

Leiros Parc, Neath Port Talbot

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

February 2026



Report No. 2456



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Prepared for Asbri Planning

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Summary

Archaeology Wales has been commissioned by Asbri Planning to carry out a Heritage and Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) in order to assess the likely impacts which could result from the proposed construction of up to 250 residential dwellings, public open space, green infrastructure, a small flexible mixed-use/community space, sustainable drainage features, access arrangements, and all associated landscaping and infrastructure works at land at Leiros Parc, Bryncoch, Neath, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SS 75322 99047.

A DBA has previously been carried out in relation to a similar development within the site bounds (AW 2016). This current DBA is an update on the previous DBA.

No designated sites lie within the bounds of the proposed development. The assessment identified three Conservations Areas, three Registered Parks and Gardens, 28 Scheduled Monuments and 170 Listed Buildings within a 5km buffer surrounding the site.

Due to intervening development and/or topography, few of these sites are likely to have visibility of the site, and as the proposed development forms an extension of the existing urban development, it is unlikely to form a significant change to the setting of any designated site which shares a visual connection.

There are five previously recorded heritage asset within the bounds of the development – four of these were identified during the previous DBA (AW 2016). These are Tramway/Trackway, Leiros Park, Neath (10100w), Rhydding Farmstead (02630w), Platforms, Leiros Park, Neath (10102w), Industrial Activity, Blaenhonddan (10103w), Gravel Pit (10098w).

During the course of the assessment one new site of archaeological interest was identified (LP001). This is a linear feature leading south-east from 10098w. Possibly an early, now relict, field boundary or trackway.

Mitigation in the form of a buffer is recommended to safeguard the Rhydding Canal (PRN 10097w) which lies to the south of the development. Prior to the removal of any standing remains associated with the former farmstead (PRN 02630w), appropriate archaeological recording should be undertaken. This may include a photographic record and/or a measured building survey, proportionate to the significance of the remains. While the presence and extent of below-ground archaeological deposits associated with the farmstead and the possible medieval grange are currently unknown, there is clear potential for such remains to survive. An archaeological monitoring and recording should be maintained during all ground-breaking works within this area.

Due to the potential for development work to disturb any below-ground remains associated with PRNs 10103w, 10102w 10098w, 10100w, LP001 and the nearby 10101w, a targeted archaeological monitoring and recording is considered appropriate mitigation to ensure any such features are preserved through record if they are likely to be disturbed during the works. The scope of works should be outlined in a written scheme of investigation which has been approved by the local planning authority (LPA) prior to the commencement of groundbreaking works.

In order to reduce the indirect (visual) impact of the proposed development on archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape, it is suggested that the recommendations made in the Local Development Plan (LDP) be adhered to in terms of maintaining public rights of way with an appropriate buffer zone to ensure continued outward visibility, and in addition maintaining the surrounding high vegetation, in particular the trees that border the site to the east.

Crynodeb Annechnegol

Comisiynwyd Archaeology gan Asbri Planning I ymgymryd Asesiad Desg Archeolegol a threftadaeth (AD) er mwyn asesu'r effeithiau tebygol a gall canlyni o graith adeiladu arfaethedig o 250 adeilad preswyl, ardal gyhoeddus agored, nodweddion draeniad cynaliadwy, trefniadau mynediad, ar dirlunio a'r gwaith isadeiledd i gyd sy'n gysylltiedig yn dir yn Leiros Parc, Bryncoch, Castell-nedd, wedi'i chanoli ar CGC SS 75322 99047.

Ymgwymerwyd AD yn flaenorol yn gysylltiedig â datblygiad tebyg o fewn ffin y safle (AW 2016). Mae'r AD yma yn ddiweddariad ar yr AD blaenorol.

Nad oes unrhyw safle dynodedig o fewn ffiniau'r datblygiad arfaethedig. Wnaeth yr asesiad nodi tair Ardal Cadwraeth, tri Pharc a Gerddi Cofrestredig, 28 Henebion Cofrestredig a 170 Adeilad Rhestredig o fewn byffer 5km oddi amgylch y safle.

Oherwydd datblygiadau ymyrgar neu dopograffi, mae'n debygol fydd ond ambell o'r safleoedd yma gyda gweledigaeth i'r safle, a gan fod y datblygiad arfaethedig yn ffurfio ehangiad i ddatblygiad trefol presennol, mae'n annhebygol i ffurfio newid arwyddocaol i'r gosodiad o unrhyw safle dynodedig sydd yn rhannu cysylltiad gweledol.

Mae yna pum ased treftadaeth wedi'i ei chofnodi yn flaenorol o fewn ffiniau'r datblygiad – Cafodd pedwar o rain ei nodi yn ystod yr AD blaenorol (AW 2016). Rhain yw'r dramffordd/llwybr, Leiros Park, Castell-nedd (10100w), Rhydding Farmstead (02630w), platfformau, Leiros Park, Castell-nedd (10102w), actifedd diwylliannol, Blaenhonddan (10103w), Pwll Gro (10098w).

Yn ystod yr asesiad cafodd un safle newydd o ddiddordeb archeolegol ei nodi (LP001). Mae hyn yn nodwedd linol yn arweinio de-dwyreiniol o 10098w. Yn ffin cae neu lwybr cynnar nawr wedi'i gweddw.

Argymhelled lliniariad mewn ffurf o fyffer er mwyn ddiogelu'r Gamlas Rydding (PRN 10097w) sydd yn gorwedd i'r dde o'r datblygiad. Cyn i'r dyrchafiad o unrhyw olion o'r hen fferm (PRN 02630w), dylai rhagor o gofnodi o unrhyw olion sefyll cael ei ymgymryd, megis arolwg ffotograffig neu arolwg adeilad. Mae'r presenoldeb ar raddau o unrhyw olion dan y ddaear o'r fferm neu'r plasty posib canoloesol yn adnabyddus, ond mae yna botensial clir am olion bodoli. Oherwydd hyn dylai briff gwylio archeolegol cael ei ymgymryd yn ystod unrhyw actifedd torri tir yn yr ardal yma.

Oherwydd y potensial i'r gwaith datblygiad i darfu ar unrhyw olion o dan y ddaear yn gysylltiedig â'r PRNau 10103w, 10102w, 10098w, 10100w, LP001 a'r 10101w cyfagos, mae briff gwylio archeolegol targedig yn ei ystyried i fod yn ffurf lliniaru addas, er mwyn sicrhau fod unrhyw nodweddion sydd yn goroesi yn gadwedig trwy gofnod os maent yn debygol o gael ei tharfu yn ystod y gwaith. Ddylai cwmpas y gwaith cael ei amlinellu o fewn Cynllun Archwilio wedi Ysgrifennu sydd wedi'i chymeradwyo gan yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol (ACL) cyn dechreuad o waith torri daear.

Er mwyn lleihau'r effaith (gweledol) anuniongyrchol o'r datblygiad arfaethedig ar safleoedd archeolegol yn y dirwedd gwmpasog, argymhelled fod yr awgrymiadau a gosodwyd yn y Cynllun Datblygiad Lleol (CDL), yn cael ei ddilyn mewn termau o gadw hawl tramwy cyhoeddus gyda byffer addas i sicrhau gweladwy allanol parhaol, a hefyd yn cadw'r tyfiant uchel amgylchynol, yn arbennig y coed sydd yn ffinio'r safle i'r dwyrain.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Asbri Planning (henceforth 'the Client') to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) in order to assess the potential impacts which could result from the proposed construction of up to 250 residential dwellings, public open space, green infrastructure, a small flexible mixed-use/community space, sustainable drainage features, access arrangements, and all associated landscaping and infrastructure works at land at Leiros Parc, Bryncoch, Neath, centred on NGR SS 75322 99047 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2. The DBA will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made, the requirements of which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, February 2024), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). This will enable the client to safeguard and/or seek to minimise harm to the heritage resource. Preservation in situ is advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological features, preservation by record is recommended.
- 1.1.3. All work will conform to the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2020) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The site is currently defined by four large fields, along with a smaller field to the north-east and a series of tree-covered smaller enclosures along the southern and eastern fringes. A number of plots also lie to the southwest of the site in which buildings currently exist. The area is mostly defined by arable

fields and improved grassland covering an irregularly shaped parcel measuring just under 12 hectares (Figure 1). The topography of the site raises up from 80-90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the southern side of the site boundary to 110m aOD at the northernmost point.

- 2.1.2. Modern housing of the Leiros Park estate defines the southern and western edge of the site, and the centre of Neath lies some 1.2km to the south. To the north lies further agricultural land and Gilfach Quarry. To the east lies the wooded valley slopes of the Cwm-bach and Dulais valley, beyond which lies Cadoxton and the Neath valley.
- 2.1.3. The geology of the area proposed for development forms part of the Hughes Member and is defined by lithic arenites (Pennant sandstones), mixed up with thin mudstone/siltstone and seatearth interbeds, and mainly thin coals (BGS, 2026).

3. Methodology

- 3.1.1. The primary objective of this DBA is to assess the potential 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 heritage/archaeological significance of the site to elucidate the presence or absence of heritage/archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.1.2. The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the heritage/archaeological evidence resides and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.1.3. This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning

decisions to be made which can safeguard the heritage/archaeological resource.

3.1.4. 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.

3.1.5. 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 Historic Environment Record (HER), within a 1km study area surrounding the development (Enquiry ref – 9263).
- Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within a 5km study area around the proposed development.
- Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
- Assessment of aerial photographic and satellite imagery evidence.
- Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW).
- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
- Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Place-name evidence.

- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.
 - c) The history of the site.
 - d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of heritage/archaeological importance.
 - e) The potential for further heritage/archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
 - f) The potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.
- 3.1.6. In assessing the value of heritage/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, LA104* (Highways England et al., 2020) has been utilised. Values are given as:

Value	Description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

- 3.1.7. The magnitude of the potential impact on the heritage/archaeological assets is given as:

Magnitude		Description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No Change		No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1. Previous archaeological studies

- 4.1.1. A DBA has previously been carried out in relation to a similar development within the site bounds (E006338, AW 2016). This current DBA is an update on the previous DBA. No previous archaeological ground investigations have been carried out within the bounds of the proposed development.
- 4.1.2. There are several recorded archaeological investigations within the 1km search

area. These are largely concentrated around Neath Castle, just under 1km to the south, where a series of archaeological watching briefs, building recordings and field evaluations have taken place (E003694, E003722, E003723, E008472-74)

- 4.1.3. Archaeological evaluations have also been undertaken on the site of the old brewery in Cadoxten, around 500m to the south (E004384). These investigations however are of limited relevance to the proposed development area.
- 4.1.4. There is a record of an archaeological excavation undertaken in 1948 by Nash Williams (E000494), but there is no further information associated with it to indicate its precise location or findings.

4.2. Identified heritage assets

4.2.1 There are five previously recorded heritage asset within the bounds of the development – Four of these were identified during the previous DBA (AW 2016). These are-

- 10100w - Tramway/Trackway, Leiros Park, Neath
- 02630w; NPRN19853 - Rhydding Farmstead
- 10102w - Platforms, Leiros Park, Neath
- 10103w - Industrial Activity, Blaenhonddan
- 10098w – Gravel Pit

4.2.1. There are 122 recorded heritage assets, including the five mentioned above, within the 1km study area, including two Grade II* listed buildings, twelve Grade II, and a Scheduled Monument (Figure 2; Table 1; Appendix I).

4.2.2. During the course of the assessment one new site of archaeological interest was identified (LP001). This is a linear feature leading south-east from 10098w. Possibly an early, now relict, field boundary or trackway (Appendix II).

Table 1. All heritage assets within the 500m Study Area

ID	Site Name	Period	Type	Status
00624w; NPRN94528; GM039; LB11775	Neath Castle	Medieval	Castle	SM Grade II* LB
00626w	Findspot, Blaenrhonddan	Bronze age	Findspot	
00629w	Weir, Neath	Medieval	Weir	
00630w; LB11767	St. Catwg's Church, Cadoxton-Juxta-Neath	Medieval	Church	Grade II* LB

ID	Site Name	Period	Type	Status
00634w	Watermill, Neath	Medieval	Water mill	
00635w	Chapel/Religious House, Neath	Medieval	Chapel	
01027.0w	Linear Feature, Neath Canal	Post-medieval	Canal	
01039.1m	Pontwalby Power Operated 2 Stage Incline	Post-medieval	Tramway	
01070.0w	Tennant Canal	Post-medieval	Canal	
01070.07w; NPRN34890	Bridge, Tennant Canal, Neath	Post-medieval	Canal bridge	
01070.19w	Over Bridge, Blaenhonddan, Neath Port Talbot	Post-medieval	Canal bridge	
01070.20w; LB82078	Bridge, Tennant Canal SE of Church of St Cattwg	Post-medieval	Canal bridge	Grade II LB
01070.27w	Staithe, adjacent to Tennant Canal, Cadoxton	Post-medieval	Staithe	
01070.28w	Dressed Stone, Blaenhonddan, Neath Port Talbot	Post-medieval	Transport	
01162w	Cadoxton Vicarage	Post-medieval	Vicarage	
01757w	Friends Meeting House	Post-medieval	Chapel	
01759w	Neath Malthouse	Post-medieval	Malt house	
01760w	Mill, Neath	Post-medieval	Mill	
01790w	Findspot, Highbury Bryncoch	Bronze age	Axe	
02015w; NPRN18188	Cadoxton Lodge	Post-medieval	House	
02250w; NPRN148; NRPN9451; LB11788	The Latt, Neath (Quaker Meeting House)	Post-medieval	Ecclesiastical building	Grade II LB
02268w; NPRN270442	Pill Box, Neath	Modern	Pill box	
02275w; NPRN309115	The Old Workhouse, Neath	Post-medieval	Workhouse	
02500.0m	Linear Feature, Vale of Neath Railway	Post-medieval	Railway	
02500.1m	Vale of Neath Railway	Post-medieval	Railway	
02628w	Gorchest Y Gwarn	Post-medieval	House	
02629w; NPRN19129	Lerios House	Post-medieval	House	
02630w; NPRN19853	Rhydding Farmstead	Post-medieval	House	
02817.0w	Dulais Valley Mineral Railway	Post-medieval	Railway	

ID	Site Name	Period	Type	Status
02818.8w; NPRN420875	Signal Box, Neath and Brecon Junction	Post-medieval	Signal box	
02822.0w	Swansea District Link with VoN Railway	Post-medieval	Railway	
02855w	Canal Bridge, Neath	Post-medieval	Bridge	
03220m	The Hirwaun Common Mineral Railway	Post-medieval	Railway	
03308w	The Latt	Post-medieval	Building	
04774m	Signal Box, Tir Mawr Farm, Llwyncoed	Post-medieval	Signal box	
05225w	Cadoxton-juxta-neath Churchyard	Medieval	Churchyard	
05278w	Rhydding Grange/assart Grange	Medieval	Grange	
05282w	Cadoxton-juxta-neath, Blaenhonddan	Early medieval	Ecclesiastical building	
06223w	Gelliau Colliery Smithy	Post-medieval	Smithy	
06885w	Castle Quay, Neath	Medieval	Quay	
07438w	Fire engine pit, nr River Clydach, Bryn-coch	Post-medieval	Engine pit	
07445w	Old coal level, Gilfach-fach	Post-medieval	Level	
07446w	Extraction pit, Gilfach-fach	Post-medieval	Extractive pit	
07447w	Old coal level, Gilfach-fach	Post-medieval	Level	
07452w	Old coal levels, Aberdulais	Post-medieval	Level	
07457w	Old coal level, east of Cwmbach Road, Cadoxton	Post-medieval	Level	
07461w	Old air shaft, near Cwmbach Road, Neath	Post-medieval	Ventilation shaft	
07462w	Buildings, Llangatwg, Neath	Post-medieval	Building	
07463w	Old coal drift, Cwm-bach Road, Cadoxton	Post-medieval	Drift mine	
07464w	Tank, west of Cwmbach Road, Cadoxton	Post-medieval	Storage tank	
07465w	Structures, Ty Coch, Cadoxton	Post-medieval	Structure	
07467w	Old coal level, Cenfaes	Post-medieval	Level	
07468w	Old coal level, Cwmbach, Cadoxton	Post-medieval	Level	
07469w	Old air shaft, Cwmbach, Cadoxton	Post-medieval	Ventilation shaft	

ID	Site Name	Period	Type	Status
07509w	Structure, Gilfach Farm, Bryn-coch	Post-medieval	Structure	
07744w	Buildings	Post-medieval	Structure	
08596w	Star Inn, Neath	Post-medieval	Inn;public house	
09113w	War Memorial, Cadoxton	Modern	War memorial	
09163w	The Green Dragon (P.H), Cadoxton	Post-medieval	Public house	
09164w	Crown and Sceptre (P.H), Cadoxton	Post-medieval	Public house	
09355w	Ty'n yr Heol House, Bryncoch	Post-medieval	House	
09637w	Bryn-teg Farmstead	Post-medieval	Farmstead	
09647w	Cae Wern Farmstead	Post-medieval	Farmstead	
10097w	Canal, Leiros Park, Neath	Post-medieval	Canal	
10098w	Gravel Pit, Leiros Park, Neath	Post-medieval	Extractive pit	
10099w	Barn, Leiros Park, Neath	Post-medieval	Barn	
10100w	Tramway/Trackway, Leiros Park, Neath	Post-medieval	Trackway	
10101w	Farmstead/Colliery, Leiros Park, Neath	Post-medieval	Colliery;farmstead	
10102w	Platforms, Leiros Park, Neath	Post-medieval	Building platform	
10103w	Industrial Activity, Blaenhonddan	Post-medieval	Industrial site	
10451w	Neath Railway Bridge West	Post-medieval	Railway bridge	
10452w	Neath Railway Bridge East	Post-medieval	Railway bridge	
10599w	Bottle & Glass (P.H)	Post-medieval	Public house	
10600w	Plough & Harrow (P.H)	Post-medieval	Public house	
10601w	Weir, Pentwyn	Post-medieval	Weir	
10722w	Bridge, Blaenrhonddan	Post-medieval	Bridge	
10855w	Tannery, Neath	Post-medieval	Tannery	
10882w	Stone Axe Findspot, Neath	Neolithic	Findspot	
10893w	Tramway Bridge, Dyffryn	Post-medieval	Tramway bridge	
10894w	Hydraulic Pump, Blaenrhonddan	Post-medieval	Hydraulic ram	

ID	Site Name	Period	Type	Status
10895w	Weir and Sluice, Blaenrhonddan	Post-medieval	Weir	
11017w; NPRN405159	Dry Dock, Margam	Post-medieval	Dry dock	
11377w; NPRN33321	Vale of Neath Brewery	Post-medieval	Brewery	
11527w	Ffrwd Vale Farmstead	Post-medieval	Farm building	
11530w	Cae Wern Farmstead	Post-medieval	Farm building	
11533w	Ty-gwyn Farmstead	Post-medieval	Farm building	
11537w	Rhydding Corn Mill	Post-medieval	Farm building	
11538w	Bryn-tirion Farmstead	Post-medieval	Farm building	
11547w	Cenfaes Farmstead	Post-medieval	Farm building	
11549w	Gelliau Farmstead	Post-medieval	Farm building	
11550w	Gilfach-fach Farmstead	Post-medieval	Farm building	
11551w; NPRN18773	Gilfach Farmstead	Post-medieval	Farm building	
RR622-02	Roman Road	Roman	Road	
NPRN9458	Llangatwg (Cadoxton-Juxta-Neath), Blaenrhonddan	Post-medieval	Chapel	
NPRN9461	Rhyddin Independent Chapel (Sunday School), Rhydding,	Post-medieval	Chapel	
NPRN9465	Ainon Baptist Chapel, Elias Road, Bryn-Coch, Blaenrhonddan	Modern	Chapel	
NPRN18126	Brynglas	Post-medieval	House	
NPRN18189	Cadoxton Place	Post-medieval	Dwelling	
NPRN18190	Cadoxton Vicarage	Post-medieval	Vicarage	
NPRN18250	Castle Quay - Site Near	Post-medieval	Dwelling	
NPRN19870	Riverside Drive	Post-medieval	Dwelling	
NPRN24925	Bryncoch Mill	Post-medieval	Corn mill	
NPRN265652	Bryn-Glas, Garden, Bryn Coch	Post-medieval	Garden	
NPRN265658	Cadoxton House, Garden, Neath	Post-medieval	Country house	

ID	Site Name	Period	Type	Status
			garden	
NPRN265659	Cadoxton Place, Garden, Neath	Post-medieval	Country house garden	
NPRN307206	Neath Castle, Cockpit	Post-medieval	Cockpit	
NPRN403422	Tennant Canal: Rhydding Colliery Tramway	Post-medieval	Tramway	
NPRN407303	Gelliau Colliery Tramroad, Aberdulais	Post-medieval	Tramway	
NPRN407337	Bryn Teg Pit Tramroad	Post-medieval	Tramway	
NPRN710183	Neath Gas Works I	Post-medieval	Gas works	
NPRN710247	Gas Works at Vale of Neath Brewery, Maes Yr Hafod, Caewern, Blaenhonddan, Neath	Post-medieval	Gas works	
LB11789	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	Post-medieval	Domestic	Grade II LB
LB11790	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	Post-medieval	Domestic	Grade II LB
LB11791	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	Post-medieval	Domestic	Grade II LB
LB11792	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	Post-medieval	Domestic	Grade II LB
LB82085	Gates, gate piers, walls and railings at Church of Saint Cattwg	Post-medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Grade II LB
LB82087	Limekiln near Neath Golf Course	Post-medieval	Agriculture and Subsistence	Grade II LB
LB82088	Milestone on A4230	Post-medieval	Transport	Grade II LB
LB82089	Monument in churchyard of St Cattwg	Post-medieval	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	Grade II LB
LB82091	Railway bridge over Cadoxton Road	Post-medieval	Transport	Grade II LB
LB87879	Stench Pipe on Daphne Road / Cromwell Avenue	Post-medieval/ modern	Water Supply and Drainage	Grade II LB
LR001	Former field boundary or trackway	Unknown/ Post-medieval?	Agriculture and Subsistence	

4.3. The Historic Landscape

- 4.3.1 The proposed development site does not lie within any registered Historic Landscape, neither do any lie within a 5km radius of the site.
- 4.3.2 The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. Neath Town Centre Conservation Area lies 1km to the south, Tonna Canal Depot conservation area lies on the banks of the Neath River 1.25km to the east and Llandarcy Village Conservation Area lies 4.8km to the south-west.
- 4.3.3 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens. The Gnoll, a Grade II* listed parkland, pleasure ground and kitchen garden, lies 1.3km to the south-east. Victoria Gardens, a Grade II listed urban Public Park, lies 1.3km to the south. Jersey Park, also a Grade II listed urban Public Park, lies 4km to the south.

4.4. Scheduled Monuments

- 4.4.1. No Scheduled Monuments (SMs) lie within the boundary of the proposed development. There are 28 SMs within the 5km study area (Figure 3, Table 2).

