

Archaeology Wales

Land of Cwm Level Road, Swansea

Heritage Impact Assessment



By
Dan Barratt & Philip Poucher


Report No. 1749


Archaeology Wales

Land on Cwm Level Road, Swansea

Heritage Impact Assessment

Prepared For: Brocklehurst Architects Ltd

Edited by: Philip Poucher
Signed: 
Position: Project Manager
Date: 10/01/19

Authorised by: Mark Houliston
Signed: 
Position: Managing Director
Date: 10/01/19

By
Dan Barratt & Philip Poucher

Report No. 1749

January 2019

Table of Contents

Summary	1
1 Introduction	3
2 Site Description.....	3
2.1 <i>Location</i>	3
2.2 <i>Geology</i>	3
2.3 <i>Proposed Development</i>	3
3 Method.....	4
4 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
4.1 <i>Previous Archaeological Studies</i>	5
4.2 <i>Designated Historic Assets</i>	6
4.3 <i>Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development</i>	9
5 Map Regression.....	12
5.1 <i>Tithe Map and other sources</i>	12
5.2 <i>Ordnance Survey Maps</i>	12
6 Historic Photographs.....	14
7 Site Visit	15
8 Assessment of Potential and Significance.....	17
8.1 <i>Archaeological Potential</i>	17
8.2 <i>Archaeological Significance</i>	17
8.3 <i>Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development</i>	19
9 Conclusions	20
10 Sources.....	21

List of Tables

Table 1: heritage assets affected by the proposed development

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Designated heritage assets in the surrounding area

Figure 3: All recorded heritage assets within 500m

Figure 4: Proposed development plan

Figure 5: Ordnance survey map of 1899

Figure 6: Ordnance survey map of 1919

List of Photos

Photos 1-2: Historic photos of Landore

Photos 3-5: Historic photos of St Paul's Church

Photo 6: Proposed development site, c.1976

Photo 7: Aerial view of site, 1981. Photos 8-11: St Paul's Church

Photos 12-22: Proposed development site

Photos 23-31: Views to and from proposed development site

Copyright Notice:

Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Brocklehurst Architects, to use and reproduce the material contained within.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

Summary

Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Brocklehurst Architects to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment associated with the proposed development of five two-storey terraced dwellings houses, along with associated landscaping and parking on land at Cwm Level Road, Swansea SA6 8NJ, centred on NGR ST 18589 76776. The development lies in close proximity to the Grade II listed St Paul's Church, and concerns have been raised of the impact of the development upon the setting of this building.

St Paul's Church was built in 1902/3 by the Weaver Brothers of Swansea, to designs by the prolific church and chapel architect E.M. Bruce Vaughan of Cardiff, representing a good, well-preserved, regional example of one of his more superior designs of the early 20th century. It played a prominent role in the residential and spiritual development of the local area, sited on the edge of residential development, and clearly placed as a dominant feature when viewed from the east and south, a visibility it retains though the church is now disused.

The proposed development will have a potentially small and limited direct impact on the fabric of the wall to the north of St Paul's, which is curtilage listed. It will also impact indirectly on the aesthetic and evidential value of the church and its setting by decreasing and changing the appearance of the open space around the site, part of its original layout, and in doing so also reducing the dominance of the building. However, the church was originally intended to be on the edge of an urban setting, which it retains, and it remains the most significant building when viewed from its main viewpoints to the east and south, the proposed development is sited to reduce its visibility when the Church is viewed from these points. All main elements of the church will also remain visible from the major routeways through the area. There is no indication the open area was utilised by the church, and no related features have been identified here. No other significant views or associations with surrounding assets (both designated and non-designated) will be significantly affected by the proposed development. There is considered to be a low potential for below ground remains, probably from Post Medieval urban and industrial activity. Therefore the proposed development is considered to have a low impact upon the site and setting of St Paul's Church.

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Archaeology Cymru (AW) gan Brocklehurst Architects i gynnal Asesiad Effaith Etifeddiaeth desg ac ymweliad safle ar dir ar Heol Cwm Level, Abertawe SA6 8NJ, y mae canol y lleoliad yn NGR ST 18589 76776. Gwneir yr asesiad hwn mewn perthynas â chynnig ar gyfer datblygiad preswyl bychan y tu ôl i adeilad Cofrestredig Gradd II.

Mae'r datblygiadau arfaethedig y tu ôl eglwys Sant Paul ar gyfer adeiladu preswylfeydd teras dau lawr. Byddant yn cael effaith fach a chyfyngedig ar adeiledd y wal i'r gogledd o'r eglwys, sydd hefyd â statws rhestredig. Byddant yn cael effaith ar werth esthetig yr Adeilad Rhestredig hwn oherwydd byddant yn newid y lleoliad ac yn lleihau'r tir agored o gwmpas y safle. Fodd bynnag, roedd lleoliad gwreiddiol yr ased hwn yn cynnwys tai oherwydd roedd y rhes o dai teras i'r gorllewin sy'n ffinio'r safle yn bresennol cyn yr adeiladwyd yr eglwys. Mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig ar gyfer rhagor o dai preswyl sy'n cyd-fynd â'r agwedd hon, er y bydd ymddangosiad yr eglwys yn cael ei newid oherwydd lleoliad y tai. Mae'n anodd pennu beth fydd yr effaith ar arwyddocâd yr ased hwn yn sgil y newid yn y lleoliad, ond mae'n debygol o gael effaith isel neu ganolig.

Nid oes unrhyw asedau eraill sy'n rhyngweladwy â'r safle, ar wahân i'r Capel Siloh newydd (11703), er bod hwn wedi'i guddio gan goed ac mae'n debygol nad yw'n rhyngweladwy â'r adeiladau arfaethedig, sydd wedi'u cuddio gan dai sy'n bodoli eisoes. Nid yw'n debygol y bydd unrhyw asedau etifeddiaeth nad ydynt wedi'u dynodi yn cael eu heffeithio, er bod potensial isel bod gweddillion o

dan y tir, mae'n debyg o'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol.

1 Introduction

Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Brocklehurst Architects on behalf of their client to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on land at Cwm Level Road, Swansea SA6 8NJ, (henceforth "the site"), centred on NGR ST 18589 76776 (Figure 1 & 2). This assessment is made in relation to a proposal for a small residential development to the rear of a Grade II Listed Building. The local planning authority is City & County of Swansea (CCS). The development is currently in the pre-planning stages, but pre-application advice has been sought, application number 2018/1712/PRE.

The proposed development is for five two-storey terraced dwellings houses, along with associated landscaping and parking, in a narrow parcel of land to the rear of St Paul's Church (Figure 4) which is Listed, and is in proximity to a number of other designated assets. The pre-application response from the Directorate of Place at CCS raises a concern of the impact the development would have on the setting of the Listed Building, this is laid out in a letter to the applicant dated 04/10/2018.

This HIA has been undertaken to assess the impact of the proposal on the historic environment and to provide CCS with the information they are likely to need in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016) Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

2 Site Description

2.1 Location

The proposed development site is a small area covering circa 0.3ha, west of the River Tawe, to the north of Swansea city centre in the Landore district. It is located to the immediate west of St Paul's church which is Listed Grade II and forms the eastern boundary of the site. To the north is a car park belonging to a public house (Coopers Arms), and to the west are the rear gardens of residential houses along Landeg Street. Cwm Level Road forms the southern limit of the site.

The area lies at *circa* 33m OD and falls to *circa* 28m OD on the eastern boundary.

2.2 Geology

According to the British Geological Survey the underlying solid geology comprises Swansea Member - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone overlain by superficial deposits of Till, Devensian - Diamicton (BGS 2018).

2.3 Proposed development

The proposed development is for a terraced row of five two-storey, two-bedroom dwellings houses (figures 4 & 5). The dwellings will be part terraced into the rising ground, smaller in scale to the adjacent Victorian terracing and designed to be reminiscent of alms-houses, constructed using local stone and slate roofing. The dwellings will face east, towards the church, fronted by garden areas separated by low stone walls. The ridgeline will be set below that of the church.

Vehicle access will be provided from Cwm Level Road, via an area that has been used informally as vehicular access in the past. Car parking for 10 vehicles is to be provided along the southern boundary, occupying sloping ground (gradient 1:20).

3 Method

The objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of the desk-based HIA and Site Visit. This work will be undertaken following the guidance laid out within Managing Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales, produced by Cadw in May 2017.

It will take full account of the merits of the existing buildings, including adjacent and non-designated heritage assets and their settings. It will gather enough information to understand the significance of any heritage assets affected and assess the impact of the proposals on those assets. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies.

The report will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the heritage resource; it will establish the historical significance of the asset, and its relationship to the wider historical environment.

The assessment considers the following:

a) The significance of the existing buildings and their setting and their relationship to adjacent and non-designated heritage assets, through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) within a 500m radius of the proposed development site, including both designated and non-designated sites.
2. Assessment of all available reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant photographic evidence, including available historic photos.
4. All sources indexed in the County Archives as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMW.
5. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, tithe and early estate maps (as available).
6. Place name evidence.
7. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of the assets in their local, regional and national context and in light of the findings of the assessment.

c) The potential impact of any proposed development on existing historical assets and their setting.

This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and follows the guidance laid out in Managing Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (Cadw 2017).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Previous Archaeological Studies*

Three previous archaeological studies have taken place 175m to the northeast of the site. GGAT Contracts undertook a desk based assessment (DBA) at 1195-1212 Neath Road, Plasmarl, Swansea for the Second Generation Co. Ltd (GGATE005261, Roberts & Sherman 2004) in advance of a proposed residential development. The assessment included a walkover survey (GGATE005262). Subsequently an archaeological watching brief was carried out on the development works, conducted by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (GGATE003752, Ratty 2012). Some structural remains were revealed by the works, but no remains of the former Copper House Foundry or its associated railway, highlighted in the previous assessment, were revealed.

