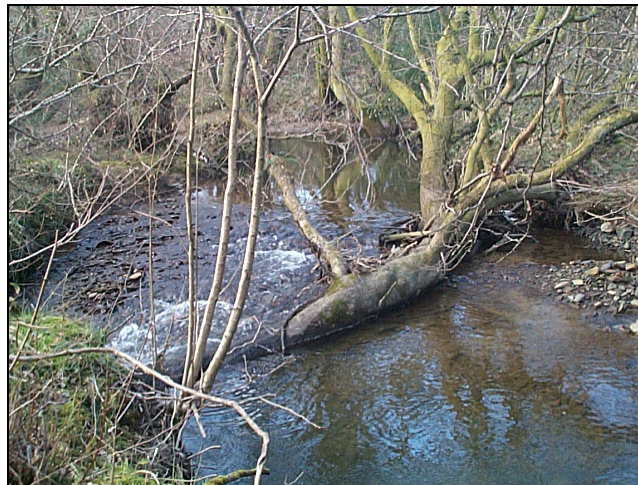

Georgia Pacific Paper Mill, Maesteg: Extensions archaeological assessment

March 2003

A report for Arup
by Rob Dunning BSc



Contracts Division



Nant-y-Gadlys water course, Maesteg © GGAT

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1. Introduction

1.1 Planning history

Arup are preparing an Environmental Statement (ES) for the proposed extensions to the Georgia Pacific Paper Mill, Maesteg. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Contracts Division (GGAT Contracts) was commissioned to undertake the archaeological/heritage component of the ES.

1.2 Location

The main Georgia Pacific plant is situated between Bridgend and Maesteg on the A4063, the proposed site for expansion lies to the north of the existing plant and is situated on rising ground, before dropping down to a water course, Nant-y-Gadlys (see Plate 1). The development area comprises of 62.39 acres of land adjacent to the existing mill. The study area is 2km square, with the south west corner located at NGR SS 86490 86620 and the north east at NGR SS 88490 88610 (see Figure 1).

Plate 1: The Nant-y-Gladys



1.3 Topography

The OD height varies between 70m OD at the valley floor and 150m OD on the hillside to the west. The natural topography of the evaluation area rises to the west towards Moel Ton-mawr (150m OD) and to the east to Celfyddifan (140m OD). The landscape comprises of improved/semi-improved grasslands with hedgerows (see Plate 2). The site is crossed by high voltage overhead power lines, and is currently in private ownership.

Plate 2 : Maesteg Landscape



1.4 Geology

The surface geology of the area consists of a well drained loamy soil over a Palaeozoic sandstone. The area is also characterised by a slowly permeable subsoil and subject to slight seasonal waterlogging (SSEW 1983)

2. Methodology

2.1 Specification and methodology for study

The assessment comprises a review of existing information about the archaeological resource within a 400ha study area, centred at NGR SS 87489 87615. The assessment is intended to conform to the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards in British Archaeology: Archaeological desk-based assessments*.

Information recorded on the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and National Monuments Record (NMR) was assessed. Cartographic and documentary sources were studied, along with relevant published information (see Appendix I). Current Listed Building data and information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and registered landscapes was obtained from Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. Collections of aerial photographs held by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales and Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) were examined (see Appendix II). The National Museums and Galleries of Wales was also contacted for information regarding artefacts found within the study area, but no reply was received within the project timetable.

The Bridgend County Borough Councils Unitary Development Plan (2001) was consulted; LANDMAP information was also requested, but was not forthcoming.

A site visit was undertaken on the 14th March 2003 to assess the current condition of the known archaeological features and to check for previously unrecorded sites.

2.2 Assessment criteria

The archaeological sites within the study area are categorised in accordance with the only available criteria that are nationally agreed; these are set out in the Department of Transport/Welsh Office/Scottish Office *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* paragraph 3.4 Vol. 11 Section 3 Part 2 (Cultural Heritage).

- Category A: national importance
- Category B: regional importance
- Category C: local importance
- Category D: low importance

To these an additional category has been added

- Category U: unknown

The assessment of the importance of individual sites is essentially a subjective exercise based upon the experience of the project team. The importance of certain sites will be implied by their status within the statutory framework. Scheduled Ancient Monuments will always be of national importance; Listed Buildings will be of at least regional importance. Values assigned to other sites are given both in relation to their individual importance and to their context within the wider landscape.