Table 2. Scheduled Monuments within the 5km Study Area

SAM No.	Name	Site Type	Period
GM006	Neath Abbey & Gatehouse	Abbey	Medieval
GM039	Neath Castle	Castle	Medieval
GM055	Mynydd y Gaer (Lower) Camp	Hillfort	Prehistoric
GM170	Carreg Hir Standing Stone, Pen-Rhiw-Tyn	Standing stone	Prehistoric
GM207	Court Herbert Cross & Grave Slab	Cross	Early Medieval
GM215	Neath Roman Site	Fort	Roman
GM258	Blaen-Cwmbach Camp	Marching camp	Roman
GM264	Cefn Morfydd Dyke & Earthwork	Linear earthwork	Early Medieval
GM276	Pen-Rhiw-Angharad Round Cairns	Cairnfield	Prehistoric
GM277	Blaen-Cwmbach Earthwork	Enclosure	Prehistoric
GM291	Llandarcy Round Cairn	Round cairn	Prehistoric
GM326	Two Platform Houses 1600m SE of	Platform house	Medieval

	Blaen-Nant Farm		
GM327	Cairn on Mynydd-March-Hywel	Round cairn	Prehistoric
GM342	Standing Stones 300m W of Cefncelfi	Standing stone	Prehistoric
GM382	Carreg Bica Standing Stone	Standing stone	Prehistoric
GM383	Three Round Cairns on Mynydd Drumau	Round cairn	Prehistoric
GM387	Round Cairn with Cist on Mynydd Drumau	Round cairn	Prehistoric
GM389	Neath Abbey Ironworks	Industrial monument	Post-medieval
GM394	Tennant Canal: Skewen Cutting and tramroad bridge	Canal	Post-medieval
GM395	Neath Abbey Ironworks Dam	Dam	Post-medieval
GM447	Glyncorwg Mineral Railway (Parsons Folly) Section on Cefn Morfudd	Railway	Post-medieval
GM485	Tinplate works at Aberdulais Falls	Tinplate Works	Post-medieval
GM489	Ynysmaerdy Railway Incline	Railway	Post-medieval
GM505	Canal Boat at Aberdulais Basin	Canal Boat	Post-medieval
GM506	Aberdulais Aqueduct	Aqueduct	Post-medieval
GM514	Burial Chamber at Pen-yr-Alltwen	Chambered tomb	Prehistoric
GM549	House Platforms West of Dyffryn Wood	House platform	Medieval
GM635	Neath Abbey Ironworks Calcining Kilns	Calcining kiln	Post-medieval

4.4.2. The closest of the SM sites is Neath Castle (GM039), a 12th century castle, which lies just under 1km to the south of the site. The remaining SM sites cover a wide range of features and periods, including Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments, Iron Age defended enclosures, a Roman fort and marching camp, early medieval Christian monuments and other earthworks, a medieval abbey and house platforms and post-medieval to early modern industrial sites and transport networks.

4.5. Listed Buildings

4.5.1. There are 170 Listed Buildings within the 5km study area around the proposed development, 39 of which lie within the Neath Town Centre Conservation Area.

The full catalogue can be found in Appendix III.

- 4.5.2. These Listed Buildings include ten Grade II* assets, with the remainder designated at Grade II. No Listed Buildings are located within the proposed development site
- 4.5.3. The closest Listed Buildings lie within 200m to the south and comprises Grade II* listed St Cattwg's Church (LB 11767), along with an associated monument (LB 82089), the churchyard walls and gates (LB 82085) and nearby milestone (LB 82088), all of which are Grade II listed. A Grade II Listed limekiln (LB 82087) also lies 230m to the north-east of the site.
- 4.5.4. Other Listed Buildings within 1km of the site include a Grade II listed canal bridge (LB 82078), a Grade II listed railway bridge (LB 82091), a Grade II listed stench pipe (LB 87879), and two within the Neath Town Centre Conservation Area; Neath Castle (Grade II* LB 11775, also a SM - GM039) and the adjacent Grade II friends meeting house (LB 11788). The remaining Listed Buildings are all located outside of the 1km study area.

4.6. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

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 – 43 AD)

- 4.6.1. The earliest recorded archaeology within the search area around the proposed development is dated to the Bronze Age. This comprises two finds, a spear (PRN 00626w) and an axe (PRN 01790w); no further information regarding these sites is recorded. Both finds would appear to have come from river valleys, the spear found closer to the Neath River to the south, with the axe coming from close to the Clydach River to the northwest. Further afield Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments are recorded on some of the surrounding hills, particularly on Mynydd Drumau 3km to the west, and Carn Morfudd 3km

to the east, but there is little evidence of any similar activity within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410) & post-Roman/ Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)

- 4.6.2. There are no recorded sites of Roman date within the bounds of the site, however, 200m south-east of the site lies the route of a Roman road (RR622-02). This road runs between the Roman fort at Neath known as Nidum and Y Gaer (Sherman and Evans 2004).
- 4.6.3. Nidum lies just beyond, c.1.3km to the south-west, clearly indicating activity in the Neath area during this period. The fort was established in the 1st century AD, and a civilian settlement appears to have been located to the north of it. Occupation of this site largely dates from the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, although sporadic settlement appears to have continued into the 4th century.
- 4.6.4. The early centuries after the end of Roman administration in Wales are not well documented. This area possibly lay within the emerging kingdom of Glwysing, which by the 10th century had become Morgannwg (later Glamorgan). Much of the evidence from this period comes from religious sites, and there is believed to be early-medieval ecclesiastical sites at St Illtyd's Church to the north of Neath, and closer to the site at St Cattwg's church (PRN 05282w). The dedication of the church to St Cattwg/Cadoc may be an indication of pre-Norman (Early Medieval) origins, and according to the life of St Cadoc by Lifris, written in circa 1100, he was supposedly granted land close to the river and built a house of prayer there. The extent of any settlement associated with these sites is unknown, but there is no indication at present that any such activity would have extended into the proposed development area.

Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.6.5. By the 12th century a castle had been established at Neath, on the west side of the river, possibly close to the Roman fort. A small defended settlement may have grown up around this castle, but by the mid-12th a second castle (PRN 00624w) was built on the east side of the river, a site still visible today. A substantial borough appears to have soon developed around this new castle, but following a series of uprisings in the 13th century it went into something of a decline and remained a relatively small settlement until major expansion during the era of the industrial revolution.
- 4.6.6. Closer to the proposed development area lies St Cattwg's church in Cadoxten (PRN 00630w). The church is first recorded in the mid-13th century, although as stated there is the potential that this may have its ecclesiastical origins in the Early Medieval period. It is possible some form of settlement was established around the church, but evidence of this has yet to come to light. Rees (1932), on his map of South Wales in the 14th century, marks a water mill (PRN 00634w) and chapel (PRN 00635w) in the area, although the provenance and exact location of these sites is unknown.
- 4.6.7. The proposed development area itself was part of a medieval grange (PRN 05278w) belonging to Neath Abbey. This is likely to have been largely farmland, presumably also largely pastoral, but the grange was known as Rhydding, which may be an indication that the former farmstead of that name, which lies within the southern part of the proposed development area, was the site of the main grange buildings, and therefore may contain evidence of medieval structures. The name is an old English word for a clearing, particularly of woodland, which would suggest the land was formerly undeveloped woodland, and was cleared for farming when it became a grange during the medieval period. Neath Abbey itself was established in 1129 by Sir Richard Granville, who granted large swathes of his Glamorgan territory to Savigniac

monks. The order was merged with the Cistercians in 1147.

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

- 4.6.8. The area around the proposed development site presumably returned to private ownership after the Dissolution of Neath Abbey in 1539. Much of the abbey's lands passed to Sir Philip Hoby, but one of the earliest records of this area comes from 1598 when 'Rhedin' was assigned to Jenkin John Penry (Tucker 1991; 25). The estate then passed through various families, largely through marriage, until ending up with the Mansel family of Margam.
- 4.6.9. Throughout much of the post-medieval period the site is likely to have remained a largely agricultural one, although coal-mining has also formed an important feature of the local economy since at least the late 17th century. As early as 1661 a lease exists for "all veins and mines of coal upon or under the messuage and tenement of lands called Rheeding [Rhydding], Cadoxton-juxta-Neath parish", restated in 1696 (NAS XI 2/3/1). The lease was between the then landowner, Bussy Mansel, and Richard Seys of Eaglebush.
- 4.6.10. By the mid-18th century, the estate passed through marriage to George Venables Vernon (Lord Vernon). Also, by this time Rhydding Colliery had been established, although the site of the colliery entrance and associated buildings lay to the south of the proposed development area. The colliery is mentioned in a lease of 1757 between the landowner, Lord Vernon, and Chauncy Townsend (D/D T 329). A few years later, in 1768, a further lease of land from Lord Vernon mentions 'messuages and lands called Reading and Lyros', which were leased to Jenkin Hopkins (Rhys Phillips, 1925,50). The farm itself is mentioned in 1801 when the Lord Vernon leased it to Benjamin French (D/D/ T 209/1-2).
- 4.6.11. The development of the iron, steel and tinplate industries, drawn to the Neath area by the supply of coal from the many longstanding collieries, was

beginning to attract significant investment and population to the area by the beginning of the 19th century. One such person attracted to the area was George Tennant who saw an opportunity to expand on some existing canals in the Neath Valley and further exploit the coal mining industry of the area. In 1816 he bought the Rhydding estate, prior to which he commissioned surveys and plans and wrote to the landowner in 1814/15, which provides much detail about the condition of the area at that time. A written survey was undertaken in 1815 detailing the condition of the land (D/D T 994), with field numbers appearing to correspond to a plan that also exists within the archives. Land along the top of the valley slope on the eastern edge of the proposed development site is described as poor soil, suitable only for planting, presumably woodland. The remaining fields within the proposed development area are all described as thin, poor soil in bad condition, with the exception of the three fields immediately to the north of the farmstead, and even here the good soil appears only to be in the lower southern parts of the fields. The farmstead itself is described as two cottages and two barns in very bad repair, with a further cottage in a ruinous state. In a letter to the landowner, written in 1815 (D/D T 993/1-2) Tennant claims that no more than one third of the land is in cultivation, with a great part in 'dismal condition', and that 'there is no trace of a pair of wheels ever having mounted these hills since the Creation – French (Benjamin French, the tenant farmer) said all the lime was carried up on Horses Backs'. Tennant is however stating his case for establishing an inclined plane to bring lime up the steep slope that borders the proposed development area to the east, which he would then burn using culm extracted from beneath Rhydding Farm in order to improve the farmland. Tennants' plans however appear to have been more extensive than just improving the agricultural yield of the land. He is perhaps best known for building a canal to link the Neath and Swansea Rivers, with a branch to Glan-y-Wern colliery. To

do this he extended an existing but disused Crymlyn to Neath canal in 1816-17, initially called the Neath and Swansea Junction canal, it soon became known as Tennant's Canal. This canal proved so successful that he extended it as far north as Aberdulais (Red Jacket Canal) by 1824. To the south there was an outlet to the sea, in what became known as Port Tennant. However, it would appear that at the same time as he was building his Neath and Swansea Junction canal, Tennant also built a canal to Rhydding Farm. Little is recorded about this canal, there may have been a partial pre-existing canal serving some local coal mines, but Tennant appears to have either expanded or built a new canal between his acquisition of the land in 1816, and its appearance on a plan of the Neath and Swansea Junction canal in 1818 (reproduced in Tucker, 1998,38). It is likely it was built to exploit the numerous coal mines that dotted the hills to the north of Neath Abbey, however the change in levels meant the canal could not be joined directly to the canals at Neath. Instead, the canal terminated at Rhydding farmstead with the barges or tubs unloaded to be carried down tracks or tramways for further shipping at Cadoxten. The precise route of this final stretch is unclear. The 1818 plan would suggest a track or tramway continued the line of the canal to the east, carried down to Cadoxten via an inclined plane roughly behind Woodland Terrace on Cwmbach Road. Later maps however show no evidence of this route, instead showing trackways running to the northeast, past Ty Coch and possibly on to Cwmbach Colliery to the north of Cadoxten, to then utilise its network of trackways, or to the southwest to Rhydding Colliery, connected to canal and later railways via a tramway. The canal however appears to have been relatively short-lived, with many maps and plans of the 1840s and 1850s marking it as 'old canal' indicating it was no longer actively used by the mid-19th century.

- 4.6.12. Many of the local collieries went out of operation by the early 20th century, to be gradually replaced by encroaching urban development. The proposed

development area has remained as farmland throughout the 20th century, although the land now appears to be farmed from Leiros Farm to the west.

5. Map regression

5.1. Ordnance Survey Drawing (Aberdare) of 1814

- 5.1.1. This map shows the land to the north-west of the Neath River. It does not depict property boundaries in accurate detail, but it does indicate that the landscape had been divided up into agricultural land by this time, with a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and dwellings and a settlement at Cadoxten to the south. The proposed development site appears to have been largely occupied by fields, with some farmsteads or dwellings both within and surrounding the site.
- 5.1.2. On the southern edge of the site lies an unnamed farmstead, marked on later maps as Rhydding, a name now given to the general area. This farmstead is reached by a track from the south, which appears to follow the edges of the fields. The track runs past the farm and on to Leiros Farm, labelled as 'Lyros', to the west. This farm still exists, lying just beyond the western boundary of the proposed development area. Lyros is shown on a road that runs northwards along the foot of the hill, this road (Gilfach Road) has since been straightened and moved westward. To the east of Rhydding, a track leads to Ty Coch, which given the fact that it is labelled, may be a dwelling of some status. This house lies just outside the area of proposed development. To the north of this a further dwelling is marked, unlabelled and with no access route shown. Comparisons with subsequent maps would suggest this relates to Trawsdy, a small dwelling or farmstead that lay just beyond the northern boundary of the proposed development area.
- 5.1.3. In the wider area the agricultural landscape appears to extend over the higher

ground to the north, with wooded valley slopes along the Neath and Cwm-Bach valleys to the east. Industrial activity is also marked in the Neath valley, with a forge at Aberdulais, another to its north, and tin mills to the northeast of Neath. The main roads through the area appear to be the Penywern Road through Bryn Coch to the southwest, and the A4230 to the southeast.

5.2. Plan of Rheeding, 1814/1859 (Figure 4)

- 5.2.1. This map is a detailed estate map that although drawn up in 1859 by David Rees, surveyor, was apparently traced from an earlier plan dated 1814. However, although this is stated on the map, it would appear to contain elements that are thought to post-date the acquisition of this land by George Tennant in 1816 and therefore it is not clear precisely which elements of the map can be ascribed to the original 1814 plan, which may in fact relate to the plan described below (see 5.3).
- 5.2.2. 'Rheeding' farmstead is shown, lying within the southern part of the proposed development area. It consists of two building ranges, the larger of the two, the northernmost range, orientated approximately north-east to south-west. A second smaller range is orientated south-east to north-west. Irregular enclosures lie between the two and the site is labelled as Rheeding house and gardens (No.196). A narrow set of enclosures to the south-west are also labelled as gardens (No.194). These are bounded along their south-west edge by what is labelled as 'Old Canal'. This canal is not marked on the OS drawing of 1814, and it is believed to have been constructed between 1816 and 1818, therefore this feature likely post-dates the original 1814 plan, although the label of 'Old Canal' would suggest it was out of active use by the time the final map was produced in 1859. The canal would appear to terminate immediately to the south of Rheeding Farm, and extended north-west, underneath what is now Gilfach Road, and on as far as a road junction by Pant Glas Farm on the

northern edge of Bryn-Coch. This northern terminus lies within 600m of the upper reaches of the Clydach River and former mine working of Dyffryn Colliery, although there is no indication that the canal extended to these sites. At Rheeding Farm a trackway extends from the canal terminus, running around the edge of fields to link up with the main road to the south-west, this would appear to be the original farm trackway as depicted on the 1814 OS drawing. Another trackway runs off to the north-east, past Ty Coch, and on to a small triangular piece of land described as a fir plantation (No.113 – ‘Fir plantation croften’).

- 5.2.3. The proposed development area itself is divided into six main fields and incorporates parts of several other fields. These field boundaries appear to have largely been retained in the current layout of the site, although a narrow field to the north of the farmstead has since been amalgamated with the field to its west. At the northern end of this narrow field a small building is shown, lying just outside the proposed development area. The building is unlabelled, however the narrow field is labelled as ‘Croft cae scybor & Buildings’ (No.124). The scybor element presumably referring to a barn (ysgubor). The remaining field names are given as:

114 – 116: Rough ground

117: Cae ysgubor fach

120: Cae ysgubor fawr

125: Cae pistyll

126: Cae leyshon

213: Cae penlan ycha

- 5.2.4. The ysgubor element is presumably still referring to the site of the barn, pistyll may refer to the site of a spring, leyshon would appear to be a form of Gleison, meaning blue, or green, and refer to general pasture. The final field name is less certain, although the proposed development area only encroaches into a

small area of this field.

- 5.2.5. Surrounding the proposed development area, Leiros farm is marked to the west, as is Ty Coch to the east and to the northeast lies Trawsdy. No other features of interest are noted within the proposed development area.

5.3. Rough plan of Rheeding Farm, pre 1855 (Figure 5)

- 5.3.1. This map does not appear to be closely dated, other than being labelled within the archive records as dating to 1855 at the latest. This plan shows the proposed development area in good detail, and the field numbers given would appear to correspond with a written survey of the site undertaken in 1815 and may therefore represent one of the earliest accurate depictions of the proposed development area.
- 5.3.2. 'Rheeding' farmstead is shown with one farm building range orientated north-east to south-west, and a second complex of adjoining buildings to the south-west, likely to comprise the main farm house and attached farm buildings. Both buildings front a sub-square yard to the southeast. The site is labelled as 'Reeding Buildings & Gardens', the written survey mentions two cottages and two barns in very bad repair, with a further cottage in a very ruinous state. Comparisons with the map would suggest the cottages were adjoining in one building, and the barns adjoining in the other building. The gardens would appear to be a series of enclosures laid out to the southwest, through which the line of the canal passes. This canal is shown as a watercourse, although otherwise not labelled. Other maps that depict the canal show it forming the southern boundary to the gardens to the south of the farmstead, here however it appears to be cut through these garden areas, which, along with the field boundaries to the south, were later reorganised against the line of the canal, further indicating that this is likely to be one of the earliest accurate maps of the estate.

5.3.3. The fields and field names within the proposed development area are laid out as they appeared on the 1814/59 plan (see 5.2), although the small building visible to the north of the main farmstead, what would appear to be a barn, is not shown on this map. The one other addition is that field no.72 is named as 'Cae Thomas Lough' in the written survey, but there is no indication as to why this field was given a personalised name. A trackway links Rheeding farmstead with Ty Coch (which lies just outside the proposed development area) to the east. Somewhat unusually the name of the house, Ty Coch, is capitalised, which is not repeated for any other dwelling illustrated on the map. The reasons are unclear, but it may represent a residence of some standing in the local area. The surrounding farmsteads/dwellings of Leiros and Trawsdy are also shown. Trackways connect Rheeding and Leiros separately to the main road to the southwest, but no such trackway is shown connecting Trawsdy. Rheeding farm, along with grist mill to the south-west, was tenanted to Mr Benjamin French (who was leased the land in 1801). Unusually no evidence of industrial activity is marked on this map, no coal mines or tramways are shown.

5.4. Cadoxten Juxta Neath Parish Tithe Map of 1844

5.4.1. This map provides a detailed and accurate depiction of the layout of the landscape towards the mid-19th century. The proposed development area comprises mainly agricultural fields arranged around Rheeding farmstead (Nos. 1488 & 1490) to the south. The farmstead comprises two main buildings, one aligned roughly north-west to south-east as depicted on previous maps, the other south-west to north-east. The tithe apportionment describes 'houses' within the farmstead, suggesting multiple dwellings, although as stated previously this may be adjoining dwellings shown as a single building on the map. The farmstead is accessed by a road that runs around field boundaries to the south-east, the route of which is now preserved as a footpath. The line of the canal is still marked and is also labelled as 'Old Canal'

by this time, suggesting it was no longer in active use. The line of this canal appears to now form much of the south-western boundary to the site.

- 5.4.2. Leiros farm (No.1492), named in the apportionments as 'Lyros', lies just beyond the northwest boundary to the site. Within the boundary the field layout depicted on the previous maps is still evident, as are the field names.
- 5.4.3. To the north, outside the proposed development area, is a small building labelled Trawsty, within the apportionments as both Trawsty and Trawstir (Nos.1514/1515) and described as 'Buildings, garden & yard'. The eastern end of the proposed development area comprises a largely triangular field, the current boundaries of which are also shown on the tithe map (No.1482), called 'Cae Scybor fach'. Ty Coch farm lies in the south-western corner of this field (No.1483), although now outside the area of proposed development. A series of enclosures along the top of the valley slope are shown (Nos.1481, 1480, 1479), seemingly slightly wider than the current boundaries, all described simply as 'rough ground'. All fields belong to a larger area listed in the tithe apportionments under 'Rheeding Farm and others', owned by Margaret Elizabeth Tennant (widow of George Tennant), but still occupied and presumably therefore farmed by Benjamin French.
- 5.4.4. The surrounding area is depicted as a largely agricultural one, with an irregular mix of small to medium-sized fields suggesting the piecemeal enclosure of this landscape over a relatively long period of time. The old canal indicates former industrial activity in the area. The presence of two Inns (the Plough and Harrow and Travellers Rest) on the main road to the southwest indicate this is a well-travelled route. The village of Cadoxten is marked to the south-east, and includes the Vale of Neath Brewery, and large houses such as Cadoxten Place (rented by George Tennant when visiting his Welsh properties).

5.5. Mining Plan 1848

- 5.5.1. This plan of the mines and minerals under 'Rheeding' farm was drawn up in 1848, ostensibly to show the locations of pits and mouths of levels. It lacks the layout of fields, but it does show 'Rheeding' farm itself. The farm at this point appears to consist of three ranges of buildings, the two as shown on the tithe map, with the south-westernmost T-shape in plan, with an additional small building on the opposite side to the track to the south-west of this T-shape building. To the west lies the line of a canal, still labelled as a canal and shown as a watercourse, although the tithe map labels it as 'old canal', suggesting it was out of use by this time. It runs off to the north-west, with the southern terminus at Rheeding Farm (just to the south-west of the proposed development boundary). The canal terminates at a relatively large yard area to the south-east of the farmstead, which is accessed by two trackways. One runs from a possible mine feature near Cenfaes farm approximately 1km to the north-east, the other runs from Ty Coch farm, which lies just outside the proposed development area within 200m to the east. These trackways then converge in the yard and run off as a single track to the southwest to join the Penywen Road (A474).
- 5.5.2. Surrounding buildings include one at Ty Coch to the east, one at 'Trawsdy' to the north-east and Leiros to the north-west. All of which lie just outside the bounds of the proposed development area, none of which are labelled as mines. The closest labelled mine feature is 'Whim Pit', which lies approximately 150m to the west. One unlabelled feature is marked within the proposed development area, this would appear to be the gravel pit shown on later maps, which partially extends into the proposed development area.

5.6. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1877 (Figure 6)

- 5.6.1. The line of the old canal is now shown as a line of marshland, alongside a

footpath, indicating the canal is now likely to be partially silted up. The trackway, extending from the canal terminus, to the north-east, depicted on the mining plan of 1848, is now shown with more accurate locational detail. The linearity of this route would suggest it may have been a tramway, particularly as it runs between Rhydding Colliery to the south-west, and a series of coal levels and quarries to the north-east. The building marked on the tithe map as Trawsty/Trawstir is now shown as a former colliery site, with a complex of buildings and trackways, and old coal levels, pits, drifts and air shafts running off to the north-east. A mound of waste material spreads out from this site to the south-east, and borders the north-east corner of the proposed development site.

