

# Parc Solar Caenewydd, Swansea

## Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Development of National Significance in the Renewable Energy Sector  
Application Submission



### Document Management

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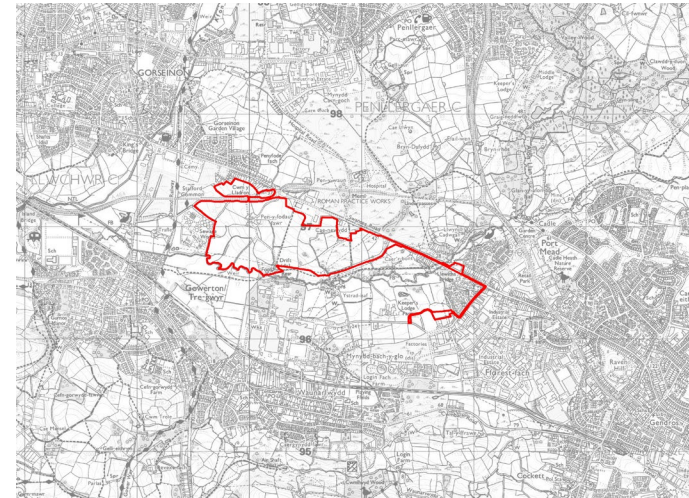
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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Pegasus Group has been appointed by Taiyo Power & Storage Limited (herein referred to as “the Applicant”) to undertake a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment for a proposed Non-EIA<sup>1</sup> utility-scale solar and battery storage facility on land fronting the A484 and Swansea Road (B4560) at Gowerton, Swansea (“the site”; Plate 1).
- 1.2 It will deliver a host of landscape, biodiversity, soil and hydrological enhancements. Including measures to strengthen habitat connectivity through this part of the valley, the creation of green buffer zones and public right of ways improvements. The development is called ‘Parc Solar Caenewydd’.



*Plate 1: Site location plan (site outlined in red)*

- 1.3 The aims of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment are:
- **To assess the significance of recorded historic assets within the site and to assess the potential for and likely significance of previously-unrecorded archaeological remains within the site;**
  - **To assess any contribution that the site makes to the heritage significance of proximate designated historic assets; and**
  - **To identify any harm or benefit to known and potential historic assets, which may result from the**

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<sup>1</sup> On 17 August 2022, Planning & Environmental Decision Wales adopted its Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening Direction. The Welsh

Ministers direct that the development is not EIA development within the meaning of the Regulations.

**implementation of the development proposals, along with the level of any harm caused if relevant.**

1.4 These objectives are in line with Sections 6.1.9 and 6.1.26 of the Welsh Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11, Chapter 6 (February 2021; PPW11), which provide 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."**

**"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...."**

1.5 This Heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been informed by the *Standard and guidance* published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The scope and methodology of the desk-based assessment were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Pegasus Group and accepted by Rob Dunning, Archaeological Planning Officer at Glamorgan Gwent

Archaeological Trust (GGAT), on 11<sup>th</sup> February 2022.

1.6 An earlier draft of this Heritage Desk-Based Assessment and a proposal for a targeted geophysical survey strategy were submitted to Mr Dunning on 4<sup>th</sup> July 2022. In his reply of 5<sup>th</sup> July, Mr Dunning identified a need for geophysical survey of the entire proposed development area.

1.7 Further consultation with GGAT was undertaken by Helena Kelly of Heritage Archaeology. A geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation were subsequently completed by Magnitude Surveys and Archaeology Wales respectively. These investigations are reported upon separately and are not discussed further within this Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

1.8 This latest version of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (October 2023) is being published to accompany a second phase of statutory pre-application consultation carried out under Articles 8 and 9 of the Development of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016. The first phase of statutory consultation was carried out between June and August 2023. The applicant is now undertaking a full re-consultation in light of the changes introduced to the planning application boundary.

## 2. Site Description and Planning History

### Site Description

- 2.1 The fields of the main site total 87.73 ha. Penyfodau Fawr Farm lies in the north-western part of the site. Afon Llan abuts the southern boundary of the site. Public footpaths cross the central and eastern parts of the site and run between the main area of the site and the south-westernmost portion of the site. The land to the east of the site has been restored following historic coal mining activity.

### Planning History

- 2.2 A search of Swansea Council's online planning portal identifies records only for Penyfodau Fawr Farm and not for any other part of the site:
- **2016/1006: Agricultural building (application for Prior Notification of Agricultural Development); and**
  - **2012/1154: Replacement agricultural building (application for Prior Notification of Agricultural Development).**

# 3. Methodology

3.1 The aims of this Heritage Desk-Based Assessment are to assess the significance of the heritage resource within the site, to assess any contribution that the site makes to the significance of the identified historic assets, and to identify any harm or benefit that may result from implementation of the development proposals, along with the level of any harm caused, if relevant. This assessment considers archaeology, built heritage (setting), and historic landscape.

## Sources of information

3.2 The following key sources have been consulted as part of this assessment:

- **Cadw data regarding designated historic assets;**
- **National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) data regarding recorded historic assets;**
- **The Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on recorded historic assets and previous archaeological works;**
- **The List of Historic Place Names of Wales, available online from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales;**
- **Historic maps and other documentary sources held by West Glamorgan Archives;**
- **Historic aerial photographs within the collections of the Welsh Government Aerial Photography Unit –**

**available online;**

- **Historic title and Ordnance Survey maps available from The Genealogist and Promap websites;**
- **Other online resources, including Ordnance Survey Open Source data; Google Earth satellite imagery; the British Geological Survey and the Cranfield Soils and Agrifood Institute; and the Coal Authority.**

3.3 Cadw data was reviewed for a 5km radius measured from the boundaries of the site but then focussed down to a 2km radius. HER and NMRW data were sourced for 2km measured from the boundaries of the site, referred to hereafter as 'the study area'.

3.4 HER data was first procured in November 2021 and then again in December 2022 to ensure capture of sufficient information for an expanded study area around a revised redline boundary as well as any new discoveries made in the intervening period.

3.5 Information gathered is discussed within the text where it is of relevance to the known and potential heritage resource of the site. A gazetteer of received data is included as Appendix 2 and selected records are illustrated in Appendix 3. Available historic mapping was reviewed for the site and a minimum 500m radius of the site.

## Site visit

3.6 A site visit was undertaken by Dr Elizabeth Pratt, Senior Heritage



Consultant at Pegasus Group, on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2021. Only the fields proposed for the solar arrays, and not the cable route, were walked. Field 9a could not be accessed due to the presence of cattle. Parts of Fields 20, 21 and 22 could not be accessed due to severe waterlogging.

- 3.7 Weather conditions were poor (strong winds and rain) but it was still possible to inspect the accessed areas of the site for above-ground features of archaeological and/or historic interest and to assess intervisibility between the site and outlying designated historic assets. A selection of photographs from the site visit is provided in Appendices 4 and 5.

#### **Assessment of significance**

- 3.8 The Welsh Government's *Technical Advice Note 24* defines heritage significance as:

**"the sum of the cultural and natural heritage values of a place, often set out in a statement of significance."**

- 3.9 Cadw's *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales* defines significance as deriving from a combination of any, some or all of the following four component values:

- **Evidential value: deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;**
- **Historic value: deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present;**

- **Aesthetic value: deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and**
- **Communal value: deriving from the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.**

- 3.10 This approach allows for a detailed and justifiable determination of significance and the values from which that significance derives.

- 3.11 In relation to designated historic assets, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are designated for their special architectural and historic interest, while Scheduled Monuments are primarily (but not exclusively) designated for their archaeological interest, i.e. their evidential value.

#### Setting and significance

- 3.12 Setting is defined in TAN24 as:

**"the surroundings in which [an historic asset] is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing past and present relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect [the] ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral."**

- 3.13 Setting can thus contribute to, detract from or have a neutral effect upon significance. In addition, whilst a physical or visual connection between a historic asset and its setting will often

exist, it is not essential or determinative.

3.14 Of particular relevance, TAN24 further provides that:

**"setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset."**

3.15 As such, any impacts will be described in terms of how they affect the significance of a historic asset, and any heritage values that contribute to that significance, through changes to setting.

#### Settings assessment methodology

3.16 Settings assessments will be undertaken in accordance with industry-standard methodology provided by Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*. This guidance promotes a 'staged' (iterative) approach, as follows:

- **Stage 1: Assess which assets would be affected and identify their setting;**
- **Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced<sup>2</sup>;**
- **Stage 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on**

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<sup>2</sup> The guidance includes a (non-exhaustive) check-list of elements that may contribute to a historic asset through setting including: functional and physical relationships, topographic features, physical surroundings, original layout, buried or archaeological elements, views to/from/across, formal or planned vistas, prominence, views associated with aesthetic / functional / ceremonial purposes,

**that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;**

- **Stage 4: Consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.**

#### Levels of significance

3.17 Under TAN24, an 'historic asset' is defined as:

**"An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist of 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."**

3.18 Designated historic assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites and Conservation Areas<sup>3</sup>. Registered historic assets include Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Landscapes. Listed Buildings are designated in three grades as follows:

- **Grade I – buildings of exceptional, usually national interest.**
- **Grade II\* - particularly important buildings of more than special interest.**
- **Grade II – buildings of special interest which**

historical / artistic / literary / place name / cultural / scenic associations, noise, smell, tranquillity / remoteness / wildness.

<sup>3</sup> TAN 24: Appendix

**warrant every effort being made to preserve them.**

- 3.19 Registered Parks and Gardens are also registered Grade I, II\* or II, depending on their comparative significance. In a similar way, Historic Landscapes are registered as either 'outstanding' or 'special'.
- 3.20 Archaeological remains that are not designated may still be nationally important, i.e. of a significance commensurate to a Scheduled Monument, these are referred to as non-scheduled nationally important archaeological remains.
- 3.21 Other historic assets include those of special local interest and non-designated historic assets of less than national importance.

**Assessment of harm**

- 3.22 Potential development effects (impacts) upon the significance of known and potential historic assets identified within the site have been determined with reference to 'harm' and/or 'benefit', consistent with PPW11.

- 3.23 The identification of harm would apply where the proposals would be anticipated to reduce an historic asset's significance. An attempt is made to qualify more precisely the level of any identified harm, taking into account the significance of the asset affected and the nature of any impact.
- 3.24 The identification of benefits would apply where the proposals would be anticipated to enhance (i.e. increase) significance. It is also possible that the development proposals would cause no harm or that they would preserve significance.
- 3.25 The assessments of anticipated development effects have been undertaken in accordance with a robust methodology, formulated within the context of current best practice, relevant policy provisions, and key professional guidance. Both potential direct development effects, i.e. truncation of archaeological remains, and potential non-physical effects, i.e. resulting from changes to setting, have been identified.

# 4. Planning Policy Framework

4.1 This section of the Report sets out the legislation and planning policy considerations and guidance contained within both national and local planning guidance which specifically relate to the site, with a focus on those policies relating to the protection of the historic environment.

## Legislation

4.2 Legislation relating to the built historic environment is primarily set out within the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*,<sup>4</sup> which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

4.3 Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

*"In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses."*<sup>5</sup>

4.4 In the 2014 Court of Appeal judgement in relation to the

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<sup>4</sup> UK Public General Acts, *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*.

<sup>5</sup> *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, Section 66(1).

Barnwell Manor case, Sullivan LJ held that:

*"Parliament in enacting section 66(1) did intend that the desirability of preserving the settings of listed buildings should not simply be given careful consideration by the decision-maker for the purpose of deciding whether there would be some harm, but should be given "considerable importance and weight" when the decision-maker carries out the balancing exercise."*<sup>6</sup>

4.5 With regards to development within Conservation Areas, Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states:

*"In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area."*

4.6 Unlike Section 66(1), Section 72(1) of the Act does not make reference to the setting of a Conservation Area. This makes it plain that it is the character and appearance of the designated Conservation Area that is the focus of special attention.

4.7 Scheduled Monuments are protected by the provisions of the

<sup>6</sup> *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v (1) East Northamptonshire DC & Others* [2014] EWCA Civ 137. para. 24.

*Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* which relates to nationally important archaeological sites.<sup>7</sup> Whilst works to Scheduled Monuments are subject to a high level of protection, it is important to note that there is no duty within the 1979 Act to have regard to the desirability of preservation of the setting of a Scheduled Monument.

- 4.8 In addition to the statutory obligations set out within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservations Area) Act 1990, Section 38(6) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* requires that all planning applications, including those for Listed Building Consent, are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.<sup>8</sup>

#### **National Planning Policy Guidance**

- 4.9 National policy is set out within the Welsh Government's Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 and Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11 (PPW11).

#### Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (2021)

- 4.10 Policy 17 of Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 provides a presumption in favour of renewable energy development subject to the criteria in Policy 18 which includes:

#### **"6. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on statutorily protected built heritage assets;"**

#### Planning Policy Wales, Edition 11 (February 2021)

- 4.11 PPW11 Chapter 6 deals with the historic environment and its contribution to the Welsh Government's seven well-being goals for a sustainable Wales. PPW11 emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.
- 4.12 Paragraph 6.1.5 of PPW11 provides that:

**"The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being... Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset."**

- 4.13 Paragraph 6.1.6 sets out the Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment as follows:
- **Protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;**
  - **Conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and**

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<sup>7</sup> UK Public General Acts, *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*.

<sup>8</sup> UK Public General Acts, *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*, Section 38(6).

**the economy;**

- **Safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;**
- **Preserve or enhance the character or appearance of Conservation Areas, while at the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;**
- **Preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and**
- **Protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.**

4.14 In relation to the setting of Listed Buildings, paragraph 6.1.10 provides that:

**“There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”**

4.15 In relation to Conservation Areas, Paragraph 6.1.14 provides that:

**“There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings. Positive management of conservation areas is necessary if their**

**character or appearance are to be preserved or enhanced and their heritage value is to be fully realised.”**

4.16 In relation to Historic Parks & Gardens, Paragraphs 6.1.18 and 6.1.19 provide that:

**“Planning authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance the special interest of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales. The register should be taken into account in planning authority decision making.**

**“The effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden, or its setting, is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.”**

4.17 In relation to archaeological remains, paragraphs 6.1.23–6.1.25 provide as follows:

**“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.**

**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 direct adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting.**

**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.”**

Technical Advice Note 24

4.18 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN24) provides a detailed supplement to PPW11, and as such is consistent with those national policies. It contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. It replaces Welsh Office Circulars 60/96, 61/96, and 1/98.

**Local Planning Policy and Guidance**

4.19 Planning applications within the Swansea Council area are considered against the policy and guidance set out in the Swansea Local Development Plan 2010-2025.

4.20 Policy HC 1, Historic and Cultural Environment, states:

**“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.”**

4.21 Policy HC 2, Preservation or Enhancement of Buildings and Features, states:

**“The County’s buildings and features of historic importance will be preserved or enhanced through the following measures:**

**i. Proposals for alteration and/or extension to a listed building or its curtilage must ensure that the special architectural character or historic interest is preserved;**

**ii. The change of use of a listed building or its curtilage will only be permitted where this contributes towards the retention of a building or its sustainable re-use without having an adverse effect on its character, special interest or structural integrity;**

**iii. Permission will not be granted for the total or substantial demolition of a listed building, unless there is the strongest justification and convincing evidence that the proposal is necessary;**

**iv. Proposals which will have a relationship to a listed building or its curtilage must ensure that the setting is preserved;**

**v. Development within or adjacent to a conservation area will only be permitted if it would preserve or enhance the**

character or appearance of the conservation area or its setting. New development in such locations must also be of a high standard of design, respond to the area's special characteristics, and pay particular regard to:

- a. Important views, vistas, street scenes, roofscapes, trees, open spaces, gaps and other features that contribute to the character or appearance of the conservation area;
  - b. The retention of historically significant boundaries or other elements that contribute to the established form of development;
  - c. The relationship to existing buildings and spaces, and grain of development;
  - d. Scale, height and massing, architectural design, established architectural detailing, the use of materials, boundary treatment, and public realm materials.
- vi. Development proposed in relation to a locally important historic asset should not have a significant impact on the character and special local interest attributed to it. Permission will not be granted for the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted locally important building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of an area, unless there is

justification and evidence that the proposal is necessary;

- vii. The preservation or enhancement of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings."

4.22 Policy EU 1, Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Proposals, states:

"Proposals for renewable or low carbon energy development will be permitted subject to the following criteria:

- i. Strategic Search Area (SSA) - Within or adjacent to the SSA, proposals for wind energy development greater than 25MW will be permitted subject to criteria iii to v; all other proposals for renewable and low carbon energy development will only be permitted where they can demonstrate they would not prejudice the purpose of the SSA.
- ii. Local Search Areas (LSAs) - Within the LSAs, proposals for solar PV between 5 – 50 MW will be permitted subject to criteria iii to v. All other proposals for renewable and low carbon energy development will only be permitted where they can demonstrate they would not prejudice the purpose of the LSA.
- iii. Proposals for all types of renewable and low carbon energy development and associated infrastructure, either on their own, cumulatively or in combination with existing, approved or proposed development, should comply with all other relevant policies in the



**Plan and should not have a significant adverse effect on:**

- a. The characteristics and features of the proposed location as a result of the siting, design, layout, type of installation and materials used**
  - b. Public amenity or public accessibility to the area;**
  - c. Radar, Aircraft Operations or Telecommunications;**
  - d. Carbon sinks, unless it can be demonstrated that on-site loss can be adequately mitigated;**
- iv. Satisfactory mitigation should be in place to reduce the impact of the proposal and its associated infrastructure; and in the case of solar proposals must mitigate against any impacts of glint and glare. Proposals shall make provision for the restoration and after-care of the land for its beneficial re-use. This will be agreed with the LPA prior to the development being carried out.**
- v. Where necessary, additional compensatory benefits will be sought in accordance with Policy IO 1 Supporting Infrastructure and Planning Obligations."**

# 5. The Historic Environment

- 5.1 This section provides a review of the recorded heritage resource within the site and its vicinity in order to identify any extant historic assets within the site and to assess the potential for below-ground archaeological remains within the site.
- 5.2 Scheduled Monuments are referenced using their SAM Number, prefixed by AN. Listed Buildings are referenced using their Record Number, comprising four or five digits with an asterisk to distinguish from HER records (see below).
- 5.3 GGAT HER records are referred to by their PRN, comprising a series of digits prefixed 'E' or suffixed 'w'. NMRW records are referred to by their NPRN, comprising five digits prefixed by a hash for the purposes of this assessment.
- 5.4 A gazetteer of heritage data is included as Appendix 2 and key records are illustrated on Figures 2, 3, 4 and 10 in Appendix 3.

## Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.5 No events are recorded within the study area by the RCAHMW.
- 5.6 One event is recorded within the site by the HER: a desk-based assessment for the North Gower Sewerage Treatment Works (E004892). The spatial data seems to be misplaced; the sewage works lie outside the western boundary of the site.
- 5.7 A large polygon representing one of the landscapes subject to a Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment extends very slightly into the

south-western part of the site (E006100).

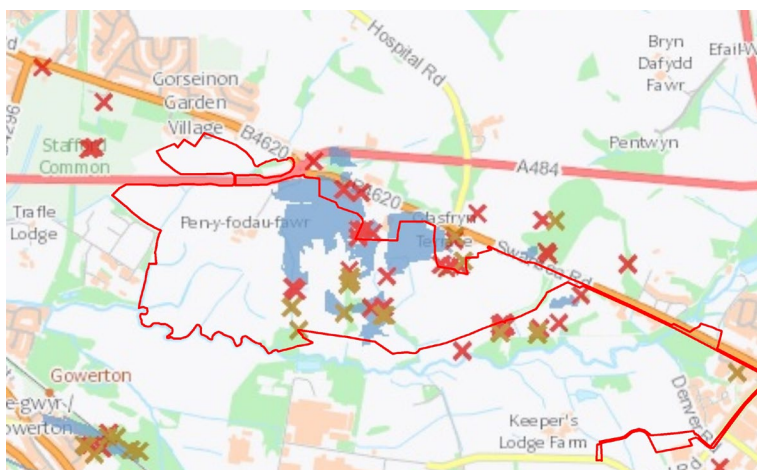
- 5.8 One event is recorded immediately outside the south-western boundary of the site: a field survey of Gowerton Lock on the Penclawdd Canal (E000676).
- 5.9 One event is recorded immediately north of the easternmost field of the site: an archaeological watching brief at Cae Newydd Farm on Swansea Road (E005166).
- 5.10 Other watching briefs are recorded along the section of Swansea Road extending 500m north-west of the north-western corner of the site (E000137, E005331) and at the roundabout of the A484 and Victoria Road c.430m west of the site (E001091).
- 5.11 The results of selected previous investigations within the study area are discussed below, where relevant to understanding the known and potential archaeological resource of the site.

## Geography, Topography and Geology

- 5.12 The land of the site slopes from c.55m aOD at the eastern end of the northern boundary of the site to c.15m at the western end; and from c.39m aOD at Penyfodau Fawr Farm to the north of centre of the site to c.20m aOD at the south-eastern boundary and c.11m aOD beside Afon Llan to the south-west.
- 5.13 The recorded geological composition of the site is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Grovesend Formation, with bands

solely of sandstone to the north-west and east (Figure 1); which is mostly overlain by diamicton but with alluvium (i.e. clay, silt, sand and gravel) either side of Afon Llan<sup>9</sup>.

- 5.14 Several coal seams and fault are recorded within the main area of the site (Figure 1). The Coal Authority records indicate that the eastern-central part of the site and the northern section of the cable route was historically subject to coal mining (Plate 2). The British Geological Survey maps artificial ground to the west, east, and south of the site, including the far south-western and south-eastern ends of the cable route (Figure 1).



*Plate 2: Extract from Coal Authority's online interactive viewer. Blue shading signifies past shallow coal mine workings, while red crosses represent mine shafts and brown crosses represent mine adits*

<sup>9</sup> British Geological Survey 2021

- 5.15 The recorded soils of the site comprise slowly-permeable and seasonally-wet acid loamy and clayey soils in the areas of diamicton, and loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater on the floodplain of Afon Llan<sup>10</sup>.

### **Archaeological Baseline**

#### Prehistoric (pre- 43 AD) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 5.16 Recorded evidence for later prehistoric activity within the study area is limited to a flint arrowhead and an unspecified tool found somewhere within 1km grid squares centred c.1.5km south-west of the site and c.1.5km north-west of the site respectively (00209w, 00228w); a standing stone at Cockett, c.1.6km south-east of the site (00172w); two confirmed Bronze Age burial cairns and two cremation urns at the north-west side of Carn Goch Common, c.850m north of the site (00379w, 03203w, 03201w, 0302w); and a possible Bronze Age cairn at Caer-ethin, c.1.5km east of the site (00391w) (Figure 3b). There is currently no indication of prehistoric archaeological remains within the site.
- 5.17 There is greater recorded evidence for Roman activity within the study area. Swansea Road, which abuts part of the northern boundary of the site, has its origins in a Roman road linking forts at Loughor and Neath (RR60d-04). The earthwork and buried remains of two Roman practice camps are located at Carn Goch Common c.100m north of the site (00381w, 00382w) and at

<sup>10</sup> Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2021

Stafford Common c.370m west of the site (00221w) (Figure 3b, Figure 10). These are discussed further in Section 6.

- 5.18 A Roman coin hoard is recorded c.820m south-west of the site (00226w); a single coin was found somewhere within a 1km grid square centred c.1.5km south-west of the site (00224w); and another single coin was found at Gendros, c.1.9km south-east of the site (00392w) (Figure 3b). While no evidence of Roman activity is recorded within the site or its immediate vicinity (including at Cae-Newydd Farm; Sell 2004), the proximity of the Roman road creates some potential for associated buried deposits and/or finds within the northern boundary and fields of the site.

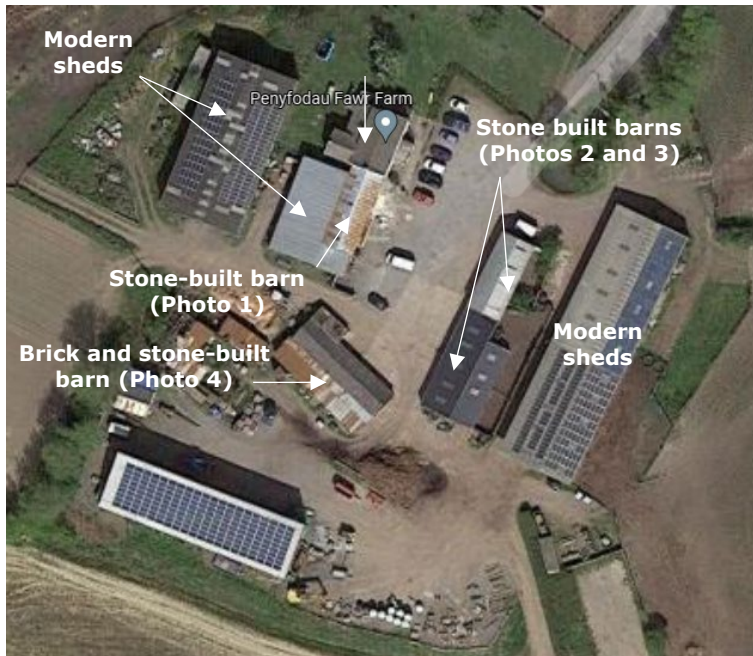
#### Early medieval (410 AD – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 5.19 Eight records attributed to medieval activity are recorded within the study area: a possible early medieval settlement enclosure and a monastic grange at Gelli Eithrym c.1.5km south-west of the site (05668w, 05207w); a watermill/corn grist mill at Melin Mynach c.1.6km north-west of the site, associated with another monastic grange at Cwrt-y-Carnau located beyond the study area (00222w); a possible chapel at Cae Capel c.1.3km south-west of the site (00225w); and agricultural earthworks in the far southern and far north-eastern parts of the study area (08406w, 05186w) (Figure 3b).
- 5.20 There is no indication from the consulted data sources of early medieval or medieval domestic, religious or industrial structures within the site. It likely comprised common land and farmland

during these periods. There may have been localised small-scale quarrying and mining activity within the coal-rich areas subject to commercial exploitation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but there are no known documentary records or surface traces of this.

#### Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and Modern (1801 – present)

- 5.21 The overwhelming majority of HER monument records returned for the study area (298/331) date to the post-medieval and modern periods (Figure 3a) and comprise farmsteads, dwellings, religious buildings, transport infrastructure, and industrial sites. Within the site is Penyfodau Fawr, which the HER and RCAHMW describe as a farmstead of loose courtyard plan type with a 19<sup>th</sup>-century symmetrically fronted farmhouse (00986w, Figure 3c).
- 5.22 The buildings were subject to an external inspection during the site walkover survey and found to comprise the farmhouse with a two-storey stone-built barn attached to its south-south-west facing side elevation; a one-and-a-half storey stone-built barn with attached single-storey stone-built range to the south-east; a brick-and-stone built single-storey range to the south; and modern agricultural sheds to the west and south-east (Plate 3). With the exception of the brick-and-stone built range, which has a slate roof, the outbuildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheeting. Photographs are provided in Appendix 4.



*Plate 3: Plan of buildings at Penyfodau Fawr Farm, with photos provided in Appendix 4*

*Historic Map Regression*

- 5.23 Plans dated 1830, showing commons and waste lands within the estate of the Duke of Beaufort, depict the section of Swansea Road to the north of the site and label the unsurveyed land to its south as attached to Penyfodau Fawr and Cae Newydd farms (not reproduced).
- 5.24 The earliest available detailed mapping of the site comprises the tithe maps for Swansea and Loughor parishes, dated 1838 and 1839 respectively (Figure 5). At this time Penyfodau Fawr Farm

appears to have consisted only of the house, its attached barn, and the long range to the south-east. Outside the northern boundary of Field 4 of the site was another farmstead called Cae Newydd.

- 5.25 The tithe apportionments reveal that the western half of the site (including the eastern fields of the southern parcel) was part of the Penllergaer Estate but attached to Penyfodau Fawr; the western fields of the southern parcel were part of the Penllergaer Estate but attached to Trafle Farm (c.200m to their north); and the eastern half of the site was part of the Pentre Estate and attached to Cae Newydd.
- 5.26 The tithe maps show the site subdivided into a greater number of fields than exist today; their small size and irregular shapes with curving boundaries are suggestive of piecemeal enclosure in the later medieval or post-medieval periods. The Penclawdd Canal extended through the southern parcel of the site. It was associated with the Cheadle Copper Works and Penclawdd Dock to the north of Penclawdd, c.4km west-south-west of the site.
- 5.27 Surviving earthworks of the canal in that location are designated as a Scheduled Monument, but much of its easterly continuation has been built over. The canal extended through the fields to the south of the site. It had an associated tramroad along its south side, extending east towards Llewitha Bridge (02987.0w, Plate 4). A canal lock located outside the western boundary of the site was apparently converted into an air raid shelter during the Second World War (02987.1w).

- 5.28 The tithe maps also show a mill c.200m west of the site on the south side of the canal; and a leat (01282w) extending south-west from Afon Llan through the fields to the south of the site (Appendix 1: Fields 23-25), passing under the canal before meeting Gors Fawr Brook and then gradually turning north-west towards the mill. Later Ordnance Survey maps depict a weir (1878-80) and then an aqueduct (1900 onwards) c.200m south of the site. The leat provided water from the river to the canal head basin (Thomas 2018).
- 5.29 The first edition Ordnance Survey maps dated 1878-80 show the study area as an increasingly industrialised landscape (Figure 3c, Figure 6). To the west of the site was the Swansea line of the London and North Western Railway; to the south of the site was the Great Western Railway, with two stations at Gower Road (now Gowerton). This growing settlement also had a chemical works, a corn mill, a steel works, and the Gorwydd Colliery.
- 5.30 A new section of tramway is shown on a north-east/south-west axis between Fields 6 and 7b/7a (Plate 4: green line). This was created as an incline embankment to connect Cae-Newydd Pit and Engine House located between Fields 5 and 2 with the existing canal tramway running west towards and then between fields to the south of Afon Llan (Appendix 1: Fields 23 and 24/25) (Thomas 2018). A small channel is also shown extending east from Cae-Newydd Pit through the southern part of Field 2 and then south between Fields 1 and 3.
- 5.31 A disused colliery is marked within the northernmost section of the cable route, to the south of Field 3; this is also recorded by the HER (GGAT06941w). Another disused colliery is marked to the north of Field 13, outside the site. The remainder of the cable route crosses fields seemingly undisturbed by industrial activity.
- 5.32 Other features depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey and worthy of note are Carn Gôch Pit and Engine House on the north side of Swansea Road opposite the far eastern corner of the site. Carn/Garn Gôch was originally known as West New Colliery; the first pit was sunk in 1871 and the colliery was in full operation by 1881 (Thomas 2018). It was owned by John Glasbrook and Philip Richard, who seem also to have managed Cae-Newydd in the 1870s though at least two companies are recorded by the 1880s (*ibid*).
- 5.33 The second edition Ordnance Survey dated 1897-1900 (Figure 7) appears to show the Penclawwd Canal to the south of the site as infilled. The inclined tramway between and beyond Fields 6 and 7b/7a is represented as an earthwork. Only a small unlabelled earthwork is shown at Cae-Newydd; the engine house, and the channel through/between Field 2 and between Fields 1 and 3, are not depicted at all. Cae-Newydd is recorded as not working in documents dated 1896 (Thomas 2018).
- 5.34 With the closure of the spur to Cae-Newydd, the tramway was upgraded to a mineral railway and was extended eastwards on a lower gradient (which was of course necessary for locomotive haulage) along the southern boundary of the eastern part of the site (Plate 4: purple line). It connected Garn Gôch Colliery No.

1 on the north side of Swansea Road (opposite the eastern corner of the site) with the GWR railway at Gowerton. Tracks also linked the Fairwood Tin Plate Works located outside the south-western boundary of the site (where a mill had formerly stood, see 5.28).

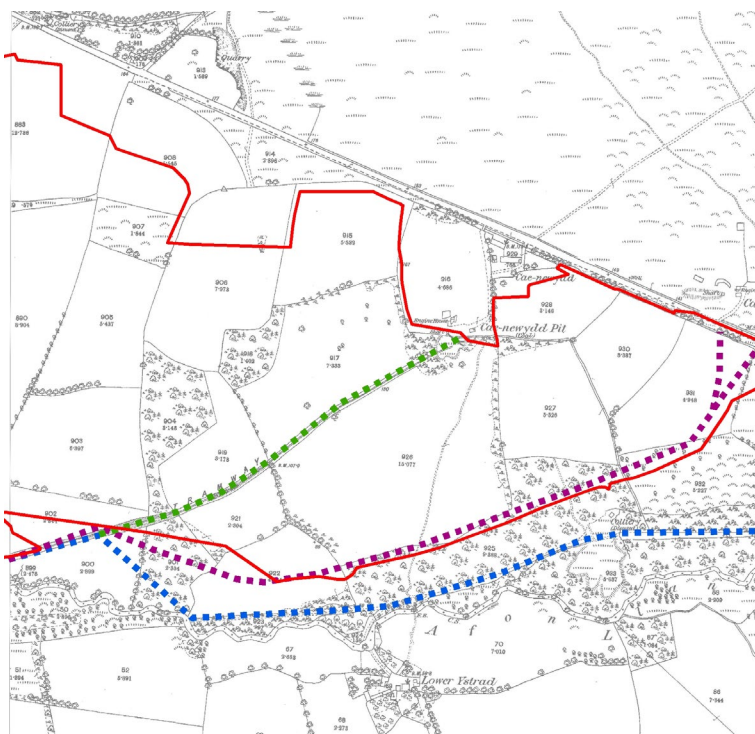


Plate 4: 1879 Ordnance Survey map of the eastern part of the site. The Penclawwd Canal tramway is dashed blue; the inclined tramway to Cae-Newydd is green; the mineral railway to Garn Gôch No. 1 is purple (after Thomas 2018)

- 5.35 The second edition Ordnance Survey has the labels 'Coal Pit' and 'Air Shaft' outside the site to the north of Field 6, which may suggest a new focus of activity here. A report from March 1902 documents the re-opening of "*the old Cae-Newydd colliery*" – comprising 115 acres with 35 acres of "*old workings*" of which "*one third of the coal left unworked*" (Thomas 2018). There are further records of New Cae-Newydd Colliery from 1908 and the 1920s before its abandonment in 1928 (*ibid*).
- 5.36 The cable route, meanwhile, is still shown to cross farmland, and also now a plantation called Home Covert to the south of a new property called Keeper's Lodge.
- 5.37 The 1913-16 Ordnance Surveys show a significant enlargement of the mineral railway to the south of the site (Appendix 1: Fields 23 and 24/25). There are now multiple parallel tracks. Weighing machines are marked in the far western corner of Field 24 and against the western boundary of the field to the north of Field 25 (outside the site). A spur of the railway also ran between Fields 9c/12/13 and 9a/8 to Cape Colliery to the north of the site (now Days Motor Park). Localised mining activity to the north of Fields 7a/7b in the period 1900-1916 is suggested by the labels 'Old Shaft' and 'Old Coal Pit'.
- 5.38 The 1938 and 1948 Ordnance Survey maps represent the former railway spur to Cape Colliery as a footpath, and show earthworks and two buildings with the labels 'Spreads' and 'Old Drift' in the area outside the site to the south of Field 10. A building in a plot outside the site to the east of Field 4, first recorded in 1913, is

labelled 'Club House' (presumably for the miners of Garn Goch Colliery) in 1939 and 'Glasfryn Terrace' in 1948. The 1948 map also shows several new buildings in the vicinity of the former coal pit and air shaft to the north of Field 6 (see 5.34).

