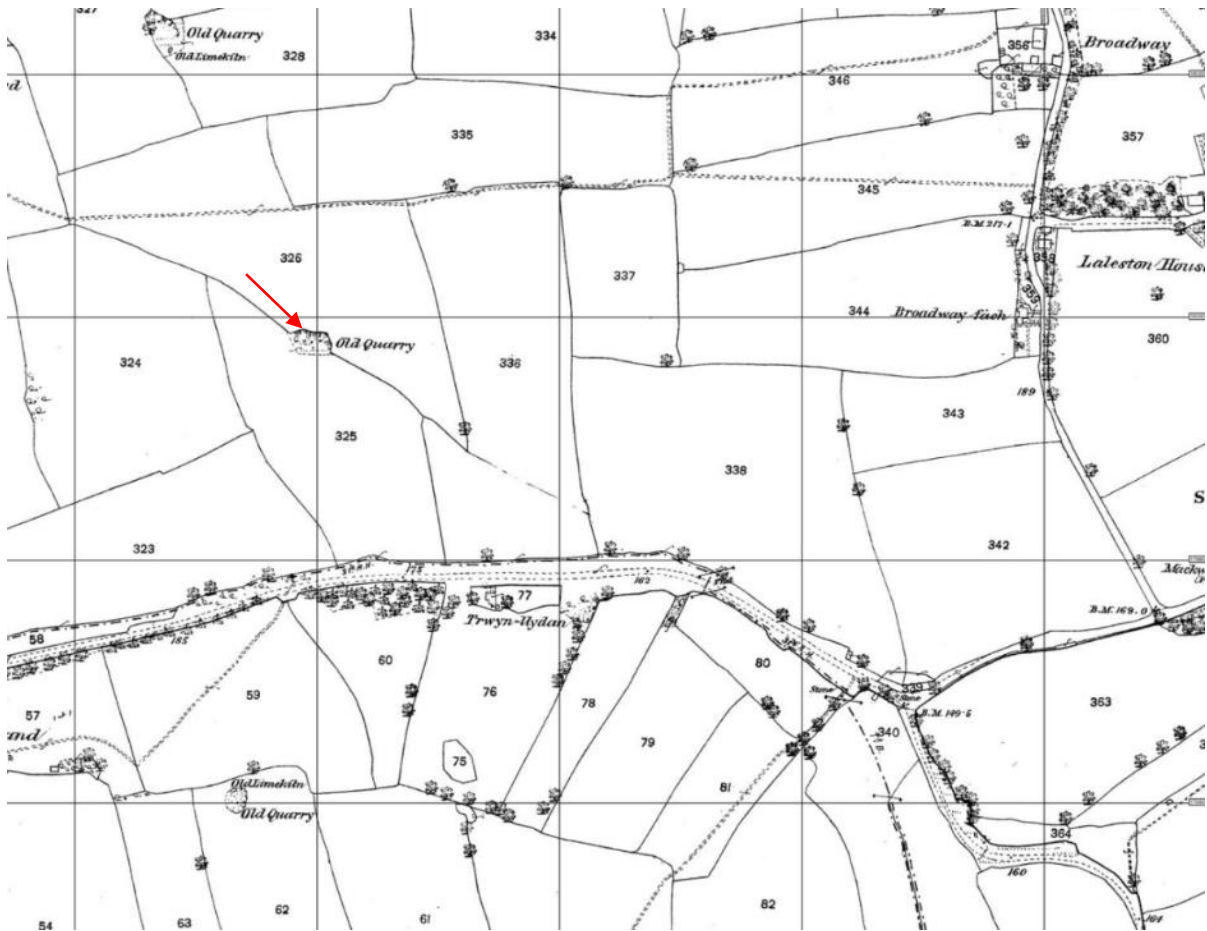


Figure 14: Detail of 1st Edition map from 1876, 1:2500 scale. Internal quarry indicated. © Crown copyright and landmark information group 2018. All rights reserved.

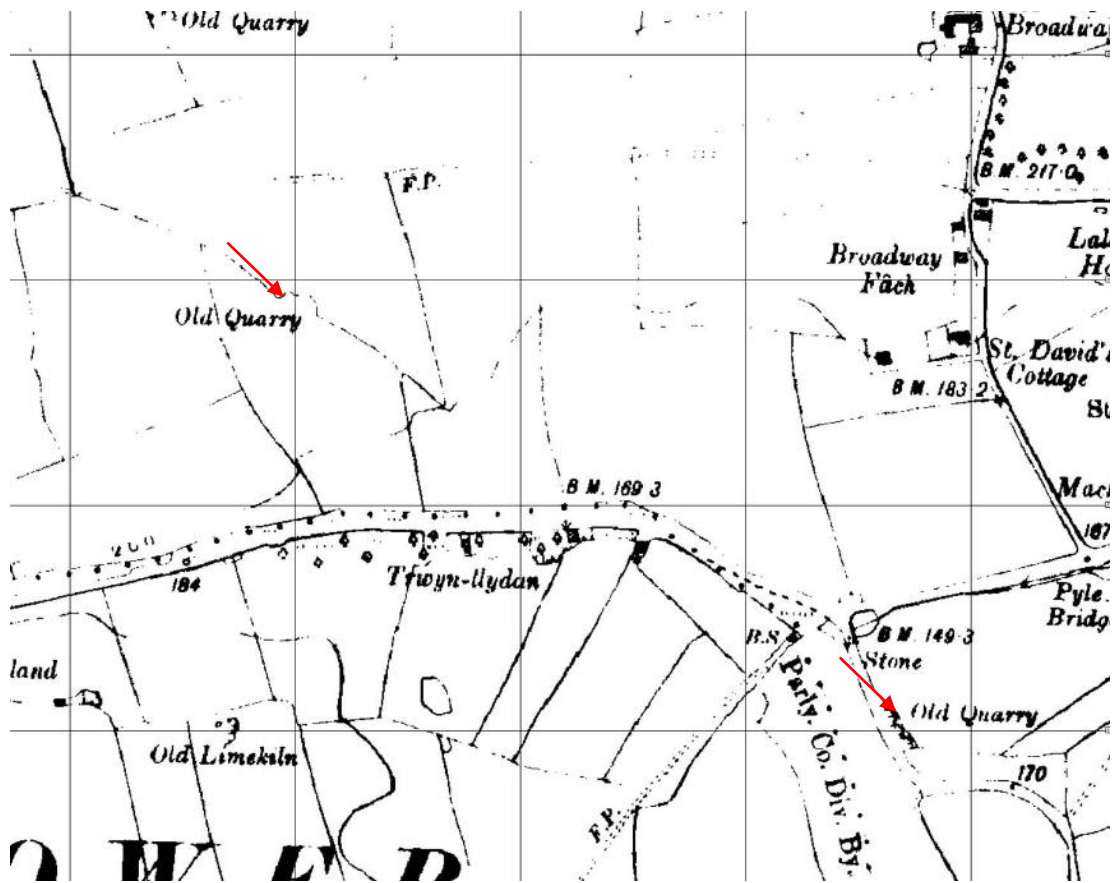


Figure 15: Detail of 3rd Edition map from 1921, 1 to 6 inch scale. Quarries indicated. © Crown copyright and landmark information group 2018. All rights reserved.

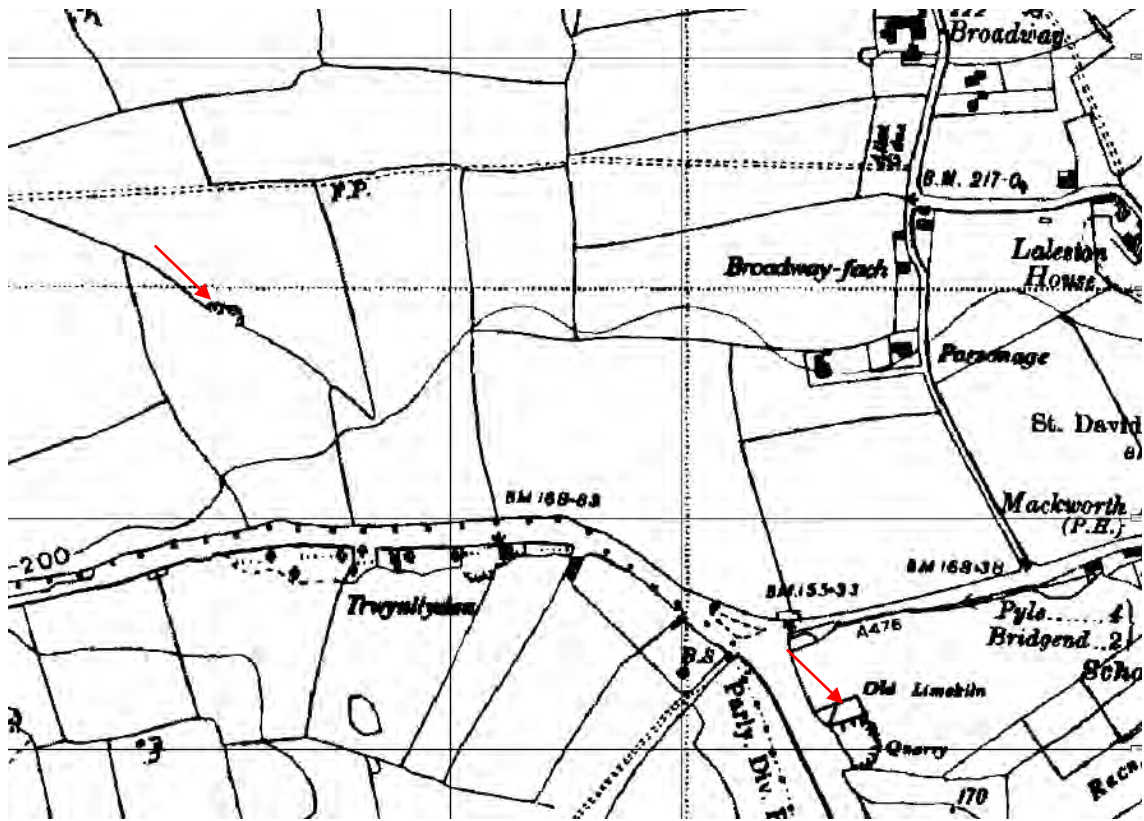


Figure 16: Detail of 4th Edition map from 1950, 1 to 6 inch scale. Quarries indicated. © Crown copyright and landmark information group 2018. All rights reserved.



Figure 17: 1947 aerial photograph with site area indicated. Potential archaeological features also indicated.



Figure 18: 1969 aerial photograph with site area indicated. Potential archaeological features also indicated.



Figure 19: 1980 OS aerial photograph (8019 OS80_009 002) detail indicating linear also seen in 1969.

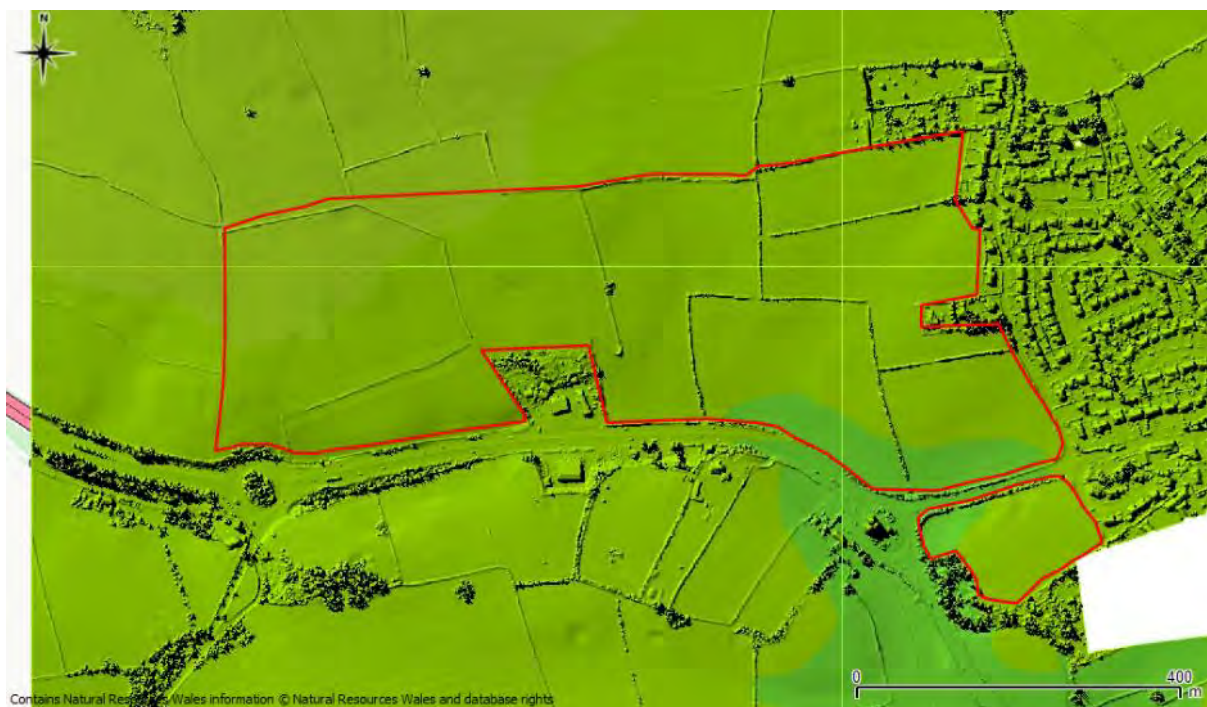


Figure 20: LiDAR digital surface model (1m resolution). Contains Natural Resources Wales information © Natural Resources Wales and Database Right. All rights Reserved.