- 5.6.2. Rhydding farmstead is shown in some detail. The buildings marked on previous maps are still apparent. The north-east to south-west orientated building is shown with four separate compartments, whilst the south-east to north-west orientated building is shown with a greater number of compartments and numerous attached buildings all around it. Both buildings adjoin a central yard, with a series of gardens running along the former canal-side.
- 5.6.3. The main field boundaries within the proposed development area remain unchanged. The westernmost field has been partially subdivided at its north-east end, and an unbounded trackway crosses the field to give access to Leiros farm (by this time Gilfach Road was laid to the west of Leiros, which no longer lay on the main road). A spring also lies on the south-west boundary, adjacent to the canal. No spring is labelled in the adjoining field, despite the field name recorded in previous maps. A gravel extraction pit is however shown in the north-west corner of the field (10098w), albeit one that was no longer in use, as it is labelled 'Old Gravel Pit'. Remnants of this pit are still marked on current maps. The barn in the next field is still shown and as mentioned, a possible

tramway route is marked crossing the next field to the east, with a drain running along the southern edge of the field. The layout of the remaining fields are unchanged from the tithe map, although no trees are shown within the small triangular field described as a fir plantation on previous maps. Within the enclosures of rough ground along the top of the valley slope at the eastern edge of the site, two sub-rectangular, and one semi-circular feature are depicted, but not labelled. It is unclear what these features may represent.

- 5.6.4. The proliferation of collieries, coal pits and air shafts within the surrounding landscape is an indication of the high potential for further unrecorded coal mining activity throughout this area. Relatively numerous farmstead and cottages dot the surrounding countryside, and there is clearly an increase in settlement in nearby Cadoxton as the general population levels in the area rise, attracted by the numerous industrial concerns.

5.7. Rhyding Great Fault plan

- 5.7.1. This is a plan of the coal workings and faults in the area around the Rhyddings. The map is undated and lacks a scale or many above-ground reference points. However, Evans and Bevan Minerals is mentioned on the plan, who operated from the mid-19th century through to Nationalisation in 1947. The map also shows 'Rhyding Pit' and 'Ty Coch Pit'. Rhydding Colliery is shown on mid to late-19th century maps, but had gone out of use by the end of the 19th century, with the site of the colliery redeveloped by the 1930s, and Ty Coch Pit is depicted on the 1859 plan. This would suggest this map dates to the mid to late 19th century.
- 5.7.2. Rhydding canal is shown, and when overlaid on other above-ground landmarks, such as the Penywern Road and the Cwmbach Road, it would suggest an engine house is located within the north-eastern part of the proposed development area. This engine house is assumed to be a surface

feature, however, given the inaccuracies of the scale of this map it would appear probable that the engine house may in fact be located at Trawsdy, outside the proposed development area, where mining remains are visible above ground. What this map does indicate however is that coal workings extend underneath the area of proposed development.

5.8. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1899

- 5.8.1. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows no discernible change within the proposed development area from the layout depicted on the 1877 OS map. Rhydding colliery and other mine workings to the south-west are no longer in operation, however.

5.9. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1918

- 5.9.1. Again, there is no discernible change within the proposed development area. To the south-west the beginnings of Alexander Road have been laid out, and terraced dwellings built at its' junction with the Penywern Road. No mining activity is marked within the locality.

5.10. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1935

- 5.10.1. The only change within the proposed development area is the abandonment of the trackway or former tramway that crossed the site towards Trawsdy (this track is no longer marked). The barn at the northern end of the narrow field to the north of Rhydding farmstead had also been removed by this time. To the south-west, settlement in 'Rhydding' along the Penywern Road continues to expand.

5.11. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1965

- 5.11.1. By the mid-1960s some of the smaller buildings within Rhydding farmstead had been removed, although the core of some of the traditional buildings appear to have been retained. The farmstead is now labelled as Rhydding

Cottages, possibly consisting of two main dwellings, and it would no longer appear to be operating as a farmstead. By contrast, Leiros Farm to the northwest has expanded with the addition of a number of farm buildings to the west of the main farmhouse. The narrow field to the north of Rhydding Cottages has also become amalgamated with the field to its west.

- 5.11.2. Trawsdy to the north-west had been abandoned by this time. To the south-west residential development of Rhydding had extended up to the line of the former canal, and the south-western boundary of the proposed development area.

6. Aerial photographs and LiDAR

6.1. Aerial photographs

- 6.1.1. Aerial photographic evidence of the area has been examined, including photographs from 1946 to the present day.
- 6.1.2. The earliest aerial photographs are relatively high-level vertical shots taken by the Royal Air Force, in 1946 (Plate 1). This shows the field layout as depicted on the historic maps prior to 1965, with the fields bounded in what appears to be a mix of walling and hedgerows. Rhydding farmstead is still shown in occupation, comprising three ranges of buildings. The north-east/south-west orientated building, as depicted on most historic maps, is evident. The second main range of farm buildings depicted on the historic maps is also visible, although it comprised a building on the same alignment, with a central extension to the rear (north-west side). Opposing this range to the south-east is a third smaller building range, not marked on any map sources. A series of enclosed gardens lie to the south-west. A trackway enters the farmland from Leiros farm to the north-west, and the line of the former tramway/trackway to coal workings around Trawsdy is also visible as a cropmark or earthwork.

Remains of the former gravel pit in the north-west corner of the site are also visible extending into the proposed development area, although clearly overgrown and disused. These remains appear partially infilled and ploughed out on a subsequent aerial photograph of 1947.

- 6.1.3. An aerial photograph of 1949 (Plate 2) shows the site in more detail. Rhydding farmstead comprises the three main building ranges as described above. A chimney stack visible in the north-west range indicates this is the site of the former farmhouse, but there is no indication that this building contains multiple dwellings. All buildings are still roofed and appear to be in use. Several smaller outbuildings surround the site, mostly along the edge or within the enclosed gardens to the south-west. Elsewhere the former tramway/trackway to Trawsdy is clearly visible as an earthwork, Trawsdy itself is still roofed and intact. Another linear earthwork or cropmark suggests a former field boundary may once have enclosed the northern end of the field to the north of Rhydding farmstead, extending the curvilinear line of a field boundary that now ends at the site of the former gravel pit. The fields appear to be largely pastoral, although plough marks are visible. Subsequent photos of 1950, 1951 and 1952 (Plate 3) show little change.
- 6.1.4. Aerial photographs from the 1960s (1963 and 1969) show little detail on the site, other than that the narrow field to the north of Rhydding farmstead had been amalgamated with its western neighbour by 1963. There is then a gap in the aerial photographs until 1984 (Plate 4), by which point residential development had spread up to the southern border of the proposed development area. Rhydding farmstead also appears to have been abandoned, and only the outline of the northernmost building range is visible amongst the trees and scrub that have covered the site. This building is clearly roofless and abandoned at this point. One garden area still appears to be under cultivation, but the remainder appears largely overgrown. The former

gravel pit is also scrub covered, and outside the boundary Trawsdy has also clearly been abandoned although the former tramway/trackway is still visible as an earthwork crossing the proposed development area. Subsequent photos through the 1980s and early 1990s show little change within the proposed development area, although they do demonstrate the continued expansion of residential development to the south, reaching its current limits by 1989.

6.2. Lidar

- 6.2.1. Lidar data at 1m DTM was viewed on the DataMapWales website (datamap.gov.wales/maps/lidar-viewer/view#/) (Figure 7) which shows the layout of the proposed development area as picked out in the historic mapping and aerial photographs. A complex of earthworks and buildings mark the site of the former Rhydding farmstead to the south but in no great detail, and the field boundaries are also visible, including the removed field boundary to the north of the farmstead, and possible further field enclosures at the northern end of the field adjacent to the former gravel pit. The extent of this gravel pit is also clearly visible. Ploughing scars also indicate that the fields to the north of the former farmstead have been ploughed at some point. The former tramway/trackway to Trawsdy can be seen, continuing through Trawsdy to the north-east, down the valley slope and on to former coal mine workings near Cenfaes Farm. Within the overgrown boundaries along the eastern edge of the proposed development area, at the top of the steep valley slopes, possible earthworks or platforms are visible, the most visible of which forms a semi-circular platform just above Penfield on the Cwmbach Road.
- 6.2.2. The aerial photographic and Lidar evidence provides further definition to the layout and occupation of Rhydding farmstead, as well as the layout and use of fields within the proposed development area. Other features identified on historic mapping, such as the former gravel pit and a tramway/trackway to

Trawsdy, are also defined on these sources. The data also indicates other features, such as the former barn just outside the northern edge of the site, which had gone by the mid-20th century, and there is no evidence of an Engine House or above-ground coal workings extending into the proposed development area.

7. Site visit

- 7.1.1. A site visit was conducted on the 30th of January 2026 on a clear day with good visibility. The site visit confirmed that there had been no discernible changes since the previous visit in 2016.
- 7.1.2. The land rises to the north, with the highest point immediately north of the former farmstead of Rhydding (Plate 5). The different types of field boundaries are in varying degrees of repair. A dry-stone wall, largely intact, runs along the northern edge of the proposed development area (Plate 6), with internal field boundaries comprising largely tumbled stone walls, or stone-revetted earth banks, topped by mature trees and hedgerows with post and wire fencing in places (Plate 7). Mature trees line the southern boundary of the site and stands of trees occupy the valley slope to the east.
- 7.1.3. The sloping ground gives relatively good and extensive views southwards as the landscape falls away down the Neath valley and out towards the coast, and across much of the centre and south-east of Neath itself (Plate 8). To the south-west and west the rooftops of residential development in Neath Abbey is visible, beyond which lies the wooded slopes and ridgeline of Mynydd Drumau. To the east the woodland on top of the valley slope, as well as the sharp drop in levels of the valley, hides the nearby settlement of Cadoxten, and further afield Tonna, from view. Further east the more rounded slopes and summit of Cefn Morfudd is visible. The ground continues to rise to the north,

restricting views in that direction.

- 7.1.4. Detailed examination of the whole former Rhydding farmstead site was not possible at the time of the site visit, but the main northern range, as depicted on historic mapping, is still standing and in use as a stone-built barn in upstanding but rough condition terraced into the rising ground (Plate 9). The walls are topped by a gable roof of corrugated aluminium sheeting, there is a mono-pitched extension on the northern gable. Upstanding remains of the main western range as depicted on historic mapping were not visible. The yard fronted by these structures is bounded by a drystone wall, with tracks running along the southern and eastern sides. There is no indication of an eastern range. A series of timber-framed shelters line the track to the south of the farmstead yard, all fronting the track, and a number of caravans also lie on the site. To the south, the area of former gardens is largely overgrown, but with some having been cleared of scrub but used largely as temporary storage or waste areas.
- 7.1.5. The line of the former Rhydding Canal is still visible to the south of these garden areas (Plate 10). A steep, scrub-covered embankment defines the southern edge of the former farmstead/gardens with a ditch circa 2m wide and 1m deep running along it. As it passes the boundaries of the farmstead site the ditch is defined on its northern edge by a drystone-built vertical stone wall. The southern edge of this ditch is defined by steep-sided banks, which would appear to represent partial infilling of the canal to create a footpath, presumably widening the pre-existing towpath along the southern edge of the canal. The boundary with the residential development to the south is largely defined through modern wooden fencing, although one section of mortared stone walling, circa 1.6m high may be associated with the former canal. To the northeast, beyond the boundary with the former farmstead, the ditch defining the canal opens out into a wider (up to 3m) and deeper (circa 1.5m) ditch,

although it loses its stone wall boundary along the northern edge. To the south-west of Leiros the canal route becomes overgrown and begins to lose its definition, it would appear the best preserved section of the canal forms the south-western boundary of the proposed development area.

- 7.1.6. The line of the former tramway/trackway to Trawsdy and beyond and still visible as a linear slightly raised earthwork, 1m to 1.5m across with a flat top (Plate 11). It is turf covered and most prominent to the north-east, becoming indistinct as it approached the farmstead to the south-west.
- 7.1.7. During the earlier visit in 2016 a series of possible platforms are visible, terraced into the valley slope (PRN 10102w). This area was visit for the current assessment, but these platforms were not visible at this time (Plate 12).

8. Impact Assessment

8.1. Previous Impacts

- 8.1.1. Previous impacts across the proposed development area are of great significance in determining the survival and importance of the known and potential archaeological resource.
- 8.1.2. The area comprises farmland that is likely to have been ploughed and improved since the 19th century. Historic records indicate a relatively thin soil, therefore ploughing activity is likely to have affected below-ground remains. However, as largely undeveloped agricultural land there is the potential for features to survive below the plough-soil.
- 8.1.3. The site of Rhydding farmstead (PRN 02630w) is likely to have undergone various rebuilds and redevelopment during its working life, associated with both the farmstead and industrial activity connected to the nearby canal. The latter is likely to have had an impact on any pre-existing features either from

earlier farmstead features, or potential medieval grange remains. No medieval features are visible above-ground, and only a former agricultural building still stands. The house as illustrated in the early 20th century does not appear to contain noted features of early date and when compared to historic map sources it appears that this structure replaced an earlier 19th century building, and this building itself has since been largely removed.

- 8.1.4. Industrial activity is known in the area. Although this in itself is of potential archaeological interest, the development of route corridors through the area may have affected any pre-existing archaeological remains. Coal mining activity at Trawsdy to the north-east has also produced waste material that is likely to have spread into the north-east corner of the proposed development area.

8.2. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

8.3. Non-designated sites

- 8.3.1. There are five previously recorded heritage asset within the bounds of the development (Figure 2). These include-
- 10100w - Tramway/Trackway, Leiros Park, Neath
 - 02630w; NPRN19853 - Rhydding Farmstead
 - 10102w - Platforms, Leiros Park, Neath
 - 10103w - Industrial Activity from documents, Blaenhonddan
 - 10098w – Gravel Pit
- 8.3.2. During the course of the assessment one new site of archaeological interest was identified (LP001). This is a linear feature leading south-east from 10098w. Possibly an early, now relict, field boundary or trackway (Figure 2). These sites are of Low value with the exception of Rhydding Farmstead due to the unknown origins of the extant structure.

- 8.3.3. The development would directly impact any physical remains relating to these assets as well as any potential remains peripheral to Trawsdy (10101w) a farmstead and site of coal mining activity immediately north of the site.
- 8.3.4. The proposed development also has the potential to generate indirect effects on archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

8.4. Historic Landscapes

- 8.4.1. No registered Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or Historic Park & Garden will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.4.2. No registered Historic Landscape lies within the 5km search area around the proposed development.
- 8.4.3. Neath Town Centre Conservation Area lies 1km to the south, Tonna Canal Depot conservation area lies on the banks of the Neath River 1.25km to the east and Llandarcy Village Conservation Area lies 4.8km to the south-west.
- 8.4.4. The current proposals have the potential to be visible from the Neath Town Centre Conservation Area but will blend with the existing residential landscape resulting in no change to its setting. The proposals will not be visible from, or impact, the remaining Conservation Areas.
- 8.4.5. The Gnoll, a Grade II* listed parkland, pleasure ground and kitchen garden, lies 1.3km to the south-east. Victoria Gardens, a Grade II listed urban Public Park, lies 1.3km to the south. Jersey Park, also a Grade II listed urban Public Park, lies 4km to the south.
- 8.4.6. Due to intervening development or topography there will be little visibility of the proposed development from the Registered Parks. Those aspects which may be visible will not alter the setting of the parks and will form part of the existing residential landscape.

8.5. Scheduled Monuments

- 8.5.1. No SMs will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.5.2. Of the twenty-eight SMs within the 5km search area around the proposed development, very few will have visibility of the proposed development. To the west lies the prominent ridge of Mynydd Drumau which is clearly visible from the site. A series of SMs occupy high ground along this ridge with extensive views. Some, such as GM383 and GM387 are mainly concentrated on views away from the site and therefore are not impacted. However, GM382 (a prehistoric standing stone) and GM549 (medieval house platforms) have extensive eastward views that encompass partial views of the site. The site will expand the urban limits currently visible, encroaching into surrounding agricultural land, but this will not affect important views from these monuments, or indeed views of these monuments, therefore there is considered to be no change to the setting of these sites.
- 8.5.3. A series of SMs lie within the urban sprawl within and around Neath and Neath Abbey to the south and south-west of the development site. Surrounding buildings and vegetation cover prevent any views from GM006 (medieval Neath Abbey), GM039 (medieval Neath Castle), GM207 (early medieval cross and grave slab), GM394 (Tennant Canal) GM635 (Neath Abby Ironworks calcining kilns) and GM395 (Neath Abbey Ironworks dam) towards the site, and there is no impact on the setting of these sites. There are however partial views from both GM215 (Roman site) and GM389 (Neath Abbey Ironworks). The site of GM215 is now largely occupied by school buildings and grounds, which clearly restricts the accessibility of views from this area, but these do encompass urban spread on the surrounding hillsides. The proposed development will extend this spread and will have no impact on the setting of this Roman site. GM389 occupies the east-facing slopes of the Clydach Valley and the site may be visible from locations within the Scheduled Area. Despite

the views being possible the proposed development is considered to have no impact on the SM.

- 8.5.4. Several SM sites also occupy the high ground of Cefn Morfudd to the east of the site. Of these however only some elements of GM264 (Early Medieval dyke and earthwork) have views across the proposed development area. These views are distant, and the line of woodland along the eastern edge of the site will serve to limit any visual impact of the development, which also does not affect any views of the SM. Of the remaining sites on this area of high ground, GM258, GM277 and GM447 have very limited views towards the proposed development area, which is unlikely to be visible and therefore is considered to have no impact. Similarly, GM276 has limited views, greatly obscured by woodland both around the SM and closer to the proposed development, and is therefore considered to have no impact on this site.
- 8.5.5. The remaining SM sites are obscured largely by topographical factors. Rising ground to the north blocks any view of GM326, GM327, GM342 and GM514. By contrast the lower-lying valley bottom of the Dulais and Neath valleys to the east prevent any views of GM485, GM505 and GM506. The remaining sites (GM055, GM170, GM291 & GM489) all lie at some distance to the south, and it is impossible to establish any visual link with these sites. There is considered to be no impact on any of these sites. Pen-y-coedcae Roman Cae (GM267) is located 5km south-east from the proposed development site and is screened by mountainous terrain which limits visibility. Therefore, no impact is likely.

8.6. Listed Buildings

- 8.6.1. No listed buildings will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.6.2. There are a large number of Listed Buildings included within the 5km search area around the proposed development area, however the impact of the development on these individual sites is very limited. Sixty-three of these

buildings lie within Neath and its immediate suburbs (39 of which within Neath Conservation Area), with another 29 within Neath Abbey and Skewen. These buildings are largely clustered around streams and rivers and/or dense urban areas, all of which have limited expansive views, with little or no visual connection to the proposed development area. As previously stated, there are publicly accessible viewpoints across much of these urban areas from within the proposed development area. However, these viewpoints will be largely preserved in the development, and individual listed buildings cannot be distinguished from the site. The development extends the urban limits of Neath and its surrounds, but not in a sense that would affect the visibility or tranquillity of these Listed Buildings or their settings.

- 8.6.3. Closer to the site lie a cluster of Listed Buildings within Cadoxten, centred on and around the church of St Cattwg (LB 11767). These buildings are separated from the site by the steep wooded valley sides that form the western limit to Cadoxten. There is therefore no visual or physical relationship between the two. Similarly, the limekiln near Neath Golf Course (LB 82087), which is one of the closest Listed Buildings to the site, is separated visually and physical by the same steep wooded valley slopes.
- 8.6.4. The only building with clear views towards the proposed development area is the Ivy Tower (LB 11768), to the south of Tonna within part of the Gnoll parkland. As with other viewpoints within the parkland however the proposed development area is likely to be largely sheltered behind a band of trees that lines the steep valley slopes, therefore views are likely to be partial at best, with no impact on the setting of this building.
- 8.6.5. Other sites with similar views of negligible/no impact include No.112 Cimla Road (LB 11780) to the south-east, the Neath River and Tennant Canal bridge (LBs 11866, 82079 & 82090) to the south, and The Grange (LB 82325) to the

west. Views from these sites are partial, and the extension of urban development is unlikely to form a significant part of these views.

- 8.6.6. The remaining Listed Buildings will not be impacted upon by the proposed development, either due to distance from the site or intervening topographical, vegetation and built features preventing any inter-visibility between the sites.

9. Mitigation

- 9.1.1. Where possible, preservation in situ is advocated. Some sites lie in locations that may be avoided through appropriate design and layout. It has already been advised that a buffer should be maintained around the remains of Rhydding Canal (PRN 10097w) due to its importance in terms of biodiversity and as a drainage feature (Neath Port Talbot CBC LDP (2011-2026)). Such a buffer should also ensure this feature is preserved as a heritage asset. Similarly, a terraced platform (PRN 10102w) lies in the upper wooded slopes at the eastern end of the proposed development site. Such an area is unlikely to be developed due to its location, but care should be taken to avoid disturbing the feature through any vegetation clearance that may be carried out in this area.
- 9.1.2. PRN 02630w lies in an area that is likely to see clearance and ground-breaking works associated with any development. Prior to the removal of any standing remains of the former farmstead (PRN 02630w), further recording should be undertaken of these remains, such as a photographic or building survey. The presence and extent of below-ground remains associated with both the farmstead and possible medieval grange is not known, but there is a clear potential for remains to exist. Therefore, an archaeological monitoring and recording should be maintained on any ground-breaking activity in this area.
- 9.1.3. Due to the potential for development work to disturb any below-ground remains associated with PRNs 10098w, 10100w, LP001 and the nearby 10101w,

a targeted archaeological monitoring and recording is considered appropriate mitigation to ensure any such features are preserved through record. The scope of works should be outlined in a written scheme of investigation which has been approved by the local planning authority (LPA) prior to the commencement of ground breaking works.

- 9.1.4. In order to reduce the indirect (visual) impact of the proposed development on archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape then it is suggested that the recommendations made in the LDP be adhered to in terms of maintaining public rights of way with an appropriate buffer zone to ensure continued outward visibility, and in addition maintaining the surrounding high vegetation, in particular the trees that border the site to the east.

10. Conclusions

- 10.1.1. Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Asbri Planning to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment) in order to assess the potential impacts which could result from the proposed construction of up to 250 residential dwellings, as well as associated developments, landscaping and infrastructure works at land at Leiros Parc, Bryncoch, Neath, centred on NGR SS 75322 99047.
- 10.1.2. The proposed development site does not lie within any registered Historic Landscape, neither do any lie within a 5km radius of the site.
- 10.1.3. The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas. Neath Town Centre Conservation Area lies 1km to the south, and a further two lie within the 5km study area. The development would result in no change to the setting of the Conservation Areas.
- 10.1.4. The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens. The Gnoll, a Grade II* Listed Park lies 1.3km to the south-east and two Grade II Parks lie

between 1.3km to 4km from the site. The development would result in no change to the setting of the Registered Parks and Gardens.

- 10.1.5. No SMs will be directly affected by the proposed development. Of the twenty-eight SMs within the 5km search area around the proposed development, very few will have visibility of the proposed development. The site will expand the urban limits currently visible, encroaching into surrounding agricultural land, but this will not affect important views from these monuments, or indeed views of these monuments, therefore there is considered to be no change to the setting of any SM.
- 10.1.6. No Listed Buildings will be directly affected by the proposed development. There are 170 Listed Buildings within the 5km study area around the proposed development area, however, most of these have limited expansive views, with little or no visual connection to the proposed development area. The nearest Listed Buildings lies within Cadoxten, centred on and around the church of St Cattwg (LB 11767). These are separated from the site by the steep wooded valley sides that form the western limit to Cadoxten therefore, there is no visual or physical relationship between the two. Similarly, the limekiln near Neath Golf Course (LB 82087), which is one of the closest Listed Buildings to the site, is separated visually and physical by the same steep wooded valley slopes.
- 10.1.7. As the proposed development forms an extension of the existing urban development, it is unlikely to form a significant change to the setting of any designated site.
- 10.1.8. There are five previously recorded heritage asset within the bounds of the development – four of these were identified during the previous DBA (AW 2016). These are-
- 10100w - Tramway/Trackway, Leiros Park, Neath
 - 02630w; NPRN19853 - Rhydding Farmstead

- 10102w - Platforms, Leiros Park, Neath
- 10103w - Industrial Activity, Blaenhonddan
- 10098w – Gravel Pit

10.1.9. During the course of the assessment one new site of archaeological interest was identified (LP001). This is a linear feature leading south-east from 10098w. Possibly an early, now relict, field boundary or trackway.

