

Archaeology Wales

Land off the A48 Pyle, Bridgend

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By
Sian Thomas


Report No. 1726


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Prepared For: Geraint John Planning Ltd

Edited by: Philip Poucher
Signed: 
Position: Project Manager
Date: 07/11/18

Authorised by: Mark Houliston
Signed: 
Position: Managing Director
Date: 07/11/18

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Non – Technical Summary

In September 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Geraint John Planning Ltd, on behalf of their clients Mr Thomas and the Rees family, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land off the A48, Pyle, Bridgend. The assessment has been undertaken prior to the land being put forward for a residential led mixed-use development, centred on SS 83630 81425.

No Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or registered Historic Park and Garden will be directly affected by the development. The proposed development would have a minor indirect impact on the Historic Landscapes of Kenfig and Margam Burrows and Margam Mountain, as parts of these landscapes have views across the development site. In particular that of Margam Mountain, with clear views across the site from the Ogwr Ridgeway. This also impacts on the essential views across the Registered Park and Garden of Margam Park (GM52), with one of the essential view points over the park being located on the ridgeway.

No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development. Three SAMs will be indirectly affected by the proposed development, Stormy Castle (GM217), Pen-y-castell (GM240) and the probable Iron Age enclosure on the Cwm Kenfig ridge (GM090). There will be a Moderate indirect impact on GM217 due to views and associated medieval activity in its surrounding setting, the impact on GM240 & GM090 will be Minor, restricted to views of the development.

No listed buildings will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Of the non-designated sites in the area, ten will be directly impacted by the proposed development, with a further two indirectly impacted. The directly impacted sites include an area of earthwork remains in the northeast corner comprising possible medieval enclosures (NPRN 308463), medieval grange (NPRN 308464) and post-medieval buildings (APB01). These sites are of Medium archaeological value. Other sites include; a Second World War Machine Gun Post (PRN 02039m), the former line of the 19th century Porthcawl Railway (PRN 01057.0m), Stormy post-medieval farmstead (NPRN 409937) and a field barn (APB02). These sites are of Low archaeological value. The potential impact, dependent on the final development design, may be Moderate to Major on the above sites.

The remaining directly impacted sites include the potential line(s) of a Roman Road (RR60c-05b) and potential associated Roman archaeological activity, both of Medium archaeological value, and general medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, of Low archaeological value. The potential impact is considered to be Moderate.

A further two non-designated sites will be indirectly impacted; Stormy Grange (NPRN 15455) and Stormy Down deserted village (PRN 00907m), both medieval and of Medium archaeological value. The indirect impact is considered to be Minor to Moderate.

It is recommended that a geophysical survey be conducted across the site. Geophysical survey would help to elucidate further the nature of the archaeology within the site and help better understand the impact any development would have on it. This will allow better informed mitigation strategies to be developed.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In September 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Geraint John Planning Ltd, on behalf of their clients Mr Thomas and the Rees family, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land off the A48, Pyle, Bridgend. The assessment has been undertaken prior to the land being put forward for a residential led mixed-use development, centred on SS 83630 81425 (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.2 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide Geraint John Planning Ltd and their clients with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest 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 proposed development.
- 1.3 The site is being considered for a residential led mixed-use development.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site is located on the south-eastern edge of Pyle and lies between the line of the Great Western Railway to the north and the M4 motorway to the south. The site lies on the northern and north-western slopes of a small hill, with the land dropping away from a high point at the south-eastern edge of the site, approximately 93m AOD. The north-western slope is fairly gentle, with the land dropping to approximately 60m AOD, while the northern slope is slightly steeper, dropping to approximately 42m AOD. The site covers an area of approximately 65 hectares.
- 2.2 The proposed development site is bounded by large open fields to the east, while to the west it is bounded in part by fields and the A4229. To the south the site is bounded in part by the M4 and open fields, while to the north it is bounded by the A48 and the Great Western Railway line.
- 2.3 To the north the land drops into the start of the Afon Fach valley, with the centre of Pyle laid out on the gentle opposing slopes to the north. The Afon Fach runs east to west, feeding into the Afon Cynfig, which meanders roughly east to west, forming the northern edge of Pyle, and feeding into the Bristol Channel 4.5km to the west, via Kenfig Burrows, an area of sand dunes that has formed at the mouth of the Cynfig. To the south and east the landscape undulates. The M4 corridor crosses this area east – west. Other than Pyle to the north (which also extends to the west) major settlements in the area include Porthcawl 4km the southwest, and Bridgend, 6km to the east.
- 2.4 The site lies across three different bedrock formations, the largest formation is the Penarth Group, which is a sandstone bedrock formed in the Triassic Period. Small areas of the site, to the west and along the northern edge, lie over the Blue Anchor Formation, a sedimentary mudstone again formed in the Triassic Period. The far north-eastern edge of the site overlies the Mercia Mudstone Group, which is a further sedimentary mudstone formation formed in the Triassic Period. Superficial deposits are only recorded along the northern edge of the site and comprise of Devensian Till, formed approximately 2 million years ago (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 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust within a 1km radius of the proposed development site.
 - Collation and assessment of the impact on all designated archaeological sites within a 5km radius.
 - 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.
 - 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.
- 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 One previous archaeological investigation is recorded by the regional HER within the 1km study area around the proposed development site. A field visit was undertaken by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust to Ballas Cottage Farm (PRN E002319). The visit was conducted to locate a well that was reported to have been located fronting on to the north side of the fossilised Roman Road, to the south of the M4 motorway. A semi-circular structure consisting of several courses of limestone boulders was located. It measured c0.5m in depth and 0.75m wide. The well has been filled in and is now dry.

4.1.2 No previous archaeological assessments or investigations have been undertaken on the site of the proposed development.

4.2 The Historic Landscape (Figure 3)

4.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within a Historic Landscape, nor do any lie within a 1km radius of the site. There are though two within the 5km search radius.

4.2.2 Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig and Margam Burrows HLW (MGI) 1, a Landscape of Outstanding

Historic. This landscape comprises two discrete areas of beach-sand located on the western and south-eastern edges of the 5km search area, where windblown 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 south-eastern edge of the 5km study area, are believed to have buried sites dating from the Mesolithic period, through to the 14th century. The dunes here are much higher than those at Kenfig, standing at over 80m AOD and dominate the views of the estuary of the river Ogmore and the surrounding landscape. The landscape also includes Ogmore and the remains of its Norman castle as well as Candleston castle and the post-medieval gentry estate of Merthyr Mawr.

- 4.2.3 The dunes at Kenfig and Margam Burrows are lower than those at Merthyr Mawr but are more extensive. The dunes have buried the remains of Kenfig Castle and the borough of Kenfig. The borough is known to have been substantial by the middle of the 14th century, with 700-800 people known to live within. During the 15th century the situation began to deteriorate with sand encroaching on the borough, with the town having been largely abandoned by 1470. Records show that burgesses were instructed to leave the Church in 1471 and move to Pyle where a new settlement was developing. The Historic Landscape also includes medieval and post-medieval agricultural areas as well as reclaimed wetlands, although the wetland area is located just beyond the 5km search radius.
- 4.2.4 The second Historic Landscape is that of Margam Mountain (MGI) 2, located on the north-western edge of the 5km search area. This landscape is registered as being of Special Historic Interest. The mountain rises steeply, with some more gentle slopes and plateaux on its upper reaches. Some of the crests on the mountain reach above 300m AOD. The mountain has been occupied from at least the Bronze Age, with a number of cairns and barrows surviving. A number of Iron Age fortifications, settlement sites and trackways are also known. A large number of early medieval religious sites are known, that include Margam and Eglwys Nunnydd, with a number of Early Christian Inscribed Stone monuments known from this area. In 1147 the Cistercian abbey at Margam was founded, which became the richest monastic house in Wales. The landscape also includes Ogmore and the remains of its Norman castle as well as Candleston castle and the post-medieval gentry estate of Merthyr Mawr. Only the southern edge of this landscape falls within the search area, but this includes both Eglwys Nunnydd and Margam. Along the south-eastern edge of this landscape there are also areas of preserved prehistoric field systems as well as medieval enclosures and post-medieval farmsteads.
- 4.2.5 The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas, nor do any lie within a 1km radius of the site. There are five within the 5km search area, with three being located within Porthcawl to the south of the proposed development site. The records for these conservation areas name them as Porthcawl, Nottage and Newton. The fourth conservation area is that of Tythegston, situated 2.5km to the south-east of the site. The final conservation area is that of Laleston, 3.5km to the east-south-east of the site.
- 4.2.6 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within the 1km search area around the site. There are two wholly within the 5km search area with a further two being only partially within the search area. The first Historic Park and Garden is that of Tythegston Court (GM15), located 2.5km to the south-east of the site. A small landscaped park, a compartmented garden and walled kitchen garden are associated with the rebuilding of Tythegston Court in the late eighteenth century. There is a significant view listed

for the area of garden surrounding Tythegston Court itself, with views to the north-east across the park land. An area of 38.7 hectares on the northern boundary of the park is designated as an area of essential setting.

- 4.2.7 The second Registered Park and Garden is Court Colman (GM7) located 4km to the east of the site. This is an eclectic Victorian garden with a small park on its southern edge. The garden includes conifer and rhododendron planting, with informal woodland and an artificial waterfall. The significant view from the garden is towards the south-east across the parkland, with a 57 hectare of essential setting area to the south of the park.
- 4.2.8 The Registered Park and Garden of Merthyr Mawr House (GM12) lies largely beyond the south-eastern edge of the 5km search area, although a very small section of the park is within the search area. The park is a small landscaped park that was laid out when the house was constructed in the early nineteenth century. Both the significant view and the essential setting for the park and garden are beyond the search area and the view does not look back across it but rather down the Ogmore valley to the river's estuary.
- 4.2.9 The final Registered Park and Garden is that of Margam Park (GM52), located on the north-western edge of the 5km search area. A section of the park does lie beyond the search area boundary. The park is of outstanding historical importance as it contains remains of prehistoric dates as well as standing remains of the Cistercian Abbey and Tudor, eighteenth century and nineteenth century gardens and landscaping. The registered area also includes a deer and landscape park, pleasure grounds, gardens and a former kitchen garden. There are a number of significant views across the park and gardens, the main view is from the Ogwr Ridgeway, which runs north-west to south-east just above the centre of the park. From the ridgeway there are views south-west, south and south-east across the country park and deer park. There are views south across the country park from the southern point of Mynydd y Castell fort on the north-western edge of the ridgeway. Views south-west across the entire park are afforded from the ruins of Hen Eglwys on high ground to the north-west. Finally, there are views across the southern half of the park from Margam Castle, situated on high ground in the centre of the park. An essential setting area is listed for the park along its northern and eastern edges, which encompasses areas of high ground from which the park can be viewed.

4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 4)

- 4.3.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the boundary of the proposed development site.
- 4.3.2 Within the 1km search radius there are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The first is located approximately 450m to the east of the proposed development site and is the remains of Stormy Castle (GM217). The motte stands at 3m high and has been disturbed in later periods. The eastern gable wall of a stone building likely associated with the castle are the only building remains surviving and have been incorporated into a later field boundary, but earthworks suggest the presence of other buildings that would once have stood at the base of the motte. The castle was constructed by the Norman Lord Geoffrey Sturmi prior to 1154, with the site being given to Margam Abbey in 1175.
- 4.3.3 The second Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 1km search area is Pen-y-Castell Camp, (GM240) located approximately 850m north of the site. The monument is a hillfort that dates

to the Iron Age that is situated on the end of a ridge overlooking the town of Pyle. Quarrying has destroyed the bank at the north-west end as well as damaging the interior of the monument at its western end. The third monument (GM036) is located on the north-eastern edge of the 1km search radius and consists of a standing stone with a cross incised on to its surface likely of medieval date.

- 4.3.4 Within the 5km search area there are a further twenty-one Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Just beyond the northern boundary of the 1km search area is (GM493) Bryndu Coke Ovens. The eight surviving ovens were part of a large coking complex built in the 1840s. The ovens supplied the Cefn Cribwr Ironworks (GM417) just to the east. The furnace here was constructed in 1771 and was in use until 1843. The remains at the site consist of the furnace, which is well preserved, the end wall of the casting house, the hearth area and the remains of the charging house.
- 4.3.5 Approximately 3km to the north-east of the site is Cefn Cross standing stone (GM241), which is thought to date to the Bronze Age. A second standing stone, the Ty'n y Cellar standing stone (GM179), is located approximately 3km north-west of the proposed site. A further Scheduled Ancient Monument of Bronze Age date is located in the western area of Porthcawl, to the south of the proposed site. The monument consists of Hutchwns round barrow (GM103), which only partially survives. A further round barrow, Mynydd Herbert round barrow (GM025), is located approximately 1.4km to the south-east of the site. Approximately 1.5km to the south-east of this round barrow is Tythegston Long Barrow (GM022). The barrow has been disturbed and survives as an oval measuring 30m in length by 17m in width, with a huge capstone measuring 4.5m long and 1.8m wide visible on its summit.
- 4.3.6 Two other monuments of prehistoric date are known within the 5km search area. The first is located close to the northern edge of the search area, on the slopes of Cwm Kenfig (GM0900). It is a large enclosure, almost 70m in diameter and is likely to be an Iron Age hillfort or defended enclosure, although there is no firm archaeological evidence to confirm this. The second is Cae Summerhouse Camp (GM102), which is 3.5km to the south-east of the site. Earthworks enclose a small rectangular area with a further curvilinear bank outside of this. It is thought to be of Iron Age date and may well be a defended enclosure.
- 4.3.7 To the south of the proposed site, there are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Roman date. The first is Dan-y-Graig villa (GM587), on the north-eastern edge of Porthcawl. The villa has been investigated through geophysical survey and excavation and is thought to be of Late Roman date and includes agricultural outbuildings and a T-shaped kiln as well as the villa itself (Newman and Price 1989). On the northern edge of Porthcawl an inscribed standing stone (GM040), is also thought to be of Roman date.
- 4.3.8 To the west of the site is Kenfig Castle and Medieval Town (GM042). The monument comprises the remains of the medieval castle and fortified town. Visible remains include the bank and ditch that enclosed the town, although the south-western area of the town and its ramparts are buried by sand dunes. Remains of the castle keep are also visible with some walls still standing up to 4m high.
- 4.3.9 There are three monuments located on the north-eastern edge of the search radius, all of which are medieval in date. Two relate to medieval farm enclosures (GM092 and GM093), while the third comprises the remains of ten platform houses (GM340). Two further sites of medieval date are located to the east and south-east of the site. The remains of Llangewydd Church and churchyard (GM237), approximately 3km to the east of the site, with the church

building surviving as an earthwork rather than standing walls. On the south-eastern edge of the 5km search radius are the remains of Candleston Castle (GM095), which was a tower house constructed in the fourteenth century. Part of the semi-circular curtain wall also survives to the west of the house.

