

P24-134



EAF PROJECT

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

for Tata Steel UK Limited

30/05/2024

Issued for PAC

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Tata Steel UK Ltd and presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) to support a hybrid planning application for construction of a new electric arc furnace based steel production facility and associated development, including scrap handling, on land at Port Talbot Steelworks, Port Talbot, SA13 2NG (NGR 277899, 185772)

The DBA study area includes a 1km buffer surrounding the site boundary for non-designated assets and a 5km buffer around the site boundary for designated assets, within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area is discussed. In accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance, the possible impacts that the proposed development could have on known and potential below-ground archaeological remains within the site boundary, and the setting of historic assets is considered.

There are no designated assets located within the site.

There are 130 designated assets located within the 5km study area. These comprise 19 scheduled monuments, seven grade I listed buildings, 14 grade II listed buildings, 87 grade II listed buildings, one conservation area and two registered parks and gardens.*

There are three non-designated historic assets located within the site boundary:

Morfa Colliery (421174) is a 19th century colliery in the north western area of the site;

Morfa Colliery Gas Works (710277) was a private gasworks used to light the colliery buildings; and

- Theodrics Grange (20041) is a ruined Medieval building which formed part of a monastic grange, possibly of a domestic function.*

There are a further 31 non-designated assets located within the 1km study area. Of these, two are historic landscapes of multiple periods, one dates to the Roman period, two dates to the Medieval period, 13 date to the Post-Medieval period, 13 date to the modern period, and one is of unknown date.

A review of sources presented in this report demonstrates that there is:

- A low potential for below ground archaeological remains to be present from the Mesolithic to Early Medieval periods;*
- A medium potential for archaeological remains dating to the Palaeolithic, Post-Medieval and Modern periods, likely to be associated with Morfa Colliery and the steelworks respectively; and*
- A high potential for archaeological remains dating to the Medieval period, likely to be associated with the monastic grange located within the site or associated agricultural activity.*

Through consultation with the archaeological officer for GGAT, it is understood that the following mitigation will be required:

An archaeological watching brief with the aim to collect paleoenvironmental samples from the excavations for two hoppers which are anticipated to require foundations 9m below ground level; and

Utilization of temporary fencing around the areas of Theodric's Grange (20041) and the Morfa Colliery (421174) memorial to ensure that accidental encroachment or damage to these assets does not occur.

Any such works should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

It is understood that a photographic and video survey of the current operations is being prepared in co-ordination with Cadw and the National Library of Wales, supported by the collection of artefacts to illustrate the operation of the plant. This represents a "preservation by record" of the current steelworks ahead of a major shift in technology to use of electric arc furnaces.

It is not anticipated that any proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PLANNING BACKGROUND

1.1.1. This report was commissioned by Tata Steel UK Ltd and presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) to support a planning application to carry out the demolition of existing buildings and structures, and construction of a new electric arc furnace based steel production facility on land at Port Talbot Steelworks, Port Talbot, SA13 2NG (NGR 277899, 185772) (Illus 1). The Proposed Development is described as follows:

'Hybrid planning application: full planning permission for the demolition of existing buildings and structures, partial infill of the BOS lagoon, and construction of a new electric arc furnace-based steel production facility (1 no. arc furnace, 2 no. ladle furnaces). The development includes an upgraded slag processing facility, chemical/material storage and transfer infrastructure and pipework and cabling (above and below ground), buildings, fume and dust treatment plant, water treatment facility and material handling systems. Electrical control rooms and power infrastructure. Offices and ancillary facilities together with new and amended transport infrastructure, landscaping and green infrastructure, and associated development.

Outline planning permission (with all matters reserved except for access) for demolition and the construction of a scrap metal handling facility and associated scrap yards, scrap processing facility, underground and overground electrical infrastructure, and new and amended transport infrastructure, landscaping, and associated development.'

1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the significance of known historic assets and potential archaeological remains within the site boundary. It provides an assessment of the likely impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of historic assets, and the contribution made by their setting, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see section 2).

1.2. SITE DESCRIPTION

1.2.1. The approximately 160ha site is located 1.4km to the south west of the suburb of Margam, 3.3km south east of Port Talbot, and 13.2km south east of the city of Swansea on land at Port Talbot Steelworks, Port Talbot, SA13 2NG (NGR 277899, 185772) (Illus 1).

1.2.2. The site boundary is irregular in shape and includes parts of the extant steelworks:

- A continuous casting plant, slab yards, and part of a basic oxygen steelmaking plant in the northern part of the site;
- An operational lagoon, a steel service centre, and Margam colliery memorial in the central area of the site;
- A haul road which forms the westernmost boundary; and
- Coal yards in the south western area of the site.

1.2.3. Historic remains of Morfa Colliery (421174) and part of a ruined Medieval building thought to form a monastic grange (20041) are also present within the site.

1.2.4. Beyond the site boundary but within the steelworks are:

- Margam Knuckle Yard and haulage yard to the south east;

- Refractory stores adjacent to the site boundary's eastern extent;
- Cold and hot rolling mills to the east of the site;
- A blast furnace gas holder and a flare stack to the north;
- Henbiniwn Grange (an historic ruin) to the east of the site;

1.2.5. Beyond the steelworks the following areas form part of the site's immediate environs:

- Beyond the hot and cold rolling mills are the South Wales Main Line and Ogmore Vale Extension railway lines directly to the east of the steelworks;
- Further east is Fford Harbour Way (A4241), beyond which is Margam village, Margam Country Park, and a cluster of historic assets;
- Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir is to the south east of the site;
- Margam Moors, Margam Burrows and Margam Landfill are located to the south of the site, beyond which is Kenfig Burrows.
- Margam and Taibach are located to the north east of the site; and
- Port Talbot Docks and Port Talbot are to the north.

1.2.6. The site is located mid-slope between Mynydd Margam and the coastline. It is a largely flat site with the eastern extent sitting between 4 and 5 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The site rises to the west with the coal yards sitting at 13m AOD and the north western part of the main body of the site being 19m AOD, although on the northern extent of the haul road the height drops back down to 7m AOD.

1.3. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

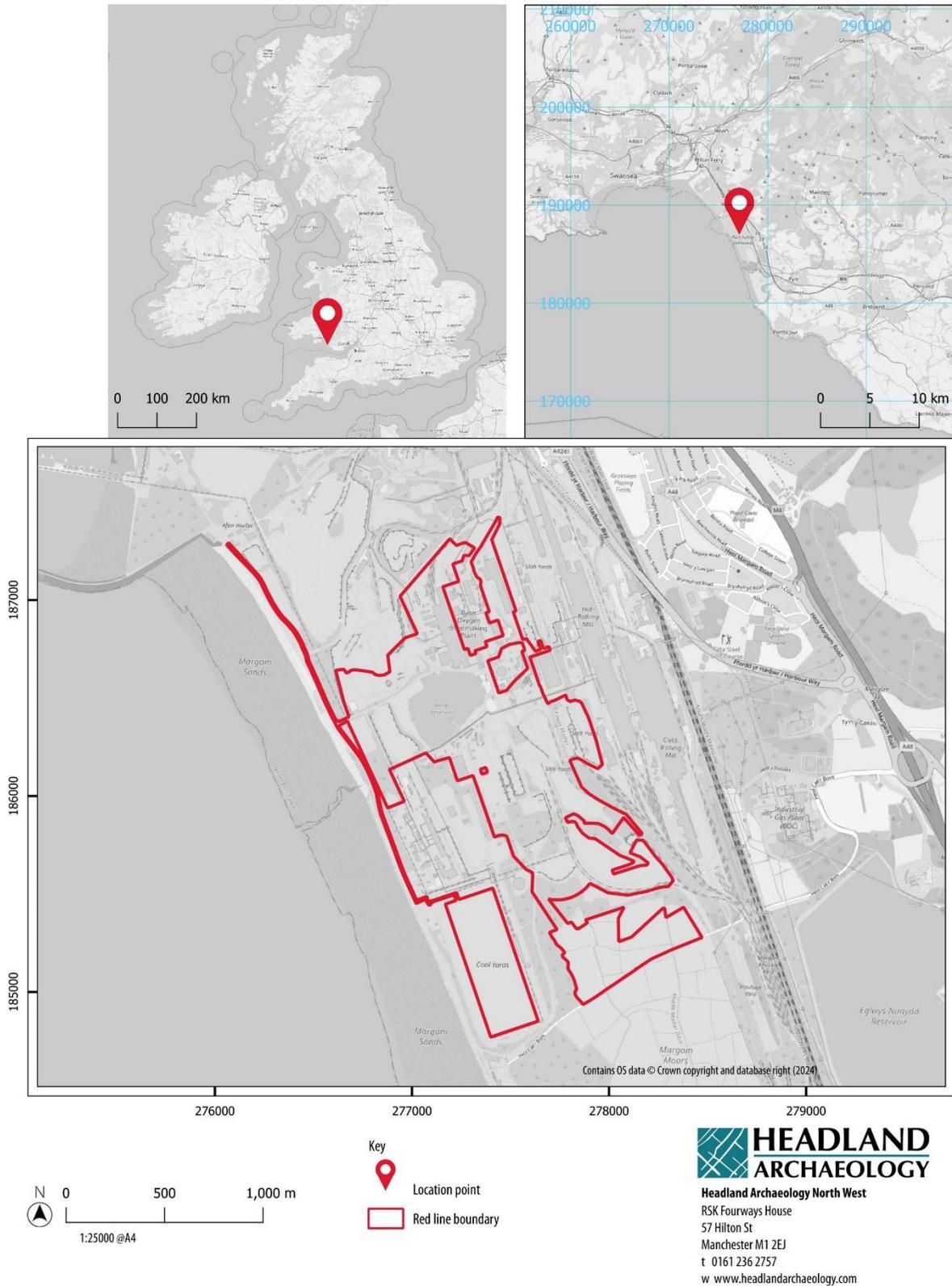
1.3.1. The underlying solid geology is recorded by BGS¹ as South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation – mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 319 and 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. Two areas of superficial deposits are recorded:

- Tidal Flat Deposits – clay, silt and sand are recorded in the eastern half of the site. These sedimentary deposits were formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period; and
- Blown sand – sand is recorded in the western half of the site. This is a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.

1.3.2. Boreholes within the site confirm a layer of clinker and ashes serving as made ground around 1m deep overlying made ground comprising sand with some black organic inclusions and cement fragments in the south of the site. This overlays various layers of superficial gravels and clay present across the site.

1.3.3. Deeper borehole data also shows a layer of peat of varying thickness (between 0.25m and 1.21m) between depths of 2.87m and 22.35m below ground level.

¹ British Geological Survey, 2024



Illus 1 Site location

2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.

Legislation	Key Issues
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	<p>Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.</p> <p>Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* Listed Buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II Listed Buildings are of special interest. This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'.</p> <p>The Act requires Local Planning Authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses when they are considering whether to grant planning permission for an application for development which affects a listed building or its setting.</p>

Legislation	Key Issues
<p>The Planning Act (Wales) 2015</p>	<p>Outlines a legal framework for the National Development Framework, making provision for pre-application consultation and introduces a streamlined planning system <i>"delivering timely, fair and consistent decisions that will enhance the built, natural and historic environment in Wales"</i>.</p>
<p>The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023</p>	<p>This Act makes amendments to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, primarily in relation to ancient monuments in Wales. It also makes provision for the Welsh Ministers to compile and maintain a register of Historic Parks and Gardens.</p> <p>It also makes amendments to the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (c.9) in relation to buildings in Wales that are of special architectural or historic interest ('Listed Buildings').</p> <p>The Act makes other provisions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for the compilation of a list of historic place names in Wales; (b) for the compilation of a historic environment record for each local authority area in Wales; and (c) for the establishment, constitution and functions of the Advisory Panel for the Welsh Historic Environment.

Legislation	Key Issues
Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 2024	<p>Sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs), Welsh Government Circulars, and policy clarification letters, which together with Planning Policy Wales provide the national planning policy framework for Wales.</p> <p>TAN 24: The Historic Environment includes guidance on World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, historic landscapes and historic assets of special local interest.</p>

2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

- 2.2.1. TAN 24: The Historic Environment provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications.
- 2.2.2. This report contributes to meeting the following Policies on the historic environment contained in the document (paragraph numbers in bold text):

***1.15** Heritage impact assessment is a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be taken into account when considering proposals for change.¹² Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed, and should include sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. The results of the heritage impact assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement which must form part of any listed building consent, conservation area consent and, when requested, scheduled monument consent applications.*

***1.23** Planning Policy Wales identifies how local planning authorities must treat World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, unscheduled nationally important archaeological remains²¹, listed buildings, conservation areas and registered historic parks and gardens in Wales in their consideration of planning applications and producing development plans. This includes the impact of proposed developments within the settings of these historic assets, buildings, conservation areas and registered historic parks and gardens in Wales in their consideration of planning applications and producing development plans. This includes the impact of proposed developments within the settings of these historic assets.*

***1.25** The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.²⁴ Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.'*

2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

- 2.3.1. The Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan (2011-2026)² contains policy SP 21 Built Environment and Historic Heritage, which states:

'The built environment and historic heritage will, where appropriate, be conserved and enhanced through the following measures:

- 1. Encouraging high quality design standards in all development proposals;*

² [Neath port Talbot County Borough Council, 2016](#)

2. *Protecting arterial gateways from intrusive and inappropriate development;*
3. *Safeguarding features of historic and cultural importance;*
4. *The identification of the following designated sites to enable their protection and where appropriate enhancement:*
 - (a) *Landscapes of Historic Interest;*
 - (b) *Historic Parks and Gardens;*
 - (c) *Conservation Areas;*
 - (d) *Scheduled Ancient Monuments; and*
 - (e) *Listed Buildings and their curtilage.'*

2.4. GUIDANCE

- 2.4.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2020) and *Code of Conduct* (2022), *The Planning Act (Wales) 2015*, *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023*, *Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 2024*, *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (2017), The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and ClfA's *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK* (2021), Cadw's guidance on *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (2017) and *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017), RCAHMW *Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1* (2015) and National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales' (NPAAW) *National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Wales* (2017). Any data submitted to the HER will conform to standards set out in the Welsh Archaeological Trusts' *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018).

2.5. CONSULTATION

- 2.5.1. This report has been prepared following the methodology outlined in an EIA technical note (Headland Archaeology, 2024), which was agreed by the Archaeological Planning Officer for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT (now Heneb)), with guidance from the Stewardship Officer for GGAT.

2.6. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.6.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.6.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.6.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO9001 Quality Management, ISO45001 health and safety management and ISO14001 environmental management.
- 2.6.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence 100065113.
- 2.6.5. LiDAR data is reproduced © Natural Resources Wales copyright and/or database rights 2024. All rights reserved.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform determination of a planning application for redevelopment of the site in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known historic assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development, and the potential for currently unknown historic assets.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for historic assets to survive within the site, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2017³) defines a DBA as '*...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets... ..Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*'
- 3.1.4. The objectives are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the site;
 - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the Proposed Development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
 - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains;
 - Determine the likely impact of the Proposed Development;
 - Identify historic assets beyond the site boundary that may be affected by development within their setting, to describe their significance and the contribution made by their setting, and make an assessment of how this significance may be affected by the Proposed Development; and
 - Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the impacts of the Proposed Development on the historic environment.

³ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’

- 4.1.1. Historic assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirements in TAN24, and taking account of Cadw’s guidance on *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (2017) and *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017).
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all historic assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. The significance of a historic asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in Cadw’s guidance on *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (2017) and *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017), which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations, but may also be applied more generally in identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a historic asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced.
- 4.1.4. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.5. Relative importance of each identified historic asset potentially affected by the Proposed Development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different historic assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).
- 4.1.6. For further terminology and definitions, see Glossary.

4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

STUDY AREA

- 4.2.1. The Study Area for this assessment comprises a 1km buffer surrounding the site for non-designated assets and a 5km buffer around the site for designated assets, as required by GGAT, within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area has been considered.

DATA SOURCES

- 4.2.2. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
- Designation data from the Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales, downloaded from the Cadw website⁴ on 29 April 2024;
 - Records from the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), produced by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) received on 21 May 2024;
 - Archaeological records and aerial photographs held by the GGAT Historic Environment Record (HER) received on 3 May 2024;

⁴ <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/downloads>

- Natural Resources Wales LiDAR data⁵;
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey⁶; and
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

4.2.3. Historic assets within the Proposed Development Area are shown in Illus 2, Illus 3 & Illus 4 with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1).

4.2.4. Designated historic assets are referenced in this report by their Cadw reference number. Non-designated assets are referenced by their HER reference or RCAHMW reference. Any newly discovered assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Historic asset. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

SITE VISIT

4.2.5. Site visits were undertaken on 4 November 2021 and 3 February 2022, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features. These elements may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.

4.2.6. Whilst these visits were made in relation to an earlier iteration of the scheme, the observations made during these visits are applicable to the current iteration as it covered much of the same ground. It is considered that both iterations of the Proposed Development shared the same location and line of site/zone of influence due to the size and massing of the Proposed Development, and any differences in the layout within the site have been analysed extensively through HER data, listing data and LiDAR data for the site to ensure robust assessment.