10.1.10. Mitigation in the form of a buffer is recommended to safeguard the Rhydding Canal (PRN 10097w) which lies just south of the proposed development. Prior to the removal of any standing remains of the former farmstead (PRN 02630w), further recording should be undertaken of these remains, such as a photographic or building survey. The presence and extent of below-ground remains associated with both the farmstead and possible medieval grange is not known, but there is a clear potential for remains to exist. Therefore, an archaeological watching brief should be maintained on any ground-breaking activity in this area.

10.1.11. Due to the potential for development work to disturb any below-ground remains associated with PRNs 10103w, 10102w 10098w, 10100w, LP001 and the nearby 10101w, a targeted archaeological watching brief is considered appropriate mitigation to ensure any such features are preserved through record if they are likely to be disturbed during the works. The scope should be outlined in a written scheme of investigation which has been approved by the local planning authority (LPA) prior to the commencement of works.

10.1.12. In order to reduce the indirect (visual) impact of the proposed development on archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape then it is suggested that the recommendations made in the LDP be adhered to in terms of maintaining public rights of way with an appropriate buffer zone to ensure continued outward visibility, and in addition maintaining the surrounding high vegetation, in particular the trees that border the site to the east.

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1815-1844

D/D T 994 – Survey of Rhydding, 1815

D/D T 2254/1-2 – Plan of Rheeding, D Rees, 1814/1859

D/D T 2265/1-2 – Rough plan of the Rheeding Farm, pre-1855

D/D T 2278 – Proposed alterations at the Rhydding Farm, 1910-1920

D/D T 2449 – Plan of the mines and minerals under Rheeding Farm, 1848

Aerial Photographs

Royal Air Force	1946	Vertical Aerial Photographs – 106G UK 1625, frame 1297
Royal Air Force	1947	Vertical Aerial Photographs – CPE UK 1997, frame 2157
Royal Air Force	1949	Vertical Aerial Photographs – 58 RAF 201, frame 5094
Royal Air Force	1950	Vertical Aerial Photographs – 540 RAF 332, frame 5011
Royal Air Force	1951	Vertical Aerial Photographs – 540 RAF 525, frame 3152
Royal Air Force	1952	Vertical Aerial Photographs – 540 RAF 960, frame 5098
Royal Air Force	1969	Vertical Aerial Photographs – 58 RAF 9412, frame 79
Ordnance Survey	1963	Vertical Aerial Photographs – OS 63 069, frame 24
Ordnance Survey	1988	Vertical Aerial Photographs – OS 88 039, frames 34-5
Ordnance Survey	1992	Vertical Aerial Photographs – OS 92 112, frames 161-3
MAFF 1984	MAFF 76/8,	frame 401
Google Earth Satellite imagery		



Figures

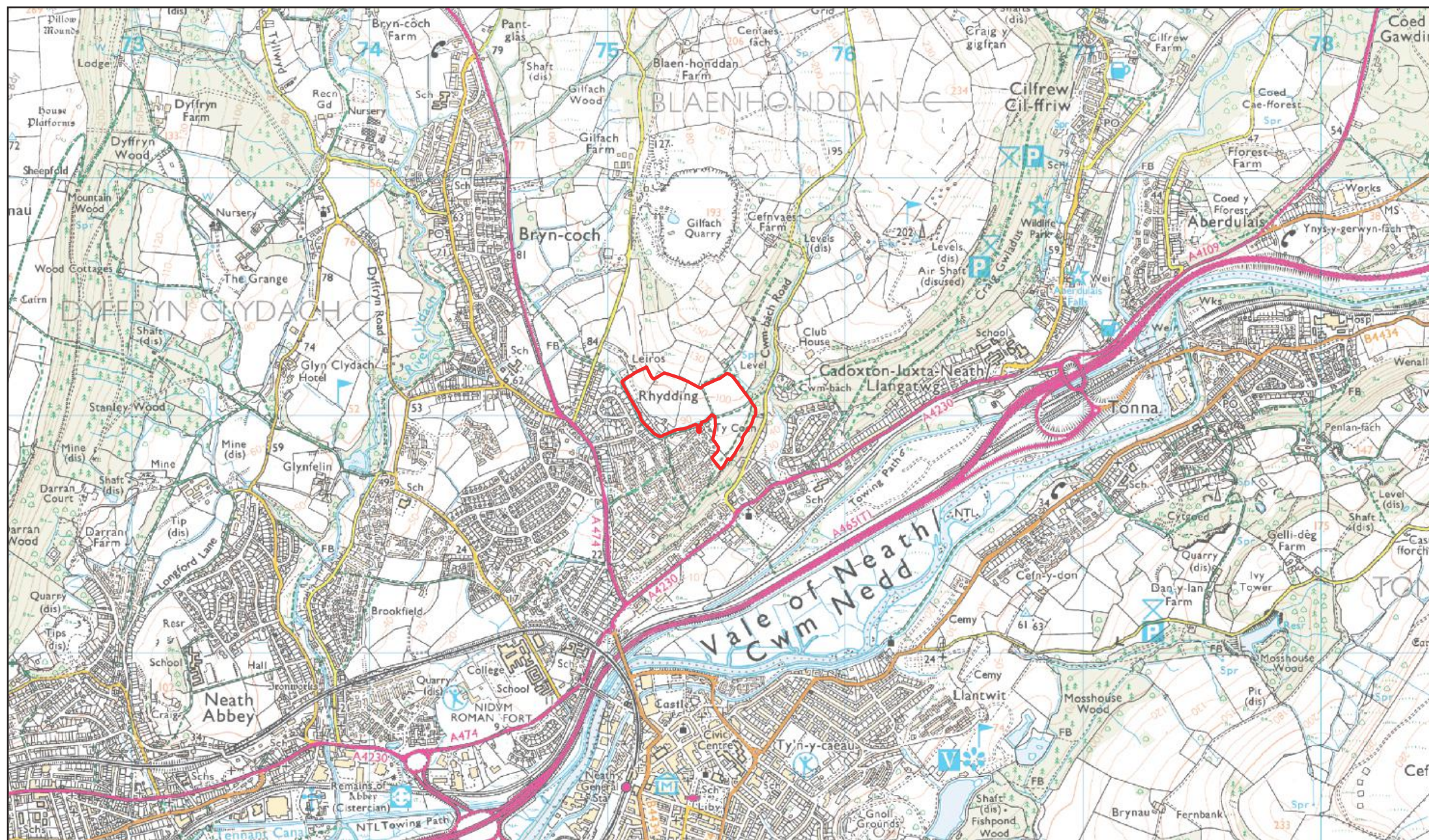


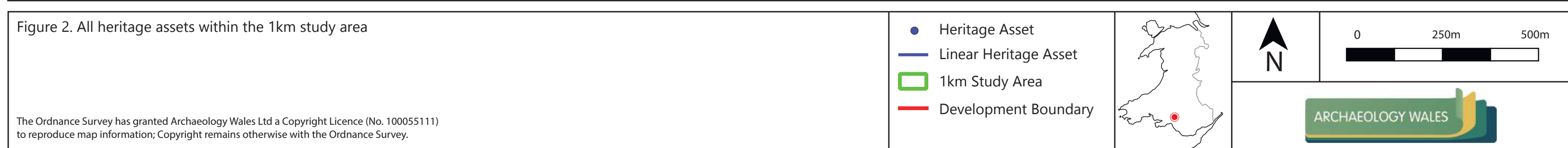
Figure 1. Site location

— Development Area



0 500m 1km





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- Heritage Asset
- Linear Heritage Asset
- 1km Study Area
- Development Boundary



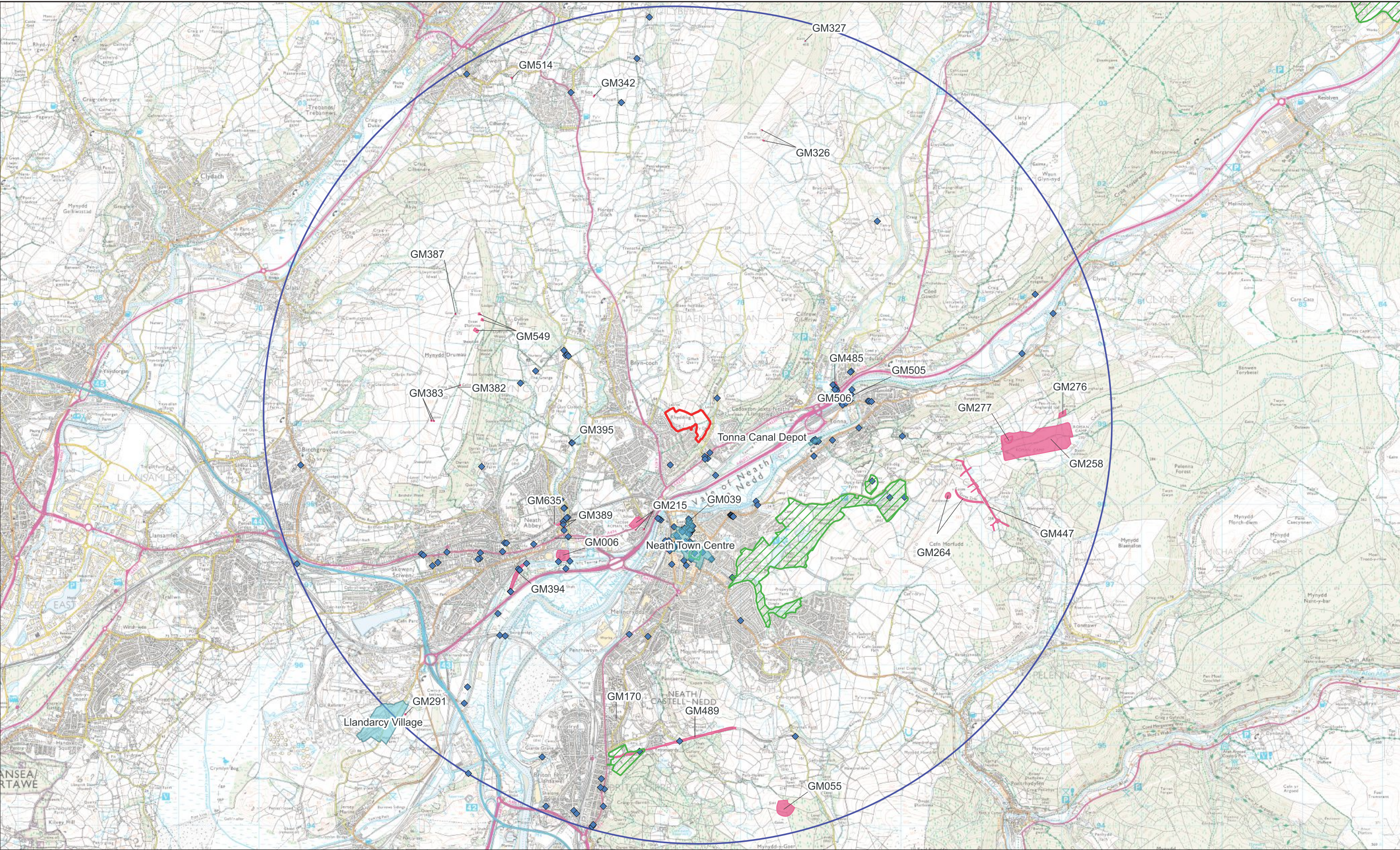


Figure 3. Designated heritage assets within a 5km study area

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- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | Development Boundary |  | Registered Park and Garden |
|  | 5km Study Area |  | Scheduled Monument |
|  | Listed Building | | |
|  | Conservation Area | | |



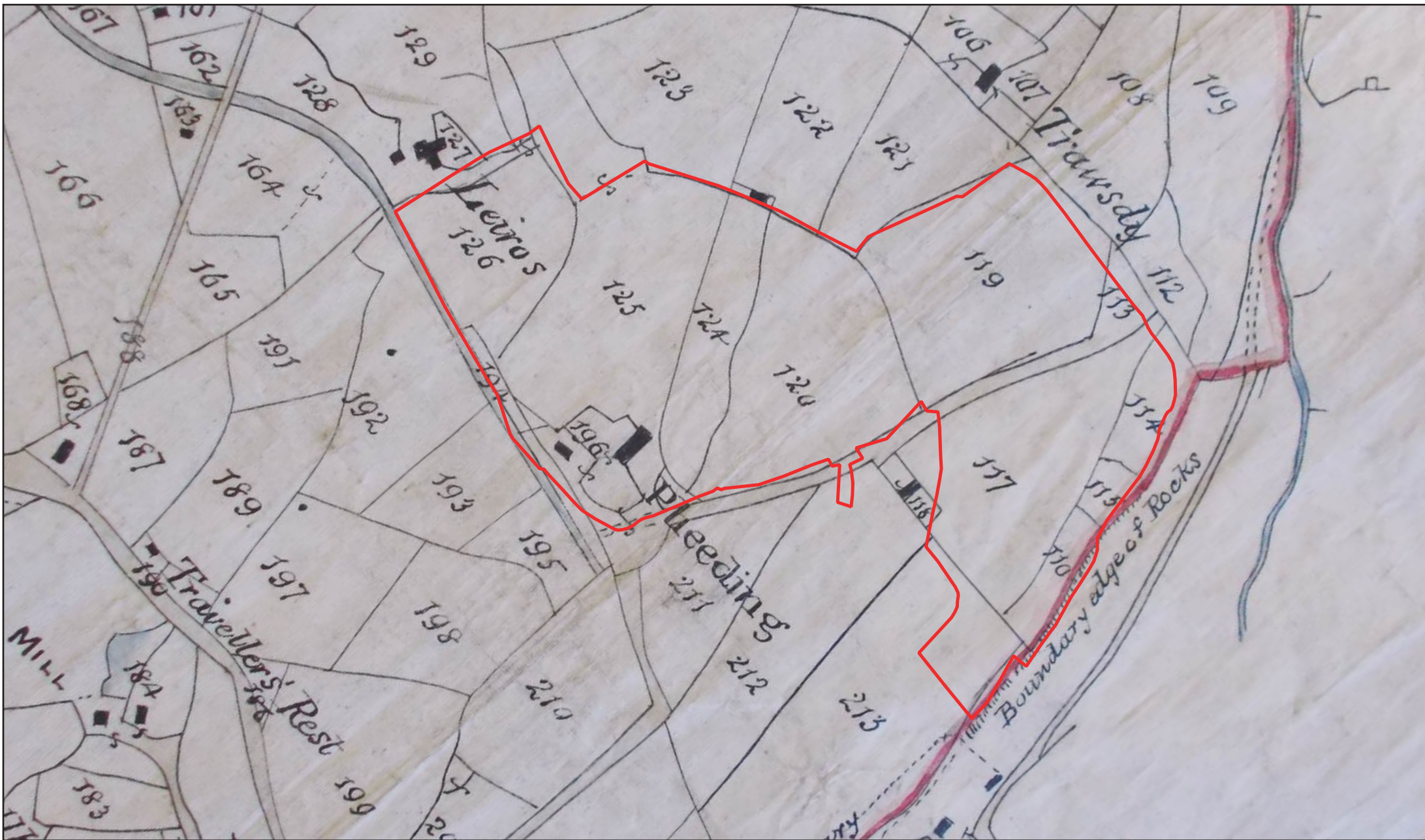
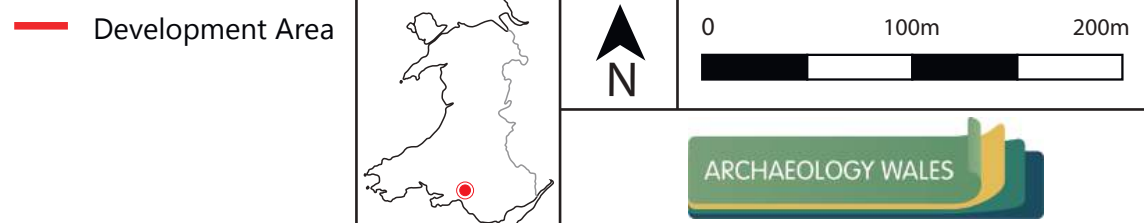


Figure 4. Extract from a "Plan of Rheeding", drawn up in 1859, apparently copied from an original plan dated 1814.



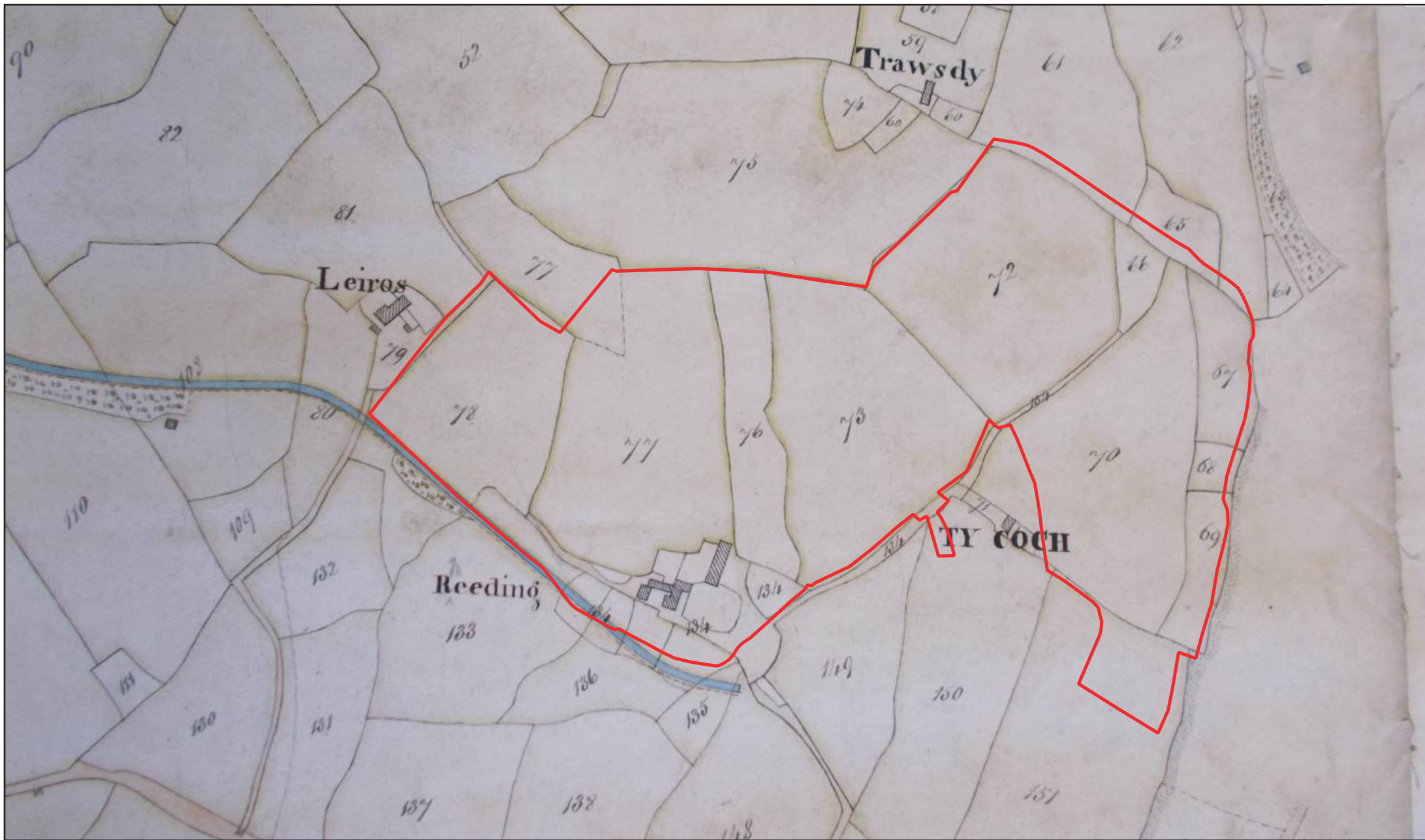
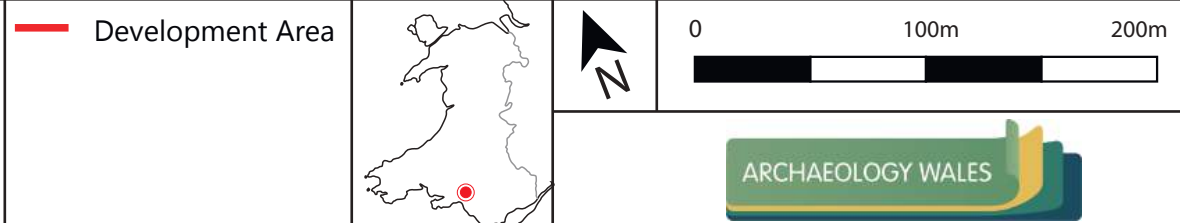


Figure 5. Extract from "Rough plan of the Rheeding" Farm, drawn up prior to 1855, possibly in circa 1814. Approximate outline of proposed development area highlighted in red.