200m to the south an Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out at Swansea Bay Improvement Works (White Rock & Middle Bank) (GGATE002365, Marvell & Locock 1996). GGAT was commissioned by Dwr Cymru to undertake the work that was carried out between the area of the Canal and the intended White Rock Pumping Station close to the bank of the Tawe, which was considered to be archaeologically sensitive. Nothing of archaeological significance was found at the site, although it is considered likely that further remains of the Middle Bank copper works are likely to survive under modern developments close to the site.

280m to the south a field survey was carried out at Siemens Laboratory in 1975 (GGATE000622), but no further details are recorded.

A Watching Brief took place 385m south at Morfa Stadium, carried out by Cambrian Archaeological Projects (GGATE004879, Edwards 2003), due to development of the site. Structures of walls, floors and a small section of tramway were discovered.

An archaeological appraisal was undertaken by GGAT 280m to the west at Brynhyfryd Infants and Junior School and Plasmarl Primary School (GGATE003410, Bowen 2010). This identified 18th and 19th century industrial remains, including coal mining activity, metal works and associated activity, brick works, chemical works, a canal and dock, mills, lime kiln, chapels and housing.

In 1990 a DBA was undertaken by GGAT (GGATE003883, Toft 1990) ahead of proposed road developments, which included a stretch as far as the Cwm Level Roundabout. The report highlighted the extensive industrial activity in the area, including the nearby Landore Siemens Steel Works and a coal mine pit, both to the south of the roundabout. This was followed by a watching brief during the groundworks (GGATE003890, Toft 1991), which uncovered some structural remains related to post-medieval activity, largely associated with Smiths Canal, and a number of late post-medieval industrial artefacts.

Other more general archaeological studies in the area have included:

- GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment (E006100);
- The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain (E005431)

4.2 *Designated Historic Assets*

There are several designated assets within the study area (figure 2).

Historic Parks & Gardens

530m to the northwest of the site lies Cwmgelli Cemetery (GM60), a Grade II listed Historic Park & Garden. This is a well preserved small late-Victorian cemetery with informal layout and planting. It pre-dates the establishment of St Paul's Church, and lies out of site of the proposed development.

600m to the north of the site lies Parc Llewelyn (PGW (Gm) 75(SWA), another Grade II listed Historic Park & Garden. This is one of the major Victorian public parks built in Swansea, the first in the eastern part of the city. This also pre-dates the establishment of St Paul's Church, and lies out of site beyond the high ground of Cnap-Llwyd (from which significant viewpoints of the park exist), which is a summit of high ground approximately 400m north of the site.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

There are two SAMs within a 500m study area surrounding the site. 200m to the southeast, on the far side of the dual carriageway, is Landore New Quay (GM484). The quay was built between 1772 and 1774 on the River Tawe, which was the principal artery of the coal trade in the lower Swansea valley before the construction of the Swansea Canal. The quay became known as 'New Quay', as it was built at the location of an earlier quay that probably comprised a simple marshy bank. The surviving remains of New Quay are of carefully coursed sandstone. At the south end of the quay a probable dock has been filled with rubble, and some timbers survive at the north. The river and the quay are not visible from either the proposed development site or the adjacent St Paul's Church, both river and quay lying at a lower level with tree-lined banks, with the intervening A4067 also tree-lined. A large modern industrial unit also lies on the banks of the river between the site and GM484.

Just over 300m to the northwest is Morris Castle (GM371). Erected in or about the year 1770 by John Morris it comprised four tower blocks situated around a central courtyard enclosed by link buildings. Each block had four floors and the whole complex provided accommodation in separate flats for workers and families employed in Morris's concerns. The building would have been one of the very first structures erected for housing workers in flats. The structure was in ruins by the time St Paul's Church was constructed. As now surviving, the structure consists of the end walls of two of the tower blocks, which still stand to their original height and preserve many features which enable the layout of the interior to be reconstructed. It occupies Cnap-Llwyd, a prominent site of high ground, visible from large areas of Swansea. From the enclosed nature of the proposed development site however views of Morris Castle are very limited. Intervening urban development occupying the rising ground to the north of site means that only the upper levels of the Morris Castle building remains are partially visible from the northern edge of the site, and Morris Castle only features intermittently and partially within views of St Paul's Church, specifically as the church is approached along the former Neath Road from the south.

Listed Buildings

St Paul's Church

Immediately adjoining the proposed development site is the Grade II Listed parish church of St Paul (11683). Built in 1902/3 (from dates on rainwater heads and details in the parish magazine), it is in Perpendicular style with Arts and Crafts influences. There is a chancel with undercroft, a two-storey vestry range with octagonal bell-tower, a north chapel and aisled nave with north and south porches.

There were calls for services to be provided in the area in connection with the Church of England (Church in Wales) by the 1880s (WGA P/312/CW/44). Within Landore however, it appears little was done initially, and services were held in the local Working Men's Club by Canon Smith and Mr Burrells as lay-reader. Funds were subsequently raised to employ an experienced clergyman to run these services by 1889, which proved so popular that a new location was sought. Parish Magazines survive that chart the initial construction of a church in Landore (WGA P/312/CW/44), unfortunately records are less detailed relating to the construction of the current St Paul's Church. In 1890 an area of ground was given by the Duke of Beaufort, one of the major landowners in the area, approximately 300m north of the present site, what is now James Court on Dinas Street (NPRN 421338). It was proposed to initially construct an Iron Mission Hall on the site whilst funds could be raised for a new church. It is unclear if this temporary hall was constructed, but work began on a new church in September 1890, the foundation stone laid by Lady Vivian, with the church designed to accommodate up to 300 people. The design of the church, by local architects J.B. Wilson and Glendinning Moxham, was for a stone-built rough-cast building with red-brick door and window surrounds, with a chancel and a nave entered by a porch, a bell turret on the front gable, and two vestries. Construction was undertaken by the Gustavus Brothers of Swansea, it was hoped that the new building would be ready by Christmas of that year.

It would appear however that this newly constructed church was not to last long, and a little over 10 years later a new site was being sought for a church in Landore. After the construction of the new church, this former site became a parish hall, potentially rebuilt or extended in the mid-20th century, demolished in the later 20th century, with the site redeveloped in the early 21st century.

The reasons behind this relocation to the current site are not recorded, although it may simply be down to size, as the new church was built to accommodate more than double the number of people. In 1902 the new site (the current site) was chosen, described as an area of 'tumbled-down cottages' (P/312/CW/52) (figure 5). The design of the new church was produced by E.M. Bruce Vaughan of Cardiff. Having started as an architect in the 1870s Bruce Vaughan started an independent practice in 1881, and had a long running career until the First World War, and his eventual death in 1919. During this time he became established as one of the most prolific church architects in south Wales, designing 45 churches in Glamorgan alone (Roberts 2013). The majority of his church designs are considered to be 'workmanlike', although improved funding in the early 20th century meant this was a period of superior designs, and the new St Paul's Church would appear to fit into this period of more ornate and complex designs. It was built in a Perpendicular style with Arts and Crafts influences. Built of sneaked, coursed grey-brown local sandstone, with red sandstone (Red Hollington Stone) dressings and slate roofs. It comprised a chancel with a south vestry and an octagonal south tower, and a higher, clerestoried nave to the rear (west) with a gabled south porch and a further porch on the north side. A statue of St Paul stands above the south porch, modelled by Mr. Clarke of Llandaff from drawings by H.H. Armstead. A tower was considered too costly, resulting in the construction of the octagonal bell turret on the south side.

The church was built by the Weaver Brothers (J & F Weaver) of Swansea. Work began in the winter

of 1902, although bad weather meant the consecration stone was not laid until January 1903. The church was designed to accommodate 700. It was built into a 'considerable slope', with the choir vestry placed in a basement, and two schoolrooms also provided within. The church was entered from both north and south porches, although the south porch would appear to be the more prominent of the two. The building was completed at the cost of £9,400 in 1903.

It was consecrated on the 10th December 1903, officiated by the bishop of Swansea. At that time Landore was within the parish of Llangyfelach, the vicar of which was the Reverend Watcyn Morgan. It was the Reverend D. Morgan Jones who was in charge of the work at St Pauls (WGA P/309/CW/69 & P/312/CW/52). In 1906 Landore became a parish, with St Pauls as its parish church, and the Reverend D. Morgan Jones was appointed the first vicar. It was described shortly after its construction as 'an imposing building', 'erected on a central site, though it stands amidst dismal surroundings'.

Although images of the church shortly after its construction (photo 3) shows it has changed little through to the present day, there are references from the early 1970s (P/309/CW/69) for the need of extensive repairs, with the fumes from the numerous former works in the area affecting the mortar and discolouring the stonework. Further improvement work is noted in the later 1980s although by this time the numbers attending services was in decline. More recently the church has become disused, and was put up for sale in 2014.

Other listed buildings

There are another five Listed Buildings within the study area, all are also places of worship and their adjuncts. These are:

Dinas Noddfa Baptist Chapel (11684), 180m to the north, Listed Grade II. Built in 1884 by George Morgan in Italian Romanesque style, it retains a fine, galleried interior. Prior to the more intense development of the area in the late 19th and early 20th century this was one of the more distinctive chapels on the southern slopes of Cnap-Llwyd in this part of Landore. Intervening urban development largely blocks any visual relationship between the development site/St Paul's and this chapel, although the roofline is visible from the northern edge of the site (Photo 27).