- 4.3.10 There are two free standing stone crosses, believed to date to either the early medieval or the medieval period, located within the 5km search area. The first is within Tythegston Churchyard (GM214), to the south-east of the site. The cross stands at 0.90m in height and the remains of carved decoration are still visible on its western and eastern sides. The second cross is at Llanmihangel Farm (GM345), to the north-west of the site. The surviving section comprises the upper portion of the cross. The decoration on the main face of the cross consists of a cross form with widely splayed arms and elongated sunken hollows between the arms. The arms of the cross have a bold edge-moulding and at the lower left hand is part of a ringed hollow.
- 4.3.11 Just beyond the north-western edge of the 1km search area is Llanmihangel Mill, a water powered corn mill that was constructed in the early nineteenth century. Here the scheduled area (GM449), takes in the earthworks of the leat from the mill to the dam and the masonry dam. The leat has a rare form of right-angle turn into the mill gable to a concealed pitchback wheel and the dam is a curved gravity dam constructed from rubble and dressed stone and it stands at four metres high.
- 4.3.12 The final Scheduled Ancient Monument is that of Merthyr Mawr Warren (GM432), immediately west of Candleston Castle. The scheduling encloses an area of 119 hectares of the sand dunes within the registered Historic Landscape of Merthyr Mawr. The scheduled area comprises monuments dating from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period and includes funerary monuments and deserted settlements.

4.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 5) Appendix I

- 4.4.1 There are no listed buildings within the proposed development area. However, there are 91 within the search areas around the site.
- 4.4.2 There are three Grade I Listed Buildings within the search areas around the site. The first is the Church of St John the Baptist, 11214, which is located on the eastern edge of Porthcawl. The church was originally constructed in the twelfth century with substantial refurbishment in the late fifteenth century, with periods of restoration in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The second Grade I Listed Building, 11217, is Sker House on the southern edge of the Kenfig dune system. The house was constructed in the late sixteenth century by the Turberville family. It has been listed as it is one of the best-preserved Elizabethan houses in South Wales, as it has undergone very little alteration. The final Grade I Listed Building is the Church of St James, located on the north-western edge of Pyle, 11227. The church is thought to have been built to replace the church at Kenfig in the late fourteenth century when the be-sandment of Kenfig began. The church was restored during the late nineteenth century.
- 4.4.3 There are eleven Grade II* Listed Buildings within the search areas. Two of these are within the 1km search area and located to the west of the proposed site. These are The Hall Farm, 11349, and Pyle Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, 19171.

- 4.4.4 The remaining nine buildings, all within the 5km search area, are; Ty Mawr aka The Great House 11244, Church of St Mary Magdalen, Pyle with Kenfig 11248, Old Park 14158, Cefn Cribwr ironworks, the furnace and charging house 18955, Cast house at Cefn Cribwr Ironworks 18957, Nottage Court 11213, Tythegston Court 11216, Llanmihangel 23262 and Llanmihangel Mill 14176. The remaining 77 Listed Buildings are all Grade II, see Appendix I for a full list.

4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 6; Appendix II)

- 4.5.1 There are 24 sites listed on the HER within 1km of the proposed development site, with four of those being within the development area.
- 4.5.2 There are 28 sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the same search area, three of which the proposed development area lies within.
- 4.5.3 There are five recorded findspots in the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (www.finds.org.uk) within the 1km search area.
- 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 sites of prehistoric date within the proposed development area. There are a large number of sites within the search areas around the site however.
- 4.5.6 The sites recorded within these search areas indicate that the landscape surrounding the proposed development site was being exploited by the Mesolithic period, with a small number of flint scatters known along the coast. The PAS also records one findspot of Mesolithic date within the 1km search area, which relates to a flint blade (NMGW-A1D774). By the Neolithic period settlement had spread further inland, with sites such as flint scatters, axe head findspots, huts and chambered tombs recorded. These monuments include a chambered tomb near Laleston to the east of the development site (PRN04574m), as well as the chambered tomb at Tythegston (PRN00287m/ GM022) discussed above.
- 4.5.7 There is a substantial increase in the number of monuments recorded during the Bronze Age, with a high concentration known at Merthyr Mawr as well as at Sker, on the southern edge of the Kenfig dune system. The majority of these are ritual and funerary monuments rather than settlement, with a large number of cairns and round barrows as well as the Ty'n y Cellar standing stone (GM179). The number of recorded sites decreases during the Iron Age, although the focus shifts with the majority of the monuments being settlement sites rather than ritual and funerary sites. There are a small number of Iron Age sites within the 5km search area, however, there are two known within the 1km search area. The first was located to the south of the site (GGAT00153m) but has now been destroyed by quarrying. The other is Pen-y-Castell, located on the ridge to the north of the site (GM090). There are also two recorded PAS findspots within the 1km search area, both Iron Age copper alloy staters. These are located to the west and north-west of the site in what is now modern Pyle. One of the staters

belongs to the south-western series having been minted by the Durotriges who occupied what is now Dorset.

- 4.5.8 There are a large number of prehistoric sites within the study area, however the focus is towards the coast rather than the landscape immediately surrounding the site. Based on this there would be a low potential for prehistoric archaeological sites.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.5.9 There are four recorded sites of Roman date within the 1km search area around the proposed development, all of which relate to the proposed lines of Roman roads. The first proposed road is thought to follow what is now the line of the A48 and so runs through the middle of the site (RR60c-05b). The second road is suggested to split from the line of the A48 just to the south-east of the proposed site and follows what is now Heol-y-Sheet, before taking the alignment of the M4 to the west of the site (RR60c-05a). The other two are both located just to the north of the site. The first, (PRN01016.10w) is a strip of lighter coloured ground evident on an aerial photograph, but a site visit in 1975 showed no surface traces of it. The second is immediately to the south-west (PRN01016.8w), is a linear crop mark that aligns with Stormy Down. It is possible that this is a natural feature, but it may be that the length of Roman road thought to run along the A48 corridor deviates from the A48 and takes a more direct route north-west, through the northern part of the proposed site. If this is the case, then it is possible the crop mark forms part of Roman road RR60c-05b.
- 4.5.10 Within the wider search area there are large number of Romano-British sites, most being listed as findspots. Just beyond the 1km search area the HER lists a Roman milestone dating to the reign of Victorinus in the late third century (PRN01016.11w). A further milestone is known on the north-western edge of the 5km search area (PRN01016.15w). On the north-eastern edge of Porthcawl is the villa at Dan-y-Graig (PRN00218m) and an associated T shaped drying kiln (04734m). Both were excavated in 1989, with the remains of a robbed wall and metalled surfaces that contained elements of painted wall plaster being related to the remains of the villa building. The T shaped kiln consisted of a stone lined flue, with the backfill containing a number of ceramic roof tiles (Newman and Price, 1989). Evidence from the Antonine Itinerary also indicates that the fort of *Bomium* is located within the area of Bridgend. The Itinerary lists the fort as being located between Caerleon and Neath, although its exact location has yet to be found (Sherman, 2009).
- 4.5.11 As it has been postulated that a Roman road runs through the site the potential for Roman archaeological remains within the proposed development area is considered to be medium.

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

- 4.5.12 Very little is known about the Early Medieval period in the wider landscape, with no recorded settlement sites. There are however, a number of Christian monuments documented, most of which relate to crosses or inscribed stones. To the south, in Porthcawl, a Roman milestone dating to the third century is recorded as having a possible ogham inscription over the Latin inscription (PRN00038m). There are a handful of Early Christian monuments known in the north-west area of the search radius. Just beyond the north-western edge of Pyle, at Llanmihangel there is an oval shaped enclosure thought to date to this period (PRN 05670w), with a sculptured cross extant in the farmyard just to the north (PRN 00807w/GM345).

- 4.5.13 To the north-west in the area of Eglwys Nunydd, there are three sites recorded. The first is known as the Pompeius Stone, which has inscriptions in both Latin and Ogham (PRN00788w/05955w). Just to the north of this the upper part of a further cross was discovered, this though may well date to tenth or eleventh century (PRN00785w). An excavation in the area close to where the cross was discovered found postholes and stone structural elements that may be pre-Norman in date. The site is suggested to be an Early Medieval Ecclesiastical building (PRN05217w).
- 4.5.14 The Medieval landscape is better understood, with this area being part of the Lordship of Glamorgan, formed after the Norman invasion under Robert Fitzhamon around 1093. Fitzhamon constructed three castles within the wider landscape to the west of the proposed development site. These are the castles of; Newcastle, located in the centre of Bridgend above the crossing over the river Ogmores (GM063); the sister castle at Coity (PRN00370m) to the north-east of Bridgend; and Ogmores castle, located on the western side of the river Ogmores (GM037). Within the search radius a further castle is recorded, Stormy castle (GM217), which is located approximately 450m to the east of the site.
- 4.5.15 There are five medieval sites within the bounds of the proposed development site. The first is the findspot of a medieval font in a well at Stormy Farm (PRN00159m) on the eastern edge of the site. In the north-eastern corner of the site, two further sites are recorded, Stormy Enclosure (NPRN308463) and Stormy Grange (NPRN308464). A second location for Stormy Grange is also recorded to the east of the site (PRN00157m/NPRN19998), with building remains set in a circular enclosure on the northern edge of Stormy Down. There is reference to the grange at this location in 1518, although its origins are thought to be in the thirteenth century when the land belonged to Margam Abbey. The fourth monument within the site boundary is the location of a wayside cross (PRN00143m). The cross was located on the northern edge of the site along the route of the A48. The final monument relates to the possible presence of ridge and furrow on the north-western edge of the site (PRN01825m).
- 4.5.16 There are several medieval sites within the 1km search radius, most are just beyond the eastern and north-eastern boundary of the proposed development site. On the southern edge of Stormy Castle are the remains of a deserted medieval village (PRN00907m). The village dates to the construction of the castle and included a Church. After the land was granted to Margam Abbey the village was abandoned. To the east of the village is a medieval field system (NPRN401018). To the north-east of the proposed site is Fynnon y Maen (PRN00160m), which is a spring that currently issues into a culvert. Although there is no sign of medieval structures there it is believed to have been a holy well during this period. The final medieval site is that of Tanglwst Monastic Grange (NPRN20032). This is located on the south-western edge of the 1km search area and relates to the farmhouse building, which stands on the site of a former grange owned by Margam Abbey.
- 4.5.17 Generally there would appear to be a low potential for early medieval archaeology within the proposed development area as most known sites of this date are to the south and north-west. However, there is medium potential for medieval archaeological remains within the proposed development area. There is a high concentration of medieval sites within the north-east corner of the site and just beyond to the east, centred around the remains of Stormy Castle, and there is a potential that this activity could extend into the proposed development area.

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

- 4.5.18 The majority of the recorded archaeological sites within the 1km study area date to the post-medieval and modern periods. There are three known sites within the bounds of the proposed development site, Stormy farmhouse (NPRN409937) and a pillbox (PRN02039m) which is described as a machine gun post dating to the Second World War. A dismantled railway line runs through the northern part of the site (PRN01057.0m). This was once the Porthcawl to Dyffryn Llynfi line constructed in 1828, it was dismantled in the twentieth century and the line is fossilised within the hedgerows in this area of the site.
- 4.5.19 After the abandonment of the settlement around Stormy castle, the area to the east of the site does not appear to have been inhabited. Instead it appears to have been used largely for agriculture and industry, with an enclosure recorded and a limestone quarry (NPRNs 416032 and 416033). To the north-east of the site a house was constructed close to Fynnon y Maen (PRN01414m), which is thought to date to the eighteenth century.
- 4.5.20 The majority of the sites are located to the north-west and north of the site, within modern Pyle. These largely relate to farmhouses, such as Village Farm (NPRN20280) and chapels, such as St David's Calvinistic Methodist Church and Pysgah Baptist Chapel (NPRNs 10055 and 10052). To the south of the site there are five post medieval sites located along Heol y Sheet, three are the remains of limekilns (PRNs 07052m, 07048m and 04045s). Alongside one of the limekilns is an abandoned quarry (PRN04047s). The final site to the south is the remains of a building at Ballas Cottage which lies within its own enclosure (PRN07047m).
- 4.5.21 There are two post-medieval findspots recorded with the PAS within the 1km search area. These are both coins of Elizabeth I, one a sixpence and the other a shilling. There were both found just to the east of the site on the edge of Stormy Down.
- 4.5.22 The final site of this period is the crash site of an Avro Anson Mk I LT888, which is located on the eastern edge of the proposed site (NPRN515881/PRN07916m). The aircraft was assigned to RAF Stormy Down when it collided with a Lysander T1588 to the north-west of the airfield. All five of the airmen on board died in the crash. The Lysander also crashed as a result with both crewmen on board also perishing. The Lysander came down close to Porthcawl, so within the 5km search radius (Huckfield, 2013). The HER records a different crash site for the Anson, which would place it on the eastern edge of the proposed site.
- 4.5.23 As there is a small number of post-medieval and modern period sites within the boundary of the proposed development site there is a medium potential that these features would be impacted by any development.