4.2.7. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

4.2.8. This approach was agreed with GGAT via an informal technical scoping note prior to the commencement of work.

HISTORIC MAP REGRESSION

4.2.9. The historic mapping sequence corresponding with the site was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.

LIDAR

4.2.10. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.

4.2.11. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1m resolution for the site. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2m, 1m, 50cm and 25cm and is made up from a combination of the full EA dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1m resolution tile may contain decimated 50cm data as well as native captured 1m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.

⁵ <https://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/LidarCompositeDataset/?lang=en>

⁶ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

4.2.12. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software.

4.3. LIMITATIONS OF DATA

DATA SOURCES

4.3.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable. However, the following general points are noted:

- Tithing mapping was not available for consultation for this DBA;
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
- Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
- Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation;
- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

SITE VISIT

4.3.2. Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

4.4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

4.4.1. The importance of a historic asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2).

4.4.2. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the site that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works.

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Historic assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives.

Importance of the asset	Criteria
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated historic assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, historic assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives.
Low (Local)	Locally listed historic assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated historic assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged.
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or historic assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (i.e. 'site of').
Unknown / Uncertain	Historic assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information.

4.4.3. The importance of historic assets that may be affected by the Proposed Development is identified in the impact assessment and summarised in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1).

POTENTIAL FOR UNKNOWN HISTORIC ASSETS

4.4.4. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered historic assets may be present within the Proposed Development Area is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 3, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data from Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER), Cadw and RCAHMW.
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and

- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 3. Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered historic assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered historic assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered historic assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered historic assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered historic assets existing within the study area.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 4.4.5. Impact assessment considers the effects of the Proposed Development on the significance of the identified historic assets, or its assessed archaeological potential, including both beneficial and adverse ('harm') impacts.
- 4.4.6. The assessment of physical impacts considers the extent or degree of harm proposed relative to the importance of the physical remains.

SETTING IMPACTS

- 4.4.7. Consideration of setting related effects most commonly relates to visual impacts but other introduced environmental factors can affect setting such as noise, light or air quality. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the development.
- 4.4.8. Where potential impacts on the settings of a historic assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Cadw's guidance on *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017)* and *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017)*
- 4.4.9. An assessment of the sensitivity of a historic asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.
- 4.4.10. In accordance with Cadw's guidance on *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017)* and *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017)* a screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the historic assets that are likely to be affected by the Proposed Development and therefore require detailed assessment.

- 4.4.11. Historic assets identified as with a potential line-of-sight with the site to the steelworks were visited and assessed with a view to potential setting impacts. Although these visits were made in relation to an earlier iteration of the scheme, the observations made during these visits are applicable to the current iteration as it covered much of the same ground. It is considered that both iterations of the Proposed Development shared the same location and line of site/zone of influence due to the size and massing of the Proposed Development, and any differences in the layout within the site have been analysed extensively through HER data, listing data and LiDAR data for the site to ensure robust assessment. The site visit enabled assessment of likely impacts of the Proposed Development: locations which would remain unaffected, locations which have some visibility but that is minimal and does not affect the existing condition, and locations where visibility is possible/prominent.
- 4.4.12. The scope of this DBA is limited to identifying where no substantial setting impacts are anticipated requiring no further works, or where substantial setting impacts are anticipated, to identify which historic assets are considered likely to be affected, and to make recommendations for proportionate further detailed assessments.

MINIMISING HARM

- 4.4.13. Where appropriate, measures for further assessment of, or mitigation of identified impacts are recommended.
- 4.4.14. A summary is presented of the measures to remove, reduce or mitigate harm to historic assets.

5. RESULTS

5.1. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

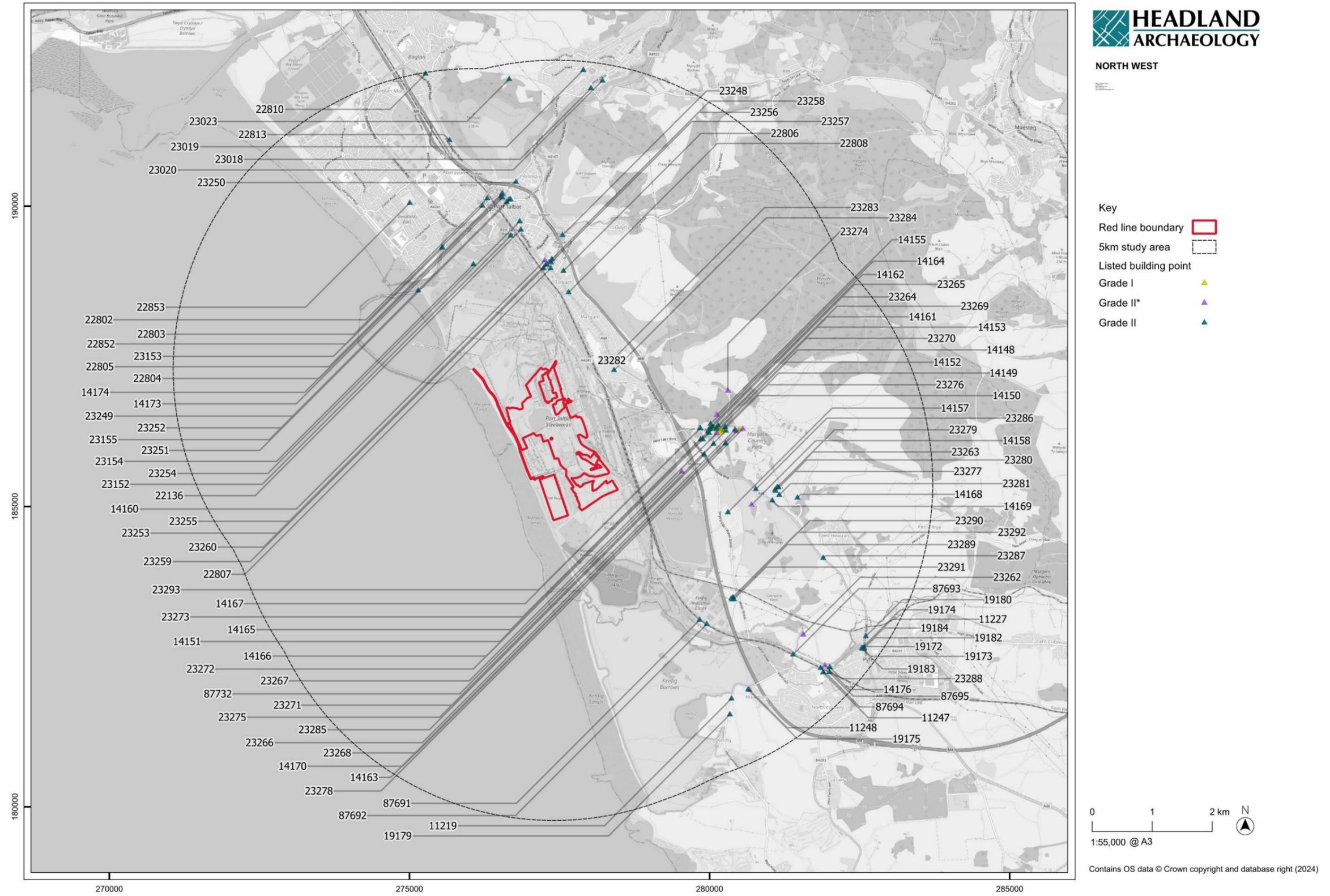
- 5.1.1. The full list of known historic assets is presented in the gazetteer (Appendix 1), and the locations of each are shown on Illus 2, Illus 3 & Illus 4.
- 5.1.2. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance (Section 6) below.
- 5.1.3. There are no designated assets located within the red line boundary.
- 5.1.4. There are 130 designated assets located within the 5km study area. These comprise 19 scheduled monuments, seven grade I listed buildings, 14 grade II* listed buildings, 87 grade II listed buildings, one conservation area and two registered parks and gardens.
- 5.1.5. There are three non-designated historic assets located within the site:
- Morfa Colliery (421174) is a 19th century colliery in the north western area of the site;
 - Morfa Colliery Gas Works (710277) was a private gasworks used to light the colliery buildings; and
 - Theodrics Grange (20041) is a ruined Medieval building which formed part of a monastic grange, possibly of a domestic function.
- 5.1.6. There are a further 31 non-designated assets located within the 1km study area. Of these, two are historic landscapes of multiple periods, one dates to the Roman period, two date to the Medieval period, 13 date to the Post-Medieval period, 13 date to the modern period, and one is of unknown date.
- 5.1.7. Historic Landscape Characterisation data for the study area defines the south eastern part of the site as: HLCA002 Margam Moors. This is reclaimed and enclosed salt marsh wetland pasture. There are Medieval and Post-Medieval fields and former Medieval monastic grange land with varied field patterns with typical ridge and furrow, earth bank and drainage features⁷. The rest of the site is not covered by HLC.

5.2. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

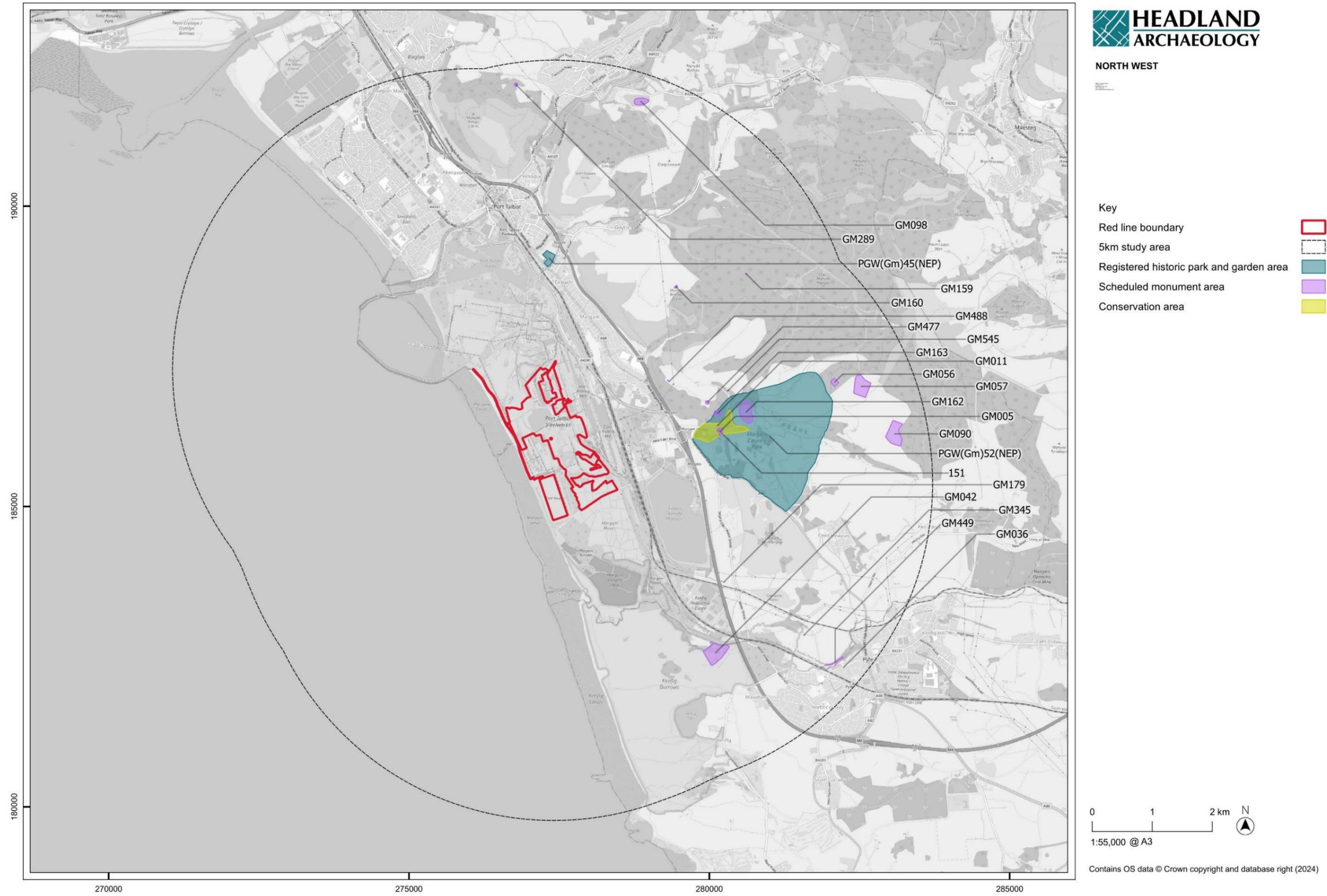
- 5.2.1. The locations of the investigations detailed below are shown on Illus 5.
- 5.2.2. Eight previous archaeological investigations are recorded within the red line boundary:
- A partial excavation was undertaken of Theodrics Grange (20041) by T. Gray in 1903 (E000456). A building found three years prior was cleaned back and a piscina was found amongst the ruins indicating the location of a chapel;
 - An archaeological watching brief was carried out for the Marlas-Raos sewage pipeline by GGAT in 1992 (E003718). Observations that were possible suggested that the potential for the preservation of archaeological remains, particularly from the prehistoric period, is high;
 - A desk-based assessment for Ysgol Newydd, Margam was carried out by Rubicon Heritage Services in 2016 (E007984). The assessment identified 69 known cultural heritage assets in the study areas, and none in the development area itself. It was determined that there would be no direct or indirect impact on any known cultural heritage assets and nor an impact on the setting of any assets;

⁷ Gwent-Glamorgan Archaeological Trust, 2021

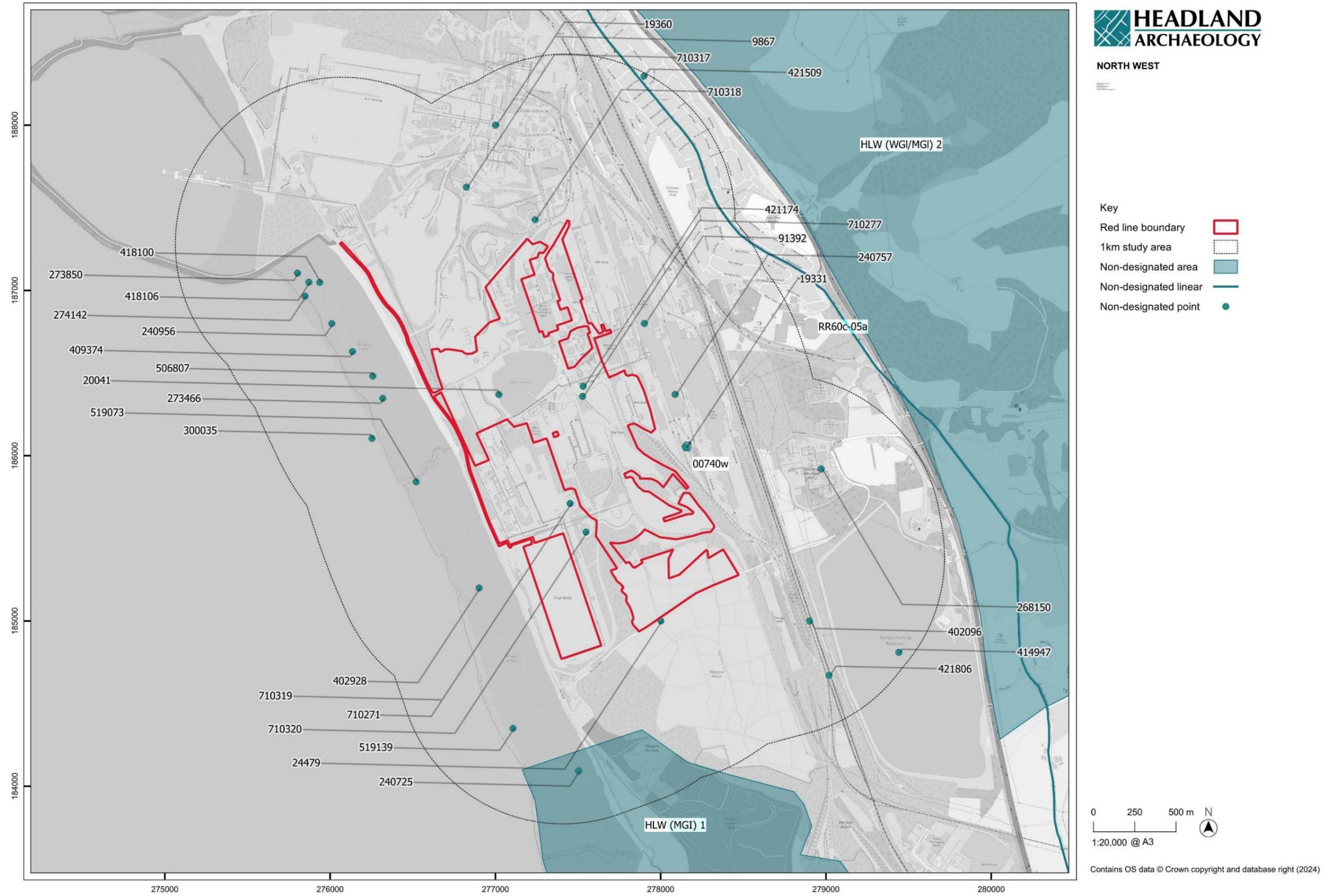
- A desk-based assessment was carried out on high-status settlement in Glamorgan-Gwent by GGAT in 2010 (E007242). A total of 277 medieval/post-medieval sites were initially assessed, following which 58 continued to a more detailed assessment. Of those, between 33 and 37 were considered to be/potentially be of National Significance, 19 of which are already Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Nine sites were considered to be at least of Regional Significance;
- A desk-based assessment was carried out as part of a rapid archaeological appraisal on land at Mynydd Margan, Mynydd Ty-talwyn and Mynydd Baedan near Margam by GGAT in 2013 (E006900). Six new archaeological sites were identified during the study. The report concludes that the planned work would not pose any constraints on the archaeology;
- A landscape survey was carried out as part of GGAT150: rapid coastline assessment by GGAT in 2018 (E006100), who undertook a scoping exercise in 2016—2017 to define a coastal zone area in relation to currently mapped risks associated with climate change and determined what work should be done to bring the quality and scope of data on the coast of Glamorgan and Gwent up to present standards;
- A landscape survey was carried out as part of the Arfordir Coastal Heritage project by GGAT in 2014 (E007638), which aimed to identify new sites and monitor archaeological sites and to engage interested local people. It especially aimed to record and monitor sites under threat of coastal erosion or other forms of damage and to involve interested individuals and community groups in taking an active role in caring for their coastal heritage on an independent and sustainable basis; and
- An historic area assessment was carried out at Newland Farm by the University of Leicester in 2013 (E007771) The Assessment of the Significance of Impact of Development on Historic Landscapes, 2nd edition (ASIDOHL2) aimed to assess the direct, physical impacts of a wind turbine development as well as indirect physical and visual impacts upon the landscape surrounding Newland Farm. Overall the impact from the proposed turbine was determined to be Slight, with a slightly higher impact on the landscape of Kenfig Burrows, especially those areas closest to the turbine.