5.39 The 1956-59 Ordnance Survey maps show a garage on the site of Cape Colliery, and label Garn Gôch Colliery as disused as it had been closed by the National Coal Board in 1952; they also show the northern and eastern parts of the cable route as crossed by a race track with adjacent football and greyhound stadiums, and the far western part of the cable route as part of an industrial complex (Figure 9). Maps from 1964 to the present (not reproduced) document the removal of field boundaries and the redevelopment of Cape Colliery for warehouses and other light industrial buildings.

5.40 Aerial photographs from 1945, 1969 and 1981 show no active coal working within the site (Plate 5, Plate 6, Plate 7).



Plate 5: 1945 aerial photograph (Welsh Government APU)

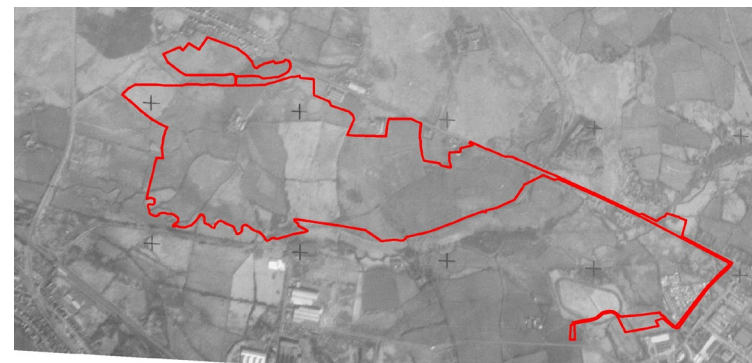


Plate 6: 1969 aerial photograph (Welsh Government APU)



Plate 7: 1981 aerial photograph (Welsh Government APU)

5.41 In sum, available historic mapping attests to industrial activity only in the following areas of the site:

- **Inclined embankment tramway between Fields 6 and 7a/7b, through the southern part of Field 2, and between Fields 1 and 3;**
- **Mineral railway between Fields 9c/12/13 and 9a/8;**
- **Mine shaft and coal pit in the woodland to the north**



### **of Fields 7a/7b.**

- 5.42 The leat (01282w), the coal pit to the north of Fields 7a/7b (06958w), and the colliery refuse pile or drift outside the site to the south of Field 10 (01840w) are recorded by the HER (Figure 3c). The tramway and mineral railway lines through the site and abutting its southern boundary at its east end are not recorded by the HER.

#### *Site Walkover Observations*

- 5.43 The south-western end of the inclined tramway to the east of Field 9a is a prominent earthwork; the section between Fields 6 and 7a/7b is a hedgerow/vegetated strip; the section along the outside of the southern boundary of Field 5 is a level path (not illustrated).
- 5.44 The route of the mineral railway outside the site to the south of Fields 7a and 7b survives as a slight embankment; the section between Fields 7a and 3 is a level grassy path; the section along the outside of the southern boundary of Fields 1 and 3 is a well-trodden path through a strip of woodland (not illustrated).
- 5.45 In the area outside the site to the south of Field 10, is the refuse pile or drift and the brick walls of a building (Appendix 5: Photos 9, 10, 11).
- 5.46 No trace of the old shaft and pit within the site to the north of Fields 7a/7b was discerned due to dense vegetation and safety concerns (Appendix 5: Photos 12, 13).
- 5.47 A linear drain-like feature was observed in Field 5 (Appendix 5:

Photos 14, 15). It is understood that this was created in recent years to react to the uprising of water from a former mine shaft in the vicinity.

#### **Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance**

- 5.48 Although prehistoric finds and burial mounds are recorded within the wider landscape, no evidence of prehistoric activity is known within the site and based on currently available information the potential for currently unrecorded remains from these periods is considered to be low.
- 5.49 Swansea Road, which clips part of the northern boundary of the site, is believed to have Roman origins. Roman practice camps are recorded adjacent to the road, at Carn Goch Common to the north of the site and at Stafford Common to the west of the site. There is accordingly some potential for buried archaeological evidence of Roman activity to occur within the site. This may include the surfaces and/or flanking ditches of earlier alignments of the road, as well as unstratified finds representing chance losses by travellers, in the northern parts of Fields 1, 2, 4, 13. Structural remains and associated deposits would be of greater evidential and historic value (and therefore overall significance) than artefactual material lacking a secure context.
- 5.50 It seems that the site comprised common land and/or farmland during the early medieval, medieval and earlier post-medieval periods. Evidence of such land use is likely to comprise buried ditches of former field boundaries and buried plough furrows. Depending on their precise character and date, such features

could be considered non-designated historic assets. There is also some potential for unstratified artefacts introduced to the fields through manuring practices and discarded by users of Swansea Road.

- 5.51 Penyfodau Fawr farmhouse, its attached barn, and the range to its south-east were in existence by 1830 while the range to its south was in existence by 1878. These buildings represent non-designated historic assets of local significance.
- 5.52 There is evidence of localised industrial activity within the site from the later post-medieval period onwards. The infilled cut of the Penclawdd Canal and the leat from Afon Llan are likely to survive in the southern parcel of the site; and there is potential for buried remains of the track bed and associated structures (e.g. weighing machines) of the tramway and mineral railway in the south-western, eastern-central and central parts of the site. Such infrastructure would be considered non-designated historic assets, their heritage significance derived from their evidential and historic value.
- 5.53 Coal pits, mine shafts and pile/drift recorded on historic mapping and by The Coal Authority would not usually be considered as historic assets, though some of these features are logged by the HER.

### **Designated Historic Assets**

- 5.54 No designated historic assets are located within the site.
- 5.55 Four Scheduled Monuments are located within the 2km study area:
- **Mynydd Carn-Goch Roman Earthworks (GM269);**
  - **Roman Practice Camp on Stafford Common (GM502);**
  - **Garn Goch Round Barrow (GM199);**
  - **Melin Mynach Watermill, Gorseinon (GM501).**
- 5.56 Twelve Listed Buildings are located within the 2km study area:
- **Church of St John (22768);**
  - **Temple United Reformed Church (22769);**
  - **Boundary Stone at Kingsbridge (26851);**
  - **Capel Bethlehem including attached vestry block (22775);**
  - **Walkers Snack Foods Factory (22777);**
  - **Bryn-rhos (26496);**
  - **North farmyard range at Bryn-rhos (26497);**
  - **West farmyard range at Bryn-rhos (26498);**
  - **East farmyard range at Bryn-rhos (26499);**
  - **Church of Saint Catherine (26260);**

- **War Memorial in grounds of Church of Saint Catherine (26261);**
- **Church of the Blessed Sacrament (87524).**

5.57 No World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, or Conservation Areas are located within the 2km study area.

5.58 Designated historic assets are considered in Section 6 below.

# 6. Setting Assessment

6.1 Development proposals may adversely impact historic assets where they remove a feature that contributes to the significance of a historic asset or where they interfere with an element of a historic asset's setting that contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view.

6.2 In line with guidance issued by Cadw, consideration was made as to whether any of the designated historic assets within a 5km radius of the site include the site as part of their setting and therefore may be affected by the proposed development.

## Stage 1

6.3 Stage 1 of the methodology recommended by Cadw's guidance *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (see Section 2 above) is to identify which assets and their settings might be affected by a proposed development.

6.4 All designated historic assets within a 5km radius of the site have been considered, but only those within a 2km radius of the site are listed in Appendix 2 and illustrated on Figure 10.

## Scheduled Monuments

6.5 The significance of each of the identified Scheduled Monuments is derived predominantly from the evidential and historic values of their above- and below-ground archaeological deposits. Their topographical and geographical position, association with and/or

intervisibility with similar assets, and views towards and from them, may contribute to their significance but to a lesser degree than the intrinsic value of their physical remains.

6.6 'Mynydd Carn-Goch Roman Earthworks' and 'Roman Practice Camp on Stafford Common' are considered potentially sensitive to the proposed development due to their relative proximity to the site, the potential for contemporaneous remains within the site (see 5.51), and the possibility for intervisibility of the assets across the site. Both Scheduled Monuments are progressed to further setting assessment below.

6.7 For Garn Goch Round Barrow and Melin Mynach, no associated features are known to have existed within the site and there is no intervisibility between these assets and the site on account of distance and intervening topography and modern built form. No potentially-significant sightlines from these assets across the site to any monuments lying beyond the site to the south have been identified. As such, they have not been assessed further.

## Listed Buildings

6.8 The significance of each of the identified Listed Buildings is derived principally from the special architectural and historic interest of their built form and fabric, with elements of setting making a lesser contribution.

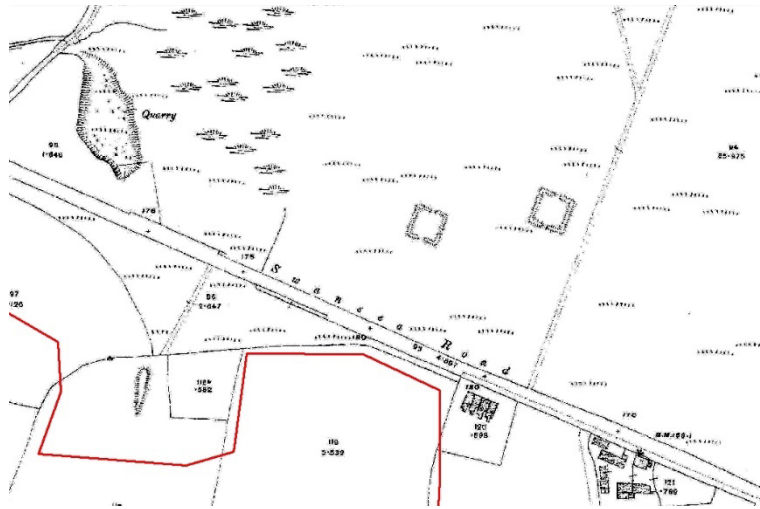
- 6.9 In the case of the five places of worship and the war memorial, the key elements are their positioning within the settlements whose communities they serve and their road frontages and associated churchyards from where they are accessed and experienced that contribute to their significance through setting. There is no historical or visual association between any of these assets and the site. The site does not contribute through setting to the significance of any religious building or monument, and these assets have not been assessed further.
- 6.10 The four Listed Buildings at Bryn-rhos have group value. In the case of the farmhouse, its private garden and parts of its outlying historic landholding across which there are designed views from and/or towards the asset also contribute to its significance through setting. There is no known historical association or invisibility between Bryn-rhos and the site. The site does not contribute through setting to the significance of the farmhouse or any of its outbuildings, and they have not been assessed further.
- 6.11 The boundary stone at Kingsbridge is marked 'Turnpike Road' on its left side, 'Approach to Parish Bridge' on its right side, and 'Boundary' on its short base. Its functional relationships with the Swansea Road and the settlements/parish areas of Loughor and Swansea are key. The site does not contribute through setting to the significance of this asset, and it has not been assessed further.
- 6.12 For The Walkers Crisp Factory, which was built in the post-war

period to a large-scale restrained Art Deco design, the Listing description highlights "*its suburban location and reliance on road rather than rail communications also being characteristic of the period*". Its functional association with the Fforestfach area of Swansea and the A483 Carmarthen Road are key. There is no known historical association between the factory and the site. The site does not contribute through setting to the significance of this asset.

## **Stage 2**

### Mynydd Carn-Gôch Roman Earthworks

- 6.13 The Scheduled Monument comprises the earthwork and buried archaeological remains of two camps constructed as part of a military training exercise by Roman auxiliary soldiers. They are located 65m west/east of one another, 85m and 125m north of the site respectively (Plate 8). Their four corners are aligned to the cardinal points of the compass.



*Plate 8: 1878 OS Map showing earthworks of the two camps*

- 6.14 One camp measures 22m square. Its perimeter is defined by a ditch with a 0.45m high bank along the outside and a 0.3m high bank along the inside. It has rounded corners and centrally-placed entrances on all four sides. The second camp measures 27m square. Its perimeter is defined by a ditch with a 0.6m high bank along the outside and a 0.3m high bank along the inside. It has rounded corners but no apparent entrances.
- 6.15 The corners and entrances were apparently the most difficult elements to build and so the differences between the two camps are interesting – perhaps reflecting distinct training efforts, skill discrepancies of the teams of soldiers who constructed each one, or camp typology. It is not known whether the camps were built at the same time.
- 6.16 The Scheduling description states:

*"The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales and the structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques, together with a strong probability of environmental evidence."*

- 6.17 It is clear that the significance of the Scheduled Monument is derived predominantly from the evidential and historic value of its physical remains. Elements of its setting do contribute to its significance but to a lesser degree.
- 6.18 The Mynydd Carn-Gôch camps lie 70-150m north of the Roman road and c.1.5km east of another camp at Stafford Common. They occupy a relict area of boggy heathland that was exploited for coal in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (if not earlier) and further developed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Hospital Road borders the east side of the Scheduled Monument and the A484 runs c.75m to its north. The large units of a motor repair centre lie c.150m to the west and a hospital is located c.150m to the north. The site comprises farmland on the south side of Swansea Road (Plate 9).



*Plate 9: Location of Mynydd Carn-Gôch Roman Earthworks (yellow) in relation to the site (red)*

6.19 The earthwork remains of the camps will only be visible at close range; the Scheduled Monument is experienced only from within the designated area (though there is no public access). There are no views from Swansea Road to the south, or Hospital Road to the north, due to the continuous belt of trees and dense vegetation along the roadsides. There are no views from the site due to intervening topography and vegetation (Plate 10).



*Plate 10: Looking north towards Swansea Road from Field 4*

6.20 The dense vegetation along the northern frontage of Swansea Road will obscure views from the camps to the road, and the intervening vegetation, topography and motor repair centre will block views towards the other camp at Stafford Common. Given that these camps were created as part of training exercises, it seems unlikely that the two sites were chosen to be intervisible. In any case, the modern landscape in no way resembles that of the Roman period and so the use and character of the site, which lies between the two sites, is considered incidental.

6.21 The elements of setting that contribute to the significance of Mynydd Carn-Goch Roman Earthworks are:

- **The historical association with Swansea Road, and**

**by extension the forts at Swansea and Loughor that were connected by that road and may have housed the auxiliary soldiers who built the camps;**

- **The historical association with the practice camp at Stafford Common, which is a monument of the same type and broad period (if not necessarily precisely contemporaneous);**
- **The close-ranging views of the earthworks from within the boundaries of the Scheduled Monument.**

6.22 Despite their relative proximity, there is no known association or intervisibility between the camps and the site. Therefore, it is considered that the site does not contribute through setting to the significance of the Scheduled Monument.

#### Roman Practice Camp on Stafford Common

6.23 The Scheduled Monument comprises the earthwork and buried archaeological remains of a camp constructed as part of a military training exercise by Roman auxiliary soldiers. It is sub-square in plan and is defined by a 0.2m high bank with rounded corners aligned to the cardinal points of the compass.

6.24 The Scheduling description states:

*"The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales and the structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques, together with a strong probability of environmental evidence."*

6.25 It is clear that the significance of the Scheduled Monument is derived predominantly from the evidential and historic value of its physical remains. Elements of its setting do contribute to its significance but to a lesser degree.

6.26 The Stafford Common camp lies c.380m south of the Roman road and c.1.5km west of the two other camps at Carn-Goch Common. It occupies a relict area of boggy heathland that was exploited for coal in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (if not earlier). To the north is light industry, a football pitch, and a cemetery. The A484 runs c.10m to the south of the Scheduled Monument and Victoria Road runs c.35m to the west. On the south-west side of the roundabout junction of these two roads is a small solar farm. A sewage works lies c.250m to the south-east of the Scheduled Monument; beyond it is the farmland of the site (Plate 11).





*Plate 11: Location of Stafford Common Roman Practice Camp (yellow) in relation to the site (red)*

- 6.27 The earthwork remains of the camp will only be visible at close range; the Scheduled Monument is experienced only from within the designated area (though there is no public access). There are open views across the area from Victoria Road and partial views from the A484. However no earthworks can be discerned due to the presence of scrub. Views from the site are screened by intervening built form and vegetation (Plate 10).
- 6.28 There are no views from the camp of Swansea Road or the other camps at Carn-Gôch Common due to intervening vegetation and built form. Given that all these camps were created as part of training exercises, it seems unlikely that the two sites were chosen to be intervisible. In any case, the modern landscape in no way resembles that of the Roman period and so the use and

character of the site, which lies between the two sites, is considered incidental.

- 6.29 The elements of setting that contribute to the significance of the Roman Practice Camp on Stafford Common are:

- **The historical association with Swansea Road, and by extension the forts at Swansea and Loughor that were connected by that road and may have housed the auxiliary soldiers who built the camp;**
- **The historical association with the practice camps at Carn-Gôch Common, which are monuments of the same type and broad period (if not necessarily precisely contemporaneous);**
- **The close-ranging views of the earthwork from within the boundaries of the Scheduled Monument.**

- 6.30 Despite their relative proximity, there is no known association or intervisibility between the camp and the site. Therefore, it is considered that the site does not contribute through setting to the significance of the Scheduled Monument.