Photo 1: General view across development site from main current access opposite Wind Street (field A2), looking west



Photo 2: Western boundary, rear properties boundaries of buildings fronting Roger's Lane, looking NNE

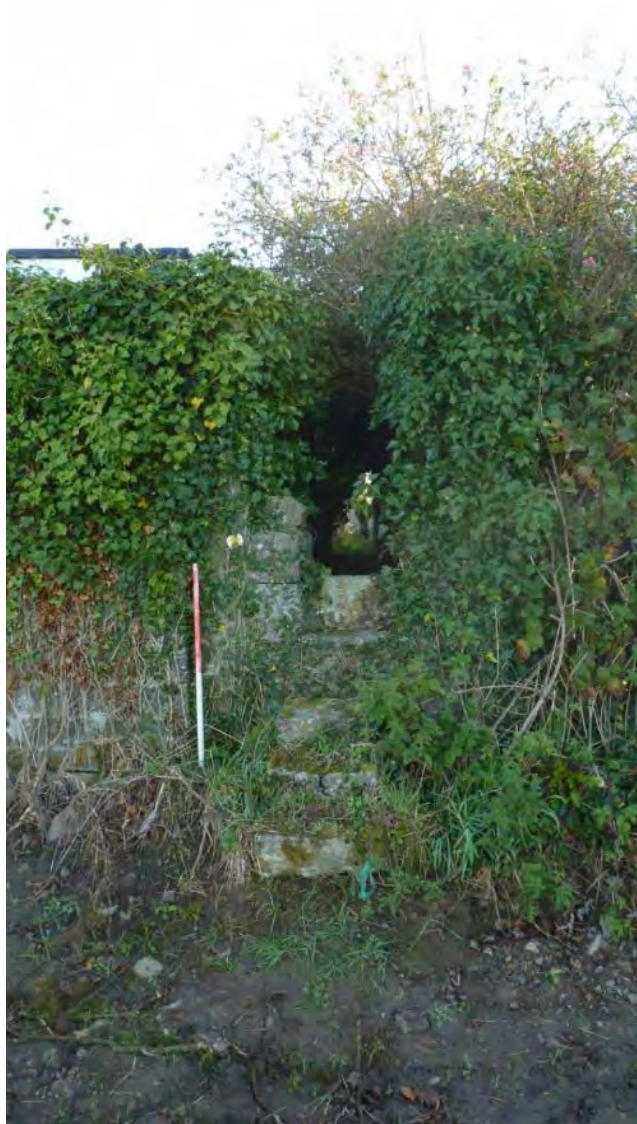


Photo 3: Public footpath entrance from Roger's Lane, between properties. 1m scale. Looking E



Photo 4: Taken from the SE corner of field A1, looking across the field. Looking NW



Photo 5: the southern field boundary of A1, comprising largely hedgerow with post-and-wire fencing, but in the SE corner incorporating the remains of stone walling. 1m scale. Looking SW.



Photo 6: General view across C2, incorporating A2. The tower of church LB 11246 is visible in the background, the traditional centre of Laleston. Looking SE



Photo 7: From high point within A3, close to northern boundary. Looking E.



Photo 8: From high point within A3, close to northern boundary. Looking SW.



Photo 9: From high point within A3, close to northern boundary. Looking NW



Photo 10: General view of B1. Looking ESE.



Photo 11: Disused limestone quarry to the SW of B1. Looking ESE.



Photo 11: Disused limekiln, ruinous western face of kiln. Looking ENE.



Photo 12: Part of the disused limekiln, showing fire-brick lined walls and upper crucible. Looking ENE.



Photo 13: General view across C1 and A1 (all one single field), looking towards the properties fronting Roger's Lane forming the eastern site boundary. Looking E.



Photo 14: View from high point close to western boundary of C2, looking towards SAM GM022, which lies just in front of the right end of the tree line on the distant hill. The SAM itself not clearly visible. Looking SW.



Photo 15: From SE corner of C3 looking across development area. Looking NW.



Photo 16: Field C3. Looking at area of rectilinear feature visible on Aps (nothing visible at ground level). Looking N.



Photo 17: Field C3. From rectilinear feature, looking towards circular features visible on Aps (depression visible), one located just to the right of the field entrance in the centre, and one on the left side of the photo in front of the hedgeline. Looking NW.



Photo 18: Large stone dumped on top of field wall remains in the hedgeline between C2 & C3. Looking E.



Photo 19: Looking at site of circular AP feature in NW corner of C3, possible depression visible. Looking E.



Photo 20: Mortared stone walling along the southern boundary where A3 meets C3, adjacent to roundabout on the A48. 1m scale. Looking SW.



Photo 21: General view down eastern boundary of C4, hill in the background contains SAM Gm022 immediately to the right of the treeline. Looking S.



Photo 22: View of distant hill from northern boundary of C4. Roofline of Court Newydd visible. Looking NE.



Photo 23: From NE corner of C4 across site, looking over site of circular AP feature, no visible at ground level, marked by 1m scale. Looking S.



Photo 24: Stile in NW corner of C4. Looking WNW.



Photo 25: Field D1. General view, includes development work to the west. Looking SW.



Photo 26: Newly created boundary SE corner of D1, between D1 and C4. 1m scale. Looking SW.



Photo 27: View along a removed field boundary (not visible) in D1. 1m scale on approximate line, should head off towards central pylon. Looking NW.



Photo 28: Southern boundary of D1, with garage. Looking W.



Photo 29: Infilled former quarry in centre of shot, hardly visible, within D1. Looking N.



Photo 30: Gateway stone plinth between D1 and D2. 1m scale, showing the continuation of the boundary as a hedgerow. 1m scale. Looking SW.



Photo 31: View along northern edge of D2. Looking W.



Photo 32: View from on top of the long barrow (SAM GM022) across to the site (green fields in the middle distance). Looking NE.



Photo 33: View from on top of the long barrow (SAM GM022) across to the site (green fields in the middle distance). Areas C & D. Looking NNE.



Photo 34: Remains of the long barrow, viewed from the west. Looking ENE.



Photo 35: From on top of the long barrow, with large stone visible, looking towards site (areas C & D). Looking NNE.



Photo 36: View toward Tythegston Park GM15 (from D2). Looking SW.



Photo 37: View of church tower (LB 11246) from B1. Looking ENE.



Photo 38: View from within churchyard towards site. Area D2 and construction works beyond partially visible. Parts of C3/4 also visible. Looking WNW.



Photo 39: Ty Mawr (LB 11244). Looking SE.



Photo 40: View along the main road through Laleston towards the southern edge of site (not clearly visible). Ty Mawr (LB 11244) is the stone building on the left, the mile marker (LB 19243) is visible as the white feature on the right. Looking W.



Photo 41: Church tower (LB 11246). Looking NNW.

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX I:
HER Gazetteer

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

Enquiry reference number: 5880

Prepared by: {wat_staff}, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Philip Poucher, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

Approx 1km radius of NGR SS 8674 7996, precise area in supplied Shapefile

PRN 00173m NAME BONDARY STONE AT LALESTON NGR SS87008088 COMMUNITY Laleston
TYPE Medieval, Boundary stone, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Possible boundary stone of Margam Abbey lands: No trace of this cross base was found in the area, though a search was made in the rubble of a ruined building.

DESCRIPTION Possible boundary stone of Margam Abbey lands: No trace of this cross base was found in the area, though a search was made in the rubble of a ruined building.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 88 SE 8/;
02/PH Desc Text//1894/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol.2 p.338/;
03/PM Mention//RCHM//1982/Glam Invent Vol.3 Pt.2 p.356
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 00174m NAME ST CEWYDD'S CHURCH AT
LLANGEWYDD NGR SS87548091 COMMUNITY Laleston
TYPE Medieval, Church, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Site of Llangewydd church in what later became Llangewydd Grange (not on site of later grange buildings); represented by grass covered platform set in an E-W direction. It is 21m long & 6m wide though spread to the N at the E end.

DESCRIPTION Site of Llangewydd church in what later became Llangewydd Grange (not on site of later grange buildings); represented by grass covered platform set in an E-W direction. It is 21m long & 6m wide though spread to the N at the E end. Traces of a stony partly curvilinear enclosure noted (Llewellyn 1895); which OS fieldworkers suggest is an integral part of the site rather than a modern enclosure. Platform and bank had been severely plough damaged by 1968 (OS card SS 88 SE 9), but were still visible in 1986 (Cadw Field Monument Warden report). ECM PRN 177 said to have come from Llangewydd church (and PRN 175, but this is dubious). Evans 2003: GGAT 73

Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS Scheduled Monument GM237

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001386

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317
01/MM Record Card/OS//1968/SS 88 SE 9/;
02/PM Desc Text//Savory H.N/1949/Bull Board Celtic Stud/Vol.13 Pt.3;
03/PM Desc Text//1937/Archaeol Cambrensis/p.9-10/;
04/MM Record Card/OS//SS 88 NE 9/;
05/PM Desc Text//Evans C.J.O/1944/Glam its Hist & Topography/p.269;
06/PM Desc Text//Rees W//1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th C./SE Sheet;
07/PM Desc Text//1894/Archaeol Cambrensis/p.337(sketch)
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project
p.159;

PRN 00175m NAME EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT FOUND AT LALESTON NGR SS87548091 COMMUNITY Laleston

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

SUMMARY The stone measures 19in - 21in, thickness of 6in narrowing to about 3in apparently belongs to a slab-cross of disk-headed type.

DESCRIPTION Redknap and Lewis (2007, 313-4 no.G32) date this cross to 11th century The stone measures 19in - 21in, thickness of 6in narrowing to about 3in apparently belongs to a slab-cross of disk-headed type; presented to NMGW in 1915 and supposed to have come originally from Llangewydd Church, via a barn at Laleston and a house called Bryntirion (OS card SS 88 SE 9); connection with Llangewydd Church discounted in Arch Cam 1937, 9. 11th or 12th century date (RCAHMW 1976, 66 no.963). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as G32

SOURCES

Book RCAHMW 1976 An inventory of the Ancient monuments in Glamorgan, I, iii: The Early Christian period
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
Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317
01/MM Record Card/OS//1968/SS 88 SE 9/;
02/PM Map//Rees W//1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th C/SE Sheet;
03/PH Desc Text//Nash Williams/V.E/ECMW Bull Board Celtic Stud/V.8;
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project
Pt.2 p.161-188

PRN 00176m NAME LALESTON CROSS NGR SS8749980862 COMMUNITY Laleston

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

SUMMARY At the road-junction near Cae'rheneglwys is the base of a cross which possibly served as a ...boundary stone of lands once belonging to Margam Abbey.

DESCRIPTION At the road-junction near Cae'rheneglwys is the base of a cross which possibly served as a ...boundary stone of lands once belonging to Margam Abbey. The wayside cross 'near Cae'rheneglwys lies loose on the NE side of the road verge and is a moss covered block of sandstone 71cm square and 20 cm high, with a socket 30cm square and 10cm deep, with bowed sides and a groove 10cm wide leading from its SE corner (RCAHMW 1982 RO 21, 356). RCAHMW favour interpretation as a wayside cross marking line of medieval road known as Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, as opposed to boundary cross associated with Margam Abbey (RCAHMW 1982, RO 20-1, 356). NGR given in the digital HER PRN is incorrect: the 2nd ed OS map gives location at road junction, adjacent to N side of lane, immediately SW of Llangewydd Church (Cae'rheneglwys) at SS8749980862. The cross base was not noted during the field visit, and is now presumed to have been moved or lost (Roberts 2011).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004185 RECORDED: 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Consists of 00316m GGATE004089, GGATE004185

SOURCES

Report Roberts, R. 2011 GGAT107: Medieval Ecclesiastical Sculpture in Glamorgan
01/MM Record Card/OS//1967/SS 88 SE 10/;
02/PH Desc Text//1894/Archaeol Cambrensis/p.337-8/;
03/PM Desc Text/Nash Williams V.E/1936/ECMW Bull Board Celtic Stud;
04/MM Record Card/OS//SS 88 SE 10/
Vol.8 Pt.2 p.161-188;

**PRN 00177m NAME EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT FROM
LLANGEWYDD NGR SS87508086 COMMUNITY Laleston**

TYPE Medieval, Cross, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Shaped square-headed cross-slab, tapering slightly to the foot. Head is filled with a Maltese ring-cross & surrounding moulded ring.