260m to the south lies the Old Siloh Chapel (11701) and Sunday School (11702), both Grade II Listed. Built in 1829 of brick and rubble with a slate roof and cement rendered classical façade, they were enlarged in 1840. Sloping ground, vegetation and intervening development means there is no visual relationship between this chapel and the development site/St Paul's.

New Siloh Congregational Chapel (11703, II* Listed) and School House (11704, Grade II) are found 450m to the southwest of the site. The chapel opened in 1878, replacing a chapel of *circa* 1828. It is graded II* as an ambitious grand chapel with a strong exterior presence and a particularly fine and unspoilt interior. The school house is contemporary with the chapel and Listed for group value. This chapel occupies a prominent position and is partially visible behind intermittent vegetation from the western end of the development site/St Paul's (photo 26). Due to intervening urban development there are no views from this chapel at ground level towards the development site/St Paul's.

4.3 *Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development*

There are sixty-eight sites in the HER within 500m of the proposed development (HER Enquiry Reference No.5929), including the designated assets listed above (figure 3). The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) was also consulted and held 56 records in the assessment area, these were mostly duplicates of the HER data.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BCE), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BCE), Neolithic (4400 – 2300 BCE), Bronze Age (2300 – 700 BCE) & Iron Age (700 BCE – 43 CE)

There is no known evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area.

Roman & Post-Roman / Early Medieval: (Roman: 43 CE – c. 410 CE; Early Medieval: 410 CE – 1086 CE)

An early foundation of Swansea is suggested from its name; Swansea was once called Sweins eg or ey, which means Swein's island. The island stood in the mouth of the River Tawe. It is suggested that Swein was a Norseman who built a fort on the island about 1000 AD and used it as a base for raiding the Welsh coast.

There are no Roman or early Medieval remains recorded within the study area.

Medieval: (1086 CE – 1536 CE)

The other foundation date for Swansea is given as the early 12th century, following the Norman conquest. The Norman lord built a wooden castle on the site of Worcester Place; it was rebuilt in stone in the early 13th century. A town soon grew up by the castle; the garrison provided a market for the townspeople, many of whom were English immigrants. At some time between 1158 and 1184 Swansea was given a charter; King John gave another in 1215.

By the 13th century Swansea was a flourishing town and was probably fortified with a ditch and an earth rampart with wooden stockade which were replaced by stone walls in the early 14th century. The defences did not prevent the Welsh from burning Swansea several times (the last time in 1402 during the Glyndwr rebellion). This town was centred along High Street and Wind Street, some 2.5km to the south. The main industries in the town were leather and wool and there was also a shipbuilding industry.

There is a findspot (GGAT00406w) of two medieval wooden shovels with ash handles found in an old adit in Pwllcwm Colliery, Llandore, 300m northwest of the site. A possible medieval manorial mill located to the immediate southeast of the site is mentioned in the HER (GGAT01571w), of the Fee of Trewyddfa, although this may be a later monument.

Post-Medieval (1536 CE – 1899 CE):

The remaining sixty-three records in the HER are Post-Medieval and are almost all concerned with the industrial development of the area.

Swansea grew rapidly in this period, the port expanded as coal mining in South Wales boomed. Shipbuilding and weaving industries continued and Swansea was also noted for glove making. By the 16th century Swansea had three fairs rather than the two of the Middle Ages. Swansea castle,

damaged by Owain Glyndwr in the 15th century, was finally demolished by the parliamentarians in 1647 to prevent it being used by the Royalists. By the 17th century iron was also exported from Swansea.

From 1716 copper was smelted in Swansea and in 1755 a lead works opened; from 1777 zinc was also made here. A pottery was founded in 1764 and became an important industry during the 19th century. Also in the 19th century Swansea became a centre of the metalworking industry and tinsplate was made in Swansea after 1845 and expanded by the end of the century.

The port of Swansea was booming during the 19th century and was helped by the Swansea Canal, which made it easier to transport heavy raw materials to and from the port. In 1791 the Harbour Commission was formed. The North Dock was built in 1852 and was followed by South Dock in 1859. In 1881 the Prince of Wales Dock was built on the east bank of the Tawe. There was still a shipbuilding industry in Swansea in the 19th century but it was less important than the metalworking trades. During this century the population of Swansea grew rapidly and the town expanded.

The industrial history of Swansea is evident in the area around the site. There are a large number of records which relate to this within the study area and the infrastructure which supported industry. These are summarised below.

Transport

Swansea Canal (GGAT01046.0w). The canal was designed by Charles Roberts and Thomas Sheasby and was built between 1794 and 1798. It was unique in Britain in supplying water power for around forty-two of the new enterprises along its route. The present dual carriageway of the A4067 traces the line of this feature.

Associated with this is the former Trwyddfa Canal Inclined Plane (GGAT01647.0w), to the east of the site which led to Landore Wharf, enabling all collieries situated on the Canal to avoid paying the Swansea Canal tolls by shipping Landore coal directly onto small ships and barges for transfer onto larger vessels. Also associated with the canal are a number of features along its length to the east and southeast of the site; these include the Landore Copper Works Quay (GGAT04650w), Landore Viaduct (GGAT01066w), designed by Brunel, a wire rope bridge (GGAT02206w), and the Landore New Quay, which is Scheduled (GM484).

Landore Copperworks Inclined Plane, 120m to the east (GGAT01657.0w) was built in the early 19th century and fed refined copper directly onto ships and boats berthed in the river dock.

150m to the southeast is Cwm Level (GGAT07199w), a culvert carrying the stream beneath the Swansea Canal. A sluice (GGAT06698w) is also recorded.

There is also **Morris'** Canal, GGAT04653w, built in 1787-91.

Also in this area are the remains of a large number of tramways or features associated with the railway that ran through the area.

- Tir Glandwr Tramroad (GGAT01785.0w) formerly ran to the south, below Cwm Level Road.
- 430m north, Cwm Gelli Tramroad (GGAT02993.0w). One of two tramroads serving the industrial works at Cwm Gelli (GGAT01660.0w), following the line of Nant Gelli down to Landore. Its route has since become a pathway and perhaps Cwm Pitt Road, continuing down Cwm Level Road.
- 250m northeast, Landore Copperworks Tips Tramroad (GGAT01787.0w).
- In the southeast, 500m distant, is the Bonymaen Tramway (GGAT01793.0w)

- Also southeast, at 280m distance, is Pwll-yr-Aur Waggonway (GGAT01455.0w)
- At 350m is Plas-Y-Marl Waggonway (GGAT01472.0w).
- Tramway at Brynhyfryd to the west, GGAT06697w. A tramway leading from Pentre Pit to Milbrook Ironworks.
- To the west, at 480m distant, is Cwm Pit Railway (GGAT01559.0w), a tramway built circa 1794 from Cwm Pit to Landore Wharf.
- 380m from the site in the same direction lies the railway for the colliery in Cwm Rhyd-y-Filias (GGAT08266w), built by Swansea Canal company between 1838 and 1848.
- A tramline or railway (01229.13w), 450m to the south. The main railway line through Gowerton and Loughor, opened by the Great Western Railway Co in 1850-2.
- Associated with the railways are a number of features including, 400m to the southeast, former Llanygfelach Round House (GGAT01581w). This site comprises a Post-Medieval Roundhouse (railway); by the 20th century the OS map depicts the area as part of the Manneman Tube Steel Works.

Metal and other industry

There are a large number of works in the area including: Copper House Foundry (GGAT01600w), 120m to the east; 80m southeast was Landore Copperworks Stamping and Rolling Mill (GGAT01583w and GGAT01599w) and included a chemical works. 460m to the south is the GWR railway terminus. Another copperworks was located in the east, Llandore Works (GGAT01586w). Landore Forge and Steelworks, GGAT01585w, is shown on the Swansea Canal Map dated 1793 and buildings were still there in the mid-19th century. Other metal working includes the former Morfa Silver Works, GGAT01121w; Llanygfelach lead and gold works, GGAT01573w, or Llanygfelach copper works, was established in 1717 and was the first copper works in the Swansea Valley. Finally, Landore Tin Plate Works (GGAT01595w).

Other industrial features include limekilns (GGAT08267w, GGAT01591w, and GGAT01587w) and Landore Copperworks leat (GGAT08265w). There is also a flint mill (GGAT01589w), an Alkali Works, GGAT02652w, and Siemens Laboratory (GGAT00851w) 280m south, where 'open-hearth' steel making was perfected.

Mining

There are many HER records of this category in the 500m study area, concentrated in the northeast and southern half.

A quarry, Cnap Llwyd (GGAT01570w) is located 480m north.

The area includes a number of coals pits: Plas-Marl (GGAT01578w) was in use by at least 1730; another pit (GGAT02653w), Golden Pit, Pwll Yr Aur, is located to the south (GGAT01576w) as is Landore Callands Pit (GGAT01191w and GGAT01574w) with associated winding machine (GGAT06696w). To the west is Landore Colliery (GGAT01192w), developed by Chauncey Townend to export coal and fuel his smelters. Tir Glandwr Mine (GGAT01569w) is also located to the west.

Also recorded in the HER are features associated with the pits such as a leat built off a small stream to serve the Landore Colliery engine, built before 1776 (GGAT01071.0w) and Landore Colliery Engine (GGAT01584w). 200m to the east is Landore Old Pumping Shaft (GGAT08269w).

Other features

Landore Wharf and Seys Wharf are located 250m to the southeast (GGAT01579w, GGAT01217w).

Also recorded in the HER is a boundary stone (GGAT08271w) and Morris Castle Listed Building, 430m north (GGAT00850w).

Religious

There are a number of chapels present in the study area which were established as the town expanded.