# 7. Conclusions

## Archaeology

- 7.1 This heritage desk-based assessment has been informed by a review of historic environment record data, available historic maps and aerial photographs, and a walkover survey.
- 7.2 'Monuments' recorded within the site by GGAT HER include a post-medieval leat from Afon Llan, the post-medieval farmstead of Penyfodau Fawr, a post-medieval coal pit, and a modern coal pile or drift. Infrastructure recorded within the site on 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century maps include the Penclawdd Canal and tramway, two other sections of tramway, and a mineral railway.
- 7.3 As well as the features described above, there is potential in the northern part of the site for archaeological evidence relating to the Roman Swansea–Loughor road. Buried Roman features, the extant stone-built farm buildings, and any buried remains of the leat, canal, tramways, and mineral railway would be considered non-designated historic assets.
- 7.4 The extent of historic coal mining within the site is unclear; historic maps and data from The Coal Authority suggest that the eastern-central area may have been most affected. Geophysical survey could clarify the areas of previous disturbance and locate potential buried archaeological remains within the site.

## Built heritage

- 7.5 An appropriate and proportionate level of settings assessment has been undertaken for designated historic assets located within a 5km radius of the site.
- 7.6 Particular attention has been given to the Scheduled Monuments of Roman practice camps at Carn Gôch Common and Stafford Common. It was established that their historic associations with one another, the Roman Swansea–Loughor road, and the forts at Swansea and Loughor, and the close-ranging views of the earthworks from within the designated areas contribute through setting to their significance. No association or intervisibility with the site has been identified.
- 7.7 It is considered that the site does not contribute through setting to the significance of these or any other Scheduled Monuments, or to the significance of any Listed Building.

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## Cartographic Sources

1830	A book of plans of commons and wastes situated within His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Seignory of Gower [West Glamorgan Archives: D/D Beau/E 2]
1838	Tithe Map and Apportionment for the Parish of Swansea
1839	Tithe Map and Apportionment for the Parish of Loughor
1878-80	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorganshire, 1:2,500
1885	Map of Garn Goch Colliery [West Glamorgan Archives: D/D PRO/HSE 30]
Undated	Plan showing collieries in the Loughor, Gorseinon, Penllergaer area, annotated with the chemical compounds found within the coal at particular sites [West Glamorgan Archives: D/D PRO/NCB/6/574]
1889-1900	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorganshire, 1:10,560
1916	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorganshire, 1:2,500
1921	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorganshire, 1:10,560
1938	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorganshire, 1:10,560
1948	Ordnance Survey County Series for Glamorganshire, 1:10,560
1956-59	Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:2,500
1964-68	Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:10,560
1974	Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:10,000
1988	Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:10,000
1994	Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:10,000

**Aerial Photographs (available online from Welsh Government APU)**

1945

1969

1981

# Appendix 1: Field Numbering Plan

Gowerton Field Numbers



Original development area - please note that the fields to the south of the River Afon Llan are now located outside the final application boundary.

# Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record Data

## Cadw

Scheduled Monuments within 2km of the site

SAM Number	Name	Easting	Northing
GM269	Mynydd Carn-Goch Roman Earthworks	260817	197187
GM502	Roman Practice Camp on Stafford Common	259144	197306
GM199	Garn Goch Round Barrow	260558	198072
GM501	Melin Mynach, Gorseinon	259270	199059

Listed Buildings within 2km of the site

Record Number	Name	Grade	Location
22768	Church of St John	II	Set back from Church Street, where it changes angle.
22769	Temple United Reformed Church	II	The chapel is set back from the road behind a low enclosure wall of snecked stone surmounted by iron railings with finials. Central double iron gates between square Gothic piers.

26851	Boundary Stone at Kingsbridge	II	Situated on the N side of Swansea Road in the car park of The Kingsbridge public house some 80m E of the Afon Lliw.
26496	Bryn-rhos	II	Situated on the S side of the farmyard just E of the A483 some 1.7 km S of junction 47 on the M4 motorway.
26497	North farmyard range at Bryn-rhos	II	Situated on the N side of the farmyard at Bryn-rhos, just E of the A483 some 1.7 km S of junction 47 on the M4 motorway.
26498	West farmyard range at Bryn-rhos	II	Situated on the W side of the farmyard at Bryn-rhos, just E of the A483 some 1.7 km S of junction 47 on the M4 motorway.
26499	East farmyard range at Bryn-rhos	II	Situated on the E side of the farmyard at Bryn-rhos, just E of the A483 some 1.7 km S of junction 47 on the M4 motorway.
22775	Capel Bethlehem including attached vestry block	II	Set back from the A483 S of its junction with Carmarthen Road, and sited within a large burial ground.
22777	Walkers Snack Foods Factory	II	Set back on the E side of the A483 and fronted by a private car park and access road.
26260	Church of Saint Catherine	II	Situated on the E side of Gorseinon in a prominent position on the N side of Alexandra Road.
26261	War Memorial in grounds of Church of Saint Catherine	II	Situated in the SE corner of the churchyard of the Church of Saint Catherine at the junction of Alexandra Road and Princess Street.



87524	Church of the Blessed Sacrament	II	Situated on the E side of Gorseinon on the S side of Alexandra Road.
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### Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record

Events recorded within 2km of the site

eprn	Name	Event Type
E000137	Sketty Water Mains Refurbishment, Phases 1-3 Wb	Watching Brief
E000611	Garn Goch, Unspecified Excavation, 1855	Excavation
E000620	Dunvant Brickworks DbA	Desk Based Assessment
E000633	Carn Goch Common, Survey, 1970	Field Survey
E000644	Tal-Y-Ffrawe, Field Observation, 1963	Field Observation
E000667	Melin Mynach Mill Complex, Gorseinon, Survey, 1990	Desk Based Assessment
E000676	Gowerton Lock, Penclawdd Canal	Field Survey
E000684	Gowerton School, Wgs Work, 2001	WGS Work
E001091	A484 Llanelli Link Road Stage Two	Watching Brief
E001263	Field Visit To Gellieithrym Enclosure	Field Visit

E002300	Loughor Road, Gorseinon	Watching Brief
E002499	Lower Lake, Penllergaer Park	Field Survey
E003145	Cwm Yard, Gorseinon	Watching Brief
E003258	Walkers Crips Factory	Building Survey
E003409	Gorseinon Infants And Nursery, And Gorseinon Juniors	Archaeological Appraisal
E003413	Tregwyr Infants And Tregwyr Juniors, Swansea	Initial Archaeological Apprais
E003601	Land At Llewellyn Road, Swansea	Desk Based Assessment
E003684	Cefn Goleu, Gowerton, West Glamorgan	Desk-Based Assessment
E003908	Melin Mynach, Gorseinon	Archaeological Evaluation
E003909	Melin Mynach Mill Complex, Gorseinon	Evaluation
E004192	Field Visit To Bell Pit, Cwmllywd Wood, N, Waunarlwydd	Field Visit
E004193	Field Visit To Bell Pit, Cwmllywd Wood	Field Visit
E004196	Field Visit To Bell Pit, N Of Bevexe-Fach, Gowerton	Field Visit
E004243	Field Visit To Melin Mynach Paper Mill, Gorseinon	Field Visit
E004243	Melin Mynach Paper Mill, Gorseinon	Field Visit

E004662	Initial Archaeological Assessment Of North Gower STW	Heritage Assessment
E004662	Initial Archaeological Assessment Of North Gower STW	Heritage Assessment
E004699	Desk Based Assessment Of Land To The South Of The A48	Desk Based Assessment
E004890	North Gower Sewerage Treatment Works: Watching Brief	Watching Brief
E004892	North Gower Sewerage Treatment Works: Archaeological Assessment	Desk Based Assessment
E004942	Penllergare Cultural, Archaeological And Historic Landscape Database	Management Plan Landscape
E005166	Cae Newydd Farm Swansea Road	Watching Brief
E005214	Garn Goch Industrial Estate, Swansea	Evaluation
E005331	Land At Bryngwyn Avenue And Swansea Road, Garden Village, Gorseinon	Watching Brief
E005431	The Rural Settlement Of Roman Britain	Project
E005567	Heol Y Myndd, Gorseinon, Swansea	Desk Based Assessment
E005817	Cockett Valley, Swansea	Photographic Survey
E005836	Cockett Valley, Swansea	Heritage Assessment
E006100	Ggat150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	Project
E006111	Survey Of Important Hedges On Gower	Hedgerow Survey

E006132	Historic Characterisation: Northeast Gower - Hca009	Historic Area Assessment
E006420	Geotechnical Investigations, Parc Mawr, Penllergaer, Swansea	Watching Brief
E006492	Ffordd Cae Duke, Loughor, Swansea	Watching Brief
E006514	Tregwr Primary School, Gowerton, Swansea	Watching Brief
E006515	Tregwr Primary School, Gowerton, Swansea	Desk Based Assessment

Monuments recorded within 2km of the site

PRN	Name	Period
GGAT00209w	Gowerton Arrowhead	Prehistoric
GGAT00221w	Roman Practice Camp On Stafford Common	Roman
GGAT00222w	Melin Mynach	Medieval
GGAT00224w	Gowerton Sestertius	Roman
GGAT00225w	Cae Capel; Croft Capel	Medieval
GGAT00226w	Roman Coin Hoard, Ad 69-158	Roman
GGAT00228w	Find (No Date)	Prehistoric

GGAT00379w	Garn Goch	Bronze Age
GGAT00381w	Mynydd Carn Goch Roman Earthworks	Roman
GGAT00382w	Mynydd Carn Goch Roman Earthworks	Roman
GGAT00390w	Battlefield (Carn Goch Common) Penlleger	Unknown
GGAT00986w	Pen Y Fodau Fawr	Post Medieval
GGAT00989w	Gelli Organ, Llangyfelach	Post Medieval
GGAT00990w	Gelli Hyll, Llangyfelach	Post Medieval
GGAT00991w	Alltwen, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT00993w	Post Medieval House, Lwchwr	Post Medieval
GGAT01030.0w	Trackway - Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT01033.0w	Trackway - Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT01035.0w	Vernal Uchaf Holloway	Post Medieval
GGAT01041.0w	Donkey Lane	Post Medieval
GGAT01042.0w	Green Lane	Post Medieval
GGAT01048.0w	Green Lane	Post Medieval

GGAT01081.0w	Gowerton Tramway	Post Medieval
GGAT01098.0w	Llwchwr Tramroad	Post Medieval
GGAT01104.0w	Llwchwr Tramroad	Post Medieval
GGAT01133w	Carn Goch Common	Unknown
GGAT01134w	Carn Goch Common	Unknown
GGAT01141.0w	Llwchwr Mineral Railway	Modern
GGAT01143w	Tal-Y-Ffrawe	Post Medieval
GGAT01181.0w	Llwchwr Mineral Railway	Post Medieval
GGAT01181.1w	Mineral Railway	Post Medieval
GGAT01189.0w	Gowerton Mineral Railway	Post Medieval
GGAT01204w	Loughor Mill	Post Medieval
GGAT01219w	Mardy Tin-Plate Works	Modern
GGAT01220w	Bryngwyn Sheet Works [Bryngwyn Steel Works]	Unknown
GGAT01221w	Mill Pond, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
GGAT01229.13w	Swansea To Loughor Line Of GWR Railway.	Post Medieval

GGAT01229.1w	Gowerton Mineral Railway Bridge	Post Medieval
GGAT01229.7w	Gowerton North Railway Station	Post Medieval
GGAT01232w	John's Buses Engineering Works	Post Medieval
GGAT01233w	Elba Colliery #3	Post Medieval
GGAT01234w	Cefn Golau Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01235w	Pont-Y-Cob Colliery [Adair Colliery]	Post Medieval
GGAT01238w	Glamorgan Volunteer's Butts	Post Medieval
GGAT01239w	Glamorgan Volunteer's Butts	Post Medieval
GGAT01244w	Cadle Mill And Village	Post Medieval
GGAT01249w	Elba Steelworks	Post Medieval
GGAT01254w	Jubilee Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01255w	Cae Duke Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01256w	Waun Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01257w	Quarry, Lwchwr	Post Medieval
GGAT01258w	Quarry, Lluchwr	Post Medieval

GGAT01259w	Mine, Llchwyr	Post Medieval
GGAT01260w	Mine, Llchwyr	Post Medieval
GGAT01261w	Mine, Llchwyr	Post Medieval
GGAT01262w	Duplicate PRN?	Post Medieval
GGAT01263w	Gorseinon Tin Plate Works	Unknown
GGAT01264w	Monarch Vitriol Works	Post Medieval
GGAT01265w	Grovesend Steel And Tinplate Works	Post Medieval
GGAT01266w	Unnamed Colliery Near New Lodge	Post Medieval
GGAT01269w	Smithy/Forge, Llchwyr	Post Medieval
GGAT01270w	Fairwood Tinplate Works	Post Medieval
GGAT01271w	Trafle Clos Iron Works	Post Medieval
GGAT01272w	Sterry Road Forge	Post Medieval
GGAT01273w	Porth Y Waun Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01274w	Helyg Clos Clay Pit	Post Medieval
GGAT01275w	Elba Colliery #1	Post Medieval



GGAT01276w	Elba Quarry	Post Medieval
GGAT01277w	Quarry, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT01280w	Mine, Llchwyr	Post Medieval
GGAT01281w	Gorwydd Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01282w	Gors Fawr Brook Leat	Post Medieval
GGAT01283w	Sterry Road Quarry	Post Medieval
GGAT01284w	QUARRY At Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT01300w	Mountain Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01301w	Mountain Colliery, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
GGAT01302w	Coal Pits, Penyrheol	Post Medieval
GGAT01355w	Quarry, Penllergaer	Post Medieval
GGAT01356w	Quarry, Penllergaer	Post Medieval
GGAT01357w	Gorseinon Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01358w	Quarry, Penllergaer	Post Medieval
GGAT01359w	Abandoned Quarry	Post Medieval

GGAT01360w	Carn Goch Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01367w	Kingsbridge Stone	Post Medieval
GGAT01368w	Stone, Penllergaer	Post Medieval
GGAT01369w	Milestone, Llwchwr	Post Medieval
GGAT01370w	Milestone, Llwchwr	Post Medieval
GGAT01372w	Pontybrenin Bridge	Post Medieval
GGAT01373w	Glanrhyd Ford	Unknown
GGAT01374w	Rhydymaerdy Bridge, River Lliw	Post Medieval
GGAT01375w	Lliw River Bridge, Rhyd Y Mardy	Post Medieval
GGAT01386w	Garn-Goch Colliery (No. 3)	Unknown
GGAT01404w	Mynydd Newydd Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01422w	Swansea Tramway	Post Medieval
GGAT01435w	Bell Pit, W Of Cwmllywd Wood, Waunarlwydd	Post Medieval
GGAT01436w	Bell Pit, Cwmllywd Wood, N, Waunarlwydd	Post Medieval
GGAT01437w	Bell Pit, Cwmllywd Wood, Centre, Waunarlwydd	Post Medieval

GGAT01438w	Caer-Gynydd Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01440w	Bryn Rhos, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT01441w	Brynau-Duon	Post Medieval
GGAT01442w	Bell Pit, Cwmbach Road	Post Medieval
GGAT01444w	Brickworks, Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT01446w	Bryn Mawr Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01447w	Bell Pit	Post Medieval
GGAT01777w	Cae Llwyn	Unknown
GGAT01778w	Bryn Daffydd Farm	Unknown
GGAT01819w	Bell Pit, N Of Bevexe-Fach, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT01828w	Colliery NE Of Taly-Y-Frawe	Post Medieval
GGAT01833w	Earthwork, Gowerton	Unknown
GGAT01834w	Bell Pit, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT01835w	Dunvant Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT01839w	Colliery North Of Mynydd-Bach-Y-Glo	Post Medieval

GGAT01840w	Pile Or Drift, Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT01841w	Waste Tip, Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT01842w	Afon Llan Quarry	Post Medieval
GGAT01843w	Quarry, Cockett	Post Medieval
GGAT01844w	Quarry, Cockett	Post Medieval
GGAT02564w	Saint Barnabas Church, Waunarlwydd	Post Medieval
GGAT02567w	St John The Divine Church, Church Street	Post Medieval
GGAT02570w	St Catherines Church, Alexandra Road, Gorseinon	Modern
GGAT02621w	Penllergaer Lower Lake	Post Medieval
GGAT02669w	Melin Mynach Paper Mill, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
GGAT02807w	Caergyndd Fach	Post Medieval
GGAT02812.0w	Gowerton Branch Line	Post Medieval
GGAT02813.0w	Mineral Railway	Post Medieval
GGAT02852.0w	Lwchwr Mill Race	Post Medieval
GGAT02853.0w	Lwchwr Mill Race	Post Medieval

GGAT02987.0w	Penclawdd Canal	Post Medieval
GGAT02987.1w	Gowerton Lock, Penclawdd Canal	Post Medieval
GGAT03075w	Afon Lliw Anti-Tank Ditch	Modern
GGAT03077w	Vernel-Newydd, Loughor	Post Medieval
GGAT03078w	Vernel-Uchaf, Loughor	Post Medieval
GGAT03079w	Island House, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT03080w	Pont-Y-Cob, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT03081w	Pont-Y-Cob Signal Box, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT03082w	Bryn-Y-Mor Road Limepit, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT03083w	Vernel-Ganol, Loughor	Post Medieval
GGAT03084w	Pen-Y-Vernel, Loughor	Post Medieval
GGAT03201w	Findspot	Neolithic
GGAT03202w	Findspot	Neolithic
GGAT03203w	Barrow, Penllergaer	Bronze Age
GGAT03831.0w	LNW Railway	Post Medieval

GGAT03831.2w	Gowerton South Railway Station	Post Medieval
GGAT03831.3w	Gorseinon Station	Post Medieval
GGAT03831.4w	Penclawdd Branch Of LNWR Line Formerly Llanelli Railway	Post Medieval
GGAT04602w	Anti-Glider Trench Carn Goch Common	Modern
GGAT04603w	Anti-Glider Trenches	Modern
GGAT04604w	Anti-Glider Trench	Modern
GGAT04880w	Penllergare Boathouse	Post Medieval
GGAT04883w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 28	Post Medieval
GGAT04884w	Building, Penllergare 29	Modern
GGAT04887w	Boathouse, Penllergare 32	Modern
GGAT04888w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 33	Post Medieval
GGAT04889w	Path, Penllergare 34	Post Medieval
GGAT04890w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 35	Post Medieval
GGAT04891w	Quarry, Penllergare 36	Post Medieval
GGAT04892w	Boundary Bank, P Penllergare 37	Post Medieval

GGAT04893w	Cadle Mill Leat, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04894w	Cadle Mill Leat, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04895w	Culvert, Penllergare Carriage Drive	Post Medieval
GGAT04896w	Culvert, Penllergare Carriage Drive	Post Medieval
GGAT04897w	Culvert, Penllergare Carriage Drive	Post Medieval
GGAT04898w	Culvert, Penllergare Carriage Drive	Post Medieval
GGAT04899w	Culvert, Penllergare Carriage Drive	Post Medieval
GGAT04901w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 39	Post Medieval
GGAT04902w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 40	Post Medieval
GGAT04903w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 41	Post Medieval
GGAT04904w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 42	Post Medieval
GGAT04905w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 43	Post Medieval
GGAT04906w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 44	Post Medieval
GGAT04907w	Penllergare Lower Lodge	Post Medieval
GGAT04908w	Penllergare Lower Lodge Gates; White Gates	Post Medieval

GGAT04909w	Penllergare Carriage Drive River Llan Bridge	Post Medieval
GGAT04910w	Culvert; Penllergare Carriage Drive	Post Medieval
GGAT04911w	Cadle Mill House, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04912w	Cadle Mill Pond, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04930w	Footbridge, Penllergare 61	Post Medieval
GGAT04931w	Weir, Penllergare 62	Modern
GGAT04932w	Weir, Penllergare 63	Modern
GGAT04933w	Weir, Penllergare 64	Modern
GGAT04934w	Weir, Penllergare 65	Modern
GGAT04935w	Weir, Penllergare 66	Post Medieval
GGAT04937w	Footbridge, Penllergare 67	Modern
GGAT04938w	Footbridge, Penllergare 68	Modern
GGAT04939w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 69	Post Medieval
GGAT04940w	Earthwork, Penllergare 70	Post Medieval
GGAT04941w	Trackway, Penllergare 71	Post Medieval



GGAT04942w	Bridge, Pont Cadle, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04943w	Boathouse, Penllergare 72	Post Medieval
GGAT04944w	Path, Penllergare 73	Post Medieval
GGAT04945w	Penllergare Lower Lake Dam	Post Medieval
GGAT04946w	Penllergare Lower Waterfall	Post Medieval
GGAT04947w	Building, Penllergare 74	Modern
GGAT04948w	Building, Penllergare 75	Modern
GGAT04957w	Nydfwch Mansion, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04958w	Boundary Bank, PENLLERGARE 79	Post Medieval
GGAT04959w	PENLLERGARE 80 (SW Nydfwch Track)	Post Medieval
GGAT04960w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 81	Post Medieval
GGAT04961w	Path, Penllergare 82	Post Medieval
GGAT04962w	Keeper's Lodge, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04968w	Home Farm, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04969w	Home Farm Lake, Penllergare	Post Medieval

GGAT04970w	Glan Yr Afon Isaf, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04971w	Glan Yr Afon Uchaf, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04973w	Brynau Duon, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04974w	Paper Mill, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04975w	Llwyn Cadwgan, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04976w	Building, Tir Pont Cadle, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04978w	Mynydd Newydd Drift, Penllergare	Modern
GGAT04987w	Quarry/Coalmine, Penllergare 87	Post Medieval
GGAT04988w	Penllergare 88 (Platform)	Post Medieval
GGAT04989w	Penllergare 89 (NE Nydfwch Track)	Post Medieval
GGAT04990w	Earthbank, Penllergare 90	Post Medieval
GGAT04991w	Path, Penllergare 91	Post Medieval
GGAT04992w	Earth/Stone Bank, Penllergare 92	Post Medieval
GGAT04993w	Earth Bank, Penllergare 93	Post Medieval
GGAT04994w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 94	Post Medieval

GGAT04995w	Lynchet/Boundary, Penllergare 95	Post Medieval
GGAT04996w	Lynchet, Penllergare 96	Post Medieval
GGAT04997w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 97	Post Medieval
GGAT04998w	Keeper's Lodge Pheasantry, Penllergare	Post Medieval
GGAT04999w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 98	Post Medieval
GGAT05022w	Gowerton School	Post Medieval
GGAT05024w	Bell Pit, N Of Cefn-Gorwydd, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT05025w	Gowerton School	Post Medieval
GGAT05150w	St Johns Church	Post Medieval
GGAT05151w	St Johns Church Parsonage	Post Medieval
GGAT05152w	Trafle Corn Mill	Post Medieval
GGAT05153w	Gorwydd Road Water Tank	Modern
GGAT05157w	Temple United Reformed Church	Post Medieval
GGAT05159w	Bethania Chapel	Post Medieval
GGAT05161w	Temple Chapel	Post Medieval

GGAT05162w	Tabernacle Chapel	Post Medieval
GGAT05163w	Pontybrenin Chapel	Post Medieval
GGAT05165w	Bethel Chapel	Post Medieval
GGAT05175w	Penllergare Boundary Bank	Post Medieval
GGAT05177w	Boundary Bank, Penllergare 99	Post Medieval
GGAT05185w	Quarry, Penllergare 105	Post Medieval
GGAT05186w	Lynchet, Penllergare 106	Medieval
GGAT05207w	Gelli Eithrym Grange	Medieval
GGAT05366w	Early Grist (Corn) Mill At Melin Mynach, Gorseinon	Medieval
GGAT05367w	Melin Mynach Woollen Mill, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
GGAT05368w	Formal Gardens At Melin Mynach, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
GGAT05369w	Melin Mynach Placename Site	Medieval
GGAT05370w	The Dye-House At Melin Mynach, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
GGAT05371w	The Mill House At Melin Mynach, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
GGAT05372w	Bridge At Melin Mynach, Gorseinon	Post Medieval

GGAT05373w	Engine House At Melin Mynach, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
GGAT05668w	Gellieithrym Enclosure	Early Medieval
GGAT05782w	Berth-Lwyd Uchaf Butts	Post Medieval
GGAT05783w	Island Bridge Cultivation Ridges	Post Medieval
GGAT06418w	Former Walkers Crisp Factory	Modern
GGAT06762w	Anti-Glider Trench At Carn Goch	Modern
GGAT06763w	Isolation Hospital, Carn Goch Common	Post Medieval
GGAT06936w	Pond, Gowerton	Unknown
GGAT06941w	Colliery, Llchwyr	Post Medieval
GGAT06942w	Lower Ystrad Structures	Unknown
GGAT06957w	Structure, Llchwyr	Unknown
GGAT06958w	Coal Pit, Llchwyr	Post Medieval
GGAT07007w	Structures Lower Ystrad	-
GGAT07009w	Old Coal Pit, Llchwyr	-
GGAT07432w	Drill Hall, Park Road, Swansea	Modern

GGAT07441w	Drill Hall, Lime Street, Gorseinon	Modern
GGAT07976w	Well At Garden Village	Post Medieval
GGAT07977w	Well At Garden Village	Post Medieval
GGAT07978w	Pen-Y-Waun Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT07979w	Tir-Arlwydd	Post Medieval
GGAT07980w	Disused Colliery, Garden Village	Post Medieval
GGAT08058w	Gorseinon War Memorial	Modern
GGAT08402w	Hedged And Banked Farm Track, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08403w	Clawdd, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08404w	Clawdd, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08405w	Clawdd, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08406w	Ridge And Furrow, Cockett Valley	Medieval
GGAT08407w	Clawdd, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08408w	Clawdd, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08409w	Clawdd, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval

GGAT08410w	Railway, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08411w	Tramway, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval,Modern
GGAT08412w	Stone Revetment Walls, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08413w	Airshaft, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08414w	Clawdd, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08415w	Clawdd, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08416w	Clawdd, Cockett Valley	Post Medieval
GGAT08428w	Elba Colliery #2	Post Medieval
GGAT08429w	Allt-Wen Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT08430w	Bishwell Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT08431w	Tanyrheol Colliery	Post Medieval
GGAT08544w	Parc-Mawr Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT08546w	Gelli-Gynore Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT08570w	Coed-Brydwen Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT08571w	Waun-Faw Farm	Post Medieval

GGAT08572w	Bryngwyn Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT08573w	Gors-Waddan Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT08574w	Pen-Y-Fodau-Fach Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT08575w	Bryngwyn-Bach Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT08576w	Bryn-Dafydd Fawr Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT08577w	Bryn-Rhos Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT08589w	Ty-Mynydd Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT08731w	Chemical Works, Adjacent To Afon Llan, Victoria Road, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT08732w	Trafle, Gowerton	Post Medieval
GGAT08735w	Waun Farm (Site Of), Loughor	Post Medieval
GGAT08896w	Capel Penuel, Loughor	Modern
GGAT08902w	Ebenezer, Gorseinon	Modern
GGAT08903w	Bethania Chapel, Gowerton, Gower, Swansea	Modern
GGAT09222w	Cae Mansel Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09223w	Gelli-Eithryn-Fach Barn	Post Medieval



GGAT09224w	Cefn-Gorwydd-Fawr Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09225w	Cefn-Gorwydd Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09226w	Caer-Gynydd-Isaf Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09247w	Ystrad-Uchaf Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09248w	Waun-Cidiau Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09249w	Felin Fach Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09262w	Caer-Gynydd Faer	Post Medieval
GGAT09263w	Wanarlwydd House Farmhouse	Post Medieval
GGAT09264w	Craig-Y-Buldon Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09265w	Login Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09384w	Blaen-Y-Maes Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09386w	Pen-Llwyn-Eithin Uchaf Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09427w	Ystrad-Uchaf Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT09684w	Cae-Newydd Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT5853w	Boundary Bank, Penllergaer, Swansea	Post Medieval

GGAT5854w	Well, Penllergaer, Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT5855w	Stone Built Culvert, Penllergaer, Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT5856w	Path, Penllergaer, Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT5857w	Culvert, Penllergaer, Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT5858w	Penllergare Saw Mill	Post Medieval
GGAT5859w	Boundary Bank, Penllergaer, Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT5860w	Stone Culvert, Penllergaer, Swansea	Post Medieval
GGAT5861w	Stone Culvert, Penllergaer, Swansea	Post Medieval

### RCAHMW National Monuments Record of Wales

Monuments recorded within 2km of the site

NUMLINK	Name	Period
6031086	Bryn Seion Independent Chapel (Ysgoldy Ebenezer), Gorseinon Road, Llanyfelach	Post Medieval
6052132	Boddil	Post Medieval
6052818	Melin Mynach; Monks Mill, Gorseinon	Medieval
6052826	Alltwen	Post Medieval

6052832	Beili Glas Cottage	Post Medieval
6052834	St Catherine's Church, Gorseinon,	20th Century
6052835	Caersalem, Princess Street, Gorseinon,	Post Medieval
6052836	Trinity Chapel, Trinity Street, Gorseinon,	Post Medieval
6052838	Swansea Road Chapel, Swansea Road, Gorseinon,	Post Medieval
6052839	St Paul's, Swansea Road, Gorseinon Garden Village,	Post Medieval
6052840	Moose Hall Chapel, Bryn Terrace, Gorseinon,	Post Medieval
6052842	Church, West Street, Gorseinon,	Post Medieval
6052843	Rehoboth Gospel Hall, Park Road, Gorseinon,	Post Medieval
6052845	Hall, Brunant Road, Gorseinon,	Post Medieval
6052847	Cae Duke Colliery - Use 85026	Post Medieval
6052850	Bryn-Mawr Colliery	Post Medieval
6052851	Tan-Yr-Heol Colliery	Post Medieval
6052852	Bishwell Colliery	Post Medieval
6052853	Cefn-Goleu Colliery	Post Medieval

6052859	Mountain Colliery	Post Medieval
6052862	Elba Steel Works	Post Medieval
6052865	9 Woodlands Road, Loughor	Post Medieval
6052869	New Lodge, Garden, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
6052870	Bryngwyn Hall, Garden, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
6052873	Argyll Gardens, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
6052895	Bethel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Sterry Road, Tre-Gwyr; Gowerton	Post Medieval
6052896	Bethania Baptist Chapel, Mount Street, Tre-Gwyr; Gowerton	Post Medieval
6052897	Tabernacle Welsh Independent Chapel, Gorwydd Road, Tre-Gwyr; Gowerton	Post Medieval
6052898	Gospel Temple Independent Chapel:Gospel Temple United Reformed Church, Sterry Road, Tre-Gwyr; Gowerton	Post Medieval
6052900	Libanus Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Libanus Road, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
6052902	Penuel Baptist Chapel, Loughor Road, Gorseinon, Casllwchwr, Loughor	Post Medieval
6052903	Soar Independent Chapel, Pengry Road, Dre-Uchaf, Casllwchwr, Loughor	Post Medieval
6052909	Ebenezer Independent Chapel, Gwalia Crescent, Gorseinon, Llangyfelach	Post Medieval
6052910	Trinity, Llandeilo Talybont	Post Medieval

6052911	English, Gorseinon, Llandeilo Talybont	Post Medieval
6052912	Bethel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel (Libanus Branch), Gorseinon, Llandeilo Talybont	Post Medieval
6052913	Seion Baptist Chapel; Hen Gapel, High Street, Gorseinon, Llandeilo Talybont	Post Medieval
6052915	Noddfa Baptist Chapel, Alexandra Road, Gorseinon, Llandeilo Talybont	Post Medieval
6052917	Bethel English Independent Chapel, West Street, Gorseinon, Llandeilo Talybont	Post Medieval
6052920	Roman Military Enclosure On Stafford Common	Roman
6052924	Gowerton North Railway Station	Post Medieval
6052925	Caeduke Colliery, Loughor	Post Medieval
6052926	Caeduke Colliery, Loughor: Offices	Post Medieval
6052927	Caeduke Colliery, Loughor: Power House	Post Medieval
6052928	Tabernacle Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Alexandra Road, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
6052929	Penclawdd Canal: Gowerton Lock	Post Medieval
6052931	Island Bridge	Post Medieval
6052933	Caeduke Colliery, Loughor: Pithead Baths	Modern
6052934	Caeduke Colliery, Loughor: Stores	Post Medieval

6052935	Caeduke Colliery, Loughor: Workshops	Post Medieval
6052936	Caeduke Colliery, Loughor: Fan House	Post Medieval
6052937	Caeduke Colliery, Loughor: Winding Engine House	Post Medieval
6052938	Old Vicarage; Rookwood House	Post Medieval
6053547	Cockett Processing Works	Post Medieval
6053551	Pen-Y-Fodau Fawr	Post Medieval
6053553	Tal-Y-Ffrawe	Post Medieval
6053558	Caer Gyndd Fach Farmstead; Cae'r-Cynydd Farmstead	Post Medieval
6053559	Gelligynore	Post Medieval
6053560	Gelli-Organ	Post Medieval
6053561	Gelli Hyll Farmstead	Post Medieval
6053565	Salem Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Gorseinon Road, Penllergaer	Post Medieval
6053568	St Illtyd's Church, Ystrad Road, Abergelly	Post Medieval
6053569	Bethel, Penllergaer	Post Medieval
6053574	Garn-Goch Colliery No.1	Post Medieval

6053575	Garn-Goch Colliery No.3	Post Medieval
6053576	Garn-Goch Colliery No.2	Post Medieval
6053578	Colliery, Waunarlwydd	Post Medieval
6053579	Colliery, Cockett, Swansea	Post Medieval
6053580	Mynydd-Bach-Y-Glo Colliery	Post Medieval
6053583	Cadle Mill;Cadle Corn Mill, Cadle	Post Medieval
6053588	Carn Goch	Bronze Age
6053589	Mynydd Carn-Goch, Camp Ii	Roman
6053590	Mynydd Carn Goch, Camp I	Roman
6053591	War Material Factory;Mettoy Factory, White City Road, Fforestfach, Swansea	20th Century, Modern
6053603	The Firs, Garden, Waunarlwydd	Post Medieval
6053614	Bethlehem Independent Chapel, Carmarthen Road, Cadle, Llangyfelach	Post Medieval
6053616	Zion Welsh Baptist Chapel, Roseland Road, Waunarlwydd	Post Medieval
6053618	Bethany English Baptist Chapel, Bryn Road, Waunarlwydd	Post Medieval
6053619	Sardis Independent Chapel, Swansea Road, Waunarlwydd	Post Medieval

