

GLAMORGAN-GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST
GWERN-Y-DOMEN FARM
RUDRY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

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Fig. 1 - Sites of archaeological interest

Acknowledgements

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The report was prepared by RG Caple and AG Marvell with assistance from staff of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Development Threat

It is intended to redevelop 91.5 ha (c. 226 acres) of agricultural land at Gwern-y-domen Farm, Rudry as a c. 63 ha (156 acres) 18 hole Golf Course and associated clubhouse with c. 28.5 ha (70 acres) reserved for development of recreation, leisure and amenity facilities (Planning Application No. 5/5/90/0621).

1.2 Commission and Specifications

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by The Peter Bond Practice on behalf of their client Messrs LB, D & J Greenhaf to undertake an archaeological assessment in order to discharge a condition attached to the planning consent granted by Rhymney Valley District Council.

The extent of the study was defined by the specifications provided by the Trust. These consisted of two principal elements a desk-top study of relevant documentary, cartographic and other sources and a field visit to assess the condition of sites identified through the desk-top study (see appendix 1).

1.3 Scope of The Report

This report provides background information on the physical setting (Section 2) of the proposed development, a summary of archaeological work undertaken to satisfy the client's brief (Sections 3 & 4), a summary of the likely archaeological resource based on present landscape form and documentary evidence (Section 5) and recommendations for remedial measures to be implemented to mitigate the effects of the proposed development on the archaeological resource (Section 6).

The report should not be regarded as a definitive statement of the full archaeological resource but rather only as a statement of the likely potential archaeological resource based on the researches undertaken to date.

1.4 Numbering of Sites of Interest

Each site of archaeological interest identified in this report as bearing upon the development has been assigned an individual number in a continuous sequence following the first reference in the report. These numbers are shown in the report in bold enclosed in square brackets. Certain of these sites are already entered in the County Sites & Monuments Records (SMR) (see Section 3 below) and have previously been given a Primary Record Number (PRN) in the SMR; these PRNs are also given in the text (Section 3.2) and shown on Fig. 1. Sites identified during the course of this study may subsequently be entered into the SMR.

2. The Physical Environment

2.1 Surface Geology

The site lies within the southern edge of the South Wales Coalfield. The greater part of the site is underlain by Carboniferous Upper Pennant Sandstone. On the south-eastern edge of the site, the north-western edge of an outcropping ridge of Carboniferous Limestone is cut by the valley of the Nant Gwarn-y-bara which flows north-east - south-west before turning north to join the River Rhymney. The sandstone is overlain by glacial sands and gravels in the north-western part of the site and other glacially alluvium is to be found in the bottom of the stream valley.

2.2 Topography and Landuse

The Development Area

The proposed development area is defined to the north and north-west by a dismantled railway line [1] running from Caerphilly towards Machen; to the south-east and east by the course of the Nant Gwarn-y-bara; and to the south-west and north-east by existing field divisions.

Within the site, the landscape is dominated by a ridge running south-west - north-east at 122-137 m OD. From this ridge the land slopes are generally concave into the valleys, with a number of marshy re-entrants which have been gradually drained over the past two hundred years, as have large parts of the valley floor. The ridge has probably been used for pasture since the medieval period. This has resulted in a gradual reduction in the copses and woodland areas.

Historic Landuse

There is no evidence for an earlier field pattern than that currently extant; the historical evidence (see below) supports the suggestion that the land has developed from small medieval farmsteads, with some further individual holdings subsequently assarted from the wasteland (Rudry Common) on the north-eastern edges of the site. The disused railway line of mid-nineteenth century origin has cut through the pasture of earlier farms.

Roads and Paths

There are no major or minor adopted roads fronting or traversing the site. Gwern-y-domen is approached from the south-west and north-east by a track, almost certainly an old road linking the roads from Bedwas to Rudry and the Van to Rudry, and giving access to the ridge; this route has been in existence for at least 260 years and possibly since the new farm was created at the Van [2] (PRN 728m) in the sixteenth century.

Gwern-y-domen is also approached from the west by a second track, which branches from the first at a point close to ST 1710 8720 to run downslope northwards before following the 107 m OD contour. It is probable that this was the original course of the old ridge access road, the south-eastern section of which follows the same contour.