The condition of individual sites and the general overall condition of surviving remains has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider landscape context. The condition of sites is recorded following the system used by the GGAT SMR, using the following criteria:

- Intact: the site is intact

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- Near intact: the site is nearly intact
- Damaged: the site has been moderately damaged
- Near destroyed: the site has nearly been destroyed
- Destroyed: the site has been destroyed
- Restored: the site has been restored
- Moved: the site has been moved (usually finds)
- Not known: the condition of the site is not known

The assignment of values to identified interests requires consideration of the reliability and accuracy of the source data, ranging from fully-recorded features seen in open excavation to antiquarian comments on finds of note from a poorly-defined location. The confidence with which the values have been assigned is noted, using the following criteria:

- Very high: existing information is derived from excavation to modern standards with full supporting detail
- High: existing information is reliable and detailed
- Medium: existing information is apparently reliable but limited in detail
- Low: existing information is too limited to allow its reliability to be assessed

The effect of the proposal on the archaeological resource has been assessed using the following criteria:

- Severe: total loss
- Major: significant loss, likely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
- Minor: loss unlikely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
- None: no identifiable effect
- Beneficial: development will protect, preserve or enhance site better than if the development did not occur

The importance of the sites and the magnitude of impact was then combined to produce the Significance Criteria (based on the generic significance criteria of Arup):

- Very High : Damage to a World Heritage Site. Damage to a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Demolition of/ damage to a Grade I/II* Listed Building. Land take or damage resulting in the loss of integrity of a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, Grade I/II* Historic Park or Garden or cultural heritage site of national importance, to the extent that the designation would be affected. The resulting loss of integrity could involve a dramatic change in the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site.
- High: Extensive change to the setting or visual amenity of a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Land take which by reason of scale or loss of a critical qualitative component results in the degradation of a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, Grade I/II* Historic Park or Garden or a cultural heritage site of national importance. Extensive damage to the value of a Conservation Area, or adverse effects on the setting of a Grade I/II* Listed Building. Demolition of/damage to a Grade II Listed Building. Loss of integrity of sites of archaeological interest of known county or equivalent value, e.g. a dramatic change in the setting or visual amenity of a county site.

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- Medium: Extensive change to the setting of a Grade II Listed Building. Encroachment upon a Conservation Area, Grade II Historic Park or Garden and or a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales where the quality of the setting, its amenity or intrinsic value would be noticeably impaired. Encroachment on a feature or site which has yielded a series of finds or a site where a high archaeological potential is considered to exist at a county or equivalent scale, reducing its integrity or creating a noticeable change in the setting or amenity of the site.
- Low: Slight change to the setting of a Grade II Listed Building. Encroachment upon a Conservation Area, Grade II Historic Park or Garden and or a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales but where no intrusive views are created or effects upon its integrity or overall value would result. Encroachment on an area where common archaeological features/areas have been identified, but where low archaeological potential is considered to exist.
- Negligible: Landscape or ecological planting on an area where common archaeological features have been identified.

The site contains a number of hedgerows whose course follows boundaries traceable on estate and other maps. *The Environment Act 1995* (section 95) allowed regulations to be drawn up to protect important hedgerows from activities that were not subject to planning consent. *The Environment Act 1995: Hedgerow Regulations 1997* were specifically intended to provide objective criteria of importance which could be applied consistently across England and Wales. Although administered by the local planning authorities since 1997, the opportunity to develop local criteria for protection was restricted to designation as a key landscape characteristic for development control purposes (Section 7.b.ii) by April 1997. The regulations permit the removal of any hedgerow (including any stretch of hedgerow) for ‘carrying out development for which planning permission has been granted’ on the basis that the development control process provides a framework for weighing up the loss of hedgerows against the benefits of a proposal. Thus in such a context the significance of surviving hedgerows needs to be considered.

The regulations were the subject of a review by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, *Review of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997*, which suggested a simplified set of criteria, notably to include all pre-1845 or pre-1800 hedgerows where the field system is substantially complete. The Government noted the proposed changes but has not endorsed them (*The Government’s response to the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee’s Report ‘The Protection of Field Boundaries’ 1999*). The 1997 criteria therefore remain in force. Judicial Review of the application of the regulations (*Flintshire County Council v NAW and Mr J T Morris*) has clarified the interpretation of some of the criteria.

The criteria of historic importance in *The Hedgerow Regulations 1997* can be summarised as:

- marking a parish or township boundary
- incorporating or associated with a Scheduled Ancient Monument or site on the SMR at the relevant date
- marking a pre-1600 AD manor or estate boundary, or related to a building of such a manor or estate
- part of a field system pre-dating 1845 shown on a map in Record Office
- part of a pre-1845 field system that is substantially complete
- part of a pre-1845 field system where the pattern was identified in 1997 as a key landscape characteristic

3. Designations and Policies

The statutory designations considered in the assessment are those of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Landscapes. The relevant planning policies are set out in Welsh Office circulars 60/96 and 61/96, as well as policies EV47 and EV48, of the Bridgend Unitary Development Plan. The Environment Act 1995: Hedgerow Regulations 1997, was also consulted. The assessment is intended to conform to the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards in British Archaeology: Archaeological desk-based assessments*.

