

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at Gwynfaen, Gorseinon

March 2024



Report No. 2268



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Prepared for Pobl Homes
and Communities

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Summary

Archaeology Wales (henceforth - AW) was commissioned by Pobl Homes and Communities (henceforth- the Client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) ahead of proposed development on a single parcel of land, located to the north of Brynafon Road and west of Min yr Aber Road, Gwyn-Faen. Gorseinon. Centred on NGR SS 57773 99350.

No designated historic asset (i.e. World Heritage Site, scheduled monument, listed building, registered park and garden, historic landscape or conservation area) lies within, or intersects with, the Site.

The baseline of the 1km study area has identified possible activity from the Bronze Age period onwards, of which Roman, and Post-medieval/Modern archaeology are the most prominent elements.

The HER records that the predicted course of a Roman Road (RR60d) runs north-east/south-west through the Site. This road connected the fort at Neath with that at Loughor, Pontardulais, and Carmarthen. Sherman and Evans in their work on Roman Roads in Southeast Wales (2004), state that there is little physical evidence known for this road and the exact route is uncertain.

Historic map regression also identified a structure or structures, associated with the Black Hill settlement, towards the Sites southeastern boundary.

The Site and surrounding landscape have undergoing significant periodic ground disturbance work, as documented by aerial photography. Though such activity is likely to have impacted upon potential surface and buried remains, not only of the Roman road, but archaeological feature from other periods too. Nevertheless, the depth and intensity of the groundworks across the Site is not known and the potential for archaeological remains to be well-preserved below the plough soil exists.

This study has been undertaken to the professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and is intended to meet the Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020).

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Archaeology Wales (AW – o hyn ymlaen) gan Bobl Homes and Communities (y Cleient – o hyn ymlaen) I gario allan Asesiad Ddesg Archeolegol (DBA) ymlaen ddatblygiad arfaethedig ar un parcel o dir, wedi'i lleoli i'r gogledd o Heol Brynafon ac i'r gorllewin o Heol Min yr Aber, Gwyn Faen. Gorseinon. Wedi'I chanoli ar CGC SS 57773 99350.

Does dim asedau hanesyddol dynodedig (e.e. Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd, Heneb Gofrestredig, Adeiladau Cofrestredig, Parc a Gerddi Hanesyddol Cofrestredig, Tirwedd Hanesyddol neu Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) yn gorwedd o fewn, neu yn croestorri'r Safle.

Mae'r waelodlin o'r ardal astudiaeth 1km wedi adnabod actifedd posib o'r Oes Efydd ymlaen, o hyn mae elfennau amlwg o archeoleg Rufeinig, Ol-canoloesol/Modern.

Mae'r HER yn cofnodi fod cwrs rhagweled yr heol Rufeinig (RR60d) yn rhedeg gogledd-ddwyrain/de-orllewin trwy'r safle. Roedd yr heol yn cysylltu'r gaer yng Nghastell Nedd I'r caerau yng Nghasllwchwr, Pontarddulais a Caerfyrddin. Penododd Sherman ac Evans yn ei waith ar heolydd Rhufeinig yng Nghymru ddwyreiniol (2004), fod yna bron ddim tystiolaeth adnabod ffisegol am yr heol yma, ac mae ei chwrs union yn anwybodol.

Yn ôl ffotograffydd awyrol cafodd gwaeth sylweddol tirol cyfnodol ei ymgymeryd ar y Safle. Mae'r actifedd yma yn debygol wedi cael effaith ar olion potensial ar y wyneb ac wedi'i chladdu, nid ond ar yr Heol Rufeinig ond hefyd ar olion o gyfnodau arall. Yna mae'r potensial ar gyfer olion archeolegol wedi'i chadw o dan y pridd aredig yn cael ei ystyried i fod yn isel.

Cafodd yr astudiaeth hon ei ymgymryd i'r safonau proffesiynol y Sefydliad Siartredig ar gyfer Archeolegydd ac yn bwriadu i gwrdd â'r cyfarwyddiadau a'r safonau ar gyfer asesiad ddesg ar amgylchedd hanesyddol (2020).

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. In January 2024, Archaeology Wales (henceforth - AW) was commissioned by Pobl Homes and Communities (henceforth- the Client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) ahead of proposed development on a single parcel of land, located to the north of Brynafon Road and west of Min yr Aber Road, Gwyn-Faen. Gorseinon. Centred on NGR SS 57773 99350 (hereafter referred to as the Site) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2. The objective of this assessment is to: a) inform the planning application by determining, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent, and significance of the historic environment within the Site and its environs; and b) establish the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment (or to identify the need for further investigations to adequately do so).
- 1.1.3. All work will conform to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA, 2020) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The Site covers an area of approximately 3.5 hectares on gently sloping land from approximately 30m above ordinance datum (AOD) in the north-east to approximately 20m in the north-west.
- 2.1.2. The east of the Site is bounded by recent and ongoing residential development. While the south of the Site is bounded by a mixture of late-20th century residential development, along Brynafon Road and Pleasant Close, and agricultural land. To the west of the Site the landscape is predominantly agricultural in nature, comprising irregular fields of rough pasture, bounded

by hedgerows, with the tidal marshes along the river Loughor beyond. The edge of tidal marshes touches the southwestern corner of the application area, with the main body of the river itself being approximately 700m further to the west. (Figure 2).

- 2.1.3. The geology of the Site is composed of the Grovesend Formation composed of a mixture of mudstone, siltstones and sandstones. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 309.5 and 308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits are characterised as Till Devensian - Diamicton silt (BGS 2024).

3. Methodology

- 3.1.1. The methodology for this desk-based assessment follows that set out in the specification (Appendix II).
- 3.1.2. The primary objective of this DBA is to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the heritage/archaeological significance of the site to elucidate the presence or absence of heritage/archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition, and relative significance.
- 3.1.3. The assessment involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from database, documentary, cartographic and other sources. The principal sources of information comprised:
- Cadw inventory of designated historic assets, within a 3km buffer zone around the proposed development area;
 - Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held by the Glamorgan-

Gwent Archaeological Trust, within a 1km buffer zone around the proposed development area. (GGAT Enquiry Ref. 8030; 29/01/2024);

- The National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW);
- Historic maps and documents held by the regional archives and online sources;
- NRW LiDAR coverage of the site and its environs, at available 1m DSM resolution;
- Aerial photographs (CRAPW) and internet sourced satellite imagery evidence.
- Historic editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
- Place name evidence.

3.1.4. The information gathered from the desk-based sources listed above was complemented by a site walkover, undertaken on 8 March 2024.

3.1.5. The assessment of impacts on historic assets is undertaken in accordance with the methodology described in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (DMRB) (LA104: Environmental assessment and monitoring). This document provides a nationally agreed standard for the assessment of environmental impacts, including those upon archaeology and heritage.

3.1.6. The 'value' of a structure, area, site or landscape reflects its significance as a historic asset and, therefore, its sensitivity to change.

3.1.7. The assessment of the value (or 'significance') of an historic asset includes: a consideration of its archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests; the extent to which that significance relates to different elements of the asset; and to what extent the setting of an historic asset adds to or detracts from its significance.

3.1.8. The assessment includes, where appropriate, consideration of any evidence for the potential reduction of value (or significance) due to former changes in condition, such as the truncation or the erosion of archaeological deposits,

alterations to buildings, or severance or removal of historic landscape features, etc.

4. Baseline data

Archaeological and historic assets

4.1.1. The following sections detail and contextualise the known archaeological and historic assets within the boundary of the Site and the designated study areas (Figures 3, 4 and 5 and listed in Appendix I).

4.2. Designated Historic Assets

World Heritage Sites

4.2.1. Neither the Site, nor the 1km study area fall within any World Heritage Site.

Scheduled Monuments

4.2.2. There are no scheduled monuments within or intersecting with the Site. Five scheduled monuments lie within the applied 3km study area (Figure 3). The closest to the site is GM363 (St. Michael's Chapel), which lies just over 1km to the north-west. This small medieval chapel now survives as irregular, low, spread banks with a single area of fallen masonry, once belonged to a former grange of Neath Abbey. GM501 (Melin Mynach watermill), lies a little further out from the Site to the east, and is the site of successive post-medieval and modern industrial mills. Pencoed Lead Works (CM282), one of the earliest non-ferrous smelting sites in Wales, established by Sir Thomas Stepney in 1754-5, lies across the river on the banks of the River Loughor, 1.5km to the west.

4.2.1. The remaining scheduled monument lie around 2km to the south of the proposed development site. These include GM502, a well-preserved Roman practice camp dating to the Roman period (AD74-410) on Stafford Common, and GM046 (Loughor Castle) with its remains dating to the medieval period.

Listed Buildings

4.2.2. There are no listed buildings within the area of the Site. The 1km study area, however, is shown to contain three listed structures, all of which are Grade II, and relate to the Church of Saint Catherine (LB26260) and the War Memorial (LB 26261), located within the graveyard to south-east of Saint Catherine 's Church, and the Church of the Blessed Sacrament (LB 87524). All are located towards the southeastern boundary of the study area (Figure 3). The remaining eight listed buildings lie at the southwestern edge of the applied 3km study area.

Conservation Areas

4.2.3. There are no conservation areas within or intersecting with the Site or 1km study area. The closest is Loughor (WAL/SWA/CA:029) which lies just under 2km to the south-west, centred on the remains of the 1st century Roman fort of *Leucarum*.

Registered Parks and Gardens

4.2.4. There are no registered historic park and garden intersects within Site or the study areas.

Registered Historic Landscapes

4.2.5. No registered historic landscape intersects with the Site or the study areas.

4.3. Non-designated Historic Assets

Historic Environment Record (HER)

4.3.1. The regional HER records 32 non-designated historic assets within the 1km study area, however, one of these GGAT01937w (Lime Kiln) is a duplicate of an already existing record and has been omitted from the figures (Figure 4).

4.3.2. The HER records that the predicted course of a Roman Road (RR60d) runs north-east/south-west through the Site (Figure 5). This road connected the

fort at Neath with that at Loughor, Pontardulais, and Carmarthen. Sherman and Evans in their work on Roman Roads in Southeast Wales (2004), state that there is little physical evidence known for this road and the exact route is uncertain. They go on to say:

'Very little of this route is known and the only generally accepted section of the road is fossilised as the B4620 (Swansea Road and Loughor Road) between SS6195096580 and SS5648098040, where it passes to the south of the two practice works on Carn Goch Common and to the north of the large practice work on Stafford Common. The route is then generally assumed to follow the route of modern A484 into the east gate of Loughor fort' (Sherman and Evans, 2004, 27).

- 4.3.3. The section from Loughor heading to Carmarthen has been theorised from the mileages in the *Antonine Itinerary Iter Britanniarum*, which is a register of the stations and distances along various roads of the Roman Empire.
- 4.3.4. From the distances given in *Iter XII* of this document, it has been suggested that the most likely route would have run northwards up the east bank of the River Loughor to an easier crossing between Pontarddulais and Hendy (Sherman and Evans 2004). There are no further non-designated historic assets recorded within or intersecting with the Site.
- 4.3.5. The closest non-designated asset beyond the Site's boundary is GGAT01935w (Gwyn Faen). This site comprises the remains of a mid-nineteenth century, two-storey house with a symmetrical facade under a curving canopy with cast-iron open columns to its south-eastern boundary. The house lies 62m beyond the Sites western boundary.
- 4.3.6. The remaining HER records for non-designated assets span from the Roman, medieval/post-medieval, to the modern era, though a number of sites are

recorded as unknown in date. All the non-designated assets are listed in Appendix I. The following text summarises the assets which are currently included within the HER database.

- 4.3.7. The Roman period is represented by the find of a coin. A Dupondius of Antoninus Pius (GGAT00207w) which was reported during work at Gorseinon Hospital in 1932. The coin is held at Swansea Museum.
- 4.3.8. Whilst the medieval is covered by the buried remains of buildings, possibly relating to Cwrt-y-Carnau Grange (GGAT01932w), located towards the northern edge of the 1km study area.
- 4.3.9. The post-medieval and modern assets are what largely define the area, and can be divided into broadly two categories, agricultural and industry. The agricultural is represented in the form of farmsteads, such as Pen-cefn-arta Uchaf Farm (GGAT08568w), and Whittley Farmstead (GGAT09192w). These are noted from historic OS mapping and were recorded as part of a Pan-Wales research project.
- 4.3.10. The industrial landscape is defined by quarrying and mining, such as the series of four quarries located to the north-east of the application area, (GGAT01289w, GGAT01290w, GGAT01291w, and GGAT01294w) and the mines of Broadoak Pit (GGAT08733w) near Bwlch-y-mynydd, Loughor, and an unnamed colliery near New Lodge (GGAT01266w). Both of the latter are located towards the southern boundary of the study area.

National Monuments Record (NMR)

- 4.3.11. The NMR database entries for the study areas partly duplicate those of Cadw and the HER.

National Museum of Wales data

- 4.3.12. Information gathered from the HER data search and the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (www.finds.org.uk) indicated that there are no records of

finds from the area of the Site, though an isolated Roman coin (GGAT00207w) was recorded within the 1km study area, approximately 0.67km to the south-east of the Site and has already been discussed.

Hedgerows

4.3.13. There are no historic hedgerows contained within the site.

LiDAR

4.3.14. NRW LiDAR data at 1DSM and DTM resolution was examined. The manhole features along the eastern edge of the Site are clearly visible, as to is a ditch to the west of the eastern boundary. Nothing of apparent archaeological interest is visible, with the main body of the field appearing relatively featureless.

Site visit

4.3.15. A site walkover was undertaken on 8 March 2024. Conditions were fine with good visibility (Plates 1-20).

4.3.16. The Site was generally as described in Section 1.2. The Site is located within an enclosed field under pasture, with signs that it has been used for keeping and grazing livestock. The topography of the field is defined by a higher plateau along the eastern boundary, emanating out into a series of ill-defined terraces before running into a shallow incline to the west and south. The eastern plateau has panoramic views to the west and the estuary beyond (Plate 1). Dispersed pockets of broom run across this part of the Site. It would seem that the area adjacent to the eastern boundary had undergone previous disturbance with numerous groups of raised manholes dispersed along it (Plates 2 and 3).

4.3.17. The western slope of the land parcel is significantly different, being boggy in nature with coarse wetland vegetation (Plate 4). Public footpaths (Plates 5) and water courses (Plates 7 and 10) encircles the majority of the Site.