DESCRIPTION Tentatively dated by Redknap and Lewis (2007, 314-5 no.G33) to late 11th or 12th century. Shaped square-headed cross-slab, tapering slightly to the foot. Head is filled with a Maltese ring-cross & surrounding moulded ring. On back are 4 incised rings. OS card (SS 88 SE 12) records it as being in Margam Abbey Museum, and quotes a reference in Arch Camb (1894, 327 ?Robinson or Llewellyn) to the effect that a slab, about 2'6" high embedded in the wall of a field at Cae Yr Hen Eglwys' (Llangewydd). 12th century headstone (RCAHMW 1976, 65 no.972). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2004

STATUS Scheduled Monument GM011Q , Site Cared for by the State 1594

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 00174m, Same as G33

SOURCES

Aerial photograph 2006 Photocopy of Google aerial photo
Book RCAHMW 1976 An inventory of the Ancient monuments in Glamorgan, I, iii: The Early Christian period
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 List/RCHM//1976/Glam Invent/No.972;
02/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 88 SE 12/;
03/PH Desc Text//1894/Archaeol Cambrensis/p.327/;
04/PM List//Nash Williams V.E/1959/ECMW/p.133;
05/MM Record Card/OS//1976/SS 88 SE 12/;
06/PM Mention//RCHM//1982/Glam Invent Vol.3 Pt.2 p.356
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 00179m NAME Ton Philip Laleston NGR SS87008052 COMMUNITY Laleston

TYPE Roman, Coin hoard, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Four coins found in this district. 2 AE of Domitian, 2 AE of Nerva, 1 AE of Faustina 2, worn 2 AE of 1st or 2nd Century date.

DESCRIPTION Four coins found in this district. 2 AE of Domitian, 2 AE of Nerva, 1 AE of Faustina 2, worn 2 AE of 1st or 2nd Century date. From the field visit (E001659) the only feature visible in this field is a small circular hollow in the middle of the field (Evans 2001)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1977

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE001659, GGATE001689

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
01/MM Record Card/OS//1955/SS 88 SE 14/;
02/PM Desc Text//1950/Bull Board Celtic Stud/14 Pt.1 p.87

PRN 00188m NAME Roger's Lane, Laleston NGR SS869806 COMMUNITY Laleston

TYPE Iron Age, Enclosed settlement, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Cropmark visible on aerial photos taken in May 1971, first interpreted as an embanked settlement site of early Iron Age-Romano British date. Earthworks noted on the ground, but no surface finds recovered. Also interpreted as a possible chambered tomb.

DESCRIPTION Cropmark to the north-west of the village of Laleston, visible on aerial photos taken in May 1971, apparently showing the existence of a ploughed-out embanked settlement site, probably of early Iron Age-Romano-

British date. The site has been interpreted as consisting of an enclosure of elongated trapezoid shape, with sub-divisions and annexes, defined by dark lines which appear to represent ditches. Reconnaissance on the ground revealed traces of a bank at one corner; but no surface finds were noted. The site is thought to extend for about 200 yards east to west. RCAHMW later interpreted the site as a chambered tomb, although giving an NGR for the adjacent field (see PRN 4574m). Cropmark NW of village of Laleston. On ground approximately rectangular area, 55m long x 18m at the E end & 15m at the W, contains an irregular spread of stones up to 0.6m high; traces of a bank/mound in 1 corner; no surface finds collected. Two interpretations suggested: Source 01/02/05 suggests that it is a Neolithic long cairn/chambered tomb (situation and orientation favourable). According to this interpretation, most of mound has been robbed. Source 04/06/07 suggests it is a ploughed-out LA/RB embanked settlement site consisting of an enclosure of elongated trapezoidal shape with sub-divisions and annexes defined by dark lines which appear to represent ditches. (Evans 2001)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 4574m GGATE001657, GGATE001690

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
01/PM List/RCHM//1976/Glam Invent/No.44;
02/MM Record Card/OS//1976/SS 88 SE 24/;
03/MM Air Photo/RAF//08.01.54/F21:58:1335:0133-4/;
04/MM Desc Text//Savory H.N/1972/Morgannwg/Vol.16 p.69-70;
05/MM Note/OS/ASP//25.06.82/;
06/PH Desc Text//Savory H.N/1972/Archaeol in Wales/p.15;
07/MM Record Card/OS//1975/SS 88 SE 24/
08/MM Record Card/OS//1982/SS 88 SE 24/

PRN 00229m NAME TYTHEGSTON EAST NGR SS86547920 COMMUNITY Merthyr Mawr

TYPE Bronze Age, Ring cairn, RANK: 1

Prehistoric, enclosure, RANK: -

SUMMARY This site was described by OS fieldworkers in 1957 as being formed by a stony grass-covered bank 2.5m wide and 0.15m high, with an overall diameter of 27.0m and no definite entrance. It is not now possible to identify any earthworks at this NGR.

DESCRIPTION This site was described by OS fieldworkers in 1957 as being formed by a stony grass-covered bank 2.5m wide and 0.15m high, with an overall diameter of 27.0m and no definite entrance. It is not now possible to identify any earthworks at this NGR. However, even in winter with taller vegetation died off, the ground is still covered in large uneven tussocks of grass, which could obscure such a slight monument. Dimensions: See description. (1957) This circular work has an overall diameter of 27.0m and is formed by a stony grass-covered bank 2.5m wide and 0.15m high. There is no definite entrance, and the existing banks may be recent mutilations. It is situated in a pasture field at the summit of a gently rounded hill. There is no ditch around the work, and an almost imperceptible rise towards the centre of the circle may be a natural feature. (Source 02) (1961/1976) Near the summit of a low hill. Faint traces can be seen of a bank of stones, now about 0.2m high and spread to 3m wide, enclosing a circular area about 27.4m in diameter. The remains have been almost obliterated by ploughing, so that it is not possible to determine whether the bank was interrupted by any entrance gap. Its date and purpose are uncertain. (Source 01) (1982) No change. The enclosure is situated on a gentle south-facing slope at 80m OD. The feature is too slight to be dated. (Source 05) (1984) Possible ploughed-out round barrow 50m W of Tythegston long barrow (PRN 287m) (Source 06) NOTE that this site is noted as being W of SAM and not E, and does not have a RCAHMW in source; it may be a different site GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Report Wiggins, H and Evans, E 2005 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Glamorgan with recommendations for fieldwork 1828
01/PM List/RCHM//1976/Glam Invent/No.263;
02/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 87 NE 98/;
03/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1979-80//;
04/MM Record Card/OS//1976/SS 87 NE 98/;
05/MM Record Card/OS//1982/SS 87 NE 98/(x2)
06/PM Desc text/1984/Glam County History vol 2/p450
PM Desc Text/Evans EM/2000/GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project

PRN 00262m NAME TYTHEGSTON COURT NGR SS85687894 COMMUNITY Merthyr Mawr

TYPE Medieval, Castle, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The only early features that are visible are the drip- stones over the kitchen windows which are at the rear of the house & face into the 18th Cnt courtyard.

DESCRIPTION The only early features that are visible are the drip- stones over the kitchen windows which are at the rear of the house & face into the 18th Cnt courtyard. A site visit undertaken in 1995 noted that the main structure appeared to be 19th century in date with possibly earlier origins apparent on the site (Wells, N. & Davies, S. 1995.)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 02453m GGATE004405, GGATE004416

SOURCES

Report Wells, N. & Davies, S. 1995 Tythegston Village, Porthcawl. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment 369 95/03

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 87 NE 37/;

02/PM Desc Text//Evans C.J.O/1944/Glam its Hist & Topography/p.437;

03/MM Oral//Knight H.L/1957//Owner;

04/PM Desc Text//RCHM//1981/Glam Invent Vol.4 pt.1 Greater Houses p.352 No.107;

05/PM List//RCHM//1982/Glam Invent Vol.3 Pt.2 p.209;

06/PH Desc Text//Archaeol Cambrensis/1853/No.16 p.239-243,248,251-2

PRN 00287m **NAME** TYTHEGSTON LONG BARROW (CAE TOR) **NGR** SS8646679255 **COMMUNITY** Merthyr Mawr

TYPE Neolithic, Chambered tomb, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The site appears at the edge of a copse in the corner of an arable field, as a well-marked mound with the chamber, towards the E end, represented by the E-W aligned capstone propped up on the S side by a single orthostat towards the E end.

DESCRIPTION The site appears at the edge of a copse in the corner of an arable field, as a well-marked mound with the chamber, towards the E end, represented by the E-W aligned capstone propped up on the S side by a single orthostat towards the E end. The capstone measures 4.87x1.30m, and is 0.50m thick at the W end and appears to be sandstone, though it is much obscured by moss and lichen; the orthostat is 1.3m wide and stands 0.4m high. There is a mass of stone on its N side. The mound is pear-shaped, with its greatest width towards the E end. The water-filled depression to NE is not associated with any peat. Dimensions: 2.7m E-W x 18.4m (W side of capstone), c2m high (1953) The grass-covered long barrow is orientated in an E-W direction, wounded at the E end and pointed at the W - possibly as a result of ploughing. There is no trace of a ditch around the barrow or at its sides. The probable capstone, orientated with the barrow, is 0.4m thick. Its S side is tilted up by a longitudinally placed slab, 1.0m long, 0.5m high and 0.2m thick, set on edge beneath the capstone. (Source 02) (1963/1976) On the gentle NW slope of a broad hill. The mound, now 1.2m high, is grass grown but contains a high proportion of large limestone rubble beneath the turf. The only structural feature visible is the chamber. The capstone, 0.45 to 0.53m thick, dips 27 deg on bearing 331 deg, and rests with its underside at about 1.0m above ground level on a single supporter, of which only the top 0.45m is visible. Other supporters may lie buried in the rubble-filled interior. Plan fig 10 shows a pear-shaped mound about 26m long with long axis NE-SW and greatest width (c 18m) across the NE end where the chamber is. 60m away at 276 deg is a slab measuring 1.7m at 115 deg by 0.9m wide and 1.2m thick, which may once have been robbed from the chamber. (Source 01) (1982) The long barrow is unchanged, but the slab to the west is not now visible in a ploughed field (Source 06) (1984) The cairn is small (about 28x10m) and a relatively squat pointed oval in its present form, its long axis approximately NE-SW along the slope. The visible remains of the chamber, towards the NE end, lie on the main axis. They consist of a single slab about 4x2m, overlying a rubble-filled hollow in which a single orthostat is visible under the long south-eastern edge of the capstone. In spite of the hollow under the capstone, the monument may be practically undisturbed, at least in relation to the cairn, which is smooth and featureless, with no superficial indications of horns, and no suggestion of an underlying trapezoidal core. Its potential for the understanding of the finished character of the long cairn - as to whether, at least in some cases, it was given an outer casing to produce an oval form - is considerable. May not be a normal Severn-Cotswold cairn. (1986) The barrow is situated on the top of a low ridge on the edge of a cultivated field just west of a marshy bog. It is covered in grass and bracken. It is aligned east-west and is 4#30m long and 17m wide at its broader east end, and 1.8m high at this end. There are a few large stones lying on its west side. On the top, towards the east, is a large capstone lying east-west in a slight dip, 4.5m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4m thick. It is propped up on a stone at its south side, and slopes gently down towards the north. There are small stones underneath it, and larger ones next to it on the north. Two elder bushes are growing beside it. It has been closely ploughed around its north, west and south-west sides, but is protected on its other sides by the bog and a scrubby area at the edge of the field. (Source 07) GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS Scheduled Monument GM022

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 94522*

SOURCES

01/PM List/RCHM//1976/Glam Invent/No.37;
02/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 87 NE 59/;
03/PM Desc Text//Daniel G.E//1950/Prehist Chambered Tombs of England;
04/MM Record Card/OS//1978/SS 87 NE 59/;
05/PM Mention/GGAT/Robinson D/Cowbridge/p.8;
06/MM Record Card/OS//1982/SS 87 NE 59/;
07/MM Desc Text/Cadw/Whittle E/20.02.1986 AM7/SS 87 NE/
08/PM Desc Text/1984/GCH/Grimes/WF/The Neolithic period/p145-6
PM Desc Text/Evans EM/2000/GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project

PRN 00293m NAME *Medieval Finds* NGR *SS86127893* COMMUNITY *Merthyr Mawr*
TYPE *Medieval, Findspot, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Sherds, iron buckle & ironwork, bronze strap end, & glazed ware, glazed jug fragment, sherds & iron cross bow bolt, iron pot & rim fragment.*

DESCRIPTION *Sherds, iron buckle & ironwork, bronze strap end, & glazed ware, glazed jug fragment, sherds & iron cross bow bolt, iron pot & rim fragment.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS *SSSI*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1956/SS 87 NE 65/;
02/PM List//NCC//1979/Stat Sites Nat Parks 1949 Mid Glam p.8,18 Map