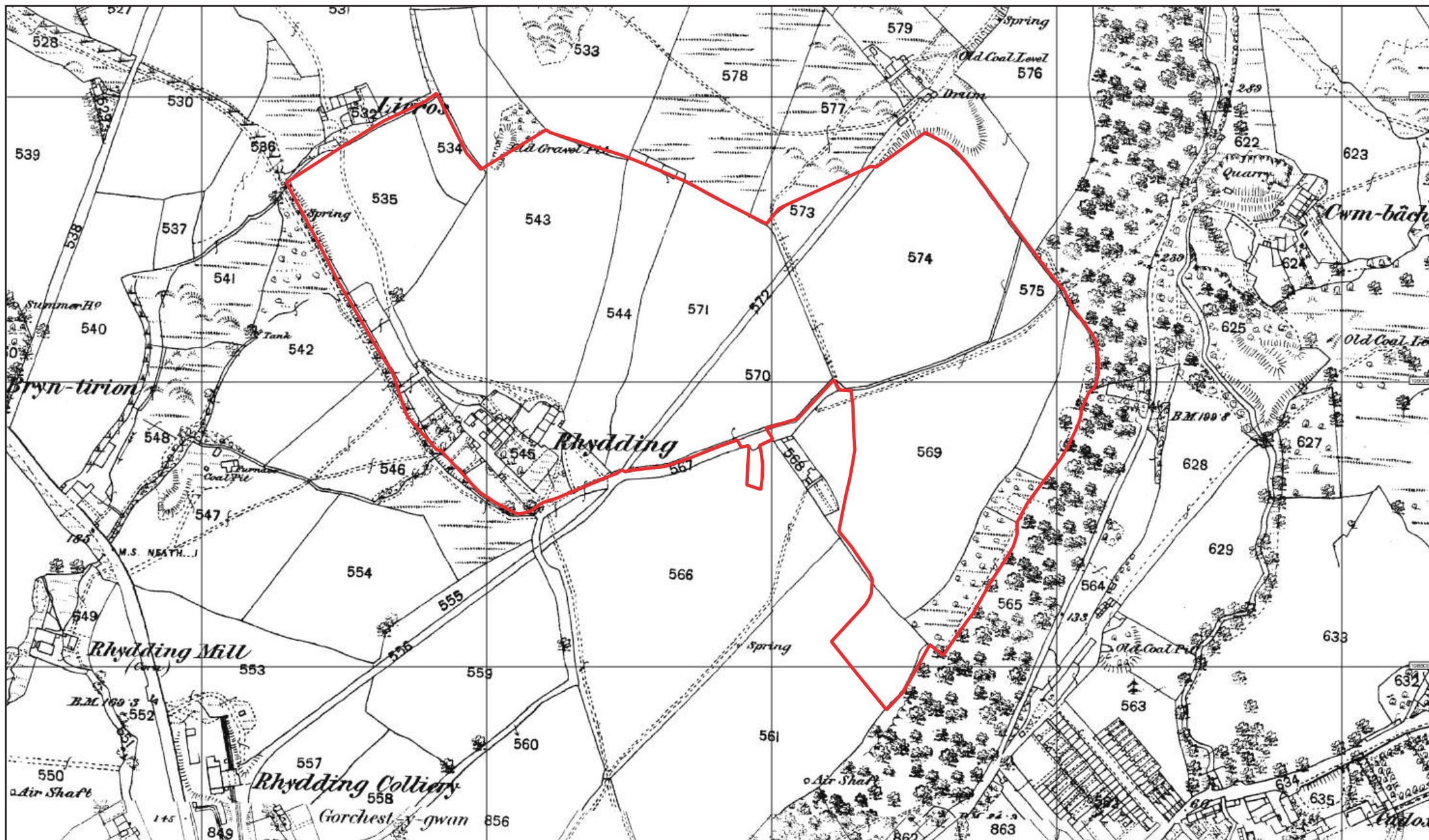


Figure 6. First edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of Glamorganshire, dated 1877

— Development Area



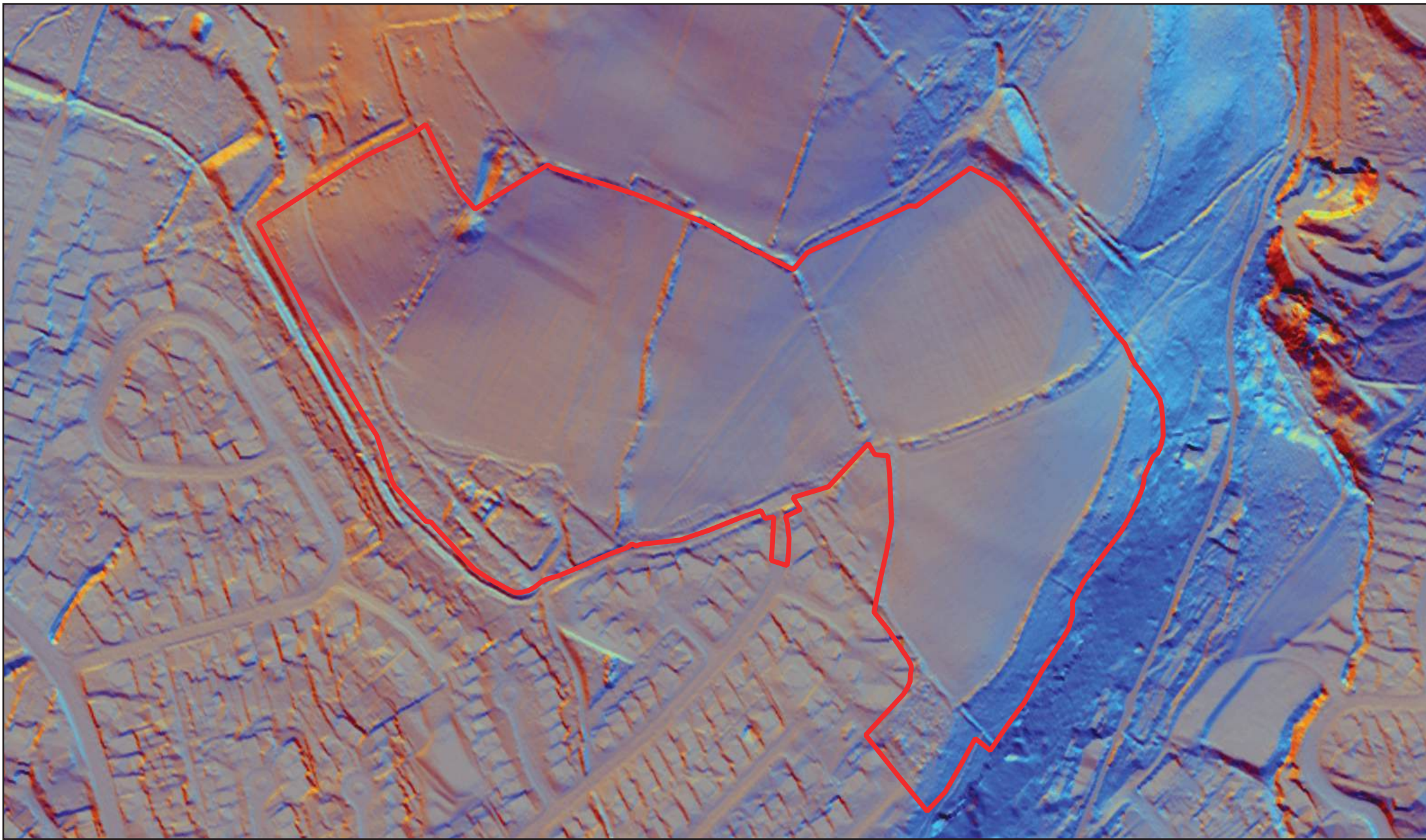


Figure 7. LiDAR 1m DTM

— Development Area





Plates



Plate 1. Vertical aerial photograph, taken by the RAF in 1946. Approximation of site marked in red



Plate 2. Vertical aerial photograph, taken by the RAF in 1949. Approximation of site marked in red



Plate 3. Vertical aerial photograph, taken by the RAF in 1952. Approximation of site marked in red.

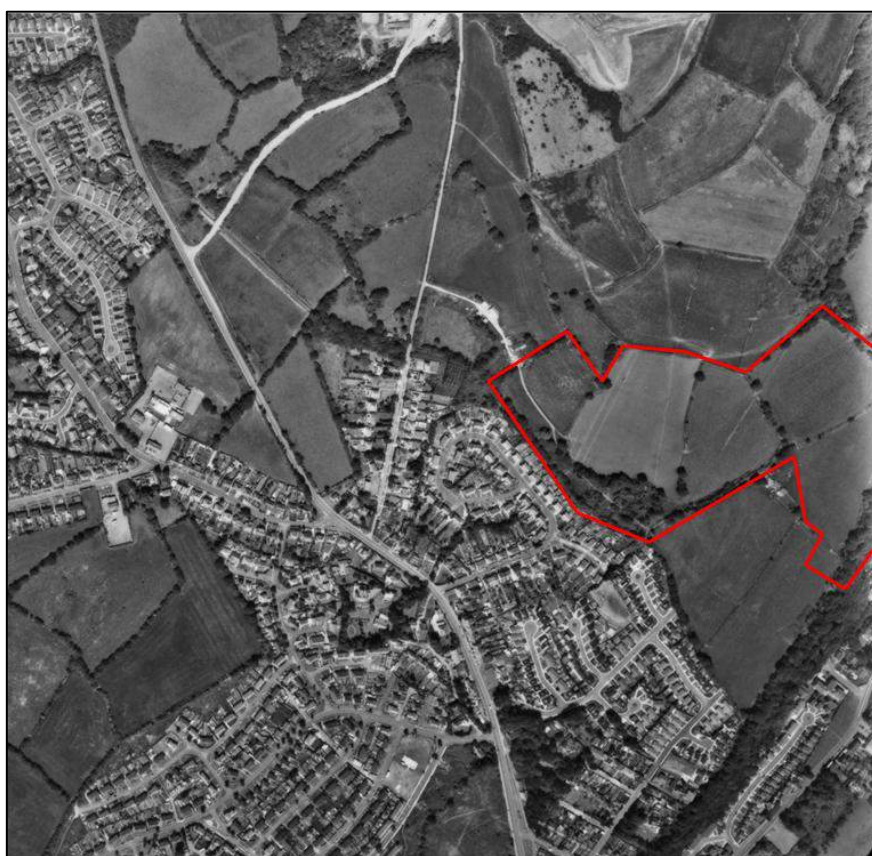


Plate 4. Vertical aerial photograph, taken by MAFF 1984. Site marked in red.



Plate 5. Field to the north of Rhydding Farm, view to the north.



Plate 6. Field boundary along the north of the site, view to the east.



Plate 7. Field boundary just south of gravel pit, view to the north.



Plate 8. View southwards towards Neath Valley from the northern part of site.



Plate 9. Rhydding Farmstead, view to the south-west.



Plate 10. Rhydding Canal, view to the south-east.



Plate 11. Trackway 10100w, view to the north-east.



Plate 12. Location of platforms 10102w, view to the north.



Appendix I: Gazetteer of sites on regional HER

HENEB HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 9263

Prepared by: Olivia Husøy-Ciaccia, Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology
Produced for: Charley James-Martin, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

According to 1km shapefile, centred at SS 75322 99047.

PRN 00624w **NAME** Neath Castle **NGR** SS75369779 **COMMUNITY** Neath
TYPE Medieval, Castle, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY One of two castles at Neath, this one built later, circa mid-12th century on the opposite side of the river. It's defensive role continued until the mid-17th century, thereafter used for recreational activities, while slowly decaying.

DESCRIPTION Neath Castle occupies a strategic elevation on the east side of the Nedd river, at its lowest practicable crossing-point, about 6km NNE of its mouth. This river was tidal and navigable; the Roman road, the medieval Portway, which ran E-W across the lowlands, crossed the Nedd at this point. An earlier castle was first raised by Richard de Glanville in the 1120s, situated across the river, 600m west, within or close to a Roman fort, which had been dismantled by 1207. This second castle is not documented until mentioned in records dated 1183. It was destroyed during the 'Despenser War' in 1321, repaired in 1377, and continued to be used until the mid-17th century. By the 18th century the castle had become a recreational area, while the 19th century saw the castle largely hemmed in by industrial cottages set against its walls, except on the north flank where a Quaker's graveyard impeded such encroachments. Excavations by Neath Antiquarian Society of a building lying inside the N curtain wall and abutting the N tower of the C14th gate. Total length of bldg. 45ft, found C14th floor. Cock-pit uncovered. See also GGAT field evaluation assessment 1993 and watching brief 1994

CONDITION

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

STATUS listed building 11775 II*, Scheduled Monument GM039

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 94528 GGATE003722, GGATE003723, GGATE008472, GGATE008473, GGATE008474

SOURCES

Article Seward E. 1906 Some Churches and Castles in Glamorgan
Article Smith E.G. 1931/32 Report on ancient Monuments (in Borough of Neath)
Online Resource 2022 Neath Castle 35 Mesh (pre-conservation survey)
Online Resource 2022 Neath Castle NE Tower (post-excavation survey)
Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database
Report Lewis, R. & Morgan, R. 2022 Masonry Wall Collapse and Repair Neath Castle SAMGm039, 3D Photogrammetric Survey, Archaeological Watching Brief and Historic Building Record 5219
01/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/Invent III 1b/LM11
02/PM Note/Brooksby H/1972/Arch in Wales/no45 p31
03/PM Note/1970/Arch in Wales/no40
04/PM Note/1971/Arch in Wales/no59 p28
05/PM Note/1973/Manning WH/Arch in Wales pp41 no56
08/Desc Text/Cadw/ Full Management Report/2005/Copy in further information file
GGAT Assessment of Neath Castle
GGAT watching brief Neath Castle **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00624w>

PRN 00626w **NAME** Findspot, Blaenrhonddan **NGR** SS75349855 **COMMUNITY** Blaenrhonddan
TYPE Bronze Age, FINDSPOT, **RANK**: 1
SUMMARY bronze spearhead

DESCRIPTION *bronze spearhead*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00626w>

PRN 00629w **NAME** *Weir, Neath* **NGR** SS756979 **COMMUNITY** *Neath*

TYPE *Medieval, Weir, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The site of a medieval weir.*

DESCRIPTION *The site of a medieval weir.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001313, GGATE001377

SOURCES

Report Dunning, R and Howell, J 2005 Waterfronts in southeast Wales: Phase 2, Volume 2, gazetteer 2062

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00629w>

PRN 00630w **NAME** *St. Catwg's Church, Cadoxton-Juxta-Neath* **NGR** SS75609857 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE *Medieval, Church, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The church of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath is first recorded in 1254. The tower, which has an Early English door and Decorated windows, is the only part of the church to retain datable medieval masonry; the rest of the church has been built in the Victorian period (or refaced and restarted since the nave roof is earlier).*

DESCRIPTION *The church of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath is first recorded in 1254 (Lunt (ed) 1926, 323), though the dedication to St Cadoc's, which is confirmed by Merrick (ed James 1908), may be an indication of a pre-Norman foundation, as may the largely curvilinear shape of the churchyard revealed on the tithe map of 1841 (WGAS P/71/3). The church consists of nave, separate chancel, N aisle, W tower-porch and vestry against the N side of the chancel, with a boiler room against its E side. There originally seems to have been a rood loft, as evidenced by the fact that the wall plates in the nave stop short of the E end. The building is constructed from the local Pennant sandstone, with Sutton stone dressings to the remaining medieval openings, and Bath stone dressings to the Victorian parts of the church. Only the tower obviously retains masonry from the Middle Ages, the nave and chancel showing all the signs of having been rebuilt in the Victorian period, but since the nave roof predates the 19th century, it seems reasonable to suppose that the walls of the nave at least has been refaced rather than rebuilt. The earliest feature in the tower is the Early English W door; the Decorated window above has clearly is inserted, and probably goes with the windows of the upper stage, though it is doubtful whether this should be taken as indicating that the upper stage is an addition. An interesting feature of this tower is the form of the lower stage of the W façade, which has a recessed panel with the door and window between what are in effect two battered buttresses. This is also found in the neighbouring parishes of Cilybebyll and Llantwit-juxta-Neath. A document of 1593 mentions the steeple. (Taylor 1933, 6), but this does not necessarily imply that there was ever a spire. Major campaigns of rebuilding took place in 1843-44 and 1871. When Glynne (1801, 247) visited the church in 1869, he noted that it was almost completely modernised, save the tower, with a spacious nave and chancel, but no aisles. However, there is evidence to indicate that the N aisle was added in 1843-4, and it may be that he was referring to its medieval form as being aisleless. The church was in need of repair by 1842, in which year a faculty (NLW LL/F/98) was sought to demolish the church completely, on the grounds that it was impracticable to repair it, and to rebuild in early 19th century simplified gothic style with two aisles, galleries, a short chancel and W tower-porch. There was considerable opposition however from some of the congregation who maintained not only that the church was in a much better structural condition than was alleged by the promoters of total rebuilding scheme and was not a drain on the resources of the parish (rebuilding estimated at a minimum of £2,000 and repair at £350-500), but also that it was worthy of preservation as a Monument of Ecclesiastical Architecture and should not be demolished unless under some stringent and overriding necessity the existence of which [was] entirely denied in the present instance. It would appear that this faculty was not granted, since in the following year another faculty (NLW LL/F/99) was issued to allow the medieval building to be put into complete repair and enlarged by the erection of an additional aisle. This is borne out by the structural evidence. Examination of its outer walls of the church shows that there are two phases in the fenestration, with the single Y-traceried window in the N wall of the aisle (the same as those in the S wall of the nave) as the earlier type, and that there seems originally to have been a door in the W wall of the aisle, and possibly also a N door in the second bay from the W in its N wall; one or both of these doors may have been for the gallery which was removed in 1872. Newman (1995, 165) dates the E window stylistically to around 1860, and most of the windows, the chancel arch and probably the arcade of the N aisle to 1871. The organ chamber was enlarged in 1883 (Tucker; nd, 171). There is a medieval cross slab mounted on the N wall of the chancel. There is also a large collection of wall tablets of dates ranging from the 17th to the 20th centuries. Of these the most interesting are the three in the vestry, one an 18th century brass with a long genealogical inscription (Anon, 1866), and the other two painted on boards, one dating to the 17th century and the other to the 18th; the chancel has a couple of heraldic plaques on its S wall. Otherwise the internal fittings are Victorian or later. Raven (1878, 266) and Taylor (1937, 4) noted three bells of 1770 by Thomas Bayley of Bridgwater; a further three were added in 1898 (Tucker, nd, 171). BIBLIOGRAPHY Published and printed Anon, 1866, Williams of Dyffryn-Clydach, Neath, Archaeol Cambrensis 5 ser 3, 315- Crossley, F H, and Ridgway, M H, 1959, Screens, lofts and stalls situated in Wales and Monmouthshire. Part nine, Section XII: Glamorganshire, Archaeol Cambrensis 107, 72-108 (77) Glynne, S R, 1901, Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh dioceses: Diocese of Llandaff. Glamorgan Archaeol Cambrensis 6 ser 1, 224-78 (247) Green, C A H, 1906-7, Notes on churches in the diocese of Llandaff, 94 Lunt, W E (ed), 1926, The valuation of Norwich. Oxford Merrick, R, (ed B L James), 1983, Morganiae archaio-graphia. South Wales Record Society 1 Newman, J, 1995, The buildings of Wales: Glamorgan, 42, 165 Taylor, G A, 1933, A Cadoxton-Aberpergwm dispute of 16th century, Trans Neath Antiq Soc, 2 ser 3, 5-7 Tucker, K, nd, Chronicle of Cadoxton. Neath: Historical projects Raven, J J, 1873, The prospects of Welsh campanology, Archaeol Cambrensis, 4 ser 4, 264-73 (270) Documentary and manuscript GIRO P/71/CW/1-2 1841 Case for the opinion of Dr Howard Elphinstone that vestry meeting held 18th Oct 1841, for purpose of levying rate for rebuilding and enlarging of parish church, was invalid P/71/CW/3 1841 Vestry meeting, at which it was agreed that parish church could be enlarged and repaired for A£500 P/71/CW/4 1841 Appeal for enlargement and repair of parish church, with list of subscribers P/71/CW/5 1841 Notices in press on application for faculty to take down and rebuild P/71/CW/6 1842 Statement of objections to faculty. NLW LL/F/98 1842 Faculty: Demolition of church and erection of new church LL/F/99 1843 Faculty: Repair of church and addition of aisle LL/F/101 1872 Faculty: Reflooring and reseating and other alterations LL/F/101X 1872 Faculty: Reflooring and reseating and other*

alterations LL/F/102 1882 Faculty: Alteration of organ chamber LL/F/102X 1882 Faculty: Alteration of organ chamber LL/F/103 1928 Faculty: Choir stalls and panelling LL/F/104 1929 Faculty: Children's corner WGAS D/DZ 114/1 1991 History of St Catwg's Church, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, the oldest church in the Vale of Neath (K Tucker) P/71/3 1841 Tithe map NMR Kay (various) 1 ser II, 212, 259; 2 ser II, 359; IV 743-5 Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

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

STATUS listed building 11767 II*

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 3837 GGATE001386, GGATE006338, GGATE007963

SOURCES

Article Raven J.J. 1878 The Prospects of Welsh Campanalogy
Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database
Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in north-western Glamorgan
Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317
EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00630w>

PRN 00634w **NAME** Watermill, Neath **NGR** SS755978 **COMMUNITY** Neath

TYPE Medieval, Water mill, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Manorial Watermill can be found on W. Rees map (1932). Small building shown on 1st edition map at this location may possibly be a mill (1877). By the time of second publication (1899) building no longer survives.

DESCRIPTION Manorial Watermill can be found on W. Rees, South Wales and the border in the 14th Century (1932). Small building shown on 1st edition map at this location may possibly be a mill (1877). By the time of second publication (1899) building no longer survives.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001377

SOURCES

OS 1st edition map, (1877)
OS 2nd edition map, (1899)
South Wales and the border in the 14th century (1932) SE sheet (W. Rees) **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00634w>

PRN 00635w **NAME** Chapel/Religious House, Neath **NGR** SS755978 **COMMUNITY** Neath

TYPE Medieval, Chapel, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Marked on Rees's map as a chapel appropriated to a religious house (OS card SS 79 NE 28).

DESCRIPTION Marked on Rees's map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century as a chapel appropriated to a religious house (OS card SS 79 NE 28). But the map actually shows this as being on the other side of the River Neath. 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

Article Wheeler R.E.M. 1923 St.. Margaret's chapel, near Neath
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00635w>

PRN 01027.0w **NAME** Linear Feature, Neath Canal **NGR** SN8825306360, SS7341494060 **COMMUNITY** Briton Ferry

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Canal, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The Neath and Tennant (01070.0w) Canals provided twenty one miles of waterway from Aberdulais to Swansea and from Glynneath to Briton Ferry. The two canals were built separately, the Neath under Acts of Parliament of 1791 and 1793.

DESCRIPTION The Neath and Tennant (01070.0w) Canals provided twenty one miles of waterway from Aberdulais to Swansea and from Glynneath to Briton Ferry. The two canals were built separately, the Neath under Acts of Parliament of 1791 and 1793. These waterways were vital to the industrial development of the Vale of Neath in the days before the railways. With their locks, bridges and associated buildings, the canals, which are currently being restored by the Neath and Tennant Canals Preservation Society, form both an important tourist attraction and major educational resource. (01)

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 01027 decimals, Associated with 02500.0m, Associated with 1027.13w, Associated with 1070.0w, Associated with 1982w, Associated with 2860w, Associated with 3292w, Associated with 5296w, Associated with 556w, Associated with 559w, Divided into 01027.16w, Divided into 01027.26w, Divided into 01027.27w, Part of 01027.21w GGATE001074, GGATE001314, GGATE001377, GGATE002286, GGATE006100, GGATE007045

SOURCES

Article Taylor G.A. 1937 Early Canals at Neath

Digital photograph GGAT Digital photograph (2); Neath Canal HERP3696

Report N Maylan 2007 Digital photographs (87) HERP2138.1-87

Report Wilkinson, P.F. and Owen John, H.S.. 1989 The A465 Aberdulais-Glynneath Improvement 8 78-89 01

01/Pm Desc Text/A465 Aberdulais - Glynneath Improvement: Archaeological Assessment/GGAT 1989/GGAT SMR Report Archive

02/map/OS/1880 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT01027.0w>

PRN 01039.1m NAME Pontwalby Power Operated 2 Stage Incline **NGR** SN891065, SN925075 **COMMUNITY** Hirwaun

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Tramway, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Tramway incline that runs 800m west from Deri Hir and built as part of the Cefn Rhigos Tramroad in 1803-5, with the objective to connect the ironworks at Aberdare with the Neath Canal and used by a high-pressure steam-engine.

