

Archaeology Wales

Land at Brackla Bridgend

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By
Jennifer Muller & Philip Poucher

Report No. 1767


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Prepared For: Barton Willmore


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Summary

In January 2019, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Barton Willmore to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land in Brackla, Bridgend (NGR SS 91583 81003). The land is split into two parcels, a larger western area, and a smaller eastern area closer to Coity. The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for mixed-use development.

No registered Historic Landscape or registered Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. No Conservation Area will be directly affected, however Coity Conservation Area lies in close proximity. The indirect impact on this Area will be dependent upon the final design scheme.

No Scheduled Ancient Monument or Listed Building will be directly affected by the proposed development. Coity Castle (SAM GM004 and Grade I listed building 11254) may be indirectly affected by the removal of viewpoints, and increasing developing around its village setting, but this impact is considered to be Minor.

The proposed development lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape of Bridgend Urban Sprawl (H18), but is considered to be in line with the main characteristics of this area and will therefore have a Negligible impact.

Within the western development area a post-medieval building (BIA02), nearby Bronze Age cairn (PRNs 00369m, 04374m & 04213m) and a potential for Bronze Age activity has been identified, but subsequent development is likely to have largely removed these archaeological elements, therefore development is considered to have a Negligible impact upon them. This area was the site of a Royal Ordnance Factory ROF 53 (NPRN 308124), of Medium archaeological importance. Above ground remains have been removed, and the area landscaped, therefore proposed development is considered to have a Minor impact. The current Brackla/Litchard Industrial Estate is also recorded (NPRN 401750), but considered to be of Negligible archaeological importance with further development having a Negligible impact.

Within the eastern development area two post-medieval ditches (PRNs 05057m & 05059m), a lynchet (PRN 05058m) and the possible site of Coity Fair (BIA01), all of Low archaeological importance, have been recorded. Subsequent development appears to have removed them, further development is considered to have a Negligible impact. A well (PRN 05037m), of potential Medium archaeological importance, may have below-ground remains surviving, therefore the impact may be Moderate. A high potential for Bronze Age archaeological activity, and lesser potential for Medieval and post-medieval archaeological activity is highlighted, proposed development may have a Moderate impact on any potential surviving remains.

It is recommended that potential visual impacts on Coity Conservation Area are taken into consideration during the creation of the final design scheme. The archaeological potential of the eastern area would suggest further archaeological mitigation would be required. Archaeological evaluations have been used in adjacent developments prior to development, and, dependent on the results of any evaluation, an archaeological watching brief may be required during development. Although archaeological sites have been identified in the western development area, a previous archaeological evaluation has already been undertaken and it is unlikely archaeological remains survive. An archaeological watching brief may identify features associated with the Royal Ordnance Factory, but it is uncertain if this will be of any value.

Crynodeb

Ym mis Ionawr 2019, comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Cymru gan Barton Willmore i gynnal asesiad desg archeolegol ac ymweliad safle i bennu potensial archeolegol y tir ym Mracla, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr (NGR SS 91583 81003). Rhennir y tir yma mewn i ddau barsel, ardal orllewinol fwy, ac ardal ddwyreiniol lai sydd yn nes at Goety. Mae'r asesiad wedi'i gynnal cyn cyflwyno cais cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiadau defnydd cymysg.

Ni fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael effaith uniongyrchol neu anuniongyrchol ar unrhyw dirwedd hanesyddol neu unrhyw Ardd a Pharc cofrestredig. Ni fydd unrhyw ardal gadwraeth yn cael ei heffeithio'n uniongyrchol, fodd bynnag mae ardal gadwraeth Coety yn agos, i'r datblygiad arfaethedig. Bydd yr effaith anuniongyrchol ar yr ardal hon yn dibynnu ar y cynllun dylunio terfynol.

Ni fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar Heneb Restredig neu adeilad rhestredig. Gall Castell Coety (SAM GM004 a'r adeilad rhestredig gradd I 11254) cael ei effeithio'n anuniongyrchol wrth dynnu i ffwrdd unrhyw fannau gwyllo a hefyd wrth gynyddu'r datblygu o amgylch lleoliad ei bentref, ond ystyrir mai mân effeithiau yw'r rhain.

Mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn gorwedd o fewn y Landmap Tirwedd Hanesyddol Drefol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr (H18), ond ystyrir ei fod yn cyd-fynd â phrif nodweddion yr ardal hon ac felly ni fydd yn cael fawr ddim effaith.

O fewn ardal ddatblygu'r gorllewin mae adeilad ôl-ganoloesol (BIA02), mae yna hefyd carnedd o'r oes Efydd gerllaw (PRN 00369m, 04374m & 04213m) a photensial ar gyfer gweithgarwch o'r oes efydd wedi'i nodi, ond mae datblygiadau dilynol yn debygol o fod wedi dileu'r rhan helaeth o'r elfennau archeolegol yma, felly ystyrir bydd y datblygiad a nodwyd uchod yn cael effaith ddibwys arnynt. Roedd yr ardal yma yn safle o Ffatri Ordnans Brenhinol ROF 53 (NPRN 308124), â phwysigrwydd archeolegol canolog. Tirlunwyd yr ardal, a thrwy hynny dilëwyd unrhyw olion uwchben y ddaear, felly ystyrir bod datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael effaith fach ar hynny. Hefyd, cofnodir ystâd ddiwydiannol bresennol Bracla/Litchard (NPRN 401750), ond ystyrir ei fod o bwysigrwydd archeolegol dibwys, gyda datblygiad pellach yn cael effaith ddibwys.

O fewn ardal datblygiad dwyreiniol mae dwy ffos ôl-ganoloesol (PRN 05057m a 05059m), glaslain (PRN 05058m) a safle posibl Ffair Coety (BIA01), y cyfan o bwysigrwydd archeolegol isel, ac wedi'u cofnodi. Mae'n ymddangos bod unrhyw ddatblygiad dilynol wedi dileu'r rhain, ystyrir bod datblygiad pellach felly yn cael effaith ddibwys. Gall Ffynnon (PRN 05037m), o bwysigrwydd archeolegol canolog posibl, cael olion o dan y ddaear sy'n parhau i oroesi, felly gall yr effaith fod yn gymedrol ar hwn. Amlygir potensial uchel ar gyfer gweithgarwch archeolegol o'r oes Efydd, a photensial llai ar gyfer gweithgarwch archeolegol canoloesol ac ôl-ganoloesol, gallai datblygiad arfaethedig gael effaith gymedrol ar unrhyw weddillion posibl sydd wedi goroesi.

Argymhellir bod effeithiau gweledol posibl ar ardal gadwraeth Coety yn cael eu hystyried wrth greu'r cynllun dylunio terfynol. Byddai potensial archeolegol yr ardal ddwyreiniol yn awgrymu y byddai angen lliniaru effaith i'r archaeoleg ym mhellach. Mae gwerthusiadau archeolegol wedi cael eu defnyddio mewn datblygiadau cyfagos cyn eu datblygu, a chan ddibynnu ar ganlyniadau unrhyw werthusiad, efallai y bydd angen brîff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod y gwaith datblygu. Er bod safleoedd archeolegol wedi'u nodi yn ardal ddatblygu'r gorllewin, cynhaliwyd gwerthusiad archeolegol blaenorol eisoes ac mae'n annhebygol bod olion archeolegol wedi goroesi. Gall brîff gwyllo archeolegol nodi nodweddion sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Ffatri'r Ordnans Brenhinol, ond mae'n ansicr a fydd hyn o unrhyw werth.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In January 2019 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Barton Willmore to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a proposed mixed-use development on land within and near Brackla Industrial Estate, Bridgend (NGR SS 91583 81003, Figures 1 - 2, AW Project Number 2690).
- 1.2 This assessment has been prepared prior to the submission of a planning application. The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide the local planning authority, the Bridgend County Borough Council (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 (revised edition 10, 2018), Section 6.1 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 and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.3 The site comprises two parcels of land. The outline elements of the proposed development include a drive-through Restaurant/Café, residential development, business and industrial use and a retail foodstore.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The larger of the two areas, comprising approximately 8.4 hectares occupies an area of waste ground formerly developed as part of the Brackla Industrial Estate. The area is relatively level, at approximately 35mOD, currently covered in areas of hardstanding and scrub, surrounded by modern fencing. The northern edge is bounded by Newlands Avenue, with modern industrial units beyond. The eastern edge of bounded by further modern industrial units that front Main Avenue to the east. The southern edge is bounded by modern industrial and commercial units along the Ridgeway. The western edge if bounded by modern residential development along Ffordd Cadfan.
- 2.2 The smaller of the two areas, comprising approximately 1.3 hectares, and occupies an area of grass-covered ground at approximately 45mOD. The site bounded to the north by a new unnamed road, and to the south by industrial units.
- 2.3 The Brackla Industrial Estate lies on the northeast side of Bridgend, between Bridgend and the village of Coity. The area is a largely built up one, in an undulating landscape on the east side of the Ogmore Valley. The centre of Bridgend lies in the base of the valley less than 1.5km to the southwest, but is spread north and south along the valley. The centre of Coity lies within 200m to the northeast. A small watercourse feed into the Ogmore close to the western side of the site, the Nant Bryn-Glas runs north – south along the eastern side of Coity, feeding into the Ewenny River to the south.
- 2.4 The bedrock underlying the area comprises interbedded limestone and mudstone of **the Mary's Well Bay Member, bordered by mudstone of the Penarth Group to the northeast around Coity** (BGS, 2018).

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The primary objective of this desk-based assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.4 This assessment considers the following:
- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
 - Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at GGAT within a 1km radius of the development site;
 - Collation and assessment of all Designated archaeological sites within a 5km radius of the development site;
 - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence;
 - Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW);
 - Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data;
 - 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);
 - Place-name evidence;
 - 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.
 - 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 where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.5 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

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

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Previous Archaeological Studies*

4.1.1 There are fifteen previous archaeological investigations recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record within a search area of 1km around the proposed development site.

4.1.2 In 1937 Cyril Fox carried out the full excavation (PRN E000178) of a Bronze Age cairn a short distance (within 25m) beyond the northern edge of the western proposed development area. The site was fully excavated ahead of wartime development. The initial site comprised the cremation burials of an adult and a child, covered by a small stone cairn and turf. A stone ring, up to 1.5m high, was then built encircling this

mound. Wood ash trodden in between the mound and ring, and a subsequent fire pit dug into the inner face of the ring, was interpreted as ritual activity. Two later Romano-British hearths were also recorded (Fox 1938). Fox also excavated a second Bronze Age cairn (PRN E000179) that same year prior to its destruction. This cairn lay some 600m to the east of the western development area. Two cremation urns were uncovered in a stone-lined cist at the centre of the burial, each containing the cremated remains of an adult and child. Five secondary cremation burials were also uncovered, two of which also contained the remains of an adult and child. These excavations provide detailed evidence of Bronze Age funerary and ritual both in close physical proximity to the proposed development site, but also suggest a larger area of activity. It is interesting to note that these burial site were located on lower ground to the north of the ridge of Brackla Hill, a prominent high point that is traditionally seen as the more likely location for such Bronze Age monuments.

- 4.1.3 The development of the Coity Link Road, which forms the northern boundary to the eastern development area, resulted in a series of archaeological investigations. Initially, in 2002 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook a desk based assessment (PRN E004694) ahead of the proposed road. The report provides a detailed archaeological and historical background to the area, and identifies a number of largely post-medieval features that may be affected, along with the potential remains of a Roman Road. A programme of archaeological evaluation prior to development, and a watching brief during development was recommended (Evans 2002). As part of this work Phoenix Consulting Archaeology undertook a field visit in 2004 to carry out a hedgerow survey (PRN E005267) and earthworks survey (PRN E005268). This recorded a number of field boundaries, banks, ditches and lynchets, pre-19th century in date, in the area of the eastern proposed development site (Coates 2004). In 2009 Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd then carried out a watching brief (PRN E003109) during the construction of the road. This work uncovered a number of important archaeological remains. These remains included a small medieval kiln and crushed building material, and two areas of Bronze Age burial activity. One area contained four cremation burials, three of which were in urns, all positioned close to a rock outcrop assumed to have been used as a burial marker. The second area contained three charcoal pits, two of which contained human bones, this was considered to be an area of secondary burial. Radiocarbon dating of one the cremation burials within an urn put them in the early Bronze Age (Richmond 2009). This would suggest, along with the previous excavations by Fox (see 4.1.2), a wider area of Bronze Age activity.
- 4.1.4 As a consequence to these findings along the route of the bypass, subsequent residential development alongside it to the south, which borders the eastern development site, was subject to further trenched archaeological evaluation. In 2011 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an evaluation (PRN E003559) of the initial residential development area alongside the road. However, the evaluation found no further evidence of Prehistoric activity. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, evidence of a former field boundary, and dumped deposits from a post-medieval quarry or limekiln were recorded (Wright 2011). In 2013 Cotswold Archaeological carried out further evaluation (PRN E005061) ahead of expanding residential development at this site. Towards the northern end of the site a ditch, containing a later Neolithic or early Bronze Age flint artefact was recorded, potentially a continuation of features identified during the earlier watching brief on the Coity Bypass

(see 4.1.3). No further evidence of prehistoric activity was noted however. Some medieval pottery was recovered, possible evidence of post-medieval quarrying, and a post-medieval field boundary was noted close to the proposed development site (Sheldon 2013a).

- 4.1.5 Cotswold Archaeology have carried out a number of archaeological evaluations in the area. In 2001 they undertook an evaluation of Parc Derwen (PRN E002967), to the north of Brackla Industrial Estate and approximately 350m to the north of the western development site. Although some cropmarks had been noted from historic aerial photographs in the area, no finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed through the evaluation (Kenyon 2001). In 2002 they undertook an evaluation (PRN E004749) of an area of land approximately 250m to the northwest of the proposed development area. Again, no features of archaeological interest were encountered, it would appear the ground had previously been stripped of any level that may have contained archaeological material (Hart 2002). Of direct significance for the current proposed development site was a trenched evaluation they undertook in 2013 (PRN E005060), which encompassed both land immediately to the west of the western proposed development area (a site currently being developed for housing), but also included a number of trenches spread across the proposed development area itself (Sheldon 2013b). A total of seven trenches were excavated within the bounds of the proposed development area (Trenches 3, 5-8, 13 & 19). Significant depths of modern material was found throughout, in excess of 3m deep in places. Natural bedrock was reached in only two of the trenches, the shallowest overlaid by 1.9m of modern overburden. These results would suggest significant clearance works across the site, likely removing much of any potential archaeological levels. It was considered likely to have been the result of 19th and 20th century quarrying, although subsequent research as part of this assessment suggests this is more likely associated with mid-20th century redevelopment.
- 4.1.6 The remaining recorded archaeological work in the area includes an archaeological watching brief (PRN E002441) carried out in 1999 by GGAT during the construction of a playground adjacent to Coity Castle, 360m to the north of the eastern development area. No features or finds pre-dating the 19th century were uncovered (Locock 1999). In 2009 Cardiff Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological watching brief (PRN E001639) in the centre of Coity, around 250m to the northeast of the eastern development area. No significant archaeological remains or deposits were encountered, other than a few finds of 19th and 20th century date (Turner 2009).
- 4.1.7 As part of a management strategy at Parc Hospital, which lies over 1km to the north of the proposed development site, a programme of archaeological recording (PRN E000012) was undertaken on an area to the south, consisting of the recording of post-medieval landscape features and an investigation of historic field boundaries (Burton, Hallybone & Richmond 2008). This study has little direct relevance to this development. In 2011 GGAT undertook a Cadw-funded project examining Medieval ecclesiastical sculpture in Glamorgan (PRN E004100). This included an examination of the churchyard cross in Coity, approximately 400m to the northeast of the development site (Roberts 2011), but again of little direct relevance to this development.