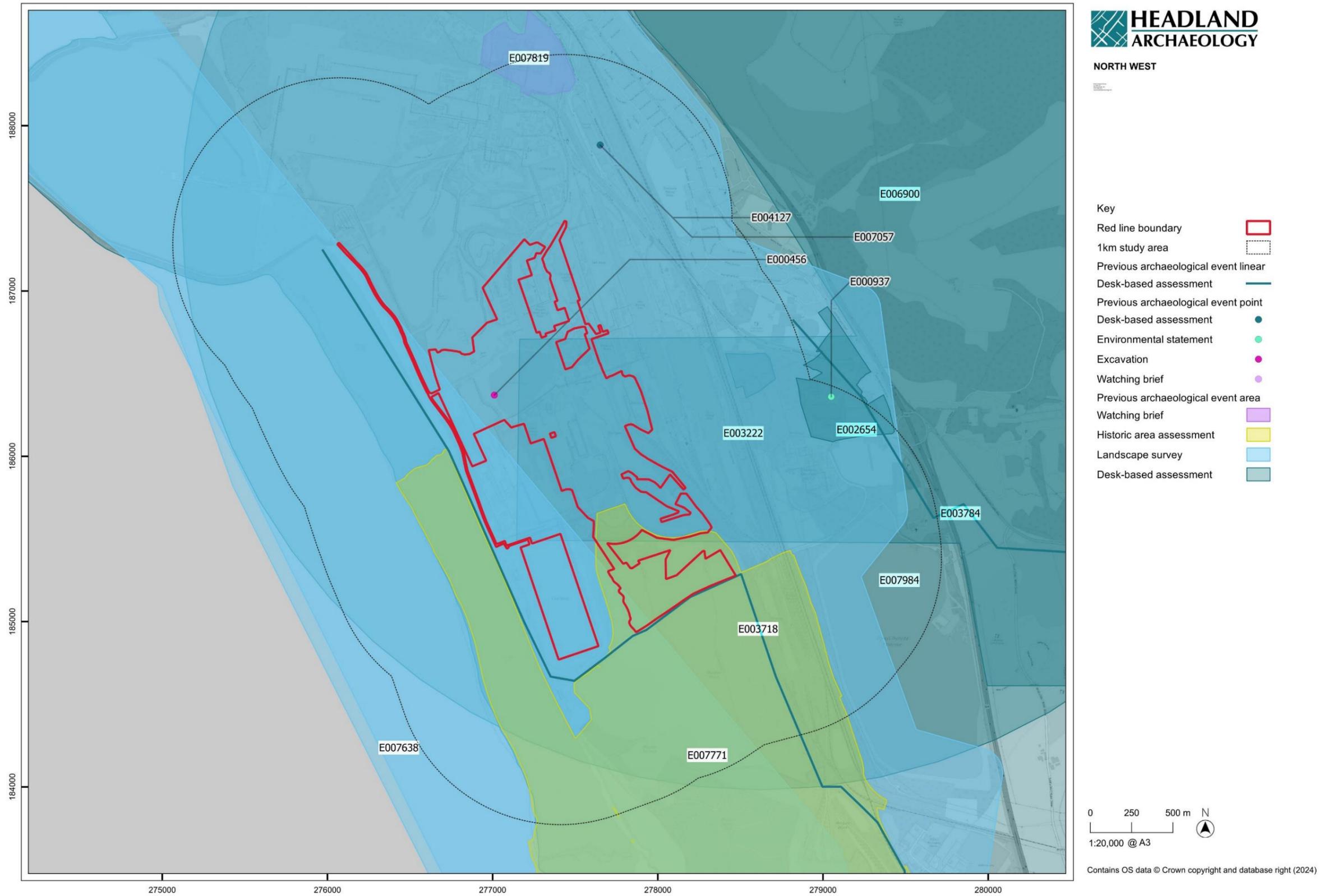
Illus 2. Designated historic assets within 5km – listed buildings



Illus 3. Designated historic assets within 5km – scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas



Illus 4. Non-designated historic assets within 1km



Illus 5. Previous archaeological investigations within 1km

5.3. SITE VISIT

- 5.3.1. A site visit was made on 4 November 2021 which covered the current development location as part of an earlier iteration of the scheme, including the steelworks and nearby Scheduled Monuments. Weather was partially cloudy with intermittent downpours, visibility was good outside of these short periods.
- 5.3.2. The current steelworks is a dominant feature within the local landscape and dominates the skyline (Illus 6). The complex has buildings and infrastructure of varying heights and massing
- 5.3.3. There is evidence of previous phases of the steelworks visible above ground comprising disused building remains, earthworks and road surfaces (Illus 7, Illus 8, Illus 9, Illus 10).
- 5.3.4. There is a memorial to the 1890 disaster at Morfa Colliery within the site boundary (Illus 11). It is understood that this is planned for retention.
- 5.3.5. Potential ridge and furrow earthworks at Margam Warren seen on LiDAR data were not observable during the site visit (Illus 14, Illus 15). This may be due to ground conditions, as the area had quite high grass, or a potential indicator of degradation of the earthworks.
- 5.3.6. Part of a firing point associated with a 1940s rifle range and adjoining noted on historic mapping has above ground remains within the Margam Warren area. This is in very poor condition and has multiple modern repairs and fencing (Illus 16, Illus 17).
- 5.3.7. A second site visit was carried out on 3 February 2022 to assess the local landscape and setting of nearby designated assets. Although this visit was carried out using an earlier iteration of the proposed site layout, at the scale of the visit encompassing designated assets (5km) the observations made also cover the current development layout. It is considered that both iterations of the Proposed Development shared the same location and line of site/zone of influence due to the size and massing of the Proposed Development, and any differences in the layout within the site have been analysed extensively through HER data, listing data and LiDAR data for the site to ensure robust assessment. Weather was once again partially cloudy with intermittent downpours. Visibility was good in the morning but worsened slightly over the day as it became overcast.
- 5.3.8. Henbiniwn (00740w), located alongside and outside the site boundary, was visited during the visit to assess its setting. This asset is in poor repair, with several modern supports to slow further decay or collapse (Illus 12, Illus 13).
- 5.3.9. Intervisibility between the site and historic assets in Margam Park and surrounding area was assessed to inform the settings assessment in this report.
- 5.3.10. The steelworks is visible from multiple points within Margam Park Conservation Area and Margam Mountain Historic Landscape (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2). Vegetation and trees would likely shield the assets slightly more in the summer when foliage would be denser (Illus 18, Illus 19).
- 5.3.11. Half Moon Camp (GM477), Margam Abbey (GM005), Mynydd-y-Castell Camp (GM162), and Hen Eglwys (GM163) all have at least some intervisibility with the site (Illus 20, Illus 21, Illus 22, Illus 23, Illus 24, Illus 25).



Illus 6. View of the site from the east near the Gorsedd Stones, facing west



Illus 7. Disused hardstanding and conveyor, facing south



Illus 8. Part disused steelworks building, facing north west



Illus 9. Concrete footing remains, potentially part of a previous phase of the steelworks, facing north west



Illus 10. Disused concrete lined pit, facing west



Illus 11. Morfa Colliery (421174) memorial, facing south west



Illus 12. Henbiniwn Grange (00740w), located outside the site boundary to the east, facing south west



Illus 13. Henbiniwn Grange (00740w), structural supports, facing north east



Illus 14. Margam Warren and potential ridge and furrow (24479), facing north west



Illus 15. Margam Warren and potential ridge and furrow (24479), facing west



Illus 16. Rifle range firing point remains, facing south west



Illus 17. Internal view of firing point remains, facing south



Illus 18. Margam Park (151), site visible through trees, facing west



Illus 19. Margam Park (151), site visible from multiple areas, facing west



Illus 20. View from Margam Abbey (GM005), site visible behind trees, facing west



Illus 21. Margam Abbey (GM005), site visible behind wall and trees, facing west



Illus 22. View from Mynydd-y-Castell Camp (2864), site visible on right side, facing south west



Illus 23. Mynydd-y-Castell Camp (2864), site visible, facing west



Illus 24. View from Hen Eglwys (GM163), site visible through trees and vegetation, facing south west



Illus 25. Hen Eglwys (GM163), facing south east

5.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

PREHISTORIC PERIODS

PALAEOLITHIC (800,000 – 8500 BCE)

- 5.4.1. The Palaeolithic period in Wales includes the first record of early Neanderthals at Pontnewydd Cave and the first appearance of anatomically modern humans, concluding with the almost complete demise of hunter-gatherer-fisher communities in the early Holocene. Throughout this period the human presence was influenced by the glacial-interglacial cycle and the accompanying climatic and environmental changes. Settlement distribution in the region was biased towards caves in this period⁸.
- 5.4.2. Paviland Cave at Rhossili on the coast of Gower, approximately 34km west of the site, is considered the most significant archaeological site in Britain of the earlier Upper Palaeolithic period. This was the location of the recovery of the first human skeleton, the misnamed 'Red lady', now known to be a ceremonially buried young adult male from around 40,000 years ago⁹. There are 22 total caves around the coast of Gower with evidence of human activity dating to the Early Upper Palaeolithic¹⁰.
- 5.4.3. 2km from the coast of Gower is Cathole Cave, located on the north side of Parc Cwm. There is evidence for irregular human occupation here spanning 30,000 years from the Palaeolithic to Medieval periods, although the site is best known for its Palaeolithic cave art discovered in 2010. In a small niche to the north east of the main gallery around 10.5m from the cave entrance is an engraving thought to represent the head, torso and antlers of a reindeer¹¹.
- 5.4.4. There are preserved areas of buried former land surfaces in the form of peat deposits within the southern area of the site.
- 5.4.5. Archaeology from this period is normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlements or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale.
- 5.4.6. There are no known historic assets recorded relating to this period within the site or study area.
- 5.4.7. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site. Although there are no assets dating to this period in the local area, the presence of buried land surfaces in the form of peat deposits across the site represents an increased archaeological risk. The local area is likely to have been a waterlogged intertidal zone as evidenced by submerged forests found on the coast of Wales, which is likely to have affected site formation throughout the prehistoric periods. There are also recorded peat exposures on the foreshore to the south west of the site (402928) of unknown date. Any remains of this period are likely to be either buried land surface remains in the form of peat deposits, or isolated features and stray artefacts which may have been disturbed through later agricultural and industrial activity.

MESOLITHIC (8500-4000 BCE)

- 5.4.8. Evidence of Mesolithic activity tends to be represented by lithic findspots, small flakes of flints known as microliths typified this period. Populations still lived an entirely hunter-gather lifestyle, with groups moving round in territories to exploit different seasonally occurring food resources¹².

⁸ Archaeoleg, 2014

⁹ RCAHMW, 2018

¹⁰ The Megalithic Portal, 2004

¹¹ RCAHMW, 2021

¹² Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2006

- 5.4.9. Warmer climate and ensuing changes in vegetation during this period allowed the Mesolithic hunter-gatherers to exploit both land and marine resources. Although communities were transient hunter-gatherers, excavations have identified 'task sites' such as those for the processing of food or for making tools¹³. Settlements were more common along the coast in the later Mesolithic period¹⁴.
- 5.4.10. Human footprints dating to the Mesolithic period were found at Kenfig Sands, Porthcawl in 2007, embedded in a peat bed. This peat formed from the floor of a vast forest that stretched across the valley which now forms the Bristol Channel, until sea levels rose approximately 8,000 years ago¹⁵.
- 5.4.11. There are no known historic assets recorded relating to this period within the site or study area.
- 5.4.12. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the low numbers of assets dating to this period in the local area. Any remains of this period are likely to be confined to isolated features and stray artefacts which may have been disturbed through later agricultural and industrial activity.

NEOLITHIC (4000-2200 BCE)

- 5.4.13. The Neolithic period was a gradual transition towards settlement which facilitated a shift towards agriculture.
- 5.4.14. Wales has much evidence of funerary and ritual activities, such as chambered tombs and cave burials but little of settlement. In South East Wales there have been excavated enclosures at Coed-y-Cymdda and Beech Court Farm, Ewenny, an upland site at Cefn Glas, an occupation site at Ogmore-by-Sea, a structure below a cairn at Sant-y-Nyll, and a hearth and associated finds at Trostrey¹⁶.
- 5.4.15. In the local area, Baglan Bay and Margam Beach have yielded evidence of Neolithic activity including a thin-butted stone axe. It is thought that this represents temporary hunting camps occupied as part of seasonal migrations between coastal lowlands and the upland Blaenau¹⁷.
- 5.4.16. Towards the end of the Neolithic period new types of monuments start to appear in the form of standing stones and stone circles. Standing stones are more common, particularly in some areas such as Gower, whereas stone circles are much more uncommon; with only three certain examples of circles are known from the whole region¹⁸.
- 5.4.17. There are no known historic assets recorded relating to this period within the site or study area.
- 5.4.18. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the low numbers of assets dating to this period in the local area. Any remains of this period are likely to be confined to isolated features and stray artefacts which may have been disturbed through later agricultural and industrial activity.

BRONZE AGE (2200-700 BCE)

- 5.4.19. During this period people had started to establish permanent settlements. Metal tools first appeared in Wales about 2500 BC, initially made of copper but later moving to bronze¹⁹.

¹³ Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2011

¹⁴ Archaeoleg, 2014

¹⁵ The Megalithic Portal, 2011

¹⁶ Archaeoleg, 2003

¹⁷ GGAT, 2022

¹⁸ Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2006

¹⁹ Cadw, 2022

- 5.4.20. Burial practices in Bronze Age Wales moved from communal tombs to burial in round barrows and the inclusion of grave goods. There was also a shift from inhumation to cremation, and in Wales cemetery mounds with multiple burials was common²⁰
- 5.4.21. From about 1250 BC there was deterioration of the climate with higher rainfall and much lower summer temperatures. This led to an increase in peat formation and thus the abandonment of many upland settlements. This likely led to conflict and changes in social organization, with the earliest hillforts appearing about 800 BC²¹.
- 5.4.22. There are no known historic assets recorded relating to this period within the site.
- 5.4.23. There are four known historic assets recorded relating to this period within the study area:
- Ergyd Uchaf Round Barrow (GM159) at Tai-Bach, approximately 3.5km north east of the site, is about 12m in diameter and 1.6m tall with a central hollow where stones are visible which is likely the result of past robbing.
 - Ty'n-y-Cellar Standing Stone (GM179) in Margam, approximately 1.7km south east of the site, is an undressed boulder of rectangular section, and is 1.4m long by 0.9m at the base.
 - Ergyd Isaf Round Barrows (GM160) in Tai-Bach, approximately 2.5km north east of the site, comprises two burial cairns, the largest of which has a central hollow likely the result of past robbing. The larger cairn is 16.8m in diameter and 1.8m tall, and the smaller cairn is 7.9m in diameter and 0.9m tall. Both are circular in plan.
 - Margam Mountain (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2) is a non-designated historic landscape of special value located approximately 1km to the east of the site. The mountain has been the focus of human activity from at least the Bronze Age, as attested by a number of single, and groups of, large cairns and barrows.
- 5.4.24. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the low numbers of assets dating to this period in close proximity to the site, although there are historic assets dating to this period within 5km. Any remains of this period are likely to be confined to isolated features and stray artefacts which may have been disturbed through later agricultural and industrial activity.