The site is crossed by five paths. The first runs from Caerphilly crossing the dismantled railway via a footbridge at ST 1660 8715 and skirting the remains of the Coed-y-Maerdy, which is also crossed by a few minor paths, before joining the second track to Gwern-y-domen. A second path leads southwards from the first route at ST 1698 8725, crossing the old road before bearing south-eastwards to Parc-y-Van [3]. A third route enters the site via a footbridge over the Nant Gwaun y bara at ST 1798 8747 and crosses the site from east to west leaving beneath the disused railway at ST 1678 8747. A fourth path links the third with the earlier course of the old road to Gwern-y-domen and a quarry (see below), a fifth which skirts around the north-west edge of Coed-y-Maerdy also links these two routes.

In 1880, one Joseph Evans, a local antiquary, published a guide to Caerphilly Castle which details local traditions of sections of buried metal roads in the vicinity of Caerphilly. One route of possible Roman origin was supposed to pass Gwern-y-domen and then run via Garth, Rudry Common and Ruperra towards Caerleon. There is a paved track still evident from Garth to Gwern-y-domen and the third path described above continues this line. This route [4] runs towards the area to the north-east of Caerphilly Castle, where the remains of Roman auxiliary fort are known. Lewis in his report on excavations at the fort notes (1966, 77) that the site lies at the junction of two Roman roads, one coming northwards from Cardiff and the other approaching from the west from Caerleon via the lead mining and smelting site at Machen.

Tramway

A dismantled tramway [5] at ST 1695 8730 crosses the north-eastern part of the site for c. 30 m.

Quarries

Within the development area there are two sites, which have been used for quarrying Pennant sandstone. The larger [6] is located ST 1705 8740 on the south side of the original old road between Gwern-y-domen and the Van opposite a small dwelling, now ruined, and originally called Van-bach, and of probable sixteenth century origin [7]. The quarry exists on maps predating 1820 and was used until the early part of the present century. The second quarry [8], worked in the mid-nineteenth century, also lies to the west of Gwern-y-domen at the highest part of the ridge and adjacent to the realigned route between the Van and Gwern-y-domen. The line and level of this route suggests that it may originally have been a tramway [9] for the second quarry.

Springs

A single spring is located at ST 1728 8690.

3. Documentary Research

3.1 Summary¹

Whilst documentary evidence is available for the area from the mid-sixteenth century onwards there is virtually nothing evident before this. The site lies within the hamlet of Van in the parish of Bedwas and was originally part of Monmouthshire. In 1846 the Van was assessed as 825 acres; and of this 770 acres belonged to the Clive family (Caerphilly Chronicle No 3) and formed part of the Plymouth Estate. The remainder belonged to John Homfray. The Clive family had received the land by marriage, but it had originally formed part of the Lewis holdings, which here were reputed to comprise everything within the area bounded by Porset Brook, Rhymney River and Nant Gwaun-y-bara.

The Van

The Norman sequestration by Gilbert de Clare of the Lordship of Senghenydd was completed by 1267 (Smith, 1971, 311). It is likely that the probable motte [10] known as Gwern-y-domen was erected as part of this strategy on the lands occupied by the family which became known as Lewis, who claimed descent from Ivor Bach and the Lords of Senghenydd. They continued in tenancy of this land in the service of the Lordship by occupation of Fan Fawr (Castell-y-Van) [11].

The Y Van estate may have developed from a demesne manor of the Welsh Lords of Sengennydd. The oldest farm in the area was known "Maerdy" [12] and "Maerdy" probably derives from "Maerdref" signifying a demesne manor (Smith, 1971, 314) occupied by a senior officer or steward of a Welsh Lord [13].