4.2 *The Historic Landscape (Figure 3, Appendix 11)*

- 4.2.1 The proposed development sites do not lie within a registered Historic Landscape. The 5km search area around the sites does include part of Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows (HLW (MGI) 1), a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest, 3.5 km southwest of the sites. This landscape comprises two discrete areas of be-sandment, where wind-blown sand has accumulated to form dune landscapes. This process is believed to have occurred between the 13th and 15th centuries and led to the burial of numerous archaeological sites. The dunes of Merthyr Mawr Warren, on the north-west side of the Ogmore estuary, are believed to have buried five sites dating from the Mesolithic period up to the 14th century.
- 4.2.2 The proposed development sites do not lie within any Conservation Areas. However, the conservation area of Coity lies only 120m northeast from the eastern proposed site and 500m northeast of the larger proposed site. Coity Conservation Area was designated in 1973. The Conservation Area is centred on the ruins of Coity Castle and **the adjacent St. Mary's church, with** the older part of the village standing to the southeast, generally built in the same locally quarried stone. The Conservation Area extends across rising ground to the northeast as this provides an important visual backdrop to the castle when viewed from the south. Medieval finds have been recovered from beyond the boundaries of the area, which also includes some more modern development within the village that does not detract from its visual quality and character. Other, less sympathetic development, along West Plas Road and Heol Ysgol is considered to detract from the visual appearance.
- 4.2.3 There are a further seven conservation areas included within the 5km search area. These include: Bridgend Town Centre; Llangan; Derllwyn Road, Tondu; Laleston; Merthyr Mawr Road; Merthyr Mawr Village; and Newcastle Hill.
- 4.2.4 The sites do not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens. Six registered parks and gardens lie within the 5km search area. The closest is Glanrhyd Hospital with formal gardens and informal grounds of a former lunatic asylum about 1.5km northwest of the sites. Court Coleman, almost 3km northwest of the sites, includes a Victorian formal and informal garden with a small park as well as a walled garden. Approximately 4km northwest of the sites is Coytrahen House with a landscape park, garden and walled garden. About 3.5km southwest of the sites are Merthyr Mawr House landscape park with informal garden, walled kitchen garden, and walled garden; and Ewenny Priory Deer park with landscape park, informal garden, and walled kitchen garden. Bryngarw lies approximately 4km northwest of the sites, it contains a formal terraced garden, informal woodland and water garden with Japanese overtones.
- 4.2.5 Landmap areas are not designated landscapes, but contain objective and subjective information designed to enable landscape quality to be taken into account in decision-making. The proposed development sites lie within Bridgend Urban Sprawl (H18). This landscape encompasses the area of expansion of Bridgend after the 1920s, and consists of a mix of houses, public buildings, shops and industrial facilities. It is **described as an area of 'moderate' value because modern urban development** has significantly reduced the archaeological and historical value of the landscape.

4.3 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 3, Appendix II)*

- 4.3.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments are sites considered to be of national importance and have statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. No Scheduled Ancient Monument lie within the boundary of the proposed development area.
- 4.3.2 There are twenty-eight Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 5km search area. The closest site is Coity Castle (GM004), lying just over 500m northeast of the two proposed development sites. It is thought to originally date to the late 11th century first as a ringwork and bailey. The remains today consist of the remaining inner ward and remains of an outer ward to the west. The inner ward has a circular faceted curtain wall incorporating a rectangular keep, both dating predominately to the later 12th century. Remnants of additions to the castle up through the 16th century are still apparent.
- 4.3.3 The remaining sites comprise a varied mix of type and period. Over 3km to the east lies Ogof y Pebyll (GM434), a cave containing archaeological activity dating as far back as the Palaeolithic period. The area also contains some important Neolithic sites. 900m to the northeast lies Coity Burial Chamber (GM068), and over 4km to the south lies Corntown causewayed enclosure (GM585). The Bronze Age is represented by two standing stones, one within Bridgend (GM145) to the southwest, and the other further afield at Cefn Cross (GM241) to the northwest. Iron Age sites include enclosures at Pany-y-Pyllau (GM426) to the northeast, and Chapel Hill Camp (GM248) and **Fleming's Down** (GM466) to the southwest.
- 4.3.4 The most well-represented period in the area is the medieval. Early medieval sites include two crosses, one in Coychurch (GM213) to the east, the other in Merthyr Mawr (GM169) to the southwest. The early medieval Vervil Dyke (GM465) also lies close to Merthyr Mawr. Medieval sites include Coity Castle mentioned above. Over 1km to the north lies Derwen Moated Site (GM444) and nearby Pillow Mounds (GM491). Within Bridgend, 1.5km to the southwest lies Bridgend Old Bridge (GM049) and Newcastle Castle (GM063). Within Coychurch churchyard to the southeast lies a churchyard cross GM212, and in the hills on the opposite side of the Ewenny Valley lies another churchyard cross at **St Mary's** (GM224) and a ringwork and bailey castle at Gelligarn (GM377). Further down the Ewenny Valley, to the south of the sites, lies the extensive Ewenny Priory (GM190). In and around Merthyr Mawr to the southwest lies another churchyard cross (GM226), **St Rogue's Chapel** (GM247) and New Inn bridge (GM050). Out to the west, beyond Bridgend lies the remains of Llangewydd Church and churchyard (GM237).
- 4.3.5 The remaining sites include two industrial period sites up the Ogmore Valley, the remains of an iron furnace at Angleton (GM265), 1.3km to the northeast of the site, and the remains of Tondy Ironworks (GM433), just under 4km to the northwest. The final site is a former 2nd World War Pillbox (GM605) 1.4km to the south, associated with the former Royal Ordnance Factory.

4.4 *Listed Buildings (Figure 3, Appendix II)*

- 4.4.1 No listed buildings lie within the boundary of the proposed development area.

- 4.4.2 Due in large part to its semi-urban setting, there are 251 Listed Buildings within the 5km search area around the proposed development area. Of these, eleven are Grade I listed and twenty-five are Grade II* listed. The remaining buildings are all Grade II listed.
- 4.4.3 The Grade I buildings include Coity Castle (11254) and the Church of St. Mary (11255), both within the Coity Conservation Area, and both of which are also the closest Listed Buildings to the proposed development area, lying within 500m to the northeast of the eastern development site. Ty Mawr (11253) is a Grade II* property, lying approximately 950m to the northeast of the eastern development site. The remaining sites all lie in excess of 1km from the proposed development sites.

4.5 *Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figures 4 & 5; Appendix I & III)*

- 4.5.1 There are 67 sites listed in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development site. Six of which lie within the proposed development sites. Within the western development site lies an early 20th century quarry (PRN 05035m), and a Bronze Age cairn (PRN 00369m) and pottery (PRN 04274m), and Romano-British hearths (PRN 04213m) (all part of the same site) lie within 25m of the northern boundary of this area. Within, or on the edge of the eastern development site, lies a well (PRN 05037m), field system (PRN 05038m), ditch (PRN 05057m), lynchet (PRN 05058m) and ditch (PRN 05059m), all of post-medieval date. A summary of the full catalogue provided by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for sites recorded within 1km (enquiry reference number 5951) is included to the rear of this report.
- 4.5.2 There are also 17 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMS) within the same search area. These include a record (NPRN 308124) for the Brackla Royal Ordnance Factory, which encompasses the western development site, and the subsequent Industrial Estate (NPRN 401750).
- 4.5.3 A search of artefacts and coins recorded within the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (www.finds.org.uk) within the same search area recorded three finds from **the 'Coity' area. These include two Roman coins (one mid 2nd century, one late 3rd century) and a medieval copper spoon.**
- 4.5.4 The recorded archaeological sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

- 4.5.5 There are no Prehistoric sites recorded on the HER within the search area.
- 4.5.6 The SAM site Ogof y Pebyll (GM434), 3km to the east, is the closest recorded site of Palaeolithic activity, where multi-period remains have been found within the cave deposits. The nearest Mesolithic finds are similarly recorded at some distance from the proposed development site, with Mesolithic flint flakes discovered on Merthyr Mawr

burrows to the southwest. Neolithic activity, in the form of burial chambers, has been recorded closer to the site, although still outside the 1km search area. The chambered tombs are both recorded to the north of Coity. The potential for these earlier prehistoric periods to be represented in the proposed development area therefore appears limited.

- 4.5.7 There is however clearly evidence of Bronze Age activity throughout the locality. As highlighted in section 4.1.2 in 1937 Cyril Fox excavated the remains of two Bronze Age cairns (PRNs 00369m & 00375m), one of which was located just to the north of the western development area, the other to the southeast. Both contained cremation burials of Bronze Age date. Subsequent work on the Coity Link Road, as highlighted in section 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 uncovered further cremation burials to the east of the eastern development area (PRNs 04271-4m, 06267-78m), with radiocarbon dating indicating an early Bronze Age date. This highlights four areas of funerary and ritual activity in close proximity around the proposed development sites. These areas have no defined boundaries, and as yet no associated settlement activity has been discovered in the area (although a cropmark feature, PRN 05024m, to the north may be of interest), but the potential for further Bronze Age activity throughout the locality must be considered as high.
- 4.5.8 There is little evidence for subsequent Iron Age activity in the area. There are no such sites recorded within the search area, although a hillfort and settlement site are recorded in the hills to the east, between Coity and Pencoed.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.5.9 There are three Roman sites recorded on the HER within the 1km search area. Excavations of the Bronze Age cairn immediately to the north of the western development site uncovered the remains of two later hearths, containing Romano-British pottery (PRN 04213m). To the east the line of Heol Simonston, which runs roughly north – south into Coity and continues to the north as Heol Spencer, is thought to potentially represent the line of a Roman road (PRN 04087m). This line is projected up between Coity Castle and the adjacent church. A series of earthworks recorded to the north of the castle (PRN 410001), was initially interpreted as Medieval siegeworks, but has the appearance of a potential Roman fort. Alongside this two Roman coins have been recovered from the Coity area, as recorded in the PAS database. Although no definitive and *in situ* Roman archaeological remains have therefore been found in this area, this does suggest the potential for Coity to be the site of Roman activity, and therefore there is a moderate potential for Roman-period archaeological remains to be present within the locality.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.5.10 The early centuries after the end of Roman administration in Wales are thinly documented. During this period the early kingdoms of Wales were emerging, alongside migrations or invasions from abroad. This area probably lay within the emerging kingdom of Glwysing, which by the 10th century had become Morgannwg (later Glamorgan). Although some settlement and industrial sites are recorded throughout Wales, much of the physical evidence of the Early Medieval period comes from religious

sites. There is one record of an early medieval (11th century) cross (PRN 00372m) discovered in use as a gatepost in Coity, before being moved to a chapel in Merthyr Mawr. **St Mary's Church in Coity** (PRN 00373m), although first mentioned in the mid-13th century, is considered to be a likely pre-Norman foundation due to the presence of this cross in the vicinity. It is possible therefore that more extensive early medieval activity was centred on Coity, particularly given its location on a potential pre-existing Roman Road.

- 4.5.11 Coity is clearly a centre of activity during the medieval period. Coity Castle (PRN 00370m) was first established in *circa* 1110 as a palisaded ringwork. It was built by Payn de Turberville, as part of a frontier of castle along the Ogmore valley during the initial Norman incursions into the area. In the late 12th century a stone keep and part of the curtain wall was constructed. This was expanded in the 14th century with a rebuilding of the keep, and additional work and buildings within the inner ward. Further rebuilding is also recorded in the 15th century, with improvements to the domestic arrangements made during the Tudor period. **As mentioned above, St Mary's church** (PRN 00373m, along with PRNs 00371m and 04620m), is first recorded in the mid-13th century but is likely to have been in use throughout the medieval period alongside the castle. More extensive settlement around these sites is likely, the RCAHMW record a potential medieval borough (NPRN 268107) associated with the castle and church. A medieval cellar has been recorded as West Plas (NPRN 41554) on the western edge of Coity, and a medieval kiln (PRN 06277m) has been recorded during works on the Coity Link Road to the south of Coity. West Plas was a farmhouse (PRN 01603m) that was probably established by the end of the medieval period.
- 4.5.12 The presence of a nearby centre of activity during the medieval, and possible early medieval, period increase the potential for related activity in the surrounding area including the proposed development sites. These sites are likely to have been located in the agricultural land surrounding any settlement at Coity, but may have contained associated settlement or industrial activity, therefore the potential for medieval remains is considered to be moderate.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

- 4.5.13 The bulk of the recorded archaeological remains within the HER are post-medieval in date, and largely relate to agricultural activity recorded during work on the Coity Link Road. A number of earthen banks, hedge-banks, ditches, lynchets and boundary walls (PRNs 05041-7m, 05049-52m & 5054-65m) have been individually recorded, although they may all be part of the post-medieval field systems that were part of the Coity Moor and Croesty Farms (PRN 05038m), the Great House Farm (PRN 05041m) and the Briton Ferry Estate (PRN 05231m). Three of these features were recorded within the bounds of the eastern development area, namely two ditches (PRNs 05057m & 05059m) and a lynchet (PRN 05058m). A well (PRN 05037m) is also recorded on the edge of this area. The well was recorded as a vaulted stone-built structure (see Photo 28) (Coates 2004). The proposed development sites would therefore appear to lie within the general agricultural land surrounding the expanding settlement of Coity. However, industrial activity also appears to have formed an important element of the local economy during the post-medieval period. A number of quarries are recorded (PRNs 05030m, 05035m and 05048m), one of which (PRN 05035m) is located within

the western development area, in operation in the early 20th century, although subsequent map regression work as part of this assessment would suggest that this quarry in fact lay further to the southwest, beyond the boundary of the proposed development area. Many of the remaining sites record individual houses within the village of Coity.

- 4.5.14 The area appears to have remained largely agricultural until the mid-1930s, as potential war with Germany loomed. In 1936 the British Government decided to establish a Royal Ordnance Factory in Bridgend (NPRN 308124), the factory itself, known as ROF 53, comprising the layout of much of the western development site. The factory was linked to a series of munitions storage tunnels under Brackla Hill to the south, and both connected to the main rail line. A second element of the factory was located to the south of Bridgend town centre. The shell casings were made in the factory to the south, and filled within the factory on the proposed development site, before being stored in the tunnels on Brackla Hill. The factory opened in 1938. At its peak the whole complex was employing some 40,000 people, and was the biggest single factory in Western Europe. The site stopped production at the end of the war, closing completely at the end of 1946.
- 4.5.15 The western development site appears to have been abandoned until the 1970s. In the 1970s the Brackla/Litchard Industrial Estate (NPRN 401750) was developed, initially immediately to the north and east of the western development site, and immediately to the south of the eastern development site. The remains of the Royal Ordnance Factory were subsequently removed, and the industrial estate expanded into the western development area.

5 Map Regression (Figures 6 - 9)

5.1 *Survey and Plan of the Estates of Charles Edwin, 1787 (Figure 6)*

- 5.1.1 The area around Coity includes some useful and detailed estate maps of the late 18th century. This map depicts an agricultural landscape extending across both proposed development areas, with fields divided by hedgerows. The eastern area spreads across three fields to the south of Croesty Farm, and was crossed by a footpath that ran between Coity and Bridgend. The well (PRN 05037m) on the northern edge of this area is shown on this map. The footpath continues and crosses the centre of the western development area, which is spread across four main fields. A small water course crosses the western edge of this area, running roughly southeast – northwest, and an 'old hedge' is also noted formerly subdividing a field in the southwest corner. This area is generally labelled as 'Coity Moors', and hay is also noted as a crop in a field to the southeast.

5.2 ***Tithe map, 'A map of the hamlet of Coity Higher in the County of Glamorgan', 1841 (Figure 7)***

- 5.2.1 Although late 18th and early 19th century maps exist (Yates 1799, Budgen 1813) they show little detail other than demonstrating that the development sites lie in an agricultural landscape. The next available detailed map is the tithe map of 1841. The two development sites are located approximately 650m and 350m southwest of the

hamlet of Coity Higher, which today is the village of Coity/Coety. The hamlet is centred **around the ruins of 'Coity' Castle**. The hamlet is served by West Plas Road and Simonston Road, both of which are also marked on the 1799 and 1813 maps.

- 5.2.2 The western development area overlays six fields (nos. 650, 661-4 and 716). The fields are named as 650 - **'Saith Erw' ('7 Acres')**, 661 - **'Nau Erw' ('9 Acres')**, 662 - **'Morfa Canol' ('Middle Moor')**, 663 - **'Morfa Uchaf' ('Upper Moor')**, 664 - **'Pump Erw' ('5 Acres')** and 716 - **'Lawrence Gwaun' ('Lawrence Meadow')**. The fields are predominantly pasture other than 661, which is arable. The Earl of Dunraven (one of the major regional landowners) owns most of the fields, farmed by Edward Howell, with the two northernmost (650 and 664) owned by John Nicholls, farmed by Edward James.
- 5.2.3 The eastern development area overlays three fields (nos. 663, 686 and 715). These fields, used for pasture, all belong to the Earl of Dunraven, farmed by Edward Howell. Field 686 is named **'Cae Cwth Ishaf' ('Lower ?? Field', Cwth may be a misspelling of Cwtt, an old word for cottage)**, Field 715 is named **'Fair erw fach' ('Small Mary/fair acre')**. If **'Fair'** refers to a fair, then there is the potential that this may have been the location of the former village fair or market (BIA01), comprising temporary structures erected on open ground outside the village when required, and may explain the presence of the nearby well (PRN 05037m). This would also appear to lie adjacent to the footpath marked on previous maps connecting Coity and Bridgend.