- 4.3.18. The remains of a relic hedgebank extend out from the northwestern boundary (Plate 11). Its cloddiau type construction, layered courses of stone cobbles, is clearly visible its west-facing section. A second hedgebank is located at the Sites northeastern corner and forms part of the Sites eastern boundary (Plate 12). This hedgebank, along with its flanking ditch, is terminated by the construction of a new access road (Plate 13).
- 4.3.19. At the time of the site visit no designated archaeological assets were visible from the Site due to distance and vegetational cover.
- 4.3.20. Views to the non-designated asset GGAT01935w (Gwyn Faen) (Plate 14) could be seen only from the western boundary of the Site. However, these views were only possible due to the lack of vegetation, as the site visit was carried out during the winter months. The series of hedgerows and tree cover between the Site and the non-designated asset, though short in distance, may well render the site almost invisible during the summer months (Plate 15).
- 4.3.21. No earthworks or other topographic evidence for the Roman Road (RR60d), were visible. The course of the road, running north-east/south-west through the Site, was walked both within and beyond the application area (Plates 16, 17 and 18).
- 4.3.22. No new archaeological features were identified within the application area during the site visit. However, the remains of a cobbled surface, aligned north-west/south-east, was noted outside of the application area adjacent to, and running into, the Sites northern boundary (Plate 19). Whist beyond the Sites northeastern tip a bolder covered in carved graffiti was recorded, (Plate 20). This stone, which formed part of a boundary hedge, contained various carvings, some dated to 1939.

Previous Archaeological Studies

- 4.3.23. The Site has not been subject to any specific archaeological investigations.
- 4.3.24. There are five event records within the HER for the 1km study area (see Appendix I). Of these, one relates to a desk-based assessment, another being a watching brief, one a field visit and the final two, overarching records that capture various strands of Wales and UK-wide field projects.
- 4.3.25. Two archaeological investigations have taken place within the bounds of the 1km search area. A watching brief at Gower View Road, Penyrheol, Swansea was undertaken by AB Heritage and Rubicon Heritage Services UK, during the construction of a new housing development. No features of any archaeological significance were found. The second, was a site visit to the east bank of River Loughor by Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) to identify sites under the greatest pressure from tidal erosion. This work identified 27 previously unrecorded sites.
- 4.3.26. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust carried out two desk-based exercises within the study area, the first, a rapid review of the existing information about the archaeological resource located around Gorseinon Infants and Nursery, and Gorseinon Junior school, Swansea. The study identified no new sites of archaeological interest. While the other was aimed at bringing the Welsh Archaeological Trusts' Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments, carried out in the 1990s, into line with recent assessments in England.
- 4.3.27. The final recorded archaeological investigation in the area relates to the wide ranging and general study undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology (Allen et al 2015) examining the rural settlement of Roman Britain. This study has no direct relevance to the proposed development site.

Historic maps and aerial photographs

- 4.3.28. The earliest available detailed map of the site area is the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the Swansea, drawn in 1813 by Thomas Budgen. The map shows the Site, to the north-west of Loughor Common, as agricultural land. The field boundaries show little resemblance to the current boundaries and are likely to be more representative of general agricultural land rather than an accurate depiction of enclosure boundaries.
- 4.3.29. Immediately to the south-west of the development area is a small settlement labelled 'Blackhill' consisting of about eight buildings. This is likely a small agricultural settlement or farmstead. The name, in the context of coal mining activity known in the general area during the 19th century, may suggest coal deposits were noted in this area which raises the possibility of unrecorded coal mining activity.
- 4.3.30. The 1844 tithe map of the parish of Llandilo Talybont, Glamorganshire (Figure 6), depicts a mostly rural fieldscape, with a small number of farmsteads spread across an agricultural landscape. However, in the location of the development the map shows no field boundaries at all, but a blank open area of land running down to the River Loughor to the west. The space is defined as Tir Brennyn, or royal land. Within this overall area are recorded the names of three estates, these being Black Hill, Gwyn faen, and Tafan y Piod, beneath which are the words 'Tithes Merged'. The apportionment states that all of these estate lands, along with several others, have had their tithes merged within the hamlet of Tir Brennyn and are now classified as one. The apportionment records these lands as being owned by Nataniel Cameron Esq but does not list occupiers or land use.
- 4.3.31. The Black Hill settlement, which lies at the southern boundary of the application area, is now defined by one or possibly two isolated buildings. These are orientated roughly north-east/south-west and fall within the Sites

boundary. These structures may well be the easternmost of the buildings observed on the 1813 map.

- 4.3.32. The 1st edition OS map of 1884 (Figure 7) shows considerably greater detail than the tithe. The current field boundaries have been established, and the southern and north-west boundary of the Site planted with trees.
- 4.3.33. The southwestern extent of the Site is still bounded by a western spur of common land from Loughor Common. A narrow strip of land, labelled at "Black Hill", contains a trackway running westward to a range of buildings and associated enclosures (appearing as 'Gwyn fain' on the OS map) that are shown just a little beyond a pathway at the southwestern boundary of the Site. These buildings and enclosures are still visible today. The route of the trackway itself appears to be that now followed by Brynafon Road, and it runs east to join the main north-south road, now Frampton Road.
- 4.3.34. The map also gives a foreshadowing of the significant industrial changes to come, with the area dotted with small collieries and coal workings and the appearance of heavy industry. The whole of eastern bank of the Loughor River itself is shown transected north/south by the London and North Western Railway and east /west by the Great Western Railway.
- 4.3.35. The 1901 2nd edition and the 1921 3rd edition OS show very little change to the Site or the area to the north of it. This is still the rural landscape depicted on the 1884 map, a fact possibly due to the nature of the environment. This is in marked contrast to elsewhere on the map where can be seen significant change with South Wales towns, such as Loughor and Gorseinon, developing from being rural in nature to being part of an increasingly industrialised landscape, a change going hand in hand with the expansion of urbanisation.
- 4.3.36. The 4th edition OS map 1941 shows the Site land parcel unaltered.
- 4.3.37. The historic map regression, viewed for this assessment, identified a single

potential archaeological feature within the boundaries of the Site. A structure, possible associated with the settlement of Black Hill, is noted on mapping towards the southern boundary of the Site (NGR SS 57804 99251). This rectilinear feature is visible on OS mapping until the 1920's, and the potential for archaeological remains to be preserved below the plough soil may exist.

- 4.3.38. A search for aerial photographs of the area produced images taken during the 1940s, 60's, 70's and 1980's. The earliest of these is from 1941, taken by the Luftwaffe, shows the Site under pasture. In later images from 1946 and 1947, taken by the Royal Air Force, also show the Site unchanged.
- 4.3.39. Ordnance Survey aerial photographs from the 1970s and the Meridian National Survey Airmaps from the 1980s show the Site and surrounding landscape undergoing significant periodic ground disturbance work. The 1978 OS photograph (Figure 9) displays linear patterns of possible topsoil stripping in the land parcels to the west and north-west of the Site. Disturbed ground or exposed subsoil, visible as white, can be seen along the north and western boundary within the application area and extending out beyond it. Three years later the Meridian photograph (dated 1981) (Figure 10), shows a continuation and expansion of this work. The fieldscape surrounding the site is now criss-crossed with trackways connecting the areas of disturbance. Access tracks from the north and west connecting up with the disturbed ground are clearly shown within the application area and the majority of the Site, except a band of vegetation to the north, can be seen to have been stripped and undergone a degree of disturbance.
- 4.3.40. The modern Google Earth images show the addition of the water management system in 2005, visible as a series of raised manholes, across the area adjacent to the eastern boundary. Further drainage works, possibly linked to the western housing development, can be seen to have been undertaken in 2014 (Figure 11).

- 4.3.41. While most images depicted the area proposed for development clearly, the aerial images did not evidence further detail than that obtained through cartographic/written sources.
- 4.3.42. A structure, formerly part of the Black Hill settlement, was identified through map regression as being located within the boundaries of the application area. No further new archaeological features were identified from aerial photographs.

Archival information

- 4.3.43. The catalogues of the Glamorgan and West Glamorgan archives have been examined for primary historical records relating to the application area. These archives hold no files specific to the Site, but the West Glamorgan Archives does hold two documents that mentions holdings at Gwyn Faen and Black Hill (Plate 21). The first, is the Covenant for production of title deeds, Nathaniel Cameron to David Davies. 11 Oct. 1852 (GB 216 D/D SB 24/95). Whist the second, is documents relating to the sale of the Morris Estate. 6 June 1916 (GB 216 D/D Z 543/27).

5. Assessment of the Site's Archaeological Potential

- 5.1.1. This section assesses the potential for unrecorded historic assets to be present within the Site.
- 5.1.2. No upstanding historic remains were noted or visible during the site visit. This assessment therefore pertains to the potential for buried archaeological remains to exist which are not presently known.
- 5.1.3. The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the Site and the study areas, together with the other data gathered for this study.

- 5.1.4. This exercise is predictive only, and the lack of known archaeology, within the Site, of a given period may in fact reflect a lack of data, rather than a genuine absence of activity.
- 5.1.5. **Palaeoenvironmental:** There is no evidence for peats, anaerobic deposits or waterlogged organic remains within the Site. A series of multi periods peat levels along with the remains of submerged tree stumps were recorded in the tidal zone on the western flank of the Loughor river, 4km to the south-west of the Site. These ranged in date from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age (Page, 1998).
- 5.1.6. **Palaeolithic/ Mesolithic:** There is no evidence for archaeology of this period within the Site or study areas, and indeed evidence for these periods are rare at regional level. The potential for archaeology of this period to exist within the Site is considered to be very low/nil.
- 5.1.7. **Neolithic and Bronze Age:** There is no evidence for archaeology of this period within the Site or 1km study area. The HER records a possible Bronze Age round cairn (GGAT00379w) along with a stray find of a Bronze Age pigmy cup (GGAT03203w) being discovered 3km to the south-east of the Site, currently occupied by the Garncoch Industrial Estate. The potential therefore for archaeology of this period to exist within the Site is considered to be low.
- 5.1.8. **Iron Age:** A series of Iron Age earthworks, including enclosures and a hillfort overlook the modern village of Penclawdd, 4.7km to the south-west of the site. The potential for archaeology of this period to exist within the Site is also considered to be low.
- 5.1.9. **Roman:** During the Roman period a fort (GGAT00202w/NPRN107606) was constructed close to the Loughor estuary, located roughly 2km to the south of the site. This fort was built soon after the Roman invasion of Britain by the Second Augustan Legion. A subsequent reoccupation of the fort is documented to have occurred during the late 3rd century AD (Marvell et al

1997). The fort, called *Leucarum*, was built to guard the communication routes passing through the River Loughor.

- 5.1.10. A road (RR60d/GGAT01016.0w) connected the fort at Loughor with the major forts at Neath, to the east, and Carmarthen, to the west. The current Loughor/Swansea Road (B4620) is believed to follow the approximate line of this route, while the course of the north is not known, but is postulated to have run northwards up the eastern bank of the River Loughor. This northward arm is recorded on the regional HER as running directly through the development site.
- 5.1.11. A Roman coin findspot (GGAT00207w) is located in Gorseinon, 0.67km to the south of the Site. The coin was found in 1932 and is a Dupondius of Antoninus Pius in good condition. The majority of Roman activity in the area is concentrated around Loughor and its environs, 1.4km to the south-west. Nevertheless, the area beyond the southern boundary of the study area has a significant amount of Roman activity and the potential of archaeology from this period to exist within the Site is considered to be medium.
- 5.1.12. **Early Medieval:** During the early medieval period the proposed development site and surrounding area lay within the commote/cwmwd of Gower Uwch-coed, which became part of the kingdom of Glywysing and then subsequently Morgannwg (Glamorgan) by the 10th century.
- 5.1.13. The Normans arrived in 1093 AD, and led a successful invasion of the area, establishing a castle (GM046/GGAT00203w/NPRN417) on the site of the former Roman fort in Loughor by the early 12th century. Settlement was probably established close to the castle in Loughor. The area around the proposed development site is likely to have been relatively remote from the settlement but may have lain in the agricultural hinterland. Therefore the chance of encountering archaeology within this area from this period is low.

- 5.1.14. **Medieval:** Three possible medieval, sites are recorded within the 1km search area. The buried remains of buildings, possibly relating to Cwrt-y-Carnau Grange (GGAT01932w) are classed as medieval on the regional HER. Ffynnon Gwlangel (GGAT05213w) and Llannent settlement (GGAT01934w) however are both listed as 'unknown' date wise. GGAT05213w is located within the bounds of Gwyn Faen Farm, roughly 300m south-west of the development area, and is considered to be a possible holy well. While GGAT01934w is located 550m north of the proposed development site and is a possible shrunken medieval settlement. The landscape towards the north of the Site is dominated by medieval activity and therefore the chance of encountering archaeology within this area from this period is considered to be medium/low.
- 5.1.15. **Post-Medieval:** No designated or non-designated sites are recorded within the proposed development area from this period. The closest site is Gwyn Faen (GGAT01935w), a 19th century, two-storey house located 250m to the west. The house is part of a post-medieval farmstead and is demonstrative of the agricultural landscape (which the site itself is a part of), which was increasingly encroached upon by 19th and 20th century urban expansion. Another post-medieval farmstead, Pen-Cefn Arda Isaf (NPRN19619), located 800m to the west, now lies within Gorseinon's urban development. One, or possibly two buildings, the remains of the Black Hill settlement, are however depicted on historic mapping within the application area, located towards the southern boundary of the Site. The potential therefore for archaeological remains from this period is considered medium.
- 5.1.16. **Modern:** The majority of sites recorded on both the HER and NMR within the 1km search area are post-medieval and modern in date. They chart the industrial and residential rise of Gorseinon, as Swansea and the surrounding district became increasingly industrially significant.
- 5.1.17. Industrial activity in the area is represented by quarries (GGAT01294w,

GGAT01291w, GGAT01290w and GGAT01289w), a mine (GGAT01268w), a lime kiln (GGAT01937w), and a forge (01203w). The importance of religion to the residents of the growing settlement of Gorseinon is demonstrated by the number of late 19th and early 20th century chapels. The Site has largely been enclosed pasture from at least the late 19th century, and potentially earlier, nevertheless, archaeological material from this period may be encountered making the likelihood of archaeology from this period to exist within the Site to be medium.

6. Assessment of effect

6.1. Physical effect

- 6.1.1. The baseline assessment establishes that there appears to be no significant recorded archaeological remains within the Site.
- 6.1.2. The potential effects on undiscovered archaeology have been discussed above (Section 5).

6.2. Potential effects arising from changes to the setting of historic assets

- 6.2.1. The 1km study area contains three designated historic assets for which a potential impact may arise because of changes to their setting. These comprise:

Listed buildings:

- Church of Saint Catherine (Grade II Cadw 26260).
- War Memorial (Grade II Cadw 26261).
- Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament (Grade II Cadw 87524).