In the early fifteenth century the holder of this land is identified as Llewellyn ap Rhys, constable of Caerphilly Castle, an officer in the service of the Lord of Glamorgan (Smith, 1971, 312). His grandson Lewis ap Richard, also a former constable of Caerphilly Castle, was buried at Greyfriars in Cardiff (Smith 1971, 330). Lewis ap Richard's son Edward adopted the name Lewis as a surname and extended the basis of the Lewis estate. This had originally been centred on extensive land holdings near Merthyr, but by 1529, when the deeds record a "substantial house", the main residence of Lewis was at the Van [11]. By the mid-1530s, this house had been so improved and extended that it was described by Leland² as "a fair place callid Vanne, wher Mr Edward Lewis dwellith". In 1583 his son Thomas Lewis leased Caerphilly Castle from the Earl of Pembroke and used stone from the castle as building materials on the estate (Smith, 1971, 331).

1. It has not been possible to examine the following sources - the Lewis family papers in the Wiltshire archives; the Plymouth Estate papers held at the National Library of Wales, The Cardiff Times of 1910, which contains a series of articles on Lewis y Van; The Caerphilly Journal for 1912 on the closure of Gwern-y-domen pit and the 1840 Tithe Map of the Van held in the Gwent archives.

2. Leland, Itin. Wales, 18.

By the late sixteenth century the Van had become the principal mansion in East Glamorgan. The existence of a deer park [14] was recorded by Rice Merrick in 1578 in his description of the county.

At Thomas Lewis's death, his son Edward inherited the largest estate in Glamorgan. Edward Lewis was knighted in 1603. His son, also called Edward served in the Royal Household and was also knighted and granted estates in Wiltshire. By 1625 Edward Lewis's grandson had the majority holding in Sengennydd as well as other holdings in the Vale of Glamorgan, at his death he left 300 miscellaneous holdings (Williams, 1974, 16), making the Lewises the most substantial family in terms of holdings and wealth in the county. Following Edward Lewis's death the estate was passed to minors; and the Y Van holding eventually went via a cadet line to the Earl of Plymouth in 1737. The family resided in Wiltshire and leased the Van mansion [11] to estate tenants: as a result it declined, although for some time it remained the largest house in the area.

A large columbarium [15] (dovecot) was erected just to the north of the house in a field known as Cae Colomendy, almost certainly after 1578 as it was not recorded by Merrick. It was the largest columbarium in the county; the roof remained intact until 1947 and although it is now ruinous, restoration proposals are in hand.

Deer Park

As noted above the existence of a deer park [14] at the Van was recorded by Merrick. However, it is not shown on maps of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which generally record such features. The existence of a wall belonging to the deer park is noted in the will of Charles Price of Energlyn and also in a marriage settlement of 1585.³ Its size can, therefore, only be estimated.

The estate lands contain many fairly high (up to 2 m) drystone constructed Pennant Sandstone walls [16]. One of these abuts both sides of a small ruined building [7] at ST 1700 8750 near a quarry [8] to the south-west of Gwern-y-domen farm. This building was in existence when the 1802 estate plan was compiled, and is called Van Fach on the OS map of 1812. The building incorporated a piece of white sandstone similar to that found at Caerphilly Castle and its style is reminiscent of Tudor construction. It is possible, therefore, that the best of the estate walling could be associated with the 16th century construction of the deer park, but it has not been possible through field survey to establish a convincing boundary for this feature. It is probable that the ruined building at Parc-y-Van [3] was constructed as part of the deer park. Although a ruin it is clearly visible and has not been

3. National Library of Wales. Tredegar MSS 112/32.

subjected to much remodelling. Parc-y-van and Van Fach are linked by a footpath which might conceivably demarcate the former line of the western boundary of the deer park.

Farmsteads

The oldest farm in the area was known as "Maerdy" [12] to judge from the 1812 OS map, and was probably the site of a manor of the Lords of Sengennydd [13] (see above). Another farm Wern Tominen (Gwern-y-domen) [17] existed but appears to be much smaller. The nearest other farm shown is Gwaun-y-bara [18] and its satellite Gwaun bara bach [19]. The latter farm is known to have existed from before 1680 and was built by one Roger Williams. It was modernised in the seventeenth century and in 1895 was occupied by a Captain Humphries.

