



**Former Tata Site,
Pontarddulais**

**Archaeological
Assessment**

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Executive Summary

- S1 This Archaeological Assessment has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd on behalf of Walters Land Limited to support a planning application for a residential development at the former Tata Site at Pontarddulais, Swansea, SA4 8SH ('the Site').
- S2 The Site does not contain any designated historic assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas) that would pose a constraint to development.
- S3 Available baseline information records four non-designated historic assets within the Site. However, only two of these historic assets relate to extant archaeological remains within the Site:
- Extant archaeological remains associated with the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) comprise two stone built buildings likely associated with the original 1870s tin plate works, as well as segments of the eastern stone boundary wall to the Glamorgan Works. The two historic buildings are of low significance based on their limited architectural and historic interest and the remaining segments of the boundary wall are of negligible significance based on its practical function and limited historic interest; and
 - The presence of one of the southern, former reservoirs to the Glamorgan Works, recorded as 'gravel pits' by the HER (**GGAT10086w**). The present-day condition of the extant pit consists of a water-filled hollow enclosed by woodland vegetation. This feature is of negligible significance, reflecting associated landscaping features associated with the Glamorgan Works during its operation.
- S4 The Site has been identified to have a very low potential for Prehistoric to medieval remains and moderate-high potential for post-medieval to modern remains. Any encountered remains would likely comprise late 19th century to 20th century industrial remains (e.g. building platforms, building foundations, railway spur foundations, waste pits). These would be of very low to low significance.
- S5 Overall, there would be loss of known, low value archaeological remains from the development within the Site. These would be associated with the demolition of the two historic buildings and boundary wall within the Site associated with the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**), identified to be of low and negligible significance, respectively. In addition, the potential for buried unknown archaeological remains to be subject to alteration and/or destruction from groundworks associated with the proposed development has also been identified. As such, these adverse impacts would be considered as part of the planning balance as per Paragraph 6.1.25 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) 11. Otherwise, the proposed development is compliant with national and local planning policies as set out in **Section 2** of this Archaeological Assessment

- S6 If any archaeological recording works are deemed as a requirement by the Archaeological Advisor for Swansea Council, such works could be secured through an appropriately worded condition of planning consent.

Section 1

Introduction

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd on behalf of Walters Land Limited and presents the results of an Archaeological Assessment of the former Tata Site at Pontarddulais, Swansea, SA4 8SH (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). This document has been produced to provide baseline information and assess the likely impact of proposals on the conservation of archaeological features, buildings, deposits and/or remains; whether known or hitherto unknown (recorded), to support a planning application for a residential development within the Site.
- 1.2 This report follows the aims and objectives set out in a July 2023 approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (EDP, 2023). Therefore, the Archaeological Assessment will assess the likely impact of proposals upon the conservation of archaeological features, buildings, deposits and/or remains; whether known or hitherto unrecorded; insofar as it is relevant, appropriate mitigation or compensation measures will be put forward in the assessment to either avoid or minimise adverse impacts on archaeological remains and other historic assets.
- 1.3 In accordance with best practice guidance, desktop sources have been augmented through the completion of a heritage walkover survey, undertaken in August 2023.
- 1.4 The scope of the report does not include an assessment of potential setting impacts to designated and/or non-designated built historic assets from the proposed development. It solely focuses on the potential of impacts to standing and buried archaeological remains, whether known or unknown (unrecorded) within the Site.

SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.5 The Site is approximately 5.23 hectares (ha) in extent and comprises a former Tata Steel industrial site. The Site is located to the north-west edge of Pontarddulais, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 259022, 204273; its location and layout are shown on **Figure EDP 1.1**.



Figure EDP 1.1: Site Location Plan.

- 1.6 The former Tata Steel industrial site includes an interconnected building complex within the centre-west part of the Site. The earliest stone-built buildings within the Site, albeit identified to have been altered and renovated during the 20th century, are located at the south-east end of the complex's interconnected buildings. These two buildings form an 'L-shape' and date back to the Site's original industrial use as the late 19th century Glamorgan Works.
- 1.7 The remaining buildings date from the 1970s onwards. These include brown brick-built structures as well as rectangular north-east to south-west orientated steel-framed warehouse buildings. The warehouse buildings are located along the west side of the complex, while the remainder of the interconnected buildings are located on the east side of the southern steel-framed rectangular building.
- 1.8 Hardstanding surfaces at the south end of the Site provide vehicle parking with roads on the east and north sides of the building complex providing access for freight vehicles. The Site features woodland parcels on its east and south sides, as well as areas of scrub land to the north and east, spoil heaps along the eastern edge of the Site and a fenced off wooded pond at the south end of the Site. The perimeter of the Site is bound by fencing and tree planting to provide screening to Pontarddulais Industrial Estate (north), Woodville Street (formerly 'Woodfield Street' till c.1972) (east), High Street (south) and the 1840 constructed Llanelli railway line from Pontarddulais to Garnant (west) (Denman, 2012). Two vehicular access points are located on the east and south sides of the Site, respectively.

Topography and Geology

- 1.9 Topographically, the Site is largely flat, however, there is a very gradual incline towards its north end and western edge, with the highest point located circa. 14m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the lowest point at the east located at c. 12m aOD.
- 1.10 The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying bedrock geology within the Site as the Swansea Member (sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 309.5-308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period, with the south-west corner recorded as Hughes Member (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone), a sedimentary bedrock formed during the same period. The superficial geology across the Site is recorded as Devensian Glaciofluvial. Deposits (sand and gravel), formed between 116-11.8 kaBP ago during the Quaternary period.

Proposed Development

- 1.11 The proposed development consists of a residential redevelopment of conventional two-three storey residential units. The 'Illustrative Masterplan' is provided for reference in **Appendix EDP 2**.
- 1.12 To accommodate residential redevelopment, the ground levels require remediation. This will comprise excavation of all made ground deposits, typically 1-1.5m below ground level (bgl), as well as the processing of excavated materials, removal of unsuitable or grossly contaminated materials and the redepositing and compacting of uncontaminated deposits within the Site.

Section 2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

LEGISLATION

- 2.1 The following section summarises the key legislation and national/local planning policies which are of relevance to this assessment.

Archaeology

- 2.2 The *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* addresses the designation and management of scheduled monuments, providing for the maintenance of a schedule of monuments (and archaeological remains) which are protected.
- 2.3 The designation of archaeological and historic sites as scheduled monuments applies only to those that are deemed to be of national importance and is generally adopted only if it represents the best means of protection.
- 2.4 The 1979 Act does not address the concept of ‘setting’, just their physical remains, and, therefore, for scheduled monuments, the protection of ‘setting’ is a matter of policy in the same way it is for a conservation area.
- 2.5 In Wales, the written consent of the Welsh Minister is required for development that would impact upon a scheduled monument, and applications for Scheduled Monument Consent are submitted to Cadw, the Welsh Government’s Historic Environment Service.

PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy

- 2.6 The Welsh Government published *Future Wales: The National Plan 2040* on 24 February 2021 (Welsh Government 2021a), which highlights in the foreword from the Minister for Housing and Local Government that it forms a “*framework for planning the change and development our country will need over the next two decades*”.
- 2.7 In terms of the Welsh Government’s objectives, the sixth ‘Future Wales Outcomes’ on page 55 states that:
- “Development plans will have a forward thinking, positive attitude towards enabling economic development, investment and innovation. Increased prosperity and productivity will be pursued across all parts of Wales, building on current activity and promoting a culture of innovation, social partnership, entrepreneurialism and skills-development in sustainable industries and sectors. The culture, heritage and environment of Wales will play a positive, modern role in the economy by attracting the interest and expenditure of tourists and providing a distinctive and trusted brand for Welsh businesses.”*
- 2.8 National planning guidance concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales is detailed in Section 6.1 of Chapter 6 Distinctive and Natural Places of *Planning*

Policy Wales Edition Eleven (PPW 11), which was published on 24 February 2021 (Welsh Government, 2021b).

2.9 At paragraph 6.1.2, it identifies the historic environment as comprising individual historic features, such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as ‘historic assets’.

2.10 At paragraph 6.1.6, the Welsh Government’s specific objectives for the historic environment are outlined. Of these, the following is of relevance to the current assessment:

- *“Conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy.”*

2.11 At paragraph 6.1.7, it is observed that:

“It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.”

2.12 As such, with regard to decision making, it is stated (at paragraph 6.1.9) that:

“Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place.”

Archaeological Remains

2.13 Moving on to the treatment of archaeological remains through the planning process, PPW 11 states at paragraph 6.1.23 that: *“The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not”.*

2.14 It then adds at paragraph 6.1.24 that:

“Where nationally important archaeological remains are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in a direct adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance).”

2.15 At paragraph 6.1.25 it states 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.”

2.16 Paragraph 6.1.26 recommends that:

“Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based

assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.”

- 2.17 In situations where planning approval would result in archaeological remains being destroyed by development, paragraph 6.1.27 of PPW 11 states the following regarding the relevant planning authority’s obligations:

“If the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief.

Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and in such circumstances scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue.”

Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24)

- 2.18 Additional heritage guidance in Wales is set out in Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24): The Historic Environment (Welsh Government, 2017).

- 2.19 TAN 24 sets out that it provides *“guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications”*.

- 2.20 It clarifies the policies and distinctions made in PPW (2021). A definition for a ‘historic asset’ is given as:

“An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.”

- 2.21 Of relevance to this report is Section 4 of Tan 24, which is concerned with archaeological remains. This section outlines advice regarding consultation, archaeological assessment and the preservation, recording and understanding of archaeological evidence.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.22 The Site is located within the administrative boundary of Swansea Council (SC). The current Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in February 2019 and covers the period from 2010-2025 (SC 2023). The relevant policies to the historic environment, Site and proposed development are outlined below.

Site Specific Policy – SD1

- 2.23 The Site is located within a ‘Strategic Development Area’ (SDA). SDAs are proposed within the LDP for the creation of a limited number of sustainable new neighbours, within or close to the existing urban area. As stated by SC within the LDP document:

“SDAs have the greatest potential to contribute to the Plan’s Vision and Strategic Objectives and deliver well-being and sustainable development.”

- 2.24 The Site forms the west part of ‘SD A’ as shown on the SC’s LDP Proposal Map for Pontarddulais (SC 2023). ‘Policy SD 1: Strategic Development Areas’, therefore, applies to the Site.

- 2.25 Policy SD1 states the following:

“Strategic Development Areas (SDAs) are allocated at 12 locations to provide new homes and opportunities for job creation and commercial investment at a strategic scale.

Residential led SDAs are capable of accommodating a minimum of 400 homes, in accordance with the schedule of estimated units set out in this policy, and other complementary and supporting uses depending on the nature and scale of the site. Mixed use SDAs will provide new homes as part of wider mixed-use proposals to also deliver significant investment and economic benefit arising from commercial, community and/or cultural regeneration projects.

SDA boundaries are defined on the Proposals Map and include areas that will not be suitable for development due to technical constraints, environmental sensitivities and/or site specific requirements, including public open space and infrastructure.

The SDAs are capable of delivering a greater number of homes beyond the Plan period, as highlighted in the following schedule, the details of which are set out in the relevant site specific SDA policy.”

- 2.26 No specific reference to the historic environment is mentioned in Policy SD1.

Historic Environment Policy – HC1

- 2.27 Two relevant policies are detailed under the ‘Historic and Cultural Environment’ section of the LDP, comprising of Policy HC1.

- 2.28 Policy HC1: *Historic and Cultural Environment*, states that:

“The County’s distinctive historic and cultural environment will be preserved or enhanced by:

- i. Requiring high quality design standards in all development proposals to respond positively to local character and distinctiveness;*
- ii. Identifying and safeguarding heritage assets, sites and their settings;*
- iii. Supporting heritage and cultural led regeneration schemes;*

iv. Safeguarding and promoting use of the Welsh language.”

Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) 2023-2038

- 2.29 The currently adopted LDP for SC is in the process of being replaced with the upcoming RLPD 2023-2038 (SC 2023b).
- 2.30 The Delivery Agreement (DA), confirming the process of LDP replacement was formally approved in July 2023 and agreed by the Welsh Government. The DA outlines that the RLDP is targeted with an adoption date of early 2026.
- 2.31 Currently, no specific policies in relation to the Site or the historic environment have been produced/set out in any documentation prepared as part of this process.
- 2.32 Overall, the plans and policies outlined in **Section 2** have all been considered in this report.