- 6.2.2. All of the above assets exist in an environment dominated and surrounded by modern features be they industrial units, or residential development. The significance of each of these assets therefore now principally rests with the

structure itself, as opposed to the environs in which it exists.

- 6.2.3. Any proposed development will not meaningfully alter the setting. The greater proportion of these assets are located to the south-west of the Site, and all sit within, and were originally constructed, in a heavily urbanised streetscape. This therefore provides an impermeable screen between the properties and the Sites. It is for these reasons that the proposed development will have a Negligible impact.
- 6.2.4. Within the wider 3km study area, the closest designated assets is St. Michael's Chapel (GM363). This small medieval chapel lies to the north-west and was once part of a medieval monastic grange, an area of largely agricultural land encompassing the application area. Despite this association however there are no tangible links to connect the two sites, and they do not share a visual relationship.
- 6.2.5. Just over 1.7km to the west lies Pencoed Lead Works (CM282), on the banks of the Loughor River. This is the only designated asset with any potential visual connection to the site. The works themselves are not discernible from the proposed development area, however, its location on the river bank offers some general views eastwards towards the Site (Plate 22). The proposed development though will sit within and be backed by already existing urban development.
- 6.2.6. There will be no indirect impact on any other designated assets and consequently, the effect of the proposed development is considered to be Neutral.

6.3. Previous Impacts

- 6.3.1. Previous impacts across the proposed development area are of great significance in determining the survival and importance of the known and potential heritage/archaeological resource.

6.3.2. The site has largely been enclosed pasture from at least the late 19th century, and potentially earlier. Recent aerial photography from the 1970s, 1980s, and mid-2000's, show the Site and surrounding landscape undergoing significant periodic ground disturbance work. The predominance of water management infrastructure across the eastern section of the Site is also likely to have impacted upon potential surface and buried remains, not only of the Roman road, and the structures identified by historic mapping, as they sit within an area where drainage structures are present (Plate 23), but previously unknown archaeological features from other periods too. As to the depth and intensity of the groundworks across the Site there are no further indications, other than that already discussed.

6.4. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

6.4.1. The proposed development is understood to include the erection of approximately 50 affordable homes, the exact position and layout of the development at the Site is currently unknown, though the proposed development is assumed to cover the full extent of the area outlined in red in Figure 2.

6.4.2. These works and associated infrastructure all have the potential to disturb sub-surface deposits and, therefore, to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains.

Reference	Site Name	Site Type	Value	Level of impact
Cadw 26260	Church of Saint Catherine	Modern Church	Medium (Grade II LB)	Negligible
Cadw 26261	Saint Catherine's War Memorial	War Memorial	Medium (Grade II LB)	Negligible
Cadw 87524	Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament	Modern Church	Medium (Grade II LB)	Negligible

Cadw GM363	St. Michael's Chapel	Religious, Ritual and Funerary	High (SM)	Neutral
Cadw CM282	Pencoed Lead Works	Lead mine	High (SM)	Neutral
RR60d/GGAT0 1016.0w	Roman Road Neath, Loughor, Pontardulais, and Carmarthen	Road	Medium	Major
-	Black Hills	unknown	Low	Major

Table 1. Archaeological sites impacted by the proposed development and their level of impact.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1.1. No designated historic asset (i.e. World Heritage Site, scheduled monument, listed building, registered park and garden, historic landscape or conservation area) lies within, or intersects with, the Site. As such, there are no in-principle statutory constraints to its development.
- 7.1.2. The baseline of the 1km study area has identified possible activity from the Bronze Age period onwards, of which Roman, and Post-medieval/Modern archaeology are the most prominent elements. The possibility that similar archaeology exists within the Site cannot be ruled out.
- 7.1.3. Neither the aerial photographs or the Lidar data suggested any evidence of previously unknown buried archaeological remains within the Site or show evidence of the structured identified by historic map regression, or the course of the Roman road. The previous ground disturbance work within the area of the Site may well have removed subsurface evidence of them.
- 7.1.4. Recent development proposals in the locality have not generally been required to provide field-based evaluation data to support the planning application. Instead, they have been approved subject to archaeological conditions, which

have mainly comprised a watching brief during groundworks. This would appear to offer a viable framework for the present proposals. Nevertheless, the scope of all such requirements would be a matter for discussion with the LPA's archaeological advisors.

- 7.1.5. It is nevertheless considered that, with appropriate archaeological measures in place, any proposed development within the Site will be in accordance with national legislation, and with local and national policy.

7.2. Mitigation

- 7.2.1. When considering the final design and layout of the scheme care should be taken to ensure the visual impact of the proposed development remains at a reduced level in terms of its impact. Therefore the design and appearance of any proposed building will need to respect the landscape setting in which these monuments exist and mitigate any impact through natural boundary screening, additional hedgerow and tree planting, and the use of sympathetic construction material and colour schemes to help screen the proposal from the surrounding area.
- 7.2.2. Though the Value or Significance of the archaeology within the application area (Roman Road and the Black Hill structures) is considered medium to low, the proposed development would still have a Major impact on any potential archaeological remains surviving below plough soil depth.
- 7.2.3. It is nevertheless considered that in order to mitigate against the impact of these ground works an archaeological watching brief should be carried out on any intrusive works that are required.

8. Sources

Legislation, planning, and guidance

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Sherman, A and Evans, E, 2004. *Roman Roads in Southeast Wales: Desk-based assessment with recommendations for fieldwork.* Unpublished GGAT report. 2004/073.

Documentary sources

GB 216 D/D Z 543/27: Morris Estate: farms called Pen-yr-heol, Pen-cefn-arda, Coalbrook and Gwynfaen, and ground rents of houses at Gorseinon, Landore and Brynhyfryd, in the parishes of Loughor, Swansea and Llandeilo Talybont. 6 June 1916.

GB 216 D/D SB 24/95: Covenant for production of title deeds (for premises in Loughor and Llandeilo Talybont parishes), Nathaniel Cameron to David Davies.

11 Oct. 1852

GB 216 E/W/10/6/2: History of Gorseinon by T Massey, given to Gorseinon Junior Girls School. Oct 1958

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<https://blackmountainsarchaeology.com/2022/04/28/melin-mynach-gorseinon/> Accessed 09/02/2024.

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Cadw: <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records> Accessed 22/01/2024.

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<https://www.roman-britain.co.uk/classical-references/antonine-itinerary/>
Accessed 09/02/2024.

The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource.
<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/index.cfm>
Accessed 09/02/24.

Aerial photographs

Reference	Date	Description	Taken by	Type
GX/11952/ SD_0032	24 February 1941	Grovesend; Grovesend and Waungron Community; Abertawe - Swansea; Wales	Luftwaffe	Vertical
1008/M1281/ LOC212	8 March 1944	Area of Swansea and south of Llanelli.	RAF	Vertical

106GUK1419/	15 April 1946	Area of Swansea and south of Llanelli.	RAF	Vertical
1267/106G/ UK/1625	7 July 1946	Swansea	RAF	Vertical
5030/CPEUK2 264/	27 August 1947	Swansea	RAF	Vertical
11-12-13 /OS 63 71	25 May 1963	Swansea	RAF	Vertical
f111_f112/OS 78-085	11 June 1978		RAF	Vertical
Meridian 015 6/81	16 April 1981	National survey-Swansea	ADAS	Vertical

Cartographic sources

Historic maps available online (Welsh Tithe Maps; National Library of Scotland).

Date published	Description	Scale
1841	The borough and parish of Loughor in the County of Glamorgan	Scale 1:6,336. 1 in. = 8 chains.
1844	Plan of the parish of Llandilo Talybont, Glamorganshire	Scale 1:6,336. 1 in. = 8 chains.
1884	Ordnance Survey. Glamorgan Sheet XIV Surveyed: 1875 to 1878, Published: 1884	6" to the mile
1888	Ordnance Survey. New Series Sheet 247 Swansea. Surveyed: ca. 1875 to 1878, Published: 1888	1" to the mile
1889	Ordnance Survey. Carmarthenshire Sheet LIX.NW Surveyed: 1875 to 1878, Published: 1889	6" to the mile
1901	Ordnance Survey. Glamorgan Sheet XIV.NW Revised: 1898 to 1899, Published: 1901	6" to the mile
1921	Ordnance Survey. Carmarthenshire Sheet LIX Revised: 1913, Published: 1921	6" to the mile

Figures

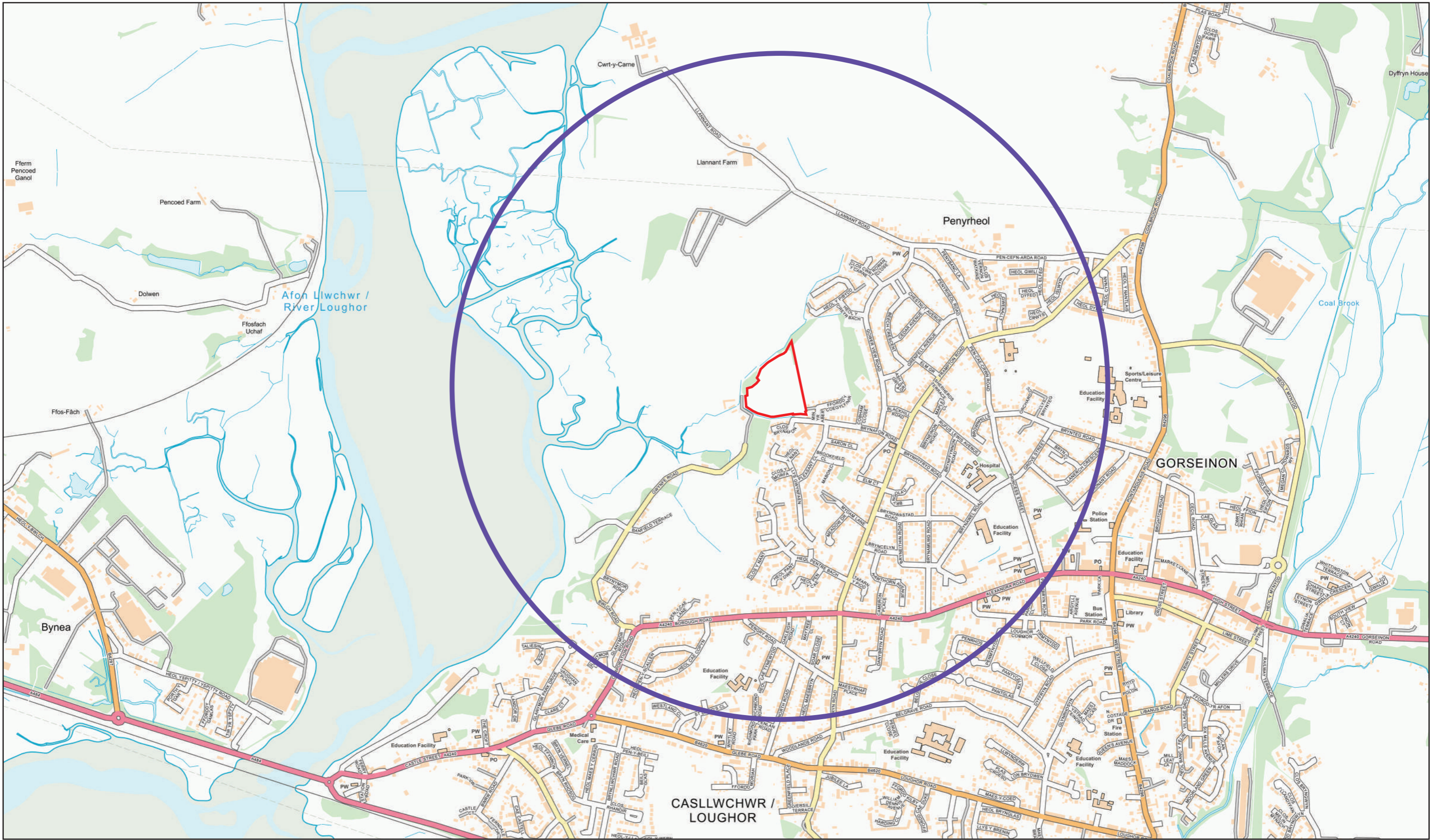


Figure 1. Location of the proposed development area.

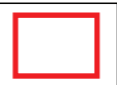

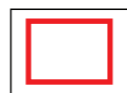
-  Application area
-  1Km Study area





Figure 2. Map showing the boundary of the proposed development (Plan supplied by client).



