

**Castle Road Battery Energy  
Storage System (BESS),  
Vale of Glamorgan**

**System Storio Ynni Batri  
Ffordd y Castell, Bro  
Morgannwg**

*Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*

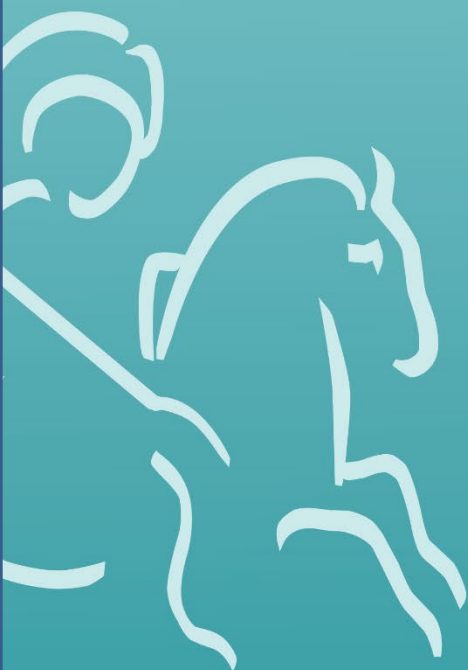


*Report prepared for:*  
REWE 7 Limited

CA Project: CR1748

CA Report: CR1748\_2

February 2025



# Castle Road Battery Energy Storage System Vale of Glamorgan

## System Storio Ynni Batri Ffordd y Castell, Bro Morgannwg

### *Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*

CA Project: CR1748

CA Report: CR1748\_2

GGAT Event PRN: E008552

|             |                                                                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| prepared by | Beth Attala, Heritage Consultant and Jon Sanigar, Heritage Consultant |
| date        | February 2025                                                         |
| checked by  | Rebecca Wills, Senior Heritage Consultant                             |
| date        | February 2025                                                         |
| approved by | Zoe Arkley, Senior Heritage Consultant                                |
| date        | February 2025                                                         |
| issue       | 2                                                                     |

*This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.*

*Derived from information held by the Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology HER Charitable Trust Database Right.*

*This report contains material which is copyright of Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology HER Charitable Trust and other third party copyrights, including Crown copyright where indicated..*

|                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Cirencester</b><br>Building 11<br>Cotswold Business Park<br>Cirencester<br>Gloucestershire<br>GL7 6BQ<br><br>t. 01285 771022<br>f. 01285 771033 | <b>Milton Keynes</b><br>Unit 8 – The IO Centre<br>Fingle Drive<br>Stonebridge<br>Milton Keynes<br>Buckinghamshire<br>MK13 0AT<br><br>t. 01908 564660 | <b>Andover</b><br>Stanley House<br>Walworth Road<br>Andover<br>Hampshire<br>SP10 5LH<br><br>t. 01264 347630 | <b>Suffolk</b><br>Unit 5, Plot 11<br>Maitland Road<br>Lion Barn Industrial Estate<br>Needham Market<br>Suffolk IP6 8NZ<br><br>t. 01449 900120 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

e. [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

---

## Release of Third Party Information

The data supplied is the copyright of a third party. Permission has been given for the HER to supply this material, however, this material is intended for information and research only. It may not be passed to third parties, reproduced or published without obtaining permission from the originating source.

The following material has been supplied under the terms of the above notice.

| Material                           | Original Source                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Designated Assets Data             | Cadw                                  |
| LiDAR imagery and point cloud data | Natural Resources Wales (NRW) website |
| Tithe Map                          | The Genaelogist                       |
| Envirocheck                        | OS Mapping                            |
| 1:10,000 OS Basemap                | OS                                    |

---

## CONTENTS

|    |                                                       |    |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | INTRODUCTION.....                                     | 9  |
| 2. | METHODOLOGY .....                                     | 12 |
| 3. | ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....        | 17 |
| 4. | ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS ..... | 39 |
| 5. | THE SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS .....                  | 45 |
| 6. | CONCLUSIONS .....                                     | 59 |
| 7. | REFERENCES.....                                       | 61 |

DRAFT

---

## ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site Location Plan
- Fig. 2 Selected Previous Investigations
- Fig. 3 Prehistoric and Roman Recorded Archaeological Remains
- Fig. 4 Medieval, Post-medieval, Modern and Undated Recorded Archaeological Remains
- Fig. 5 Extract from 1622 Map of Fonmon Manor
- Fig. 6 Extract from 1840 Penmark Parish Tithe Map
- Fig. 7 Extract from 1897 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 8 Extract from 1919 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 9 Extract from 1971 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 10 Extract from 1979 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 11 LiDAR Imagery of the Site (DTM, 1m, SVF and PCA overlain)
- Fig. 12 Designated Historic Assets, Locally Listed Buildings and Photo Locations
- Fig. 13 Setting of Fonmon Castle Historic Assets

## PHOTOGRAPHS

- Photo 1: Overview of the Site
- Photo 2: Former field boundary bank within the Site
- Photo 3: Former field boundary within the east of the Site
- Photo 4: Stone rubble wall within the Site
- Photo 5: View towards Fonmon Castle
- Photo 6: View across Fonmon Castle Registered Park and Garden from public footpath
- Photo 7: View towards the Site from Fonmon Castle Registered Park and Garden
- Photo 8: Llancadle Conservation Area
- Photo 9: Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village Scheduled Monument
- Photo 10: View of the Site from Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village Scheduled Monument
- Photo 11: View towards Site from Llancadle Conservation Area
- Photo 12: View towards Llancadle Conservation Area from within the Site

---

## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Castle Road Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)  
**Location:** Vale of Glamorgan  
**NGR:** 303658 167682

In July 2024, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by REWE 7 Limited to undertake a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment in respect of land north of Castle Road, Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan. The Proposed Development will comprise the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

Current evidence suggests there is some limited potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains to be found within the Site. Most prehistoric activity recorded within the study area comprises possible late prehistoric enclosures identified from cropmarks. There has been some Roman activity recorded across the study area, including a possible Roman road and possible Roman building.

Possible medieval agricultural activity has been recorded within the Site and a wall belonging to a medieval building has been recorded immediately west of the Site. Available evidence suggests that the Site has been in agricultural use since the medieval period. Therefore, medieval or later remains within the Site would likely be of agricultural origin. A possible medieval or post-medieval terraced platform has been recorded within the Site. The function of this platform is uncertain but suggests some potential for structural remains within this area of the Site. The geophysical survey of the Site (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024) has recorded several anomalies of possible archaeological origin. These reflect possible enclosures, trackways, ditches or pits, however it is also possible due to the lack of definition of the features that they may be of natural origin.

Based on the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024) of the Site it is unlikely any potential archaeological remains within the Site would be considered of high significance. However, due to a degree of uncertainty arising from the lack of previous investigation in the area, some further archaeological investigation, such as trial trench evaluation, is expected to be required in order to verify the geophysical survey results and provide further information on the nature of the potential remains and any mitigation that might be required.

---

The assessment has considered the potential impact of the Proposed Development on designated historic assets within the surrounding landscape, through the alteration of their settings. It has confirmed that the Proposed Development would not change any key element of the setting of any historic assets that may impact on their significance. It is therefore considered that the proposals would not lead to harm to the significance of any potentially sensitive historic assets, being consistent with the requirements of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016), as well as national and local planning policy.

DRAFT

---

## CRYNODEB

**Enw'r Prosiect:** System Storio Ynni Batri Ffordd y Castell

**Lleoliad:** Bro Morgannwg

**CGC:** 303658 167682

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2024, cafodd Cotswold Archaeology ei gomisiynu gan REWE 7 Limited i gynnal Asesiad Pen Desg o Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yng nghyswllt tir i'r gogledd o Ffordd y Castell, Y Rhws, Bro Morgannwg. Bydd y Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn cynnwys adeiladu System Storio Ynni Batri.

Mae'r dystiolaeth bresennol yn awgrymu bod rhywfaint o botensial cyfyngedig ar gyfer dod o hyd i olion archaeolegol Rhufeinig a chynhanesyddol ar y Safle. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r gweithgarwch cynhanesyddol a gofnodwyd yn ardal yr astudiaeth yn cynnwys clostiroedd cynhanesyddol hwyr posibl a nodwyd o'r olion cnwd. Cofnodwyd rhywfaint o weithgarwch Rhufeinig ar draws ardal yr astudiaeth, gan gynnwys ffordd Rhufeinig bosibl ac adeilad Rhufeinig posibl.

Cofnodwyd gweithgarwch amaethyddol canoloesol posibl ar y Safle, a chofnodwyd wal sy'n perthyn i adeilad canoloesol yn union i'r gorllewin o'r Safle. Mae'r dystiolaeth sydd ar gael yn awgrymu bod y Safle wedi bod yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer gweithgarwch amaethyddol ers y cyfnod canoloesol. Felly, mae'n debygol y byddai olion canoloesol neu ddiweddarach ar y Safle wedi dod o darddiad amaethyddol. Cofnodwyd llwyfan teras canoloesol neu ôl-ganoloesol posibl ar y Safle. Mae swyddogaeth y llwyfan hwn yn ansicr, ond mae awgrym bod rhywfaint o botensial ar gyfer olion strwythurol yn yr ardal hon o'r Safle. Mae'r arolwg geoffisegol o'r Safle (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024) wedi cofnodi sawl anghysondeb o darddiad archaeolegol posibl. Mae'r rhain yn adlewyrchu clostiroedd, llwybrau, ffosydd neu byllau posibl, ond mae hefyd yn bosibl oherwydd diffyg diffiniad o'r nodweddion y gallent fod o darddiad naturiol.

Ar sail yr asesiad pen desg a'r arolwg geoffisegol (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024) o'r Safle, mae'n annhebygol y byddai unrhyw olion archaeolegol posibl ar y Safle yn cael eu hystyried o arwyddocâd uchel. Fodd bynnag, bu rhywfaint o ansicrwydd yn deillio o ddiffyg ymchwiliadau blaenorol yn yr ardal. Felly disgwylir y bydd angen ymchwiliad archaeolegol pellach, fel gwerthuso ffosydd prawf, er mwyn gwirio canlyniadau'r arolwg geoffisegol a darparu rhagor o wybodaeth am natur yr olion posibl ac unrhyw fesurau lliniaru a allai fod yn ofynnol. Cytunir ar waith o'r fath drwy ymgynghori pellach â'r ymgynghorydd archaeolegol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol yn ystod y broses benderfynu ac yn amodol ar amodau cynllunio os bydd y Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn cael cydsyniad.

---

Mae'r asesiad wedi ystyried effaith bosibl y Datblygiad Arfaethedig ar asedau hanesyddol dynodedig yn y dirwedd gyfagos, drwy newid eu lleoliadau. Mae wedi cadarnhau na fyddai'r Datblygiad Arfaethedig yn newid unrhyw elfen allweddol o leoliad unrhyw asedau hanesyddol a allai effeithio ar eu harwyddocâd. Ystyrir felly na fyddai'r cynigion yn arwain at niwed o ran arwyddocâd unrhyw asedau hanesyddol a allai fod yn sensitif, gan eu bod yn cyd-fynd â gofynion Deddf yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru) (2016), yn ogystal â pholisi cynllunio cenedlaethol a lleol.

DRAFT



Site Boundary



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120

W [www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
E [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Castle Road Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Vale of Glamorgan

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site Location Plan

0 1 km

© Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

DRAWN BY BA PROJECT NO. CR1748  
CHECKED BY RW DATE 19/02/2025  
APPROVED BY RW SCALE @ A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In July 2024, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by REWE 7 Limited to undertake a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment in respect of land north of Castle Road, Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan (henceforth – ‘the Site’). Presently the Site comprises three fields to the north-east of a cement works located to the north of East Aberthaw, and immediately south of B4265. The Site is bounded to the south by Castle Road, to the east by an unnamed road, and to the west by Fontygary Road. Further south of the Site is the Aberthaw Quarry, with the remainder of the wider surrounding area comprising fields and scattered settlements (NGR: 303658 167682; Fig. 1, Photo 1).
- 1.2. The Proposed Development will comprise the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure.
- 1.3. A geophysical survey has been conducted within the Site to further inform on the archaeological potential present (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024). The results of this survey will be discussed in more detail where relevant throughout the report.



**Photo 1** Overview of the Site, looking east

### *Objectives and professional standards*

- 1.4. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed in this report. A determination of the significance of any historic assets located within the Site, and any historic assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the Proposed Development, is presented. Any potential development effects upon the significance of these historic assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described.

- 
- 1.5. CA is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with appropriate standards and guidance, including the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' published by CIfA in 2014 and updated in 2017 and 2020. This states that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

*'...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact' (CIfA 2020, 4).*

- 1.6. The 'Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment' (TAN 24) of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) further states that the:

*'... need for a desk-based assessment... should be discussed with the local planning authority prior to submission of an application, and where required the results of these studies should be submitted as part of the planning application (Welsh Government 2017).*

#### **Statute, policy, and guidance context**

- 1.7. The Site is in the local authority of Vale of Glamorgan Council (VGC). The Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in 2017 and covers the period 2011 to 2026. The historic environment is included within 'Policy MD8 Historic Environment' (Vale of Glamorgan Council 2017). Further details on these policies are provided in Appendix 1.
- 1.8. A Replacement LDP which will cover the period 2021 to 2036 is currently in the early stages of composition. The Replacement LDP is expected to be adopted in August-September 2026. No draft policies were available for reference at the time of writing.
- 1.9. This assessment has been undertaken with regard to the key statute, policy, and guidance context presented within Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. More detail is provided in Appendix 1.

| Statute                                                              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)</b>         | Act of Parliament providing for the maintenance of a schedule of archaeological remains of the highest significance, affording them statutory protection.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)</b> | Act of Parliament placing a duty upon the Local Planning Authority (or the Secretary of State) to afford due consideration to the preservation of Listed Buildings and their settings (under Section 66(1)), and Conservation Areas (under Section 72(2)), in determining planning applications.                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016</b>                         | Act passed by the National Assembly for Wales on 9 February 2016 which became law on 21 March 2016. It also contains new stand-alone provisions for matters such as historic place names and historic environment records.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, February 2024)</b>             | Provides the Welsh Government's planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. The Historic Environment is subject to Chapter 6 (page 129).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment</b>      | The TAN provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and should be read in conjunction with Planning Policy Wales (PPW).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Cadw Best Practice Guidance</b>                                   | Includes Conservation Principles (2011), Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017), etc.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (2017)</b>               | Comprises the local development plan (local plan), as required to be compiled, published, and maintained by the local authority, consistent with the requirements of PPW (2024) and TAN 24 (2017). Intended to be the primary planning policy document against which planning proposals within that local authority jurisdiction are assessed. Where the development plan is found to be inadequate, primacy reverts to PPW (2024) and TAN 24 (2017). |

**Table 1.1** Key statute, policy, and guidance

### Consultation

- 1.10. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), formalising the adopted scope and methodology (CA 2024). The WSI was submitted to Rob Dunning, Archaeological Planning Officer for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd, on 25 July 2024 and approved on 30 July 2024.

### Archiving

- 1.11. Following the submission of the final report, the report will be deposited within the archive at the National Museum for Wales, Amgueddfa Cymru, as well as lodged with the GGAT for inclusion within the HER and the RCAHMW. This report will be deposited in line with the 'Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)' (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022).

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### *Data collection, analysis, and presentation*

- 2.1. This assessment has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Site, the significance of identified historic assets, and any potential development effects. This approach is in accordance with the provisions of PPW (2024), TAN 24 (2017), and the guidance issued by ClfA (2020). The data used has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

| Source                                                                                                        | Data                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Cadw</b>                                                                                                   | Current information relating to designated historic assets, e.g., World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Registered Battlefields. |
| <b>Heneb The Trust for Welsh Archaeology: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology Historic Environment Record (HER)</b>   | Heritage sites and events records, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and PDF. GGAT HER Enquiry Reference Number: 9020.                                       |
| <b>Glamorgan Archives</b>                                                                                     | A search of the archives catalogues was conducted which revealed potential documents relating to the Site.                                                                                |
| <b>Natural Resources Wales (NRW) LiDAR data</b>                                                               | LiDAR imagery and point cloud data, available from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) website.                                                                                                 |
| <b>Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Landmap data</b>                                                             | Dataset focusing on archaeological and historical sites and how they relate to each other and to the surrounding historic landscape.                                                      |
| <b>National Library of Wales, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland &amp; other cartographic websites</b> | Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.                                                                                                                           |
| <b>British Geological Survey (BGS) website</b>                                                                | UK geological mapping (bedrock & superficial deposits) & borehole data.                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Grey literature</b>                                                                                        | Reports and research documents of relevant sites in and around the study area.                                                                                                            |
| <b>Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (Welsh Government)</b>                                    | Vertical and oblique aerial photography ranging in date from the 1940s to present.                                                                                                        |

**Table 2.1** Key data sources

- 2.2. Following the agreed methodology and scope of the 2024 WSI (Cotswold Archaeology 2024), a 1km study area (Fig. 2), measured from the boundaries of the Site, was considered sufficient to capture the relevant HER and RCAHMW data, and provide the necessary context for understanding archaeological potential and

---

heritage significance in respect of the Site. All the spatial data held by the HER and RCAHMW – the primary historic data repository – for the land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further refined to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER and RCAHMW records are therefore referred to, discussed, or illustrated further within the body of this report, only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Appendix 2) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.

- 2.3. A Site visit was undertaken in August 2024 in clear and dry weather conditions. The primary objectives of the site visit were to assess the Site's historic landscape context, including its association with any known or potential historic assets, and to identify any evidence for previous truncation of the on-site stratigraphy. The Site visit also allowed for the identification of any previously unknown historic assets within the Site, and assessment of their nature, condition, significance, and potential susceptibility to impact. The wider landscape was examined, as relevant, from accessible public rights of way.

#### LiDAR imagery

- 2.4. Existing Environment Agency data was analysed with the specific aim of clarifying the extent any potential archaeological remains.
- 2.5. Welsh Government LiDAR DTM and DSM tiles (2020-2022) were obtained from the Data Map Wales Government portal. The data was available at 1m resolution, for the extent of the study area. DTM and DSM tiles were downloaded as .tif files.
- 2.6. The associated .tif files use British National Grid as the “native” coordinate reference system. Where necessary, the tiles were combined into a mosaic raster dataset and clipped to the study area using Esri ArcPRO 3.3.1 and exported as a .TIFF.
- 2.7. The resulting .TIFF was then processed using Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT) (Kokalj *et al.* 2019 and Zakšek *et al.* 2011) to create a number of visualisations including a hillshade, positive and negative openness, multi-hillshade and local relief model following Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2010) and guidance in *Airborne Laser Scanning Raster Visualisation: A guide to good practice* (Kokalj and Hesse 2017). The parameters were set to those appropriate for the topography of the area.

---

2.8. The output images from the RVT software were then imported into the ArcMap 10.8.2 where further settings manipulation was undertaken to enhance the visualization for archaeological feature detection.

2.9. Both DTM and DSM tiles were assessed, but DTM tiles formed the basis within the desk-based assessment and is illustrated on Fig. 11.

#### *Assessment of heritage significance*

2.10. The value of historic assets is best defined by the Cadw guidance, 'Conservation Principles' (2011), which describes value as a combination of heritage values: i) evidential (archaeological) value, ii) historical (illustrative and associative) value, iii) aesthetic value, and iv) communal value. Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those values, as set out, and advocated, by Cadw, is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

#### *Assessment of potential development effects (benefit and harm)*

2.11. This report sets out, in detail, the ways in which identified susceptible historic assets might be affected by the Proposed Development, as well as the anticipated extent of any such effects. Both physical effects, i.e., resulting from the direct truncation of archaeological remains, and non-physical effects, i.e., resulting from changes to the setting of historic assets, have been assessed. Regarding non-physical effects or 'settings assessment', this has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' document (Cadw 2017a). Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those values, as set out, and advocated, by Cadw, is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

2.12. The 'Conservation Principles' states that: 'The assessment of the degree of harm to an historic asset needs to consider the impact of any proposal on its heritage values' (Cadw 2011, 31). 'Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales' states that, 'Your heritage impact statement will need to demonstrate that you have considered the potential impact of you preferred approach. You will need to show how your proposed work will sustain or enhance the significance of your historic asset, including potential benefits and any harm' (Cadw 2017b, 10).