5.3 *Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1877, 1:2500 (Figure 8)*

- 5.3.1 The field boundaries depicted on the tithe map do not appear to have changed by the time they are recorded on the detailed Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1877, surveyed in 1875.
- 5.3.2 The footpath marked on the 1787 map, but not labelled on the tithe map, is once again shown as an unfenced trackway orientated northeast-southwest running through both proposed sites from Coity. The central section, through the western development site, appears to have been realigned to run along the field boundary, rather than across the field as depicted on the earlier map. In the centre of the western development site a structure (BIA02) sits beside this track, where it intersects with a stream orientated southeast - northwest. The stream is also marked on the earlier map, but now appears to have been channelled along the field boundary. The structure is unlabelled and may represent an outlying barn, although it appears to be a relatively substantial structure. A footpath runs from this building to the east, eventually connecting to Simonston on the Simonston Road. The western development site is bounded to the west by a stream, running north – south.
- 5.3.3 The well (PRN 05037m), marked on the earlier map on the edge of the eastern development site, is once again illustrated.
- 5.3.4 **Further afield a number of 'old' quarries are noted.** Approximately 100m south of the western development site is a wood, **'Coed y Morfa'**, which is still in existence today on the slopes of Brackla Hill. The village of Coity by now has expanded slightly east and south.

5.4 Ordnance Survey County Series 2nd Edition 1899, 1:2500

- 5.4.1 There is no change within the proposed development areas, with the exception of the structure (BIA02) visible within the western development site. Although still unlabelled, it now appears to be disused.
- 5.4.2 In the wider landscape, there is the notable expansion of the railway, with a new line (Vale of Glamorgan) running roughly northwest-southeast just west of the western development site. There is also slight expansion in Coity to the east on West Plas Road.

5.5 Ordnance Survey County Series 1919, 1:2500

- 5.5.1 There is no change within the proposed development areas. Any other changes occur in the outlying areas, notably with growth in Bridgend to the west and southwest.

5.6 Ordnance Survey County Series, Glamorganshire, 1940-41, 1:2500

- 5.6.1 The proposed development areas remain largely unchanged, with the addition of a **'tumulus' and 'Bronze Age burial and Romano-British hearth found A.D. 1937' immediately north of the main proposed site. Another 'Bronze Age burial found A.D. 1937' is noted 625m east-southeast** of the main proposed development site. By this time the site is known (see 4.5.14) to have been developed as part of the Royal Ordnance Factory (NPRN 308124), however, being a military site, it is not shown on the map.
- 5.6.2 By this time the village of Coity has expanded slightly to the north, and Bridgend to the west shows significant expansion eastwards. However, it does not fully encroach upon the fields just to the west of the proposed development site, but rather just breaches Coity Road at its junction with West Plas Road.

5.7 Ordnance Survey Plan, 1969-71, 1:2,500 (Figure 9)

- 5.7.1 Significant changes have taken place within the proposed development area by this date. The western development site has become Brackla Industrial Estate (NPRN 401750), extending both north and east of the development site, with the entrance to the estate is from West Plas Road. The layout of the estate however, with a regular layout of uniform buildings, some surrounded by embanked material, would appear to illustrate the layout of the former Royal Ordnance Factory (NPRN 308124) rather than a typical Industrial Estate.
- 5.7.2 South of the main proposed development, within the Coed y Morfa wood, there is an **area marked as a 'dismantled' railway**, which connect to the former underground bunkers used to house the ordnance and other elements of the Royal Ordnance Factory. The railway line extends to the southeast, connecting the estate with two other purpose-built, smaller estates which look to be of the same construction. A reservoir has been created just south of the wood.
- 5.7.3 The field boundaries around the eastern development site have been rearranged with the development of the Industrial Estate, which includes the establishment of a

furniture factory immediately to the south. The well (PRN 05037m) is still marked, although the footpath appears to have been largely removed.

- 5.7.4 Housing developments have expanded east along West Plas Road from the west at Coity Road, and new housing developments are visible within the centre of Coity and immediately east of it.

5.8 Ordnance Survey Plan, 1983-6, 1:10,000

- 5.8.1 The Industrial Estate has continued to development, with much of the northern part rebuilt, including a large factory in the northwest corner of the western development site. The remaining, presumably former wartime structures, are still visible across the rest of the site. The eastern development site remains empty of any development.
- 5.8.2 In the wider landscape, a hospital has been added just west of the main site. South of the Coed y Morfa wood there is significant growth in housing developments, which now take up most of the countryside south of the development sites.

5.9 Ordnance Survey Plan, 1992, 1:10,000

- 5.8.1 No change is noted within the proposed development sites, although a large area immediately to the west of the western development site is now labelled as a disused tip. South and southeast of the development sites there has been more residential development.

6 Aerial Photographs and Lidar

6.1 Aerial Photos

- 6.1.1 A search for aerial photographs of the area produced fourteen images between 1946 and 2017. The earliest available photo was taken by the RAF in 1946 (Photo 1). It shows the layout and development of the Royal Ordnance Factory (NPRN 308124) across the western development site, similar to the layout depicted on the OS map of the early 1970s. The development had been implanted upon the previous field system, embanked material around some of the buildings and sunken roadways indicate a significant amount of landscaping is likely to have taken place. The southern boundary of the eastern development site had been established, although traditional field boundaries still appear to define the northwest edge and cross the site, and the area is still clearly used for agricultural purposes. A ditch also runs east – west across the site, not marked on any previous mapping, but continuing a line that runs as far as the site of the well (PRN 05037m) on the edge of the development site. There is potentially a small structure marked at the site of this well.
- 6.1.2 The possible well structure is still marked on subsequent RAF photos of 1952. The layout of the former Royal Ordnance Factory still appears intact, although some of the intense development and buildings immediately to the east, and including a small eastern segment of the western development site, have been removed. Little change is noted throughout the remainder of the 1950s and into the 1960s. By 1967 some of

the buildings to the east of the western development site had been removed, and internal field boundaries within the eastern development site had also been removed. In 1979 (Photo 2) it is clear the majority of former Ordnance Factory buildings within the western development site had been abandoned, many shown either fully or partially roofless. A large factory had also been constructed in the northwest corner, and Newlands Avenue added immediately to the north. It appears that material from this construction has been spread out to the west of the factory. The northern part of the Industrial Estate had also clearly been redeveloped, as has the area immediately to the east of the western development site, with former Ordnance Factory buildings removed and replaced with new industrial units and road layouts. The eastern development area is now part of one large field on the southern edge of Coity, the internal field boundaries, and ditch, are no longer visible, although the small possible well structure is still visible.

- 6.1.3 No further development is noted within the sites during the 1980s, although the former Ordnance Factory buildings within the western development site continue to deteriorate and other than the new factory, the area appears unused. The first colour image of 1991 fully illustrates the abandoned nature of much of the western development site. The eastern development site is still pasture field, the former internal field boundaries and ditch are visible as cropmarks. At some point between 1995 (Photo 3) and 2003 the buildings across the western development site, with the exception of the later factory in the northwest corner, had been removed and vegetation had established itself by 2003. The roundabout to the southwest had also been constructed. Between 2005 and 2006 the factory in the northwest corner had also been demolished and all upstanding structures removed, by 2008 this was being used as a storage yard. Between 2008 and 2009 the Coity Link Road was established, forming the current boundaries of the eastern development site, also indicating landscaping work at the western end of this area, and suggesting likely landscaping across much of the remainder of the site. Between 2016 and 2018 housing development had commenced to the west of the western development site.

6.2 *Lidar*

- 6.2.1 The Lidar data coverage of the site area is good at 50cm resolution for its digital terrain models (DTM). However, because the main proposed development site has been so heavily developed in the past, it has essentially masked any potential features. That said, one overgrown area immediately south of Newlands Avenue may be hiding a small part of remaining earthwork which matches the location of one of the previous banks surrounding one of the early structures from the 1940s.
- 6.2.2 The second, smaller proposed development site has never been developed. There are some curious pock marks in the landscape, which could be from when the road and roundabout there was built. However, there are no other visible features here.

7 Site Visit (Photos 4 – 30)

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 11th February 2018. Conditions were overcast but dry, with good visibility.

- 7.2 The site is generally as described in Section 2. The western development site (Photos 4 – 22) was a level area covered in low scrub, with a rising slope along the southern edge cut by trackways. Areas of denser scrub lie on some of this raised ground. Much of the site has clearly been artificially levelled, regular raised mounds of deposited material are spread across the site, but the site is largely clear of any upstanding remains, and no evidence of the former Royal Ordnance Factory buildings (NPRN 308124) were visible.
- 7.3 The site is open to the south, a ditch runs along the base of the slope. The site is also partly open to the west, with new and ongoing residential development partly forming the boundary. To the east the boundary is partly formed along the southern end by a raised bank and fenceline, beyond which lies industrial estate development at a higher level. North of this the boundary line is continued by a straight-channelled watercourse, which turns a right angle to run along the northern boundary. The proposed development site partly extends to the east of this watercourse up to, and open to, Main Avenue. This area is also artificially levelled, areas of hardcore surfacing visible under the grass cover, with an electrical substation on the eastern boundary.
- 7.4 Towards the northern end of the site the level ground drops by over 2m into a straightened watercourse, which runs roughly east – west across the site. This watercourse is tree-lined, the southern bank which rises to the level of the land to the south appears to be an artificial creation, or has at least been artificially angled off. At the western end of the ditch it has been channelled into a large modern underground culvert to run beneath the adjacent residential development. Along the north bank of the watercourse are scrub-covered remains of modern buildings. These include a rectangular brick structure, 2.5m high, the undergrowth surrounding it too dense to examine in more detail. Adjacent to this lies a concrete platform supported on low concrete pillars. Beyond the watercourse the northern end of the site is separated by a steel fenceline, beyond which is a levelled area, used partly as parking, but with ground comprising compacted modern rubble and at a distinctly lower level than the surrounding ground. This is clearly the location of the later 20th century factory visible on mapping and aerial photographic data, no upstanding now survive of the main factory building, although the brick building and concrete platform adjacent to the watercourse are likely to be related structures.
- 7.5 Views from this western area are relatively limited in the short to medium distance due to surrounding development and topography. Views southward extend around 300m from the edge of the site, blocked by the rising ridge of Brackla Hill and its largely tree-covered slopes. In front of which lies ongoing residential development and modern industrial units, all at a higher level to the proposed development site. To the west views are blocked by modern residential development immediately beyond the site boundary, with the landscape then falling away towards Bridgend, which is largely built on the lower slopes of the Ogmore Valley. Housing and vegetation block any longer distance views westward. To the north vegetation and Industrial Estate development blocks short range views, but rising ground to the north is visible between around 500m to 1.5km north of the site. This encompasses largely modern residential development, Parc Prison and Derwen Woods to the west, although it is not possible to establish any visual relationship with the SAM site GM444 within those woods. To the east and northeast short range views are once again obstructed by modern Industrial Estate development. In the middle distance parts of Coity Village are visible

on the rising ground behind, but this would appear to consist of modern residential development on the northwest and north side of the village. The upper part of the ruins of Coity Castle (SAM GM004, LB 11254, PRN 00370m) are visible on the skyline above the roofs of industrial units from much of the site. These ruins are also visible from the road along the southwest and west edge of the site.

- 7.6 The eastern development site (Photos 23 – 28) comprises an area of rough turf-covered ground alongside the Coity Link Road. The ground rises slightly away from the road, some concrete and disturbed ground suggests the area may have been subject to some modern landscaping. This is more noticeable to the southwest of the modern roundabout, which the ground appears to have been artificially levelled. There are no surface traces of any of the archaeological features previously noted (PRNs 05037m, 05057-9m). Around the area of the former well (PRN 05037m) a number of drain inspection chambers are noted, and no evidence of a former well or associated features remain visible.
- 7.7 The northern boundary is formed by a fenceline with the modern road beyond. Across much of the site the road lies at a lower level, but the western end of the site drops away slightly as the road rises, leaving the road at a higher level than the site. The site continues west beyond the road boundary, and here the northern boundary is formed by a dense scrub-covered bank with land to the north clearly at a higher level. The southern boundary of the site is formed by a steel fenceline, with Industrial Estate development beyond.
- 7.8 The eastern development site has similarly limited views. Industrial Estate development to the south, and modern residential development to the east, blocks all views in those directions. Short and middle distance views to the west are also obscured by modern Industrial Estate development, but distant views of the higher ground beyond the Ogmore Valley are possible. To the north views are screened by trees lining the northern edge of the Coity Link Road, however the southern edge of Coity village, lying approximately 150m to the north, is visible beyond the trees, comprising 20th century residential development. The ruins of Coity Castle are also visible beyond the residential development, being significantly taller than the surrounding developments.
- 7.9 Views of the site from significant viewpoints in the surrounding landscape appear limited. Only one designated archaeological asset was visible from the site, that being Coity Castle, however, there were no views from Coity Castle of the proposed development area (Photos 29 & 30). Only the ground level is accessible at the castle, and although more distant views are offered, views of the site are blocked by surrounding developments. No views of the site from any other designated asset could be established.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 *Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance*

- 8.1.1 As laid out in Section 4.5, there is generally considered to be a high potential for archaeological remains associated with Bronze Age activity throughout the locality, including the proposed development site. Such remains would be considered to be of regional (Medium) to national (High) archaeological importance. There is also considered to be a more general moderate potential for medieval and post-medieval remains, potentially of agricultural or industrial nature within the locality. Such remains are likely to be of a more local (Low) archaeological importance.
- 8.1.2 A number of specific archaeological sites have previously been recorded within the bounds of, or on the edge of the proposed development sites, in addition to which two new sites have been identified.
- 8.1.3 Within the western development area a post-medieval/modern quarry (PRN 05035m) is recorded within the HER. However, further research as part of this assessment could find no evidence of such a feature, and it is likely this site has been mis-located. Just beyond the northern boundary of the site lies the site of a Bronze Age cairn (PRN 00369m) with its associated pottery (PRN 04274m) and later Romano-British hearths (PRN 04213m). Such sites are of National (High) archaeological importance, although the significance of this site is greatly affected by subsequent impacts (see 8.2). One new site (BIA02) has been identified from historic mapping. 19th century maps indicate a small building located within the bounds of the site, potentially representing an outlying barn. This site is likely to be of Local (Low) archaeological importance. The whole of the western development site formed part of the 2nd World War Royal Ordnance Factory (NPRN 308124). This was part of one of the largest such establishments in the UK (and Western Europe), manufacturing munitions. Elements of which still survive in the surrounding landscape although this site has largely been cleared. This site is of Regional (Medium) archaeological importance for the role it played during the 2nd World War and as a significant local employer. This site was eventually replaced by the Brackla Industrial Estate (NPRN 401750), but as a modern site, which was largely developed outside the bounds of the proposed development area and is still in use, it is considered to be of Negligible archaeological importance.
- 8.1.4 The eastern development area contains a number of sites recorded prior to the development of the Coity Link Road. These include a post-medieval well (PRN 05037m), two post-medieval ditches (PRNs 05057m & 05059m) and a post-medieval lynchet (PRN 05058m). The ditches and lynchets are likely associated with post-medieval agricultural land divisions and drainage, and these sites are all likely to be of Local (Low) archaeological importance. Little is known about the well, but lying adjacent to a major footpath between Coity and Bridgend, and potentially adjacent to the site of Coity Fair (BIA01), and also once comprising a stone-built structure, it may be of more than local significance, and is therefore considered to be of Medium archaeological importance. The site of Coity Fair (BIA01) is inferred from place-name evidence, although this is far from certain, and any associated remains are likely to have been relatively ephemeral, this is considered to be of Local (Low) archaeological importance.

8.2 *Previous Impacts*

- 8.2.1 Previous impacts across both proposed development areas are of great significance in determining the survival and importance of the known and potential archaeological resource.
- 8.2.2 It is clear from aerial photography and the site visit that the western proposed development area, and its immediate surrounds, has seen intensive development from the mid-20th century onwards with the creation of the Royal Ordnance Factory (NPRN 308124). A previous archaeological evaluation on this site suggests modern ground deposits directly overlie the natural bedrock, and can vary from 1.9m to in excess of 3m in depth. This would clearly indicate that the potential for archaeological deposits pre-dating the mid-20th century to survive on this site is severely reduced. The adjacent Bronze Age cairn (PRN 00369m) and associated features (PRNs 04274m & 04213m) were fully excavated in 1937, and the site redeveloped, there is therefore unlikely to be any direct remains surviving associated with this site within the proposed development area. The possible barn (BIA02) is also very unlikely to have any surviving remains existing.
- 8.2.3 These sites are therefore likely to have been heavily impacted upon by the creation of the Royal Ordnance Factory (NPRN 308124), although this in itself is also of archaeological significance. However, it is clear from the site visit that all upstanding evidence of the buildings or layout of the factory has been removed from the site, and the area subsequently levelled, therefore evidence of this site will also be severely limited.
- 8.2.4 Similarly the eastern proposed development site also appears to have undergone modern landscaping works, likely associated with the construction of the adjacent Coity Link Road. No evidence of the previous identified archaeological features could be determined during the site, and therefore evidence of the well (PRN 05037m), post-medieval ditches (PRNs 05057m & 05059m), post-medieval lynchet (PRN 05058m) and potential Coity Fair (BIA01) are likely to have been negatively impacted upon. However, the extent of modern disturbance here is uncertain, and the fact the site remains undeveloped may suggest there remains the potential for archaeological deposits to survive.

8.3 *Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development*

- 8.3.1 The proposed development is still in the development process, the outline elements of which include a drive-through Restaurant/Café, residential development, business and industrial use and a retail foodstore, along with associated infrastructure. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:
- Removal of foundations and hardstanding;
 - Enabling works, such as the installation of the **contractor's compound, construction** of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
 - Landscaping and terracing works;
 - Surface stripping and levelling;
 - Construction of roads and infrastructure;
 - Foundation excavations;

- Service installation.
 - Any other ground disturbing works
- 8.3.2 The proposed development also has the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

Historic Landscapes

- 8.3.3 No registered Historic Landscape will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.4 No Conservation Area will be directly affected by the proposed development. Coity Conservation Area lies 120m to the northeast of the eastern development site, and extends to the northeast. There is the potential for the proposed development to have an indirect impact upon this area. This will largely depend on the layout and appearance of development within the eastern development area, development of the western area is unlikely to impact unless development is of such a height as to block views of Coity Castle. Unsympathetic development in the surrounding area (along West Plas Road and Heol Ysgol) has been noted as detracting from the appearance and cohesion of the Conservation Area. No other Conservation Area will be indirectly affected.
- 8.3.5 No registered Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development, as they share no visual or other relationship to the proposed development sites.
- 8.3.6 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape of Bridgend Urban Sprawl (H18). This is a landscape of mixed urban activity, including residential, commercial, municipal and industrial activity, all largely 20th and 21st century in date. The proposed development is in keeping with these general area characteristics, therefore the overall the impact on this historic landscape is considered to be Negligible.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 8.3.7 No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.8 There are 28 SAMs within 5km of the proposed development site, however the bulk of these sites are hidden from view by the intervening topography, vegetation and built landscape, and share no other historic or tangible links to the proposed development area. Coity Castle (GM004), is the closest SAM site to the proposed development site, and is visible from both development areas. Development in this area has a potential to have an indirect impact on this site, largely by blocking or forming part of views of the castle when viewed from the southwest. Currently however no significant viewpoints have been identified that would be affected, with views at the south and southwest end of the western development largely at elevated locations that would not be interrupted by development unless this was of substantial height. The development of the eastern site may increase the sense of urban expansion around Coity Castle, although it is unlikely to add significantly to the current sense of encroachment as it represents a relatively small area and is bounded to the east and

south by further development. The overall indirect impact on Coity Castle (GM004) is considered to be Minor.

Listed Buildings

- 8.3.9 No listed buildings will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.10 There are 251 listed buildings within a 5km search surrounding the proposed development, but the intervening topography, vegetation and the built environment hides all surrounding listed buildings from view, other than the upper elements of Coity Castle (LB 11254), which is also a SAM, the impacts of which are discussed above (8.3.8).

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

- 8.3.11 Seven specific sites of archaeological interest have been previously identified within the bounds of the proposed development area, three lie in very close proximity to the western development area, and two new sites have been identified within the western development area. Alongside these sites a high potential from Bronze Age archaeological remains to exist in the locality, and a low to moderate potential for Medieval and Post-Medieval activity, has been identified. All of which however have been affected by subsequent developments.
- 8.3.12 Within the western development area an early 20th century quarry (PRN 05035m) appears to be mis-located, therefore there will be no impact on this site. A post-medieval building (BIA02), potentially an outlying barn, has been identified, but subsequent development of the site is considered likely to have removed most, if not all, evidence of this structure, therefore the impact is considered to be Negligible. Similarly, a Bronze age cairn (PRN 00369m), with associated pottery (PRN 04274m) and later hearths (PRN 04213m), located in close proximity to the northern boundary, was both fully excavated in 1937 and subsequent development is considered likely to have removed most, if not all, evidence of this feature, therefore the impact is considered to be Negligible. This feature also highlights the High potential for Bronze Age activity within the proposed development area, but subsequent development is likely to have removed much, if not all, evidence of this activity from below-ground deposits, therefore the impact is also considered to be Negligible.
- 8.3.13 The remaining two sites in the western development area include the Royal Ordnance Factory (NPRN 308124), the development of which towards the start of the 2nd World War is responsible for the removal of much of the previous archaeological potential within that area. This site itself has been cleared of upstanding remains and other internal features, and the site appears to have undergone subsequent artificial landscaping. No surviving below-ground remains were identified during a previous archaeological evaluation on the site (Sheldon 2013b), although as the Factory was not mentioned within the report it is likely such remains were not the focus of the investigation and may therefore have been dismissed as modern disturbance. The proposed development therefore still has the potential to impact upon below ground remains, although these remains are potentially of limited interest compared with above ground remains and are likely to have been at least partially disturbed, therefore

the impact is considered to be Minor. The subsequent Industrial Estate development (NPRN 401750) is also recorded in the National Monuments Record, but considered to be of Negligible archaeological importance within the area of proposed development. Above ground remains have largely been removed, therefore the impact is considered to be Negligible.

- 8.3.14 Within the eastern development area lies a ditch (PRN 05057m), lynchet (PRN 05058m) and a second ditch (PRN 05059m), all part of a former field system (PRN 05038m). These features have all been previously recorded (Coates 2004), and no surface remains of these features now exist, it is likely, from examining previous photographs (eg. Photo 28), that subsequent developments are likely to have largely removed these remains. Further development of this area is therefore likely to have a Negligible impact. The possible site of Coity Fair (BIA01) has been identified in this area, but such remains are likely to have been relatively ephemeral, and similarly likely to have been disturbed and potentially removed through subsequent development, therefore the impact is considered to be Negligible.
- 8.3.15 A well (PRN 05037m) was also identified in this area, this was not fully recorded as part of the previous investigations but appears now to have been removed through subsequent developments. There is the potential for below-ground remains of such a structure to remain, which could be disturbed by further development of this area. Therefore, the proposed development may have a Moderate impact on this site, dependent on the survival of any remains.
- 8.3.16 Previous archaeological findings during work on the Coity Link Road illustrates a High potential for Bronze Age archaeological remains in the area, and a lesser potential for outlying medieval and post-medieval activity. It is likely groundworks associated with development of the Coity Link Road has affected potential archaeological deposits within the site, but the extent of this is unknown and therefore the potential for archaeological deposits to exist still remains, and further development may impact upon such remains. This impact is uncertain, but is generally considered to be Moderate.

9 Conclusions

9.1 *Impacts on Designated Assets*

- 9.1.1 No registered Historic Landscape or registered Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.1.2 Coity Conservation Area lies in close proximity to the proposed development site, and therefore may be indirectly affected. The extent of this impact will be dependent on the final development design and is therefore uncategorised.
- 9.1.3 No Scheduled Ancient Monument or Listed Building will be directly affected by the proposed development. Coity Castle (SAM GM004/Grade I Listed Building 11254) is visible from the proposed development, and proposed development may impact upon views of the castle and a sense of expanding and encircling development around the castle. This indirect impact is however considered to be Minor.

9.2 *Impacts on Non-designated Assets*

- 9.2.1 The site lies within the Landmap Historic Landscape of Bridgend Urban Sprawl (H18). This is a landscape of Moderate archaeological value, but the proposed development is considered to be in line with the main characteristics of this area and will therefore have a Negligible impact.
- 9.2.2 Within the western development area three sites have been previously recorded, this assessment has identified one new site, three further sites are recorded in very close proximity and a high potential for Bronze Age archaeological remains has also been identified. These sites have however been greatly affected by subsequent development.
- 9.2.3 A post-medieval/modern quarry (PRN 05035m) appears mis-located and will not be affected. A post-medieval building (BIA02), of low archaeological importance, is likely to have been largely removed through subsequent development, the impact is therefore considered to be Negligible.
- 9.2.4 A nearby Bronze Age cairn (PRN 00369m) and associated features (PRNs 04274m & 04213m), of High archaeological importance, is also likely to have been largely removed through subsequent development, with the impact considered to be Negligible. The related potential for Bronze Age activity in the locality, of Medium to High archaeological importance, is also likely to have been largely removed through subsequent development, with the impact considered to be Negligible.
- 9.2.5 The Royal Ordnance Factory (NPRN 308124) covered the extent of the site, of Medium archaeological importance. This largely appears to have been removed and landscaped, the potential impact is considered to be Minor. The subsequent Industrial Estate (NPRN 401750), of Negligible archaeological importance, has also largely been removed, with the potential impact therefore considered to be Negligible.
- 9.2.6 Within the eastern development site four sites have been previously recorded, this assessment has identified on new site, and a high potential for Bronze Age archaeological remains, with a lesser potential for Medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains has been identified. These sites may also have been affected by subsequent development, although potentially to a lesser extent.

- 9.2.7 Two post-medieval ditches (PRNs 05057m & 05059m), a lynchet (PRN 05058m) and the site of a possible Fair (BIA01), all of low archaeological importance, appear to have been largely removed through subsequent development, therefore the impact is considered to be Negligible. A post-medieval well (PRN 05037m), of potential Medium archaeological importance, may have surviving below-ground remains, therefore there is a potential Moderate impact on this site.
- 9.2.8 Possible Bronze Age archaeological remains, of potential Medium to High archaeological importance, and Medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, of potential Low archaeological importance, may survive on the site, therefore proposed development may have a Moderate impact.

Table 1: Sites of archaeological interest affected by the proposed development

Reference	Site Name	Site Type	Value	Magnitude of Impact
Coity CA	Coity	Conservation Area	High	Unknown
H18	Bridgend Urban Sprawl	Landmap Historic Landscape Area	Moderate	Negligible
GM004	Coity Castle	Scheduled Ancient Monument	High	Minor
11254	Coity Castle	Grade I Listed Building	High	Minor
PRN 00369m	Pond Cairn	Bronze Age Cairn	High	Negligible
PRN 04274m	Pond Cairn	Bronze Age pottery	High	Negligible
PRN 04213m	Pond Cairn	Romano-British hearth	High	Negligible
PRN 05037m	-	Post-medieval well	Medium	Moderate
PRN 05057m	-	Post-medieval ditch	Low	Negligible
PRN 05058m	-	Post-medieval lynchet	Low	Negligible
PRN 05059m	-	Post-medieval ditch	Low	Negligible
NPRN 308124	ROF 53	WWII Royal Ordnance Factory	Medium	Minor
NPRN 401750	Brackla/Litchard Industrial Estate	Modern Industrial Estate	Negligible	Negligible
BIA01	Coity Fair	?Post-medieval/Medieval Fair	Low	Negligible
BIA02	-	Post-medieval building/barn	Low	Negligible

-	Western development site	Archaeological Potential - Bronze Age activity	Medium/High	Negligible
-	Eastern development site	Archaeological Potential - Bronze Age activity	Medium/High	Moderate
-	Eastern development site	Archaeological Potential - Medieval activity	Low	Moderate
-	Eastern development site	Archaeological Potential - Post-medieval activity	Low	Moderate

9.3 Mitigation

- 9.3.1 The indirect impact of the proposed development on the designated sites of Coity Conservation Area and Coity Castle (SAM/LB) will be dependent on the final design scheme of the proposed development, therefore consideration should be made to reduce the visual impact of the proposed development on these sites and areas.
- 9.3.2 Within the western development area there is a potential direct impact on a number of archaeological sites, although due to subsequent development it would appear unlikely for archaeological deposits to survive. One of the most recent developments however is the 2nd World War Royal Ordnance Factory, and there is a greater potential for associated remains to survive. However, it is clear this too has largely been removed at surface level at least. It is possible an archaeological watching brief during construction works may record archaeological remains should they be present, but given the scale of redevelopment and clearance on this site it is uncertain if archaeological mitigation would be able to record evidence that would greatly add to what can be gleaned from historical sources, such as aerial photographs and other records.
- 9.3.3 Within the eastern development site, although a smaller area, there is a greater potential for archaeological remains to survive as the extent of more recent landscaping work on the site is unclear. Residential development to the east has been preceded by archaeological evaluation, and a similar approach may be of benefit to this area. Even if this approach is not taken, it is likely an archaeological watching brief during development works would be required, given the archaeological potential of this area.

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Maps

Anon 1841 *Coity Higher Tithe Map & Apportionments*
British Geological Survey 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* - (accessed 25/02/19)
Budgen, T 1813 *Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings: Bridgend*
Ordnance Survey 1877 *County Series Map First Edition 1:2500*
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Ordnance Survey 1940-1 *County Series Map 1:2500*
Ordnance Survey 1969-71 *County Series plan 1:2500*
Rees, W 1932 *South Wales and The Border in the 14th Century*
Yates, G 1799 *Map of Glamorgan*

Archives (West Glamorgan Archive Service)

RDPB/S/1/7675 - 1964. Sewers, Brackla Industrial Estate (Plan)
UDBR/5/1 - 1965. Levelling Ground at Brackla Industrial Estate (Contract Papers)
DNE/4 - 1775 **'A Book of Maps of the estate of Mrs Streatfield' Surveyed by Edward Thomas**
(Map)
DXEI/33/4 - **1788 'A Map of part of the Estate of Charles Edward' Surveyed by Edward Thomas**
(Map)
DN/E/2 - c.1813. Maps of the Estates of The Right Honorable Sir John Nicholl Knight (Map)
DXGC44 - **1797, 1815. 'Plan of Lands in the Parish of Coyty, the property of John Bassett Esqr'**
Surveyed by William Morrice (Map)
D1571/4 – 1998. Royal Ordnance Factory (Correspondence)
DIEC/111/1-7 - c.1966. Views of the remaining buildings of the Royal Ordnance Factory
(photos)
DSA/1/84 – 1927. Parts of the Dunraven Estate at Coity Higher (Map)
GD/LA/15/213 – 1927. Dunraven Estate (Map)

Aerial Photos (Cardiff Aerial Photographic Unit)

1946 4654 RAFCPEUK_1871 2121
1952 5210 540RAF699 5077
1954 5406 58RAF1335 F21 0126
1962 6201 OS 62_013 045
1967 6736 OS 67_001 030
1979 7940 OS79_129 083
1982 8236 ADAS 91 131
1986 8638 RAF1PRU963 V2 055

1989 8954 OS89_387 057
1990 9014 OS90_082 150
1991 18 August Geonex 7391 028
1995 WDA 95192 500_191
2009 Nextperspectives PGA_SS9181_2009-09-18
2017 26 May Getmapping Bluesky SS9181

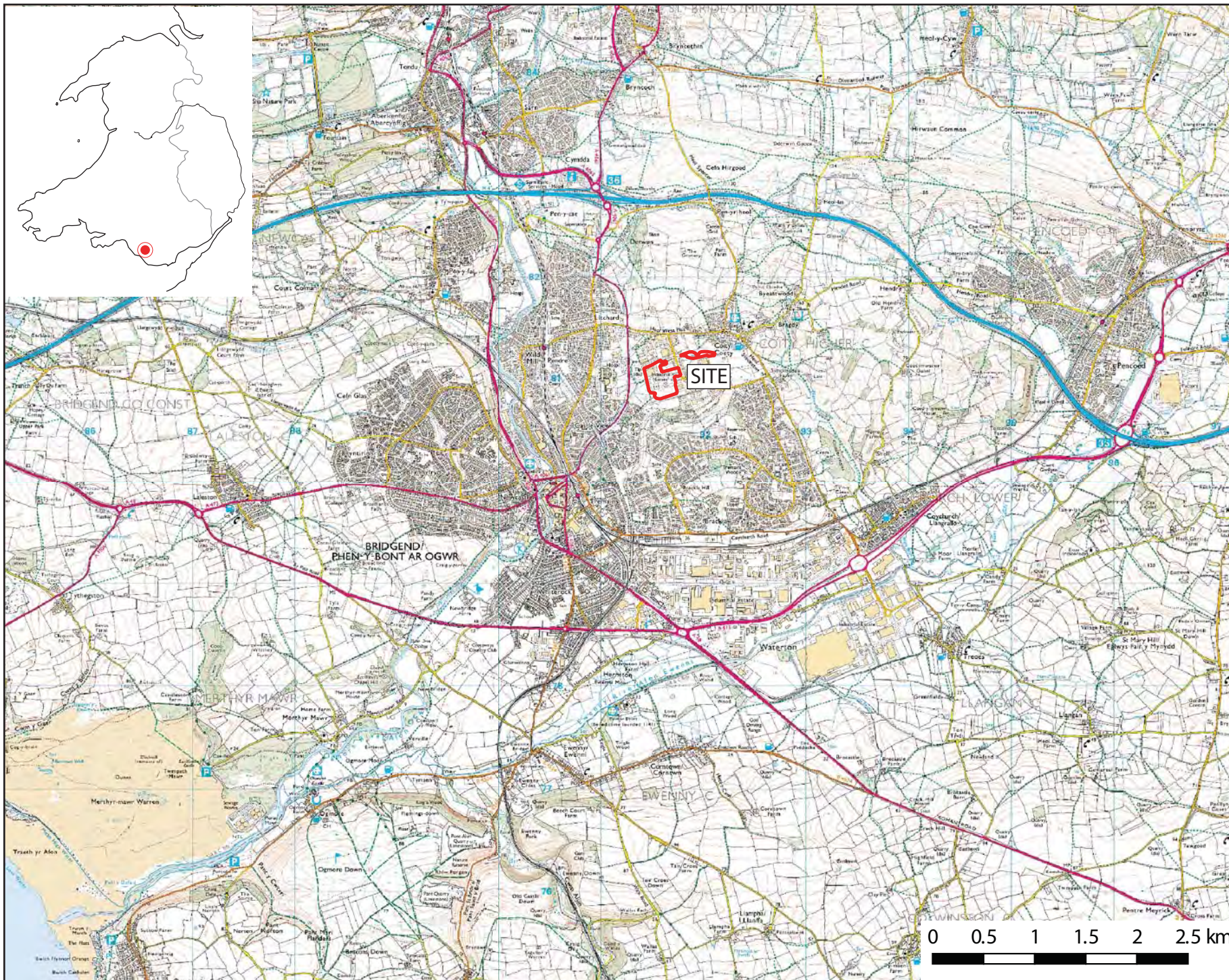


Figure 1: Location map,
1:50,000 @ A4

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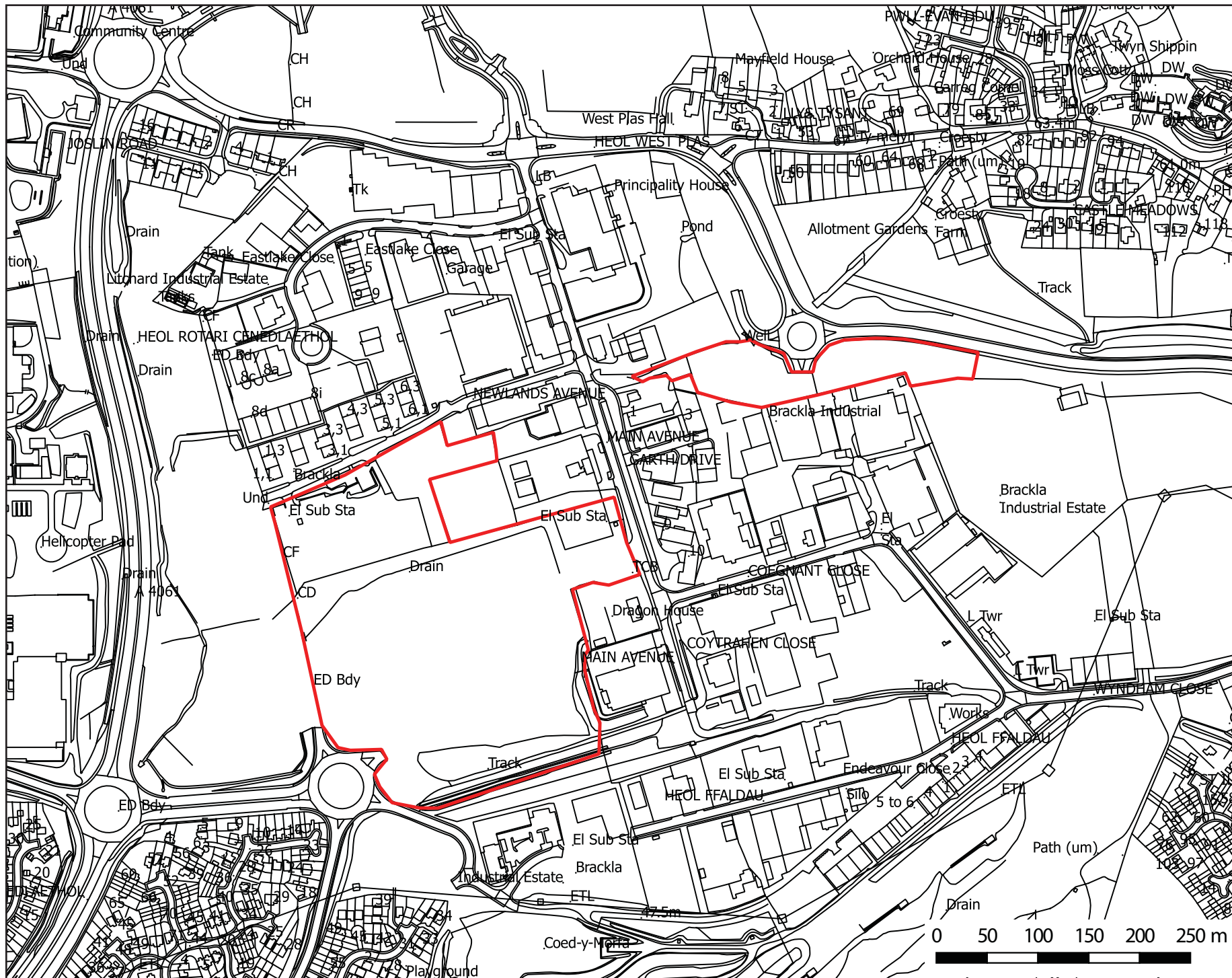


Figure 2: Site location plan.
1:5000 @ A4

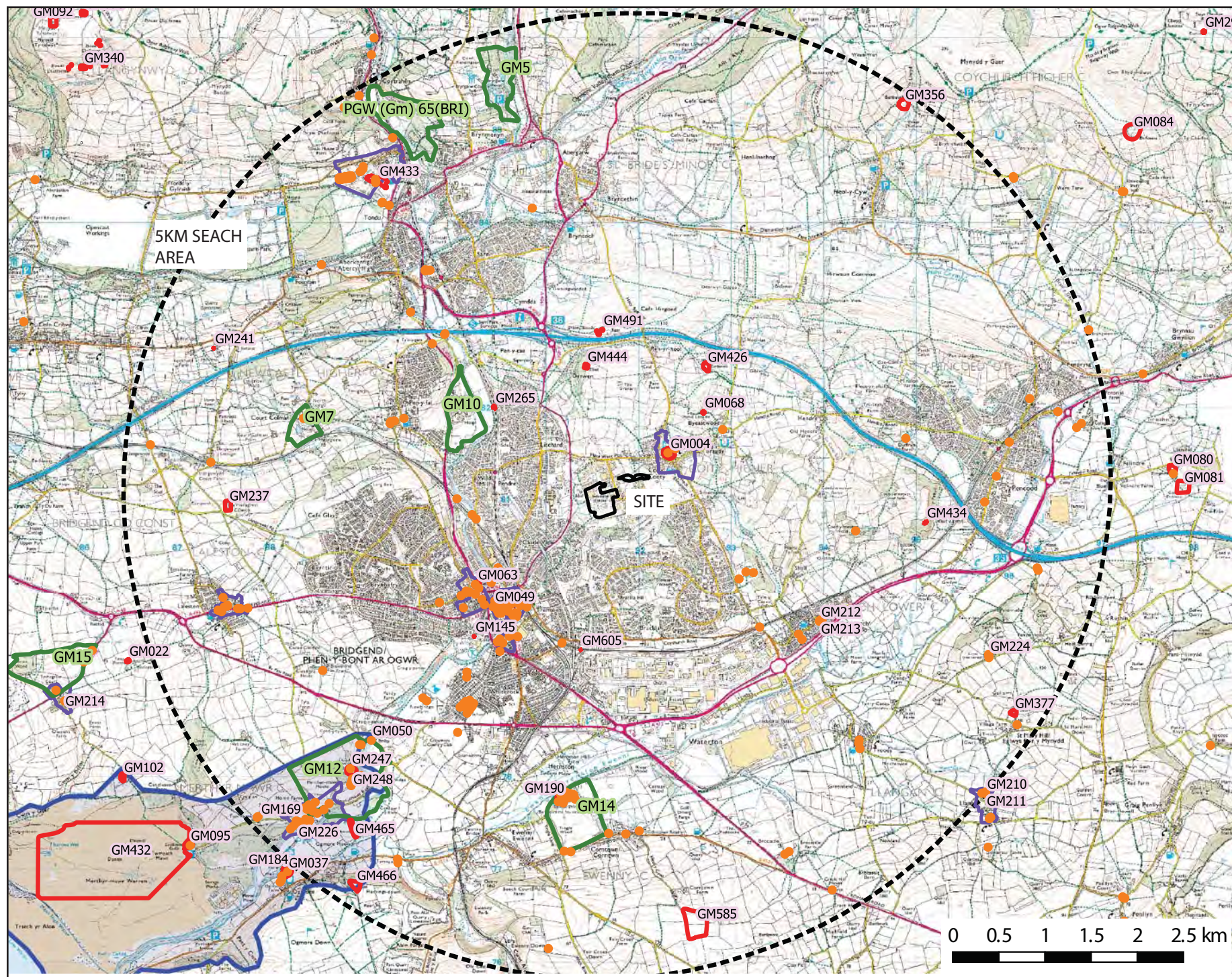
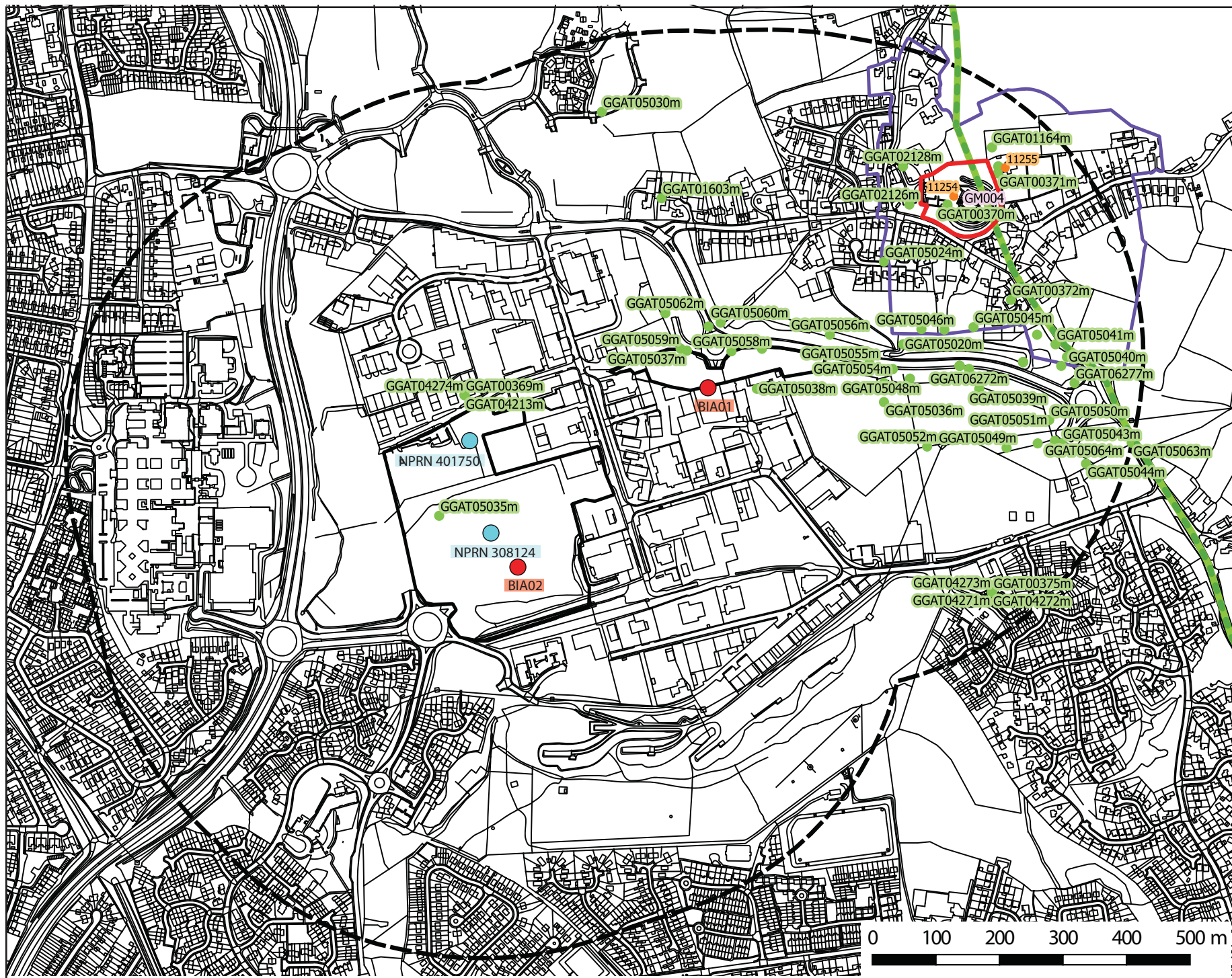


Figure 3: Designated archaeological sites and historic landscapes within a 5km search area around the proposed development site.

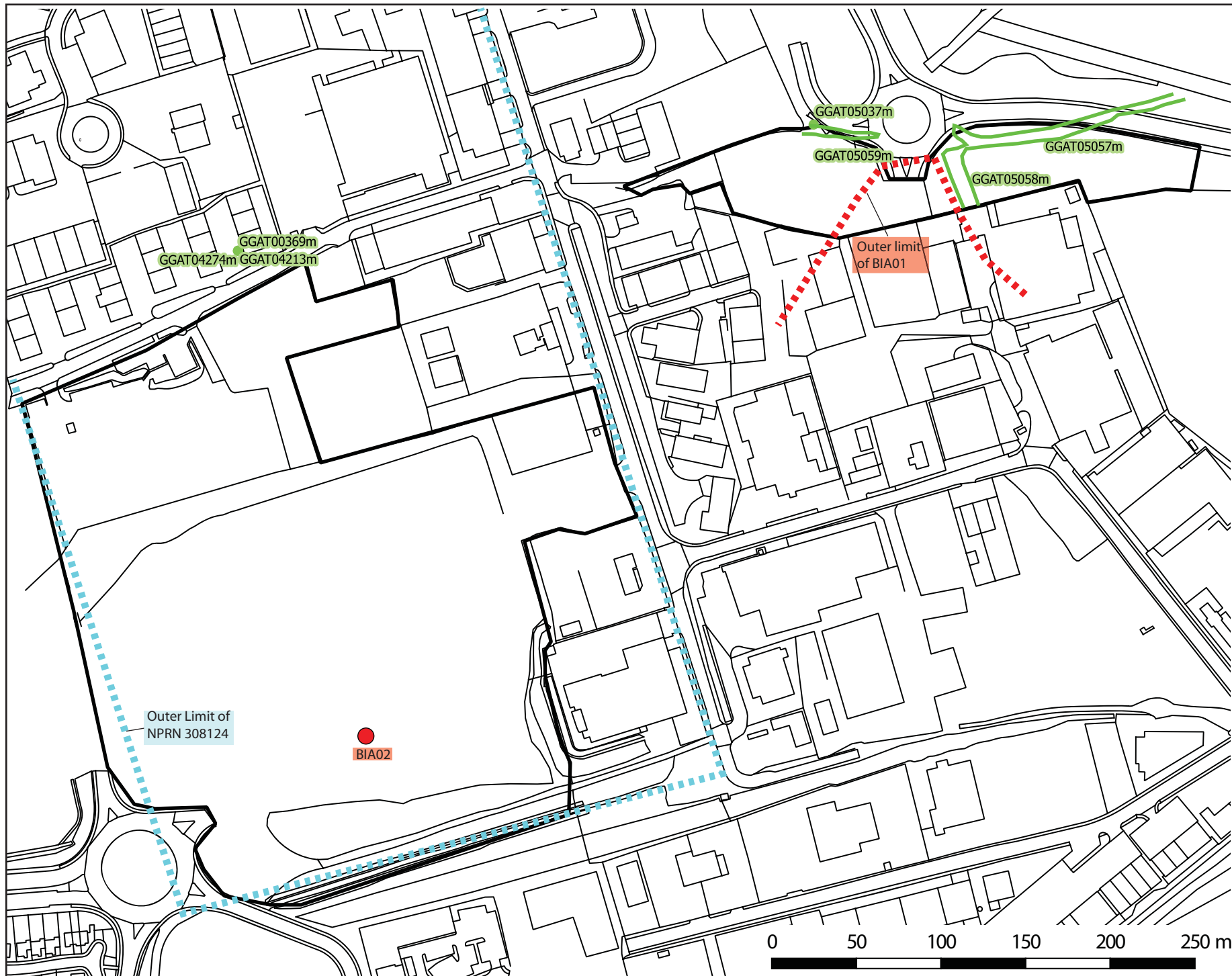
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- Site recorded in the Historic Environment Record
- Site recorded in the National Monument Record
- Site identified during current study

Figure 4: Archaeological sites recorded within a 500m search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text.
1:8000 @ A4



- Site recorded in the Historic Environment Record
- Site recorded in the National Monument Record
- Site identified during current study

Figure 5: Detail of affected archaeological sites referenced in the main text.
1:3000 @ A4



Figure 6: Extract from the Edwin Estate map of 1787. Approximate location of site marked in red.

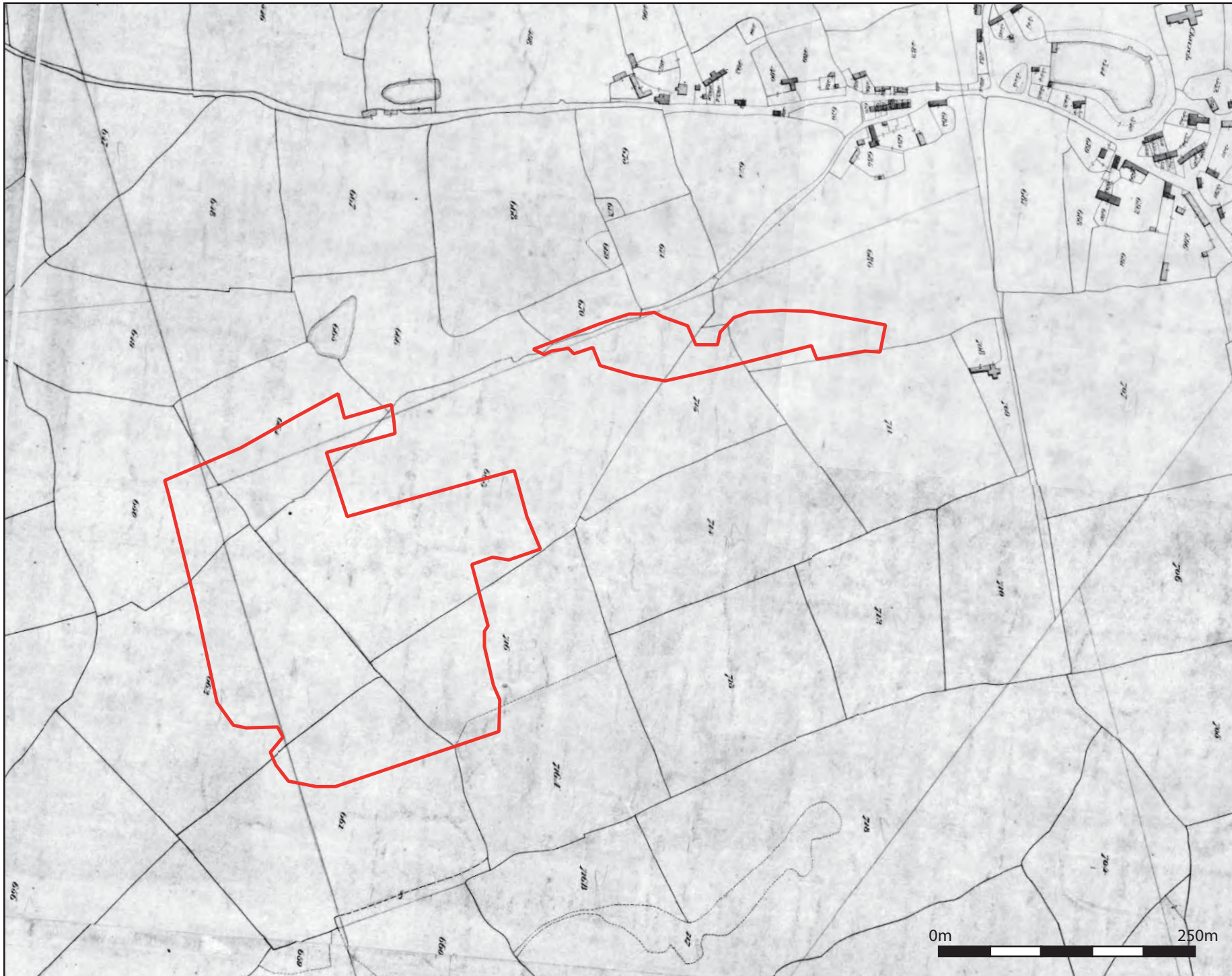


Figure 7: Extract from the parish Tithe map of 1841. Approximate location of site marked in red.

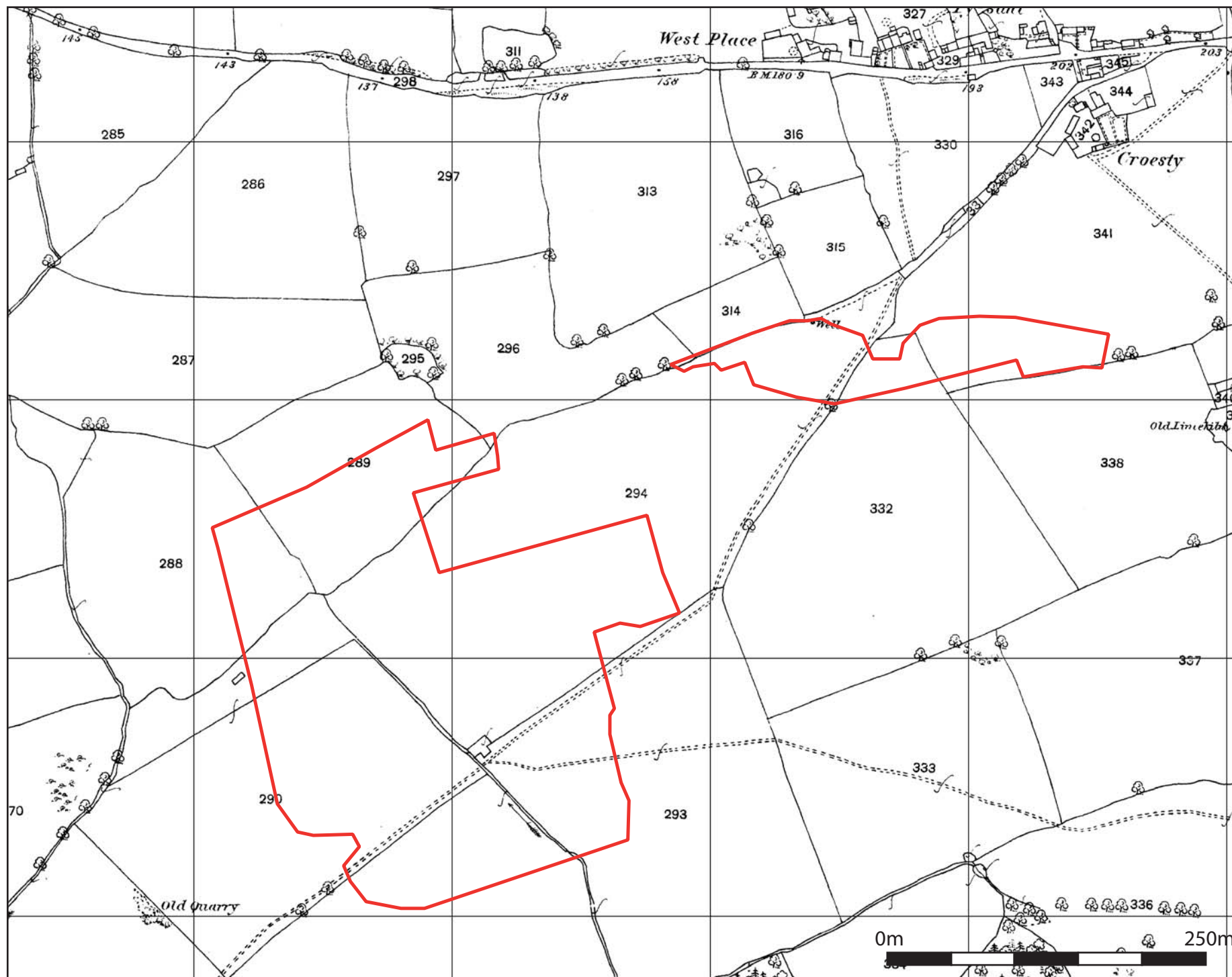


Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1875-7. Site marked in red.



Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1969-71. Site marked in red.



Photo 1: Aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1946, showing the layout of the Royal Ordnance Factory ROF 54 (NPRN 308124) on the left, with the village of Coity to the top right. Image courtesy of Welsh Government Aerial Photographic Unit (4654 RAFCPEUK_1871 2121).



Photo 2: Aerial photograph taken by the Ordnance Survey in 1979, showing the abandoned Royal Ordnance Factory, and the development of the Industrial Estate (NPRN 401750). Image courtesy of Welsh Government Aerial Photographic Unit (7940 OS79_129 083).



Photo 3: Oblique aerial photograph taken by the Welsh Development Agency in 1995, showing the Industrial Estate and remnants of the Royal Ordnance Factory occupying the western proposed development site beyond. Image courtesy of Welsh Government Aerial Photographic Unit (JWDA 95192 500_191).



Photo 4: View of the western development site, taken from higher ground to the south, looking NNW.



Photo 5: View of the western development site, taken from higher ground to the south, looking north.



Photo 6: View of the western development site, taken from higher ground to the south, looking northeast.



Photo 7: View of the western development site, showing the rising ground just beyond the southern edge of the site, looking southeast.



Photo 8: View of the western development site, taken from the southeast corner, looking west.



Photo 9: View of the western development site, taken from the northeast corner, looking west.



Photo 10: View of the western development site, taken from the southeast corner, looking north.



Photo 11: View of the western development site, taken from the southwest corner, looking north.



Photo 12: View of the western development site, taken from the northeast corner, looking south.



Photo 13: View of the western development site, taken from the northwest corner, looking south.



Photo 14: View of the western development site, taken from the northwest corner, looking east.



Photo 15: View of the western development site, taken from the southwest corner, looking northeast, towards Coity.



Photo 16: As above, zoomed in to view the top of Coity Castle in the background.



Photo 17: View of the western development site, looking north along the western edge of the site.



Photo 18: View of the western development site, looking northeast showing the stream along the northern edge of the site, and the changing ground levels.



Photo 19: View of the western development site, looking west at the modern brick structure on the banks of the stream, also showing modern development and culvert beyond. 2m scale.



Photo 20: View of the western development site, looking northwest across the former later 20th century factory site, now used for car parking, forming the northern edge of the proposed development site.



Photo 21: View of the western development site, looking southeast showing the eastern boundary (southern end) and the change in levels.



Photo 22: View of the western development site, looking northeast across the northeast corner of the site bordering Main Avenue.



Photo 23: View of the eastern development site, looking west with the new Coity Link Road on the right.



Photo 24: View of the eastern development site, looking east with the new Coity Link Road on the left, and new residential development beyond.



Photo 25: View of the eastern development site, looking west with industrial estate development in the foreground, and distance views of land beyond the Ogmores Valley behind.



Photo 26: View of the eastern development site, looking northwest at the area around the new roundabout, showing potential artificial levelling.



Photo 27: As above, looking northeast, showing the general area formerly containing previously recorded ditches, lynchets and a well.



Photo 28: Image taken in 2003, looking northeast, showing the former well structure PRN 05037m and ditch PRN 05059m (green area extending to the right). These features are no longer visible today



Photo 28: View from the eastern development site, looking northeast towards Coity, with the top of Coity Castle visible beyond the treeline, and above the residential housing.



Photo 29: View past Coity Castle on the right, looking southwest towards the proposed development sites (not visible).



Photo 30: View from the front of Coity Castle looking southwest towards the proposed development sites (not visible).

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX I: HER Gazetteer

PRN	Name	Summary	NGR	Period	Type
GGAT00369 m	Pond Cairn	Round cairn. Construction sequence as follows: a small cairn was built over primary central cremation and initial secondary cremation (PRN 04274m) and then covered by a turf stack.	SS91548119	Bronze Age	Round Cairn
GGAT00370 m	Coity Castle, Bridgend	Castle in five periods, consisting of two wards, the inner (with keep) adapted from an earlier ringwork, the outer probably replacing a bailey contemporary with the ringwork.	SS92308149	Medieval	Castle
GGAT00371 m	Coity Churchyard Cross	The remains of the cross are located in the churchyard by the southwest corner of the church, and consist of the socket stone only.	SS923798153 9	Medieval	Cross
GGAT00372 m	Ty Newydd, Coity	Fragment of Sutton stone cross-head, of two arms and a central boss with the remains of decoration, c0.10m thick x 0.5m long (overall measuring c0.75m diameter).	SS92408134	Early Medieval	Cross
GGAT00373 m	St Mary's Church At Coity	The church at Coity first appears in the documentary sources in 1254. It is of cruciform plan, and consists of nave, separate chancel, central tower with two transepts, and S porch. Its present appearance is largely the result of an extensive makeover in the first half of the 14th century.	SS92388155	Medieval	Church
GGAT00375 m	Simondston Cairn, Coity	Round cairn, with a central cist, incorporating a cup-marked stone PRN 04273m, and containing two urns (PRN 04271m), each with two cremations; five secondary cremations in an area at the south side of the cairn defined by two upright stones.	SS92378088	Bronze Age	Round Cairn
GGAT01164 m	Possible Siegeworks At Coity	Banks and ditches in the field NE of the Coity castle, depicted on the 2nd edn OS 25" map, but now destroyed. Possible interpretations are: as medieval siegeworks (especially the earthworks immediately north of the castle), and/or as a Roman fort (the N-S bank to the north of the church).	SS92378158	Unknown, Roman, Medieval	Siegework, Fort, Earthwork
GGAT01603 m	West Plas, Coity	Farm house probably dating to the 15th century, and consisting of two main floors plus basement and attics, though the annexe at the west beyond the chimney and the porch at the north lacked basements.	SS91858150	Post-Medieval	Farm
GGAT02126 m	Castle Cottage, Coity	An 18th century two-unit, direct entry cottage with hall and outer room divided by a masonry partition. The upper floor was reached by a staircase built into the gable wall. There are joist-beam ceilings, and the roof retains its thatch.	SS92248149	Post-Medieval	House
GGAT02128 m	Twynshippe n	A post-medieval house situated opposite the Gilead Chapel at Coity, Bridgend. This direct-entry house with end chimneys also comprises dressed stone doorways, a bake-oven near the	SS92238155	Post-Medieval	House