- 180m north is Dinas Noddfa Baptist Chapel (GGAT02418w), also a listed building.
- 410m northeast is 'Hermon Chapel' (GGAT02421w).
- Old Siloh Chapel (GGAT02428w) is a Listed Building 290m to the south.
- New Siloh Congregational Chapel (11703, Grade II* Listed) and School House (11704, Grade II) are found 450m to the southwest of the site.

Modern (20th century)

By 1901 Swansea had a population of 134,000 and it continued to grow rapidly during the 20th century. The building of the church of St Paul (GGAT02417w / 11683) was probably in response to the urban expansion. Many of the industrial sites declined during this period and coal mining in the Swansea area disappeared by the end of the 20th century.

5 Map Regression

5.1 Tithe Map and other sources

Map of the Parish of Llangevelach in the County of Glamorgan, 1842

By the date of the earliest map examined, 1842, this part of Swansea was already well-established as an area of industrial activity. Both the site and the church are located within land parcel 137 and are part of the farm Ynis Howell. It is occupied by Messrs Calland and the landowner is Charles Calland Esq. and others. A large number of neighbouring parcels are occupied and owned by the same persons including 156, 139, 140, 141 and 138. To the east of the site is a small building (138); other buildings are present to the south bordering the canal, likely to be former industrial buildings. Cwm Level Road is only a track at this time and sections of a tributary of the River Tawe appears to run alongside it.

To the south is Tir Landore, owned by the Milbrook Iron Company (land parcels 142, 143, 144, 145 to 148, 25-27, 32 and 37). These parcels are colour-coded in yellow, which could indicate a district.

Swansea canal is parcel 78. Landore Copper Works is indicated to the east of the canal and a tramroad is present and runs to the north of the site, on a northeast-southwest alignment.

To the west the land is divided into smaller parcels; houses within small plots form village settlements to the west, south and north of the site. No apportionment information is available for these plots.

5.2 Ordnance Survey Maps

Ordnance Survey 1881 25 inch Map

The site at the end of the 19th century is an open area with a row of five buildings along its

southeast edge; a small structure lies to the rear (presumably the 'tumbled- down cottages' noted in descriptions of the construction of St Paul's Church (see section 4.3)). A row of terraced houses has been built to the west and more have been constructed to the north on what was previously open land. Generally around the area many earthwork banks and ditches are indicated; most are along the tributary but there are other areas which are associated with quarrying and mining activity.

The area is much industrialised, although already some of the features have been established for some time and are referred to as 'old' by the date of this map. The Copper House foundry, Landore old pumping shaft and Landore Works (copper) are present to the east. The Copper House Works (chemical) are located to the southeast and an old limekiln and a Gasometer is present in the south. The GWR railway runs to the south of the site as does a tramway which runs alongside Cwm Level Road. The other tramway shown on the tithe map is not shown. Tir Glandwr coal pit is present to the southeast. A number of other pits are seen further afield to the west, such as Pentre Pit and Cwm Pit.

Millbrook Works (iron) is still present at this time and Landore Works (tin plate) is located to the southwest, as is Landore Siemens Works (steel).

A Baptist Chapel and burial ground are shown to the north of the site.

Ordnance Survey 1899 25 inch Map (figure 5)

Another St Paul's church has been built to the northeast of the Baptist chapel, and the public house to the immediate north of the site has been built. Further residential streets have grown up to the west and north. Landeg Street, Forbes Street and Millbrook Street have been developed, and the western boundary to the site, comprising the rear boundaries of terraced housing along Landeg Street, had been established. Landore Old pumping shaft is now labelled 'Old Shaft'. Both the tin plate works and Millbrook Iron Works are still present to the south but Landore Copper Works in the east is now labelled as disused. A Haematite Works has opened further east.

The GWR Morryston Branch Railway line follows the line of the canal and a Chapel is present to the immediate east of the site.

Ordnance Survey 1919 25 inch and 1921 6 inch Map (figure 6)

The first edition of the map when St Paul's is depicted is the third edition 1919 1 to 25 inch map. There is no sign of the former buildings that were present, the church has clearly been terraced back into the hillside with all former buildings removed. A rear lane to Landeg Street properties appeared to have been established, along with a lane/footpath along the northern edge of St Paul's/the development site. The boundary drawn around the church would suggest it included much of the proposed development site, with the exception of the southern end along Cwm Level Road, which would appear to be outside the church boundary.

The other church of St Paul's to the north is now a parish hall. By this date the tin plate works are disused and Millbrook is only labelled as engineering works.

Later Edition Ordnance Survey Maps

Less detailed 1:10,560 maps of 1921 and 1936-38 show no change in the layout of the church and surrounds, however the 1:2500 map of 1943 shows no indication of lane to the rear of Landeg Street properties, nor of a sub-divided area along Cwm Level Road to the south, and a 1:1250 map of

1948-9 shows this as an open area between the church and the rear of the Landeg Street properties. Trees are marked to the east and south of the church, suggesting the proposed development area was clear of trees at this point as none are shown. Residential properties still surround the site to the north, with a Chemical Works and other industrial units to the south of Cwm Level Road. In the 1960s the Chemical Works became an area of Warehouses and Garages, similar to what is visible today, and a recreation ground was established to the west of these, alongside Cwm Level Road, with further urban expansion shown to the west. In the 1970s or 1980s a new Morfa Sports Stadium was established to the southeast, subsequently redeveloped into the current Liberty Stadium, but no further change is noted within or around St Paul's and the proposed development site.

6 Historic Photographs

A number of historic photos and aerial photos of the site have been examined. Photos prior to the development of St Paul's Church show an area initially comprising more dispersed settlements and industrial activity occupying the slopes of Cnap-Llwyd, with typical late 19th century urban industrial-workers terraced housing developing (photos 1 & 2). St Paul's appears to have been placed at the edge of this residential area of terraced housing lying to its north, with a landscape of heavy industrial works dominating the landscape to the south.

Drawings and paintings of St Paul's church shortly after its construction exist, viewing the church from the southeast, which demonstrate that very little in the outer fabric of the church has changed (photo 3). The surrounding roadside wall originally comprised a low-stone wall with intervening higher pillars with lighter stone quoins. The low wall was topped by iron railings between the raised pillars. An entrance is depicted in front of the south porch, as it is today, with a further entrance in the southeast corner, close to the junction of Cwm Level Road and Neath Road. The current eastern entrance is not shown.

Photos from the 1970s (photos 5 & 6) and aerial photos from the early 1980s (photo 7) again demonstrate very little change in the church building itself. The stone walls enclosing the area around the church, along with the entrance pillars and gates, have been rebuilt in the style currently present by the early 1970s, with the wall along Cwm Level Road terminating perhaps slightly beyond the point at which it currently does, but it does not extend up as far as the rear boundaries to the Landeg Street properties. These images do appear to suggest general landscaping and improvement works in the area, with the removal of former industrial buildings and redevelopment of land on the south side of Cwm Level Road. Within the proposed development area a bench is shown on Cwm Level Road, with a terraced footpath, laid with slabs, leading a short distance into the proposed development site to another bench, which faces southeast, looking towards Swansea. The surrounding area within the proposed development site is covered in maintained grass, with several small trees planted. This area is separated from the rear of the Landeg Street properties by a continuous wooden fence, which would appear to be set slightly to the east of the current boundary. The lower ground around the base of the western gable wall of St Paul's would also appear to be laid to a hard surface.

By 1992 (the next set of images available since 1981) a building had been removed fronting Neath Road, which bordered the northern boundary to the church. This building was presumably removed to allow access to what is now the car park for the adjacent Coopers Arms public house. The remainder of the site appears unchanged. By 1999 however it would appear that the hardstanding around the west side of the church had become grassed, the benches within the proposed development site appear to have been removed although the short pathway is still visible. Throughout

the 2000s it is clear the proposed development site is becoming an area of waste ground, the pathway has gone, and vehicles are accessing the area to get to the rear of the Landeg Street properties.

7 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on the 17th December 2018, weather conditions were dry, cloudy, initially misty with poor visibility, but this cleared and the site was revisited when visibility had improved.

St Paul's Church is a large, sneaked stone-built church, with red sandstone door and window dressings, a slate roof and a spired bell-tower (photos 8 – 11). The prominent gable-end with large stained glass windows faces to the east. The main entrance to the church lies on Cwm Level Road to the south, approached via stone steps into a porch, with an image niche over the door. A smaller side door also lies on the south side to the east, and a rear porch, mirroring that on the south side, also gives access on the north side of the church. The west gable wall also contains large stained glass windows. The building is currently locked and abandoned with mesh wiring protecting the windows and herras fencing erected around much of the building perimeter to deter close access.

The church is terraced into ground that rises to the west. The church is surrounded by areas of open turf-covered ground, although with no formal church- or graveyard. The north, east and south side are enclosed by a low stone wall, with stone-pillared gateways (currently locked) giving access to the south and east. The west side is open, with a steep terraced slope and the occasional mature tree, and then an area of rough ground bounded to the north by the rear property boundaries of residential properties along Landeg Street.

The grounds surrounding the church are enclosed on the south side by Cwm Level Road, and on the east side by Neath Road and a dual carriageway beyond, all of which meet at a roundabout immediately to the east of the site. To the north a footpath runs down the outside edge of the boundary wall, with the car park of the Cooper's Arms public house beyond. To the west it is bounded by the aforementioned properties.

The site lies at the edge of a residential area of Landore in northern Swansea. Terraced housing of late 19th and 20th century date extend to the north and up higher ground to the west. To the south lies commercial properties on lower ground along Neath Road. A prominent raised railway line runs to the south, beyond which lies the Liberty Stadium, a large modern football stadium. The Tawe river lies a relatively short distance to the east, beyond the dual carriageway, but is not visible from the site.