#### *The setting of historic assets*

2.13. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the publication 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' (Cadw 2017a). This provides guidance on setting and development management, including the assessment of the

---

implications of the Proposed Development. The guidance reiterates that 'the setting of a historic asset is the surroundings in which a historic asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'.

- 2.14. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations but can also comprise other elements which contribute to the ways in which a historic asset is experienced, including factors such as noise, vibrations, dust, or other pollutants; spatial associations; the rarity of comparable survivals of setting, and associative relationships between historic assets.
- 2.15. A stepped approach is undertaken for assessing the implications of development proposals. The first step is to consider the site context, and whether, from a heritage point of view, there are other reasonable alternatives that should be preferred for development. In addition, this step identifies the historic assets affected, and the aspects of their settings which would be affected by the Proposed Development. Step 2 is to assess whether, how, and to what degree, these settings make a positive contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s), i.e., 'what matters and why'. This includes a consideration of the key attributes of the historic asset itself, and then considers:
- The physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other historic assets; and
  - The way in which the asset is appreciated.
- 2.16. Step 3 (where appropriate) is to assess the effect of the Proposed Development on the significance of historic assets through consideration of the key attributes of the development in terms of its:
- Location and siting;
  - Form and appearance;
  - Additional effects; and
  - Permanence.
- 2.17. Step 4 is to maximise enhancement and minimise harm, and Step 5 refers to making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes.

- 
- 2.18. The settings assessment presented in this report includes consideration of Steps 1 to 3, which are the steps normally undertaken to inform the planning process. Step 4 is carried out when it is considered necessary to specifically design or redesign a scheme to take historic assets into account. This is not considered necessary in this case. Step 5 is a subsequent stage and is not applicable to this assessment.

#### *Limitations of the assessment*

- 2.19. This assessment is principally a desk-based study and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by Cadw, GGAT HER, and RCAHMS are not a record of all surviving historic assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within these repositories is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
- 2.20. The best resolution of digital terrain model LiDAR Imagery of the Site, available from Natural Resources Wales, is 1m. There appeared to be no significant issues with the data.
- 2.21. A walkover survey was conducted within the Site on 7 August 2024, which was undertaken in dry and clear weather conditions. Access was afforded within the Site, although such observations are limited since archaeological remains can survive below-ground with no visible surface indications of their presence. It is possible that unknown archaeological remains may be present within the Site, and the presence of modern infrastructure may have inhibited identification of any possible upstanding remains. There is an element of uncertainty over the nature, condition, frequency and extent of the potential buried archaeological resource, which may be clarified through intrusive investigation. There was also sufficient access to historic assets to assess likely impacts upon the significance of the assets due to changes to their setting.

---

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### *Landscape context*

- 3.1. The Site occupies an area of c.10.5a and comprises three fields located to the north-east of a cement works to the north of East Aberthaw, and immediately south of the B4265. The Site is bounded to the south by Castle Road, to the east by an unnamed road and to the west by Fontygary Road. A number of former railway lines converge to the south-west of the Site. To the south of the Site is the Aberthaw Quarry with the remainder of the wider surrounding area comprising fields and scattered settlements. Two rivers run through the wider area surrounding the Site. The River Thaw, which is located to the north-west of the Site and runs roughly north to south. The Kenson River, which is a tributary of the River Thaw, is located to the north of the Site and runs roughly north-east to south-west.
- 3.2. The Site occupies an area of land sloping from c.35m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in south to c.10m aOD in the north-west, where the land descends into the valley of the Kenson River.
- 3.3. The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is Porthkerry Member Limestone and Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Jurassic period between 201 and 190 million years ago. There are no superficial deposits recorded within the Site, however immediately north-west of the Site, along the banks of the Kenson River, an Alluvium deposit is recorded. This sedimentary superficial deposit was formed during the Quaternary period between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present. No boreholes have been recorded within the Site and the boreholes recorded within the immediate environs of the Site are confidential and as such the data for these surveys is not available (British Geological Survey 2024).
- 3.4. The Site is located within the National Character Area of Vale of Glamorgan. The earliest archaeological features recorded within this area are funerary and ritual monuments such as round barrows, burial chambers and stone cairns. The evidence for early settlement activity is largely represented by Iron Age hillforts across the area. The landscape is influenced by the strong monastic and Anglo-Norman history of the area with archaeological features including the remains of monasteries, castles and moated sites (Natural Resources Wales 2014).

---

### *Designated historic assets*

- 3.5. There are no designated historic assets recorded within the Site. There is one Registered Park and Garden recorded within the study area. This is Fonmon Castle Park and Garden, located c.440m to the north-east of the Site. There are also three Scheduled Monuments within the study area, these include the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (GM534) located c.240m north of the Site, East Orchard Manor House (GM082) located c.620m north-west of the Site, and East Orchard Wood Pillbox (GM598) located c.580m west of the Site.
- 3.6. There are 15 Listed Buildings recorded within the study area. Of these 15 Listed Buildings six are located within Fonmon Castle Park and Garden and two are located within close proximity to the Park and Garden. Two of the Listed Buildings are located at the site of East Orchard Manor House Scheduled Monument. Of the remaining five Listed Buildings, four are located within the village of East Aberthaw, c.690m south of the Site.
- 3.7. There is one Registered Historic Landscape recorded within the study area, this is the Lancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan Historic Landscape located c.440m north of the Site.
- 3.8. Designated historic assets are discussed in further detail below, where relevant, and within Section 5: The Setting of Historic Assets. The locations of the designated historic assets are illustrated on Fig 12.

### *Previous archaeological investigations*

- 3.9. There has been limited intrusive archaeological investigation recorded within the study area. Most previous archaeological investigations recorded within the study area comprise desk-based assessments.
- 3.10. A geophysical survey has been conducted in association with the Proposed Development (Fig. 2). The survey was conducted on 12th, 13th and 19th August 2024 by Sumo GeoSurveys. This magnetometer survey recorded numerous anomalies across the Site, some of which have been identified as being of possible archaeological interest. These are mostly located within the south-west of the Site and include linear responses, trends and pit-like anomalies which could represent enclosures, trackways, ditches and pits. However these anomalies lack definition and therefore may be a result of weathering or variations in the natural geology. Several features of uncertain origin were also recorded, which may represent geological

---

variations, agricultural activity, or deeply buried ferrous debris. However, an archaeological origin cannot entirely be ruled out. The survey also recorded a series of parallel linear anomalies within the north of the Site which represent remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024).

- 3.11. A desk-based assessment was conducted along an existing farm track, immediately east of the Site, prior to it being upgraded to suitable for tipper lorries as part of a wider proposal to dispose of Pulverised Fuel Ash from Aberthaw Power Station in the limestone quarry associated with the cement works at East Aberthaw (Planning reference: 2005/01811/FUL) (Fig. 2, **E1**). The assessment identified two areas of potential archaeological significance, the earthworks field boundaries forming a triangular shaped field to the west of the trackway and the historic hedgerows which lined the trackway. A watching brief during the development works was recommended to mitigate disturbance to these features, though evidence of this being taken forward, and any results, are not available via the HER nor planning portal.
- 3.12. There have been several other watching briefs and a small trial trench evaluation carried out within the study area, mostly located c.700m south within the village of East Aberthaw (illustrated Fig. 2). These investigations recorded evidence of 18th/19th century activity but nothing of any earlier origin.
- 3.13. The Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey was commissioned by Cadw to review the evidence for settlement in the Roman period within south-east Wales (investigation covers entire study area, therefore not illustrated). The aim of the survey was to provide a greater understanding of settlement patterns across the region. The project was carried out over two years, with the first year being largely desk-based and the second including in-depth investigations of a small number of selected sites. This investigation largely comprises a detailed fieldwalking survey across the historic parish of Penmark and Porthkerry, including within the Site (Evans 2001).
- 3.14. The Thaw Valley Project was conducted across the valley of the River Thaw and its tributaries and provided a detailed study of the archaeological resource through documentary research and field survey. As a tributary of the River Thaw, the valley of the River Kenson within the study area was included within the parameters of the assessment (Graves-Brown 1997) (not illustrated as covers most of the study area).



---

### *Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)*

- 3.15. Evidence of early prehistoric activity dating to the Palaeolithic (500,000 BC to 10,000BC) and Mesolithic (10,000 BC – 4,000 BC) periods across Wales is generally sparse. Activity during these periods is generally characterised by hunter-gatherer groups who rarely established long term settlements. As such, the majority of evidence from these periods is found in the form of residual artefactual finds (Walker 2022). Within the Thaw Valley there is little evidence of activity prior to the Neolithic period, although some unstratified Mesolithic findspots have been recorded. There has been no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity recorded within the Site or the landscape surrounding the Site.
- 3.16. The Neolithic (4,000 BC –2,400 BC) and early Bronze Age (2,400 –700 BC) in Wales is characterised by a gradual transition from hunter-gatherer lifestyle to more settled societies concerned with agriculture and pastoralism. Archaeological sites and monuments from this period tend to be associated with funerary and ritual activities, rather than domestic settlement which may have involved ephemeral sites which have left little archaeological evidence (Burrow 2010). However, the Vale of Glamorgan is distinct from the uplands in this regard, and there is a higher concentration of settlement remains. Within the Thaw Valley, however, Neolithic activity is largely represented by lithic scatters (Graves-Brown 1997). There has also been no evidence of Neolithic activity recorded within the study area. Bronze Age activity within the Thaw Valley is largely formed of barrows, with the monuments found either as singular features or within groups, although the major clusters of Bronze Age barrows lie beyond the river valley (Graves-Brown 1997).
- 3.17. The only Bronze Age activity recorded within the study area comprises two ring ditches located c.110m to the north of Site (Fig. 3, 1). These have been recorded from cropmarks visible within aerial photographs and are thought to possibly be representative of Bronze Age round barrows. The largest ditch is c.15m in diameter with the cropmark being incomplete at the east of the feature. No intrusive investigation has been undertaken to confirm the date or nature of this cropmark and no evidence relating to the possible barrows was observed during fieldwalking conducted as part of the Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey (Evans 2001). This feature is also located within close proximity of later prehistoric activity (Fig. 3, 4 and 12 which are discussed further below) and it is possible the ring ditches could be of a later prehistoric date in relation to this.



- Site
- Study Area
- Prehistoric
- Roman
- ★ Roman findspot



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120

W www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 E enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**

Castle Road Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Vale of Glamorgan

**FIGURE TITLE**

Prehistoric and Roman Recorded Archaeological Remains

- 3.18. The majority of the prehistoric activity recorded within the study area is of late prehistoric or Iron Age date. Large, nucleated settlements became more common during the Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43), along with an increased number of smaller farmsteads which reflect the further clearance of woodland for arable cultivation. Within the Thaw Valley, Iron Age activity is seen largely through the rapid increase in defended enclosure sites. The valley was located within the territory of the Silures tribe during the Iron Age and it is thought that the defended enclosure could represent centres of occupation (Graves-Brown 1997). Several prehistoric enclosures, some of which have been attributed to the Iron Age period, have been recorded within the study area. However, most of these prehistoric enclosures have been identified from aerial photographs and have not been subject to any intrusive investigation which would confirm the date or authenticity of the features.
- 3.19. One exception to this is the area of prehistoric activity recorded at Castle Wood, c.460m to the north-east of the Site (Fig. 3, 2). This area of activity recorded a single curving ditch with an entrance gap, enclosing a large area of c.82m x c.39m on the lip of the Kenson River valley. Excavations were carried out in this area as part of the Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey. The results recorded during excavations suggested that the feature was a boundary marker rather than a defensive ditch due to its size. Two possible postholes were also excavated and recorded, one within the enclosure and one outside it. The only find recovered during the excavation as a singular sherd of Roman pottery from the uppermost fill of the ditch. This was interpreted as a residual find as there was no pottery from the remainder of the feature and therefore the ditch was interpreted as of prehistoric origin (Evans 2001). However, due to the lack of dateable material from the remainder of the feature it is possible the ditch itself could be of Roman date.
- 3.20. Two possible ring ditches have also been observed within the interior of the large enclosure from aerial photographs (Fig. 3, 3). These features were not included within the area excavated and as such their exact date and origin is uncertain. However, it is likely they could be contemporary with the larger enclosure which surrounds them and therefore of a likely late prehistoric date.
- 3.21. The closest possible prehistoric enclosures to the Site, identified from aerial photographs, are recorded c.210m to the north of the Site (Fig. 3, 4). This includes a rectangular enclosure of c.70m x c.30m which is located within close proximity to another enclosure which is formed of a singular ditch that measures c.97m in length

---

with a central gap and encloses a spur overlooking the Kenson valley to the north and possible forms part of a defended enclosure. No surviving earthworks associated with either enclosure were identified during the fieldwalking survey conducted as part of the Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey (Evans 2001). These features are recorded near the possible Bronze Age barrows (Fig. 3, 1) and therefore may be of contemporary date. However, due to the lack of intrusive investigation associated with these features whether this date is the earlier Bronze Age or later prehistoric is unclear. Also within this location a further possible enclosure has been identified from cropmarks (Fig. 3, 12). This feature is formed of a single ditch and is thought to possibly represent an Iron Age stock enclosure or small farmstead.

- 3.22. A prehistoric double-ditched, square enclosure is recorded as cropmarks c.620m to the west of the Site at east Orchard Wood (Fig. 3, 5). The enclosure ditches are partially preserved by the modern hedge bank to the north and a possible ditch is recorded to the south of enclosure, running roughly east to west, which may be contemporary. No internal features are visible and no further investigation has been conducted to determine the function or exact date of the enclosure and associated ditch.
- 3.23. Another possible Iron Age enclosure is recorded c.630m north-west of the Site (Fig. 3, 6). This area of activity includes two semi-circular ditches enclosing a spur, with an additional small oval enclosure to the north which is thought to be a possible annexe to the larger enclosure. These features are no longer visible above ground, however below ground remains could continue to survive. Also to the north-west of the Site is another oval enclosure, located c.910m from the Site (Fig. 3, 7). The enclosure measures c.77m x c.92m and is located on a flat hilltop, with a steep slope to the north into a gorge and good views across this area.
- 3.24. A further area of possible prehistoric activity is recorded c.630m north of the Site (Fig. 3, 8). This area includes a semi-circular ditch, adjacent to which is a group of three possible enclosures. These have been identified through cropmarks and no further investigation regarding their character or date of origin has been undertaken.
- 3.25. A square ditched enclosure is recorded c.740m south-east of the Site (Fig. 3, 9). This enclosure was identified from aerial photographs, however only the south and eastern sides are visible. No above ground remains were identified in during a walkover survey of the area, except a very slight possible gully running along a north-south orientation. A circular enclosure has been recorded from cropmarks seen in an aerial

---

photograph c.870m south-east of the Site (Fig. 3, **10**). This feature is located between two slightly curved linear features which the Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology HER records as likely geological variations. Therefore there is a possibility that the circular enclosure could also be of natural or geological origin.

- 3.26. An irregular field system or enclosure group with several associated pits are recorded c.390m to the north-east of the Site (Fig. 3, **11**). This is thought to be of prehistoric origin, likely due its irregularity, and the pits may indicate possible settlement or quarrying activity. This was identified as part of the Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey (Evans 2001) and covers an area of c.120m east to west and c.250m north to south which is now crossed by a modern road.

#### **Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)**

- 3.27. The Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 was followed by the rapid implementation of centralised administration in towns and cities, as well as a continuation of agricultural activity within the rural landscape around settlements. According to the Roman chroniclers, south-east Wales was the domain of the Silures, a British tribe who, after 30 years of hostility towards Rome, came under Roman control between AD 73 and 74 during the campaigns of Julius Frontinus, the Roman governor of Britain (Jones & Mattingly 1990). The Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey found that, generally, across south-east Wales Roman activity showed a pattern of dispersed settlement with typically low levels of surviving material cultural and a high proportion of the excavated sites demonstrating continuity from the later prehistoric period (Evans 2001).
- 3.28. There has been limited evidence of Roman activity recorded within the study area. The closest recorded settlement to the Site is the rural settlement of Llanbethery, which is located c.2.4km north of the Site. A possible Roman road is recorded running through the study area, c.960m to the west of the Site (Fig. 3, **13**). The area of the road recorded by the Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology HER runs for c.3.8km roughly north to south and is part of a road leading from the mouth of the River Thaw to the Roman settlement at Cowbridge, although no Roman activity at the mouth of the River Thaw has been recorded which may suggest it was a Roman port. The road has largely been identified from the observation of a number of straight alignments of roads, paths, hedges and parish boundary, however part of a V-shaped ditch was identified during excavations along the former railway line, near the farmstead Baronswell located c.1.1km west of the Site.

- 3.29. Other evidence of Roman activity recorded within the study area comprises several findspots. This includes sherds of Roman pottery recovered during a trial trench evaluation c.640m to the south of the Site. Sherds of Roman pottery were also found during fieldwalking surveys for the Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey (Evans 2001), c.150m to the north of the Site and another c.690m to the south-east of the Site.
- 3.30. A Roman enclosure is recorded c.940m to the east of the Site (Fig. 3, **14**). The square enclosure comprises three double-ditched sides which was identified from an aerial photograph as an earthwork and cropmarks, however no evidence was visible during field visit in 2006 (Gerrard *et al.* 2006).
- 3.31. A Roman building was recorded during an excavation in 1959 at Well Road c.740m to the south of the Site (Fig. 3, **15**). The excavation recorded the building as comprising narrow drystone walls with a clay floor layer, within which 1st-2nd century pottery, a mortarium stamp and a late 1st century AD copper alloy brooch were found. A second phase of building was also recorded during the excavation, in which the wall had been widened and additional walls, which may have been part of a corn-dryer, were added. The finds associated with the second phase of features included 3rd-4th century pottery, a copper alloy bracelet, iron nails, a strip of lead and shellfish. These two phases of development suggest the site was occupied for a long period of time.

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

- 3.32. There are no known early medieval archaeological remains recorded within the Site. The only early medieval activity recorded within the study area is an early medieval church known as Lan Hoitlon (Fig. 4, **16**). The church was first mentioned in the charters attached to the Life of St Cadoc, where it was recorded as a pre-existing institution. The exact location of this early medieval church is uncertain, the location provided by the Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology HER is at the location of the later medieval Llancadle Chapel, c.570m to the north of the Site (Fig. 4, **21**).
- 3.33. Sherds of medieval pottery have been found during fieldwalking surveys conducted as part of the Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey within the Site (illustrated Fig. 4) (Evans 2001). Possible ridge and furrow earthworks are also visible within aerial photographs of the Site and LiDAR imagery of the Site (OS86/178/013; OS86/178/014) (Fig. 11). These are mostly located within the north of the Site. The orientation of these ridge and furrow earthworks varies with some visible as running

---

roughly north to south and others roughly east to west and could reflect an earlier field system. Ridge and furrow cultivation typically dates to the medieval or post-medieval periods. However, the earthworks within the Site are mostly straight and narrow and therefore are more likely to be of post-medieval origin, however there are some fainter earthworks visible within the east of the Site in LiDAR imagery, which may be of an earlier medieval date. No above ground evidence of these earthworks was visible during the Site visit however both the ridge and furrow aligned north to south and those aligned east to west were recorded during the geophysical survey of the Site (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024).

- 3.34. There has been further medieval activity recorded in close proximity to the Site at the farmstead Burton, which appears on the 1840 tithe map as a small cluster of buildings comprising a few cottages and a public house. Medieval activity recorded at Burton includes the site of the medieval Briton Chapel recorded immediately to the west of the Site (Fig. 4, 17). This chapel was marked in Rees' 1932 map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century, however is not visible on the earlier 1840 Penmark parish tithe map or in any historic Ordnance Survey maps.<sup>1</sup> Therefore it is possible the chapel was not located within the proposed location illustrated on Fig. 4. Also immediately west of the Site a dry stone wall and building debris layer containing late 13th/early 14th century pottery sherds is recorded and it has been suggested by Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology that this building could have been the possible Briton Chapel (Fig. 4, 17). This wall was uncovered during construction of a new road and forms the northern side of a rectangular embanked enclosure. It is thought therefore that this wall may be part of a possible medieval building.. No further investigation has been conducted so the exact function of the medieval wall remains uncertain. During road widening in Burton, middens and pits were also recorded which contained medieval pottery, c.100m to the north of the Site (Fig. 4, 18).
- 3.35. Four further medieval chapels have been recorded across the study area (Fig. 4, 19-22). These include two chapels at St Athans, one which was recorded from Rees' map of 14th century South-Wales, however no visible remains of this chapel have been identified (Fig. 4, 20). The other chapel at St Athans remains visible above ground as ruins, with walls of stone rubble which is part of the East Orchard Manorial complex (Fig. 4, 19). It is possible that the other chapel identified from the 1932 map

---

<sup>1</sup> [https://bpb-eu-w2.wpmucdn.com/blogs.bristol.ac.uk/dist/8/319/files/2015/11/5\\_S.E\\_Sheet.jpg](https://bpb-eu-w2.wpmucdn.com/blogs.bristol.ac.uk/dist/8/319/files/2015/11/5_S.E_Sheet.jpg)

---

(Fig. 4, **20**), could in fact be the same chapel identified at the East Orchard manorial complex due to the large scale of the 1932 map from which it has been identified and lack of visible evidence at its proposed location.