PRN 00300m NAME *Bronze Age Finds* NGR *SS86127893* COMMUNITY *Merthyr Mawr*
TYPE *Bronze Age, Findspot, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Barbed & tanged, & petit-tranchet arrowheads: Chert dagger of elongated lanceolate form: Fragments of spearhead & fragments of food vessel.*

DESCRIPTION *Barbed & tanged, & petit-tranchet arrowheads: Chert dagger of elongated lanceolate form: Fragments of spearhead & fragments of food vessel. Bronze Age chert dagger, fl arrows and spear; More than one material, Group of 2-10. Funerary/ritual. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS *SSSI*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1956/SS 87 NE 74/;
02/PM List//NCC//1979/Stat Sites Nat Parks 1949 Mid Glam p.8,18 Map;
03/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 87 NE 74/

PRN 00301m NAME *Iron Age Finds* NGR *SS86127893* COMMUNITY *Merthyr Mawr*
TYPE *Iron Age, Findspot, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Iron Age material in the National Museum of Wales:- Bronze finger ring and fragments of crucibles for smelting bronze, with jets & drops of bronze & iron.*

DESCRIPTION *Iron Age material in the National Museum of Wales:- Bronze finger ring and fragments of crucibles for smelting bronze, with jets & drops of bronze & iron.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 87 NE 75/;
02/PM List//NCC//1979/Stat Sites Nat Parks Mid Glam p.8,18 Map;
03/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 87 NE 75/

PRN 00316m NAME *Cross Base (Site Of), Laleston* NGR SS8804079891 **COMMUNITY** *Laleston*
TYPE *Medieval, Boundary cross, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Identified as Laleston Cross (Roberts 2011) see PRN 00176m). Possible boundary cross of margam Abbey lands. The cross base is unlikely to be in situ & 0.2m thick. No original ornament can be identified; it is of sandstone with central depression in the top (OS card SS 87 NE 96).*

DESCRIPTION *Possible boundary cross of margam Abbey lands. The cross base is unlikely to be in situ & 0.2m thick. No original ornament can be identified; it is of sandstone with central depression in the top (OS card SS 87 NE 96). Identified as Laleston Cross (Roberts 2011) see PRN 00176m). E of Laleston on the crossing of the Laleston-Bridgend road with the Ffordd-y-Gyfraith. At the NE side of the crossroads, much overgrown. A rectangular block with convex sides and rounded angles, 76 cm by 71cm, and 15 cm high, containing a large shallow socket, 43 cm by 35cm, only 5cm deep (RCAHMW 1982, RO 11, 353). RCAHMW favour interpretation as a wayside cross marking line of medieval road known as Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, as opposed to boundary cross associated with Margam Abbey (RCAHMW 1982, RO 20-1, 356). Feature not found during current fieldwork - appears to have been moved. Revised NGR reflects (SS88040179891) position as given on 2nd-3rd ed OS and later mapping (Roberts 2011).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT: E004185 RECORDED: 2013

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Part of 00176m GGATE004096, GGATE004185*

SOURCES

Report Roberts, R. 2011 GGAT107: Medieval Ecclesiastical Sculpture in Glamorgan
01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 87 NE 96/
02/PH Desc Text//Robinson GE/1894/Arch Camb/
03/MM Record Card/OS//1982/SS 87 NE 96/

PRN 00317m NAME *GREAT HOUSE, LALESTON* NGR SS87487978 **COMMUNITY** *Laleston*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Country house, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *A late 16th Cnt house built of random rubble limestone with sandstone dressing with traces of former gravel dash rendering evident. Slate roof is largely renewed.*

DESCRIPTION *A late 16th Cnt house built of random rubble limestone with sandstone dressing with traces of former gravel dash rendering evident. Slate roof is largely renewed.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS *listed building 11244 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 19287*

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 87 NE 99/;
02/PM Desc Text//Evans C.J.O/1944/Glam its Hist & Topography/p.268;
03/MM Letter//Riley W/1898//;
04/PM Desc Text//RCHM//1981/Glam Invent
05/PM Plan//RCHM//1981/Glam Invent
06/MM Record Card/OS//1983/SS 87 NE/
The Greater Houses

PRN 00318m NAME *A48 TYTHEGSTON ROUNDABOUT* NGR SS86297971 **COMMUNITY** *Merthyr Mawr*

TYPE *Roman, Coin, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Denarius of Antoninus Pius, found during road widening on the Cardiff-Swansea road. It was presented to the National Museum of Wales.*

DESCRIPTION *Single coin. Denarius of Antoninus Pius, found during road widening on the Cardiff-Swansea road. It was presented to the National Museum of Wales. Source 02 suspects that it and PRN 249m may have belonged to the same hoard 'scattered by workmen somewhere near Laleston'. Stated to be 'near the AA box W of Laleston'; grid reference provided by OS with reference to 1954 AA handbook. NMGW map marks it as being 1km further W on Laleston roundabout.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657

SOURCES

*Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 87 NE 99/;
02/PM Desc Text///1950/Bull Board Celtic Stud Vol.14 p.87*

PRN 00319m NAME LALESTON CHURCHYARD CROSS **NGR** SS87547983 **COMMUNITY** Laleston
TYPE *Medieval, Churchyard cross, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Churchyard cross with tapering shaft & square broaches belongs to the 14th Cnt. Its base has incised lines caused by the sharpening of weapons or tools.*

DESCRIPTION *Churchyard cross with tapering shaft & square broaches belongs to the 14th Cnt. Its base has incised lines caused by the sharpening of weapons or tools. Three steps. Socket stone square with deep chamfer, deep hollows worn into upper surface; shaft octagonal, stops eroded (?run-out); preserved as far as bulbous collar at top. Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *listed building 19241 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Archdeaconry of Llandaff, Deanery of Bridgend
01/MM Record Card/OS//1967/SS 87 NE 100/;
02/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1981//;
03/MM Letter//Riley W/1898/Newcastle No Bridgend/In Rev O.N.B*

PRN 00320m NAME ST DAVID'S CHURCH AT LALESTON **NGR** SS87547985 **COMMUNITY** Laleston
TYPE *Medieval, Church, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Laleston church first appears in the documentary sources in 1173. It consists of nave, separate chancel, W tower, S porch and rood stair. The battered walls suggest an early date, but none of the architectural details are earlier than the 14th century; the Perpendicular and Tudor styles are also present. The main Victorian restoration was in 1871.*

DESCRIPTION *Laleston first appears in the documentary sources in 1173 as a chapel belonging to Tewkesbury Abbey (Crouch 1988, 28-31). However, two Early Christian headstones of Class G and 11th-12th century date have been found in the parish (PRNs 1846m, 177m; RCAHMW 1976, 64 no 963, 65 no 972); the former may rather have been a slab-cross. This, combined with the raised polygonal churchyard, which was previously circular (WGAS D/D Ma 259/1) suggests that the site may have been pre-Norman. Glynne (1901, 254) reports the dedication as being St Illtyd. The church consists of nave, separate chancel, W tower, S porch and rood stair to the N of the nave. A sexton's store has been added against the N wall of the nave. The church is mainly constructed in the local pale grey fine-grained carboniferous limestone, but some Sutton stone and grey and fawn sandstones have been used for quoins and dressings. The church was visited by Dineley (342-4) who he regarded it as having 'little to recommend it to the curious' and did not draw it, although he recorded some of the monuments including a now disappeared coat of arms in the chancel. Glynne (1901, 255) visited it in 1847; he noted a 'modern' windows throughout the nave and chancel, a piscina in the chancel 'a sort of trough beneath a Pointed arch', and west gallery, but the tower and porch were as now. In 1857 it was unroofed and badly damaged by a gale, especially the tower (Anon 1857, 221), and was subsequently restored by Prichard and Seddon. The presence of an internal batter to the long walls of the nave suggests that the standing fabric is relatively early, though none of the windows survive in the nave and chancel, and the earliest surviving feature is the chancel arch, which Newman (1995, 369) dates to the 14th century. Butler (1971, 405) suggests a mid 15th century date for the tower and porch, based on the form of the W window tracery and the depressed ogee head of the porch. The niches on either side of the chancel arch and on the S side of the E window at least (that on the N is a Victorian copy) are of similar date. Newman thinks that the tower and porch are by the same architect, but is noticeable that the pinnacles decorating the tower door of simplified form compared with those of the porch, and the same simplification can be seen internally in the treatment of the tower arch. The belfry windows are of 16th century type, and the tower has a bolection-moulded plinth of the type which in Gwent seems to be characteristic of the period after the Reformation. The nave roof is early, though its barrel ceiling has now disappeared. The roof of the chancel has straight-cut chamfers on some of the timbers, a feature dated in Glamorgan houses by RCAHMW (1988, 135) to the late 17th-18th century. The Victorian restoration involved the refenestration of the nave and chancel and the replacement of the porch roof. It is not possible to determine from superficial inspection whether the upper part of the tower had to be taken down and rebuilt, as was believed in 1857 (Anon 1857, 221). There are interconnected stoups in the nave and porch, both of unusual form,*

hollowed out of the wall by the door. There is a medieval font, and a fragment of a carved slab has been reused as an altar in the nave; otherwise the fittings are Victorian or later. There is also a fine collection of post-medieval wall tablets, many dating to the end of the 17th century/beginning of the 19th century. Wright (1941b, 182) notes a bell of 1719. References: Documentary WGAS D/D Ma 259/1, 1841, Tithe plan Published Anon, 1857, Miscellaneous notices - Laleston church, Glamorganshire, Archaeol Cambrensis, 3 ser 3, 221 Butler; L A S, 1971, Medieval ecclesiastical architecture in Glamorgan and Gower, in T B Pugh (ed), Glamorgan county history: Volume III, The Middle Ages, 379-415 (399, 405, 408-9) Crouch, D, 1988, Llandaff episcopal acta 1140-1287. Cardiff: Cardiff Record Society) Dineley, T, 1888, The account of the official progress of his Grace Henry the first Duke of Beaufort through Wales in 1684, 342-4 Glynne, S R, 1901, Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh dioceses: Diocese of Llandaff. Glamorgan Archaeol Cambrensis 6 ser 1, 224-78 Newman, J, 1995, The buildings of Wales: Glamorgan, 43, 369-70 RCAHMW 1976 An inventory of the ancient monuments in Glamorgan. Vol i part iii: The Early Christian period RCAHMW 1988 An inventory of the ancient monuments in Glamorgan. Vol iv part ii: Farmhouses and cottages Wright, A, 1941, The church bells of Monmouthshire vii: Summary and chronology, Archaeol Cambrensis 96, 49-68, 182-4 Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *listed building 11246 I*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 34 GGATE001386*

SOURCES

*Book Orrin, G R 2004 Church building and restoration in Victorian Glamorgan
Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Archdeaconry of Llandaff, Deanery of Bridgend
Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317 01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 87 NE 101/;
02/PM Map//Rees W/1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th C./SE Sheet;
03/PM Desc Text//Glynne Sir S.R/1901/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol.1;
04/PM Desc Text//Thomas T.H/1904/Trans Cardiff Natur Soc/V.37p.55;
05/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1981//
EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

PRN 00909m NAME *LLANGEWYDD* **NGR** *SS875809* **COMMUNITY** *Laleston*

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

SUMMARY *Castle, Vill and Parish Church taken over by the monks of Margam in the late 12th Cnt and demolished.*

DESCRIPTION *Castle, Vill and Parish Church taken over by the monks of Margam in the late 12th Cnt and demolished.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 1149m, Associated with 172m, Same as 93138*

SOURCES

*01/PM///1967/Archaeol Cambrensis/pp204-6;
02/PM Desc Text/RCAHM//1978/Glam Invent/;
03/PM Mention//RCAHM//1982/Glam Invent/Vol3 part2 p243*

PRN 01060m NAME *Pwll-y-Mor* **NGR** *SS862795* **COMMUNITY** *Merthyr Mawr*

TYPE *Medieval, Enclosure, RANK: 1*

Medieval, moated site, RANK: -

SUMMARY *Medieval moated site, visible as earthworks next to the A4106 to the south-east of Redhill Farm.*

DESCRIPTION *Medieval moated site, visible as earthworks next to the A4106 to the south-east of Redhill Farm. The site is now believed to be a medieval moated site. (Wiggins and Evans)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *- -*

SOURCES

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

fieldwork 1828

01/MM AP/Westair//1979/BM 1591.6

02/ Oral/Vyner BE/1982

03/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W

PRN 01151m NAME LLANGEWYDD CASTLE **NGR** SS87048098 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

TYPE Medieval, Castle, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Castle probably of motte & bailey type. Was probably destroyed between 1202 & C.1218 by the Monks of Margam Abbey - Nothing visible on aerial photographs.