The proposed development site occupies the area of rough ground to the west of the church. It lies on raised ground overlooking the church, although the height of the church itself is still likely to dominate this area. Properties to the north face northward, therefore they do not have a prominent view of the church except from rear windows. The church is a very prominent landmark on this busy road junction, the eastern and southern faces of the building being **it's** most significant. There is limited inter-visibility with surrounding archaeological and historic assets. No listed building or scheduled ancient monument is clearly visible. There are partial views from the site to the prominent New Siloh Chapel (Grade II listed building – 11703) to the southwest, but it is not clearly visible, and proposed development is unlikely to block views from St Paul's towards the chapel, there are no views from New Siloh back towards St Paul's. There are also partial views from the site incorporating the roofline of Dinas Noddfa Chapel (Grade II listed building – 11684) and upper elements of Morris Castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument GM371) to the northwest, but again these

views are limited, there are no clear views from St Paul's, and no views from these sites towards St Paul's. There are views from St Paul's and the site towards Salem Chapel (NPRN 9019) on Neath Road a short distance to the northeast. This Baptist Chapel is not recorded in the HER, but was built prior to St Paul's in 1884, modified in 1890. The proposed development will not block views from St Paul's, or feature in views from Salem towards St Paul's.

8 Assessment of Potential and Significance

8.1 Archaeological Potential

The proposed development site lies immediately adjoining a Grade II Listed building, St Paul's church (11683), constructed in the early 20th century. Other designated assets are present within 500m of the site, but are unlikely to be impacted upon by the proposed development (see sections 4.2 & 7).

There is considered to be a low potential for post-medieval archaeological remains within the proposed development area, likely associated with former industrial and urban activity. However, no specific features have been identified and the area is likely to have been disturbed through construction work associated with late 19th century terraced housing to the west, and the construction of St Paul's church in the early 20th century to the east, along with potential 20th century landscaping.

Reference No.	Name	Type	Importance
11683	St Paul's Church	Listed Building	High

Table 1: heritage assets affected by the proposed development

8.2 Archaeological Significance

Today the area has a relatively open setting to the east and south, dominated by roads and some open green space. The rear of the church, to the west and north is dominated by residential terraced houses and to the north is a car park for a public house. The stone wall which separates the church land from surrounding car parking and roads is a mid to late 20th century rebuild along an original line, although the northern boundary may potentially be older. There is no well-defined boundary to the west of the church, other than a distinct change of slope immediately to the west of the church (effectively the boundary between the church and the proposed development site) and then the rear property boundaries of terraced dwellings along Landeg Street beyond. The church was constructed as part of the urban growth, specifically the spread of residential areas into this established industrial zone at the edge of the city. A more detailed history is given in section 4.2 and 4.3. Today the church is in a state of disrepair and is closed.

Evidential Value

The physical fabric of St Paul's Church is fundamental to the character and significance of the building. It clearly demonstrates the period in which it was built, both in its style, but also by retaining dates on its original guttering. Later 20th century repairs are noted, but the building retains a great deal of its original elements, and although is disused with roof slates missing on the north side, it remains in relatively good condition. No additional associated building elements have been identified surrounding the church, and the building has clearly been terraced significantly into the rising ground, as a result pre-existing below-ground archaeological remains are unlikely to exist, and no features have been identified within the proposed development area. The surrounding boundary wall is largely a mid to late 20th century rebuild, although the northern wall may be earlier, but lacks the ornamental details of the original boundary to the east and south.

Historical value

The building is part of the growth of the town in the early 20th century, the development of residential housing in this former industrial zone, and the continued expansion of religious requirements in the late 19th and early 20th century. It also represents a particularly fine regional example of religious architectural designs produced by the prolific E.M. Bruce Vaughan at the turn of the century.

Aesthetic Value

The building is constructed in Perpendicular style with Arts and Crafts influences and the building has fine architectural detailing. Features of the building include a chancel with undercroft, a two-storey vestry range with octagonal bell-tower, a north chapel and aisled nave with north and south porches. Although terraced into rising ground, and located on the edge of the pre-existing residential area at the time of its construction, the height of the church was clearly meant to dominate the local area, with views towards the church from the south and east particularly important but likely originally to have been limited to Cwm Level Road and Neath Road due to surrounding industrial activity to the south. This has remained the case since its construction through to the present day, although views of the church have opened up slightly to the south and east with the redevelopment of industrial activity and addition of a busy dual carriageway, which has come to dominate the local setting. The church was originally sited on the boundary between residential and industrial activity. Although industrial activity has since disappeared, the building remains on the boundary of residential activity to the north, and commercial and recreational activity to the south, with elements of former industry still visible in the nearby train line. The church does not appear to have been sited to take advantage of views from it, as surrounding residential and industrial activity would have limited this. In the 1970s some attempt was made to landscape the proposed development area, and provide seating with views out to the southeast at the southern end of the proposed development area, although the siting of the benches suggests views of the church itself was not the focus of this landscaping. This area has always provided a small buffer of open ground between the church and pre-existing urban development on Landeg Street to the west, although in more recent years the public use of this space appears to have diminished and it has been used as rough ground and general access to the rear of Landeg Street properties, including vehicular access. The western gable wall of the church, although less visually impressive and ornamental as the eastern gable, is nevertheless a prominent feature with large impressive windows. This gable wall is visible when approached along Cwm Level Road, but probably little appreciated elsewhere as it faces the rear of properties along Cwm Level Road, and the open ground between the two is little used.

Communal Value

The building has clear communal value, being part of the social history of the development of Swansea and helping to service the spiritual needs of the local community. However, it no longer plays this role in the community, having become disused and has been sold at auction. It is not known at the time of writing whether it will have a communal or solely residential role in the future.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

Any groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed development will have a negative impact on any buried archaeological remains, although as described above, there is only considered to be a low potential for post-medieval archaeological remains. Any of the following activities could therefore expose, damage, or destroy archaeological remains:

- Enabling works
- Landscaping
- Surface stripping
- Construction of infrastructure
- Foundation excavations
- Service installation

The proposed development should not have a direct impact upon the Church building, although care should be taken during landscaping and terracing works to prevent any direct impact.

The proposed development will have an indirect impact on the Listed Building; it has the potential to affect its aesthetic and evidential value.

The proposed development will not directly affect the evidential value of the property as it will not require alterations to the fabric, with the potential exception to the wall which runs along the north edge of the church and is curtilage listed. There is the potential that groundworks will reveal some material of evidential value associated with the construction of the church, but as stated no specific features have been identified in this area, and any associated features or artefacts are likely to be of limited archaeological interest given this lack of identified remains and their likely modern date. There is no indication within the research undertaken that this area was activity utilised in association with the church.

The historical value of the church should remain unaffected.

With regards to its aesthetic value the proposed development will not affect the sense of the original siting of the church, in terms of its location on the edge of residential development in Landore, as the development is located alongside existing dwellings and within this residential setting. The siting of the proposed housing is also carefully located to limit its visibility when the church is viewed from its main viewpoints to the east, and to some extent the south as well. The proposed development does however shorten the open ground to the west, making the boundaries less distinct, removing the green nature of this background to the church, which will have some detrimental impact on the setting of the church, and slightly reduce the visual dominance of the building. Despite this the church will however remain the dominant structure in the local area from its most significant viewpoints to the east and south. The proposed development will slightly reduce the visibility of the western gable wall of the church, although the development is sited towards the northern end of the development area, which should retain the most important views from along Cwm Level Road.

The proposed development will not have any impact on the communal value of the building.

It is possible the proposed residences could have other indirect impacts such as light levels and noise, but given the close proximity of residential housing already near the site these are unlikely to change the current levels.

The extent of the impacts upon the Listed Building are to the setting of the building, but the degree of harm to the significance of the asset that is likely to be caused by this change is considered to be low.

9 Conclusions

The proposed developments is for five two-storey terraced dwellings houses, along with associated landscaping and parking, in a narrow parcel of land to the rear of St Paul's Church. St Paul's Church is Grade II listed, built in 1902/3 by the Weaver Brothers of Swansea, to designs by the prolific church and chapel architect E.M. Bruce Vaughan of Cardiff, representing a good example of one of his more superior designs of the early 20th century. The church is a well-preserved example, although currently disused. It played a prominent role in the residential and spiritual development of the local area, surrounded by urban development to the north and east and was clearly placed as a dominant feature when viewed from the east and south, a visibility it retains.

The proposed development will have a small and limited direct impact on the fabric of the wall to the north of St Paul's, which is curtilage listed, but should not impact directly upon the Church. It will however have an indirect impact upon the Church, affecting its aesthetic and evidential value. There is the potential development may disturb remains associated with the church, although no associated features have been identified in the development area. The development will shorten and change the appearance of the open ground to the west of the church, part of its original layout, and therefore slightly reduce its visual dominance and separation from dwellings to the west. However, the church was originally sited close to residential properties, this open area appears to have served little function in association with the church, the development is sited to reduce its visibility from the east and southwest, and to some extent the south as well, leaving all visual elements of the church still open for appreciation along the major routeways through the area. The church will remain the dominant feature when viewed from its main viewpoints to the east and south. The proposed development is therefore considered to have a low impact on the setting of the church.

No other assets are clearly inter-visible with the site, partial but insignificant views of New Siloh Chapel (11703), Dinas Noddfa Chapel (11684) and Morris Castle (GM371) do exist, but the proposed development is not considered to have a significant impact upon these. No undesignated heritage assets are likely to be affected, although there is a low potential for below ground remains, relating to Post Medieval urban and industrial activity.