5 Map Regression (Figures 7 & 8)

5.1 Tithe map 1842 and 1847 (Figure 7)

- 5.1.1 The area of the site is depicted on two parish tithe maps, the eastern part of the site is on the Tythegstone Parish map of 1842, while the western area is on the Pyle and Kenfig parish map of 1847. A number of large enclosed fields are depicted within the bounds of the proposed development site at this time, with the apportionment book for Pyle and Kenfig listing the fields to the west as arable. The field boundaries depicted on the map suggest several different enclosure periods, with the long curving boundaries likely dating to the earlier medieval period while the more regular square and rectilinear field systems, in the south-eastern area of the site, are likely later medieval or post-medieval in date.

- 5.1.2 The Tythegstone map shows seven buildings within the area of the site. Three of these are located in the area of the modern farmyard (NPRN 409937) and the apportionment lists the northern most building as a farmhouse. The three other buildings are shown in the very north-eastern corner of the site (APB01), with a further two buildings just beyond the boundary. No function is listed for any of these three buildings. The two just beyond the boundary are listed as a cottage and garden however. The final building is shown in the south-west corner of the site, and is the barn noted during the site visit (APB02). The Porthcawl to Dyffryn Llynfi rail line (PRN 01057.0m) is depicted on the Pyle and Kenfig tithe map but is not shown on the Tythegstone map. The data held by the HER suggests an 1828 construction date for this rail line, the maps though suggest this date was slightly later, and it is likely it was constructed in the mid-1840s.
- 5.1.3 The pattern of field enclosure depicted on both tithe maps suggest a prehistoric origin for a small number of the fields to the east and north-east of the site. Large areas surrounding the site appear to have been enclosed during the early medieval period, with long curved boundaries evident across the landscape. There are also large areas where strip fields have been enclosed during the later medieval period, which are particularly prevalent to the south in the area of Porthcawl. The maps also show that smaller fields were amalgamated, likely during the post-medieval period, to create larger open fields.

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

- 5.2.1 The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows some changes had occurred within the area of the development site. The main changes evident on the mapping is the presence of the Porthcawl to Dyffryn Llynfi rail line (PRN 01057.0m) running through the northern part of the site. In the tithe map this was not shown on the Tythegston parish sheet. A small feature is shown along the line of the railway within the site, although it is uncertain what this feature represents. Stormy farm (NPRN 409937) has undergone some change with the three buildings being replaced by one larger building and two smaller ones that may be outhouses. There are also no longer three buildings in the north-east corner of the site (APB01), with two larger buildings shown and what appear to be three smaller buildings, which again may be outhouses.
- 5.2.2 The mapping shows that the field boundaries surrounding both groups of buildings have also changed, with fields being merged to create slightly larger enclosures. A number of fields in the south-eastern and northern part of the site have been merged to create larger enclosures. Two fields on the southern extent of site have also been merged to create on large field.
- 5.2.3 Within the wider landscape a number of changes are evident, which include the enlargement of a number of fields. The two buildings just beyond the north-eastern boundary are no longer extant and have been replaced by one larger field. An old quarry is also marked on the map just beyond the south-western edge of the site. By this time the Great Western Railway has been constructed just to the north of the site. Beyond this on the Kenfig Hill a large settlement is depicted on the map. A small number of houses were evident on the Pyle and Kenfig tithe map, however, the settlement is shown to have increased quite significantly. This is likely due to the presence of Bryn-du colliery and coke works, to the north-west of the site as well as the Cefin Cribwr colliery, coke works, iron works and brick works, to the north-east of the site.
- 5.2.4 Pyle is depicted on this map, however, at this point it is a very small settlement. There are a small number of houses depicted around the crossroads, with Pyle Cottage, Pyle School, the

Post Office and a small number of other buildings shown on the road running south from the crossroads, now the modern A48.

5.3 *Ordnance Survey County Series 1918, 1:2,500*

- 5.3.1 By this time Pyle had begun to expand, with new housing having been constructed eastwards from the A48 crossroads, running up to the Porthcawl rail line. The Bryn-du and Cefin Cribwr collieries and their associated workings had all gone out of use by this period. All that is now depicted on the map are the spoil tips, dis-used quarries and clay pits.
- 5.3.2 Within the area of the site itself there are few changes. The first is the expansion of buildings at Stormy farmhouse (NPRN 409937), with a large range of buildings to the south of the buildings shown on the previous map. The second is the demolition of the buildings in the north-east corner (APB01), which are not shown on this map. The gardens/small fields around them have been merged to create one larger enclosed area, which is depicted as marshy ground on this map sheet.

5.4 *Ordnance Survey 1964, 1:10,560*

- 5.4.1 By this time the landscape surrounding the site has changed significantly, with the settlement of Pyle having grown substantially. Large housing estates are now shown to be in existence to the south-east, north-east and east of the crossroads with the A48.
- 5.4.2 There are no changes evident within the bounds of the site.

5.5 *Ordnance Survey 1987, 1:10,000*

- 5.5.1 There is further significant change to the landscape shown in this mapping, with Pyle, and the settlement of North Cornelly to the south-west having increased significantly in size. A number of new roads have been laid out within Pyle and North Cornelly, including the construction of the M4 to the south of the site.
- 5.5.2 The most noticeable difference within the bounds of the site is the dismantling on the Porthcawl to Dyffryn Llynfi rail line (PRN 01057.0m). The small feature noted on the 1897 map, along the line of the railway, is now marked as a reservoir. Stormy farm buildings have undergone some change with an additional three large buildings being constructed around the farmyard.

6 *Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 9)*

6.1 *Aerial Photos*

- 6.1.1 As part of this study photographs taken by the RAF in the mid-1940s and 1960s have been examined, along with vertical photographs from the late 1960s, 1980s and early 1990s, as well as modern satellite imagery from 2001 to the present day.
- 6.1.2 The earliest RAF photographs, dating to 1946, show the site as farmland (Figure 9). The photograph shows a small number of buildings extant on the site that do not appear in the contemporary mapping. The first is visible along the northern boundary, fronting on the A48. It is not set within its own enclosure and so is likely to be a barn. A further three buildings are

shown along the eastern edge of the site, in between the farmyard and the barn shown on the mapping in the south-west corner. Again, these are likely to be barns. The field boundaries that were removed in the late nineteenth century are also clear on the photograph.

- 6.1.3 By 1962 the four buildings evident on the earlier photograph have been demolished, with no traces of them evident on the photograph. There is very little obvious change across the rest of the site. It is not until 1981 that any further change is evident, as by this time the Porthcawl rail line had been dismantled.
- 6.1.4 Modern satellite imagery shows no real change from the 1981 photograph, with only minor changes evident around the farmyard. A small number of new barns have been erected as well as a what appears to be a slurry pit in the field to the north of the farmhouse. The only other change evident is the erection of a wind turbine close to the barn in the south-west corner of the proposed site.

6.2 Lidar (Figure 10)

- 6.2.1 Lidar DTM images at 1m resolution are available for the site. The Lidar clearly shows all of the field boundaries that have been removed since the production of the tithe maps. In particular the small enclosures and platforms associated with the buildings in the north-east corner and just beyond the site are very clear on the data. There are no obvious traces of any buried archaeology across the site, with the Lidar only showing the features evident on the mapping and aerial photograph data.

7 Site Visit (Photos 1 – 13)

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 5th October 2018. Conditions were sunny intervals and mild, with good visibility. The full extent of the proposed development area was examined, as was the surrounding landscape as far as it was reasonably accessible. All archaeological sites previously identified adjacent to the proposed development site were also visited.
- 7.2 The ground slopes from the south-east down to the north-west, levelling off towards the northern end of the site. Views to the south of the site are obstructed by the high hedges that run along that boundary, while views to the east are obscured by the high ground of Stormy Down. Views to the north are open for a distance before being blocked by the ridge on which the hillfort of Pen-y-castell sits. To the north-west and west views are relatively open (Photos 1-3).
- 7.3 Walking over the field in the north-eastern corner of the site confirmed that earthworks are extant in this area of site that represent the small enclosures and buildings evident on the tithe map (APB01). The line of the Porthcawl railway (PRN 01057.0m) was also clear, although this is preserved as a hedge line. The barn in the south-east corner (APB02) also still stands. The narrow openings in the walls suggest the building may be of medieval date. A number of more modern repairs were evident in its fabric. The pillbox (PRN 02039m) within the western area of the site was also visited. It is still extant and is set into a field boundary, only being fully open on its southern side (Photos 4-7).
- 7.4 The HER data suggests ridge and furrow was preserved in two of the fields on the south-western side of the A48 (PRN 01825m), however, no evidence of this was found. It is possible it has been destroyed by modern ploughing. No other features of archaeological interest were

identified within the bounds of the development area. However, in the field beyond the north-eastern edge of the site a number of earthworks were noted. These all relate to field boundaries, and small enclosures and building platforms evident on the historic mapping. To the east of the site an earthwork that is associated with the medieval field system recorded in this area was noted. It is formed of a substantial bank that runs for over 100m within the field to the south-east of Stormy Castle (Photos 8 and 9).

- 7.5 A further feature was noted in this field (outside the proposed development area), which is previously unrecorded. The feature is a stone lined culvert, orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, which is evident for approximately 10m. It is possible more of this culvert survive but it was not visible on the surface (Photos 10 and 11).
- 7.6 Only a small number of sites within the search radius were visible from the site, most of which are located to the east. These are Stormy Castle (GM217), Stormy Grange (PRN00157m) the Avro Anson crash site (PRN07916), Pen-y-castell hillfort (GM240), the probable Iron Age enclosure on Cwm Kenfig (GM090), and the Historic Landscapes of Kenfig and Margam Burrows and Margam Mountain (Photos 12, 13 and 4).
- 7.7 Where appropriate, site visits were made to the archaeological sites identified within the search radius, to examine the potential visual effects of the proposed. These are discussed in Section 8 below.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

- 8.1.1 As highlighted in section 4.5 there is a general low potential for prehistoric sites and a general medium potential Roman archaeological sites, medieval and post-medieval agricultural features and modern industrial activity to exist within the proposed development area. However, further research as part of this assessment, including a site visit, has identified earthworks within the proposed development area itself. There are all confined to the north-eastern area of the site (APB01) and potential here for discovering archaeology is deemed to be high. Given the nature of the likely archaeology preserved within in this area, which although apparent on 19th century mapping may in fact be the site of a monastic grange associated with Margam Abbey (NPRNs 308463 & 308464), it would be considered to be of Medium (Regional) archaeological value.
- 8.1.2 Across the rest of the site, with the exception of an isolated barn (APB02), no previously unrecorded features were identified during the site visit. However, as it is believed that the A48, which bisects the site, follows the line of a Roman road (RR60c-05b), and the possibility the Roman road deviates and runs across the northern part of the site, suggests that the potential for discovering archaeological remains is considered to be medium. Any remains of Romano-British date that exist within the proposed development area would also be considered as of Medium (Regional) archaeological value.
- 8.1.3 The remaining features identified as existing or once having been extant within the site, are post-medieval and modern agricultural and military remains (PRNs 01057.0m, 01825m & 02039m, NPRN 409937 & APB02). These, and any further remains that may exist within the proposed development area, would be considered to be of Low (Local) archaeological value.

8.2 Previous Impacts

8.2.1 Historical mapping shows that the development area encompasses enclosed farmland, with the Porthcawl to Dyffryn Llynfi rail line crossing through the northern edge and the A48 bisecting the site south-west to north-east. The site has undergone no development and remains farmland. This indicates that previous impacts across the site should be considered as negligible and suggests good preservation of the potential archaeological resource within the site.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

8.3.1 The proposed future development of the site would see the construction of a residential led mixed-use development. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:

- Enabling works, such as the construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, and associated services;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Surface stripping and levelling;
- Construction of infrastructure
- Foundation excavations;
- Service installation;
- Any other ground disturbing works

8.3.2 The proposed development also has the potential to generate indirect effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

Historic Landscapes

8.3.3 No Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or registered Historic Park and Garden will be directly affected by the development. The Historic Landscape of Merthyr Mawr and the Registered Parks and Gardens of Tythegstone Court (GM15), Court Coleman (GM7) and Merthyr Mawr House (GM12) will not be indirectly affected by the proposed development either as there are no direct views between these sites and the proposed development site. The proposed development would have a minor indirect impact on the Historic Landscapes of Kenfig and Margam Burrows and Margam Mountain, as parts of these landscapes have views across the development site. In particular that of Margam Mountain, with clear views across the site from the Ogwr Ridgeway. This also impacts on the essential views across the Registered Park and Garden of Margam Park (GM52), with one of the essential view points over the park being located on the ridgeway. From the view point the entire area of the proposed development site is clear.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 8.3.4 No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development. Three SAMs will be indirectly affected by the proposed development, as outlined below.
- 8.3.5 One of the SAMs, Stormy Castle (GM217), is located approximately 450m to the east of the site. Although the monument will not be directly impacted by the development it's setting will be greatly altered. At present it is set in farmland with the nearest development being Pyle, 800m to the north-west. The majority of Pyle is though blocked from view by the topography. Associated medieval remains associated with this site, such as the site of a medieval settlement, largely extend to the south, and the curving boundary that forms the eastern edge of the proposed development area may forms the limit of medieval activity, but the potential remains that it extends into the proposed development area and evidence of it may be lost through development. It is considered therefore that any potential indirect impacts on this site would be Moderate.
- 8.3.6 The second SAM is Pen-y-castell (GM240), which is on the northern edge of the 1km search area. The monument has views across the entire site. The third SAM that will be indirectly affected is the probable Iron Age enclosure on the Cwm Kenfig ridge (GM090). This again has views across the entire proposed development site. As both are set at some distance from the proposed site, and Pen-y-castell has modern urban developments surrounding it the only impacts of the proposed development will be visual and so it is considered that any potential impacts on this site would be Minor.