Application area



0



100m

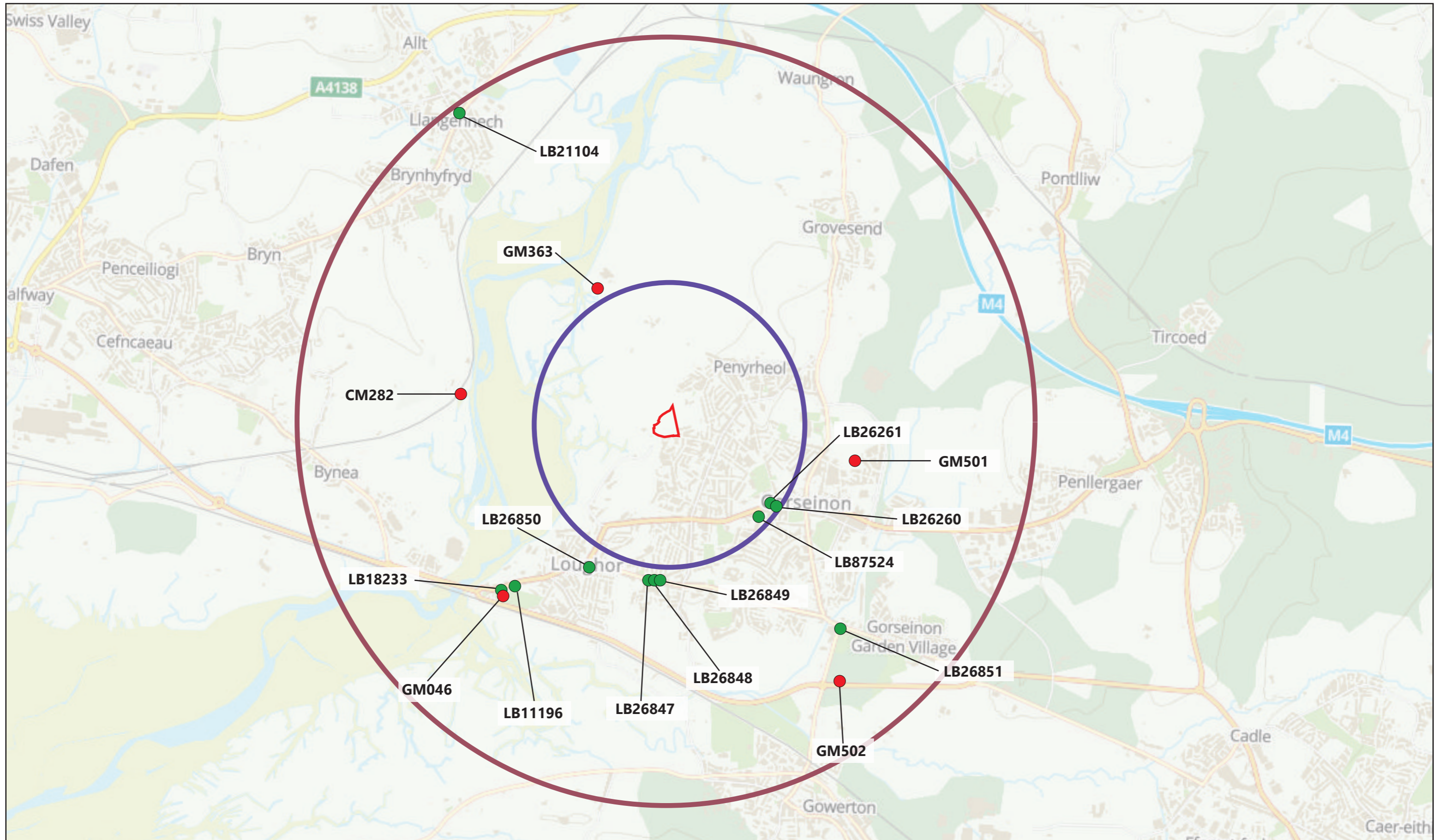







Figure 3. Designated archaeological sites within the study area.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | Application area |  | 3Km designated asset area |
|  | 1Km Study area |  | Listed buildings |
|  | Scheduled monument | | |



0  2km

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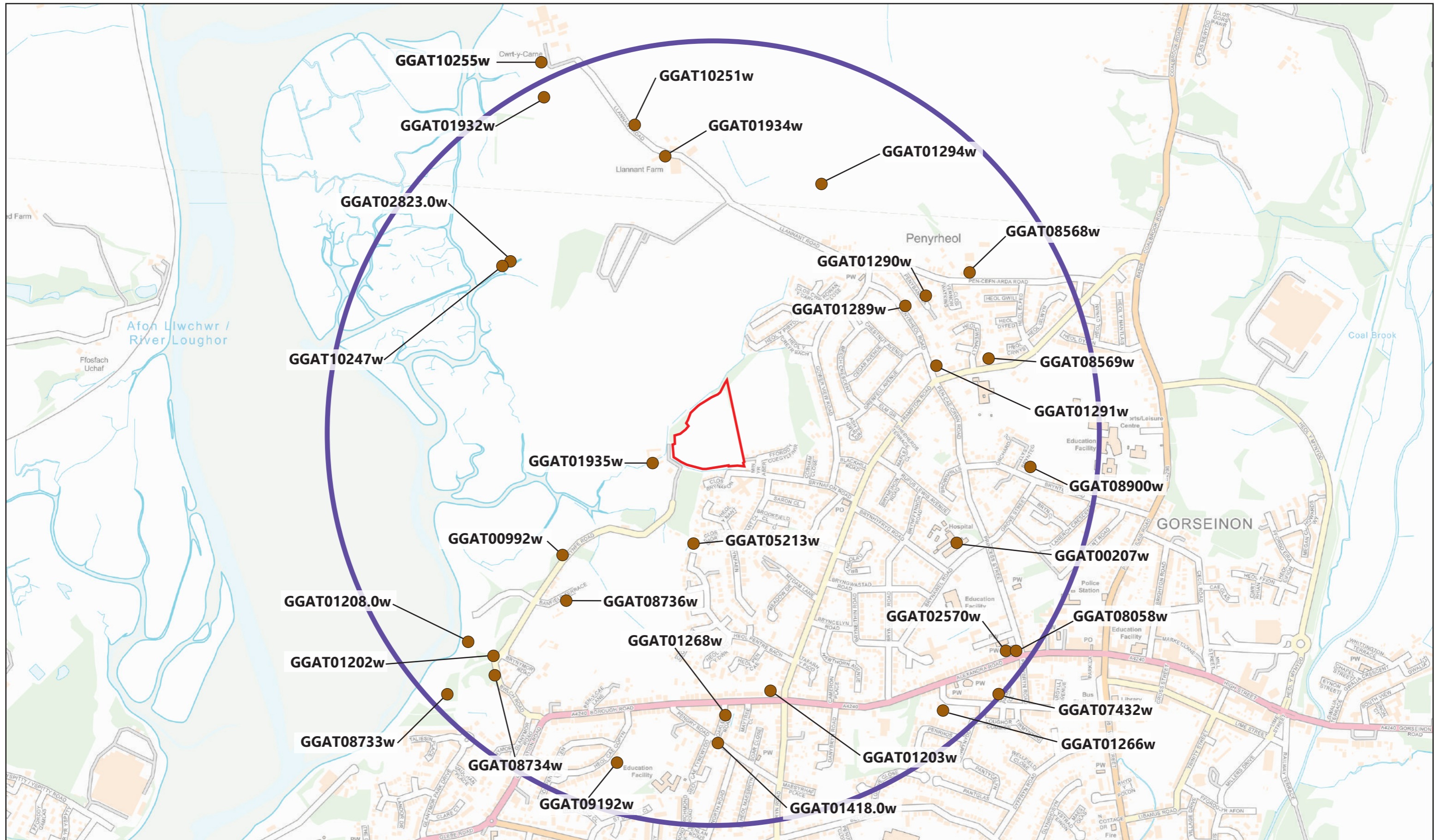





Figure 4. Archaeological sites recorded within the study area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text.

-  Application area
-  1Km Study area
-  Non-designated historic assets



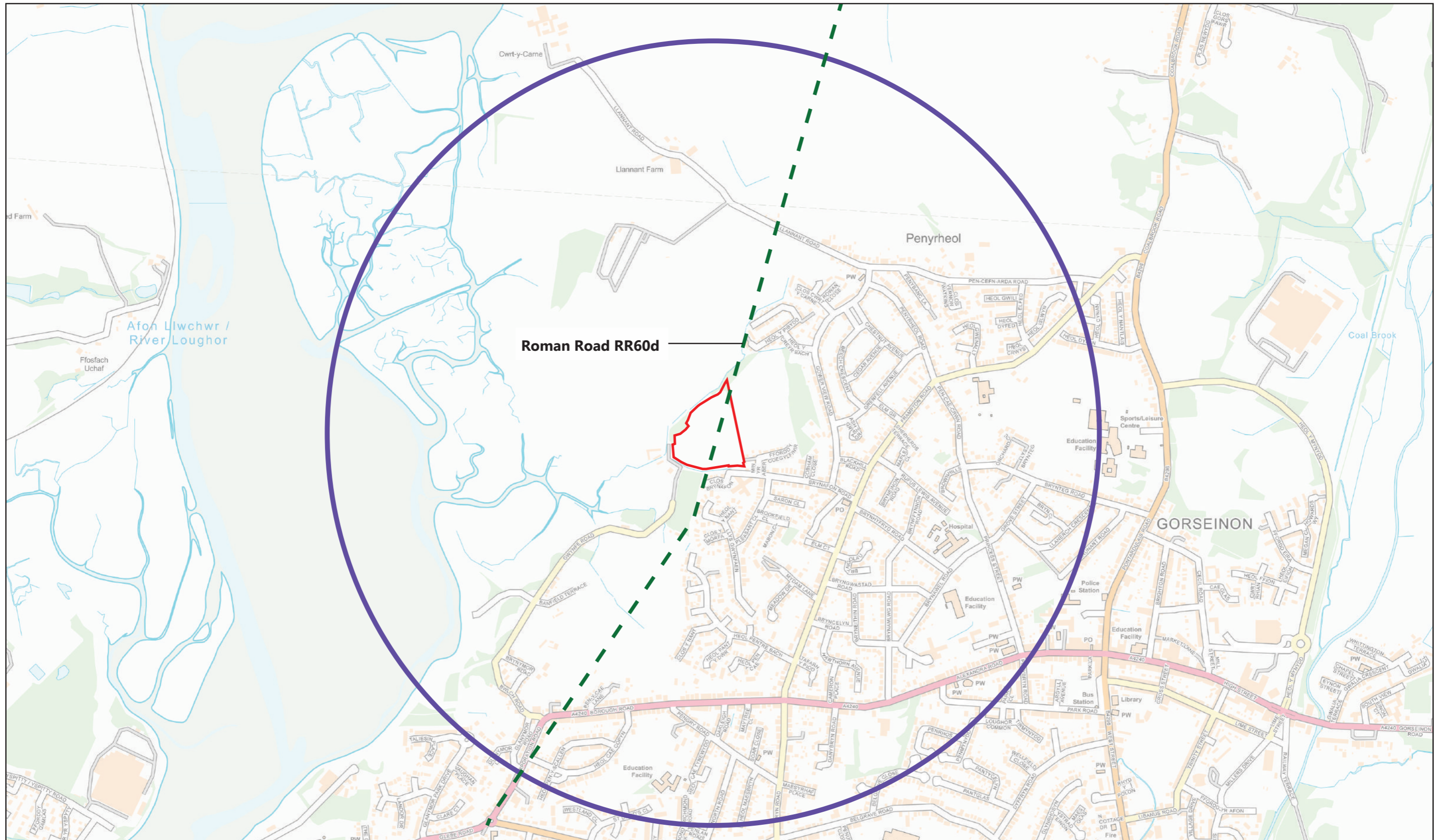





Figure 5. Predicted route of RR60d: Neath-Loughor-Pontardulais-Carmarthen.

-  Application area
-  1Km Study area
-  Predicted course of road



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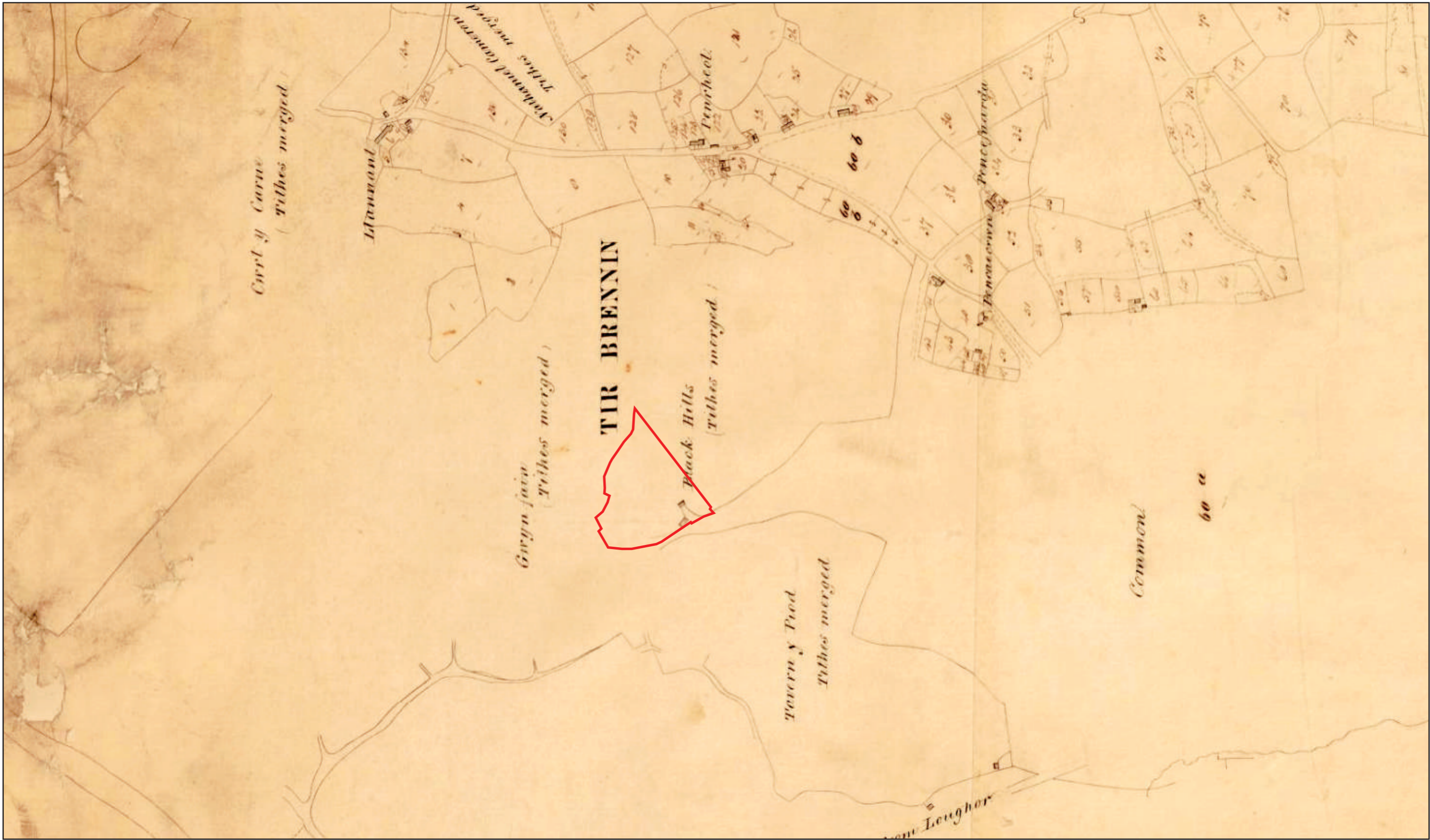
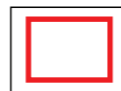


Figure 6. Extract from the Plan of the parish of Llandilo Talybont, Glamorganshire 1844, with the Site marked in red.



Application area



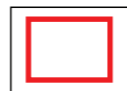
0



500m



Figure 7. Extract from the Ordnance Survey County Series map. Glamorgan Sheet XIV Surveyed: 1875 to 1878, Published: 1884.