- 3.36. The chapel at Llandcadle is located c.570m to the north of the Site (Fig. 4, **21**). This chapel was demolished in the 1969 and a house now occupies the site. The building was in use as a chapel into the 19th century before becoming a cottage prior to its demolition. St Cadoc's chapel at East Aberthaw has been identified from fieldname evidence from the field named "Chapel Field" and from an antiquarian record of a chapel with a graveyard in East Aberthaw (Fig. 4, **22**). No remains relating to this structure have been identified.
- 3.37. The Scheduled Monument of Llandcadle Deserted Medieval Village is located c.240m to the north of the Site (Fig. 12, **B**). The monument comprises earthwork remains, platforms and building footings. The remains are centred around a hollow way to the south-west of the modern settlement. The Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology HER record references a map dating to 1622, which depicts the settlement as abandoned although the exact dates at which the settlement originated and then was subsequently abandoned are unclear.
- 3.38. Another Scheduled Monument of medieval origin, the East Orchard Manor House, is recorded within the study area c.620m to the north-west of the Site (Fig. 12, **C**). This monument site includes a complex of ruined buildings on a slope above the valley of the River Thaw. The main building of the manorial complex is set on level ground alongside a small rectangular building and the chapel. Also within the Scheduled area is a rectangular barn and a dovecote, both of which are of an c.16th century post-medieval date and are now Grade II Listed Buildings. The main fabric of the ruined buildings suggests that the medieval manor was of c.14th century origin, with later additions.
- 3.39. Medieval activity has also been recorded at Fonmon Castle. The structure of Fonmon Castle itself is a Grade I Listed Building, located c.650m to the north-east of the Site (Fig. 12, **A**). The earliest part of the building is a rectangular c.12th century keep, although much of the structure has been redeveloped throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. There is also speculation that a timber castle may have occupied the area, prior to the construction of the stone building, which may have been built shortly after the Norman conquest of South Wales. Recent investigations at the castle have found evidence for early medieval feasting as well as burials,

---

attesting to earlier use of the site (Cardiff University 2024). Other surviving medieval buildings associated with Fonmon Castle include the watch tower c.910m to the east of the main castle building and the stables c.900m to the east of the main castle building. The watch tower is a Grade II\* Listed Building and dates to the c.13th century but has been subject to large amounts of later alteration. While the structure is now free-standing it may have been part of the outer defences of the 13th century, which do not survive. The stables are a Grade II Listed Building and while the surviving structure is largely of post-medieval date the building originated as a medieval barn, before being converted to a stable block in the mid-18th century. Within the field to the west of Fonmon Castle ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks are visible across most of the field, which are thought to likely be representative of a medieval field system in the area (Fig. 4, 23).

- 3.40. Other medieval activity within the study area includes a hump backed bridge at St Athan c.580m to the north-west of the Site (Fig. 4, 24). The bridge is constructed of stone rubble and the exact date of the structure is uncertain and therefore while a medieval date is possible it may also potentially be of later, post-medieval date. Additionally, substantial terrace banks are recorded above the stream in the village of Fonmon c.800m to the east of the Site (Fig. 4, 25). Each bank is c.15m x c.15m in size and while they do not reflect the conventional medieval rural settlement platforms it is possible they may be of a similar function. Also within close proximity of this platform further earthworks have been recorded which could represent the location of medieval house or farmstead, along with surface finds of c.12th century pottery (Fig. 4, 26). There have also been findspots of medieval pottery recorded from fieldwalking surveys across the study area (illustrated Fig. 4).

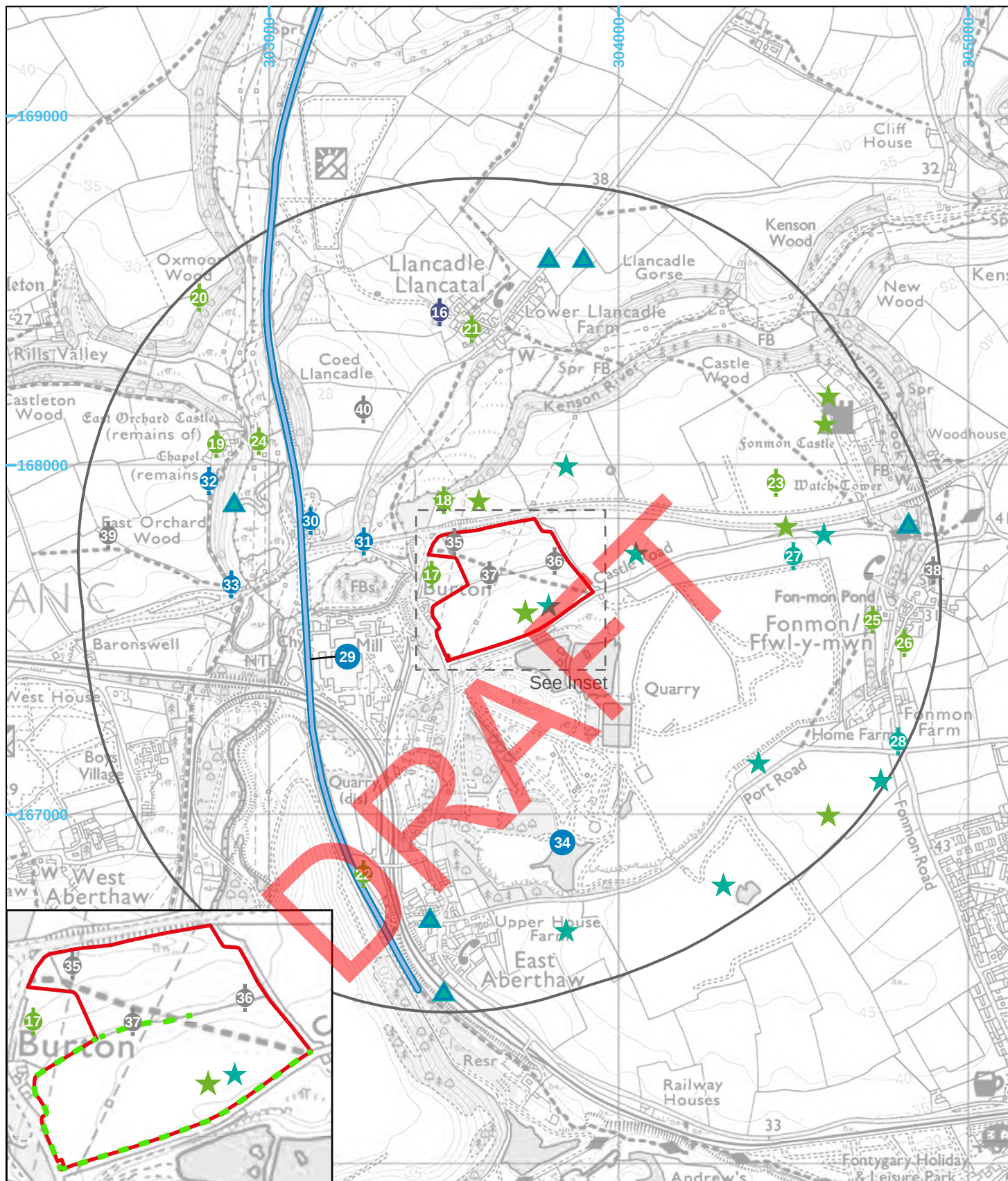
#### *Post-medieval (1540 – 1900) and modern (1900 – present)*

- 3.41. Sherds of post-medieval pottery and a fragment of a clay pipe have been recovered from within the Site during a fieldwalking survey conducted as part of the Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey within the Site (Evans 2001). Further post-medieval findspots of pottery sherds have been recorded across the study area from similar fieldwalking surveys. Most of these findspots, including those finds recovered from within the Site, are probably derived from the manuring of fields (illustrated Fig. 4).
- 3.42. Within the study area, post-medieval activity includes the parkland belonging to the Fonmon Castle Registered Park and Garden (Fig. 12, A). Although the Fonmon

---

Castle has medieval origins the associated parkland and gardens appears to have developed throughout the post-medieval and modern periods and the castle itself was subject to changes during the 17th century by Colonel Phillip Jone and Oliver Jones. The park includes walled paddocks to the north of likely 17th century origin, woodland in the valley to the east of the castle building, and a long straight ha-ha which is no located within the gardens but likely shows that the large field to the west of the registered area was likely considered parkland also. Like the Castle itself the medieval watch tower and stables are subject to alterations throughout the post-medieval and modern period. Additionally, the Grade II Listed walls for the walled gardens at Fonmon Castle and retaining walls including the 17th century walls of the Keep Garden were also added.

- 3.43. Two possible post-medieval house platforms have been recorded c.580m to the east and c.970m to the south-east of the Site (Fig. 4, **27** and **28**). One of these is visible within a post-medieval estate map (**27**) and the other is likely related to the originally larger Fonmon hamlet (**28**). The two platforms have been recorded by Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology HER as of post-medieval origin, however no dating evidence has been produced from either of these sites and they could also be of earlier medieval date.
- 3.44. During the modern period one of the main changes to the landscape surrounding the Site was the construction of the Llantrisant to Aberthaw Railway line (Fig. 4, **29**). This was part of the Great Western and Taff Valley railway. In 1862 an Act of Parliament incorporated the Cowbridge Railway Company to construct a standard-gauge line from Cowbridge to join with the Taff Vale railway at Maesaraul. The passenger service was ended in 1951 although a freight service continued to operate until 1975, in 1977 the tracks were lifted.



- ▭ Site Boundary
- ▭ Study Area
- Modern
- Early medieval
- Medieval
- ★ Medieval findspot
- Post-medieval
- ▲ Post-medieval/Modern Limekiln
- Undated
- Important Hedgerows



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120

W www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
E enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

#### PROJECT TITLE

Castle Road Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Vale of Glamorgan

#### FIGURE TITLE

**Medieval, Post-medieval, Modern and Undated Recorded Archaeological Remains**

DRAWN BY BA  
CHECKED BY RW  
APPROVED BY RW

PROJECT NO CR1748  
DATE 19/02/2025  
SCALE A4 1:15,000

FIGURE NO. 4

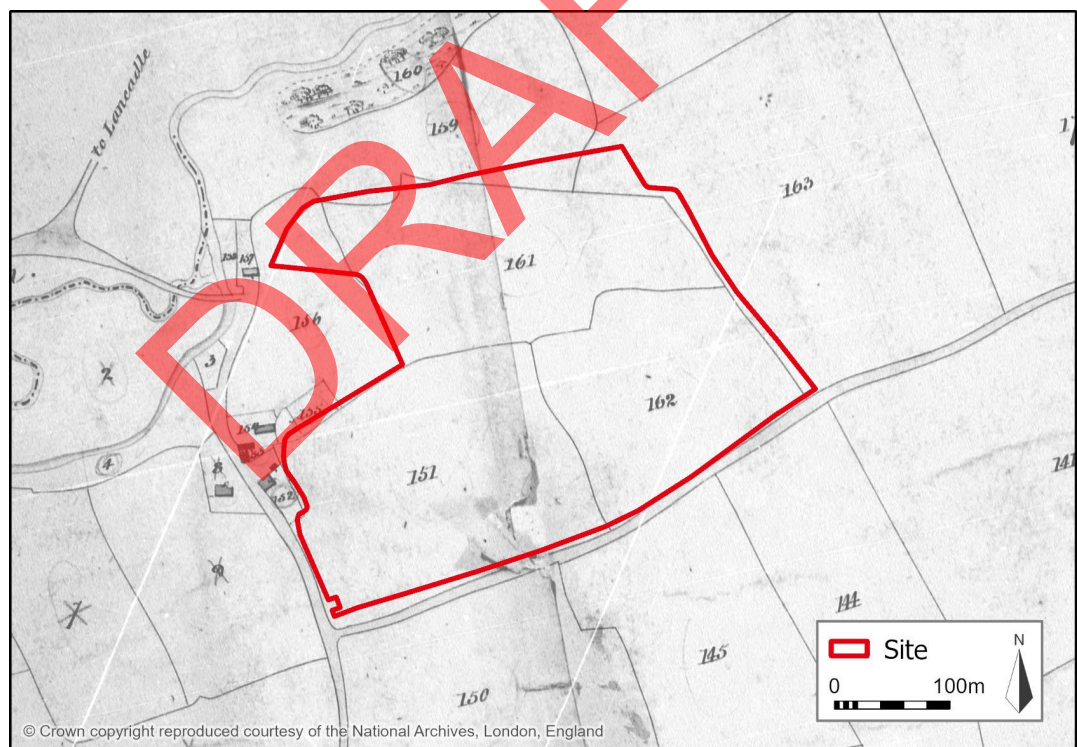
- 3.45. Further historic industrial activity has been recorded across the study area. This includes several lime kilns identified from historic mapping (illustrated Fig. 4) as well as several quarry sites, also recorded from historic mapping (Fig. 4, **30**, **31**, and **32**). Modern quarrying activity is recorded in the area immediately south of the Site on the 1943 Ordnance Survey map. This quarrying activity continues to be illustrated on subsequent mapping, however by 1990 the quarry is no longer active.
- 3.46. The Scheduled Monument of East Orchard Wood Pillbox is recorded c.580m to the west of the Site (Fig. 12, **D**). This monument consists of a reinforced concrete Type 28 anti-tank pillbox from World War II. The pillbox was Scheduled due to the rarity for Type 28 pillboxes in Wales however its construction reflects standard specifications of the War Office Directorate of Fortification and Works, with some minor local adaptations. Other World War II remains recorded within the study area include a gun emplacement defensive structure also c.580m to the west of the Site, which was likely intended for the defence of the river crossing (Fig. 4, **33**). Additionally, the crash site of Supermarine Spitfire has been recorded c.600m to the south of the Site (Fig. 4, **34**). The aircraft was assigned to 53 Operational Training Unit and was recorded as crashing during an aerobatics display on 7th December 1941.

#### Map Regression

- 3.47. The earliest available map depicting the Site is the 1622 Map of Fonmon Manor (Fig. 5). This map depicts the Site as crossing through 10 fields with five different occupiers, with the landowner being the Lord of Fonmon Manor. The structures at Burton to the west of the Site are illustrated within this map, as are the roads which bound the Site to the west and south.
- 3.48. The 1840 Penmark parish tithe map depicts the Site as comprising three main fields with some smaller areas of the Site extending into a further three fields (Fig. 6). All fields were owned by Robert Oliver Jones and occupied by Jane Morgan. Field names are recorded as combination of English and Welsh but all describe the size of the fields. The roads immediately south and west of the Site remain illustrated, as do the buildings of Burton to the west of the Site, with the number of buildings reflecting those seen in the earlier 1622 map.



**Fig. 5** Extract from 1622 Map of Fonmon Manor



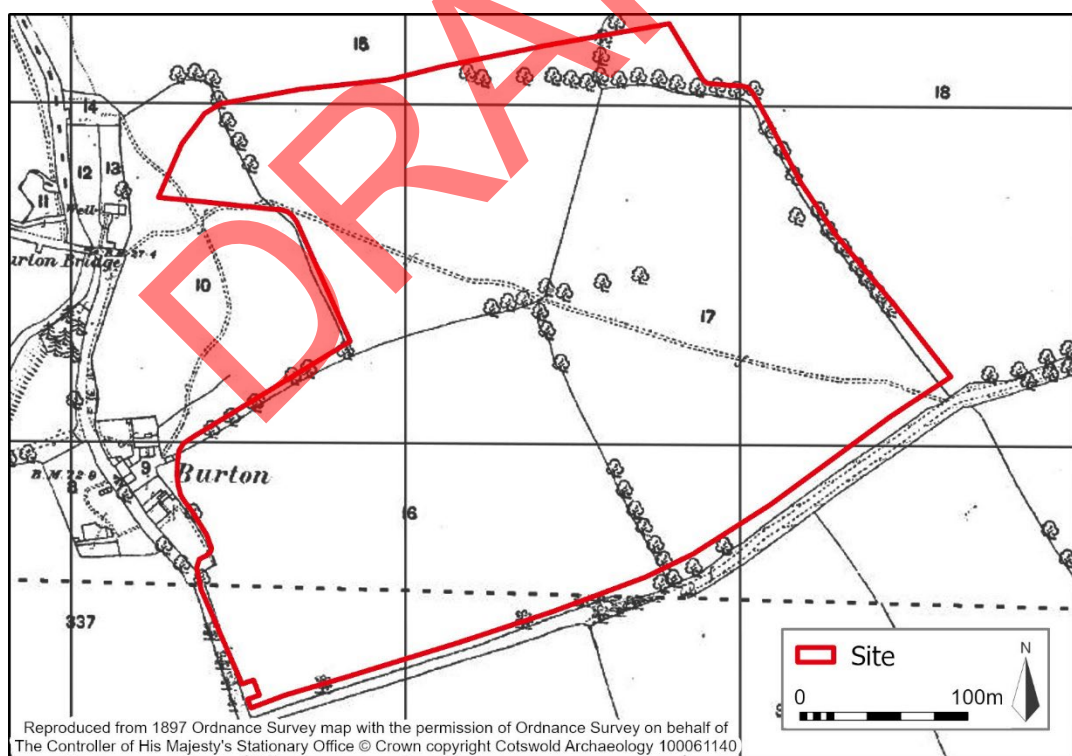
**Fig. 6** Extract from 1840 Penmark Parish Tithe Map

| Plot | Landowner           | Occupier    | Description                         |
|------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 151  | Robert Oliver Jones | Jane Morgan | Ein Erw Ar Ddeg (Our Eleventh Acre) |
| 161  |                     |             | Eight Acres                         |

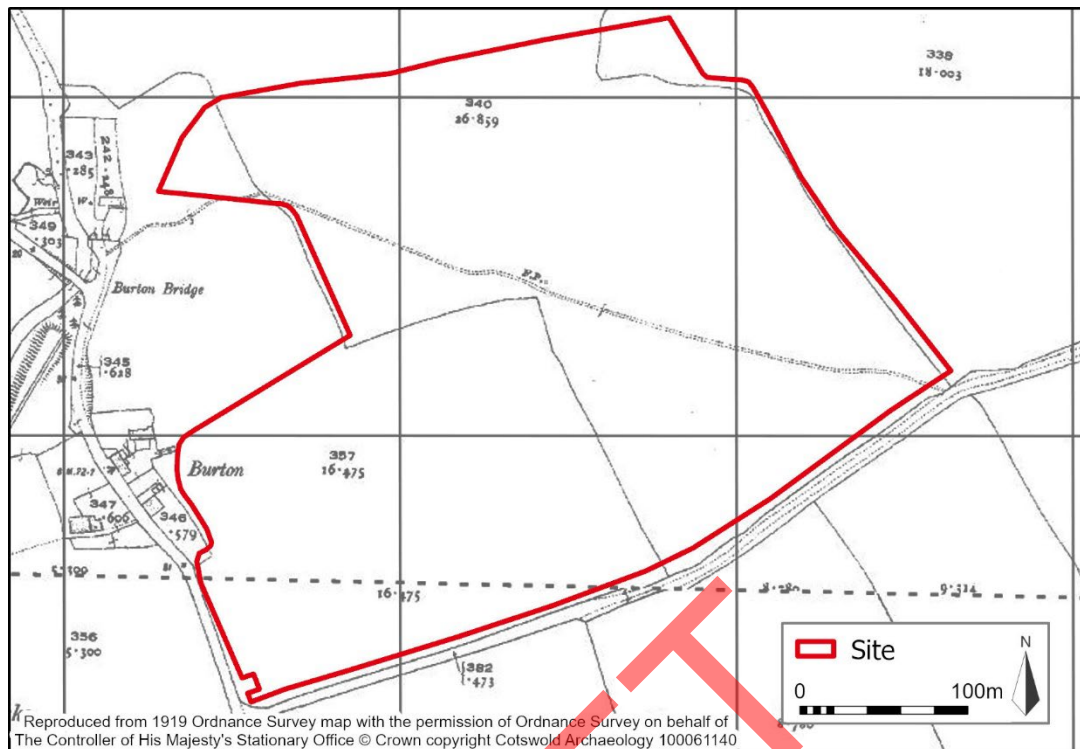
| Plot | Landowner | Occupier | Description             |
|------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|
| 162  |           |          | Saith Erw (Seven Acres) |
| 156  |           |          | Pedair Erw (Four Acres) |
| 159  |           |          | Nine Acres              |
| 163  |           |          | Road 17 Acres           |