General

Bowen, F, 2010, Brynhyfryd Infants and Junior School, and Plasmarl Primary School, Swansea. GGAT Report 2010/011

British Geological Survey interactive map <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed December 2018]

Cadw, 2017, Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales.

CCS, 2018, Pre-app response from Directorate of Place, City & County of Swansea

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments

Edwards, I, 2003, Morfa Stadium Swansea, Archaeological Watching Brief. CAP Report. Hughes, S, 2000, Copperopolis: landscapes of the early industrial period in Swansea.

RCAHMW.

Hughes, S & Reynolds, P.R, 1989, A guide to the Industrial Archaeology of the Swansea Region. RCAHMW.

Marvel, A & Locock, M, 1996, Swansea Bay Improvement Works (White Rock & Middle Bank). GGAT Report 96/02

Ratty, S, 2012, 1195-1212 Neath Road, Plasmarl, Swansea Archaeological Watching Brief. DAT Report No.2012/07

Roberts, R & Sherman, A, 2004, Neath Road, Plasmarl, Swansea: Archaeological Assessment. GGAT Report 2004/011

Roberts, A., 2013, VAUGHAN, EDWIN MONTGOMERY BRUCE (1856-1919), architect.

Dictionary of Welsh Biography. Retrieved 4 Jan 2019, from <https://biography.wales/article/s8-VAUG-BRU-1856>

Toft, L.A, 1990, A4067/A4217 Cross Valley Link at Pentrechwyth: An archaeological Assessment. GGAT Report 90/01

Toft, L.A, 1991, A4067/A4217 Cross Valley Link at Pentrechwyth: Watching Brief. GGAT Report 91/01

Maps

Map of the Parish of Llangevelach in the County of Glamorgan, 1842

Ordnance Survey 1881 1:2500 Map

Ordnance Survey 1899 1:2500 Map

Ordnance Survey 1919 1:2500 Map

Ordnance Survey 1921 1:10,560 Map

Ordnance Survey 1936-8 1:10,560 Map
Ordnance Survey 1943 1:2500 Map
Ordnance Survey 1948-93 1:1250 Map
Ordnance Survey 1964-8 1:2500 Map
Ordnance Survey 1970-7 1:1250 Map
Ordnance Survey 1989 1:10,000 Map

Aerial Photography

Sourced from Welsh Government Historic Aerial Photography WTMS
<https://lle.gov.wales/catalogue/item/WelshGovernmentAerialPhotographyUnitWMTS/?lang=en>
[accessed December 2018]

West Glamorgan Archive sources (WGA)

P/309/CW/69: Orders of service for dedication services at St Pauls

P/312/CW/44: The Parish Magazine January 1890-December 1890

P/312/CW/52: Langevelach Parish Magazine, 1904

P/PR/59ii/2/1-2: Photographs, views towards Morris Castle, late 19th century P/PR/59ii/3/1:
Photographs, views towards Morris Castle, early 20th century P/PR/59ii/3/6: Photographs, St Paul's,
1903.

P/PR/59ii/4/11-12: Photographs, Landore, general views, c.1930

P/PR/59ii/7/30-31: Photographs, St Paul's Church & Cwm Level Road, c.1976

D 39/2/100-101: Photographs, Cwm Level Road, no date (late 19th century?) D/D AWH/133:
Photographs, Cwm Level Road, no date (early 20th century?) D/D AWH/527: Photographs, Cwm
Level Road, no date (early 20th century?)

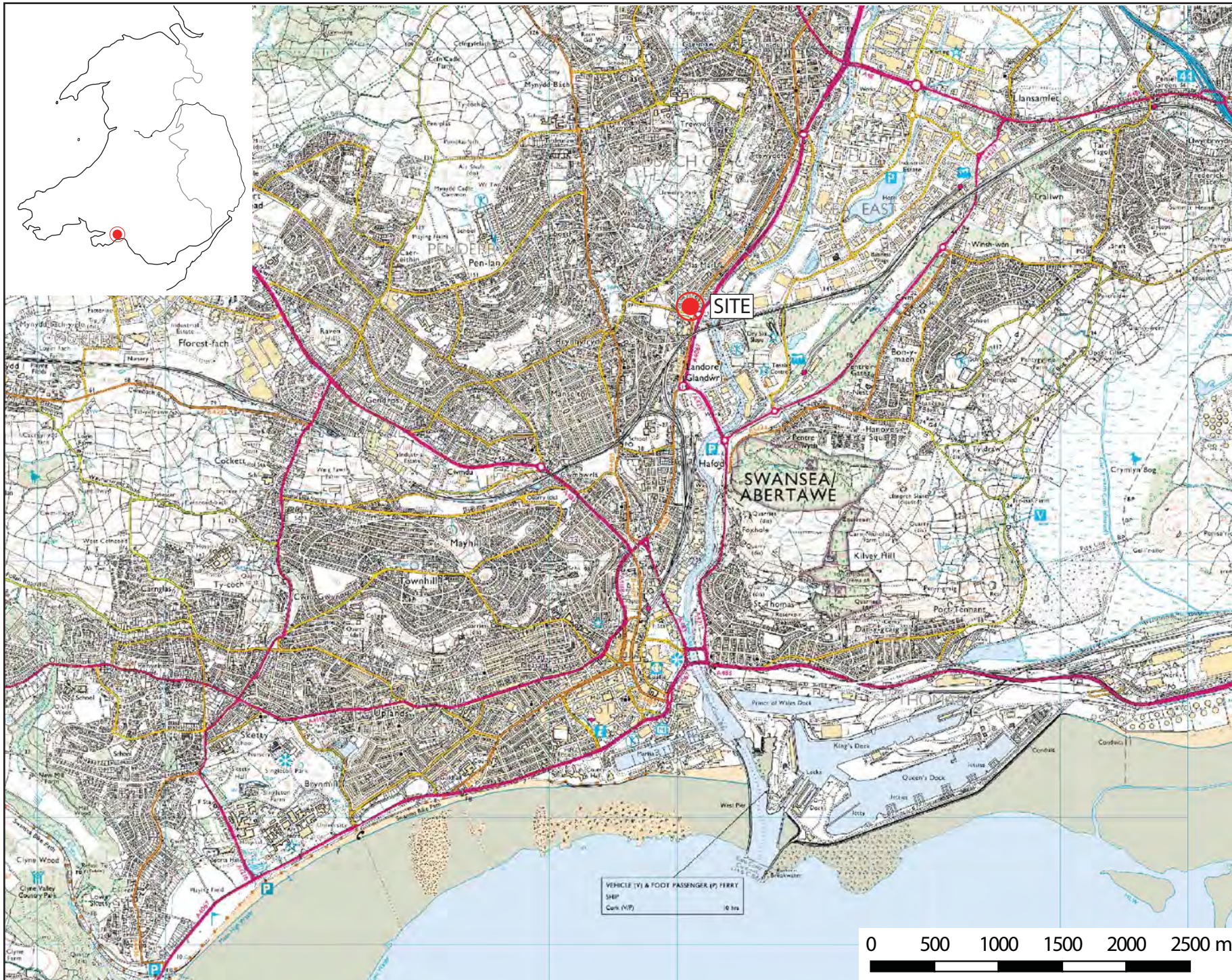
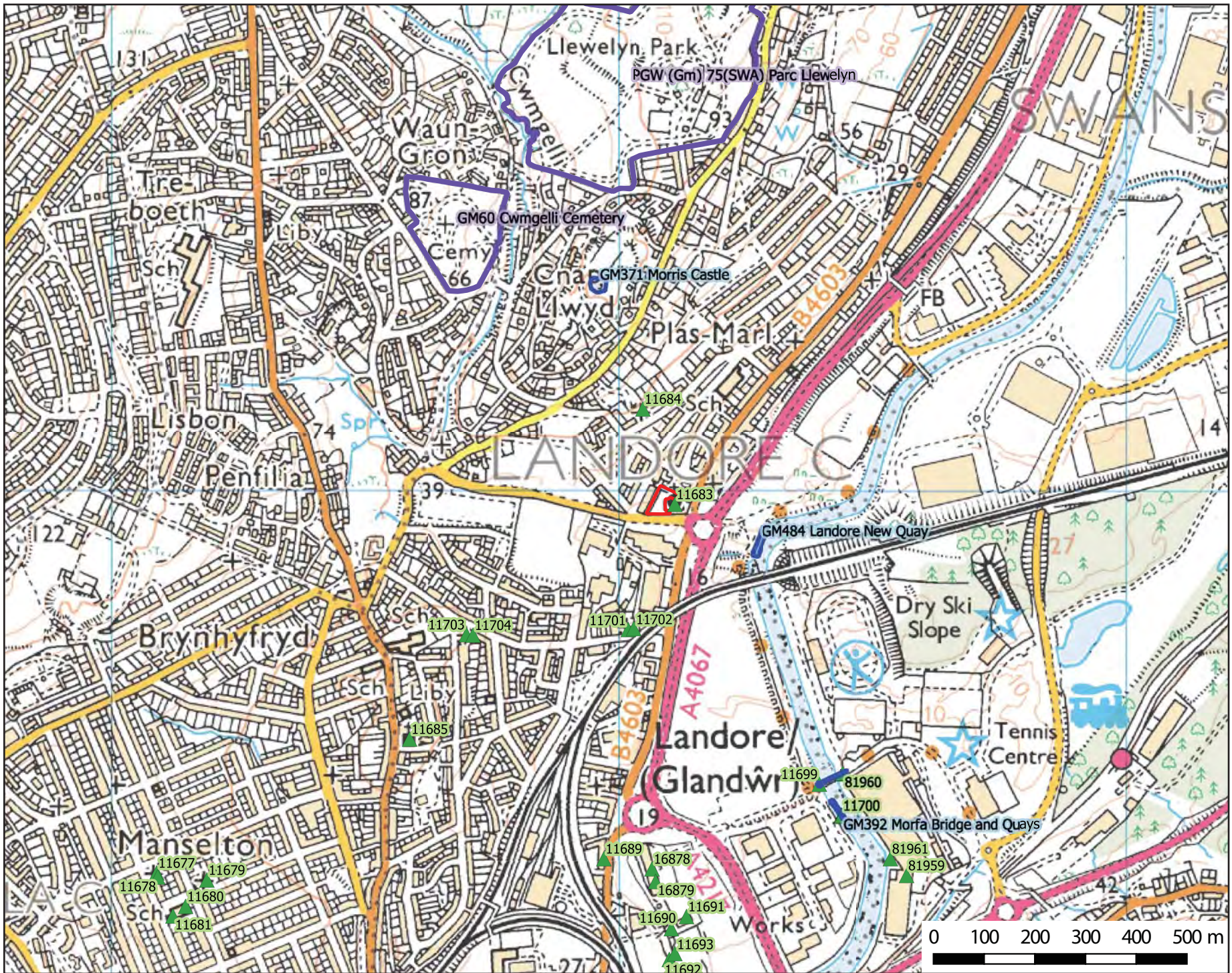


