



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

5.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

PREHISTORIC PERIODS

PALAEOLITHIC (800,000 – 8500 BCE)

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

MESOLITHIC (8500-4000 BCE)

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

⁸ Archaeoleg, 2014

⁹ RCAHMW, 2018

¹⁰ The Megalithic Portal, 2004

¹¹ RCAHMW, 2021

¹² Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2006

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

NEOLITHIC (4000-2200 BCE)

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

BRONZE AGE (2200-700 BCE)

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

¹³ Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2011

¹⁴ Archaeoleg, 2014

¹⁵ The Megalithic Portal, 2011

¹⁶ Archaeoleg, 2003

¹⁷ GGAT, 2022

¹⁸ Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2006

¹⁹ Cadw, 2022

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

IRON AGE (700 BCE- 43 CE)

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

²⁰ Lynch et al, 2007

²¹ Lynch et al, 2007

²² Cadw, 2022

²³ Lynch et al, 2007

²⁴ Ritchie, 2018

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

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

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

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

OTHER

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

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

HISTORIC PERIODS

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

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

EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (410-1066 CE)

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

²⁵ Evans, 2018

²⁶ Evans, 2018

²⁷ Archaeoleg, 2003

²⁸ Davies et al, 2008

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

MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1066CE- 1500CE)

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

²⁹ Archaeoleg, 2010

³⁰ Archaeoleg, 2017

³¹ Cadw, 200 list entry

³² ARCHI Information Systems, 2021

³³ Lewis, 1849

³⁴ RCAHMW, 2022

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

Table 4 Medieval assets located within the study area

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

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

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

POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1500-1900CE)

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

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

Table 5 Post-Medieval assets located within the study area

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

³⁵ Welsh Coal Mines, 2022

³⁶ Northern Mine Research Society, 2022

³⁷ Welsh Coal Mines, 2022

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

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

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

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

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

MODERN (1900CE - PRESENT)

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

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

Table 6 Modern assets located within the study area

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

³⁸ Welsh Government, 2022

³⁹ Welsh Government, 2022

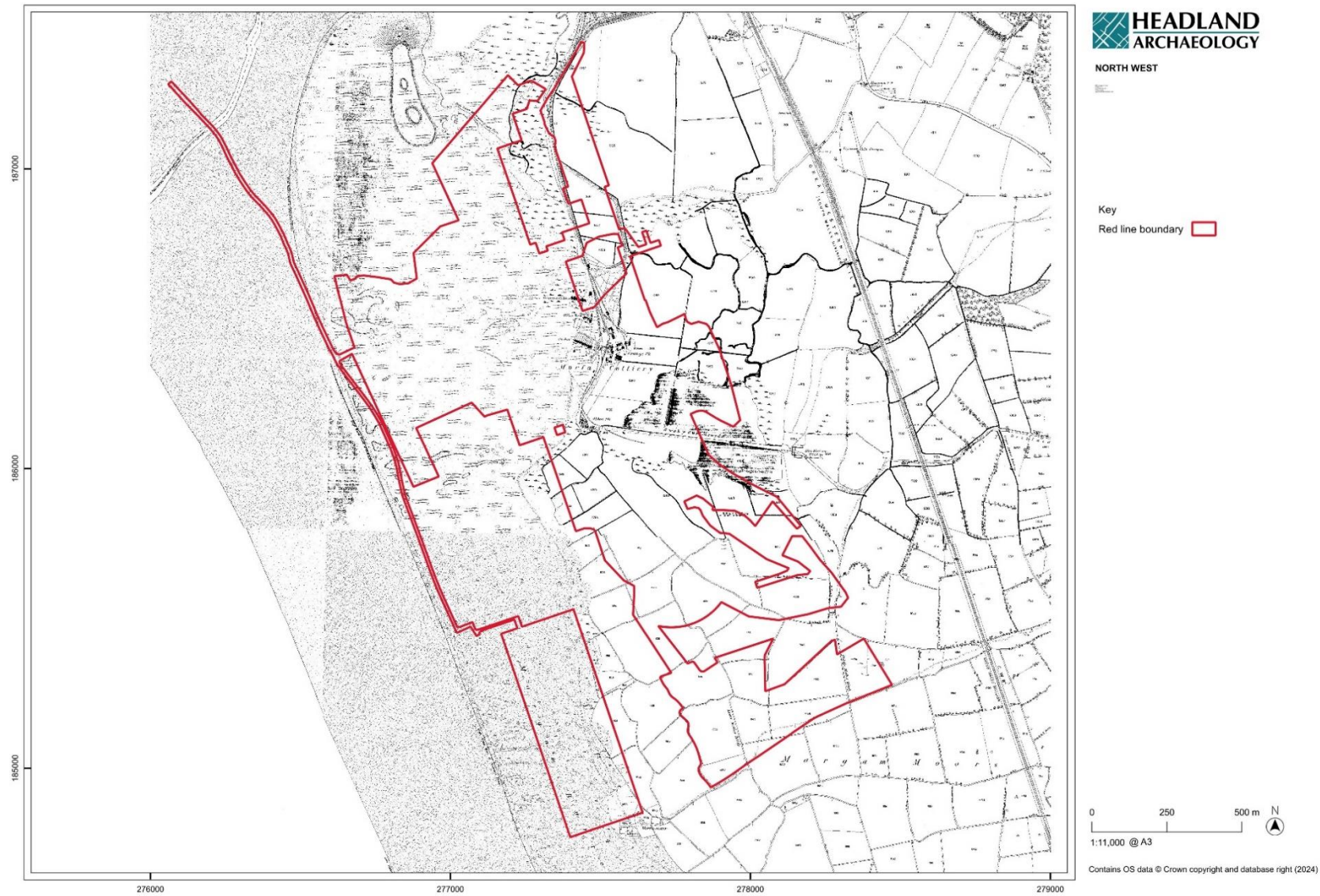
22813	Sunray	Grade II listed building	275668	191096
22852	Plate-Girder Bridge	Grade II listed building	275549	189307
22853	War Memorial	Grade II listed building	275004	190053
23152	Harbour Court	Grade II listed building	276687	189509
23153	Plate-Girder Bridge	Grade II listed building	275545	189312
23249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