IRON AGE (700 BCE- 43 CE)

- 5.4.25. The Iron Age in Wales is characterised by the newly discovered creation of iron and the construction of hillforts²².
- 5.4.26. The earliest iron objects found in Wales come from Llyn Fawr in the Rhondda Valley. Objects were deposited as votive offerings, including three made of iron: a sword, a spearhead and a sickle dating to about 650BC. Hillforts are particularly numerous in Wales, such as Pen Dinas near Aberystwyth and Tre'r Ceiri on the Llŷn Peninsula, likely due to a marked deterioration in climate. The earliest distinctively Iron Age settlement in Wales is considered to be Castell Odo, a small hillfort near the tip of the Llŷn Peninsula, dating to about 400 BC²³.
- 5.4.27. Roman historians name four main Iron Age tribes in Wales. The northern marches were home to the Deceangli; north Wales the Ordovices; the south west the Demetae; and Glamorgan and Gwent formed the territory of the Silures. A further two smaller tribes were noted on the Western peninsulas, the Octapitae and the Gangani. Settlement evidence indicates a complex system²⁴.

²⁰ Lynch et al, 2007

²¹ Lynch et al, 2007

²² Cadw, 2022

²³ Lynch et al, 2007

²⁴ Ritchie, 2018

5.4.28. There are no known historic assets recorded relating to this period within the site.

5.4.29. There are five known historic assets recorded relating to this period within the study area:

- Danish Camp (GM056) is a Scheduled Monument approximately 4km east of the site. It is a defended enclosure and farmstead scooped into the hillside with a partially surviving outer bank;
- Pen-y-Castell (GM098) is a Scheduled Monument approximately 4.5km north east of the site. This hillfort forms an important element within the wider Iron Age context and may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to elements such as chronology, building techniques and social organisation;
- Half Moon Camp (GM477), approximately 1.9km east of the site, is the remains of an earthwork enclosure overlooking Margam Abbey;
- Mynydd y Castell Camp (GM162), approximately 2.4km east of the site, is the remains of a hillfort fortified with a single rampart;
- Margam Mountain (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2) is a non-designated historic landscape of special value located approximately 1km to the east of the site. The Iron Age history of this landscape is represented by an unusual concentration of distinctive hill forts, enclosures and habitation sites, and the trackways that connected them.

5.4.30. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the low numbers of assets dating to this period in close proximity to the site, although there are historic assets dating to this period within 5km. Any remains of this period are likely to be confined to isolated features and stray artefacts which may have been disturbed through later agricultural and industrial activity.

OTHER

5.4.31. There are four assets dating to the prehistoric period within the study area that are not assigned more specific dates:

- A camp north of Tonmawr (GM057), approximately 4km east of the site, is the remains of two polygonal enclosures;
- A camp 530m east of Tonmawr (GM090), approximately 4.4km east of the site, is the remains of an earthwork enclosure comprising an irregular ring defended by a single rampart; and
- Margam Park (151, PGW(Gm)52(NEP)), approximately 1.3km east of the site, and Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig and Margam Burrows (HLW (MGI) 1, non-designated historic landscape of outstanding value), approximately 500m south of the site, both have recorded Prehistoric elements.

HISTORIC PERIODS

ROMAN/ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD (43CE- 410CE)

- 5.4.32. The Roman era in Wales began in 48 AD with a military invasion, a conquest that was completed by 78 AD. Roman rule endured until the region was abandoned in 383 AD. In the south east of Wales they were met by the Silures, although it is not known if this was a single tribe or a confederation. Campaigning by the Roman army against the Silures started around AD 50, when the displaced Catauvelaunian leader Caratacus seems to have made a new base among them. Roman historian Tacitus notes that the Silures were brought under Roman control by Julius Frontinus between AD 74 and 78. It is thought that land was conquered by the Twentieth Legion Valeria Victrix from their fortress in Usk, and from around the middle of the 70s AD from the new fortress that the replacement legion, the Second Augusta, was building at Caerleon²⁵.
- 5.4.33. Caerwent was a tribal capital whose Roman name was *Venta Silurum* (the market place of the Silures), and was transformed into an administrative centre. In the south east a smaller possible administrative centre was Cowbridge, Glamorgan, which has evidence of houses, iron smelting, and a bath house. Small fields or paddocks have been excavated within the hillfort of Caer Dynnaf near Cowbridge, which are thought to be connected with Roman farmsteads. In most areas, Roman occupation is identified by the appearance of goods manufactured using Roman methods²⁶.
- 5.4.34. There are no known historic assets recorded relating to this period within the site.
- 5.4.35. There are two non-designated assets recorded relating to this period within the study area:
- A non-designated Roman road (RR60c-05a), part of the Cardiff to Neath Roman road along the line of the modern A48 is located approximately 900m north east of the site; and
 - Margam Mountain (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2) is a non-designated historic landscape of special value. The Roman period in this area is attested by the route of the main Roman road, recorded in the 2nd-century Antonine Itinerary, and the discovery of two Roman milestones in the vicinity.
- 5.4.36. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the low numbers of assets dating to this period in the local area. The local area is likely to have remained a waterlogged intertidal zone, which is likely to have affected settlement and agriculture potential in this period. Any remains of this period are likely to be confined to isolated features and stray artefacts which may have been disturbed through later agricultural and industrial activity.

EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (410-1066 CE)

- 5.4.37. The Early Medieval period saw fundamental social, political and economic changes that formed later language, landscapes, culture and belief. After the end of the Roman occupation, the eastern core of the territory around the Caerwent became the kingdom of Guenta. The western part of the former civitas territory comprised a series of seven cantrefi ('the seven cantrefs of Glamorgan') named after the sons of an eponymous king Glywys (Glywysing)²⁷.
- 5.4.38. A planned complex of prehistoric and medieval sites are located on Margam Mountain thought to have early medieval elements from the presence of the 'Bodvoc' stone. There are also several Latin- / ogam-inscribed stones in the area. The Medieval Cistercian Abbey has an important group of pre-Norman sculptured crosses. A fragment of early medieval beaker has been found within the park nearby, and there is a cluster of important disused church sites in area.
- 5.4.39. In this period Margam was part of the cwmwd of Tir Iarll (meaning earl's land in English), which also included the modern parishes of Llangynwyd, Betws and Cynffig²⁸.
- 5.4.40. There are no known historic assets recorded relating to this period within the site.

²⁵ Evans, 2018

²⁶ Evans, 2018

²⁷ Archaeoleg, 2003

²⁸ Davies et al, 2008

- 5.4.41. There are three known historic assets recorded relating to this period within the study area:
- A Sculptured Cross at Llanmihangel Farm (GM345) is a Scheduled Monument approximately 3.3km south east of the site, comprising a once free standing cross now mounted into a stone wall.
 - The Margam Inscribed and Sculptured Stones (GM011) is a Scheduled Monument approximately 2.1km east of the site. It is a collection of 28 stones housed in what was once the village school. The stones range in date from the 6th to 17th centuries, with the largest number dating to the Early Medieval and Medieval periods.
 - Margam Mountain (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2) is a non-designated historic landscape of special value. The early medieval period here is well-represented by the suggested reoccupation of the hillforts and the 7th century Bodvoc Stone sited on a Bronze Age barrow on the mountain.
- 5.4.42. There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the low numbers of assets dating to this period in the local area, although there are historic assets dating to this period within 5km. Any remains of this period are likely to be confined to isolated features and stray artefacts which may have been disturbed through later agricultural and industrial activity.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1066CE- 1500CE)

- 5.4.43. The Medieval period saw both expansion and decline in Wales, including depopulation, desertion and dissolution followed by renewal in the 15th and 16th centuries which saw a spate of church expansions and the rise of the gentry²⁹.
- 5.4.44. South East Wales presents a rural environment typical of much of south-western Britain which in most areas is better preserved. The region benefits from good survival of sites and landscapes of both nucleated and dispersed settlement patterns exist. There have been excavations at Deserted Medieval Villages (DMV) at Rhossili and Barry, and other rural sites such as Llanelen and Cefn Drum. Urban excavation has found Medieval remains at Swansea, Monmouth and Trelech, including evidence of trade and shipping³⁰.
- 5.4.45. Robert of Gloucester, Earl of Glamorgan, granted lands for the foundation of a Cistercian Abbey at Margam in 1147. This replaced an earlier religious foundation in the area, represented by a large collection of early Christian stones. Most of the nave of the C12 abbey church survives and is now the parish church. The rest of the abbey church and the remaining monastic buildings were rebuilt in Early English style in the early C13, probably in 1203-13 under Abbot Gilbert. Margam Abbey was dissolved by the crown visitors of Henry VIII in 1536³¹.
- 5.4.46. Place name evidence indicates Early Medieval origins of Margam. *Ma* or *mar* can mean lake or pool (Old English), and *ar* can mean high or height (Irish Scots Gaelic)³², although it is also thought to be a corruption of *Mawrgan*, the son of Caradoc ab Iestyn, who was great benefactor to Margam Abbey³³.
- 5.4.47. Cantrefi a chymydau Cymru (The Cantrefs and Commotes of Wales, Peniarth Manuscript 147³⁴) records the place name of Margam slightly after the end of the Medieval period (1570), but this likely represents a name established within the Medieval period with continued use into later periods.
- 5.4.48. There are no known designated historic assets recorded relating to this period within the site.

²⁹ Archaeoleg, 2010

³⁰ Archaeoleg, 2017

³¹ Cadw, 200 list entry

³² ARCHI Information Systems, 2021

³³ Lewis, 1849

³⁴ RCAHMW, 2022

5.4.49. There is a single non-designated asset dating to this period recorded as located within the site: Theodric Grange (20041) is a non-designated ruined Medieval building in an excavated monastic grange, possibly of a domestic function. Documentary sources refer to a room with plastered walls having a painted border, mainly in black but with traces of red and another colour (blue or green, it had been too badly altered for certainty). There are 22 further known designated assets and three non-designated assets recorded relating to this period within the study area, detailed in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Medieval assets located within the study area

ID	Name	Status	Easting	Northing
GM545	Margam Medieval Bath House	Scheduled Monument	280306	186925
GM042	Kenfig Castle & Medieval Town	Scheduled Monument	280103	182564
GM036	Pyle Incised Stone	Scheduled Monument	282239	182326
GM289	Cwm-Clais Castle Mound	Scheduled Monument	276781	192024
GM005	Margam Abbey	Scheduled Monument	280185	186252
GM163	Hen Eglwys Chapel and Defended Enclosure	Scheduled Monument	280123	186522
11227	Church of St James, Pyle with Kenfig	Grade I listed building	282558	182645
11248	Church of St Mary Magdalen, Pyle with Kenfig.	Grade II* listed building	280662	181947
14148	St Mary's Abbey Church	Grade I listed building	280152	186291
14149	Ruins of Chapter House and Vestibule of St Mary's Abbey	Grade I listed building	280197	186267
14150	Ruined Undercroft at St Mary's Abbey	Grade I listed building	280193	186235
14151	Almshouses	Grade II listed building	280071	186318
14155	Hen Eglwys	Grade II* listed building	280123	186522
14157	Barn at Eglwys Nunydd	Grade II listed building	280304	184901
14176	Llanmihangel Mill	Grade II* listed building	281921	182354
19173	Churchyard Cross in St James' churchyard, Pyle	Grade II listed building	282557	182629
151	Margam Park	Conservation area	280145	186282
PGW (Gm) 52 (NEP)	Margam Park	Grade I registered park and garden	281010	186167
HLW (MGI) 1	Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows	Non-designated	279120	181867

ID	Name	Status	Easting	Northing
HLW (WGI /MGI) 2	Margam Mountain	Non- designated	281485	188589
00740w	Hen Binwin Grange	Non- designated	278158	186055
24479	Margam Warren	Non- designated	278001	185000

- 5.4.50. There is assessed to be a high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the presence of a Medieval ruined building within the site, in addition to the moderate number of assets dating to this period in the local area. Any remains of this period are likely to be associated with the grange and associated agricultural activity.

POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1500-1900CE)

- 5.4.51. The Post-Medieval history of the site can be traced using historic mapping.
- 5.4.52. No tithe mapping or apportionments were made for the parish of Margam as the area had belonged to an abbey before the dissolution of the monasteries, however the 1813 Ordnance Survey Drawings (OSD 178) by Thomas Budgen showed the site (Illus 26). The site was shown largely divided into irregular fields with a raised trackway running from Margam to the east of the site to Margam Burrows. A farming area known as Morfa Mawr was noted to the south east of the site.
- 5.4.53. 1877 OS mapping (Illus 27) showed the same raised trackway, now noted as the route to Gwaly Cwrtnewydd. Henbiniwn was now noted as the remains of a grange to the east of the site. In the central portion of the site Morfa Colliery was developed (Illus 5), with multiple pits, a tramway, and associated buildings including Grange and Abbot pits, and Overman's Row, Office Row and Pit row to the north west of the main colliery. Abbot pit was located further south than the rest of the colliery. Land to the west of Morfa Colliery was noted as both sandy and marsh, with areas across the site also noted as marshland. There also appeared to be numerous ditches across the site to combat water levels, with Lower Mother Ditch and Middle Mother Ditch near the site's southern boundary. Margam Moors was also noted at the site's southern extent. Field boundaries within the site appear markedly changed from 1813, having become much more irregular, however this may be a mapping discrepancy. The Great Western Railway line runs to the east of the site.
- 5.4.54. 1899 OS mapping first noted Theodrics Grange, labelling it as 'Grange (hermitage of Theodric) remains of'. A sand siding was developed in the northern area of the site next to the tramway, a pond was also marked to the east of the tramway.
- 5.4.55. There are no known designated historic assets recorded relating to this period within the site.

- 5.4.56. There are two known non-designated historic asset recorded relating to this period within the site. Morfa Colliery (421174) was opened by Vivian and Sons in 1849 to supply their nearby copper works at Taibach³⁵. Two shafts were sunk at Morfa. The Grange Pit was a downcast ventilation shaft and used for winding and pumping and was 400 yards deep. The Albert Pit was 300 yards away and was an upcast ventilation shaft which was 200 yards deep. The colliery worked the North Fawr, South Fawr, Six-Feet, Three-Feet, Nine-Feet, Five-Quarter and Cribbwr seams as well as the Clay seam between 1854 and 1865. The Nine-Feet was abandoned in May 1911, and the Four-Feet in April 1913. It was the largest colliery in the area producing 190,000 tons of coal in the year 1863³⁶. Four men were killed in an explosion in the colliery on 26 November 1858. Another explosion in 1863 killed 40 miners. A further incident occurred on 14 February 1870 where a quantity of blasting powder was ignited killing 29 men. On 10 March 1890 another explosion occurred killing 89 men and boys, including one of the rescuers³⁷. The colliery was closed in 1913 although still appeared on OS mapping up to 1921. An associated non-designated gas works (710277) is also located within the site boundary, and was used to run lights in the colliery buildings. A memorial to the 1890 disaster is situated within the site to the east of the colliery (Illus 5, Illus 11).
- 5.4.57. There are 81 known designated assets and 14 non-designated assets recorded relating to this period within the study area, detailed in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Post-Medieval assets located within the study area

ID	Name	Status	Easting	Northin g
GM488	Chain Home Low Radar Station, Margam	Scheduled Monument	27933 2	187081
GM449	Leat & Dam at Llanmihangel Mill	Scheduled Monument	28209 5	182414
11219	Prince of Wales Inn, also known as Ty Newydd	Grade II listed building	28036 5	181801
11247	Marlas House	Grade II listed building	281891	182235
14152	Margam Orangery	Grade I listed building	280118	186238
14153	Ivy Cottage including Facade of Former Banqueting House	Grade I listed building	280081	186287
14158	Old Park	Grade II* listed building	28069 8	185027
14160	Church of St Theodore	Grade II* listed building	27725 5	189098
14161	Churchyard Walls and Gate Piers to St Mary's Abbey Church	Grade II listed building	280110	186307
14162	Kitchen Garden Walls including Vinery Glasshouse	Grade II listed building	280031	186342
14163	Terrace Walls and Screen at Margam Castle	Grade II* listed building	28044 7	186250
14164	Middle Lodge	Grade II listed building	280015	186374