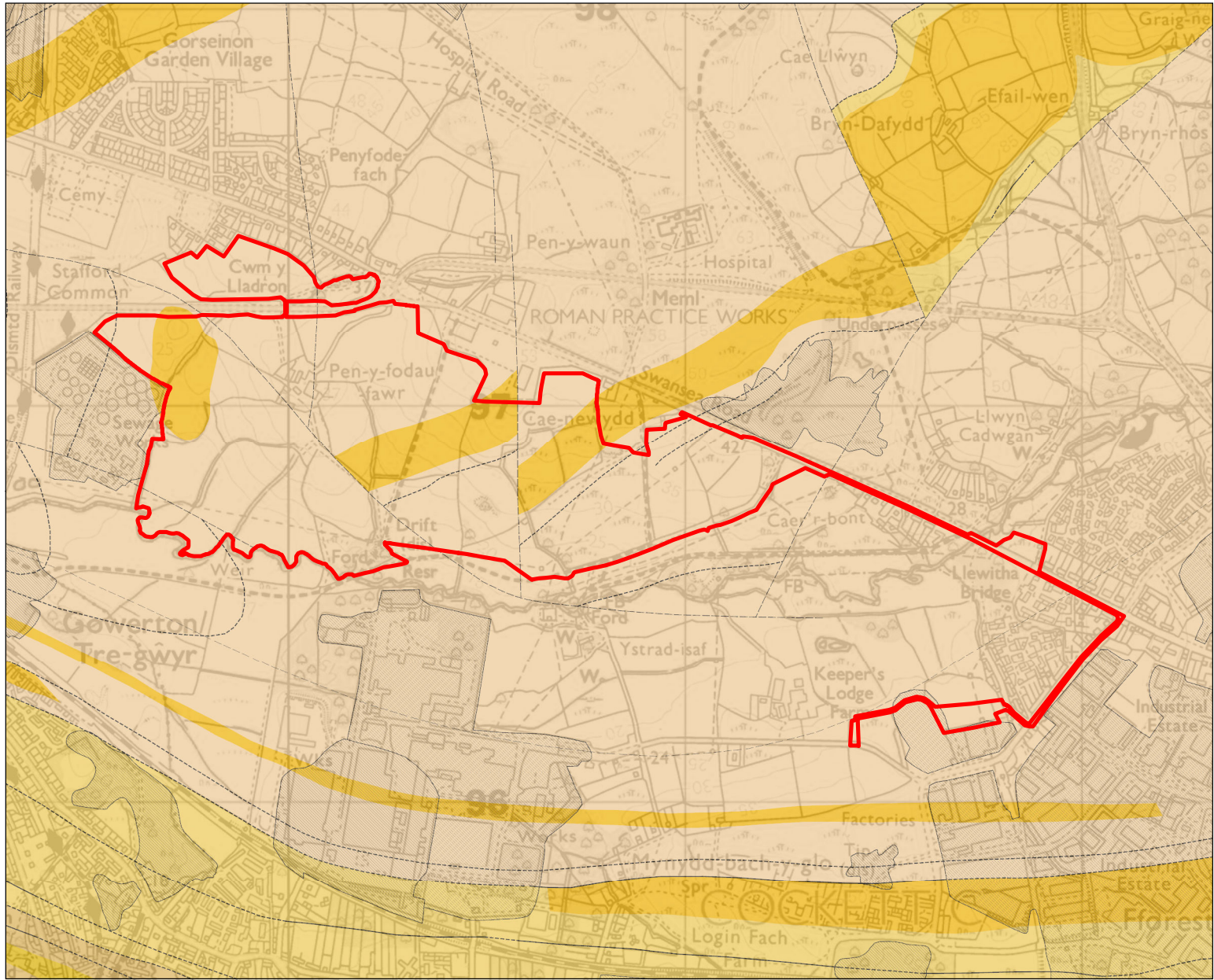
6054002	Caer-Gynydd Colliery	19th Century
6077796	Battle Of Gower; Battle Of Loughor, Carn Goch Common, Penllergaer	Medieval
6077811	Walkers Snack Foods Ltd; 38 Pontarddulais Road, Fforestfach	Modern
6082322	Gorseinon Garden Village, Gorseinon	20th Century, Modern
6082592	Brynau-Duon Paper Mill, Penllergaer	Post Medieval
6082651	Battle Of Gower Monument, Carn Goch Common, Penllergaer	20th Century, Modern
6086024	Penllergaer	Multiperiod
6087837	Fforestfach Garden Suburb, Cockett	20th Century, Modern
6087935	Argyll House, West Street, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
6087936	New Lodge, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
6089496	Adair Colliery	Post Medieval
6092773	Lougher Welfare Hall And Institute	20th Century
6092849	Ici Metal Works; Alcoa Aluminium Factory, Waunarlwydd, Gowerton; With Camouflage Scheme	20th Century, Modern
6099603	Electrica Cinema, Gorseinon	20th Century
6099604	Palace Cinema, Gorseinon	20th Century



6099605	Tivoli Cinema, Gowerton	20th Century
6099648	St John's Church, Gowerton	19th Century
6099650	Ysgol Gyfun Gwyr, Gowerton	Post Medieval
6099747	Mynydd Carn Goch, Isolation Hospital	Post Medieval
6105680	Gorseinon Tin Plate Works	19th Century
6105871	Mynydd Carn Goch Anti-Glider Trenches	20th Century
6107744	Gorseinon War Memorial	20th Century, Modern
6117368	Carn-Goch Rifle Range, Gorseinon	Post Medieval, 20th Century
6117471	Gorseinon Rifle Range	20th Century, 19th Century
6119273	Gowerton Conservative Club, Sterry Rd	20th Century
6119797	St Barnabas' Church, Waunarlwydd, Swansea	19th Century
6123883	Loughor Flour Mill	Post Medieval
6124008	Church Of The Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, Gorseinon	20th Century
6124194	Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Pontybrenin, Loughor Road, Gorseinon	Post Medieval
6124792	Bell Pit, Cwmllywd Wood	Post Medieval

6124932	Caer-Gynydd Colliery Ventilation Shaft	19th Century
6127328	Enclosure At Island House, Gowerton	Post Medieval

# Appendix 3: Figures



**KEY**

 Site

**British Geological Survey Data:**

Hatched areas = Artificial ground

Thick dashed lines = Coal seams (inferred)

Thin dashed lines = Downthrow faults

Peach shading = Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of Grovesend Formation

Dark yellow shading = Sandstone of Grovesend Formation

Pale yellow shading = Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of Swansea Member

**Figure 1: Geological Data**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd

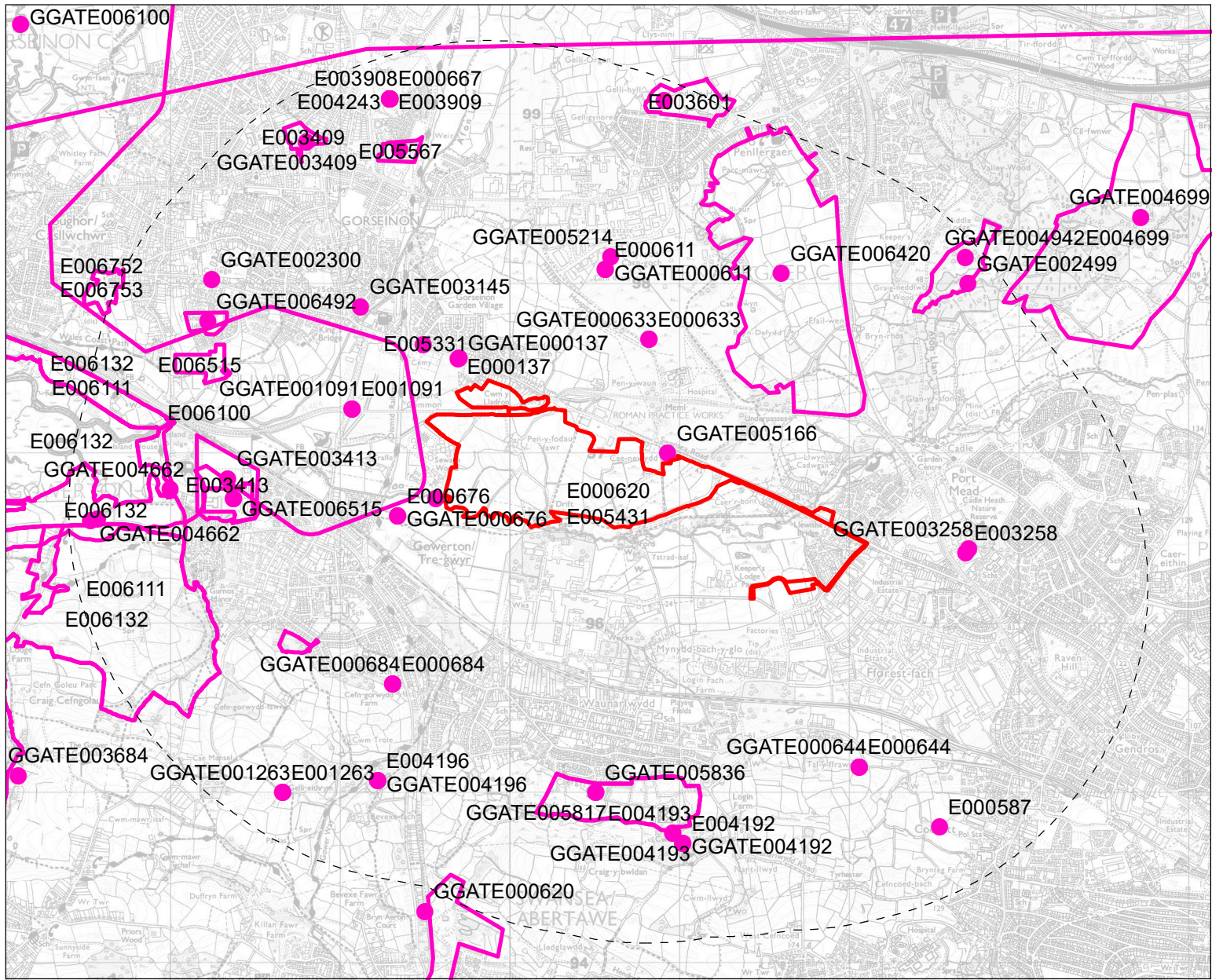
DRWG No: P21-2998

Drawn by: EP

Date: 04/10/2023

Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS



**KEY**

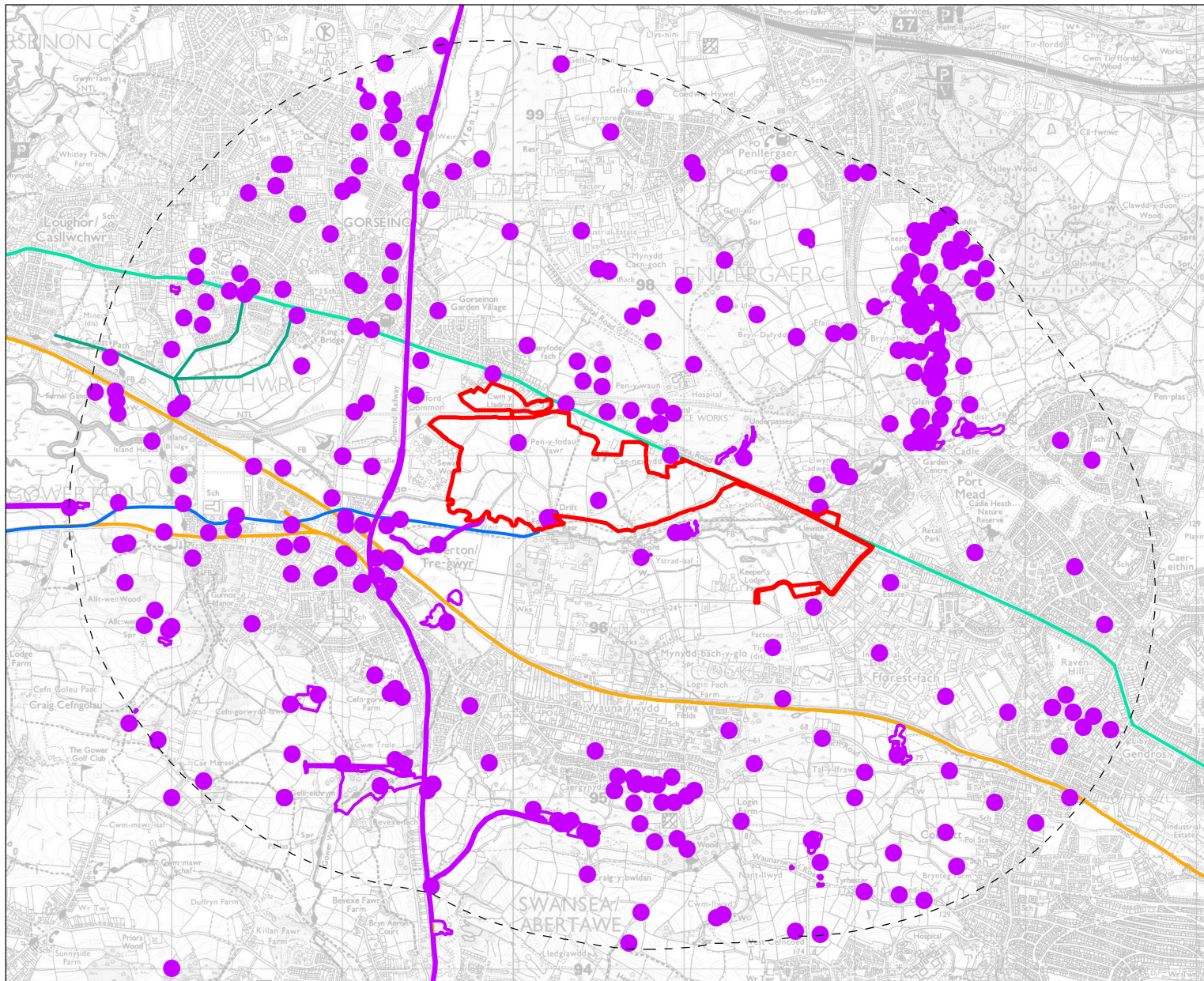
- Site
- Study area
- Events
- Events

The illustrated data is derived from the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record. The labels are PRN and EPRN identifiers - please consult Appendix 1 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

**Figure 2: HER 'Events'**  
 Parc Solar Caenewydd

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd  
 DRWG No: P21-2998  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 04/10/2023  
 Scale: 1:35,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**

- Site
- Study area
- Monuments
- Monuments
- Roman roads
- Medieval and later roads
- Post-medieval canals
- Modern tram and rail lines

The illustrated data is derived from the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record. Figures 3b and 3c filter the data by period.

Each monument is labelled with its unique 'PRN' - please consult Appendix 1 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

**Figure 3a: HER 'Monuments'**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd

DRWG No: P21-2998

Drawn by: EP

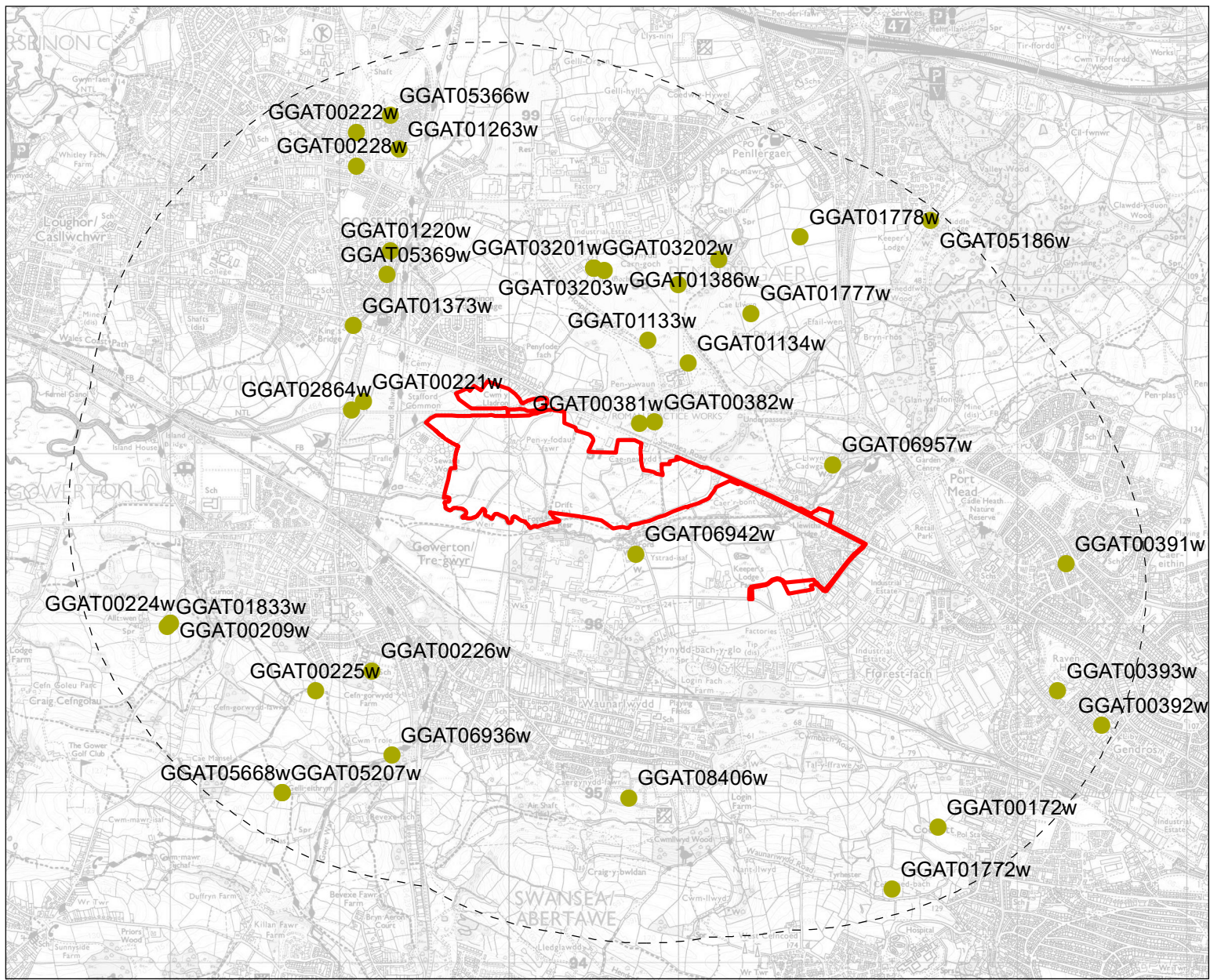
Date: 04/10/2023

Scale: 1:35,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS

0 2.5 km





**KEY**

- Site
- Study area
- Prehistoric, Roman and medieval monuments

The illustrated data is derived from the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.

Only monuments dating from the medieval period and earlier are shown here. Figure 3c shows industrial historic assets within the site and its immediate vicinity.

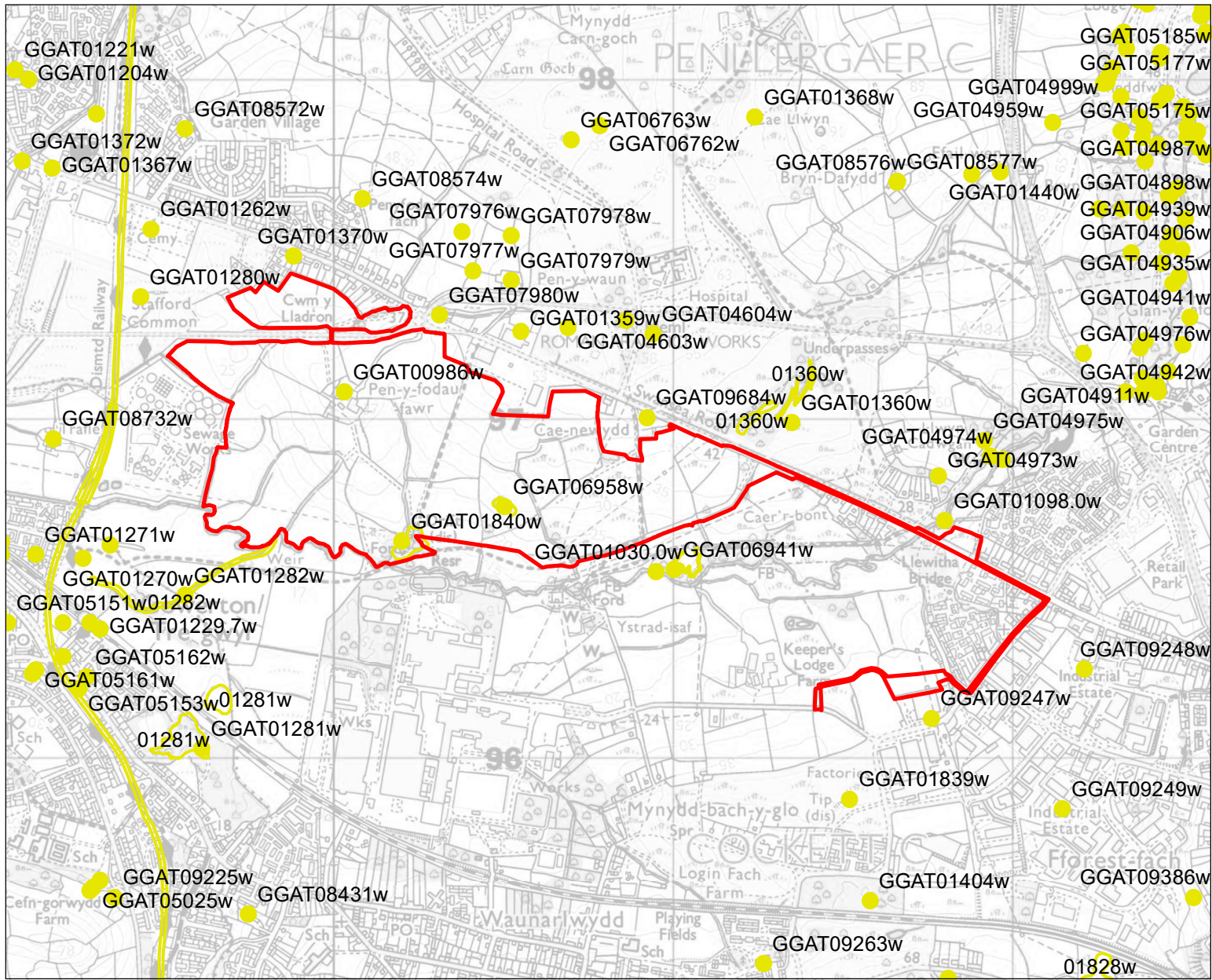
Each monument is labelled with its unique 'PRN' - please consult Appendix 1 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

**Figure 3b: HER 'Monuments' (Selected)**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd  
 DRWG No: P21-2998  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 04/10/2023  
 Scale: 1:35,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**

- Site
- Monuments
- Monuments

The illustrated data is derived from the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.

Only monuments within the site and its immediate vicinity that date from the post-medieval and modern periods are shown here.

Each monument is labelled with its unique 'PRN' - please consult Appendix 1 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

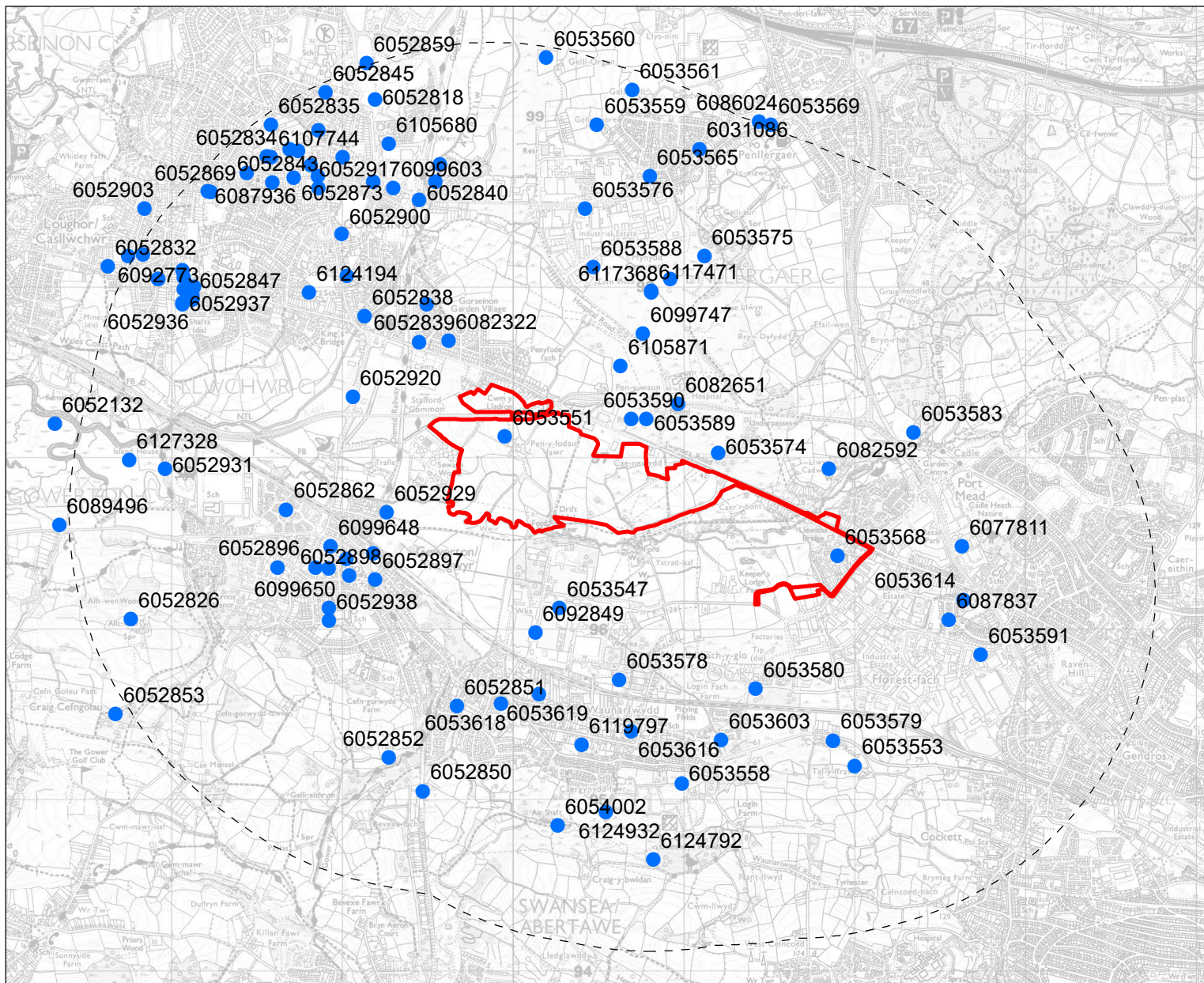
**Figure 3c: HER 'Monuments' (Selected)**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd  
 DRWG No: P21-2998  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 04/10/2023  
 Scale: 1:17,500 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS







**KEY**

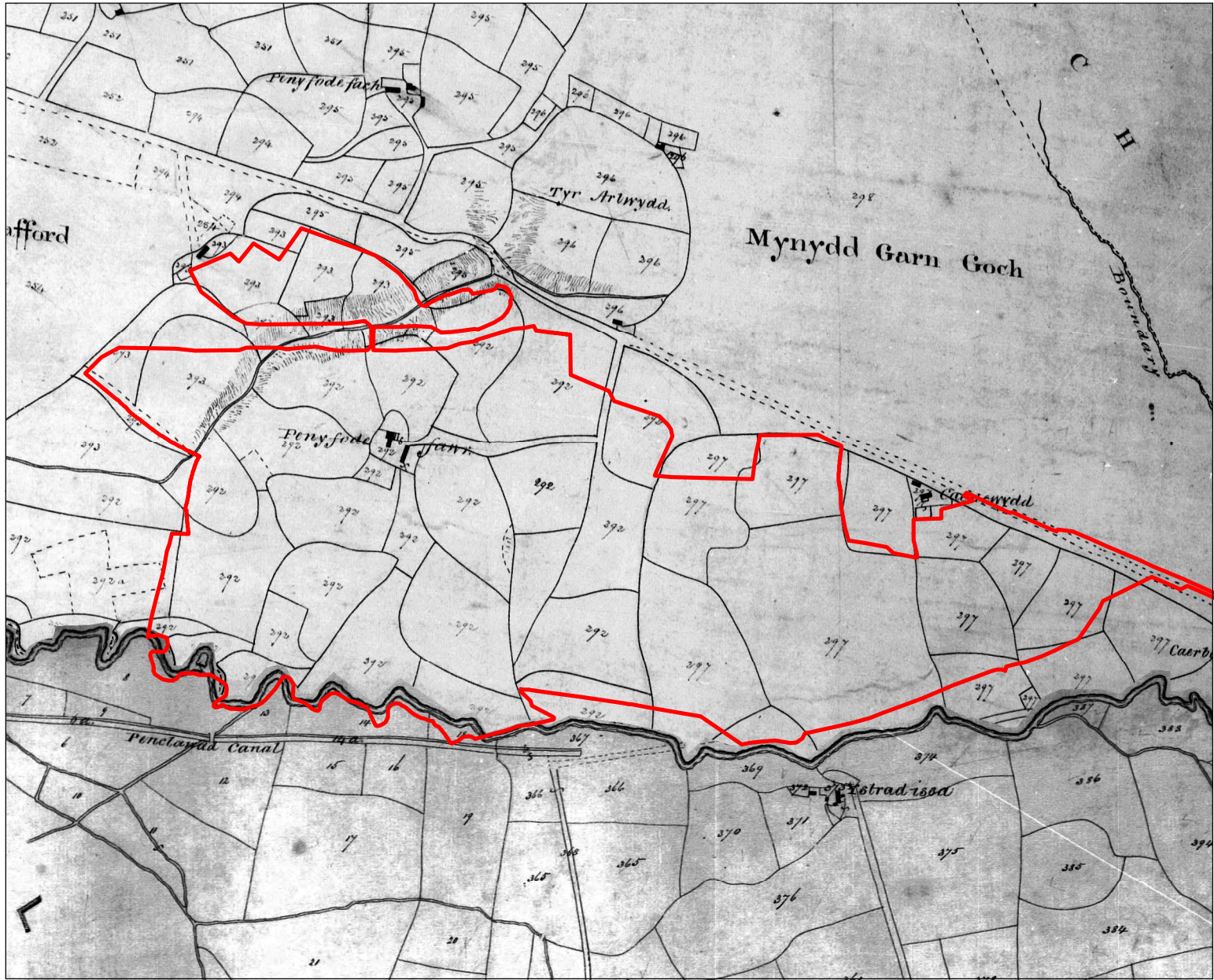
- Site
- Study area
- NMRW Data

The illustrated data is held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. The labels are NUMLINK references - please consult Appendix 1 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

**Figure 4: NMRW Data**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd  
 DRWG No: P21-2998  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 04/10/2023  
 Scale: 1:35,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS



**KEY**  
 Site

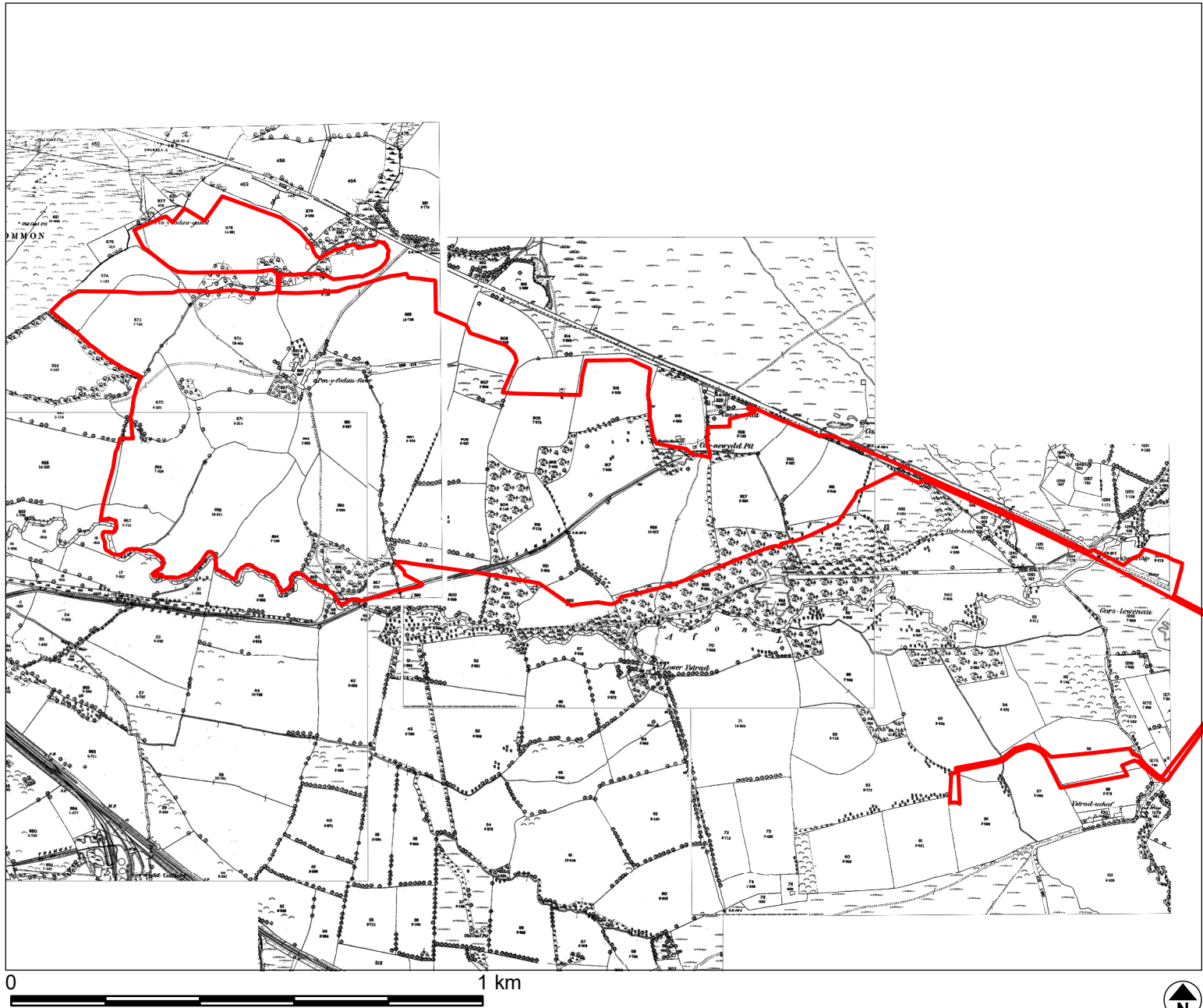
Images courtesy of The Genealogist. Intentionally focussed on the main site.