The 1799 survey by Yates is the first map to show Gwern-y-domen farm, but it existed in the 1780s when it was reputedly the house of Catherine McNeal a daughter of the Price family of Energlyn. In 1851 it was occupied by a mallster one Richard Jones. From 1830 onwards the cartographic evidence shows that Gwern-y-domen expanded, whilst the Van farm clearly contracted, reflecting the relative importance of either site.

3.2 Sites & Monuments Records

The Site and Monuments Records (SMR) are archaeological records kept and compiled by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd. Each entry in the Sites and Monuments Record is assigned an individual prime record number (PRN).

The record shows seven entries sited close to the development area (PRNs 694m [11], 698m [10], 728m [2], 729m [15], 730m [20], 1685m [19], G01 [14]).

PRN 694m. ST 1665 8685. "The Van" - A substantial three storied mansion, now partly ruinous, constructed in the mid- late-sixteenth century by Edward Lewis and extended by his son Thomas. The mansion was built of stone brought from Caerphilly Castle through a lease obtained by Thomas Lewis from the Earl of Pembroke in 1583. The house fell into decay around the start of the eighteenth century when the adjacent farm was built. The architecture and that of other buildings (mostly ruined or partly surviving) in the adjacent estate is predominantly Tudor.

PRN 698m. ST 1750 8787. A motte protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No. 218). The Ancient Monuments records describe it as "a large steep mound, 30 m in diameter, c. 5 m high, the top is flat 20 m in diameter, with a lip up to 2 m high on the south side, 1 m on the north side. The mound is grass covered, with broom, bracken and small shrubs growing on it. The large trees have been cut down. On the east side at the foot of the mound is a flat berm c. 4 m wide, with a drop of 0.5 m to the field. This continues round to the north, where it is more bank-

like, until it is cut off by a field ditch." There is no trace of a bailey. The south east part of the mound has been destroyed by the construction of a now dismantled railway line in the nineteenth century [1].⁴

PRN 728m. ST 1667 8684. Van Farm House. Originally part of "The Van" and of sixteenth century construction.

PRN 729m. ST 1668 8693. Columbarium (dovecot). A columbarium not mentioned by Rice Merrick in his description of the Van, either by omission on the part of Merrick or because the structure postdates 1578. It is partially collapsed (probably because of mining subsidence), and the remains consist of the west half of the structure, which has a diameter of 10 m, the wall is 1.1 m thick and has a maximum height of 7 m.

PRN 730m. ST 1663 8685. A gatehouse on the west side of the Van [20]. The gatehouse measures 7 m from north to south and 5 m from east to west. It is of two stories to a height of 6 m and was constructed from stone rubble with ashlar quoins. There are two rounded and blocked archways 3 m wide and 3 m high. The gatehouse was later converted into a dwelling. The buildings added to the gatehouse are of later date.

PRN 1685m. ST 1833 8798. Gwaun-y-bara. A two storied late seventeenth century house built by one Roger Williams and subsequently leased by his heirs. Recorded by the Royal Commission (RCAM 3, 153-4).

PRN G01. ST 1762 8168. A deer park established by Edward Lewis or his son Thomas, believed to be sited at Coed Parc-y-Van but the exact location is uncertain (see above).

3.2 Map Search

Maps relevant to the application area were examined (see appendix 2).

These show that the modern land divisions were established by the late nineteenth century, and that there has been no change in the alignment of boundaries since then. Most of the field pattern dates back to the late eighteenth century or earlier.

3.3 Air Photographs

4. Whilst not proven as a motte, it compares well with Felin Isaf Mound, Llantrisant; Morganstown Mound, Radyr; Rhiwbina Mound, Whitchurch and Tomen y Clawd, Llantwit Fadre. All have the same characteristics as well as similar size and shape - no bailey, situated in generally marshy ground, associated with manors of Sengennydd and all accepted as mottes. (See also Hague, 1971)

In Tudor times it was reputed that the saucer shaped depression on the top of Gwern y domen made a natural cock-pit, where the men of the Lewis family entertained the men of the Price family of Energlyn (Caephilly Chronicle, 3, 34).

Air Photographs in the collections of the Welsh Office Central Register pertinent to the application site were examined. Analysis of the RAF vertical coverage from 1946 and 1962, as well as the Ordnance Survey flight of 1979, revealed a number of features of interest (see appendix 4 for details). A private sortie of 1971 was not examined.