DESCRIPTION Tramway incline on the Cefn Rhigos Tramroad (also known as Tappender's Tramroad (Van Laun 2001)). It is a 800m long tramway incline running west from Deri Hir and built as part of the Cefn Rhigos Tramroad in 1803-5, with the objective to connect the ironworks at Aberdare with the Neath Canal. It was used by a Trevithick high-pressure steam-engine. The site of the engine-house is at the end of the incline, now as a sunken earthwork (HUGHES S. 1990). This section was more or less abandoned after the opening of the Aberdare canal and extension of the eastern section and comprises and now survives as a minor track. The NW section run towards an old railway (OS map 1877), and survives as a rough cobbled stone surface through a wooded area. However, in some parts it is overgrown or littered by trees. Then, the tramroad doesn't survive until SN89310650, where it is a section that may survive but with unknown condition as it lies within private land (ROBERTS R. and JONES C. 2006).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 03225.1m GGATE001996

SOURCES

Report Roberts, R. Jones, C. 2006 Southeast Wales Industrial Ironworks Landscape Year 2: transport networks 2060

HUGHES S., 1990, The Archaeology of an early Railway System, The Brecon Forest Tramroads, RCAHMW, p.316

Industrial Ironworks Landscapes, p.147 ; 160-1

MM MENTION//NMW//1983/HIRWAUN & DISTRICT PLAN/SITES OF INDUST ARCH INTEREST*

ROBERTS R. and JONES C., 2006, GGAT report 2006/013, Project GGAT 80, Southeast Wales **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT01039.1m>

PRN 01070.07w NAME Bridge, Tennant Canal, Neath **NGR** SS7538398166 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Canal bridge, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Canal bridge, with iron balustrades. Associated structure with Tennant Canal.

DESCRIPTION Canal bridge, with iron balustrades. Associated structure with Tennant Canal. Included in the Neath Port Talbot list of Buildings of Local Importance and Designated Canal Structures (Neath Port Talbot Council).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1995

STATUS UA Local List (Adopted) NPT TCA004

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2850w, Associated with 2860w GGATE001377

SOURCES

Report N Maylan 2007 Digital photographs (87) HERP2138.1-87

01/map/OS/1877 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT01070.07w>

PRN 01070.19w NAME Over Bridge, Blaenhonddan, Neath Port Talbot **NGR** SS7657198972 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Canal bridge, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Over bridge taking a track across the Tennant Canal.

DESCRIPTION Over bridge taking a track across the Tennant Canal. Stone arched canal bridge, modified with concrete road base and modern railings to carry track. Included in the Neath Port Talbot list of Buildings of Local Importance and Designated Canal Structures (Neath Port Talbot Council).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** Field visit shows bridge in reasonable condition (Maylan 2007). **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2007

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping (OS map). **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1881

STATUS UA Local List (Adopted) NPT TCA005

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Database Neath Port Talbot Council 2019 The Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Guidance (Consultation April 2019)

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Report N Maylan 2007 Digital photographs (87) HERP2138.1-87

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT01070.19w>

PRN 01070.20w NAME Bridge, Tennant Canal SE of Church of St Cattwg **NGR** SS75699836 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Canal bridge, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Over bridge taking a track across the Tennant Canal.

DESCRIPTION Over bridge taking a track across the Tennant Canal.

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: Extant bridge over the Tennant Canal. RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 2007
CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Bridge depicted on 1st edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1877

STATUS Listed building 82078 II

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database
Report N Maylan 2007 Digital photographs (87) HERP2138.1-87

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01070.20w>

PRN 01070.27w NAME Staithe, adjacent to Tennant Canal, Cadoxton NGR SS75709838 COMMUNITY Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Staithe, RANK: -

SUMMARY Staithe adjacent to the bridge over the Tennant Canal SE of the church of St Cattwg, Cadoxton.

DESCRIPTION Staithe adjacent to the bridge over the Tennant Canal SE of the church of St Cattwg, Cadoxton.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Report N Maylan 2007 Digital photographs (87) HERP2138.1-87

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01070.27w>

PRN 01070.28w NAME Dressed Stone, Blaenhonddan, Neath Port Talbot NGR SS75839852 COMMUNITY Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, , RANK: -

SUMMARY Dressed stone construction adjacent to the Tennant Canal.

DESCRIPTION Dressed stone construction adjacent to the Tennant Canal.

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: Dressed stone construction adjacent to the Tennant Canal. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2007

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Report N Maylan 2007 Digital photographs (87) HERP2138.1-87

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01070.28w>

PRN 01162w NAME Cadoxton Vicarage NGR SS75559867 COMMUNITY Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Vicarage, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The site comprises a Post-medieval vicarage entitled Cadoxton Vicarage situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION The site comprises a Post-medieval vicarage entitled Cadoxton Vicarage situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01162w>

PRN 01757w NAME Friends Meeting House NGR SS75339881 COMMUNITY Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Chapel, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The site comprises a Post-medieval chapel entitled Friends Meeting House situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION The site comprises a Post-medieval chapel entitled Friends Meeting House situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 9451

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01757w>

PRN 01759w **NAME** Neath Malthouse **NGR** SS75449779 **COMMUNITY** Neath

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Malt house, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The site comprises a Post-medieval malt house situated within the community of Neath. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION The site comprises a Post-medieval malt house situated within the community of Neath. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01759w>

PRN 01760w **NAME** Mill, Neath **NGR** SS75429781 **COMMUNITY** Neath

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Mill, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The site comprises a Post-medieval mill situated within the community of Neath. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION The site comprises a Post-medieval mill situated within the community of Neath. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01760w>

PRN 01790w **NAME** Findspot, Highbury Bryncoch **NGR** SS743997 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE Bronze Age, Axe, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Bronze flat axe.

DESCRIPTION Bronze flat axe.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Article Savory H.N. 1961 Bronze Flanged Axe from West Glamorgan

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01790w>

PRN 02015w **NAME** Cadoxton Lodge **NGR** SS75809869 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The site comprises a Post-medieval house entitled Cadoxton Lodge situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION The site comprises a Post-medieval house entitled Cadoxton Lodge situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Destroyed **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1983

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/pm desc text/RCAHM//1981/Invent IV 1/no33 p277-81 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02015w>

PRN 02250w **NAME** The Latt, Neath (Quaker Meeting House) **NGR** SS7535697818 **COMMUNITY** Neath

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Ecclesiastical building, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY *The Friends' Meeting House in Neath, known as 'The Latt', was constructed in 1799, and is a plain building in the local sandstone rubble with a hipped roof. Associated with Joseph Tregelles Price, one of the founder members of the Peace Society.*

DESCRIPTION *The Friends' Meeting House in Neath, known as 'The Latt', was constructed in 1799 within the precinct of Neath Castle (PRN 00624w). It is associated with Joseph Tregelles Price, owner and manager of Neath Abbey ironworks and active in the 19th century pacifist movement as one of the founder members of the Peace Society. It is an unpretentious building constructed of coursed rubble in the local sandstone with brick dressings to the openings, and a hipped roof oriented north-south in slate. The burial ground is to the east, enclosed by a wall with an arched opening within a simple pediment, attached to the northeast corner of the meeting house. The north wall of the meeting house, facing the street, has no openings. The entrance is in the east wall (through the burial ground), via a flat-roofed lobby at its south end. To the north of the lobby are two large sash windows with slightly-segmental arched heads. There is another, rather smaller window of similar design to the lobby; a fourth, truncated, window, is situated above the lobby and just below the eaves of the main part of the building. There is a second, small entrance at the north end of the east wall.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *listed building 11788 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 00624w, Same as 9451 GGATE008472, GGATE008473, GGATE008474*

SOURCES

Book Newman, J 1995 The Buildings of Wales: Glamorgan
Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database
Report N Maylan 2007 Digital photographs (87) HERP2138.1-87
01/mm desc text/Cadw/1987/Listed Building List/ ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02250w>

PRN 02268w **NAME** *Pill Box, Neath* **NGR** SS754978 **COMMUNITY** *Neath*

TYPE *Modern, Pill box, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The site comprises a Modern pill box situated within the community of Neath. No further information is currently available.*

DESCRIPTION *The site comprises a Modern pill box situated within the community of Neath. No further information is currently available.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/pm list/Wills H/1985/Pillboxes a study of uk defences 1940/p74-5 ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02268w>

PRN 02275w **NAME** *The Old Workhouse, Neath* **NGR** SS75879791 **COMMUNITY** *Neath*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Workhouse, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *19th century former Union Workhouse now converted into commercial and residential premises.*

DESCRIPTION *19th century former Union Workhouse now converted into commercial and residential premises. Stone construction with original symmetrical layout and design around central courtyard modified and partly obscured by more recent alterations. Dated 1838. Included in the Neath Port Talbot list of Buildings of Local Importance and Designated Canal Structures (Neath Port Talbot Council).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping (OS map). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1877

STATUS *UA Local List (Adopted) NPT NTN006*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 309115*

SOURCES

Database Neath Port Talbot Council 2019 The Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Guidance (Consultation April 2019)
Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"
Report N Maylan 2007 Digital photographs (87) HERP2138.1-87
01/mm note/GGAT/Hill-Kann J/1987// ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02275w>

PRN 02500.0m **NAME** *Linear Feature, Vale of Neath Railway* **NGR** SN89130648, SO08320861 **COMMUNITY** *Glynneath*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Railway, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The construction of the Vale of Neath Railway was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1846. The first trains ran between Neath and Pontypool in 1863 and in the same year the Vale of Neath Railway amalgamated with the Great Western Railway.*

DESCRIPTION *The construction of the Vale of Neath Railway was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1846. The first trains ran between Neath and Pontypool in 1863 and in the same year the Vale of Neath Railway amalgamated with the Great Western Railway. The line played an important part in the later development of industry and mining in the Vale of Neath carrying coal, iron and chemicals as well as passengers. In 1967 the section of line from Glynneath to Aberdare was closed. The rest of the line was closed in 1985. The line between Neath and Glynneath is now being restored by the Vale of Neath Railway Society as a potentially very important tourist attraction. (04) MV174 Embankment for railway line. The course of the line under construction shown on the 1850 Tithe map. The railway appears on 1876 1st ed OS 25" and later editions. Crossed the Nant Rhyd-y-Car at SO05080524 (Lawler 2000)*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *BBNP*

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 02817m, Associated with 1027.0w, Associated with 1027.13w, Associated with 1070.0w, Associated with 1982w, Associated with 3292w, Associated with 5296w, Associated with 556w, Associated with 559w GGATE000959, GGATE001074, GGATE002656, GGATE003827, GGATE008467, GGATE008468, GGATE008885, GGATE008886

SOURCES

Report Maynard, D. 1993 Archaeological Desk-Top Study, Rhyd-Y-Car Land Reclamation Scheme Merthyr tydfil, Mid Galmorgan 250 93_026
 Report Wilkinson, P.F. and Owen John, H.S.. 1989 The A465 Aberdulais-Glynneath Improvement 8 78-89_01
 01/PM Desc Text/Bowen RE/1966/Journal of SE Wales Ind Arch Soc vol1 no2 p34
 02/MM Mention/NMW/1983/Hirwaun & District local plan/Sites of Ind Arch Importance
 03/PM Desc Text/Barrie DSM/1980/Regional Hist of Railways of Gr Brit, viLXII: S Wales
 04/Pm Desc Text/A465 Aberdulais - Glynneath Improvement: Archaeological Assessment/GGAT 1989/GGAT SMR Report
 Archive **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02500.0m>

PRN 02500.1m **NAME** Vale of Neath Railway **NGR** SS75089805 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Railway, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Broad gauge, engineered by IK Brunel, incorporated 1846. Connected with South Wales Railway at Neath, up through Glynneath Valley 15 miles to Gelli Tarw, 1 1/4 miles past Hirwaun.

DESCRIPTION Broad gauge, engineered by IK Brunel, incorporated 1846. Connected with South Wales Railway at Neath, up through Glynneath Valley 15 miles to Gelli Tarw, 1 1/4 miles past Hirwaun.

CONDITION

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

STATUS BBNP

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Article Richards A.J.Y 1974 Neath, Pontardawe & Brynamman Railway
ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02500.1m>

PRN 02628w **NAME** Gorchest Y Gwarn **NGR** SS75059869 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The site comprises a Post-medieval house entitled Gorchest Y Gwarn situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION The site comprises a Post-medieval house entitled Gorchest Y Gwarn situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1990

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/mm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p581 no 404 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02628w>

PRN 02629w **NAME** Leros House **NGR** SS75109919 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The site comprises a Post-medieval house entitled Leros situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION The site comprises a Post-medieval house entitled Leros situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1990

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 19129

SOURCES

01/mm desc text/RCAHM//1988/Invent IV 2/p588 no 550 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02629w>

PRN 02630w **NAME** Rhydding Farmstead **NGR** SS75209897 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The site comprises a Post-medieval house entitled Rhydding situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

DESCRIPTION The site comprises a Post-medieval house entitled Rhydding situated within the community of Blaenhonddan. No further information is currently available.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1990

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 19853 GGATE006338, GGATE007963

SOURCES

Article Reynolds P.R 1979 A Barrister's Evidence

01/mm desc text/RCAHM/1988/Invent IV 2/p603 no 872 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02630w>

PRN 02784w **NAME** Defences, Neath **NGR** SS753976 **COMMUNITY** Neath

TYPE Medieval, Town defences, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY Woefully inadequate town defences of Neath prior 13th Century.

DESCRIPTION Little information exists about the Town defences of Neath as archaeological excavation is required. The book 'The Towns of Medieval Wales', Ian Soulsby (1983) has some information about the defences of Neath, but this mainly focusses on how hopelessly inadequate they were. The town is thought to have had little, if no defensive wall apart from that of the castle structure itself This left Neath open to attack, which resulted in the towns speedy decline in the 13th century. Following these uprisings and events of the 13th century Neath remained small until the industrial revolution.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**: 1992

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Article R.W.B. 1872 Early charters to towns in Wales

Article Rees W. 1925 A Bibliography of Published Works at the Municipal History of Wales and the Border; with Special Reference to the Published Records.

Article Taylor G.A. 1934 Neath in 1850

01/pm desc text/RCAHM/0000/Invent III 1b/TD4

Archaeological Investigation LTD 9-11 New Street, Neath (2000) Desk Based assessment

Soulsby, I. The Towns of Medieval Wales (Chichester: 1983) **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02784w>

PRN 02817.0w **NAME** Dulais Valley Mineral Railway **NGR** SN85401500, SS74909785 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Railway, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY Mineral railway from Neath travelling up the Dulais Valley (also known as the Neath-Brecon Railway).

DESCRIPTION Mineral railway from Neath travelling up the Dulais Valley (also known as the Neath-Brecon Railway)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**: 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008468, GGATE008923

SOURCES

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

/PM DESC TEXT//BARNES/1978/MERTHYR HISTORIAN VOL 2/THE RAILWAY AGE IN WALES p2-15*

/PM DESC TEXT//BOWEN/RE/1966/JOURNAL OF THE SE WALES INDUS ARCH SOC VOL 1 No2 p36*

/PM DESC TEXT//REYNOLDS/PR/1980-1/TRANS NEATH ANTIQUARIAN SOC/p81-90

map/OS/1882 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02817.0w>

PRN 02818.8w **NAME** Signal Box, Neath and Brecon Junction **NGR** SS7497697974 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, SIGNAL BOX, **RANK**: -

SUMMARY Rare surviving signal box at former Neath Riverside station.

DESCRIPTION Rare surviving signal box at former Neath Riverside station. Constructed in the 19th century, it is still in use. Brick ground floor with wood cladding and large windows on first floor with external stair access. Slate roof. Included in the Neath Port Talbot list of Buildings of Local Importance and Designated Canal Structures (Neath Port Talbot Council).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION**: Depicted on 2nd edition OS mapping (OS map). **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**: 1899

STATUS UA Local List (Adopted) NPT BRS004

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 420875

SOURCES

Database Neath Port Talbot Council 2019 The Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Guidance (Consultation April 2019)

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02818.8w>

PRN 02822.0w **NAME** Swansea District Link with VoN Railway **NGR** SS7039397123, SS72059624,

SS72339493 **COMMUNITY** Coedffranc

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Railway, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY Swansea District Line link with the Swansea and Neath/Vale of Neath Railway. Opened between Lonlas Junction and Jersey Marine South Junction on 18 February 1912.

DESCRIPTION Swansea District Line link with the Swansea and Neath/Vale of Neath Railway. Opened between Lonlas Junction and Jersey Marine South Junction on 18 February 1912.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 02821.0w, Associated with 02822.1w to 02822.2w GGATE007045, GGATE008923

SOURCES

Book Barrie, D S M 1980 *A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain. Vol 12: South Wales* GG.9018.BAR

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: *Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation* 5700

/PM DESC TEXT///1966-7/SEWIAS JOURNAL VOL 1 No2/p40* **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02822.0w>

PRN 02855w **NAME** Canal Bridge, Neath **NGR** SS754982 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Bridge, RANK: 1

SUMMARY A post-medieval canal bridge, with iron balustrades. The structure is associated with the Tennant Canal.

DESCRIPTION A post-medieval canal bridge, with iron balustrades. The structure is associated with the Tennant Canal.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1995

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2850W, Associated with 2860W GGATE001377

SOURCES

01/MM Oral/Milne,I/1980

02/PM Desc Text/GGAT/Wilkinson PF & Owen-John HS/09.89/A465 *Aberdulais-Glynneath Improvement(2860W)* **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02855w>

PRN 03220m **NAME** The Hirwaun Common Mineral Railway **NGR** SN94950618 **COMMUNITY** Hirwaun

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Railway, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The Hirwaun Common Mineral Railway was marked as a tramroad on the tithe map of c.1840 and a conventional locomotive-operated railway on the O.S. map of c.1880. The line can be followed to the west of Hirwaun at SO 9495 0618 where it converges with the V

DESCRIPTION The Hirwaun Common Mineral Railway was marked as a tramroad on the tithe map of c.1840 and a conventional locomotive-operated railway on the O.S. map of c.1880. The line can be followed to the west of Hirwaun at SO 9495 0618 where it converges with the V

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE000959, GGATE003867

SOURCES

Babtie assessment Hirwaun to Clydach A465 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03220m>

PRN 03308w **NAME** The Latt **NGR** SS75339784 **COMMUNITY** Neath

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Building, RANK: 1

SUMMARY 19th century row of cottages called "The Latt" discovered during GGAT's assessment of Castle Quay.

DESCRIPTION 19th century row of cottages called "The Latt" discovered during GGAT's assessment of Castle Quay. The majority of the cottages appear to be made to a high standard, with large stones and set in a yellow mortar. One cottage appears to be made to a lower standard than the others, with rough mortar. Associated with these cottages are the internal flagstone floors and external yard surfaces were identified. After the demolition of these cottages, more make-up material had been deposited and a tarmac surface laid for car parking. Since the car park was taken out of service the site has become a tip for stone and soil, which has been dumped directly onto the tarmaced surface.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Destroyed **DESCRIPTION:** Before the construction of these cottages there was a considerable amount of make-up material (1.0m or more) that had been dumped. This is dated to the 19th century by the abundant pottery which it contains. **RELATED EVENT:** E003694 **RECORDED:** 2012

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 18250 GGATE003694

SOURCES

Report Wilson, N.J. 1992 *Archaeological Field Evaluation Castle Quay, Neath* 90 92_01

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03308w>

PRN 04774m **NAME** Signal Box, Tir Mawr Farm, Llwyncoed **NGR** SN980053 **COMMUNITY** Llwydcoed

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, SIGNAL BOX, RANK: 1

SUMMARY A signal box on the OS 1st Edition map.

DESCRIPTION A signal box on the OS 1st Edition map (Graves-Brown 1999).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not applicable DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001729, GGATE002618

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P. 1999 Tir Mawr Farm, Llwydcoed, Aberdare: Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report 2110

01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000470 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT04774m>

PRN 05225w NAME Cadoxton-juxta-neath Churchyard NGR SS75609857 COMMUNITY Blaenhonddan

TYPE Medieval, Churchyard, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The very large churchyard is still partly curvilinear, but it appeared as largely curvilinear on the tithe map of 1841 (WGAS P/71/3), a wide almond shape at a cross-roads, half surrounded by roads.

DESCRIPTION The very large churchyard is still partly curvilinear, but it appeared as largely curvilinear on the tithe map of 1841 (WGAS P/71/3), a wide almond shape at a cross-roads, half surrounded by roads. The upper section around church is flat, and then slopes away down to the south in the extension. The present boundary is a sill wall with iron railing. The main entrance, at the W, consists of double gates; path to W tower-porch, and another round N side of church to secondary gate which takes the form of double gates on the E side opposite the main entrance. Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 0630w

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in north-western Glamorgan

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05225w>

PRN 05278w NAME Rhydding Grange/assart Grange NGR SS751988 COMMUNITY Blaenhonddan

TYPE Medieval, Grange, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Grange of Neath Abbey (Williams 2001, 307 no.112a). Presumably the post-medieval house the Rhyddings (PRN 02630w at SS75209897) may be on site of some of grange buildings

DESCRIPTION Grange of Neath Abbey (Williams 2001, 307 no.112a). Presumably the post-medieval house the Rhyddings (PRN 02630w at SS75209897) may be on the site of some of the grange buildings (Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database)

CONDITION

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

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Part of desk-based assessment for GGAT129 Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent. RELATED EVENT: E006929 RECORDED: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001386, GGATE006338, GGATE006929

SOURCES

Book Williams, D H 2001 The Welsh Cistercians

Project Archive Roberts, R 2014 GGAT 129: Cistercian Granges in Glamorgan and Gwent 3638

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

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05278w>

PRN 05282w NAME Cadoxton-juxta-neath, Blaenhonddan NGR SS75609857 COMMUNITY Blaenhonddan

TYPE Early Medieval, Ecclesiastical building, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Lifris's Vita Sancti Cadoci of c 1100 states that St Cadoc was granted land by King Arthfael in one of the many places by the River:

DESCRIPTION Lifris's Vita Sancti Cadoci of c 1100 states that St Cadoc was granted land by King Arthfael in one of the many places by the River Neath which were suitable for hermitages, and built a house of prayer there (Wade-Evans 1944, xi, 64-7). The NGR given is that of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath church (dedicated to St Cadoc), where the shape of the churchyard as revealed on the tithe map of 1841 is largely curvilinear (WGAS P/71/3). The legend goes on to relate how St Cadoc brought back to life a murdered man who decided that it was better to return to death; this incident is associated with a place called Llanllwyni which is presented as being near the Neath site. Ref (Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database)

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 630w

SOURCES

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05282w>

PRN 06223w NAME Gelliau Colliery Smithy **NGR** SS76189924 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, smithy, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Structure identified as a Smithy located to the sothwest of and associated with Gelliau Colliery. Visible on the 1st edition OS map (1881).

DESCRIPTION Structure identified as a Smithy located to the sothwest of and associated with Gelliau Colliery. Visible on the 1st edition OS map (1881). Depicted as measuring some 20m x 7m. The ruins now visible are shorter, so it is possible that a section of it is no longer visible above ground. The map shows a short branch of the tramway from the coal-face as leaving the main line at SS 76261 99282 and running into the eastern end of the building. In 2023 a section of pennant sandstone walling was excavated (E008971). As area containing an earthen mound adjacent to the entrance into Room 1 was excavated and a structure was found beneath. This structure was rectangular in plan, measured 1.2m in width, by 2.8m in length, stood six courses high at 0.85m, and was constructed of unfroged yellow firebrick (Huckfield, 2024).

CONDITION

CONDITION: EXCAVATED **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** E008971 **RECORDED:** 2023

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2009

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with NPRN 407,303, Associated with PRN 06222w GGATE008971

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Report Huckfield, P W 2009 Craig Gwladus Country Park BWW Management Plan WHE1 BWW143

Report Huckfield, P. 2024 Archaeological Excavation: Craig Gwladus – Community Excavation 5817

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT06223w>

PRN 06885w NAME Castle Quay, Neath **NGR** SS75339784 **COMMUNITY** Neath

TYPE Medieval, quay, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A massive dry-stone wall, 1.25m wide, was found constructed of very large flat stones running in a E-W direction, with a roughly-faced northern side.

DESCRIPTION Suggested that the river ran closer to the castle and that a water frontage may have been expected in the Castle Quay area. A massive dry-stone wall, 1.25m wide, was found constructed of very large flat stones running in a E-W direction, with a roughly-faced northern side: possible revetment or landing stage/jetty relating to the castle.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2012

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003694

SOURCES

Report Wilson, N.J. 1992 Archaeological Field Evaluation Castle Quay, Neath 90 92_01

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT06885w>

PRN 07438w NAME Fire engine pit, nr River Clydach, Bryn-coch **NGR** SS7419399213 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, ENGINE PIT, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Fire engine pit shown on First Edition OS mapping.

DESCRIPTION Fire engine pit shown on First Edition OS mapping. The first steam engine used at Neath was owned by Boulton and Watt, likely introduced around 1775 by Sir Herbert Mackworth (Phillips, 1994). In 1785 there was an explosion at the Fire Engine Colliery claiming the lives of twenty men. The colliery were permanently closed thereafter (NMRS.org.uk). In 1875 it was owned by the Dynevor, Duffryn & Neath Abbey United Collieries Co (Mindat.org). Marked on the 2nd edition OS map of 1899 as disused. Despite this, the Fire Engine Pit shaft was used for ventilation for the Duffryn No1 (Welshcoalmines.co.uk).

CONDITION

CONDITION: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 2nd edition OS mapping. Marked as 'disused'. **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1899

CONDITION: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 3rd edition OS mapping. Marked as 'disused'. **RELATED EVENT:** **RECORDED:** 1918

CONDITION: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 4th edition OS mapping. Marked as 'disused'. **RELATED EVENT:** **RECORDED:** 1936

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping **RELATED EVENT:** **RECORDED:** 1879

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping **RELATED EVENT:** E008923 **RECORDED:** 1899

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Book Phillips, D. R. 1994 A Romantic Valley in Wales... : The History of the Vale of Neath (Facsimile Edition)

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 4th Edition OS map 1:2500

Online Resource Northern Mine Research Society (NMRS) 2025 Fire Engine Colliery Explosion - Neath - 1795

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT07438w>

PRN 07445w NAME Old coal level, Gilfach-fach **NGR** SS7478799972 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, LEVEL, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *Old coal level shown on First Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Old coal level shown on First Edition OS mapping.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: E008923 RECORDED: 1881

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT07445w>

PRN 07446w **NAME** *Extraction pit, Gilfach-fach* **NGR** SS746799958 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, EXTRACTIVE PIT, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Extraction pit shown on First Edition OS mapping*

DESCRIPTION *Extraction pit shown on First Edition OS mapping*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: E008923 RECORDED: 1881

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT07446w>

PRN 07447w **NAME** *Old coal level, Gilfach-fach* **NGR** SS746369929 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, LEVEL, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Features associated with old coal level*

DESCRIPTION *Features associated with old coal level shown on First to Third edition OS mapping.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: E008923 RECORDED: 1881

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 2nd edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 1899

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 3rd edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 1918

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT07447w>

PRN 07452w **NAME** *Old coal levels, Aberdulais* **NGR** SS7602199831 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, LEVEL, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Features associated with old coal levels shown on First Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Features associated with old coal levels shown on First Edition OS mapping.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: E008923 RECORDED: 1881

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT07452w>

PRN 07457w **NAME** *Old coal level, east of Cwmbach Road, Cadoxton* **NGR** SS7581199816 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, LEVEL, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Old coal level shown on Second Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Old coal level shown on Second Edition OS mapping.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 2nd edition OS mapping (OS map). RELATED EVENT: E008923 RECORDED: 1899

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07457w>

PRN 07461w **NAME** *Old air shaft, near Cwmbach Road, Neath* **NGR** SS7542898712 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, VENTILATION SHAFT, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Old air shaft shown on First Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Old air shaft shown on First Edition OS mapping.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: E008923 RECORDED: 1881

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07461w>

PRN 07462w **NAME** *Buildings, Llangatwg, Neath* **NGR** SS7547998662 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, BUILDING, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Buildings shown on First Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Buildings shown on First Edition OS mapping.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: E008923 RECORDED: 1881

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07462w>

PRN 07463w **NAME** *Old coal drift, Cwm-bach Road, Cadoxton* **NGR** SS7561299409 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, DRIFT MINE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Old coal drift shown on Second Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Old coal drift shown on First and Second Edition OS mapping.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: E008923 RECORDED: 1881

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 2nd edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: E008923 RECORDED: 1899

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07463w>

PRN 07464w **NAME** *Tank, west of Cwmbach Road, Cadoxton* **NGR** SS7561099389 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, STORAGE TANK, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Tank shown on Third Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Tank shown on Third Edition OS mapping.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 3rd edition OS mapping RELATED EVENT: E008923 RECORDED: 1918

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07464w>

PRN 07465w **NAME** Structures, Ty Coch, Cadoxton **NGR** SS7558398842 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, STRUCTURE, RANK: -

SUMMARY Structures shown on Second Edition OS mapping.

DESCRIPTION Structures shown on Second Edition OS mapping.

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Visible on 2nd edition OS mapping **RELATED EVENT:** E008923 **RECORDED:** 1899

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07465w>

PRN 07467w **NAME** Old coal level, Cenfaes **NGR** SS7579899679 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, LEVEL, RANK: -

SUMMARY Old coal level shown on First Edition OS mapping.

DESCRIPTION Old coal level shown on First Edition OS mapping.

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping **RELATED EVENT:** E008923 **RECORDED:** 1918

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07467w>

PRN 07468w **NAME** Old coal level, Cwmbach, Cadoxton **NGR** SS7574999013 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, LEVEL, RANK: -

SUMMARY Old coal level shown on First Edition OS mapping.

DESCRIPTION Old coal level shown on First Edition OS mapping.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** **RELATED EVENT:** E008923 **RECORDED:** 1881

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07468w>

PRN 07469w **NAME** Old air shaft, Cwmbach, Cadoxton **NGR** SS7583399090 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, VENTILATION SHAFT, RANK: -

SUMMARY Old air shaft shown on Third Edition OS mapping.

DESCRIPTION Old air shaft shown on Third Edition OS mapping.

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 3rd edition OS mapping **RELATED EVENT:** E008923 **RECORDED:** 1918

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07469w>

PRN 07509w NAME Structure, Gilfach Farm, Bryn-coch **NGR** SS7506799983 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, STRUCTURE, RANK: -
SUMMARY Structure shown on Third Edition OS mapping.

DESCRIPTION Structure shown on Third Edition OS mapping.

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 3rd edition OS mapping **RELATED EVENT:** RECORDED: 1918
CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 3rd edition OS mapping **RELATED EVENT:** E008923 **RECORDED:** 1935

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 4th Edition OS map 1:2500

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT07509w>

PRN 07744w NAME Buildings **NGR** SS7492699248 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE , , RANK: -

SUMMARY Buildings shown on First Edition OS mapping.

DESCRIPTION Buildings shown on First Edition OS mapping.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008923

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Report Jones, C. 2013 GGAT125/127: Glastir Private Woodlands Polygon Digitisation 5700

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT07744w>

PRN 08596w NAME Star Inn, Neath **NGR** SS7575097883 **COMMUNITY** Neath

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, INN, RANK: -

POST MEDIEVAL, PUBLIC HOUSE, RANK: -

SUMMARY Star Inn, 83 Pen-y-dre Road, Neath, was a post medieval inn built in stone and brick, due to be demolished in 2012.

DESCRIPTION Star Inn was located at 83 Pen-y-dre Road. It was a masonry building with at least one stone extension and one brick extension, and two stacks. There is a building at the site on the 1830 1" OS map, but is first labelled as an Inn on the 1st edition OS map (1888). It is not labelled as such in 1899 (2nd edition OS map), but is once again in 1917 (3rd edition OS map). Owners are listed in the 1881 census and 1888 Neath Directory. It was roofless, dilapidated and due to be demolished in 2012 (Llewellyn Jones 2012).

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** Google Earth 18/04/2015 shows a new housing development on the site. **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2015

CONDITION: INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** shown on 1st edition OS map (1888) **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1888

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** Google Earth 12/07/2013 shows that the building has been demolished to ground level. **RELATED EVENT:** RECORDED: 2013

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** A photographic survey shows a dilapidated building whose roof has gone (Llewellyn Jones 2012) **RELATED EVENT:** E006057 **RECORDED:** 2012

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006057

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Online Resource Google Earth 2013

Online Resource Google Earth Historical Imagery

Photographic Survey Record Llewellyn Jones, S. 2012 Star Inn photo survey 3589

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT08596w>

PRN 09113w NAME War Memorial, Cadoxton **NGR** SS7554298602 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE MODERN, WAR MEMORIAL, RANK: -

SUMMARY War memorial located centrally in front of the community centre and opposite the church.

DESCRIPTION War memorial located centrally in front of the community centre and opposite the church. Celtic style cross with stylised Celtic decoration on plinth with square plan stone steps. Included in the Neath Port Talbot list of Buildings of Local Importance and Designated Canal Structures (Neath Port Talbot Council).

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** Monument appears in good condition on Google imagery (Google) **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2016

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 4th edition OS mapping (OS map). **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1935

STATUS UA Local List (Adopted) NPT CAD003

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Database Neath Port Talbot Council 2019 The Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Guidance (Consultation April 2019)
 Map Ordnance Survey 4th Edition OS map 6"
 Online Resource Google Street View

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09113w>

PRN 09163w **NAME** The Green Dragon (P.H), Cadoxton **NGR** SS7563098623 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, PUBLIC HOUSE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Striking ornately decorated post medieval public house.

DESCRIPTION Striking ornately decorated public house with dark red brick facade, bold white banding, timber framing decoration to central gable, ornate traditional shopfront on ground floor and highly decorated iron porch with original signage. Included in the Neath Port Talbot list of Buildings of Local Importance and Designated Canal Structures (Neath Port Talbot Council).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** Building in good external condition on Google imagery (Google). **RELATED EVENT:** RECORDED: 2016

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping (OS Map). **RELATED EVENT:** RECORDED: 1882

STATUS UA Local List (Adopted) NPT CAD001

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Database Neath Port Talbot Council 2019 The Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Guidance (Consultation April 2019)
 Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"
 Online Resource Google Street View

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09163w>

PRN 09164w **NAME** Crown and Sceptre (P.H), Cadoxton **NGR** SS7539798474 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, PUBLIC HOUSE, **RANK:** 0

SUMMARY Old established 19th century public house on the old main road.

DESCRIPTION Old established 19th century public house on the old main road. Main building is classically proportioned with original fenestration; other buildings at rear (former yard and stables etc.) now incorporated within main building. Included in the Neath Port Talbot list of Buildings of Local Importance and Designated Canal Structures (Neath Port Talbot Council).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** Building in good external condition on Google imagery (Google). **RELATED EVENT:** RECORDED: 2016

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping (OS Map). **RELATED EVENT:** RECORDED: 1877

STATUS UA Local List (Adopted) NPT CAD004

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Database Neath Port Talbot Council 2019 The Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Guidance (Consultation April 2019)
 Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"
 Online Resource Google Street View

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09164w>

PRN 09355w **NAME** Ty'n yr Heol House, Bryncoch **NGR** SS7458399081 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Old stone dwelling/farmhouse with some remaining associated outbuildings.

DESCRIPTION Old stone dwelling/farmhouse with some remaining associated outbuildings (former stables/farm buildings). Shown on 1st edition OS. Simple symmetrical two storey design with central porch and hipped roof. Included in the Neath Port Talbot list of Buildings of Local Importance and Designated Canal Structures (Neath Port Talbot Council).

CONDITION

CONDITION: CONVERTED **DESCRIPTION:** Building shown in good external condition on Google imagery (Google). **RELATED EVENT:** RECORDED: 2008

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping (OS map) **RELATED EVENT:** RECORDED: 1881

STATUS UA Local List (Adopted) NPT BRS002

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Database Neath Port Talbot Council 2019 The Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Guidance (Consultation April 2019)
 Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"
 Online Resource Google Street View

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09355w>

PRN 09637w **NAME** Bryn-teg Farmstead **NGR** SS 74341 98388 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.

DESCRIPTION Bryn-teg Farmstead is a potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. This farmstead appears to be of Regular Courtyard plan type (OS map).

CONDITION

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

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09637w>

PRN 09647w **NAME** Cae Wern Farmstead **NGR** SS 74637 98437 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -

SUMMARY Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.

DESCRIPTION Cae Wern Farmstead is a potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. This farmstead appears to be of Regular Courtyard type (OS map).

CONDITION

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

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09647w>

PRN 10097w **NAME** Canal, Leiros Park, Neath **NGR** SS75139901 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, CANAL, RANK: -

SUMMARY The Rhydding Canal is of early 19th century, constructed for industrial use, most likely the transport of coal.

DESCRIPTION The archaeological remains of an early 19th century canal, associated with George Tennant forms the southwestern boundary of Leiros Park, Neath. A buffer zone is recommended to ensure preservation. A Grade II listed canal bridge also remains. Little information recorded but a pre-existing canal indicates former industrial activity, possibly serving coal mines in the area or potential former engine house. However, maps indicate that use of the canal was short lived. Some stone walling present may be associated with the former canal. As the canal is located within marshland, it is likely partially covered in silt. While some of the canal appears to have been partially filled later to create a footpath. It is currently overgrown and has lost definition. Best preserved in proposed development area. (Poucher, 2016).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: As the canal is located within marshland, it is likely partially covered in silt. While some of the canal appears to have been partially filled later to create a footpath. It is currently overgrown and has lost definition. Best preserved in proposed development area. (Poucher, 2016). RELATED EVENT: E006338 RECORDED: 2016

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006338, GGATE007963

SOURCES

Report (digital) Poucher, P. 2016 Leiros Park, Neath: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 4732

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10097w>

PRN 10098w **NAME** Gravel Pit, Leiros Park, Neath **NGR** SS75209916 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, EXTRACTIVE PIT, RANK: -

SUMMARY A gravel pit dating to the post-Medieval period was observed within Leiros Park, Neath.

DESCRIPTION A gravel extraction pit dating to the post-Medieval period was observed to the northwest corner of Leiros Park, Neath. The pit is considered to be no longer in use, overgrown with scrub covered earthworks. However, the extent of the gravel pit is clearly visible. No associated features have been identified and proposed development impacts would be minor. (Poucher, 2016).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: The pit is considered to be no longer in use, overgrown with scrub covered earthworks. However, the extent of the gravel pit is clearly visible. No associated features have been identified and proposed development impacts would be minor. (Poucher, 2016). RELATED EVENT: E006338 RECORDED: 2016

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006338, GGATE007963

SOURCES

Report (digital) Poucher, P. 2016 Leiros Park, Neath: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 4732

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10098w>

PRN 10099w NAME Barn, Leiros Park, Neath **NGR** SS75319915 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BARN, RANK: -

SUMMARY Remnants of a post-Medieval stone-built barn was observed within the grounds of Leiros Park, Neath.

DESCRIPTION A post-Medieval stone-built barn was observed within the grounds of Leiros Park, Neath. The barn was likely built as part of the farmstead for cultivation purposes. A written survey describes the farmstead as having two barns in very bad repair, both adjoining another building. The site is otherwise referred to as "ysgubor", Welsh for Barn. No standing remains are evident, but below-ground remains not currently known. Potential for archaeological activity. Therefore, disturbance by development may have major impact. (Poucher, 2016).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** No standing remains are evident, but below-ground remains not currently known. Potential for archaeological activity. Therefore, disturbance by development may have major impact. (Poucher, 2016). **RELATED EVENT:** E006338 **RECORDED:** 2016

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006338, GGATE007963

SOURCES

Report (digital) Poucher, P. 2016 Leiros Park, Neath: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 4732

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10099w>

PRN 10100w NAME Tramway/Trackway, Leiros Park, Neath **NGR** SS75449911 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, TRACKWAY, RANK: -

SUMMARY A post-medieval tramway/trackway dating to the 19th century was observed within the grounds of Leiros Park, Neath. Associated with coal mining activity.

DESCRIPTION A post-medieval tramway/trackway dating to the 19th century was observed within the grounds of Leiros Park, Neath. Evidence would suggest the tracks gave access to an from coal mines to the northeast, past Ty Coch and possibly onto Cwmbach Colliery. It is most likely that loads were carried down to Cadoxten for further shipping. Some parts of the tracks are visible as a cropmark or earthwork, however, mostly overgrown. Trawsdy is still roofed and intact, despite being abandoned. Disturbance of the area could present moderate impact. (Poucher, 2016).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** Some parts of the tracks are visible as a cropmark or earthwork, however, mostly overgrown. Trawsdy is still roofed and intact, despite being abandoned. Disturbance of the area could present moderate impact. (Poucher, 2016). **RELATED EVENT:** E006338 **RECORDED:** 2016

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006338, GGATE007963

SOURCES

Report (digital) Poucher, P. 2016 Leiros Park, Neath: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 4732

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10100w>

PRN 10101w NAME Farmstead/Colliery, Leiros Park, Neath **NGR** SS75509921 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, COLLIERY, RANK: -

POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -

SUMMARY Outlying features possibly belonging to a post-Medieval farmstead and stone-built colliery was observed within Leiros Park, Neath. The site is known as Trawsdy, a small dwelling beyond the northern boundary.

DESCRIPTION Outlying features possibly belonging to a post-Medieval farmstead and stone-built colliery was observed within Leiros Park, Neath. The site is known as Trawsdy, a small dwelling beyond the northern boundary. The main house has drystone walls, is partially mortar-bonded, possibly rendered with some handmade bricks. The farmstead is described as having poor soil, however, culm was extracted to improve farmland quality. The colliery is first mentioned in a lease between Lord Vernon and Chauncy Townsend during the 19th century. Illustrations show a typical structure of the period and mapping evidence suggests the building was rebuilt. The area of Neath was known for its supply of coal from its longstanding collieries during the development of iron, steel and tinplate industries. The site is located near the canal and trackway, providing great opportunity for coal mining expansion. Colliery waste remains visible above ground and coal workings extend underneath the area, as seen through cropmarks and earthwork. (Poucher, 2016).

CONDITION

CONDITION: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** Some stone walls remain of the Trawsdy house, within the Post-medieval farmstead. However, it is severely damaged. Colliery waste remains visible above ground and coal workings extend underneath the area, as seen through cropmarks and earthwork. (Poucher, 2016). **RELATED EVENT:** E006338 **RECORDED:** 2016

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006338, GGATE007963

SOURCES

Report (digital) Poucher, P. 2016 Leiros Park, Neath: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 4732

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10101w>

PRN 10102w NAME Platforms, Leiros Park, Neath **NGR** SS75619898 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BUILDING PLATFORM, RANK: -

SUMMARY Post-medieval terraced house platforms are located within the upper valley slope of Leiros Park, Neath.

DESCRIPTION Several post-medieval terraced house platforms are located within the upper valley slope of Leiros Park, Neath. The

platforms are visible, primarily one which forms a semi-circular base above Penfield on the Cwmbach Road. Another sub-rectangular platform, close to the tumbled remains of a stone-wall field boundary. This feature is less clear due to scrub cover and the tumbled rocks. The provenance of these platforms is unclear, but they may be associated with quarrying or mining activity. (Poucher, 2016).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** The platforms are visible, primarily one which forms a semi-circular base above Penfield on the Cwmbach Road. Another sub-rectangular platform, close to the tumbled remains of a stone-wall field boundary. This feature is less clear due to scrub cover and the tumbled rocks. (Poucher, 2016). **RELATED EVENT:** E006338 **RECORDED:**

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006338, GGATE007963

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT10102w>

PRN 10103w NAME Industrial Activity, Blaenhonddan **NGR** SS754990 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, INDUSTRIAL SITE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Post-Medieval industrial activity within the area of Leiros Park, Neath, during the 19th century.

DESCRIPTION Post-Medieval industrial activity within the area of Leiros Park, Neath, during the 19th century. This is evidenced by the remains of a colliery, trackway and canal access, extraction pits, and nearby locations with major former ties to industrialisation. Primarily quarrying, coal mining, and the transportation of materials. Although industrial activity in the area is of potential archaeological interest, developments in the area may have affected any pre-existing archaeological remains. The greatest potential would be from routeways, most of which are likely preserved in tracks or footpaths in the area. (Poucher, 2016).

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** Although industrial activity in the area is of potential archaeological interest, developments in the area may have affected any pre-existing archaeological remains. The greatest potential would be from routeways, most of which are likely preserved in tracks or footpaths in the area. (Poucher, 2016). **RELATED EVENT:** E006338 **RECORDED:**

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006338, GGATE007963

SOURCES

Report (digital) Poucher, P. 2016 Leiros Park, Neath: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 4732

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT10103w>

PRN 10451w NAME Neath Railway Bridge West **NGR** SS7506597909 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE UNKNOWN, RAILWAY BRIDGE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Railway Bridge identified on 1st Edition OS map (1876).

DESCRIPTION Railway Bridge identified on 1st Edition OS map (1876).

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT10451w>

PRN 10452w NAME Neath Railway Bridge East **NGR** SS7517497958 **COMMUNITY** Neath

TYPE UNKNOWN, RAILWAY BRIDGE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Railway Bridge identified on 1st Edition OS map (1876).

DESCRIPTION Railway Bridge identified on 1st Edition OS map (1876).

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT10452w>

PRN 10599w NAME Bottle & Glass (P.H) **NGR** SS7448999235 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan

TYPE UNKNOWN, PUBLIC HOUSE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Public House identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1879).

DESCRIPTION Public House identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1879).

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10599w>

PRN 10600w NAME *Plough & Harrow (P.H)* NGR SS7444999461 COMMUNITY *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE UNKNOWN, PUBLIC HOUSE, RANK: -

SUMMARY *Public House identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1879).*

DESCRIPTION *Public House identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1879).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10600w>

PRN 10601w NAME *Weir, Pentwyn* NGR SS7420699648 COMMUNITY *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE UNKNOWN, WEIR, RANK: -

SUMMARY *Weir identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1879).*

DESCRIPTION *Weir identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1879).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10601w>

PRN 10722w NAME *Bridge, Blaenrhonddan* NGR SS7410099142 COMMUNITY *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE UNKNOWN, BRIDGE, RANK: -

SUMMARY *Bridge identified on 2nd Edition historic OS map (1899).*

DESCRIPTION *Bridge identified on 2nd Edition historic OS map (1899).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10722w>

PRN 10855w NAME *Tannery, Neath* NGR SS7544297803 COMMUNITY *Neath*

TYPE UNKNOWN, TANNERY, RANK: -

SUMMARY *Tannery identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

DESCRIPTION *Tannery identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10855w>

PRN 10882w NAME *Stone Axe Findspot, Neath* NGR SS 76460 99221 COMMUNITY *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE NEOLITHIC, FINDSPOT, RANK: -

SUMMARY *A polished dolerite axe, likely belonging to the Neolithic period. The axe is complete, trapezoidal in shape with an oval profile, has a rounded butt and convex blade, the latter with surface damage exposing the un-polished and weathering core of the rock. It measures 190mm in length and 79mm in width at its widest.*

DESCRIPTION *A polished dolerite axe, likely belonging to the Neolithic period. The axe is complete, trapezoidal in shape with an oval profile, has a rounded butt and convex blade, the latter with surface damage exposing the un-polished and weathering core of the rock. It measures 190mm in length and 79mm in width at its widest. The axe was discovered by the homeowner in 2011 while excavating footings at the rear of the garden on no. 40 Underwood Road, Neath. It has been identified as belonging to Group XXIII, which are rare (Lewis 2013).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: MOVED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2013

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as NMWPA 2012.7

SOURCES

Report Lewis, R. 2013 *A Type XXIII Neolithic Polished Stone Axe found in Neath* 5593

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10882w>

PRN 10893w **NAME** *Tramway Bridge, Dyffryn* **NGR** SS7412999145 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE UNKNOWN, TRAMWAY BRIDGE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *Tramway bridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1878).*

DESCRIPTION *Tramway bridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1878).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10893w>

PRN 10894w **NAME** *Hydraulic Pump, Blaenrhonddan* **NGR** SS7441899395 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE UNKNOWN, HYDRAULIC RAM, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *Hydraulic pump identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1878).*

DESCRIPTION *Hydraulic pump identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1878).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10894w>

PRN 10895w **NAME** *Weir and Sluice, Blaenrhonddan* **NGR** SS7422499629 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*

TYPE UNKNOWN, WEIR, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *Weir and sluice identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1878).*

DESCRIPTION *Weir and sluice identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1878).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10895w>

PRN 11017w **NAME** *Dry Dock, Margam* **NGR** SS7595997912 **COMMUNITY** *Neath*

TYPE UNKNOWN, DRY DOCK, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *Dry dock identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

DESCRIPTION *Dry dock identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -**SOURCES****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11017w>

PRN 11377w **NAME** *Vale of Neath Brewery* **NGR** SS 75350 98320 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, BREWERY, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *Vale of Neath Brewery, marked on the 1st-4th edition OS maps.*

DESCRIPTION *Vale of Neath Brewery was an extensive site, founded 1830 by the directors of the Maesteg Iron Company, following a fire in 1843 the business was acquired by Evan Evans Bevan. It was linked with the mainline GWR and Neath and Brecon branch railway, and the Tennant Canal to the south.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1877

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -**SOURCES**

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 4th Edition OS map 1:2500

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11377w>

PRN 11527w **NAME** *Ffrwd Vale Farmstead* **NGR** SS7467398189 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

DESCRIPTION *Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -**SOURCES****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11527w>

PRN 11530w **NAME** *Cae Wern Farmstead* **NGR** SS7463298351 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

DESCRIPTION *Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -**SOURCES****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11530w>

PRN 11533w **NAME** *Ty-gwyn Farmstead* **NGR** SS7513298643 **COMMUNITY** *Blaenhonddan*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

DESCRIPTION *Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -**SOURCES****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11533w>

PRN 11537w NAME Rhydding Corn Mill **NGR** SS7489198821 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -
SUMMARY Corn mill identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

DESCRIPTION Corn mill identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

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

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT11537w>

PRN 11538w NAME Bryn-tirion Farmstead **NGR** SS7484599003 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -
SUMMARY Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

DESCRIPTION Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

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

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT11538w>

PRN 11547w NAME Cenfaes Farmstead **NGR** SS7567799727 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -
SUMMARY Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

DESCRIPTION Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

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

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT11547w>

PRN 11549w NAME Gelliau Farmstead **NGR** SS7605699754 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -
SUMMARY Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

DESCRIPTION Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

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

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT11549w>

PRN 11550w NAME Gilfach-fach Farmstead **NGR** SS7471999974 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -
SUMMARY Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

DESCRIPTION Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

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

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11550w>

PRN 11551w **NAME** Gilfach Farmstead **NGR** SN7510300092 **COMMUNITY** Blaenhonddan
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, **RANK:** -
SUMMARY Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

DESCRIPTION Farmstead identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1881).

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11551w>

AM - 01.26.26 (11:01) - HTML file produced from Heneb HER, Heneb file number 3510.

Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology, SA12 Business Centre, Seaway Parade Industrial Estate, Baglan, Port Talbot, SA12 7BR
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Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.



Appendix II: Gazetteer of new assets

ID	LP001
Name	Former field boundary or trackway
Summary	Former field boundary or trackway identified on LiDar
Welsh Summary	Ffin neu drac cynharach wedi'i nodi ar LiDAR
Description	Linear feature leading south-east from 10098w. Possibly an early, now relict, field boundary or trackway.
NGR	Between SS 75206 99134 to SS 75279 99093
Easting	275206
Northing	199134
Type	Field Boundary or Trackway
Period	Unknown
Survival condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Unknown
Broad Class	Agriculture
Evidence	LiDar and site visit
Record compiled by	Charley James-Martin
Record compiled on	03/02/26
Copyright	Archaeology Wales



Appendix III: Listed Buildings within the 5km Study Area

LB ref	Name	Grade	Type
11193	Cefn Celfi	II	Domestic
11698	Railway bridge near Crythan Farm (partly in Briton Ferry and Neath communities)	II	Transport
11767	Church of Saint Cattwg	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
11768	Ivy Tower	II	Domestic
11770	Pensianel Pigsty	II	Agriculture and Subsistence
11772	Great Western Chambers	II	Commercial
11773	Milepost	II	Transport
11774	Moose Hall	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
11775	Neath Castle	II*	Defence
11776	Old Town Church of St Thomas	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
11777	Gates, Gatepiers & Churchyard Wall of St Thomas' Church	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
11778	Old Town Hall	II	Civil
11779	Mechanics Institute	II	Recreational
11780	Hugh Vaughan & Co Ltd	II	Commercial
11781	E.Griffiths, Family Grocer	II	Commercial
11782	Former Gate & Lodges to Gnoll House	II	Domestic
11783	Pillar Box	II	Communications
11784	War Memorial Gates	II	Commemorative
11785	General Market	II	Commercial
11786	No.23 Green Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11787	National Westminster Bank	II	Commercial
11788	Friends Meeting House	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
11789	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	II	Domestic
11790	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	II	Domestic
11791	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	II	Domestic
11792	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	II	Domestic
11793	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	II	Domestic
11794	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	II	Domestic
11795	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	II	Domestic
11796	Llewellyn Almshouses, including Boundary Walls	II	Domestic
11797	Parish Church of St Illtyd	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
11798	Gatepiers to St Illtyd's Church	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
11799	Bethania Baptist Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual

LB ref	Name	Grade	Type
			and Funerary
11800	Pillar Box	II	Communications
11801	Soar Maes-yr-haf Congregational Chapel and forecourt railings	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
11802	Subway Under Railway	II	Transport
11803	No.6 New Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11804	No.7 New Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11805	No.1 Old Market Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11806	No.2 Old Market Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11807	No.3 Old Market Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11808	No.6 Old Market Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11809	No.7 Old Market Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11810	No.7a Old Market Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11811	The St Ives Public House	II	Commercial
11812	No.24 Church Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11813	Adrian Hicks & Son	II	Commercial
11814	No.15 Old Market Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11815	No.16 Old Market Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Commercial
11816	St Catherine's Church	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
11817	Constitutional Club	II	Recreational
11818	Parish Church of St David	II*	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
11819	Barclay's Bank	II	Commercial
11820	D S Morgan	II	Commercial
11821	Masonic Temple	II	Institutional
11822	Bandstand	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces
11823	Pedestal & Bronze Statue of Howell Gwyn	II	Commemorative
11824	No.8 Wind Street,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Domestic
11825	Midland Bank	II	Commercial
11826	Lloyd's Bank	II	Commercial
11827	Old Post Office Building	II	Communications
11828	No.52 Windsor Road,,,,,West Glamorgan,	II	Domestic
11829	Gwyn Hall	II	Recreational
11833	Bridge over S end of Skewen Cutting, Tennant Canal (partly in Dyffryn Clydach community)	II	Transport
11834	Bridge over Tennant Canal to S of entrance to Neath Abbey	II	Transport
11836	Aberdulais Lock on Tennant Canal	II	Transport

LB ref	Name	Grade	Type
11837	Lock keeper's and toll collector's office at SW end of Aberdulais Aqueduct	II	Transport
11838	Aberdulais Aqueduct (partly in Tonna community)	II*	Water Supply and Drainage
11839	Aberdulais Basin at the head of the Tennant Canal	II	Transport
11840	Pont Gam	II	Transport
11841	Wood seasoning shed & saw pit at Neath Canal Depot	II	Transport
11845	Former engine manufacturing building at former Neath Abbey Ironworks	II	Industrial
11866	Neath River Bridge (partly in Blaenhonddan community)	II	Transport
15844	Tyn yr Heol	II	Domestic
22089	Capel Saron	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22858	Church of St Anne	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22859	Penlan-fach bridge	II	Transport
22860	Grotto in Gnoll Estate	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces
22861	Aberdulais Aqueduct (partly in Blaenhonddan community)	II*	Communications
22862	Aberdulais Viaduct (partly in Blaenrhonddan community)	II	Transport
22863	Railway bridge on NE side of Railway Tavern	II	Transport
22864	Nazareth Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
22865	Stable at Neath Canal Depot	II	Transport
22866	Workshop, store and smithy at Neath Canal Depot	II	Transport
22867	Lock House	II	Domestic
22868	Dulais Isaf House	II	Domestic
22869	Dulais Fach	II	Domestic
22870	Mosshouse Wood Cascade	II	Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces
22871	12,Dulais Fach Road, Aberdulais,,,SA11 3JW	II	Domestic
22872	Lock and overbridge at Neath Canal Depot	II	Transport
22873	Bridge over Neath Canal SW of Ynys Nedd Farm	II	Transport
23062	Hermon Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23063	Bethania Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23064	New Road Methodist Church	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary

LB ref	Name	Grade	Type
23065	Quaker's Viaduct (partly in Dyffryn Clydach community)	II	Transport
23066	Horeb Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23067	Tramroad bridge over Skewen Cutting, Tennant Canal (partly in Dyffryn Clydach Community)	II	Transport
23068	Neath River swing bridge (partly in Neath and Briton Ferry Communities)	II	Transport
23069	Bridge over Tennant Canal W of former Crown Copperworks	II	Transport
23070	Tabernacle Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23071	Milestone on N side of A4230	II	Transport
23072	Boiler stack of former Cardonnel Tinplate Works	II	Industrial
23073	Bridge over Tennant Canal E of Cwrt y Bettws Farm	II	Transport
23074	River Lock and attached bridges at Red Jacket Pill	II	Transport
23075	Gorphwysfa Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23076	Tabernacle Chapel Hall	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23079	Seion Fforest Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23089	Railings at Seion Fforest Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23296	War Memorial, including revetments and steps	II	Commemorative
23297	Rehoboth Baptist Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23301	Church of St Mary	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23302	Rehoboth Chapel Sunday School	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23303	Ynysmaerdy Incline bridge over Pant Howel Ddu	II	Industrial
23304	Roving Bridge over Neath Canal at Giant's Grave	II	Transport
23305	Salem Baptist Chapel	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23306	Church of St Clement	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
23307	Briton Ferry Library including attached Library House	II	Institutional
23308	Bridge over Ynysmaerdy Incline	II	Transport
23309	,18,Neath Road,Briton Ferry,,,SA11 2YR	II	Commercial
23310	Neath River Swing Bridge (partly in Coedffranc and Neath Communities)	II	Transport
82076	Aberdulais Viaduct (partly in Tonna community)	II	Transport
82077	Forge tramroad bridge at Neath Abbey Ironworks (partly	II	Transport

LB ref	Name	Grade	Type
	in Dyffryn Clydach community)		
82078	Bridge over Tennant Canal SE of the Church of Saint Cattwg	II	Transport
82079	Bridge over Tennant Canal, including towpath retaining walls and overflow channels	II	Transport
82080	Chimney at Aberdulais Falls Tinsplate Works	II	Industrial
82081	Cwm Clydach Dam (partly in Dyffryn Clydach community)	II	Industrial
82082	Former Stables at Aberdulais Falls Tinsplate Works	II	Industrial
82083	Former forge and rolling mill at Neath Abbey Ironworks	II	Industrial
82084	Old Works Library at Aberdulais Falls Tinsplate Works	II	Health and Welfare
82085	Gates, gate piers, walls and railings at Church of Saint Cattwg	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
82086	Goose rearing shelters and mounting block at Tan-y-rhiw	II	Agriculture and Subsistence
82087	Limekiln near Neath Golf Course	II	Agriculture and Subsistence
82088	Milestone on A4230	II	Transport
82089	Monument in churchyard of St Cattwg	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
82090	Neath River Bridge (partly in Neath community)	II	Transport
82091	Railway bridge over Cadoxton Road	II	Transport
82092	Neath Abbey Railway Viaduct (partly in Dyffryn Clydach community)	II	Transport
82093	Remains of tramroad bridge at Aberdulais Falls Tinsplate Works	II	Transport
82289	Twrch Brook culvert and overflow sluice on the Neath Canal	II	Transport
82292	Memorial drinking fountain and railings	II	Commemorative
82293	Outbuilding at The Mill	II	Agriculture and Subsistence
82319	Church of Saint Matthew	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
82320	Howel Gwyn memorial in churchyard of Church of St Matthew	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
82321	Lychgate to churchyard of Church of St Matthew	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
82324	Swiss Gables	II	Domestic
82325	The Grange, former stables and coach house to Dyffryn House	II	Agriculture and Subsistence
82326	Former icehouse to Dyffryn House	II	Domestic
82332	No. 1 Blast Furnace at former Neath Abbey Ironworks	II*	Industrial
82333	No. 2 Blast Furnace at former Neath Abbey Ironworks	II*	Industrial

LB ref	Name	Grade	Type
82334	Neath Abbey Railway Viaduct (partly in Blaenhonddan community)	II	Transport
82335	Forge tramroad bridge at Neath Abbey Ironworks (partly in Blaenhonddan community)	II	Transport
82336	The Smiths Arms	II	Commercial
82338	Cwm Clydach Dam (partly in Blaenhonddan community)	II	Industrial
82339	Clydach Aqueduct on Tennant Canal	II	Transport
82340	Bridge over River Clydach to S of Neath Abbey	II	Transport
82341	Bridge over Tennant Canal N of former Mines Royal Copper Works	II	Transport
82342	Tramroad bridge over Skewen Cutting, Tennant Canal (partly in Coedffranc community)	II	Transport
82343	Bridge over S end of Skewen Cutting, Tennant Canal (partly in Coedffranc community)	II	Transport
82344	Church of Saint John the Baptist	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
82345	Quaker's Viaduct (partly in Coedffranc community)	II	Transport
82381	Lonlas or Llwynbrydrau bridge	II	Transport
82715	Workshops, stores and office at Briton Ferry Foundary	II	Industrial
84394	Former Steam Power House at Briton Ferry Docks	II	Industrial
87652	Neath Library	II	Civil
87690	New Road Overbridge	II	Transport
87765	Outbuilding at Plas Farm	II	Agriculture and Subsistence
87818	Neath Mission Hall	II	Religious, Ritual and Funerary
87862	Milestone on B4242, 100m east of Rock & Fountain PH	II	Transport
87879	Stench Pipe on Daphne Road / Cromwell Avenue	II	Water Supply and Drainage
87882	Finger Post on Neath Road / Plas Road	II	Transport



Appendix IV: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
for
Land at Leiros Parc, Bryncoch, Neath**

Version	Date	Sections Revised	Prepared/Revised by
1	22/01/2026	Original	Charley James-Martin

Project No: 3269

January 2026

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Summary

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment associated with the proposed construction of up to 250 residential dwellings, public open space, green infrastructure, a small flexible mixed-use/community space, sustainable drainage features, access arrangements, and all associated landscaping and infrastructure works at land at Leiros Parc, Bryncoch, Neath, centred on NGR SS 75322 99047. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Asbri Planning on behalf of their client.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. This Specification provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA).
- 1.1.2. The purpose of the proposed Desk-Based Assessment is to provide Archaeological Planning Heneb Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology (APHGGA) – archaeological advisors to the Planning Authority – with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12). The work is to assess the archaeological potential of the site and the proposals impact upon it, including its setting. This assessment will be the first phase of archaeological work and depending on the results, further mitigation may be required.
- 1.1.3. All work will conform to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2020) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The site is currently defined by four large fields, along with a smaller field to the northeast and a series of tree-covered smaller enclosures along the

southern and eastern fringes. A number of plots also lie to the southwest of the site in which buildings currently exist. The area is mostly defined by arable fields and improved grassland covering an irregularly shaped parcel measuring just under 12 hectares (Figure 1). The topography of the site raises up from 80-90m aOD at the southern side of the site boundary to 110m aOD at the northernmost point.

- 2.1.2. Modern housing of the Leiros Park estate defines the southern and western edge of the site, and the centre of Neath lies some 1.2km to the south. To the north lies further agricultural land and Gilfach Quarry. To the east lies the wooded valley slopes of the Cwm-bach and Dulais valley, beyond which lies Cadoxton and the Neath valley.

3. Objectives

- 3.1.1. The primary objective of the DBA will be to assess the potential impact of the proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk-based study. 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.
- 3.1.2. 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.
- 3.1.3. 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. Methodology

4.1. Assessment

4.1.1. 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:
 - i. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER within a 1km study area around the proposed development area.
 - ii. Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 5km study area around the proposed development area.
 - iii. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - iv. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include material from the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff (CRAPW).
 - v. Assessment of relevant archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW

- vi. Records held by the developer e.g. bore logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
 - vii. 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).
 - viii. Place name evidence.
 - ix. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
 - x. Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
 - xi. 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 the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment rather than a formal setting assessment).
 - e) Assessment of the historic landscape in relation to the new woodland creation, including assessing scale and species representation.
 - f) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
 - g) The potential for further work, with recommendations if appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.
- 4.1.2. 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.

- 4.1.3. All located sites 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.
- 4.1.4. Digital photographs, including scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above.

4.2. Report

- 4.2.1. 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 report will adhere to the *Heneb's Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Heneb Historic Environment Records* (2024).
- 4.2.2. 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).
- 4.2.3. All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced.
- 4.2.4. The report will specifically include the following:
- a location plan
 - all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
 - a gazetteer of all located sites
- 4.2.5. Copies of the report will be sent to the client and to the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format.

4.3. The Site Archive

- 4.3.1. 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 the report. 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 2019' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019) and the RCAHMW's *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives* (2016).

- 4.3.2. 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.
- 4.3.3. Other significant digital data generated by the survey (i.e. AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the archive. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

5. Resources & Timetable

5.1. Standards

- 5.1.1. The DBA will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

5.2. Staff

- 5.2.1. The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Charley James-Martin MCIfA (Project Manager, AW).

5.3. Timetable of archaeological works

- 5.3.1. The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to

commence imminently.

5.4. Insurance

- 5.4.1. 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.

5.5. Arbitration

- 5.5.1. 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.

5.6. Health and safety

- 5.6.1. 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.

6. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.*

Heneb, 2024. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Heneb Historic Environment Records (HERs).

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

RCAHMW. 2016. *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives.*

The logo for Archaeology Wales, featuring the text "ARCHAEOLOGY WALES" in white capital letters on a green rectangular background. The background is composed of several overlapping, slightly offset rectangular shapes in shades of green and yellow, creating a layered effect.

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

Figures



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Site Key

Site Boundary - 11.79ha (29.13ac)

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
CLIENT		
Codi Group		
JOB TITLE		
Leiros Parc		
DRAWING TITLE		
Location Plan		
SCALE @ A3		
1:1250	DATE	DRAWN BY
	April '24	PC
JOB NO.		
2421	DRAWING NO.	REVISION
	LP-01	2

N

Scale 1:1250

0

25

50

75

100

125

150

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Figured dimensions must be taken in preference to scaled dimensions and any discrepancies are to be referred to Hammond Architectural Ltd. Contractors, subcontractors and suppliers must verify all dimensions on site before commencing any work or making any workshop drawings.



Appendix V: Data Management Plan

Data Management Plan

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID

3269

Project Name

Leiros Parc, Neath

Project Description

An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment associated with the proposed construction of up to 250 residential dwellings, public open space, green infrastructure, a small flexible mixed-use/community space, sustainable drainage features, access arrangements, and all associated landscaping and infrastructure works at land at Leiros Parc, Bryncoch, Neath, centred on NGR SS 75322 99047

Project Funder / Grant reference

Asbri Planning

Project Manager

Charley James-Martin – AW project manager charley@arch-wales.co.uk

Principal Investigator / Researcher

Same as above

Data Contact Person

Rhiannon Philp, AW Post-excavation Manager rhiannon.philp@arch-wales.co.uk

Date DMP created

Created on 22/01/2026

Date DMP last updated

03/02/2026

Version

1

Related data management policies

This DMP is guided by the Project Brief, CIfA Standards and guidance, trusted digital repository guidelines (RCAHMW) or other best practice guidance (see brief for details)

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?

The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data collected / created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.

Type	Format	Estimated volume (Data Archived)
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx)	1
Text/documents	PDF (.pdf and .pdf/a)	2
Images	Photographs (.jpg)	175
GIS	Shapefiles (.shp plus associated files)	2

How will the data be collected or created?

Data Standards / Methods

- Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable/available. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against RCAHMW Guidelines. Specific or additional guidance relevant to this project are listed below, and will
- be updated as the project progresses.
- Methods of collection are specified within the Project Design (see Archaeology Wales 2024) and will meet the requirement set out in the Project Brief, the organisation recording manual and relevant CIfA Standards and guidance.
- Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.

Data storage / file naming

- The data produced will be uploaded at regular intervals during the project as a way of backing up the information.
- The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the internal organisational server. The internal organisation server is backed up to a cloud based storage system to maintain an up to date security copy of the organisation wide data.
- Project folders are named following established organisational procedures and the folder hierarchy and organisation devised will be understood by all members of staff involved in the project.
- Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.
- File naming conventions following established organisational procedures, based on RCAHMW file naming guidance, and include version control management.
- The data stored will be checked by the project manager regularly as a means of

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

- Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).
- A RCAHMW metadata document will be included with the digital archive and include all data types included within the archive. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. A copy of the form containing HER required data will also be created.
- Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology.
- An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

- The project archive will include the names and contact details of individuals who intend to volunteer or participate in the excavation and post excavation stages. We have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is managed through a secure cloud-based database and not retained on the project specific folders.
- Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.
- Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.
- Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

- Organisational IT is managed by an external data management provider, who is also responsible for the management and verification of our daily back-ups and who supports access to security copies as needed
- Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server, which includes permissions-based access. The server is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in
- Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support

back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive).

- Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors directly using the same system, with the wider project team gaining access to only the files needed using permissions-based access

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

- The Selection Strategy and DMP will be reviewed and updated following the fieldwork. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.
- Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, RCAHMW).
- Selection will be informed by the Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.
- The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via RCAHMW and as part of this the archive), with full access to research data.
- The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.
- Deselection will be undertaken automatically on any duplicate or unusable files, such as blurry or superfluous photographs.

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

- The digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW, which is working towards becoming a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.
- The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team and the costs for the time needed for preparation, and the cost of deposition have been included in the project budget.

Have you contacted the data repository?

- RCAHMW have also been contacted as the intended repository for digital data.

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

- A costing estimate has been produced to allow for the preparation of the archive and has been included in the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

- The digital archive repository, and will be updated as the project progresses.

- The investigations are likely to result in a number of documents: Project Design and Final Report
- The final report is expected to be completed within three months of the completion of fieldwork.
- A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record, and any data which they request can also be provided directly.
- The location (s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be included in the final report

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

- A temporary embargo may be required on the sharing of the project results. If this is the case, specific details once agreed will be included in the updated version of this DMP and will be documented in the overarching Project Collection Metadata.
- Data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargos which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?

- The Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project.
- Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager.
- Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.
- Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by an external company.
- Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Post Excavation Manager, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.
- Details of the core project team can be found in the Project Design.



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