**Figure 5: 1838/39 Tithe Maps for Swansea and Loughor**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd  
 DRWG No: P21-2998  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 04/10/2023  
 Scale: 1:10,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**

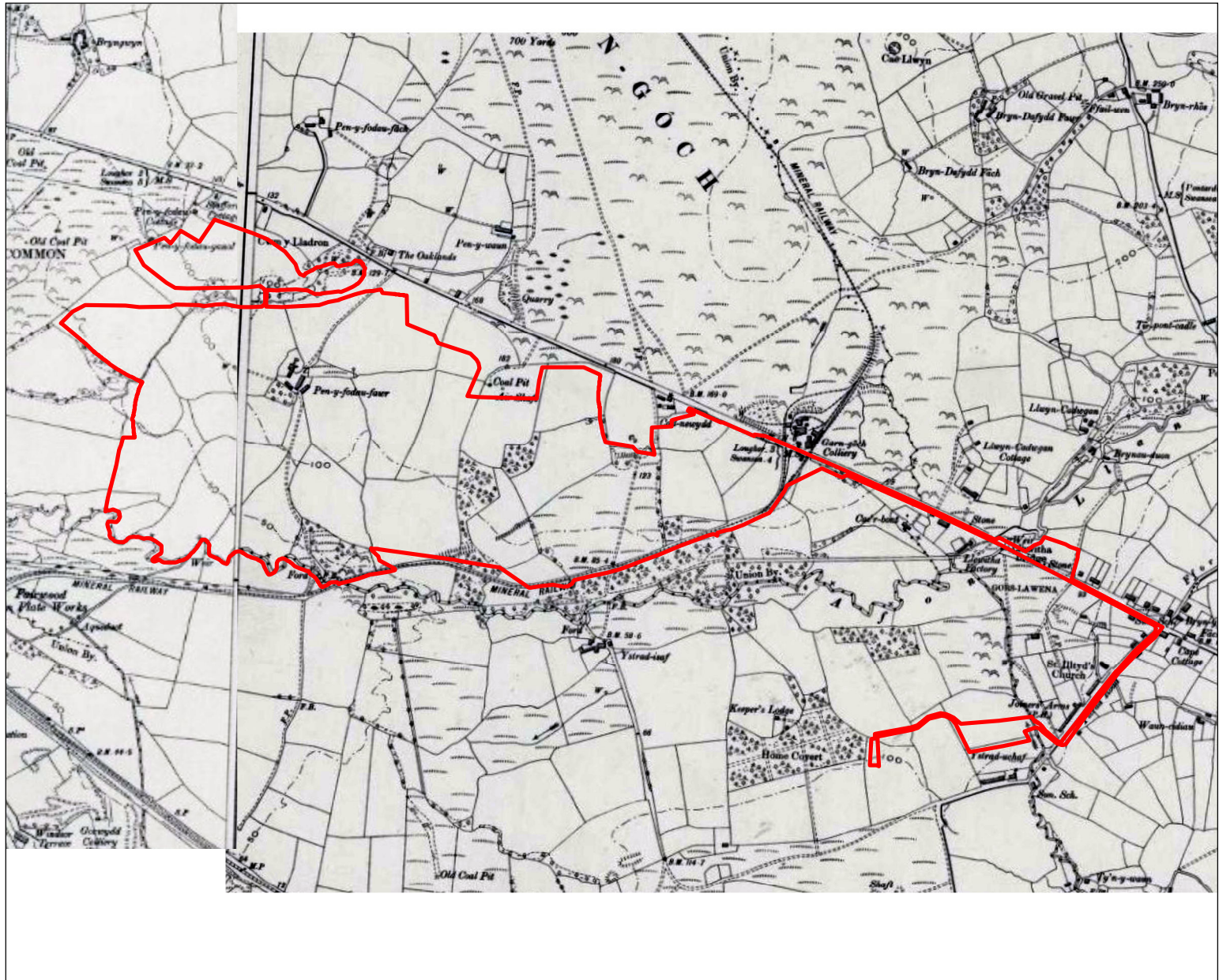
 Site

Images courtesy of Promap.  
 Georeferenced and stitched in ArcMap.  
 Focused on main development areas.

**Figure 6: 1878-80 OS Map**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd  
 DRWG No: P21-2998  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 04/10/2023  
 Scale: 1:12,500 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS



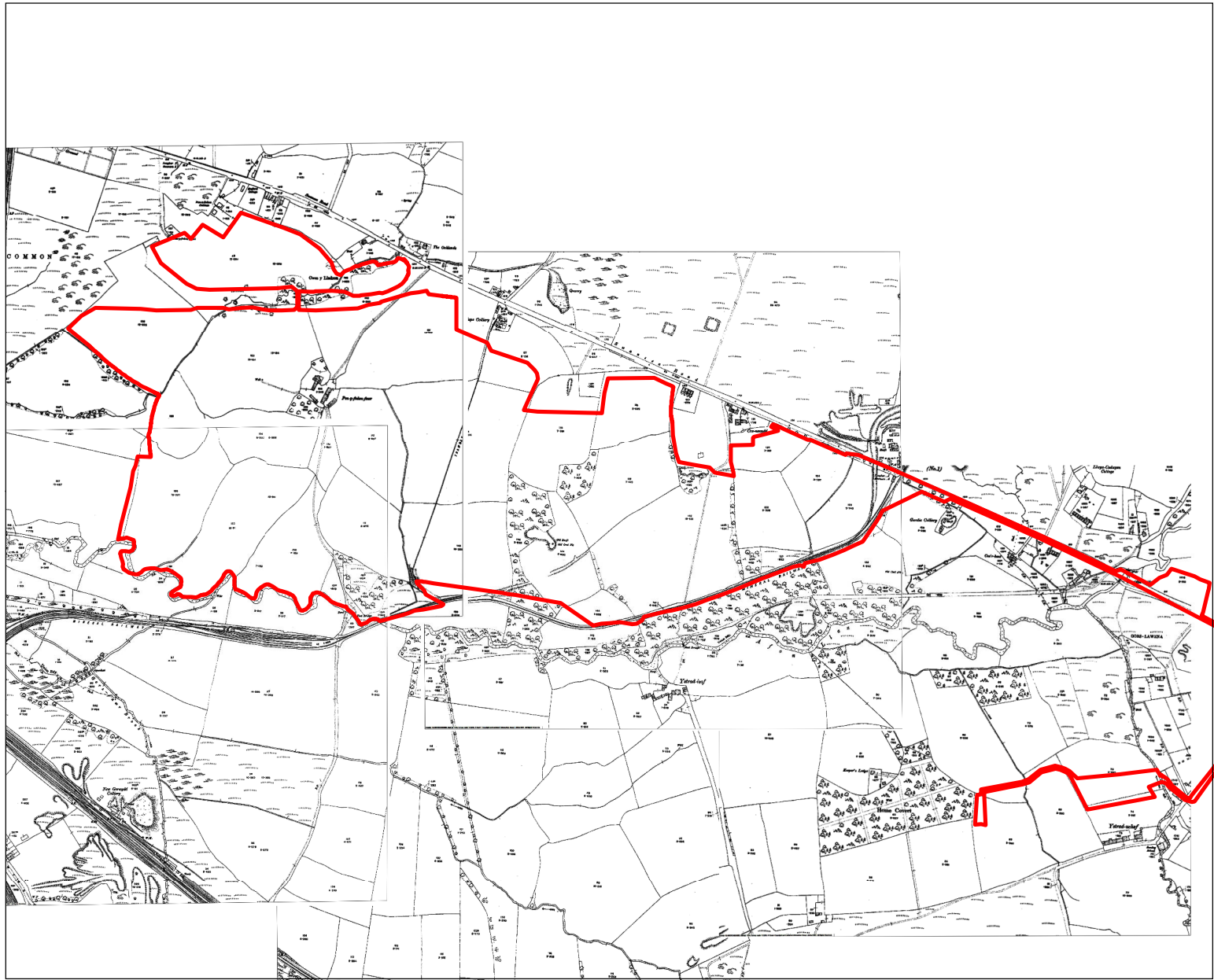
**KEY**  
 Site

**Figure 7: 1900 OS Map**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd  
 DRWG No: P21-2998  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 04/10/2023  
 Scale: 1:14,075 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**  
 Site

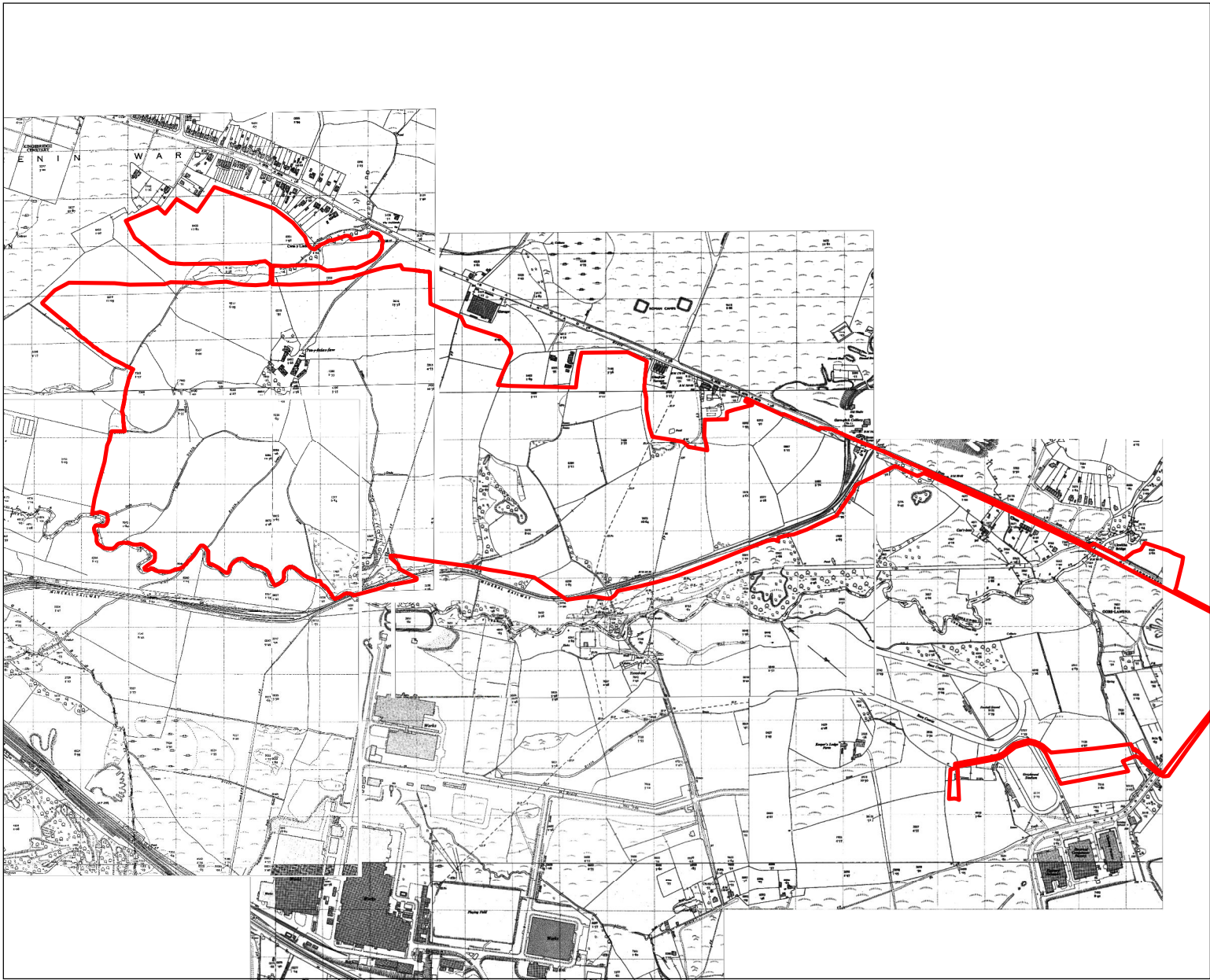
Images courtesy of Promap.  
 Georeferenced and stitched in ArcMap.  
 Focused on main development areas.

**Figure 8: 1916 OS Map**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd  
 DRWG No: P21-2998  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 04/10/2023  
 Scale: 1:12,500 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**

 Site

Images courtesy of Promap.  
Georeferenced and stitched in ArcMap.  
Focused on main development areas.

**Figure 9: 1956-59 OS Map**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd

DRWG No: P21-2998

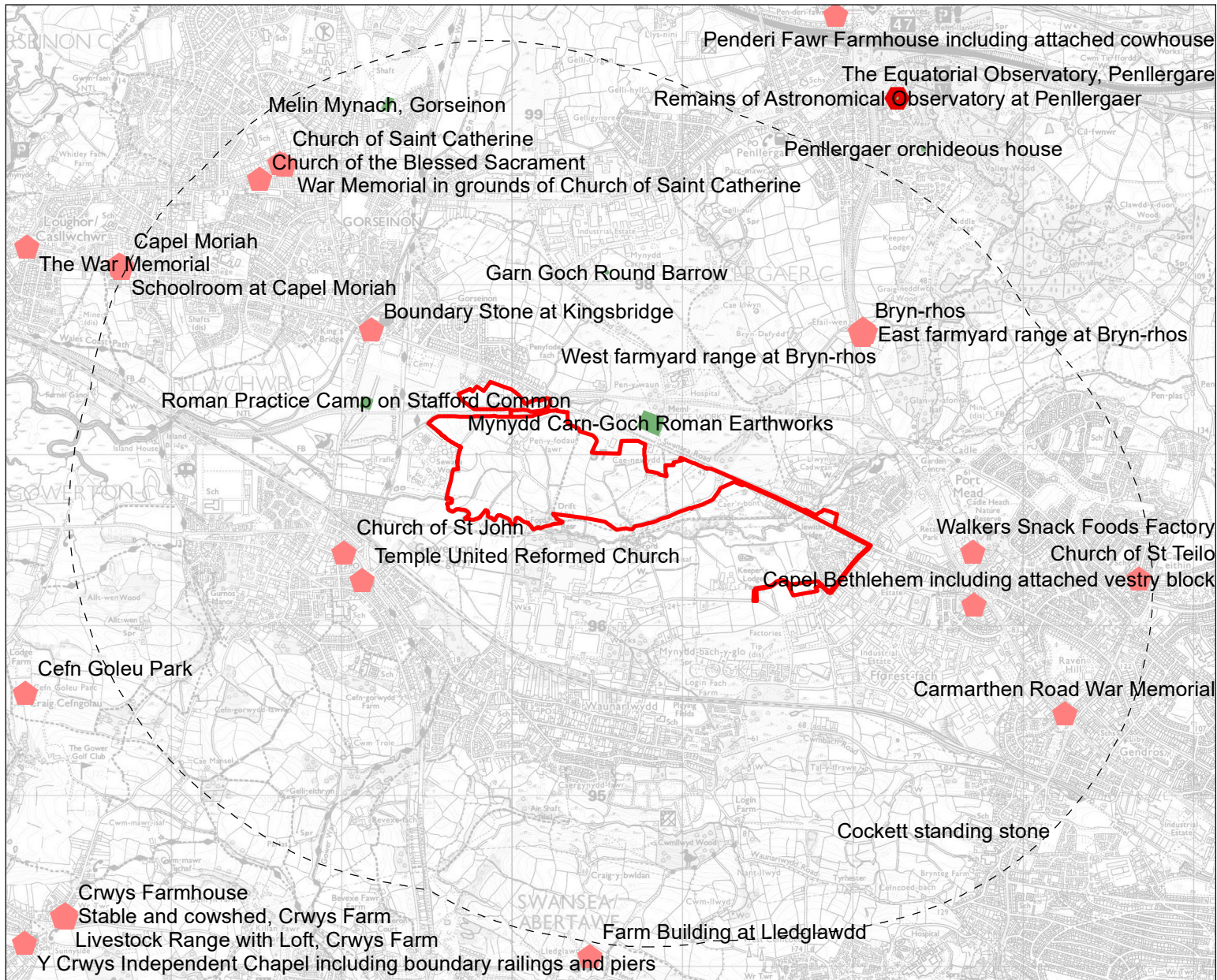
Drawn by: EP

Date: 04/10/2023

Scale: 1:12,500 @ A4

Approved by: GS





**KEY**

- Site
- Study area
- Scheduled Monuments

Listed Buildings

Grade

- ◆ II
- ◆ II\*

The illustrated data is derived from Cadw.

**Figure 10: Designated Historic Assets**

**Parc Solar Caenewydd**

Client: Taiyo Power & Storage Ltd  
 DRWG No: P21-2998  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 04/10/2023  
 Scale: 1:35,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS



# Appendix 4: Photographs of Penyfodau Fawr Farm



1. East-south-east facing elevation of the farmhouse and its attached barn





*2. One-and-a-half storey barn and attached single storey range located to the south-east of the farmhouse*



*3. West-north-west facing elevation of single-storey range to the south-east of the farmhouse*



4. North-north-east facing elevation of single-storey barn in the southern part of the farmyard



5. View looking north from the southernmost area of the modern farmyard

## Appendix 5: Other Photographs from Walkover



6. Looking west along the former canal/tramway within the southern boundary of Field 23



*7. Looking east along the former canal/tramway within the southern boundary of Field 23*



8. Looking west along the former tramway/mineral railway outside the site to the south of Field 10



9. Looking north-east to the colliery refuse pile or drift outside the site to the south of Field 10





10. Brick structure on east side of pile/drift, viewed from the west



11. Brick structure on east side of pile/drift, viewed from the east



*12. View looking south towards woodland marked 'Old Shaft' and 'Old Coal Pit' on 1916 Ordnance Survey*



*13. Looking east into woodland marked 'Old Shaft' and 'Old Coal Pit' on 1916 Ordnance Survey*



*14. Looking south along the drain feature in the southern part of Field 5*



*15. Looking north-east across the drain feature in the southern part of Field 5*



*16. Footpath tracing former mineral railway to the south of Field 1*

# Appendix 6: Selected Designation Descriptions

## **Scheduled Monument: Mynydd Carn-Goch Roman Earthworks**

The monument comprises the remains of two Roman practice camps. Dating to the Roman period (AD 74-410), the camps were constructed as part of a military training exercise by auxiliary soldiers, who paid particular attention to the corners and entrances, which were the most difficult elements to build. The camp is roughly square in shape on plan with rounded corners aligned to the cardinal points of the compass. Camp A - rectangular earthwork measuring c. 22m square with rounded corners and entrance gaps on all four sides (centrally placed). Slight ditch on the outside, bank measuring c. 0.45m high above the outside and c. 0.30m above the interior. (Telegraph pole on northern bank). Camp B - situated 65m to the east of Camp A. Rectangular earthwork 27m square, rounded corners and no apparent entrances. The bank is c. 4.5m wide by 0.60m high above the outside and 0.30m above the interior. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales and the structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques, together with a strong probability of environmental evidence. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

## **Scheduled Monument: Roman Practice Camp on Stafford Common**

The monument comprises a well-preserved practice camp dating to the Roman period (AD74-410). The camp was constructed as part of a military training exercise by auxiliary soldiers, who paid particular attention to the corners and entrances, which were the most difficult elements of a fort to build. The camp is roughly square on plan with rounded corners aligned to the cardinal points of the compass. It measures 53m by 46m, with a 3m wide and 0.2m high bank. It was connected with the nearby Roman auxiliary fort at Loughor. The camp lies on boggy heathland in the junction between two roads. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of Roman military organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider context of the Roman occupation of Wales and the structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques, together with a strong probability of environmental evidence. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.