The RAF sorties of 1946 and 1962 clearly illustrate the rapid vandalism of the buildings in the area through the destruction of roofs and walls.

The May 1946 sortie did not reveal any cropmarks probably as a result of seasonal growth. However, a number of features were visible on the photographs taken in 1962, which were not evident in the cartographic evidence.

1. A circular crop mark c. 15 m in diameter at ST 1735 8700, possibly a burnt mound [21].

2. Three sides of a regular enclosure at ST 1685 8720 within the scattered woodland known as Coedy-Maerdy. The enclosure, c. 30 m x c. 70 m, aligns well with the site of Maerdy Farm [12] indicated on the 1812 OS map, but later mining activity has disturbed the greater part of the area.

3. A circular dark mark some 30m north-west of Pant-y-gawen. This proved on further examination to be a pond.

4. A series of curved ended parallel ridges in fields between Gwern-y-domen Farm and the old road from Porset Farm to Rudry [22]. Approximate central grid reference ST 1785 8770. Although from the air photographs these features are reminiscent of features associated with Deserted Medieval Villages, they are virtually certain to be due to subsidence from the workings of the Gwern-y-domen mine 1890-1910. There is evidence for two air shafts, now filled in, in the gardens and adjacent fields of Gwern-y-domen farm.

5. A clear oblong shaped crop mark 60m x 40 m located at ST 1715 8680 [23], adjacent to the track between Parc-y-van and the site of Maerdy Farm. On the ground the feature has an 8m cross fall and is associated with possible ditches.

A further oblique aerial photograph of the motte, was taken in February 1986 by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust on behalf of Cadw (Welsh Historic Monuments) as part of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments Aerial Monitoring Programme: this shows no traces of other archaeological features.

4. Fieldwork

4.1 Extent

The fieldwork was limited to walking all field boundaries and tracks, viewing the land from natural vantage points, examining the condition of features of archaeological interest identified through documentary research and closely examining anything of surface interest.

4.2 Observations

As this operation had to be carried out in June after a period of heavy rainfall, new vegetation covered all surfaces and obscured minor ground undulations.

The field boundaries are clearly of several periods. The best boundaries are of well-made drystone construction in Pennant Sandstone; some of these almost certainly relate to the sixteenth century deer park. Others belong to the estate, but are less well made and are probably of later date. A further group in the vicinity of Gwern-y-domen farm consist of hedged boundaries often revetted with rough mine refuse to prevent slippage down substantial lynchets. The depth of the lynchets in the northern part of the site suggests that some are of considerable antiquity. The fields closest to the Nant Gwern-y-bara appear as partial woodland on the earliest detailed maps and were probably only assarted in the early eighteenth century.

Part of the land has been subjected to mineral exploitation. The area immediately to the south of Gwern-y-domen motte was the site of the Gwern-y-domen coal mine [24], a drift mine worked between 1875 and 1910. Signs of tipping, the hollow of the drift entry, air shafts and subsidence of the adjacent land to the east are all visible signs of these workings. The area presently marked Coed-y-Maerdy has also been the site of extensive industrial activity [25], and evidence of tipping and a tramway [6] are still visible. As the 1880 OS map shows the area as woodland, as it is at present, and with no signs of mining, it is possible that this is the site of a relatively early works. It is possible that the site of Maerdy Farm, which may have been the location of an early medieval focus [13] prior to occupation at Castell-y-Van, [11] has been destroyed by this activity or it may be preserved beneath the tipping.

5. Summary of Historic and Archaeological Resource

5.1 Prehistory

The only evidence of prehistoric activity is the circular crop-mark [21] identified as a possible burnt mound.

5.2 Roman

The site is crossed from east-west by a track which may follow in part the Roman road [4] from Caerphilly to Caerleon via Machen.

