

New Welsh Medium Primary School, Chartist Way, Blaenau Gwent

Archaeological desk-based assessment

August 2021

A report for Blaenau Gwent County Council
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Summary

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT Projects) was commissioned by Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on land off Chartist Way, Tredegar, Blaenau Gwent proposed as the site for a new Welsh Medium Primary School.

This report contains the results of cartographic, archaeological and documentary research focused on a study area of radius 1km around the proposed site boundary, centred at NGR SO 14368 10235.

A total of 88 assets of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. Of these, one is the Scheduled Monument and Listed Building, namely Sirhowy Iron Works (**MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141**). Five are Listed Buildings -**LB22485** (W boundary walls, gates and railings at St George's church), **LB22490/11549g/307467** (StGeorge's Church), **LB22491** (Christina Louise Nursing Homes (aka Central Surgery)),**LB22497** (Former Tram road Bridge over Sirhowy River), and **LB22498** (Ironworks Boundary Stone).

Within the proposed development area however there are twelve archaeological assets, including the Sirhowy Ironworks (**MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141**), Rassau Railroad (**05265.0g**), Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road (**09410.0g**), Tramway Tracks (**CW001**), Smith (**CW002**), (**CW003**) Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace, Feeder (**CW004**), Coal Tip (**CW005**), Park, Fenced Land Parcels (**CW006**), Land Parcels (**CW007**), Small Building (**CW008**) and Coke Ovens (**CW009**).

There appears to be no direct effect on the Sirhowy Iron Works Scheduled Monument however it is recommended that protection measures are to be considered on the site boundary (such as clear signage, hoarding etc.) so as not to cause any adverse affect the monument during any construction works. Cadw should be consulted before any construction works.

The assessment has determined that major landscaping has occurred within the development area, including possible infilling and raising of ground levels. It could not be ascertained as to the original ironworks ground levels in relation to the existing ground levels. Therefore, any recommended mitigation may be nullified should it be proved that all proposed construction works are within the made ground associated with current landscaping.

Dependent on the foundation design of the proposed building and its location, there is the potential for a direct effect upon (**CW003**) Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace. It is recommended that archaeological evaluation or watching brief is carried out on (**CW003**) Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace. Dependant on the results, there may be further recommendation for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during any ground disturbance works.

Also dependent on the foundation design and location of the proposed buildings is recommendation for an archaeological watching brief on the sites Rassau Railroad (**05265.0g**) Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road (**09410.0g**), Tramway Tracks (**CW001**), Feeder (**CW004**), Coal Tip (**CW005**), Park, Fenced Land Parcels (**CW006**), Land Parcels (**CW007**), Small Building (**CW008**) and Coke Ovens (**CW009**).

During the above, any unknown archaeological interests will also be covered by the archaeological watching brief, however construction of the ironworks is likely to have had an adverse impact on any such remains.

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The archaeological advisors to Blaenau Gwent Council and Cadw will determine mitigation required should the proposals go ahead.

This study has been undertaken to the professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and is intended to meet the Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014, updated 2020).

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Morgannwg-Gwent (Prosiectau GGAT) gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent i gynnal asesiad bwrdd gwaith archaeolegol ar dir ger Ffordd y Siartwyr, Tredegar, Blaenau Gwent a gynigiwyd yn safle ar gyfer Ysgol Gynradd Cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys canlyniadau gwaith ymchwil cartograffig, archaeolegol a dogfennol a oedd yn canolbwyntio ar ardal astudiaeth ac iddi radiws 1 cilometr o amgylch ffin y safle arfaethedig, sydd a'i ganol yn NGR SO 14368 10235.

Nodwyd cyfanswm o 88 o asedau o ddiddordeb archaeolegol yn ardal yr astudiaeth. O'r rhain, un ohonynt yw Gweithfeydd Haearn Sirhywi, sy'n Heneb Gofrestredig ac yn Adeilad Rhestredig (MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141).

Mae pump ohonynt yn Adeiladau Rhestredig – LB22485 (y waliau terfyn, y gataiau a'r rheiliau gorllewinol yn Eglwys St George), LB22490/11549g/307467 (Eglwys St George), LB22491 (Cartref Nyrsio Christina Louise (a elwir hefyd y Feddygfa Ganolog)), LB22497 (Pont yr Hen Dramffordd dros Afon Sirhywi), ac LB22498 (Carreg Derfyn y Gweithfeydd Haearn).

Yn yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig, fodd bynnag, mae yna 12 o asedau archaeolegol, gan gynnwys Gweithfeydd Haearn Sirhywi (MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141), Rheilffordd Rasa (05265.0g), Llinell Dramffordd Breifat Glynebwy (09410.0g), Traciau Tramffordd (CW001), Gefail Gof (CW002), (CW003) Deg Tŷ, Mills Terrace yn fwy diweddar, Cyflenwydd (CW004), Tomen Lo (CW005), Parc, Lleiniau o Dir wedi'u Hamgáu (CW006), Lleiniau o Dir (CW007), Adeilad Bach (CW008) a Ffwrneisi Golosg (CW009).

Ymddengys nad oes yna unrhyw effaith uniongyrchol ar Heneb Gofrestredig Gweithfeydd Haearn Sirhywi. Fodd bynnag, argymhellir bod mesurau amddiffyn yn cael eu hystyried ar ffin y safle (megis arwyddion clir, palisiau, ac ati) er mwyn peidio ag achosi effaith andwyol i'r heneb yn ystod unrhyw waith adeiladu. Dylid ymgynghori â Cadw cyn dechrau unrhyw waith adeiladu.

Mae'r asesiad wedi pennu bod gwaith tirlunio sylweddol wedi digwydd yn yr ardal ddatblygu, gan gynnwys mewnlenni a chodi lefel y tir, o bosibl. Ni ellid cadarnhau lefelau tir y Gweithfeydd Haearn mewn perthynas â lefelau presennol y tir. Felly, gellir dirymu unrhyw waith lliniaru a argymhellir

os bydd modd profi bod yr holl waith adeiladu arfaethedig yn digwydd o fewn y tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r tirlunio cyfredol.

Yn dibynnu ar gynllun sylfaenol a lleoliad yr adeilad arfaethedig, mae yna botensial y ceir effaith uniongyrchol ar (CW003) Deg Tŷ, Mills Terrace yn fwy diweddar. Argymhellir y dylid cynnal gwerthusiad archaeolegol neu friff gwyllo ar (CW003) Deg Tŷ, Mills Terrace yn fwy

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diweddar. Yn dibynnu ar y canlyniadau, efallai y bydd yna argymhelliad pellach i gynnal briff gwylio archaeolegol yn ystod unrhyw waith a fydd yn aflonyddu ar y tir.

Hefyd, yn ddibynnol ar gynllun sylfaenol a lleoliad yr adeilad arfaethedig, mae yna argymhelliad ar gyfer briff gwylio archaeolegol ar y safleoedd canlynol: Rheilffordd Rasa (05265.0g) Llinell Dramffordd Breifat Glynebwy (09410.0g), y Traciau Tramffordd (CW001), y Cyflenwydd (CW004), y Domen Lo (CW005), y Parc, y Lleiniau o Dir wedi'u Hamgáu (CW006), y Lleiniau o Dir (CW007), yr Adeilad Bach (CW008) a'r Ffwrneisi Golosg (CW009).

Yn ystod y camau uchod, bydd unrhyw nodweddion o ddiddordeb archaeolegol anhysbys hefyd yn cael eu cwmpasu gan y briff gwylio archaeolegol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n debygol y byddai'r gwaith o adeiladu'r gweithfeydd haearn wedi cael effaith andwyol ar unrhyw weddillion o'r fath.

Bydd cynghorwyr archaeolegol Cyngor Blaenau Gwent a Cadw yn pennu'r gwaith lliniaru gofynnol os bydd y cynigion yn cael eu derbyn.

Paratowyd yr astudiaeth hon yn unol â safonau proffesiynol Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archaeolegwyr, a bwriedir iddi fodloni'r 'Safon a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer Asesiadau Desg o'r Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (2014, diweddarwyd 2020).'

Acknowledgements

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Abbreviations

AOD:	Above Ordnance Datum
CRAPW:	Central Register of Air Photography for Wales
CUCAP:	The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography
DSM:	Digital Surface Model
DTM:	Digital Terrain Model
EXXXXXX:	Event of archaeological significance in HER (e.g. E001586)
GGAT:	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
GM:	Scheduled Monument reference number (e.g. GM113)
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by GGAT HER)
LB:	Listed Building reference number (e.g. LB 13300)
LiDAR:	Light Detection And Ranging
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NMR:	National Monuments Record (curated by RCAHMW)
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR, e.g. 307473)
NRW:	Natural Resources Wales
OS:	Ordnance Survey
PAS:	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in HER - indicated by a letter suffix 'g')
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

1. Introduction

1. Commission background

The Projects Department of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT Projects) have been commissioned by Blaenau Gwent County Council to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to accompany a development proposal for the construction of a new Welsh Medium Primary School off Chartist Way, Tredegar.

The desk-based assessment is intended to inform a planning application by determining, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment and establish the impact of the proposed development on the identified historic environment assets.

The desk-based assessment reviewed information held by the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR), Scheduled Monument and Listed Building information, as well as examining aerial photographs, cartographic and light detection and ranging (LiDAR) sources. A visit to the Gwent Archives was not possible due to Covid 19 restrictions. A walkover survey of the site was conducted on 24 May 2021.

1.1 Specification and methodology for study

The desk-based assessment comprised a review of existing information on the archaeological resource within a study area encompassed by a 1km buffer around the proposed development boundary at Chartists Way, Tredegar, Blaenau Gwent, NP22 4PR (NGR SO 14368 10235). The assessment is intended to conform to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2014, updated 2020).

The information recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (Enquiry Reference: 6531) and National Monuments Record (NMR – Curated by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Enquiry Reference: RC21-0257) was assessed. Cartographic, LiDAR and documentary sources were consulted including the relevant collections of aerial photographs held by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales (Enquiry Reference: APU 21-045). A visit to the Gwent Archives was not possible due to Covid 19 restrictions. Current Listed Building data and information on Scheduled Monuments and Registered Landscapes were obtained from Cadw.

Detailed advice on archaeology in the planning process is contained in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (May 2017), which supplements the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. Works affecting a monument and its setting are protected through the implementation of Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

Detailed advice concerning Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are also protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Wales) Regulations 2012

These acts form part of the wider Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 11, February 2021, Chapter 6 of which deals with the protection of the historic environment in Wales. This sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Assembly Government.

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Additional guidance regarding archaeological intervention into historic assets is contained within the Welsh Government’s Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (2011), which considers the conservation of the historic environment more generally.

