Chapter 1 : Call Centre Jobs in South Glamorgan | Call Centre Job Vacancies South Glamorgan - CityJobs

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Saint Paul Aurelian was born in Glamorgan in the 6th century. All that remains of these fortifications are foundations that leave archaeological evidence of their existence, though many were built upon to create more permanent defensive structures. The earliest surviving structures within the region are early stone monuments, waypoints and grave markers dating between the 5th and 7th century, with many being moved from their original position to sheltered locations for protection. The lowlands of the Lordship of Glamorgan were manorialized, while much of the sparsely populated uplands were left under Welsh control until the late 13th century. The legacy of the Marcher Lords left the area scattered with historic buildings including Norman castles, Cistercian Abbeys , churches and medieval monuments. The kingdom of Glamorgan was also notable for the number of castles built during the time of the Marcher Lords , many surviving to the present day though many are now ruinous. Some were captured, and several were damaged to such an extent they were never maintained as defences again. When the Diocese of Llandaff became incorporated into the Province of Canterbury, the Bishop of Llandaff rebuilt over the small church with the beginnings of Llandaff Cathedral in The building of parish churches also began in the 12th century, densely in the Vale, but very sparsely in the upland and northern areas. County of Glamorgan[edit] History â€"[edit] The Laws in Wales Acts of established the County of Glamorgan through the amalgamation of the Lordship of Glamorgan with the lordships of Gower and Kilvey ; the area that had previously been the cantref of Gwynllwg was lost to Monmouthshire. With Wales finally incorporated with the English dominions, the administration of justice passed into the hands of the crown. The main industry of Glamorgan during this period was agriculture. In the upland, or Blaenau area, the hilly terrain along with many areas being densely wooded, made arable farming unprofitable, so the local farming concentrated on the rearing of horses, cattle and sheep. Non-agricultural industries were generally small scale, with some shallow coal pits, fulling mills , weaving and pottery-making. Beaupre Castle Early iron smelting within Glamorgan was a localised and minor industry, with historical evidence pointing to scattered ironworks throughout the county. John Leland mentions a works at Llantrisant in , an operation in Aberdare existed during the reign of Edward VI and two iron furnaces were recorded as being set up by Sir W. Mathew in Radyr during the Elizabethan era. From the s throughout to , the newly empowered gentry attempted to show their status by building stately homes to show their wealth; but the period from through to the mids was a fallow time for architectural grandeur, with few new wealthy families moving to the area. A Glamorgan yeoman of the time generally lived in greater comfort than his contemporaries of the more westerly or upland parts of Wales such as Cardiganshire or north Carmarthenshire. The industry was of immense importance to Swansea in particular; in the smelting works on the River Tawe , and the collieries and shipping dependent on them, supported between 8, and 10, people. Ironmaking developed in locations where ironstone , coal and limestone were found in close proximity â€" primarily the northern and south-western parts of the South Wales coalfield. In the Dowlais Ironworks were established by a partnership of nine men. The fourth of the great ironworks, Penydarren Ironworks was built in These works made Merthyr Tydfil the main centre of the industry in Wales. Although not as famous as the Llanelli or Pontypool works, a concentrated number of works emerged around Swansea, Aberavon and Neath towards the late 19th century. Developments in coal mining began in the north-eastern rim of Glamorgan around the ironworks of Merthyr and in the south-west around the copper plants of Swansea. Lewis Merthyr Colliery, Rhondda which, since , has been redeveloped for opening to the public as the Rhondda Heritage Park. The s saw the start of a dramatic increase in the amount of coal excavated within Glamorgan. Several events took place to precipitate the growth in coal mining, including the discovery of steam coal in the Cynon Valley , the building of a large masonry dock at Cardiff and the construction of the Taff Vale Railway. Glamorgan steam

coal quickly became a sought-after commodity for navies all over the world [68] and its production increased to meet the demand. The richest source for steam coal was the Rhondda Valleys, and by the Taff Vale Railway had reached the heads of both valleys. Over the next fifty years the Rhondda would grow to become the largest producer of coal of the age. In , the Rhondda produced 2. In the s the docks of South Wales accounted for 38 percent of British coal exports and a quarter of global trade. In Aberdare the population grew from 6, in to 32, in while the Rhondda grew from 3, in to 55, in , peaking in at , In the ten years from â€", net migration to Glamorgan was over 76,, 63 percent of which was from the non-border counties of England â€" a proportion that increased in the following decade. With the industrialisation of the county, farming became of far less importance, with industrial areas encroaching into farming lands. Secondly there was an employment shortage in farming due to the call of better paid industrial work, [49] and pastoral land was less work intensive. Stock rearing became prominent with breeds such as Hereford , Devon and Shorthorn cattle being bred in the Vale of Glamorgan, [49] while the unenclosed wilds of the Gower saw Welsh Ponies bred on the commons. As the towns urbanised and the hamlets became villages, the trappings of modern life were reflected in the buildings required to sustain new and growing communities. As well as the architecture of Glamorgan entering modernity , there was also a reflection to the past, with some individuals who made the most from the booming industrial economy restoring symbols of the past, building follies and commissioning Gothic-style additions to ancient churches. From onwards, Cathays Park was developed into "possibly the finest They progressed from simple, single-storey designs to larger and more elaborate structures, most built in the classical style. Coal mining eventually became the dominant industry in Glamorgan and tall winding towers â€" originally made of timber or cast iron, later steel â€" became symbolic icons. Cardiff Docks reached an exporting peak in , but soon production fell and unemployment in the upland valleys began to increase at a dramatic rate. In , Glamorgan had an unemployment rate of more than 40 per cent, and one of the highest proportions of people receiving poor relief in the United Kingdom. By , the number of employed miners had fallen to 16,, and in , it was down to 8, The inter-war years saw the closure of the old Cyfarthfa and Dowlais works, as steel-making became increasingly concentrated in the coastal belt. Both the coal and steel industries were increasingly dominated by large amalgamations, such as Powell Duffryn and Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds. The smaller companies progressively disappeared. Other parts of Britain began to recover as domestic demand for consumer products picked up, but unemployment in the South Wales Valleys continued to rise: However, the coastal ports, Cardiff and Swansea, managed to sustain a "reasonable" level of economic activity, [82] and the anthracite coalfield in western Glamorgan and eastern Carmarthenshire also managed to maintain production and exports above pre-war levels. Despite the demand the want for the youth to conscript in the war effort in the valley areas meant that there was a shortage of workers to run the mines; this in turn saw the introduction of the Bevin Boys , workers conscripted to work in the mines. During the war both Cardiff and Swansea were targets for German air attacks due to their important docks. Buildings and structures of note, â€"[edit] After the First World War, Glamorgan, as was typical for Britain as a whole, entered a period of modernity, which saw buildings built and designed for functionality rather than splendour with period features watered down. With concrete becoming the favourite post-war building material, larger office blocks began appearing within the cities, though few were of any architectural significance. Despite entering a fallow period of architectural design, several structures of note did emerge. Designed to reflect sympathetically in dimensions with its neighbouring city hall, the dome-topped museum combines many architectural motifs with Doric columns at its facade, while internally a large entrance hall with stairs, landings and balconies. Initially built for tubercular patients, whose cure required the maximum amount of light and air, [86] the Functional architecture left a striking [84] glass fronted building, completed in Begun in the s, and completed in , the building is the third largest hospital in the United Kingdom and the largest in Wales. Several of these projects were failures architecturally and socially. Geography of Wales Glamorgan divides into three distinct and contrasting geographical areas. To the south east is a gently undulating limestone plateau , [90] virtually coterminous with the modern county borough of Vale of Glamorgan , mainly

comprising farmland and small villages stretching from Porthcawl to Cardiff. The lowlands are geographically the best environment for agriculture of the three areas. A Victorian map of Glamorgan The northern part of the county is a mountainous area, dissected by deep narrow valleys. At the southern edge of the Brecon Beacons , the simple geological structure of Old Red Sandstone gives way to Carboniferous rocks; limestone , shales and millstone grit. The last deep mine, Tower Colliery at Hirwaun , closed in January

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The Romans occupied the area, as did the Norsemen [citation needed]. The charter gave Swansea the status of a borough , granting the townsmen called burgesses certain rights to develop the area. In King John granted a second charter, in which the name appears as Sweyneshe. A town seal which is believed to date from this period names the town as Sweyse. It included land around Swansea Bay as far as the River Tawe, the manor of Kilvey beyond the Tawe, and the peninsula itself. Swansea was designated chief town of the lordship and received a borough charter at some point between and and a more elaborate one in The industry declined severely in the late s, and none of the smelters are now active. The port of Swansea initially traded in wine, hides, wool, cloth and later in coal. At the same time, the mines of Cornwall were increasing copper production. Swansea became the ideal place to smelt the Cornish copper ores, being close to the coalfields of South Wales and having an excellent port to receive ships carrying Cornish copper ore. Because each ton of copper ore smelted used about three tons of coal, it was more economical to ship the copper ore to Wales rather than send the coal to Cornwall. More coal mines , from north-east Gower to Clyne and Llangyfelach , opened to meet demand. In the s Swansea had more than furnaces, and a fleet of oceangoing ships carrying out Welsh coal and bringing back metal ore from around the world. At that time most of the copper matte produced in the United States was sent to Swansea for refining. Nearby factories produced tinplate and pottery. The Swansea smelters became so adept at recovering gold and silver from complex ores that in the s they received ore concentrates from the United States, for example from Arizona in the s, and Colorado in the s. Copper mining in Cornwall declined. In the early s, mining shifted to lower-grade copper deposits in North and South America, and the lower-grade ore could not support transportation to Swansea. The Lower Swansea Valley Scheme which still continues reclaimed much of the land. The present Enterprise Zone was the result and, of the many original docks, only those outside the city continue to work as docks; North Dock is now Parc Tawe and South Dock became the Marina. The Prince made the announcement on 3 July during a tour of Wales. Swansea Leisure Centre opened in ; it has undergone extensive refurbishment which retained elements of the original structure and re-opened in March Governance[edit] The Guildhall The "City and County of Swansea" local authority area is bordered by unitary authorities of Carmarthenshire to the north, and Neath Port Talbot to the east. The Urban Subdivision of Swansea covers all urbanised areas within the city boundary, with a population of ,, it is considerably smaller than the unitary authority. It includes a large amount of open countryside and a central urban and suburban belt. Dinas a Sir Abertawe. The Lord Mayor changes in May each year. National Assembly for Wales[edit].

Chapter 3 : Roof Lanterns, Cardiff | Roof Lantern Prices, Swansea and Nearby Areas

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The legal responsibility for this area lay in the hands of the Justiciar of South Wales based at Carmarthen. Other parts of southern Wales were in the hands of various Marcher Lords. The Brecon circuit served the counties of Brecknockshire , Radnorshire and Glamorgan while the Carmarthen circuit served Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. Monmouthshire was attached to the Oxford circuit for judicial purposes. These seven southern counties were thus differentiated from the six counties of north Wales. The Court of the Great Sessions came to an end in , but the counties survived until the Local Government Act which came into operation in The creation of the county of Powys merged one northern county Montgomeryshire with two southern ones Breconshire and Radnorshire. There are thus different concepts of south Wales. Glamorgan and Monmouthshire are generally accepted by all as being in south Wales. But the status of Breconshire or Carmarthenshire, for instance, is more debatable. In the western extent, from Swansea westwards, local people might feel that they live in both south Wales and west Wales. A further point of uncertainty is whether the first element of the name should be capitalized: Population[edit] The most densely populated region in the southwest of the United Kingdom , it is home to around 2. History[edit] The South Wales Valleys and upland mountain ridges were once a very rural area noted for its river valleys and ancient forests and lauded by romantic poets such as William Wordsworth as well as poets in the Welsh language, although the interests of the latter lay more in society and culture than in the evocation of natural scenery. This natural environment changed to a considerable extent during the early Industrial Revolution when the Glamorgan and Monmouthshire valley areas were exploited for coal and iron. By the s, hundreds of tons of coal were being transported by barge to ports in Cardiff and Newport. In the s, coal was transported by rail transport networks to Newport Docks , at the time the largest coal exporting docks in the world, and by the s coal was being exported from Barry, Vale of Glamorgan. The Marquess of Bute , who owned much of the land north of Cardiff , built a steam railway system on his land that stretched from Cardiff into many of the South Wales Valleys where the coal was being found. Lord Bute then charged fees per ton of coal that was transported out using his railways. With coal mining and iron smelting being the main trades of south Wales, many thousands of immigrants from the Midlands , Scotland , Ireland , Cornwall and even Italy came and set up homes and put down roots in the region. Very many came from other coal mining areas such as Somerset , the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire and the tin mines of Cornwall such as Geevor Tin Mine , as a large but experienced and willing workforce was required. Whilst some of the migrants left, many settled and established in the South Wales Valleys between Swansea and Abergavenny as English-speaking communities with a unique identity. Industrial workers were housed in cottages and terraced houses close to the mines and foundries in which they worked. The large influx over the years caused overcrowding which led to outbreaks of Cholera , and on the social and cultural side, the near-loss of the Welsh language in the area. The s inter-war Great Depression in the United Kingdom saw the loss of almost half of the coal pits in the South Wales Coalfield , and their number declined further in the years following World War II. Despite the intense industrialisation of the coal mining valleys, many parts of the landscape of South Wales such as the upper Neath valley, the Vale of Glamorgan and the valleys of the River Usk and River Wye remain distinctly beautiful and unspoilt and have been designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest. In addition, many once heavily industrialised sites have reverted to wilderness, some provided with a series of cycle tracks and other outdoor amenities. Large areas of forestry and open moorland also contribute to the amenity of the landscape. Merthyr Tudful grew around the Dowlais Ironworks which was founded to exploit the locally abundant seams of iron ore , and in time it became the largest iron producing town in the world. New coal mines were sunk nearby to feed the furnaces and in time produced coal for export. By the census, the population of Merthyr was 60,â€"more at that time

than Cardiff, Swansea and Newport combinedâ€"and its industries included coal mines , iron works , cable factory , engine sheds and sidings and many others. The town was also the birthplace of Joseph Parry , composer of the song Myfanwy. The Heads of the Valleys towns, including Rhymney , Tredegar and Ebbw Vale , rose out of the industrial revolution, producing coal, metal ores and later steel. The Merthyr Vale colliery began to produce coal in Spoil from the mine workings was piled on the hills close to the village which grew nearby. Tipping went on until the s. Although nationalised, the National Coal Board failed to appreciate the danger they had created. In October , heavy rain made the giant coal tip unstable, resulting in the Aberfan disaster. The Rhondda Valleys Rhondda Fach and Rhondda Fawr housed around 3, people in but by the population had soared to , The Rhondda had become the heart of a massive South Wales coal industry. Mining accidents below ground were common and in fifty-seven men and boys were killed in a gas explosion at the Tylorstown Colliery. An enquiry found that the pit involved had not been properly inspected over the previous 15 months. The Carboniferous Black Vein coal seams in the area lay some feet metres below the surface and the mining activity associated with it was responsible for many tragic subsurface explosions, roof collapses and mining accidents. Large factory units, either empty or turned over to retail use, bear witness to the lack of success in replacing older industries. Bilingual road markings near Cardiff Airport , Vale of Glamorgan The native language of the majority of people in South Wales is English , but there are many who also speak Welsh. In western parts of Glamorgan , particularly the Neath and Swansea Valleys , there remain significant Welsh-speaking communities such as Ystradgynlais and Ystalyfera , which share a heritage with other ex- anthracite mining areas in eastern Carmarthenshire , as much as with the Glamorgan valleys. Welsh is now a compulsory language up to GCSE level for all students who start their education in Wales. A significant number of people from ethnic minority communities speak another language as their first language, particularly in Cardiff and Newport. Commonly spoken languages in some areas include Punjabi , Bengali , Arabic , Somali and Chinese , and increasingly Central European languages such as Polish. In the 19th and early 20th centuries there was a vigorous literary and musical culture centred round eisteddfodau. The Baptist congregation at Ilston , Gower , moved to Swansea, Massachusetts , [12] but after the restoration of the Anglican worship with the issue of the Book of Common Prayer in , several "gathered" churches survived belonging to the Baptist, Independent and Presbyterian denominations. In the 18th century members of some of these congregations became dissatisfied with the theological innovations of some trained ministers, and created new congregations such as that at Hengoed near Ystrad Mynach. These were mainly Welsh-language congregations. Anglicanism in south Wales became autonomous from the Church of England with the Welsh Church Act , but the immediate demise of the denomination feared at that time has not taken place in the Church in Wales. The Roman Catholic community, despite systematic persecution, survived in the 17th to 19th centuries, especially in Brecon and among minor gentry such as the Vaughans of Welsh Bicknor , on the Monmouthshireâ€"Herefordshire border. These often add a strongly international element into local life, such as the "Pont" twinning project between Pontypridd and Mbale , Uganda , and the creation of "Fairtrade" relationships with primary producers worldwide. A large number of telephone call centres are located in the region and in particular in the Valleys area. Many jobs are also provided in small-scale and family businesses. The television and film sectors are fast becoming a major industry in South Wales, with the development, by the BBC , of a vast dedicated production studio in Nantgarw , near Pontypridd, for the highly successful Doctor Who series. Lord Attenborough is shortly[when? Dragon International Film Studios , a huge purpose-built studio complex located alongside the M4 motorway between Bridgend and Llantrisant , contains a number of large soundstages which have already attracted the interest of a number of Hollywood directors and producers alike, looking for suitable facilities in Europe.

Chapter 4 : Swansea, Wales | Awards | LibraryThing

Glamorgan is a traditional county in Wales and also its most densely populated region. Wales' two largest cities, Cardiff and Swansea, were part of Glamorgan and so the area is somewhat more cosmopolitan than other regions, and offers the greatest variety of shopping, entertainment and cultural events.

We chose Atlas as our lantern roof partner because of the sheer quality of their systems, which feature fewer bars than those provided by competing manufacturers. Better sightlines are created, too, thanks to the ridge, which helps produce even better views of the sky above. You can even choose to have roof lantern constructed entirely from aluminium or uPVC capping. Innovation is at the heart of what we do, which is why we were able to come up with a dynamic solution for our customer. As you can see from the photos, this eye-catching modern kitchen extension stands out for all the right reasons. Contact us to discuss your ideas or use our lantern roof designer tool to explore different concepts today. Creating a Modern Kitchen Extension: There is even a swimming pool the rear of the property. The owners had already invested a great deal of money into their home but wanted to further improve it by modernising their extension with a roof lantern and bi-fold doors. A modern look was achieved by using neutral grey tones in the kitchen and fittings that communicated a minimalist look. Rectangular and square shapes are used throughout to ensure consistency of design. For example, you can see how the cupboards and wall-fixed units work in tandem with the rooflights to create a contemporary looking kitchen diner that leads out into the garden. The Roof Lantern Three rooflights have been installed in a sequence just in front of the modern-looking bi-fold doors that lead visitors out into the garden. The roof lanterns, although separate, work as a notable decorative feature that will catch the attention of anyone who comes to visit. The Atlas roof system we used really focusses the light and further improves the illumination provided by the concertina doors. The Bi-Fold Doors Access plays a pivotal part in the design of this modern kitchen diner. The bi-fold doors match the low-key tones used throughout and provide clear views of the outside all year round. During the colder weather, the family can enjoy their breakfast in a room that is filled with light; despite the grey hues used interchangeably here, this is a room that will never feel too enclosed. When the warmer seasons arrive, this room will come into its own. The swing out doors can be opened wide to let in lots of cooling breezes and visitors will be able to easily alternate between the kitchen and modern pool area. This really is a room for all seasons. If you like the look of the design we created here, contact us for further information or a no-obligation quote. We will find a design solution that works for your project and within your budget. Our range of timber, uPVC and aluminium products are sourced from only the best industry partners and will complement the strong performance and exquisite looks of your brand new roof lantern. Get an online quote in just a couple of minutes â€" using your mobile device, tablet or home PC â€" by accessing our roof designer tool. You can use the app for almost all of our products to get additional quotes.

Chapter 5 : Glamorgan Map - South Wales - Mapcarta

Philips - Street & City Atlas Cardiff, Swansea and Valley. You can't blame gravity for falling for this atlas. Incredibly comprehensive; Perfect for both business and leisure use.

Chapter 6 : cardiff swansea | eBay

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Chapter 7 : Map of Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan, Wales - road map, satellite view and street view

In , Swansea was Glamorgan's largest urban area with a population five times that of Cardiff's. Cowbridge was the capital town of the Vale, and the centre of agricultural trade, with surplus stock being shipped to the coastal village of Aberthaw [] and to a lesser extent Newton. [].

Chapter 8 : South Wales - Wikipedia

Ordnance Survey, Street Atlas, Cardiff, Swansea & Glamorgan, first ed. ISBN , Printed by Bath Press, Bath. Contains a map and index to every street in the county of Glamorgan.

Chapter 9 : Swansea - Wikipedia

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