**Table 3.1** Tithe Apportionments from 1840 Penmark Parish Tithe

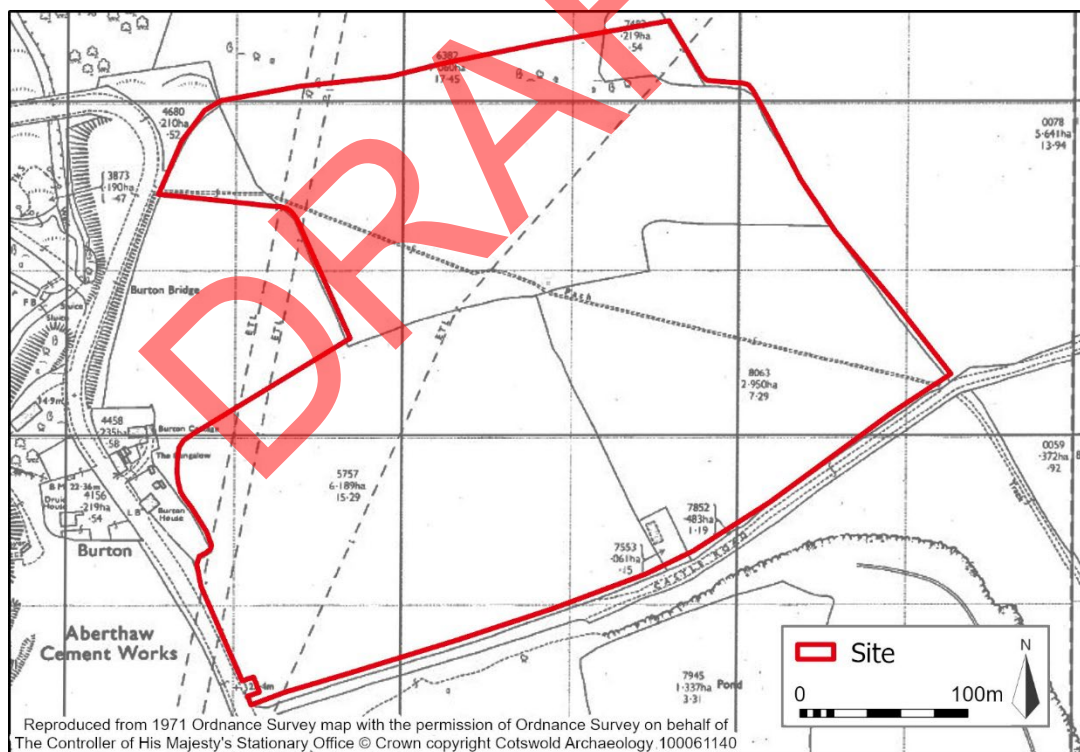
3.49. The 1879 Ordnance Survey map depicts limited change to the Site, with the main changes being the loss of some field boundaries and the addition of a public footpath crossing north-west to south-east through the Site (Fig. 7). Within the field immediately east of the Site two areas of quarrying activity are recorded (Appendix 3). These are labelled as Old Quarry, suggesting they may have been out of use by this time. The 1919 Ordnance Survey map shows the loss of a field boundary crossing north-east to the south-west through the Site but otherwise shows limited change to the Site and its surroundings (Fig. 8).



**Fig. 7** Extract from 1897 Ordnance Survey Map



**Fig. 8** Extract from 1919 Ordnance Survey Map

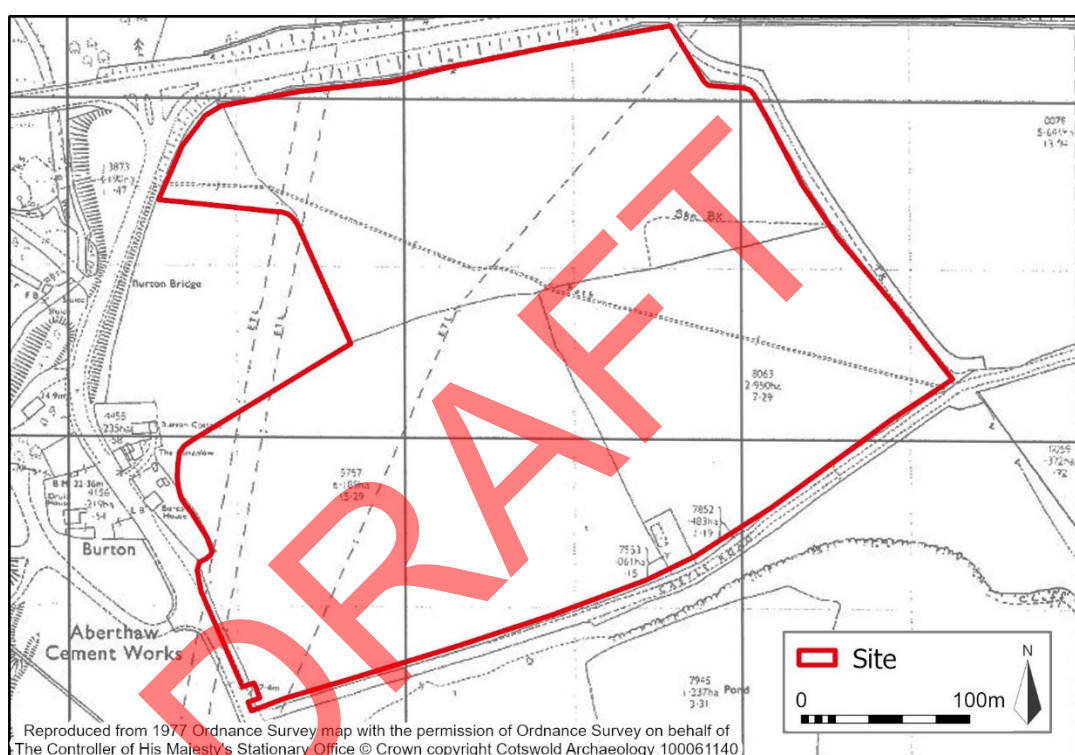


**Fig. 9** Extract from 1971 Ordnance Survey Map

3.50. In the 1971 Ordnance Survey map a building is depicted for the first time within the south of the Site (Fig. 9) This was likely an outbuilding relating to the agricultural function of the Site. Additionally, the irregular field boundary in the east of the Site seen in the tithe map is depicted again for the first time within this map. Other additions to the Site include the electrical telephone lines which cross the through the

Site. Furthermore, within the immediately surroundings of the Site, the Aberthaw cement works are visible, having first been depicted in the 1943 Ordnance Survey map (Appendix 3).

- 3.51. Within the 1977 Ordnance Survey map there are limited changes depicted within the Site, these changes include the loss of a field boundary in the north-east of the Site and the addition of a field boundary within the east of the Site. The road which bounds the Site to the north is also depicted for the first time, as well as the track which bounds the Site to the east (Fig. 10).



**Fig. 10** Extract from 1977 Ordnance Survey Map

### *Undated*

- 3.52. There has been some undated activity recorded within the Site. This includes a small platform located within a largely embanked enclosure (Fig. 4, **35**). The field is also recorded by Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology HER as containing plough ridges, which were recorded during the geophysical survey and area visible within LiDAR imagery, but it is unclear what the relationship is between these ridges and the platform. The exact date and function of this feature are unclear, however several medieval and post-medieval building platforms have been recorded within the surrounding area and it is possible this platform could be of a similar nature. The platform and enclosure were not visible within the north-west of the Site during the visit nor have they been observed within LiDAR imagery of the Site.

3.53. The geophysical survey, however, recorded several anomalies of possible archaeological origin within the south-west of the Site (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024). These include linear responses, trends and pit-like anomalies which could represent enclosures, trackways, ditches and pits. It is therefore possible that these features could represent the previously recorded enclosure within the Site. However, these anomalies are somewhat undefined in places and therefore it is possible they may be a result of weathering or variations in the natural geology. Several uncertain responses were also recorded, these could be caused by variations in geology, agricultural activity or deeply buried ferrous debris however an archaeological origin cannot entirely be ruled out (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024).

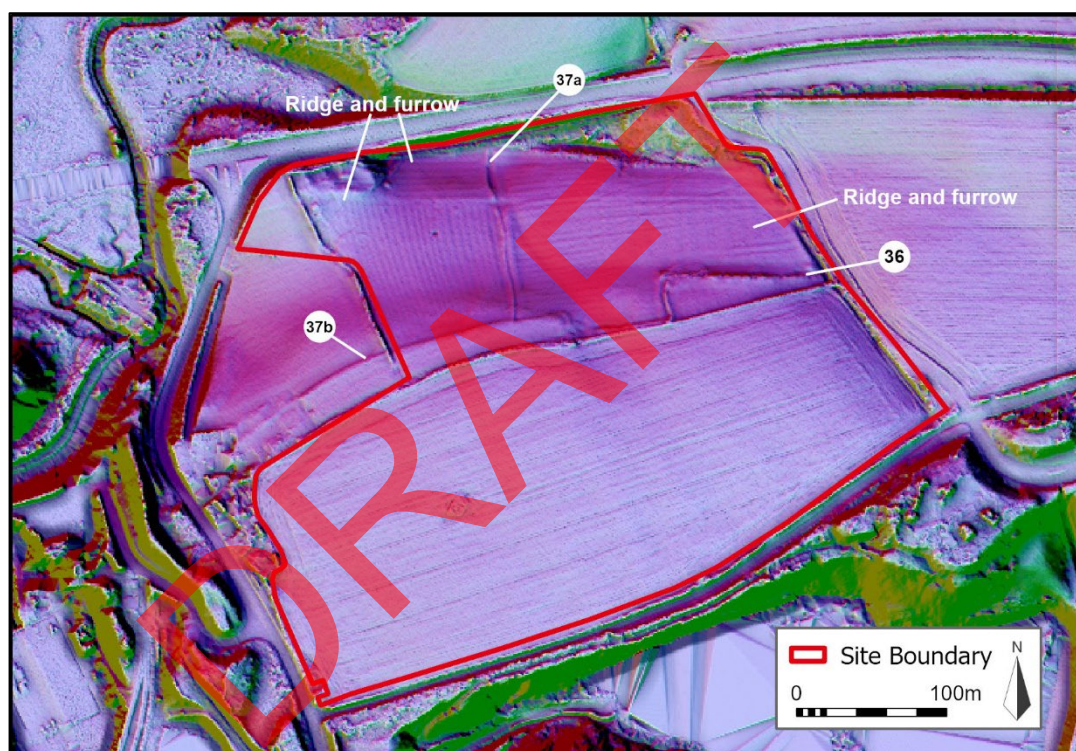
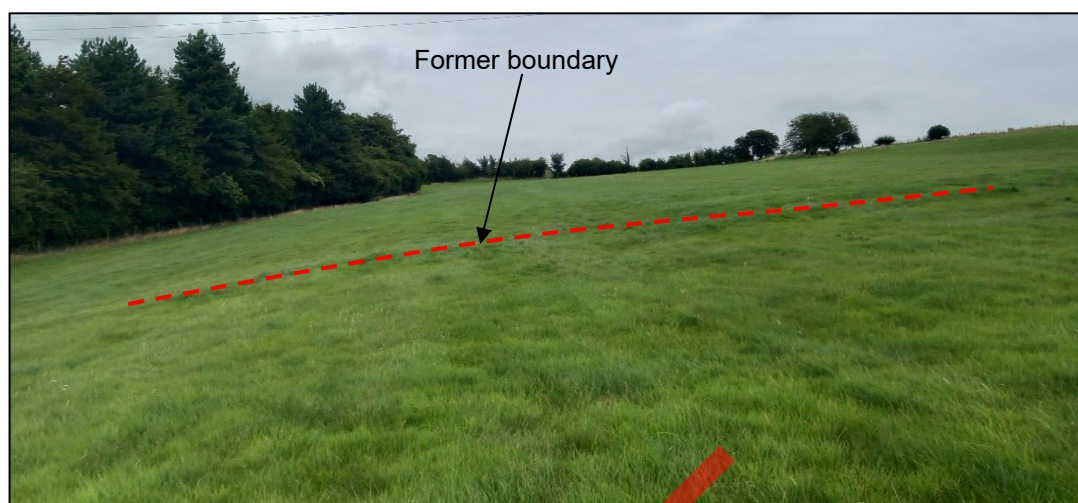


Fig. 11 LiDAR Imagery of the Site (DTM, 1m, SVF and PCA overlain)

3.54. A series of possible banks are recorded within the Site, which were identified during the Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey (Fig. 4, 37). These features are visible within satellite imagery and within in LiDAR imagery of the Site. One banks represents a former field boundary running north to south through the centre of the northern field (Fig. 11, 37a) and the others form the shape of a small rectangular field also visible within the south of the northern field (Fig. 11, 37b). Evidence of the field boundary running through the centre of the Site (37a) was visible during the Site visit as a faint bank earthwork (Photo 2). No evidence of the other possible banks (37b) was observed during the Site visit. Both former field boundaries are also visible within

the 1622 Map of Fonmon Manor Estate (Fig. 5). This suggests that these former field boundaries are representative of a post-medieval or earlier field system.



**Photo 2** Former field boundary bank within the Site



**Photo 3** Former field boundary within the east of the Site

- 3.55. A possible former field boundary is recorded within east of the Site (Fig. 4, **36**; Fig. 11, **36**). This field boundary is represented by an earthwork and was possibly once defined by a hedgerow but now includes only a few trees (Photo 3), although the earthwork remains visible within LiDAR imagery (Fig. 11). The boundary has been identified due to its differing orientation from the surrounding modern field, therefore it may represent part of an earlier field system or part of any enclosure which pre-dates the current field system. The boundary is visible within the 1840 tithe map, but is not depicted on any subsequent historic mapping until 1971 (Appendix 3).

- 3.56. Additionally, part of a stone rubble wall along the field boundary which crosses through the Site was observed during the site visit, towards the east of the Site (Photo 4). The date of this wall is unclear but evidence from historic mapping suggests the boundary was introduced in the mid-20th century and the wall may be of a similar date of origin.



**Photo 4** Stone rubble wall within the Site

- 3.57. Undated activity recorded within the surrounding area includes a ring ditch or enclosure is recorded as a cropmark c.970m to the east of the Site (Fig. 4, 38). The feature is recorded as undated by Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology HER, however ring ditches are typically prehistoric features. Also within the study area an undated double ditched enclosure is recorded c.920m to the west of the Site (Fig. 4, 39) and a post-built structure comprising a cluster of six pits c.420m to the north-west of the Site (Fig. 4, 40).

#### *Important hedgerows*

- 3.58. The hedgerows along several boundaries of the Site reflect historic field boundaries, which are visible from the 1840 parish tithe map onwards (see inset on Fig. 4). As such, the hedgerows along these boundaries comprise 'important' hedgerows under the criteria for 'archaeology and history' of The Hedgerows Regulations 1997. The 1997 regulation state several different criteria for important hedgerows. In this case, the hedgerows meet criterion 5, on account of cartographic evidence indicating that they have formed an integral part of a field system predating the Inclosure Acts (see Appendix 1).

## **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

### *Previous impacts*

---

4.1. A review of available cartographic, documentary and satellite evidence indicates that the land within the Site has been used for agricultural purposes for much of its documented history. Therefore, previous impacts on potential archaeological remains are likely to be due to historic and modern agricultural practices, for example activity associated with ploughing or land drainage. These impacts would likely be confined to the upper soil horizons. Ploughing especially may have had considerable impact on any archaeological remains located near the surface.

4.2. Historic mapping shows a singular building within the south of the Site. This appears to be an outbuilding associated with the Site's agricultural function. It is possible that any potential buried archaeological remains within the footprint of this building would have been truncated or lost completely during the construction of the building.

*The significance of known and potential archaeological remains within the Site*

4.3. This assessment has identified that no designated archaeological remains are located within the Site, and therefore no designated archaeological remains will be adversely physically affected by development within the Site.

*Prehistoric and Roman remains*

4.4. There has been limited intrusive archaeological investigation recorded within the study area, therefore there is some uncertainty regarding the potential for prehistoric or Roman remains within the Site. There have been several possible Iron Age enclosures recorded within the study area from observations made from aerial photographs. However very few of these possible enclosures have been subject to further archaeological investigation, therefore their authenticity and date are somewhat uncertain. No possible cropmarks or earthworks relating to late prehistoric activity have been observed within the Site itself. There has been some Roman activity recorded across the study area, including a possible Roman road and possible Roman building. However the Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey recorded relatively limited numbers of Roman findspots during the intensive fieldwalking surveys, which included the Site and the study area.

4.5. However, this does not preclude the possibility of finding archaeological remains within the Site as archaeological remains can survive below-ground with no visible surface indications of their presence. Therefore, there is some potential for prehistoric or Roman remains to be found within the Site. The significance of any prehistoric or Roman remains would be related to their potential evidential value and their ability to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric activity in the area, as per the research

---

aims for prehistoric and Roman periods within the region of South-East Wales set out in the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (Gwilt et al. 2003; Aldhouse-Green et al. 2003). However, it is unlikely their significance would be of such a level that they would present an absolute constraint on development.

#### *Medieval, post-medieval and modern remains*

- 4.6. There has been some medieval activity recorded within Burton, located immediately west of the Site including a wall containing sherds of medieval pottery and the recorded site of a possible medieval chapel. There have also been some undated remains recorded within the Site, such as a terraced platform, enclosure, ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries. It is likely these are of medieval or later origin. The geophysical survey within the Site also recorded anomalies which may represent possible archaeological remains, however it is also possible these anomalies may be of natural origin. There has also been some medieval and post-medieval pottery found within the Site during a fieldwalking survey. The presence of ridge and furrow earthworks and former field boundaries, as well as the available documentary evidence about the Site, suggests that the Site was likely in agricultural use from the medieval period onwards. Therefore, any further medieval or later archaeological remains would likely also be of agricultural origin, including further field boundaries or ridge and furrow cultivation, drainage systems or possibly agricultural outbuildings.
- 4.7. One modern agricultural outbuilding is visible within the south of the Site in historic mapping between 1971 and 1988. No evidence of the structure was visible during the Site visit, however remains could survive below ground. Any remains relating to this structure would be of no archaeological value. Any medieval or post-medieval archaeological remains relating to the agricultural function of the Site are unlikely to enhance the understanding of medieval or post-medieval agricultural practices and would be of limited archaeological significance. Therefore, they are unlikely to present a constraint to the development.
- 4.8. There are important hedgerows along some of the Site boundaries and within the Site under the criteria 5 of The Hedgerows Regulations 1997. These hedgerows reflect post-medieval enclosure and are of limited evidential or historic value. The enclosure pattern itself is a well-represented historic landscape character type, and would in and of itself be considered of limited significance. Furthermore, many of the post-medieval field boundaries have been lost and the post-medieval fields system is no

---

longer legible in this area. All of the important hedgerows that have been identified within and along the boundaries of the Site will be retained as part of the Proposed Development, with the exception of very small part which may be removed to facilitate widening of the entrance in the south-west. Such minor removal would not affect the integrity of the historic field system.

#### **Potential development effects**

4.9. No significant known archaeological remains have been identified within the Site as part of the assessment and in the geophysical survey, and there is considered to be a low potential for any highly significant unknown archaeological remains to survive buried within the Site. It is anticipated that no highly significant archaeological remains will therefore be truncated by the Proposed Development.

4.10. Any disturbance or truncation (physical development effects) of those less significant archaeological remains identified within the Site would primarily result from groundworks associated with construction. Such groundworks might include:

- pre-construction impacts associated with demolition and ground investigation works;
- ground reduction;
- construction ground works, including excavation of foundations, cable trenches and stripping for access tracks;
- excavation of new site drainage channels (including soakaways); and
- landscaping and planting.