Section 3

Methodology

INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 This report has been produced in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2020). These guidelines provide a national standard for the completion of Desk-Based Assessments.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 3.2 The assessment initially involved the consultation of publicly available archaeological and historical information gathered from relevant documentary and cartographic sources. The principal sources of information comprised the following:
- Known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots from the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) (August 2023 data search);
 - Cadw's Historic Environment Service for information on designated historic assets;
 - The National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), as held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW);
 - Historic maps held by the Glamorgan Archives and from online sources;
 - Aerial photographs, which are held by the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (CRAPW) at Cardiff;
 - Environment Agency LiDAR datasets; and
 - Relevant books, articles and previous assessment reports on the Site.
- 3.3 The assessment provides a synthesis of relevant archaeological information for the Site and Study Area to allow for additional contextual information regarding its archaeological interest and/or potential to be gathered. The Archaeological Assessment utilises a 1km buffer around the Site boundary, as stated in the approved July 2023 WSI (EDP 2023).
- 3.4 The information gathered from the repositories and sources identified above was checked and augmented through the completion of a heritage walkover of the Site and surrounding area, undertaken in August 2023. This walkover considered the nature and significance of known and/or potential archaeological assets within the Site, identified visible historic features and assessed possible factors that may affect the survival or condition of known or potential archaeological assets.
- 3.5 The report thereafter concludes with an assessment of the Site's likely archaeological potential, made with regard to current best practice guidelines.

- 3.6 Throughout the report, where referenced and relevant, designated historic assets are referenced by their Cadw reference number, non-designated historic assets are referenced by their Preferred Reference Number and previous archaeological events are referenced by their Event Number. The distribution of designated historic assets, non-designated historic assets and previous archaeological events are presented in **Plan EDP 1 to 3**.

LIDAR DATA

- 3.7 Airborne LiDAR data (light detection and ranging) was utilised as a source of primary data for the current assessment. LiDAR scanning records height data and has applications in the recording of archaeological earthworks.
- 3.8 A Digital Terrain Model (DTM) for the Site was acquired from the Welsh Government LiDAR 2020-2022 tile Index (Welsh Government, 2023). Resolution of the data is at one data point for each 1m², a high resolution which, for archaeological prospection, is appropriate for the identification of archaeological earthworks.
- 3.9 The DTM was processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolbox (ver. 2.2 1. ZRC SAZU, 2019). This software allows for a range of visualisation techniques to be applied to the data. Different techniques have varying degrees of successful application, depending on the nature of the environment where the data was collected. As such, the whole suite of visualisations was produced and then, the individual images appraised as to their usefulness in the current context. This appraisal identified that of the visualisation techniques Sky View Factor (SVF) produced the best quality and most useful imagery for the Archaeological Assessment.

Sky View Factor Imagery

- 3.10 The relief visualisation technique for SVF imagery is based on the use of diffuse illumination. The technique uses the portion of the visible sky not obscured by the relief of the landscape topography above a certain observation point. The technique applies the assumption that the diffuse illumination is isotropic, in that the places that see a large portion of the sky are brighter than those where only a small portion of the sky is visible.
- 3.11 As stated by ZRC SAZU 2010:
- “Applying the SVF for visualization purposes gives advantages over other techniques because it reveals relief features without any “sharp edges” while preserving the perception of general topography. Rather than just presenting or visualizing the same information in a new way, it extracts new information that can be further processed.”*
- 3.12 This technique was used to produce useful images for the assessment, providing an additional source of data on the Site's archaeological potential (see **Plan EDP 6**), which was used for guiding the August 2023 walkover survey.

Section 4 Baseline Information

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 The following section details and contextualises known historic assets within the Site and Study Area.

DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

- 4.2 The Site does not contain any designated historic assets (i.e. World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas).
- 4.3 Within the 1km Study Area, five Grade II Listed Buildings are present (**19450, 81147, 22086, 81148, 11194**). No further designated historic assets are recorded. None of the Listed Buildings have relevance to the archaeological potential of the Site. The location of designated heritage assets within the Study Area are shown on **Plan EDP 1**, for reference.

NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

- 4.4 A chronological overview of known non-designated historic assets within the Site and Study Area is provided below.

Prehistoric (c. 500,000BC – AD 43)

- 4.5 There is no recorded evidence on the HER for Prehistoric archaeological remains within the Site or Study Area.
- 4.6 The Site likely featured part of a periglacial environment along the south coast of Wales for much of the Pleistocene, which featured minimal human activity during these periods. During later prehistory (Holocene), the Site and surrounding land may have featured fertile land adjacent to a river and could have provided resources for early settlements. As such, the Site is in a location that could have afforded productive farmland in later prehistory. However, due to heavy truncation from modern activity, discussed below, it is very unlikely such remains, if at all present, survive within the Site.
- 4.7 Based on the absence of recorded Prehistoric features, deposits or artefacts within the Site and Study Area, current baseline evidence suggests a very low potential for unrecorded remains of this date range within the Site.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.8 There is no recorded evidence on the HER for Roman archaeological remains within the Site.

- 4.9 Within the Study Area, recorded Roman archaeological remains on the HER is limited to a segment of Roman road (**RR60d-05**) orientated roughly north-south c. 620m south-west of the Site at its nearest point. However, according to the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project (Martyn *et al* 2016), a possible Roman road is aligned north-west to south-east along the B4306 'Roman Road' through Pontarddulais c. 270m south-west of the Site. No further archaeological remains area recorded within the surrounding Study Area.
- 4.10 Based on the absence of any recorded Roman features, deposits or artefacts within the Site and Study Area, and known archaeological remains limited to the projection of approximate road alignments through the area, this evidence indicates a very low potential for unrecorded remains of this date range within the Site.

Early Medieval – Medieval (AD 410 – 1540)

- 4.11 There is no recorded evidence on the HER for early medieval and medieval archaeological remains within the Site.
- 4.12 Within the Study Area, no early medieval archaeological remains are recorded on the HER. medieval archaeological remains are limited to a record for the former stone-built Hendy Bridge (**GGAT01179w**), located c.300m south-west of the Site. Hendy Bridge functioned as the old bridge between Hendy and Pontarddulais over the River Loughor, to the west of the Site. The bridge is reported to have had a medieval date in origin, revealing three separate phases of construction/rebuilding during its demolition in 1945. No further medieval archaeological remains are recorded on the HER within the surrounding Study Area.
- 4.13 Pontarddulais's English translation is "Bridge on the Dulais" with Dulais meaning "black stream" (Pontarddulais Town Council 2023a). According to Pontarddulais Town Council, settlement at Pontarddulais historically formed around the road bridge crossing over the River Loughor. Its earlier settlement name featured as 'Pontaberdulais', being a reference to an earlier dismantled 14th century road bridge (i.e. most likely Hendy Bridge's earlier building phases) (*ibid*). As such, settlement has likely persisted since at least the 14th century at Pontarddulais, centralised along the main north-west to south-east present-day A48 (St.Teilo Street). An agricultural farmland landscape most likely surrounded the settlement to the north and south.
- 4.14 Based on the absence of any recorded early medieval features, deposits or artefacts within the Site and Study Area, known evidence indicates a very low potential for unrecorded remains of this date range within the Site.
- 4.15 Based on recorded medieval archaeological remains being limited to the site of the former medieval bridge between Hendy and Pontarddulais c. 300m south-west of the Site and no other features, deposits or artefacts within the Site and Study Area, known evidence indicates a low potential for unrecorded remains of this date range within the Site. The Site likely functioned as agricultural farmland to the north of the established medieval settlement of Pontarddulais during this period. As such, potential medieval remains within the Site, if present, would most likely comprise of agricultural features (e.g. drainage ditches, furrows, field boundary ditches).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1901) and Modern (1901 – Present)

Within the Site

- 4.16 Four monument records are on the HER within the Site, all of which relate to late 19th – early 20th century industrial activity. These are detailed below.
- 4.17 Prior to the construction of the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) and the Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**), which are described below, the area within the Site most likely was characterised as agricultural farmland located in the wider hinterland of the settlement of Pontarddulais.

Glamorgan Works (GGAT01225w) and Gas Works (GGAT10085w)

- 4.18 According to the HER, the Glamorgan Works was a late 19th century tin plate works in operation between 1872-1961, initially owned by ‘Shakespear & Williams Ltd’, later ‘Webb, Shakespear & Williams Ltd’ until its closure in 1961. It was built to the north of Pontarddulais, adjacent to the Llanelli railway line for ease of access to the railway’s transportation network for the shipment of goods. This is illustrated on historic maps via the presence of railway spurs connecting the works to the main railway line (**Plan EDP 4 to 5**).
- 4.19 The Glamorgan Works were constructed by Octavius Willaims (1815-?), a tin plate works Manager from Truro, Cornwall. Williams is recorded on the 1861 census record for Carmarthenshire as having resided at High Field, Llanelli (accessed via The Genealogist 2023). Mr. Williams established several tin plate works around Pontarddulais between the 1850s-1870s, which included the following (Archives Hub 2023; Pontarddulais Town Council 2023b):
- Morfa Tinplate Works, Llanelli – c. 1851 for Boughton & Smith of Birmingham;
 - Hendy Tinplate Works – 1866 for John S. Tregoning & Company of Liverpool and Bissoe, Cornwall; and
 - Glamorgan Works, Pontarddulais – 1872 for Shakespeare and Williams Ltd.
- 4.20 Glamorgan Works is first depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, published in 1889 (**Plan EDP 4**), and is illustrated on subsequent historic maps as having been subjected to multiple phases of redevelopment and reorganisation (including landscaping) within the Site until its closure in 1961 (see **Plan EDP 4-5**).
- 4.21 Since 1961, the former Glamorgan Works continued to be used for industrial manufacturing purposes. The c. 1972 OS map indicates that the former works was redeveloped as a ‘Coated Metal Works’ during the 1970s (**Plan EDP 5**). The last noticeable alteration to the former works’ site layout occurred between the late 1980s – early 1990s, as shown on the 1992 OS map (**Plan EDP 5**). Since c. 1999, the Site fell under the ownership of Corus Group (acquired by Tata Steel Europe Ltd. in 2007) and the Site has been in use as an ‘Aluminised Products Works’ until the late 2010s (GGHER; Priestley, 2013; Tata Steel, 2007). The changing organisation and layout of Glamorgan Works and the Site as a whole, is discussed below under Cartographic Evidence.

- 4.22 Within the Site, only two adjoining buildings (orientated west-east and north-south, respectively) at the south-east end of the extant building complex have been identified as standing buildings associated with the Glamorgan Works' original late 19th century layout (**Images EDP A1.1 to A1.4**). These buildings comprise two-storey, stone-built buildings, most likely built as part of the original construction phase in 1872 for the Glamorgan Works site. The buildings are joined via a single-storey, stone-built roofed structure to form an 'L-shape' in plan at the south-east end of the modern day building complex.
- 4.23 The Gas Works site (**GGAT10085w**) is only depicted on the 1st Edition 1889 OS Map, labelled as 'Gas Works', with a circular 'Gasometer' structure labelled to the south-east of the tin plate works' building complex. (**Plan EDP 4**). According to the RCAHMW record for the historic asset, the Gas Works (**GGAT10085w**) were built along with the tin plate works site for the provision of a private gas supply to light the Glamorgan Works (Coflein, 2023). The absence of its depiction on subsequent maps from the 1901 OS map onwards, likely indicates its cease in use and likely conversion of the works' source of power to electricity.
- 4.24 The two historic non-listed stone-built buildings on-site, which includes their interconnecting single-storey roofed structure, have been subjected to internal and external renovation throughout the 20th century. Their most recent use was for office spaces during Tata Steel's operation on-site. Observations made during the heritage walkover on these buildings' modern alterations and their historic significance is discussed below under 'Heritage Walkover Survey'.

*Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**)*

- 4.25 The Iron & Brass Foundry is a late 19th century industrial works site, first depicted on the 1901 OS map within the northern part of the Site (**Plan EDP 4**). The foundry is no longer extant, being depicted on historic OS maps between 1901-1952 (**Plans EDP 4 to 5**). Its demolition is indicated to have occurred between 1952-1964, when it is no longer depicted from the 1964 OS map onwards (**Plan EDP 5**). No extant remains were observed during the heritage walkover survey, as discussed below.
- 4.26 The foundry and Glamorgan Works sites functioned as separate industrial works during their operation. The boundary between the two work sites remains extant today, featuring as a roughly east-west hedgerow and fence line to the south of the former foundry buildings and north of the Glamorgan Works building complex (see **Plans EDP 4 to 5**) (**Image EDP A1.14**).