Application area



0

500m



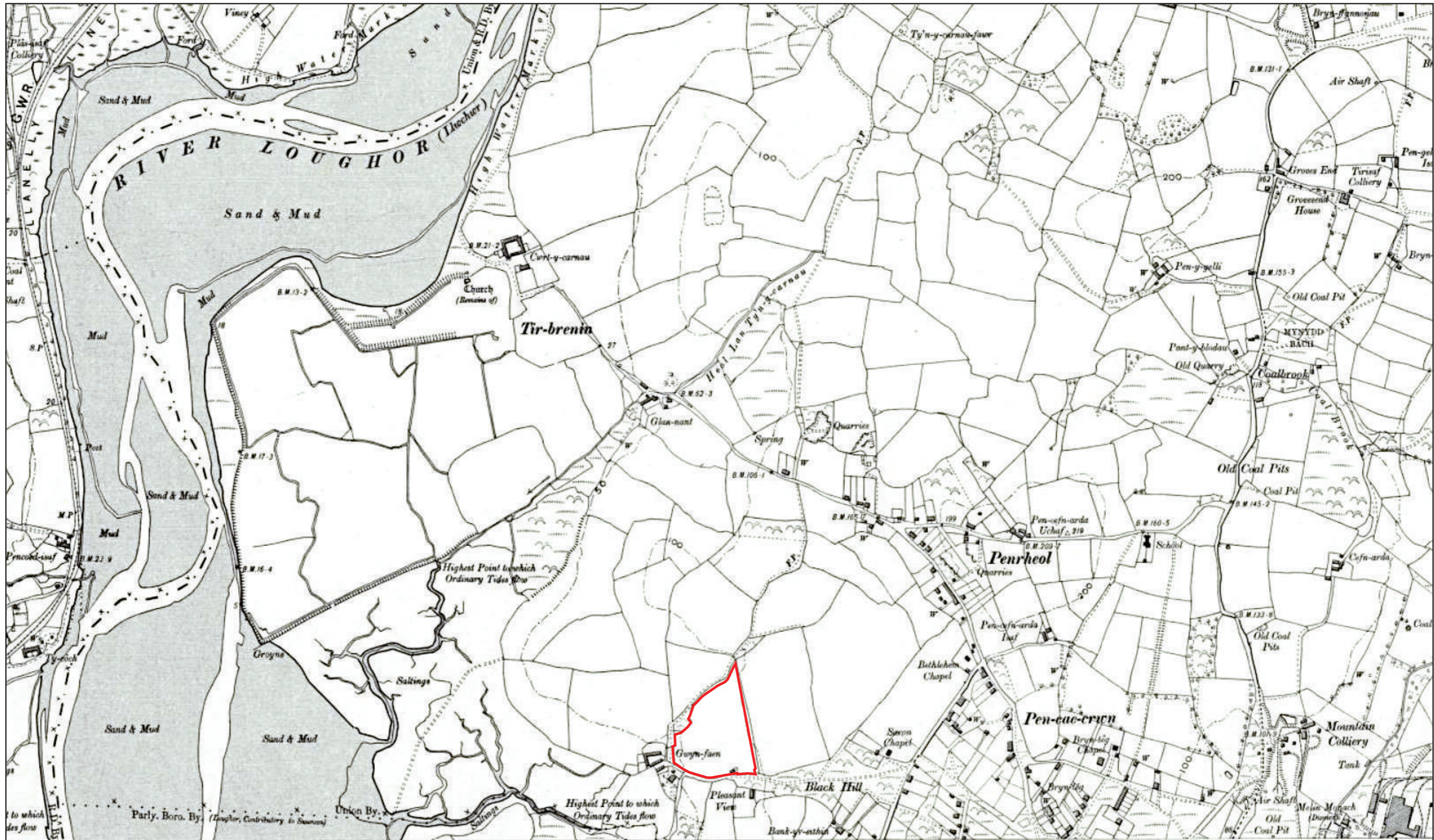
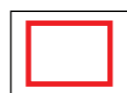


Figure 8. Extract from the Ordnance Survey County Series map. Glamorgan Sheet XIV.NW Revised: 1898 to 1899, Published: 1901.

 Application area



0  500m



Figure 9. Detail from aerial photograph f111/OS 78-085 (dated 1978), showing the possible topstripping and groundworks within, and surrounding the Site.

 Application area



0 200m




Figure 10. Detail from aerial photograph Meridian 015-6/81 (dated 1981), showing evidence of groundworks within, and surrounding the Site.

(Photos courtesy of the Central Repository of Aerial photographs Wales)

 Application area

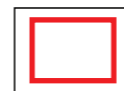


0  200m





Figure 11. Detail from Google Earth aerial photograph (dated 03/07/2014), showing the addition of water management drainage feature to the north-east of the Site.



Application area



0 20m





Plates



Plate 1. View across the Site from the eastern boundary, looking west.



Plate 2. One of a series of raised manholes located adjacent to the Sites southeastern boundary, looking west.



Plate 3. The northern most group of raised manholes located within the Site confines.



Plate 4. Western slope of the land parcel defined by marshy wetland, looking east.



Plate 5. The public footpath that runs along the Sites southern boundary, looking west.



Plate 6. View across the Site from the application's southwestern boundary, looking east.



Plate 7. Public footpath and stream adjacent to the Sites western boundary, looking south.



Plate 8. View across the Site from the application's western boundary, looking east.



Plate 9. Prefabricated livestock shed within the application area.



Plate 10. Water course adjacent to the Sites northern boundary.



Plate 11. Remains of a relic hedgebank, aligned north/south, extending from the northwestern corner of the Site.



Plate 12. Relic hedgebank along the Sites eastern boundary.



Plate 13. The southern end of the hedgebank, now terminated by modern construction road, looking north.



Plate 14. The post-medieval settlement of Gwyn Faen (GGAT01935w) lies a little to the west of the Site.



Plate 15. View from the Site out to Gwyn Faen, looking south-west.



Plate 16. View along the proposed course of RR60d from the Sites southern boundary, looking north-east.



Plate 17. View to the south along the proposed course of RR60d where it exits from the Sites northeastern boundary.



Plate 18. View along the proposed course of RR60d from Llannant Road, looking south towards the site.



Plate 19. Remains of a cobbled metalled surface running north-west/south-east into Sites northern boundary.



Plate 20. Historical Graffiti on boundary stone to the north-east of the Site.

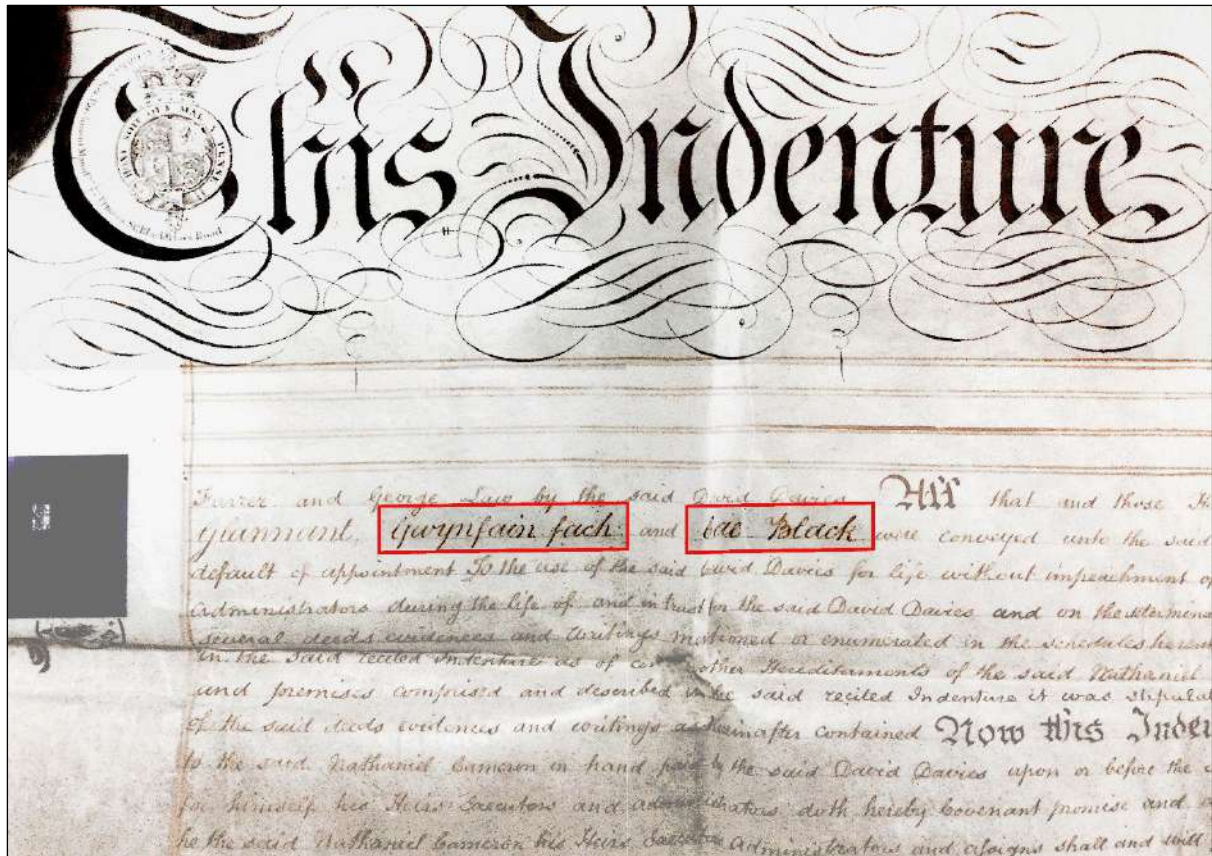


Plate 21. Gwynfaen and Cae Black (Black field) mentioned in Covenant of Nathaniel Cameron. 1852 (GB 216 D/D SB 24/95: West Glamorgan Archives).



Plate 22. View from Pencoed Lead Works (CM282) looking east towards the Site.



Plate 23. Location of buildings noted from historic mapping.



Appendix I: Gazetteer of sites recorded on the Regional HER

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

Enquiry reference number: 8030

Prepared by: Olivia Husøy-Ciaccia, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Paul Huckfield, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

All site and event data held in the HER for the 1km area in the Shapefile provided (land parcel off Brynafon Road and Min yr Aber Road, Gwyn-Faen Gorseinon. Centred on NGR SS 57773 99350).

PRN 00207w **NAME** *Findspot, Gorseinon* **NGR** SS58499902 **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*

TYPE *Roman, FINDSPOT, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A rare variety - of Antoninus Pius in good condition.*

DESCRIPTION *Found in foundation of hospital 1932. A rare variety - of Antoninus Pius in good condition.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Article Williams A. 1936 Roman Coin from Gorseinon, Glamorgan

Arch Camb Vol 91 1936 p311 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00207w>

PRN 00992w **NAME** *St Michaels Church* **NGR** SS57359899 **COMMUNITY** *Llwchwr*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Church, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Built 1185 Victorian Gothic*

DESCRIPTION *Built 1185 Victorian Gothic*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Intact* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** *1980*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 223w*

SOURCES

01/mm mention/Lliw Valley BC//1980/Listed Building List/ **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00992w>

PRN 01202w **NAME** *Lime Kilns, Loughor* **NGR** *SS57159870* **COMMUNITY** *Llwchwr*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Lime kiln, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Post-medieval manorial lime kilns shown on 1841 Loughor tithe map*

DESCRIPTION *Manorial lime kilns*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01202w>

PRN 01203w **NAME** *Forge, Gorseinon* **NGR** *SS57959860* **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Forge, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *This site comprises a Post-Medieval forge situated within Gorseinon. No further information is currently available.*

DESCRIPTION *This site comprises a Post-Medieval forge situated within Gorseinon. No further information is currently available.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01203w>

PRN 01208.0w **NAME** *Llwchwr Mineral Railway* **NGR** *SS57089874* **COMMUNITY** *Llwchwr*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Tramway, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *FORMER B20: Mineral railway from Broadoak to the docks south of Loughor station. In 1981 it was surviving as a track along the river front, with a cutting (SS56339806-SS5623) surviving although overgrown and filled with rubbish.*

DESCRIPTION *0FORMER B20: Mineral railway from Broadoak to the docks south of Loughor station. In 1981 it was surviving as a track along the river front, with a cutting (SS56339806-SS5623) surviving although overgrown and filled with rubbish.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*/PM MAP/OS///1900;1907/6" 2nd ED/SHEETS XIV SW/** **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01208.0w>

PRN 01266w **NAME** *Unnamed Colliery near New Lodge* **NGR** *SS58459854* **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Colliery, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Only appears on OS Map 1899 already disused. Consists of a shaft and possibly a building.*

DESCRIPTION *Only appears on OS Map 1899 already disused. Consists of a shaft and possibly a building.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01266w>

PRN 01268w NAME *Mine, Llwhchwr* **NGR** *SS57829853* **COMMUNITY** *Llwhchwr*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Mine, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *This site comprises a Post-Medieval mine situated within Llwhchwr. The mine is not visible on the 1st- 3rd edition OS maps; no further information is currently available.*

DESCRIPTION *This site comprises a Post-Medieval mine situated within Llwhchwr. The mine is not visible on the 1st- 3rd edition OS maps; no further information is currently available.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01268w>

PRN 01289w NAME *Quarry, Gorseinon* **NGR** *SS58349970* **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Quarry, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Quarry visible on OS 1st (1877), 2nd (1898), 3rd (1916) and 4th (1935) edition maps.*

DESCRIPTION *Quarry visible on OS 1st (1877), 2nd (1898), 3rd (1916) and 4th (1935) edition maps.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01289w>

PRN 01290w NAME *Quarry, Gorseinon* **NGR** *SS58409973* **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Quarry, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *This site comprises a Post-Medieval quarry situated within Gorseinon. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as an 'Old Quarry'. No further information is currently available.*

DESCRIPTION *This site comprises a Post-Medieval quarry situated within Gorseinon. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as an 'Old Quarry'. No further information is currently available.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01290w>

PRN 01291w NAME *Quarry, Gorseinon* **NGR** *SS58439953* **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Quarry, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *This site comprises a Post-Medieval quarry situated within Gorseinon. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as an 'Old Quarry'. No further information is currently available.*

DESCRIPTION *This site comprises a Post-Medieval quarry situated within Gorseinon. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as an 'Old Quarry'. No further information is currently available.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01291w>

PRN 01294w NAME *Quarry, Gorseinon* **NGR** *SN58100005* **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Quarry, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *This site comprises a Post-Medieval quarry situated within Gorseinon. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as possessing multiple quarries with pathways running throughout. No further information is currently available.*

DESCRIPTION *This site comprises a Post-Medieval quarry situated within Gorseinon. The 3rd edition OS map depicts the area as possessing multiple quarries with pathways running throughout. No further information is currently available.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01294w>

PRN 01418.0w NAME *Llwchwr Mineral Railway* **NGR** *SS57809845* **COMMUNITY** *Llwchwr*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Tramway, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *FORMER B23: Dismantled mineral railway branching from B22 in Loughor, which has since become Pengry Road, named after Pengree a pit owner of the 18th C who had several coal workings in the town. By the 2nd decade of the 19thC most of the pits had closed.*