³⁵ Welsh Coal Mines, 2022

³⁶ Northern Mine Research Society, 2022

³⁷ Welsh Coal Mines, 2022

ID	Name	Status	Easting	Northin g
14165	Cwm Cottage	Grade II listed building	279852	186116
14166	Margam Cottage	Grade II listed building	279888	186115
14167	2 Grove Cottages	Grade II listed building	279846	186300
14168	Piers and Gates at East Lodge and Flanking Walls	Grade II listed building	281463	185145
14169	Gateway and Quadrant Walls Leading to Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II listed building	281044	185098
14170	Margam Castle	Grade I listed building	280494	186284
14172	Beulah Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	Grade II* listed building	278373	187422
14173	Aberavon Bridge (partly in Aberavon community)	Grade II listed building	276547	190142
14174	Ebenezer Chapel	Grade II* listed building	276556	190201
19172	Group of 4 chest tomb in churchyard of St James, Pyle	Grade II listed building	282562	182639
19174	Morgan monument in St James' churchyard, Pyle	Grade II listed building	282537	182640
19175	Chest tomb in the graveyard of the Church of St Mary Magdalen, Pyle with Kenfig.	Grade II listed building	280641	181951
19179	Pool Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	280338	181537
19180	Mile marker on A48, Pyle to Margam Road	Grade II listed building	282602	182836
19182	Two chest tombs set against the E churchyard wall, Church of St James.	Grade II listed building	282577	182642
19183	Two chest tombs in the churchyard, St James Church	Grade II listed building	282548	182629
19184	Rees Williams monument in the churchyard, St James church.	Grade II listed building	282568	182642
22802	Church of St Mary	Grade II listed building	276295	190129
22803	Church of St Joseph	Grade II listed building	276215	190004
22804	Aberavon Bridge (partly in Port Talbot community)	Grade II listed building	276529	190164
22805	Forecourt Walls, Railings and Gates to Ebenezer Chapel	Grade II listed building	276540	190207
22806	Gibeon Chapel	Grade II listed building	277565	188921
22808	Milepost	Grade II listed building	277650	188564

ID	Name	Status	Easting	Northin g
22810	Footbridge and walls of Baglan brook around churchyard of St Catharine	Grade II listed building	275269	192203
23018	Church of St Michael	Grade II listed building	278024	191961
23019	Tabernacle Chapel	Grade II listed building	277897	192266
23020	Penuel Chapel	Grade II listed building	278214	192089
23023	Cwm Clais Mill	Grade II listed building	276661	192114
23154	Former Harbour House	Grade II listed building	276066	189031
23155	Harbour Watch-Tower	Grade II listed building	275145	188593
23248	Holy Cross Church	Grade II listed building	277548	189515
23250	Velindre Bridge	Grade II listed building	276774	190402
23252	Bethany Chapel	Grade II listed building	276618	190066
23253	Dyffryn Chapel	Grade II listed building	277232	188964
23264	Citrus House	Grade II listed building	279984	186276
23265	Retaining Wall adjoining Citrus House	Grade II listed building	280014	186294
23266	Stone Steps in Terraced Garden	Grade II listed building	280422	186275
23267	Terrace with Pools and Flower Beds Fronting Margam Orangery	Grade II* listed building	280118	186217
23268	Turbine House	Grade II listed building	280266	186048
23269	Stones Museum	Grade II listed building	280139	186349
23271	Pair of Gate Piers to the Former Margam House	Grade II listed building	280066	186041
23272	Ornamental Pool	Grade II listed building	279992	186223
23273	Former Changing Room	Grade II listed building	279974	186251
23275	Broadwalk Steps	Grade II listed building	280272	186260
23276	Arch over Culvert	Grade II listed building	280260	186320
23277	Farm Building at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II listed building	281148	185316

ID	Name	Status	Easting	Northin g
23278	Service Buildings including Courtyard Walls at Margam Castle	Grade II* listed building	280552	186290
23279	Kitchen Garden Wall and Glass House at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II listed building	281128	185322
23280	Garden Wall at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II listed building	281096	185258
23281	Entrance to Twyn yr Hydd and Flanking Walls	Grade II listed building	281160	185190
23282	Vestry at Beulah Chapel	Grade II listed building	278370	187431
23283	Gates, Piers and Railings at Beulah Chapel	Grade II listed building	278362	187421
23284	Milepost at Tollgate Park	Grade II listed building	278407	187268
23285	Milepost near Margam Park Entrance	Grade II listed building	279911	185862
23286	Milepost near Old Park	Grade II listed building	280770	185287
23287	Milepost near Cae Garw	Grade II listed building	281893	184141
23288	Bridge near Llanmihangel Mill	Grade II listed building	282002	182324
23289	Granary at Ty'n y Cellar	Grade II listed building	280379	183450
23290	Former Cow-house at Ty'n y Cellar	Grade II listed building	280390	183485
23291	Ty'n y Cellar and adjoining Barn	Grade II listed building	280404	183456
23292	Cart Shed, Stable and Cow-House at Ty'n y Cellar	Grade II listed building	280359	183464
23293	3 Grove Cottages	Grade II listed building	279839	186302
87691	Morfa Bach Access Underbridge (West)	Grade II listed building	279834	183110
87692	Morfa Bach Access Underbridge (East)	Grade II listed building	279952	183040
87693	River Black Underbridge	Grade II listed building	281389	182533
87694	Mill Bridge Underbridge	Grade II listed building	281851	182311
87695	Marlas Road Overbridge	Grade II listed building	281994	182241
151	Margam Park	Conservation area	280145	186282

ID	Name	Status	Easting	Northin g
PGW(Gm)52(NEP)	Margam Park	Grade I registered park and garden	281010	186167
HLW (WGI/MGI) 2	Margam Mountain	Non-designated	281485	188589
9867	Trinity, Port Talbot	Non-designated	277001	188000
19360	Morfa Mawr Farmhouse	Non-designated	277001	188000
240757	Ship's Timber Find, Kenfig	Non-designated	278087	186371
402096	South Wales Railway;Great Western Railway South Wales Main Line	Non-designated	278901	185000
240725	Coin Find, Margam Beach	Non-designated	277504	184093
240956	Pioneer	Non-designated	276010	186800
273466	Bristol Packet	Non-designated	276318	186347
273850	Pet	Non-designated	275802	187105
300035	Anne Francis	Non-designated	276253	186105
409374	Unidentified Wreck (UKHO 12523)	Non-designated	276135	186630
418106	Unidentified Wreck, Margam Sands	Non-designated	275871	187050
519073	Gwen Jones	Non-designated	276520	185842
519139	Earlscourt	Non-designated	277106	184350

5.4.58. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the presence of the location of Morfa Colliery within the site, in addition to the moderate number of assets dating to this period in the local area. Although Morfa Colliery is located within the site, it is likely that a high proportion of potential archaeological remains may have been truncated by the present steelworks and associated ground disturbance. Any remains of this period are likely to be associated with the colliery present on site and may be represent building footings and made ground resulting from demolition.

MODERN (1900CE - PRESENT)

5.4.59. 1919 OS mapping showed an area of land to the north east of the site was now marked as 'liable to flooding'. Within the colliery a gasometer was marked, and a mission church had been added to the east of Overman's Row. A much larger area in the north was marked as sand at this time than had been previously, although the sand siding was no longer shown, with a mineral railway now shown in this area.

- 5.4.60. 1940 OS mapping (Illus 28) showed that the only remnants of Morfa Colliery were the old shafts and associated roads and embankments, with a single remaining building noted. The trackway across the site was now a small footpath. To the south of the footpath Lower Mother Ditch was noted in addition to previous ditches in the southern portion of the site. A rifle range and an associated road was noted just to the north west of Lower Mother Ditch, and the remains of the western firing point are still extant today.
- 5.4.61. Aerial photography from 1947³⁸ showed an early phase of development of the steelworks with the beginnings of the site located in the far north of the site and beyond. Some roads and trackways extended further south, where grips (drainage features) are visible in multiple fields.
- 5.4.62. 1964 OS mapping (Illus 29) showed a well-established steelworks with a site layout approaching what is now extant on the site (extent evident on LIDAR Illus 31). A lagoon had been developed in the central area of the steelworks, with extensive railway tracks to the east and south east of the site. A large number of buildings were noted in the northern half of the site as the main body of the Abbey Steelworks were located to the north of the site. The rifle range and associated road were still marked in the south west of the site but were now noted as disused. More ditches were noted across the southern extent of the site
- 5.4.63. Aerial photography from 1969³⁹ showed the continued development of the steelworks, with extensive railway tracks added and multiple new buildings constructed in the north of the site. Grips located within the southern area of the site were still visible in multiple fields, although some appear to have been truncated by railway tracks to the east.
- 5.4.64. 1982 OS mapping showed development in the area to the north of the lagoon. The rifle range previously noted in the south of the site was no longer shown. The field layout in the south east of the site appeared to be deteriorating with ditches no longer marked in some areas.
- 5.4.65. 1990 OS mapping (Illus 30) shows that the layout of the steelworks had been altered slightly within the site, with fewer railway tracks in the east of the site and a new track through the centre of the site. Large parts of the previous railway are specifically marked as disused or dismantled. There were also multiple new conveyors noted, a gas holder on the western boundary, and a large area of reclaimed land to the west of the site with multiple conveyors and pipelines, with travelling cranes to the south.
- 5.4.66. Analysis of modern LiDAR imagery (Illus 31) demonstrates that earthworks likely related to drainage of wetland (known as grips) are preserved within the south eastern area of the site; although these were not visible during the site walkover due to vegetation levels. The elevation data recorded in LiDAR indicates that, where present, the grips preserved within the site are preserved to a maximum height of only 202mm. There are numerous remains of similar features in the local area, including across Margam Moors to the south of the site and to the north of Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir to the east of the site. There are no potential archaeological features visible elsewhere in the site due to the presence of trackways, buildings and infrastructure associated with the extant steelworks.
- 5.4.67. There are no known designated or non-designated historic assets recorded relating to this period within the site.
- 5.4.68. There are 21 known designated assets and 14 non-designated assets recorded relating to this period within the study area, detailed in Table 6 below.

Table 6 Modern assets located within the study area

ID	Name	Status	Easting	Northing
22136	Plaza Cinema	Grade II listed building	276856	189606
22807	Carnegie Free Library	Grade II listed building	277352	188964

³⁸ Welsh Government, 2022

³⁹ Welsh Government, 2022

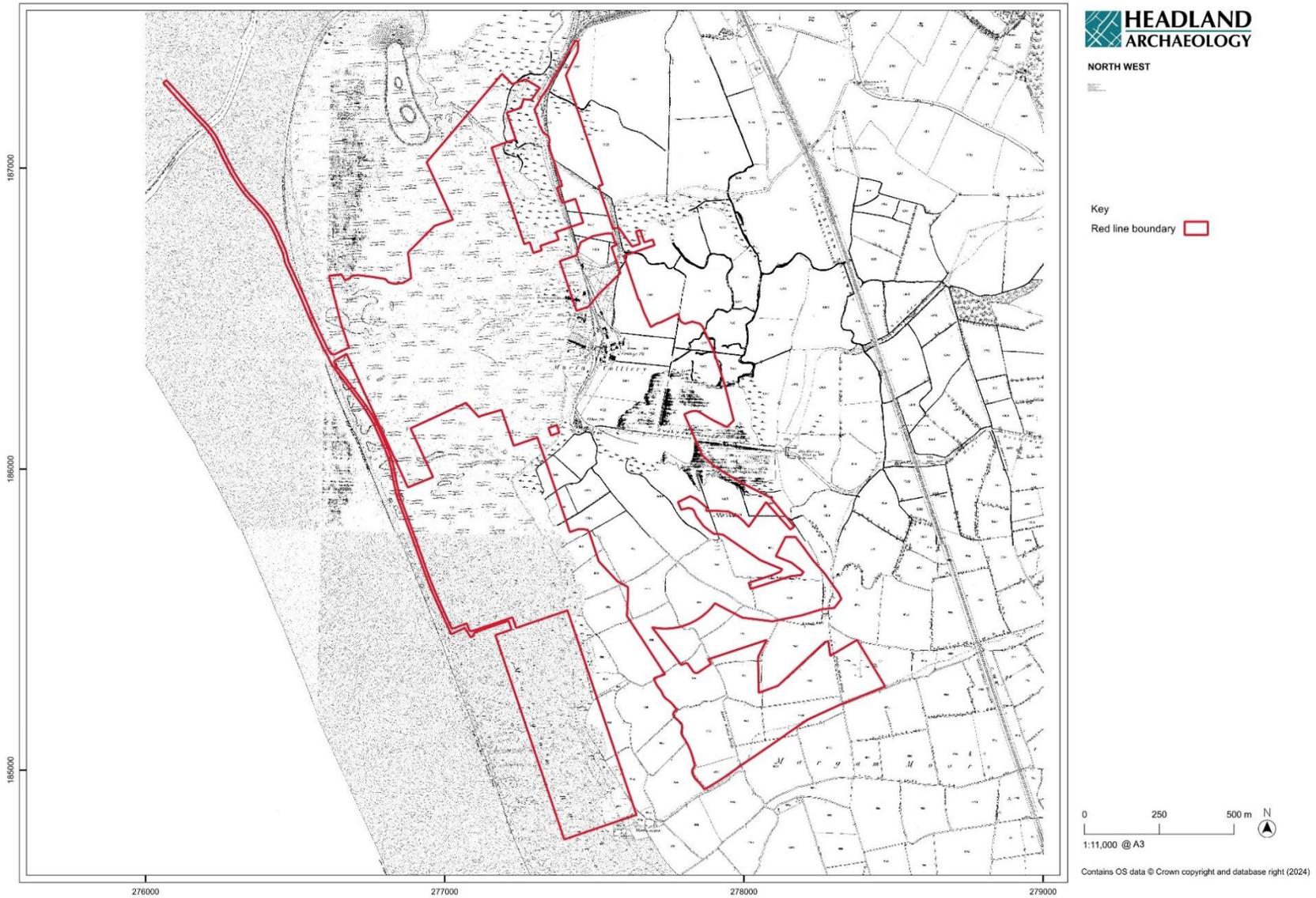
22813	Sunray	Grade II listed building	275668	191096
22852	Plate-Girder Bridge	Grade II listed building	275549	189307
22853	War Memorial	Grade II listed building	275004	190053
23152	Harbour Court	Grade II listed building	276687	189509
23153	Plate-Girder Bridge	Grade II listed building	275545	189312
23249	Afan Masonic Temple	Grade II listed building	276660	190109
23251	Tabernacle Chapel	Grade II listed building	276683	190111
23254	Grove Place Chapel	Grade II listed building	276837	189746
23255	Gateway to Talbot Memorial Park	Grade II listed building	277279	189025
23256	War Memorial	Grade II* listed building	277319	189063
23257	Fountain in Honour of John Hopkin Davies	Grade II listed building	277358	189063
23258	Bandstand	Grade II listed building	277371	189116
23259	Lodge 2, Talbot Memorial Park	Grade II listed building	277290	189023
23260	Lodge 1, Talbot Memorial Park	Grade II listed building	277279	189035
23263	Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II listed building	281090	185277
23270	War Memorial	Grade II listed building	280102	186291
87732	Margam Crematorium	Grade II* listed building	279537	185580
PGW (Gm) 45 (NEP)	Talbot Memorial Park, Port Talbot	Grade II registered park and garden	277327	189137
PGW (Gm) 52 (NEP)	Margam Park	Grade I registered park and garden	281010	186167
HLW (WGI /MGI) 2	Margam Mountain	Non-designated	281485	188589
91392	Abbey Works, Margam Steel Works, Margam, Port Talbot Complex;Corus;Tata	Non-designated	277901	186800

268150	British Oxygen Company Works, Margam	Non-designated	278971	185920
414947	Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir, Margam	Non-designated	279441	184810
421509	Our Lady of Margam Catholic Church, Port Talbot	Non-designated	277899	188298
421806	Margam Abbey Works East Signal Box, Margam Abbey Works	Non-designated	279018	184671
710271	Port Talbot Steelworks Gas Holder	Non-designated	277452	185711
710317	Gas Holder at the Northern Steel Working Site at Abbey Steel Works	Non-designated	276824	187625
710318	Northern Site Gas Holder at Abbey Steel Works	Non-designated	277240	187428
710319	Coke Ovens Gas Holder at Abbey Steel Works Southern Site	Non-designated	277452	185711
710320	Wiggins Gas Holder, at the Southern Abbey Steel Works Site	Non-designated	277548	185538
274142	Amazon (UKHO 12522) wreck	Non-designated	275848	186966
418100	Outfalls, Margam Sands	Non-designated	275937	187049
506807	Wendreen wreck	Non-designated	276258	186482