*Gravel Pits, Pontarddulais (**GGAT10086w**)*

- 4.27 The HER records late 19th century 'gravel pits' within the Site. These are depicted on historic OS Maps from 1889 and are located at the south end, centre and north-east end of the Site (**Plan EDP 4**).
- 4.28 The 'gravel pits' within the grounds of the Glamorgan Works site at the south end of the Site have largely been infilled, with one wooded standing body of water remaining on the east side of the present-day main entrance to the Site. Meanwhile, the former 'gravel pit' in the centre of the Site, formerly adjacent to the north of the building complex for the Glamorgan Works was infilled by 1901 and appears to have only been present during the early years of Glamorgan Works' operation (**Plan EDP 4**). These former and remaining water

filled pits, were most likely attributed to reservoirs associated with the Glamorgan Works itself as opposed to gravel extraction pits for aggregate.

- 4.29 Water is required during two stages of the tin plate manufacturing process, in the 'pickling' department/section (Kidwelly Industrial Museum, 2023). Specifically, water is required to wash the plates post-acid bath and to immerse the plates in slightly acidic water prior to the 'tinning' process to prevent rusting (*ibid*). As such, it is likely the open bodies of water were intentionally created sources of immediately available water for the works itself. It is also feasible that recovered underlying superficial gravel deposits may have been used on-site and/or sold as aggregate also at the time of their creation.
- 4.30 The 'gravel pit' within the northern end of the Site is first illustrated on the 1901 OS map when the foundry is first depicted (**Plan EDP 4**). The pit is then depicted until the c. 1972 OS map when it is indicated to have been infilled (**Plan EDP 5**). This pit is most likely associated with the foundry as opposed to the Glamorgan Works and is indicated on OS keys to be a 'shingle pit' (National Library of Scotland, 2023). It is unclear what the use of the pit was in relation to the foundry.

Within the Study Area

- 4.31 The majority of recorded archaeological remains on the HER within the Study Area dates to the post-medieval period.
- 4.32 Several historic assets are associated with the wider tin plate works industry across Pontarddulais, which were situated along the east side of the Llanelli railway line and the Swansea line (**03831.0w**) and to the south of Pontarddulais train station. The following mid-late 19th century tin plate works are recorded within the Study Area:
- Pontarddulais/Clayton Tinplate Works (**GGAT01879w**) c. 100m south of the Site;
 - Teilo Tinplate Works (**GGAT01222w**) c. 200m south-east of the Site; and
 - Cambria Tinplate Works (**GGAT08742w**) and associated gas works (**GGAT08741w**) c. 570m south of the Site.
- 4.33 Other 19th century late post-medieval industrial records within the Study Area include the Tal-fan-fach Colliery (**GGAT01321w**, **GGAT01322w**, **GGAT01323w**, **GGAT05778w**, **GGAT06015w**, **GGAT07016.0w**) located c. 670-800m north of the Site, as well as former sites for a forge (**GGAT01319w**), dye works (**GGAT01320w**) and factory buildings (**GGAT01317w**, **GGAT01318w**) located from 450m to the south-east of the Site.
- 4.34 Remaining post-medieval HER records are associated with extant farm buildings of the 18th century onwards (e.g. **GGAT10082w**), sites of former potential farmsteads (e.g. **GGAT08437w**, **GGAT08463w** and **GGAT08441w**) and the late 19th century Old Siloh non-conformist Chapel (**GGAT06336w**), located from 500m onwards to the south and south-east of the Site.

- 4.35 Modern archaeological remains within the Study Area is limited to six HER records. These comprise the following:
- The early 20th century Dulais Tinplate Works (**GGAT08970w**), which operated between 1910-1946 c. 500m south of the Site;
 - Two early 20th century chapels, located 370m south (**GGAT08901w**) and 600m south-east (**GGAT06337w**) of the Site, respectively;
 - A World War II pillbox (**GGAT07972w**) located c.810m north of the Site; and
 - Two ponds located c. 720m north (**GGAT07014w**) and 840m south (**GGAT07015w**) of the Site, respectively.
- 4.36 Overall, known historic assets reflect the late post-medieval and modern 20th century industrialisation and urban settlement expansion of the settlement of Pontarddulais.
- 4.37 The potential for late post-medieval and modern remains within the Site is moderate-high, associated with extant and buried remains of the Glamorgan Works site, demolished buried remains of the Iron & Brass Foundry site and the Site's latter 20th century continued re-use as an industrial working site.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

- 4.38 No previous archaeological events (investigation and/or mitigation) are recorded within the Site.
- 4.39 Within the Study Area, previous archaeological events are limited to four Desk-Based Assessments (**GGATE006039**, **GGATE007293**, **GGATE003676**, **GGATE006100**) located from c. 160m south of the Site, a historic building survey at Siloh Chapel (**GGATE003143**) c. 580m south-east of the Site and an archaeological watching brief (**GGATE003679**) located c. 780m south of the Site (**Plan EDP 3**). Upon inspection, these events are of little to no relevance to informing on the archaeological potential of the Site and are not considered further in this report. No further events are recorded and/or are of relevance to informing on the archaeological potential of the Site.

CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Historic Maps

- 4.40 Historic maps have been used to aid the establishment of the Site's late post-medieval history (AD 1889) onwards and identify land use change over time. Available historic maps include OS maps only. No earlier 19th century tithe map was available for consultation for the parish of Llandeilo-Talybont, in which the Site is located (The Genealogist 2023).
- 4.41 The historic maps which highlight key changes to land use within the Site are outlined below and presented in **Plans EDP 4 to 5**. For reference, the publication date of each historic map is referred to below.

1st Edition 1889 OS Map

- 4.42 The 1st Edition 1889 OS map illustrates the original layout of the Glamorgan Works complex (**GGAT01225w**). The building complex was comprised of approximately seven rectangular buildings within the centre-west portion of the Site. The 'gravel pits' (likely tin plate works reservoirs) were located around the central and southern parts of the Site (**GGAT10086w**). An 'Engine House' with an adjoining railway spur to the Llanelli railway line was located within the south-west part of the Site. An additional railway spur ran northwards through the Site along the east side of the building complex up to an additional 'gravel pit'. The associated 'Gas Works' (**GGAT10085w**) is also depicted beyond the railway spur to the south-east of the building complex, divided by boundary wall.
- 4.43 The land surrounding the Glamorgan Works building complex (**GGAT01225w**) within the Site boundary comprised grassland and agricultural field enclosures within the north end of the Site. The main access routes to the works were located at the southern end of the Site with a railway spur off High Street within the south-west corner of the Site, a driveway from the corner of High Street and Woodfield Street within the south-east corner of the Site, and a path/drive along the eastern boundary of the Site, from Woodfield Street.

1901 OS Map

- 4.44 The 1901 OS map provides an illustration for the first identified redevelopment and reorganisation of the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**). The building complex is shown to have undergone expansion of its central buildings, with the addition of several railway spurs to connect its buildings with the Llanelli railway line, building extensions and an additional building depicted between the newly added railway spurs. Moreover, the 'gravel pits' (likely reservoirs) (**GGAT10086w**) within the Site, had been extended at the south end of the Site. This had resulted in the demolition of the engine house and its associated railway spur line in the south-west corner of the building complex. An eastern boundary wall to the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) site is also shown for the first time, identified on-site during the heritage walkover survey, discussed below.
- 4.45 Of note, the associated 'Gas Works' (**GGAT10085w**) to the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**), is no longer depicted within the Site.
- 4.46 According to the Coflein site record for the 'Gas Works' within the Site (**GGAT10085w**), two mills were added to the Glamorgan Works in 1893 (Coflein, 2023). It is possible that the two rectangular polygons in the area of the former 'Gas Works' represent the two mill additions to the Glamorgan Works.
- 4.47 The 1901 OS map provides the first depiction of the Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) within the northern end of the Site. As such, the foundry was most likely built between c. 1889-1901. The foundry is illustrated as a roughly rectilinear structure with an extension on its south side, orientated roughly east-west. Two likely associated outbuildings are located within the northern end of the Site, one immediately south of the main foundry building, and one close to the alignment of Woodfield Street to the north-east. A railway spur extending from the Glamorgan Works site to the south of the foundry, beyond the depicted land division boundary runs north to the east end of the main foundry building. An additional 'gravel pit' (identified to be a 'shingle pit') to the east of the foundry and its associated railway spur, is also depicted for the first time within the northern end of the Site.

1916 OS Map

- 4.48 The 1916 OS map provides an illustration for the second identified redevelopment and reorganisation of the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) and the only identified expansion of the Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) prior to its demolition between the 1950s and early 1960s.
- 4.49 The Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) is shown extended and amalgamated with buildings to the west of its railway spur lines. No further noticeable change is visible.
- 4.50 The Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) at the north end of the Site, however, is shown to have undergone more noticeable change. Its main foundry building's south facing elevation had been extended to form two north-south extended wings. A possible courtyard or loading yard is also depicted to the west of its adjacent railway spur.

Circa. 1948 OS Map

- 4.51 The c. 1948 OS map was surveyed in 1938 prior to World War II. However, the OS map still provides an illustration of the third identified redevelopment and reorganisation of the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**). However, this appears limited to the southern end of the Site. Here, a 'T-shape' in plan building had been constructed along the north side of High Street. The building was flanked by connecting railway spurs on its north and south sides. No other noticeable changes are visible.
- 4.52 No noticeable changes are visible for the layout of the Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) at this time, indicating a static layout during its operation between 1910s-1940s.

1952 OS Map

- 4.53 The 1952 OS map provides an illustration for the fourth identified redevelopment and reorganisation of the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**). The building complex is shown to have connected individual buildings to form a large rectangular north-south structure on the west side of the works, as well as an irregular interconnecting series of buildings on its east side, over its associated railway spurs. In addition, the 'T-shape' in plan building at the south end of the Site had been demolished and replaced with several smaller rectangular north-east to south-west orientated buildings with flanking railway spurs. These newly built structures ran parallel to the north side of High Street.
- 4.54 Of note for the Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**), the railway spur extending from the Glamorgan Works to the east side of the foundry had been removed by this time. No other noticeable changes are visible.

1964 OS Map

- 4.55 The 1964 OS map provides an illustration of the final identified redevelopment and reorganising of the Site while in use by the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) and a potential date for the demolition of the former Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) within the north end of the Site.
- 4.56 The Glamorgan Works complex (**GGAT01225w**) is shown to have undergone reorganisation via the removal of interconnecting buildings across its railway spur lines and amalgamation

of its building complex to form a single large, interconnected structure to the west of its railway spur lines. Several discrete structures are also present within its grounds. Within the south end of the Site, two rectangular buildings are now present, indicating replacement of the 1952 depicted structures. Railway spurs flank the north and south sides of these two structures. In addition, a circular structure is depicted alongside ancillary buildings to the east of the main building complex. It is likely that this structure is the smelting tower for the works, as identified on consulted aerial photographs, discussed below.

- 4.57 The Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) is no longer depicted on OS maps from 1964, indicating its demolition by this time. Of note, the associated 'gravel pit' (i.e. 'shingle pit') to the east of the foundry is still marked, associated with HER record (**GGAT10086w**). This is also true for the now wooded pond gravel extraction pit feature at the south end of the Site, associated with HER record (**GGAT10086w**). Of note, a building outline is depicted within the northern part of the Site, along the west edge of the Site. However, its function and use are unknown based on historic map evidence alone. This elaborated below under 'Aerial Photographs'.

1972-1991 OS Map

- 4.58 The 1972-1991 OS map provides an illustration of the Site's first redevelopment post-closure of the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**). The building complex associated with the former tin plate works is labelled as 'Coated Metal Works'. The complex had undergone expansion with the construction of a north-south orientated rectangular warehouse during the 1960s early 1970s on its north-west side, which is still extant today (**Image EDP A1.5**). A number of external tanks and outbuildings are noted to the east of the main building complex within the centre of the Site, as well as the removal of railway spurs throughout the Site. The southern end of the Site is also shown to have featured several structures, two of which remain extant and comprise of corrugated steel sheds (**Image EDP A1.6-7**).
- 4.59 Within the grounds of the former tin plate works site, car parks had been added at the north end before the east-west boundary to the north end of the Site. By c. 1972, 'Woodfield Street' had also been renamed to the present day 'Woodville Street' along the eastern edge of the Site. Here, two new gated vehicle entrances had been added along the centre-east edge of the Site.
- 4.60 The north end of the Site featured as open grass fields, with no buildings or associated features illustrated.