#### **Proposed BESS, substations, inverters, transformers and switch gear**

4.11. The Proposed Development plan indicates that the proposed BESS, substation, inverters, transformers and switch gear will be positioned within the south and south-eastern area of the Site. Therefore, potential archaeological anomalies identified during the geophysical survey of the Site (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024) could be impacted upon by the proposed BESS.

4.12. Impacts caused by these installations are very localised, and it is anticipated that greater impacts would be anticipated within the footprint of the BESS compound. It is anticipated that the stripping for the compound areas and inverter cabins will comprise the removal of the topsoil and subsoil layers to provide a foundation for the compound. These works have the potential to result in the disturbance or loss of any buried archaeological remains which may be present within their footprint.

---

#### Service trenches and perimeter fencing

- 4.13. It is anticipated that the trenches for any below ground cables and postholes for perimeter fencing will be excavated. A trench will have the greater potential to remove any potential archaeological remains within its footprint as it cuts into the underlying geological substrate, whilst a posthole will have minimal impacts to any below ground remains.
- 4.14. Due to the narrow width of the trenches for services, most of the likely archaeological features which may be encountered (such as ditches) would be preserved. This would result in only limited impacts overall on any features or deposits of archaeological interest.

#### Access routes

- 4.15. New access routes are planned and are primarily situated along the boundaries of the Site and following alongside hedgerows within the interior. The emerging design for the proposed development indicates that the present farm tracks and the remains of the two existing runways will be utilised as main access routes. It is anticipated that stripping for the access routes will comprise the removal of topsoil and, potentially, subsoil layers to provide a solid bedding for the routes. Depending on the depth of the foundations of the access routes and the thickness of the soil layers, the works could potentially impact upon the upper layers of archaeological remains.

#### Historic boundaries

- 4.16. It is expected that the Proposed Development would be largely contained within the existing field boundaries and would therefore have no impact on the historical integrity of most of the historically important hedgerows of the Site, which are mostly located along the boundaries of the Site. These hedgerows are expected to be retained by the proposed development and any limited removal for access widening would not be considered a significant archaeological impact.

#### Summary

- 4.17. The abovementioned groundworks and excavations in relation to the Proposed Development could result in the disturbance to, or loss of, any buried archaeological features that may be present within their footprint, in turn resulting in the total or partial loss of significance of these assets. Any adverse effects on buried archaeological resource would be permanent and irreversible in nature. However, any archaeological features present within the Site are unlikely to comprise remains of highest significance (i.e., equivalent to Scheduled Monuments). It is therefore

---

considered that the potential archaeological resource within the Site would not require preservation in situ, nor would it influence development design. Several possible archaeological and uncertain anomalies have been recorded within the Site during the geophysical survey of the area. It is likely these anomalies will require further investigation to determine their significance, but it is unlikely these remains would be of such significance as to preclude development. The heritage impacts of their truncation and/or removal could be mitigated by a programme of appropriate and proportionate archaeological works to be agreed with Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology.

DRAFT

---

## 5. THE SETTING OF HISTORIC ASSETS

5.1. This section assesses any potential effects of the Proposed Development on the significance of designated historic assets through the alteration of their setting. An initial appraisal carried out as part of Stage 1 of the assessment methodology (as set out in Section 2) utilised readily available information to determine whether any historic asset's setting may be affected by the Proposed Development. Designated historic assets within 1km of the Site were scoped into a settings assessment, an approach that is considered standard for this type of development. These assets have been mapped on Fig. 12 and are compiled in Appendix 2.

5.2. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017a), and has assessed the impact of the Proposed Development on the nearby designated historic assets.

### *Stage 1: Identify the historic assets*

5.3. Stage 1 of the 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' is to identify which historic assets and their settings are affected. The guidance notes that Stage 1 should identify the historic assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their experience, as a result of the development proposal (Cadw 2017a).

5.4. Historic assets have been identified as potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to their setting using a combination of GIS analysis and field examination, which has considered, amongst other factors, the surrounding topographic and environmental conditions, built form, vegetation cover, and lines of sight, within the context of the assets' heritage significance.

5.5. The following assets have been identified as potentially sensitive to the Proposed Development due to proximity to, potential visibility with, or perceived association with the Site:

- Fonmon Castle Registered Park and Garden and the five associated Listed Buildings and one Locally Listed Building (Fig. 12, **A**), c.450m north-east of the Site
- Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village Scheduled Monument (Fig. 12, **B**), c.240m north of the Site
- East Orchard Manor House Scheduled Monument and the two associated Listed Buildings (Fig. 12, **C**), c.630m north-west of the Site

- East Orchard Wood Pillbox Scheduled Monument (Fig. 12, **D**), c.580m west of the Site
- East Aberthaw Conservation Area and the associated three Grade II Listed Buildings, one Grade II\* Listed Building and two Locally Listed Buildings (Fig. 12, **E**), c.540m south of the Site
- Grade II Listed Memorial at St Athan Boys' Village (Fig. 12, **F**), c.910m south-west of the Site
- Three Grade II Listed Buildings and two Locally Listed Buildings in Fonmon (Fig. 12, **G**), c.830m east of the Site
- Llancadel Conservation Area (Fig. 12, **H**), c.340m north of the Site
- Lancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan Registered Historic Landscape (Fig. 12, **I**), c.440m north of the Site

5.6. All historic assets assessed as part of Step 1, but which were not progressed to Steps 2 – 3, are included in the gazetteer in Appendix 2 of this report.

5.7. The Site visit and study area walkover confirmed that there would be no non-physical impact upon the significance of the following assets: East Orchard Manor House Scheduled Monument and the two associated Listed Buildings (Fig. 12, **C**), East Orchard Wood Pillbox Scheduled Monument (Fig. 12, **D**), Grade II Listed Memorial at St Athan Boys' Village (Fig. 12, **F**), three Grade II Listed Buildings and two Locally Listed Buildings in Fonmon (Fig. 12, **G**).

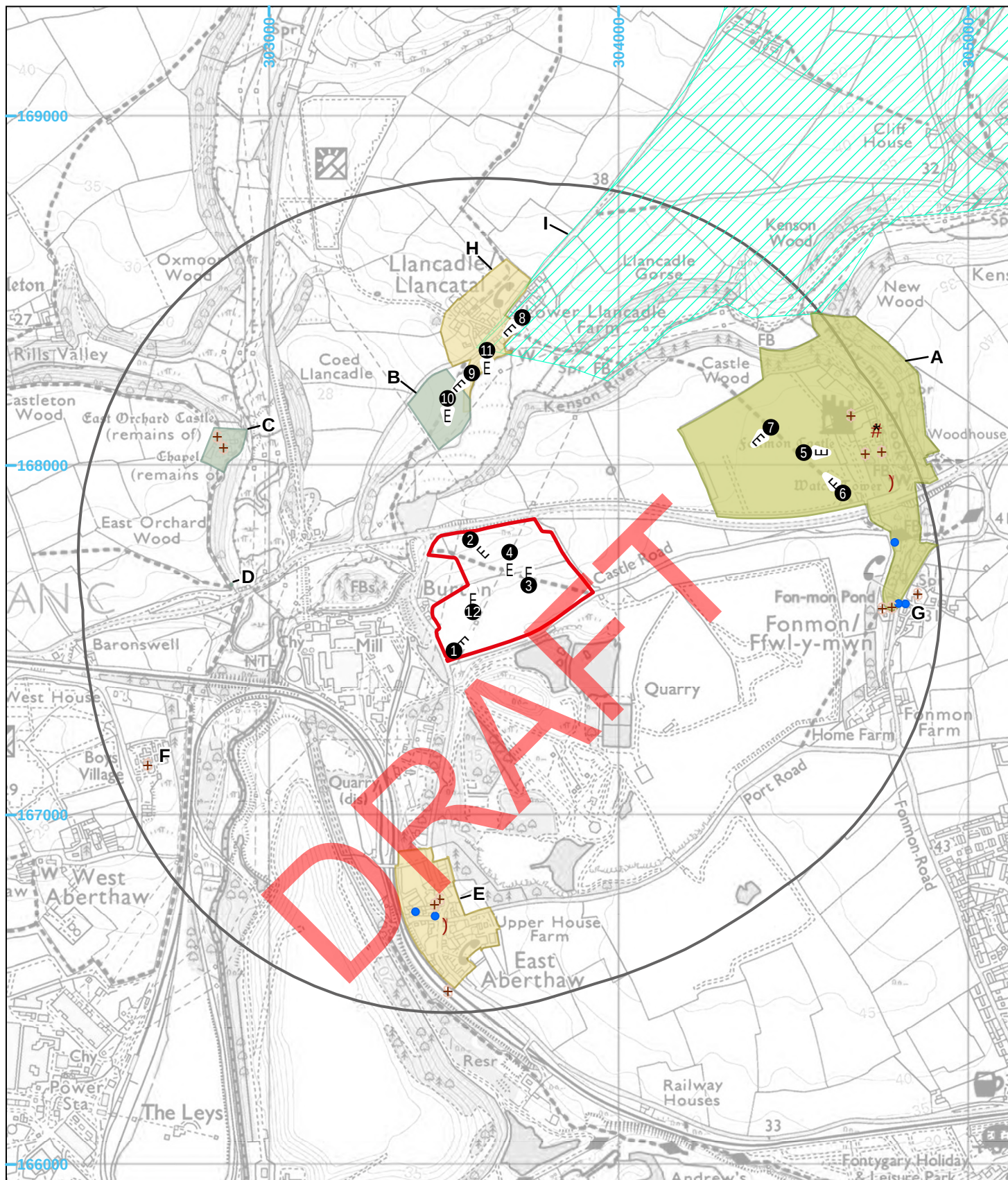
5.8. There is no intervisibility between the Site and these assets due to a combination of distance, intervening vegetation and intervening built form. Additionally, there is no functional or historical relationship between any of these assets and the Site. As such the Site forms part of the wider landscape within which these assets are located but does not contribute to the setting of these assets in any specific way. Therefore, the Site is not considered a key part of the setting of these assets and the Proposed Development will have no impact on their significance.

5.9. There will also be no non-physical impact upon East Aberthaw Conservation Area and associated historic assets (Fig. 12, **E**). The East Aberthaw Conservation Area and Management Plan provides a summary of the special interest of the Conservation Area. These defining characteristics include its history as a medieval port, its historic value associated with the Grade II Listed 19th century limestone quarry and limekilns located c.470m south of the Conservation Area, and the survival of historic buildings, both those listed and the unlisted buildings which provide a

---

positive contribution to the area (Vale of Glamorgan Council 2009a). The Proposed Development will not result in any change to any of these characteristics. Furthermore there is no intervisibility between the Site and the Conservation Area. Therefore there will be no non-physical impact upon the East Aberthaw Conservation Area or any of the historic assets located within the Conservation Area as a result of changes to the its setting.

- 5.10. There will also be no non-physical impact upon the Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan Registered Historic Landscape. The landscape covers two main elements: the settlement of Llancarfan and the landscape around the River Ogmore. Cadw provides the reason for designation for the landscape as:
- 5.11. “The ancient settlement and secluded valley of Llancarfan, situated in the central plateau of the vale, is one of the best surviving and most complete, typical example of the historic landscape of the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole. The setting of the large church within its picturesque, nucleated village is typical of the strong, monastic and Anglo-Norman influences in the vale, as demonstrated elsewhere such as Llandough, Llantwit Major and Merthyr Mawr. The focal setting of the ancient church at Llancarfan, itself testimony to early Welsh Christianity, can also be regarded as typical of the regional settlement pattern as a whole.”
- 5.12. The Proposed Development will have no impact upon these elements of the landscape or the essential setting of the landscape. The settlement at Llancarfan is located c.2.5km north-east of the Site and the area of the registered historic landscape which extends into the study area comprises part of the modern settlement at Llancadle, fields and patches of woodland to the north of the River Kenson. There is no intervisibility between the Site and the landscape and therefore there will be no indirect visual impacts upon the landscape as a result of the Proposed Development. The Site does form part of the setting of the Llancarfan Vale of Glamorgan Registered Landscape and therefore the Proposed Development will have no impact upon the significance of the asset.



- |                                                                                                                        |                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <span style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 2px;"> </span> Site                                                       | <span style="color: red;">#</span> Grade I Listed Building   |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Study Area                                               | <span style="color: red;">)</span> Grade II* Listed Building |
| <span style="background-color: #d3d3d3; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Scheduled Monument            | <span style="color: red;">+</span> Grade II Listed Building  |
| <span style="background-color: #d3d3d3; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Registered Park and Garden    | <span style="color: blue;">●</span> Locally Listed Building  |
| <span style="background-color: #d3d3d3; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Conservation Area             | <span style="color: blue;">F</span> Photo Location           |
| <span style="background-color: #d3d3d3; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> </span> Registered Historic Landscape |                                                              |



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120

www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

#### PROJECT TITLE

Castle Road Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Vale of Glamorgan

#### FIGURE TITLE

Designated Historic Assets, Locally Listed Buildings and Photo Locations

---

### ***Steps 2 – 3: Assessment of setting and potential effects of the development***

- 5.13. This section presents the results of Step 2 of the settings assessment, which has been undertaken in relation to the potentially susceptible historic assets identified in Step 1. Step 2 considers the contribution that setting makes to the significance of potentially susceptible historic assets. Step 3 then considers how, if at all, and to what extent any anticipated changes to the setting of those assets, as a result of the Proposed Development within the Site, might affect their significance.

#### **Fonmon Castle Registered Historic Park and Garden and the five associated Listed Buildings and one Locally Listed Building (Fig. 12, A)**

- 5.14. Fonmon Castle Registered Historic Park and Garden includes the walled, terraced and informal gardens which surround the Grade I Listed Fonmon Castle. Fonmon Castle originated as a c.12th castle but has been continually occupied since the medieval period and was subject to major changes and additions within the 17th and 18th centuries. The grounds also contain several other Listed Buildings, including the Grade II\* Watchtower to the south of the main building, which is of likely late 16th century origin. The remaining Listed Buildings within the Registered Park and Garden are the Grade II Listed Stable Block at Fonmon Castle, the Grade II Listed Walls of the Walled Garden at Fonmon Castle and the Grade II Listed Retaining Walls of South Garden at Fonmon Castle. Also within the Registered Park and Garden c.320m south of the main castle building is a Locally Listed Building named The Lodge.
- 5.15. These assets are considered to have group value, and gain significance from their historical value and association with the medieval castle which was later converted into a high status c.18th century country house.

#### ***Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’***

- 5.16. The immediate surroundings of the Grade I Listed Fonmon Castle and its associated buildings comprise the gardens and grounds, which form the Registered Historic Park and Garden. It is this registered area immediately surrounding the historic buildings which forms the most important part of the buildings’ setting and contributes most to their significance. It is from within this area that the relationship between the buildings can be best understood and the group value of the assets can be best appreciated. An area of woodland also surrounds the buildings, creating a degree of separation between them and the surrounding landscape.
- 5.17. The wider landscape surrounding the park and garden is largely rural in character, with scattered settlements and patches of woodland largely along the course of the

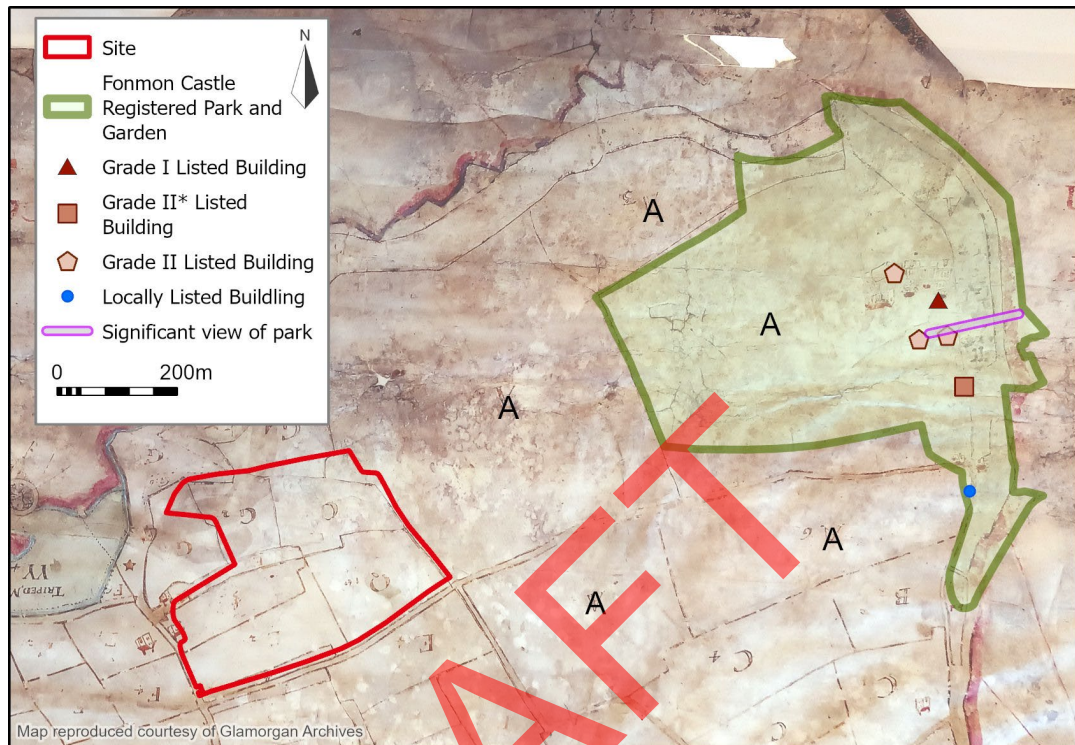
---

Kenson River. One area which is an exception to these rural surroundings is the East Aberthaw Cement Works and Aberthaw Quarry, located immediately west and south of the Site respectively. With the exception of this modern industrial area, the rural character of the majority of the surrounding area reflects the historic use of the landscape and reflects the historic setting of the assets.

5.18. Additionally, much of the land to the west and south of Fonmon Castle, including the fields comprising the Site, belonged to the manor Fonmon, the seat for which was located at Fonmon Castle. The post-medieval ownership of the land is illustrated on the 1622 Map of Fonmon manor, which depicts the Site as being part of this manor's land. While much of the surrounding landscape was owned by the manor of Fonmon, the 1622 map also shows the different occupiers of the land, reflected by different letters within each plot of land. Those fields owned and occupied by the lord of the manor are labelled 'A' and these fields are the parts of the landscape which have the most direct historic connection to the assets associated with Fonmon Castle. One of the fields, that closest to the castle itself, is included within the Registered Historic Park and Garden, however the remaining fields are not within the park's boundaries, including the field immediately west of the Site (Fig. 13). It is these remaining fields which contribute most to the wider setting of the historic park and garden. The remaining agricultural fields surrounding the park and garden, while part of the wider rural landscape surrounding the asset have no direct contribution to the significance of the asset. A small part of the north-eastern corner of the Site extends into one the fields directly associated with the manor, however the majority of the Site is located within fields belonging to the wider landscape.

5.19. Additionally, much of the landscape illustrated in the post-medieval map has been significantly disrupted by modern activity. This activity includes the cement works and quarry immediately west and south of the Site, which have removed any legibility of former field systems within their footprint. Another modern addition that has disrupted the agricultural landscape is the B4265 which runs roughly east to west through the study area, immediately north of the Site. This 20th century addition has created a division across the landscape and disrupted many of the field systems along its route and crosses through the registered parkland, separating the main northern area of the park from the southern area that extends into the settlement at Fonmon. As such, while the historic relationship between the surrounding landscape and the asset is legible through historic maps, much of the surrounding landscape does not reflect the historic field systems which were associated with the medieval or post-medieval

manor of Fonmon. Therefore, much of the rural landscape surrounding the assets forms only a very minor element of the setting of the assets and makes minimal contribution to their significance.



**Fig. 13** Setting of Fonmon Castle Historic Assets

#### *Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.20. Fonmon Castle and its associated Listed and Locally Listed Buildings are best experienced from within their immediate surroundings. These include the gardens and driveway associated with the buildings. It is from here that the relationship between the assets can be best understood and the architectural and historical qualities of the buildings can be best appreciated. The trees surrounding the buildings associated with Fonmon Castle, including the castle itself, largely obscure views of the buildings from areas within the wider surroundings and most buildings are only visible from within the area immediately surrounding them (Photo 5). This is likely intentional and creates a sense of privacy and seclusion. It should be noted however, that these trees are mostly deciduous trees and it is possible that in winter months due to the lack of leaves there may be some increased visibility of the assets from outside their immediate environs.