DESCRIPTION *FORMER B23: Dismantled mineral railway branching from B22 in Loughor, which has since become Pengry Road, named after Pengree a pit owner of the 18th C who had several coal workings in the town. By the 2nd decade of the 19thC most of the pits had closed.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*/PM DESC TEXT//THOMAS & EMERY/MJ & FV/1971/GOWER J/VOL XXI p71-5** **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01418.0w>

PRN 01932w NAME *Buried Building, Cwrt Y Carnau* **NGR** *SN573003* **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*

TYPE *Medieval, Building, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The farmer clearly remembers masonry footings being encountered by German prisoners during the clearance of trees in the enclosed garden S of the house in 1945. Part of Cwrt-y-Carnau Grange.*

DESCRIPTION *Buried remains of a building probably belonging to the Cwrt y Carnau grange complex (PRN 00899w) The farmer clearly remembers masonry footings being encountered by German prisoners during the clearance of trees in the enclosed garden S of the house in 1945. Part of Cwrt-y-Carnau Grange (Spurgeon and Thomas 1975, 58-9).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 1933W, Associated with 197W, Associated with 899W*

SOURCES

01/PM Desc Text/Spurgeon CJ & Thomas HJ/1975/Arch in Wales no79 p59

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

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01932w>

PRN 01934w NAME *Settlement, Llannent* **NGR** *SN57650013* **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*

TYPE *Unknown, Settlement, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *In 1550 several farmsteads apparently at Llannant where today there's just 1. "It is very likely that these farmsteads, held by tenants of the landlord of the grange and the present farm represents the remains of a shrunken medieval settlement."*

DESCRIPTION *In 1550 several farmsteads apparently at Llannant where today there's just 1. "It is very likely that these farmsteads, held by tenants of the landlord of the grange and the present farm represents the remains of a shrunken medieval settlement."*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01934w>

PRN 01935w NAME *Gwyn Faen* **NGR** *SS57619925* **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Settlement, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *This site comprises a Post-Medieval Settlement entitled 'Gwyn Faen' situated within the community of Gorseinon. The RCAHMW description is as follows: 'Gwyn-faen is a mid nineteenth-century, two storey house with a symmetrical facade under a curving canopy with cast-iron open columns' (National Monument Records).*

DESCRIPTION *This site comprises a Post-Medieval Settlement entitled 'Gwyn Faen' situated within the community of Gorseinon. The RCAHMW description is as follows: 'Gwyn-faen is a mid nineteenth-century, two storey house with a symmetrical facade under a curving canopy with cast-iron open columns' (National Monument Records).*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 18908*

SOURCES

Archive RCAHMW National Monuments Record

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT01935w>

PRN 01937w NAME *Lime Kiln, Gorseinon* **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -

TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *Duplicate of PRN 01936w*

DESCRIPTION *Duplicate of PRN 01936w*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 01936w*

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

PRN 02570w **NAME** *St Catherines Church, Alexandra Road, Gorseinon* **NGR** SS5863098710 **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*
TYPE *Modern, Church, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Modern Church built in 1911-13 by WD Jenkins, with stained glass windows and pinnacled chancel.*

DESCRIPTION *Modern Church built in 1911-13 by WD Jenkins, with stained glass windows and pinnacled chancel. (01)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004*

STATUS *listed building 26260 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 13501303338, Same as 5434*

SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 01/Pm Desc Text/1995/Newman J/The Buildings of Wales: Glamorgan/pp362 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02570w>

PRN 02823.0w **NAME** *Lwchwr Groyne* **NGR** SS57209983 **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Groyne, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *This site comprises a Post-Medieval Groyne situated within the community of Gorseinon.*

DESCRIPTION *This site comprises a Post-Medieval Groyne situated within the community of Gorseinon.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02823.0w>

PRN 05213w **NAME** *Ffynnon Gwylangel* **NGR** SS57739902 **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*
TYPE *Unknown, Holy well, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Ffynnon Gwylangel on Gwynfaen farm, Llandeilo Talybont parish: 'Gwyl Fihangel' is a suggested etymology.*

DESCRIPTION *Ffynnon Gwylangel on Gwynfaen farm, Llandeilo Talybont parish: 'Gwyl Fihangel' is a suggested etymology (Jones 1954, 182). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

CONDITION

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Book Jones, F 1954 The Holy wells of Wales GG.9121.JON
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05213w>

PRN 07432w **NAME** *Drill Hall, Park Road, Swansea* **NGR** SS5860998587 **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*
TYPE *Modern, Drill hall, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *This Drill Hall is actually in Gorseinon and appears first on the Fourth Edition O.S. map which dates the Drill Hall to the inter-war period. It is shown as rectangular building set within a curtilage fronting onto Park Street. The building is still upstanding although it appears much modified and has been turned into private housing. Architectural clues as to its date may be seen in the projecting brick buttresses found at either end of the building. It is possible that a small building shown immediately south of the Drill Hall on the map was a dwelling for the Drill Hall's*

care taker. A small bungalow stands on the site at present.

DESCRIPTION This Drill Hall is actually in Gorseinon and appears first on the Fourth Edition O.S. map which dates the Drill Hall to the inter-war period. It is shown as rectangular building set within a curtilage fronting onto Park Street. The building is still upstanding although it appears much modified and has been turned into private housing. Architectural clues as to its date may be seen in the projecting brick buttresses found at either end of the building. It is possible that a small building shown immediately south of the Drill Hall on the map was a dwelling for the Drill Hall's care taker. A small bungalow stands on the site at present.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004823 RECORDED: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004823

SOURCES

Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent 4707 2020_06

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07432w>

PRN 08058w **NAME** Gorseinon War Memorial **NGR** SS58669871 **COMMUNITY** Gorseinon

TYPE Modern, War memorial, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Situated in the south-east corner of the churchyard of the Church of Saint Catherine at the junction of Alexandra Road and Princess Street. A celtic cross war memorial of 1922 erected to the memory of the fallen of the First World War, 1914-18, the gift of the Lewis family, owners of the tin works at Gorseinon. The cross, of unusual scale, was said to be the largest in Wales. A tall granite monolith Celtic cross with interlace and ropemould decoration standing on a tapered, rock-faced granite plinth. The plinth has a recessed panel inscription on its west face with commemorating those (unnamed) who fell in both world wars. Square granite base and two steps up. The pillar is capped with a stylised chimneyed 'roof'. (Cadw Listing database with additions). RCAHMW, 14 October 2014

DESCRIPTION Situated in the south-east corner of the churchyard of the Church of Saint Catherine at the junction of Alexandra Road and Princess Street. A celtic cross war memorial of 1922 erected to the memory of the fallen of the First World War, 1914-18, the gift of the Lewis family, owners of the tin works at Gorseinon. The cross, of unusual scale, was said to be the largest in Wales. A tall granite monolith Celtic cross with interlace and ropemould decoration standing on a tapered, rock-faced granite plinth. The plinth has a recessed panel inscription on its west face with commemorating those (unnamed) who fell in both world wars. Square granite base and two steps up. The pillar is capped with a stylised chimneyed 'roof'. (Cadw Listing database with additions). RCAHMW, 14 October 2014

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004823 RECORDED: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004823

SOURCES

Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent 4707 2020_06

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08058w>

PRN 08568w **NAME** Pen-cefn-arta Uchaf Farm **NGR** SS5852899794 **COMMUNITY** Gorseinon

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, **RANK:** 0

SUMMARY Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.

DESCRIPTION Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project (OS Map).

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Visible on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map. Pigsties RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 1898

CONDITION: RESTORED DESCRIPTION: Only house and one building survive. Farmstead probably still in agricultural use. RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 2018

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

ARCHWILIO URL

PRN 08569w **NAME** *Pen-cefn-arta Isaf Farm* **NGR** SS5858299549 **COMMUNITY** Gorseinon
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: 0
SUMMARY *Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project.*

DESCRIPTION *Potential Traditional Farmstead noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project (OS Map).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: Lost to modern development (housing). RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 2018

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Visible on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map. RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 1898

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08569w>

PRN 08733w **NAME** *Broadoak Pit (Coal) near Bwlch-y-mynydd,*
Loughor **NGR** SS5701798590 **COMMUNITY** *Llwchwr*

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, COLLIERY, RANK: -

SUMMARY *Extensive colliery site adjacent to the Rver Loughor at Bwlch-y-mynydd, Loughor; shown on the 1st and 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps of 1879 and 1898, and labelled 'Broadoak Pit (Coal)'. The 1st ed. OS map shows numerous pithead buildings (incl. at least three engine houses with stacks/boilers indicated) and structures, internal railway and sidings, a row of three colliery houses, and two old coal pits near the southern boundary of the area. The site is shown slightly altered by the 2nd ed. OS, though with a similar layout, whilst the older pits are no longer shown.*

DESCRIPTION *Extensive colliery site adjacent to the Rver Loughor at Bwlch-y-mynydd, Loughor; shown on the 1st and 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps of 1879 and 1898, and labelled 'Broadoak Pit (Coal)'. The 1st ed. OS map shows numerous pithead buildings (incl. at least three engine houses with stacks/boilers indicated) and structures, internal railway and sidings, a row of three colliery houses, and two old coal pits near the southern boundary of the area. The site is shown slightly altered by the 2nd ed. OS, though with a similar layout, whilst the older pits are no longer shown (1st-2nd ed, 1:2500 OS maps).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: Google Maps RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2018

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25 inch map (1879). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1879

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map (1898). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006100

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Online Resource Google Earth Historical Imagery

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08733w>

PRN 08734w **NAME** *Old Lime kilns near Bwlch-y-mynydd,*
Loughor **NGR** SS5715598645 **COMMUNITY** *Llwchwr*

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, LIME KILN, RANK: -

SUMMARY *Site of post medieval lime kilns at Bwlch-y-mynydd located to the west of Bwlch Road, Loughor The site, depicted on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1879 and labelled as 'Old Limekilns', comprised of a pair, or double rank of lime kilns. The kilns are not indicated on the 2nd ed., or later OS maps.*

DESCRIPTION *Site of post medieval lime kilns at Bwlch-y-mynydd located to the west of Bwlch Road within the community of Loughor The site, depicted on the 1st edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1879 and labelled as 'Old Limekilns', comprised of a pair, or double rank of lime kilns. The kilns are not indicated on the 2nd ed., or later OS*

maps (1st ed. 1:2500 OS maps).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: No visible remains visible on Google Maps, but some structural buried remains might be left in situ. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2018
CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: The kiln is not indicated on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map (1898). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898
CONDITION: NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25 inch map (1879). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1879

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006100

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500
Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500
Online Resource Google Earth Historical Imagery

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08734w>

PRN 08736w **NAME** *Banfield Terrace, Bwlch-y-mynydd, Loughor* **NGR** *SS5736198857* **COMMUNITY** *Lhwchwr*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *An isolated row or terrace of workers' houses, 'Banfield Terrace', Bwlch-y-mynydd, Loughor shown on the 1st and 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps of 1879 and 1898, and on the 3rd ed. 1:10560 OS map of 1921, and labelled as 'Banfield's Cottages'*

DESCRIPTION *An isolated row or terrace of workers' houses, 'Banfield Terrace', Bwlch-y-mynydd, Loughor shown on the 1st and 2nd edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps of 1879 and 1898, and on the 3rd ed. 1:10560 OS map of 1921, and labelled as 'Banfield's Cottages' (1st-2nd ed. 1:2500 OS maps; 3rd ed. 1:10560 OS map) The terrace is shown on the 1st ed. OS map as SW-NE aligned row of 9 identical cottages (originally double-fronted rendered facades with brick stacks to gables) each set directly onto the road with a central rear outshut. An enclosed rectangular area is associated to the southeast, divided into linear plots by paths, alternately leading to shared toilet blocks at the far end. By the 2nd ed. there is little change apart from the yards to the rear of the houses have begun to be divided by boundaries (1st-2nd ed. 1:2500 OS maps). The terrace remains occupied to the present day, although all have been altered/modified to some extent (Google Earth 2018).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Google Street View RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2008
CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25 inch map (1879). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1879
CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map (1898). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898
CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 6 inch map (1921). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1921

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE006100

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500
Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500
Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 6"
Online Resource Google Street View

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08736w>

PRN 08900w **NAME** *Brynteg, Gorseinon* **NGR** *SS5870099240* **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*
TYPE *MODERN, WAR MEMORIAL, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Brynteg Independent Chapel was built in 1897 to replace the old Brynteg chapel, which was subsequently used as a Sunday School and vestry. The chapel is built in the Classical style with a gable-entry plan and round-headed windows. RCAHMW, May 2010.*

DESCRIPTION *Chapel built 1897 to replace Brynteg (1). Cost £1738 13s. Built in Classical style, gable entry type. Date of chapel: 1897. . Status (2002): unknown. RCCEORBWM of 1905 states that the vestry at Brynteg was the old chapel. Contains a memorial to members of the congregation killed during the First World War (Crawford 2019).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: As reported in GGAT137: Their Names Liveth for Evermore: First

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with -*

SOURCES

Report Crawford 2019 GGAT137: Their Names Liveth for Evermore: First World War Memorialisation in South East Wales.

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08900w>

PRN 09192w **NAME** *Whittley Farmstead* **NGR** SS 57508 98394 **COMMUNITY** *Llwchwr*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -*

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

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

CONDITION

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

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

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09192w>

PRN 10247w **NAME** *Sea Wall, Loughor* **NGR** SN56620000, SN56620040, SN56630000, SS57189982 **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*

TYPE *UNKNOWN, SEA DEFENCES, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Sea wall enclosing c.0.5 hectares to the southwest of Cwrt y Carne Farm, now discontinuous.*

DESCRIPTION *Sea wall enclosing c.0.5 hectares to the southwest of Cwrt y Carne Farm. The wall is now discontinuous. (Cambria Archaeology 1997)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: The wall is discontinuous and was not visited owing to limited accessibility across the saltmarsh. RELATED EVENT: E007765 RECORDED: 1997*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 10246w, Associated with 10248w, Associated with 10249w, Associated with 10256w GGATE007765*

SOURCES

Report Cambria Archaeology 1997 New Sites Recorded on the East Bank of the Loughor 4160

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10247w>

PRN 10251w **NAME** *Limekiln, Loughor* **NGR** SN57560022 **COMMUNITY** *Gorseinon*

TYPE *UNKNOWN, LIME KILN, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A limekiln built into the bank alongside the road leading to Cwrt y Carnau Farm.*

DESCRIPTION *A limekiln built into the bank alongside the road leading to Cwrt y Carnau Farm (09191w). The kiln survives in good condition, although vegetation growth is causing some damage. (Cambria Archaeology 1997)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: The kiln survives in good condition, although vegetation growth is causing some damage. RELATED EVENT: E007765 RECORDED: 1997*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007765

SOURCES

Report Cambria Archaeology 1997 New Sites Recorded on the East Bank of the Loughor 4160

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10251w>

PRN 10255w **NAME** *Sea bank, Loughor* **NGR** SN57160000, SN57290040 **COMMUNITY** Gorseinon

TYPE MODERN, BANK (EARTHWORK), **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY *A modern sea bank possibly constructed by the coal board during the 1970s.*

DESCRIPTION *A modern sea bank possibly constructed by the coal board during the 1970s. (Cambria Archaeology 1997)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT: E007765 RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007765

SOURCES

Report Cambria Archaeology 1997 New Sites Recorded on the East Bank of the Loughor 4160

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10255w>

AM - 01.29.24 (12:01) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 3171.

*Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, SA12 Business Centre, Seaway Parade Industrial Estate, Baglan, Port Talbot, SA12 7BR
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk*

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

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

Enquiry reference number: 8030
Prepared by: Olivia Husøy-Ciaccia, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Paul Huckfield, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

All site and event data held in the HER for the 1km area in the Shapefile provided (land parcel off Brynafon Road and Min yr Aber Road, Gwyn-Faen Gorseinon. Centred on NGR SS 57773 99350).

PRN E003409 **NAME** Gorseinon Infants and Nursery, and Gorseinon Juniors **NGR** SS5879898834 **COMMUNITY** Gorseinon

TYPE Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 2010 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Bowen, F

SUMMARY This assessment comprises a rapid review of existing information about the archaeological resource located around Gorseinon Infants and Nursery, and Gorseinon Juniors, as provided by City and County Swansea. A study area 0.7km² was applied to the development area, which measured 0.02km².

DESCRIPTION This assessment comprises a rapid review of existing information about the archaeological resource located around Gorseinon Infants and Nursery, and Gorseinon Juniors, as provided by City and County Swansea. A study area 0.7km² was applied to the development area, which measured 0.02km². A total of seventeen sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. There were no archaeological interests within the development area and no additional sites were identified during the course of the appraisal.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Bowen, F 2010 Gorseinon Infants and Nursery, and Gorseinon Juniors 2975

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE003409>

PRN E005431 **NAME** The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain **NGR** SS5858587907 **COMMUNITY** Bishopston

TYPE PROJECT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** University of Reading **PERSON** Allen, M et al

SUMMARY The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain.

DESCRIPTION The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain. It includes both traditionally published reports and 'grey literature' reports from developer-funded excavations since 1990. With the inclusion of the Welsh settlement data in 2015 to

complement that from England, the project includes some 3600 records of rural sites, accounting for c. 2500 individual settlements, the vast majority of which were reported on since the implementation of PPG 16 in 1990. However the project has reached back and includes some sites published as early as 1808. Each site is described with bibliographic entries, as well as information on chronology, settlement type, morphological form and associated material culture and environmental data. The project has not included all investigations, such as watching briefs and small-scale evaluations producing Roman evidence, but has limited its scope to those that have yielded plan, chronology and quantified finds data susceptible of characterisation and synthesis. The cut-off for inclusion here is publication before 31st December 2014 for sites in England and March 2015 for sites in Wales (Allen et al 2015).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Online Resource Allen, M, Blick, N, Brindle, T, Evans, T, Fulford, M, Holbrook, N, Richards, J.D, Smith, A. 2015 The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/index.cfm>

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE005431>

PRN E006100 **NAME** GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment **NGR** SS5711599529 **COMMUNITY** Gorseinon **TYPE** PROJECT **YEAR** 2016-17 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** - **SUMMARY** A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales. They have since been used to inform our input into coastline management plans and other conservation measures, but with the advances made elsewhere in methodology and techniques, they are no longer fit for this purpose in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to bring the existing Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment, carried out in the 1990s, into line with recent assessments in England, where a rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is still ongoing.

DESCRIPTION A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales. They have since been used to inform our input into coastline management plans and other conservation measures, but with the advances made elsewhere in methodology and techniques, they are no longer fit for this purpose in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to bring the existing Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment, carried out in the 1990s, into line with recent assessments in England, where a rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is still ongoing. GGAT undertook a scoping exercise carried out in 2016—2017 defined 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. It identified as a priority the necessity to integrate the various datasets provided by the previous Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment and the subsequent work on the coastal zone into a single GIS based on the online Historic Environment Record, where the data for archaeological sites is linked with mapping of intertidal features such as peat shelves and shoreline management units with status information. Management recommendations will be drawn up where possible for sites in areas of high risk of coastal erosion. Contingencies for more detailed fieldwork will also be identified. In 2018—2019 the project concentrated on the western half of the Glamorgan-Gwent area, comprising the local authorities of Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend and the Vale of Glamorgan.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00022W, GGAT00030W, GGAT00038W, GGAT00082M, GGAT00110W, GGAT00130W, GGAT00140W, GGAT00141W, GGAT00192W, GGAT00204W, GGAT00205W, GGAT00211M, GGAT00234M, GGAT00273M, GGAT00278W, GGAT00285W, GGAT00329M, GGAT00330M, GGAT00336M, GGAT00337M, GGAT00339M, GGAT00408S, GGAT00448S, GGAT00523S, GGAT00585W, GGAT00642S, GGAT00644W, GGAT00690S, GGAT00695S, GGAT00820W, GGAT00826W, GGAT00828W, GGAT00900M, GGAT00907S, GGAT00908S, GGAT00941S, GGAT01027.0W, GGAT01070.09W, GGAT01167M, GGAT01431W, GGAT01481M, GGAT01485S, GGAT01549W, GGAT01557W, GGAT01584S, GGAT01634S, GGAT02024S, GGAT02152S, GGAT02201S, GGAT02243W, GGAT02244W, GGAT02274W, GGAT02283W, GGAT02346M, GGAT02483S, GGAT02529M, GGAT02530M, GGAT02533M, GGAT02537M, GGAT02538M, GGAT02544M, GGAT02545M, GGAT02546M, GGAT02547M, GGAT02549M, GGAT02551M, GGAT02554M, GGAT02555M, GGAT02561M, GGAT02565M, GGAT02566M, GGAT02609W, GGAT02656S, GGAT02657S, GGAT02658S, GGAT02660S, GGAT02663S, GGAT02664S, GGAT02665S, GGAT02669S, GGAT02671S, GGAT02672S, GGAT02673S, GGAT02687S, GGAT02688S, GGAT02691S, GGAT02694S, GGAT02698S, GGAT02705S, GGAT02707S, GGAT02709S, GGAT02711S, GGAT02733S, GGAT02734S, GGAT02735S, GGAT02738S, GGAT02740S, GGAT02763S, GGAT02857W, GGAT02915W, GGAT03024W, GGAT03025W, GGAT03030W, GGAT03032W, GGAT03035W, GGAT03036W, GGAT03038W, GGAT03040W, GGAT03043W, GGAT03053W, GGAT03054W, GGAT03055W, GGAT03060W, GGAT03061W, GGAT03062W, GGAT03063W, GGAT03064W, GGAT03065W, GGAT03066W, GGAT03067W, GGAT03069W, GGAT03071W, GGAT03072W, GGAT03077W, GGAT03078W, GGAT03079W, GGAT03080W, GGAT03081W, GGAT03082W, GGAT03083W, GGAT03084W, GGAT03085W, GGAT03086W, GGAT03087W, GGAT03088W, GGAT03090W, GGAT03091W, GGAT03093W, GGAT03094W, GGAT03095W, GGAT03096W, GGAT03097W, GGAT03098W, GGAT03099W, GGAT03101W, GGAT03102W, GGAT03104W, GGAT03107W, GGAT03110W, GGAT03111W, GGAT03112W, GGAT03113W, GGAT03114W, GGAT03116W, GGAT03117W, GGAT03118W, GGAT03119W, GGAT03120W, GGAT03123W, GGAT03124W, GGAT03126W, GGAT03140W, GGAT03157W, GGAT03950S, GGAT03983S, GGAT03984S, GGAT03985S, GGAT03986S, GGAT03987S, GGAT03988S, GGAT04028S, GGAT04171S, GGAT04425S, GGAT05068M, GGAT05103S, GGAT05154W,

GGAT05576S, GGAT05577S, GGAT05578S, GGAT05579S, GGAT05580S, GGAT05581S, GGAT05582S, GGAT05583S, GGAT05584S, GGAT05585S, GGAT05586S, GGAT05587S, GGAT05588S, GGAT05589S, GGAT05590S, GGAT05591S, GGAT05592S, GGAT05593S, GGAT05594S, GGAT05595S, GGAT05596S, GGAT05597S, GGAT05598S, GGAT05599S, GGAT05600S, GGAT05601S, GGAT05602S, GGAT05603S, GGAT05604S, GGAT05605S, GGAT05606S, GGAT05607S, GGAT05608S, GGAT05609S, GGAT05610S, GGAT05611S, GGAT05612S, GGAT05613S, GGAT05614S, GGAT05615S, GGAT05616S, GGAT05617S, GGAT05618S, GGAT05619S, GGAT05620S, GGAT05621S, GGAT05622S, GGAT05623S, GGAT05624S, GGAT05625S, GGAT05626S, GGAT05627S, GGAT05628S, GGAT05629S, GGAT05630S, GGAT05631S, GGAT05632S, GGAT05634S, GGAT05635S, GGAT05636S, GGAT05637S, GGAT05638S, GGAT05639S, GGAT05640S, GGAT05641S, GGAT05642S, GGAT05787W, GGAT05788W, GGAT05789W, GGAT05790W, GGAT05791W, GGAT05794W, GGAT05795W, GGAT05796W, GGAT05797W, GGAT05798W, GGAT05799W, GGAT05800W, GGAT05801W, GGAT05817W, GGAT05818W, GGAT05952.0W, GGAT06060W, GGAT06718W, GGAT06719W, GGAT06720W, GGAT06947W, GGAT07202W, GGAT07256W, GGAT07389M, GGAT07418W, GGAT07532W, GGAT07533W, GGAT08173W, GGAT08175W, GGAT08188M, GGAT08192M, GGAT08195W, GGAT08196W, GGAT08383M, GGAT08395M, GGAT08396M, GGAT08397M, GGAT08398M, GGAT08399M, GGAT08606W, GGAT08607W, GGAT08608W, GGAT08609W, GGAT08610W, GGAT08611W, GGAT08612W, GGAT08613W, GGAT08614W, GGAT08615W, GGAT08616W, GGAT08617W, GGAT08618W, GGAT08619W, GGAT08620W, GGAT08621W, GGAT08622W, GGAT08623W, GGAT08624W, GGAT08625W, GGAT08626W, GGAT08627W, GGAT08628W, GGAT08629W, GGAT08630W, GGAT08631W, GGAT08632W, GGAT08633W, GGAT08634W, GGAT08635W, GGAT08636W, GGAT08637W, GGAT08638W, GGAT08639W, GGAT08640W, GGAT08641W, GGAT08642W, GGAT08643W, GGAT08644W, GGAT08645W, GGAT08646W, GGAT08647W, GGAT08648W, GGAT08649W, GGAT08650W, GGAT08651W, GGAT08652W, GGAT08653W, GGAT08654W, GGAT08655W, GGAT08656W, GGAT08657W, GGAT08658W, GGAT08659W, GGAT08660W, GGAT08661W, GGAT08662W, GGAT08663W, GGAT08664W, GGAT08665W, GGAT08666W, GGAT08667W, GGAT08668W, GGAT08669W, GGAT08670W, GGAT08671W, GGAT08672W, GGAT08673W, GGAT08674W, GGAT08675W, GGAT08676W, GGAT08677W, GGAT08678W, GGAT08679W, GGAT08680W, GGAT08681W, GGAT08682W, GGAT08683W, GGAT08684W, GGAT08685W, GGAT08686W, GGAT08687W, GGAT08688W, GGAT08689W, GGAT08690W, GGAT08691W, GGAT08692W, GGAT08693W, GGAT08694W, GGAT08695W, GGAT08696W, GGAT08697W, GGAT08698W, GGAT08699W, GGAT08700W, GGAT08701W, GGAT08702W, GGAT08703W, GGAT08704W, GGAT08705W, GGAT08706W, GGAT08707W, GGAT08708W, GGAT08709W, GGAT08710W, GGAT08711W, GGAT08712W, GGAT08713W, GGAT08714W, GGAT08715W, GGAT08716W, GGAT08717W, GGAT08718W, GGAT08719W, GGAT08720W, GGAT08721W, GGAT08722W, GGAT08723W, GGAT08724W, GGAT08725W, GGAT08726W, GGAT08727W, GGAT08728W, GGAT08729W, GGAT08730W, GGAT08731W, GGAT08732W, GGAT08733W, GGAT08734W, GGAT08735W, GGAT08736W, GGAT08737W, GGAT08738W, GGAT08739W, GGAT08740W, GGAT08741W, GGAT08742W, GGAT08743W, GGAT08744W, GGAT08745W, GGAT08746W, GGAT08747W, GGAT08748W, GGAT08749W, GGAT08750W, GGAT08751W, GGAT08789W, GGAT08790W, GGAT08791W, GGAT08792W, GGAT08793W, GGAT08794W, GGAT08795W, GGAT08796W, GGAT08797W, GGAT08798W, GGAT08799W, GGAT08800W, GGAT08801W, GGAT08802W, GGAT08803W, GGAT08804W, GGAT08805W, GGAT08806W, GGAT08807W, GGAT08808W, GGAT08809W, GGAT08810W, GGAT08811W, GGAT08812W, GGAT08813W, GGAT08814W, GGAT08815W, GGAT08816W, GGAT08817W, GGAT08818W, GGAT08819W, GGAT08820W, GGAT08821W, GGAT08822W, GGAT08823W, GGAT08824W, GGAT08825W, GGAT08826W, GGAT08827W, GGAT08828W, GGAT08829W, GGAT08830W, GGAT08831W, GGAT08832W, GGAT08833W, GGAT08834W, GGAT08835W, GGAT08836W, GGAT08837W, GGAT08838W, GGAT08839W, GGAT08840W, GGAT08841W, GGAT08842W, GGAT08843W, GGAT08844W, GGAT08845W, GGAT08846W, GGAT08847W, GGAT08848W, GGAT08851W, GGAT08852W, GGAT08853W, GGAT08854W, GGAT08855W, GGAT08856W, GGAT08857W, GGAT08858W, GGAT08859W, GGAT08860W

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006100>, <https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006100>

PRN E007279 **NAME** Gower View Road, Penyrheol, Swansea **NGR** SS5797599653 **COMMUNITY** Gorseinon

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** AB Heritage **PERSON** -

SUMMARY AB Heritage Limited and Rubicon Heritage Services UK Limited undertook an archaeological watching brief at Gower View Road, Penyrheol, Swansea. No features of any archaeological significance were found.

DESCRIPTION AB Heritage Limited and Rubicon Heritage Services UK Limited was commissioned by Persimmon Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Gower View Road, Penyrheol, Swansea, during the construction of a new housing development. No features of any archaeological significance were found (Pamment 2015).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report (digital) Pamment, S 2015 Gower View Road, Penyrheol, Swansea Archaeological Watching Brief 4338

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007279>

PRN E007765 **NAME** East Bank of the Loughor **NGR** SS56309766 **COMMUNITY** Llwhchw

TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY In 1997 Cambria Archaeology visited the East Bank of Loughor and identified 27 previously unrecorded sites, many of which are under threat from tidal erosion.

DESCRIPTION *In 1997 Cambria Archaeology visited the East Bank of Loughor and identified 27 previously unrecorded sites. Some sites were not visited owing to limited access (e.g. 10248-49w), but were identified through historic mapping. The area of greatest archaeological interest and potential centres on the site of the monastic grange Cwrt y Carnau (00899w) and St Michael's chapel (00197w). These are also sites under the greatest pressure from tidal erosion. It was surmised that the area enclosed by the sea wall (10247w) and remaining earth bank (10248w) was embanked and drained during the medieval period and, if so, it is reasonable to assume that the bank (10248w) and drainage system (10256w) have medieval origins. Many areas of interest indicated through aerial photography were not visible on the ground at the time of the visit, and it is clear that they will be affected by the erosion of the saltmarsh if they have not already. (Cambria Archaeology 1997)*

COMMENTS *32 sites recorded in the original report, but some have been recorded with shared prns on the HER.*

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT01936w, GGAT08443w, GGAT08737w, GGAT08738w, GGAT08739w, GGAT09191w, GGAT10235w, GGAT10236w, GGAT10237w, GGAT10238w, GGAT10239w, GGAT10240w, GGAT10242w, GGAT10243w, GGAT10244w, GGAT10245w, GGAT10246w, GGAT10247w, GGAT10248w, GGAT10249w, GGAT10250w, GGAT10251w, GGAT10252w, GGAT10253w, GGAT10254w, GGAT10255w, GGAT10256w

SOURCES

Report Cambria Archaeology 1997 New Sites Recorded on the East Bank of the Loughor 4160

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007765>

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

Appendix II: Written Scheme of Investigation

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK BASED ASSESSMENT AT
Land at Gwynfaen,
Swansea**

Prepared for:
Pobl Homes & Communities

Project No: 3132

January 2024



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Summary

This Specification details the proposal for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment associated with the planned proposal of the construction of approximately 50 affordable homes, along with associated infrastructure and ancillary works. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology Wales for Pobl Homes & Communities.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. The proposed development (henceforth -the Site) is located on land off Brynafon Road to the south and Min yr Aber Road to the east, in Gwyn-Faen Gorseinon, centred on NGR SS 57773 99350. The area of proposed development currently consists of a single parcel of land, bounded on all sides by hedgerows and tree cover. The land parcel is currently under pasture.
- 1.1.2. This Specification has been prepared by Paul W Huckfield for Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth – AW) at the request of Pobl Homes and Communities (henceforth – the Client). It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment.
- 1.1.3. The purpose of the proposed Desk-Based Assessment is to provide Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Planning Services (GGAT-AP) with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (edition 11 – February 2021). The work is to highlight and assess the impact of any archaeology on/surrounding the proposed site. An archaeological consultant is to provide specialist advice upon any potential impact.
- 1.1.4. All work will conform to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (ClfA, 2020) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Development Details and Site Description

- 2.1.1. The Site covers an area of approximately 3.5 hectares on gently sloping land from approximately 30m above ordnance datum (AOD) in the north-east to approximately 20m in the north-west.
- 2.1.2. The east of the Site is bounded by recent and ongoing residential development. While the south of the Site is bounded by a mixture of late-20th century residential development, along Brynafon Road and Pleasant Close, and agricultural land. To the west of the Site the landscape is predominantly agricultural in nature, comprising irregular fields of rough pasture, bounded by hedgerows, with the tidal marshes along the river Loughor beyond. The edge of tidal marshes touches the southwestern corner of the application area, with the main body of the river itself being approximately 700m further to the west.
- 2.1.3. The proposed development is still in the developmental stages and therefore detailed proposed designs are not yet available. However, it is understood that the proposed development will comprise plans for approximately 50 affordable

homes, along with associated infrastructure and ancillary works. The exact position and layout of the infrastructure within the site is currently unknown.

- 2.1.4. The geology of the Site is composed of the Grovesend Formation composed of a mixture of mudstone, siltstones and sandstones. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 309.5 and 308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits are characterised as Till Devensian - Diamicton silt (BGS 2024).

2.2. Site Specific Objectives

- 2.2.1. The primary objective of the desk-based assessment will be to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk-based study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition, and relative significance.
- 2.2.2. The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 2.2.3. This desk-based assessment will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

3. The Proposed Archaeological Work

- 3.1.1. The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area.
- 3.1.2. The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:
- A detailed DBA (Stage 1)
 - A site visit (Stage 2)
 - The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

4. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk-Based Assessment

4.1.1. The assessment will consider the following:

- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area. It will involve the following areas of research:
 1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information in the regional HER, held by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, within a 1km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
 2. Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 1km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
 3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 4. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include visits to Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.
 5. Assessment of relevant archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW
 6. Records held by the developer e.g., bore logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
 7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 8. Place name evidence.
 9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
 10. Assessment of the records held by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
 11. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.
- c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.
- d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Bridges).
- e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.

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

5. Method Statement for the Site Visit

- 4.1.2. The site visit will be a visual walked search of the accessible development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the visible archaeology.
- 4.1.3. All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the center of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.
- 4.1.4. The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.
- 4.1.5. Digital photographs, including scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above.
- 4.1.6. The site visit will also assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance. Photographs will be taken from the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact and Designated sites within the study area will also be visited with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

6. Method Statement for the production of an Illustrated Report and the Deposition of the Site Archive

- 6.1.1. A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.
- 6.1.2. The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The report will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (updated 2022). The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly the outline of the site.
- 6.1.3. Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).
- 6.1.4. All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps will be included and be

fully referenced.

6.1.5. The report will specifically include the following:

- a copy of the design brief (if applicable)
- a location plan
- all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
- a gazetteer of all located sites

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

6.2. The Site Archive

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

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

6.2.3. The format and presentation of other significant digital data generated by the survey (i.e., AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc.) will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

7. Resources & Timetable

7.1. Standards

7.1.1. The desk-based assessment will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA.

7.2. Staff

7.2.1. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Paul W Huckfield – (AW Project Manager) and undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff.

7.3. Timetable of archaeological works

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

7.4. Insurance

7.4.1. AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full

details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

7.5. Arbitration

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

7.6. Health and safety

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

8. References

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:
www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html
(accessed 17/01/2024)

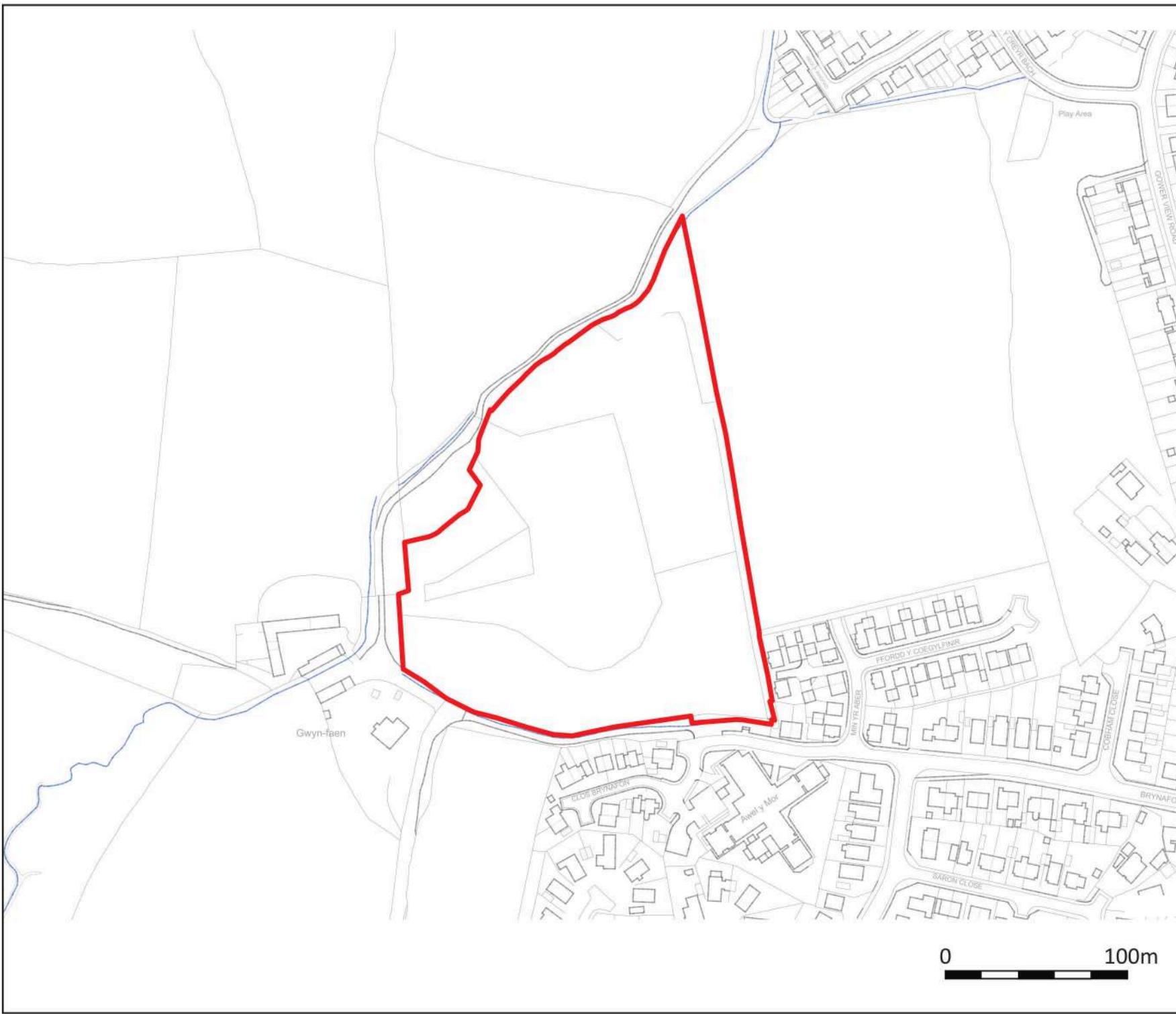
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

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

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

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).*



 Boundary of proposed development

Figure 1. Map showing the location of the development (Plan supplied by client).

Appendix I Data Management Plan

Project Name and ID
3132 - Gwynfaen GWYN/24/DBA
Project description
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment associated with the planned proposal of the construction of 50 affordable dwellings (centred on NRG SS 57773 99350).
Funder of client
Project Manager
Paul W. Huckfield – AW Project Manager – paul@arch-wales.co.uk
Principal investigator and contact
Same as above
Date DPM created and subsequent amendments
Created on 18/01/2024
Related Data Management policies
Project Brief, ClfA Standards and guidance, trusted digital repository guidelines (ADS and RCAHMW) or other best practice guidance (see brief for details).

Data type
<p>Spreadsheets will include all registers and metadata generated during the process of interpretation and write up of the report. The Excel file will be converted into a CSV and will be linked to the survey data whenever possible.</p> <p>PDFs of the report, WSI and all the paper archive generated onsite.</p> <p>All site visit drawings and data that are selected during the DMP will be stored as AI and PDF files.</p> <p>DBA data will be stored both as raw data (text file/csv) and as shapefiles (shp). This will include a polygon showing the limits of the development area. The database generated with GIS will be stored so it is accessible by future users.</p>
How will data be generated?
<p>Project Brief will determine the nature of data collection. The project brief has been produced taking into consideration guidance offered by ClfA, and by relevant repositories.</p> <p>While the data selection strategy may change during the course of the survey, an initial methodology is outlined in the brief.</p> <p>Data generated during the DBA will be regularly updated to the server and stored within well-defined folder. The folder hierarchy and organisation devised will be understood by all members of staff involved in the project. The data stored will be checked by the Project Manager regularly as a means of quality assurance. The survey data will also be plotted regularly to assure that it is correct and that the instruments on site are working properly.</p>

Further documentation accompanying the resulting archive
<p>Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future. The archive will be associated to metadata summary which outlines details of all data types, quantities and all archive components.</p> <p>Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology. These details are checked and taken into consideration prior the start of the project.</p>
Data protection
<p>We have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy. Sensitive data is never retained in the project folder.</p> <p>Copyright permission is sought from all specialists and other providers outside the organisation. Data sharing is also subjected to license agreements.</p>
Storage
<p>The project manager is responsible to the regular inspection of the data produced and stored in the server. The data produced is uploaded regularly as a way of backing up the information. Time and resources are given to the site staff to be able to back up the data. Alternatively, laptops are issued to use during the time onsite.</p>
Data retention
<p>The DMP will be updated in light with the findings. This process will also inform any possible future project designs and further work associated with the project. The data selection plan will take into consideration the research agenda for Wales and any other local frameworks.</p> <p>At the deposition stage, the DMP will be finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders.</p> <p>The project results will be included in the Historic Environment Record.</p>
Long term preservation plan
<p>The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, which is a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.</p>
Data repository and costs
<p>The digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. Estimated cost for deposition with ADS have also been included in the project budget.</p>
Data sharing and accessibility
<p>A summary of the project will be provided for the museum and digital archive repositories once the work begins. Regular updates will be carried out to fit the emerging needs of the project. The documents expected for this project include a WSI and WB Report, although this is dependent on the results of the fieldwork, which may warrant a Post Excavation Assessment, Updated Project Design and possibly Final Report.</p> <p>The final report is expected to be completed within 3 months of the completion of fieldwork. Should the work reveal significant archaeology and therefore, specialists are required during the post-ex process, then the report might take up to twelve months to be submitted.</p> <p>A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record along with any further data they request.</p>
DMP responsibility
<p>The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP Data capture, metadata production and data quality are the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager.</p>

Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.
Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by the project manager
Data archiving is undertaken by the Archives Officer, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.



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