The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 set out a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* concerning sites and monuments of national importance (scheduled). The current Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6) also sets out a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* of all types of archaeological sites and monuments.

Guidance pertaining to Managing Change to Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales (2017) is provided by Cadw in advance of the statutory register replacing the non-statutory register later this year.

The Blaenau Gwent Local Development Plan (2006-2026) provides strategic policy for the proposed development area.

1.2 Assessment criteria

1.2.1 Direct effects (Monuments)

The archaeological sites within the study area are categorised in accordance with the only available criteria that are nationally agreed; these Environmental values (sensitivity) and Magnitude of impact (potential effect) are set out in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges 2020* (LA 106 Cultural heritage assessment):

Value (sensitivity) of receptor / resource	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

To these have been added one further category – Unknown.

The assessment of the importance of individual sites is essentially a subjective exercise based upon the experience of the project team. The importance of certain sites will be implied by their status within the statutory framework. Scheduled Monuments will always be of national importance; Listed Buildings will be of at least regional importance. **Values** assigned to other sites are given both in relation to their individual importance and to their context within the wider landscape.

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The **condition** of individual sites and the general overall condition of surviving remains has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider landscape context. The condition of sites is recorded following the system used by the GGAT HER, using the following criteria:

- Intact: the site is intact
- Near intact: the site is nearly intact
- Damaged: the site has been moderately damaged
- Near destroyed: some features survive, probably only as buried remains and excavated features
- Destroyed: the site has been destroyed
- Restored: the site has been restored
- Moved: the site has been moved (usually finds)
- Not known: the condition of the site is not known

For the purposes of desk-based assessments, **rarity** is assessed at the regional level only. The following criteria are used:

- High: very few sites of this type are known
- Medium: the site is not unusual, but cannot be considered common
- Low: the site is quite common

Group association is where a connection between sites within the landscape can be demonstrated. These will usually be of the same period, but may include groups where the presence of an earlier site or sites has led to the formation of a later complex, or where an earlier site or sites can be shown to have acquired importance as part of a later complex. The criteria are as follows:

- High: the site forms part of an interconnected complex occupying a clearly definable landscape where little or no fragmentation has occurred
- Medium: the site is part of an interconnected complex, which is either limited in scope or badly fragmented
- Low: there are few or no other sites that are associated

Historical association is where there is a link between the site and known historical or cultural persons or events. Prehistoric sites, which are by definition before historical evidence, cannot have any contemporary historical association, but they may acquire later associations. For the Roman and Early-medieval periods, where survival of historical evidence is poor and patchy, any contemporary documentation at all will be important. Two classifications are given for historical association, one reflecting the certainty of the identification, and the other its importance. Only sites with certain or possible association can be assessed for importance, and historical association can only increase the importance of a site; the absence of it will never decrease its importance.

Historical association- identification

- Certain
- Possible
- None
- Unknown

Historical association- importance

- High
- Medium

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- Low

The assignment of values to identified interests requires consideration of the reliability and accuracy of the source data, ranging from fully-recorded features seen in open excavation to antiquarian comments on finds of note from a poorly-defined location. The **confidence** with which the values have been assigned is noted, using the following criteria:

- High: existing information is reliable and detailed
- Medium: existing information is apparently reliable but limited in detail
- Low: existing information is too limited to allow its reliability to be assessed; or the source is unreliable

The magnitude of impact (potential **effect**) of the proposal on the archaeological resource has been assessed using the following criteria:

- Major adverse: Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements
- Moderate adverse: Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
- Minor adverse: Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements
- Negligible adverse: Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
- None: no identifiable effect
- Beneficial: development will protect, preserve or enhance the site better than if the development did not occur

1.2.2 Indirect Effects (Monument and Landscape settings)

Indirect effects identified for the archaeological resource include those of visibility and setting issues. Only monuments of National and Regional importance with a direct visual significance will be assessed for indirect effects. If the development is situated within (or sometimes in close proximity to) a Registered Historic Landscape then an ASIDOHL2 (Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape) assessment is usually required.

The following indirect visual assessment does not conform to the full ASIDOHL2 methodology. However, in order to ensure a thorough evaluation, indirect effects have been assessed employing the *principles* of ASIDOHL2.

Indirect effects to category A and B sites will be measured against criteria for the assessment of indirect, visual impacts based upon the ASIDOHL2 methodology in *Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* (2nd Edition 2007). The grading for the assessment is as follows:

- **Very severe:** the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument are dominated or obscured by the development. The form, scale and appearance, including motion, of the development, compromise the cultural integrity of the monument and its setting resulting in severance of historical links and/or degradation of an unaltered setting.

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- **Severe:** the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument are interrupted by the development. The form, scale and appearance, including motion, of the development, largely affects the cultural value of the monument and its setting resulting in possible severance of historical links and/or uncharacteristic change to a largely unaltered setting.
- **Considerable:** the development is significantly visible in or interrupts the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument. The form and appearance, including motion of the development results in discordance with the monument and change to a largely unaltered setting.
- **Moderate:** the development is visible in key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument and its setting. The form and appearance, including motion of the development results in discordance with the monument and/or alteration to its setting.
- **Slight:** the development is noticeable in key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument and its setting. The form and appearance, including motion of the development is noticeable and results in minor alteration to the setting of the monument.
- **Very slight:** the development is barely noticeable within the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument. The setting is already largely altered and unsympathetic and/or the form and appearance, including motion of the development is barely noticeable and results in little discernible change to the setting.
- **None:** the development is not noticeable within the setting of, key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the monument. The setting is already altered and unsympathetic and/or the form and appearance, including motion of the development is not noticeable and results in no discernible change to the setting.

The assessment of individual sites is essentially a subjective exercise based upon the experience of the project team. The following aspects will be considered when determining the results of the assessment:

- Any potential impacts that the development may have on the relationships of the monument to its surrounding landscape, including other monuments.
- The nature, extent and intrinsic value of the monument's setting, including its role in relation to the monument; the impact to both the immediate, essential setting and the wider setting is considered.
- Interference with the inter-visibility between the monument and other related monuments or particular landscape elements, impact to key viewpoints, vistas and lines of sight.

The purpose of the monument and significance of views to and from it will be considered in terms of visual intention. Whilst the location, construction and function of some monuments were specifically chosen to afford views of a particular area or monument(s), others may instead have been the targets of observation. The visual impact of the development in terms of form, scale, appearance and the effect of movement of constituent parts as well as the extent of encroachment of the development into the setting (both immediate and wider) of the monument should be considered.

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Impacts to the direct lines of sight as well as impacts upon wider views of monuments will be determined and graded using the categories described above (very severe down to very slight).

1.3 Hedgerow Regulations

The Environment Act 1995 (section 95) allowed regulations to be drawn up to protect important hedgerows from activities that were not subject to planning consent. The Environment Act 1995 and The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 were specifically intended to provide objective criteria of importance which could be applied consistently across England and Wales. A hedgerow is of historic importance, and is protected, if it's at least 30 years old and meets at least one of these criteria:

- marks all or part of a parish boundary that existed before 1850
- contains an archaeological feature such as a scheduled monument
- is completely or partly in or next to an archaeological site listed on a Historic Environment Record (HER)
- marks the boundary of an estate or manor or looks to be related to any building or other feature that's part of the estate or manor that existed before 1600
- is part of a field system or looks to be related to any building or other feature associated with the field system that existed before 1845

2. Background

2.1 Location, topography and geology

Natural Resources for Wales classifies the historic landscape as the nucleated/clustered settlement of Tredegar Blaenau Gwent Built Environment (BLNGWHL016), ‘and highlights a large town of the industrial era; much of the mid-19th century street plan and architecture survives, including the elegant central area. Elsewhere the buildings are a mix of buildings dating from the mid-19th century to recent years. The overall value of high assigned to this area is based on the fact that it retains much of its 19th century street plan intact, with its focal point represented by the distinctive cast iron clock tower of 1858, and the survival of the historically important, scheduled (1973) remains of the late 18th-19th century Sirhowy Ironworks’(NRW 2021).

The study area (Figure 1) centred on SO 14368 10235 in the Borough of Blaenau Gwent lies to the East of the A4048 that runs through Tredegar. The proposed development area is bounded to the North and East by Chartist Way an urban artery accessing housing, whilst to the South is a continuation of the reclaimed land on which the development is proposed but to the West and separated by approximately 20m of woodland is the Scheduled Monument boundary relating to Sirhowy Ironworks MM185 and housing to the north of the monument.

The topography of the proposed development, an area of grass and scrubland and former tip area, falls 6m in height from approximately 348m OD at the East to 342m OD in the West over a distance of 120m where the ground then falls to the level of the Scheduled Monument and Graham’s Yard road both lying between 313m and 320m OD. This drop however is obscured by woodland.

The geology of the study area consists of bedrock of South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formations consisting of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone overlain by a combination of Till, Devensian, Diamicton and Alluvium Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel (BGS 2021).

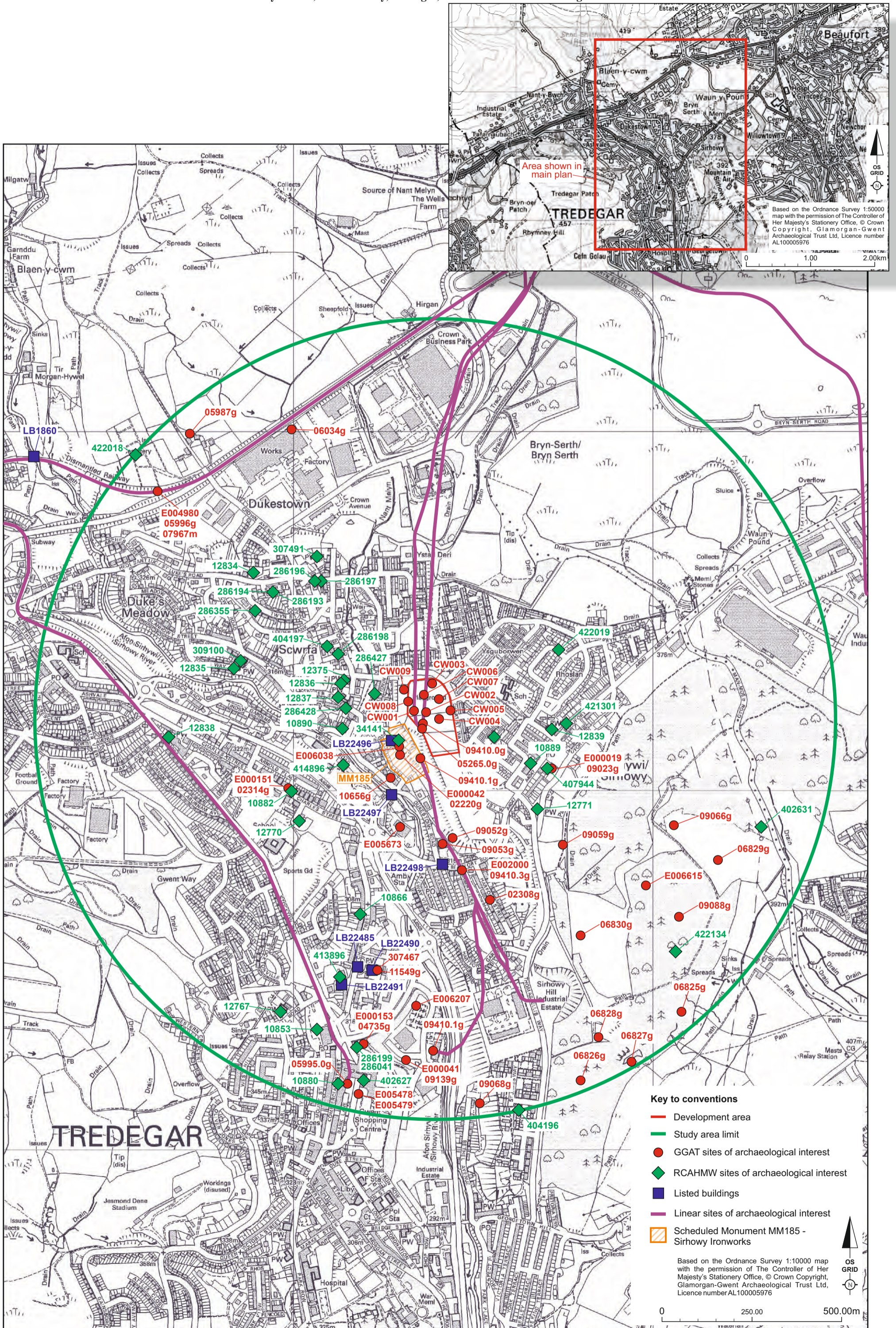


Figure 1. Location of development area, study area, sites of archaeological interest, linear sites of archaeological interest and Scheduled Monument MM185 (Sirhowy Ironworks).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The search of the Historic Environment Record (HER, Appendix I: Gazetteer of archaeological interests), National Monuments Record (RCAHMW), and Cadw data revealed a combined total of 88 sites of interest, with only two of those being within the development area. Fourteen previous events were encountered within the study area. Sites within the study area are listed in Table 2. A total of 88 sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the study area (Table 2). These include sites from the HER and NMR, and six new sites identified by cartographic interrogation for this report.

Twelve of these are located within the development area, including (MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141) Sirhowy Iron Works, (05265.0g) Rassau Railroad, (09410.0g) Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road, (CW001) Tramway Tracks, (CW002) Smithy, (CW003) Ten Houses, (CW004) Feeder, (CW005) Coal Tip, (CW006) Park, Fenced Land Parcels, (CW007) Land Parcels, (CW008) Small Building and (CW009) Coke Ovens.

There are five listed buildings including W boundary walls, gates and railings at **St George's church** (LB22485), **St George's Church** (LB22490/11549g/307467), Christina Louise Nursing Homes (aka Central Surgery) (LB22491), **Former** Tram road Bridge over Sirhowy **River** (LB22497), **Ironworks Boundary Stone** (LB22498) and the Listed Building and Scheduled Monument (MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141)

The identified interests within the study area include no world heritage sites.

No Historic Landscape Characterisation has been carried out in the area and it is not within a **Registered** Landscape of Historic Interest.

Table 2The Cadw description of the Scheduled Monument MM185 is;

'The monument comprises the remains of several buildings related to the production of iron. The Sirhowy Ironworks were established in 1778, and between 1794 and 1818 they were operated by William Borrow, Rev. Matthew Monkhouse and Richard Fothergill. In 1818 the works were acquired by James Harford (Harford, Partridge and Co. of Ebbw Vale) and operated as part of the Ebbw Vale Ironworks.

In 1844 the works were bought by Abraham Darby and Co., at which point there were five furnaces in operation. The works developed under the new owners and innovations, such as hot blasting, resulted in the redesigning of the site and the construction of a huge freestanding furnace that towered above the existing structures.

The ironworks closed down in 1882 but the site continued to produce coke for Ebbw Vale until 1905. The remains of the ironworks are located on the E side of the modern town and were built into a steep W-facing slope. They consist of 3 barrel vaulted arches, the S much larger than the others, which formed part of the retaining wall against which the early furnaces were built, the base and 'bear' from the large freestanding furnace, and the remains of a late 19th century furnace at the S end of the site. Above the remains of the furnaces are the footings and other infrastructure from the charging houses and calcining ovens.

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The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance and illustrate our knowledge and understanding of the development of the iron industry. An ironworks may be part of a larger industrial complex and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive'. (Cadw 2021)

2.3 Previous assessment and management advice

The HER records 14 previous events within the study area, including four within the development area, discussed below (see Figure 1);

An archaeological watching brief (E006038) undertaken by the Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Heritage Officer in 2013 during the construction of a sculpture. No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered.

In 2005, an Archaeological Watching Brief (E005673) was undertaken at Green Bower, Dukestown Road, and Tredegar. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered, however the ground was made up of coal and slag, concluded as probable remains from the nearby Sirhowy Ironworks.

The most direct event and largest piece of work undertaken within the development area was the Southeast Wales Industrial Ironworks Landscapes Project (E000955). This was undertaken by GGAT and Cadw, the Sirhowy Ironworks fell within Year 1 of the project, in the northern coalfield rim, specifically the ironworks identified in 'The South Wales Iron Industry 1750 -1885' study (Ince 1993). Modern mapping and the First Edition OS were compared to examine and judge the level of preservation for scheduling recommendations.

Following on from the initial study (E000955), a field visit (E000956) was undertaken to further assess the degree of preservation at the Ironworks.

2.4 Discussion of background and previous investigation

Statutory searches showed that the development area contained, unsurprisingly, many buildings and features associated with the 19th century and later Sirhowy Ironworks, and raises the possibility that their remains may be encountered during the proposed development.

Although not noted in searches remains from earlier periods may still be encountered, however, there is the possibility that any are likely to have been damaged or removed entirely for the construction of the Ironworks.

3. Cartographic, Aerial and LIDAR Resources

3.1 Cartography

3.1.1 1886 Tithe Map of Parish of Bedwellty in the County of Monmouth

The earliest detailed survey available was visible through the Tithe Map and Apportionments. The proposed development site lies within the boundary of the parish of Bedwellty in the County of Monmouth. The land parcel (Parcel 2135) shows a large parcel of land with scattered buildings depicting Sirhowy Iron Ironworks. The apportionment is detailed below.

Table 1. Apportionment for Plan of Bedwellty in the County of Monmouth 1886

Parcel Number	Landowners	Occupiers	Name and Description of Lands and Premises	State of Cultivation	Quantities in Statute Measure		
					A.	R.	P.
2135	Company, Sirhowy and Ebbw Vale Iron	Themselves	Rubbish,&c.	N/A	137	2	26

3.1.2 First Edition Ordnance Mapping 1879 (Figure 2)

The First Edition map (1879) shows a number of remains related to and to the east of the main production buildings of Sirhowy Ironworks (**MM185**), mainly in the form of tramway tracks (**CW001**), which facilitated movement of coke for the blast furnaces. It is possible that one of these tram roads represent the Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road (**09410.0g**) and the Rassau Railroad (**05265.0g**) leading up to and entering the Sirhowy Iron works.

One of these tracks terminates at a building marked as a Smithy (**CW002**) which was located broadly in the centre of the proposed development area. At the northwest of the proposed development, the boundary just clips part of northeast corner of the main works Coke ovens (**CW009**), along with an associated small building (**CW008**).

Toward the east boundary of the proposed development, a linear development, possibly workers' houses for the Ironworks are depicted. These extend beyond the boundary and are annotated as Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace (**CW003**). A small land parcel (**CW007**) of unknown use is also depicted to the south and east of Ten Houses and an unnamed circular feature (**CW004**) further south again, can be seen to the southeast of the Smithy building.

In addition the general area is depicted as largely made ground no doubt connected with extraction waste, probably mining waste, and hachures can be seen on the eastern boundary indicate tip lines (spoil heaps) (**CW005**) at higher level than the surface of the tram roads. This is testament to the area's extensive mineral exploitation and land use prior to and probably still ongoing at the time of OS survey.

3.1.3 Second Edition Ordnance Mapping 1901 (Figure 3)

The 1901 map shows little changes to the mapping from the First Edition. The only notable changes seen are the removal of some of the tramway tracks, and the addition of a label 'Feeder' to the circular feature (**CW004**) and indicative of water management.

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3.1.4 Third edition Ordnance Mapping 1920 (Figure 4)

By the time of the Third Edition (1920) significant changes are evident. The decline and indeed disuse of Sirhowy Ironworks is visible, both within the development area, and outside the development area and tellingly the works is no longer annotated at all. 'Ten Houses' (CW003) is now annotated as 'Mills Terrace' and a number of outhouses can be seen in the properties. There is further removal of more railway and tramway lines (CW001) whilst the Smithy (CW002) and Feeder (CW004) are also no longer depicted. The rail lines that are depicted refer to a mineral railway and within the tips to the east there is reference to 'Old Coal Level' (CW010) which was located close to the enclosed area CW007. It is interesting to note that mining possibly small scale took place after closure of the works and what appears to be within spoil tips. Another mine, Walters' Level (Coal), lies just south outside the boundary and appears to mine under spoil tips. A number of linear hachures are depicted over the site of old cokeworks and area of rail tracks which probably indicate reclamation and terracing work with a general downward trend in elevation noted from east to west.

3.1.5 Ordnance Survey, Scale 1:10,560 Map of Dukestown; Ebbw Vale; Gelli Gaer; Llangynidr 1964 (not illustrated)

By 1964 the map no longer shows the rail or tram lines (CW001), Feeder (CW002), Mills Terrace, formerly Ten Houses (CW003) or Smithy (CW004), but depicts a landscape with fewer features. One of these features, fenced land parcels, is annotated as 'Park, Fenced'. These were possibly depicting smaller parcels of land divided up for the nearby houses, or animal pens. It has not been ascertained as to when these features were lost to the current landscape it is today.



Figure . First Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1886, Development Area (red outline) with proposed build layout and Scheduled Monument MM185 (Sirhowy Ironworks).

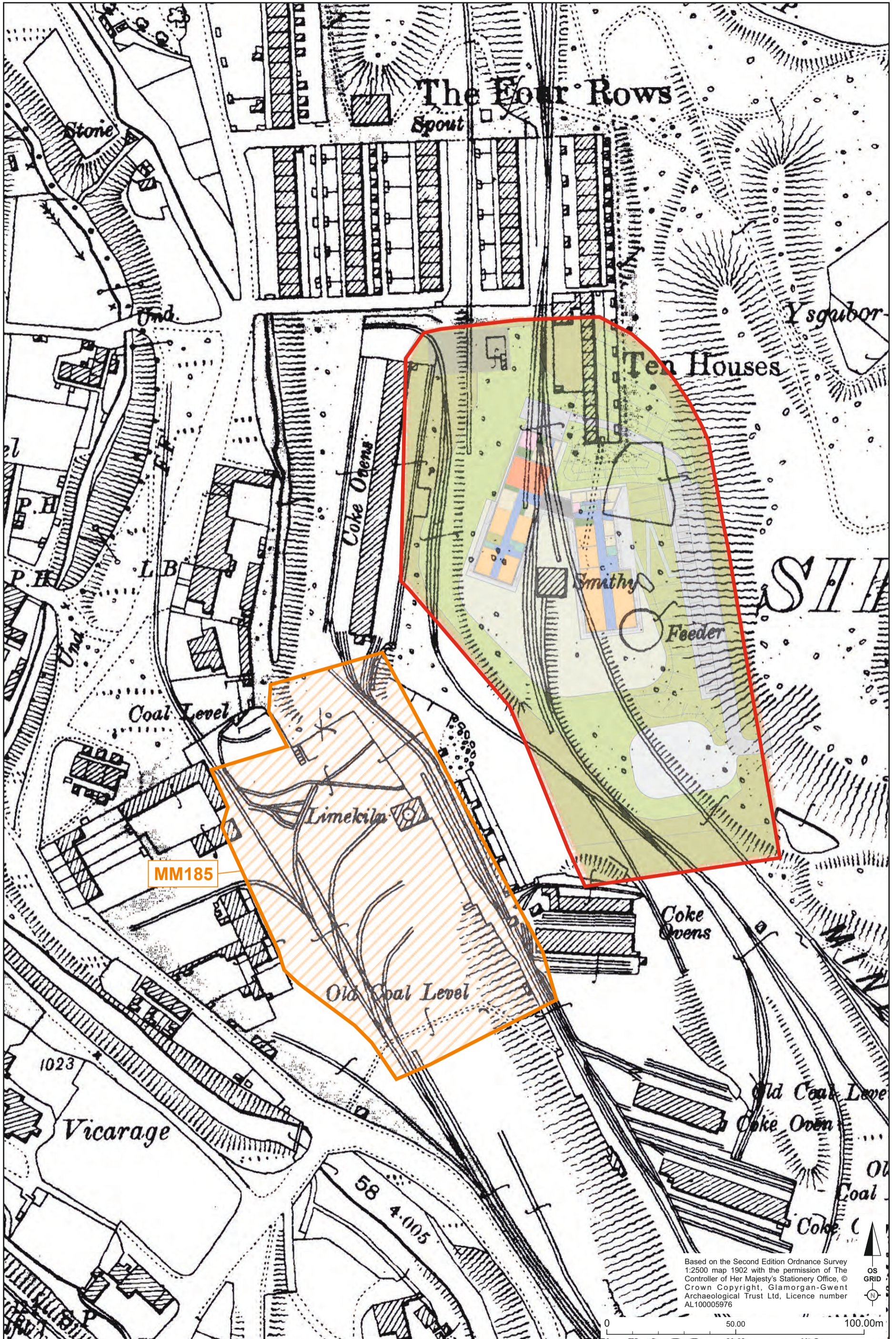


Figure 1. Second Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1902, Development Area (red outline) with proposed build layout and Scheduled Monument MM185 (Sirhowy Ironworks).

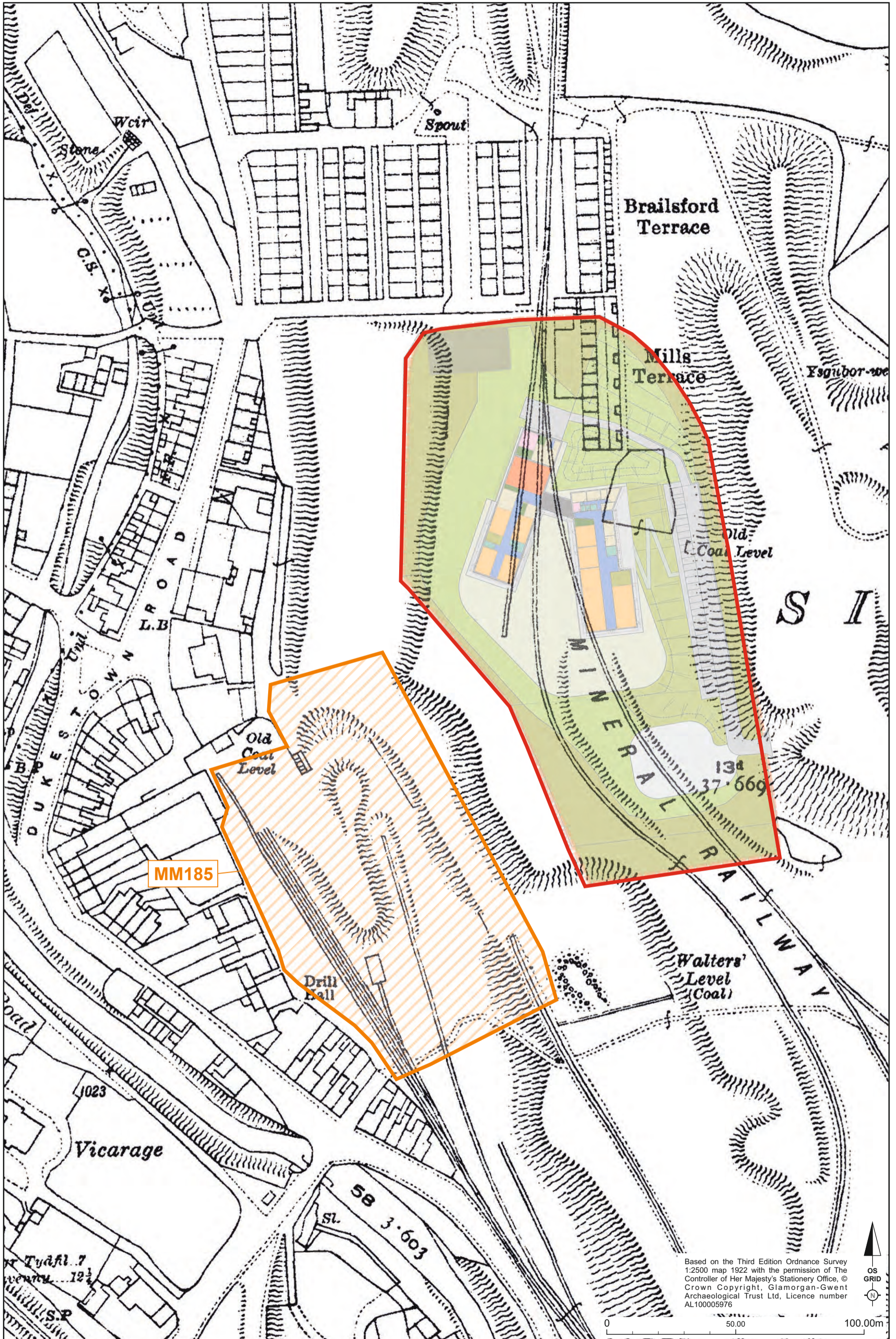


Figure 1. Third Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1922, Development Area (red outline) with proposed build layout and Scheduled Monument MM185 (Sirhowy Ironworks).

3.2 Aerial Photography

Aerial photographs were sourced from the Central Register of Aerial Photographs for Wales (CRAPW) (Enquiry Reference APU 21-045, Appendix II), and Google Earth. They are referenced by decade below.

3.2.1 1940s

The remains of Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace (**CW003**) could be made out showing them to be derelict. The scale of the photos are not precise enough to show details of the Sirhowy Ironworks. Also visible are land parcels (**CW006**), mineral tracks and coal tips (**CW005**) that developed after the closure in 1905 of the Sirhowy Ironworks (Plate 1). Chartist way has yet to be constructed.

3.2.2 1950s-60s

The 1953 aerial photograph shows few features of the former Ironworks site, the scheduled part of which appears as a shadow. The earthworks, as seen, respect the presence of the former buildings. Shown also are the Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace (**CW003**), land parcels (**CW006**) and mineral tracks and coal tips (**CW005**).

The 1955 aerial photograph shows a slightly clearer level of survival of the remains within the development area, including Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace (**CW003**).

3.2.3 1970s

The 1971 aerial photograph shows some scant remains of the Sirhowy Ironworks can be seen to the right of and within the right of the development area as noted in the previous photos.

A change is noted at Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace (**CW003**) possibly due to the area now appearing as if it has been landscaped. The photo appears to be showing the landscaping taking place.

Between 1972 and 1977 the development area has been landscaped, largely as it is visible today, including construction of the Chartist Way road itself. There is no woodland visible between the monument and the development area and the Scheduled Monument is largely clear and visible. The monument was taken into Cadw's care in 1973.

3.2.4 1980-90s

Within the development area, little change from the 1979 aerial photographs has taken place, apart from footpaths visible across the site, running from the north to the south of the proposed development area.

3.2.5 2000-2020s

The major visible change on Google Earth imagery between 2001 and 2020 are fencing additions and a small playground in the easternmost corner of the development area which is there today. The trees currently bounding the western boundary edge are now visible.

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Plate 1. 1945 Aerial image with overall site boundary superimposed (red outline)



3.3 LiDAR data

LiDAR composite digital terrain models (DTM) and digital surface models (DTS) were consulted for the proposed development site (Lle Geo-Portal for Wales 2021). As may have been expected for a known primarily industrial area, these did not indicate any new archaeological features.

3.4 Additional documents

The CifA guidance for desk-based assessments (2014, updated 2021) recommends consulting historical documents, which may be located from places such as in national, county or district archives, study centres or museums, and the British Library. A full document review could not be undertaken due to covid-19 restrictions which has resulted in the closure of the Gwent Archives, however a search for available sources was conducted online. It is not thought that further records that may be available would add to the findings and integrity of this current assessment.

3.5 Site Investigations

Site investigation works carried out on behalf of Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council were carried out within the development area. A number of boreholes and test trenches were excavated across the site, however at the time of this report, a figure presenting the locations of these was unavailable.

The preliminary results indicate substantial deposits of slag and coal waste and occasional ‘voids’, potentially related to the later coal mines.

4. Walkover Survey

4.1 Introduction

A walkover survey of the proposed development area along with relevant historic assets was conducted on 24th May 2021. The weather conditions at the time of the survey were cloudy with hazy sunshine and with intermittent periods of heavy thundery rain.

All sites within the proposed development area, including (MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141) Sirhowy Iron Works, (05265.0g) Rassau Railroad, (09410.0g) Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road (Plate 2) (CW001) Tramway Tracks, (CW002) Smithy (Plate 3), (CW003) Ten Houses (Plate 4), (CW004) Feeder, (CW005) Coal Tip, (CW006) Park, Fenced Land Parcels, (CW007) Land Parcels, (CW008) Small Building and (CW009) Coke Ovens were visited and photographed.

The development area occupies a gently sloping plateau to the northeast of scheduled monument of Sirhowy Ironworks (MM185) and approximately 24m above it. The area proposed for development covers 21,470sqm and is currently subdivided into smaller land parcels, each enclosed by wire fencing, and under pasture being used for livestock grazing. Access to the site is via stiles to the northeast, opposite the junction to Yscubor Wen, and Chartist Way.

Ground conditions on the day were wet underfoot, and patches of marshland flora were noted in all of the land parcel visited. A linear 'French' type gravel field drain, running adjacent to the western boundary of the proposed development area was almost certainly constructed to absorb and divert run off from the fields. The most northern of the segregated land parcels also houses a much used and dilapidated children's playground (NRG SO 14438 10225) (Figure 1). It was noted across the site that a series of trenches had been excavated by machine and backfilled and subsequently undergone slumping, leaving a rough outline. All trenches were roughly 2m in length by 0.8m in width, the trench in-fill was loose in nature and a ranging pole was easily inserted to a depth of 1m. The spoil surrounding one of the northern trenches (roughly NGR SO 14361 10251), was seen to contain fragments of post medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe stems, two of which were stamped (**Appendix III**).

The presence of the pipes was unusual and it is suggested that they were brought in during landscaping works perhaps in imported fills or re-deposition of original local clays and the tips indicated on mapping.

None of the sites recorded as being located within or to the east of the development area were visible.

The scheduled monument remains were visited and photographed, as well as some sites immediately outside of the development area and the urban developments including churches, housing, probably associated with the creation of the ironworks. The scheduled monument is largely obscured from the development area by large tree overgrowth and the lower setting of the monument.

No new features of archaeological interest were discovered during the site visit.

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Plate 2. Ebbw Vale private Line Later Tram road (09410.1g). Scale in 0.5m increments



Plate 3. Approximate location of site (CW002) Smithy. View to the North. Scale 0.5m increments.

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Plate 4. Approximate location of site (CW003) Ten Houses. View to the North. Scale 0.5m increments.



Plate 5. A linear 'French' type gravel field drain runs adjacent to the western boundary of the proposed development area. View to the south. Scale 0.5m increments.

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Plate 6. Children's playground, situated at the eastern boundary of the development area. View to the west.



Plate 7. One of the backfilled trenches that had been excavated across the development site. Note the imprinted vehicle tracks. View to the northwest. Scale 0.5m increments.

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Plate 8. Ebenezer Independent Chapel (12837). View to the North.



Plate 9. Ironworks Boundary Stone (LB22498). View to the North.

5. Archaeological Interests

A total of 88 sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the study area (**Table 2**). These include sites from the HER and NMR, and six new sites identified by cartographic interrogation for this report.

Twelve of these are located within the development area, including (**MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141**) Sirhowy Iron Works, (**05265.0g**) Rassau Railroad, (**09410.0g**) Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road, (**CW001**) Tramway Tracks, (**CW002**) Smithy, (**CW003**) Ten Houses, (**CW004**) Feeder, (**CW005**) Coal Tip, (**CW006**) Park, Fenced Land Parcels, (**CW007**) Land Parcels, (**CW008**) Small Building and (**CW009**) Coke Ovens.

There are five listed buildings including W boundary walls, gates and railings at St George's church (**LB22485**), St George's Church (**LB22490/11549g/307467**), Christina Louise Nursing Homes (aka Central Surgery) (**LB22491**), Former Tram road Bridge over Sirhowy River (**LB22497**), Ironworks Boundary Stone (**LB22498**) and the Listed Building and Scheduled Monument (**MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141**)

The identified interests within the study area include no world heritage sites.

No Historic Landscape Characterisation has been carried out in the area and it is not within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest.

Table 2. Identified archaeological interests within Study Area

No	PRN	NAME	PERIOD	TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
1	02308g	16-18 Beaufort:1 Yellow Row	Post Medieval	House	Destroyed	
2	02314g	Charles Street, Sirhowy	Post Medieval	House	Not Known	
3	02499.0m	Merthyr, Tredegar And Abergavenny Railway	Post Medieval	Railway	Near Intact	BBNP
4	02499.1m	Trefil Viaduct	Post Medieval	Railway Viaduct	Not Known	
5	04735g	Limekiln Row, Carpenters Yard	Post Medieval	Row House	Destroyed	
6	05265.0g	Rassau Railroad	Post Medieval	Tramway	Near Destroyed;Intact	
7	05266.0g	A185 Desk-Based Assessment L16	Post Medieval	Railway	Not Known	
8	05975g	145 Cast-Iron Weir , Dukestown	Post Medieval	Weir	Near Intact	
9	05987g	141 Old Hargan Fach And Drystone Walled Landscape	Post Medieval	Building	Near Destroyed	
10	05995.0g	Tredegar Tram road	Post Medieval	Tramway	Damaged;Near Destroyed	
11	05996g	142 Merthyr, Tredegar And Abergavenny Railway, Dukestown	Post Medieval	Railway	Near Destroyed	
12	06034g	132 Drystone Walled Landscape, Nant Y Croft	Unknown	Field Boundary	Near Destroyed	
13	06825g	Stone Level	Post Medieval	Adit	Not Known	
14	06826g	Coal Shaft	Post Medieval	Colliery	Destroyed	
15	06827g	Reservoir	Post Medieval	Reservoir	Near Intact	
16	06828g	Air Shaft	Post Medieval	Ventilation Shaft	Near Intact	
17	06829g	Rifle Range And Targets	Post Medieval	Firing Range	Destroyed	
18	06830g	Stone Level	Post Medieval	Adit	Destroyed	
19	07967m	Merthyr, Tredegar And Abergavenny Railway Dukestown	Post Medieval	Railway	EXCAVATED	
20	09023g	The Goldmine Inn (Sirhowy Inn)	Post Medieval	Public House	Destroyed	
21	09052g	Sirhowy Old Coal Level 1	Post Medieval	Level	Not Known	
22	09053g	Sirhowy House	Post Medieval	House	Intact	
23	09059g	Sirhowy Tunnel	Post Medieval	Tunnel	Not Known	
24	09066g	Sirhowy Old Quarry 1	Post Medieval	Quarry	Not Known	
25	09068g	Accommodation Row	Post Medieval	Workers Housing	Not Known	
26	09088g	Sirhowy Structure 2	Post Medieval	Structure	Not Known	
27	09139g	Tredegar Ironworks	Post Medieval	Iron Works	Not Known	
28	09410.0g	Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road	Post Medieval	Tramway	Near Destroyed	

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No	PRN	NAME	PERIOD	TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
29	09410.1g	Ebbw Vale Private Line Later Tram road	Post Medieval	Tramway	Near Destroyed	
30	09410.3g	Tunnel On Ebbw Vale Private Line (Later Addition)	Post Medieval	Tunnel	Intact	
31	09700g	Pond, Tredegar				
32	10656g	Drill Hall, Sirhowy	Modern	Drill Hall	Damaged	
33	10853	Picton Street, Picton Street, Tredegar,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
34	10866	Church Street Chapel, Church Street, Tredegar,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
35	10869	Siloh Baptist Chapel	Post Medieval	Chapel		
36	10880	Commercial Street, Commercial Street, Tredegar,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
37	10882	Sirhywi (Sirhowy)	Post Medieval	Chapel		
38	10889	Sirhywi,Cymraeg (Sirhowy,Welsh), , ,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
39	10890	Sirhywi,English (Dukestown), Dukestown,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
40	12375	Carmel English Baptist Church, Picton Road, Scwrfa, Sirhowy	Post Medieval	Chapel		
41	12767	Trinity (Spiritualist), Gelli Road, Tredegar,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
42	12770	Salem, Charles Street, Tredegar,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
43	12771	Bethel Full Gospel, Tredegar,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
44	12834	St Luke's Road Chapel, St Luke's Road, Dukestown,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
45	12835	Congregational Chapel, Dukestown,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
46	12836	Carmel, Picton Road, Scwrfa,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
47	12837	Ebenezer, Ebenezer Street, Scwrfa,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
48	12838	Church, Charles Street And Sycamore Avenue, Ashvale,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
49	12839	Rehoboth, Sirhywi,	Post Medieval	Chapel		
50	22485	W Boundary Walls, Gates And Railings At St George's Church	Post Medieval	Walls	Intact	Scheduled Monument;Listed Building
51	22491	Christina Louise Nursing Home (Aka Central Surgery)	Post Medieval	Nursing Home	Intact	Scheduled Monument;Listed Building
52	22497	Former Tram road Bridge Over Sirhowy River	Post Medieval	Bridge	Intact	Scheduled Monument;Listed Building
53	22498	Ironworks Boundary Stone	Post Medieval	Stone	Intact	Scheduled Monument;Listed Building
54	286041	Carpenter's Yard, 13-15, Tredegar	Post Medieval	Workers Housing		
55	286193	Greenfield Cottages , 1-2, Scwrfa	Post Medieval	Workers Housing		
56	286194	Greenfield Cottages , 3, Scwrfa	Post Medieval	Workers Housing		
57	286196	St Luke's Road, 3, Scwrfa	Post Medieval	Workers Housing		
58	286197	St Luke's Road, 1-2, Scwrfa	Post Medieval	Workers Housing		
59	286198	Picton Road, 13-14, Scwrfa	Post Medieval	Workers Housing		
60	286199	Carpenter's Yard, 3-5, Tredegar	Post Medieval	Workers Housing		
61	286355	Star Row, 1-4, Scwrfa	Post Medieval	Workers Housing		
62	286427	Picton Road, 11-12, Scwrfa	Post Medieval	Workers Housing		
63	286428	Picton Road, 2-3, Scwrfa	Post Medieval	Workers Housing		
64	307491	Tabernacle, Dukestown, Tredegar	Post Medieval	Chapel	Damaged	
65	309100	The Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Tredegar	Post Medieval	Church	Intact	
66	402627	Gwent Shopping Centre, Tredegar	Modern	Shopping Centre		
67	402631	Quarries, Tredegar	Unknown	Quarry		

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No	PRN	NAME	PERIOD	TYPE	CONDITION	STATUS
68	404196	Graham's Navigation Colliery;Edward James' First Class Pit; Number 9 Pit;Sirhowy Colliery	Post Medieval	Colliery		
69	404197	Dukestown	Post Medieval	Town		
70	407944	Sirhowy Inn;Goldmine Inn; Sirhowy Hill, Tredegar	Post Medieval	Inn		
71	413896	Central Surgery, Church Street, Tredegar	20th Century, Modern	Surgery		
72	414896	North End (Scwrfa) Miners Welfare Hall And Institute, Tredegar	20th Century	Miners Institute, Working Mens Institute		
73	421301	Mission Church, Sirhowy, Tredegar	20th Century	Mission Church		
74	422018	Dukestown Cemetery, Tredegar	Modern	Cemetery	Intact	
75	422019	Rhoslan Housing Estate, Sirhowy	20th Century	Housing Estate	Intact	
76	422134	Sirhowy Rifle Range	19th Century	Firing Range		
77	43005	Sirhowy Tram road Co Tram road	Post Medieval	Tramway		
78	LB22490/11549g/307467	St George's Church Tredegar	Post Medieval	Church	Intact	Scheduled Monument;Listed Building
79	MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141	Sirhowy Iron Works	Post Medieval	Iron Works	Near Intact	Scheduled Monument;Listed Building
80	CW001	Tramway Tracks	Post Medieval	Tracks	Unknown	
81	CW002	Smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	Unknown	
82	CW003	Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace	Post Medieval	Houses	Unknown	
83	CW004	Feeder	Post Medieval	Feeder	Unknown	
84	CW005	Coal Tip and Mineral Railway	Post Medieval	Coal Tip	Unknown	
85	CW006	Park, Fenced Land Parcels	Modern	Land Parcels	Near Destroyed	
86	CW007	Land Parcels	Post Medieval	Land Parcels	Near Destroyed	
87	CW008	Small Building	Post Medieval	Building	Unknown	
88	CW009	Coke Ovens	Post Medieval	Coke Ovens	Unknown	

¹ Sites 02499.0m, 02499.1m, 05266.0g, 05975g, 09700g, 10869, 286427 and 43005 are not shown on Figure 1.

6. Assessment

The purpose of this desk-based assessment is to inform on the potential for the proposed development to affect known designated and undesignated sites. The assessment criteria has been applied to all known sites.

The results of the assessment within and within close proximity of the proposed development are presented in Table 3.

6.1 Direct effect

The assessment concluded that a direct effect would apply to eleven sites **05265.0g** Rassau Railroad, **09410.0g** Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road, **CW001** Tramway Tracks, **CW002** Smithy, **CW003** Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace, **CW004** Feeder, **CW005** Coal Tip, **CW006** Park, Fenced Land Parcels, **CW007** Land Parcels, **CW008** Small Building and **CW009** Coke Ovens.

This is due to the potential for below ground remains of these structures to be encountered during groundworks for the construction of the proposed Welsh Medium Primary School.

The potential for a direct effect exists for unknown archaeological deposits or structures within the proposed development area, however as previously noted, the construction of the Ironworks and related infrastructure has likely destroyed or had an impact on the potential for new discovery.

An indirect effect was assessed for the Scheduled Monument - Sirhowy Iron Works.

6.2 Indirect effect on archaeological sites and landscapes

A potential indirect, visual, effect is anticipated on the **MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141** Sirhowy Iron Works immediately west of the proposed development. Depending on the height of the final design of the proposed Welsh Medium Primary School and proximity to the monument, there is a potential for an impact on the key views and essential lines of sight to and from the Ironworks.

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Table 3. Potential effects of the proposed development on archaeological interests

PRN/ NPRN/ LB	NAME	PERIOD	TYPE	STATUS	VALUE	CONDITION	RARITY	GROUP ASSOCIATION	HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION & IMPORTANCE	CONFIDENCE	POTENTIAL EFFECT
MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141	Sirhowy Iron Works	Post Medieval	Iron Works	Scheduled Monument; Listed Building	A	Near Intact	High	Medium	High	High	Indirect- Very Slight/ Minimal
05265.0g	Rassau Railroad	Post Medieval	Railroad	N/A	C	Near Destroyed	Low	Medium	Low	High	Direct - Moderate adverse
09410.0g	Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road	Post Medieval	Tram road	N/A	C	Near Destroyed	Low	Medium	Low	High	Direct - Moderate adverse
CW001	Tramway Tracks	Post Medieval	Tracks	N/A	C	Unknown	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Direct - Moderate adverse
CW002	Smithy	Post Medieval	Smithy	N/A	C	Unknown	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Direct - Moderate adverse
CW003	Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace	Post Medieval	Houses	N/A	C	Unknown	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Direct - Major adverse
CW004	Feeder	Post Medieval	Feeder	N/A	C	Unknown	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Direct - Moderate adverse
CW005	Coal Tip	Post Medieval	Coal Tip	N/A	D	Unknown	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Direct - Moderate adverse
CW006	Park, Fenced Land Parcels	Modern	Land Parcels	N/A	D	Near Destroyed	Low	Low	Unknown	Low	Direct - Moderate adverse
CW007	Land Parcels	Post Medieval	Land Parcels	N/A	D	Near Destroyed	Low	Low	Unknown	Low	Direct - Moderate adverse
CW008	Small Building	Post Medieval	Small Building	N/A	C	Unknown	Low	Medium	Unknown	Low	Direct - Moderate adverse
CW009	Coke Ovens	Post Medieval	Coke Ovens	N/A	C	Unknown	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Direct - Moderate adverse

7. Mitigation

Statutory searches, cartographic, aerial and documentary evidence indicated that there is the potential to encounter archaeological deposits and structures predominantly dated to the Post-medieval and Modern periods and mainly all related to the Sirhowy Ironworks and later use of the site.

The severity of the effect is dependent on the final design of the proposed development, however the assessment has an assumption that all sites will be effected.

This includes twelve sites, the **(MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141)** Sirhowy Iron Works, **(05265.0g)** Rassau Railroad, **(09410.0g)** Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road, **(CW001)** Tramway Tracks, **(CW002)** Smithy, **(CW003)** Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace **(CW004)** Feeder, **(CW005)** Coal Tip, **(CW006)** Park, Fenced Land Parcels, **(CW007)** Land Parcels, **(CW008)** Small Building and **(CW009)** Coke Ovens.

Of the twelve known sites of archaeological interest, assessment suggests that one site is at risk of a high direct effect **(CW003)** Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace, one site is at risk of an indirect effect **(MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141)** and the remaining ten sites are at risk of a Moderate adverse direct effect **(05265.0g, 09410.0g, CW001, CW002, CW004, CW005, CW006, CW007, CW008 and CW009)**.

One of these sites is designated as Near Intact **(MM185/LB22496/02220g/34141)**, four as Near Destroyed **(05265.0g, 09410.0g, CW006 and CW007)** and seven as Unknown **(CW001- CW005, CW008, CW009)**.

As mapping and aerial photograph show, the buildings and features within the development area, from 1886 to current mapping, have changed over time and they are no longer visible on the ground. It is possible that planned or ad hoc demolition has resulted in their removal either in whole or part or that they have been buried during infilling and landscaping works or a combination of these events and the continued use of the Coal Tip and Mineral Railway. A potential exception to this is at the site of Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace **(CW003)**, due to its location away from the tip area.

Significant Views from the Sirhowy Ironworks Scheduled Monument might also be at risk of a visual, indirect effect, dependant on the final development design, a Setting Assessment will be undertaken to inform on any indirect effects.

Considering the above findings, suggested mitigation is recommended in the table below;

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Table 4. Potential effects of the proposed development on archaeological interests

PRN/ NPRN/ LB	NAME	TYPE	MITIGATION
MM185/LB22496 /02220g/34141	Sirhowy Iron Works	Iron Works	Protection measures to be devised on site boundary (such as clear signage, hoarding etc.) so as not to affect the monument during any construction works Cadw to be consulted before any development
05265.0g	Rassau Railroad	Railroad	Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and final location of buildings
09410.0g	Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road	Tram road	Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and final location of buildings
CW001	Tramway Tracks	Tracks	Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and final location of buildings
CW002	Smithy	Smithy	Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and final location of buildings
CW003	Ten Houses, latterly Mills Terrace	Houses	Evaluation or Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and location of buildings
CW004	Feeder	Feeder	Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and final location of buildings
CW005	Coal Tip	Coal Tip	Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and final location of buildings
CW006	Park, Fenced Land Parcels	Land Parcels	Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and final location of buildings
CW007	Land Parcels	Land Parcels	Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and final location of buildings
CW008	Small Building	Small Building	Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and final location of buildings
CW009	Coke Ovens	Coke Ovens	Archaeological Watching Brief dependant on foundation depth design and final location of buildings

It is well known historically that blast furnaces were fed with raw materials from the top and the mapping evidence for Sirhowy clearly shows that that was in operation with the rail tracks from the coking plant leading to the blast furnaces, and to achieve that a significant difference in height is required and natural topography was used to best effect to achieve it.

The height of the uppermost surviving courses of the scheduled monument could not be determined but there is a significant height difference between the top of the monument and the existing ground proposed for development which is at approx. 342m OD on the

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west boundary. Ground level at the monument is estimated at approximately 318m OD giving a height difference of approximately 24m.

Best efforts were made to ascertain the original level of the charging platform and rail level above the furnaces assuming that they were on a similar plane in order to determine probable ground level of any surviving structures that may exist under the present landscaped proposed development area and thus to inform whether construction foundations may impact on any remains.

Historic mapping has no published height in the area of interest and was thus not able to answer this, however, it is possible that geophysical survey or archaeological evaluation could provide evidence should it be required. The potential for archaeological remains exist, however it is considered that the effect on them will be dependent on construction design.

The archaeological advisors to Blaenau Gwent Council and Cadw will determine mitigation required should the proposals go ahead.