Figure 1: Location map, 1:40,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

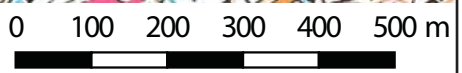


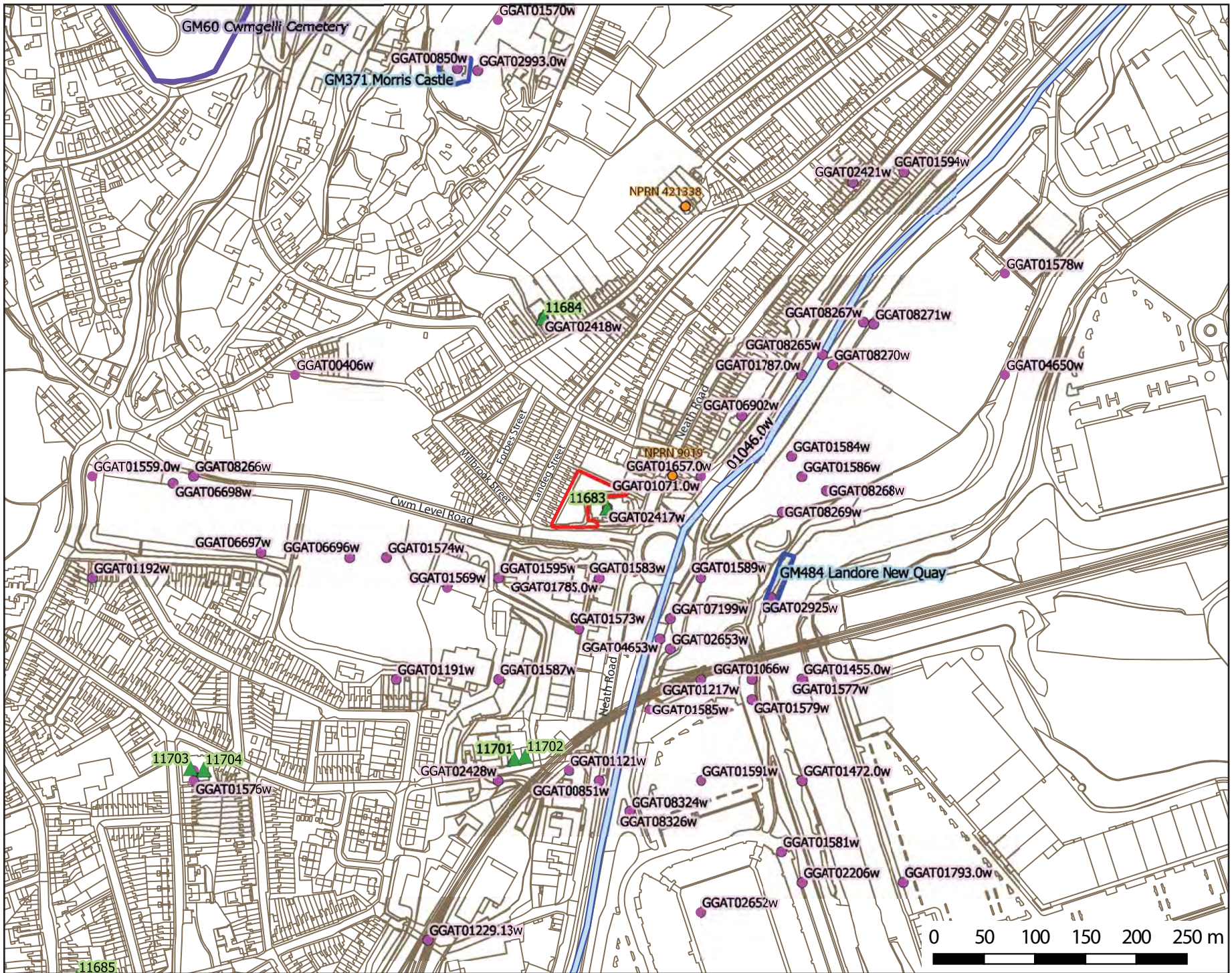



- Site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Historic Park & Garden
- ▲ Listed Building

Figure 2: Designated archaeological assets within the surrounding landscape
 1:10,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey






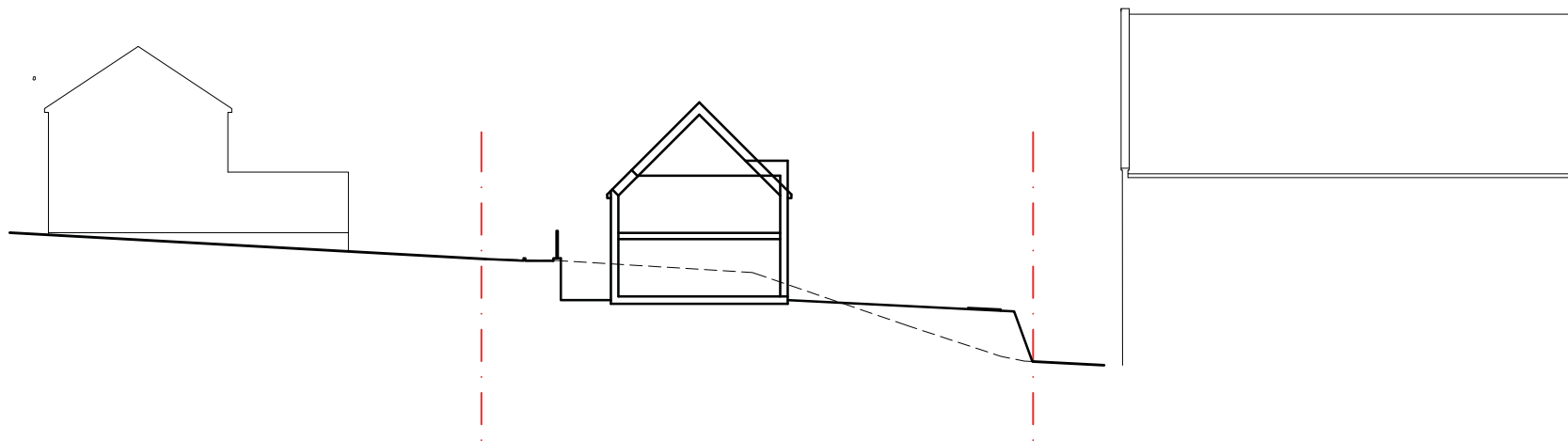


- Site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Historic Park & Garden
- ▲ Listed Building
- Site recorded on the HER
- Site recorded on the NMR

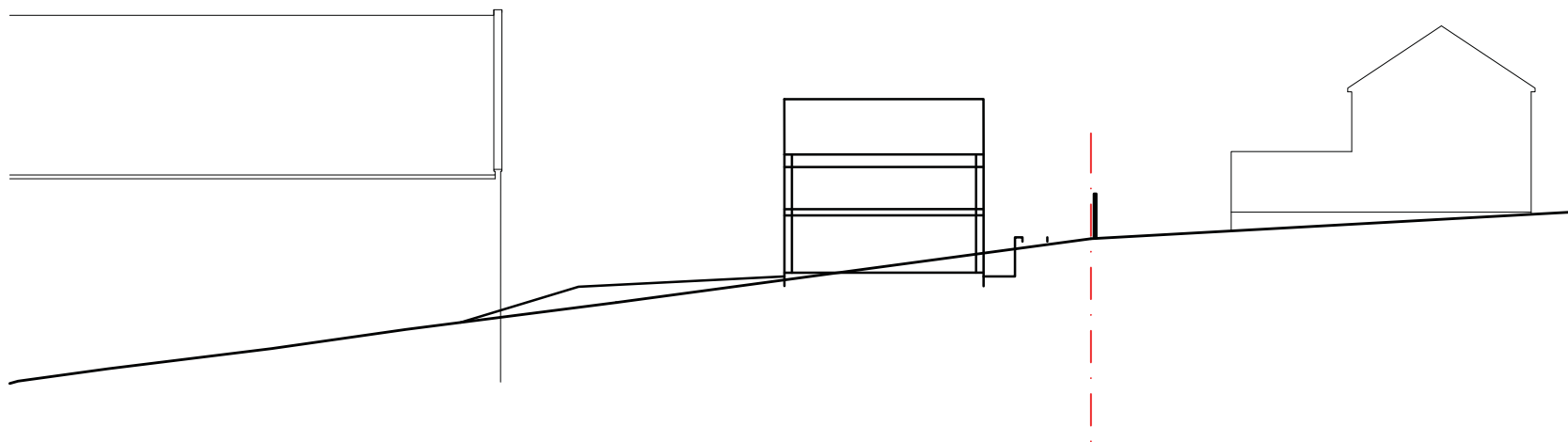
Figure 3: Designated and non-designated archaeological assets within the surrounding landscape
1:5000 @ A4



ARCHAEOLOGY WALES
Revealing the past, Informing the future.