**Photo 5** View towards Fonmon Castle from public footpath

- 5.21. Cadw records the most significant view through the Registered Historic Park and Garden from the garden terrace to the east (Fig. 13). This provides a good view over the valley and illustrates the park within its rural surroundings. Another location from which the Registered Historic Park and Garden can be experienced, beyond the gardens and grounds which immediately surround the buildings, is from along the public footpath that runs north-west to south-east through the registered area. Approaching the park and garden along the footpath from the north the openness of the area can be appreciated and the medieval ridge and furrow earthworks associated with the field's agricultural use can be seen (Photo 6). However Fonmon Castle and its associated buildings cannot be seen from this location.



**Photo 6** View across Fonmon Castle Registered Park and Garden from public footpath

- 5.22. There is no intervisibility between the assets and the Site. The Registered Historic Park and Garden and associated buildings are obscured due to intervening vegetation and due to the distance separating them from the Site. Additionally, views west from the Registered Historic Park and Garden towards the Site have already been disrupted by the chimneys of the cement works factory which is located to the west of the Site (Photo 7). Therefore these views out from the park and garden are not considered significant and do not contribute to the significance of the asset.



**Photo 7** View towards the Site from Fonmon Castle Registered Park and Garden

#### *Summary of development effects*

5.23. The Proposed Development would result in change to the wider landscape surrounding the assets. This historically rural landscape was owned by the manor of Fonmon and therefore there is a historic relationship between the Site and the assets. However, this relationship is only legible through documentary sources, such as historic maps. The experience of this rural landscape has been much altered since the medieval and post-medieval periods and much of the historic field systems have been disrupted by modern activity. This activity includes the construction of the modern B4265 road, which has created a physical division through the rural landscape and separates the Site from the fields to the north of the road which have a more direct historic relationship with the assets. Additionally, to the west of the Site the cement works factory and quarry have further disrupted the rural landscape and the Site's proximity to these industrial activities further separates it from the historic rural landscape associated with the assets.

5.24. Furthermore there is no intervisibility between the assets and the Site. Consequently, the Proposed Development will have no impact upon any key views of the Registered Historic Park and Garden or the associated buildings. Views to the west from the Registered Historic Park and Garden are dominated by the chimneys associated with the cement works immediately adjacent to the Site. Also within these views are electrical pylons and other modern infrastructure which further disrupt the agricultural landscape, this includes the electrical pylons within the Site. These pylons are visible due to their height and however the remainder of the Site remains obscured by intervening vegetation and distance. While the Proposed Development will introduce change to the wider landscape surrounding the assets, this would be a small change to an already much modernised and industrialised area of the landscape and would not result in any harm to the significance of the assets.

---

### **Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village Scheduled Monument (Fig. 12, B) and Llancadle Conservation Area (Fig. 12, H)**

- 5.25. The Llancadle Conservation Area and Management Plan provides a summary of the special interest of the Conservation Area. The defining characteristics of the Conservation Area include its character as a small historic village within a rural setting, the historic buildings within the village, the contrasting forms of development within the village such as the linear layout along the main road and the dispersed buildings down along the side lanes, the views across the Kenson Valley, and the inclusion of the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Settlement within the boundaries of the Conservation Area (Vale of Glamorgan 2009b).
- 5.26. Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village Scheduled Monument comprises the remains of earthworks, platforms and building footings of a deserted village of probable medieval date. The remains of the structures are situated around a hollow way to the south-west of the modern settlement at Llancadle. The monument gains its significance from its potential to enhance the understanding of medieval settlements and the scheduled area is expected to contain a range of archaeological remains which could provide information regarding construction techniques and agricultural methods.

#### *Physical Surrounds – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.27. The proximity of the two assets to each other contributes to their significance. Each area of settlement activity forms part of the immediate surroundings of the assets and demonstrates the development of settlement within the area, therefore contributing to a better understanding of the historic development of the landscape. The remaining immediate surroundings of the two assets is largely rural in character, with fields surrounding both the modern settlement at Llancadle and the deserted medieval village. Additionally, both the modern settlement which is included within the Conservation Area and the Scheduled Monument of the medieval settlement are located within close proximity to the Kenson River, which runs to the south of the two assets. These elements of the surroundings of the assets broadly reflect their historic setting and therefore somewhat contribute to the significance of the assets.
- 5.28. There has been modern development within the wider area surrounding these assets, largely seen to the south in the form of the modern B4265 road and the East Aberthaw Cement works and Aberthaw Quarry. The modern road creates a physical division between the rural landscape immediate surrounding the assets and the rural landscape to the south of the road. Furthermore, this area to the south of the B4265

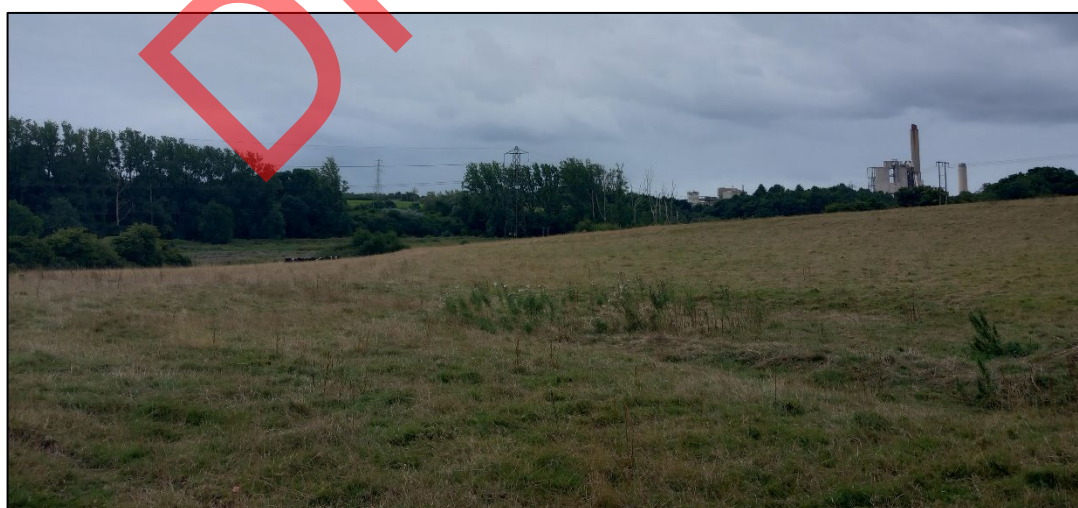
contains the industrial activity associated with the cement works and quarry which has also disrupted the rural landscape within this location.

*Experience – ‘What Matters and Why’*

- 5.29. Both the Conservation Area and Scheduled Monument are best experienced from within their immediate surroundings. For the Conservation Area, this allows for an appreciation of the defining characteristics which contribute to the asset’s significance, including the historic buildings and layout of the settlement and its character as small historic village within a rural setting (Photo 8). For the Scheduled Monument, it is from its immediate surroundings that the earthworks which form the visible elements of the asset can be best understood (Photo 9).



**Photo 8** Llanccadle Conservation Area



**Photo 9** Llanccadle Deserted Medieval Village Scheduled Monument

- 5.30. A key approach to the assets is along the road which runs through the modern settlement. From this road both the deserted medieval village and current settlement

at Llancadle can be experienced and this allows for an understanding of the historic development of the settlement activity within this area.

- 5.31. The rural landscape which surrounds both the Conservation Area and Scheduled Monument is best experienced through views obtained from the north of the River Kenson. This allows for views of the assets within their rural surroundings, along both the public footpath which runs from the B4265 through the Scheduled Monument, the road which runs through the modern settlement of Llancadle and from fields to the north-west and north-east of the Conservation Area. From these locations the assets can be experienced within the rural landscape which immediately surrounds them and falls within the same parish and this historic association indicates fields to the north of the River Kenson within the parish of Llancarfan, the southern boundary of which follows the line of the River Kenson, contribute more to the setting of the assets.
- 5.32. There is some intervisibility between the Site and the assets. Views of the Site can be attained from the Scheduled Monument as a field beyond the tree line which follows the line of the Kenson River (Photo 10). This view allows for an understanding of the deserted village within its rural landscape, with most of the other fields to the south of the asset being obscured by the treeline. However it should be noted that while the landscape remains rural, the field systems visible from the asset are of modern origin and do not reflect the medieval field systems formed the historic surroundings of the asset.



**Photo 10** View of the Site from Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village Scheduled Monument

- 5.33. There are some glimpsed views of the Site from the Conservation Area, however these are largely obscured by vegetation and only a small area of the southern field of the Site is visible as a patch of green amongst trees (Photo 11). This view would be considered an incidental view and does not contribute to the significance of the

Conservation Area. Similarly, there are also glimpsed views of the Conservation Area from the Site (Photo 12). These would also be considered incidental views and they do not allow for an appreciation of the defining characteristics which contribute to the Conservation Area's significance.



**Photo 11** View towards Site from Llancadle Conservation Area



**Photo 12** View towards Llancadle Conservation Area from within the Site

#### *Summary of development effects*

- 5.34. While the Site's currently comprises an agricultural field it is located is within a largely industrialised and developed part of the surrounding landscape. It is immediately north-east of the East Aberthaw cement works and quarry as well as being immediately south of the B4265 road. As such the rural character of the Site and its surroundings has already been altered and does not currently contribute significantly to the rural surroundings of the Conservation Area and Scheduled Monument.
- 5.35. The Site is not visible within any key views for the Llancadle Conservation Area, with the treeline immediately south of the Kenson River obscuring views between the Site and the Conservation Area from most locations within the Site. There are some

---

glimpsed views of the Conservation Area from within the Site, however these would be considered incidental views and do not contribute to the significance of the asset. Additionally, if elements of the Proposed Development are visible from the asset, these would be experienced within the context of the existing industrial character of the wider landscape. Consequently, the Site does not currently contribute to the significance of the Llancadle Conservation Area and the Proposed Development within the Site will result in no non-physical impacts upon the asset.

5.36. There are some views of the Site from the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village Scheduled Monument, with the Site visible as part of the agricultural landscape beyond the treeline which follows the Kenson River. These views already incorporate modern industrial and infrastructure elements, such as the chimneys associated with the cement works and by the modern telephone pylons currently within the landscape. Additionally, these views are of an agricultural landscape which is later in date and has no direct association with the asset due to its locations within a different parish. While these views do allow the asset to be understood within its wider agricultural landscape, the Site does not form part of the agricultural landscape which contributes most to the asset, which comprises those fields immediately surrounding the asset and within the same parish. The views of the Site are part of the wider agricultural landscape and do not provide any specific contribution to the understanding of the medieval settlement.

5.37. The Scheduled Monument gains significance from its potential to produce buried archaeological remains that could provide information regarding the former medieval settlement of Llancadle, construction techniques and agricultural methods. As such, the key aspects of the monument which contribute most to its significance are associated with the buried remains which form the monument which would not be impacted by the Proposed Development. Therefore, while the Proposed Development would introduce some change to the wider landscape surrounding the assets the elements which contribute most to their significance would remain unchanged. Accordingly there would be no harm to the significance of either Llancadle Conservation Area or the Scheduled Monument of Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village as a result of the Proposed Development.

---

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1. This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, to identify known and potential historic assets located within the Site and its environs which may be affected by the Proposed Development. The significance of the identified known and potential historic assets has been determined, as far as possible, based on the available evidence. The potential effects of the proposals on the significance of identified historic assets, including any potential physical effects upon buried archaeological remains, and potential non-physical effects resulting from the anticipated changes to the settings of historic assets, have been assessed. Any physical or non-physical effects of the development proposals upon the significance of the heritage resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application for the Proposed Development.

### *Physical effects*

- 6.2. Current evidence suggests there is some limited potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains to be found within the Site. However, little intrusive archaeological investigation has taken place within the study area and therefore there is some uncertainty regarding the archaeological potential within the Site. No early prehistoric activity has been recorded within the study area and most prehistoric activity within the study area comprises possible late prehistoric enclosures identified from cropmarks. There is, therefore, some potential for later prehistoric archaeological remains to be found within the Site. There has been some Roman activity recorded across the study area, including a possible Roman road and possible Roman building. However the Romano-British South-East Wales Settlement Survey recorded relatively limited numbers of Roman findspot during the intensive fieldwalking surveys across the Site and study area, suggesting a limited potential for archaeological remains.
- 6.3. Possible medieval agricultural activity has been recorded within the Site and a wall belonging to a medieval building has been recorded immediately to the west. Available evidence suggests that the Site has largely been in agricultural use since the medieval period. Therefore, medieval or later remains within the Site would likely be of agricultural origin. A possible medieval or post-medieval terraced platform has been recorded within the Site. The function of this platform is uncertain but suggests some potential for structural remains within this area of the Site.

- 
- 6.4. The geophysical survey of the Site (Sumo GeoSurveys 2024) has recorded several anomalies of possible archaeological origin. These reflect possible enclosures, trackways, ditches or pits, however it is also possible due to the lack of definition of the features that they may be of natural origin. It is unlikely that any potential archaeological remains within the Site would be considered of high significance, however further investigation, such as trial trenching, may be required to understand the archaeological potential and significance of the Site. The scope of any further investigation should be agreed with the archaeological advisor to Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology. Such works could be secured as a condition of any planning consent.

#### *Non-physical effects*

- 6.5. The assessment has considered the potential impact of the Proposed Development on the setting of designated historic assets within the surrounding landscape. It has confirmed that the Proposed Development would not change any key element of the setting of any historic assets that may impact on their heritage significance. As such, the proposals would not lead to harm to the significance of any potentially sensitive historic assets, in line with the requirements of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016) and national and local planning policy.
- 6.6. This assessment is considered to be consistent with the requirements of Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017) by describing the significance of any historic assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting in appropriate detail.

---

## 7. REFERENCES

- Aldhouse-Green, M. et al. 2003 *Southeast Wales - Roman*. In: *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*
- Allen, M., Blick, N., Brindle, T., Evans, T., Fulford, M., Holbrook, N., Richards, J.D. & Smith, A. 2016 *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource*
- Burrow, S. 2010 *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Neolithic and Bronze Age*
- British Geological Survey 2024 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/ofbritain/home.html?&\\_ga=2.208422866.1784019432.1644840147-188764354.1614701133](https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/ofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.208422866.1784019432.1644840147-188764354.1614701133)
- Cadw 2011 *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*
- Cadw 2017a *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*
- Cadw 2017b *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*
- Cadw 2022 *Scheduled Monuments* [Search Cadw records](#) | [Cadw \(gov.wales\)](#)
- Cardiff University 2024 *Evidence of ancient medieval feasting rituals uncovered in grounds of historic property* - <https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/news/view/2785080-evidence-of-ancient-medieval-feasting-rituals-uncovered-in-grounds-of-historic-property>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020 *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*
- Evans, E M 2001 *Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Penmark and Porthkerry 721*
- Gerrard, C., Wiggins, H. and Evans, E. 2006 *Prehistoric defended enclosures in Glamorgan with recommendations for fieldwork: Year 3 report 2619*
- Gwilt, A. et al. 2003 *Later Bronze Age and Iron Age*. In: *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales*
- Graves-Brown, P. 1997 *River Thaw Valley Project*. Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
- Historic England 2010 *The Light Fantastic: Using Airborne LiDAR in Archaeological Survey*
- Jones, B & Mattingly, D. 1990 *An Atlas of Roman Britain*. London: Guild
- Kokalj, Ž. And Hesse, R. 2017 *Airborne Laser Scanning Raster Visualisation: A guide to Good Practice*

- 
- Kokalj, Ž. And Somrak, M. 2019 *Why not a single image? Combining Visualizations to Facilitate Fieldwork and On-Screen Mapping*. *Remote Sensing* 11 (7): 747
- Natural Resources Wales 2014 *National Landscape Character Area 26: Vale of Glamorgan*  
<https://cdn.cyfoethnaturiol.cymru/media/682623/nlca36-vale-of-glamorgan-description.pdf?mode=pad&rnd=131550626020230000>
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 Act of UK Parliament
- RWE npower 2007 *Environmental Statement: Proposal to Dispose of Pulverised Fuel Ash from Aberthaw power Station in the Limestone Quarry at Est Aberthaw. Chapter 8: Archaeology* (Planning reference: 2005/01811/FUL)
- Sumo GeoSurveys 2024 *Land north of Castle Road, Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan, Wales: Geophysical Survey Report*
- The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record. *HER Enquiry Reference Number: 9020*.
- The Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022 *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*
- Vale of Glamorgan Council 2009a *East Aberthaw Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*
- Vale of Glamorgan Council 2009b *Llancadle Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan*
- Walker, E.A 2022 *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic*
- Welsh Government 2017 *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN24)*
- Welsh Government 2016 *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*
- Welsh Government 2024 *Planning Policy Wales Edition 12*
- Zakšek, K., Oštir, K. and Kokalj, Ž. 2011 *Sky-View Factor as a Relief Visualization Technique. Remote Sensing* 3(2): 398-415

### **Cartographic sources**

|      |                               |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 1622 | Map of Fonmon Manor           |
| 1840 | Penmark Parish Tithe Map      |
| 1879 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500  |
| 1885 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,560 |
| 1900 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500  |

---

|      |                               |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 1900 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,560 |
| 1919 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500  |
| 1921 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,560 |
| 1943 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500  |
| 1947 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,560 |
| 1964 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,000 |
| 1969 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,000 |
| 1971 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500  |
| 1975 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,000 |
| 1977 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500  |
| 1982 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,000 |
| 1988 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500  |
| 1990 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:10,000 |
| 1993 | Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2,500  |

#### *Aerial photographs*

|          |                               |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| Jun 1940 | 40021 RAF Medmenham MWO 14    |
| Mar 1942 | 4224 RAF Medmenham 2267       |
| Sep 1945 | 4540 RAF106GUK_844            |
| Sep 1945 | 4540 RAF106GUK_844            |
| Aug 1947 | 4702 RAFCPEUK_2258            |
| Jun 1949 | 4916 540RAF227 Infra Red 5091 |
| Jan 1953 | 5302 540_RAF_993 F21 0021     |
| Jul 1956 | 5609 245 MAL 56 37089         |
| Aug 1959 | 58_RAF_3066                   |
| May 1963 | 6308 OS 63_051                |
| Jun 1969 | 6944 OS69_308                 |
| Jul 1975 | 7595 OS75_003                 |
| Jul 1981 | 8101 JAS2181                  |
| Sep 1986 | 8613 OS86_178                 |
| Aug 1991 | 9138 Geonex 78_91             |
| 2000     | Getmapping                    |

---

## APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

### *Heritage Statute: Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016)*

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act was passed by the National Assembly for Wales in February 2016 and became law after receiving Royal Assent in March 2016. It amends the two pieces of UK legislation - the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 – that currently provide the framework for the protection and management of the historic environment in Wales.

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 has three main aims:

- To give more effective protection to Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments;
- To improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- To introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

The amendments to the Planning Act 1990 include an extension to the definition of a Scheduled Monument, the introduction of enforcement orders to stop unauthorised works to Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings, and the formulation of a comprehensive register of parks and gardens of historic interest in Wales and a statutory list of historic place names.

### *Heritage Statute: Scheduled Monuments*

Scheduled Monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Contrary to the requirements of the Planning Act 1990 regarding Listed buildings, the 1979 Act does not include provision for the 'setting' of Scheduled Monuments.

### *Heritage Statute: Listed Buildings*

Listed buildings are buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and are subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act'). Under Section 7 of the Act 'no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised.' Such works are authorised under Listed Building Consent. Under Section 66 of the Act 'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.

### *Note on the extent of a Listed Building*

Under Section 1(5) of the Act, a structure may be deemed part of a Listed Building if it is:

- (a) fixed to the building, or
- (b) within the curtilage of the building, which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1<sup>st</sup> July 1948

The inclusion of a structure deemed to be within the 'curtilage' of a building thus means that it is subject to the same statutory controls as the principal Listed Building. Inclusion within this duty is not, however, an automatic indicator of 'heritage significance' both as defined within PPW (2024) and TAN 24 (2017) (see Section 2 above). In such cases, the significance of the structure needs to be assessed both in its own right and in the contribution it makes to the

---

significance and character of the principal Listed Building. The practical effect of the inclusion in the listing of ancillary structures is limited by the requirement that Listed Building Consent is only needed for works to the 'Listed Building' (to include the building in the list and all the ancillary items) where they affect the special character of the Listed building as a whole.

### **Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12) February 2024**

#### **Section 6.1: The Historic Environment**

The historic environment comprises all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us. It is central to Wales's culture and its character, whilst contributing to our sense of place and identity. It enhances our quality of life, adds to regional and local distinctiveness and is an important economic and social asset.

The historic environment is made up of individual historic features which are collectively known as historic assets. Examples of what can constitute an historic asset include:

- Listed buildings;
- Conservation areas;
- Historic assets of special local interest;
- Historic parks and gardens;
- Townscapes;
- Historic Landscapes;
- World Heritage Sites; and
- Archaeological remains (including scheduled monuments).

The ways in which historic assets are identified can vary. The most important historic assets often have statutory protection or are included in formal registers which identify them as being of special historic interest. Other assets yet to be formally identified could include buried archaeological remains.

#### **Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment and its Assets**

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 provide the legislative framework for the protection and sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales. PPW provides the national planning policy framework for the consideration of the historic environment, and this is supplemented by guidance contained in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment and Cadw associated best practice guidance on the historic environment.

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource, and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness, and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

The Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment seek to:

- protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;

- conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
- safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
- preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
- protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.

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

It is the responsibility of all those with an interest in the planning system, including planning authorities, applicants, developers, and communities, to appropriately care for the historic environment in their area. The protection, conservation and enhancement of historic assets is most effective when it is considered at the earliest stage of plan preparation or when designing proposals new proposals.

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

### Listed Buildings

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

For listed buildings, the aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance their special qualities, retaining them in sustainable use. The continuation or reinstatement of the original use should generally be the first option, but not all original uses will now be viable or appropriate. The application of planning and listed building controls should recognise the need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered in order to secure a building's survival or provide it with a sound economic future.

The demolition of any listed building should be considered as exceptional and require the strongest justification.

Applicants for listed building consent must be able to justify their proposals, show why the alteration or demolition of a listed building is desirable or necessary and consider the impact of any change upon its significance. This must be included in a heritage impact statement, which will be proportionate both to the significance of the building and to the degree of change proposed.

### Archaeological Remains

The planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not.

---

Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection *in situ*. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting.

In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.

Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.

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

### Enabling Development

Enabling development is development which can deliver substantial heritage benefit but would usually be contrary to other objectives of national or local planning policy.

Enabling development may be appropriate if the public benefit of rescuing, enhancing, or even endowing an important historic asset decisively outweighs the harm to other material interests. It must always be in proportion to the public benefit it offers.

When considering a scheme of enabling development, planning permission should be granted only where all of the following can be applied:

- where the impact of the development was precisely defined in the application at the outset, and normally through the granting of full, rather than outline, planning permission;
- where the achievement of the heritage objective is securely and enforceably linked to the enabling development;
- where the place concerned is repaired to an agreed standard, or the funds to do so are made available, as early as possible in the course of the enabling development, ideally at the outset and certainly before completion or occupation of the enabling development;
- where the planning authority closely monitors implementation, if necessary acting promptly to ensure that obligations are fulfilled; and

- the enabling development does not give rise to significant risks, for example residential development in the floodplain or significantly impact on air quality or soundscape.

### ***Vale of Glamorgan, Local Development Plan***

#### ***POLICY MD8, Page 110 – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT***

Development proposals must protect the qualities of the built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan, specifically:

1. Within conservation areas, development proposals must preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area;
2. For listed and locally listed buildings, development proposals must preserve or enhance the building, its setting and any features of significance it possesses;
3. Within designated landscapes, historic parks and gardens, and battlefields, development proposals must respect the special historic character and quality of these areas, their settings or historic views or vistas;
4. For sites of archaeological interest, development proposals must preserve or enhance archaeological remains and where appropriate their settings.

### ***Cadw, Conservation Principles (2011)***

#### ***Heritage significance***

The significance of historic assets in Wales is provided within 'Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales' (Cadw 2011). This approach considers heritage significance to derive from a combination of discrete heritage values:

Evidential value derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric.

Historical value may derive from aspects of past ways of life, or association with notable families, persons, events, or movements – it embodies the connection between past events and society with the present.

Aesthetic value derives from the sensory and intellectual stimulation drawn from a historic asset. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting. It may also be the result of design, or an unplanned outcome of a process of events.

Communal value derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It may be commemorative or symbolic and relate to issues of identity or collective memory.

### ***Cadw, Setting of Historic Assets in Wales***

#### ***Staged settings assessment***

This section outlines the general principles that both assessors and decision makers should consider when assessing the impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of historic assets. Essentially, there are four stages.

---

Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.

Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

### *Extract from the Hedgerow Regulations 1997*

Extracted from Statutory Instruments 1997 No. 1160 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997, Schedule 1: Additional criteria for determining 'Important' hedgerows;

#### PART II: Archaeology and history

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1845.
2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is-
  - a. included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Scheduled Areas Act 1979(g); or
  - b. recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record.
3. The hedgerow-
  - a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
  - b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
4. The hedgerow-
  - a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record or on a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
  - b) is visibly related to any building or feature of such an estate or manor.
5. The hedgerow-
  - a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure acts (a); or
  - b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system-
    - i. is substantially complete; or
    - ii. is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(b), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

The criterion of point five is the subject of debate and differing interpretation. Some heritage professionals interpret the criterion referring to the individual Inclosure Act for the parish in

---

which a site is located, and numerous Acts were made in the 18th century (including the 1773 Inclosure Act). However, the criterion references the Short Titles Act of 1896, and it is commonly interpreted by LPAs and heritage professionals that it thus refers to the Inclosure Act of 1845, and subsequent Acts up to the Commonable Rights Compensation Act of 1882. This latter interpretation sets a date of 1845 as the benchmark test.

'Important' hedgerows are not designated heritage assets (as defined in NPPF Annex 2). The Regulations are essentially a notification mechanism. Thus an applicant needs to notify the LPA prior to the removal, either entirely or in part, of an 'important' hedgerow. There is a prescribed form of notice set out in Schedule 4 to the Regulations, although the form an LPA uses does not have to follow this. The requirement is for sufficient information to be given to the LPA for them to consider the proposed removal.

DRAFT

## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED RECORDED HISTORIC ASSETS

### Designated Historic Assets

| CA Ref   | Name                                                                           | Grade                               | Cadw Ref<br>HER Ref   | NGR           |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| <b>A</b> | Fonmon Castle                                                                  | Grade II Registered Park and Garden | <b>PGW(Gm)39(GLA)</b> | 304589 168071 |
|          | Fonmon Castle                                                                  | Grade I Listed Building             | <b>13597</b>          | 304738 168097 |
|          | Watchtower at Fonmon Castle                                                    | Grade II* Listed Building           | <b>13597</b>          | 304781 167953 |
|          | Stable Block at Fonmon Castle                                                  | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>13597</b>          | 304706 168032 |
|          | Retaining Walls of South Garden at Fonmon Castle                               | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>13597</b>          | 304753 168038 |
|          | Walls of Walled Gardens at Fonmon Castle                                       | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>13597</b>          | 304665 168142 |
|          | The Lodge, Fonman                                                              | Locally Listed Building             | GGAT01486s            | 304790 167780 |
| <b>B</b> | Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village                                            | Scheduled Monument                  | <b>GM534</b>          | 303494 168165 |
| <b>C</b> | East Orchard Manor House                                                       | Scheduled Monument                  | <b>GM082</b>          | 302871 168053 |
|          | Dovecote at East Orchard                                                       | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>83118</b>          | 302852 168082 |
|          | Retainers' Hall at East Orchard                                                | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>83125</b>          | 302870 168049 |
| <b>D</b> | East Orchard Wood Pillbox                                                      | Scheduled Monument                  | <b>GM598</b>          | 302892 167659 |
| <b>E</b> | East Aberthaw                                                                  | Conservation Area                   | -                     | 303504 166686 |
|          | The Blue Anchor Inn PH                                                         | Grade II* Listed Building           | <b>13614</b>          | 303504 166686 |
|          | Marsh House, with attached garden wall                                         | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>13615</b>          | 303489 166759 |
|          | The Granary                                                                    | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>83162</b>          | 303474 166743 |
|          | Aberthaw Signal Box                                                            | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>83145</b>          | 303512 166494 |
|          | THE HAVEN                                                                      | Locally Listed Building             | GGAT01620s            | 303419 166723 |
|          | 1 and 2 Marsh Cottages                                                         | Locally Listed Building             | GGAT01800s            | 303475 166729 |
| <b>F</b> | Memorial at St Athan Boys' Village                                             | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>87647</b>          | 302653 167142 |
| <b>G</b> | Fonmon Well                                                                    | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>83153</b>          | 304755 167590 |
|          | Walls surrounding Fonmon Pond including the Bridge and Weir and Well at Fonmon | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>83165</b>          | 304782 167594 |
|          | East Hall (aka Rosedene)                                                       | Grade II Listed Building            | <b>83151</b>          | 304856 167631 |
|          | Woodside Cottage, Fonmon                                                       | Locally Listed Building             | GGAT06236s            | 304821 167604 |
|          | Royal Mail Post Box, Fonmon                                                    | Locally Listed Building             | GGAT06251s            | 304801 167605 |

| CA Ref   | Name                         | Grade                         | Cadw Ref<br>HER Ref | NGR           |
|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <b>H</b> | Llancadle                    | Conservation Area             | -                   | 303594 168392 |
| <b>I</b> | Lancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan | Registered Historic Landscape | <b>HLW (SG) 1</b>   | various       |

### *Recorded Archaeological Remains*

| CA Ref    | Name                                                         | Period      | HER Ref.          | NGR           |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <b>1</b>  | Ditch and Barrow, Llancadle South                            | Prehistoric | <b>02417s</b>     | 30372 16799   |
| <b>2</b>  | Ditch, Castle Wood                                           | Prehistoric | <b>02411s,</b>    | 30446 16824   |
| <b>3</b>  | Fonmon Estate Field F7, Prehistoric Enclosure and ring ditch | Prehistoric | <b>03301s</b>     | 30445 16803   |
| <b>4</b>  | Enclosure, Llancadle South II                                | Prehistoric | <b>02943s</b>     | 30389 16813   |
|           | Enclosure, Llancadle South                                   | Prehistoric | <b>02406s</b>     | 30377 16807   |
| <b>5</b>  | Double ditched enclosure, east orchard wood, St Athan        | Prehistoric | <b>02399s</b>     | 30278 16785   |
|           | Ditch, East Orchard Wood                                     | Prehistoric | <b>02405s</b>     | 302780 167740 |
| <b>6</b>  | Enclosure, Coed Llancadle                                    | Prehistoric | <b>02403s</b>     | 303090 168390 |
|           | Semi-circular ditches, Coed Llancadle, Llanarfan             | Prehistoric | <b>02402s</b>     | 30306 16834   |
| <b>7</b>  | Oval Enclosure, Castleton wood, St Athan                     | Prehistoric | <b>02401s</b>     | 30260 6815    |
| <b>8</b>  | Iron Age, Defended enclosure                                 | Prehistoric | <b>02407s</b>     | 30407 16851   |
|           | Enclosure, Llancadle Gorse (1 of 2)                          | Prehistoric | <b>02408s</b>     | 30402 16855   |
|           | Ditch, Llancadle Gorse                                       | Prehistoric | <b>02410s</b>     | 30402 16855   |
|           | Enclosure, Llancadle Gorse (2 of 2)                          | Prehistoric | <b>GGAT02409s</b> | 30402 16855   |
| <b>9</b>  | Home Farm South Prehistoric Enclosure                        | Prehistoric | <b>02936s</b>     | 30456 6722    |
| <b>10</b> | Enclosure, East Aberthaw                                     | Prehistoric | <b>03302s</b>     | 30428 16680   |
| <b>11</b> | Burton House East                                            | Prehistoric | <b>GGAT02942s</b> | 30423 16785   |

| CA Ref | Name                                        | Period         | HER Ref.                  | NGR           |
|--------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 12     | Cropmark, Llancadle Farm, Llancadle         | Prehistoric    | GGAT05643s                | 303555 168757 |
| 13     | Possible Roman Road West Aberthaw-Ilanharry | Roman          | 01037.0s (RR GGAT 006-01) | various       |
| 14     | Fonmon Northeast                            | Roman          | GGAT02924s                | 30486 16777   |
| 15     | Roman Building, Well Road, East Aberthaw    | Roman          | GGAT00480s                | 30343 16670   |
| 16     | Lan Hoitlon                                 | Early Medieval | GGAT03789s                | 30358 16839   |
| 17     | Briton Chapel                               | Medieval       | GGAT00501s                | 30343 16763   |
|        | Enclosure and Dry Stone Wall, Rhooose       | Medieval       | GGAT00925s                | 3035 1677     |
| 18     | Middens and Pits, Rhooose                   | Medieval       | GGAT01008s                | 3035 1679     |
| 19     | Chapel, St Athan                            | Medieval       | GGAT00498s                | 30288 16803   |
| 20     | Chapel, St Athan                            | Medieval       | 00495s                    | 30280 16848   |
| 21     | Chapel, Llancadle                           | Medieval       | GGAT00496s                | 30358 16839   |
| 22     | St Cadoc's Chapel, East Aberthaw            | Medieval       | GGAT00505s                | 30327 16683   |
| 23     | Fonmon Estate, Medieval field system        | Medieval       | 03296s                    | 30445 16795   |
| 24     | Hump Backed Bridge, St. Athan               | Medieval       | 00500s                    | 30294 16806   |
| 25     | Fonmon Road possible platform, Rhooose      | Medieval       | 01907s                    | 30474 16754   |
| 26     | House, Rhooose                              | Medieval       | GGAT01014s                | 3048 1675     |
| 27     | House Platform, Fonmon                      | Post-medieval  | GGAT03442s                | 30450 16774   |
| 28     | Possible House Platform, Fonmon             | Post-medieval  | GGAT03450s                | 30480 16721   |
| 29     | LLANTRISANT-ABERTHAW RAILWAY                | Modern         | 01570.0s                  | various       |
| 30     | Lime works and Quarry, Burton               | Modern         | GGAT06930s                | 303119 167841 |
| 31     | Quarry, Burton                              | Modern         | GGAT06931s                | 303271 167782 |

| CA Ref | Name                                | Period            | HER Ref.   | NGR           |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| 32     | East Orchard Quarry and Limekiln    | Modern            | GGAT05235s | 302828 167955 |
| 33     | WWII Gun Emplacement St Athan       | Modern            | GGAT05232s | 302892 167659 |
| 34     | SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE I R6969        | Modern            | 515586     | 303838 166922 |
| 35     | Platform, Burton, Aberthaw          | Undated           | 01906s     | 30353 16778   |
| 36     | Triangular Earthwork, Rhooose       | Undated           | GGAT08117s | 303817 167726 |
| 37     | BURTON                              | Undated           | GGAT03415s | 30358 16754   |
|        | Boundary Banks Field system, Burton | Undated           | 03318s     | 30352 16770   |
| 38     | Fonmon East                         | Undated           | GGAT03298s | 3049 1677     |
| 39     | Enclosure, East Orchard Wood West   | Undated           | 02400s     | 30254 16780   |
| 40     | Pits, Coed Llancadle Southeast      | Undated           | 02416s     | 3032716816    |
| -      | Findspot, Well Road, East Aberthaw  | Roman findspot    | GGAT02454s | 30350 16680   |
| -      | Findspot, Llancadle South           | Roman findspot    | GGAT03306s | 30375 16800   |
| -      | Findspot, Fonmon Home Farm          | Roman findspot    | GGAT03328s | 30449 16724   |
| -      | Findspot, Rhooose                   | Medieval findspot | GGAT01009s | 3035 1679     |
| -      | Findspot, Fonmon                    | Medieval findspot | GGAT03307s | 30459 16812   |
| -      | Findspot, Fonmon                    | Medieval findspot | GGAT03337s | 30450 16780   |
| -      | Findspot, East Aberthaw             | Medieval findspot | GGAT03353s | 30385 16667   |
| -      | Findspot, Llancadle South           | Medieval findspot | GGAT03361s | 30385 16800   |
| -      | Findspot, Burton                    | Medieval findspot | GGAT03363s | 30360 16790   |
| -      | Findspot, Burton                    | Medieval findspot | GGAT03364s | 30405 16775   |
| -      | Findspot, East Aberthaw             | Medieval findspot | GGAT03384s | 30430 16680   |
| -      | Findspot, Font-Y-Gary               | Medieval findspot | GGAT03386s | 30460 16700   |

| CA Ref | Name                                                     | Period                        | HER Ref.          | NGR           |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| -      | Findspot, Font-Y-Gary                                    | Medieval findspot             | <b>GGAT03387s</b> | 30460 16700   |
| -      | Findspot, Fonmon                                         | Medieval findspot             | <b>GGAT03388s</b> | 30440 16715   |
| -      | Findspot, Font-Y-Gary                                    | Medieval findspot             | <b>GGAT03390s</b> | 30475 16710   |
| -      | Findspot, Fonmon                                         | Medieval findspot             | <b>GGAT03443s</b> | 30460 16820   |
| -      | Findspot, Fonmon                                         | Post-medieval findspot        | <b>GGAT03338s</b> | 30450 16780   |
| -      | Findspot, East Aberthaw                                  | Post-medieval findspot        | <b>GGAT03354s</b> | 30385 16667   |
| -      | Findspot, Llancadle South                                | Post-medieval findspot        | <b>GGAT03362s</b> | 30385 16800   |
| -      | Findspot, Burton                                         | Post-medieval findspot        | <b>GGAT03365s</b> | 30405 16775   |
| -      | Findspot, Burton                                         | Post-medieval findspot        | <b>GGAT03367s</b> | 30380 16760   |
| -      | Findspot, Burton                                         | Post-medieval findspot        | <b>GGAT03368s</b> | 30380 16760   |
| -      | Findspot, Rhoose                                         | Post-medieval findspot        | <b>GGAT03385s</b> | 30430 16680   |
| -      | Findspot, Fonmon                                         | Post-medieval findspot        | <b>GGAT03389s</b> | 30440 16715   |
| -      | Findspot, Font-Y-Gary                                    | Post-medieval findspot        | <b>GGAT03391s</b> | 30475 16710   |
| -      | Lime Kiln, Landore                                       | Post-medieval/Modern Limekiln | <b>GGAT01690s</b> | 30346 16671   |
| -      | Lime Kiln, St. Athan                                     | Post-medieval/Modern Limekiln | <b>GGAT02640s</b> | 30290 16790   |
| -      | Lime Kiln, Llancarfan                                    | Post-medieval/Modern Limekiln | <b>GGAT02641s</b> | 30380 16860   |
| -      | Lime Kiln, Llancarfan                                    | Post-medieval/Modern Limekiln | <b>GGAT02642s</b> | 30390 16860   |
| -      | Lime Kiln, Rhoose                                        | Post-medieval/Modern Limekiln | <b>GGAT02644s</b> | 30350 16650   |
| -      | Limekiln, Castle Wood                                    | Post-medieval/Modern Limekiln | <b>GGAT04301s</b> | 304830 167839 |
| -      | Limekiln, Castle Wood, Fonmon, Rhoose, Vale of Galmorgan | Post-medieval/Modern Limekiln | <b>04323s</b>     | 304829 167840 |
| -      | Lime Kiln, Llancarfan                                    | Post-medieval/Modern Limekiln | <b>02642s</b>     | 30390 16860   |

| CA Ref | Name                                                           | Period                           | HER Ref.          | NGR           |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| -      | Limekiln, Castle Wood,<br>Fonmon, Rhoose, Vale of<br>Glamorgan | Post-medieval/Modern<br>Limekiln | <b>GGAT04323s</b> | 304829 167840 |