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

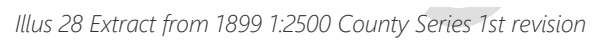
- 5.4.69. There is assessed to be a medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the development the steelworks throughout this period. However, it is likely that a high proportion of potential archaeological remains may have been truncated by the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

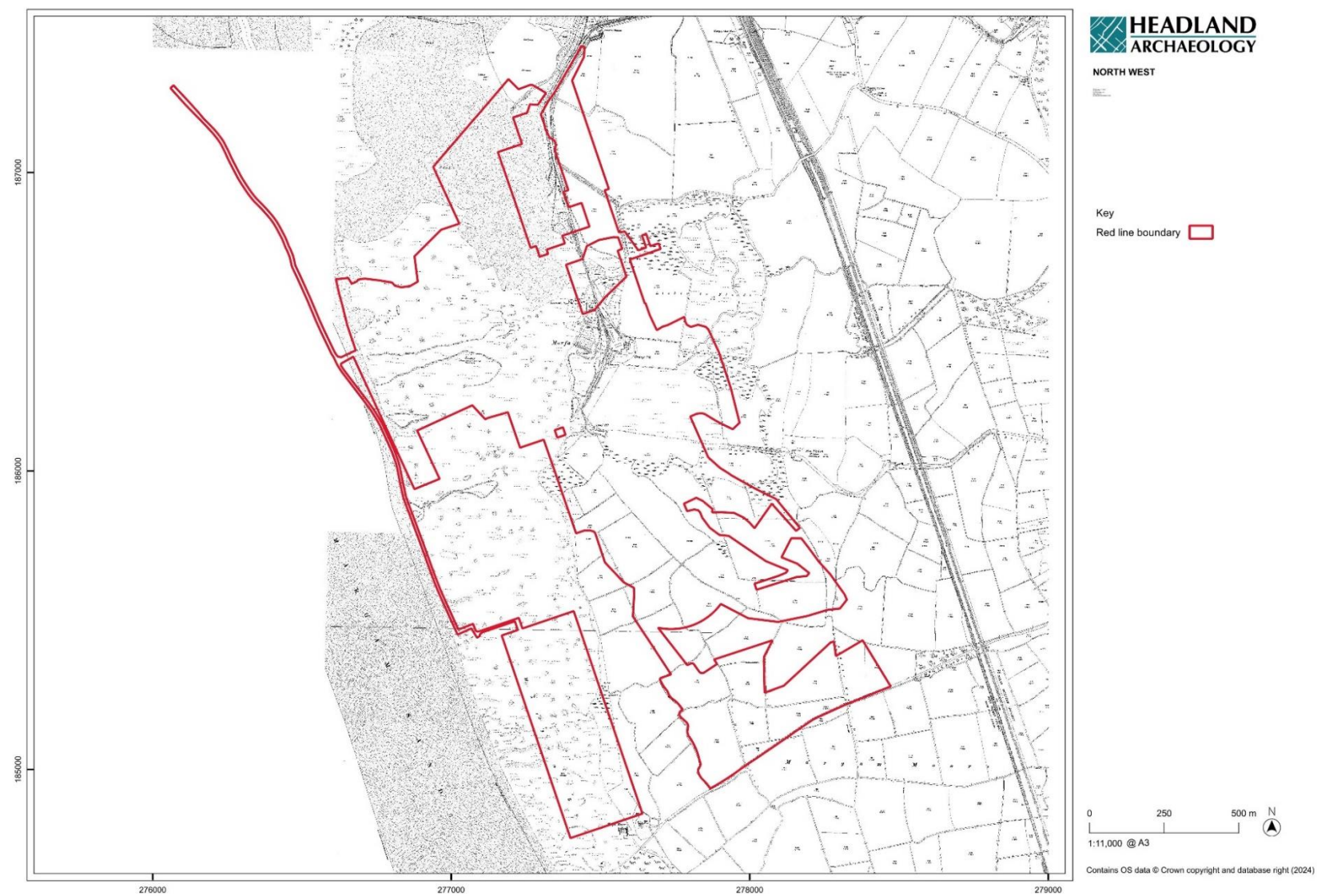


Illus 26 Extract from 1813 Thomas Budgen OSD 1:31608

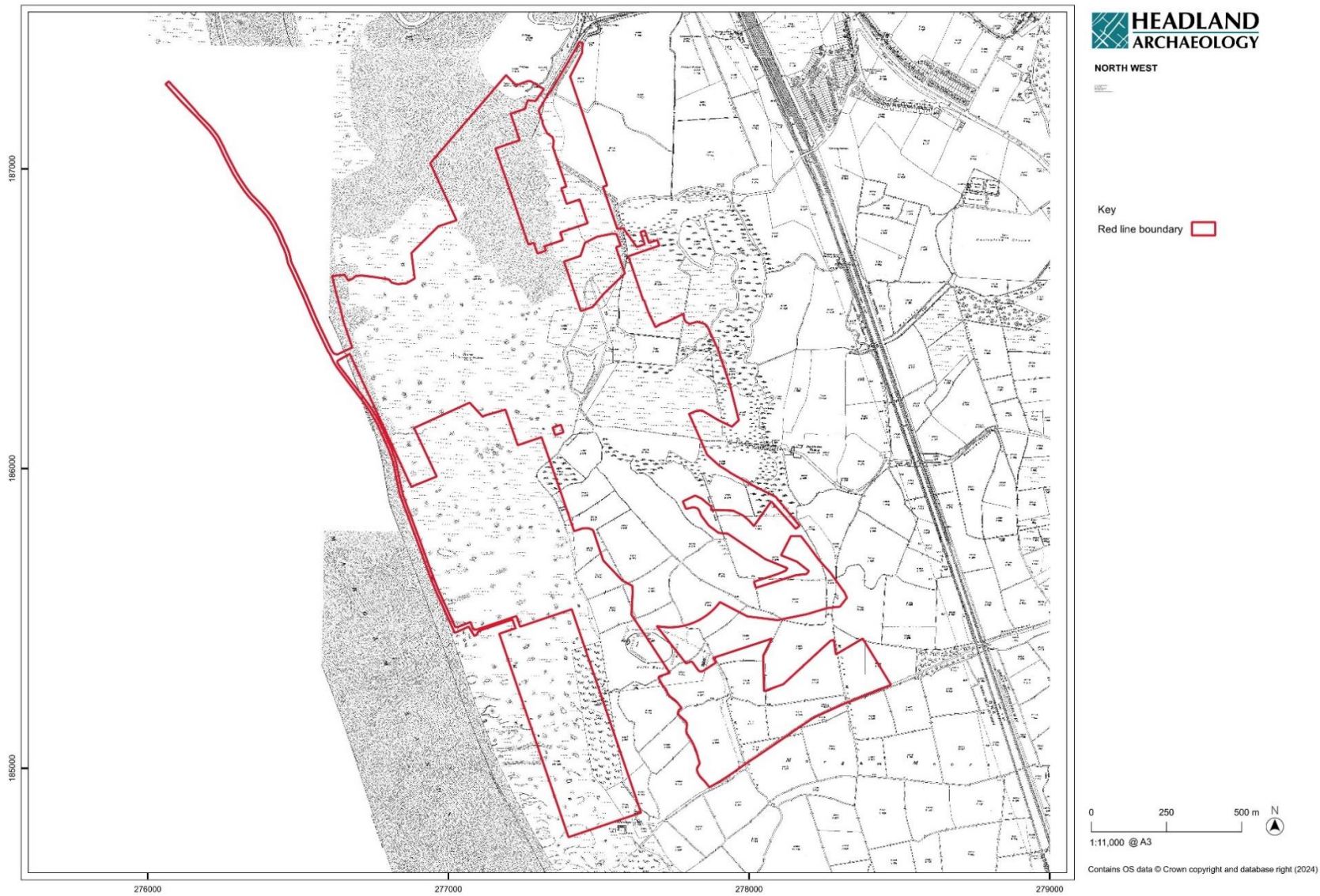


Illus 27 Extract from 1877 1:2500 County Series 1st edition

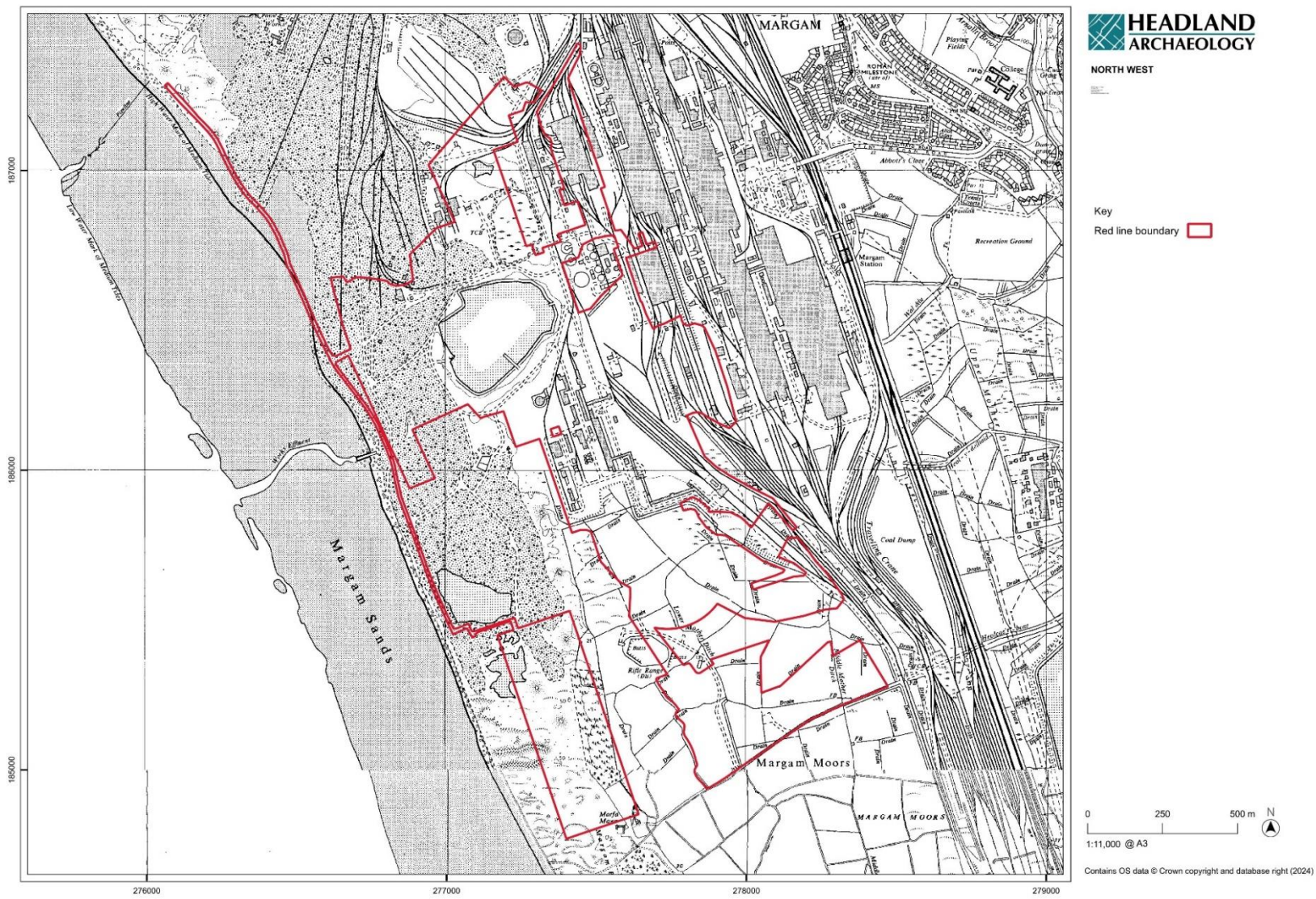




Illus 29 Extract from 1919 1:2500 County Series 2nd revision



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



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