DESCRIPTION Castle probably of motte & bailey type. Was probably destroyed between 1202 & C.1218 by the Monks of Margam Abbey - Nothing visible on aerial photographs.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1980

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Pm Desc Text//Cowley FG/1967/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol116 p204/;

02/MH Desc Text//Giralus Cambrensis//Speculum Ecclesiae/Vol4 pp134-

03/PM List/RCAHM//1978/Monastic Granges/p39/;

04/MM Record Card/OS//1977/SS 88 SE 31/

05/MM Air Photo/RAF//1954/F21.58.1335.0133-4/;

06/MM Note/OS/ASP/1982//

136;

PRN 01152m NAME The Pound **NGR** SS87048098 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

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

SUMMARY The Pound is a curious little stone building in the junction of 3 roads, it is a ruined and overgrown cottage.

DESCRIPTION The Pound is a curious little stone building in the junction of 3 roads, it is a ruined and overgrown cottage.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near destroyed **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1980

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/PM List/RCAHM//1978/Monastic Granges/p41 Item No4

PRN 01425m NAME VILLAGE FARMHOUSE **NGR** SS87687982 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

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

SUMMARY Village farmhouse is a regional house built in C17th. It is two storeys high, built of coursed rubble, with late roof, internal chimney and lobby entry.

DESCRIPTION Village farmhouse is a regional house built in C17th. It is two storeys high, built of coursed rubble, with late roof, internal chimney and lobby entry.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1981

STATUS listed building 11322 II

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 20279

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1979/SS 87 NE 121/;

02/PM List/RCAHM/Smith P/1975/House of Welsh Countryside/Maps 30,33 and 36

PRN 01426m NAME PARCAU-ISAF **NGR** SS85907995 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

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

SUMMARY *Parcau-Isaf is a regional house with a chimney backing on the entry and outside cross passage.*

DESCRIPTION *Parcau-Isaf is a regional house with a chimney backing on the entry and outside cross passage.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1981

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 19588*

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1979/SS 87 NE 122/;

02/PM List/RCAHM/Smith P/1975/Houses of Welsh Countryside/Map 29

PRN 01607m NAME BOUNDARY CROSS NEAR MARGAM NGR SS88057990 COMMUNITY Laleston
TYPE *Medieval, Cross, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Possible boundary cross of Margam Abbey lands. The cross base is unlikely to be 'in situ'. It is 0.8m square and 0.2m thick. No original ornament can be identified; it is of sandstone; could not be located in 1982 (OS card SS 87 NE).*

DESCRIPTION *Possible boundary cross of Margam Abbey lands. The cross base is unlikely to be 'in situ'. It is 0.8m square and 0.2m thick. No original ornament can be identified; it is of sandstone; could not be located in 1982 (OS card SS 87 NE).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1981//;

02/PM Mention//RCAHM/1982/Glam Invent/Vol3 part2 p353;

03/MM Record Card/OS//1982/SS 87 NE 96/;

04/PH Mention//Robinson GE/1894/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol2 p338

PRN 01664m NAME Laleston Well NGR SS8748079723 COMMUNITY Laleston
TYPE *Medieval, Well, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Located adjacent to street, a D-shaped well with an attached rectangular porch to E shown on the 1st-3rd edition OS map. Named as a pump on the 2nd edition. The well and porch structures are of local limestone masonry with stone slab roofs (probably corbelled inside - but not a accessible. Entrance to porch at E end under stone lintel, blocked by slab. To the S of the entrance is a late Victorian iron hand pump and stone trough. The structure remains in very good condition, and whilst not mentioned in Jones 1954, it has been included on the merit of its proximity to the church and as a good example of its type (Roberts 2011).*

DESCRIPTION *Located adjacent to street, a D-shaped well with an attached rectangular porch to E shown on the 1st-3rd edition OS map. Named as a pump on the 2nd edition. The well and porch structures are of local limestone masonry with stone slab roofs (probably corbelled inside - but not a accessible. Entrance to porch at E end under stone lintel, blocked by slab. To the S of the entrance is a late Victorian iron hand pump and stone trough. The structure remains in very good condition, and whilst not mentioned in Jones 1954, it has been included on the merit of its proximity to the church and as a good example of its type (Roberts 2011).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: Very High; Intact, plan complete with good to very good superstructure remains surviving (Roberts 2011). RELATED EVENT: E003429 RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003240, GGATE003249

SOURCES

Report Roberts, R. 2011 Medieval and Post-Medieval Holy wells in Glamorgan and Gwent 2898

01/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1981//

PRN 01846m NAME EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT FOUND AT
LALESTON NGR SS8779 COMMUNITY Merthyr Mawr

TYPE *Early Medieval, Inscribed stone, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *DUPLICATE OF PRN 00175m*

DESCRIPTION RCAHMW gives NGR of SS875798) The stone measures 19in - 21in, thickness of 6in narrowing to about 3in apparently belongs to a slab-cross of disk-headed type; presented to NMGW in 1915 and supposed to have come originally from Llangewydd Church, via a barn at Laleston and a house called Bryntirion (OS card SS 88 SE 9); connection with Llangewydd Church discounted in Arch Camb 1937, 9. 11th or 12th century date. THIS IS A DUPLICATE OF PRN 175m, which was given the wrong NGR Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as G32

SOURCES

Book RCAHMW 1976 An inventory of the Ancient monuments in Glamorgan, I, iii: The Early Christian period
Book Redknapp, 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 List/RCAHM///1976/Glam Inv.Pt 3 64 No 963 plate 29;
02/PM List/Nash Williams VE/1950/ECMV/p 202;
03/PM Desc Text//Fox C/1926/BBCS/A Wheel Cross Head Laleston Vol3
04/MM Record Card/OS///1976/SS 87 NE 111;
05/PM Desc Text//Williams 1 & Nash-Williams VE/1937/Arch Camb Vol 92
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project
pt 1 pp 1-10
pt 2 pp 156-7

PRN 02165m **NAME** COTTAGE,HIGH ST. **NGR** SS87617982 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

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

SUMMARY post medieval house cross-corner stone stairs,direct entry,end chimney, masonry partitions, joist-beam ceiling.

DESCRIPTION post medieval house cross-corner stone stairs,direct entry,end chimney, masonry partitions, joist-beam ceiling.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 18406

SOURCES

01/pm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/A no207

PRN 02166m **NAME** ELM AND MAY COTTAGES **NGR** SS87637987 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

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

SUMMARY post medieval houses, c 1627 and c 1673 two unit,end entry,hall,twin inner rooms

DESCRIPTION post medieval houses, c 1627 and c 1673 two unit,end entry,hall,twin inner rooms

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 18627

SOURCES

01/pm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/B33 no291

PRN 02167m **NAME** LALESTON COTTAGE **NGR** SS87587991 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

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

SUMMARY post medieval house lateral entry stairs,direct entry,lateral chimney thatched roof

DESCRIPTION post medieval house lateral entry stairs,direct entry,lateral chimney thatched roof. Early post-medieval gentry house possibly dating from mid-17th century with later additions. The house would originally have been built for a member of the gentry, although may have been inhabited by large landowners, and was set within an extensive garden complex. The cottage was later extended, probably some time in the 18th or early 19th century,

with the addition of a two-bay wing and later with more substantial buildings and outbuildings, including a ballroom. Parts of the original grounds were partitioned and developed as separate properties during the second half of the 20th century (Higgins 2008). Features as described above and also a bake oven and possible outshut (Higgins 2008). Damaged by fire and left derelict the house has now been demolished.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 19112 GGATE000006, GGATE000921*

SOURCES

Report Higgins, J 2008 Laleston Cottage, Laleston, Bridgend 2065 208/14

Report Higgins, J. 2008 Laleston Cottage, Laleston, Bridgend: archaeological building survey. 2514 208/09 01/pm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/AL no537

PRN 02168m **NAME** LALESTON COUNTRY CLUB **NGR** SS87497993 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

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

SUMMARY *post medieval house, c 1600 two unit,lobby entry,hall,heated inner room*

DESCRIPTION *post medieval house, c 1600 two unit,lobby entry,hall,heated inner room*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991

STATUS *listed building 11245 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 19113*

SOURCES

144,157,374 no.538/

mmdesc.text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/C10 p.385,413,89,93,109,113,129,

PRN 02169m **NAME** OYSTERCATCHER **NGR** SS87657982 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

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

SUMMARY *post medieval house,1679 cross-corner stone stairs, dressed stone fireplace, fragments of early building in later structure An archaeological evaluation at the site in 2012 did not reveal any archaeologically significant structures or features apart from some small finds, evidence of levelling deposition and Post-medieval ceramic assemblages (Phillips 2012).*

DESCRIPTION *post medieval house,1679 cross-corner stone stairs, dressed stone fireplace, fragments of early building in later structure An archaeological evaluation at the site in 2012 did not reveal any archaeologically significant structures or features apart from some small finds, evidence of levelling deposition and Post-medieval ceramic assemblages (Phillips 2012).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991

STATUS *listed building 19240 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 19556 GGATE004070*

SOURCES

Report (digital) Phillips, N. 2012 Archaeological Evaluation: Oystercatcher Inn, car park and garden 3210; HER_MM_0244

01/pm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/misc2 no732

PRN 02170m **NAME** GREAT HOUSE DOVECOTE **NGR** SS87487968 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

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

SUMMARY *Post-medieval dove hole situated in a garden off Well Street, Laleston. The dovecote is not named on the 1st ed OS map of 1885, though 'Ty mawr' is shown.*

DESCRIPTION *Post-medieval dove hole situated in a garden off Well Street, Laleston. The dovecote is not named on the 1st ed OS map of 1885, though 'Ty mawr' is shown.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1991

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01 pm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/no1452

PRN 02348m **NAME** Horeb Welsh Presbyterian Church, Laleston **NGR** SS8776079822 **COMMUNITY** Laleston
TYPE Post-Medieval, Church, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Horeb Methodist Chapel was built in 1831 and was modified in 1852 with the addition of a schoolroom and house.

DESCRIPTION Horeb Methodist Chapel was built in 1831 and was modified in 1852 with the addition of a schoolroom and house. The present chapel, dated 1831, is built in the Simple Gothic style, with a gable-entry plan and two storeys

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1992

STATUS listed building 11364 II

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 10059

SOURCES

01/mm desc text/CADW//1990/Listed building list/

PRN 03112.0m **NAME** FFORDD-Y-GYFRAITH (RR GGAT 004) **NGR** SS8619185992, SS8721980212, SS872802 **COMMUNITY** Laleston
TYPE MEDIEVAL, Road, **RANK:** 1

ROMAN, road, **RANK:** 2

SUMMARY Probable Roman road. Lower section of this road is set out in three straight sections and uses straight zig-zags to descend slopes; upper section is normal ridgeway. RCAHMW notes that features of lower section are characteristic of known Roman roads, but feels that case lacks definite proof, particularly as it was not apparent how road fitted into network.

DESCRIPTION Minor road, Roman date uncertain; not recorded by the Ordnance Survey or Margary. A section of medieval-modern road running to and up Mynydd Baiden; proposed by the Royal Commission as possibly Roman in origin on the basis of straight alignments and the observance of Roman principles of setting out, though it has no obvious destination points in either direction. In the introduction to the section on Roman roads in the Glamorgan Inventory, RCAHMW describes it thus: "The relevant part runs from just north of Laleston to Mynydd Baiden, where it becomes a normal ridgeway. This length of 5.5 km, is set out essentially in three straight sections, with angles on Cefn Cribwr and on a southern spur of Mynydd Baiden; it also uses sharp zig-zags to descend steep slopes. These features are characteristic of known Roman Roads, but it is difficult to see how this track could fit into the general network." Because of the doubt as to its origin, the road was not given a separate number in the Inventory, neither was it included in the RCAHMW handlist; as a result this route has neither a RCAHMW number nor a Margary number. Sherman and Evans 2004, 58

CONDITION

CONDITION: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** The line of this road is known to be medieval, so for this period the condition has been recorded as 'damaged' **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Although this road looks as though it has been laid out using Roman survey techniques, more definite evidence of Roman date is lacking and it has therefore been recorded as 'not known' for this period. **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE004006, GGATE004021

SOURCES

Book Margary, I 1967 Roman roads of Britain

Book RCAHMW 1976 An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan: Vol I Pre-Norman; Part II The Iron Age and Roman Occupation GG.9215.RCA

Report Sherman, A and Evans, E M 2004 Roman roads in South East Wales: Desk-based assessment with recommendations for fieldwork. GGAT report no.2004/073

01/PM/List//RCAHMW/1976//Glam Invent/pp104-6

PRN 03348m **NAME** THE DELL, LALESTON **NGR** SS87457985 **COMMUNITY** Laleston

TYPE Medieval, CROPMARK, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY T-shaped parch-mark identified on aerial photos of a former possible building within Laleston village, near the church, and therefore possibly of the same date.