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Appendix I: Gazetteer of archaeological interests

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 6334

PRN	Name	Summary	NGR	Period	Type	Broad class	Condition
GGAT02220g	Sirhowy Iron Works	Remains of ironworks established in 1778. From 1794 operated by William Borrow, Rev Matthew Monkhouse and Richard Fothergill. In 1818 acquired by James Harford (Harford, Partridge & Co) of Ebbw Vale. Closed down in 1882.	SO14301010	POST MEDIEVAL	Iron works	Industrial	Near intact
GGAT02308g	16-18 BEAUFORT:1 YELLOW ROW	Row of industrial houses.	SO14550970	POST MEDIEVAL	House	Domestic	Destroyed
GGAT02314g	CHARLES STREET, SIRHOWY	Several houses in Charles Street were inspected and measured. No31 is typical with 2 rooms downstairs and 2 upstairs. The whole street is an interesting example of piecemeal building. Houses of the same type, but of different sizes, are also common	SO140100	POST MEDIEVAL	House	Domestic	Not known
GGAT02499.0m	Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway	Railway that ran from the Abergavenny Junction to the Merthyr Morlais Tunnel Junction. Originally built as a single-line track in 1862, it was the first rail link in the area to Eastern England and later to the Midlands. Finally closing on 6th Jan 1958 (Williams, 1994)	SO06000990	POST MEDIEVAL	Railway	Transport	Near intact
GGAT02499.1m	TREFIL VIADUCT	TREFIL VIADUCT	SO13291092	POST MEDIEVAL	Railway viaduct	Transport	Not known
GGAT04735g	LIMEKILN ROW, CARPENTERS YARD	Example of the 'dual' type introduced to the region in 1794 at Nantyglo. 1807-9 given as the date of construction. Originally consisted of 7 or 8 houses, either single-storeyed or at most provided with a sleeping loft. Similar to larger houses at Bowens Terrace	SO142093	POST MEDIEVAL	Row house	Domestic	Destroyed
GGAT05265.0g	Rassau Railroad	Construction of the Rassau Railroad was authorised by the Monmouthshire Canal Act and was completed in 1796. This formed a connection with the Beaufort Railroad (PRNxxx) at Beaufort and allowed a link to be maintained between the Sirhowy, Beaufort and Ebbw Vale Ironworks. The Rassau Railroad was also connected to Trevil Railroad (xxx) at Trevil Machine and three of its branches xxxx) which served the aforementioned ironworks with limestone from Trevil quarries.	SO1689110968	POST MEDIEVAL	Tramway	Transport	Near Destroyed,INT ACT
GGAT05266.0g	A185 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT L16	A185 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT A465 ABERGAVENNY TO HIRWAUN DUALLING Ebbw Vale Mineral Railway (Fig. 9). Two branch lines lead off the LNWR, the first is the Mineral Railway (L16 [Fig. 9]) that starts at the junction of Bryn-Serth Road and Rassa Road, and the se	SO14901140	POST MEDIEVAL	Railway	Transport	Not known
GGAT05975g	145 CAST-IRON WEIR, DUKESTOWN	A weir built of cast-iron plates crosses the Afon Sirhowy, close to the line of the present A465. An area between the upper and lower plates have been filled with course stone rubble. The top part of the weir has been finished with squared masonry. On t	SO13421077	POST MEDIEVAL	Weir	Industrial	Near intact
GGAT05987g	141 Old Hargan Fach and Drystone Walled Landscape	A small, one-storey building with brick lintels over windows and door. Internally, the front room has a blocked fireplace, and externally there is a window into the loft-space above. To the rear there is an outshut with catslide roof. To the east is a tw	SO13721099	POST MEDIEVAL	Building	Unassigned	Near destroyed
GGAT05995.0g	Tredegar Tram road	Opened c.1804, the Tredegar Tram road was built to convey limestone from Trevil quarries to the ironworks at Tredegar. A branch west from Dukestown to Rhymney was also constructed although this fell out of use by the 1830s, the main Tredegar route continued in operation and was converted to run locomotives around this time. The tramroad remained in use until the early twentieth century.	SO1204212695	POST MEDIEVAL	Tramway	Transport	Near Destroyed,Da maged
GGAT05996g	142 Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway, Dukestown	Between Nantybwh and Dukestown, the A465 deviates from the line of the LNWR branch which it otherwise follows from Dowlais to Rassau, leaving an isolated stretch of railway track-bed to the north. This section crosses the River Sirhowy on a curved emban	SO13631083	POST MEDIEVAL	Railway	Transport	Near destroyed
GGAT06034g	132 Drystone Walled Landscape, Nant Y Croft	An extensive drystone walled landscape south and north of the A465 and probably associated with the two farmsteads to the south of the road (No.140).	SO14001100	Unknown	Field boundary	Agriculture and Subsistence	Near destroyed
GGAT06825g	Stone Level	Post medieval stone level.	SO15080939	POST MEDIEVAL	Adit	Industrial	Not known
GGAT06826g	Coal Shaft	Coal Shaft?	SO148092	POST MEDIEVAL	Colliery	Industrial	Destroyed
GGAT06827g	Reservoir	Reservoir	SO14940925	POST MEDIEVAL	Reservoir	Water Supply and Drainage	Near intact
GGAT06828g	Air shaft	Post medieval airshaft.	SO14850932	POST MEDIEVAL	Ventilatio n shaft	Industrial	Near intact
GGAT06829g	Rifle range and targets	Rifle range and targets	SO15180981	POST MEDIEVAL	Firing range	Recreational	Destroyed
GGAT06830g	Stone Level	Post medieval stone level.	SO148096	POST MEDIEVAL	Adit	Industrial	Destroyed
GGAT07967m	Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway Dukestown	The Merthyr, Tredegar and Abergavenny Railway was completed between Abergavenny and Merthyr during the period 1862-1879.	SO13631083	POST MEDIEVAL	railway	transport	EXCAVATED

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PRN	Name	Summary	NGR	Period	Type	Broad class	Condition
GGAT09023g	The Goldmine Inn (Sirhowy Inn)	Georgian style Public House known as the Sirhowy Inn and more recently the Goldmine Inn built depicted as the former on 1st Edition OS map 1878.	SO1471510063	POST MEDIEVAL	public house	commercial	Destroyed
GGAT09052g	Sirhowy Old Coal Level 1	Old coal level identified on 1920 third edition OS map.	SO1444609870	POST MEDIEVAL	Level	Industrial	Not known
GGAT09053g	Sirhowy House	Sirhowy House visible on 1st (1879), 2nd (1901) & 3rd (1920) edition OS maps.	SO1441709854	POST MEDIEVAL	House	Domestic	Intact
GGAT09059g	Sirhowy Tunnel	Tunnel visible on the 1879 first and 1901 second edition OS maps.	SO1475009851	POST MEDIEVAL	Tunnel	Transport	Not known
GGAT09066g	Sirhowy Old Quarry 1	Old quarry visible on first (1879), second (1901) and third (1920) edition OS maps.	SO1505909905	POST MEDIEVAL	Quarry	Industrial	Not known
GGAT09068g	Accommodation Row	Accommodation Row visible on first (1879), second (1901) and third (1920) edition OS maps.	SO1452109137	POST MEDIEVAL	workers housing	domestic	Not known
GGAT09088g	Sirhowy Structure 2	Unknown structures visible on 2nd (1901) & 3rd (1920) edition OS maps.	SO1507309652	POST MEDIEVAL	Structure	Unassigned	Not known
GGAT09139g	Tredegar Ironworks	The Tredegar Ironworks site is an early 19th century coke fired ironworks which was in production for over 90 years, the latter part of which concerned the export of steel rails. Much of the site has now been redeveloped, however, buried remains may survive.	SO1431609255	POST MEDIEVAL	Iron works	industrial	Not known
GGAT09410.0g	Ebbw Vale Private Line Tram road	Tram road known as the Ebbw Vale Private Line initially linking the Ironworks at Sirhowy with those at Ebbw Vale. Almost out of use by 1860s but reinstated later on to allow transport to Victoria Ironworks. Eventually connected to Trefil Quarries Tram road in 1907.	SO1436510187	POST MEDIEVAL	Tramway	transport	Near Destroyed
GGAT09410.1g	Ebbw Vale Private Line Later Tram road	Tram road branch of the Ebbw Vale Private Line constructed at a later stage when Harfords Tunnel between Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy was opened. This branch ran from the western end of Harford's Tunnel to Sirhowy Ironworks with a smaller branch running to Tredegar Ironworks.	SO1435710090	POST MEDIEVAL	Tramway	transport	Near Destroyed
GGAT09410.3g	Tunnel on Ebbw Vale Private Line (Later Addition)	Tramway tunnel beneath Beaufort Road. Roughly coursed, arched stone tunnel now blocked up and only partly exposed above modern ground level. Stone wall survives to East side and filled in cutting to North and South. Raised parapet for the road, approx 1.1m high (Roberts and Jones 2006).	SO1447309781	POST MEDIEVAL	Tunnel	transport	Intact
GGAT09700g	Pond, Tredegar		-	-			
GGAT10656g	Drill Hall, Sirhowy	Rectangular building with an annexe projecting to the north west and a gable end projecting onto Duketown Road, first seen on the Third Edition O.S. map of 1921. The building is still extant although it is heavily rendered in pebbledash concrete and a section of the north east gable end has been re-built to accommodate a modern roller garage door. The structure itself consists of a ground floor building with a single entrance in the gable end fronting Duketown Road and a narrow entrance (now blocked up) offset into the opposite gable end fronting Graham's Yard. Two windows originally flanked the Duketown Road entrance but these are now blocked up. The northern gable end is unrendered revealing a red brick built wall with at least two phases of re-building. A later extension has been constructed to extend the width of the Duketown Road frontage though it is possible this extension is contemporary with the usage of the building as a Drill Hall. It is probable that in 1914 this Drill Hall was home to elements of D Company, 3rd battalion The Monmouthshire Regiment and F Company 3rd Volunteer Battalion The South Wales Borderers (Drill Halls Project).	SO1427510038	Modern	Drill hall	Defence	Damaged
GGAT11549g	St George's Church Tredegar	St George's Church Tredegar. Grade 2 Listed Building LB22490. Built 1835-6 by John Jenkins of London.	SO1422209505	POST MEDIEVAL	CHURCH	religious, ritual and funerary	INTACT

Appendix II: CRAPW index

The following is a list of the aerial photographs with coverage of the study area held by the Central Registry of Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW).

Table 5. Aerial Photographs available to view at the time of assessment (Enquiry reference: APU 21-045)

Reference	Photo Type
1944 4408 M1407 US LOC417 5033 part	Black and White
1945 4561 RAF3GTUD_T19 052	Black and White
1948 4875 RAF540_115 Stb. 208	Black and White
1948 4875 RAF540_115 Stb. 210	Black and White
1948 4875 RAF540_115 Stb. 212	Black and White
1948 4875 RAF540_115 Stb. 255	Black and White
1948 4875 RAF540_115 Stb. 257	Black and White
1948 4875 RAF540_115 Stb. 259	Black and White
1948 4875 RAF540_115 Stb. 261	Black and White
1948 4875 RAF540_115 Stb. 263	Black and White
1947 4709 RAFCPEUK1997 4348	Black and White
1948 4827 RAF541_41 3056	Black and White
1948 4827 RAF541_41 3057	Black and White
1953 5307 58_RAF_1110 F22 0120	Black and White
1953 5307 58_RAF_1110 F22 0121	Black and White
1955 5504 RAF58_1715 F21 0250	Black and White
1955 5504 RAF58_1715 F21 0251	Black and White
1971 4th June 7144 BKS 647_950	Black and White
1972 7216 MAL 73_72 119	Black and White
1972 7216 MAL 73_72 146	Black and White
1977 7707 ADAS667 1605	Black and White
1984 8405 ADAS201 044	Black and White
1985 8506 ADAS249-043	Black and White
1989 8903 ADAS434 314	Black and White
1991 Geonex14991 145	Colour
1999 WDA 32_2	Colour
1999 WDA 32_6	Colour
1999 WDA 32_11	Colour
2001 WDA 200133 TS 3296_002	Colour
2002 WDA 393 78_6	Colour

Appendix III: Finds Report

Clay pipe 001. Unstratified. NGR SO 1436110251

An incomplete moulded clay tobacco pipe stem of late post-medieval to modern date (late 19th or early 20th century AD). The pipe stem has been moulded from a white pipe clay. The pipe fragment consists of an incomplete stem, stamped '17th Lancers' on either side.