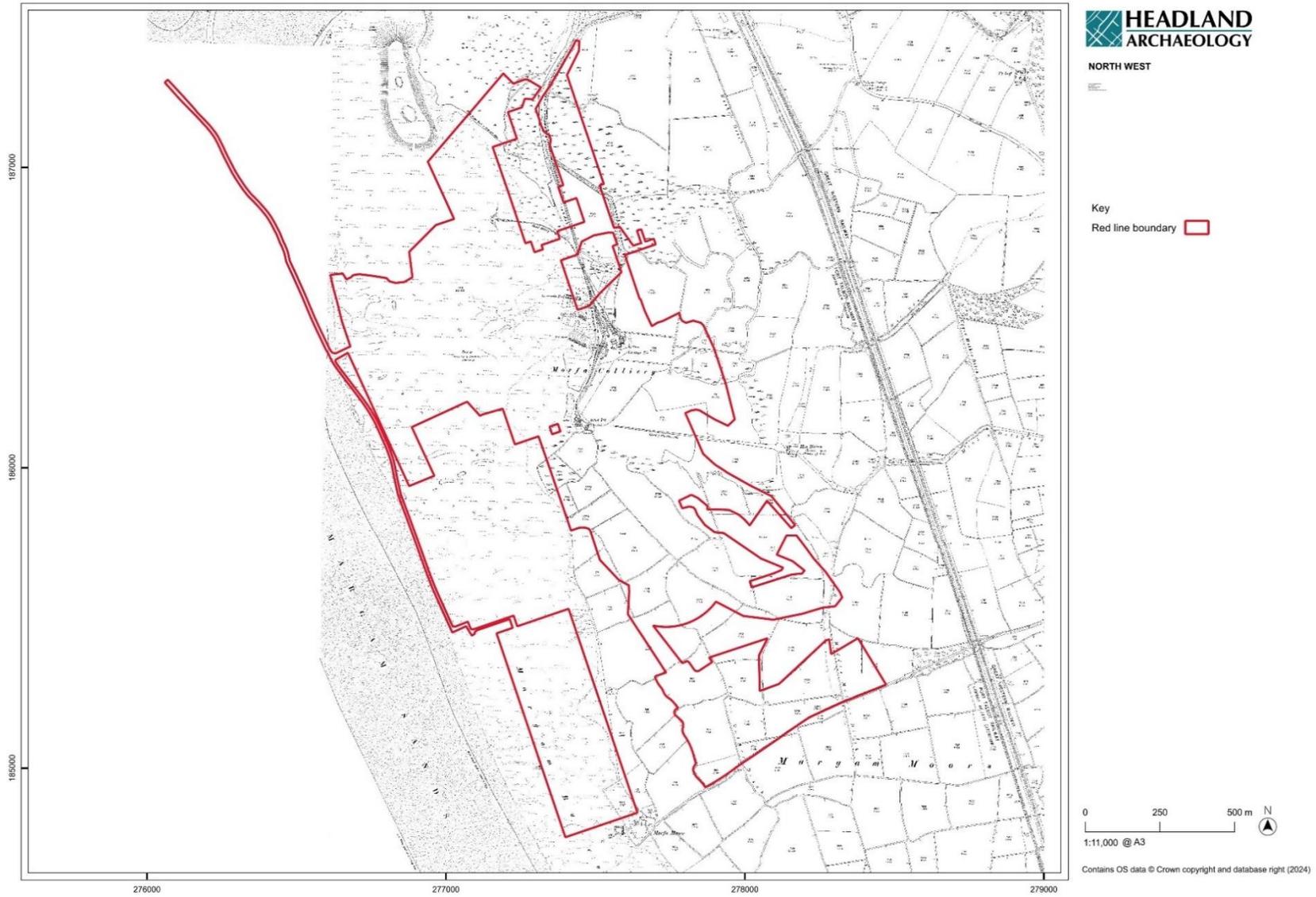
5.4.69. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the development the steelworks throughout this period. However, it is likely that a high proportion of potential archaeological remains may have been truncated by the current steelworks where it differs from the historic plan, and associated ground disturbance during its construction. Any remains of this period are likely to be associated with the steelworks construction and operation.



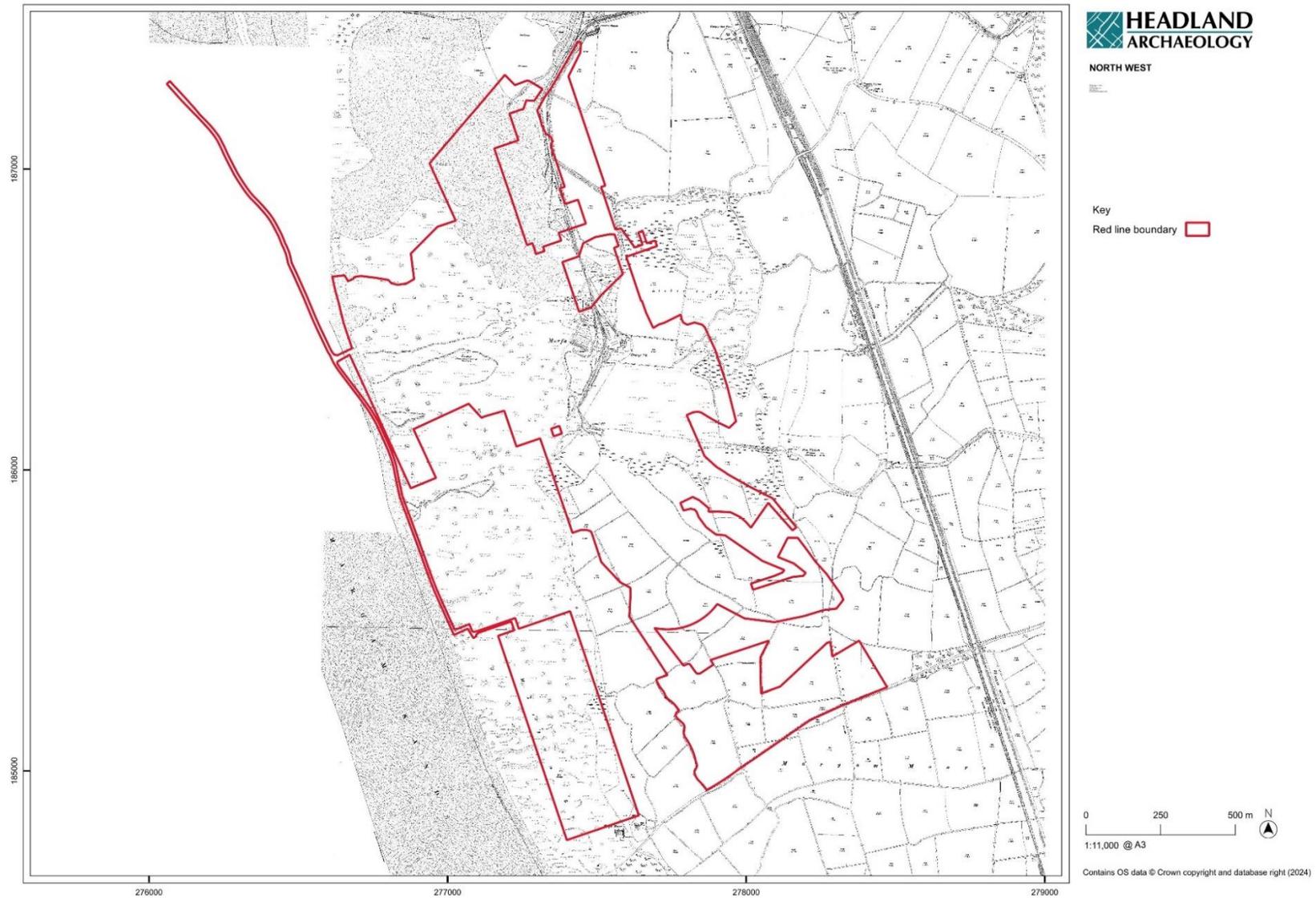
Illus 26 Extract from 1813 Thomas Budgen OSD 1:31608



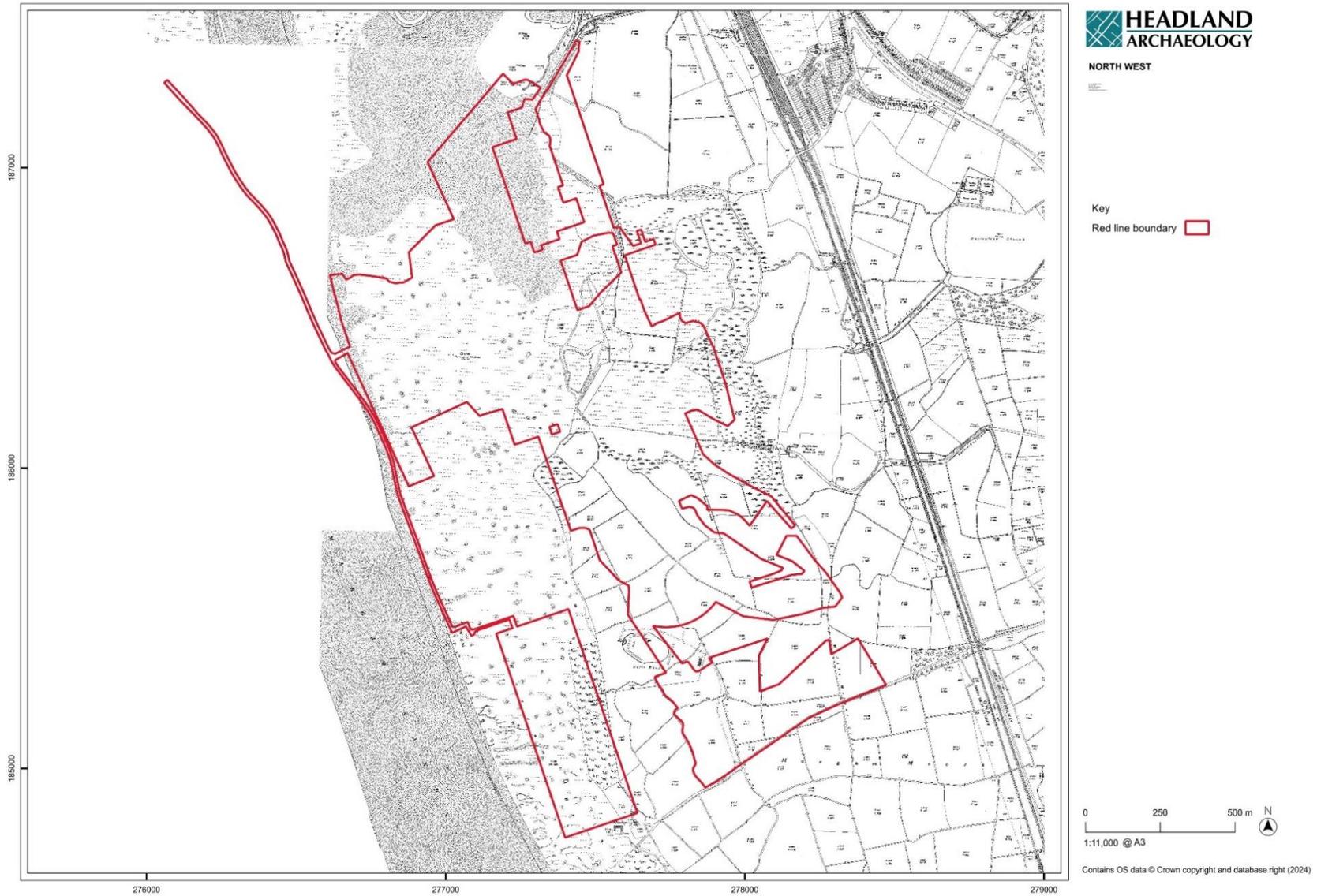
Illus 27 Extract from 1877 1:2500 County Series 1st edition



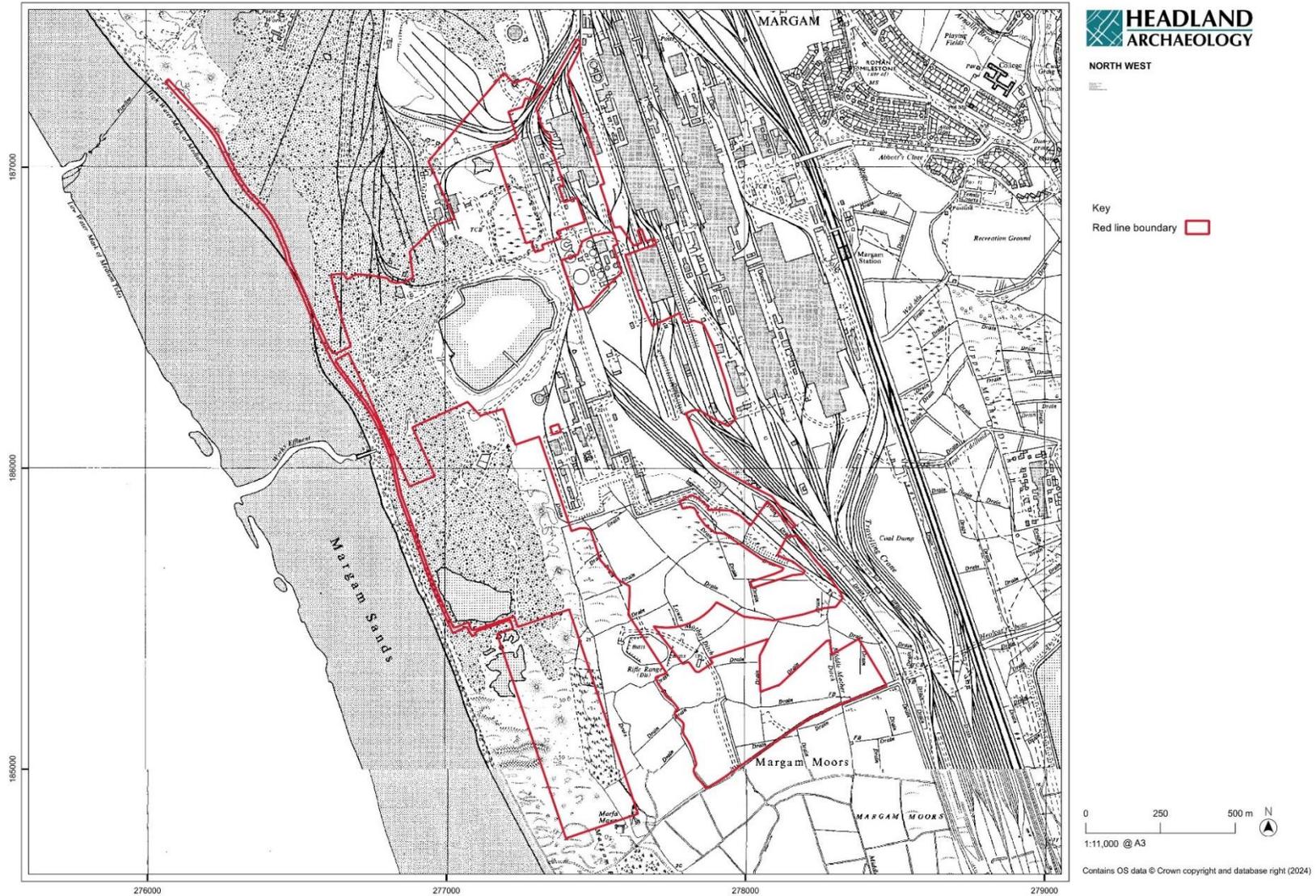
Illus 28 Extract from 1899 1:2500 County Series 1st revision



Illus 29 Extract from 1919 1:2500 County Series 2nd revision



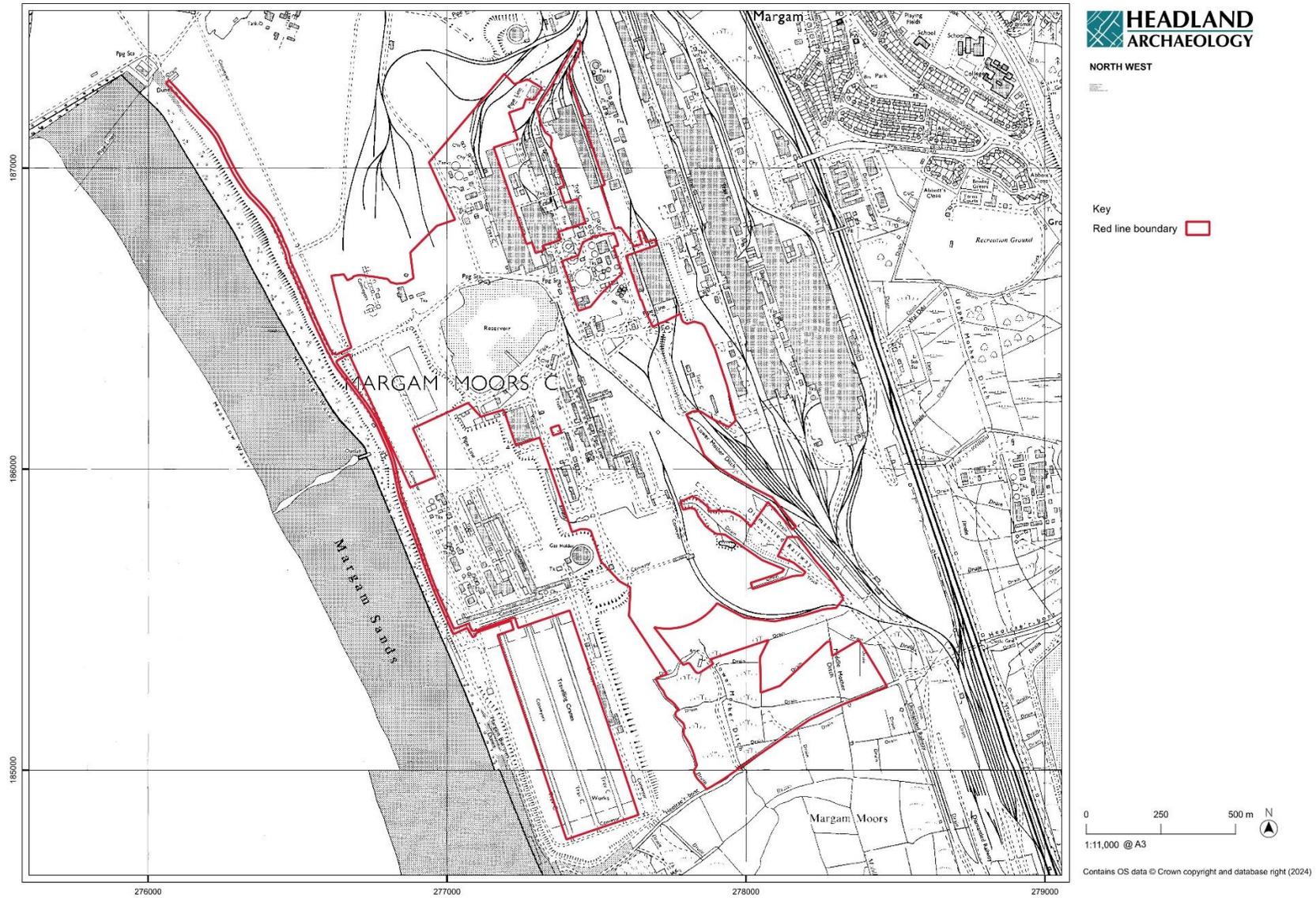
Illus 30 Extract from 1940 1:2500 County Series 3rd revision



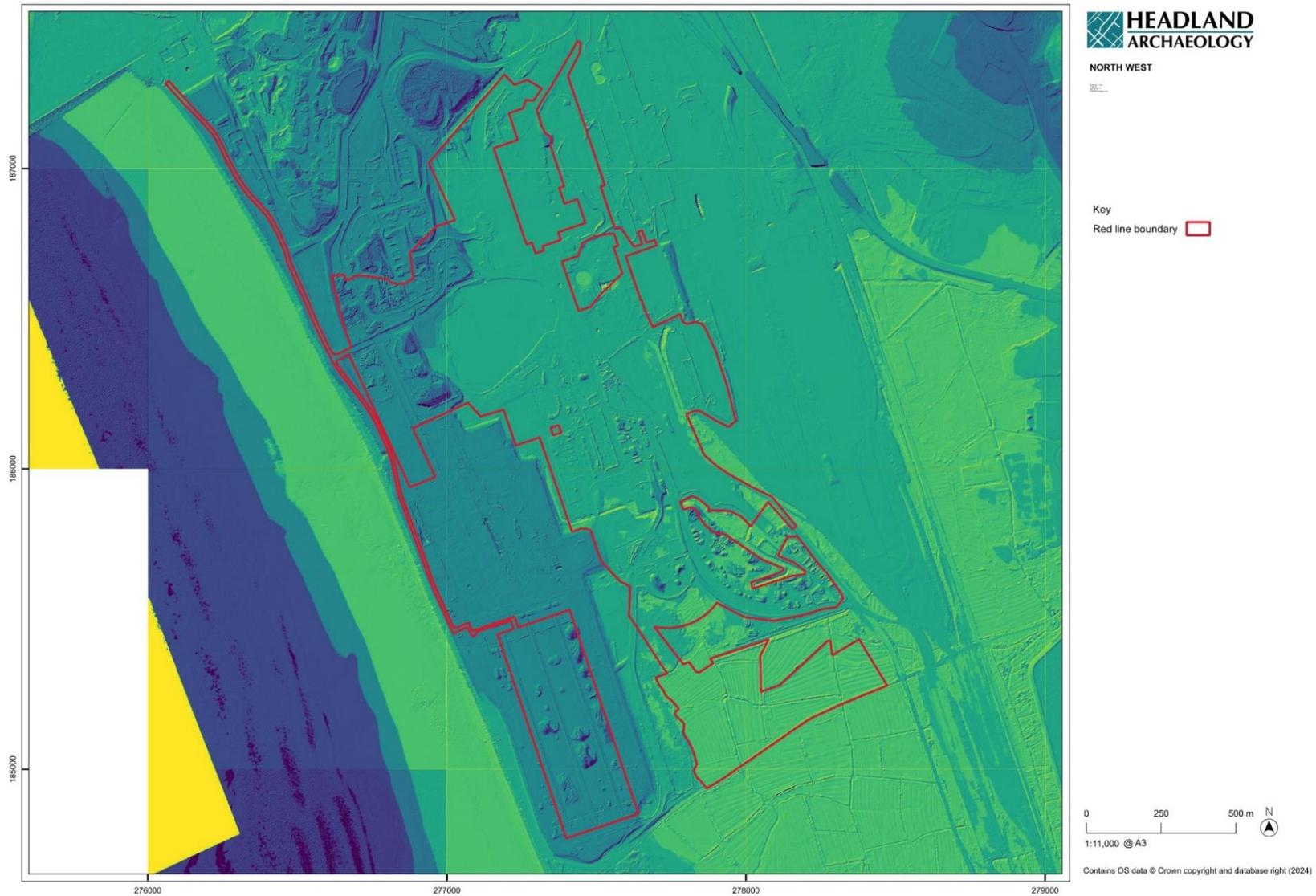
Illus 31 Extract from 1964 1:10560 County Series 1st revision



Illus 32 Extract from 1982 1:10000 National Grid 1st metric edition



Illus 33 Extract from 1993 1:10000 National Grid latest edition



Illus 34 Processed LiDAR data for within the site

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE

6.1. KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HISTORIC ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE

6.1.1. This assessment identifies that there is:

- A low potential for below ground archaeological remains to be present from the Mesolithic to Early Medieval periods;
- A medium potential for archaeological remains dating to the Palaeolithic period (buried land surfaces), and the Post-Medieval and Modern periods likely to be associated with Morfa Colliery and the steelworks respectively; and
- A high potential for archaeological remains dating to the Medieval remains within the site, likely to be associated with the monastic grange located within the site and associated agricultural activity.

6.1.2. There are three non-designated historic assets located within the site:

Morfa Colliery (421174) is a 19th century colliery with an associated memorial (of Local importance) in the north western area of the site. The archaeological and historical significance of any preserved below ground remains would be of Low (local) importance;

Morfa Colliery Gas Works (710277) was a private gasworks used to light the colliery buildings. The archaeological and historical significance of any preserved below ground remains would be of Low (local) importance; and

Theodrics Grange (20041) is a ruined Medieval building which formed part of a monastic grange, possibly of a domestic function. The architectural and historical significance of this asset is of Low (local) importance.

6.1.3. As demonstrated through historic map regression, the northern half of the site and the south east extent has been almost entirely previously disturbed through a combination of Post-Medieval mining and modern development of the steelworks and associated railway tracks. However, borehole records indicate a layer of peat below much of the site which may contain environmental and archaeological potential for remains of low (Local) importance.

6.2. SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS IN THE STUDY AREA

6.2.1. All assets have been screened for intervisibility with the site and their potential to derive part of their significance from the landscape which includes the site.

6.2.2. To the east of the site there is a group of seven Scheduled Monuments and a single Conservation Area, from which the site is visible.

6.2.3. Margam Medieval Bath House (GM545), known locally as the Monks Bath, is a Scheduled Monument located approximately 2.3km east of the site. It is of High (national) importance due to its potential to enhance knowledge of Roman/medieval settlement organisation. The asset is screened by woodland and lies below the road level which runs behind it. The monument is understood in its local environment and no long-distance views (including views towards the site) contribute to its significance.

6.2.4. Chain Home Low Radar Station (GM488) is a Scheduled Monument located 1.5km east of the site. It is of High (national) importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of WWII defence systems. The asset overlooks the M4 and Swansea Bay, including the site. As a defensive feature it would have been specifically located in order to be able to overlook Swansea Bay in order to detect incoming enemy ships. As such, these lines of sight contribute to the significance of the monument.

- 6.2.5. Half Moon Camp (GM477) is a Scheduled Monument located 1.9km east of the site. It is of High (national) importance due to its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The camp looks out across Margam Country Park towards Eglwys Nunydd, and is visible from the site. The monument may have been sited with intentional intervisibility with contemporary monuments and as such the wider landscape contributes to its significance.
- 6.2.6. Margam Abbey (GM005) is a Scheduled Monument located approximately 2km east of the site. It is of High (national) importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of the organisation and practice of Medieval Christianity. Only part of the church, the ruined chapter house and a few fragments of neighbouring buildings survive. The abbey is largely screened from the site by surrounding vegetation, trees and buildings, but glimpses of the site are possible. The asset's significance is not derived from the landscape beyond its local setting. Preserved contemporary features in this local vicinity further contribute to an understanding of this Medieval landscape and therefore to this significance of the monument, however this does not include the site.
- 6.2.7. Margam Inscribed and Sculptured Stones (GM011) is a Scheduled Monument located approximately 2.1km east of the site. It is of High (national) importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of the organisation and practice of Christianity. The monument is understood in its local environment and no long distance views contribute to its significance.
- 6.2.8. Mynydd y Castell Camp (GM162) is a Scheduled Monument located approximately 2.4km east of the site. It is of High (national) importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The monument may have been sited with intentional intervisibility with contemporary monuments and as such the wider landscape contributes to its significance.
- 6.2.9. Hen Eglwys (GM163) is a Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed Building located approximately 2.km east of the site. It is of High (national) importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of the organisation and practice of Medieval Christianity. The asset's significance is not derived from the landscape beyond its local setting. Preserved contemporary features in this local vicinity further contribute to an understanding of this Medieval landscape and therefore to this significance of the monument, however this does not include the site.
- 6.2.10. Margam Park Conservation Area (151) and registered garden (PGW(Gm)52(NEP)) is located approximately 1.3km east of the site within the Margam Mountain (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2) Historic Landscape. The Conservation Area covers Historic Landscape Character Area 001 for Margam Mountain: Margam Abbey and Castle, an outstanding landscape on the course of the former Roman communication route to west Wales and an area of religious importance in the Medieval period. The historic landscape area of Margam Abbey and Castle contains a nationally important collection of architecture and sculpture. The area is characterised as a multi-period landscape of outstanding historical importance and includes significant remains from the prehistoric, early medieval, medieval and Post-Medieval periods, and has Tudor, eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century gardens and landscapes. The area is also an important relict archaeological landscape including prehistoric, medieval and Post-Medieval settlement/fields and prehistoric 'defensive' features. This asset is of High (national) importance, of which significance is derived from its landscape setting. Some areas of the asset are screened from the site, however large areas of the asset have direct views towards the site.
- 6.2.11. Henbiniwn (007740w) is a non-designated asset adjacent to the site's eastern boundary. Its significance is derived from its association with a monastic grange as well as local folklore surrounding the remains. These historic relationships are no longer physically evident in the landscape.
- 6.2.12. There are two non-designated assets located within the site. Morfa Colliery (421174) and Theodric Grange (20041) do not derive significance from their setting which comprises the extant steelworks.

7. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 7.1.1. A hybrid planning application is being made with regards to the Proposed Development.
- 7.1.2. Full planning permission is being sought for the demolition of existing buildings and structures, partial infill of the BOS lagoon, and construction of a new electric arc furnace-based steel production facility (1 no. arc furnace, 2 no. ladle furnaces). The development includes an upgraded slag processing facility, chemical/material storage and transfer infrastructure and pipework and cabling (above and below ground), buildings, fume and dust treatment plant, water treatment facility and material handling systems. Electrical control rooms and power infrastructure. Offices and ancillary facilities together with new and amended transport infrastructure, landscaping and green infrastructure, and associated development.
- 7.1.3. Outline planning permission (with all matters reserved except access) is being sought for demolition and the construction of a scrap metal handling facility and associated scrap yards, scrap processing facility, underground and overground electrical infrastructure, and new and amended transport infrastructure, landscaping, and associated development.

Strictly P&C Draft

8. PREDICTED IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

8.1. DIRECT IMPACTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

- 8.1.1. The assessment presented in this report has considered the known archaeological and heritage resource within and surrounding the site in order to establish the potential constraints and implications for construction of an industrial development.
- 8.1.2. Direct impacts upon buried archaeological remains have the potential to occur during development as a result of intrusive groundworks. The development proposals comprise the demolition of existing buildings and structures, partial infill of the BOS lagoon, and construction works associated with a new electric arc furnace-based steel production facility which have the potential to remove any previously unknown buried archaeological remains within its footprint. Activities which may have a direct impact upon buried archaeological remains include demolition and grubbing out of buried structures, construction enabling works, any areas of cut and fill, bulk excavation and topsoil stripping, site compound establishment and excavations for footings, roads, utilities and landscaping.
- 8.1.3. There are three known historic assets recorded within the site that could be directly affected by the Proposed Development: Morfa Colliery (421174), Morfa Colliery Gas Works (710277), and Theodrics Grange (20041). It is understood that Theodrics Grange (20041) will be retained however due to the nature of the Morfa Colliery (421174) and Morfa Colliery Gas Works (710277) it is possible that any below ground archaeological remains could be impacted by any intrusive ground works.
- 8.1.4. Adjacent to the sites southern boundary is Margam Warren (24479), a a rabbit warren of probable Medieval origin. Although this is recorded as a single point it is likely that it covered land in the immediate vicinity, which may include land within the Red Line Boundary.
- 8.1.5. This assessment identifies that there is a low potential for below ground archaeological remains to be present from the Mesolithic to Early Medieval periods, a medium potential for archaeological remains dating to the Palaeolithic, Post-Medieval and Modern periods likely to be associated with Morfa Colliery and the steelworks respectively, and a high potential for archaeological remains dating to the Medieval remains within the site, likely to be associated with Theodric Grange (20041).
- 8.1.6. As demonstrated through historic map regression, large areas of the site have been disturbed by Post-Medieval mining and modern development of the steelworks and associated railway tracks. However, borehole records indicate a layer of peat below much of the site which may contain archaeological potential for remains of low (Local) importance.
- 8.1.7. From assessment of the available evidence, the potential for hitherto unknown significant archaeological remains to be present within the site is considered to be moderate. Further assessment of the Proposed Development through Environmental Impact Assessment is being undertaken.

BUILT ASSETS

- 8.1.8. Morfa Colliery (421174) has an associated memorial of Local importance which is planned for retention in its current location.

8.2. SETTING IMPACTS

- 8.2.1. Impacts upon the setting of historic assets in the area surrounding the site have the potential to occur as a result of the demolition, construction and operation of the development causing visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light, movement) within their settings, such that our ability to appreciate the significance of the asset as adversely (or beneficially) affected.
- 8.2.2. A screening exercise carried out in this assessment has identified no historic assets within the site whose setting may be affected by the Proposed Development.
- 8.2.3. Beyond the site there are four designated historic assets which may be subject to impact through change in their settings:
- Chain Home Low Radar Station (GM488) overlooks the M4 and Swansea Bay, including the site. The significance of this asset could potentially be adversely impacted by the Proposed Development;
 - Half Moon Camp (GM477) looks out across Margam Country Park towards Eglwys Nunydd, and the site is visible from the site therefore the significance of this asset could be adversely impacted by the Proposed Development;
 - Mynydd y Castell Camp (GM162) overlooks the site and therefore the significance of this asset could be adversely impacted by the Proposed Development;
 - The setting of Margam Park Conservation Area (151) contributes to its significance. Some areas of the asset are screened from the site, however large areas of the asset have direct views towards the site and could be adversely affected by the development proposals. Margam Mountain (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2) Historic Landscape is located to the east of the site and covers the designated assets detailed above. Its significance is derived in part from its setting which could be adversely affected by the development proposals.
- 8.2.4. While these assets derive part of their significance from their landscape setting which includes the site, the existing steelworks forms part of the baseline environment within which they are experienced. Any impacts relating to change within the steelworks would be seen against this baseline.
- 8.2.5. It is understood that the 'heavy end' operations at the steelworks will cease irrespective of this application so in this respect the EAF is preserving the existing setting by maintaining steel-making at Port Talbot.

8.3. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

- 8.3.1. The development proposal is for industrial land use, located alongside existing current and historical industrial land-use. The Proposed Development maintains the site's character, with the small area of farmland in the south of the site proposed to be maintained, and industrial use will continue across the rest of the site.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ASSESSMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1. This desk-based assessment has considered the likely impact that future development would have on potential below-ground archaeological remains within the site, and the setting of historic assets within the Study Area, in accordance with planning policy and guidance.
- 9.1.2. It is intended that this report contains sufficient objective data to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made regarding whether further investigation and mitigation is required at the site, in consultation with the local planning authority archaeological advisors.
- 9.1.3. It is not anticipated that proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies. The likely development impacts are considered to be of a level of significance that they could be adequately mitigated through a staged programme of impact assessment and archaeological investigation. The need for, scope and scale of such works is suggested below for agreement with the LPA.
- 9.1.4. It is recommended that the memorial to Morfa Colliery (421174) is retained.
- 9.1.5. It is recommended that, wherever feasible, the Proposed Development is designed such that the known archaeological remains identified within the site by this DBA are fully preserved in situ.
- 9.1.6. However, it is likely that the local authority will require further assessment of the Proposed Development's settings impact and archaeological potential.
- 9.1.7. In accordance with the requirements of TAN24 any subsequent mitigation should be proportionate to the importance of the remains and significance of the impacts as determined through evaluation.
- 9.1.8. Large areas of the site have been almost entirely previously disturbed through a combination of Post-Medieval mining and modern development of the steelworks and associated railway tracks. However, borehole records indicate a layer of peat below much of the site which may contain archaeological potential for remains of low (Local) importance.
- 9.1.9. This assessment identifies that there is a low potential for below ground archaeological remains to be present from the Mesolithic to Early Medieval periods, a medium potential for archaeological remains dating to the Palaeolithic, Post-Medieval and Modern periods likely to be associated with Morfa Colliery and the steelworks respectively, and a high potential for archaeological remains dating to the Medieval remains within the site, likely to be associated Theodric Grange (20041).
- 9.1.10. Based on the likelihood of buried archaeological remains being present within the site and their importance, the potential direct impacts upon known historic assets arising from the Proposed Development are not considered to be sufficiently significant to represent a likely constraint on development consent.
- 9.1.11. Through consultation with the archaeological officer for GGAT, it is understood that the following mitigation will be required:
- An archaeological watching brief with the aim to collect paleoenvironmental samples from the excavations for two hoppers which are anticipated to require foundations 9m below ground level; and
 - Utilization of temporary fencing around the areas of Theodric's Grange (20041) and the Morfa Colliery (421174) memorial to ensure that accidental encroachment or damage to these assets does not occur.
- 9.1.12. Any such works should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

- 9.1.13. It is understood that a photographic and video survey of the current operations is being prepared in co-ordination with Cadw and the National Library of Wales, supported by the collection of artefacts to illustrate the operation of the plant. This represents a “preservation by record” of the current steelworks ahead of a major shift in technology to use of electric arc furnaces.
- 9.1.14. It is not anticipated that any proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.
- 9.1.15. Chain Home Low Radar Station (GM488), Half Moon Camp (GM477), Mynydd y Castell Camp (GM162) and Margam Park Conservation Area (151) / Margam Mountain (HLW (WGI/MGI) 2) Historic Landscape could be adversely affected by the Proposed Development.

GLOSSARY

DEFINITIONS (TAN 24, ANNEX D: GLOSSARY OF TERMS)

Term	Definition
Designated historic asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site or Conservation Area designated as such under the relevant legislation.
Historic asset	An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.
Listed Building	A building of special architectural or historic interest which is included in a list compiled or approved by the Welsh Ministers.
Non-designated historic asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record.
Archaeological site	A place or group of physical sites in which evidence of past human activity is preserved; the place where a historic asset is located.
Significance:	The sum of the cultural and natural heritage values of a place, often set out in a statement of significance.
Significant	Extensive or important enough to merit attention.
Setting	The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Setting is not itself a historic asset, though land within a setting may contain other historic assets.

TERMS

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	The baseline conditions are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.

Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Characterisation	Capturing the local distinctiveness by identifying how places have been shaped over time.
Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Conservation Management Plan	A conservation management plan describes the significance of a historic asset and explains how it will be protected, conserved and sustained. It sets out general policies and principles for managing the asset which will retain its significance, together with detailed programmes for maintenance, repair, access and use, and proposals for change.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk based assessment	A programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/ or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An analytical process that systematically examines the possible environmental consequences of the implementation of projects as specified in EIA Directive 2011/92/EU (as amended). The assessments are reported in an Environmental Statement (ES).
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface. (CIfA)
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A historic environment record is the store for systematically organised information about the historic environment in a given area and can be accessed by anyone. It is maintained and updated for public benefit.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE

Made ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Mitigation is the action to take to avoid or minimise any harm to the significance of a historic asset.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-Medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area

CBM	Ceramic building material
CE	Common Era
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with CIfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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- 1899 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 1st revision
- 1991 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 2nd revision
- 1940 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 3rd revision
- 1964 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10560 1st revision
- 1982 Ordnance Survey National Grid 1:1000 1st metric edition
- 1993 Ordnance Survey National Grid 1:10000 latest edition

APPENDIX 1: KNOWN HISTORIC ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREAS

ID	Name	Status	Period	Easting	Northing	Importance
GM056	Danish Camp	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age	282087	187069	High
GM098	Pen-y-Castell	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age	278861	191743	High
GM545	Margam Medieval Bath House	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	280306	186925	High
GM488	Chain Home Low Radar Station, Margam	Scheduled Monument	Post-Medieval	279332	187081	High
GM042	Kenfig Castle & Medieval Town	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	280103	182564	High
GM036	Pyle Incised Stone	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	282239	182326	High
GM057	Camp N of Tonmawr	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	282532	186999	High
GM090	Camp 530m E of Tonmawr	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	283086	186208	High
GM159	Ergyd Uchaf Round Barrow	Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age	280614	188872	High
GM179	Ty'n-y-Cellar Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age	280242	183740	High
GM289	Cwm-Clais Castle Mound	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	276781	192024	High
GM345	Sculptured Cross Llanmihangel Farm	Scheduled Monument	Early Medieval	281606	182834	High
GM477	Half Moon Camp	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age	279965	186732	High
GM005	Margam Abbey	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	280185	186252	High
GM011	Margam Inscribed & Sculptured Stones	Scheduled Monument	Early Medieval	280139	186350	High
GM160	Ergyd Isaf Round Barrows	Scheduled Monument	Bronze Age	279443	188656	High
GM162	Mynydd y Castell Camp	Scheduled Monument	Iron Age	280616	186572	High
GM163	Hen Eglwys Chapel and Defended Enclosure	Scheduled Monument	Medieval	280123	186522	High
GM449	Leat & Dam at Llanmihangel Mill	Scheduled Monument	Post-Medieval	282095	182414	High
11219	Prince of Wales Inn, also known as Ty Newydd	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280365	181801	Medium
11227	Church of St James, Pyle with Kenfig	Grade I listed building	Medieval	282558	182645	High
11247	Marlas House	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281891	182235	Medium
11248	Church of St Mary Magdalen, Pyle with Kenfig.	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	280662	181947	High
14148	St Mary's Abbey Church	Grade I listed building	Medieval	280152	186291	High
14149	Ruins of Chapter House and Vestibule of St Mary's Abbey	Grade I listed building	Medieval	280197	186267	High
14150	Ruined Undercroft at St Mary's Abbey	Grade I listed building	Medieval	280193	186235	High
14151	Almshouses	Grade II listed building	Medieval	280071	186318	Medium

ID	Name	Status	Period	Easting	Northing	Importance
14152	Margam Orangery	Grade I listed building	Post-Medieval	280118	186238	High
14153	Ivy Cottage including Facade of Former Banqueting House	Grade I listed building	Post-Medieval	280081	186287	High
14155	Hen Eglwys	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	280123	186522	High
14157	Barn at Eglwys Nunydd	Grade II listed building	Medieval	280304	184901	Medium
14158	Old Park	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	280698	185027	High
14160	Church of St Theodore	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	277255	189098	High
14161	Churchyard Walls and Gate Piers to St Mary's Abbey Church	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280110	186307	Medium
14162	Kitchen Garden Walls including Vinery Glasshouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280031	186342	Medium
14163	Terrace Walls and Screen at Margam Castle	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	280447	186250	High
14164	Middle Lodge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280015	186374	Medium
14165	Cwm Cottage	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	279852	186116	Medium
14166	Margam Cottage	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	279888	186115	Medium
14167	2 Grove Cottages	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	279846	186300	Medium
14168	Piers and Gates at East Lodge and Flanking Walls	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281463	185145	Medium
14169	Gateway and Quadrant Walls Leading to Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281044	185098	Medium
14170	Margam Castle	Grade I listed building	Post-Medieval	280494	186284	High
14172	Beulah Calvinistic Methodist Chapel	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	278373	187422	High
14173	Aberavon Bridge (partly in Aberavon community)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	276547	190142	Medium
14174	Ebenezer Chapel	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	276556	190201	High
14176	Llanmihangel Mill	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	281921	182354	High
19172	Group of 4 chest tomb in churchyard of St James, Pyle	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	282562	182639	Medium
19173	Churchyard Cross in St James' churchyard, Pyle	Grade II listed building	Medieval	282557	182629	Medium
19174	Morgan monument in St James' churchyard, Pyle	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	282537	182640	Medium
19175	Chest tomb in the graveyard of the Church of St Mary Magdalen, Pyle with Kenfig.	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280641	181951	Medium

ID	Name	Status	Period	Easting	Northing	Importance
19179	Pool Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280338	181537	Medium
19180	Mile marker on A48, Pyle to Margam Road	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	282602	182836	Medium
19182	Two chest tombs set against the E churchyard wall, Church of St James.	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	282577	182642	Medium
19183	Two chest tombs in the churchyard, St James Church	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	282548	182629	Medium
19184	Rees Williams monument in the churchyard, St James church.	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	282568	182642	Medium
22136	Plaza Cinema	Grade II listed building	Modern	276856	189606	Medium
22802	Church of St Mary	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	276295	190129	Medium
22803	Church of St Joseph	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	276215	190004	Medium
22804	Aberavon Bridge (partly in Port Talbot community)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	276529	190164	Medium
22805	Forecourt Walls, Railings and Gates to Ebenezer Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	276540	190207	Medium
22806	Gibeon Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	277565	188921	Medium
22807	Carnegie Free Library	Grade II listed building	Modern	277352	188964	Medium
22808	Milepost	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	277650	188564	Medium
22810	Footbridge and walls of Baglan brook around churchyard of St Catharine	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	275269	192203	Medium
22813	Sunray	Grade II listed building	Modern	275668	191096	Medium
22852	Plate-Girder Bridge	Grade II listed building	Modern	275549	189307	Medium
22853	War Memorial	Grade II listed building	Modern	275004	190053	Medium
23018	Church of St Michael	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	278024	191961	Medium
23019	Tabernacle Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	277897	192266	Medium
23020	Penuel Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	278214	192089	Medium
23023	Cwm Clais Mill	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	276661	192114	Medium
23152	Harbour Court	Grade II listed building	Modern	276687	189509	Medium
23153	Plate-Girder Bridge	Grade II listed building	Modern	275545	189312	Medium
23154	Former Harbour House	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	276066	189031	Medium
23155	Harbour Watch-Tower	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	275145	188593	Medium
23248	Holy Cross Church	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	277548	189515	Medium
23249	Afan Masonic Temple	Grade II listed building	Modern	276660	190109	Medium
23250	Velindre Bridge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	276774	190402	Medium
23251	Tabernacle Chapel	Grade II listed building	Modern	276683	190111	Medium
23252	Bethany Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	276618	190066	Medium
23253	Dyffryn Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	277232	188964	Medium

ID	Name	Status	Period	Easting	Northing	Importance
23254	Grove Place Chapel	Grade II listed building	Modern	276837	189746	Medium
23255	Gateway to Talbot Memorial Park	Grade II listed building	Modern	277279	189025	Medium
23256	War Memorial	Grade II* listed building	Modern	277319	189063	High
23257	Fountain in Honour of John Hopkin Davies	Grade II listed building	Modern	277358	189063	Medium
23258	Bandstand	Grade II listed building	Modern	277371	189116	Medium
23259	Lodge 2, Talbot Memorial Park	Grade II listed building	Modern	277290	189023	Medium
23260	Lodge 1, Talbot Memorial Park	Grade II listed building	Modern	277279	189035	Medium
23262	Llanmihangel	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	281558	182866	High
23263	Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II listed building	Modern	281090	185277	Medium
23264	Citrus House	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	279984	186276	Medium
23265	Retaining Wall adjoining Citrus House	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280014	186294	Medium
23266	Stone Steps in Terraced Garden	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280422	186275	Medium
23267	Terrace with Pools and Flower Beds Fronting Margam Orangery	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	280118	186217	High
23268	Turbine House	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280266	186048	Medium
23269	Stones Museum	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280139	186349	Medium
23270	War Memorial	Grade II listed building	Modern	280102	186291	Medium
23271	Pair of Gate Piers to the Former Margam House	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280066	186041	Medium
23272	Ornamental Pool	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	279992	186223	Medium
23273	Former Changing Room	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	279974	186251	Medium
23274	Monastic Baths	Grade II* listed building	Medieval	280304	186925	High
23275	Broadwalk Steps	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280272	186260	Medium
23276	Arch over Culvert	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280260	186320	Medium
23277	Farm Building at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281148	185316	Medium
23278	Service Buildings including Courtyard Walls at Margam Castle	Grade II* listed building	Post-Medieval	280552	186290	High
23279	Kitchen Garden Wall and Glass House at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281128	185322	Medium
23280	Garden Wall at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281096	185258	Medium
23281	Entrance to Twyn yr Hydd and Flanking Walls	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281160	185190	Medium

ID	Name	Status	Period	Easting	Northing	Importance
23282	Vestry at Beulah Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	278370	187431	Medium
23283	Gates, Piers and Railings at Beulah Chapel	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	278362	187421	Medium
23284	Milepost at Tollgate Park	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	278407	187268	Medium
23285	Milepost near Margam Park Entrance	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	279911	185862	Medium
23286	Milepost near Old Park	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280770	185287	Medium
23287	Milepost near Cae Garw	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281893	184141	Medium
23288	Bridge near Llanmihangel Mill	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	282002	182324	Medium
23289	Granary at Ty'n y Cellar	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280379	183450	Medium
23290	Former Cow-house at Ty'n y Cellar	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280390	183485	Medium
23291	Ty'n y Cellar and adjoining Barn	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280404	183456	Medium
23292	Cart Shed, Stable and Cow-House at Ty'n y Cellar	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	280359	183464	Medium
23293	3 Grove Cottages	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	279839	186302	Medium
87691	Morfa Bach Access Underbridge (West)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	279834	183110	Medium
87692	Morfa Bach Access Underbridge (East)	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	279952	183040	Medium
87693	River Black Underbridge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281389	182533	Medium
87694	Mill Bridge Underbridge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281851	182311	Medium
87695	Marlas Road Overbridge	Grade II listed building	Post-Medieval	281994	182241	Medium
87732	Margam Crematorium	Grade II* listed building	Modern	279537	185580	High
151	Margam Park	Conservation area	Prehistoric, Medieval, Post-Medieval	280145	186282	Medium
PGW (Gm) 45 (NEP)	Talbot Memorial Park, Port Talbot	Grade II registered park and garden	Modern	277327	189137	Medium
PGW (Gm) 52 (NEP)	Margam Park	Grade I registered park and garden	Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern	281010	186167	High
HLW (MGI) 1	Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows	Non-designated	Prehistoric, , Early Medieval, Medieval	279120	181867	Low
HLW (WGI /MGI) 2	Margam Mountain	Non-designated	Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern	281485	188589	Low
RR60c-05a	Roman road	Non-designated	Roman	278380	187460	Low

ID	Name	Status	Period	Easting	Northing	Importance
00740w	Hen Binwin Grange	Non-designated	Medieval	278158.3	186055.3	Low
9867	Trinity, Port Talbot	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	277001	188000	Low
19360	Morfa Mawr Farmhouse	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	277001	188000	Low
20041	Theodoric Grange; Grange of Theodoric, Margam	Non-designated	Medieval	277021	186370	Low
24479	Margam Warren	Non-designated	Medieval	278001	185000	Low
91392	Abbey Works, Margam Steel Works, Margam, Port Talbot Complex;Corus;Tata	Non-designated	Modern	277901	186800	Low
240757	Ship's Timber Find, Kenfig	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	278087	186371	Low
268150	British Oxygen Company Works, Margam	Non-designated	Modern	278971	185920	Low
402096	South Wales Railway;Great Western Railway South Wales Main Line	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	278901	185000	Low
414947	Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir, Margam	Non-designated	Modern	279441	184810	Low
421174	Morfa Colliery, Taibach	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	277531	186420	Low
421509	Our Lady of Margam Catholic Church, Port Talbot	Non-designated	Modern	277899	188298	Low
421806	Margam Abbey Works East Signal Box, Margam Abbey Works	Non-designated	Modern	279018	184671	Low
710271	Port Talbot Steelworks Gas Holder	Non-designated	Modern	277452	185711	Low
710277	Morfa Colliery Gas Works	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	277527	186359	Low
710317	Gas Holder at the Northern Steel Working Site at Abbey Steel Works	Non-designated	Modern	276824	187625	Low
710318	Northern Site Gas Holder at Abbey Steel Works	Non-designated	Modern	277240	187428	Low
710319	Coke Ovens Gas Holder at Abbey Steel Works Southern Site	Non-designated	Modern	277452	185711	Low
710320	Wiggins Gas Holder, at the Southern Abbey Steel Works Site	Non-designated	Modern	277548	185538	Low
240725	Coin Find, Margam Beach	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	277504	184093	Low
240956	Pioneer	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	276010	186800	Low
273466	Bristol Packet	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	276318	186347	Low
273850	Pet	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	275802	187105	Low
274142	Amazon (UKHO 12522)	Non-designated	Modern	275848	186966	Low
300035	Anne Francis	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	276253	186105	Low
402928	Peat Exposures on Foreshore, Margam Sands, Ssw of Margam	Non-designated	Unknown	276901	185200	Low
409374	Unidentified Wreck (UKHO 12523)	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	276135	186630	Low
418100	Outfalls, Margam Sands	Non-designated	Modern	275937	187049	Low
418106	Unidentified Wreck, Margam Sands	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	275871	187050	Low
506807	Wendreen	Non-designated	Modern	276258	186482	Low

ID	Name	Status	Period	Easting	Northing	Importance
519073	Gwen Jones	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	276520	185842	Low
519139	Earlscourt	Non-designated	Post-Medieval	277106	184350	Low



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