DESCRIPTION *T-shaped parch-mark within Laleston village, near church. Area now covered by housing. Nothing about its shape gives any clue to date, but from position most likely to be medieval or post-medieval. Air photo/1950/58 RAF 497/5294. GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (2001)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726

01/Pm Desc Text/2001 March/Evans EM/GGAT 63 Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey/SMR 726

PRN 03349m **NAME** TYTHEGSTON ENCLOSURE **NGR** SS867790 **COMMUNITY** Merthyr Mawr
TYPE UNKNOWN, CROPMARK, RANK: 1

Unknown, Enclosure, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Polygonal enclosure defined by a possible ditch, identified on aerial photos.*

DESCRIPTION *Polygonal enclosure c 30m across, defined by a possible ditch. 250m SE of ring cairn PRN 229m. Air photo/1950/58 RAF 497/5202-3; 5163. GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (2001)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 301294 GGATE001455, GGATE001480, GGATE001657, GGATE001686*

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726

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

01/Pm Desc Text/2001 March/Evans EM/GGAT 63 Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey/SMR 726

PRN 03350m **NAME** Tythegston Enclosure **NGR** SS86157908 **COMMUNITY** Merthyr Mawr
TYPE Post-Medieval, Building, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Subrectangular crop-mark enclosure, identified on aerial photos.*

DESCRIPTION *Subrectangular crop-mark enclosure, c30m across. c 400m SW of ring cairn PRN 229m. Field visit showed that this was a building, probably post-medieval, constructed from roughly coursed rubble; ruinous, particularly on N side where whole of middle part of wall have fallen down or been demolished. Ground level within building lower than for surrounding field. GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (2001)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E002046 RECORDED: 2002

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE002046

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726

01/Pm Desc Text/2001 March/Evans EM/GGAT 63 Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey/SMR 726

PRN 03351m **NAME** WHITNEY FARM, LALESTON **NGR** SS8777877 **COMMUNITY** Merthyr Mawr
TYPE *Unknown, Enclosure, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Bipartite cropmark enclosure, identified on aerial photos.*

DESCRIPTION *Bipartite cropmark enclosure, c 50m N-S by 30m, divided by transverse showing darker than surrounding ?arable, as does rest of cropmark. Air photo/1950/58 RAF 497/5167; 5098-7. Field visit showed that in this position in the field was a subrectangular hollow, long axis E-W, very damp in base with marked growth of moss. GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (2001)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE001688

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
01/Pm Desc Text/2001 March/Evans EM/GGAT 63 Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey/SMR 726

PRN 03352m NAME Tythegston Enclosure **NGR** SS86677908 **COMMUNITY** Merthyr Mawr
TYPE UNKNOWN, CROPMARK, RANK: 1
Unknown, Enclosure, RANK: 1
SUMMARY B-shaped enclosure identified on aerial photos.

DESCRIPTION B-shaped enclosure c 50m N-S by 30m E-W across each section, defined as dark mark against surrounding arable. c200m SE of ring cairn PRN 229m, in same field. Air photo/1950/58 RAF 497/5163. (Evans 2001)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE001685

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
01/Pm Desc Text/2001 March/Evans EM/GGAT 63 Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey/SMR 726

PRN 03353m NAME CAEAU GLEISION, LALESTON **NGR** SS88107935 **COMMUNITY** Laleston
TYPE UNKNOWN, BUILDING, RANK: 2
Unknown, CROPMARK, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Possible L-shaped building visible as a parch mark on aerial photos.

DESCRIPTION L-shaped ?building, showing as parch mark. Consists of 3 units, one on each arm and one in angle; angle and E arm clearest, W arm less so; maximum length on either arm c 70m, width c 40m. Air photo/1954/58 RAF 1335/0099-0100. Field visit showed that field is covered by earthworks which do not seem to correspond closely with air photograph, although N range does appear to be represented as a series of low banks. The most prominent are a mound towards the SW corner of the field, and a ridge running between the ruined building in the field to the W and Caeau Gleision farmhouse the other side of the lane to the E. There is also an L-shaped bank in the NW corner which is probably an old field bank and not connected with the parch mark. (Evans 2001)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE001687

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
01/Pm Desc Text/2001 March/Evans EM/GGAT 63 Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey/SMR 726

PRN 03354m NAME BROADWAY FARM, LALESTON **NGR** SS87678017 **COMMUNITY** Laleston
TYPE UNKNOWN, CROPMARK, RANK: 1
Unknown, Enclosure, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Horseshoe shaped enclosure identified on aerial photos.

DESCRIPTION Horseshoe shaped enclosure, open end to E, c 40m across. Field boundary (now removed) close to it at N side appears to respect it. Air photo/1967/OS 67 090/142-3. Nothing visible in field visit. (Evans 2001)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE001691

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
Report Wiggins, H and Evans, E 2005 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Glamorgan with recommendations for fieldwork 1828
01/Pm Desc Text/2001 March/Evans EM/GGAT 63 Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey/SMR 726

PRN 04574m NAME LONG CAIRN NW OF LALESTON **NGR** SS8689080733 **COMMUNITY** Laleston
TYPE Neolithic, Chambered tomb, RANK: 1
SUMMARY A roughly trapezoidal area aligned roughly NE-SW, containing a scatter of large sandstone blocks

(largest 0.60x0.35x0.25 and 0.60x0.55x0.35). The mound referred to in earlier accounts has been ploughed out. The southern part of the field (which had jus

DESCRIPTION A roughly trapezoidal area aligned roughly NE-SW, containing a scatter of large sandstone blocks (largest 0.60x0.35x0.25 and 0.60x0.55x0.35). The mound referred to in earlier accounts has been ploughed out. The southern part of the field (which had just been ploughed) was walked for artefact collection. There was nothing resembling the remains of a cairn at the NRG originally given in the SMR (SS86778067); the corrected NGR given here is a point midway between the readings taken at the SSW and NNE limits (SS8687480668 and SS8690780798 respectively). Dimensions: 55m x 12m (SW)/5.25m (NE) (1961/1976) Uncertain long cairn, at the side of a broad saddle in a low ridge. An approximately rectangular area, 55m long at 85 deg by 18m at the E end and 15m at the W, contains an irregular spread of stones up to 0.6m high. These might represent the remains of a long cairn of which most of the mound has been robbed, perhaps partly to build adjacent field walls. The wall bounding the area on the S is especially substantial, and the name given in the Tithe Award survey to the surrounding group of five fields, Cae Garn may be significant as an indication of the former presence of a recognisable cairn. The area has been used for stone dumping from the fields in recent years. (Source 01) (1972) A crop-mark north-west of the village, visible on air photographs taken by Fairey Air Surveys for Glamorgan CC by Fairey Air Surveys reveals the existence of a ploughed-out embanked settlement site probably of Early Iron age - Romano-British date. The site consists of an enclosure of elongated trapezoidal shape, with subdivisions and annexes, defined by dark lines which appear to represent ditches. Reconnaissance on the ground has revealed traces of a bank at one corner, but no finds have been collected from the surface. The whole site extends for about 200 yards east to west. (Source 04) (Details from AP which have been sketched on NMGW map would certainly seem to support this interpretation better than that of long barrow.) (1982) The strip of ground described above is under long grass and weeds and only one or two large stones were visible. There is nothing surveyable and the apparently raised nature of the area may largely be due to a low, positive lynchet along the north side, at the edge of an arable field at present under a hay crop. (Source 08) GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PM Desc Text/Evans EM/2000/GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project

PRN 04625m NAME LALESTON CHURCHYARD NGR SS87547985 COMMUNITY Laleston

TYPE Medieval, Churchyard, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY This is a raised polygonal churchyard, which was previously circular, as shown on the tithe map of 1841 (WGAS D/D Ma 259/1). It is flat and raised above the surrounding level and surrounded by lanes on all sides.

DESCRIPTION This is a raised polygonal churchyard, which was previously circular, as shown on the tithe map of 1841 (WGAS D/D Ma 259/1), where there are slight traces of what may be an external enclosure showing as field boundaries to the N and E; nothing else of interest. It is flat and raised above the surrounding level. It is surrounded on all sides by lanes. The present boundary is a coursed rubble wall, and the main entrance consists of double gates on the S side with a path leading to the S porch; there is also a single gate on the E side. Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 0320m

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 05196m NAME WITLAND BARROW NGR SS86507967 COMMUNITY Merthyr Mawr

TYPE Prehistoric, LONG BARROW, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Cropmark of probable rectangular long barrow, c.60m long, aligned NE/SW, widening to fa?ade at NE end

DESCRIPTION Cropmark of probable rectangular barrow, c.60m long, aligned NE/SW, widening to fa?ade at NE end. Site lies 400m due north of Tythegston long barrow (NPRN 94522).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2006

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 00287m, Same as 404530*

SOURCES

PRN 06011m **NAME** *Quarry, Tythegston* **NGR** *SS8609079060* **COMMUNITY** *Merthyr Mawr*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, quarry, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *Post-medieval quarry, most likely the source for local dry stonewalls.*

DESCRIPTION *Post-medieval quarry, most likely the source for local dry stonewalls.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Damaged* **DESCRIPTION:** *-* **RELATED EVENT:** *E004373* **RECORDED:** *2010*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *- - GGATE005182*

SOURCES

Report Dunning, R & Lewis, R 2004 Tythegston Estate, Bridgend: Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report

PRN 06095m **NAME** *Water storage site Laleston* **NGR** *SS8757779912* **COMMUNITY** *Laleston*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, water storage site, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *A series of three cisterns were discovered within the grounds of Laleston Cottage during a watching brief that was conducted during the demolition of Laleston Cottage. Evidence from cartographic maps show that the grounds were a pleasure gardens with numerous fountains. It is likely that these cisterns formed part of the water management system for these fountains.*

DESCRIPTION *A series of three cisterns were discovered within the grounds of Laleston Cottage during a watching brief that was conducted during the demolition of Laleston Cottage. Evidence from cartographic maps show that the grounds were a pleasure gardens with numerous fountains. It is likely that these cisterns formed part of the water management system for these fountains.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near destroyed* **DESCRIPTION:** *-* **RELATED EVENT:** *-* **RECORDED:** *2009*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 06096m GGATE000921*

SOURCES

Report Higgins, J 2008 Laleston Cottage, Laleston, Bridgend 2065 208/14

PRN 06096m **NAME** *Well Laleston* **NGR** *SS8757779912* **COMMUNITY** *Laleston*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, well, RANK: 0*

SUMMARY *A well was discovered within the grounds of Laleston Cottage during a watching brief that was conducted during the demolition of Laleston Cottage. The well is believed to have provided the main domestic supply for the house.*

DESCRIPTION *A well was discovered within the grounds of Laleston Cottage during a watching brief that was conducted during the demolition of Laleston Cottage. The well is believed to have provided the main domestic supply for the house.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near destroyed* **DESCRIPTION:** *RELATED EVENT:* *RECORDED:* *2009*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 06095m GGATE000921*

SOURCES

Report Higgins, J 2008 Laleston Cottage, Laleston, Bridgend 2065 208/14

PRN 07094m **NAME** *Old limekiln* **NGR** *SS8675479236* **COMMUNITY** *Merthyr Mawr*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, limekiln, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *-*

DESCRIPTION *-*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2013

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

PRN *07096m* **NAME** *Structure* **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -

TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION -

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

AM - 10.22.18 (12:10) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 1898.
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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 II:
Designated Archaeological Sites

Designated Archaeological Sites within 5km of the proposed development

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Reference No.	Site name	Eastings	Northings	Site Type	Period
GM022	Tythegston Long Barrow	286460	179258	Long barrow	Prehistoric
GM025	Mynydd Herbert Round Barrow	285136	179833	Round barrow	Prehistoric
GM026	Merthyr Mawr Inscribed Stones (now in St Rogue's Chapel)	288871	178084	Cross	Medieval
GM036	Pyle Incised Stone	282240	182325	Cross-marked stone	Medieval
GM037	Ogmore Castle	288188	176960	Castle	Medieval
GM040	Nottage Court Inscribed Stone	282035	178156	Inscribed stone	Roman
GM049	Bridgend Old Bridge	290423	179841	Bridge	Medieval
GM050	New Inn Bridge	289098	178390	Bridge	Medieval
GM063	Newcastle Castle	290238	180077	Castle	Medieval
GM095	Candleston Castle	287127	177252	Manor	Medieval
GM102	Cae Summerhouse Camp	286404	177991	Enclosure	Prehistoric
GM145	Bridgend Standing Stone	290211	179515	Standing stone	Prehistoric
GM169	Pre-Norman Stones in Churchyard	288279	177534	Cross base	Early Medieval
GM184	Ogmore Stepping Stones	288142	176993	Stepping stones	Medieval
GM190	Ewenny Priory	291259	177812	Priory	Medieval
GM214	Cross in Tythegston Churchyard	285758	178816	Cross	Medieval
GM217	Stormy Castle	284596	181504	Motte	Medieval
GM226	Merthyr Mawr Churchyard Cross	288288	177493	Cross	Medieval
GM237	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard	287543	180936	Church	Medieval
GM240	Pen-y-Castell Camp	284226	182689	Hillfort	Prehistoric
GM241	Cefn Cross Standing Stone	287390	182636	Standing stone	Prehistoric
GM242	Heol y Mynydd Round Barrow	288408	175133	Round barrow	Prehistoric
GM247	St Rogue's Chapel	288870	178086	Chapel	Medieval
GM248	Chapel Hill Camp	288885	178063	Hillfort	Prehistoric
GM265	Remains of Iron Furnace Near Angleton	290426	182001	Industrial monument	Post-Medieval/Modern
GM333	Croes Antoni	289328	175191	Cross	Early Medieval