1992 OS Map

- 4.61 The 1992 OS map provides an illustration of the Site's second redevelopment post-closure of the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**). The Site is still shown to be an active industrial works site; however, it is unclear if the Site still functioned as a 'Coated Metal Works'.
- 4.62 Outbuildings to the east of the main building complex within the Site had been demolished and the area left as an open grassland. The southern half of the building complex itself is shown to have slightly expanded and its layout when undergoing historic map regression largely matches that with the complex's present-day layout. This indicates that the grey steel-framed and brown brick structures across the west half of the building complex likely date between 1972-1992 (**Image EDP A1.8-11**). This excludes the identified two historic

‘L-shaped’ in plan stone-built buildings, in which the modern buildings have been adjoined to on the north side of the north-south orientated building (see **Image EDP A1.12**).

- 4.63 In addition, the rectangular brown brick and flat roofed building to the south of the building complex within the present-day car park of the Site is also shown to be depicted for the first time on the 1992 OS map. This building, being of the same materials as buildings within the complex to the north dated to the 1972-1992 and being first shown on the 1992 OS map, indicate that this building conforms to a 1972-1992 date range for its construction (**Image EDP A1.13**).
- 4.64 Within the area of the former Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) at the north end of the Site, beyond the extant east-west fence line boundary, a fenced enclosure with a small structure is depicted for the first time. The heritage walkover survey identified that the metal fenced enclosure is still present but features as a predominantly overgrown area not in use (**Image EDP A1.14**).

Google Earth Satellite Imagery

- 4.65 Historic Google Earth satellite imagery from 1999 was reviewed and assessed for additional information, where relevant (GE 2023).
- 4.66 No noticeable changes of importance have been identified upon review of available historic satellite imagery data to the building complex within the Site.
- 4.67 The Site fell under the ownership of Corus Group, a steel and metals manufacturer c. 1999. The Site then fell under the ownership of Tata Steel from 2007, when it acquired Corus Group (Tata Steel, 2007). While the Site was in use by Corus Group, satellite imagery shows that the south-eastern entrance to the Site was removed and replaced with a new drive off High Street to the south of the Site by 2001.
- 4.68 While the Site was used as an ‘Aluminised Products Works’ by Tata Steel until the late 2010s (GGHER; Priestley, 2013; Tata Steel, 2007), satellite imagery shows that landscaping occurred within the Site. This included the removal of the car park located within the north-east corner of the ‘Aluminised Products works’ grounds. No further changes of note have been identified from consulted satellite imagery.

Aerial Photographs

- 4.69 Available aerial photographs dated between 1946-1998 and held by the CRAPW were consulted to further inform the Site’s development history over the 20th century and elaborate, where possible, on the Site’s development sequence outlined above using historic maps and satellite imagery. Aerial photographs, which illustrate notable changes to the Site’s layout and change in land use overtime are outlined below. Aerial photographs are referenced by their date, sortie and frame numbers, as per instruction of CRAPW.

1946 4622 RAF106GUK_1419 3002-3003

- 4.70 These two photographs illustrate the layout of the former Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) and Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) in 1946.

4.71 The Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) is shown to feature its third identified configuration, largely reflected on the 1952 OS map. This includes a smelting tower at the east end of the building complex, at the end of the extension over the former railway spurs. In addition, the tin plate work's eastern boundary wall, illustrated on historic maps from 1901 onwards, is shown to be set back from the alignment of Woodfield Street to the east of the Site. This boundary wall was identified on-site during the heritage walkover survey, discussed below.

4.72 The Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) features removed railway tracks as well as hollow-shelled buildings. This indicates that the Site had fallen out of use and was derelict by the mid-1940s, prior to its demolition during the 1950s/early 1960s.

1969 6918 MAL 40_69 114

4.73 This photograph illustrates the layout of the industrial building complex's first redevelopment post-closure of the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) in 1961, shown on the consulted 1964 OS map. In addition, the photograph shows the condition of the building remains associated with the former Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**).

4.74 Of note, although the location and layout of the former Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) is no longer depicted on historic OS maps from 1964, extant walls associated with the foundry are still shown within the Site during 1969.

1978 7826 OS78-009 053a

4.75 This photograph illustrates the identified layout of the Site, shown in the 1972-1992 OS map. The exception to this is the removal of some buildings at the south end of the Site down to the two remaining extant sheds within the Site.

1986 8605 ADAS 291 118

4.76 This photograph provides a more refined construction date range for the majority of the extant building complex within the Site when compared with historic maps from 1972-1992 to the 1970s-1980s. In addition, it shows that the smelting chimney tower had been removed by 1986, but an ancillary building remained extant to the east of the building complex.

4.77 The building remains associated with the former Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) are no longer visible on aerial photographs from this date. The appearance of the fenced off enclosure within the north end of the Site is also shown for the first time. It is likely any extant remains were demolished by the mid-1980s, associated with the erection of this external feature to the Site's industrial works.

1992 9203 Geonex 149_92 145

4.78 This photograph is of note for indicating when the remaining modern ancillary buildings to the east of the Site's present-day building complex had been fully demolished, as shown on the 1992 OS map.

1998 9809 OS98_502 110

4.79 This photograph is of note for providing a refined date for the insertion of the new drive off High Street to the south of the Site and addition of a new haul road north-south along the

eastern half of the Site is shown during the late 1990s. The alignment of the Glamorgan Works' boundary wall is also still visible, albeit overgrown in flanking vegetation.

HERITAGE WALKOVER SURVEY

- 4.80 A plan showing the identified approximate construction dates for the extant buildings within the Site and extant features of interest, based on the review of consulted historic maps, satellite imagery, aerial photographs and the heritage walkover survey results is provided on **Plan EDP 5**.
- 4.81 The heritage walkover survey was undertaken in August 2023 and included an inspection of the exterior of extant buildings within the Site and surrounding grounds only. No internal inspection of the standing buildings was undertaken. This is due to identified health and safety hazards from structurally unsafe buildings and the presence of asbestos within the building complex, in varying states of condition.

1870s Stone-built Buildings of Glamorgan Works

- 4.82 The buildings within the Site were identified to be in a disused, derelict condition (**Images EDP A1.1 to A1.13**). This includes two identified stone-built buildings, likely of c. 1870s date, part of the original layout of the Glamorgan Works site.
- 4.83 Observed architectural features of interest were limited (**Images EDP A1.1 to A1.4**). The east building was identified to feature infilled red brick arched window frames and an infilled main red brick three-centred arch doorway along the east facing elevation. The south facing elevation of the east building also features a brown brick segmental arch window frame. The west building was identified to only feature brown brick window frames. The interconnecting single-storey structure was identified to only feature a brown brick segmental arched doorway on its south facing elevation. No other architectural features of interest were identified during the heritage walkover survey for the unrecorded buildings of historic interest on-site.
- 4.84 The two earliest c. 1870s stone-built buildings on-site were identified to feature modern alterations to their exterior. These are outlined below (**Images EDP A1.1 to A1.4**):
- Roof replacement with concrete tiled gable roofs with plastic gutters and drains along their eaves;
 - Original window casements replaced with latter 20th century timber or PVC window casements;
 - Addition of a latter 20th century single-storey lean-to structure, erected on the west side of the west-east orientated building;
 - Addition of latter 20th century brick porch and doorway to the south side of the west-east orientated building;
 - Addition of a latter 20th century single-storey red brick structure to the south side of the north-south orientated building;

- Addition of latter 20th century brown-brick structure to the north side of the north-south orientated building;
- Concrete block infilling of ground floor windows; and
- Partial concrete block infilling and PVC door replacement to the red brick arched doorway on the east side of the north-south orientated building.

4.85 Overall, the two adjoining buildings of c. 1870s date, most likely associated with the original layout of the Glamorgan Works are of low value, derived from their limited architectural and historic interest, as well as archaeological interest to some extent. The two buildings have been heavily modified and altered over the course of the 20th century, with identified surviving external architectural features of interest limited to the window frames and certain door frames of the two buildings and interconnecting structure.

Surrounding Features Within the Grounds of the Site

4.86 Within the surrounding grounds of the building complex, the heritage walkover identified the following points of interest:

- The water filled 'gravel pit' (identified former reservoir) pond feature at the south end of the Site, enclosed by woodland and fenced off from public access;
- The remains of platforms for latter 20th century outbuildings and tanks to the east of the building complex on-site (**Images EDP A1.15 to A1.16**);
- The presence of spoil heaps along the east side of the Site from previous episodes of demolition and rubble clearance within the Site (**Images EDP A1.17 to A1.19**); and
- The c. 1901 stone boundary wall to the former Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**), depicted on historic maps. The wall is largely intact, starting to the south-east of the identified 1870s building on Site before curving and extending round to meet the late 1990s inserted north-east to south-west haul road (**Images EDP A1.20 to A1.22**). The haul road has removed a section of the boundary wall; however, the walkover identified an overgrown section of the boundary wall along the east side of the haul road, running parallel to Woodville Street within the Site (**Images EDP A1.23 to A1.24**). The wall extends north-east until it meets the identified spoil heaps within the Site (**Image EDP A1.17**). The northernmost end of the boundary wall was demolished during the 1960s-1970s, when the new east entrances and the former car park was added to the industrial site, post closure of the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) in 1961.

4.87 The northern end of the Site showed no evidence of extant remains associated with the former Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**) on-site. The northern end of the Site, beyond the fence and gate boundary, features an overgrown area of dense vegetation (**Image EDP A1.25**).

LIDAR

- 4.88 The analysis of available Welsh Government LiDAR 2020-2022 tile Index data identified no evidence for archaeological remains of significance (**Plan EDP 6**).
- 4.89 Identified features relate to the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**), such as the water infilled wooded 'gravel pit' (identified former reservoir) at the end of the Site and alignment of the c. 1901 east boundary wall, modern landscaping and re-use of the Glamorgan Works site post 1961, modern spoil heaps and reworking/landscaped areas to the north end of the Site within the area associated with the former Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**). The imagery of the remainder of the Site indicates landscaping practices have been undertaken, resulting in the truncation and/or disturbance of the Site's stratigraphic sequence from 20th century redevelopment and reorganisation within the Site.

SUMMARY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Known Historic Assets

- 4.90 A review of the HER indicates that four non-designated, late post-medieval historic assets are recorded within the Site, which comprise of the following:
- Late 19th to mid-20th century Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**);
 - 1872-1961 Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**);
 - Late 19th century 'Gas Works' site associated with the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT10085w**); and
 - Late 19th century 'gravel pits' (**GGAT10086w**).
- 4.91 Of the four recorded historic assets within the Site, the heritage walkover survey alongside the review of available historic maps, aerial photography, satellite imagery, LiDAR data and documentary sources, have identified that the only extant archaeological features within the Site are features associated with the 1872-1961 Glamorgan Works (**GGAT10083w**) and the 'gravel pits' (i.e. identified former reservoirs to Glamorgan Works) (**GGAT10086w**).
- 4.92 Extant features of the former Glamorgan Works (**GGAT10083w**) include two altered and now derelict stone-built buildings, interpreted as representing parts of the original building phase and layout of the tin plate works industrial site during the 1870s (**Images EDP A1.1 to A1.4**). In addition, the segments of the eastern stone boundary wall depicted from c. 1901 on historic maps remain extant along the east side of the Site.
- 4.93 The two stone buildings associated with the original building phase of the Glamorgan Works have been subject to multiple episodes of repair and alteration during the 20th century as shown in **Images EDP A1.1 to A1.4** and highlighted in paragraph 4.84. These buildings of historic interest are of low significance, which is derived from their limited architectural and historic interest associated with the former tin plate works industrial site, as well as their archaeological fabric to some extent. As such, the two buildings should not merit preservation *in situ*.

- 4.94 The segments of stone boundary wall to the former Glamorgan Works (**Images EDP A1.20 to A1.24**), are largely overgrown and no longer serve as the eastern boundary to the industrial works site. The walls are of the same stone material as the two identified historic buildings on-site. The walls served a functional purpose, providing a physical barrier to the adjacent north-south orientated residential streets of Woodville Road and Tyn Y Bonau Road to the east of the Site. The walls are of negligible significance and would not merit preservation *in situ*.
- 4.95 No extant remains have been identified within the Site for the 'Gas Works' associated with the Glamorgan Works. The gas works site is depicted on the 1889 OS map only, and no physical remains were encountered during the heritage walkover survey in August 2023.
- 4.96 The water filled and wooded 'gravel pit' (i.e. identified former reservoir) at the south end of the Site is likely a remaining feature of intentionally created water bodies for the provision of water to the manufacturing process of the Glamorgan Works during its operation. The historic asset is of negligible significance and would not merit preservation *in situ*.
- 4.97 No extant remains have been identified within the Site for the former Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**). Consultation of available historic maps and aerial photographs indicate that the foundry had fallen out of use and had become derelict by the mid-1940s. The walled remains of the foundry are then depicted to remain extant within the Site until the mid-1980s when a fenced enclosure is added within the area of the former foundry. No remains were identified during the heritage walkover survey in August 2023.