4. Existing Situation

4.1 Archaeological background

The majority of the Llynfi Valley remained rural in character until the arrival of industry in the early nineteenth century. The development area is located within the parish of Llangynwyd (Llangonoyd); the village itself lies on the northern edge of the study area. The settlement of Maesteg developed following the arrival of the iron industry during the nineteenth century. An iron works was opened at Maesteg (known as the 'Old Works') during this period. The 1841 Tithe Map shows a small number of streets, together with the place name 'Maesteg'.

4.1.1 Prehistoric and Roman

There is no direct evidence for any Prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area.

4.1.2 Medieval

Medieval activity in the wider area is attested to by the presence of St. Cynwyds Church at Llangynwyd (PRN 00910m) and the Llangynwyd Mound and Bailey Castle (NPRN 94553). There is also the possibility that farmsteads such as Gellisiriol (PRN 00911m/NPRN 18754) and Brynlllywarch-fawr (PRN 01402m/NPRN 18132) have medieval precursors. However, evidence within the evaluation area is restricted to the possible presence of a number of holy wells, such as Llangynwyd Well (PRN 01142m), Ffynnon Wrgan (PRN 01143m), Ffynnon Caerau (PRN 01144m), Ffynnon Vysgar (PRN 01145m) and the pump at Cefn Ydfa (NPRN 32334). Apart from the pump, the exact location of all of the wells is unclear.

4.1.3 Post-Medieval

Post-medieval activity in the area was initially mainly agricultural in nature and is represented in the archaeological record by several farmhouses, such as Cefn Ydfa (along with its associated outbuildings and stable PRN 00136m/NPRN 18292, 37493, and 37494), Gellisiriol (PRN 00911m/NPRN 18754), Brynlllywarch-fawr (PRN 01402m/NPRN 18132) and Tyn-y-waun (NPRN 20235). These tend to be of a regional type dated to the seventeenth century.

4.1.4 Industrial

In addition to the ironworks at Maesteg, nearby industrial sites include four furnaces and a calciner at Caerau (then known as Spelters), constructed by James H. Allen of Neath (Richards 1982, 93).

The industry of the area was served by two railways; the Dyffryn Llynfi and Porthcawl Railway (DLP) (NPRN 34804 and 34805, the remains of which can be seen in Plate 2, page 10) and the Port Talbot Railway (PRN 04291.0w). The Dyffryn Llynfi and Porthcawl Railway was authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1825. Construction began in 1826 and the line was opened on the 22nd of June 1828; John Hodgkinson of Newport was employed as the engineer and the total cost was close to £60,000. This line transported raw materials, such as zinc ore, up the valley from Porthcawl, with the products returned to the same port for shipping.

Plate 2: Remains of the DLP embankment



On the 31st of July 1894 the Port Talbot Railway and Docks Company was incorporated and provided the first competition to GWRs' monopoly of the developing coalfields. The first section was opened for freight traffic on the 31st of August 1897 and extended for just under eleven miles from Port Talbot through Maesteg to Lletty Brongu on the eastern slope of the Llynfi Valley. On the 17th of January of the following year, the Port Talbot Railway (PRN 04291.0w) was extended for three miles to a junction at Pontyrhyll with the Garw Branch (Barrie 1994, 182)

4.2 Archaeological interests

There are 21 identified sites of archaeological interest within the study area, including four Grade II Listed Buildings. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area. Further information relating to these interests can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix IV.

Numbers with a letter suffix are Primary Record Numbers (PRN) in the regional SMR. Five-figure numbers without a suffix are National Primary Record Numbers (NPRN) of the National Monuments Record, as supplied to the SMR under the ENDEX agreement.

Table 1: Identified archaeological interests

ID	NGR	Name and type	Period	Status	Value
00136m/18292	SS87778662	Cefn Ydfa	Post medieval	LBII	B
00911m/18754	SS87638801	Gelli Sirion / Gellisiriol	Post medieval	LBII	B
01142m	SS8687	Llangynwyd Well	Medieval	None	U
01143m	SS8687	Ffynnon Wrgan	Medieval	None	U
01144m	SS8687	Ffynnon Caerau	Medieval	None	U
01145m	SS8686	Ffynnon Vysgar	Medieval	None	U
01229.0w	SS56079800	GWR Brunel's S Wales Railway	Post medieval	None	C
01402m/18132	SS87908739	Brynlywarch-fawr	Post medieval	None	B
03111.0m	SS86108684	Ffordd y Gyfraith	Not known	None	C
04291.0w	SS78398982	Port Talbot Railway	Post medieval	None	C
04470m	SS8648686614	Maesteg Landscape	Modern	None	C
04471m	SS87608750	Brynsiriol drainage ditch	Post medieval	None	U
04472m	SS86058792	Gadlys Woollen Mill	Post medieval	None	C
04473m	SS87528847	Gellisiriol Colliery	Post medieval	None	C
04474m	SS88058815	Maes-y-Bettws Colliery	Post medieval	None	C
20235	SS86548842	Tyn-y-waun farmhouse	Post medieval	LBII	B
32334	SS87738665	Cefn Ydfa, pump	Medieval?	None	U
34804	SS86728836	Dyffryn Llynfi and Porthcawl Railway	Post medieval	None	C
34805	SS86688798	DLP Railway embankment	Post medieval	None	C
37493	SS87738665	Cefn Ydfa outbuildings	Post medieval	LBII	B
37494	SS87738665	Cefn Ydfa stable	Post medieval	None	B

5. Assessment of Effects

For the purposes of this assessment, any sites within 100m of the proposed scheme are considered to be directly affected by the development.