GM417	Cefn Cribwr Ironworks	285110	183448	Ironworks	Post-Medieval/Modern
GM432	Merthyr Mawr Warren	286313	177094	Unclassified site	Prehistoric
GM433	Remains of Tondu Ironworks	289106	184469	Ironworks	Post-Medieval/Modern
GM444	Derwen Moated Site	291427	182440	Moated Site	Medieval
GM449	Leat & Dam at Llanmihangel Mill	282087	182400	Leat	Post-Medieval/Modern
GM465	Vervil Dyke	288901	177427	Dyke	Early Medieval
GM466	Promontory Fort on Fleming's Down	288927	176823	Promontory Fort - inland	Prehistoric
GM493	Bryndu Coke Ovens	283893	183490	Coke Oven	Post-Medieval/Modern
GM587	Dan-y-Graig Roman villa	284032	178028	Villa	Roman
GM605	Royal Ordnance Factory Bridgend Dual-Storey Pillbox	291365	179368	Pillbox	Post-Medieval/Modern

Historic Parks & Gardens

Reference No.	Site name	Location (NGR)	Grade	Site Type	Description
GM10	Glanrhyd Hospital	SS9016381982	II	Formal gardens and informal grounds of a former lunatic asylum	The survival more or less intact of the gardens and grounds of a mid-nineteenth-century lunatic asylum. Few gardens and grounds of this unusual category survive, and here they are still in use by a modern hospital. The formal gardens are of great inter
GM12	Merthyr Mawr House	SS8875577990	II*	Landscape park; informal garden; walled kitchen garden; walled garden	Small, attractive landscape park laid out at the same time as the house was built in the early nineteenth century. Contemporary pleasure grounds with some good specimen trees and shrubs, and gardens with a very fine large glasshouse of 1900. Remains of
GM14	Ewenny Priory	SS9132677576	II	Deer park; landscape park; informal garden; walled kitchen garden	A historic house, built within the precinct of a medieval Benedictine priory, and incorporating parts of its claustral buildings. The

					garden occupies the monastic precinct, utilizing some of its massive walling as walls for the kitchen garden. The wall
GM15	Tythegston Court	SS8562979149	II	Small landscape park; informal and compartmented garden; walled kitchen garden	A small landscape park and garden contemporary with the rebuilding of the house in the late eighteenth century, with some additional planting and alterations to the garden in the Edwardian period.
GM7	Court Colman	SS8837581798	II	Victorian formal and informal garden with small park; walled garden	An eclectic Victorian garden and small park containing many of the typical elements of such gardens, including conifer and rhododendron planting, an informal woodland area with artificial waterfall, ferns and bamboos, and some formal features including I

Conservation Areas

Name	Planning Authority	Date of Designation	Update
Bridgend Town Centre	BRIDGEND	1999/06/23	
Derllwyn Road, Tondy	BRIDGEND	1986/07/16	
Laleston	BRIDGEND	1973/08/17	2003/12/10
Merthyr Mawr Road	BRIDGEND	1980/10/14	2003/12/10
Merthyr Mawr Village	BRIDGEND	1973/03/30	
Newcastle Hill	BRIDGEND	1975/03/07	1999/06/23
Newton	BRIDGEND	1973/08/31	2003/12/10
Nottage	BRIDGEND	1973/08/31	2003/12/10
Tythegston	BRIDGEND	1973/08/17	

Listed Buildings

Reference No.	Site name	Eastings	Northings	Grade
11213	Nottage Court	282040	178165	II*
11214	Church of St John the Baptist	283659	177477	I
11215	Churchyard Cross	283664	177459	II
11216	Tythegston Court	285683	178932	II*
11222	Gate piers to Tythegston Court	285678	178881	II
11223	Church of St Tudwg	285775	178821	II
11224	Church of St Ffraid aka St Bride, Llansantffraid	289684	183486	II
11227	Church of St James, Pyle with Kenfig	282558	182645	I

11228	Glan Rhyd Railway Viaduct	289891	182786	II*
11229	The Pheasant	289452	181877	II
11230	Candleston Castle	287136	177252	II*
11231	Wellingtonia	288384	177538	II
11232	The Old School House	288585	177640	II
11234	Oak Cottage	288418	177513	II
11235	New Inn Bridge	289100	178391	II*
11236	New Bridge	289157	177965	II*
11237	West Lodge	288641	177706	II
11239	Holly Cottage	288513	177603	II
11240	Diana Cottage	288415	177497	II
11241	Church Cottage	288387	177513	II
11242	Church of St Teilo	288284	177520	II*
11244	Ty Mawr aka The Great House	287476	179783	II*
11245	The Laleston Inn	287492	179937	II
11246	Church of St David	287539	179854	I
11247	Marlas House	281891	182235	II
11249	Ewenny Priory (house)	291246	177776	II*
11250	Ewenny Priory Church	291257	177813	I
11251	Church of St Michael	291242	177808	I
11260	NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK,ADARE STREET	290610	179863	II
11261	THE VICTORIA P.H. ADARE STREET	290578	179788	II
11262	NEWBRIDGE FARMHOUSE,BOWHAM AVENUE	289658	178849	II
11263	FARMYARD BUILDINGS (NW FARMHOUSE & NE SIDES) AT NEWBRIDGE FARM,BOWHAM AVENUE	289698	178819	II
11264	NO.31 CAROLINE STREET (ROSSIE ATTIRE)	290628	179747	II
11265	NO.33 CAROLINE STREET (OGMORE CLUB)	290632	179746	II
11266	NO.35 CAROLINE STREET (THE WELSH CONNECTION)	290637	179745	II
11267	THE OLD POLICE STATION	290677	179762	II
11268	FORMER FIRE STATION & POST OFFICE VAN DEPOT	290678	179880	II
11269	THE CHATEAU WINE & FOOD BAR	290652	179746	II
11270	PROPERTY TO RIGHT OF CHATEAU WINE & FOOD BAR	290655	179765	II
11271	FORMER COACH HOUSE TO THE OLD POLICE STATION	290656	179771	II
11272	NO.3 DUNRAVEN PLACE (DENTAL SURGERY)	290435	179901	II
11273	WAR MEMORIAL,DUNRAVEN PLACE	290472	179840	II
11274	WYNDHAM HOTEL,DUNRAVEN PLACE	290498	179811	II
11275	MILEPOST OUTSIDE NEW CORDS & ZENITH WINDOWS LTD.DUNRAVEN PLACE	290505	179767	II
11276	NO.10 DUNRAVEN PLACE	290435	179862	II
11277	NO.12 DUNRAVEN PLACE (ANGLIAN WINDOWS CENTRE)	290442	179859	II
11278	NO.14 DUNRAVEN PLACE (CLAY TRAVEL)	290443	179849	II
11279	NO.16 DUNRAVEN PLACE (ASTLEY SAMUEL LEEDER)	290449	179845	II

11280	NO.22 (DUNRAVEN ARCADE) DUNRAVEN PLACE	290458	179823	II
11281		290460	179818	II
11282	NO.26 (DUNRAVEN ARCADE) DUNRAVEN PLACE	290459	179808	II
11283	NO.28 DUNRAVEN PLACE	290464	179800	II
11284	NO.30 DUNRAVEN PLACE	290465	179793	II
11285	BARCLAY'S BANK,DUNRAVEN PLACE	290477	179767	II
11286	NO.1 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290521	179823	II
11287	NO.3 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290529	179821	II
11288	NO.5 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290534	179818	II
11289	NO.7 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290538	179818	II
11290	NO.9 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290542	179816	II
11291	NO.11 ELDER STREET & PARALLEL RANGE TO REAR	290547	179815	II
11292	GLANOGWR (INCLUDING GLANOGWR COTTAGE) (ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT)	290131	179074	II
11293	ST.MARY NOLTON CHURCH,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290523	179444	II
11294	ASHFIELD,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290491	179354	II
11295	2 GARTH CELYN,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290616	179527	II
11296	NO.4 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD (NOLTON COURT)	290601	179521	II
11297	NO.6 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD (NOLTON COTTAGE)	290592	179517	II
11298	RIVERSDALE,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290491	179487	II
11299	CAE COURT,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290465	179457	II
11301	RANDALL MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN,WOTTON STREET	290668	179727	II
11302	HERMON CHAPEL,NOLTON STREET	290683	179513	II
11303	OLD BRIDGE	290416	179837	II*
11304	COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINIC AT BRIDGEND GENERAL HOSPITAL (FORMER UNION OFFICES)	290519	180207	II
11305	THE OLD WORKHOUSE, BRIDGEND GENERAL HOSPITAL	290470	180259	II
11306	BRIDGEND RAILWAY STATION (W.PLATFORM BUILDING)	290767	179858	II
11307	BRIDGEND RAILWAY STATION PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	290783	179834	II
11308	PUBLIC LIBRARY,WYNDHAM STREET	290557	179868	II
11309	YORK TAVERN P.H.	290587	179938	II
11310	THE JOLLY BREWER,BREWERY LANE,NEWCASTLE	290397	180099	II
11311	St John's Hospice	290295	179915	II*

11312	St Illtyd's Church	290262	180039	II*
11313	Newcastle Castle	290224	180078	II*
11314	NAZARETH APOSTOLIC CHURCH,NEWCASTLE HILL	290223	179973	II
11315	Unitarian Chapel (Elim Pentecostal Church)	290324	179860	II
11316	COED PARC (HQ OF MID-GLAMORGAN COUNTY LIBRARIES) PARK STREET,NEWCASTLE	290096	179826	II
11317	NO.6 WEST ROAD (WEST COTTAGE) NEWCASTLE	290164	179995	II
11318	Newcastle House	290118	179987	II*
11319	GARAGE & OUTHOUSE RANGE AT NEWCASTLE HOUSE	290126	180007	II
11320	NO.10 WEST ROAD (NEWCASTLE COTTAGE) NEWCASTLE	290069	179956	II
11321	NO.48 WEST ROAD (WESTFIELD) NEWCASTLE	289836	179884	II
11322	Village Farm House	287682	179817	II
11323	Merthyr Mawr House	288885	177942	II*
11324	Top Lodge	291187	177191	II
11332	Former Bethlehem Baptist Church aka Ty Capel	291668	177383	II
11333	Ewenny Community Village Hall	291259	177184	II
11334	Ty-maen	281966	180250	II
11335	Former Truck Shop Tondy Ironworks now Foxtroy Residential Home	289008	184578	II
11337	Danygraig House	284069	178053	II
11338	ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK AT FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME,MERTHYR MAWR ROAD	290163	178824	II
11339	NO.1 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290205	178791	II
11340	NO.2 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290193	178764	II
11341	NO.3 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290176	178742	II
11342	NOS.4 & 5 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290158	178716	II
11343	NOS.6 & 7 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290136	178685	II
11344	NO.8 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290121	178745	II
11345	NOS.9 & 10 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290060	178750	II
11346	NO.11 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290084	178774	II
11347	NO.12 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290104	178794	II
11348	NO.13 MERTHYR MAWR ROAD,FORMER PRESWYLFA CHILDREN'S HOME	290124	178813	II
11349	The Hall Farm	282056	181628	II*
11351	Former Tramroad Bridge	289524	183027	II
11357		283342	177475	II

11361	Tudor Cottage	283351	177512	II
11362	Hut 9 at former Prisoner of War Camp (198) and Special Camp XI, Island Farm	290033	178477	II
11364	Former Horeb Welsh Presbyterian Church	287760	179822	II
11365	PAIR OF TELEPHONE CALL-BOXES ON THE PAVEMENT OUTSIDE THE HEAD POST OFFICE, LALESTON	290713	179850	II
11374	Broadlands House	288571	179147	II
14176	Llanmihangel Mill	281921	182354	II*
15679	NO 18, DUNRAVEN PLACE (W SIDE) (BRITANNIA BUILDING SOCIETY	290452	179840	II
15680	COACH HOUSE AT GLANOGWR, GLANOGWR ROAD (NW END)	290133	179129	II
16839	Former Bridgend Tramroad bridge over Nant Cynffig	288558	183541	II
18955	Cefn Cribwr ironworks, the furnace and charging house	285105	183447	II*
18956	Bedford House	285333	182923	II
18957	Cast house at Cefn Cribwr Ironworks	285102	183467	II*
18958	Blast Engine house at Cefn Cribwr Ironworks	285117	183455	II
18959	Calcining kilns at Cefn Cribwr ironworks	285108	183428	II
19051	Church of All Saints, Pen-y-Fai	289347	181845	II
19052	Tynygarn Mile marker	289759	182685	II
19053	Mile marker	289295	184183	II
19054	Church Lodge	289308	181835	II
19055	School Lodge	289305	181815	II
19056	Gateway at former entrance to Court Colman.	289304	181823	II
19057	Court Colman	288363	181877	II
19058	Bridge over Incline Plane Tondy	289213	184212	II
19171	Pyle Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Capel y Pil, and schoolroom, with forecourt railings.	282366	181605	II*
19172	Group of 4 chest tomb in churchyard of St James, Pyle	282562	182639	II
19173	Churchyard Cross in St James' churchyard, Pyle	282554	182632	II
19174	Morgan monument in St James' churchyard, Pyle	282537	182640	II
19176	Kenfig Hill War Memorial	283707	182927	II
19177	The Talbot Institute	283685	182955	II
19178	Garden gateway at Ty-maen	281991	180249	II
19180	Mile marker on A48, Pyle to Margam Road	282602	182836	II
19181	Accommodation Bridge over the former Duffryn Llynvi and Porthcawl Railway	284013	182090	II
19182	Two chest tombs set against the E churchyard wall, Church of St James.	282577	182642	II
19183	Two chest tombs in the churchyard, St James Church	282548	182629	II
19184	Rees Williams monument in the churchyard, St James church.	282568	182642	II
19240	The Oystercatcher Public House	287650	179818	II
19241	Churchyard Cross in St David's churchyard	287541	179843	II