Unknown Historic Assets

- 4.98 Current baseline evidence suggests that the Site has been subject to substantial truncation and/or disturbance from repeated redevelopment throughout the late 19th and 20th century. This has included the reworking of deposits within the Site from landscaping, construction and demolition practices outlined above. As such, the Site's potential for archaeological remains, which date prior to the industrial pre-late 19th century onwards use of the Site, has been significantly reduced.
- 4.99 Furthermore, current baseline evidence for archaeological remains prior to the late post-medieval period within the Site and Study Area is minimal. No prehistoric historic assets are recorded. Roman archaeological remains are limited to the projected alignment of possible Roman Roads c. 270m south and c. 630m south-west of the Site. Medieval archaeological remains are limited to a HER record for the former location of a medieval stone bridge c. 300m to the south-west of the Site. The majority of known/recorded historic assets dates to the latter post-medieval onwards within the Site and Study Area.
- 4.100 Overall, the potential for unknown archaeological remains within the Site is considered to be very low for Prehistoric to medieval remains and moderate-high for post-medieval and modern remains. Any encountered remains would likely comprise of late post-medieval to modern industrial remains (e.g. building platforms, building foundations, railway spur foundations, waste pits). These would be of very low to low significance.

Section 5 Impact Assessment

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 The proposed redevelopment of the Site from an industrial site to a residential development will involve the demolition of all standing structures on-site as well as groundworks associated with the remediation of contaminated deposits on-site in made ground deposits up to c. 1.5m below ground level and subsequent groundworks for building formation depths, foundations and services. The proposed development's illustrative masterplan is provided in **Appendix EDP 2**.
- 5.2 Impacts to archaeological remains from the proposed development, if anticipated, would result in the physical alteration and/or destruction of such remains. As stated in PPW 11 and TAN 24, the conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application. The Site is considered to contain less significant remains which do not meet the criteria of national importance, based on current baseline evidence. The proposed development would require demolition of standing industrial buildings and remains and remediation works across the Site to enable the re-use of the Site with its conversion to residential use. Required associated groundworks would mean preservation *in situ* is unable to be achieved for known remains on-site.
- 5.3 Negative impacts to known and potentially unknown remains could be sufficiently mitigated through a programme of archaeological works discussed and agreed with the archaeological advisor to SCC. Additionally, the loss of less than nationally important archaeological remains within the Site would also be weighed against the public benefits of the proposed development to the local area.
- 5.4 The potential negative impacts to known and unknown archaeological from the proposed development and mitigation measures are discussed further below.

DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

- 5.5 No World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas are present within the Site. Therefore, none will be physically affected by development within the Site.

NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS

- 5.6 Archaeological remains associated with two recorded historic assets are present within the Site:
- 1872-1961 Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**); and
 - Late 19th century 'gravel pits' (**GGAT10086w**).

- 5.7 The two identified stone-built historic buildings and the stone boundary wall within the Site are associated with the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**). These features would be subject to demolition as part of the proposed development. As discussed in paragraph 4.85, the significance of these historic assets is considered to be low. In accordance with paragraph 6.1.27 of PPW 11, the loss of the two buildings may result in a request for them to be archaeologically recorded prior to their demolition, including provision for the analysis, publication and appropriate deposition of the results.
- 5.8 Importantly, the ability to record the two standing historic buildings on-site would not mitigate the negative impact of their demolition and therefore harm to their significance from the proposed development. In accordance with PPW 11 paragraph 6.1.25, and TAN 24, the planning authority will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.
- 5.9 The 'gravel pit' (i.e. identified former reservoir) within the south end of the Site of negligible significance would not be altered by the proposed development. Therefore, no impact is anticipated for the historic asset.
- 5.10 Overall, it is considered that if any archaeological works are deemed as a requirement by GGAT, the Archaeological Advisor for SC, such works could be secured through an appropriately worded planning condition as part of a successful planning application consent. As such, it is considered that the presence of such remains would not pose a constraint to the Site's proposed development.

UNKNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

- 5.11 Based on the current information, it is considered that no remains are known that are of such high significance that they require preservation *in situ*.
- 5.12 The Site has been identified to have a very low potential for Prehistoric to medieval remains and moderate-high potential for post-medieval to modern remains. Any encountered remains would likely comprise of late 19th century and 20th century industrial remains (e.g. building platforms, building foundations, railway spur foundations, waste pits). These would be of very low to low significance.
- 5.13 If present, such remains would be subject to complete loss from the proposed development through intrusive groundworks across the Site. Such groundworks would include remediation of the Site up to c.1.5m below ground level.
- 5.14 Overall, it is considered that if any archaeological works are deemed as a requirement by GGAT, the Archaeological Advisor for SC, such works could be secured through an appropriately worded condition of planning consent. However, it is considered that any buried industrial remains associated with the former Glamorgan Works would not be of sufficient significance to merit recording, featuring as one of number of former tin plate works sites in the surrounding area during the late 19th and early-mid 20th century.

Section 6 Conclusions

- 6.1 This report has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd, on behalf of Walters Land Limited and presents the results of an Archaeological Assessment of the former Tata Site at Pontarddulais, Swansea, SA4 8SH (i.e. 'the Site'). This document has been produced to provide baseline information and assess the likely impact of proposals on the conservation of archaeological features, buildings, deposits and/or remains; whether known or hitherto unknown (recorded), to support a planning application for a residential development within the Site.
- 6.2 The Site has been identified as the location of the former 1872-1961 Glamorgan Works site (**GGAT01225w**) and a late 19th to mid-20th century Iron & Brass Foundry (**GGAT10083w**). The Site in its present-day condition, features a modern industrial site, which post-dates the closure of the Glamorgan Works in 1961. The Site comprises a modern building complex, outbuildings/sheds, roads, hardstanding areas, pond feature and landscaped and overgrown grassland and wooded areas.
- 6.3 The Site has been subject to at least seven identified phases of redevelopment and/or reorganisation since the late 19th century. This has likely resulted in the substantial truncation and/or disturbance of any below-ground deposits, which have potential to contain archaeological remains dating from prior to the 19th century within the Site.
- 6.4 The Site does not contain any designated historic assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas) that would post a constraint to development.
- 6.5 Available baseline information records four non-designated historic assets within the Site. However, only two of these historic assets relate to extant archaeological remains within the Site:
- Extant archaeological remains associated with the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) comprise two stone-built buildings likely associated with the original 1870s tin plate works site, as well as segments of the eastern stone boundary wall to the Glamorgan Works. The two historic buildings are of low significance based on their limited architectural and historic interest and the remaining segments of the boundary wall are of negligible significance based on its practical function and limited historic interest; and
 - The presence of one of the southern former reservoirs to the Glamorgan Works, recorded as 'gravel pits' by the HER (**GGAT10086w**). The present-day condition of the extant pit consists of a water filled hollow enclosed by woodland vegetation. This feature is of negligible significance reflecting associated landscaping features associated with Glamorgan Works during its operation.
- 6.6 The Site has been identified as having a very low potential for Prehistoric to medieval remains and a moderate-high potential for post-medieval to modern remains. Any encountered remains would likely comprise of late 19th century and 20th century industrial

remains (e.g. building platforms, building foundations, railway spur foundations, waste pits). These would be of very low to low significance.

- 6.7 The proposed development would result in the demolition of standing archaeological remains associated with the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**), as well as the removal of unknown archaeological remains across the Site from remediation and construction groundworks associated with the proposed development. The 'gravel pit' (former reservoir) within the Site would not be altered or destroyed and be subject to no negative impact from development within the Site.
- 6.8 It is considered that if any archaeological recording works are deemed as a requirement by GGAT, the Archaeological Advisor for SC, such works could be secured through an appropriately worded condition of any planning consent.
- 6.9 Overall, there would be loss of known low value archaeological remains from the development of the Site. These would be associated with the demolition of the two historic buildings and a boundary wall within the Site associated with the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**), identified to be of low and negligible significance, respectively.
- 6.10 In addition, the potential for buried unknown archaeological remains which would be subject to alteration and/or destruction from groundworks associated with the proposed development has also been identified.
- 6.11 As such, such negative impacts would be required to be considered as part of the planning balance as per paragraph 6.1.25 of PPW 11. Otherwise, the proposed development is considered to be compliant with national and local planning policies set out in **Section 2** of this Archaeological Assessment.

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Appendix EDP 1 Images



Image EDP A1.1: North facing view of the extant historic connecting 'L-shaped' stone-built buildings associated with the former Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) within the Site. Twentieth century renovation and alteration is visible including the modern roof, brick porchway extension, wooden window casements and adjoining lean-to extension on the west side of the building.



Image EDP A1.2: North facing view of the extant historic connecting 'L-shaped' stone-built buildings associated with the former Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) within the Site. Twentieth century renovation and alteration is visible including the modern roof, wooden and white PVC window casements and altered doorways.



Image EDP A1.3: North-west facing view of the extant historic connecting 'L-shaped' stone-built buildings associated with the former Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) within the Site. Twentieth century renovation and alteration is visible including the modern roof, white PVC window casements, altered doorway and red brick building extension.



Image EDP A1.4: West facing view of the extant historic connecting 'L-shaped' stone-built buildings associated with the former Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**) within the Site. Twentieth century renovation and alteration is visible including the modern roof, white PVC window casements, altered doorway and red brick building extension on the south side of the building.



Image EDP A1.5: South-west facing view of the 1960s constructed warehouse building to the north end of the building complex within the Site.



Image EDP A1.6: South facing view of the identified 1960s-1970s corrugated steel shed (1/2) within the south end of the Site.



Image EDP A1.7: South facing view of the identified 1960s-1970s corrugated steel shed (2/2) within the south end of the Site.



Image EDP A1.8: North facing view of the building complex within the Site from its south-west end.



Image EDP A1.9: North-west facing view of the building complex within the Site from its east side.



Image EDP A1.10: South-west facing view of the building complex within the Site from its north-east end.



Image EDP A1.11: South facing view of the building complex within the Site from the east side of the northern 1960s warehouse at its north end.



Image EDP A1.12: West facing view of the identified north-south orientated 1870s historic stone-built building (left) and adjoining modern 1972-1992 built post-Glamorgan Works building (right). Modern building is adjoined at edge of building, i.e. dressing quoin stones still present on historic building, showing no sign of the integration of walls.



Image EDP A1.13: West facing view of extant outbuilding to the south of the main building complex within the Site. The brown brick and flat roof structure most likely dates between 1972-1992, alongside the majority of the extant building complex within the Site.



Image EDP A1.14: North facing view of the northern end of the Site from the east-west fence line boundary within the Site. The 1990s depicted fenced enclosure is shown on the right, the interior and surrounding land is predominantly overgrown with vegetation. No standing structures were identified on-site within the northern end of the Site.



Image EDP A1.15: West facing view of latter 20th century tank/outbuilding platforms to the east of the Site's building complex.



Image EDP A1.16: South facing view of tank platforms to the north of the Site's building complex.



Image EDP A1.17: South-east facing view of the identified southernmost spoil heap on Site. Spoil heap runs north-south along the east side of the Site, from the north end of the extant c. 1901 stone boundary while on-site.



Image EDP A1.18: East facing view of the two spoil heaps between the two east entrances of Woodville Road to the Site.



Image EDP A1.19: East facing view of the two spoil heaps between the two east entrances of Woodville Road to the Site.



Image EDP A1.20: North-west facing view of the identified c. 1901 east stone boundary wall to the former Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**).



Image EDP A1.21: East facing view of the identified c. 1901 east stone boundary wall to the former Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**).



Image EDP A1.22: North facing view of the identified c. 1901 east stone boundary wall to the former Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**). The modern, late 1990s north-south haul road is shown to run through the alignment of the stone wall (right side of image).



Image EDP A1.23: North-west facing view of the identified overgrown corner of the c. 1901 east stone boundary wall to the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**). The segment of wall is located to the east of the late 1990s north-south haul road through the Site, hidden by vegetation cover.



Image EDP A1.24: North facing view of the identified overgrown length of the c. 1901 east stone boundary wall to the Glamorgan Works (**GGAT01225w**). The segment of wall is located to the east of the late 1990s north-south haul road through the Site, hidden by vegetation cover.



Image EDP A1.25: North-east facing view of the north end of the Site. Image to show the overgrown nature of the north end of the Site.