The clay pipe measures 50.8mm in length, with a bore diameter of 0.2mm and a stem diameter of 0.8mm wide.

The stem stamp identifies this as a product from the Pollock factory in Manchester. A catalogue of c1906 illustrates this design as 'No 58 - Death & Glory.' The factory was founded by Edward Pollock in 1879 and operated under three successive generations until its sale in 1990.

The design in the catalogue shows that pipe bowl decorated with a relief of a skull and crossed bones. This decorative moulded feature, combined with the name 'Death & Glory' and the stamp '17th Lancers' all refer to The 17th Lancers (Duke of Cambridge's Own) a cavalry regiment of the British Army, notable for its participation in the Charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean War, and whose motto was 'Death or Glory'.

Many of the original moulds were still being used at Pollock's in 1990 (and still are by the company who purchased the business) so this example could date to anywhere from c1880-1990 - although a late C19th or early C20th date is perhaps most likely.

Clay pipe 002. Unstratified. NGR SO 1436110251

An incomplete moulded clay tobacco pipe stem, possibly of late post-medieval to modern date (late 19th or early 20th century AD). The pipe stem has been moulded from a white pipe clay. The pipe fragment consists of an incomplete stem, stamped 'TREDE...' on one side and '...ARD on the other.

The clay pipe measures 20.6mm in length, with a bore diameter of 0.2mm and a stem diameter of 0.5mm wide.

The stamps possibly originally read 'TREDEGAR' and 'HAVARD' having been produced by Havard Bros. proprietors of the Cambrian Tobacco Pipe Works, Tredegar in 1895.

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Appendix IV: Welsh HER Information Submission

HER Field Name	Field Definition
Historic Asset UID/PRN	CW001
Site Name	Tramtracks
Summary Welsh	Tramffyrdd sy'n gysylltiedig â Gweithfeydd Haearn Sirhywi
Summary English	Tramtracks related to Sirhowy Ironworks.
Description	Tramtracks associated with Sirhowy Ironworks, visible from the First Edition OS Mapping 1879.
NGR	SO1433810222
Easting	314338
Northing	210222
NGR Qualifier	Approximate/Area Centred
NGR Derivation	Online map resources
Type	Tramway
Period	Post Medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Near Destroyed
Condition Description	Unknown
Broad class	
Evidence	Documentary
Year	1879
References	1 st edition OS map
Record Complied By	Sophie Lewis-Jones
Record Complied On	03/06/2021
Copyright Holder	GGAT Ltd.

HER Field Name	Field Definition
Historic Asset UID/PRN	CW002
Site Name	Smithy
Summary Welsh	Gefail Gof sy'n gysylltiedig â Gweithfeydd Haearn Sirhywi
Summary English	Smithy associated with Sirhowy Ironworks
Description	Smithy associated with Sirhowy Ironworks, visible from the First Edition OS Mapping 1879.
NGR	SO1437510215
Easting	314375
Northing	210215
NGR Qualifier	Approximate/Area Centred
NGR Derivation	Online map resources
Type	Smithy
Period	Post Medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Near Destroyed
Condition Description	Unknown
Broad class	Smithy
Evidence	Documentary
Year	1879
References	1st edition OS map
Record Complied By	Sophie Lewis-Jones
Record Complied On	03/06/2021
Copyright Holder	GGAT Ltd.

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HER Field Name	Field Definition
Historic Asset UID/PRN	<i>CW003</i>
Site Name	Ten Houses
Summary Welsh	Gweddillion tai gweithwyr posibl ar gyfer Gweithfeydd Haearn Sirhywi a elwir yn Deg Tŷ
Summary English	The remains of possible workers houses for the Sirhowy Ironworks labelled as Ten Houses
Description	The remains of possible workers houses for the Sirhowy Ironworks labelled as Ten Houses, visible from the First Edition OS Mapping 1879. The houses are then given a name change on the Third Edition Mapping 1920, to Mills Terrace.
NGR	SO1439210297
Easting	314392
Northing	210263
NGR Qualifier	Approximate/Area Centred
NGR Derivation	Online map resources
Type	Housing
Period	Post-Medieval
Survival Condition	Near destroyed
Condition Rating	Unknown
Condition Description	Unknown
Broad class	Housing
Evidence	Documentary
Year	1879, 1920
References	1 st edition OS map
Record Complied By	Sophie Lewis-Jones
Record Complied On	03/06/2021
Copyright Holder	GGAT Ltd.

HER Field Name	Field Definition
Historic Asset UID/PRN	<i>CW004</i>
Site Name	Circular Feature (Feeder)
Summary Welsh	Disgrifiad o Gyflenwydd ar gyfer Gweithfeydd Haearn Sirhywi
Summary English	The depiction of a Feeder for the Sirhowy Ironworks
Description	The depiction of a Feeder for the Sirhowy Ironworks, visible from the First Edition OS Mapping 1879.
NGR	SO1439210297
Easting	314392
Northing	210263
NGR Qualifier	Approximate/Area Centred
NGR Derivation	Online map resources
Type	Feeder
Period	Post-Medieval
Survival Condition	Near destroyed
Condition Rating	Unknown
Condition Description	Unknown
Broad class	Feeder
Evidence	Documentary
Year	1879
References	1 st edition OS map
Record Complied By	Sophie Lewis-Jones
Record Complied On	03/06/2021
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HER Field Name	Field Definition
Historic Asset UID/PRN	<i>CW005</i>
Site Name	Coal Tip
Summary Welsh	Disgrifiad o domen lo a rheilffordd fwynau
Summary English	The depiction of a coal tip associated with the Sirhowy Ironworks
Description	The depiction of a coal tip associated with the Sirhowy Ironworks, visible from the First Edition OS Mapping 1879.
NGR	SO1439210297
Easting	314392

**Welsh Medium Primary School, Chartist Way, Tredegar, Blaenau Gwent:
Archaeological desk-based assessment**

Northing	210263
NGR Qualifier	Approximate/Area Centred
NGR Derivation	Online map resources
Type	Coal Tip
Period	Post-Medieval
Survival Condition	Near destroyed
Condition Rating	Unknown
Condition Description	Unknown
Broad class	Coal Tip
Evidence	Documentary
Year	1879
References	1 st edition OS map
Record Complied By	Sophie Lewis-Jones
Record Complied On	03/06/2021
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HER Field Name	Field Definition
Historic Asset UID/PRN	CW006
Site Name	Tredegar, Park and Fenced Parcels
Summary Welsh	Parc a nodweddion wedi'u hamgáu a leolir yn Sirhywi
Summary English	Park and Fenced features located in Sirhowy
Description	A set of fenced or walled off land parcels, annotated on the 1964 Ordnance Survey Map as 'Park, Fenced'. These were possibly depicting smaller parcels of land divided up for the nearby houses, or animal pens.
NGR	SSO1436810263
Easting	314368
Northing	210263
NGR Qualifier	Approximate/Area Centred
NGR Derivation	Online map resources
Type	Land Parcel
Period	Post Medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Near-Destroyed
Condition Description	Unknown
Broad class	<i>Land Parcel</i>
Evidence	Documentary Physical evidence: ruined structure
Year	1964
References	Ordnance Survey Map
Record Complied By	Sophie Lewis-Jones
Record Complied On	03/06/2021
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HER Field Name	Field Definition
Historic Asset UID/PRN	CW007
Site Name	Tredegar, Small Land Parcel
Summary Welsh	Nodwedd lleiniau bach o dir wedi'u lleoli yn Sirhywi
Summary English	Small land parcel feature located in Sirhowy
Description	A small land parcel annotated on the First Edition OS Mapping 1879
NGR	SS1440810250
Easting	314408
Northing	210250
NGR Qualifier	Approximate/Area Centred
NGR Derivation	Online map resources
Type	Small land parcel
Period	Post Medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Near-Destroyed
Condition Description	Unknown
Broad class	<i>Land Parcel</i>
Evidence	Documentary

**Welsh Medium Primary School, Chartist Way, Tredegar, Blaenau Gwent:
Archaeological desk-based assessment**

	Physical evidence: ruined structure
Year	1879
References	1 st Edition OS MAp
Record Complied By	Sophie Lewis-Jones
Record Complied On	03/06/2021
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HER Field Name	Field Definition
Historic Asset UID/PRN	CW008
Site Name	Sirhowy Ironworks Small Building
Summary Welsh	Adeilad bach sy'n gysylltiedig â Gweithfeydd Haearn Sirhywi
Summary English	Small building associated with the Sirhowy Ironworks
Description	A small building south-east of the Coke Ovens associated with Sirhowy Ironworks visible from the First Edition OS Mapping 1879.
NGR	SS1432610249
Easting	314326
Northing	210249
NGR Qualifier	Approximate/Area Centred
NGR Derivation	Online map resources
Type	Building
Period	Post Medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Near-Destroyed
Condition Description	Unknown
Broad class	<i>Building</i>
Evidence	Documentary Physical evidence: ruined structure
Year	1879
References	1 st Edition OS map.
Record Complied By	Sophie Lewis-Jones
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HER Field Name	Field Definition
Historic Asset UID/PRN	<i>CW009</i>
Site Name	Sirhowy Ironworks Coke Ovens
Summary Welsh	Ffwrneisi Golosg sy'n gysylltiedig â Gweithfeydd Haearn Sirhywi
Summary English	Coke ovens associated with the Sirhowy Ironworks
Description	Coke ovens associated with the Sirhowy Ironworks, visible from the First Edition OS Mapping 1879.
NGR	SO1431510280
Easting	314326
Northing	210228
NGR Qualifier	Approximate/Area Centred
NGR Derivation	Online map resources
Type	Coke Ovens
Period	Post Medieval
Survival Condition	Unknown
Condition Rating	Near Destroyed
Condition Description	Unknown
Broad class	Coke Ovens
Evidence	Documentary Physical evidence: extant structure
Year	1879
References	1st edition OS map
Record Complied By	Sophie Lewis-Jones
Record Complied On	03/06/2021
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