5.3 Medieval

The historic evidence suggests that the upper part of the ridge has been farmed since at least the medieval period and possibly from an earlier date. The nucleus for this activity was centered at Maerdy; most of the remainder of the land was waste with some of it not assarted until the eighteenth century. The probable early medieval site at Maerdy [13] may have been destroyed by the early mining activity [25] but this is of interest in its own right. Nineteenth century industrial activity [24] has also destroyed any contemporary features to the south of Gwern-y-domen motte [10].

5.4 Early Post-Medieval

Under the Tudor and the Stuart monarchs the area formed part of the Van estates owned by the Lewises of the Van, who at one time were the most substantial landowners in Glamorgan. Although Castell-y-Van [11], which is currently being reconsolidated and conserved, is sited outside the development area, all of the land under threat lay at one time within the Van estate. Remains from this period include Parc-y-van [3], Pantysgawen [7] and the remains of the walling of the deer park [16].

5.5 Later Post-medieval

Following the breakdown of the Van estate, the principal holdings in the development area were initially the farm at Maerdy [12], abandoned early nineteenth century, and subsequently the farm at Gwern-y-domen [17]. Other features, tramways [5, 9], shafts, quarries [6, 8], mining [24, 25] etc relate to the industrial exploitation of the land.

6. Recommendations

6.1 General Recommendations

6.1.1 The researches undertaken to date have located the presence of several features of archaeological significance. Recommendations concerning these are divided into three categories (see 6.2-6.4 below):-

- i) Recommendations concerning the further investigation of known archaeological features.
- ii) Recommendations concerning the preservation of features within the development.
- iii) Recommendations concerning the recording of features prior to or during the development and the monitoring of works to ensure that archaeological interests are protected.

6.1.2 The area around Coed-y-Maerdy wood is of particular interest and although the presumed medieval and Post-medieval settlements here may have been destroyed by later industrial activity, this is by no means certain and in any event the industrial activity here is of sufficient antiquity and interest to merit protection in its own right.

6.1.3 The developers' attention is also drawn to the fact that although sited outside the development area, Gwern-y-domen motte is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and that any works carried out in this part of the site could contravene Section 2 of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. The developer is advised to consult with Cadw (Welsh Historic Monuments) regarding the possibility that the proposed development might affect the Scheduled Ancient Monument (County No 218Mm) and its setting.

6.1.4 All recommended archaeological works should only be carried out by qualified archaeologists or archaeological organisations.⁵

6.2 Field Evaluation

We recommend that the areas or features identified as 1-5 below be subject to a programme of field evaluation to determine more precisely their character, significance and antiquity prior to recommending appropriate measures for their future protection or otherwise.

- 1 - The possible Roman road [4].
- 2 - The possible Prehistoric Burnt Mound [21].
- 3 - The settlements and later industrial workings in the vicinity of Coed-y-Maerdy Wood [12, 13, 25].
- 4 - The unidentified cropmark at ST 1715 8680 [23].
- 5 - The ruined dwellings at Parc-y-Van and Pantysagawun [3, 7].

5. As listed in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Directory of Members.

6.3 Protection of features within the development.

We recommend that the remains of the walls associated with the deer park [16] be protected within the development. If, because of engineering or other constraints, this is not possible, the walls should be fully recorded prior to development taking place.

6.4 Other recording and monitoring measures.

The remaining archaeological features identified through the execution of this study and threatened by the development do not merit protection within the development or detailed recording prior to works commencing. However, it will be necessary to establish a programme of monitoring works during the earth movement phases of the development in particular, to ensure that established archaeological interests are protected and that emergency recording be facilitated in the case of unexpected discoveries. Therefore:-

We recommend that an archaeological watching-brief is carried out during the execution of earth-moving, land drainage, ancillary constructions and other destructive works necessitated by the development.

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Appendix 1

Specifications of Work Undertaken

1. Documentary Research
 - 1.1 Consultation of selected references relevant to the application site.
 - 1.2 Consultation of relevant aerial photographic collections, eg those held by the Welsh Office Air Photograph Unit.
2. Field Survey
 - 2.1 Field walking to ascertain extent and surface condition of archaeological features identified through documentary research and to note presence, extent and surface condition of previously unrecorded archaeological features; to consider geophysical and other factors likely to govern the condition and survival of archaeological deposits.
 - 2.2 Rapid survey of archaeological features to determine their location, extent and character.
3. Assessment of Development Impact
 - 3.1 Collation of information obtained from 1.1-2.2 into report form.
 - 3.2 Recommendation of mitigatory measures to lessen impact of development on identified archaeological features.
 - 3.3 Recommendations as to the desirability of and/or nature of further archaeological work.
4. Personnel

The work should be carried out by qualified archaeologists or archaeological organisations.⁶
5. Monitoring

The work shall be monitored by the Local Planning Authorities' approved archaeological consultants.
6. Sites and Monuments Record

After an agreed period of time has elapsed a copy of the report will be made available to the County Sites and Monuments Record.

6. As listed in the CBI Code of Practice for Mineral Operators and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Directory of Members.

Appendix 2

Identified Sites of Archaeological Interest

| Report Locator No. | National Grid Reference | PRN No | Period | Site Type\Name |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| [1] | ST 1750 8787 | - | Post-Medieval | Railway Line (Dismantled) |
| [2] | ST 1667 8684 | 728m | Post-Medieval | Dwelling\Van Farm |
| [3] | ST 1730 8658 | - | Post-Medieval | Dwelling\Parc-y-Van |
| [4] | ST 1780 8745 | - | Roman (?) | Road |
| [5] | ST 1695 8730 | - | Post-Medieval | Tramway |
| [6] | ST 1705 8740 | - | Post-Medieval | Quarry |
| [7] | ST 1700 8750 | - | Post-Medieval | Dwelling\Pantysagawun |
| [8] | ST 1745 8745 | - | Post-Medieval | Quarry |
| [9] | ST 1735 8742 | - | Post-Medieval | Tramway |
| [10] | ST 1750 8787 | 696m | Medieval | Motte |
| [11] | ST 1665 8685 | 694m | Post-Medieval | Mansion\Castell-y-Van |
| [12] | ST 1685 8720 | - | Post-Medieval | Dwelling\Maerdy Farm |
| [13] | ST 1680 8720 | - | Medieval | Settlement (?) |
| [14] | ST 1762 8168 | G01 | Post-Medieval | Deer Park |
| [15] | ST 1668 8693 | 729m | Post-Medieval | Dovecot |
| [16] | ST 1720 8690 | - | Post-Medieval | Deer Park (Boundary Walls) |
| [17] | ST 1748 8768 | - | Post-Medieval | Dwelling\Gwern-y-domen (Wern Tomien) |
| [18] | ST 1833 8798 | 1685m | Post-Medieval | Dwelling\Gwaun-y-bara |
| [19] | ST 183 879 | - | Post-Medieval | Dwelling\Gwaun-y-bara bach |
| [20] | ST 1663 8685 | 730m | Post-Medieval | Gatehouse |
| [21] | ST 1735 8700 | - | Prehistoric | Burnt Mound (?) |

| | | | | |
|------|--------------|---|------------|---------------------------------------|
| [22] | ST 1785 8700 | - | Industrial | Mining Features & Subsidence |
| [23] | ST 1715 8680 | - | Uncertain | Cropmark |
| [24] | ST 1748 8782 | - | Industrial | Coal Mine\ Gwern-y-domen |
| [25] | ST 1685 8730 | - | Industrial | Industrial Workings\ Coed-y-Maerdy |

Appendix 3

Maps Consulted

1. Speed's Map of Glamorgan 1610
2. Blau's Map of Glamorgan 1645
3. Bowen's Map of Glamorgan 1729
4. Eyres' Map of Glamorgan 1766
5. Yates' Map of Glamorgan 1799
6. Earl of Plymouth Estates 1820\1840.
7. 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1811.
8. 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 1812.
9. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1875\1880.
10. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1900.

Appendix 4

Air Photographs Consulted

| Sortie | Date | Frames |
|---|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. RAF | | |
| 106E/1502 | April 1946 | 3103-3106, 3149-3152 |
| 58/5502 | October 1962 | 191-193. |
| 2. Ordnance Survey | | |
| 79/130 | - 1979 | 213-215. |
| 3. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust | | |
| A 12 | February 1986 | 28. |