Appendix EDP 2 Illustrative Masterplan



Scale 1:500
0 10 20 30



REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
A	Revised Layout - Northern SS link	05.10.23

CLIENT
Walters
JOB TITLE
Tata Steel Pontardulais
DRAWING TITLE
Illustrative Masterplan

SCALE @ A1	DATE	DRAWN BY
1:500	Sept '23	PC
JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.	REVISION
2360	IM-01	A



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

Plans

Plan EDP 1: Designated Heritage Assets
(edp8269_d001b 12 October 2023 DJo/MBa)

Plan EDP 2: Non-designated Heritage Assets
(edp8269_d002b 12 October 2023 DJo/MBa)

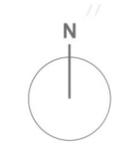
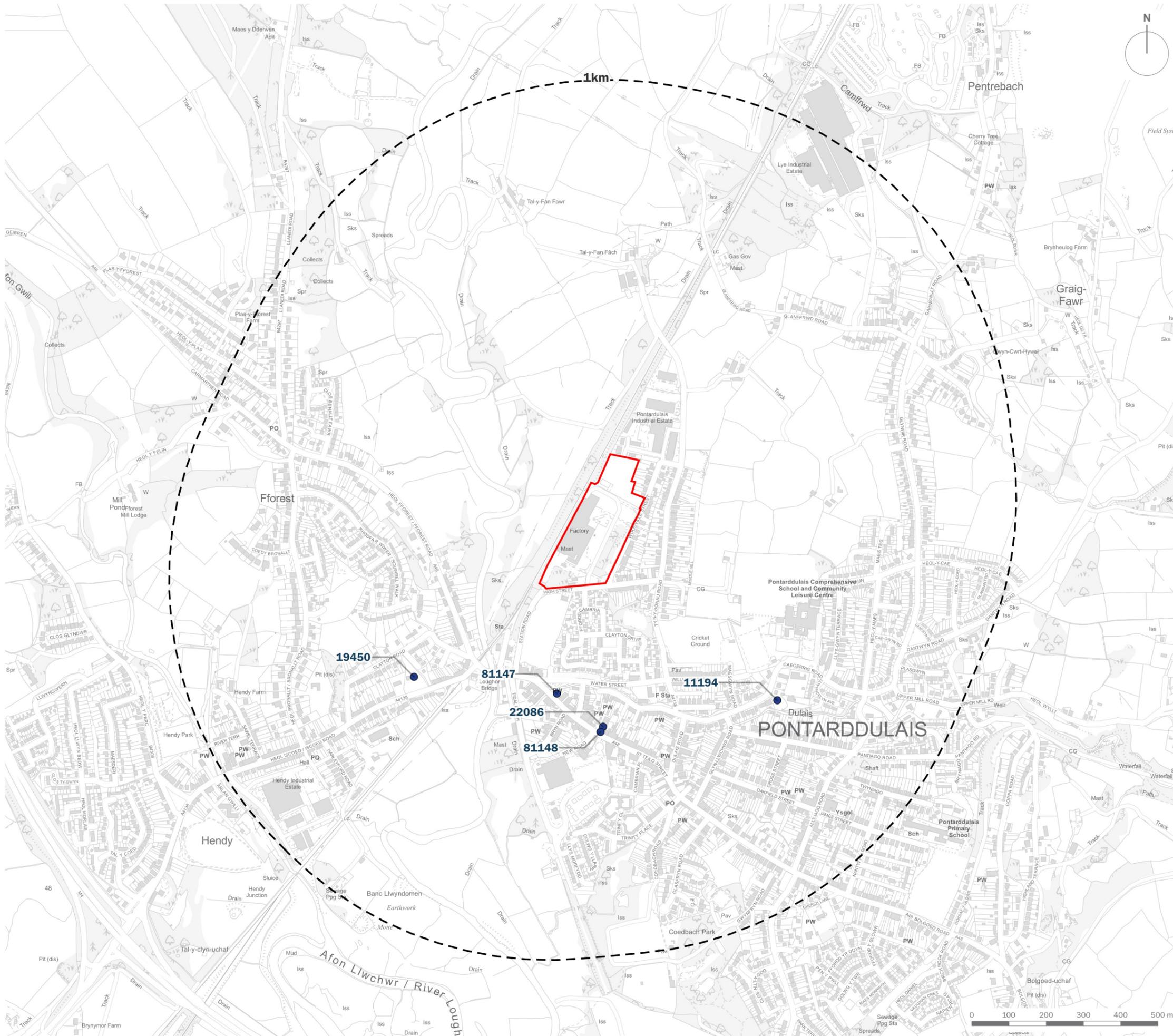
Plan EDP 3: Previous Archaeological Events
(edp8269_d003b 12 October 2023 DJo/MBa)

Plan EDP 4: Historic Map Regressions - 1889-1948
(edp8269_d004b 12 October 2023 DJo/MBa)

Plan EDP 5: Historic Map Regressions - 1952-1992
(edp8269_d005b 12 October 2023 DJo/MBa)

Plan EDP 6: Site Building Phase Plan
(edp8269_d006b 12 October 2023 DJo/MBa)

Plan EDP 7: LiDAR - Skyview Factor Imagery
(edp8269_d007b 12 October 2023 DJo/MBa)

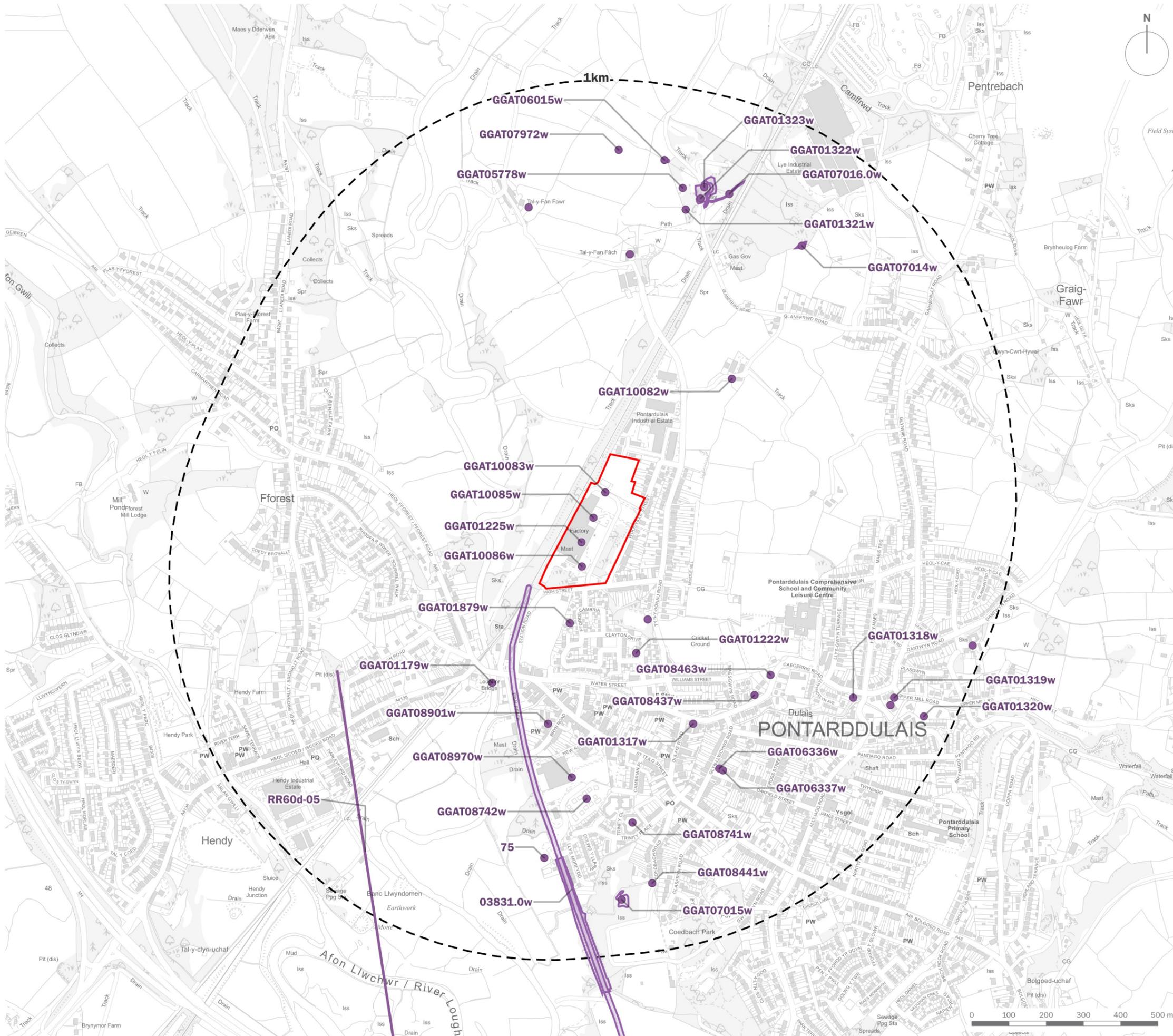


- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Grade II Listed Building

client		
Walters Land Limited		
project title		
Former Tata Site, Pontarddulais		
drawing title		
Designated Heritage Assets		
date	12 OCTOBER 2023	drawn by DJo
drawing number	edp8269_d001b	checked MBa
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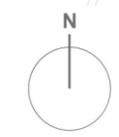
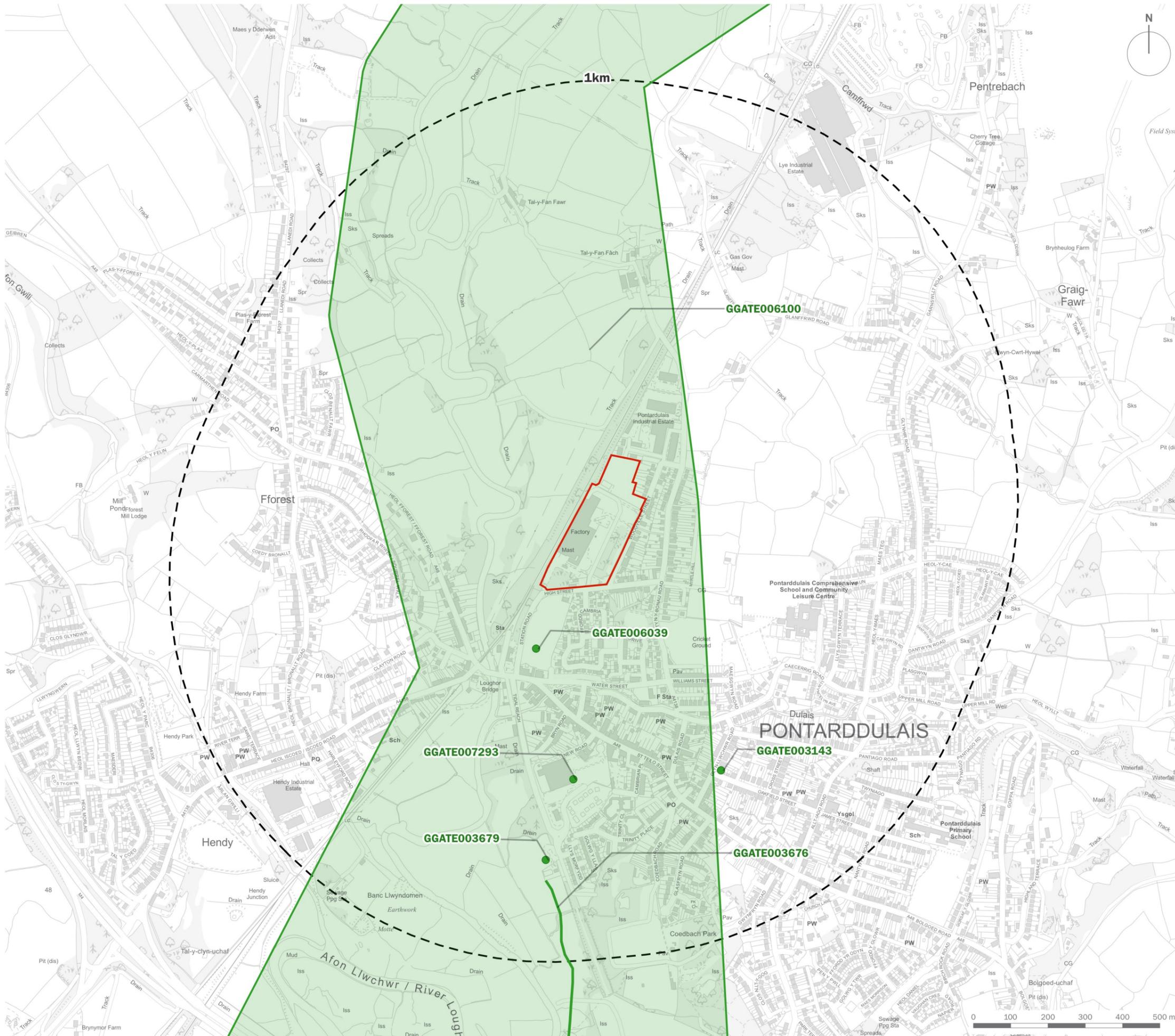


- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- HER Monument

client		
Walters Land Limited		
project title		
Former Tata Site, Pontarddulais		
drawing title		
Non-designated Heritage Assets		
date	12 OCTOBER 2023	drawn by DJo
drawing number	edp8269_d002b	checked MBA
scale	1:10,000 @ A3	QA JFr



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Site Boundary



1km Study Area



HER Event

client

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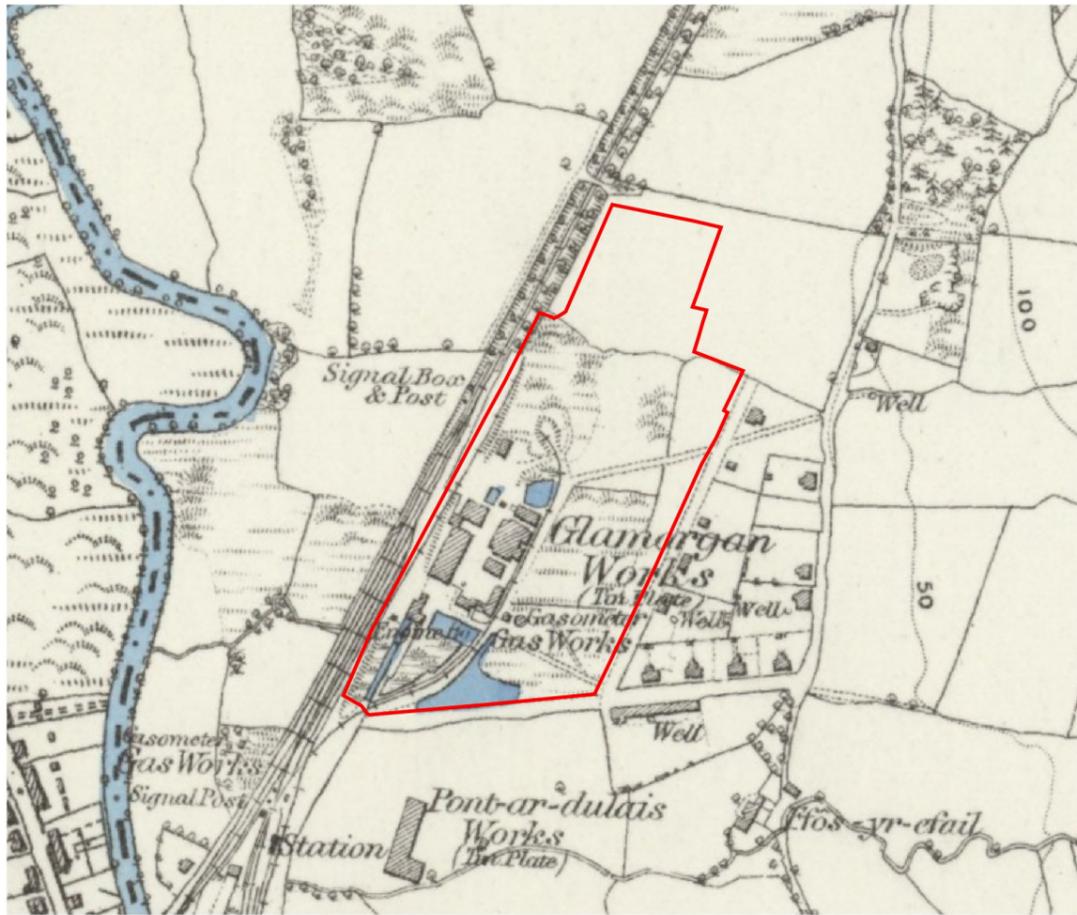
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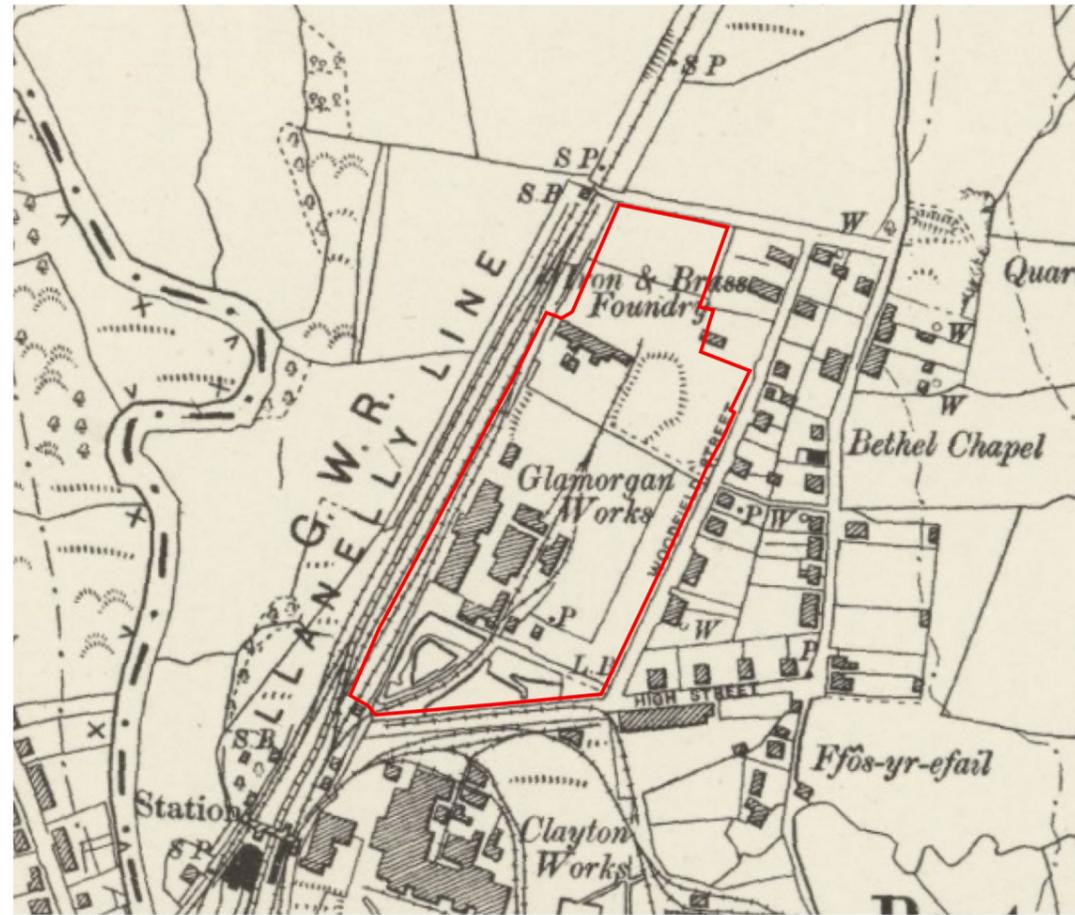
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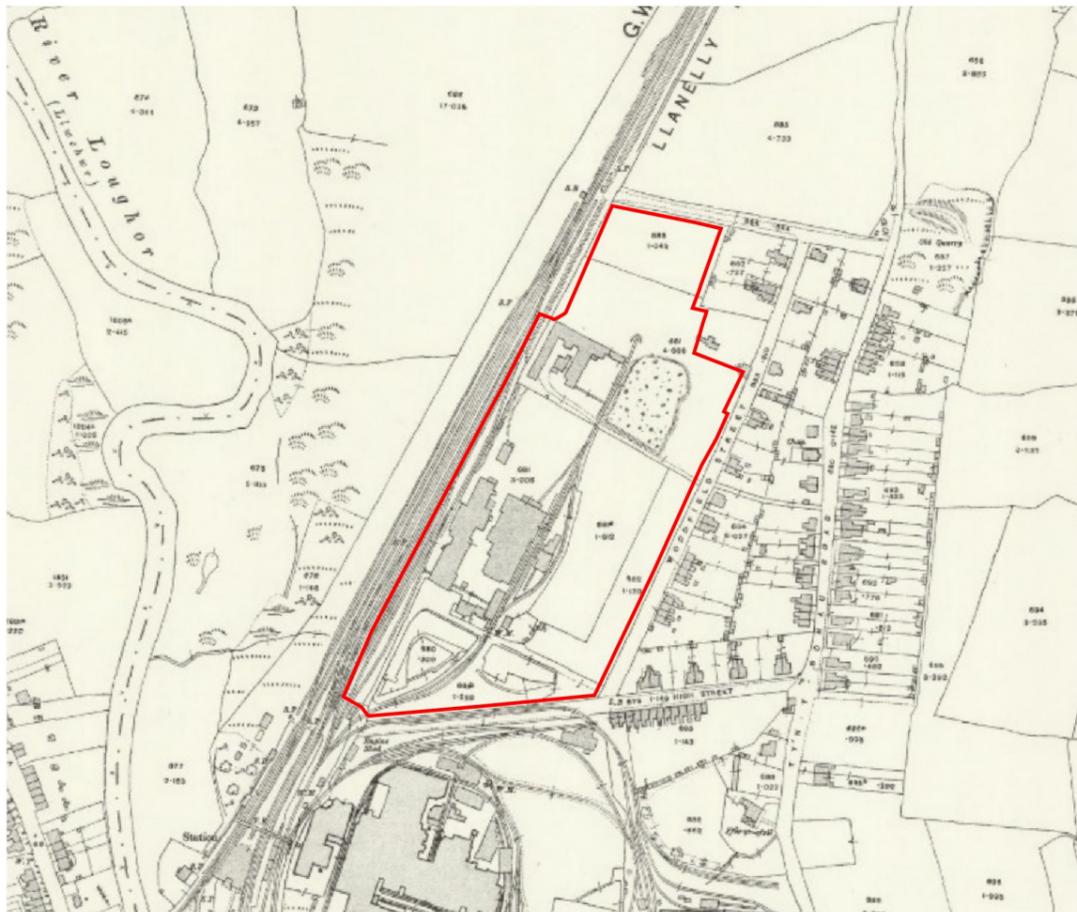
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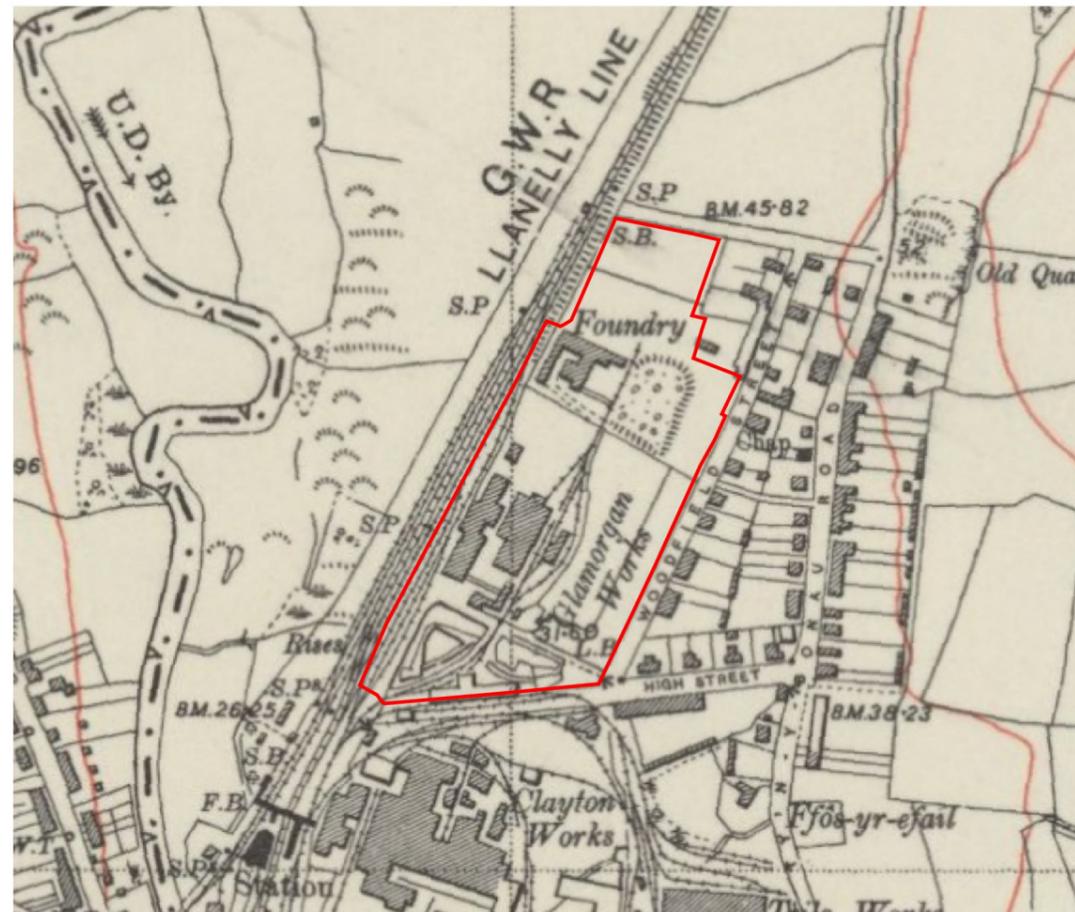
1889 Ordnance Survey Map



1901 Ordnance Survey Map

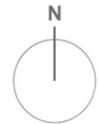


1916 Ordnance Survey Map



1948 Ordnance Survey Map

 Approximate Site Boundary



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project title

Former Tata Site, Pontarddulais

drawing title

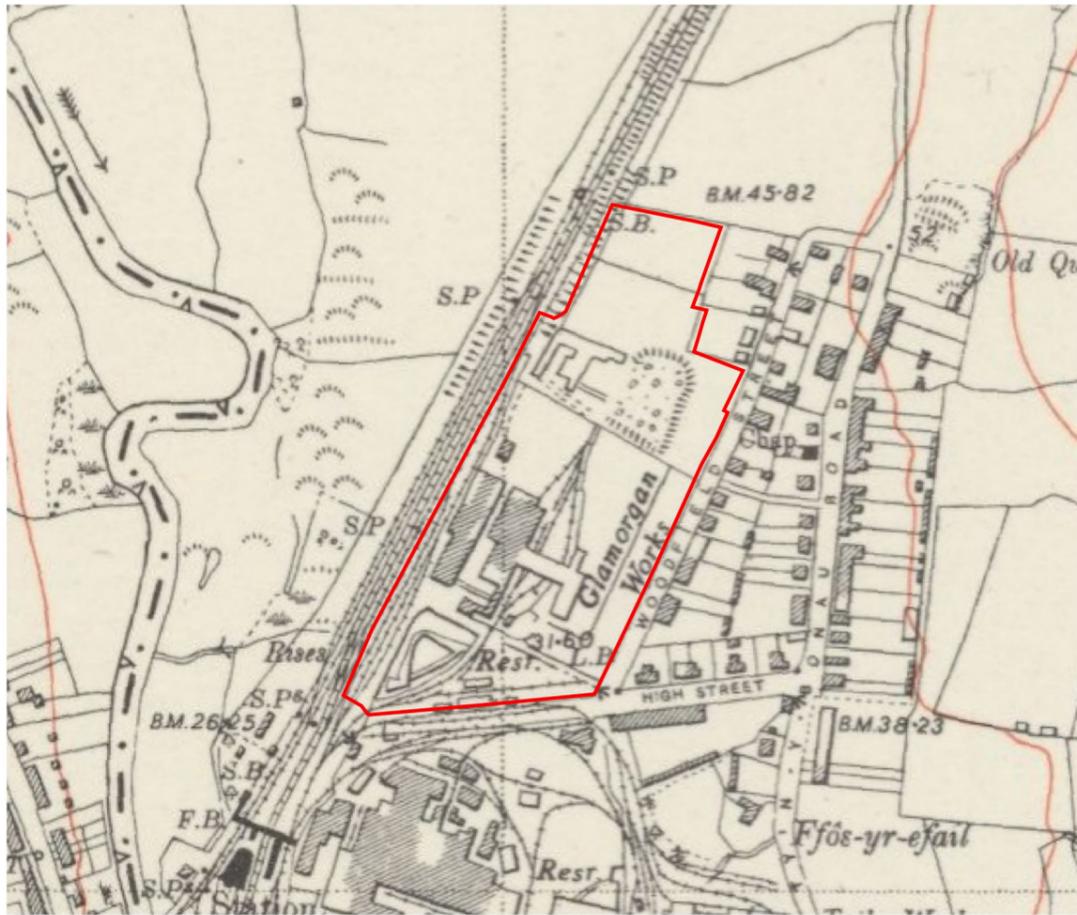
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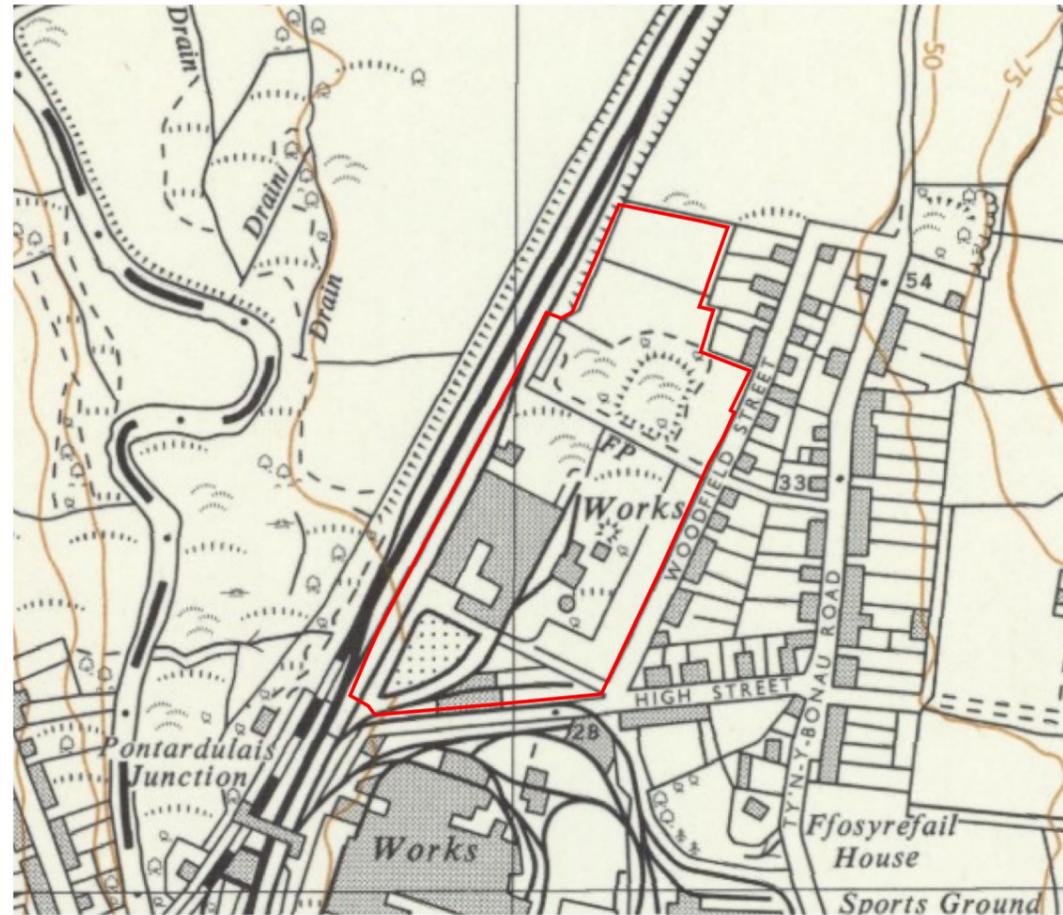


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1952 Ordnance Survey Map



1964 Ordnance Survey Map



1972-1991 Ordnance Survey Map



1992 Ordnance Survey Map

 Approximate Site Boundary



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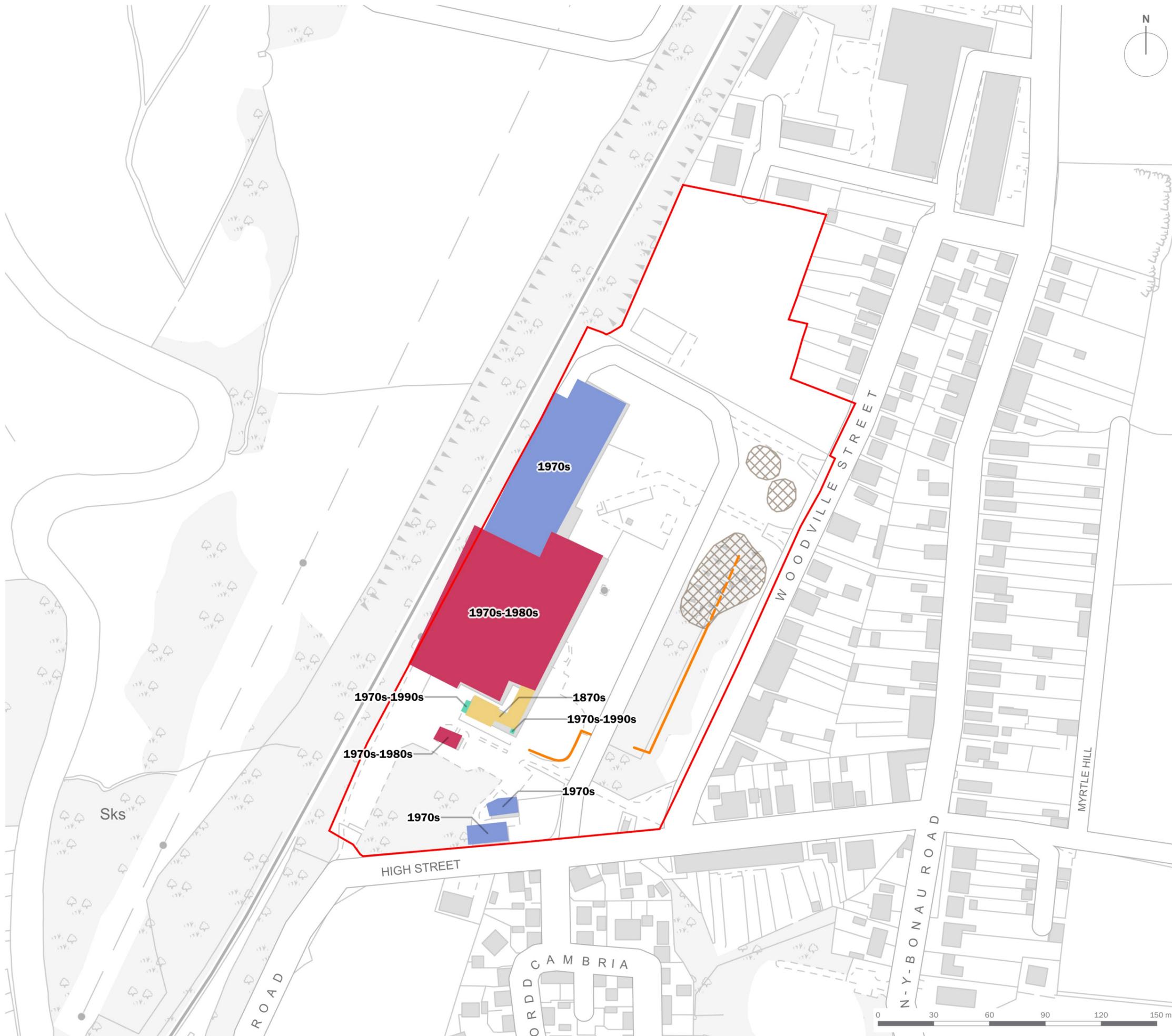
Historic Map Regressions 1952-1992

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drawing number	edp8269_d005b	checked	MBa
scale	1:5,000 @ A3	QA	JFr



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Site Boundary

Building Phases

- 1870s
- 1970s
- 1970s-1980s
- 1970s-1990s

Identified Wall Remains

- c.1901 onwards East Boundary Wall
- Projected Alignment (Buried under Spoil Heaps)
- Approximate Spoil Heap Locations

client
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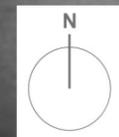
project title
Former Tata Site, Pontarddulais

drawing title
Site Building Phase Plan

date **12 OCTOBER 2023** drawn by **DJo**
drawing number **edp8269_d006b** checked **MBa**
scale **1:2,000 @ A3** QA **JFr**



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Site Boundary



LiDAR Data Using Digital Terrain Model

client

Walters Land Limited

project title

Former Tata Site, Pontarddulais

drawing title

LIDAR - Sky View Factor Imagery

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drawing number	edp8269_d007b	checked	MBa
scale	1:2,000 @ A3	QA	JFr



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DESIGN
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