SITE SECTION B-B



SITE SECTION C-C



Figure 5: Proposed development site sections.
Original drawing produced by Brocklehurst Architects Ltd, drawing number 4874-06, July 2018.

Not reproduced to original scale.



Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1899, showing the site prior to the development of St Paul's Church. Proposed development site outlined in red.

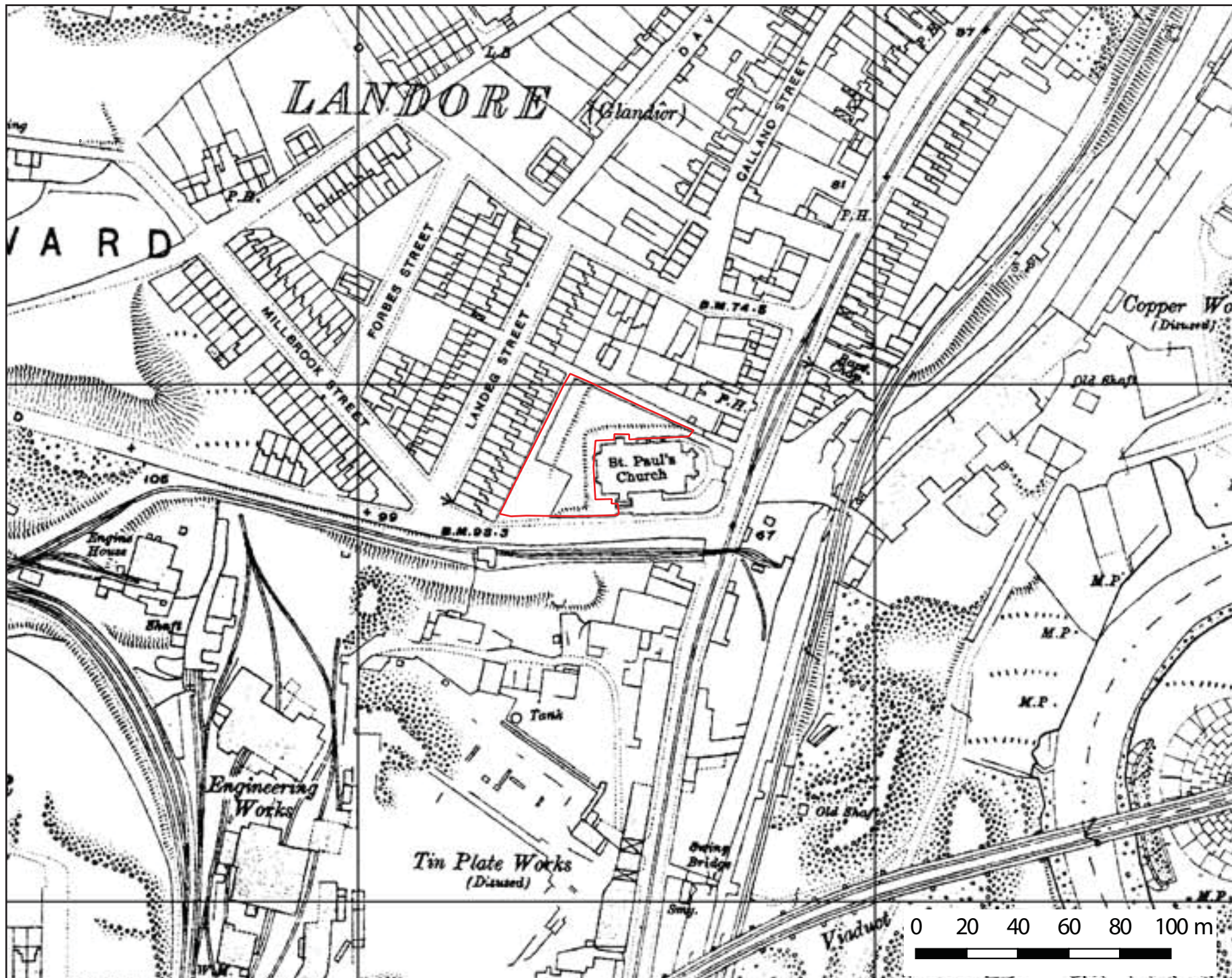


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1919, shortly after the development of St Paul's Church. Proposed development site outlined in red.



Photo 1: Undated photo, but likely to be late 19th century, looking north towards Landore from the Brynhyfryd area. The ruins of Morris Castle are visible on top of Cnap-Llwyd, with dispersed settlement on the hillslope. The proposed development site lies just out of shot to the right. © WGA P/PR/59ii/2/1.



Photo 2: Photograph over Landore in the early 20th century, showing terraced dwelling in Landore in the foreground, with heavy industry across Swansea to the rear. St Paul's church is not readily identifiable. © WGA P/PR/59ii/3/3.



Photo 3: Painting of St Paul's church shortly after its construction, as viewed from the southeast. Taken from the Parish Magazine of 1904.



Photo 4: Aerial view from the 1930s. St Paul's Church is visible towards the top centre of the shot. © WGA P/PR/59ii/4/11.



Photo 5: View of St Paul's church taken in around 1976, view facing north with Cwm Level Road in the foreground. © WGA P/PR/59ii/7/30.



Photo 6: View of the proposed development area taken in around 1976, showing pathway. Benches, managed grassland and rear boundary fence, as well as the extent of the boundary wall just visible on the right. © WGA P/PR/59ii/7/31.



Photo 7: Aerial view of the site in 1981, the proposed development site is outlined in red. The extent of the pathway and benches shown in the previous photo can be seen at the southern end of the development area. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v2.0.



Photo 8: View of the south face of St Paul's Church from the edge of the dual carriageway to the south. Proposed dwelling will be visible on the left, location occupied by a yellow JCB.



Photo 9: View of the south face of St Paul's Church, Cwm Level Road in the foreground.



Photo 10: View of the west face of St Paul's church from within the proposed development area.



Photo 11: View of the north face of St Paul's church, from the edge of the proposed development area.



Photo 12: View facing north of the proposed development site, taken from Cwm Level Road. St Paul's church is visible on the left, the Landeg Street properties are visible to the rear.



Photo 13: View facing south of the proposed development area, taken from the car park adjacent to the site. **St Paul's Church is visible on the left, Landeg Street properties on the right, proposed dwelling will occupy the central area beyond the boundary wall.**



Photo 14: View facing east, looking across the proposed development area towards St Paul's church. The area in the foreground is likely to be landscaped for access and car parking, but proposed dwelling lie just to the left.



Photo 15: View facing north across the proposed development area, showing the change in ground levels to the rear of St Paul's Church (on the right). **Proposed dwellings will occupy the higher ground to the left.**



Photo 16: View looking southeast from within the proposed development area, representing the view from in front of the proposed dwellings, also showing the changing ground levels to the rear of the church.



Photo 17: View facing northwest, showing the rear of Landeg Street properties forming the western boundary to the proposed development site.



Photo 18: View south across the proposed development area, proposed dwellings will occupy the higher ground. Landeg Street property boundaries visible on the right, St Paul's Church on the left.



Photo 19: View facing east, showing the proposed development site along the northern side of St Paul's Church (on the right) and view beyond. This represents the view from the edge of the proposed property boundaries, no structures are planned in the foreground area.



Photo 20: View facing southeast from the northern edge of the proposed development area looking towards St Paul's church. Proposed dwellings will occupy the foreground.



Photo 21: View facing west along the north side of St Paul's church looking towards the proposed development area. Proposed dwellings will occupy the higher ground in front the Landeg Street dwellings currently visible.



Photo 22: View west showing the boundary wall to the north of St Paul's Church.



Photo 23: View west across the southern entrance porch to St Paul's church with the proposed development site to the rear. The visible area is likely to be landscaped for access and parking, but the dwellings lie behind the church to the right.



Photo 24: View ESE from the edge of the proposed development area, looking across the roundabout junction of the dual carriageway, Neath Road and Cwm Level Road and beyond.



Photo 25: View SSE from the edge of the proposed development area looking across Cwm Level Road at Swansea beyond, showing largely commercial areas, the elevated railway line, and the Liberty Stadium on the right.



Photo 26: View southwest from the edge of the proposed development area across Cwm Level Road. The roofline of New Silo Chapel (Listed Building 11703) is visible on the horizon between the two road signs.



Photo 27: Zoomed-in view NNW from the northern edge of the proposed development area, showing the gable end of Dinas Noddfa Chapel (Listed Building 11684) and the remains of Morris Castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument GM371) on the hilltop to the rear.



Photo 28: View northeast from Cwm Level Road showing the entrance to the proposed development site and St Paul's Church. **The proposed dwelling will occupy the high ground on the left, just beyond the vehicle and trailer.**



Photo 29: View ENE looking down Cwm Level Road, with the view taking in St Paul's church and the dual carriageway beyond. The proposed development site entrance lies on the left.



Photo 30: View west from Neath Road up Cwm Level Road, showing the view past St Paul's church.



Photo 31: View west along the northern edge of St Paul's church, showing the urban surroundings to the north of the proposed development site. Proposed dwelling will extend as far as the yellow JCB visible to the right of the church.

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston
Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).
Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY