

Land off Junction 38 Margam, Neath Port Talbot

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



Report prepared for:
Sandvik Osprey Ltd

CA Project: CR0811

CA Report: CR0811_2

September 2021



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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land off Junction 38

Location: Margam, Neath Port Talbot

NGR: 279276, 186261

In July 2021, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Sandvik Osprey Ltd to undertake a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment in respect of land off Junction 38, Margam, Neath Port Talbot. Presently in use as agricultural land, the Site is located west of the M4 Motorway, c. 700m south of Margam. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a metal producing industrial development which includes a two and three storey L-shape production building to the south of the Site, four smaller buildings (one and two storey) to the east of the Site which will form office and amenity buildings, an argon tank, carparking and access. This report assesses the archaeological background of the Site and the potential impacts of the proposed development (both physical and non-physical) on the archaeological resource and surrounding designated historic assets.

There is some limited potential for archaeological remains which may be impacts by the development. This potential impact, upon possible remains, could suitably be mitigated through a program of further archaeological work agreed with the GGAT through a formal WSI.

The assessment has concluded that development of land within the Site will lead to no harm to the significance of designated heritage assets located within the environs of the Site through alteration of their setting. However, an effect of less 'very small' harm to the overall significance of the non-designated Ty'n-y-Caeau Farmhouse (to the immediate east of the Site), has been identified.

WELSH LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2021, comisiynwyd Cotswold Archaeology gan Sandvik Osprey Ltd i gynnal Asesiad Bwrdd Gwaith Amgylchedd Hanesyddol mewn perthynas â thir oddi ar Gyffordd 38, Margam, Castell-nedd Port Talbot. Mae'r safle i'r gorllewin o Draffordd yr M4, oddeutu 700m i'r de o Fargam ac mae'n cael ei ddefnyddio fel tir amaethyddol ar hyn o bryd. Bydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cynnwys adeiladu datblygiad diwydiannol i gynhyrchu metel. Bydd yn cynnwys adeilad cynhyrchu siâp-L dau a thri llawr yn rhan ddeheuol y Safle a phedwar adeilad llai (un llawr a deulawr) yn rhan nwyreiniol y Safle a fydd yn adeiladau swyddfa ac amwynder, tanc argon, maes parcio a mynedfa. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn asesu cefndir archaeolegol y Safle ac effeithiau posibl y datblygiad arfaethedig (ffisegol a heb fod yn ffisegol) ar yr adnodd archaeolegol ac asedau hanesyddol dynodedig cyfagos.

Mae rhywfaint o botensial ar gyfer olion archaeolegol y gallai'r datblygiad effeithio arnynt. Gallai'r effaith bosibl hon, ar olion posibl, gael ei lliniaru'n briodol drwy raglen o waith archaeolegol pellach y cytunir arno gyda'r GGAT drwy WSI ffurfiol.

Mae'r asesiad wedi dod i'r casgliad na fydd datblygu tir o fewn y Safle yn arwain at unrhyw niwed i arwyddocâd asedau treftadaeth dynodedig sydd wedi'u lleoli o fewn cyffiniau'r Safle drwy addasu eu lleoliad. Fodd bynnag, nodwyd effaith o lai o niwed 'bach iawn' i arwyddocâd cyffredinol Ffermdy Ty'n-y-Caeau sydd heb ei ddynodi (i'r dwyrain o'r Safle).

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In July 2021, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Sandvik Osprey Ltd to undertake a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment in respect of land off Junction 38, Margam, Neath Port Talbot (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). Presently in use as agricultural land, the Site is located west of the M4 Motorway, c. 700m south of Margam (NGR: 279276, 186261; Fig. 1).

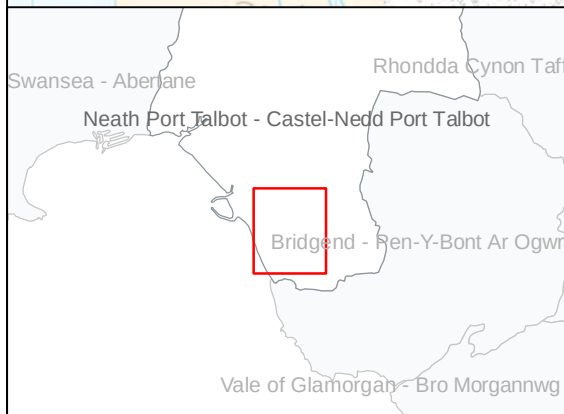
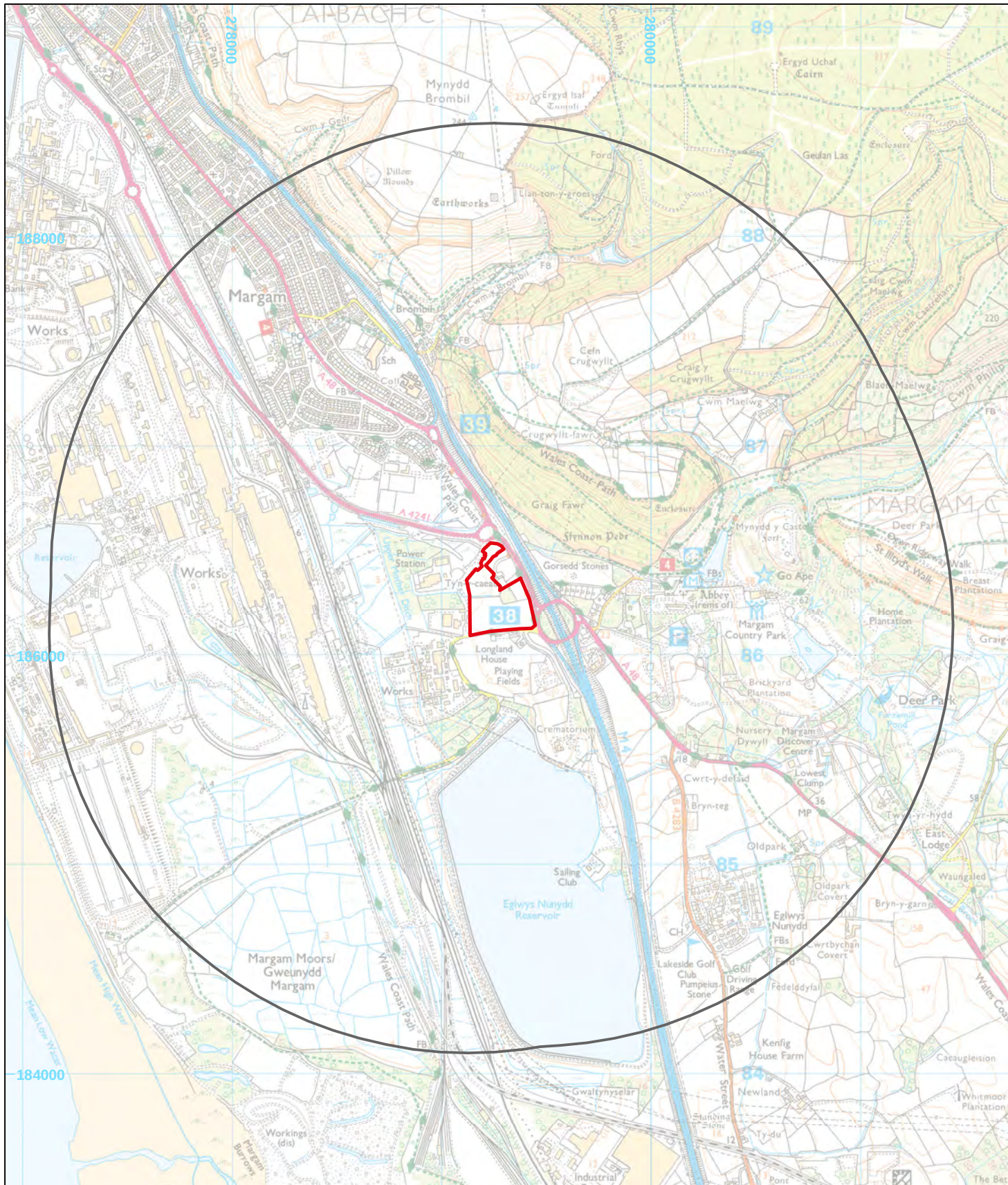


Photo 1: Image from the southern border of the Site, looking north



Photo 2: Image from the west of the Site, looking east towards Ty'n-y-caeau Farmhouse

Fig. 1: Site location



 Site
 Study Area



0 1 km

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PROJECT TITLE
**Junction 38, Margam,
 Neath Port Talbot**

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY EH **PROJECT NO.** CR0811
CHECKED BY JR **DATE** 05/08/2021
APPROVED BY RM **SCALE @ A4** 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.
1

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- 1.2. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a metal producing industrial development which includes an L-shape production building in the south of the Site which will be 16.5m tall. The design of this building is for a 'faded' blue to white coloured massing. Ancillary structures include an argon tank which will be 16.16m in height, a substation and services building to the west of the main processing block, both of which will be 9m in height. To the north-east of the main building, a amenities block will be located within a wider carpark, and to the north an office block with additional parking. The amenities block will be a maximum of 5.4m on its western edge and the office block will be a maximum of 8.8m in height. The access to the Site will be constructed from a private road which links to the A48/A4241 roundabout on the north-west boundary of the Site. The remainder of the Site will retain the existing trees, with a pond to the south of the office block and additional trees throughout.

Objectives and professional standards

- 1.3. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed in this report. A determination of the significance of any historic assets located within the Site, and any historic assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposals, is presented. Any potential development effects upon the significance of these historic assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.
- 1.4. Cotswold Archaeology (CA) is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with appropriate standards and guidance, including the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' published by CIfA in 2014 and updated in 2017 and 2020. This states that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

'...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact' (CIfA 2020, 4).

Statute, policy and guidance context

- 1.5. The Site is located in the local authority of Neath Port Talbot Borough Council. The Local Development Plan (2011-2026) was adopted in January 2016 and covers local legislation for the period up to 2026. The strategic policy SP21: Built

Environment and Historic Heritage is relevant to this assessment as is detailed in Appendix 1.

- 1.6. Advice for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, and Historic Parks and Gardens refers back to national legislation and policy, including Planning Policies Wales.
- 1.7. This assessment has been undertaken within the key statute, policy and guidance context presented within Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. Fuller detail is provided in Appendix 1.

Statute	Description
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	Act of Parliament providing for the maintenance of a schedule of archaeological remains of the highest significance, affording them statutory protection.
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	An Act passed by the National Assembly for Wales on 9 February 2016 which became law on 21 March 2016. It also contains new stand-alone provisions for matters such as historic place names and historic environment records.
Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment	The TAN provides guidance on how aspects of the historic environment should be considered. It has replaced the former Welsh Office Circulars 60/96, 61/96 and 1/98.
Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, February 2021)	Provides the Welsh Government's planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. The Historic Environment is subject to Chapter 6 (page 120).
Cadw Best Practice Guidance	Includes, Conservation Principles (2011), Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017), etc.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	Act of Parliament placing a duty upon the Local Planning Authority (or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State) to afford due consideration to the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings (under Section 66(1)), and Conservation Areas (under Section 72(2)), in determining planning applications.
Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan (2011-2026)	The LDPs sets out policies and proposals that are used to determine planning applications and to guide future development opportunities.
Hedgerows Regulations (1997)	Provides protection for 'important' hedgerows within the countryside, controlling their alteration and removal by means of a system of statutory notification.

Table 1.1

Key statute, policy and guidance

Consultation

- 1.8. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), formalising the adopted scope and methodology (CA 2017).

The WSI was submitted to the Planning Officer at GGAT and Cadw for review, comment and approval prior to the assessment being undertaken. The WSI was amended to reflect policy changes, as request by the GGAT Planning Officer on 13th August, and to include a 3km study area for the settings assessment, as requested by Cadw on 24th August.

2. METHODOLOGY

Data collection, analysis and presentation

- 2.1. The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources and where this has not been possible to obtain this has been outlined in the summary set out in Table 2.1. Limitations to the study are specifically set out in 'limitations' below.

Source	Data
Cadw	Current information relating to designated historic assets, e.g. World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields.
National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW)	Archaeological sites and events records, historic building records, and other spatial data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER)	Database of known archaeological sites, findspots, historic buildings and previous archaeological works; and Published and unpublished documentary sources (including development control site reports).
The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)	Additional site records, supplied in digital format.
Online catalogue for the Glamorgan Archives and West Glamorgan Archives	Historic mapping, historic documentation, and relevant published and grey literature.
Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (Welsh Government)	Vertical and oblique aerial photography ranging in date from the 1940s to present.
Natural Resources Wales and Database	LiDAR imagery and point cloud data, available from the Defra Data Services Platform
National Library of Wales, Genealogist, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland & other cartographic websites	Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.
British Geological Survey (BGS) website	UK geological mapping (bedrock & superficial deposits) & borehole data.

Table 2.1 Key data sources

- 2.2. As detailed in the WSI (CA 2021), and requested by Cadw, a 2km study area was used to gather information on the archaeological baseline and a 3km study area used for the settings assessment. The 2km study area, measured from the boundaries of the Site, was considered sufficient to capture the relevant HER data, and provide the necessary context for understanding archaeological potential and heritage significance in respect of the Site. All of the spatial data held by the HER –

the primary historic data repository – for the land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further refined in order to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER records are therefore referred to, discussed or illustrated further within the body of this report, only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Appendix 2) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.

- 2.3. A Site visit was also undertaken as part of this assessment on Tuesday 27th August 2021. The primary objectives of the Site visit were to assess the Site's historic landscape context, including its association with any known or potential historic assets, and to identify any evidence for previous truncation of the on-site stratigraphy. The Site visit also allowed for the identification of any previously unknown historic assets within the Site, and assessment of their nature, condition, significance and potential susceptibility to impact. The wider landscape was examined, as relevant, from accessible public rights of way.

Aerial photographs held at the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales

- 2.4. Aerial photographs held by Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (Welsh Government) were examined as part of this assessment, ranging in date from 1946 to 2017. The aerial photographs were digitally transferred by the Aerial Photographs Officer. The relevant aerial photographs were consulted, georeferenced, and uploaded into an Esri's ArcMap 10.5.1 workspace. These aerial photographs will be discussed in relation to the historical development of the Site.

LiDAR imagery

- 2.5. Existing Natural Resources Wales information LiDAR data was analysed with the specific aim of clarifying the extent any potential archaeological remains.
- 2.6. LiDAR DTM tiles were obtained from the Lle Geoportal for Wales. The data was available at 1m resolution, for the extent of the site boundary. DTM tiles were downloaded as ASCII files.
- 2.7. The LiDAR ASCII files contain British National Grid as the “native” coordinate reference system.

-
- 2.8. Where necessary, the tiles were combined into a mosaic raster dataset using Esri ArcGIS 10.5.1 and exported as a .TIFF
- 2.9. The resulting .TIFF was then processed using Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT) (Kokalj et al 2019 and Zakšek et al 2011) to create a number of visualisations including a DEM, hillshade, positive and negative openness, multi-hillshade and local relief model following Historic England guidelines (HE 2010) and guidance in Airbourne Laser Scanning Raster Visualisation: A guide to good practice (Kokalj & Hesse 2017). The parameters were set to those appropriate for the topography of the area.
- 2.10. The output images from the RVT software were then imported into the ArcMap 10.5.1 where further settings manipulation was undertaken to enhance the visualization for archaeological feature detection.
- 2.11. DTM tile formed the basis within the desk-based assessment and is illustrated on Figs. 6 and 9.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 2.12. A considerable number of archaeological fieldwork projects have previously been carried out within the study area. Previous investigations included assessments as well as a range of intrusive works, such as watching briefs, evaluations and excavations.
- 2.13. The main investigations of relevance are discussed below with additional investigations of relevance listed in Appendix 2 and discussed in Section 3.
- 2.14. In 2000 a desk-based assessment (HER ref: E002654) was produced for land at Junction 38 of the M4, which included the Site. This investigation (Archaeolog Cambria 2000) identified a potential for archaeological remains and recommended further investigation.
- 2.15. In 2004 an archaeology investigation was conducted by Wessex Archaeology c. 15m to the west of the Site which included the excavation of four trenches (HER ref: E005024). This evaluation identified the route of a medieval hollow way, three undated linear features, and a small quantity of burnt or fired clay (Wessex Archaeology 2004).

Value of historic assets

- 2.16. The value of historic assets is best defined by the Cadw guidance Conservation Principles (2011), which describes value as a combination of evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value.
- 2.17. Evidential value derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric.
- 2.18. Historical value may derive from aspects of past ways of life, or association with notable families, persons, events, or movements – it embodies the connection between past events and society with the present.
- 2.19. Aesthetic value derives from the sensory and intellectual stimulation drawn from an historic asset. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting. It may also be the result of design, or an unplanned outcome of a process of events.

The setting of historic assets

- 2.20. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the publication 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' (Cadw, 2017b). This provides guidance on setting and development management, including the assessment of the implications of proposed development. The guidance reiterates that 'the setting of a historic asset is the surroundings in which a historic asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.
- 2.21. All historic assets have a setting and features of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to significance and may affect the appreciation of the asset. They can remain neutral. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations but can also comprise other elements which contribute to the ways in which a historic asset is experienced, including factors such as noise, vibrations, dust, or other pollutants; spatial associations; the rarity of comparable survivals of setting, and associative relationships between historic assets.
- 2.22. A stepped approach is undertaken for assessing the implications of development proposals. The first step is to consider the site context, and whether, from a

heritage point of view, there are other reasonable alternatives that should be preferred for development. In addition, this step identifies the historic assets affected, and the aspects of their settings which would be affected by the proposed development. Step 2 is to assess whether, how, and to what degree, these settings make a positive contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s), i.e., 'what matters and why'. This includes a consideration of the key attributes of the historic asset itself, and then considers:

- The physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other historic assets; and
- The way in which the asset is appreciated.

2.23. Step 3 (where appropriate) is to assess the effect of the proposed Development on the significance of historic assets through consideration of the key attributes of the proposed Development in terms of its:

- Location and siting;
- Form and appearance;
- Additional effects; and
- Permanence.

2.24. Step 4 is to maximise enhancement and minimise harm, and Step 5 refers to making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes.

2.25. The settings assessment presented in this report includes consideration of Steps 1 to 3, which are the steps normally undertaken to inform the planning process. Step 4 is carried out when it is considered necessary to specifically design or redesign a scheme to take historic assets into account. This is not considered necessary in this case. Step 5 is a subsequent stage and is not applicable to this assessment.

Limitations of the assessment

2.26. This assessment is principally a desk-based study and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by HER are not a record of all surviving historic assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within these repositories is not

complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

- 2.27. The online catalogue for Glamorgan Archives and West Glamorgan Archives was consulted and no sources were identified which would be useful to this assessment, aside from historic mapping which was accessed from the CA archive. Additionally, given the current delay at the archives as a result of COVID-19, no visit to the archives was conducted. There may be other relevant material held by the National Archives, other local repositories, and in private collections, although sufficient information to respond to the scope of this assessment was available in from the resources consulted.
- 2.28. A walkover survey was conducted within the Site on Tuesday 24th August 2021, which was undertaken in dry and clear weather conditions. Access was afforded within the Site, although such observations are limited since archaeological remains can survive below-ground with no visible surface indications of their presence. It is possible that unknown archaeological remains may be present within the Site. There was also sufficient access to historic assets to assess likely impacts upon the significance of the assets due to changes to their setting.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Landscape context

- 3.1. The Site comprises an area of arable land (Photos 1-4) to the west of the M4 Motorway and lies adjacent to Tyn'-y-caeau, a 17th century Farmhouse. The Site comprises three pastoral fields, one area of wasteland and a woodland copse (Photos 1-4).



Photo 3: Image from the woodland within the Site, looking south-west

- 3.2. Land within the Site is located at 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north and west of the Site, rising to c. 15m aOD in the south-west (Fig. 2). To the immediate west of the Site is a power plant, with a cemetery located c. 180m south of the Site and Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir c. 450m south.
- 3.3. The study area comprises the M4 Motorway and Margam Park to the east, the powerplant and industrial works to the west, the modern suburbs of Margam to the north and the reservoir to the south. Margam Park is a Registered Park and Garden encompassing the medieval monastic settlement and the post-medieval designed parkland landscape and is now open as a tourist attraction.



Photo 4: Image of wasteland in the north of the Site, looking north-east

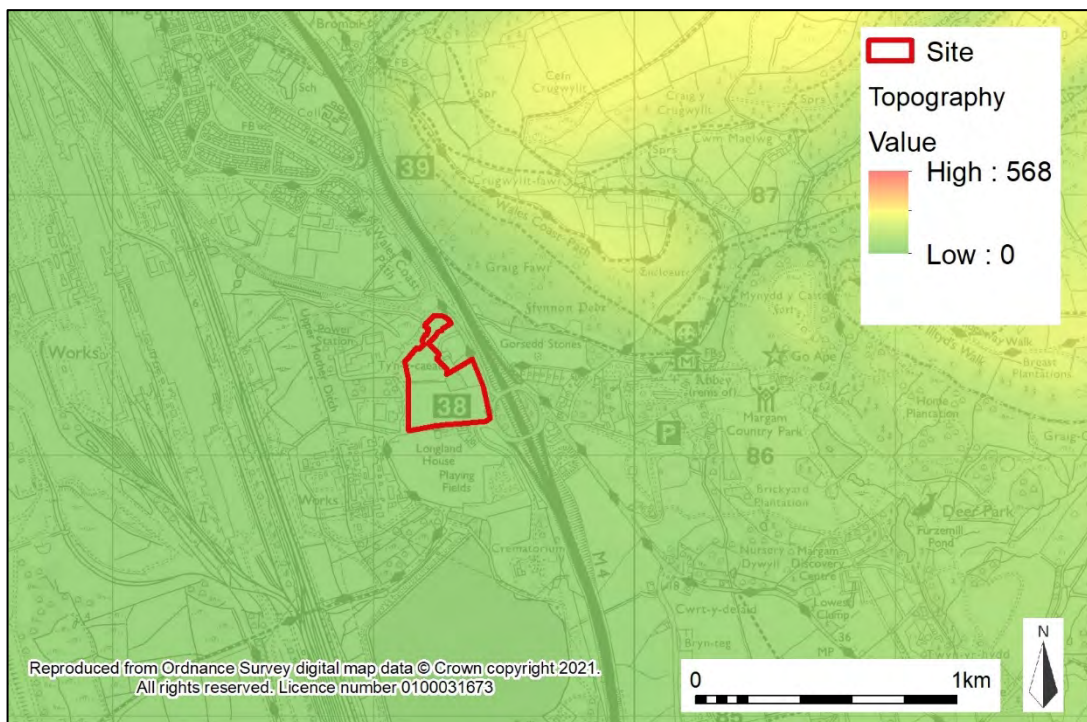


Fig. 2: Topography of the Site

Geology

- 3.4. The geographical bedrock of the Site is comprised of the South Wales Middle Coal Measures Foundation, a sedimentary bedrock of mudstone, siltstone and

sandstone which was formed approximately 310 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous and Devonian Periods (BGS 2021).

- 3.5. The Site lies on the edge of the broad Margam inter-tidal zone and has experienced historic marine transgression which has resulted in a build-up of superficial deposits. Glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel are found through the majority of the Site, with a small tidal deposit of clay, silt and sand in the north-west of the Site (Fig. 3). These deposits can be favourable for paleoenvironmental deposits of archaeological interest (preserving former ancient ground surfaces in the anaerobic water-logged conditions).
- 3.6. Two boreholes are recorded within the Site by the BGS (accessed August 2021), as shown on Fig. 3. Borehole 1 (BH1) recorded a layer of peat at c. '5 feet' below the current ground level (approximately 1.5m). BH2 recorded a layer of peat moss, however the record is largely illegible and thus the depths cannot readily be determined.

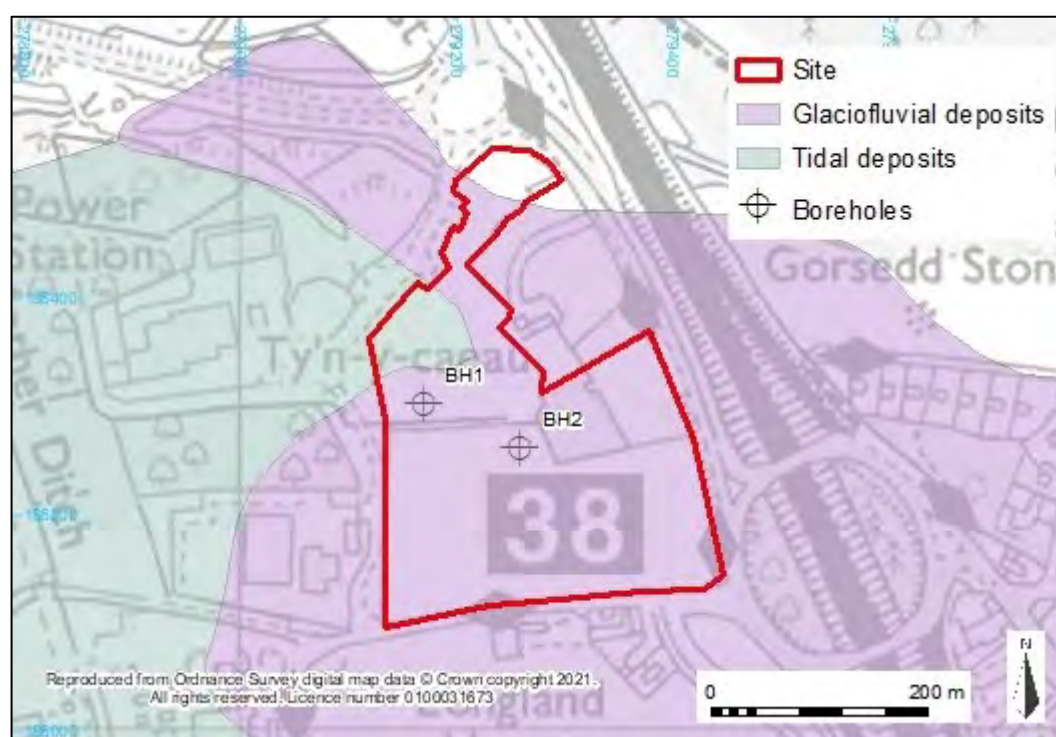


Fig. 3: Geological information

- 3.7. As part of the survey works conducted to support this application, an additional 15 test pits were carried out across the Site. The following approximate geological strata was recorded across these pits:

- Made ground of soft brown sandy gravelly silt/clay ranging from 0-0.16/0.5m
- Firm yellow/orange, brown gravelly sandy silt/clay ranging from 0.16/0.5m to 1.2/3
- Medium dense slightly silty sandy gravel from 1.2/3m onwards.

3.8. The test pits, therefore, did not identify further evidence for sealed, organic-rich/peat horizons. Furthermore, the excavation conducted by Wessex Archaeology to the immediate west of the Site also did not reveal any peat deposits, although colluvial material was identified in trench 3 (Wessex Archaeology 2004). It is possible that the peat deposits identified by the boreholes represented restricted lenses of peat, which are relatively restricted, and which do not comprise broader former stabilised ground levels.

Designated historic assets

3.9. There are no designated historic assets within the Site. A considerable number of designated assets are located within the study area, as summarised on Fig. 15.

3.10. Margam Registered Park and Garden (Fig. 15, **A**) lies c. 280m east of the Site; and Margam Park Conservation Area (Fig. 15, **B**) lies c. 290m west of the Site.

3.11. Within the Registered Park there are four Scheduled Monuments, including:

- Margam Abbey (Fig. 15, **C**) c.700m east of the Site,
- Margam Inscribed & Sculptured Stones (Fig. 15, **D**) c. 730m east of the Site,
- Hen Eglwys (Fig. 15, **E**) c.750m east of the Site, and
- Mynydd y Castell Camp (Fig. 15, **F**) c. 1.1km east of the Site.

3.12. An additional three Scheduled Monuments lie beyond the boundary to the Park, including: Half Moon Camp (Fig. 15, **G**) c. 670m north-east of the Site; Chain Home Low Radar Station (Fig. 15, **H**) c. 520m north of the Site; and Margam Medieval Bath House (Fig. 15, **I**) 1km north-east of the Site.

3.13. Within the Registered Park there are 33 Listed Buildings of Grade I, II* and II status, with a further four Listed Buildings within Margam Park Conservation Area. An additional eight Listed Buildings are located within the remainder of the study area. The nearest Listed Building to the Site is the Grade II Listed Cwm Cottage (Cadw re: 14165) which is located c. 400m to the east.

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- 3.14. These historic assets are shown on Fig. 15 and detailed in Appendix 2. Relevant Listed Buildings are discussed below and within Section 5.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 3.15. Archaeological evidence for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods in Wales spans almost 250,000 years, from the first Neanderthals, through the arrival of modern humans c. 30,000 years ago, to the emergence of ever more established farming communities, some 6,000 years ago (Walker, 2010). Within the Palaeolithic period, pre-modern human presence was seasonal, with tribes of hunter gathers exploiting varying landscapes and many settlements located in floodplains due to dependencies on scavenging and/or hunting for meat and foraging for vegetable foods (Groote I et al. 2017). The Mesolithic Period (10,000 – 4,000 BC) is defined by the gradual increase in temperature following the Devensian glacial period and saw a change in the practices of early humans with the development of agricultural technologies (Pollard 2008). The Mesolithic activity in Wales is concentrated along the coastal areas with limited inland sites found on upland areas located within river terraces or lakes.
- 3.16. No known evidence of Paleolithic or Mesolithic archaeological features have been identified within the Site or study area despite a large number of intrusive investigations. Thus, the potential for archaeological remains of this period to be present within the Site is low. However, as noted above the Site lies on the edge of the broad Margam inter-tidal zone, in which early prehistoric animal bones have been uncovered within peat deposits (GGAT 2021). There is some general potential in these environments for prehistoric finds associated with sealed organic-rich horizons. A borehole within the Site has identified the presence of peat moss (Fig. 3, **BH2**), however, subsequent test pits and the 2004 excavation to the west of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2004) did not identify any further evidence of peat deposits.

Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 3.17. During the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods there was a significant shift from hunter and gatherer practices to agricultural practices (Groote et al. 2017). Burial and ritual sites from this period have been identified across Wales, with known features consisting of large ceremonial, religious and burial monuments (Aston

1985). In the Neolithic period, burial monuments consisted of communal burials in the form of chambered tombs and earthen long barrows, but in the late Neolithic period and Bronze Age (c. 2,400 BC – 700 BC) there was a shift from communal burials to single burial monuments (Renfrew 1973). Settlement evidence, however, is still scarce, particularly for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (Burrow 2010). The late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age saw a shift in settlement patterns from open agricultural layouts to more enclosed defensive hillfort settlements, which characterises the Iron Age archaeological record of Wales (Ritchie 2018).

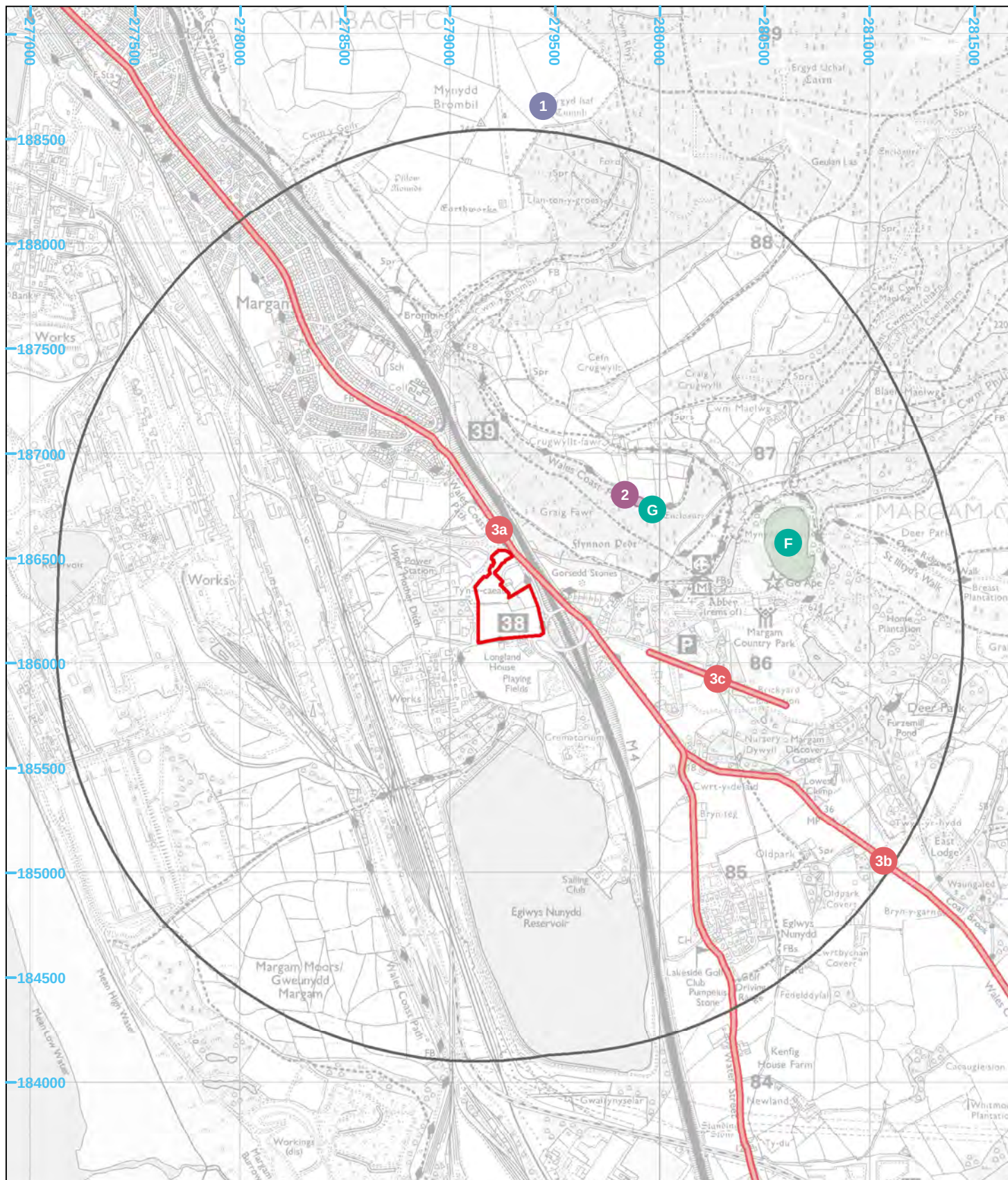
- 3.18. During the Iron Age (c. 700 BC – AD 43) settlement evidence and the associated evidence for agricultural practices and land division becomes more visible in the archaeological record, alongside evidence for widespread woodland clearance and associated degradation of upland soils due to increased run-off and podsolisation (Johnston and Griffith Roberts 2003). Settlement in upland areas may also have retained a relatively high degree of mobility and seasonality (ibid), possibly associated with transhumant pastoralism.
- 3.19. The Site is located c. 100m west of the Mynydd Margam Historic Landscape, an upland area dominated by the steep southern flanks of Margam Mountain, a strategic location which controlled early routes to West Wales (GGAT 2021a). This upland area was the focus of human activity from the Bronze Age onwards, as attested by a number of cairns and barrows, such as the Scheduled Ergyd Isaf Round Barrows (Fig. 4, 1) which lies just beyond the study area c. 2.1km north of the Site.
- 3.20. Within the study area itself, evidence of early occupation dating to the Iron Age has been identified. This includes the Scheduled Iron Age hillfort, known as Mynydd y Castell Camp, (Fig. 4, **F**) c. 1.1km east of the Site. A Scheduled Iron Age enclosure known as Half Moon Camp (Fig. 4, **G**) has also been identified c. 660m north-east of the Site with a second enclosure, which appears to be part of a separate earthwork, located to the north (Fig. 4, **2**; Marvell 1993).
- 3.21. Known evidence for this period is concentrated on areas of higher elevation (Fig. 2), and as such there is a low potential for later prehistoric settlement in the Site which is situated at a lower elevation. However, as described above there is potential for paleo-archaeological/environmental remains to survive subsurface within the Site in association with sealed peat and organic deposits.

Romano-British

- 3.22. The Roman military arrived in Britain in AD 43, bringing large parts of lowland England under their control by the summer of AD 47. By the AD 50s and 60s attentions then turned to the conquest of Wales, and Roman forces were soon confronting the Iron Age tribes of Wales (Williams 1985). Wales was finally brought under Roman control in AD 76/77.
- 3.23. After the conquest of Wales, a Roman road network was established throughout Wales to link newly emergent military outposts and the supporting market, crafting and industrial centres. The route of one of these roads has been suggested by the RCAHMW and Margary (1955) as broadly following the line of the modern A48 which runs directly to the north of the Site (Fig. 4, **3a**). This route is assumed to form part of the Antonine Itinerary between Neath and Caerleon (GGAT), connecting to the Roman fort at Cardiff. Two alternatives to this route have been suggested (Fig. 4, **3b** and **3c**) following archaeological survey of the route of a gas pipeline (Marvell 1993), however, subsequent fieldwork suggested these may in fact be post-medieval in date (Archaeology Cambria 2000).
- 3.24. No known Roman remains have been identified within the study area, as evidenced by the HER dataset. However, Roman roads are characterised by roadside settlements (Margary 1955; Bagshaw 1979). It is therefore possible that a rural settlement site may have been located at some point along the route of this road. Further, the exact route and extent of the Roman road is not known, thus there remains some potential for it to have passed through the Site. The Site also has potential for unstratified find spots of artefacts associated with the use of the road. Accordingly, there is some limited potential for Romano remains within the Site, although this potential remains relatively low.

Early medieval and medieval

- 3.25. Archaeological evidence for this period is also usually limited, typically comprising scant buried evidence for relatively simple post and wattle-built houses and enclosures forming a dispersed pattern of both enclosed and unenclosed farmsteads.



- Site
- Study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Roman road



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Land at Juncton 38
 Margam, Neath Port Talbot

FIGURE TITLE

**Prehistoric and Romano-British
 archaeological features**

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FIGURE NO.
4

3.26. No known early medieval archaeological remains have been identified within the Site and there is limited confirmed evidence for the study area. However, it is likely that much of the land to the east of the Site, which would later become Margam Abbey, was already connected to the Church (GGAT 2014). Indeed, there are a number of early medieval crosses within the study area which have been dated to c. 10th century, confirming this early association with the Church. These include:

- The Stafford Knot Stone, Grutne Stone, and Enniaun Stone (Fig. 5, **4**) both located c. 750m east of the Site,
- The Conbelin Stone (Fig. 5, **5**) located c. 760m east of the Site,
- The stone cross at Margam (Fig. 5, **D**) located c. 560m south-east of the Site, and
- The Ilquici Stone and the Ilci Stone (Fig. 5, **6**) located c.860m south-east of the Site.

3.27. These stones are located within and surrounding the land which became part of the monastic landscape within the medieval period and the large majority of these stones have since been relocated and many are now held within museum collections.

Medieval Abbey and grounds

3.28. During the 12th century a monastic site was founded at Margam c. 700m east of the Site. The Earl of Gloucester founded Margam Abbey (Fig. 5, **C**) in 1147 for Cistercian monks (GGAT 2014). The extent of the monastic site at Margam is no longer clear, due to the 18th/19th century development having obscured the southern and western sides of the complex. Surviving remains include the nave of the Abbey Church which is incorporated into the parish church (Fig. 5, **LB1**), remains of the Chapter House (Fig. 5, **LB2**), partial footings of the choir, presbytery and southern transept and remains of possible bridge to the monastic latrine block, all located c. 720m east of the Site. The rough monastic precinct, as recorded by the HER from the OS and known location of monastic curtilage, is shown on Fig. 5 (**7**).

3.29. Medieval Cistercian monastic sites were largely located within isolated rural landscapes with Cistercian regulations insisting of sites '*removed from the concourse of men*' (Bond 2018). However, in reality, monastic sites were often located in rural areas in proximity to areas of small settlements. The old village of

Margam, thought to be founded in the medieval period is located 140m west of the Abbey and is documents as the *town without walls* in the 16th century, although its origin is not confirmed. Some Cistercian houses in Wales had associations with earlier Celtic origins, indicated in Margam by presence of stone crosses which suggested earlier occupation. This preference for rural landscapes in proximity to settlement resulted from both the seclusion needed for monastic life and space for the associated buildings and landscape features such as fishponds and gardens, but also enabled access to resources from the established granges, such as labour and agriculture (*ibid*). A key component of monastic estates was often attributed to manorial groups in which land was worked both for the religious estate and for personal use (*ibid*).

3.30. Additional surviving elements of the monastic estate include:

- Hen Eglywys (Fig. 5, **E**), a c. 15th century chapel and associated churchyard (Fig. 5, **8**) which likely formed part of the monastic complex, both located 750m east of the Site,
- Almshouse (Fig. 5, **LB3**) which was built by the monks in the 15th century to form part of an infirmary for the abbey, located c. 660m east of the Site,
- Remains of a mill (Fig. 5, **9**) which it thought to be monastic in origin and likely to be outside the outer precinct of the Abbey c. 910m east of the Site,
- Medieval fishponds (Fig. 5, **10**), c.940m east of the Site,
- An additional fishpond (Fig. 5, **11**), located c. 830m east of the Site, has been recorded by the HER as a modern feature as it appears on the 1st edition OS map, however, it is feasible that this has origins in either the medieval or post-medieval period, and
- Two wells (Fig. 5, **12** and **13**), c. 220m north-east and 570m south-east of the Site, respectively.

3.31. A former medieval deer park (Fig. 5, **14**) c. 270m east of the Site, is also recorded as part of the HER but there is no further information provided. As farming became increasingly diversified throughout the 11th-14th centuries, some monastic land was given over to uses such as deer parks and rabbit warrens (Bond 2018). There is currently no identified evidence for any medieval parkland features, however, it is possible that this was part of the monastic estate.

-
- 3.32. A medieval bath house (Fig. 5, **I**) has been identified c. 1km north-east of the Site. This likely lay out beyond the limits of the monastic precinct, however, as the building current dates to the 14th and 15th century, it was likely used by the monks at the Abbey.

Medieval landscape

- 3.33. As previously mentioned, a key component for monastic sites was the association with agricultural landscapes, often attributed to manorial groups in which land was worked both for the religious estate and for personal use (Bond 2018). Three possible granges (Fig. 5, **15**, **16**, and **17**) have been identified c. 950m west, 970m south-east and 730m north-east, respectively, which would have supported the Abbey. These have been identified through documentary evidence only and the latter grange (**17**) has been widely disputed as conjecture and disputed as medieval in date. The granges likely supported the monks at the Abbey, providing supplies, and their location suggest that the Abbey was surrounded by an agrarian landscape to the north, west and south. Indeed, the land to the east comprise part of the uplands and thus would have been unsuitable for farming. Evidence of the agricultural land use is provided in the photographic record and LiDAR data (Fig. 6) which identifies areas of ridge and furrow earthwork to the south-west of the Abbey complex, c. 800m from the Site. These furrows are largely sinuous in form and are approximately 10-20m in length, indicative of medieval origin.

- 3.34. Additional landscape features which have been identified during intrusive instigation include the following:

- Earthworks of banks, ditches and hollow ways (Fig. 5, **18**) c.920m south-east of the Site,
- A medieval trackway which possibly represents a road running from Margam to Heol y Moch (Fig. 5, **19**), c. 750m north-east of the Site,
- Medieval and Post-medieval drainage channels (Fig. 5, **20**) c.670m east of the Site, and
- Medieval Hollow way (Fig. 5, **21**) recorded as part of archaeological investigation to the immediate west of the Site. This may in fact be a continuation of the trackway from Margam to Heol y Moch (Fig. 5, **19**) or part of a path from the grange (Fig. 5, **15**) to the Abbey (Fig. 5, **C**).

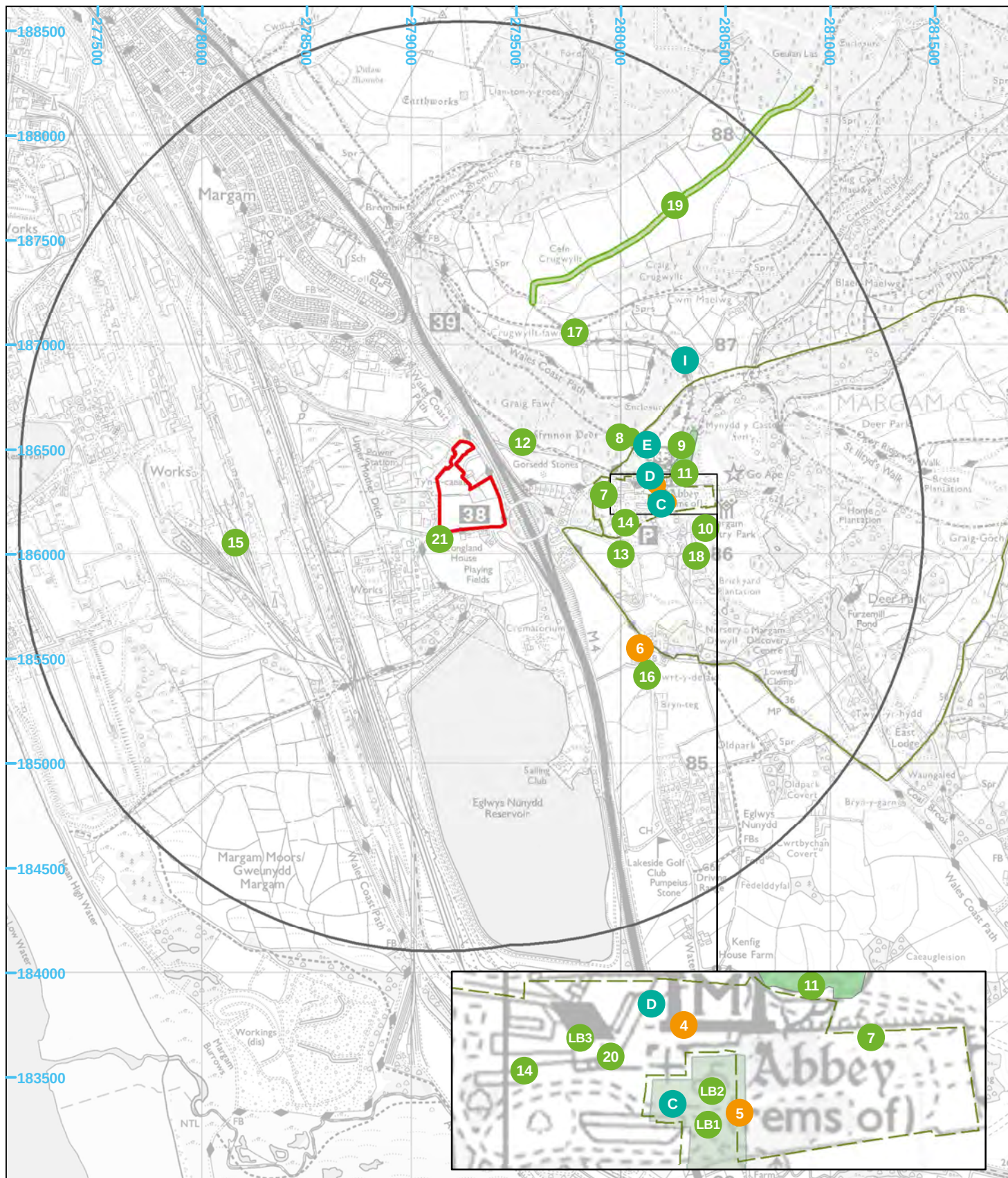
The Site

- 3.35. No evidence of medieval ridge and furrow has been identified within the Site. Given the location of the Site between Margam Abbey and the identified Grange to the west, it is feasible that the Site lay within part of the arable holdings, or alternatively meadow or woodland.
- 3.36. The hollow way to the immediate south-west of the Site is orientated in an east/west direction and roughly follows the route of the modern Heolcae'r-Bont road (Wessex Archaeology 2004). As such, it is likely that the hollow way continues to the east along the southern boundary of the Site. No associated remains beyond the course of this former routeway would necessarily be expected, and no indication of associated remains has been identified in analysis of LiDAR data (Figure 6) or aerial photographs.

Post-medieval and modern Study Area

Margam Park

- 3.37. Following the dissolution in 1536, the Abbey was purchased by Sir Rice Mansel of Oxwhich Castle, Vale of Glamorgan who built a Tudor mansion based on the former ranges of the monastic abbey (RCAHMS n.d.). The house was then remodelled in the 16th and 17th centuries and was extended to the north and west. This Tudor mansion was subsequently demolished in the late 18th century and an Orangery (Fig. 8, **LB4**) was built c. 540m east of the Site. The Main house was not replaced until the 1830s/40s at which point Margam Castle (Fig 8, **LB5**), was built c. 1km east of the Site.



- Study Area
- Site
- Scheduled Monument
- Medieval features
- Medieval monastic site
- Medieval deer park

- Early Medieval
- Medieval



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FIGURE TITLE

Early medieval and Medieval
 archaeological features

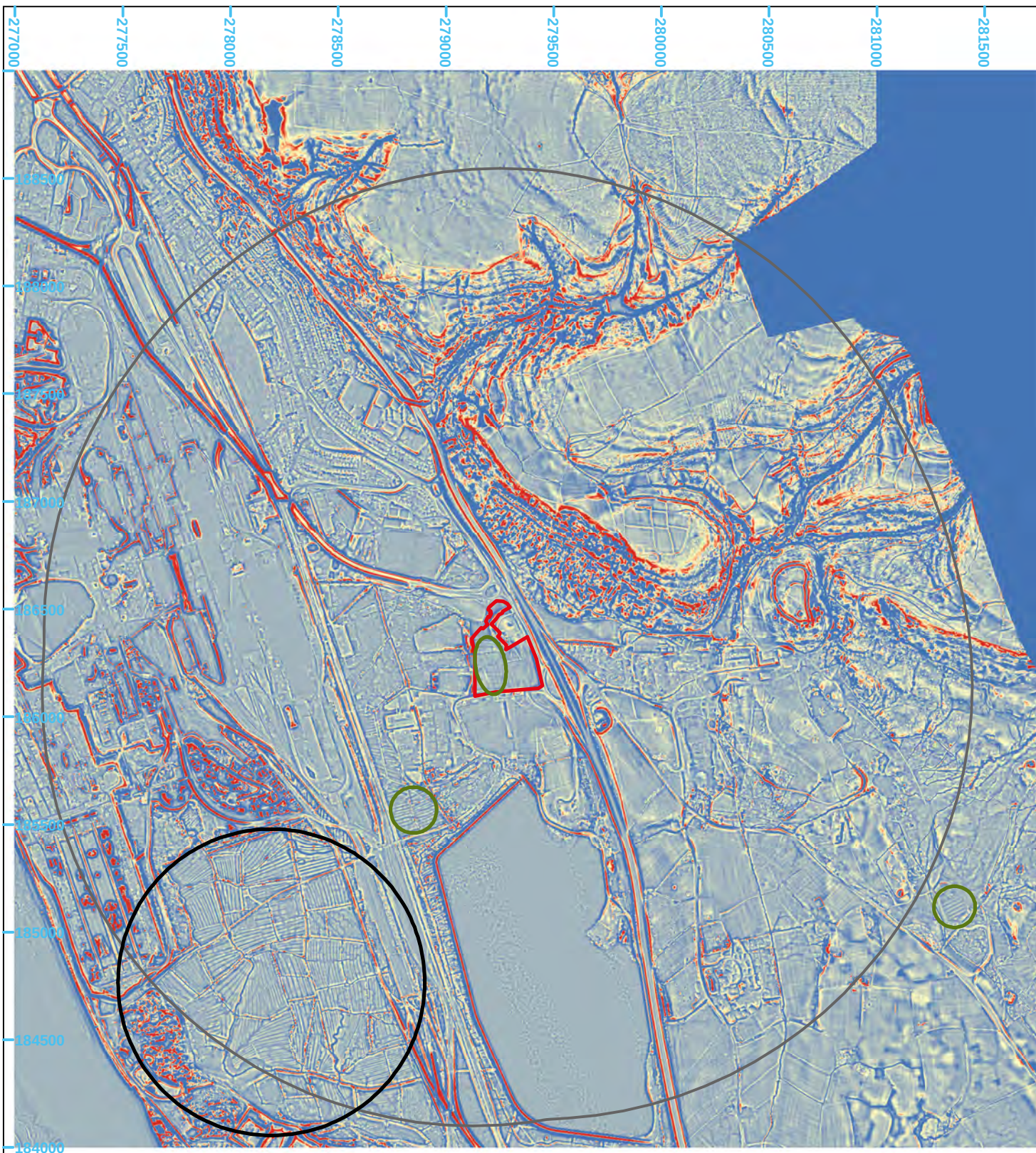
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FIGURE NO.

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- 3.38. The landscape surrounding these post-medieval houses, which previously formed part of the monastic estate, was known as Margam Park. This Park is now a registered Park and Garden (Fig. 8, **A**). In 1558 Sir Rice Mansel was granted the right to 'impark' and the park is shown on Saxton's map of 1578, Speed's of 1611, Johannes Blaeu's of 1645 and Ogilby's map of the road from Monmouth to Briton Ferry of 1675 (not reproduced for copyright reasons). By the late 17th century, a bird's eye view painting of the park shows three fishponds and a garden enclosure. Two fishponds, two ornamental ponds and two cottages adjoining the kitchen garden were identified through cropmark evidence (Fig. 8, **22**) as well as a possible trackway (Fig. 8, **23**) and remains of a treelined avenue (Fig. 8, **24**) both leading to the 17th century mansion, and a series of additional fishponds (Fig. 8, **25**). The Park is almost completely surrounded by stone rubble walls which are recorded in a document dated to 1745 (RCAHMS n.d.).
- 3.39. The Park can be divided into three main areas as follows which are broadly shown on the 1814 estate map of the Park (Fig. 7):
- Low lying ground on the southern half of the park (includes Margam Castle and the Abbey remains in the west),
 - Wooded Valley, Lake, and Iron Age hillfort at the west of the Park, and
 - Northern part of the Park on high elevation.
- 3.40. The present layout of the Park is largely the result of C. R. M. Talbot and dates to c. 1828 with features including the Kitchen garden and a series of pleasure gardens in which the surviving medieval ruins of the Abbey (Fig. 5, **C**) were retained as an architectural feature (RCAHMS n.d.).
- 3.41. A considerable number of Listed Buildings dating to the post-medieval period are located within the Park. These are shown on Fig. 15 and Listed in Appendix 2, with only those specifically relevant to the historical development of the study area referenced within the text of this report.



- Site
- Study Area
- Ridge and Furrow
- Medieval and Post-medieval
- Post-medieval



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FIGURE TITLE

**DTM LiDAR 1m resolution,
 Local Relief Model visualisation**

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FIGURE NO.

6

Settlement

- 3.42. A possible 16th century settlement was located within the grounds of the Monastic precinct (Fig. 8, 26) with documentary sources referring to Margam as a 'town without walls' in 1544 and as the hamlet 'without walls' in 1562, it is possible that these structures were part of the monastic complex which were later reused. The village was gradually abandoned in the 19th century and it is thought that many of the buildings were demolished (Marvell 1993). During the 1970s excavation revealed a gable wall foundation of 13th/14th century date and a number of houses which had been damaged by subsequent cultivation.

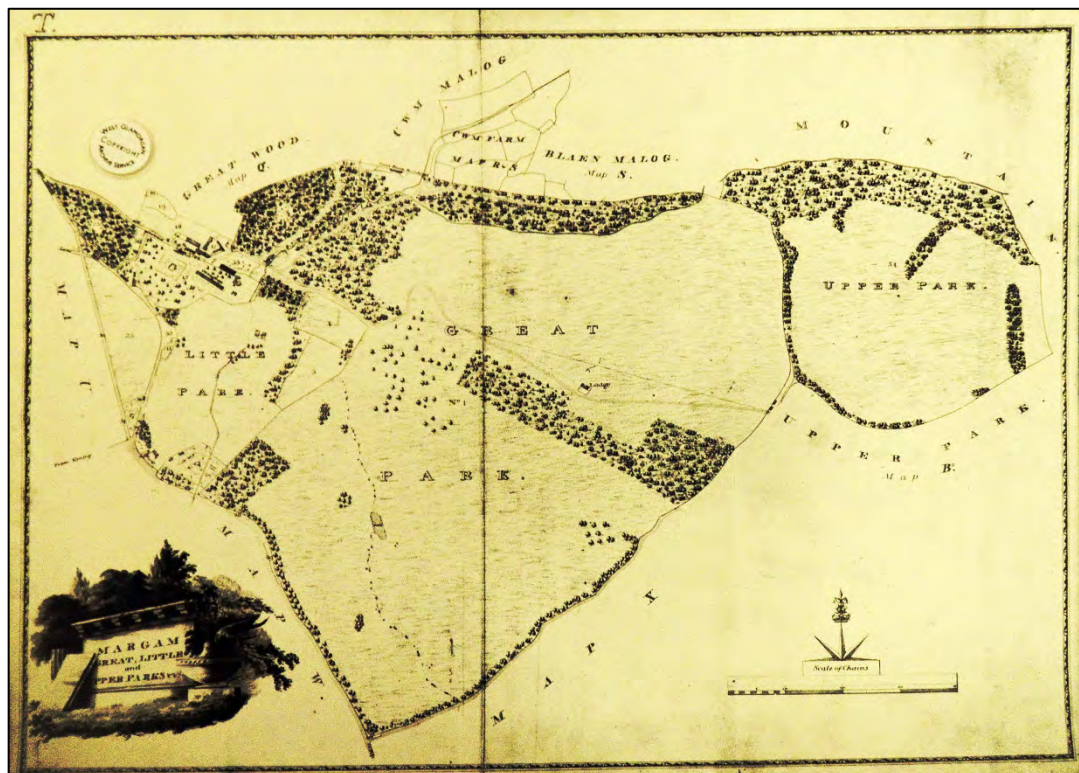
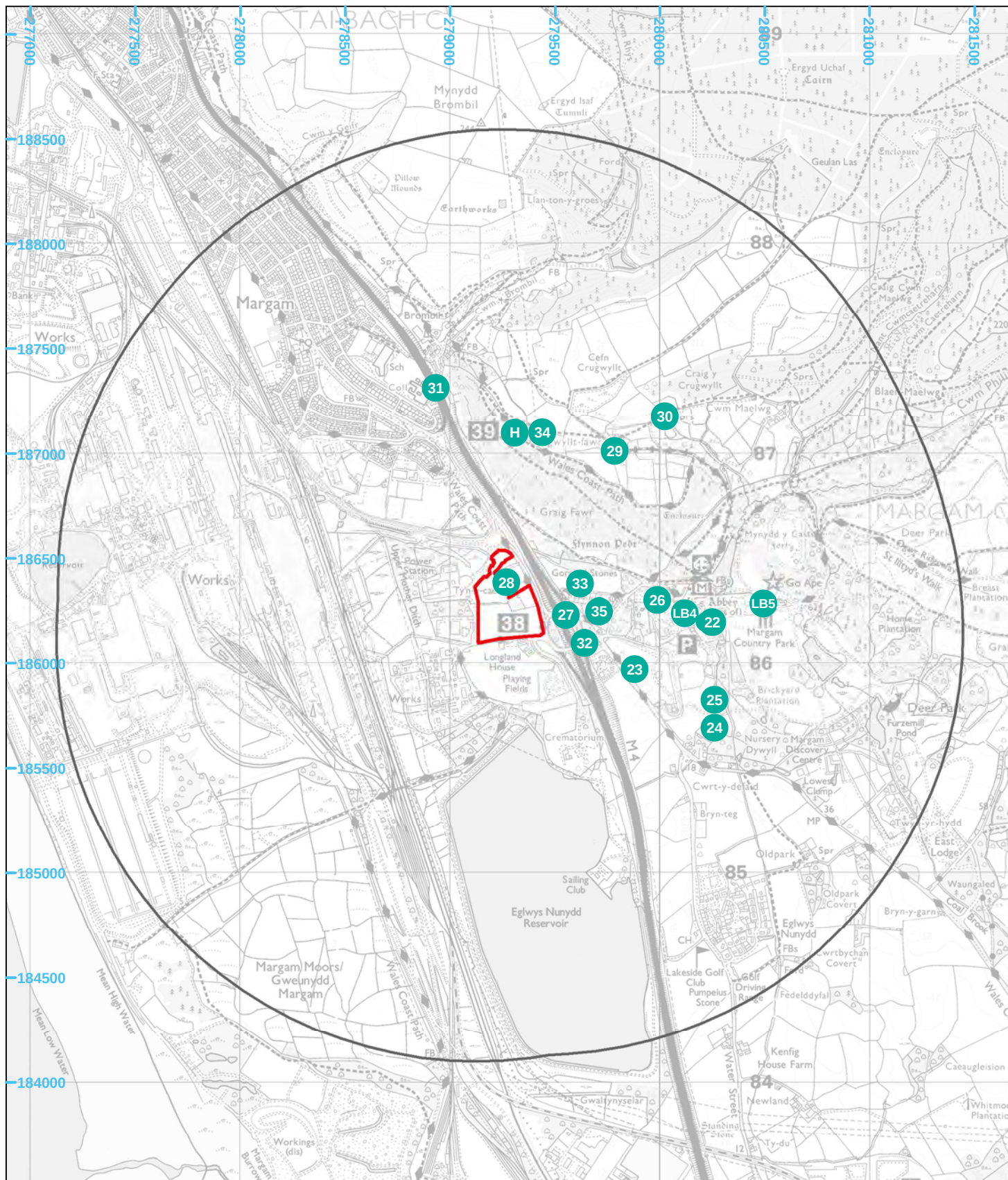


Fig. 7: 1814 Estate map of Margam park

- 3.43. A model village (Fig. 8, 27), known as Groes, was also built around this time but was subsequently destroyed in 1975 by the construction of the M4 motorway. Additional settlement within the study area comprised broadly of dispersed farmsteads and houses within the rural landscape until the modern development of Margam in the 1950s and 60s.



- Study Area
- Site
- Scheduled Monument
- Post-medieval features



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Post-medieval archaeological features

Agricultural Land

- 3.44. During most of the post-medieval period the region remained a predominantly agricultural area, characterised by scattered isolated farmsteads. The farmsteads within the study area have been recorded by the GGATs and Cadw's Historic Farmstead Project and include the following:
- Ty'n-y-caeau (Fig. 8, **28**) which is located to the immediate east of the Site and is recorded as having a courtyard plan layout. This building is also recorded as being built for the Rev Dr John Hunt in the 17th century and thus may in fact be a rural residence or a rectory/vicarage rather than a farmstead. However, the placename translates to *house of the fields* and thus is more likely to have comprised a farmhouse.
 - Crugwyllt-Fach Farmhouse (Fig. 8, **29**) located c. 690m north-east of the Site. *Fach* translates to *small* and thus the placename likely means small Crugwyllt farmhouse.
 - Crugwyllt-isaf Farmhouse (Fig. 8, **30**) located c. 990m north east of the Site. *Isaf* translates to *lower* and thus the placename likely means lower Crugwyllt farmhouse,
 - Ty Isaf Farmhouse (Fig. 8, **31**) located c. 850m north of the Site. This translates to *lower house* which provides no further insight.
- 3.45. Evidence of agricultural land use within the study area is provided by ridge and furrow identified on the LiDAR (Fig. 6) and aerial photographs. Areas of straight and narrow furrows are indicative of post-medieval agricultural patterns. Additionally, a cattle pound (Fig. 8, **32**) has been identified on the OS mapping c. 180m east of the Site.
- 3.46. A stone circle (Fig. 8, **33**) has been identified c. 220m east of the Site recorded from a photograph in 2014. This is identified by the HER as post-medieval in date, however, there is no explanation as to how the date of this feature was surmised or the purpose / function of the stone circle.
- 3.47. Analysis of LiDAR imagery of the Site (Figs. 6 and 9) has also identified evidence of post-medieval agricultural activity. Three linear features are identified within the western part of the Site (Fig. 9, **F1- F3**), with **F1** corresponding to a linear area of bog and vegetation which may indicate a drainage ditch and **F3** and **F4** correspond to past field boundaries, with the third (**F2**) likely also depicting a past field boundary

which predated the cartographic record. Three additional features are shown (Fig. 9, **F5**, **F6** and **F7**) which correspond to existing underground gables and pipelines. Two additional linear features (Fig. 9, **F8** and **F9**) have been identified which do not correspond to features seen on site or within the aerial and cartographic records. These features are straight in nature and appear to intersect the post-medieval ridge and furrow indicating a later date and suggesting they are not archaeological in origin.

- 3.48. Faint linear features on a north/south orientation in the western part of the Site (Fig. 9) may indicate post-medieval ridge and furrow. These furrows are very faint, thus indicating truncation. Indeed, no surface evidence was uncovered during the Site visit, although sub-surface remains may survive. If so, these remains would not be of sufficient significance to comprise 'historic assets'.

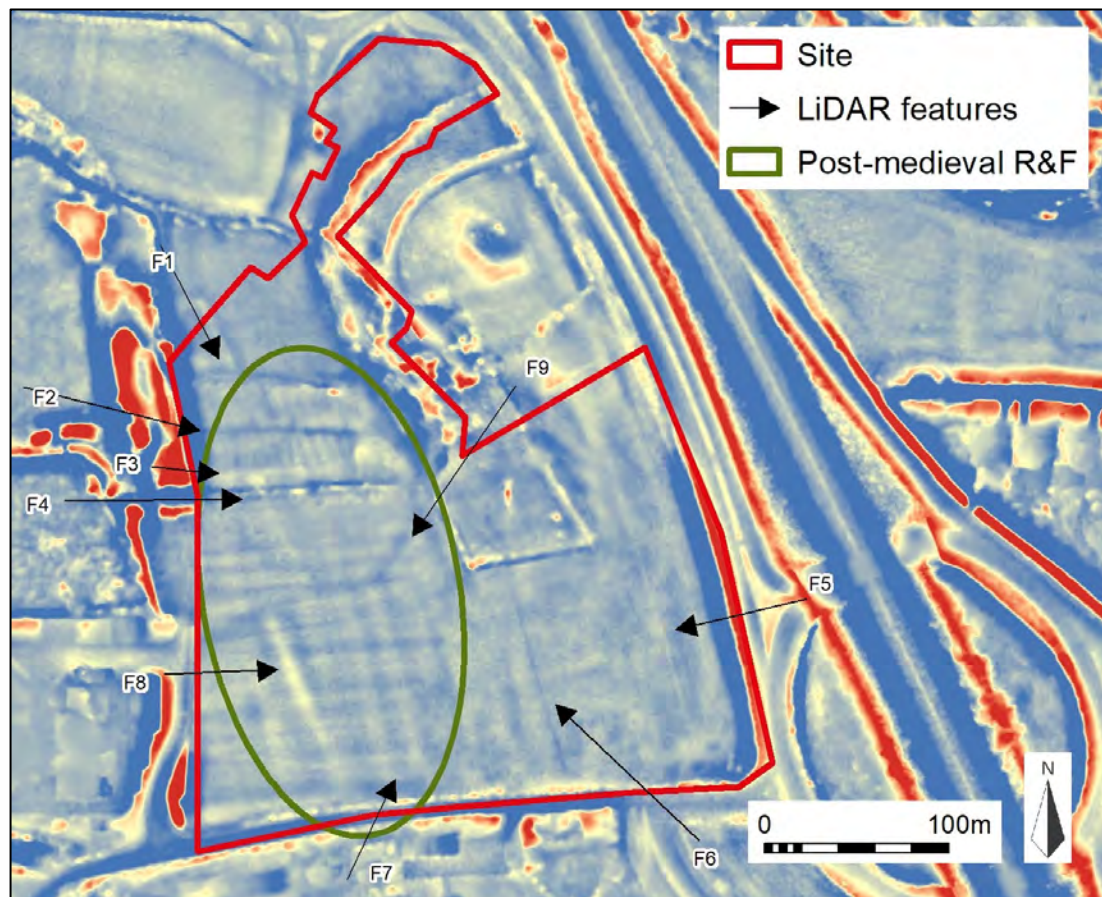


Fig. 9: DTM LiDAR, close up of the Site

Industrial development

- 3.49. The lower slopes of Myndd Margam, located c. 95m north-west of the Site, are characterised by a bedrock of South Wales Upper Coal Measures Formation, and

accordingly parts of the study area were subject to mineral exploitation during the post-medieval period. Evidence within the study area includes the Bromail coal level (Fig. 8, **34**) c. 580m north of the Site, and a gravel pit (Fig. 8, **35**) c. 280m east of the Site.

- 3.50. During the Second World War a radar station (Fig. 15, **H**) comprising of three broadly square concrete buildings was constructed c. 500m to the north of the Site. This radar station was part of the 'Chain Home Low' which was designed to guard against enemy surface crafts and submarines in the Bristol Channel.

The Site

- 3.51. Historic cartography indicates that by the 19th century the Site was largely agricultural in nature, as shown below. However, there are no available maps of the Site which predate the 1887 first edition OS Map as no tithe map was made of Margam. The character and use of the Site during this period are therefore uncertain, although it is likely that it was largely agricultural in nature for much of the post-medieval given the surrounding land use.
- 3.52. The following Ordnance Survey extracts have been reproduced with the permission of Envirocheck. Due to differences in scale and surveying, the Site boundary appears slightly shifted. It is, however, likely that these boundaries correlate to those extant and noted during the site visit.
- 3.53. The first detailed illustration of the Site is provided by the 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10). It is shown to comprise a part of six larger fields and one small patch of woodland with the Ty'n-y-caeau farmhouse (Fig. 8, **28**) located along its eastern border. A path is shown on this map edition running from the north-eastern edge of the Site to the centre and is likely access for the Farmhouse. To the south-east of the farmhouse, on the eastern edge of the woodland two small buildings are shown. These likely comprise storage barns or outhouses associated with the farmhouse. During the site visit remains of these structures were identified (Photo 5) and show what is likely the eastern edge of the structure which abuts the walled property line that forms the northern edge of the woodland. This structure is ruinous in nature and dates to at least the late-19th century and likely earlier and thus holds evidential and historical value and is a non-designated historic asset.
- 3.54. There is no major change to the Site until the 1970s with minimal change to internal field boundaries as shown in Appendix 3. The 1978-90 OS Map (Fig. 11) shows the

addition of the M4 Motorway to the east of the Site with the junction 38 roundabout directly to the south-east. This map edition shows boundary loss within the Site, which is now comprised of part of only five fields, with the woodland still present to the south of the Farmhouse. The access track is no longer shown within the Site.



Photo 5: Image of surviving eastern wall, looking west

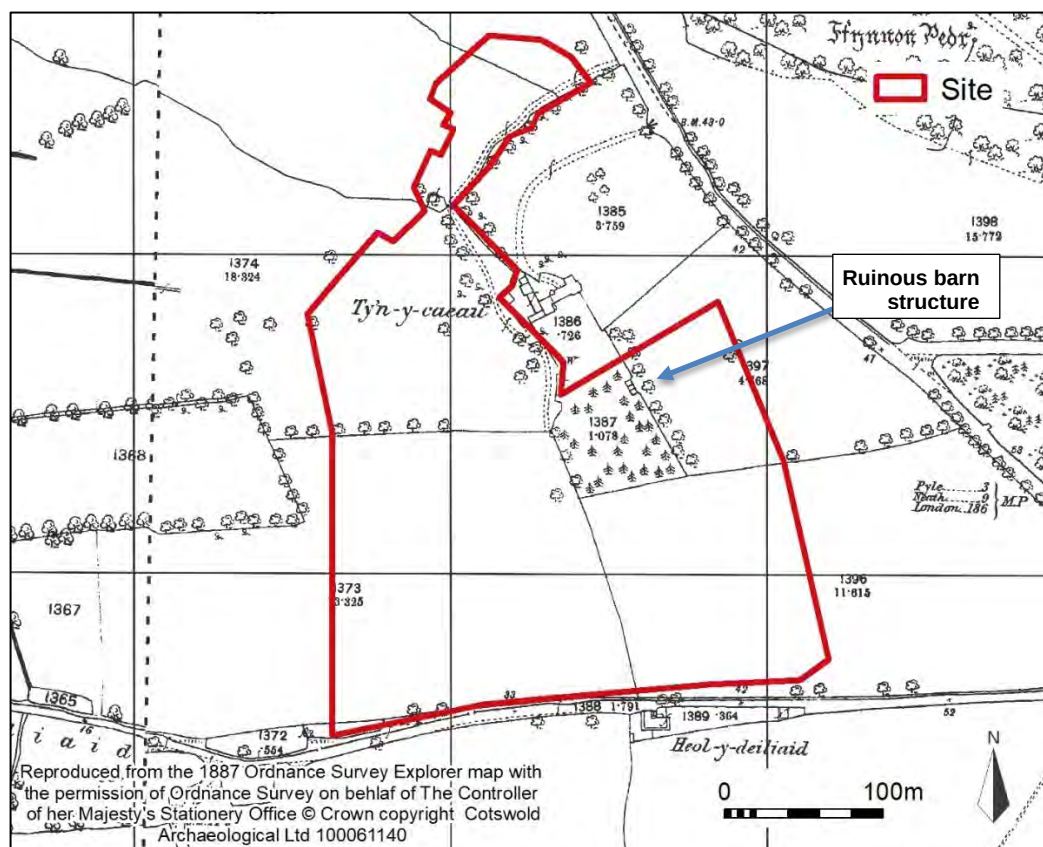


Fig. 10: 1887 OS Map

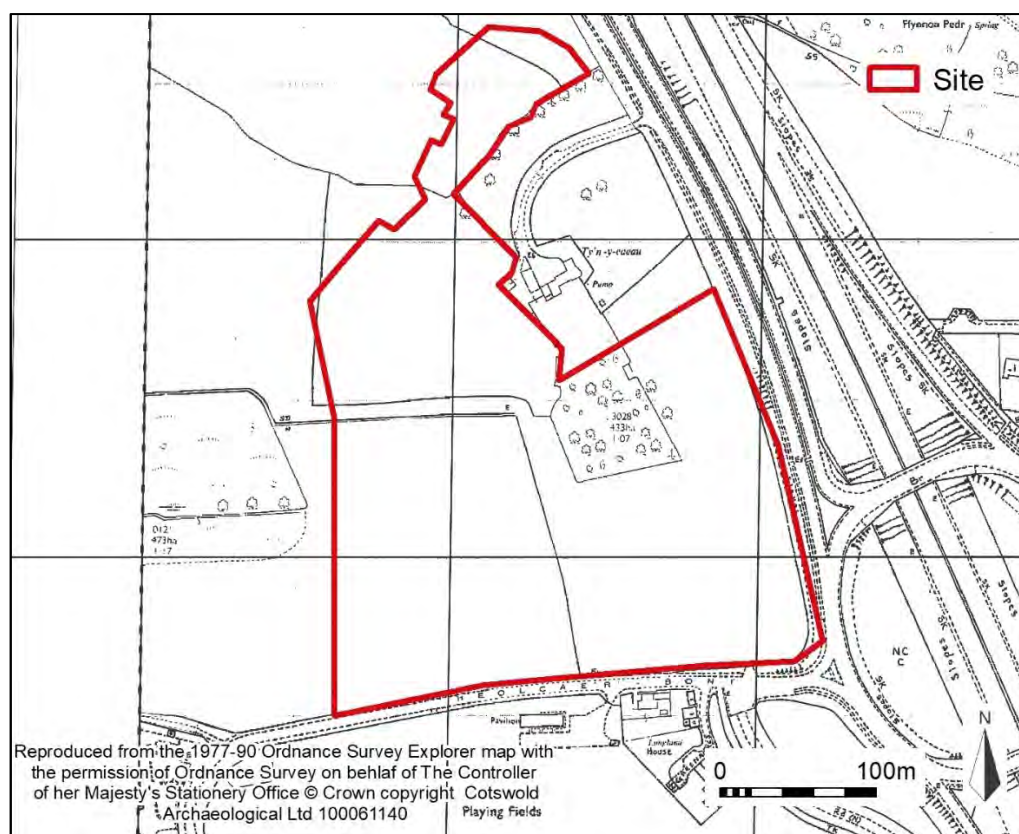


Fig. 11: 1978-90 OS Map

- 3.55. The 1978 Aerial Photograph of the Site (not reproduced for copyright reasons) depicts disturbance within the south-eastern field within the Site (to the south and east of the woodland). This is likely to be the result of the construction of the M4. This disturbance is only temporary, and by 1984 the Site is shown once again as fields; however, the southern two fields have now been amalgamated.
- 3.56. No further change is shown in the cartographic or photography record until 2013, whereby the construction of the roundabout to the north of the Site resulted in the amalgamation of the northern two fields (Fig. 12). No further change is shown within the Site.
- 3.57. The Site visit identified two further structures within the Site. One comprises the ruins of a structure attached to the wall surrounding the farmhouse, and likely comprising a store (Photo 6) and one comprising a modern corrugated metal structure, likely used for feeding or storage (Photo 7). Both structures show no historic interest, rarity or design innovation and are not historic assets.



Fig. 12: 2013 Aerial Image © 2021 Landsat/ Copernicus



Photo 6: Image of storage structure, looking north



Photo 7: Image of modern structure in the centre of the Site, looking east

Hedgerows

- 3.58. As there is no map pre-dating the 1887 OS Map, this map has been used as the indicator for determining important hedgerows. Using the first edition OS Map (Fig. 10) it is determined that the hedgerows along the southern and north-eastern borders, as well as that within the centre of the Site (Fig. 13) would be considered 'important' historic features, under the criteria of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations. under the criteria for archaeology and history of The Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

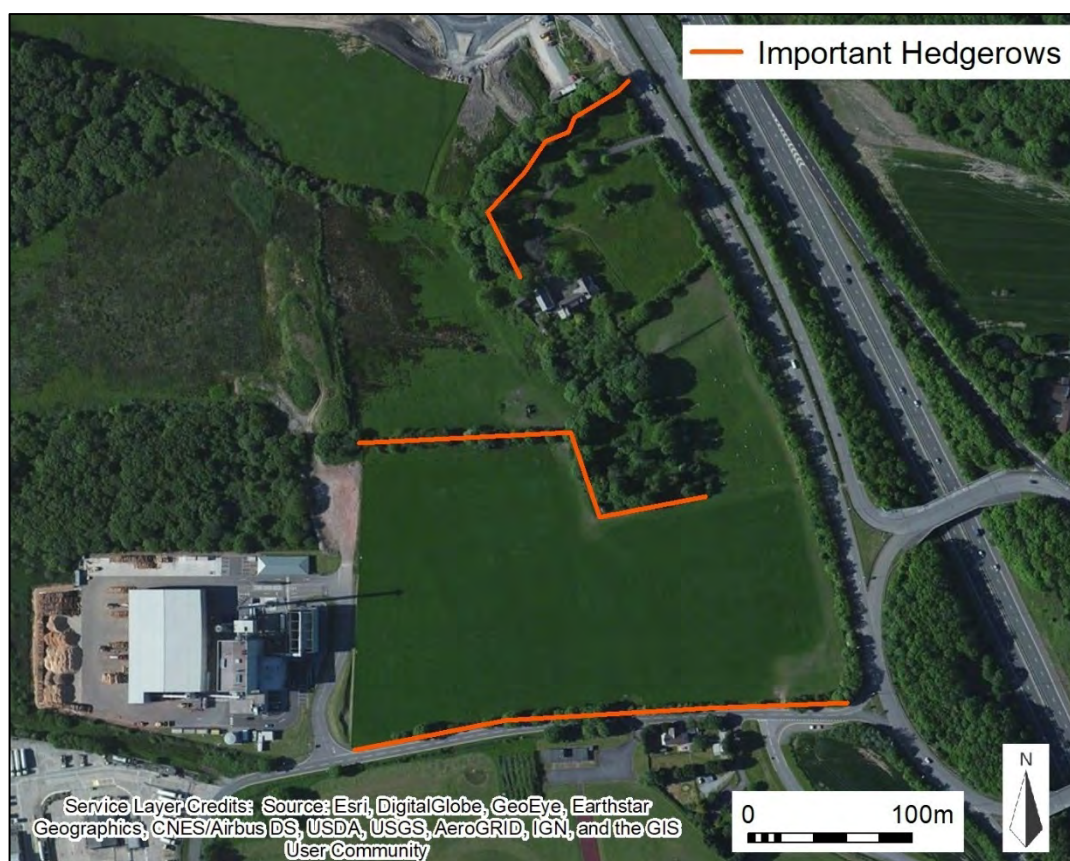
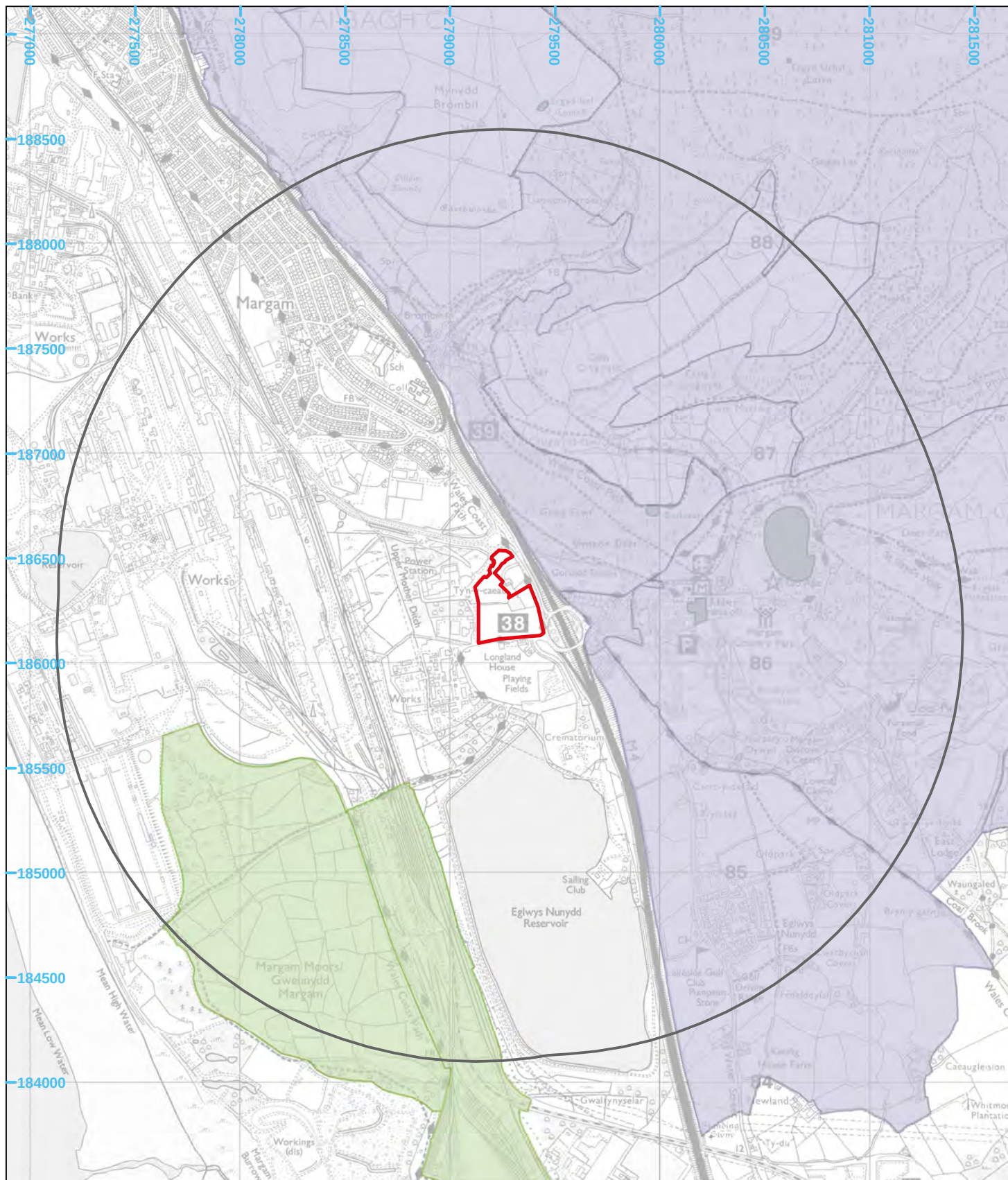


Fig. 13: Important Hedgerows within the Site

Historic Landscape

- 3.59. The Site does not lie within a Registered Landscape of Outstanding and of Special Interest, however there are two areas of historic landscape within the study area (Fig. 14). These comprise Mynydd Margam Landscape c.100m east of the Site beyond the M4 Motorway and the Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig and Margam Burrow landscape, c. 750m south-west of the Site.
- 3.60. The environs of the Site comprise agricultural land which is regular and reflective of post-medieval and modern enclosure (Natural Resources Wales 2004). This land is part of the low-lying reclaimed wetland that forms Margam Moors and likely formed part of the Cistercian monastic estate. This land is surrounded by modern developments including the M4 Motorway to the east, the reservoir to the south, and the railway and a power plant to the west. The Site is not considered to form part of the proximate historic landscapes noted above.



- Site
- Study Area
- Mynydd Margam
- Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig and Margam Burrows



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Juntion 38
 Margam, Neath Port Talbot

FIGURE TITLE

Historic Landscapes

4. THE SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS

4.1. This section assesses any potential impact effects of the proposed development on the significance of designated historic assets, through the alteration of their setting. An initial appraisal carried out as part of Step 1 of the assessment methodology utilised readily available information to determine whether any historic asset's setting may be affected by the proposed development. Designated historic assets within 3km of the Site were scoped into a settings assessment, as set out in the agreed WSI. These assets have been mapped on Fig. 15 and 3 below and are compiled in Appendix 2.

4.2. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017b).

Stage 1: Identification of historic assets potentially affected

4.3. Stage 1 of the 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' is to identify which historic assets and their settings are affected. The guidance notes that Stage 1 should identify the historic assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their experience, as a result of the development proposal (Cadw 2017b).

4.4. A 3km study area was used to identify assets which were susceptible to changes within the Site, as requested by Cadw. Assets beyond the 3km study area were also examined, but none which would be susceptible to change were identified.

4.5. The following historic assets have been identified as part of Stage 1 as potentially being susceptible to impact from future development as a result from changes to their setting:

- Margam Park Grade I Registered Park and Margam Park Conservation Area (Fig. 15, **A** and **B**) and Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within as indicated in Appendix 3
- Mynydd y Castell Camp (Fig. 15, **F**)
- Half Moon Camp (Fig. 15, **G**)
- Margam Crematorium (Fig. 15, **LB6**)
- Non-designated ty'n-y-caeau (Fig. 8 ,**28**)

4.6. These historic assets have been identified using a combination of GIS analysis and field examination, which has considered, amongst other factors, the surrounding

topographic and environmental conditions, built form, vegetation cover, and lines of sight, within the context of the assets' heritage significance.

- 4.7. The Margam Park Grade I Registered Park (Fig. 15, **A**) and Margam Park Conservation Area (Fig. 15, **B**) are being assessed as a group due to their similar historic values and setting. Likewise, the majority of the Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings which lie within these wider designations (detailed in Appendix 3) have been assessed as part of the group due to sharing similar values and settings. Scheduled Monument Mynydd y Castell Camp has a separate and distinct setting and has thus been assessed separately.
- 4.8. The Site visit, and study area walkover, identified that there would be no non-physical impact upon the significance of any other historic assets as a result of changes to the use and/or appearance of the Site. This was due to a combination of the distance between the assets and the Site, the intervening built form and vegetation. Beyond the visual considerations, there was also found to be no discernible historical associations between these assets and the land within the Site. As such, no further assessment was either proportionate or necessary in respect of these assets. These assets given additional consideration as part of Step 1, are discussed briefly within the table below but were not progressed for further assessment.
- 4.9. All historic assets assessed as part of Step 1, but which were *not* progressed to Steps 2 – 3, are included in Table 5.1 and included in the gazetteer in Appendix 2 of this report.

Asset Name	Designation	Distance from Site	Setting/Significance	Contribution of Site
Chain Home Low Radar Station (Fig. 15, H)	Scheduled Monument	520m north	The significance of the radar station is derived from its evidential and historic value embodied in its physical form and location overlooking the Gower.	The Site forms part of the wider landscape backdrop and does not contribute to its significance. The Site lies within proximity to existing power plants and will not result in a change of character to the wider landscape.
Margam Medieval Bath House (Fig. 15, I)	Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed Building	1km north	The significance of the bath house is derived from its evidential and historic value embodied in its physical form and its association with the medieval Margam Abbey and monastic estate.	The Site forms part of the wider landscape backdrop and does not contribute to its significance. The Site is screened by the intervening topography and woodland which forms part of Margam park.
Ergyd Isaf Round Barrows (Fig. 5, 1)	Scheduled Monument	2.1km north	The significance of the Barrows derives primarily from the values held by the archaeological remains and the location of the monuments within the wider prehistoric landscape at Mynydd Margam to the west. The buried archaeological remains, holding evidential (archaeological) values, have the potential to contain information which can further our understanding of these types of monuments, Bronze Age beliefs, funerary practices, population and environment.	The Site is located c. 2.1km south of the Barrows and forms part of the wider, low lying agricultural landscape which does not contribute to the significance of the monuments. The Site lies beyond the modern development of Margam and is screened from the Barrows by intervening built form. As such, the Site does not form part of the setting of the Barrows which contributes towards their significance.
Ergyd Uchaf Round Barrows (Cadw ref: GM159)	Scheduled Monument	2.6km north-east	The significance of the Barrows derives primarily from the values held by the archaeological remains and the location of the monuments within the wider prehistoric landscape at Mynydd Margam to the west. The buried archaeological remains, holding evidential (archaeological) values, have the potential to contain information which can further our understanding of these types of monuments, Bronze Age beliefs, funerary practices, population and environment.	The Site is located c. 2.6km south of the Barrows and forms part of the wider agricultural landscape which does not contribute to the significance of the monuments. The Site lies beyond the modern development of Margam and is screened from the Barrows by intervening built form and woodlands which surrounds the barrows. As such, the Site does not form part of the setting of the Barrows which contributes towards their significance.
Danish Camp (Cadw ref: GM056)	Scheduled Monument	2.7km east	The monument has specific evidential and historic values from the archaeological and environmental evidence that it holds relating to its construction and use, and the contribution this can make to furthering understanding of the nature of social organisation in the Iron Age period.	The Site lies c. 2.7km to the west and forms part of the wider modern agricultural landscape which does not contribute to the significance of the monument. The Site is screened by the intervening topography and woodland which forms part of Margam Park.

Asset Name	Designation	Distance from Site	Setting/Significance	Contribution of Site
GM179 Ty'n y Cellar Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument	2.5 km south	The significance of the standing stone derives primarily from its physical form and association with the wider prehistoric landscape at Mynydd Margam.	The Site lies 2.5km to the south forming part of the wider modern agricultural landscape and does not contribute to the significance of the monument.
Gibeon Chapel (Cadw ref: 22806)	Grade II Listed Building	2.9km north	19th century chapel in Taibach. The significance of this chapel is derived from its physical form and the associated settlement.	The Site does not form part of the setting which contributes towards the significance of Gibeon Chapel.
Milepost (Cadw ref: 22808) and Milepost at Tollgate Park (Cadw ref: 23283)	Grade II Listed Building	2.6km and 1.1km north	These mileposts are situated along the turnpiked route between Swansea to London (now the A48). Their significance is derived from their location and association with this route of travel.	The Site does not form part of the setting which contributes towards the significance of this asset.
Barn at Eglwys Nunydd (Cadw ref: 14157)	Grade II Listed Building	1.5km south-east	This Barn now forms part of a modern housing estate and thus its significance is only derived from its physical form with setting making a neutral contribution.	The Site does not form part of the setting which contributes towards the significance of this asset.
Old Park (Cadw ref: 14158)	Grade II* Listed Building	1.6km south	This House derives its significance from its built form and proximity to Margam Park.	The Site does not form part of the setting which contributes towards the significance of this asset.
Vestry at Beulah Chapel and gates piers and railings (Cadw ref: 23282/3)	Grade II Listed Building	1.2km north-west	This Chapel derives its significance primarily from its fabric and the surrounding housing estate which provides the modern community for the Chapel.	The Site does not form part of the setting which contributes towards the significance of this asset.
Ty'n y Cellar and adjoining barn, granary, cart shed and cart house (Cadw ref: 23289-92)	Grade II Listed Building	2.8km south	The significance of these assets is provided by their group value and associated with the immediate surrounding land that forms part of the working farm.	The Site does not form part of the setting which contributes towards the significance of this asset.

Asset Name	Designation	Distance from Site	Setting/Significance	Contribution of Site
Mynydd Margam (Fig. 14)	Registered Landscape	100m east	The significance of this landscape is derived from its archaeological interest with significant remains dating from the prehistoric to modern periods, providing both evidential and historic value.	This historic landscape is identified as not being susceptible to changes within the Site. This is due to the location of the Site, within a characteristically modern area with power plants to the immediate west and the M4 to the immediate east. Thus, development within the Site would be seen within the context of existing modern large-scale industry and infrastructure.
Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig. And Margam Burrows (Fig. 14)	Registered Landscape	750m south-west	The significance of this landscape is derived from its archaeological interest associated with early land reclamation and good preservation due to the surviving superficial deposits, providing both evidential and historic value.	This historic landscape is identified as not being susceptible to changes within the Site as with Mynydd Margam above.

Table 5.1 Assets assessed at Stage 1



Stage 2 – 3: Assessment of setting and potential effects of the development

- 4.1. This section presents the results of Stage 2 of the settings assessment, which have been undertaken with regard to those potentially susceptible historic assets identified in Step 1. Stage 2 considers the contribution that setting makes to the significance of potentially susceptible historic assets. Stage 3 then considers how, if at all, and to what extent any anticipated changes to the setting of those assets, as a result of continued quarrying within the Site, might affect their significance.

Margam Park Grade I Registered Park and Margam Park Conservation Area (Fig. 15, A)

- 4.2. Margam Park (Fig. 15, A), henceforth called the 'Park', is a Grade I Registered Park which contains the majority of Margam Park Conservation Area, including 38 Listed Buildings, and four Scheduled Monuments.
- 4.3. The significance of the Park is broad. It contains two Iron Age monuments which form part of the wider Margam Mountain prehistoric landscape. These comprise the Scheduled Iron Age hillfort, known as Mynydd y Castell Camp, (Fig. 4, F) and a Scheduled Iron Age enclosure known as Half Moon Camp (Fig. 4, G). The surviving surface and subsurface remains hold evidential and historic value which contributes to the overall significance of the Park.
- 4.4. Much of the park's significance is derived from its historic use as a medieval Abbey and monastic estate, with the surviving medieval elements (both surface and below ground remains) contributing to its evidential and historical value. The surviving medieval features include the Abbey (Fig. 15, C; Photo 8) and surviving archaeological remains within the abbey complex, the Scheduled Hen Eglwys (Fig. 15, E) and the medieval bath house (Fig. 15, I). Although the Abbey may well have held land across much of the local area the abbey complex itself occupied a much smaller area than the later post-medieval park described below. It is not known what gardens were attached to the monastery but is likely to have had attached utilitarian gardens and orchards. There is no evidence for medieval structural or designed elements, including associated landscaping, beyond the key area of features in the western end of the park, the church and the bath house. These surviving elements have influenced the post-medieval development of the Park and as Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, contribute very highly to its overall significance through all forms of value, namely evidential, historical, communal and aesthetic.

-
- 4.5. Further significance is derived from its subsequent re-use and development within the post-medieval period (discussed above) and its conversion into a parkland landscape surrounding the 19th century Margam Castle. The post-medieval designed Park went through a series of iterations including Tudor, 18th century and 19th century landscaping phases. The present layout of the Park is largely the result of C. R. M. Talbot and dates to c. 1828, with key features including a walled deer park, the banqueting house facade, the Georgian orangery, the Citrus House and the nineteenth-century gardens with their fine collection of trees and shrubs. (RCAHMS n.d.). These landscape elements are typical of 19th century design and reflective of Capability Brown's work (Historic England 2013). These features also positively contribute to the significance of the Park, yielding information as to the development of the parkland estate and elite landscaping as design trends. These elements contribute very highly to its overall significance through all forms of value, namely evidential, historical, communal and aesthetic.

Physical Surrounds – 'What Matters and Why'

- 4.6. The key, and designed, setting of the historic assets within the Park primarily comprised its grounds, which is largely comprised of three different elements: formal gardens, open parklands and enclosed woodland. All three elements are designed elements typical of their periods. The formal gardens are deliberately designed to enable views from the Castle over the surviving elements of the medieval abbey and to accentuate the impressive architectural designs of the post-medieval buildings (Photo 9). The open grounds (Photo 10), woodlands, and ponds (Photo 11) are also common parkland features and the grounds at Margam are deliberately designed with more open land at lower elevations with the upland's slopes of Margam Mountain more wooded in nature. This deliberate design yields further information as to the structure and design of the Park, which positively contributes to the assets and provides evidential and historic (illustrative value), thus positively contributing to the overall significance of the Park.



Photo 8: Image of the surviving medieval abbey looking east



Photo 9: Image of The Orangery and formal Gardens, looking north-west



Photo 10: Image of the open parkland to the south-east of the Castle looking south



Photo 11: Image of the pond to the north of the Castle, looking north

- 4.7. The setting of the Park itself is provided by the surrounding landscape including the uplands to the east and the lowlands to the west. Historically, the Park would have been surrounded by agricultural land to the north, west, and south, with the uplands of Mynydd Margam to the east. This landscape provided the contextual location for both the medieval monastic site and the post-medieval estate within a rural landscape. Thus, these landscape elements also contribute to the significance of

the Site. Indeed, Cadw have indicated that the *essential setting* of the Park in fact lies to the east (Fig. 16). Modern developments to the landscape located west and south-west of the Park are visible (Photo 12), however, are largely integrated into the landscape and do not detract from its overall character, thus creating only a slight negative contribution to significance.

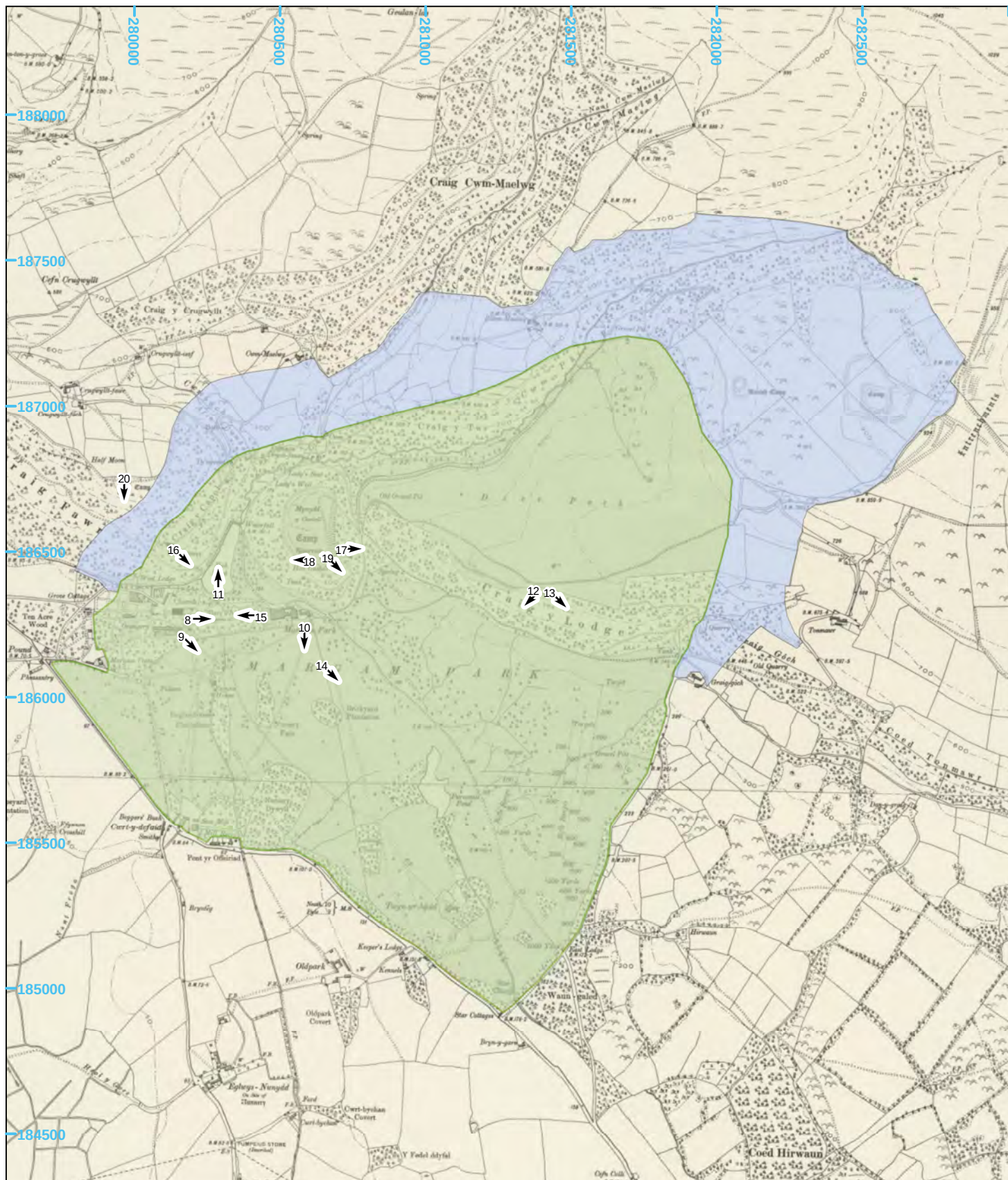


Photo 12: Image from Viewpoint in the Park looking south-west

- 4.8. However, the land to the north-west has since been subject to significant modern development, including residential houses, industrial developments, and the M4 motorway (Photo 13). This has significantly altered the landscape character and thus reduced the setting of the Park. As such, the land to the north-west and modern developments within have a negative contribution on the significance of the Park with the isolated, tranquil nature being compromised by both the presence of the power plants and also the plumes of smoke and flames they admit.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 4.9. The experience of the Park is of a large grand county estate. A number of internal views have been designed specifically to exhibit and show off this grandeur. It is largely these internal views which contribute to the significance of the Park by enhancing its aesthetic, historic and evidential value by yielding information into landscape design.



- Margam Registered Park and Gardens
- Cadw essential setting (2015)
- Photo direction



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1885 OS Map and photo locations

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 CHECKED BY JR
 APPROVED BY RM

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FIGURE NO.

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Photo 13: Image from the viewpoint in the Park, looking north-west

- 4.10. The 1877 map (Fig. 10) illustrates several paths within the Park, which were largely laid out following C.R.M. Talbot's remodelling of the park in the 1830s. These paths provided key designed views of the house and gardens, incorporating the small corpses designed to 'hide and reveal' the house. Thus, the views from these paths (Photo 14) yield information as to the 19th century design, positively contributing to the significance of the Park.



Photo 14: Image from pathway within the Site looking north-west

- 4.11. Cadw defines a significant view from the main south facing façade of Margam Castle (Photos 15), and from Hen Eglwys looking south-east over Margam Castle to New Pond (Photo 16). These again are views designed to show off the splendour of the park and the clever design of the parkland landscape taking into account the

different tree species and features such as ponds which were popular in the 19th century.



Photo 15: View from the front elevation of the Castle looking west



Photo 16: View from Hen Eglwys looking south-east towards the Castle

- 4.12. External views were established in order to 'borrow' elements of the wider landscape that would serve to enhance ones experience of the park, making it appear more vast than its actual extent and with greater variety in its landscape. Views to the east take in the uplands (Photo 17) which reinforce the contrast between the tranquil low-lying area to the west and the vast, rugged open

landscape to the east, thus providing a positive contribution. To the west, the park would have originally overlooked a predominantly agricultural landscape, fostering a sense of rural tranquillity. Whilst some views still take in extensive areas of farmland (Photo 12), views also take in the modern industrial landscape of Port Talbot, which greatly detracts from the aesthetic value and thus makes a negative contribution towards the significance of the Park. In addition to views, the presence of the M4 Motorway and the noise, small, and light pollution, make a further negative contribution, detracting from the rural context and tranquil nature of the Park.



Photo 17: Image from Mynydd y Castell Camp looking east

Contribution of the Site

- 4.13. The Site is located to the west of the Park. It represents a fragmentary piece of agricultural land within an area which is otherwise characterised by dense industrial and urban development. This part of the setting of the Park makes a negative contribution towards its significance, detracting from the aesthetic value of designed views from the park which would have 'borrowed' the surrounding agricultural landscape.
- 4.14. That said, the Site is not located within any key views of the Park, and the Site is largely not visible from the Park due to intervening vegetation such as that within the Park and lining the M4 motorway (Photos 12 and 13). Whereby the Site is visible from the more open and higher elevated elements of the Park, the Site is barely discernible from the wider landscape due to the intervening distance (Photos

12 and 13) and the proposed development will appear in the context of similar built form.

Summary of the development effects

- 4.15. The significance of the Park is primarily derived from its surviving prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological features and the later designed parkland landscape associated with the Grade I listed Margam Castle. The Site forms a part of the wider setting of the Park which makes a negative contribution towards its significance. The proposed development will result change to land use of the Site from grassland forming part of the rural landscape to industrial. However, the proposed development will sit in a landscape already characterised by industrial development and thus the proposed development will result in no further harm than that which has already occurred.
- 4.16. Specifically, the Site does not feature within any of the main designed views from the Park and is largely screened elsewhere due to the presence of mature trees and hedgerows. In available views, the proposed development will be seen in conjunction with the existing power plants to the west and appear as an extension. The maximum height of the development is 16.5m in height, whereas the existing structures at Margam Green Energy Plant are 25m in height, and thus the proposed development will not dominate the existing built form. This will equate to a small change which will largely not be discernible in the wider landscape and thus will result in **no harm** to the significance of the Park.

Mynydd y Castell Camp (Fig. 15, F)

- 4.17. The Scheduled hillfort of Mynydd y Castell Camp lies c. 1.1km to the east of the Site (Fig. 15, F). The monument comprises the earthworks and buried archaeological remains of a large Iron Age hillfort that occupies a prominent hilltop location on the eastern edge of the Mynydd Margam upland landscape and overlooking Swansea Bay.
- 4.18. As a rare class of monument, this asset has specific evidential and historic values from the archaeological and environmental evidence that it holds relating to its construction and use, and the contribution this can make to further an understanding of the nature of social organisation in the Iron Age period.

- 4.19. The hillfort is a rough D-shape in plan, defined by a single earthen rampart defences which enclose an area of c. 2.7ha. An entrance to the hillfort is located on the south-west side where a ramp cuts through the outer scarp to the inner scarp (Cadw 2021c). A second entrance is deemed likely on the north-east corner of the hillfort; however, this edge has been subject to modern quarrying which has confused the layout of the defences.
- 4.20. No earthworks associated with the occupation of the hillfort are visible in the interior, although a round levelled area at the south end resembles a hut-platform, but in view of the absence of platforms from the rest of the site it may well be modern. The function of such hillfort monuments remains uncertain but have been generally interpreted as either functioning as stock enclosures, redistribution centres, places of refuge and permanent settlements, or possibly to have served one or more of these functions over the course of their use. The position of the hillfort on the edge of the upland landscape overlooking Swansea Bay is likely is catalyst for its construction, providing a strategic advantage. The monument therefore principally derives its evidential and historic values from its elevated position and from the earthworks and buried archaeological remains that it contains, elements which positively contribute to its significance.
- 4.21. The hilltop upon which the monument is sited affords an elevated and readily defensible position overlooking the Swansea Bay to the west (Photo 18). This functional location provides insight into Iron Age defensive organisation and positively contributes towards the evidential and historical value of its significance. The establishment of the hillfort on the hilltop would have both served to provide an expression of territorial dominance in the immediate surrounding landscape, but also as a point of refuge in times of unrest. The construction, occupation and use of the hillfort is further likely to have been intrinsically linked with contemporary settlement. Such buried remains, including those of the Scheduled Half Moon Camp (Fig. 15, **G**) and additional prehistoric camps to the east (Cadw ref: GM056, GM507, and GM090) further contribute to its evidential value and understanding, providing wider context. Thus, the relationship between the two monuments positively contributes to the significance of the hillfort.



Photo 18: View from Mynydd y Castell looking west

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 4.22. The surviving earthworks that provide for a visual appreciation of the monument are best experienced on the hilltop and within the monument itself, this in large part due to extensive woodland areas that and the limited height of the remaining earthworks.
- 4.23. There are available views in all direction from the monument (Photos 17 and 18) although these are partial screened to the west by the presence of woodland. The main views from this monument would have been to the west overlooking Swansea Bay (Photo 18), to the north looking at the likely contemporary Half Moon Camp (Photo 19) and to the east at the Margam Mountain prehistoric landscape. The view to the west is still available, although partially screened, and comprises a broad patchwork landscape of mixed agricultural fields, wooded areas and built form that occupies the coastline. This comprises a key view from the monument over the associated Bay which evidences the defensible location of this hillfort, providing evidential and historical value and thus positively contributing to its significance.



Photo 19: Image from Mynydd y Castell looking north-west towards Half Moon Camp

- 4.24. The view towards Half Moon camp to the north, which also would have contributed to the monuments significance evidencing the relationship between Iron Age camp is no longer appreciable do to intervening woodland (Photo 19) which this results in a negative contribution to the significance of the monument.

Contribution of the Site

- 4.25. The Site lies within the wider agricultural landscape to the west of the monument which is interspersed with modern developments such as power plants, the M4 motorway and the railway. This does not contribute to the historical or evidential value of the asset which is derived from the surviving earthworks and contemporary archaeological remains, localised landscape and its position overlooking Swansea Bay. In views to the west, the land within the Site is not discernible from the wider landscape largely due to intervening vegetation (Photo 18). As such, the Site makes no contribution to the significance or experience and appreciation of the Scheduled Monument.

Summary of the development effects

- 4.26. The Site does not form part of the setting of the Scheduled hillfort which contributes towards its significance. There is no clear visibility between the monument and the

Site, partly given the distance between the two. Furthermore, the proposed development would not interrupt the wide-ranging visibility from the Scheduled hillfort across the surrounding landscape, which is a key element of its setting. As such, the proposed development, which will appear as a continuation of the existing developments at Margam Green Energy Plant and Western Wood Energy Plant, will not result in change to the significance of the Scheduled Monument or in any meaningful change to its experience. Therefore, the proposed development will not alter the physical or experiential aspects of setting that have been identified as contributing towards the significance of the Scheduled hillfort and **no harm** has been identified.

Half Moon Camp (Fig. 15, G)

- 4.27. The Scheduled Half Moon Camp is an Iron Age enclosure located c. 670m to the north-east of the Site (Fig. 15, F). The monument comprises the remains of a possible earthwork enclosure situated at c. 15m aOD on a southern spur of the Mynydd Margam upland landscape.
- 4.28. The monument is of national importance and has specific evidential and historic values from the archaeological and environmental evidence that it holds relating to its construction and use, and the contribution this can make to furthering an understanding of the nature of social organisation in the Iron Age period

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 4.29. The enclosure is oval in plan with a single earthen rampart enclosing an area of c. 0.2ha and is best preserved on the north-east, where it is about 9m wide and 1m high. On the south, this has been reduced to a scarp set above a steep natural slope, and the line of defences on this side may have been obscured by slippage. On the west the rampart survives on a similar scale to the north-east section. On the north, the defences are crossed and largely obscured by a modern wall and field bank (Cadw 2021d). The function of the enclosure remains uncertain but is likely to have functioned either as a stock enclosure, forming part of an agricultural landscape, or as part of a settlement. Its relative proximity to the Scheduled Mynydd y Castell hillfort (Fig. 15, F), c. 500m east, suggests a functional relationship between the two with the position of the enclosure likely purposely chosen for its proximity to the hillfort, possibly to enable easy access between the two sites. The monument therefore derives some evidential and historic value from its relationship

to the Scheduled hillfort and its association with the wider prehistoric landscape in which it sits. This relationship positively contributes to its significance.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 4.30. The surviving earthworks that provide for a visual appreciation of the monument are best experienced within the monument itself, this in large part due to extensive woodland areas that surround the monument to the south, east and west and the limited height of the remaining earthworks (Photo 20). The main experience of the monument focused on the elevated tree lined hilltop location upon which it sits, and it is this which primarily contributes to its significance within the surrounding landscape.
- 4.31. There is no longer a visual connection between the enclosure and the hillfort (Photo 19), largely due to the limited height of the surrounding remains. Thus, this relationship is no longer legible on the ground, resulting in a diminished connection which negatively contributes to the significance of the enclosure.



Photo 20: Image of the Scheduled Half Moon Camp looking south

Contribution of the Site

- 4.32. The Site lies within the wider agricultural landscape to the south-west of the enclosure which is interspersed with modern developments such as power plants, the M4 motorway and the railway. The Site does not contribute to the historical or evidential value of the asset which is derived from the surviving earthworks and archaeological remains, localised landscape and its relationship with the Iron Age hillfort. In views to the south-west, the land within the Site is not discernible from the wider landscape (Photo 20) and similarly, the hillfort is not discernible from views within the Site looking north-east due to screening provided by existing woodland (Photo 19). As such, the Site makes no contribution to the significance or experience and appreciation of the Scheduled Monument.

Summary of the development effects

- 4.33. The Site does not lie within the setting of the Scheduled enclosure from which it draws significance and makes no contribution to its historical and evidential values. There is no clear visibility between the monument and the Site given the distance between the two. As such, the proposed development, which will appear as a continuation of the existing developments at Margam Green Energy Plant and Western Wood Energy Plant, will not result in change to the significance of the Scheduled Monument or in any meaningful change to its experience. Therefore, the proposed development will not alter the physical or experiential aspects of setting that have been identified as providing the significance of the Scheduled hillfort and **no harm** has been identified.

Margam Crematorium (Fig. 15, LB6)

- 4.34. The Grade II* Listed Margam Crematorium, henceforth called the 'Crematorium', is located c. 560m south of the Site along a service road west of junction 38 of the M4 motorway. This Crematorium was built by FD Williamson & Associated of Porthcawl and opened in 1969 to serve the cremation needs of the West Glamorgan area. The Crematorium is built in a modernist style, characterised by the use of exposed concrete and includes the main chapel area, and office and support range and an enclosed courtyard.
- 4.35. The Crematorium derives its significance from its historical, architectural, and evidential values embodied by its physical form (fabric and architectural style) and its functional value, yielding information on modern burial practices within West Glamorgan. The Crematorium is also anticipated to draw significance from its

communal value, representing a place of remembrance for the surrounding community.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 4.36. The setting of the Crematorium comprises its grounds. The layout of the complex includes the careful design of vegetation to screen the Crematorium from the carpark and the wider landscape, resulting in an enclosed space reflective of isolation and seclusion. This deliberate design yields further information as to the modern burial practices and provides evidential and historic (illustrative value), thus positively contributing to the significance of the Crematorium.
- 4.37. The location of the Crematorium in the vicinity of Margam Cemetery c. 200m north, which provides a connection to past burial traditions, is likely a deliberate location choice, providing a sense of continuity. This relationship provides legible information as to the development of modern burial practices and any changes in behaviour, thus positively contributes to the significance of the Crematorium. The access road would also have been a functional element of the design, enabling access from the public to the Crematorium, thus also contributes positively to its significance.
- 4.38. The modern setting is largely unchanged considering the Crematorium was built in the late 1960s, however now includes the M4 motorway. This does not impact upon the relationship with the Crematorium with its wider grounds or the historic graveyard and thus provides a neutral contribution.
- 4.39. Likewise, the additional elements within the wider landscape, including surrounding agricultural land, modern industrial estates to the north, and the Railway all have a neutral impact on the significance of the Crematorium and do not form a part of its setting.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

- 4.40. The experience of the Crematorium is one designed for solitude and quiet reflection, a designed experience which is created to respect the dead and the process of mourning. This is created by a carefully designed complex with vegetation used to screen the wider landscape and create an enclosed safe space (Photos 21 and 22). This design contributes to the significance of the Crematorium by enhancing its function and evidential value.



Photo 21: Image of the grounds in the Crematorium, looking south-east



Photo 22: Image of the Crematorium, looking north-west

- 4.41. Views from and towards the Crematorium are localised to its grounds as a result of screening (Photos 23 and 24). These short views enhance the feeling of enclosure, thus positively contributing to the significance of the Crematorium. There is some

visibility of the tall chimney of the Crematorium from the Site (Photo 25), however, this is not an intended viewshed and is simply as a result of function, thus does not contribute to its significance.



Photo 23: View from the Crematorium north towards the Site



Photo 24: View from the Site south towards the Crematorium

- 4.42. The noise and pollution created by the M4 motorway to the east of the Crematorium does impact slightly on this experience, thus resulting in a negative contribution to significance.

Contribution of the Site

- 4.43. The Site is located in the agricultural landscape to the north of the Crematorium which does not form part of its setting, instead forming part of the wider landscape backdrop.
- 4.44. The Site is not located within any views of the Crematorium, and there is largely no intervisibility with the Site as a result of screening provided by intervening vegetation, with only the chimney visible above the hedgerows. This view is not a design aspect and does not contribute to the experience or significance of the Crematorium. Additionally, there is no historical association between the Crematorium and the Site.

Summary of the development effects

- 4.45. The significance of the Crematorium is derived from its grounds and association with the nearby graveyard. These aspects will not be affected as the Site does not contribute to the experience of the Crematorium and is not visible from the asset. shares no intervisibility with the asset. The proposed development will result in change to land use of the Site from grassland forming part of the rural landscape to industrial. This land however does not contribute to the significance of the Crematorium and thus the proposed development will not alter its significance.
- 4.46. The proposed development will sit in a landscape already characterised by industrial development which, as identified above, have a neutral contribution to the significance of the Crematorium. Existing views to the north (Photo 23) include the chimneys of the Western Wood Energy Plant (west of the Site) which are c. 55m in height, and the tops of the buildings at Margam Green Energy Plant which are 25m in height. The proposed development is a maximum of 16.5m in height and thus will likely not be visible from the Crematorium. Whereby any visibility of taller elements of the proposed development is possible, this will be seen in conjunction with the visible elements of the existing power plants (Photo 23) and will result in only minimal visual change which will not affect significance.
- 4.47. As such, the proposed development will result in **no harm** to the significance of the Crematorium.

Non-designated Ty'n-y-caeau (Fig. 8, 28)

- 4.48. Ty'n-y-Caeau Farmhouse, henceforth referred to as 'Farmhouse' is a non-designated heritage asset which dates to the late-18th century. The Farmhouse is

located to the east of an L-shaped courtyard (Fig. 10). Whilst this farmhouse is not listed it is included within the HER and does exhibit some historical and evidential value through its physical form (fabric and architectural style) and its potential to yield information on farm development within the 18th century.

Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’

4.49. The historic setting for the Farmhouse was provided by the farmstead complex with buildings to the west and south. The first edition OS map shows a collection of five buildings to the immediate west, a further storage to the east, and two structures to the south located within woodland. These buildings illustrate the spatial layout and organisation of the farmhouse, exhibiting evidential value and positively contributing to its significance. The historic cartography also shows the access to the Farmhouse as approaching from the east. A wall is located around the field to the south of the Farmhouse, indicating this was part of its property. The design of the wider complex yields information as to traditional farmstead layout within the area, providing historical context and evidential value and thus positively contributing to the significance of the Farmstead. Similarly, the immediately surrounding agricultural fields forming part of the associated farmland provide further evidential and historical value for post-medieval land organisation and farmstead distribution within this area. This again, positively contributes to the significance of the Farmhouse as part of a rural farmstead.

4.50. Currently the farmhouse is dis-used and abandoned and has been separated from the ownership of the adjacent land, this results in a loss of connection and diminished significance. The construction of the M4 Motorway to the immediate east and the industrial developments to the west have resulted in the loss of the ‘rural’ character of this farmstead, thus further diminishing the significance of this Farmhouse, which is now only evident by the remaining fields to the west and south.

Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’

4.51. The historic experience of this farmhouse is defined by its rural and tranquil location, emphasised by the surrounding arable land. The principal elevation of the Farmhouse is the southern façade, with the main view appearing to be towards the south, overlooking part of the walled grounds which may have functioned as a garden. Beyond this, a small woodland is located which likely created a visual separation between the Farmhouse and the farmed land, enhancing the experience

of isolation and tranquillity, and contributing positively to the significance of the Farmhouse.

4.52. Whilst this view is likely still available, access to the Farmhouse was not available and thus cannot be confirmed, this experience is greatly altered and is now industrial in nature with the construction of the M4 motorway and industrial development to the west creating an urban environment. This has resulted in the loss of the rural, tranquil nature of the Farmhouse, thus negatively contributing to its significance.

4.53. The Farmhouse is largely screened from the wider area by the trees to the south, west and east of the property, and thus the building is best experienced from the access road to the north (Photo 25). This view enables appreciation of the architectural value of the Farmhouse within a seemingly rural landscape and thus provides a positive contribution to its significance.



Photo 25: View of the Farmhouse looking south-east

Contribution of the Site to the setting of the asset

4.54. The Site lies within the setting of the Farmhouse comprising some of the agricultural fields contributing to the appreciation of the function and use of the building. However, these remaining fields only provide a slight contribution as the

significance of the Farmhouse has been adversely affected by the construction of the surrounding modern developments and the abandonment of the Farmhouse itself which have led to disassociation of the Farmhouse as a rural residence.

Discussion and Summary of Development effects

- 4.55. The significance of the Farmhouse is primarily derived from its built form, its association with the wider farm complex, and the immediately surrounding fields and thus the Site does form a part of its setting. The proposed development will result in a loss of the remaining fragment of rural land which contributes towards the character and legibility of the Farmhouse and a disassociation between the Farmhouse and the surviving wall of the associated buildings which are located within the Site. This will result in some harm to the significance of the Farmhouse.
- 4.56. However, it is important to note that the setting of the Farmhouse has already been significantly diminished and can largely no longer be appreciated as part of a rural farmstead. Thus, it is considered that the proposed development will result in **a very small level of overall harm to this non-designated historic asset**. It is therefore, considered that this harm should be weighed in the planning balance in accordance with the PPW edition 11 and SP21 of the Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan (2011-2026).

Cumulative assessment

- 4.57. Given that an application for the conversion of the Farmhouse is currently going through appeal (Application re: P2020/0601, Appeal Ref: 3263628), it is considered necessary to consider the cumulative effects of the Tyn-y-Caeau Application.
- 4.58. The development description is for the development of the Farmhouse and grounds into a guest house with associated bar, café, spa facilities, and a truck stop with 21 HGV parking spaces. A supporting heritage assessment or impact assessment submitted with the application has not been readily identified from review of the Council's planning portal. It is assumed that the proposals would require a degree of alteration to the farmhouse building, as well alteration to its immediate grounds.
- 4.59. With regard to the present application (the subject of this report) a very small level of harm to the undesignated farmhouse has been identified, due to a change to a part of its 'setting' which contributes (to a limited degree) to its historic value. This comprises a specific change, and specific very small adverse effect upon the farmhouse. It is not considered that this change, when considered in-combination

with conversion of the farmhouse for a new function, would create a specific change to historic, or architectural, values of a different, or greater, effect than the effects judged for each application.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Previous Impact

- 5.1. The 1978 Aerial Photograph of the Site depicts disturbance within the south-east of the Site which is likely to be the result of the construction of the M4. The full extent of this impact is not known. However, the test pits excavated across the Site for the project did not reveal extensive disturbance across the Site in general.
- 5.2. The 2004 excavation located c. 15m west of the Site recorded an average topsoil depth of c. 0.1-0.25m across all four excavated trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2004).

Known historic assets within the Site

- 5.3. No designated historic assets are located within the Site.
- 5.4. Remains of a post-medieval storage structure have been identified within the woodland to the south of Ty'n-y-caeau Farmhouse. These remains have some limited evidential and historical value and comprise a 'non-designated historic asset' of low significance.
- 5.5. Hedgerows within and along the northern and southern borders of the Site have been identified as 'important' under the criteria for archaeology and history of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. 'Important' hedgerows are not designated historic assets but comprise 'non-designated historic assets' of low heritage significance. Appropriate notice needs to be provided to the LPA prior to their removal.
- 5.6. A hollow way has been identified to the south-west of the Site which appears to extend eastward along the southern border of the Site. No indication of surviving remains has been identified in analysis of LiDAR data or aerial photographs to extend within the Site.
- 5.7. During the post-medieval period the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland. Faint linear features in a north/south orientation have been identified in the western part of the Site (Fig. 9) and may indicate post-medieval ridge and furrow. No surface evidence was uncovered during the Site visit, although sub-surface remains may survive. Additional linear features were identified within the LiDAR which may correspond to agricultural activities. Any surviving post-medieval features would be common features and likely to be of insufficient value to constitute historic assets.

The potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains

- 5.8. The topographic situation of the Site provides some generalised potential for sealed organic-rich horizons within the superficial geological sequence, possibly dating from the early prehistoric periods. Borehole records identified a peat horizon at approximately 1.5m below the current ground level, although the fact that this was not identified by the geotechnical test pits in the Site, or the trial trenches excavated on the adjacent site by Wessex Archaeology, suggests that this peat may be present as more isolated lenses in the sequence, rather than a broader former stabilised land surface.
- 5.9. There is some limited general potential for previously unrecorded Roman settlement on roadside locations in the area, but this potential is relatively low.
- 5.10. During the later medieval period, it is likely that the Site was in agricultural use, potentially associated with the Cistercian monastic estate to the east. Such remains may include buried agricultural features such as ditches or furrows. Such remains would be of very limited historic value and would be unlikely to be of sufficient interest to comprise 'historic assets'.

Potential development effects

- 5.11. Remains of a post-medieval storage structure have been identified within the woodland to the south of Ty'n-y-caeau Farmhouse. The remains will be retained within the development proposals and will not be adversely impacted upon.
- 5.12. Hedgerows within and along the northern and southern borders of the Site have been identified as 'important' under the criteria for archaeology and history of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. These are to be retained within the proposed development and thus, there will be no adverse impact upon them.
- 5.13. Development within the Site will require construction excavations which have the potential to result in further truncation, or loss of, any potential buried archaeological features (see section above) which may be present within its footprint. This potential impact, upon possible remains, could suitably be mitigated through a program of further archaeological work agreed with the GGAT through a formal WSI. A limited number of trial trenches would provide a suitable sample on the basis of the evidence set out above.

Non-physical effects (the 'setting' of heritage assets)

- 5.14. The assessment has concluded that development of land within the Site will lead to no harm to the significance of designated heritage assets located within the environs of the Site through alteration of their setting. However, an effect of less 'very small' harm to the overall significance of the non-designated Ty'n-y-Caeau Farmhouse (to the immediate east of the Site), has been identified. This effect should be weighed in the planning balance in accordance with the PPW edition 11 and SP21 of the Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan (2011-2026). Paragraph 6.1.25 of PPW notes that 'In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development'.

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

Heritage Statute: Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Contrary to the requirements of the Planning Act 1990 regarding Listed buildings, the 1979 Act does not include provision for the 'setting' of Scheduled Monuments.

Heritage Statute: Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act was passed by the National Assembly for Wales in February 2016 and became law after receiving Royal Assent in March 2016. It amends the two pieces of UK legislation - the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 – that currently provide the framework for the protection and management of the historic environment in Wales.

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 has three main aims:

- To give more effective protection to Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments;
- To improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- To introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

The amendments to the Planning Act 1990 include an extension to the definition of a Scheduled Monument, the introduction of enforcement orders to stop unauthorised works to Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings, and the formulation of a comprehensive register of parks and gardens of historic interest in Wales and a statutory list of historic place names.

Heritage Statute: Listed Buildings

Listed buildings are buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'). Under Section 7 of the Act 'no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised.' Such works are authorised under Listed Building Consent. Under Section 66 of the Act 'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may

be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses’.

Note on the extent of a Listed Building

Under Section 1(5) of the Act, a structure may be deemed part of a Listed Building if it is:

- (a) fixed to the building, or
- (b) within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948

The inclusion of a structure deemed to be within the ‘curtilage’ of a building thus means that it is subject to the same statutory controls as the principal Listed Building. Inclusion within this duty is not, however, an automatic indicator of ‘heritage significance’ both as defined within the NPPF (2021) and within Conservation Principles (see Section 2 above). In such cases, the significance of the structure needs to be assessed both in its own right and in the contribution it makes to the significance and character of the principal Listed Building. The practical effect of the inclusion in the listing of ancillary structures is limited by the requirement that Listed Building Consent is only needed for works to the ‘Listed Building’ (to include the building in the list and all the ancillary items) where they affect the special character of the Listed building as a whole.

Guidance is provided by Historic England on ‘Listed Buildings and Curtilage: Historic England Advice Note 10’ (Historic England 2018).

Heritage Statue: Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are designated by the local planning authority under Section 69(1)(a) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (‘the Act’), which requires that *‘Every local planning authority shall from time to time determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’*. Section 72 of the Act requires that *‘special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’*.

The requirements of the Act only apply to land within a Conservation Area; not to land outside it. This has been clarified in various Appeal Decisions (for example APP/F1610/A/14/2213318 Land south of Cirencester Road, Fairford, Paragraph 65: *‘The*

Section 72 duty only applies to buildings or land in a Conservation Area, and so does not apply in this case as the site lies outside the Conservation Area.’).

The NPPF (2021) also clarifies in Paragraph 207 that ‘*Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance*’. Thus land or buildings may be a part of a Conservation Area, but may not necessarily be of architectural or historical significance. Similarly, not all elements of the setting of a Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance, or to an equal degree.

Development Plan

Policy SP21: Built Environment and Historic Heritage

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

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

APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HISTORIC ASSETS

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
Intrusive investigations				
-	1976 Margam Park watching brief	-	SS 801 863	E000505
-	1976 Margam Orangery Excavation	-	SS 8012 8625	E001076
-	1978 Margam Excavation	-	SS 8018 8626	E000463
-	1976-8 Margam deserted medieval village partial excavation	-	SS 8000 8630	E000466
-	1992-4 Nantgarw-Margam pipeline watching brief	-	ST 21000 86000	E003777 E003784 E003786
-	1994 Port Talbot-Margam Duplicate Main Phase 1 watching brief	-	SS 8120 8490	E003918
-	1998 Land to the rear of Margam Abbey Excavation	-	SS 8008 8635	E004446
-	2001 Former Bevington Motors site watching brief	-	SS 8013 88553	E002551
-	2001 Margam Abbey Evaluation	-	SS 803 863	E002596
-	2004 Land at Margam West Evaluation	-	SS 79100 86200	E005024
-	2009 Margam County Park watching brief	-	SS 80364 85085	E003067
-	2017 Dyffryn School watching brief	-	SS 78618 87482	E006021
-	2018 Margam County Park watching brief	-	SS 80189 86222	E006438
Designated Assets				
A	Margam Park	Registered Park and Garden/ Medieval – Post-medieval	SS 802 861	n/a
B	Margam Park Conservation Area	Conservation Area/ Post-medieval		n/a
C	Margam Abbey	Scheduled Monument/ Medieval	SS 80185 86252	GM005
D	Margam Inscribed and Sculptured Stones	Scheduled Monument/ Medieval	SS 80139 86350	GM011

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
E	Hen Eglwys	Scheduled Monument/ Medieval	SS 80123, 86522	GM163
F	Mynydd d Castell Camp	Scheduled Monument/ Iron Age	SS 80616, 86572	GM162
G	Half Moon Camp	Scheduled Monument/ Prehistoric	SS 79965, 86732	GM477
H	Chain Home Low Radar Station	Scheduled Monument/	SS 79332, 87081	GM488
I	Medieval Bath House	Scheduled Monument/ Medieval	SS 80306, 86925	GM545
-	Danish Camp	Scheduled Monument/ Prehistoric	SS 82097 87085	GM056
-	Ergyd Uchaf Round Barrows	Scheduled Monument/ Prehistoric	SS 80620 88870	GM159
-	Ergyd Isaf Round Barrows	Scheduled Monument/ Prehistoric	SS 79447 88655	GM160
-	Ty'n-y-Cellar Standing Stone	Scheduled Monument/ Prehistoric	SS 80235 83749	GM179
LB1	Ruined Undercroft at St Mary's Abbey	Grade I Listed Building	SS 80193 86235	14150
LB2	Ruins of Chapter House and Vestibule of St. Mary's Abbey	Grade I Listed Building	SS 80197 86267	14149
LB3	Almshouse	Grade II Listed Building	SS80071 86318	14151
LB4	Margam Orangery	Grade I Listed Building	SS 80117 86242	14152
LB5	Margam Castle	Grade I Listed Building	SS 80491 86286	14170
LB6	Crematorium	Grade II Listed Building	SS 79530 85551	87732
-	Margam Abbey	Scheduled Monument	SS 80174 86265	GM005
-	Margam Inscribed and Sculptured Stones	Scheduled Monument	SS 80140 86351	GM011
-	Hen Eglwys	Scheduled Monument	SS 80122 86520	GM163 14155
-	St. Mary's Abbey Church	Grade I Listed Building	SS 80152 86291	14148
-	Ivy Cottage including façade of Former Banqueting Hall	Grade I Listed Building	SS 80080 86287	14153
-	Bardn at Eglwys Nynydd	Grade II Listed Buildings	SS 80302 84900	14157

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
-	Old Park	Grade II* Listed Building	SS 80699 85028	14158
-	Churchyard Walls and Gate Piers to St Mary's Abbey Church	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80109 86307	14161
-	Kitchen Garden Walls including Vinery Glasshouse	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80030 86342	14162
-	Terrace Walls and Screen at Margam Castle	Grade II* Listed Building	SS 80447 86251	14163
-	Middle Lodge	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80015 86373	14164
-	Cwm Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	SS 79851 86116	14165
-	Margam Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	SS 79888 86115	14166
-	2 Grove Cottages	Grade II Listed Building	SS 79839 86302	14167
-	Piers and Gates at East Lodge and Flanking Walls	Grade II Listed Building	SS 81463 85147	14168
-	Gateway and Quadrant Walls leading to Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II Listed Building	SS 81043 85100	14169
-	Beulah Calvinistic Methodist Church	Grade II* Listed Building	SS 78237 87428	14172
-	Gibeon Chapel	Grade II Listed Building	SS 77565 88918	22806
-	Milepost	Grade II Listed Building	SS 77646 88563	22808
-	Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II Listed Building	SS 81095 85257	23263
-	Cirrus House	Grade II Listed Building	SS 79984 86275	23264
-	Retaining Walls adjoining Citrus House	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80013 86295	23265
-	Stone steps in Terraced Garden	Grade II Listed Building	SS 30420 86276	23266
-	Terrace with Pools and Flower Beds Fronting Margam Orangery	Grade II* Listed Building	SS80447 86251	23267
-	Turbine House	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80266 86049	23268
-	Stone Museum	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80139 86349	23269
-	War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80102 86291	23270

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
-	Pair of Gate Piers to the Former Margam House	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80063 86043	23271
-	Ornamental Pool	Grade II Listed Building	SS 79992 86223	23272
-	Former Changing Room	Grade II Listed Building	SS 79974 86251	23273
-	Broadwalk Steps	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80273 86260	23275
-	Arch over Culvert	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80259 86321	23276
-	Farm Building at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II Listed Building	SS 81149 85317	23277
-	Service Buildings including Courtyard Walls at Margam Castle	Grade II* Listed Building	SS 80550 86293	23278
-	Kitchen Garden Wall at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II Listed Building	SS 81127 85322	23279
-	Garden Wall at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II Listed Building	SS 81098 85259	23280
-	Entrance to Twyn yr Hydd and Flanking Walls	Grade II Listed Building	SS 81162 85192	23281
-	Vestry at Beulah Chapel	Grade II Listed Building	SS 78237 87428	23283
-	Gates, piers and railings at Beulah Chapel	Grade II Listed Building	SS 78237 87428	23283
-	Milepost at Tollgate Park	Grade II Listed Building	SS 78406 87267	23284
-	Milepost near Margam Park Entrance	Grade II Listed Building	SS 79912 85865	23285
-	Milepost near Old Park	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80771 85288	23286
-	3 Grove Cottages	Grade II Listed Building	SS 79846 86300	23293
-	Granary at Ty'n y Cellar	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80380 83470	23289
-	Former Cow-house at Ty'n y Cellar	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80380 83470	23290
-	Ty'ny y Cellar and adjoining barn	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80380 83470	23291
-	Cart shed, stable and cow house at Ty'n y Cellar	Grade II Listed Building	SS 80380 83470	23292
Archaeological Assets				

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
1	Ergyd Isaf Round Barrows	Scheduled Monument/ Bronze Age	SS 79443, 88656	GM160
2	Enclosure	Iron Age	SS 7990 8676	01996w
3	Roman Road	Roman	SS 7985 8611	02729w
4	Stafford Knot Stone Enniaun Stone Grune Stone Early Christian Monument in Margam Stones	Early Medieval		00362w 00778w 00778w 00808w
5	Conbelin Stone	Early Medieval	SS 8017 8633	00778w
6	Ilquici Stone Ilci Stone	Early Medieval	SS 8009 8555	00782w 00783w
7	Site of Monastic Abbey complex	Medieval	SS 8018 8626	00771w
8	Churchyard	Medieval	SS 8012 8652	00765w
9	Cryke Mill	Medieval	SS 8029 8652	00766w
10	Possible Fishponds	Medieval	SS 8031 8612	01099w
11	Fishpond	Medieval	SS 80305 86465	07315w
12	Well	Medieval	SS 7953 8654	00746w
13	Ffynnon Gyffyr (well)	Medieval	S S80 86	01158w
14	Deer park	Medieval	SS 815 867	00948.0w
15	Hen Binwn Grange	Medieval	SS 7815 8605	00740w
16	Llanfugeilydd grange	Medieval	SS 8010 8555	05203w
17	Crugwallt Grange	Medieval	SS 8017 8633	00362w
18	Earthworks of banks, ditches, and hollow ways	Medieval	SS 8036 8599	09562w
19	Trackway	Medieval	SS 8090 288219	01069.0w
20	Drainage channels	Medieval and Post-medieval	SS 80 86	n/a
21	Medieval Hollow way	Medieval	SS 791 8608	n/a

Ref	Description	Grade/Period	NGR	Cadw ref. HER ref.
22	Cropmark features (ponds, buildings)	Post-medieval	SS 802 862	02945w 02946w 02947w 02948w 02949w 02950w 02951w 02952w
23	Trackway	Post-medieval	SS 7988 8597	03329.0w
24	Avenue	Post-medieval	SS 8026 8577	03330.0w
25	Fishponds	Post-medieval	SS 8026 8580	03331w
26	Margam Village	Post-medieval	SS 8000 8630	00885w
27	Groes	Post-medieval	SS 796 862	01079w
28	Ty'n-y-caeau Farmstead	Post-medieval	SS 79268 86385	09515w
29	Crugwyllt-Fach Farmstead	Post-medieval	SS 79784 87012	09516w
30	Crugwyllt-Isaf Farmstead	Post-medieval	SS 80024 87177	09517w
31	Ty Isaf Farmstead	Post-medieval	SS 78931 87313	09690
32	Cattle pound	Post-medieval	SS 79641 86117	08427w
33	Stone circle	Post-medieval	SS 7962 8638	04601w
34	Bromail coal level	Post-medieval	SS 794 871	01378w
35	Gravel pit	Post-medieval	SS 7971 8627	04599w

APPENDIX 3: ASSETS WITHIN THE REGISTERED MARGAM PARK AND MARGAM PARK CONSERVATION AREA

APPENDIX 3: ASSETS WITHIN THE REGISTERED MARGAM PARK AND MARGAM PARK CONSERVATION AREA

Name	Designation	Cadw reference
Margam Abbey	Scheduled Monument	GM005
Margam Inscribed and Sculptured Stones	Scheduled Monument	GM011
Hen Eglwys	Scheduled Monument	GM163
St. Mary's Abbey Church	Grade I Listed Building	14148
Ruins of Chapter House and Vestibule of St. Mary's Abbey	Grade I Listed Building	14149
Ruined Undercroft at St Mary's Abbey	Grade I Listed Building	14150
Almshouse	Grade II Listed Building	14151
Margam Orangery	Grade I Listed Building	14152
Ivy Cottage including façade of Former Banqueting Hall	Grade I Listed Building	14153
Hen Eglwys	Grade II* Listed Building	14155
Churchyard Walls and Gate Piers to St Mary's Abbey Church	Grade II Listed Building	14161
Kitchen Garden Walls including Vinery Glasshouse	Grade II Listed Building	14162
Terrace Walls and Screen at Margam Castle	Grade II* Listed Building	14163
Middle Lodge	Grade II Listed Building	14164
Cwm Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	14165
Margam Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	14166
2 Grove Cottages	Grade II Listed Building	14167
Piers and Gates at East Lodge and Flanking Walls	Grade II Listed Building	14168
Gateway and Quadrant Walls leading to Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II Listed Building	14169
Margam Castle	Grade I Listed Building	14170
Beulah Calvinistic Methodist Church	Grade II* Listed Building	14172
Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II Listed Building	23263
Cirrus House	Grade II Listed Building	23264
Retaining Walls adjoining Citrus House	Grade II Listed Building	23265
Stone steps in Terraced Garden	Grade II Listed Building	23266
Terrace with Pools and Flower Beds Fronting Margam Orangery	Grade II* Listed Building	23267
Turbine House	Grade II Listed Building	23268
Stone Museum	Grade II Listed Building	23269
War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	23270
Pair of Gate Piers to the Former Margam House	Grade II Listed Building	23271
Ornamental Pool	Grade II Listed Building	23272
Former Changing Room	Grade II Listed Building	23273
Broadwalk Steps	Grade II Listed Building	23275
Arch over Culvert	Grade II Listed Building	23276
Farm Building at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II Listed Building	23277
Service Buildings including Courtyard Walls at	Grade II* Listed Building	23278

Margam Castle		
Kitchen Garden Wall at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II Listed Building	23279
Garden Wall at Twyn yr Hydd	Grade II Listed Building	23280
Entrance to Twyn yr Hydd and Flanking Walls	Grade II Listed Building	23281
Milepost near Margam Park Entrance	Grade II Listed Building	23285
Milepost near Old Park	Grade II Listed Building	23286
3 Grove Cottages	Grade II Listed Building	23293

APPENDIX 4: HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	•285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

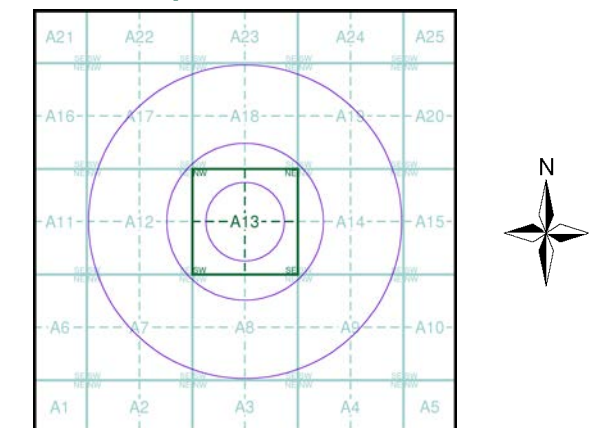
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1885	2
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1900	3
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1921	4
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1938 - 1952	5
Glamorganshire	1:10,560	1951	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1964 - 1965	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1969	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1982 - 1988	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990 - 1993	10

Historical Map - Slice A

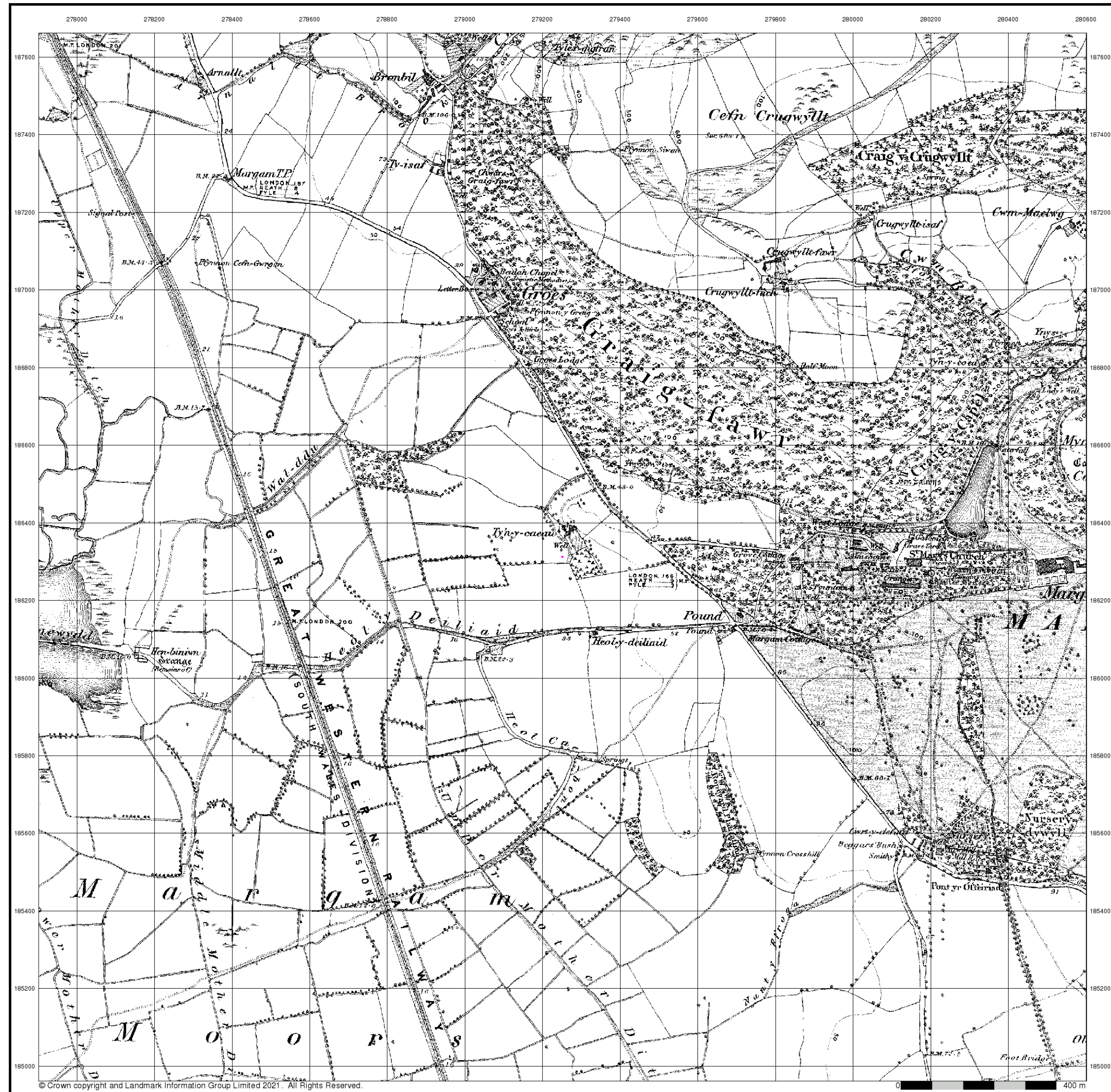


Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



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Glamorganshire

Published 1885

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

03300

1885

1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

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National Grid Reference:	279250, 186310
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Site Details

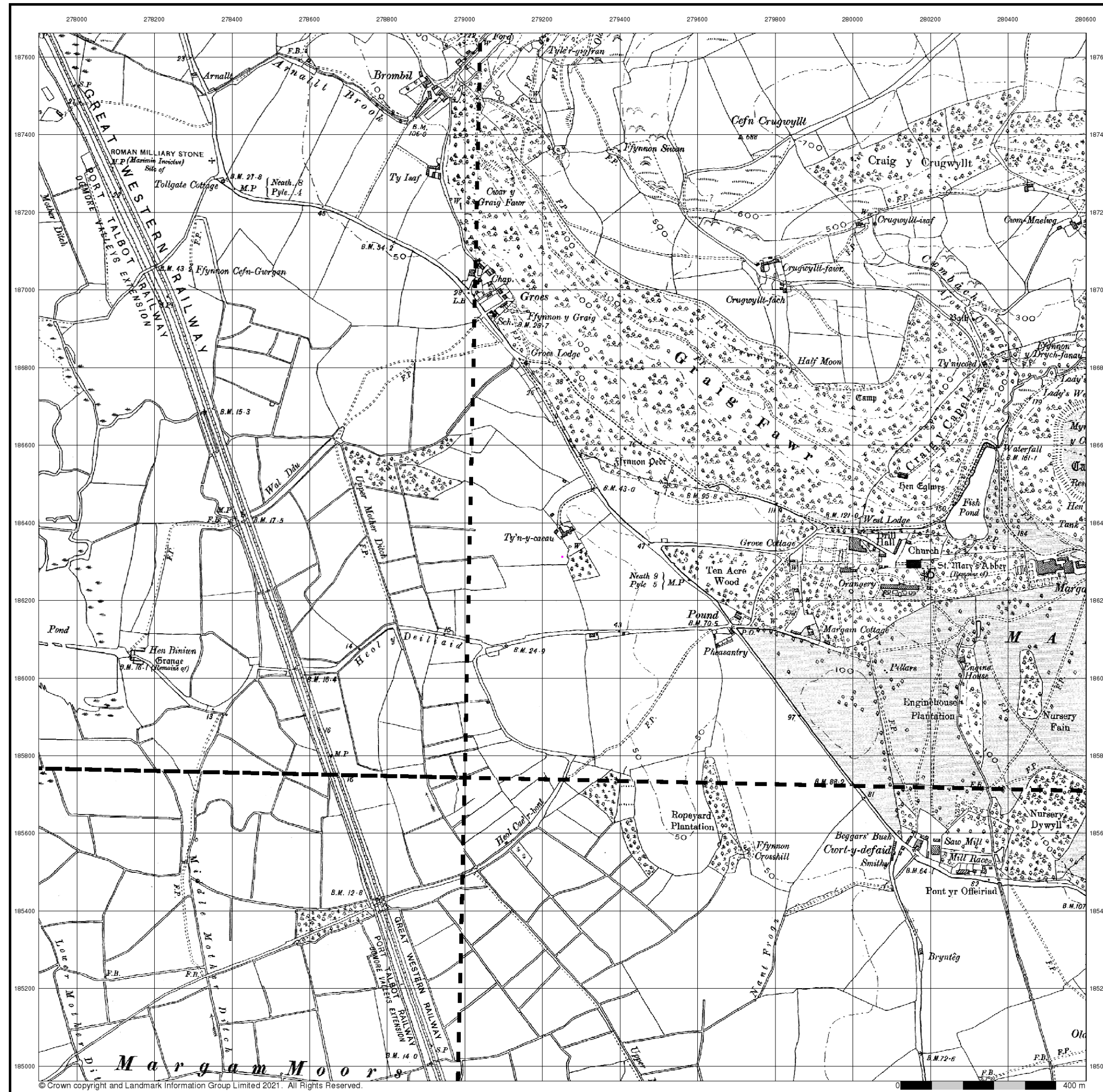
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Glamorganshire

Published 1900

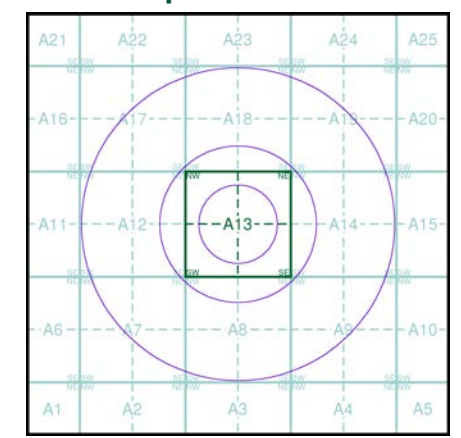
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

033NW 1900 1:10,560	033NE 1900 1:10,560
033SW 1900 1:10,560	033SE 1900 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

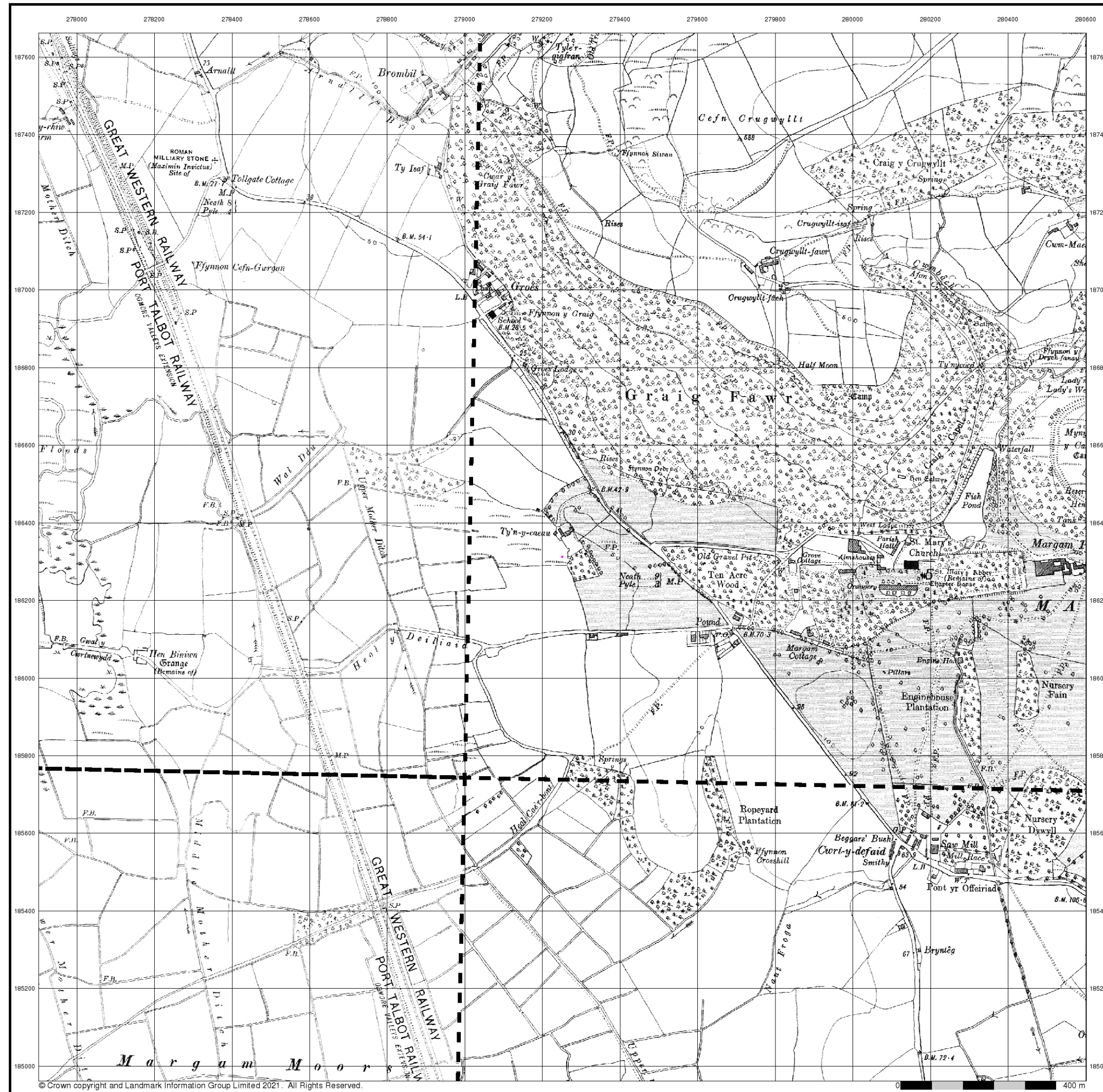


Order Details

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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
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Site Details

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Glamorganshire

Published 1921

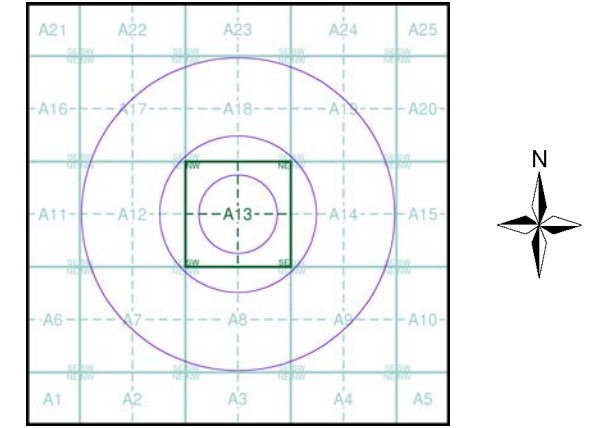
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

033NW 1921 1:10,560	033NE 1921 1:10,560
033SW 1921 1:10,560	033SE 1921 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

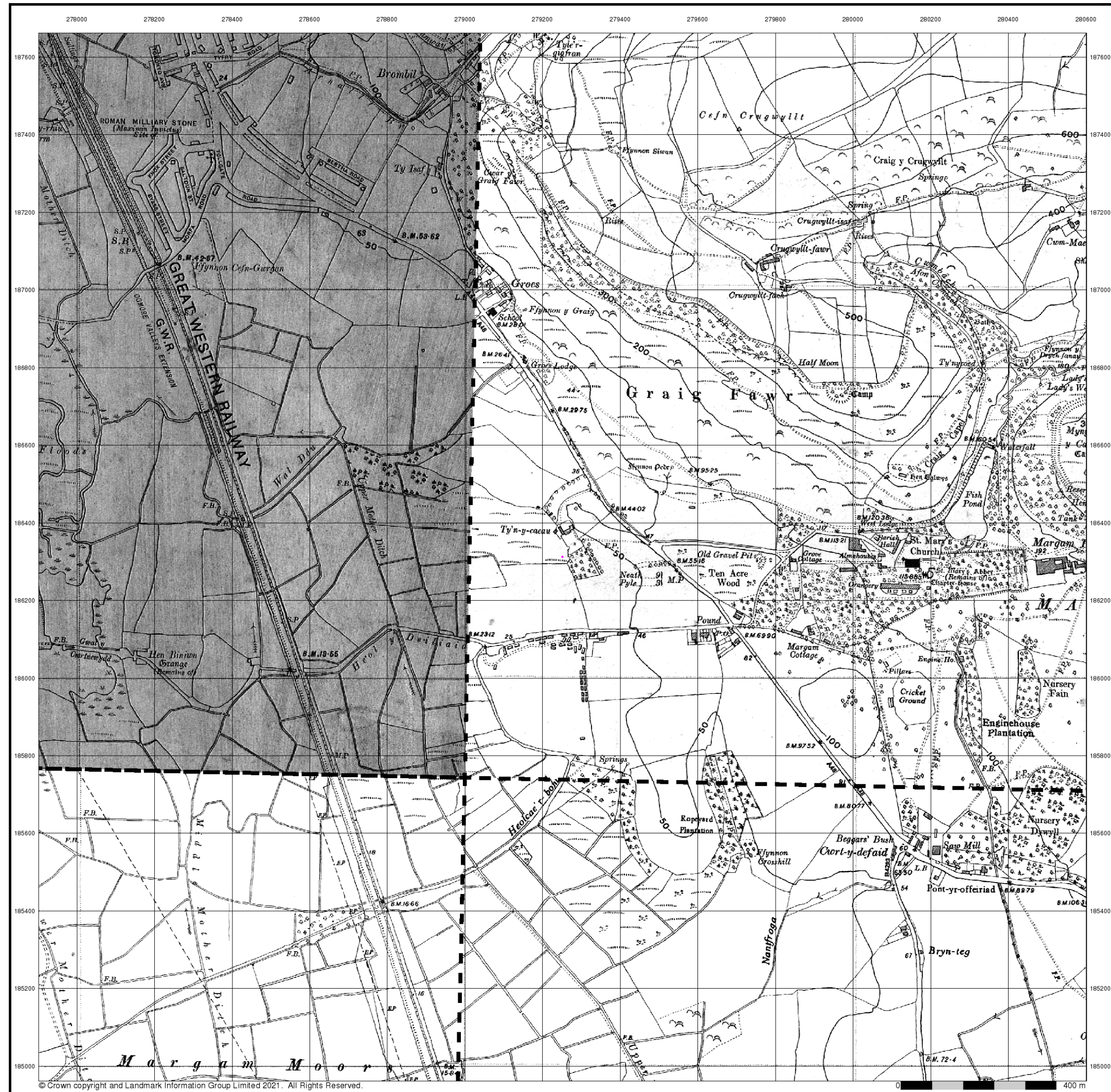


Order Details

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Site Details

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Glamorganshire

Published 1938 - 1952

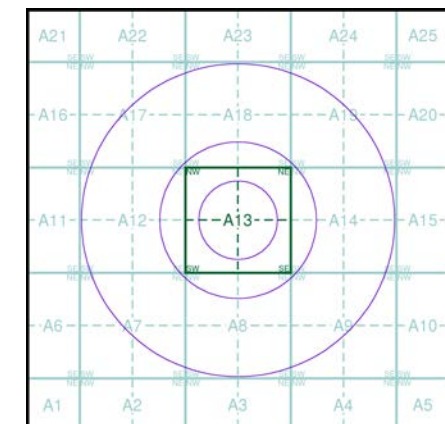
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

033NW 1938 1:10,560	033NE 1951 1:10,560
033SW 1951 1:10,560	033SE 1952 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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Glamorganshire

Published 1951

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

033NW
1951
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	283149929_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0811
National Grid Reference:	279250, 186310
Slice:	A
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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964 - 1965

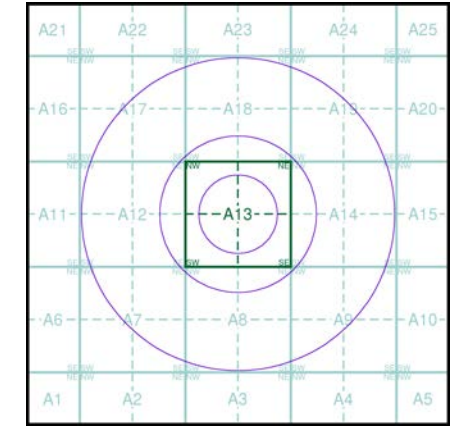
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS78NE	SS88NW
1965	1964
1:10,560	1:10,560
SS78SE	SS88SW
1964	1965
1:10,560	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

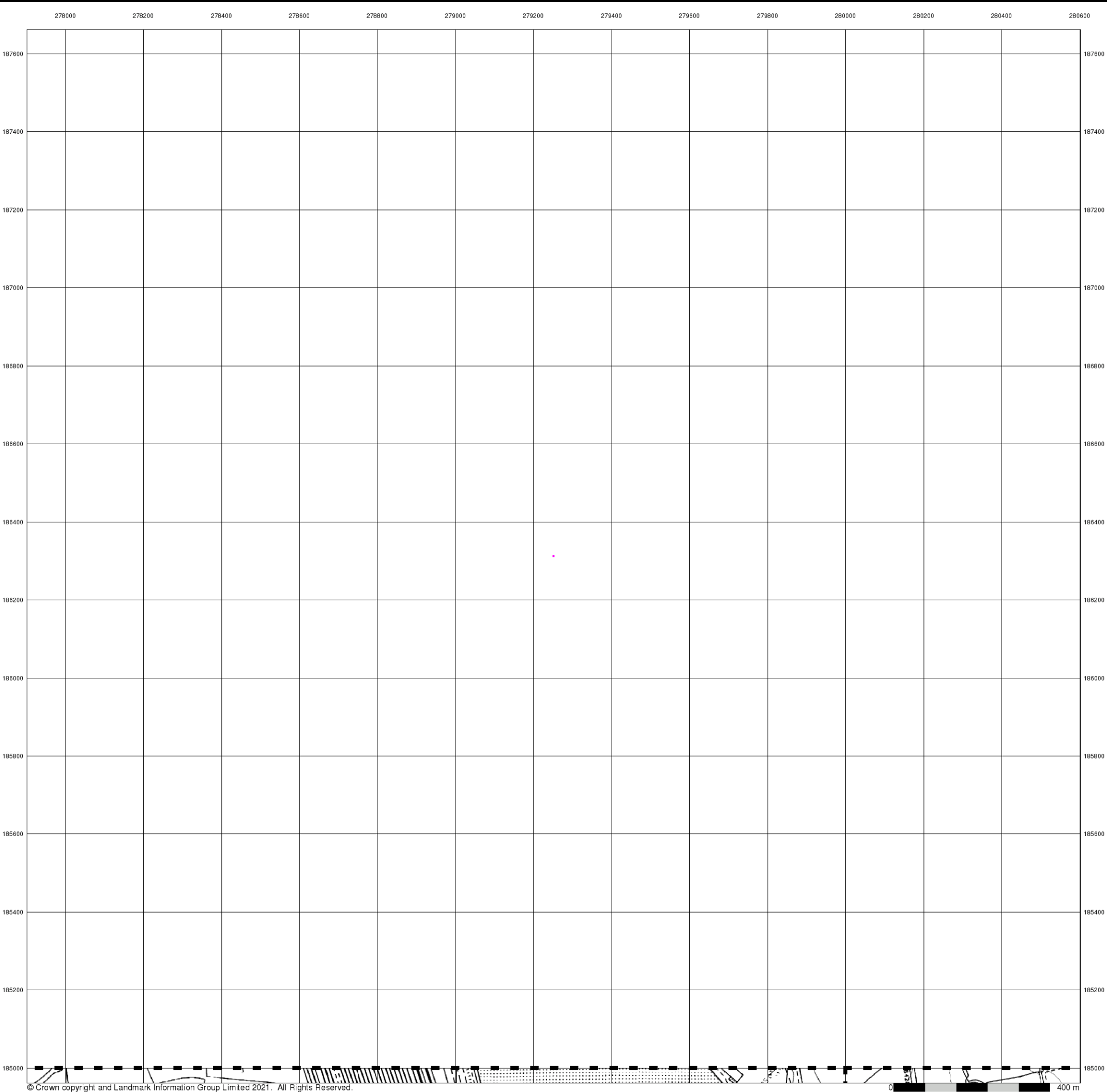


Order Details

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Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



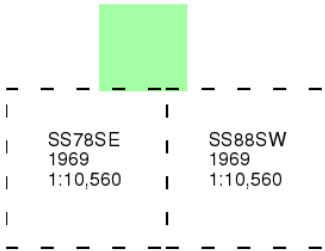
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1969

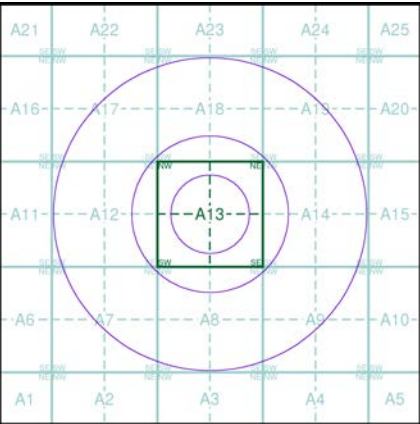
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:

283149929_1_1

Customer Ref:

CR0811

National Grid Reference:

279250, 186310

Slice:

A

Site Area (Ha):

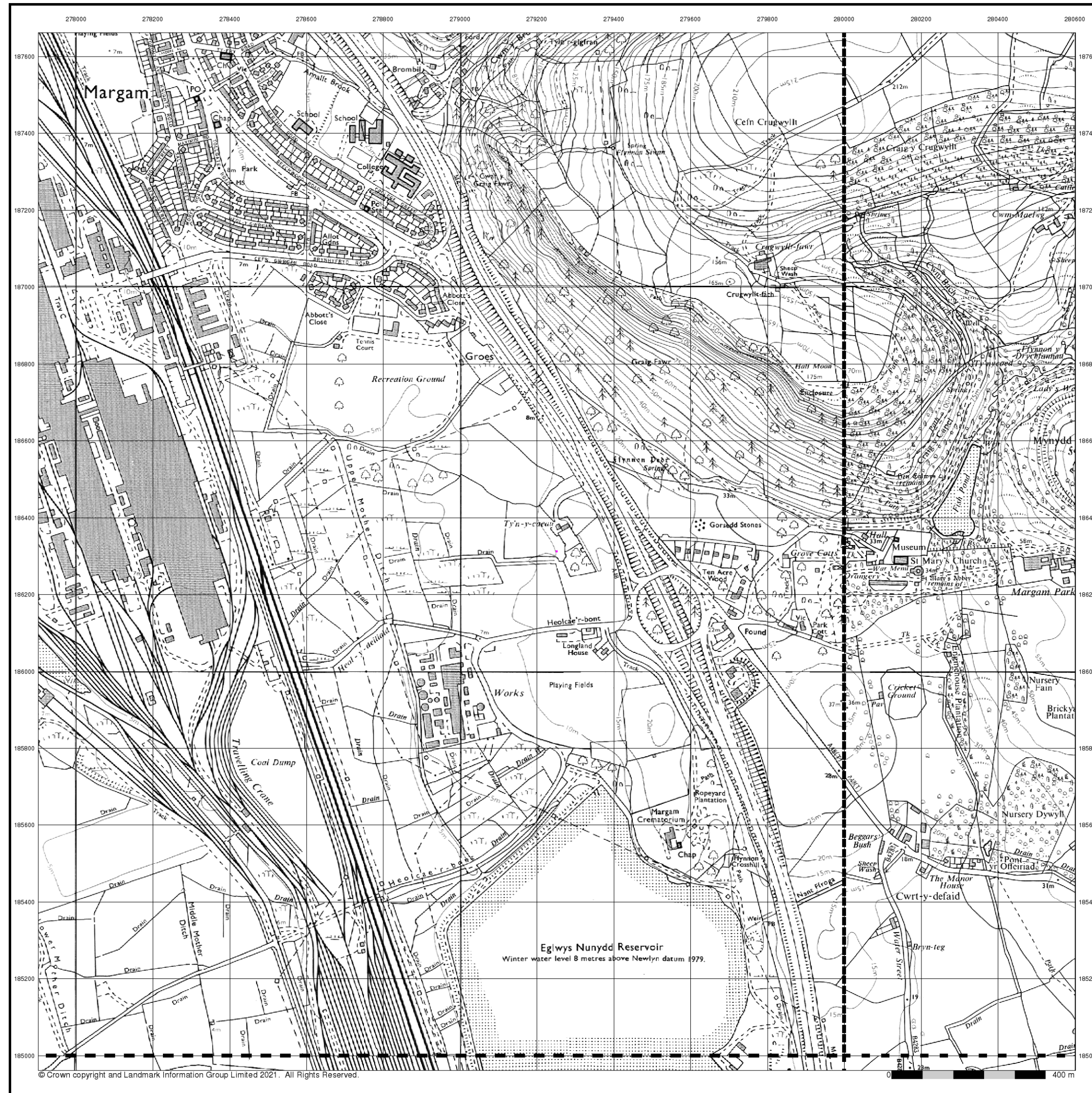
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Search Buffer (m):

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Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1982 - 1988

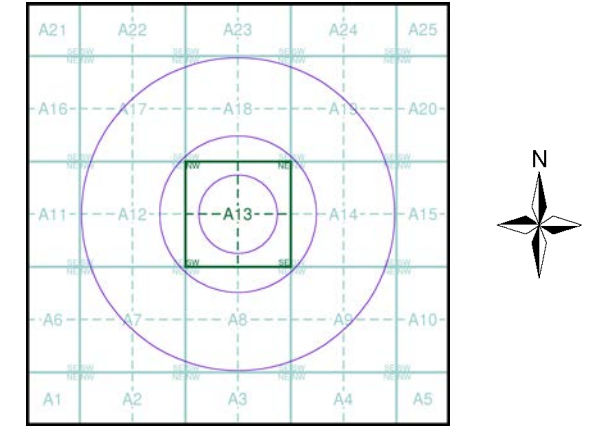
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS78NE	SS88NW
1982	1988
1:10,000	1:10,000
SS78SE	SS88SW
1988	1987
1:10,000	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A

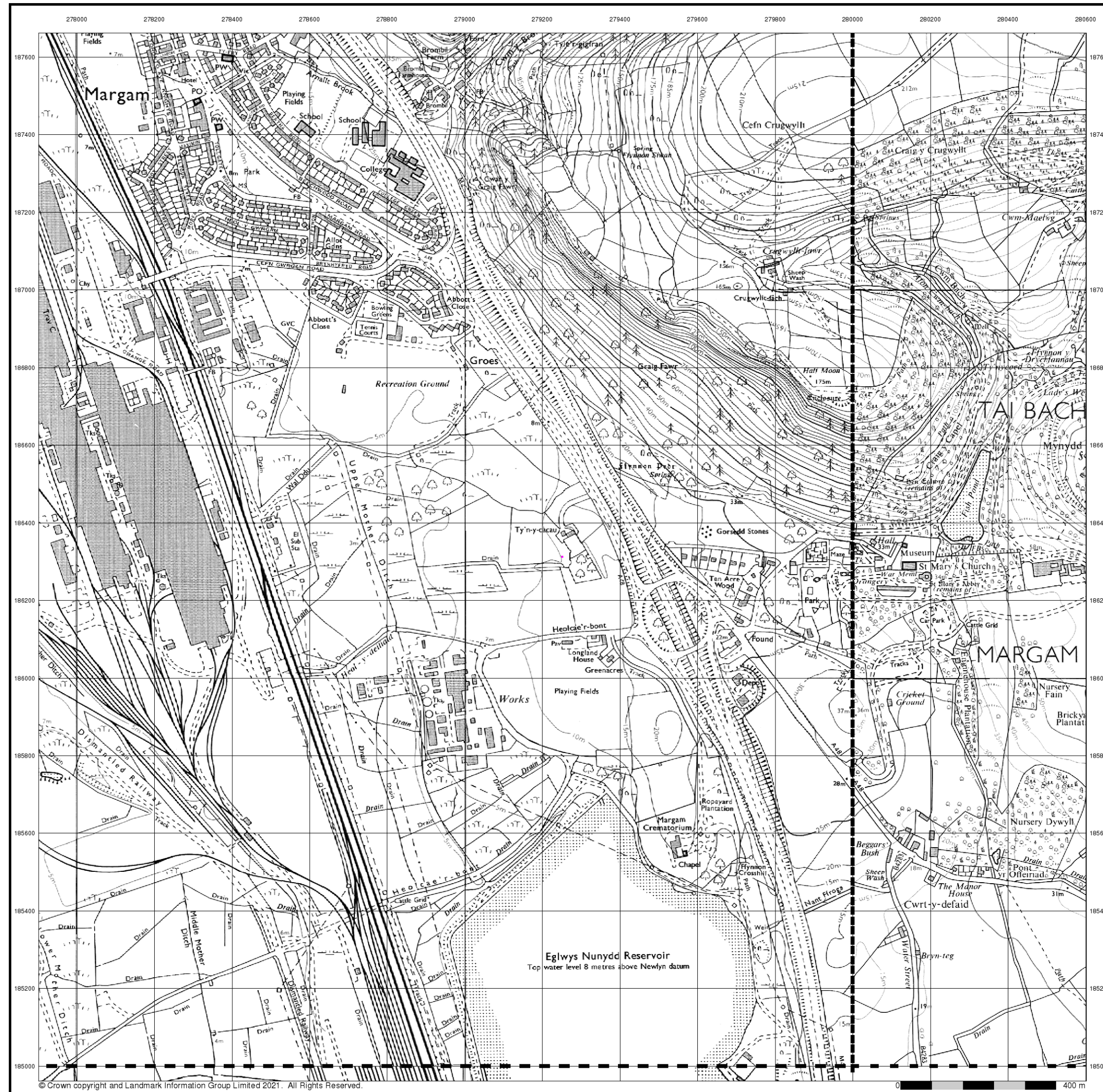


Order Details

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Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1990 - 1993

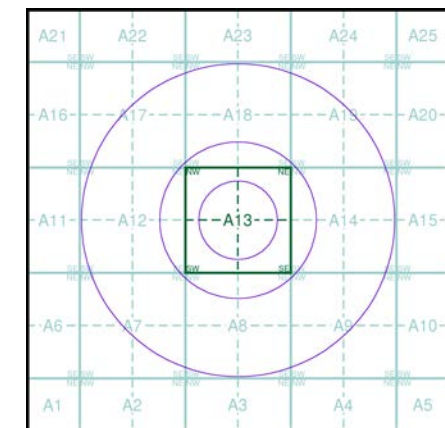
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS78NE	SS88NW
1993	1991
1:10,000	1:10,000
SS78SE	
1990	
1:10,000	

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

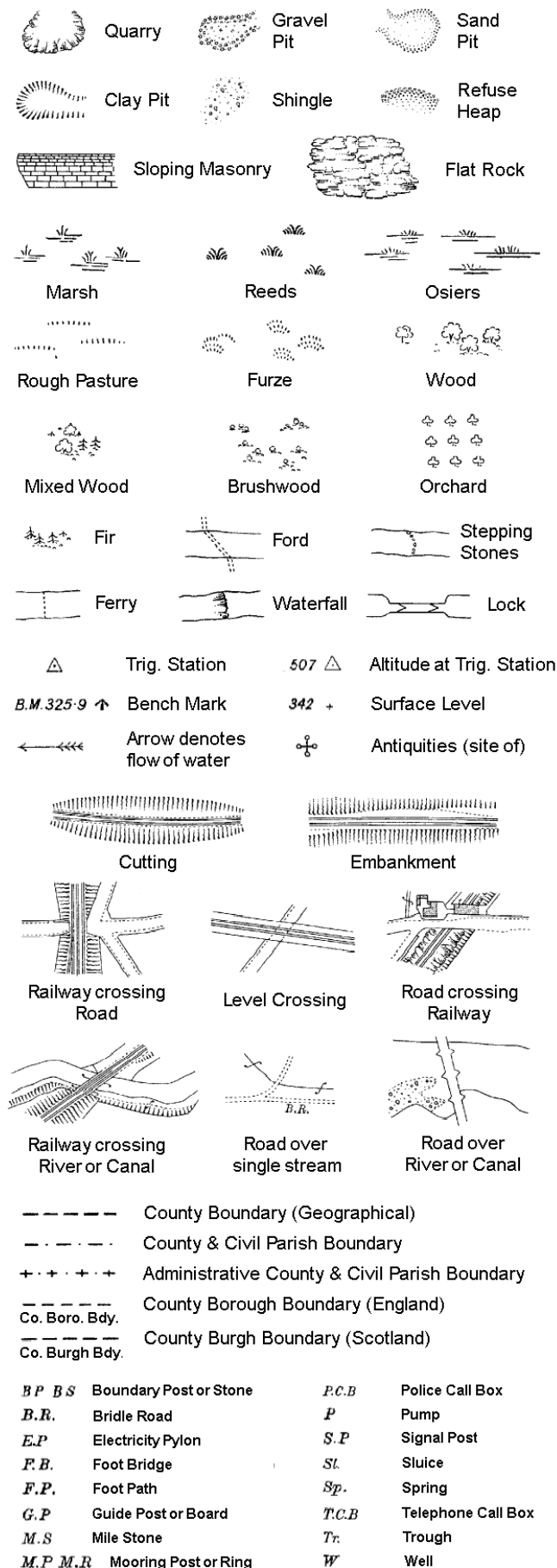
Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

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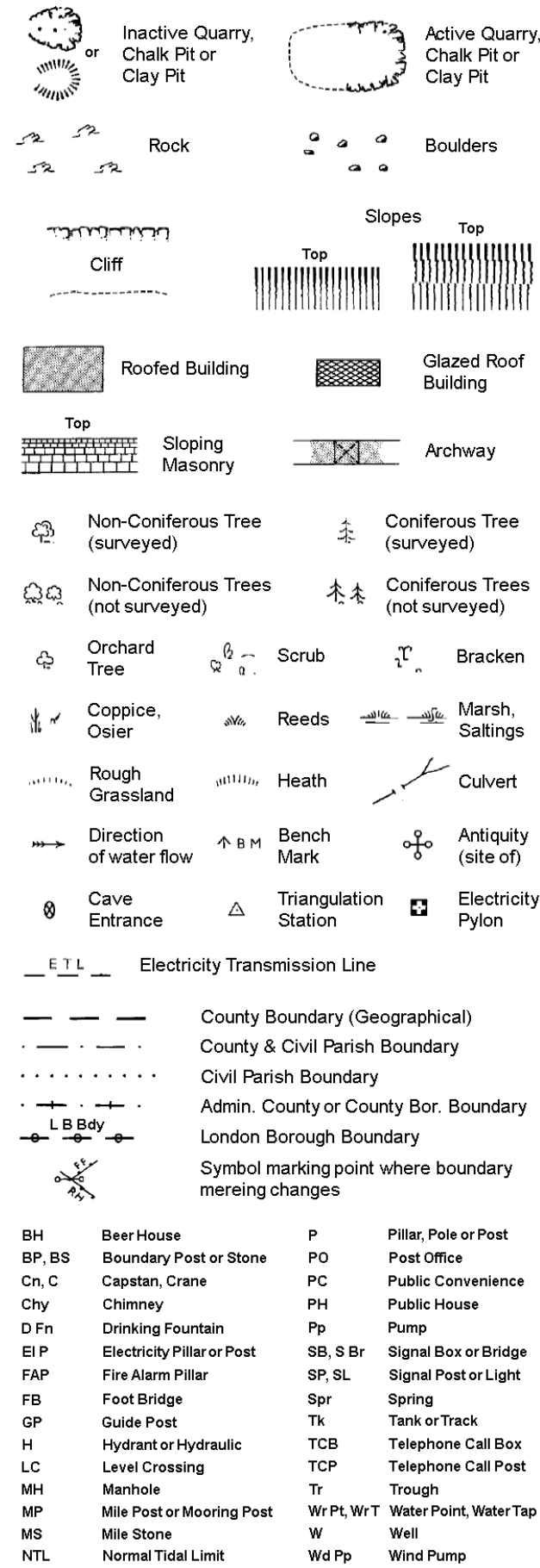
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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

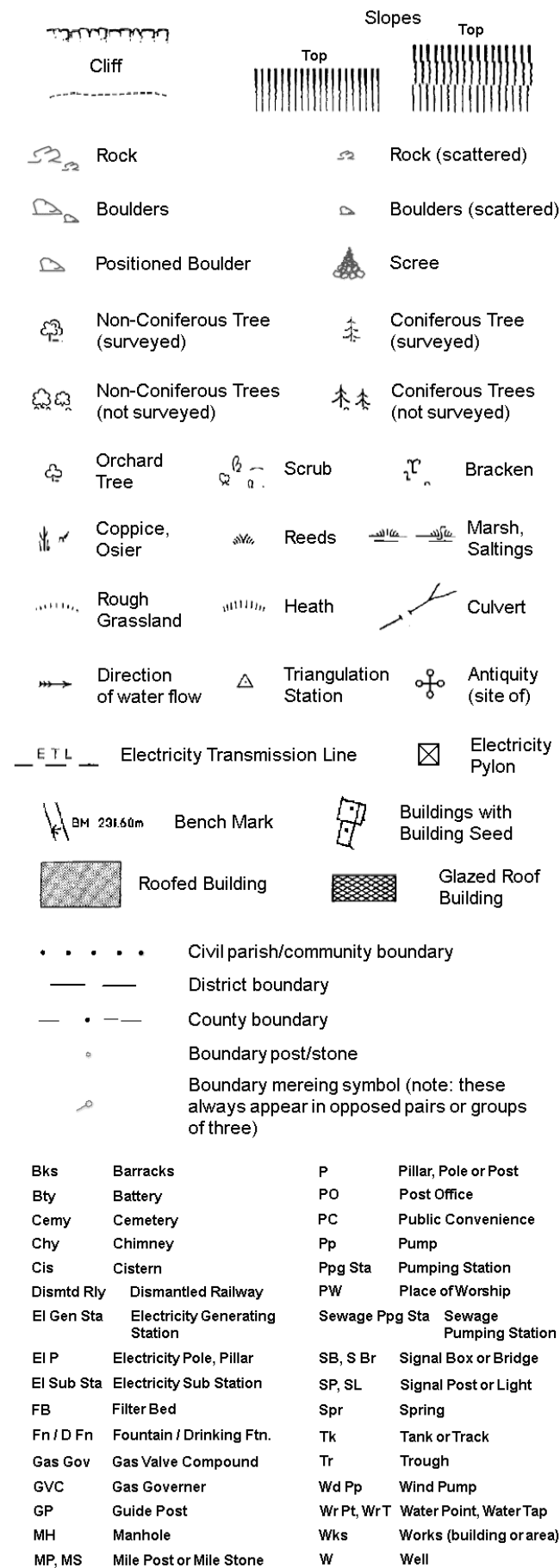
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



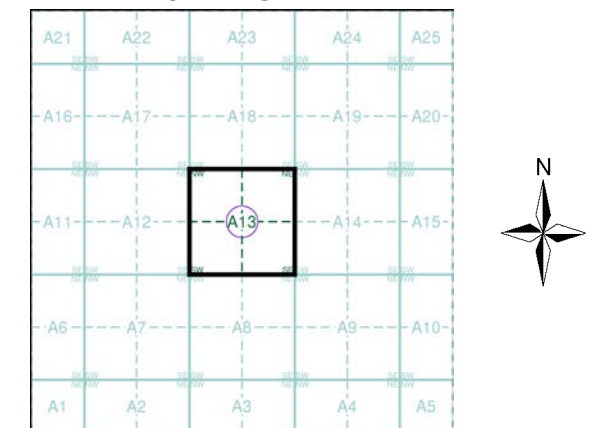
Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1877	2
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1899	3
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1918	4
Glamorganshire	1:2,500	1940	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1952	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1953 - 1964	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1964	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1964	9
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1964 - 1989	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1970	11
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1979 - 1980	12
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1990	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1991	14
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1991	15
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1991	16
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	17
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	18
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1995	19
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1995	20

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

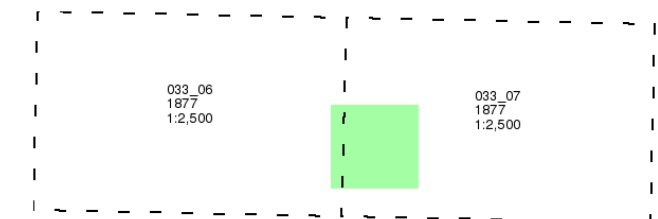
Glamorganshire

Published 1877

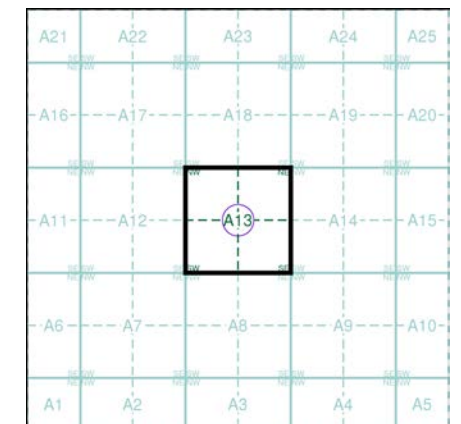
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

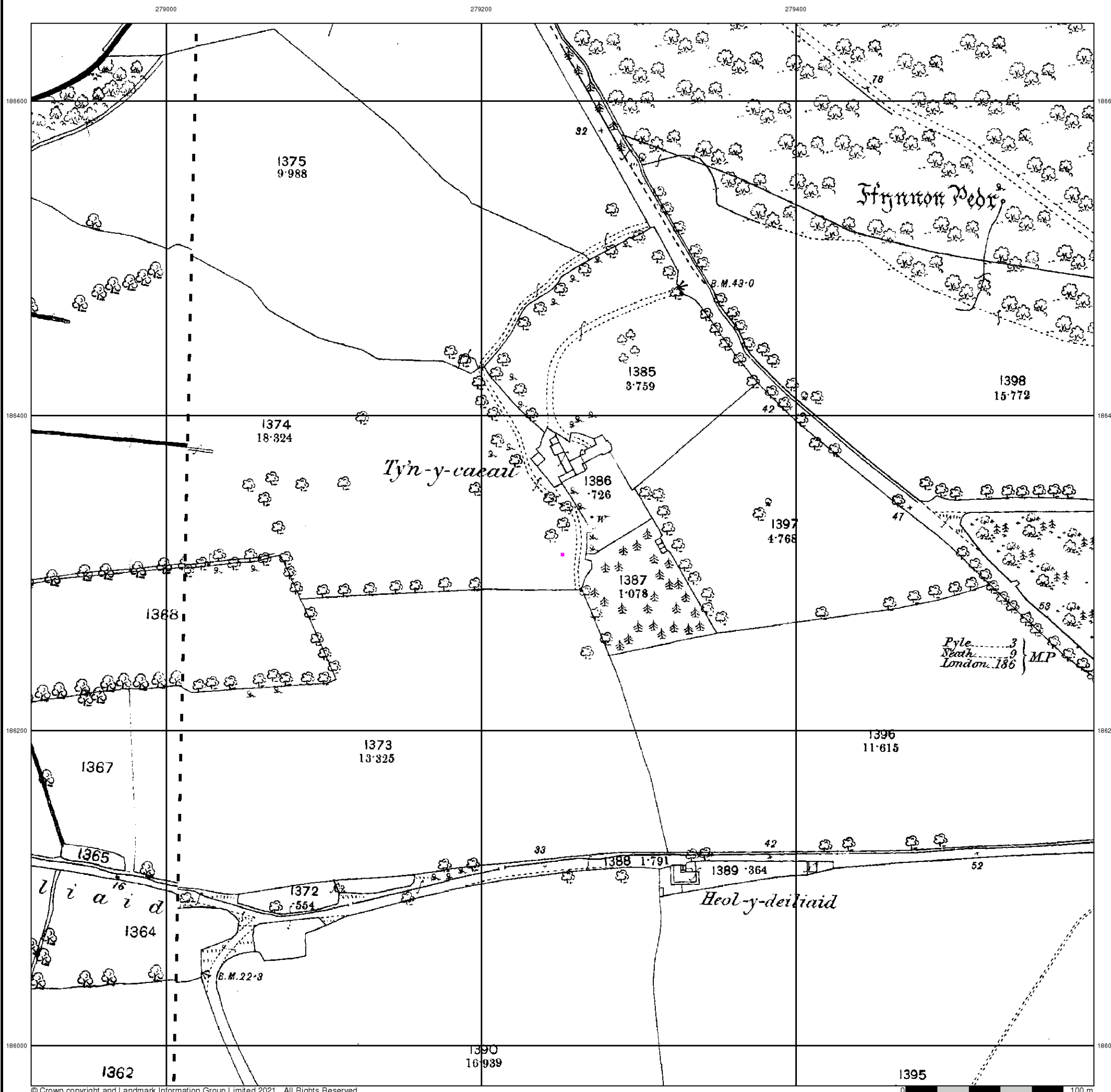


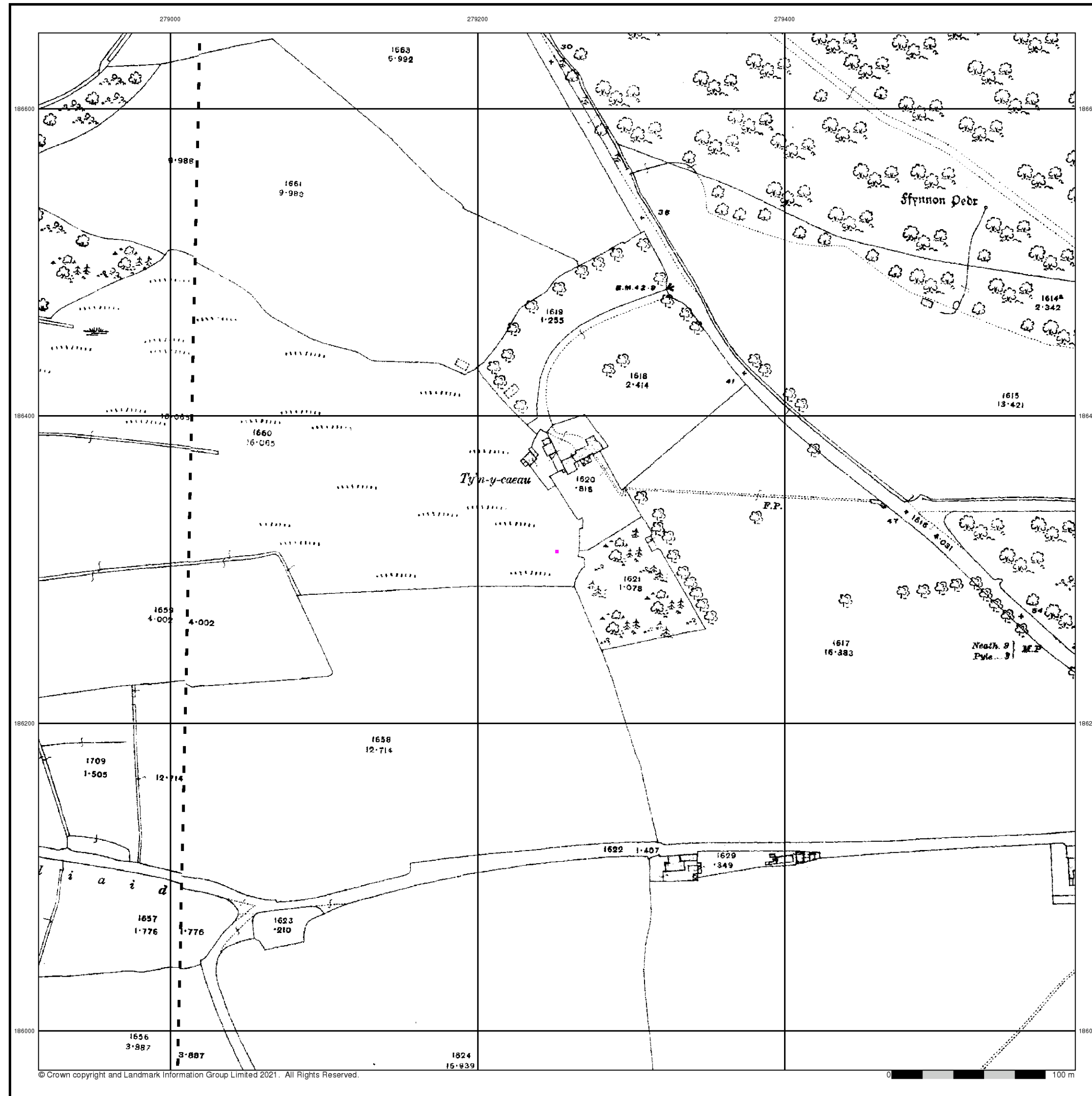
Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot





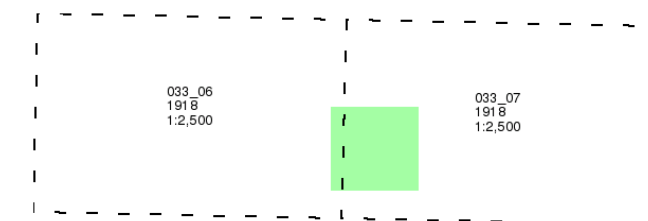
Glamorganshire

Published 1918

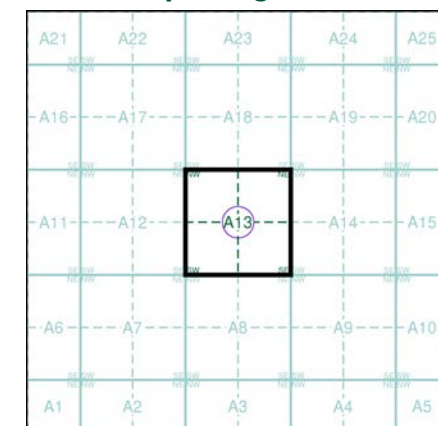
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

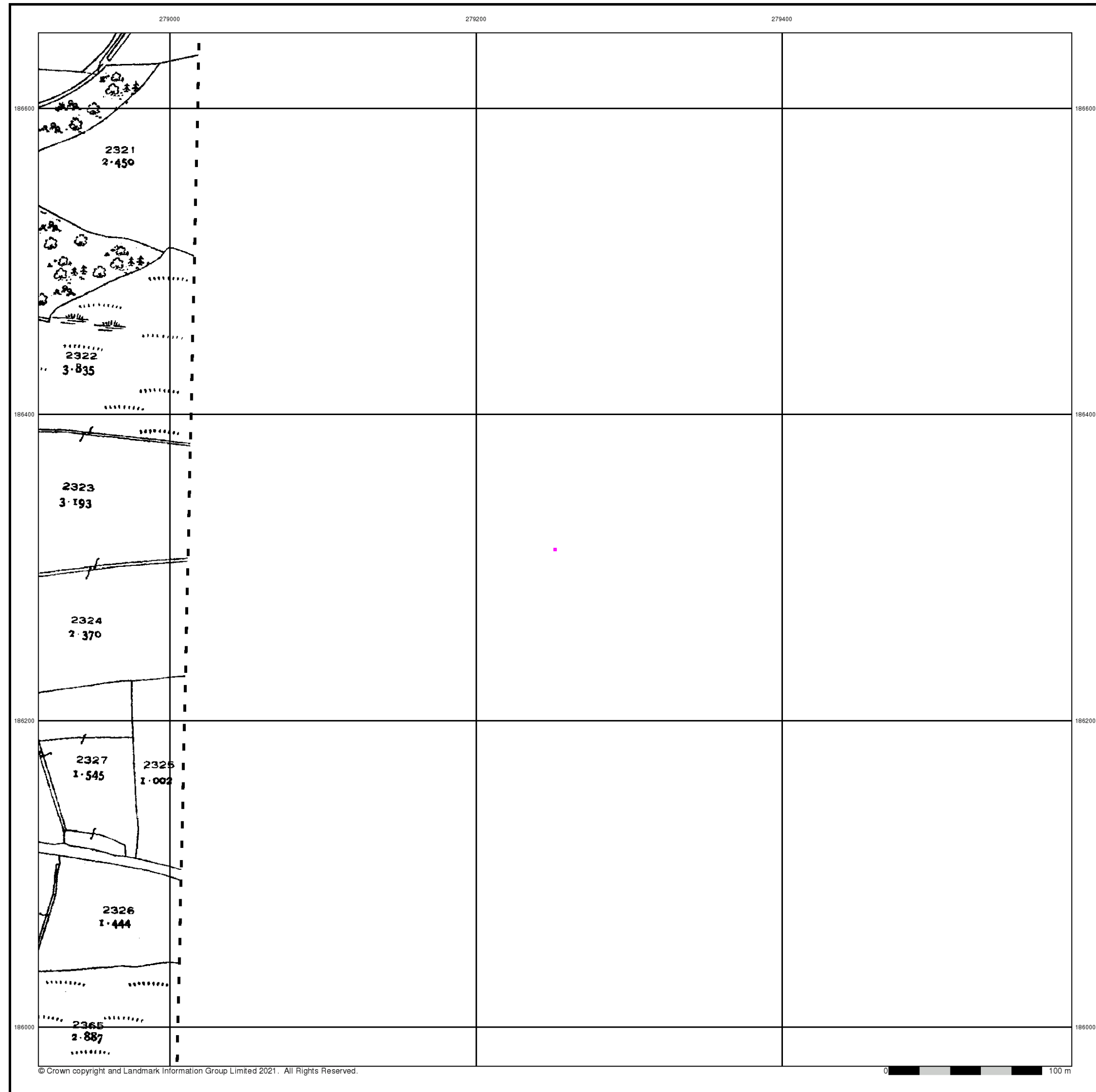


Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



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Glamorganshire

Published 1940

Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

033_06

1940

1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

N

Order Details

Order Number:	283149929_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0811
National Grid Reference:	279250, 186310
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

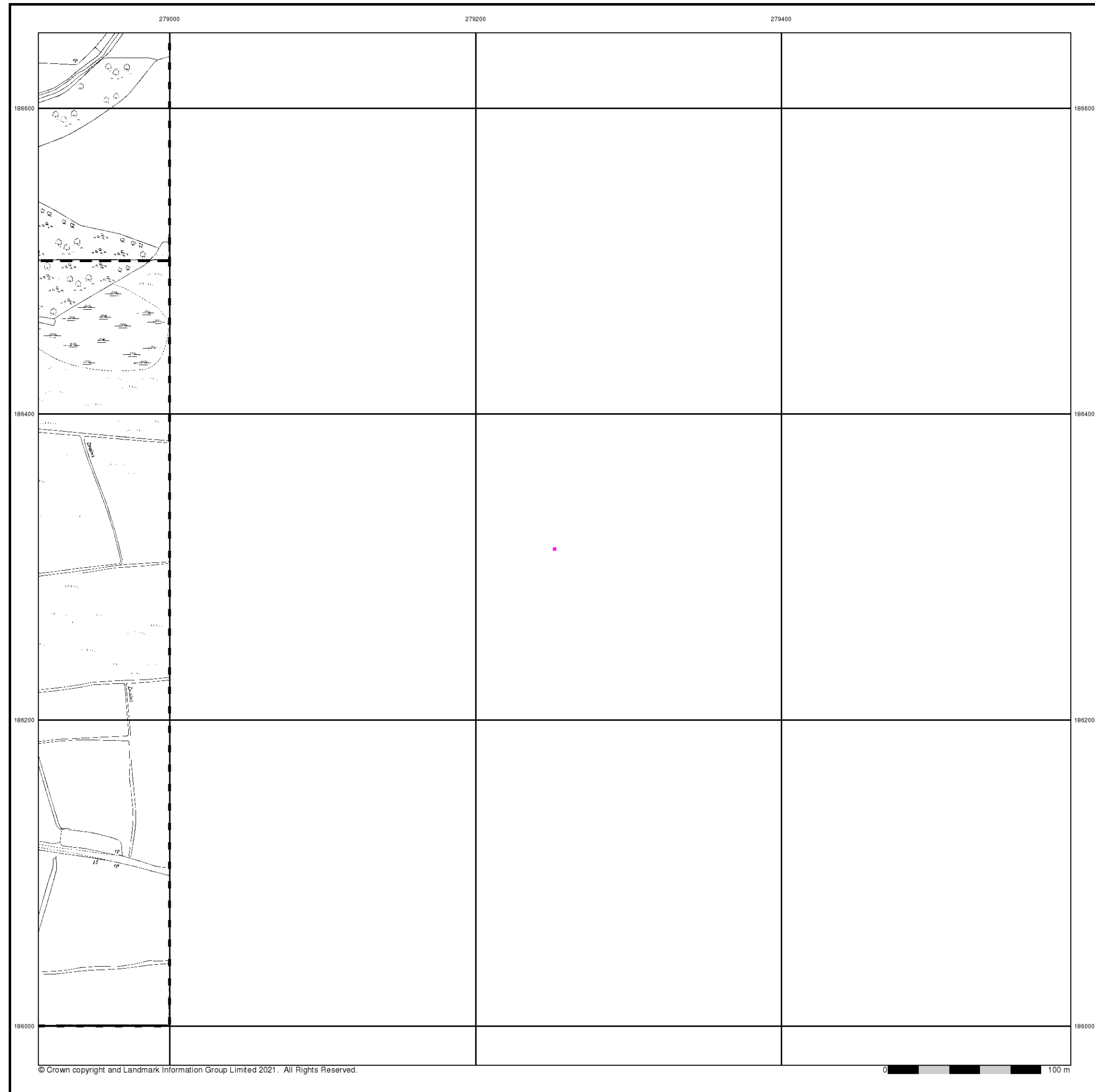
Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

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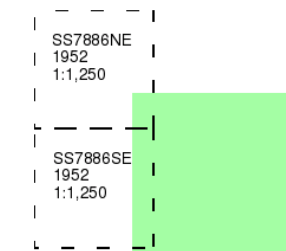
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1952

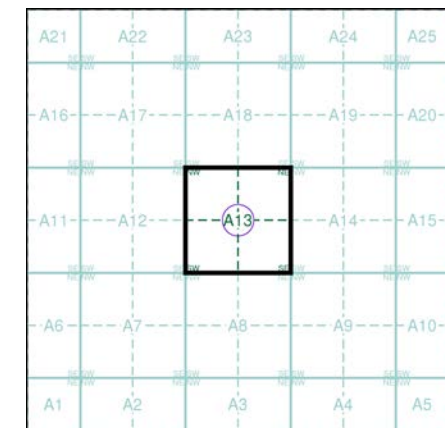
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

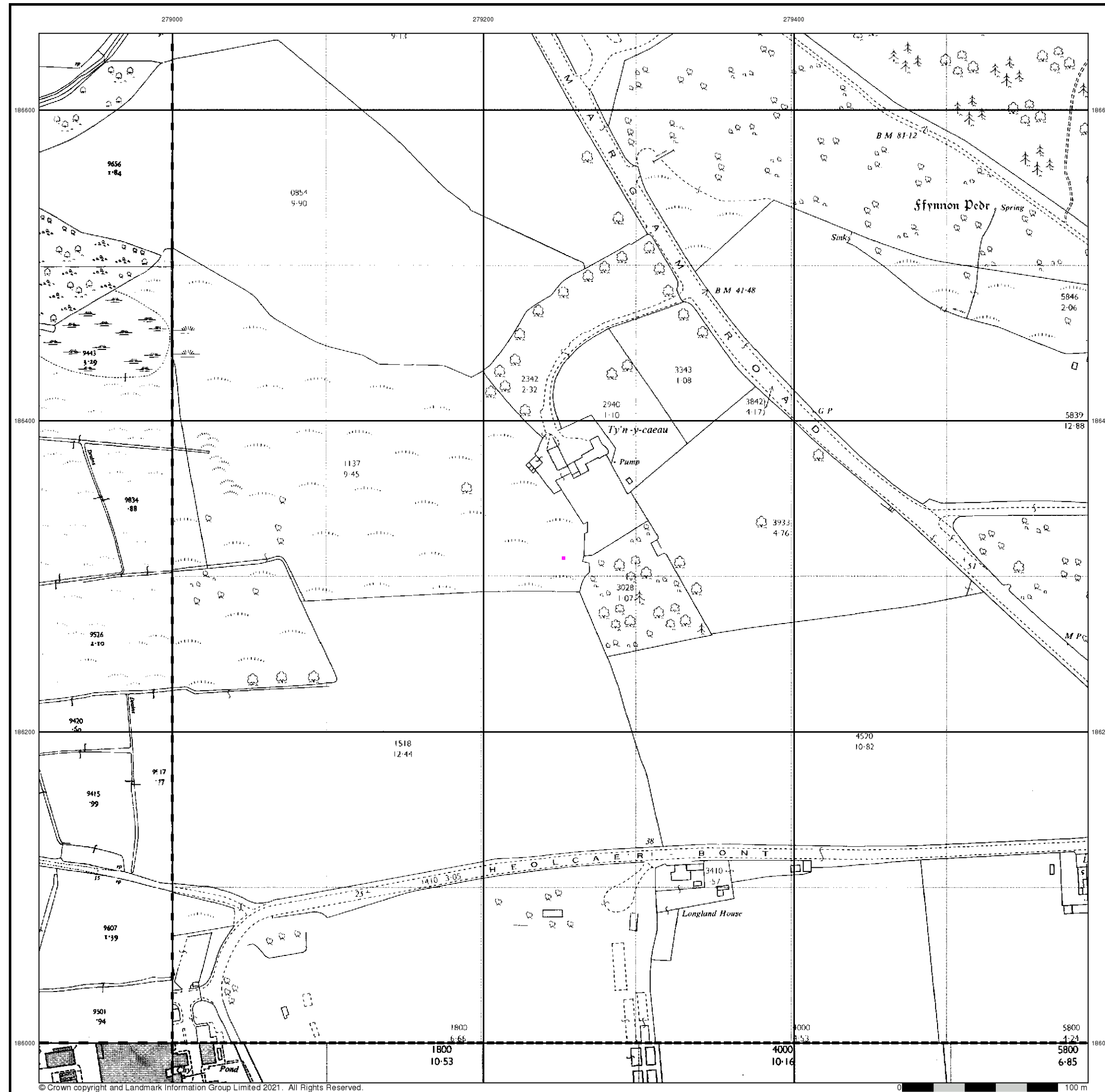


Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1953 - 1964

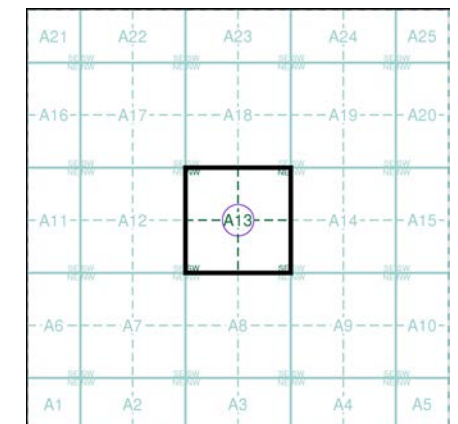
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS7886 1953 12,500	SS7986 1964 12,500
SS7885 1964 12,500	SS7985 1964 12,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

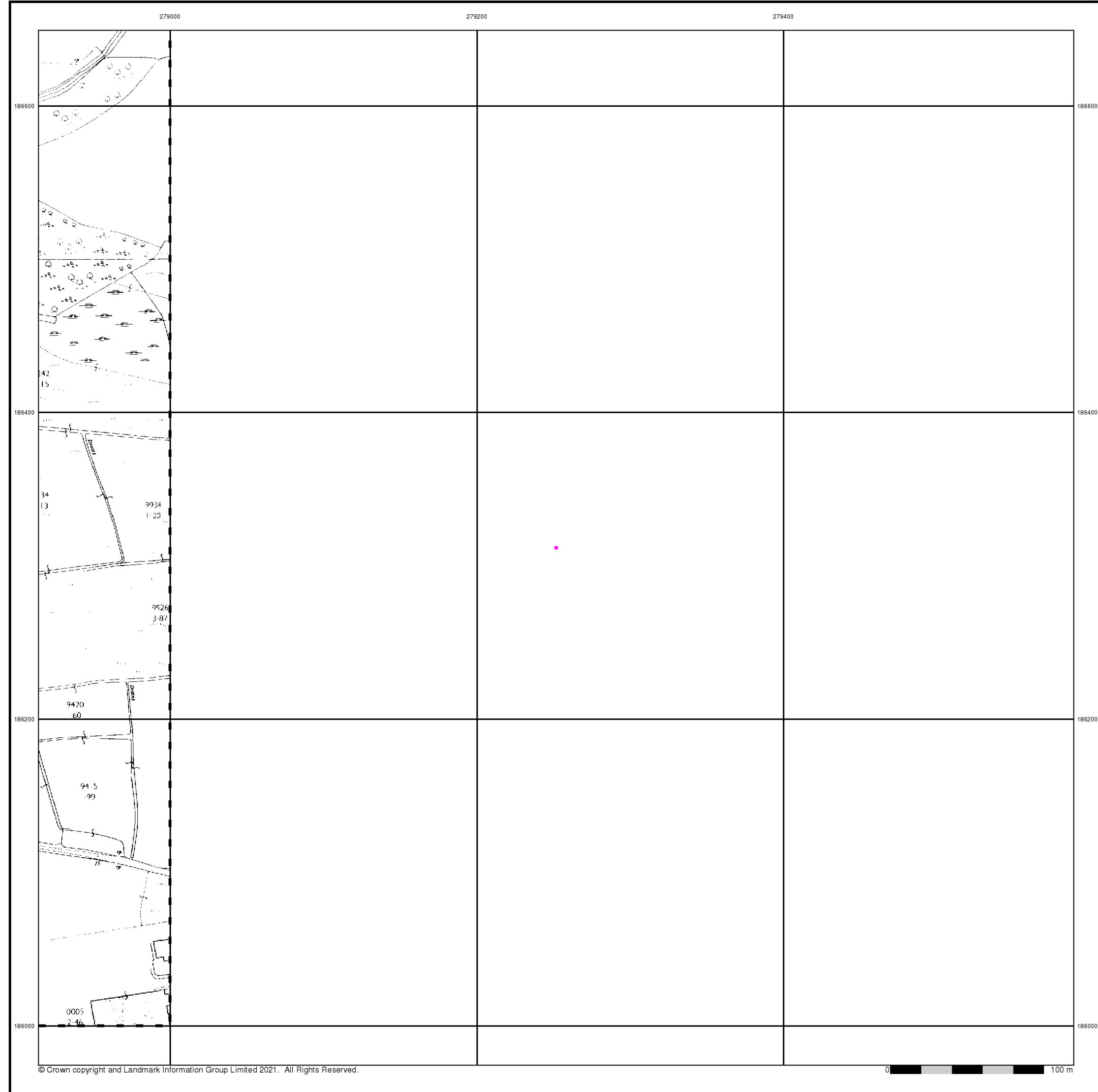


Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS7886
1964
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

Order Details

Order Number:	283149929_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0811
National Grid Reference:	279250, 186310
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

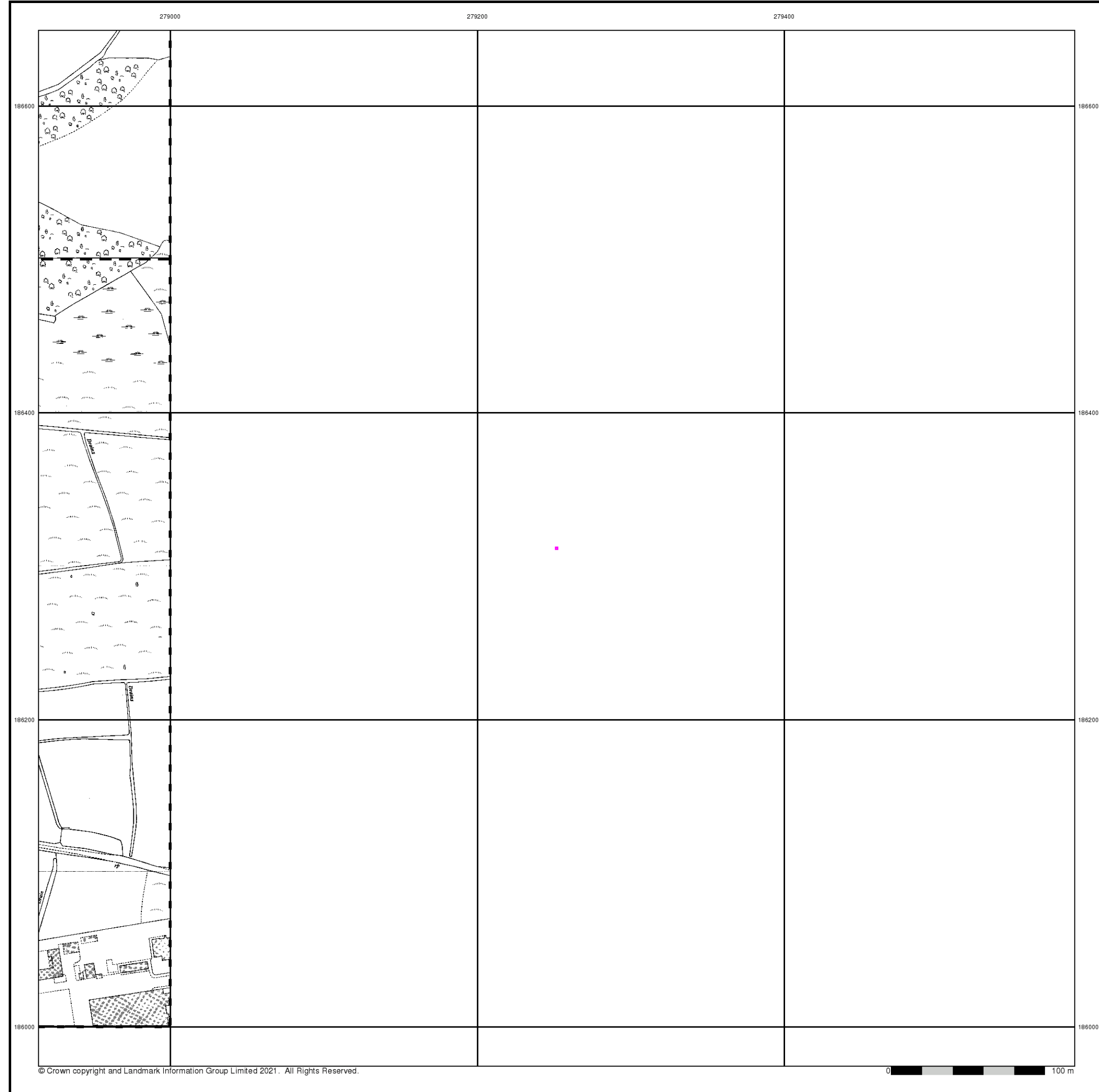
Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964

Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS7886NE
1964
1:1,250

SS7886SE
1964
1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

Order Details

Order Number:	283149929_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0811
National Grid Reference:	279250, 186310
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

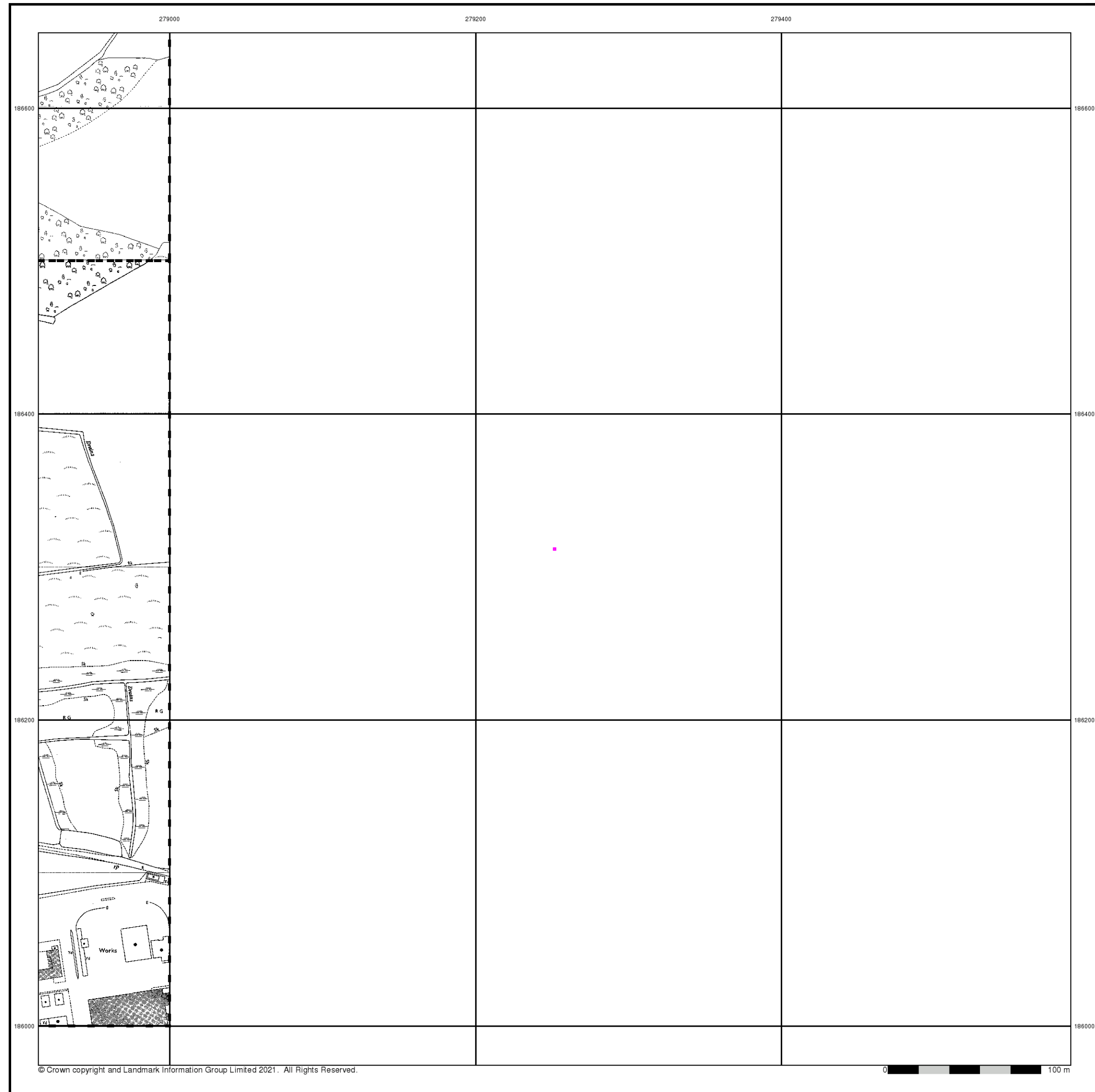
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Additional SIMs

Published 1964 - 1989

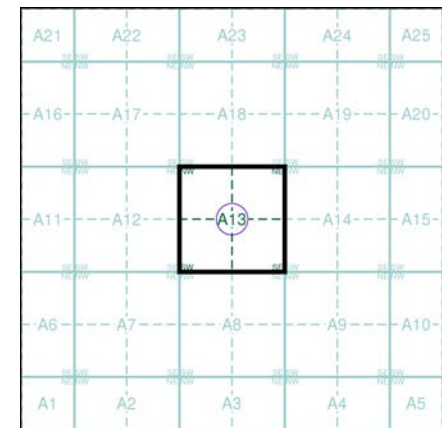
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS7886NE	1964	1:1,250
SS7886SE	1989	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1

Customer Ref: CR0811

National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310

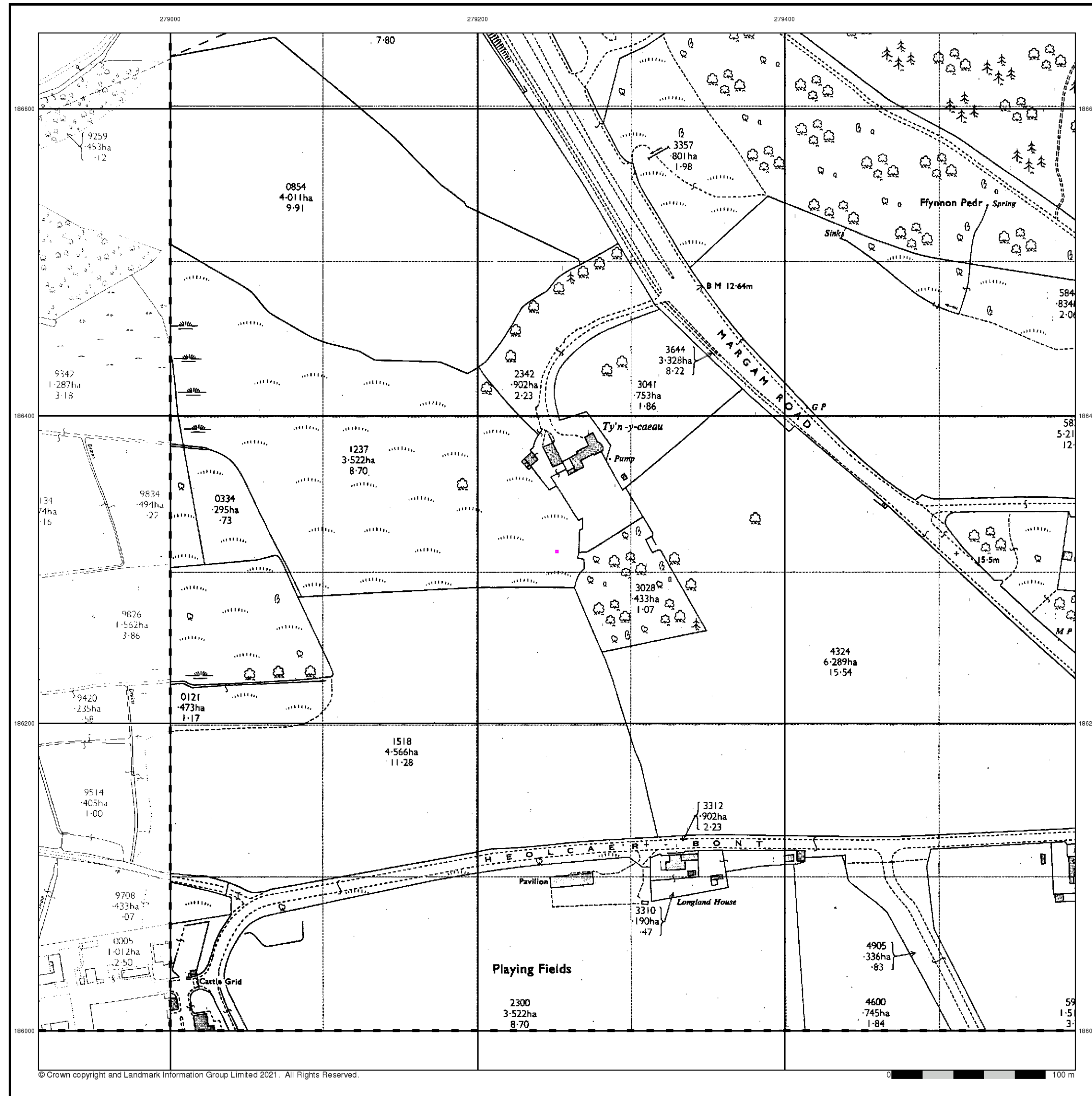
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.01

Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



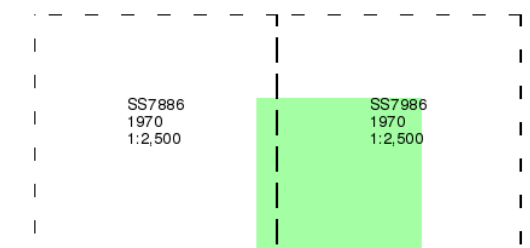
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1970

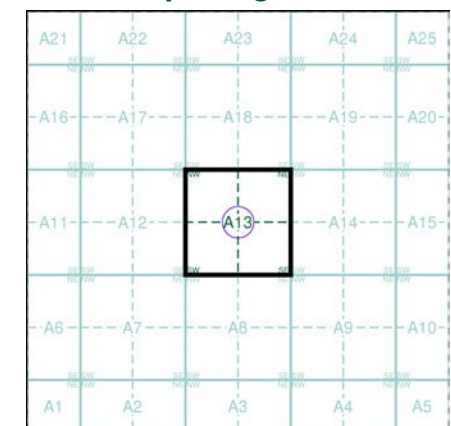
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

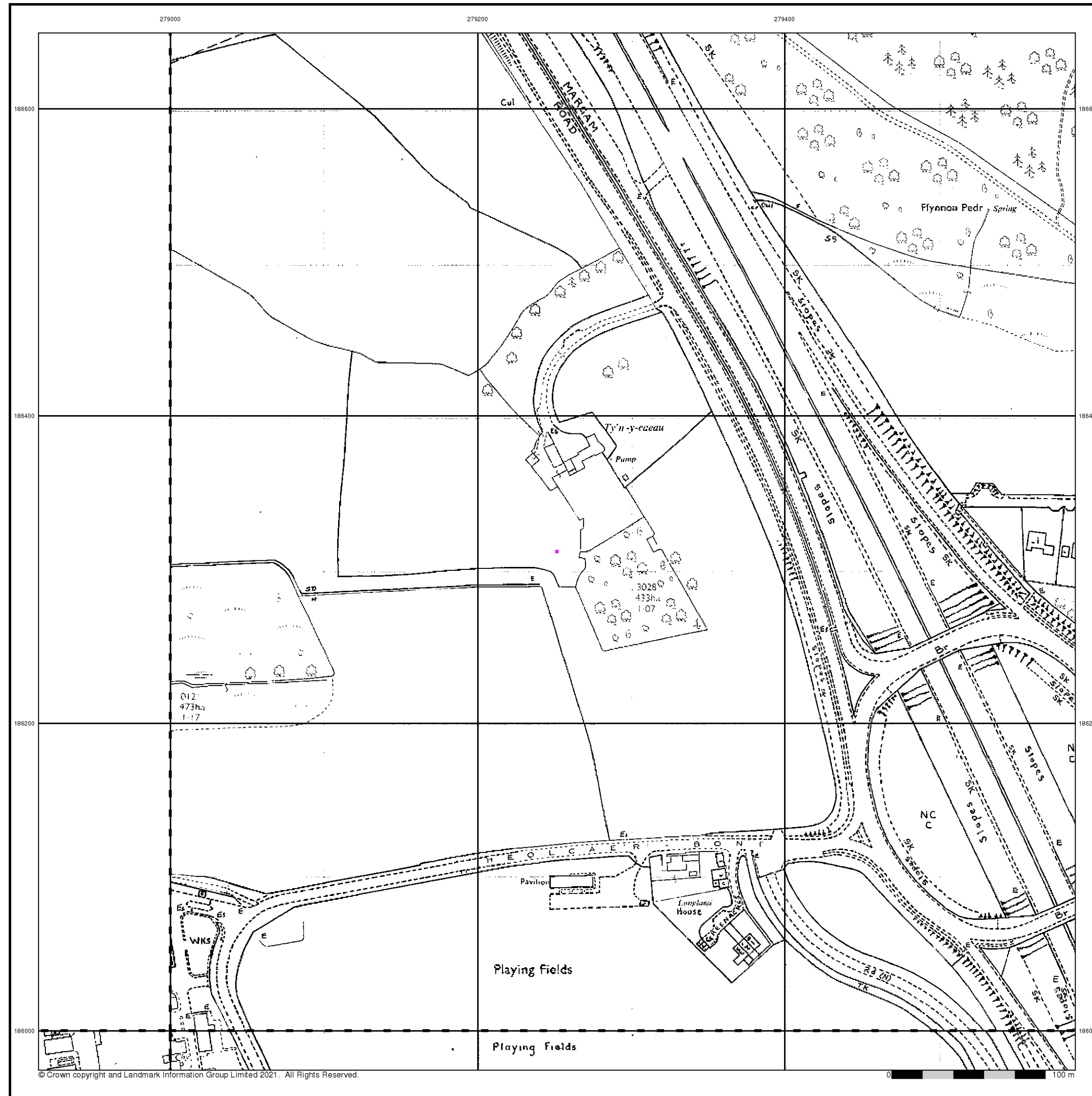


Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



Additional SIMs

Published 1979 - 1980

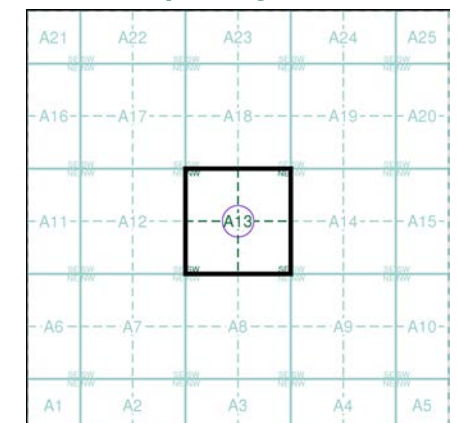
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

	SS7986	
	1979	
	1:2,500	
SS7885		SS7985
1980		1980
1:2,500		1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

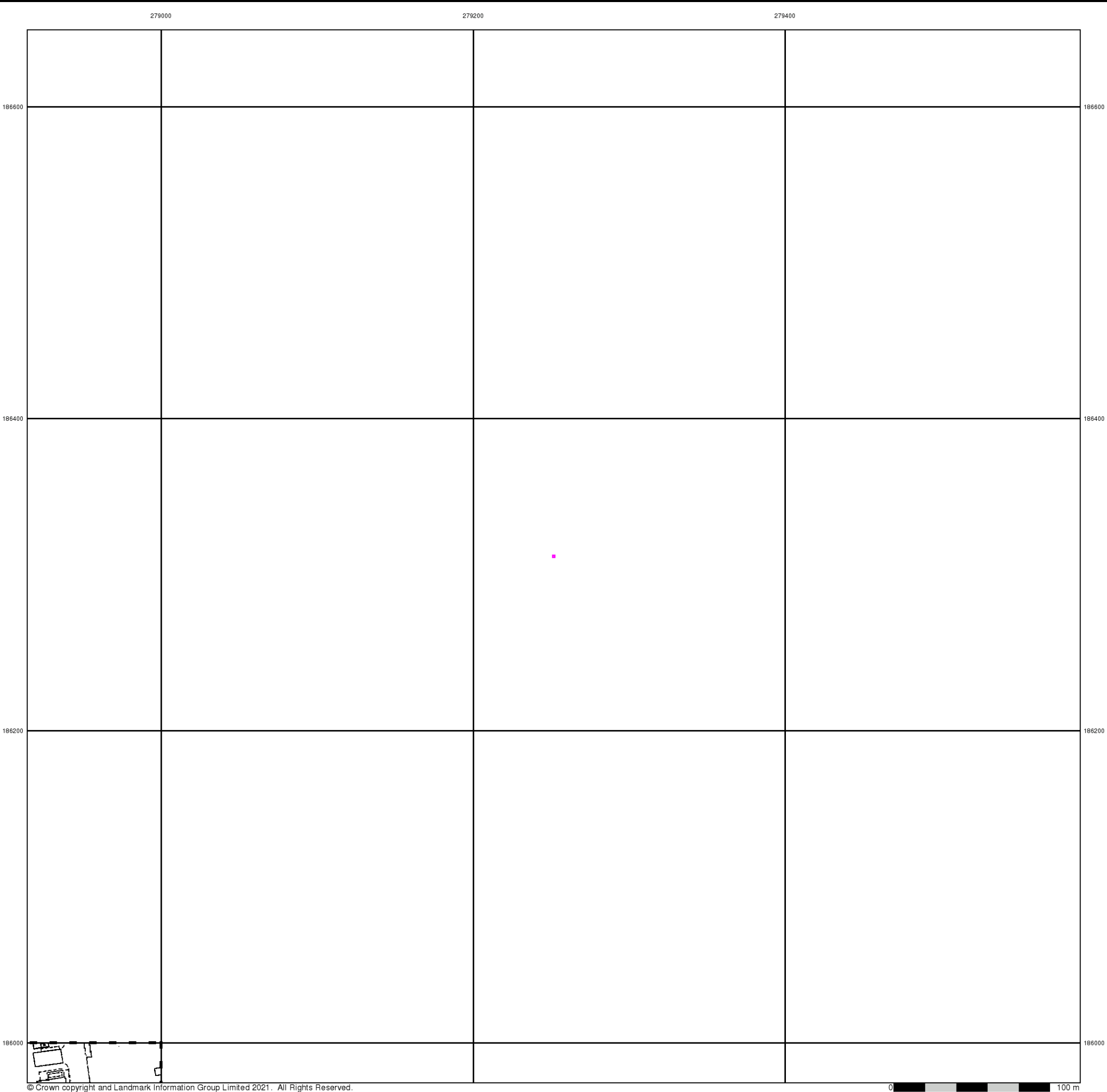


Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



Additional SIMs
Published 1990
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's `Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS7885
1990
1:2,500

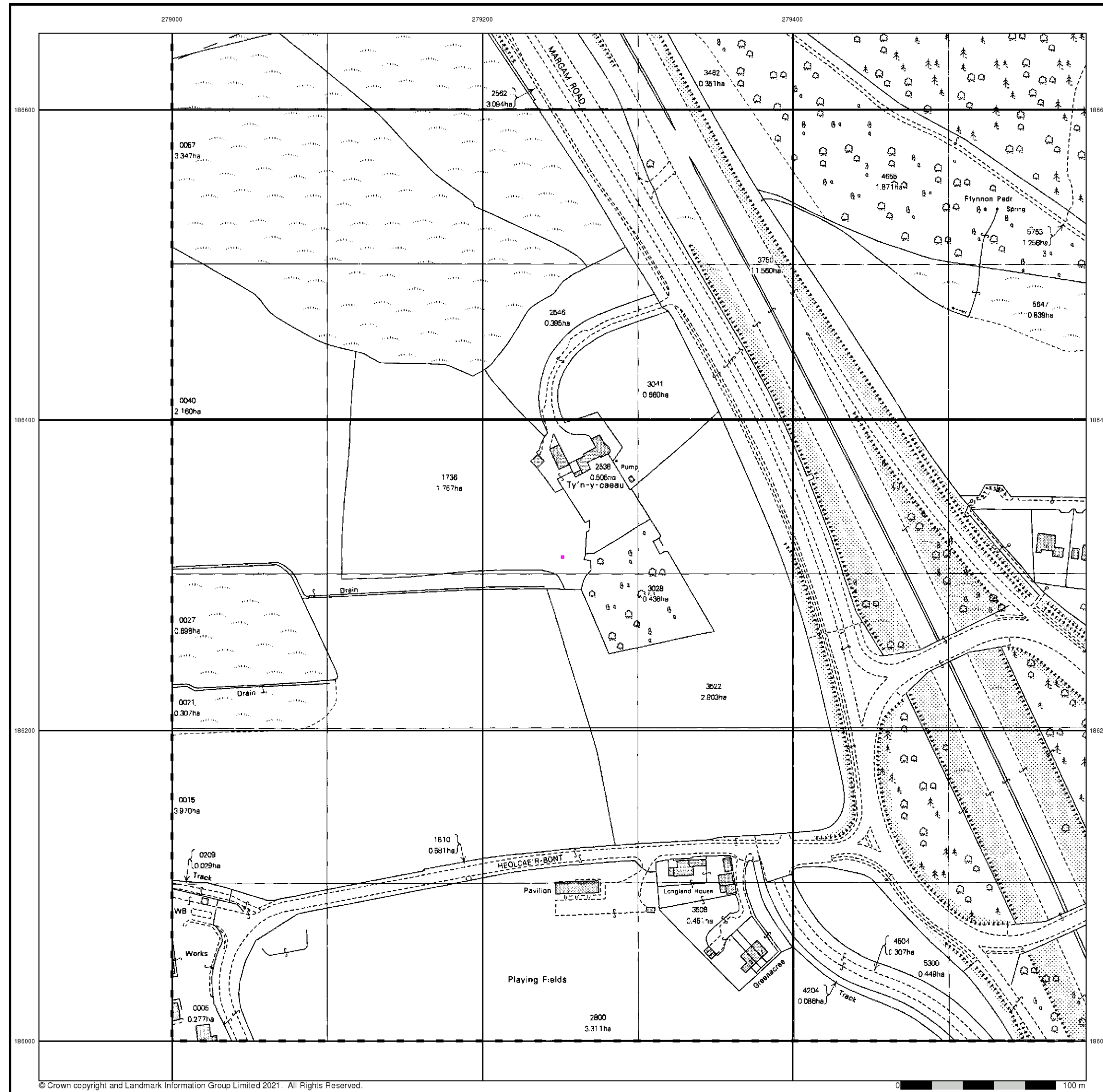
Historical Map - Segment A13

N

Order Details

Order Number:	283149929_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0811
National Grid Reference:	279250, 186310
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details
Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



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0 100 m

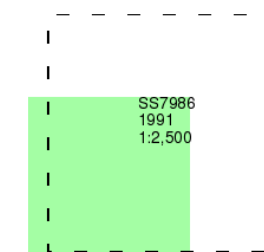
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1991

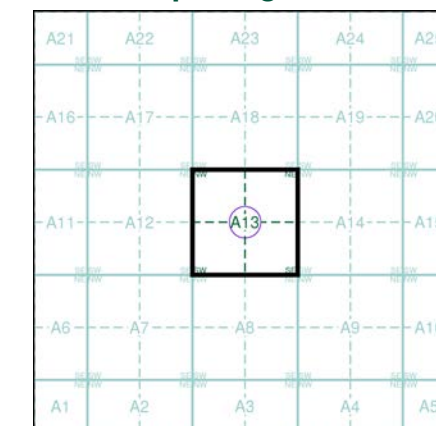
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

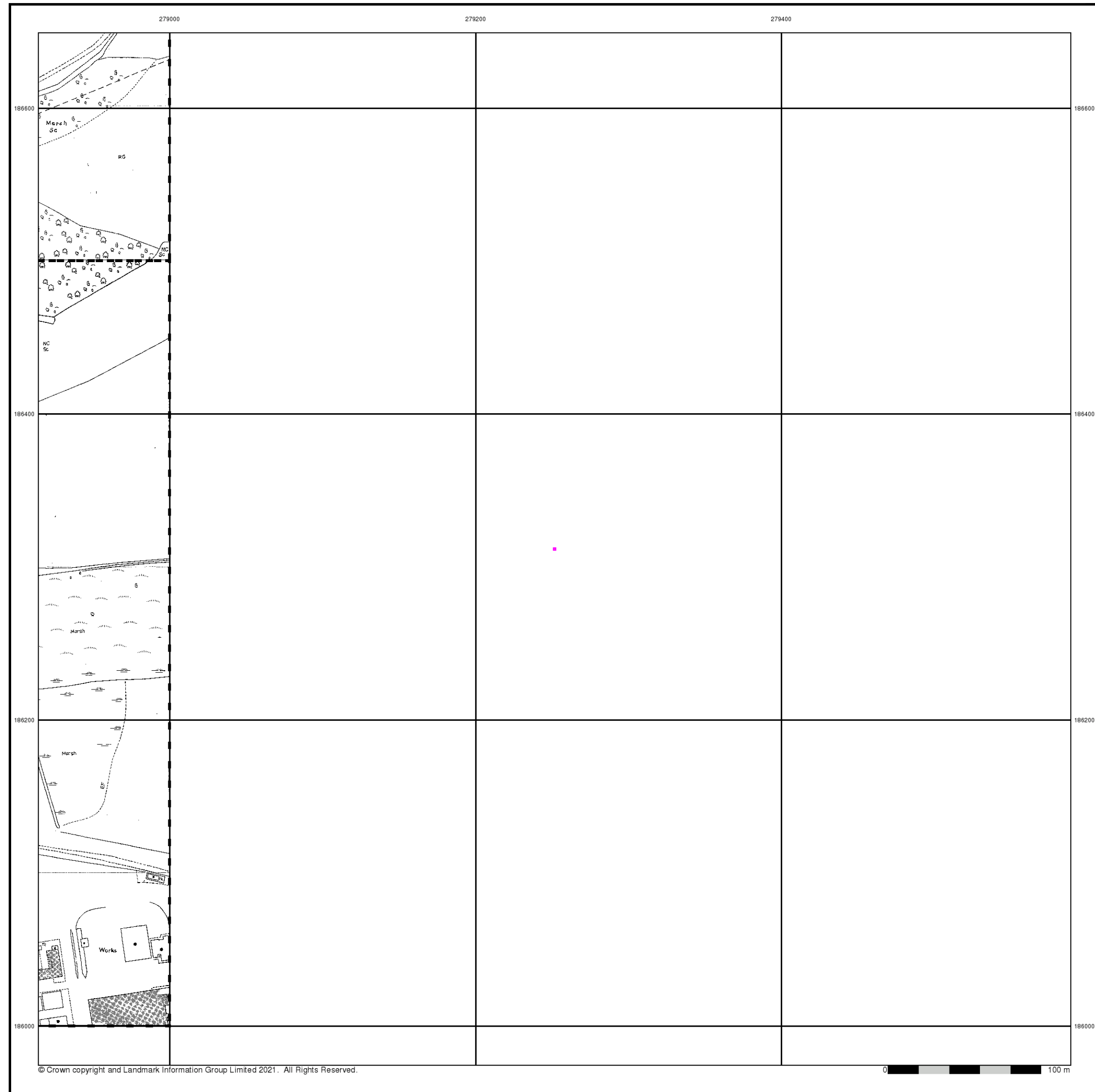


Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



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Additional SIMs

Published 1991

Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS7886NE
1991
1:1,250

SS7886SE
1991
1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1

Customer Ref: CR0811

National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310

Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.01

Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

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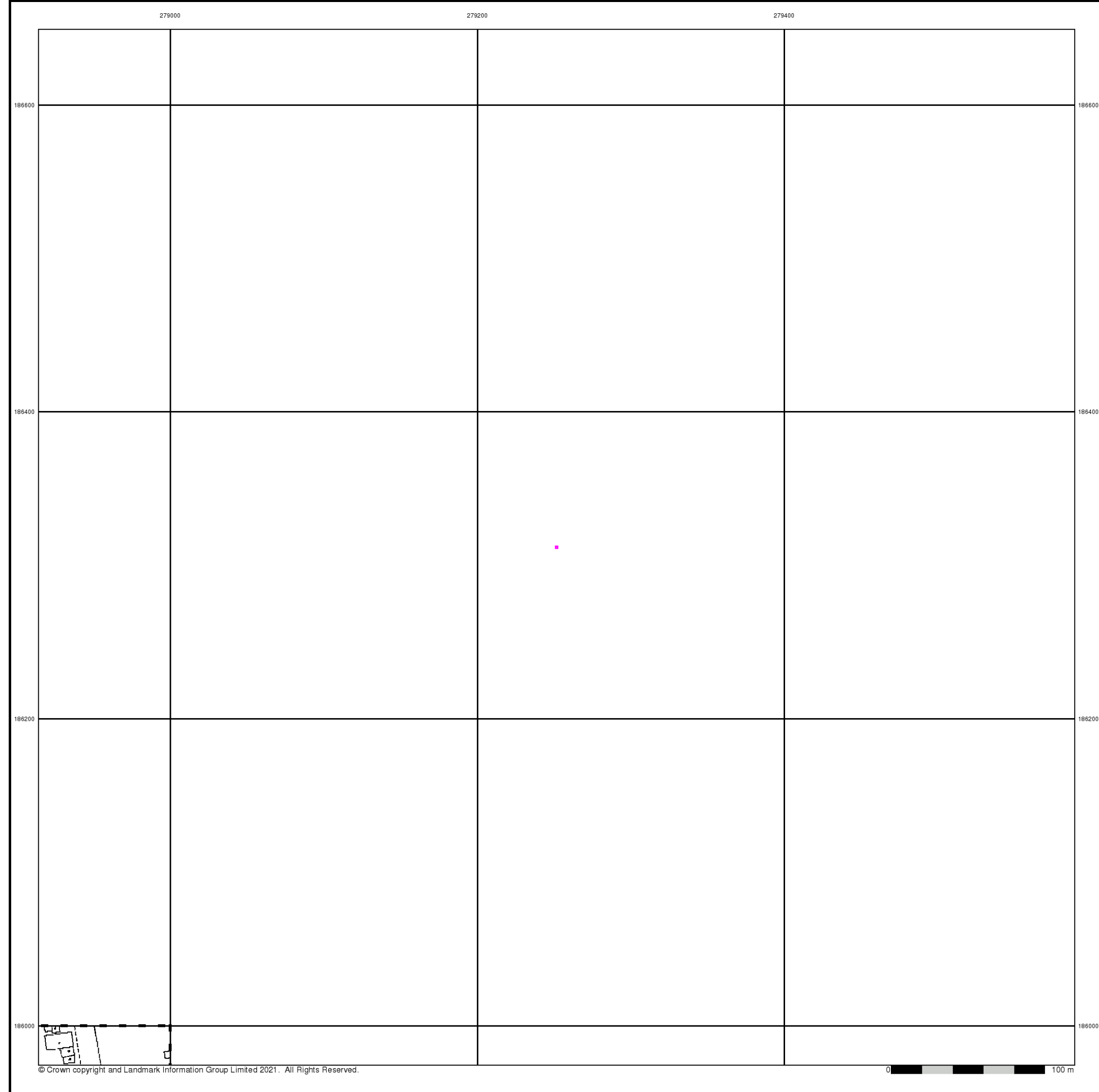
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Additional SIMs

Published 1991

Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's `Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS7885
1991
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

Order Details

Order Number:	283149929_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0811
National Grid Reference:	279250, 186310
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

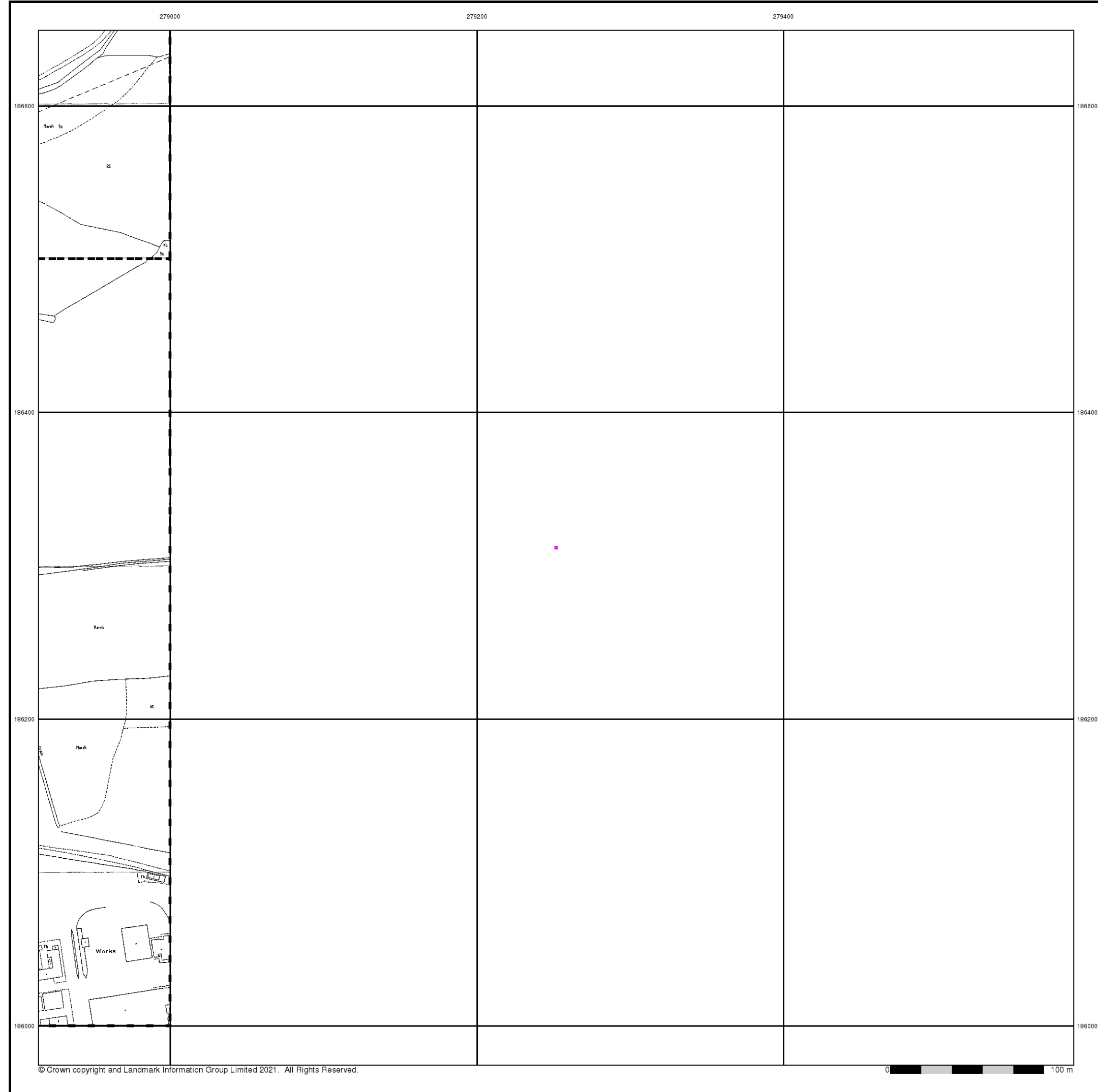
Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

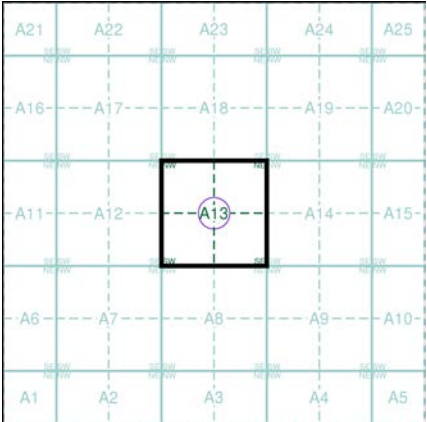
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS7886NE	1993	1:1,250
SS7886SE	1993	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

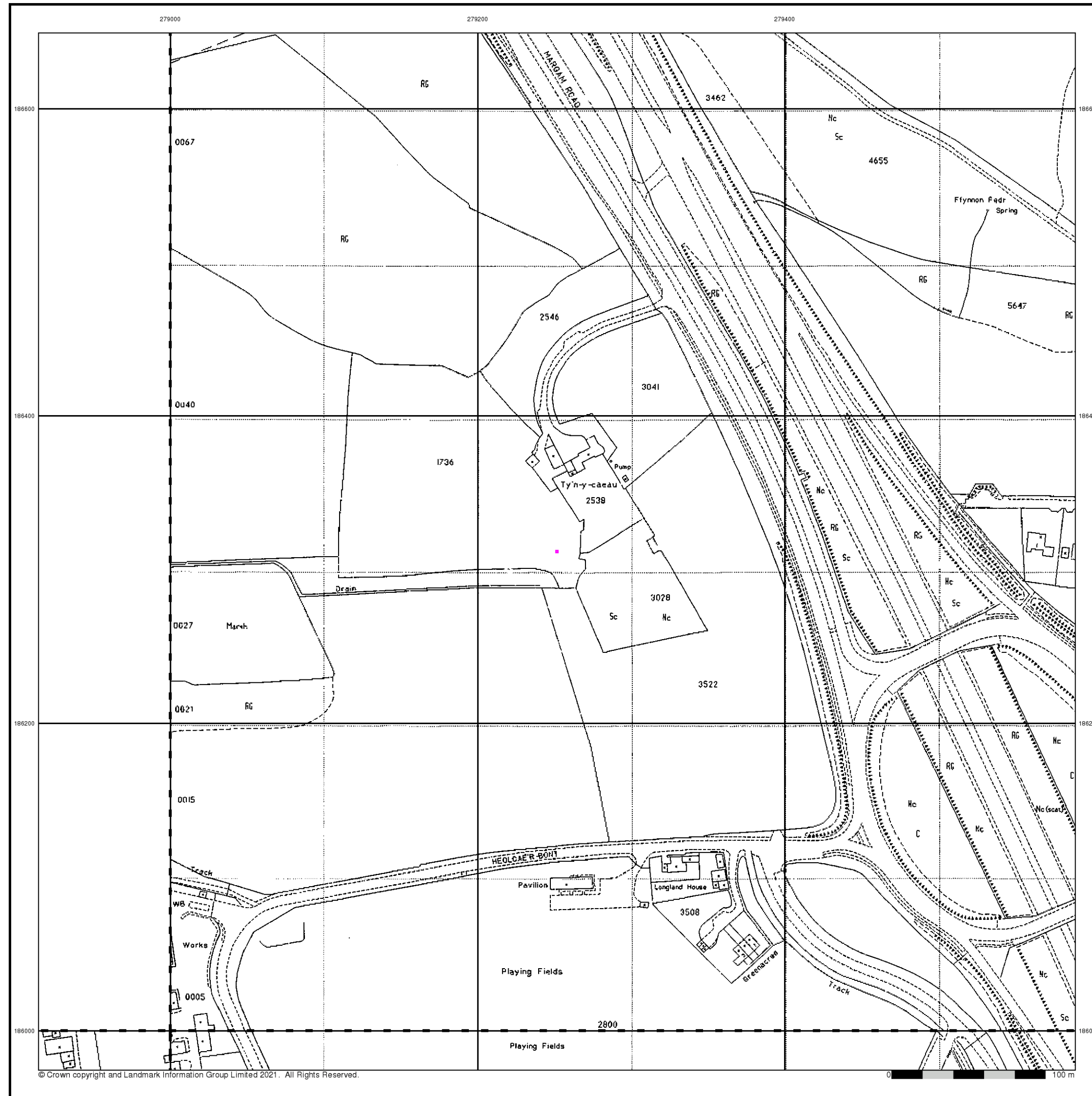


Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1
Customer Ref: CR0811
National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

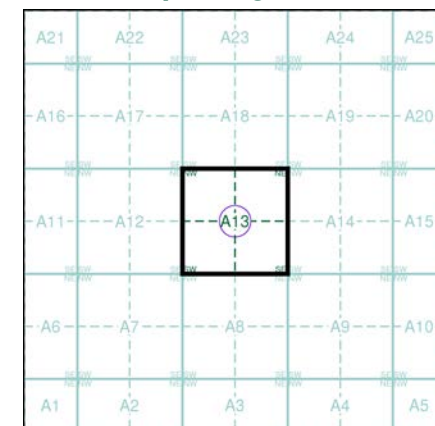
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

		SS7986	
		1993	
		1:2,500	
SS7885	SS7985		
1993	1993		
1:2,500	1:2,500		

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 283149929_1_1

Customer Ref: CR0811

National Grid Reference: 279250, 186310

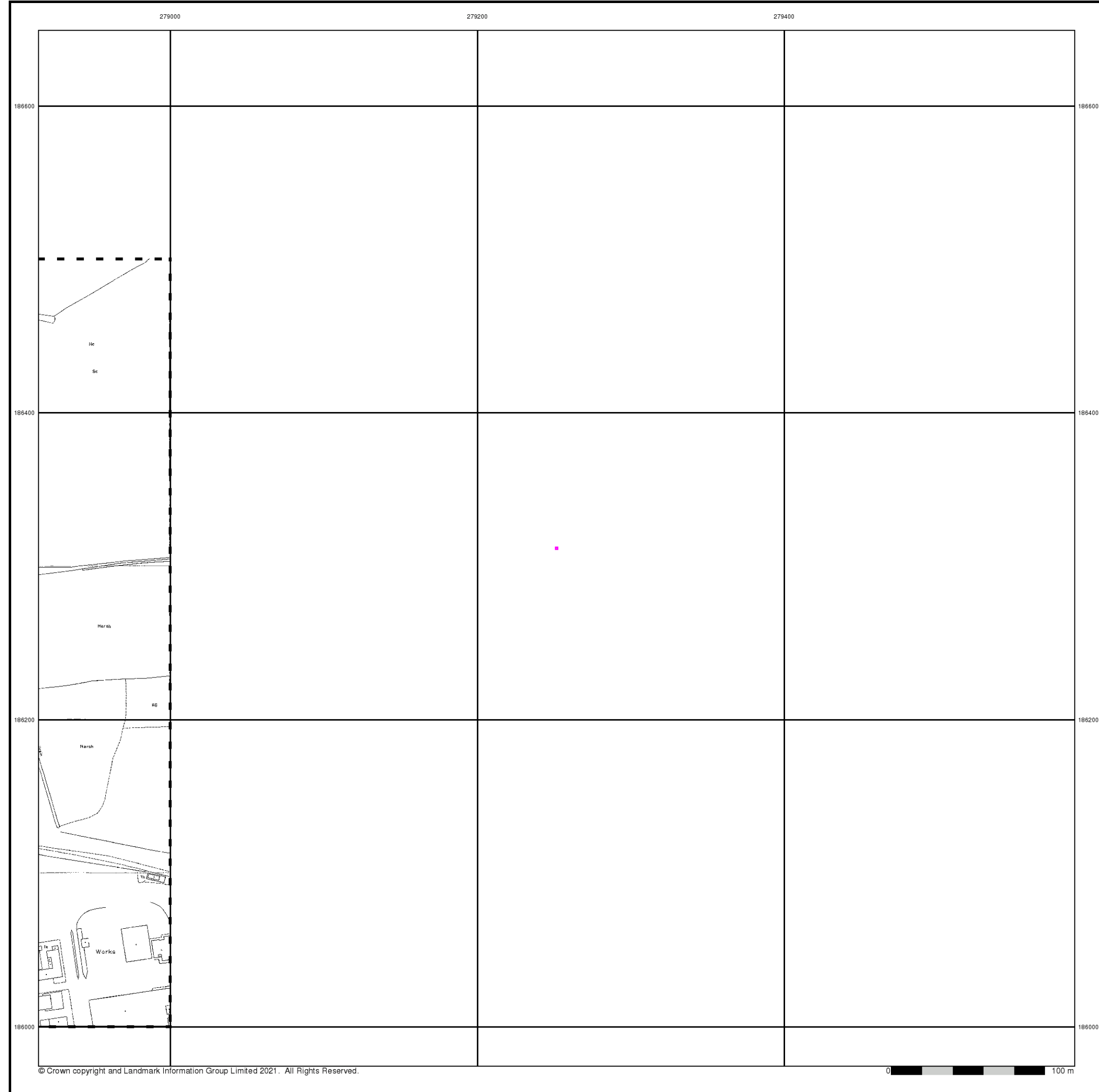
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.01

Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot



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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SS7886SE
1995
1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

Order Details

Order Number:	283149929_1_1
Customer Ref:	CR0811
National Grid Reference:	279250, 186310
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.01
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

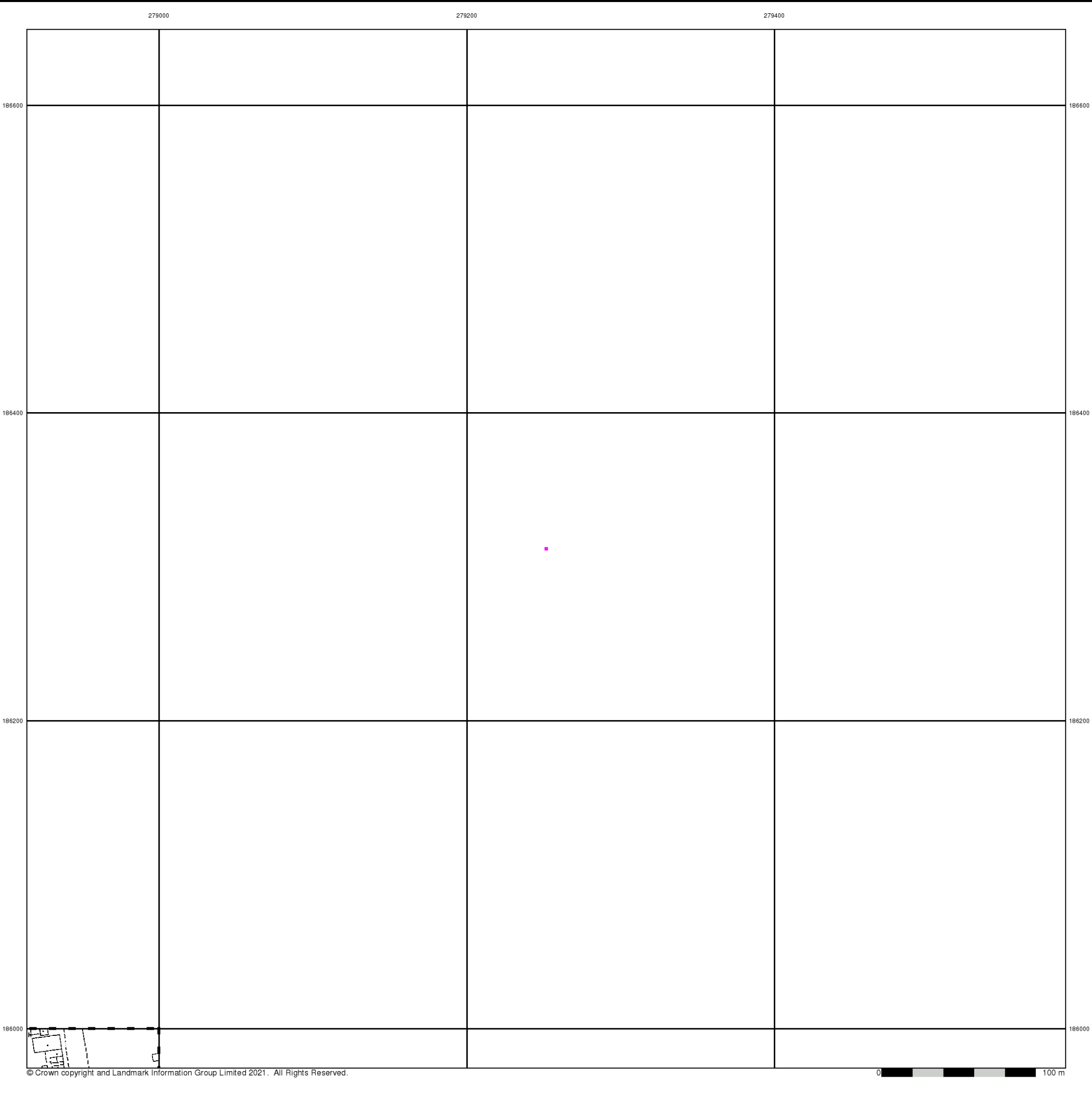
Site at, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

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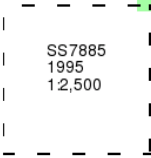
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

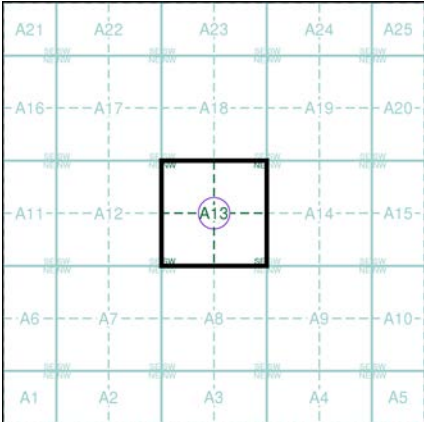
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	283149929_1_1
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Site Details

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