		fireplace with a separate flue, and joist-beam ceilings over all rooms.			
GGAT04213 m	Pond Cairn (Secondary Hearths)	Found during excavation of the Bronze Age Pond Cairn (PRN 00369m) were two hearths built against the inner face of the kerb; yielded mainly hawthorn charcoal with many grains wheat and barley, associated with a rimsherd of Black-burnished pottery.	SS91548119	Roman	Hearth
GGAT04271 m	Simondston Cairn Pottery	Pottery (two urns of enlarged food-vessel type with primary burials, a collared urn and fragments of another urn) from Simondston Cairn (PRN 00375m).	SS92378088	Bronze Age	Cinerary Urn
GGAT04272 m	Simondston Cairn Lithics	Collection of flints from Simondston Cairn, consisting of an ogival knife and a 'fabricator' with the primary burials, and a plano-convex point with the secondary burials (PRN 00375m).	SS92378088	Bronze Age	Urn
GGAT04273 m	Simondston Cairn, Cup-Marked Stone	A stone in one side of the central cist at Simonston Cairn (00375m) had five shallow cupmarks on its inner face.	SS92378088	Bronze Age	Cup Marked Stone
GGAT04274 m	Pond Cairn Pottery	An overhanging-rim urn containing the cremated bones of an adult, placed at the side of the area of the central pit in Pond Cairn (PRN 00369m). Wrong grid reference.	SS91548119	Bronze Age	Urn
GGAT04620 m	Coity Churchyard	The churchyard is quadrangular, both now and as depicted on the tithe map of 1840. It slopes up slightly from S to N.	SS92388155	Medieval	Churchyard
GGAT05020 m	Linear Cropmark	An E-W linear cropmark running across a field. To SW Of Ty Newydd.	SS92238127	Unknown	Cropmark
GGAT05023 m	Spoon-Shaped Feature	A spoon shaped earthwork as observed from Aerial Photographs.	SS924798123 6	Post-Medieval	Earthwork
GGAT05024 m	Cropmark	An oval ring of irregular features as observed from Aerial Photographs.	SS92208140	Unknown	Cropmark
GGAT05030 m	Coity Higher Limekiln 6	'Old quarry' on 2nd edn OS map Glamorgan sheet 40.4 (1897).	SS917568163 6	Post-Medieval	Quarry
GGAT05035 m	Old Quarry 2 At Coity Higher	'Old quarry' on 3rd edn OS map Glamorgan sheet 40.4 (1919).	SS91508100	Post-Medieval	Quarry
GGAT05036 m	Coity Higher Limekiln 9	'Old limekiln' on 3rd edn OS map Glamorgan sheet 40.4 (1919). Nothing can now be seen on the ground.	SS922008117 9	Post-Medieval	Lime Kiln
GGAT05037 m	Old Well At Coity Higher	'Well' on 3rd edn OS map Glamorgan sheet 40.4 (1919). This appears as a vaulted structure next to and parallel with the NW boundary of Field 4 of the walk-over survey. It is constructed from coursed rubble and measures c 3x3m in plan.	SS91898126	Post-Medieval	Well
GGAT05038 m	Field System 1 At Coity Higher	Remnants of field system recorded in 1778 as parts of Coity Moor Farm and Croesty Farm (Dunraven Estate).	SS92008120	Post-Medieval	Field System
GGAT05039 m	Field System 2 At Coity Higher	Remnants of field system recorded in 1775 as part of Great House Farm (Streatfield Estate).	SS92358120	Post-Medieval	Field System

GGAT05040 m	House Platform At Coity Higher	A rectilinear cutting on and aligned with the Heol Simonston frontage, terraced into the slope of the field which rises to the SW. Roughly 15x8m, and possibly divided into three compartments. Probably the site of an earlier house.	SS924888125 0	Post-Medieval	House Platform
GGAT05041 m	Field Boundary At Coity Higher	A rather ragged NE-SW bank. Another section of bank branches off at SS9245981261, running off to NW for at least 4m. The main bank appears to be the boundary between fields 697 and 698 of the tithe map. Part of 05039m.	SS924708127 0	Post-Medieval	Field Boundary
GGAT05042 m	Ditch 1 At Coity Higher	A N-S funnel-shaped gully, c 4m wide and well marked at S end for about 8m, but peters out as it goes northwards up the hill.	SS924418128 5	Unknown	Ditch
GGAT05043 m	Ditch 2 At Coity Higher	Rectangular cutting or natural gully measuring c20x5m, aligned NE-SW, extending from the SW side of the field.	SS924808111 4	Unknown	Ditch
GGAT05044 m	Hedge Bank At Coity	Boundary at SE side of Field 1 of walkover survey. Between the points noted above it takes the form of a hedgebank c0.7m high. Part of field system in Streatfield Estate (05039m).	SS925188108 2	Post-Medieval	Hedge Bank
GGAT05045 m	Hedge Bank At Coity	In Field 4 of the walkover survey; part of the northern boundary of the field. A hedgebank c0.7m high, extending between the two points given. Part of field system in Streatfield Estate 05039m.	SS923418129 7	Post-Medieval	Hedge Bank
GGAT05046 m	Boundary Wall At Coity	A stone wall (or possibly a bank faced with coursed rubble) surviving to a maximum height of 1.2m; noted at the point given, but probably extending across the S side of Tithe Map field 687. Part of field system in Streatfield Estate 05039m.	SS922958129 3	Post-Medieval	Boundary Wall
GGAT05047 m	Ditch 3 At Coity	Traces of a ditch to the S of wall 05046m, extending to the NW corner of the field. Probably originally extending across the S side of Tithe Map field 687. Part of field system in Streatfield Estate 05039m.	SS922598129 4	Post-Medieval	Ditch
GGAT05048 m	Old Quarry 3 At Coity	Remains of a quarry, partly filled in so it is not possible to determine how far it originally extended, though at the W side it extends at least as far as the hedge, and possibly beyond into Field 5.	SS922418121 6	Post-Medieval	Quarry
GGAT05049 m	Hedge Bank At Coity	A hedgebank c0.6m high, extending between the two points given. Part of field system in Streatfield Estate 05039m.	SS923938110 7	Post-Medieval	Hedge Bank
GGAT05050 m	Stone Wall At Coity	A stone wall c0.6m wide and surviving approximately the same height; visible between the points given, but then with another section appearing at SS9244481193.	SS924608115 1	Post-Medieval	Wall

GGAT05051 m	Earthwork Bank At Coity	A bank c0.6m height, replacing the wall 05050m at the point given; not clearly visible, gives way again to wall at SS9244481193, but another section of bank appears at SS9244181211.	SS924608115 1	Post-Medieval	Bank (Earthwork)
GGAT05052 m	Earthwork Bank At Coity	Part of the boundary separating the field system in the Dunraven Estate 05038m and that in the Streatfield Estate 05050m.	SS922688110 9	Post-Medieval	Bank (Earthwork)
GGAT05053 m	Agricultural Barn At Coity	A two-storey rectangular structure of coursed limestone rubble, with dressings of squared limestone blocks to the corners.	SS922008120 9	Post-Medieval	Barn
GGAT05054 m	Hedge Bank At Coity	A short length of N-S hedgebank with stone in the base, though it is difficult to determine whether this is a stone facing or the result of dumping.	SS922148123 1	Post-Medieval	Hedge Bank
GGAT05055 m	Hedge Bank At Coity	An intermittent bank visible in the hedge between Fields 5 and 6 of the walkover survey. Part of the field system in the Dunraven Estate 05038m.	SS921778124 0	Post-Medieval	Hedge Bank
GGAT05056 m	Lynchet At Coity	A lynchet, with higher ground to N; runs roughly E-W, but appears to curve out slightly towards S. Best marked at E end, where the difference in height is c0.7m.	SS921158128 5	Post-Medieval	Lynchet
GGAT05057 m	Ditch 4 At Coity	A rather uneven ditch flanking lynchet 05058m on its S side, and presumably part of the same field system which had apparently gone out of use by 1785.	SS920088126 3	Post-Medieval	Ditch
GGAT05058 m	Lynchet At Coity	A possible lynchet branching off southwards from ditch 05057m; higher on E side. Very indistinct, particularly in comparison with 05021m; possibly marking the division between fields 711 and 715 of the Tithe Map.	SS919608125 9	Post-Medieval	Lynchet
GGAT05059 m	Ditch 5 At Coity	Ditch, roughly continuing line of 05057m. Greatest width c3m and greatest depth no greater than 1m. Possibly part of the same field system as 05056m, out of use before 1785.	SS918808126 3	Post-Medieval	Ditch
GGAT05060 m	Hedge Bank At Coity	A low spread bank leading southwards from the present gate into Field 7, part of the field system in the Dunraven Estate 05038m.	SS919438130 4	Post-Medieval	Hedge Bank
GGAT05061 m	Lynchet At Coity	A lynchet on the line of the hedge separating Fields 6 and 7 of the walkover survey; higher ground to N.	SS919248129 8	Post-Medieval	Lynchet
GGAT05062 m	Boundary Wall At Coity	Boundary at SW side of Field 7 of walkover survey. At the point indicated by the GPS reading a short length of coursed rubble wall can be seen, but mostly the hedge is too thick for any boundary feature to be seen.	SS918568131 9	Post-Medieval	Wall
GGAT05063 m	Ditch 6 At Coity	Ditch c2m wide flanking hedge 05044m along boundary with Field 1; extending along full width of NW boundary of field. Part of field system in Streatfield Estate (05039m).	SS925908111 5	Post-Medieval	Ditch

GGAT05064 m	Earthwork Bank At Coity	Hedgbank forming NW boundary of field; continuation of 05050m and 05051m. Much of it is concealed behind a stable; NGR given is next to gate. Part of field system in Streatfield Estate (05039m).	SS9246981118	Post-Medieval	Bank (Earthwork)
GGAT05065 m	Earthwork Bank At Coity	Possible slight N-S bank extending from N hedge, possibly for c10m; probably no more than 0.3m high, but concealed in long grass.	SS9244281114	Post-Medieval	Bank (Earthwork)
GGAT05231 m	Field System, Coity Higher	Remnants of a field system recorded c.1798 as part of the Briton Ferry Estate. Approximately one-third of the field boundaries have been removed since this date to create larger fields.	SS9161081905	Post-Medieval	Enclosed Field System
GGAT05233 m	Tree Avenues, Parc Hospital, Coity Higher	Parallel rows of park tree planted along a track running through the former park lands of the former Parc Hospital. The trees are about a century old, many retaining traces of iron tree guards. Species include sycamore, lime, horse chestnut and hawthorn.	SS9143182300	Post-Medieval	Tree Avenue
GGAT05234 m	Linear Clearance Cairn, Coity Higher	A triangular arrangement of stone banks north of the footpath that traverses the site from Coity through to Derwen. The remains of a stone field boundary forms the east side and the other two sides comprise of heaps of stone from field clearance.	SS9176081880	Post-Medieval	Linear Clearance Cairn
GGAT05235 m	Stone Wall, Coity Higher	Two curvilinear rubble stone banks up to 2m in height abutted by loose stones. Could be representative of a former enclosure such as a sheep fold or a field boundary.	SS9178381828	Unknown, Post-Medieval	Field Boundary, Enclosure
GGAT06267 m	Coity Cremation Group 1	This cremation group is one of two discovered in Coity. This group comprises of four cremation burials, three with accompanying urns and one cut feature that appeared as a cremation.	SS9231981236	Bronze Age	Cremation Cemetery
GGAT06268 m	Coity Cremation Burial	Cremation burial contained within an inverted collard urn of Bronze Age date.	SS9231981236	Bronze Age	Cremation Burial
GGAT06269 m	Coity Cremation Burial	An un-urned cremation, the remains of one individual of indeterminate sex.	SS9231981236	Bronze Age	Cremation Burial
GGAT06270 m	Coity Cremation Burial	A cremation contained within an inverted collared urn. Containing the remains of one individual of indeterminate sex and aged 36-50 years old.	SS9231981236	Bronze Age	Cremation Burial
GGAT06271 m	Coity Cremation Burial	A cremation contained within a collared urn. Containing the remains of one individual, likely female and aged between 21-50 years.	SS9231981236	Bronze Age	Cremation Burial
GGAT06272 m	Coity Cremation Burial	Cremation burial, roughly circular in shape containing a dark fill with abundant charcoal.	SS9233481231	Bronze Age	Cremation Burial
GGAT06273 m	Coity Cremation Group 2	This cremation group comprised of three small pits located approximately	SS9241981242	Bronze Age	Cremation Burial

		50m to the NE of Coity Cremation Group 1 (06267m).			
GGAT06274 m	Coity Cremation Burial	A charcoal rich deposit believed to represent a cremation, measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.15m in depth.	SS924198124 2	Bronze Age	Cremation Burial
GGAT06275 m	Coity Cremation Burial	Pit measuring 0.3m diameter and 0.15m in depth and containing a single dark fill.	SS924198124 2	Bronze Age	Cremation Burial
GGAT06276 m	Coity Cremation Burial	Pit measuring 0.3m diameter and 0.15m in depth and containing a single dark silty fill.	SS924198124 2	Bronze Age	Cremation Burial
GGAT06277 m	Kiln	Small kiln comprised of limestone blocks forming an outer containing wall.	SS925008120 9	Medieval	Kiln
GGAT06278 m	Possible Burial Marker	Two large stones that appear to form a burial marker as the stones were surrounded by numerous urned cremation burials.	SS923348123 1	Bronze Age	-

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX II: Designated Archaeological Sites

Designated Archaeological Sites within 5km of the proposed development

Historic Parks & Gardens

Reference No.	Site Name	Location (NGR)	Grade	Site type	Description
GM5	Bryngarw	SS9048285498	II	Formal terraced garden; informal woodland and water garden with Japanese overtones.	Extensive informal Edwardian woodland and water gardens, with some oriental features and planting. Planting includes some fine specimen trees and shrubs, including Japanese maples, magnolias and rhododendrons.
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.
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.
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.
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.