5.1 Effect on known sites

Table 2: Effect on known sites

ID	NGR	Value	Effect	Significance
00136m/18292	SS87778662	B	Minor	Medium
00911m/18754	SS87638801	B	Minor	Medium
01142m	SS8687	U	None	Negligible
01143m	SS8687	U	None	Negligible
01144m	SS8687	U	None	Negligible
01145m	SS8686	U	None	Negligible
01229.0w	SS56079800	C	Minor	Low
01402m/18132	SS87908739	B	Severe	High
03111.0m	SS86108684	D	None	Negligible
04291.0w	SS78398982	D	None	Negligible
04470m	SS8648686614	C	Minor	Low
04471m	SS87608750	U	Severe	Negligible
04472m	SS86058792	C	None	Negligible
04473m	SS87528847	C	None	Negligible
04474m	SS88058815	C	None	Negligible
20235	SS86548842	B	Minor	Medium
32334	SS87738665	U	Minor	Negligible
34804	SS86728836	D	None	Negligible
34805	SS86688798	D	None	Negligible
37493	SS87738665	B	Minor	Medium
37494	SS87738665	B	Minor	Medium

The ‘minor’ effects on Cefn Ydfa (00136m/18292), Cefn Ydfa outbuildings (37493), Cefn Ydfa stable (37494), Cefn Ydfa pump (32334), Gellisiriol (00911m/18754), GWR Brunels S. Wales Railway (01229.0w), and the Tyn-y-waun farmhouse (20235) are restricted to possible off-site changes (for example noise, pollution, vibration) during the construction phase of works. The effects on Brynlllywarch-fawr (01402m/18132) and the possible Brynsiriol drainage ditch (04471m) are potentially severe and will require mitigation.

5.2 Effect on potential sites

There is no specific evidence for the existence of potential sites in the development area, although there remains a general possibility that unexpected archaeological remains survive within the area. Furthermore, four medieval wells are believed to be located in the region, although their exact location is unknown.

5.3 Effect on settings and landscape

Within the Maesteg Landscape (04470m), a major road and railway are already apparent, and the proposal will not greatly alter the existing landscape character. There will, however, be a temporary ‘minor’ effect, due to off-site changes (i.e. noise, pollution, vibration) during the construction phase.

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The hedgerow system, which is deemed to be of historic importance (being part of a field system pre-dating 1845 and shown on the Tithe Map of 1841), will be more seriously affected; as it is proposed to remove large sections. Additionally, the visual impact of the development needs to be considered; however, any impact will be lessened by appropriate landscaping.

A designated landscape of Special Historic Importance, Margam Mountain (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2) (Cadw/ICOMOS UK/CCW 2001, 63) is located to the west of the development area. However, it is located beyond the boundaries of the proposed scheme and it is considered that it will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposal.

6. Mitigating Measures

6.1 Known and potential sites

Due to its significant historic value, Brynllwarch-fawr (01402m/18132) should be preserved within the development scheme. If such retention is not possible, a programme of archaeological works should be put into place. This should include a full level 3 building survey prior to any construction works commencing, in accordance with the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments in England (RCHME) guidelines (1991); to be followed by a watching brief during demolition and further evaluation following the clearance of above ground remains. An additional watching brief on any subsequent groundworks within 100m of the structure is also recommended.

A Level 3 building survey record is *fully analytical*, and will comprise an introductory written description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined.

A watching brief is also recommended for construction works relating to the possible Brynsiriol drainage ditch (04471m).

Additionally, a full survey of the historically important hedgerow system should be conducted, prior to the commencement of any construction works.

Efforts should be made to reduce the off-site changes (i.e. noise, pollution, vibration) during the construction phase, in order to minimise the effects on the identified archaeological interests. It is also recommended that contingency plans be drawn up, for the unlikely occurrence of unexpected archaeological remains being discovered during the development scheme.

6.2 Effect of mitigation

It is considered that the proposed mitigation will ensure that the known archaeological interests are not unduly affected by the proposed development. It is considered that this programme of mitigation would ideally preserve Brynllwarch-fawr (01402m/18132), as well as ensuring that any archaeological remains, including the hedgerows, are appropriately recorded. Reduction of off-site changes would decrease the potentially minor effects of the development to none.

7. Summary of Impact and Residual Assessment

GGAT (Contracts) has undertaken an assessment of the archaeological effects of the extensions to the Georgia Pacific Paper Mill, Maesteg. The assessment reviewed information held by the regional Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record, as well as aerial photographs, cartographic and documentary sources.

A total of 21 sites of archaeological interest were identified, including 4 Grade II listed buildings.

The 'minor' effects on Cefn Ydfa (00136m/18292), Cefn Ydfa outbuildings (37493), Cefn Ydfa stable (37494), Cefn Ydfa pump (32334), Gellisiriol (00911m/18754), GWR Brunels S. Wales Railway (01229.0w), and the Tyn-y-waun farmhouse (20235) are restricted to possible off-site changes (for example noise, pollution, vibration) during the construction phase of works. The effects on Brynllwarch-fawr (01402m/18132) and the possible Brynsiriol drainage ditch (04471m) are potentially severe and will require mitigation.

It is recommended that Brynllwarch fawr (01402m/18132) be preserved, a watching brief be conducted during any construction work in the vicinity of the possible Brynsiriol drainage ditch (04471m) and a full survey of the hedgerow system be conducted. Reduction of off-site changes during construction works is also recommended. Additional effects on the historic landscape are considered likely to be minor. Contingency plans for unexpected archaeological remains being discovered during the construction works should be made.

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Tithe Map of Llangynwyd Parish (1841) and Apportionment (1846), Glamorgan Record Office.

SSEW, 1983, 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales and Legend, SSEW, Harpenden.

Appendix I

Summary of data from 1841 Tithe Map of Llangynwyd Parish and 1846 Apportionment

Property	Landlord	Tenant	Use
Graig Fach	Morgan Treherne Hopkins Esq.	Cambrian Company	Arable
Cae Stigil	Morgan Treherne Hopkins Esq.	Cambrian Company	Pasture
Cae Ty Uchlawr	Morgan Treherne Hopkins Esq.	Cambrian Company	Pasture
Cae Soval	Morgan Treherne Hopkins Esq.	Cambrian Company	Pasture
Ty Bach Tirgwyn	Morgan Treherne Hopkins Esq.	Cambrian Company	Pasture
Wain Moyd	Christopher Talbot Rice Mansell Esq.	Cambrian Company	Pasture
Cae Bryn Bach	Christopher Talbot Rice Mansell Esq.	Cambrian Company	Pasture

Appendix II

Aerial Photographs with Coverage of the Evaluation Area

The following is a list of the aerial photographs with coverage of the evaluation area held by the Central Registry of Air Photography for Wales.

RAF Sorties

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
CPE UK 1871	1:10,000	04/12/1946	3156-3157, 2161-2163
CPE UK 1997	1:9,800	13/04/1947	3104-3106
CPE UK 2081	1:9,800	19/05/1947	4130-4132 (S part of site only)
58 RAF 9412	1:60,000	07/03/1969	47,48
1 PRU RAF 2470	1:25150	06/07/1992	9, 10

Ordnance Survey

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
OS 78 085	1:23,000	11/06/1978	160, 161
OS 79 130	1:24,400	22/09/1979	200, 201
OS 83 043	1:7,700	15/04/1983	7-10
OS 89 387	1:7,900	20/07/1989	109-111

Commercial Sorties

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
Geonex (NRSC)	1:10,000	01/08/1991	6491: 57,58

The following is a list of the aerial photographs of the evaluation area held by the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales.

RAF Sorties

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
CPE UK 1997	1:9,800	13/04/1947	3105-3108, 1106-1108
CPE UK 1871	1:10,000	04/12/1946	3154-3155, 2160-2163
CPE UK 2081	1:10,000	19/05/1947	4129-4130

Commercial Sorties

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
99 TGD 014	Oblique	Not known	99 cs 1837, 1838, 1838b

These were examined and on air photographs OS 78 085 Frames 160-161 and OS 79 130 Frames 200-201 a linear feature was noted. This feature, which does not appear in the cartographic evidence is likely to be a drainage ditch or field boundary.

Appendix III

Gazetteer of archaeological interests

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
00136m/18292	Cefn Ydfa	SS87778662	Post medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

The present farmhouse of Cefn Ydfa is believed to be an outbuilding of the house in which Ann Thomas was born and baptised on the 8th May 1704. It contains no features of antiquity such as thick beams or arched doorways. It is in a good state of repair, has whitewashed stone walls, 1.0m thick. The roof is partly stone tiled and partly modern slate. However, adjoining are the remains of a much older dwelling house, the ruins of which are located to the east of present day Cefn Ydfa. In 1700 the dwelling was owned and occupied by William Thomas (Anns' father), it displays stone and mortar walls, averaging 0.7m in thickness, and standing generally to the eaves. The interior is rubble covered. Neither building displays any feature of datable antiquity.

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Farmhouse	Damaged	LBII
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
High	B	Minor

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
00911m/18754	Gellisirion / Gellisiriol	SS87638801	Post medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

Built of sandstone on boulder footings, the building stands on a platformed site, cut into the hillside, descending east into the Afon Llynfi. Of mainly 17th century date, the original plan cannot be determined as the uphill end has been turned into a byre and heavily reconstructed, only two ceiling beams that may be late 16th century in date, survive. Additions have been made to the front and rear of the house at a later date, but the interior has survived, little altered.

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
House	Damaged	LBII
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Medium	B	Minor

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PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
01402m/18132	Brynllwarch-Fawr	SS87908739	Post medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

A regional house with lobby entry and internal chimney. It has two storeys and is basically a three unit plan, this has been achieved in three stages. The first stage c.1600 presents a gable entry plan with a hall and narrow inner room. By the mid 17th century, a large unit had been added to the east gable. Finally a narrower third main unit (possibly a kitchen) was constructed on the west gable. The rear north wall and the east gable have been totally rebuilt at a later date. No original stairs have survived this rebuilding. The present entry to the house is through a later porch and may have been devised when the eastern unit was added. The entrance leads into a lobby containing a timber stair constructed within the original room. The floor is stone flagged, as is that of the eastern room. The rooms on the first floor all have plastered ceilings over supported, roughly chamfered beams. The date of such a construction is impossible to determine, although the partitions appear to be modern.

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
House	Damaged	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
High	B	Severe

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
03111.0m	Ffordd-Y-Gyfraith	SS86498710	Medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

A medieval trackway known as the Ffordd Y Gyfraith ('Road of the Law'), crosses Mynydd Baiden from N-S. It probably originates at Llangynwyd, but hollow trails ('Intrenchments' on OS maps) marking its course only become visible further S. This site was formerly recorded on the SMR as A98.

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Trackway	Damaged	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Medium	C	None

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PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
01229.0w	GWR Brunel's S Wales Railway	SS56079800	Post medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

A branch off the main line through to Gowerton and Loughor. The railway was opened by Great Western Railway Co. It was part of the South Wales Railway from Chepstow to Fishguard and Pembroke Dock. 1850-1852.

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Railway	Intact	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
High	C	Minor

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
20235	Tyn-Y-Waun Farmhouse	SS86548842	Post medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

A house built of local stone on a platform site, cut down the slope of the ground. The house has undergone many alterations, leaving only small detail to suggest an origin in the 17th century e.g. re-used main beams and joists. The upper addition to the house appears to be off late 18th century date

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Farmhouse	Damaged	LBII
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Medium	B	Minor

Georgia Pacific Paper Mill, Maesteg: archaeological assessment

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
32334	Cefn-Ydfa, Pump	SS87738665	Medieval?

FULL DESCRIPTION

A well associated with the Cefn-Ydfa farmhouse (PRN 00136m/18292) and outbuildings (NPRN 37493). No further information available.

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Well	Not known	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Low	U	Minor

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
34804	Dyffryn Llynfi and Porthcawl Railway	SS86728836	Post Medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

A railway cutting, which is the first example of combining rail transport with a company's own trade harbour; it ran the 17 miles from Duffryn Llynfi, north of Maesteg, to the Bristol Channel at Porthcawl (Barrie, 1994, 179).

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Railway	Damaged	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Medium	C	None

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PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
34805	Dyffryn Llynfi and Porthcawl Railway Embankment	SS86688798	Post Medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

The Dyffryn Llynfi and Porthcawl railway embankment. The first example of combining rail transport with a company's own trade harbour; it ran the 17 miles from Duffryn Llynfi, north of Maesteg, to the Bristol Channel at Porthcawl (Barrie, 1994, 179).

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Railway	Damaged	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Medium	C	None

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
37493	Cefn Ydfa Outbuildings	SS87738665	Post Medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

A group of farm buildings at Cefn Ydfa built of local pennant sandstone, standing on plat formed sites to the north of the house. The stable (SS87758665) is dated to 1728 by a stone in the south corner of the western gable, inscribed by A. Maddocks. It is built across the slope of the hillside and consists of a cart shed to the west and a lofted stable to the east, which displays a symmetrical façade with the large doorway between two small windows. There is an additional window in the north wall, adjacent to a small internal fireplace. To the rear of the stable is a stone barn that has been greatly altered and is now ruinous. The ground floor contained a byre, loose pen and a stable (both cross walls are secondary and little evidence of use survives, except for ventilation slits in the side walls). The first floor was used as a storage area, having a large doorway from the higher ground to the west. A further, smaller barn was located to the west, featuring a byre of later form under the lower end. The roof was covered by stone tiles, although both barns are ruinous.

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Outbuildings	Damaged	LBII
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
High	B	Minor

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PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
04470m	Maesteg Landscape	SS8648686614	Modern

FULL DESCRIPTION

The landscape consists of improved/semi-improved grassland with hedgerows. Most of the hedgerows are managed, with some being coppiced. The hedgerow system seen on the Tithe Map of 1841, as well as the 1st edition OS map (1880) has survived to the modern day. The area is almost exclusively pasture, although some arable land is evident. A major road is present in the form of the A4063, as are public and industrial railways. Housing types are restricted to dispersed farmsteads, some of which are listed buildings. The area remained largely rural until the arrival of heavy industry in the early nineteenth century. Despite the development area not being located within any designated landscapes, the western edge borders the Margam Mountain landscape of Special Historic Interest (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2). Margam Mountain displays continuity, density and diversity of human occupation from the prehistoric period to the recent past. The area includes Bronze Age ritual and funerary monuments; Iron Age hill forts and settlements; a Roman Road; Early Christian Inscribed Stone monuments; Margam Abbey; as well as a landscaped park and Georgian orangery (Cadw/ICOMOS UK/CCW 2001, 63).

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Landscape	Intact	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
High	C	Minor

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
01142m	Llangynwyd Well	SS8687	Medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

This well reputedly cured gout and 'all aches', particularly visited during the month of May (Jones 1954, 187). It is one of Jones's class C wells ('wells which, in early literature or in surviving tradition, are known to have been primarily reputed to be healing wells, and whose names are not those of saints as in class A, and are not as closely or obviously connected with churches as those in class B'). This well could not be located within the parish of Llangynwyd. Local village enquiry proved negative (OS card SS 88 NE 21).

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Well	Not known	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Low	U	None

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PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
01143m	Ffynnon Wrgan	SS8687	Medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

Ffynnon Wrgan or Gwrgan, on Llwyni Farm in Llangynwyd (Jones 1954, 189); one of Jones's class D 'wells named apparently after secular people and personages. It is possible that some of these may have been those of minor or local saints'. Llwyni Farm cannot be traced and local enquiry concerning the spring name proved negative (OS card SS 88 NE 23).

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Well	Not known	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Low	U	None

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
01144m	Ffynnon Caerau	SS8687	Medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

Ffynnon Caerau in Llangynwyd parish (Jones 1954, 185); one of Jones's class C wells ('wells which, in early literature or in surviving tradition, are known to have been primarily reputed to be healing wells, and whose names are not those of saints as in class A, and are not as closely or obviously connected with churches as those in class B'). The well was said to cure rheumatism; the patient bathed and dropped a pin into the well. This well could not be traced with Llangynwyd parish. Local enquiry proved negative (OS card SS 88 NE 24).

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Well	Not known	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Low	U	None

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PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
01145m	Ffynnon Vysgar	SS8686	Medieval

FULL DESCRIPTION

Ffynnon Vysgar/Wysgar, in Llangynwyd parish. A holy well; bathing and drinking were practiced (Jones 1954, 187); one of Jones's class C wells ('wells which, in early literature or in surviving tradition, are known to have been primarily reputed to be healing wells, and whose names are not those of saints as in class A, and are not as closely or obviously connected with churches as those in class B'). The well could not be traced by OS fieldworkers (OS card SS 88 NE 22)

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Well	Not known	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Low	U	None

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
04291.0w	Port Talbot Railway	SS88298851	Post Med

FULL DESCRIPTION

On the 31st of July 1894 the Port Talbot Railway and Docks Company was incorporated and provided the first competition to GWRs' monopoly of the developing coalfields. The first section was opened for freight traffic on the 31st of August 1897 and extended for just under eleven miles from Port Talbot through Maesteg to Lletty Brongu on the eastern slope of the Llynfi Valley. On the 17th of January of the following year, the Port Talbot Railway (PRN 04291.0w) was extended for three miles to a junction at Pontyrhyll with the Garw Branch (Barrie 1994, 182).

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Railway	Damaged	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
High	C	None

Georgia Pacific Paper Mill, Maesteg: archaeological assessment

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
37494	Cefn Ydfa Stable	SS87738665	Post Med

FULL DESCRIPTION

The stable (SS87758665) is dated to 1728 by a stone in the south corner of the western gable, inscribed by A. Maddocks. It is built across the slope of the hillside and consists of a cartshed to the west and a lofted stable to the east, which displays a symmetrical façade with the large doorway between two small windows. There is an additional window in the north wall, adjacent to a small internal fireplace.

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Outbuilding	Damaged	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
High	B	Minor

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
04471m	Brynsiriol Drainage Ditch	SS87608750	Post Med

FULL DESCRIPTION

A possible linear feature seen on air photographs OS 78 085 Frames 160-161; also on OS 79 130 Frames 200-201 (CRAPW). The air photographs date to 1978 and 1979. It is unlikely to be an old field boundary, as the OS and Tithe Map (1841), shows that they are static, and is possibly a drainage ditch.

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Drainage ditch	Not known	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Low	U	Severe

Georgia Pacific Paper Mill, Maesteg: archaeological assessment

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
04472m	Gadlys Woollen Mill	SS86058792	Post Med

FULL DESCRIPTION

A woollen mill labelled as working on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (1880 and 1899), but disused on the 3rd edition OS (1918).

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Mill	Destroyed	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Low	C	None

PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
04473m	Gellisiriol Colliery	SS87528847	Post Med

FULL DESCRIPTION

A colliery labelled as disused on 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps (1880, 1899 and 1918).

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Colliery	Destroyed	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Low	C	None

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PRN	NAME	NGR	PERIOD
04474m	Maes-y-Bettws Colliery	SS88058815	Post Med

FULL DESCRIPTION

A colliery labelled as disused on the 2nd and 3rd edition OS maps (1899 and 1918), but working on the 1st edition OS map (1880).

TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
Colliery	Destroyed	None
CONFIDENCE	VALUE	EFFECT
Low	C	None

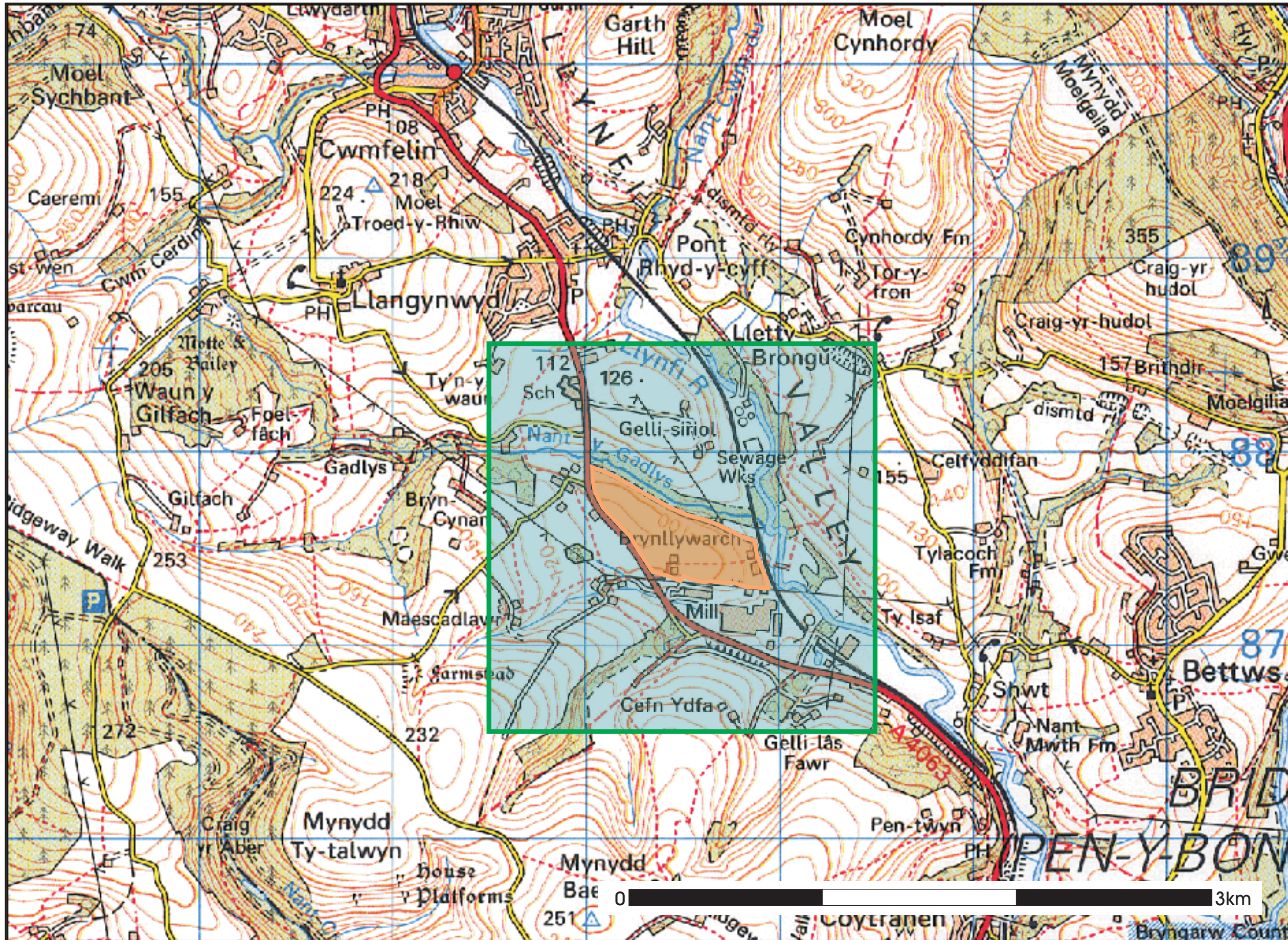




Figure 1. Area location plan showing study area and development area boundary.

Key

-  Proposed development area
-  Archaeological assessment area