Listed Buildings

- 8.3.7 No listed buildings will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. There is no visual connection between any of the Listed Buildings and the site, and no other historical or tangible links could be established.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

- 8.3.8 As discussed in section 4.5, there are 57 sites of potential archaeological interest identified in proximity to the proposed development area that may be impacted upon by the proposed development. However, after assessment it is clear that only eighteen of these will be impacted by the proposed development.
- 8.3.9 There are eight previously recorded sites within the site itself, these are; Cross near Stormy Down (PRN 00143m), Stormy font findspot (PRN 00159m), Porthcawl railway (PRN 01057.0m), possible ridge and furrow (PRN 01825m), a machine gun post (PRN 02039m), Stormy enclosure (NPRN 308463), Stormy Grange (NPRN 308464) and Stormy farmhouse (NPRN 409937). Alongside this two further sites have been identified during the course of the assessment, these are; earthwork remains of buildings in the northeast corner (APB01) (although these remains may also be associated with NPRN 308463 & 308464), and an isolated post-medieval barn with potential earlier origins (APB02). Of these only the machine gun post (PRN 02039m), Porthcawl railway (PRN 01057.0m), Stormy farmhouse (NPRN 409937), the collection of features including Stormy enclosure (NPRN 308463), Stormy Grange (NPRN 308464) and post-medieval building remains (APB01), and the barn (APB02) will be most heavily impacted by the proposed development, as they survive as either extant buildings or

earthworks. It is considered that any potential impacts on these monuments would be Medium to Major, dependent on the final development design. Potential impacts on the other monuments within the site would be Negligible.

- 8.3.10 Running through the site is the line of the modern A48, which follows the proposed line of a Roman road (PRN RR60c-05b). As discussed in previous sections there is also a possibility that the proposed line of the Roman road deviates from the route of the A48 and turns across the northern part of the site. If this is the case, then it is possible remains of the road remain buried below ground and so would be impacted by any future development, considered to be a Moderate impact.. If the line of the Roman road lies below the modern A48 then remains are likely to have been heavily redeveloped and as such potential impacts are considered to be a Minor.
- 8.3.11 Just beyond the eastern boundary is the crash site of the Avro Anson (PRN07916m). As the remains of the aircrew were recovered at the time of the crash the location is not considered to be a war grave. It is considered that any potential impacts on this site would be Negligible.
- 8.3.12 Immediately to the south of Stormy castle are the possible remains of Stormy grange (NPRN15455) and Stormy Down (PRN00907m) a deserted medieval village. These sites are represented by a series of earthworks. As these earthworks are well preserved and appear to be connected to the remains of the castle it is considered that there will be a Minor to Moderate indirect impact on the sites by the proposed development.
- 8.3.13 Further to the east are the remains of Stormy enclosure and Stormy field system (NPRNs 401018 and 416032). Both monuments are preserved as earthworks, however, due to their nature it is considered that the potential impact is Negligible.
- 8.3.14 The final two monuments are Stormy Grange (PRN00157m) and the ruins of a medieval building (NPRN19998). These are both set in an enclosure approximately 600m to the south-west of the proposed development site. Due to the possibility that these monuments are a medieval grange once owned by Margam Abbey and they have clear views over the eastern and north-eastern part of the site it is considered that the potential indirect impact is Minor to Moderate.
- 8.3.15 A general potential for Roman archaeological activity has been highlighted, along with a general potential for medieval and post-medieval settlement and agricultural remains across the site. The existence, character, condition and extent of any such remains is unknown, therefore potential impacts are difficult to establish, but these are generally considered to be Moderate.

9 Conclusions

9.1 Impacts on Designated Assets

- 9.1.1 No Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest will be directly affected by the proposed development. The Historic Landscapes of Kenfig and Margam Burrows and Margam Mountain, will be indirectly (visually) impacted, although this impact will be Minor.
- 9.1.2 No Conservation Areas will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. No Historic Park & Garden will be directly affected by the proposed development. The Registered Park and Garden of Margam Park (GM52), will be indirectly affected with one of the essential view points over the park being impacted, this impact is considered to be Minor.
- 9.1.3 No Scheduled Ancient Monument will be directly affected by the proposed development. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Stormy Castle (GM217), Pen-y-castell (GM240) and the probable Iron Age enclosure on the Cwm Kenfig ridge (GM090), will be indirectly affected by the proposed development. Due to impacts on the surrounding setting the impact on Stormy Castle (GM217) is considered to be Moderate, the impact on Pen-y-castell (GM240) and Cwm Kenfig ridge enclosure (GM090) is considered to be Minor.
- 9.1.4 No listed building will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

9.2 Impacts on Non-designated Assets

- 9.2.1 There are ten non-designated sites within the proposed development site, of which only four will be directly impacted. These are; a machine gun post (PRN 02039m), Porthcawl railway (PRN 01057.0m), an area of earthworks including Stormy enclosure (NPRN 308463), Stormy Grange (NPRN 308464) and post-medieval building remains (APB01), Stormy farmhouse (NPRN 409937) and an isolated field barn (APB02). The area of earthworks including Stormy enclosure (NPRN 308463), Stormy Grange (NPRN 308464) and post-medieval building remains (APB01) are considered to be of Medium (Regional) archaeological value, the remaining sites are considered to be of Low (Local) archaeological value. It is considered that the potential impacts on these monuments would be Moderate to Major, dependent on the final development design.
- 9.2.2 As discussed in previous sections there is also a possibility that the proposed line of the Roman road (RR60c-05b) deviates from the route of the A48 and turns across the northern part of the site. If this is the case, then it is possible remains of the road remain buried below ground and so would be impacted by any future development. If any remains of the road do survive they should be considered as of Medium (Regional) archaeological value. This is true also for the proposed Roman road following the route of the A48 through the site, even though it has been heavily developed in the past. Proposed development is considered to have a Minor to Moderate potential impact upon these remains.
- 9.2.3 The possible remains of Stormy grange (NPRN15455), Stormy Down deserted medieval village (PRN00907m), Stormy Grange (PRN00157m) and the ruins of a medieval building (NPRN19998) are all located to the east of the site. These are all represented by earthworks or standing building remains. Due to the possibility that these monuments are medieval in date and associated with Margam Abbey they should be considered as of Medium (Regional) archaeological value. There is considered to be a Minor to Moderate indirect impact on the grange (NPRN15455) and village (PRN00907m), with a Negligible impact on the remaining sites.

9.2.4 The final monuments are remains of Stormy enclosure, Stormy field system (NPRNs 401018 and 416032) and the crash site of the Avro Anson (PRN07916m). These are considered to be of Low (Local) archaeological value, and the indirect impact on these sites is considered to be Negligible.

9.2.5 A general potential for Roman archaeological activity has been highlighted, of Medium (Regional) archaeological value, and a general for medieval and post-medieval settlement and agricultural remains has also been highlighted, of Low (Local) archaeological value. The existence, character, condition and extent of any such remains is unknown, but the potential impacts are generally considered to be Moderate.

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

Reference	Site Name	Site Type	Value	Magnitude of Impact
NPRN 308463	Stormy Enclosure	Medieval earthwork enclosure	Medium	Moderate - Major
NPRN 308464	Stormy Grange	Medieval grange	Medium	Moderate - Major
APB01	-	Post-medieval building earthworks	Medium	Moderate - Major
PRN 02039m	-	WWII Machine Gun Post	Low	Moderate - Major
PRN 01057.0m	Porthcawl Railway	19 th century railway	Low	Moderate - Major
NPRN 409937	Stormy	Post-medieval farmstead	Low	Moderate - Major
APB02	-	Post-medieval field barn	Low	Moderate - Major
RR60c-05b	-	Roman Road	Medium	Minor - Moderate
-	-	General archaeological potential – Roman	Medium	Moderate
-	-	General archaeological potential – Medieval & post-medieval	Low	Moderate
HLW (WGI/MGI) 2	Margam Mountain	Registered Historic Landscape	High	Minor (indirect)
GM52	Margam Park	Historic Park & Garden (Grade I)	High	Minor (indirect)
GM217	Stormy Castle	Scheduled Ancient Monument – medieval castle	High	Moderate (indirect)

GM240	Pen-y-Castell	Scheduled Ancient Monument – Iron Age hillfort	High	Minor (indirect)	
GM090	Cwm Kenfig ridge enclosure	Scheduled Ancient Monument – Iron Age enclosure	High	Minor (indirect)	
NPRN 15455	Stormy grange	Medieval Grange	Medium	Minor – Moderate (indirect)	
PRN 00907m	Stormy Down	Deserted Medieval Village	Medium	Minor – Moderate (indirect)	

9.3 **Mitigation**

- 9.3.1 There is the potential that development work may encounter buried remains relating to Roman, medieval and post-medieval use of the site. The assessment has shown that the north-eastern and northern areas of the site are likely to have the greatest archaeological potential, bar the locations of the barn (APB02) shown on the aerial photographs and the machine gun post (PRN 02039m). It is recommended that a geophysical survey be conducted across the site. Geophysics is a technique that allows for rapid assessments of sites to be conducted and generally, depending on ground conditions, allows for detailed results of the buried archaeological resource to be obtained.
- 9.3.2 Geophysical survey would help to elucidate further the nature of the archaeology within the site and help better understand the impact any development would have on it. This will allow better informed mitigation strategies to be developed.

10 Sources

General

Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS UK. 1998, *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*.

GGAT. 1991. *Archaeological Desk Top Survey Schwyll to Brackla Watermain*. Unpublished Report: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.

Huckfield, P. W. 2013. *GGAT 126: Military Aircraft Crash Sites in Southeast Wales*. Unpublished Report: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Report No 126.

Newman, R and Price, I.M. 1989. *Preliminary Report on Excavations at Dan-y-Graig House, Porthcawl*. Unpublished Report: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.

Sherman, A. 2009. *Island Farm, Bridgend: Archaeological desk-based assessment and ASHIDOHL*. Unpublished Report: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Report No. 2009/069.

Online resources

British Geological Survey. 2018. *Geology of Britain Viewer* - (accessed 03/10/18)

Maps

Anon. 1842. Pyle and Kenfig Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments

Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1877, 1:2500

Ordnance Survey County Series 1918, 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey 1964, 1:10,560

Ordnance Survey 1987, 1:10,000

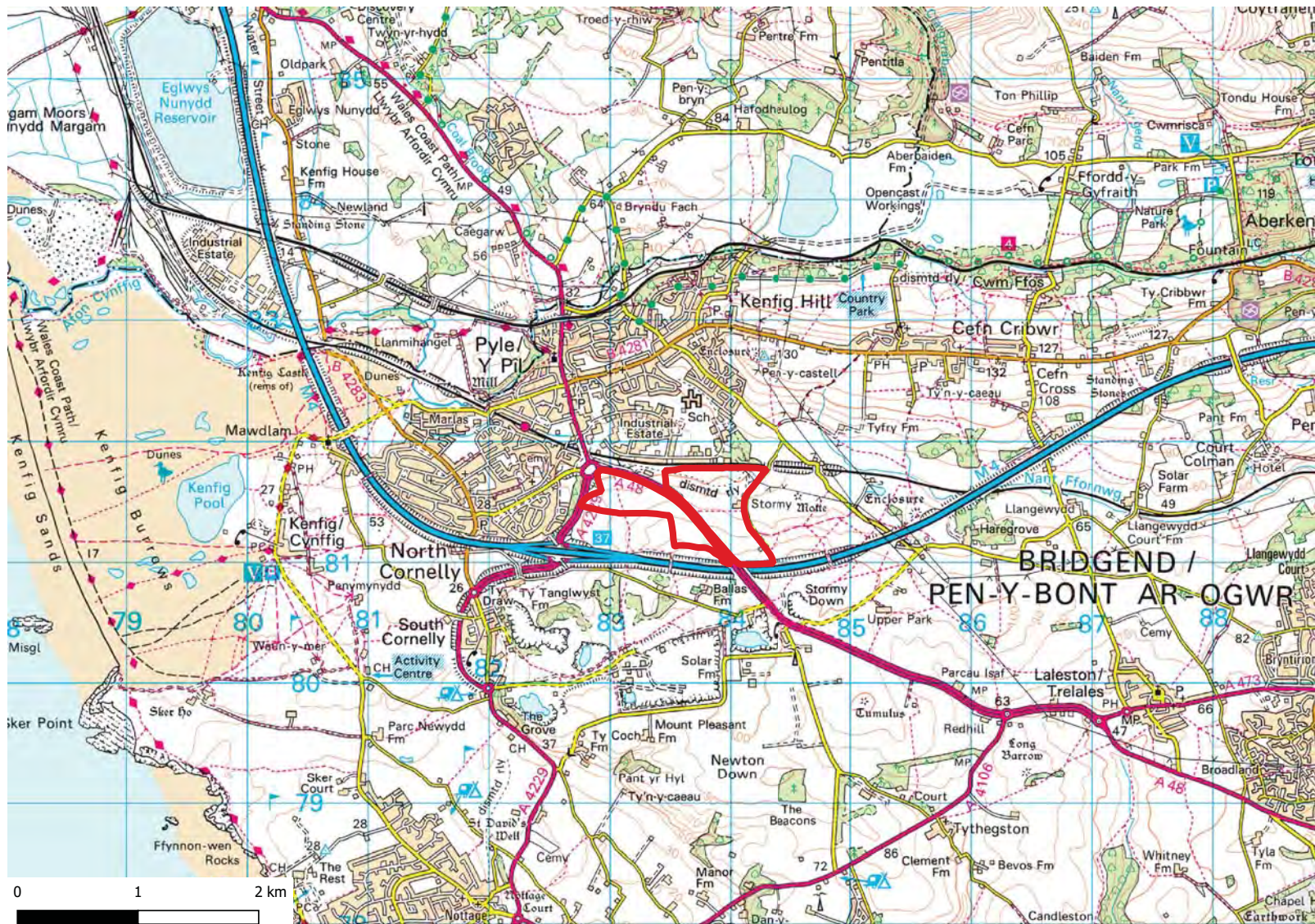


Figure 1. Map showing the location of the site. The site boundary is shown in red.

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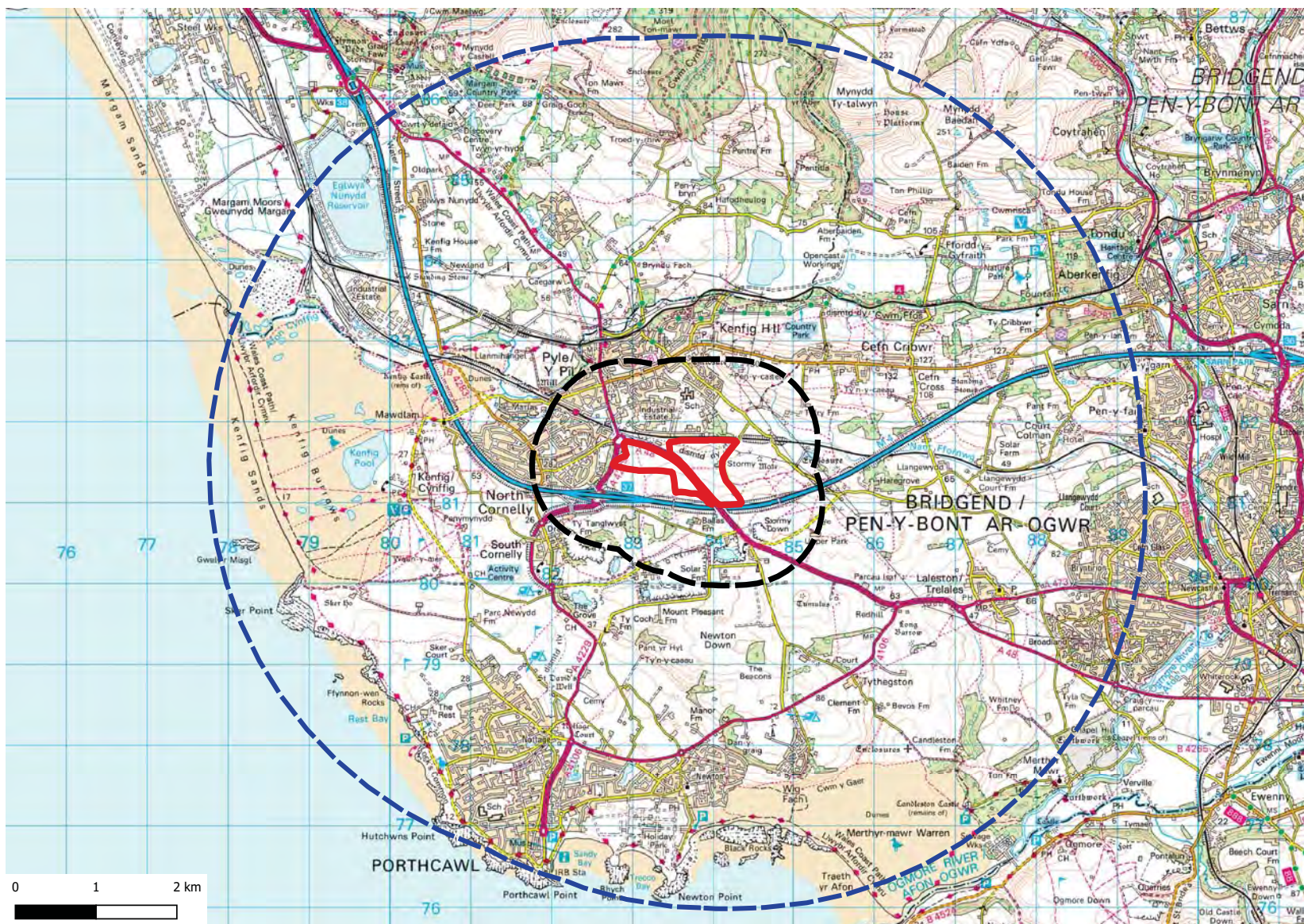


Figure 2. Map showing the search radius around the site. The 1km search area is shown in black and the 5km in blue. The site boundary is shown in red.

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



Figure 3. Map showing the Historic Landscapes (blue) and Parks & Gardens (green) within the 5km search area.

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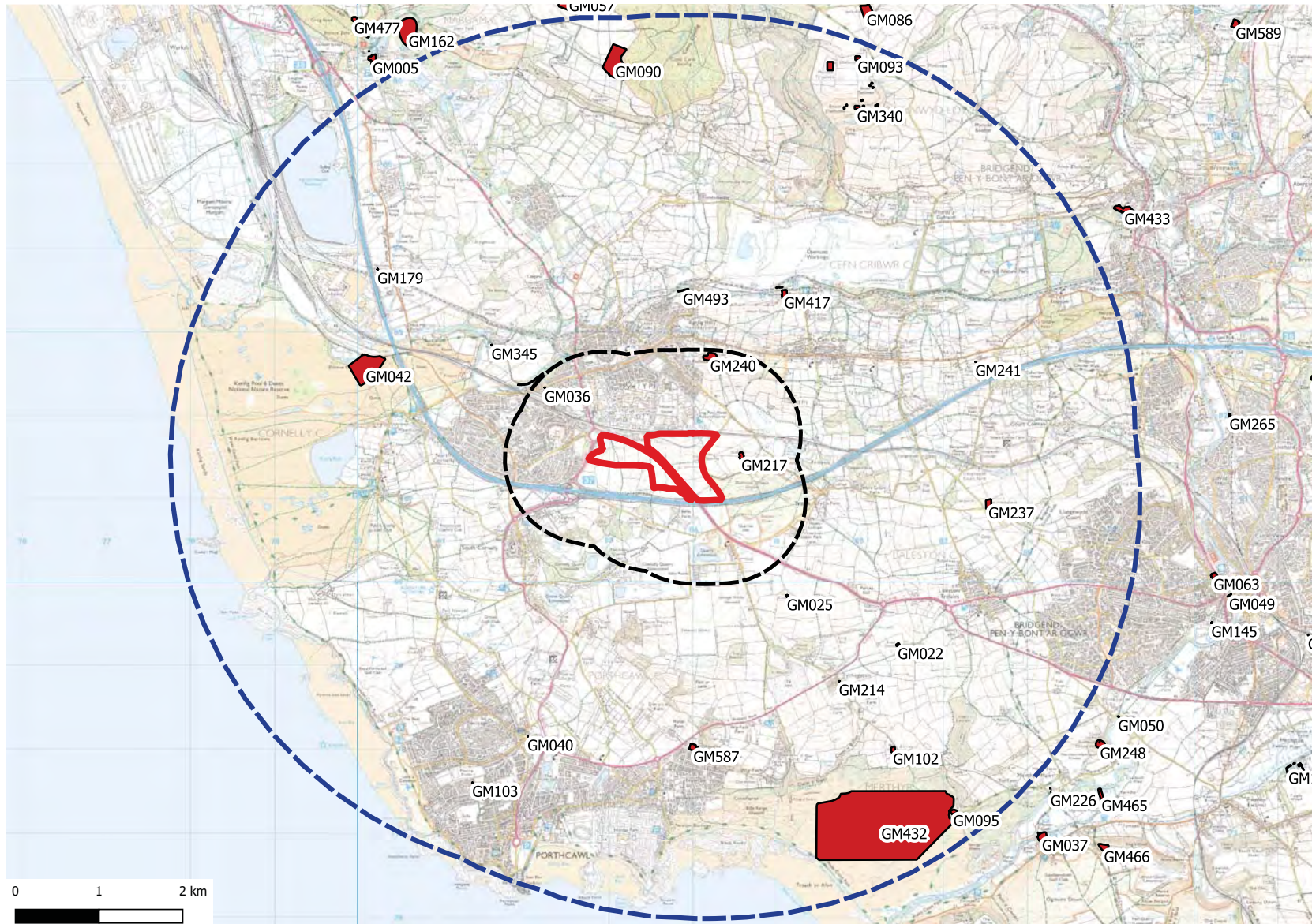


Figure 4. Map showing the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the search area.

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

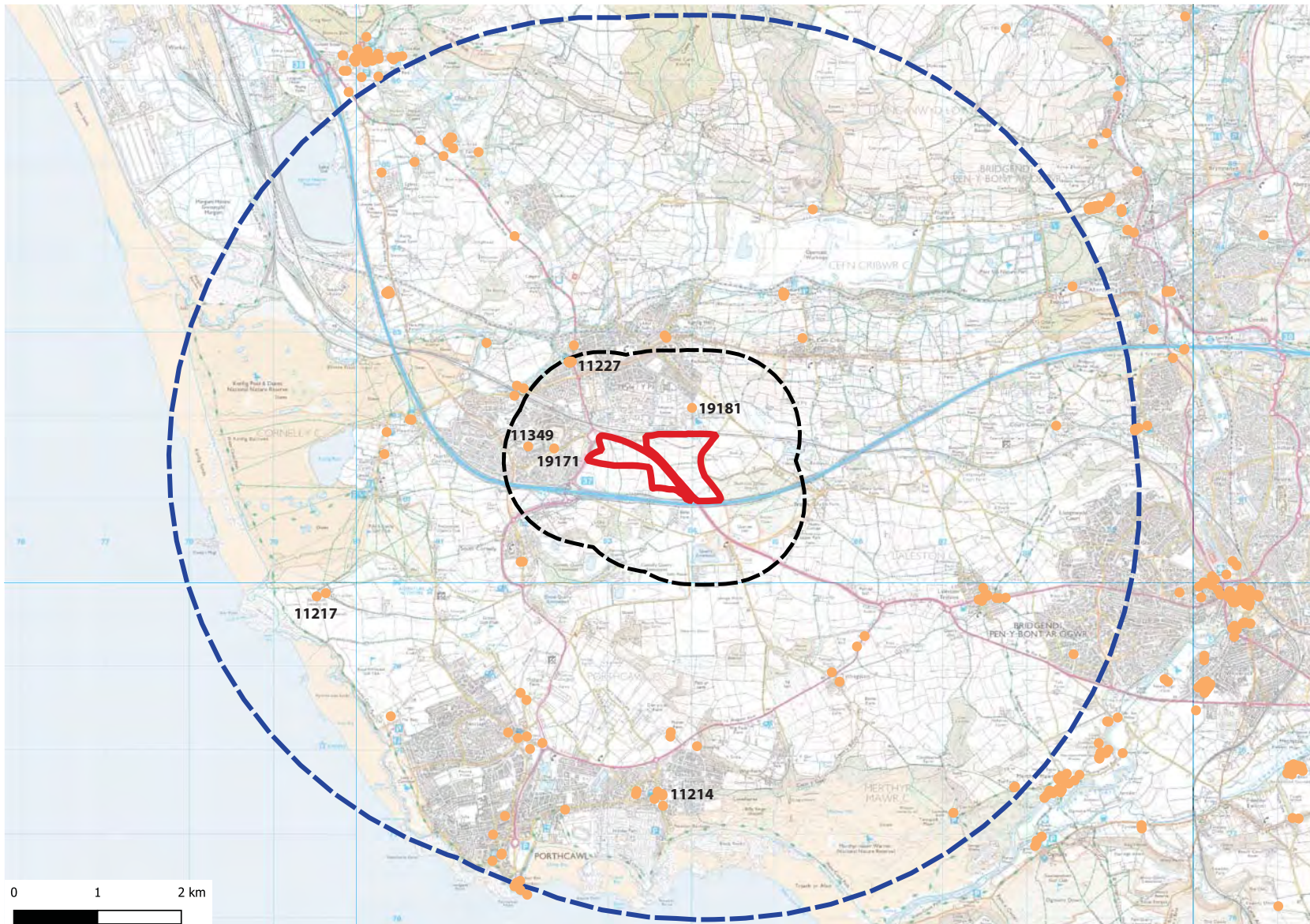


Figure 5. Map showing the Listed Buildings within the search area.

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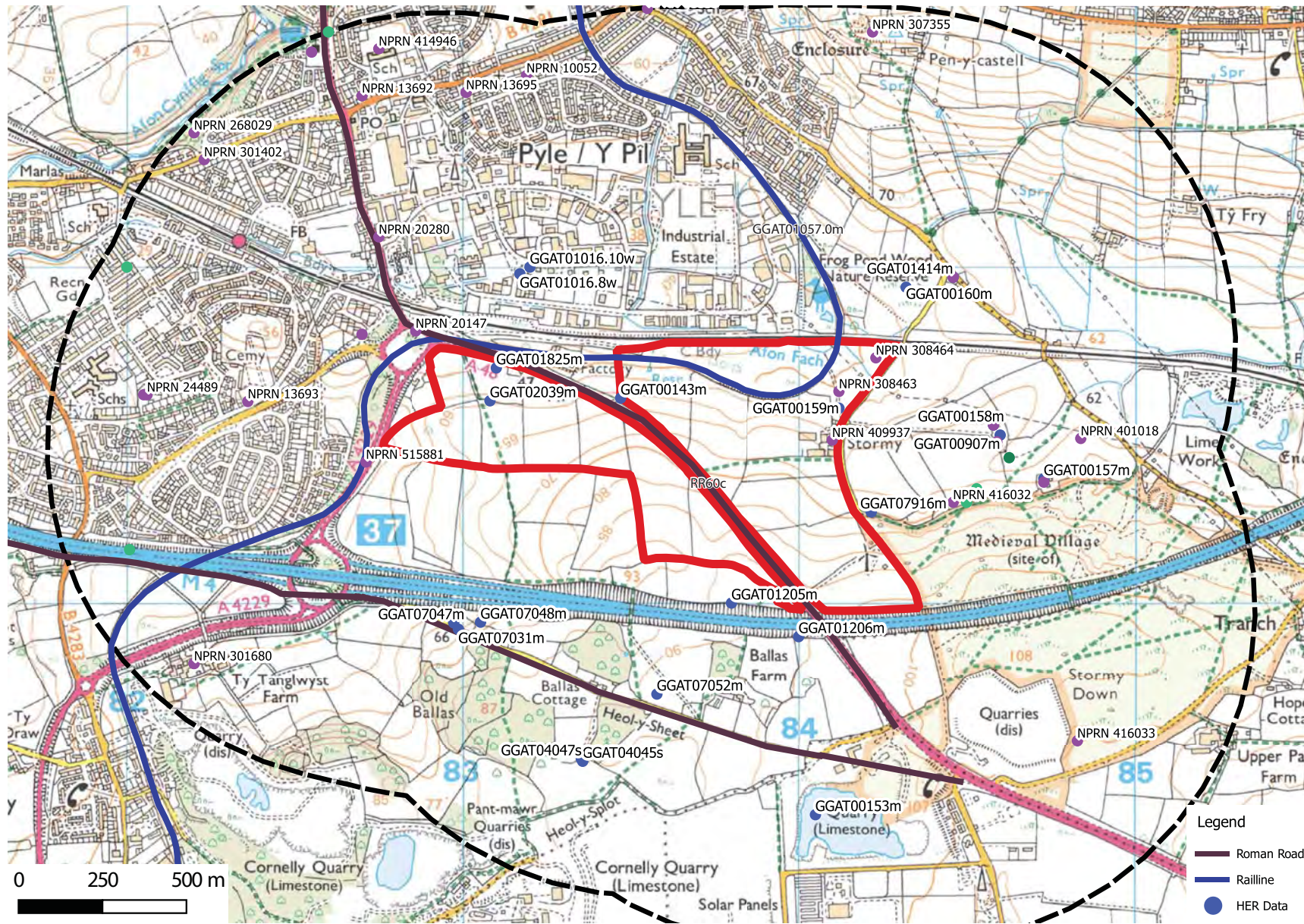


Figure 6. Map showing the non-designated archaeological sites within the 1km search area, including the rail line and proposed lines of the Roman roads.

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



Figure 7. Extract of the tithe maps from Pyle and Kenfig Parish and Tythegstone Parish. Site boundary shown in black.



Figure 8. Extract of the 1877 Ordnance Survey map. Site boundary shown in red.

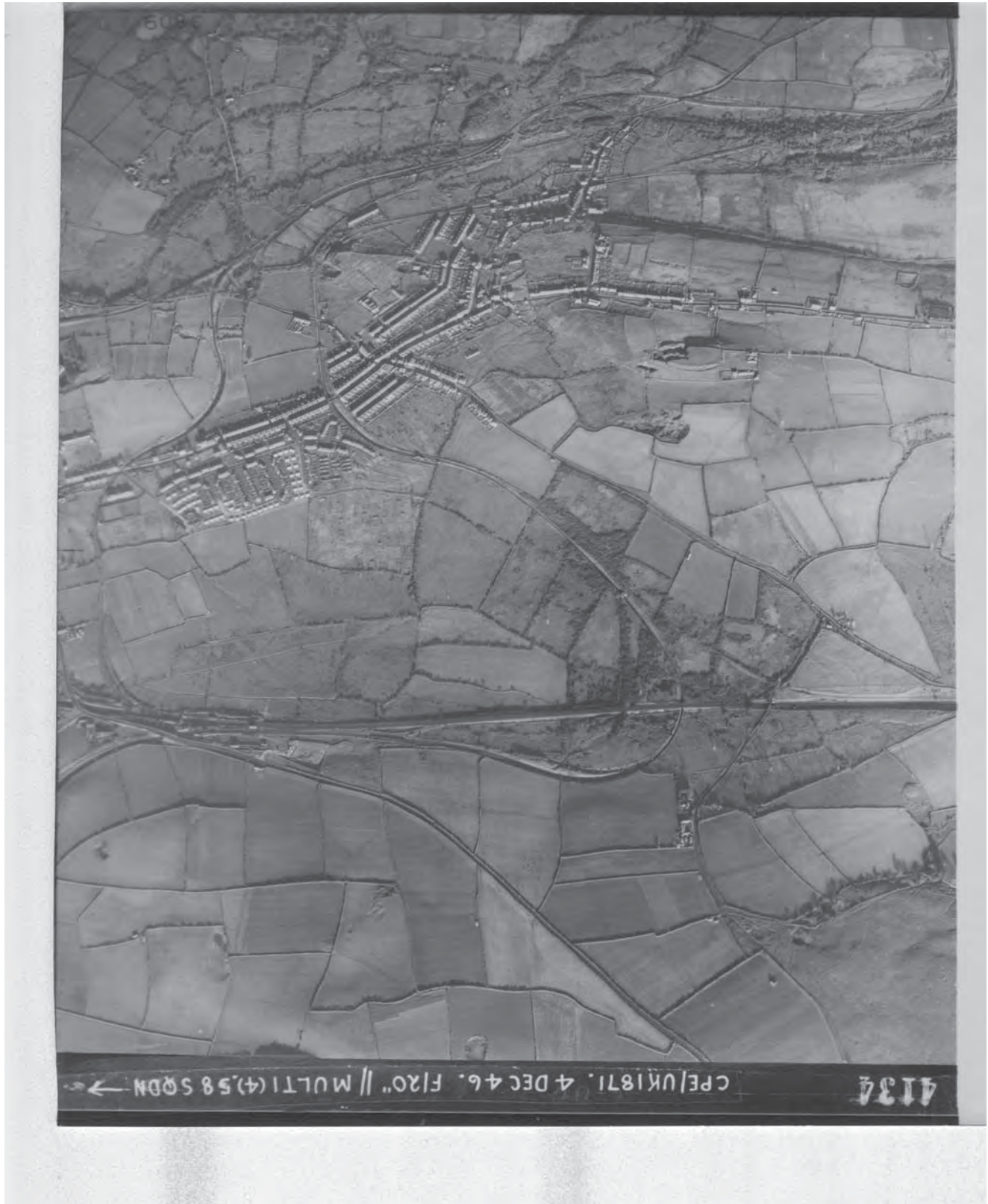
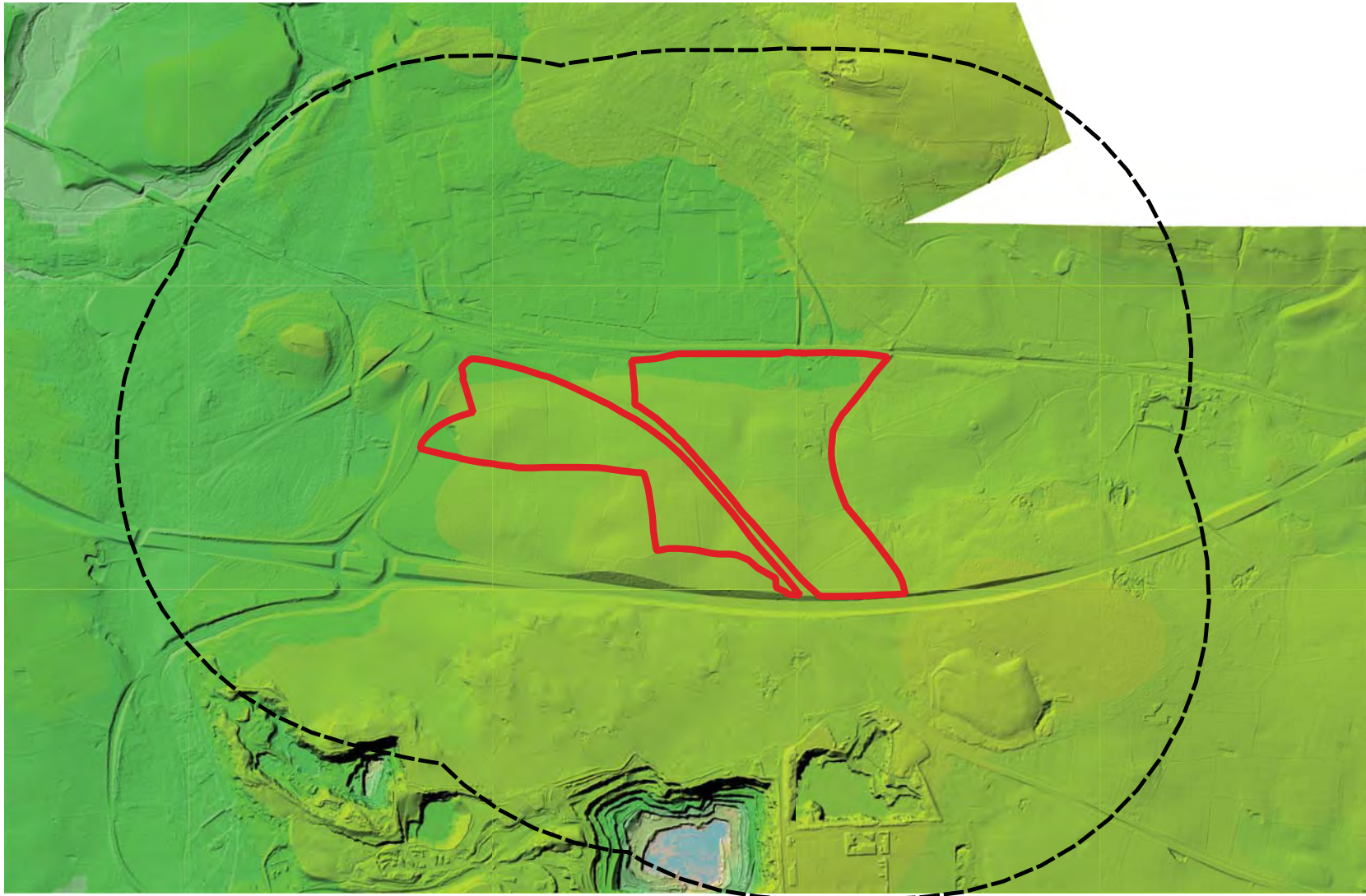


Figure 9. Aerial Photograph taken by the RAF in 1946. The site is visible in the bottom half of the photograph.



0 250 500 m



Figure 10. Lidar data for the proposed development site. Resolution dtm 1m.



Photograph 1: View east from the proposed development site.

Photograph 2: View north from the proposed development site.



Photograph 3: View north-west from the proposed development site.

Photograph 4: View across earthworks extant in the north-east corner of the proposed site.



Photograph 5: Barn standing within the south-east corner of the site.

Photograph 6: Detail of an opening in the southern wall of barn standing within the south-east corner of the site.



Photograph 7: Pillbox located within the western part of the proposed development site.

Photograph 8: View across the field beyond the north-eastern edge of the site showing extant earthworks.



Photograph 9: Photograph showing a large bank, likely part of a medieval field system. Tree in the upper right corner is sat on top of the bank.

Photograph 10: Stone lined culvert.



Photograph 11: Detail of stone lined culvert.

Photograph 12: Remains of the Stormy castle motte viewed from within the bounds of the site.



Photograph 13: Earthworks of a deserted medieval settlement to the south of the motte.

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX I: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

NUMBER	NAME	GRADE
11360	Ty-yr-ychen, also known as Sker House farm buildings.	II
11361	Tudor Cottage	II
23277	Farm Building at Twyn yr Hydd	II
11364	Former Horeb Welsh Presbyterian Church	II
23279	Kitchen Garden Wall and Glass House at Twyn yr Hydd	II
23280	Garden Wall at Twyn yr Hydd	II
11369	Jennings Warehouse	II
23281	Entrance to Twyn yr Hydd and Flanking Walls	II
11244	Ty Mawr aka The Great House	II*
11245	The Laleston Inn	II
11372	Church of All Saints	II
11246	Church of St David	I
11247	Marlas House	II
23286	Milepost near Old Park	II
11374	Broadlands House	II
11248	Church of St Mary Magdalen, Pyle with Kenfig.	II*
23287	Milepost near Cae Garw	II
19356	St John's Well aka Sandford's or de Sanford's Well	II
23288	Bridge near Llanmihangel Mill	II
19357	The Old School	II
23289	Granary at Ty'n y Cellar	II
23290	Former Cow-house at Ty'n y Cellar	II
23291	Ty'n y Cellar and adjoining Barn	II
19240	The Oystercatcher Public House	II
19360	St David's Well aka Ffynnon Dewi	II
23292	Cart Shed, Stable and Cow-House at Ty'n y Cellar	II
19241	Churchyard Cross in St David's churchyard	II
19361	Former Tramroad and Railway bridge over Moor Lane	II
19242	Cliff Cottage	II
19363	Walls of the Outer Basin and West Pier/Quay	II
19243	Milepost	II
19364	Grand Pavilion	II
19365	The Rest	II
19366	Tabernacl Capel yr Annibynwyr aka Welsh Congregational Chapel	II
19367	Manor Farmhouse	II
19368	Nottage House	II
19369	Crown House	II
19370	Manor Farm Courtyard Farm Range	II
19371	Newton Primary School (2 blocks)	II
19372	The Farmers' Arms	II
19373	Veronica Cottage	II
80911	Ffynnon Fawr	II

19171	Pyle Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Capel y Pil, and schoolroom, with forecourt railings.	II*
19172	Group of 4 chest tomb in churchyard of St James, Pyle	II
19173	Churchyard Cross in St James' churchyard, Pyle	II
19174	Morgan monument in St James' churchyard, Pyle	II
19175	Chest tomb in the graveyard of the Church of St Mary Magdalen, Pyle with Kenfig.	II
19176	Kenfig Hill War Memorial	II
21227	Mile marker	II
16839	Former Bridgend Tramroad bridge over Nant Cynffig	II
19177	The Talbot Institute	II
19057	Court Colman	II
19178	Garden gateway at Ty-maen	II
19179	Pool Farmhouse	II
19180	Mile marker on A48, Pyle to Margam Road	II
19181	Accommodation Bridge over the former Duffryn Llynvi and Porthcawl Railway	II
19182	Two chest tombs set against the E churchyard wall, Church of St James.	II
19183	Two chest tombs in the churchyard, St James Church	II
19184	Rees Williams monument in the churchyard, St James church.	II
21236	Ton Farm	II
21237	Ton Farm Cottage	II
11322	Village Farm House	II
14157	Barn at Eglwys Nunydd	II
14158	Old Park	II*
18955	Cefn Cribwr ironworks, the furnace and charging house	II*
11334	Ty-maen	II
18956	Bedford House	II
18957	Cast house at Cefn Cribwr Ironworks	II*
11337	Danygraig House	II
18958	Blast Engine house at Cefn Cribwr Ironworks	II
18959	Calcining kilns at Cefn Cribwr ironworks	II
11213	Nottage Court	II*
11214	Church of St John the Baptist	I
14168	Piers and Gates at East Lodge and Flanking Walls	II
11215	Churchyard Cross	II
14169	Gateway and Quadrant Walls Leading to Twyn yr Hydd	II
11216	Tythegston Court	II*
11217	Skер House	I

11219	Prince of Wales Inn, also known as Ty Newydd	II
23261	Aberbaiden	II
23262	Llanmihangel	II*
11349	The Hall Farm	II*
11222	Gate piers to Tythegston Court	II
23263	Twyn yr Hydd	II
11223	Church of St Tudwg	II
14176	Llanmihangel Mill	II*
11227	Church of St James, Pyle with Kenfig	I
11354	The Old Police Station	II
11355	Public Conveniences	II
11357		II
11230	Candleston Castle	II*

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX II: Gazetteer of sites recorded on the regional HER

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

Enquiry reference number: 5871
Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Mark Houlston, Archaeology Wales

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

1.0km, centred on SS 83630 81425

**PRN 00143m NAME CROSS NEAR STORMEY DOWN,
CORNELLY NGR SS83478161 COMMUNITY Cynffig
TYPE Medieval, Cross, RANK: 1**

SUMMARY *On the side of the turnpike road about 700 yards up the hill towards Stormey Down is the base of a wayside cross similar to the base of PRN140m. Site is occupied by a comparatively modern field boundary.*

DESCRIPTION *On the side of the turnpike road about 700 yards up the hill towards Stormey Down is the base of a wayside cross similar to the base of PRN140m (Gray 1909, 189). Site is occupied by a comparatively modern field boundary. There is no visible sign of a cross base and no one was found who remembers seeing one (OS card SS 88 SW 6)*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*Book Gray, T 1909 The buried city of Kenfig
01/MM Record Card/OS//1956/SS 88 SW 6/
02/PM Desc Text//Gray T/1909/Burried City of Kenfig/p.189*

**PRN 00153m NAME Mynydd Twmpathyddaer NGR SS84058037 COMMUNITY Merthyr Mawr
TYPE Iron Age, Hillfort, RANK: 1**

SUMMARY *Owing to quarrying & other disturbances, very little is now visible of what was once a roughly circular enclosure, about 120m diameter surrounded by ditch.*

DESCRIPTION *Owing to quarrying & other disturbances, very little is now visible of what was once a roughly circular enclosure, about 120m diameter surrounded by ditch. 6km W of Bridgend, is a rounded hill rising to 100m OD. Later quarrying means that very little is now visible of what was once a roughly circular enclosure, about 120m in*

diameter surrounded by a single rampart and ditch. The area was about 1.2 ha. There was an entrance gap at the E and a group of outworks, not certainly defensive, at the W. human remains were found in the S part of the fort in 1870. There are only two certain sectors of the defences remaining: (i) At the NNW are two stretches 20m and 10m long, the bank being 5m wide and 1.2m high and 0.7m thick at the SW end of the inner edge of this sector of bank may be part of an original facing; the ditch is 4.5m wide and 0.3m deep, with a suggestion of an exterior bank; (ii) At the WSW is a stretch 20m long, the bank being 6m wide and 0.7m high and the ditch 5.5m wide and 0.7m deep; it lies on the SW side of a fence which cuts off about one quarter of the original perimeter, and is grass-covered. The remainder of the area is covered with scrub and quarry dumps, and a limestone quarry has encroached on the area at the NE. (Wiggins and Evans 2005)

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001455

SOURCES

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

01/PM List/RCHM//1976/Glam Invent/No.632;

02/PM Desc Text//Savory H.N/1949/Bull Board Celtic Stud/Vol.15 Pt.3;

03/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 88 SW 23/;

04PH Desc Text//1894-5/Trans Cardiff Natur Soc/Vol.27 p.82/;

05/MM Record Card/OS//1977/SS 88 SW 23/;

06/MM Record Card/OS//1976/SS 88 SW 23/

p.159;

PRN 00157m **NAME** STORMY GRANGE **NGR** SS84738137 **COMMUNITY** Cynffig

TYPE Medieval, Grange, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Land at Stormy granted to Margam Abbey from 1261 or earlier. A earlier reference to the church at Stormy, from before the land was granted to the abbey, states clearly that it was built on a green field site.

DESCRIPTION Land at Stormy granted to Margam Abbey from 1261 or earlier. A earlier reference to the church at Stormy, from before the land was granted to the abbey, states clearly that it was built on a green field site (see Griffiths MS in HER). There were two granges, as recorded in sale of 1543: 'Coutbaghan alias Parva Stormy' and 'Stormy alias Magna Stormy'. Presumably the Villa Sturmi after it became Abbey property. In 1518 there is the record of the lease of the Grange of Court Bachan in the Manor of Stormy. See also Williams (2001, 306 no.94). Only one site has been identified as a grange of Stormy; this consists of three separate rectangular stone buildings, one which has served as a dwelling house, though that may not have been its original function, and another almost certainly a farm, set in a roughly circular enclosure RCAHMW 1982, 233-5 MG31). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database The grange site (NPRN 19,998), described in detail in the RCAHMW inventory, comprises three separate rectangular stone buildings in a roughly circular dry-stone walled enclosure about 60m in diameter, the E side of which had been largely destroyed by quarry hollows. The buildings within the enclosure comprised: a three cell-S range, aligned E-W, with evidence of a fireplace/bake-oven and the base of a newel staircase, considered to have been a dwelling (possibly adapted), to the W is a N-S range considered to be a barn (identified previously as the church by Grey in 1909), and to the E a further small building. Fragments of chamfered door or chimney-piece jambs were found on the ground in the western room of the S range. The RCAHMW inventory states that the layout of the group of buildings is indicative of an agricultural layout and that the architectural and ceramic evidence points to the re-use of a medieval monastic grange by lay owners in the 16th century (RCAHMW 1982, Vol II, pt II (MG31), pp283-285; OS Record card:SS88SW27). The site is detailed on 1st-4th edition OS maps, noted as Stormy Grange, and shown as ruins on 4th edition OS map. Site obscured by mature trees on AP (Bowden and Roberts 2011).

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 160m, Same as 19998 GGATE001386

SOURCES

Book RCAHMW 1982 An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan

Book Williams, D H 2001 The Welsh Cistercians

Report Bowden, R. and Roberts, R. 2011 Abandoned Medieval Chapels and Churches in Glamorgan and Gwent 3005

Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 88 SW 27/;

02/PM Map//Rees W/1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th C/SE Sheet;

03/PM Desc Text//Gray T/1909/Buried City of Kenfig/p.259;
04/PM Desc Text//1909/Archaeol Cambrensis/p.373-4;
05/Air Photo Oblique/West Air//1977/24056/;
06/Air Photo Oblique/West Air//1977/24060-61/;
07/PM Desc Text/RCHM//1979/Monastic Granges/;
08/PM Desc Text/CBA/Spurgeon & Thomas//1980/Archaeol in Wales No.70;
09/PM Desc Text//RCHM//1982/Glam Invent Vol.3 Pt.2 p.283-5
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 00158m NAME *STORMY CASTLE* NGR *SS84588153* COMMUNITY *Cynffig*

TYPE *Medieval, Motte, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Building remains are a mutilated motte with no trace of a bailey. The sheepfold on the N. side has lately been destroyed.*

DESCRIPTION *Building remains are a mutilated motte with no trace of a bailey. The sheepfold on the N. side has lately been destroyed.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS *Scheduled Monument GM217*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 95149*

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 88 SW 27/;
02/PM Map//Rees W/1932/Map of S.Wales & Border in 14th C/SE Sheet;
03/PM Desc Text//Gray T/1909/Buried City of Kenfig/p.259;
04/PM Desc Text//1909/Archaeol Cambrensis/p.373-4/;
05/AP Oblique/West Air//1977/24056/;
06/AP Oblique/West Air//1977/24058/;
07/AP Oblique/West Air//1977/24060/;
08/PM Desc Text/CBA/Spurgeon & Thomas//1980/Archaeol in Wales No.70;
09/MM Record Card/OS//1981/SS 88 SW 27
10/pm desc text/RCAHM//1991/Invent III 1b/MO5

PRN 00159m NAME *Stormy, font find* NGR *SS84128158* COMMUNITY *Cynffig*

TYPE *Medieval, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Font was discovered bottom upwards near to a well on the farm, when some alterations were being carried out to the stonework around the well.*

DESCRIPTION *Font was discovered bottom upwards near to a well on the farm, when some alterations were being carried out to the stonework around the well.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM record Card/OS//1955/SS 88 SW 28/;
02/PM Desc Text//1909/Archaeol Cambrensis/p.373-9/

PRN 00160m NAME *FYNNON Y MAEN* NGR *SS84328194* COMMUNITY *Cynffig*

TYPE *Medieval, Holy well, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Fons Petre at Stormy, mentioned in one of the grants to Margam Abbey; identified as Ffynnon-y-maen.*

DESCRIPTION *Fons Petre at Stormy, mentioned in one of the grants to Margam Abbey; identified as Ffynnon-y-maen by Gray (1909, 253-5); spring issues from iron pipe and flows into modern culvert, no evidence of any medieval well structure (OS card SS 88 SW 29). Not in Jones 1954. Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*Book Gray, T 1909 The buried city of Kenfig
Book Jones, F 1954 The Holy wells of Wales GG.9121.JON
01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 88 SW 29/;
02/PM Map//Rees W/1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th C/SE Sheet;
03/PM Desc Text//Gray T/1909/Burried City of Kenfig/p.253-5;
04/MM Oral//Evans//1957/
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project*

PRN 00907m NAME STORMY DOWN NGR SS846815 COMMUNITY Cynffig

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

SUMMARY *The site of Stormy Church is said to be a few hundred yards southeast of Stormy Castle. The vill of 'Sturmi' with its church and castle was founded in the early C12th.*

DESCRIPTION *The site of Stormy Church is said to be a few hundred yards southeast of Stormy Castle. The vill of 'Sturmi' with its church and castle was founded in the early C12th by Geoffrey Sturmi 'in a lonely place, on land which no one had ploughed previously'. At the close of the C12th the vill was granted to Margam Abbey and subsequently depopulated.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1979

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 15455*

SOURCES

*01/MH///Episcopal Acts/Vol2 pp654-58;
02/PM Desc Text/RCAHM//1978/Glam Invent/;
03/MM Record Card/OS//1978/SS 88 SW 28/;
04/PM Mention//DMV Res Group//12th Annual Report/App F. (Butler);
05/PM Desc Text///1971/Glam County History/Vol3 p446;
06/PM Mention//RCAHM/1982/Glam Invent/Vol3 part2 p243*

PRN 01016.10w NAME ROMAN ROAD RR60 (STORMY DOWN) NGR SS832820 COMMUNITY Cynffig

TYPE *Roman, Road, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Possible. AP shows a strip of light-coloured ground at SS 832 820. This mark is aligned on Stormy Down. No surface traces in 1975.*

DESCRIPTION *Possible. AP shows a strip of light-coloured ground at SS 832 820. This mark is aligned on Stormy Down. No surface traces in 1975.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 01016.8w NAME ROMAN ROAD RR60 CARDIFF - NEATH NGR SS83178198 COMMUNITY Cynffig

TYPE *Roman, Road, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A linear crop mark at SS 8317 8198 is aligned on Stormy Down, which appears to have been a sighting point for the Roman Road (RR60c Cardiff-Neath) runs approximately E to W. May be a natural feature.*

DESCRIPTION *A linear crop mark at SS 8317 8198 (2491M), is aligned on Stormy Down (2492M), which appears to have been a sighting point for the Roman Road (RR60c Cardiff-Neath) which runs approximately E to W. May be a natural feature.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1996

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 01057.0m NAME PORTHCAWL-DYFFRYN LLYNFI RAILWAY NGR SS8189177113, SS8921585951 COMMUNITY Llangynwyd Lower

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

SUMMARY *Dismantled railway built in 1828, travelling from Porthcawl Harbour north to Pyle, Tondu and Dyffryn Llynfi.*

DESCRIPTION *Dismantled railway built in 1828, travelling from Porthcawl Harbour north to Pyle, Tondu and Dyffryn Llynfi. Originally horse-powered then converted to broad gauge steam in 1860 and bought by GWR in 1873 to become the Ogwr Porthcawl Line. William Malins built a 1.5km loop of track linking Cwsc and Mill works to Bryn-du. (Williams 1993)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 02695.0m, Associated with 02696m, Associated with 07947m, Associated with 07948m*

SOURCES

*/MM RECORD CARD/OS///SS87 NW38/**

*/PM DESC TEXT//FLINT/AJ/1969/MORGANNWG 13 p103-7**

*/PM DESC TEXT/BAXTER/B/1966/STONE BLOCKS & IRON RAILS/p220-1**

*/PM MENTION//RICHARDS B/1982/HISTORY OF THE LLYNFI VALLEY/p366**

PRN 01205m NAME Ridge and furrow NGR SS838810 COMMUNITY Cynffig

TYPE *Unknown, Ridge and furrow, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A field with a ridge and furrow running N to S.*

DESCRIPTION *A field with a ridge and furrow running N to S.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1981

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Note//UCC Archaeol Soc/1975/M4 Survey/

PRN 01206m NAME Ridge and Furrow NGR SS840809 COMMUNITY Cynffig

TYPE *Unknown, Ridge and furrow, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A field with a ridge and furrow running NE/SW.*

DESCRIPTION *A field with a ridge and furrow running NE/SW.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1981

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Note//UCC Archaeol Soc/1975/M4 Survey/

PRN 01414m NAME *FYNNON-Y-MAEN* NGR *SS84468197* COMMUNITY *Cynffig*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, House*, RANK: 1
SUMMARY *Regional house with internal chimney and lobby entry.*

DESCRIPTION *Regional house with internal chimney and lobby entry.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Damaged* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1981

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 18672*

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1979/SS 88 SW 50/;

02/PM List/RCAHM/Smith P/1975/Houses of the Welsh Countryside/Map 30

PRN 01825m NAME *TY DRAW FARM* NGR *SS831817* COMMUNITY *Cynffig*

TYPE *Unknown, Ridge and furrow*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Possible ridge and furrow identified in fields belonging to the former Ty Draw Farm, demolished with the construction of the M4 at Pyle. The earthworks are faint, and appear to be aligned NE-SW.*

DESCRIPTION *Possible ridge and furrow identified in fields belonging to the former Ty Draw Farm, demolished with the construction of the M4 at Pyle. The earthworks are faint, and appear to be aligned NE-SW.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1984

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Photo//Griffiths B/1983//

PRN 02039m NAME *MACHINE GUN POST (II), RAF Stormy*

Down NGR *SS8308181602* COMMUNITY *Cynffig*

TYPE *Modern, Pill box*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *A modern pillbox, sited in fields to the north-west of North Cornelly, to the south of the A48(T).*

DESCRIPTION *A modern pillbox, sited in fields to the north-west of North Cornelly, to the south of the A48(T). A lozenge shaped brick built pillbox located at the top of a slight incline over looking the main road, 120m to the north. The structure has a single embrasure on each of its faces, except the front elevation, which has 2. All the embrasures are simple brick slits. The interior of the pillbox is entered via a blast door feature, that also has a single embrasure. Once inside a second small entrance takes you into the interior, which has no ricochet structure. On the roof of this second smaller entrance there has been inscribed the date '15-7-40 (Huckfield 2013).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Damaged* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1987

CONDITION: *DAMAGED* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2013

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 07390m GGATE004836*

SOURCES

Digital Photograph Huckfield, P.W 2012 Digital photographs: RAF Stormy Down (62) HERP2557.1-62

Report Huckfield, P.W. 2013 GGAT 112: Second World War Military Airfields of South Wales Year 2 - Airfield Hinterland

01/pm desc text//Wills H/1985/Pillboxes a study of UK defences 1940/74-5

PRN 04045s NAME *Tanglwyst Limekiln* NGR *SS8335780529* COMMUNITY *Cynffig*

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

SUMMARY *Limekiln visible on the 1877 first edition Ordnance Survey map and subsequent maps.*

DESCRIPTION *Limekiln visible on the 1877 first edition Ordnance Survey map and subsequent maps. The structure as seen on map regression suggests this a substantial limekiln, possibly of the double arched variety. Adjacent to the limekin is an old quarry identified on the first edition OS map. The concentration of limekilns within close proximity to Tanglwyst Farm suggests these strucrures were of agricultural use.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2008

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

1st Edition OS map/1877

PRN *04047s* **NAME** *Tanglwyst Old Quarries* **NGR** *SS8335380536* **COMMUNITY** *Cynffig*

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

SUMMARY *Old quarries visible on the 1877 first edition Ordnance Survey map and modern maps, associated with limekiln PRN04045s.*

DESCRIPTION *Old quarries visible on the 1877 first edition Ordnance Survey map and modern maps, associated with lime kiln PRN 04045s. The centre point of the quarry is in fact located outside the boundary of woodland, however the quarry appears to extend into the area of woodland.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2008

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 04045s*

SOURCES

1st Edition OS map/1877

PRN *06578m* **NAME** *Tramway* **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -

TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION -

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

PRN *06579m* **NAME** *Tramway* **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -

TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION -

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

PRN 07031m NAME *Structure at Ballas Cottage Farm* **NGR** *SS8298780922* **COMMUNITY** *Cynffig*

TYPE *Unknown, stone structure, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Small semicircular stone structure, possibly a well, located on the north side of possible former Roman Road now known as Heol-y-Sheet.*

DESCRIPTION *Semicircular stone structure, possibly a well, located on the north side of a former Roman Road now known as Heol-y-Sheet. The structure was pointed out by the landowner during a site visit to the farm 11/02/14. No well is recorded on any available map, but a small rectangular structure or enclosure is noted at this location on the 1st edition map 1877, alongside a building.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E002319 RECORDED: 2014

CONDITION: Near Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 07047m GGATE002319*

SOURCES

PRN 07047m NAME *Ruined building at Ballas Cottage Farm* **NGR** *SS8297380941* **COMMUNITY** *Cynffig*

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

SUMMARY *A building now with only part of the east wall standing, lies within a small enclosure roughly 400m west of Ballas Cottage Farm. There are expansive views over Port Talbot and Margam from this vantage point although the noisy M4 motorway is only a short distance below to the north.*

DESCRIPTION *A building now with only part of the east wall standing, lies within a small enclosure roughly 400m west of Ballas Cottage Farm. There are expansive views over Port Talbot and Margam from this vantage point although the noisy M4 motorway is only a short distance below to the north. The building and enclosure is visible on the 1st edition map 1877 and OS First Series map of 1805. The remains of the one wall appears to stand on a more substantial stone base, perhaps replacing an earlier building. Also the outline of the building (aligned EW) appears to be very much raised at the east end where the surviving wall sits. The whole building is standing on a raised platform within and formed by the ancient enclosure boundary. A quarry lies on the northern boundary of this enclosure although the associated limekiln was destroyed by the M4.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E002319 RECORDED: 2014

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 07031m GGATE002319*

SOURCES

PRN 07048m NAME *Limekiln at Ballas Cottage Farm* **NGR** *SS8305380943* **COMMUNITY** *Cynffig*

TYPE *, , RANK: -*

SUMMARY *A limekiln noted on 1st edition OS map 1877 destroyed, its foundations buried during construction of M4 motorway. At a site visit in 2014 the slight remains of the kiln were pointed out by the landowner beneath grass. Quarry 07049m to the south.*

DESCRIPTION *A limekiln noted on 1st edition OS map 1877 destroyed, its foundations buried during construction of M4 motorway. At a site visit in 2014 the slight remains of the kiln were pointed out by the landowner beneath grass. Quarry 07049m to the south.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E002319 RECORDED: 2014

CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 07049m*

SOURCES

PRN 07052m **NAME** Limekiln2 near Ballas Cottage Farm **NGR** SS8357880729 **COMMUNITY** Cynffig

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

SUMMARY *Noted on 1st edition OS map 1877. During a site visit to Ballas Cottage Farm in Feb 2014 informed by landowner that the remains of the kiln were surviving.*

DESCRIPTION *Noted on 1st edition OS map 1877. During a site visit to Ballas Cottage Farm in Feb 2014 informed by landowner that the remains of the kiln were surviving.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E002319 RECORDED: 2014*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE002319*

SOURCES

PRN 07916m **NAME** Avro Anson Mk I LT888 crash site **NGR** SS8421681271 **COMMUNITY** Cynffig

TYPE *MODERN, AIR CRASH SITE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Crash site of Avro Anson Mk I LT888.*

DESCRIPTION *Anson LT888 was assigned to 7 AGS RAF Stormy Down. The aircraft collided with Lysander T1588 and crashed a mile to the north-northwest of Stormy Down on 21st September 1943. All crew killed (Halley 1991; Huckfield & Burton 2013).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2013*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE004769*

SOURCES

Book Halley, J.J. 1991 RAF Aircraft LA100-LZ999

Report (digital) Huckfield, P.W. & Burton, J. 2013 GGAT 126: Military Aircraft Crash sites in Southeast Wales

PRN 08317m **NAME** Pyle Road , Road Bridge **NGR** SS8279481896 **COMMUNITY** Cynffig

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, ROAD BRIDGE, RANK: 0*

SUMMARY *Part of the Great Western Railway (GWR), South Wales Railway construction in the mid 19th century. An overbridge which carries the road into Pyle. Single span skewed masonry bridge constructed from coursed sandstone.*

DESCRIPTION *Part of the Great Western Railway (GWR), South Wales Railway construction in the mid 19th century. An overbridge which carries the road into Pyle. Single span skewed masonry bridge constructed from coursed sandstone (Cadw 2106).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *INTACT DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 2016*

STATUS *Listed Building 87696 II*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description

*Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk*

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

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology Wales Ltd

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes SY18 6BN

T: 01686 440371

E: info@arch-wales.co.uk

www.arch-wales.co.uk

Specification

For Archaeological Desk Based Assessment:

Land off the A48, Pyle, Bridgend

Prepared for:

Geraint John Planning Ltd

Project No: 2655

September 2018

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall,
Great Oak St., Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6BN
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440319
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk



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Figure 1. Site location map

Figure 2. Site plan

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment on land off the A48, Pyle, Bridgend. It is proposed that the land be put forward for a residential led mixed-use development. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Geraint John Planning Ltd, on behalf of their clients Mr Thomas and the Rees family, as part of the pre-planning application investigation of the site.

1. Introduction

The proposed site is being put forward for development, with plans for a residential led mixed use development. The proposed site is located at land off the A48, Pyle, Bridgend, centred on NGR SS 83630 81425 (Figure 1). The local planning authority is Bridgend County Borough Council. The proposed development is currently in the pre-planning stages of development.

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

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

The proposed development site comprises two parcels of land that total approximately 65 hectares and are located either side of the A48 on the south-eastern edge of Pyle, which is principally a modern urban development. There are a small number of known archaeological sites within the boundary of the site.

The site lies within the unitary authority of Bridgend. This specification is to be approved by GGAT who both act as archaeological advisers to Bridgend County Borough Council.

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

2. Development Details & Site Description

The proposed plans comprise a residential led mix used development. The development site comprises an irregular plot of land that is formed of two parcels of land that sit either side of the A48 on the south-eastern edge of Pyle. Parcel A on the

south-western side of the A48 is irregular in shape and totals 25 hectares. Parcel B on the north-eastern side of the A48 is also irregularly shaped and totals 40 hectares (Figure 2).

The site is bounded by large open fields to the east, while to the west it is bounded in part by fields and the A4229. To the south the site is bounded in part by the M4 and open fields, while to the north it is bounded by the A48 and the Great Western Railway line. The site lies on the northern and north-western slopes of a small hill, with the land dropping away from a high point at the south-eastern edge of the site, approximately 93m AOD. The north-western slope is fairly gentle, with the land dropping to approximately 60m AOD, while the northern slope is slightly steeper, dropping to approximately 42m AOD.

The site has a small number of known archaeological sites within its boundary. Two of the sites located on the eastern boundary relate to remains of a medieval grange that once belonged to Stormy Castle, which is to the east of the site. Stormy farmhouse, that dates to the post-medieval period is also on the eastern edge of the site. In the north-western area of the proposed site the remains of medieval ridge and furrow are evident, while a pillbox and machine gun emplacement also stands in a hedgerow on this part of the site. Along the A48 as it runs through the site, the remains of a medieval wayside cross are also recorded.

The site lies across three different bedrock formations, the largest formation is the Penarth Group, which is a sandstone bedrock formed in the Triassic Period. Small areas of the site, to the west and along the northern edge, lie over the Blue Anchor Formation, a sedimentary mudstone again formed in the Triassic Period. The far north-eastern edge of the site overlies the Mercia Mudstone Group, which is a further sedimentary mudstone formation formed in the Triassic Period. Superficial deposits are only recorded along the northern edge of the site and comprise of Devensian Till, formed approximately 2 million years ago (BGS, 2018).

3. Site specific objectives

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

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

The proposed archaeological work will attempt to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material that might be affected by the scheme, in particular its character, distribution, extent and relative significance.

This desk based assessment will result in a report that will provide information of

sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4. The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area.

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

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

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

The assessment will consider the following:

- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area. It will involve the following areas of research:
 1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea, within a 1km radius from the centre of the proposed development area.
 2. Collation and basic assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 5km from the edge of the aforementioned area.
 3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 4. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include visits to Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.
 5. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW
 6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
 7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 8. Place name evidence.
 9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
 10. Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

11. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

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

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

d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Visits).

e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

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

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

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

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

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

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above.

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

The site visit will also assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance. Photographs will be taken from the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact and Designated sites within the study area (and SAMs to 5km) will also be visited with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

7. Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1, 2 and 3 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

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

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

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

The report will specifically include the following:

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

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

The site archive

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

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

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

8. Resources and timetable

Standards

The desk based assessment will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

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

Staff

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

Timetable of archaeological works

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

Insurance

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

Arbitration

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

Health and safety

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

9. References

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

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for excavation.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.

Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, 2003. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales. North East Wales, Early Medieval. Regional Seminar paper.

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX IV:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

A48, Pyle, Bridgend

Site Name:	A48, Pyle, Bridgend
Site Code:	APB/18/DBA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SS 83630 81425
Site Type:	Green Field
Project Type:	Desk Based Assessment
Project Manager:	Phil Poucher
Project Dates:	October 2018
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	NA
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

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