19242	Cliff Cottage	287504	179835	II
19243	Milepost	287437	179798	II
19356	St John's Well aka Sandford's or de Sanford's Well	283668	177336	II
19357	The Old School	283602	177506	II
19360	St David's Well aka Ffynnon Dewi	282035	178600	II
19361	Former Tramroad and Railway bridge over Moor Lane	281965	178685	II
19367	Manor Farmhouse	283754	178163	II
19368	Nottage House	282077	178015	II
19369	Crown House	283564	177418	II
19370	Manor Farm Courtyard Farm Range	283760	178216	II
19371	Newton Primary School (2 blocks)	282496	177290	II
19372	The Farmers' Arms	281934	178145	II
19373	Veronica Cottage	281816	178212	II
19460	W Precinct Wall at Ewenny Priory (house)	291121	177726	I
19461	NE Precinct Wall at Ewenny Priory (house)	291217	177824	II
19462	N Gatehouse at Ewenny Priory (house)	291148	177809	I
19463	Ewenny Priory Barn	291170	177815	II*
19464	Garden wall linking N and S Gatehouses at Ewenny Priory (house)	291159	177753	II
19465	E Precinct Wall at Ewenny Priory (house)	291289	177804	II*
19466	Romanesque gateway in former E precinct wall at Ewenny Priory (house)	291293	177793	I
19467	Former SE Tower at Ewenny Priory (house)	291307	177755	II*
19468	Garden gateway with gates and attached wall at Ewenny Priory (house)	291219	177768	II
19469	Medieval fishpool in W part of Ewenny Priory (house) gardens	291141	177725	II*
19470	N tower and attached stretch of precinct wall at Ewenny Priory (house)	291196	177834	I
19471	S Gatehouse at Ewenny Priory (house)	291175	177712	I
19472	Stable Court N Range at Ewenny Priory (house)	291201	177827	II
19473	Stable Court E Range at Ewenny Priory (house)	291218	177810	II
19474	Stable Court W Range at Ewenny Priory (house)	291188	177796	II
20178	Monument to Morgan Morgan in Llansantffraid churchyard	289680	183477	II
20179	Glan Rhyd Railway Viaduct (partly in Newcastle Higher community)	289897	182793	II*
20180	Bowen/Roberts Monuments in Llansantffraid churchyard	289734	183481	II
20181	Churchyard cross socket in Llansantffraid churchyard	289702	183480	II
20182	Williams monument and railings in Llansantffraid churchyard	289682	183471	II
20758	Bridge over Incline Plane Tondu	289218	184217	II
20760	Park House	288977	184548	II
20761	Park Cottage	288988	184552	II
20762		289010	184603	II

20763	Former Blast Engine Houses at Tondur Ironworks	289145	184429	II*
20764	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288885	184483	II
20765	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288879	184483	II
20766	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288874	184482	II
20767	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288869	184481	II
20768	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288863	184480	II
20769	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288858	184479	II
20770	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288853	184478	II
20771	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288848	184477	II
20772	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288842	184476	II
20773	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288836	184476	II
20774	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288832	184475	II
20775	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288826	184474	II
20776	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288821	184474	II
20777	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288816	184473	II
20778	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288811	184471	II
20779	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288805	184470	II
20780	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288800	184470	II
20781	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288795	184468	II
20782	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288790	184468	II
20783	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288785	184467	II
20784	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288779	184466	II
20785	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288774	184465	II
20786	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288769	184464	II
20787	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288764	184463	II
20788	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288759	184463	II
20789	1-26 Park Terrace (consec)	288752	184461	II
20790	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288749	184480	II
20791	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288756	184481	II
20792	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288761	184481	II
20793	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288765	184482	II
20794	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288770	184483	II
20795	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288776	184484	II
20796	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288781	184486	II
20797	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288786	184486	II
20798	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288791	184487	II
20799	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288797	184488	II
20800	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288803	184490	II
20801	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288808	184490	II
20802	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288812	184491	II
20803	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288817	184492	II
20804	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288828	184493	II
20805	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288833	184494	II
20806	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288823	184493	II
20807	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288838	184496	II
20808	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288844	184496	II
20809	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288849	184497	II
20810	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288855	184499	II
20811	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288860	184499	II

20812	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288865	184500	II
20813	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288870	184500	II
20814	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288876	184501	II
20815	27-52 Park Terrace (consec)	288882	184503	II
20816	Calcining Kilns and attached abutment at Tondy Ironworks	289144	184463	II*
20817	Lift Tower at Tondy Ironworks	289147	184450	II*
21227	Mile marker	286077	179365	II
21228	Preaching Cross in churchyard of St Teilo	288288	177495	II
21229	Chapel of St Roque	288870	178086	II
21230	South Terrace and Revetment at Merthyr Mawr House	288873	177912	II
21231	Lower Revetment and steps at Merthyr Mawr House	288880	177900	II
21232	Stable block at Merthyr Mawr House	288921	177970	II
21233	Walls to Kitchen Garden at Merthyr Mawr House	288987	178007	II
21234	Gate Piers to Service Court and Attached Walls at Merthyr Mawr House	288893	177972	II
21235	New Inn Lodge	288971	178344	II
21236	Ton Farm	287861	177557	II
21237	Ton Farm Cottage	287872	177566	II
21238	The Cottage	288431	177524	II
21239	Former Saw Mill	288220	177434	II
21240	Home Farm	288419	177691	II
21241	Malthouse at Home Farm	288420	177666	II
21242	Granary at Home Farm	288398	177645	II
21243	Dovecote at Home Farm	288461	177628	II
21244	Barn and Stable at Home Farm			
21245	Churchyard wall and gate at St Teilo, Merthyr Mawr	288320	177488	II
21246	Nicholl family tomb in churchyard of St Teilo, Merthyr Mawr	288315	177508	II
21247	Former Tithe Barn	288252	177466	II
21248	Cattle Shed at Home Farm	288414	177647	II
21249	Vehicle store and workshops at Merthyr Mawr House	288901	177972	II
21250	Gate, Gatepiers and Gate Posts at the entrance to Merthyr Mawr House	288989	178342	II
21251	Gate and Gate Posts at entrance to Home Farm	288384	177664	II
21252	Gate and Gate Posts on E side of Home Farm	288492	177721	II
21253	Greenhouse attached to Kitchen Garden at Merthyr Mawr House	288959	177967	II
21773	Ogmore Farm	288127	176882	II
21774	Stables at Ogmore Farm	288110	176859	II
21775	Ty Maen	289387	177066	II*
21776	Barn at Ty Maen	289384	177107	II
21777	Old Star Cottage	288127	176923	II
21778	Sutton	286449	175518	II
21793	Ogmore Castle	288191	176969	I

21794	Fynnon y Pant	288095	175698	II
21795	Evergreen Cottage	288231	175082	II
23261	Aberbaiden	285455	184458	II
23288	Bridge near Llanmihangel Mill	282002	182324	II
80911	Ffynnon Fawr	282225	178088	II
81346	Hope Baptist Chapel including attached vestry and schoolroom	290677	179911	II
87688	Tondu Road Underbridge	290025	181006	II
87694	Mill Bridge Underbridge	281851	182311	II
87695	Marlas Road Overbridge	281994	182241	II
87696	Pyle Road Overbridge	282794	181896	II
87697	Cefn Road Overbridge	286704	181590	II
87698	Llangewydd Overbridge	287359	181396	II
87699	River Ogmored Viaduct	290192	180831	II
87700	Quarella Road Underbridge	290232	180784	II
87701	West Skeal Overbridge	291168	179447	II

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APPENDIX III
Written Scheme of Investigation

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Specification

For Archaeological Desk Based Assessment:
Land North of the A48, Laleston, Bridgend

Prepared for:

Geraint John Planning Ltd

Project No: 2662

October 2018

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Figure 1. Site location map

Figure 2. Site plan

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment associated with a proposed residential development of land north of the A48, Laleston, Bridgend. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Geraint John Planning Ltd as part of the pre-planning application investigation of the site.

1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans for a residential development of land north of the A48, Laleston, Bridgend, centred on NGR SS 87137 79816 (Figure 1). The local planning authority is the Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) and the work is being carried out prior to the submission of a planning application.

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Geraint John Planning Ltd, acting on behalf of their clients. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment is to provide Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD), who act as archaeological advisers to BCBC, with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Ed. 9, November 2016), Section 6.5, and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are adequately preserved or fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Development Details & Site Description

The proposed development is still in the developmental stages and therefore detailed proposed designs are not yet available. Several parcels of land have been identified on the west side of Laleston as potential areas of residential development. The extent and timetabling of areas put forward for residential development will be dependent on a number of factors, but the total area being considered covers approximately 42.5 hectares.

The area comprises a number of enclosed fields, used as both arable and pasture land, bounded by hedgerows and occupying southerly facing slopes lying at between approximately 80mOD in the northwest corner, to 45mOD in the southeast corner. The area is bounded along much of its southern edge by the A48 dual carriageway, which includes the boundaries of a filling station along the northern edge of the road. A small section of the proposed development area also straddles both sides of the A473, which leaves the A48 giving access to Laleston. Residential development in

Laleston forms the eastern boundary. To the north and west hedgerows form the site boundary, with further agricultural land beyond.

The village of Laleston, which has a medieval core surrounded by modern urban development, extends to the east of the proposed development area. The A473 continues through to give access to Bridgend, the centre of which lies just over 3km to the east. The M4 corridor lies approximately 1.7km to the north, and the coastline lies approximately 3.7km to the southwest.

The landscape is a undulating one, with higher ground lying to the north and south, but generally falling into a small valley to the southeast that forms Cwm Cwintin, a north – south watercourse feeding Merthyr Mawr Warren at the mouth of the Ogmore River and Bristol Channel to the south.

The bedrock underlying the area is generally a mix of limestone and sandstone. To the west lies the High Tor Limestone Formation, and to the east lies the Penarth Group sandstone, with the Cornelly Oolite Formation (limestone) to the north, and Porthkerry Member (limestone and mudstone) to the south. Areas of Head deposits, comprising clay, silt, sand and gravels are also noted overlying the bedrock along the central and eastern parts of the site (BGS, 2018).

3. Site specific objectives

The primary objective of the desk based assessment will be to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk based study and 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.

This desk based assessment 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. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development. 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 and the deposition of the site archive (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. It will involve the following areas of research:
 1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea, within a 1km radius from the centre of the proposed development area.
 2. Collation and basic assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 5km from the edge of the aforementioned area.
 3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 4. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include visits to Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.
 5. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW
 6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore 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 and Lidar imagery as available.
 10. Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
 11. 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.
- c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.
- d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Visits).
- e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
- f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

6. Method statement for a Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the accessible 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 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 10 mega pixels or above.

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.

The site visit will also assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance. Photographs will be taken from the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact and Designated sites within the study area will also be visited where appropriate and accessible with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

7. Method statement for 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, 2 and 3 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The 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, re-plots 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 specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief (if applicable)
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 with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to the client, to GGAT-CD/BCBC and to GGAT for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format.

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-CD 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 (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

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. Additional Considerations

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Philip Poucher MCIfA, Senior Project Manager.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to commence imminently.

Risk Assessment

Prior to the commencement of the site visit AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and*

Safety Regulations 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

Other Guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision **in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists** applying at the date of the agreement.

Professional Standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Code of Conduct**, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

Project Tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

9. References

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:
www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for Desk-Based Assessment

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

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APPENDIX IV:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land north of the A48, Laleston, Bridgend

Site Name:	Land north of the A48, Laleston, Bridgend
Site Code:	ALB/18/DBA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SS 87137 79816
Site Type:	Housing development on enclosed pasture
Project Type:	Desk Based Assessment
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	October 2018
Categories Present:	-
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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