PGW (Gm) 65(BRI)	Coytrahen House	SS 894 852	II	Landscape Park; garden and walled garden	The survival, more or less intact, of a late eighteenth- century & mid-nineteenth- century landscape park, in an attractive wooded setting, contemporary with the building of an important country house.
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Conservation Areas

Name	Planning Authority	Designation date	Update
Bridgend Town Centre	BRIDGEND		
Coity	BRIDGEND		10/12/2003
Derllwyn Road, Tondu	BRIDGEND		
Laleston	BRIDGEND		10/12/2003
Llangan	VALE of GLAMORGAN	22/06/1973	
Merthyr Mawr Road	BRIDGEND		10/12/2003
Merthyr Mawr Village	BRIDGEND		
Newcastle Hill	BRIDGEND		23/06/1999

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Reference No.	Site Name	Eastings	Northings	Site Type	Period
GM004	Coity Castle	292320	181498	Castle	Medieval
GM026	Merthyr Mawr Inscribed Stones (now in St Rogue's Chapel)	288871	178084	Cross	Medieval
GM049	Bridgend Old Bridge	290423	179841	Bridge	Medieval
GM050	New Inn Bridge	289098	178390	Bridge	Medieval
GM063	Newcastle Castle	290238	180077	Castle	Medieval
GM068	Coity Burial Chamber	292694	181941	Chambered tomb	Prehistoric
GM145	Bridgend Standing Stone	290211	179515	Standing stone	Prehistoric
GM169	Pre-Norman Stones in Churchyard	288279	177534	Cross base	Early Medieval
GM190	Ewenny Priory	291259	177812	Priory	Medieval
GM212	Coychurch Churchyard Cross	293957	179677	Cross	Medieval
GM213	Coychurch Celtic Cross-Shaft in Church	293948	179691	Cross	Early Medieval

GM224	Cross in St Mary's Churchyard	295787	179305	Cross	Medieval
GM226	Merthyr Mawr Churchyard Cross	288288	177493	Cross	Medieval
GM237	Remains of Llangewydd Church & Churchyard	287543	180936	Church	Medieval
GM241	Cefn Cross Standing Stone	287390	182636	Standing stone	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
GM377	Ringwork & Bailey at Gelligarn	296056	178688	Ringwork	Medieval
GM426	Earthwork at Pant-y-Pyllau, Coity Higher	292728	182439	Earthwork (unclassified)	Prehistoric
GM433	Remains of Tondur Ironworks	289106	184469	Ironworks	Post-Medieval/Modern
GM434	Ogof y Pebyll Cave	295105	180749	Cave	Prehistoric
GM444	Derwen Moated Site	291427	182440	Moated Site	Medieval
GM465	Vervil Dyke	288901	177427	Dyke	Early Medieval
GM466	Promontory Fort on Fleming's Down	288927	176823	Promontory Fort - inland	Prehistoric
GM491	Three Pillow Mounds on Cefn Hirgoed	291600	182836	Pillow mound	Medieval
GM585	Corntown causewayed enclosure	292618	176428	Causewayed enclosure	Prehistoric
GM605	Royal Ordnance Factory Bridgend Dual-Storey Pillbox	291365	179368	Pillbox	Post-Medieval/Modern

Listed Buildings

Reference No.	Site Name	Eastings	Northings	Grade
19051	Church Of All Saints, Pen-Y-Fai	289347	181845	II
19052	Tynygarth Mile Marker	289759	182685	II
29/02/1952	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
11224	Church Of St Ffraid Aka St Bride, Llansantffraid	289684	183486	II
11228	Glan Rhyd Railway Viaduct	289891	182786	II*
11229	The Pheasant	289452	181877	II
15679	No 18, Dunraven Place (W Side) (Britannia Building Society	290452	179840	II
11232	The Old School House	288585	177640	II
15680	Coach House At Glanogwr, Glanogwr Road (Nw End)	290133	179129	II
25839	Coychurch Cemetery Entrance Walls, Gates And Pillar	293081	180138	II
11235	New Inn Bridge	289100	178391	II*
11236	New Bridge	289157	177965	II*
25840	Coychurch Cemetery Chapel Of Remembrance	293156	180215	II*
11237	West Lodge	288641	177706	II
25841	Coychurch Cemetery Capel Crallo And Capel Coity	293236	180206	II*
11244	Ty Mawr Aka The Great House	287476	179783	II*
11245	The Laleston Inn	287492	179937	II
20742	Cildeudy Tunnel	288969	185371	II
11246	Church Of St David	287539	179854	I
11249	Ewenny Priory (House)	291246	177776	II*
20746	Abutments To Overbridge/ Loading Bay On The Former Duffryn Llynvi And Porthcawl Railway	288806	185244	II
20747	North Portal And Wings Of The Rock-Fawr Bridge On Sir Robert Price's Private Tramway.	289332	184917	II
11250	Ewenny Priory Church	291257	177813	I
11251	Church Of St Michael	291242	177808	I
11252	Church Of St Crallo	293962	179693	I
11253	Ty Mawr	292904	181756	II*
11254	Coity Castle	292310	181503	I
11255	Church Of St Mary	292391	181548	I
11260	National Westminster Bank, Adare Street	290610	179863	II
21229	Chapel Of St Roque	288870	178086	II
11261	The Victoria P.H. Adare Street	290578	179788	II
20758	Bridge Over Incline Plane Tondy	289218	184217	II
11262	Newbridge Farmhouse, Bowham Avenue	289658	178849	II
21230	South Terrace And Revetment At Merthyr Mawr House	288873	177912	II
11263	Farmyard Buildings (Nw Farmhouse & Ne Sides) At Newbridge Farm, Bowham Avenue	289698	178819	II
20760	Park House	288977	184548	II
21231	Lower Revetment And Steps At Merthyr Mawr House	288880	177900	II
11264	No.31 Caroline Street (Rossie Attire)	290628	179747	II
20761	Park Cottage	288988	184552	II
21232	Stable Block At Merthyr Mawr House	288921	177970	II
11265	No.33 Caroline Street (Ogmore Club)	290632	179746	II

20762		289010	184603	II
21233	Walls To Kitchen Garden At Merthyr Mawr House	288987	178007	II
11266	No.35 Caroline Street (The Welsh Connection)	290637	179745	II
20763	Former Blast Engine Houses At Tondy Ironworks	289145	184429	II*
21234	Gate Piers To Service Court And Attached Walls At Merthyr Mawr House	288893	177972	II
11267	The Old Police Station	290677	179762	II
20764	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288885	184483	II
21235	New Inn Lodge	288971	178344	II
11268	Former Fire Station & Post Office Van Depot	290678	179880	II
20765	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288879	184483	II
11269	The Chateau Wine & Food Bar	290652	179746	II
20766	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288874	184482	II
20767	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288869	184481	II
11270	Property To Right Of Chateau Wine & Food Bar	290655	179765	II
20768	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288863	184480	II
81312	Churchyard Wall Of The Church Of St Mary	295788	179286	II
11271	Former Coach House To The Old Police Station	290656	179771	II
20769	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288858	184479	II
81313	Church Of St Mary	295784	179322	II
11272	No.3 Dunraven Place (Dental Surgery)	290435	179901	II
11273	War Memorial,Dunraven Place	290472	179840	II
20770	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288853	184478	II
81315	Churchyard Cross At Church Of St Mary	295787	179305	II
11274	Wyndham Hotel,Dunraven Place	290498	179811	II
20771	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288848	184477	II
81316	Cowshed At Pantruthin-Fach Farm	296311	180258	II
11275	Milepost Outside New Cords & Zenith Windows Ltd.Dunraven Place	290505	179767	II
20772	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288842	184476	II
81317	Cross Base At St Mary Hill	296092	178559	II
11276	No.10 Dunraven Place	290435	179862	II
20773	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288836	184476	II
11277	No.12 Dunraven Place (Anglian Windows Centre)	290442	179859	II
20774	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288832	184475	II
81319	Pantruthin-Fach Farmhouse	296321	180232	II
11278	No.14 Dunraven Place (Clay Travel)	290443	179849	II
20775	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288826	184474	II
11279	No.16 Dunraven Place (Astley Samuel Leeder)	290449	179845	II
20776	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288821	184474	II
20777	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288816	184473	II
81321	The Star Inn P H	294377	178357	II
11280	No.22 (Dunraven Arcade) Dunraven Place	290458	179823	II
20778	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288811	184471	II
21249	Vehicle Store And Workshops At Merthyr Mawr House	288901	177972	II
81322	Treoes Farmhouse	294382	178395	II
11281		290460	179818	II
20779	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288805	184470	II
11282	No.26 (Dunraven Arcade) Dunraven Place	290459	179808	II

21250	Gate, Gatepiers And Gate Posts At The Entrance To Merthyr Mawr House	288989	178342	II
11283	No.28 Dunraven Place	290464	179800	II
20780	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288800	184470	II
11284	No.30 Dunraven Place	290465	179793	II
20781	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288795	184468	II
21252	Gate And Gate Posts On E Side Of Home Farm	288492	177721	II
11285	Barclay's Bank,Dunraven Place	290477	179767	II
20782	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288790	184468	II
21253	Greenhouse Attached To Kitchen Garden At Merthyr Mawr House	288959	177967	II
11286	No.1 Elder Street & Parallel Range To Rear	290521	179823	II
20783	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288785	184467	II
11287	No.3 Elder Street & Parallel Range To Rear	290529	179821	II
20784	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288779	184466	II
11288	No.5 Elder Street & Parallel Range To Rear	290534	179818	II
20785	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288774	184465	II
11289	No.7 Elder Street & Parallel Range To Rear	290538	179818	II
20786	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288769	184464	II
20787	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288764	184463	II
11290	No.9 Elder Street & Parallel Range To Rear	290542	179816	II
20788	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288759	184463	II
81332	Milepost By Crack Hill House	294090	176771	II
11291	No.11 Elder Street & Parallel Range To Rear	290547	179815	II
20789	1-26 Park Terrace (Consec)	288752	184461	II
11292	Glanogwr (Including Glanogwr Cottage) (Environmental Health Department)	290131	179074	II
11293	St.Mary Nolton Church,Merthyr Mawr Road	290523	179444	II
20790	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288749	184480	II
11294	Ashfield,Merthyr Mawr Road	290491	179354	II
20791	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288756	184481	II
11295	2 Garth Celyn,Merthyr Mawr Road	290616	179527	II
20792	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288761	184481	II
11296	No.4 Merthyr Mawr Road (Nolton Court)	290601	179521	II
20793	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288765	184482	II
11297	No.6 Merthyr Mawr Road (Nolton Cottage)	290592	179517	II
20794	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288770	184483	II
11298	Riversdale,Merthyr Mawr Road	290491	179487	II
20795	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288776	184484	II
11299	Cae Court,Merthyr Mawr Road	290465	179457	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
11301	Randall Memorial Drinking Fountain,Wotton Street	290668	179727	II
20799	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288797	184488	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
20800	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288803	184490	II

81346	Hope Baptist Chapel Including Attached Vestry And Schoolroom	290677	179911	II
11305	The Old Workhouse, Bridgend General Hospital	290470	180259	II
20801	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288808	184490	II
11306	Bridgend Railway Station (W.Platform Building)	290767	179858	II
20802	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288812	184491	II
11307	Bridgend Railway Station Pedestrian Bridge	290783	179834	II
20803	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288817	184492	II
11308	Public Library,Wyndham Street	290557	179868	II
20804	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288828	184493	II
21514	Saron Welsh Congregationalist Chapel	294390	178300	II
11309	York Tavern P.H.	290587	179938	II
20805	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288833	184494	II
20806	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288823	184493	II
11310	The Jolly Brewer,Brewery Lane,Newcastle	290397	180099	II
20807	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288838	184496	II
11311	St John's Hospice	290295	179915	II*
20808	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288844	184496	II
11312	St Illtyd's Church	290262	180039	II*
20809	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288849	184497	II
11313	Newcastle Castle	290224	180078	II*
20810	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288855	184499	II
11314	Nazareth Apostolic Church,Newcastle Hill	290223	179973	II
20811	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288860	184499	II
11315	Unitarian Chapel (Elim Pentecostal Church)	290324	179860	II
20812	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288865	184500	II
11316	Coed Parc (Hq Of Mid-Glamorgan County Libraries) Park Street,Newcastle	290096	179826	II
20813	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288870	184500	II
11317	No.6 West Road (West Cottage) Newcastle	290164	179995	II
20814	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288876	184501	II
11318	Newcastle House	290118	179987	II*
20815	27-52 Park Terrace (Consec)	288882	184503	II
11319	Garage & Outhouse Range At Newcastle House	290126	180007	II
20816	Calcining Kilns And Attached Abutment At Tondy Ironworks	289144	184463	II*
20817	Lift Tower At Tondy Ironworks	289147	184450	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
11327	Maendy	290842	184153	II*
11332	Former Bethlehem Baptist Church Aka Ty Capel	291668	177383	II
11333	Ewenny Community Village Hall	291259	177184	II
11335	Former Truck Shop Tondy Ironworks Now Foxtroy Residential Home	289008	184578	II
21775	Ty Maen	289387	177066	II*
21776	Barn At Ty Maen	289384	177107	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
11351	Former Tramroad Bridge	289524	183027	II
87702	Coychurch Underbridge	293304	179617	II
87701	West Skeal Overbridge	291168	179447	II
87700	Quarella Road Underbridge	290232	180784	II
87699	River Ogmore Viaduct	290192	180831	II
87698	Llangewydd Overbridge	287359	181396	II
87697	Cefn Road Overbridge	286704	181590	II
11362	Hut 9 At Former Prisoner Of War Camp (198) And Special Camp XI, Island Farm	290033	178477	II
11363	Corntown Court	292000	177410	II
87688	Tondu Road Underbridge	290025	181006	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
18965	Churchyard Cross In Coychurch Churchyard	293956	179677	II*
18966	Group Of 3 Table Tombs In Coychurch Churchyard Adjoining S Porch	293951	179682	II
18967	Tombstone Of Thomas Richards In Coychurch Churchyard	293981	179689	II
18968	Coed-Y-Mwstwr	294344	180658	II
11371	Dyffryn Farmhouse	294884	181662	II
18969	Brynffrwd	293764	179484	II
18970	Brynffrwd Entrance And Lodge	293726	179540	II
11374	Broadlands House	288571	179147	II
19455	Corntown Farmhouse	291855	177377	II
19456	Barn On Ewenny Down	291016	176137	II
19458	Brocastle	293623	177186	II
19459	Courtyard Range At Brocastle	293578	177158	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*
20178	Monument To Morgan Morgan In Llansantffraid Churchyard	289680	183477	II
19466	Romanesque Gateway In Former E Precinct Wall At Ewenny Priory (House)	291293	177793	I
20179	Glan Rhyd Railway Viaduct (Partly In Newcastle Higher Community)	289897	182793	II*
19467	Former SE Tower At Ewenny Priory (House)	291307	177755	II*
20180	Bowen/Roberts Monuments In Llansantffraid Churchyard	289734	183481	II
19468	Garden Gateway With Gates And Attached Wall At Ewenny Priory (House)	291219	177768	II
20181	Churchyard Cross Socket In Llansantffraid Churchyard	289702	183480	II
19469	Medieval Fishpool In W Part Of Ewenny Priory (House) Gardens	291141	177725	II*
20182	Williams Monument And Railings In Llansantffraid Churchyard	289682	183471	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
19475	Tregroes Aka Pencoed College	296790	181821	II
19476	Bridge At Tregroes	296738	181777	II
19240	The Oystercatcher Public House	287650	179818	II
19477	Milestone, Coychurch Road	295741	180973	II
19241	Churchyard Cross In St David's Churchyard	287541	179843	II
19478	Church Of St. David	296230	182093	II
19242	Cliff Cottage	287504	179835	II
19479	War Memorial And Railings	296008	181620	II
19243	Milepost	287437	179798	II
19480	Bridge Over Afon Ewenni	296536	181950	II
19481	Salem Chapel	295868	181250	II
16839	Former Bridgend Tramroad Bridge Over Nant Cynffig	288558	183541	II

Designated Historic Landscape

Reference No.	Site Name	Authority	TYPE
HLW (MGI) 1	Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows	Mid Glamorgan / West Glamorgan	Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest

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APPENDIX III **Gazeteer of new archaeological sites**

Gazetteer of new sites of archaeological interest

ID	BIA01
Name	Fair Erw Fach
Summary Welsh	Safle potensial o farchnad/ffair ganoloesol/ôl-ganoloesol i'r pentref Coity.
Summary English	Potential site of a medieval/post-medieval Market/Fair for the village of Coity.
Description	Field name noted on parish tithe map of 1841, potentially representing the site of a medieval/post-medieval Market/Fair for the village of Coity. The field lies a short distance to the south of the village, adjacent to the main footpath between Coity and Bridgend, and adjacent to an outlying stone-built well (PRN 05037m).
NGR	SS 91930 81220
Eastings	291930
Northings	181220
Type	Fair / Market
Period	Medieval / Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Near destroyed
Condition Rating	Very Poor
Broadclass	Commercial
Evidence	Documentary
Record Compiled By	Philip Poucher
Record Compiled On	26.02.2019
Copyright	Archaeology Wales

ID	BIA02
Name	Unknown
Summary Welsh	Ysgubor anghysbell bosibl mewn caeau i'r de-orllewin o Goety.
Summary English	Possible outlying barn in fields to the southwest of Coity.
Description	Structure at the edge of a field to the southwest of Coity, potentially representing an outlying barn, alongside the main Coity/Bridgend/Simondston footpath. Marked, but unlabelled, on late 19 th to mid 20 th century mapping.
NGR	SS 91620 80889
Eastings	291620
Northings	180889
Type	Structure
Period	Post-medieval
Survival Condition	Destroyed
Condition Rating	Destroyed
Broadclass	Agricultural
Evidence	Cartographic
Record Compiled By	Philip Poucher
Record Compiled On	26.02.2019
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APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land at Brackla, Bridgend

Site Name:	Land at Brackla, Bridgend
Site Code:	BIA/19/DBA
PRN:	PRN 05037m, PRN 05057m, PRN 05058m, PRN 05059m
NPRN:	NPRN 308124, NPRN 401750
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	BIA01, BIA02
NGR:	NGR SS 91583 81003
Site Type:	Mixed-use development on former industrial estate/Ordnance Factory and enclosed grassland.
Project Type:	Desk Based Assessment
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	January - February 2019
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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