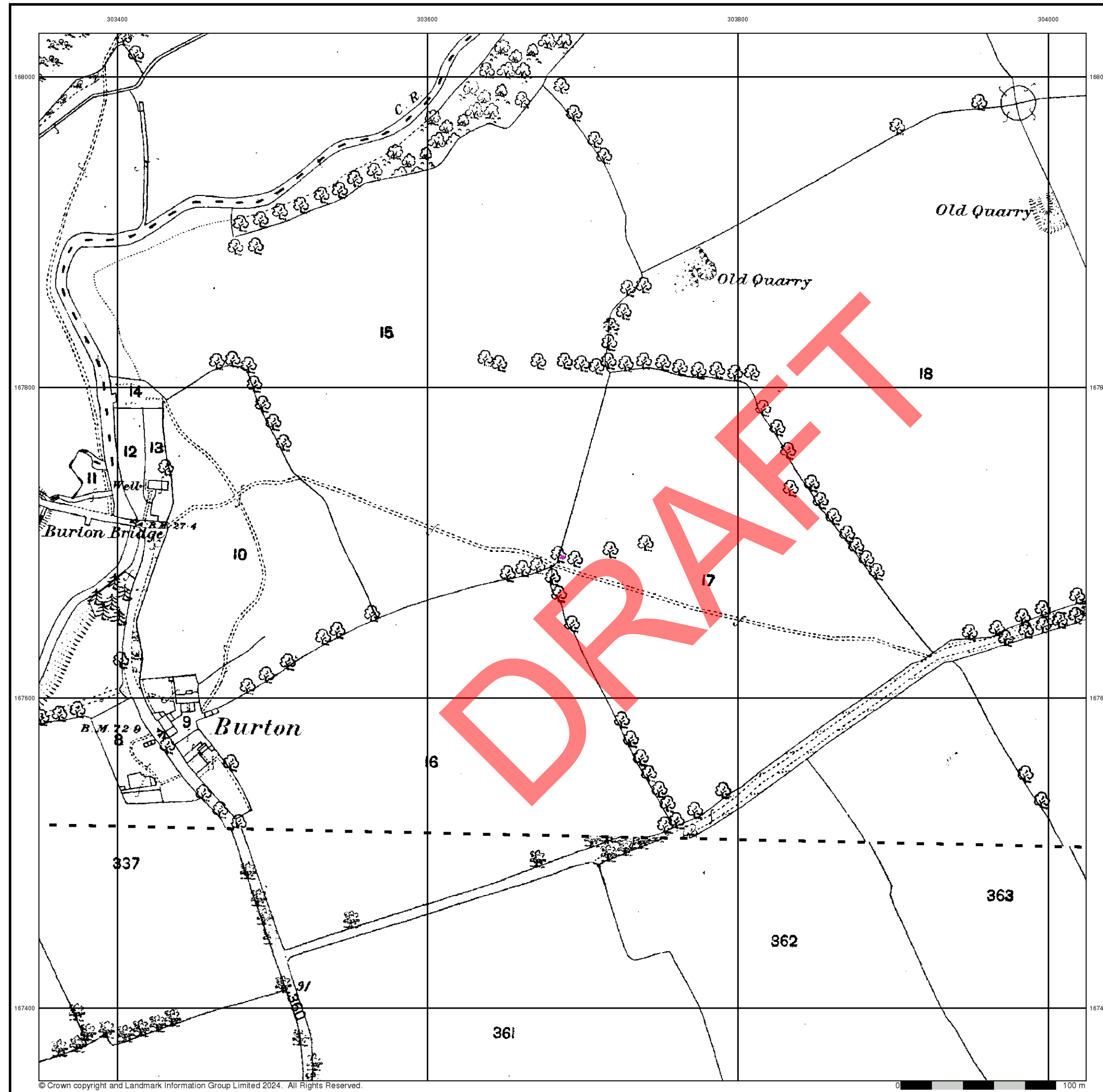
### *Previous Archaeological Investigations*

| CA Ref    | Description                                             | Type           | HER No.            | NGR          |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>E1</b> | Track between Castle Road and<br>Fonmon                 | DBA            | <b>GGATE007893</b> | 303800167800 |
| -         | EAST ORCHARD CASTLE,<br>SALVAGE EXCAVATION, 1964-<br>6  | Excavation     | <b>GGATE000905</b> | 302890168070 |
| -         | Archaeological Evaluation, River<br>View, East Aberthaw | Evaluation     | <b>GGATE001354</b> | 303496166637 |
| -         | Lower Farm House, East<br>Aberthaw WB                   | Watching Brief | <b>GGATE002425</b> | 303460166670 |
| -         | Aberthaw, Vale of Glamorgan<br>WB                       | Watching Brief | <b>GGATE002470</b> | 303516166727 |
| -         | St. Athan trial pits, east of Rock<br>Road              | WATCHING BRIEF | <b>GGATE005048</b> | 302800167600 |
| -         | Upper House Farm, East<br>Aberthaw                      | WATCHING BRIEF | <b>GGATE005083</b> | 303545166655 |
| -         | Rose Cottage, Llancadle                                 | WATCHING BRIEF | <b>GGATE007518</b> | 303620168375 |
| -         | Watching Brief at Lower Farm<br>House, East Aberthaw    | Watching Brief | -                  | 303600166700 |
| -         | Watching Brief at Aberthaw,<br>Vale of Glamorgan        | Watching Brief | -                  | 303400166700 |

---

## APPENDIX 3: HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING

DRAFT



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

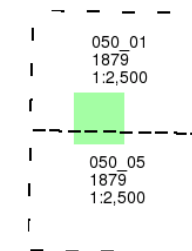
## Glamorganshire

Published 1879

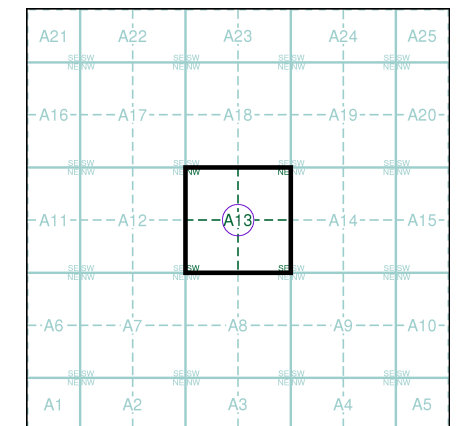
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13

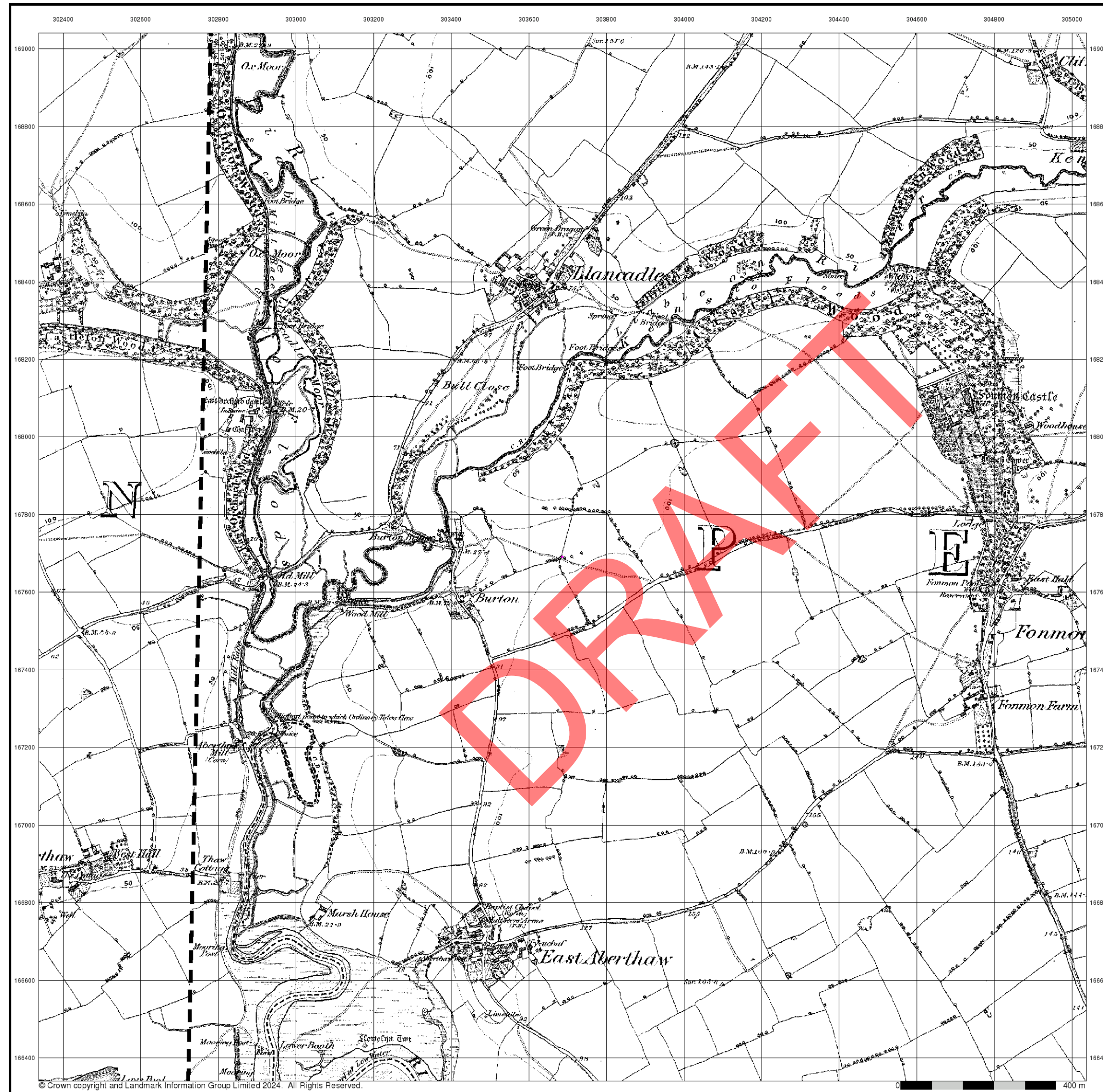


### Order Details

Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

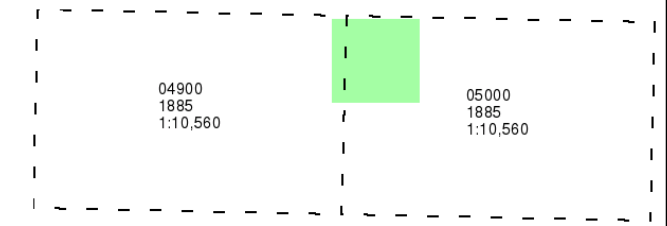
## Glamorganshire

Published 1885

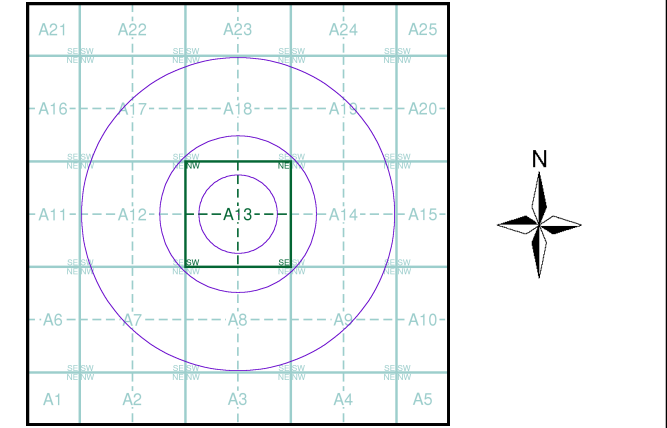
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice A

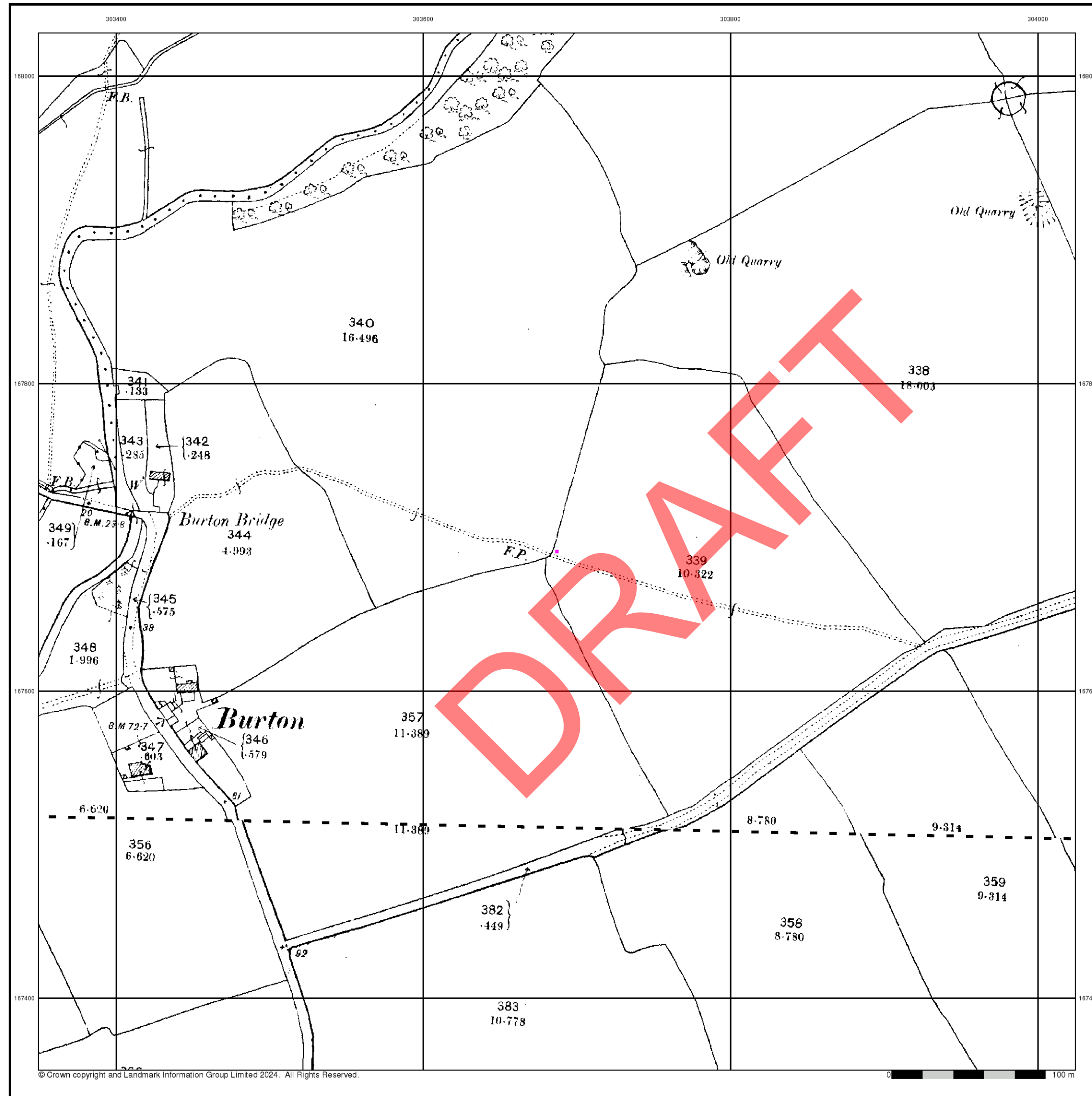


### Order Details

Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Ffynnon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

# Envirocheck<sup>®</sup>

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP<sup>®</sup>

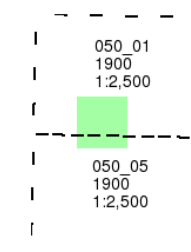
Glamorganshire

Published 1900

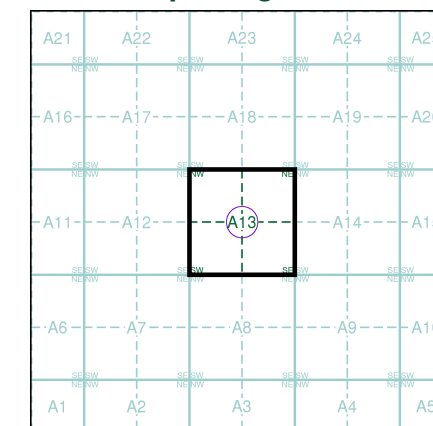
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)



## Historical Map - Segment A13



## Order Details

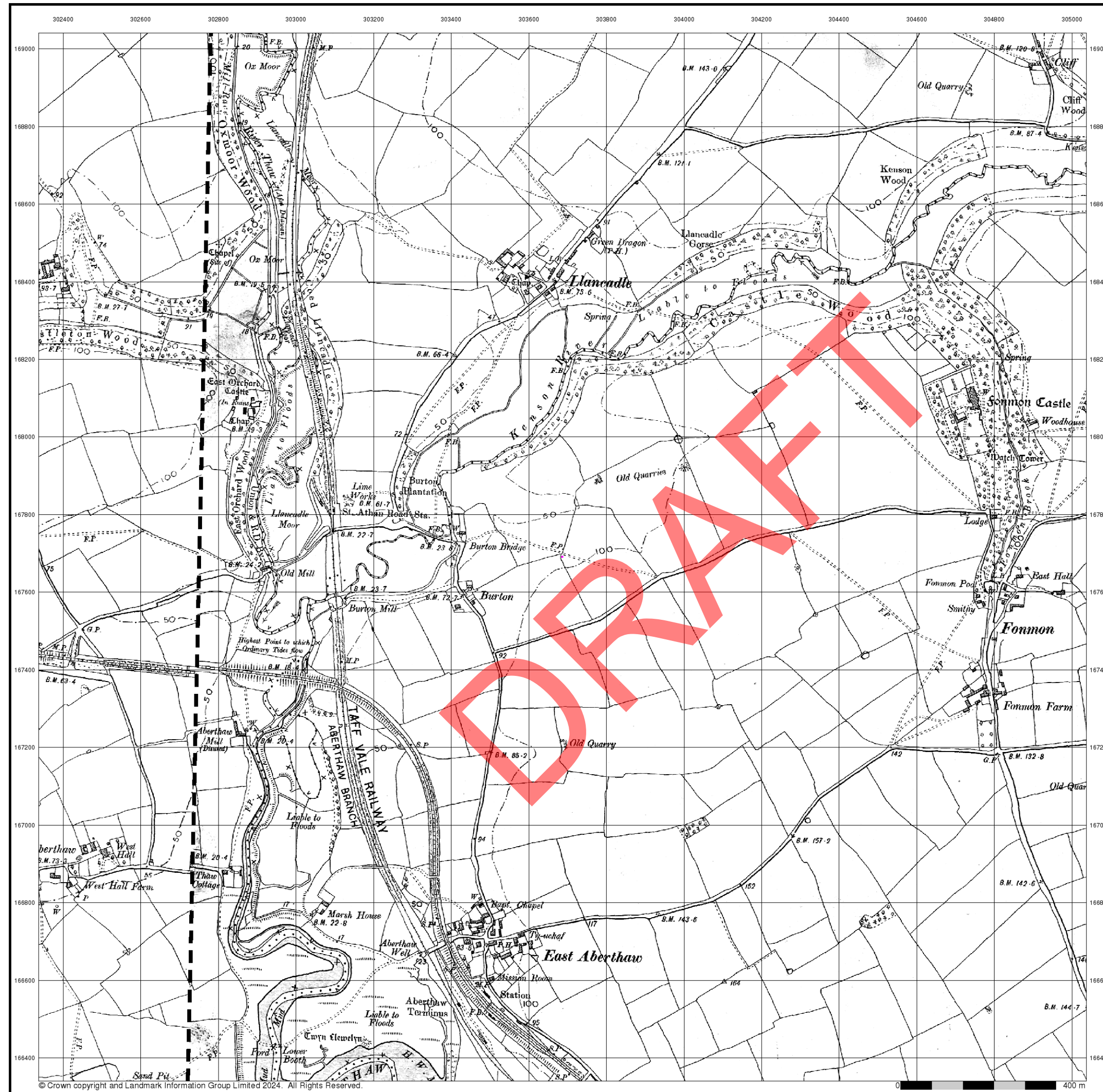
Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680

Landmark<sup>®</sup>  
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952  
Fax: 0844 844 9951  
Web: [www.envirocheck.co.uk](http://www.envirocheck.co.uk)



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

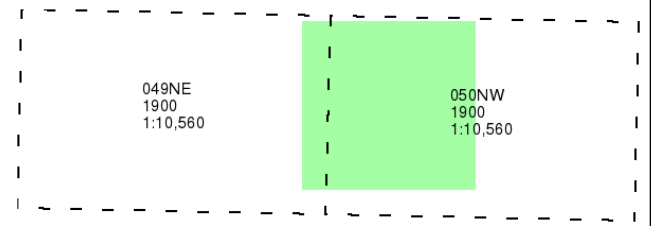
## Glamorganshire

### Published 1900

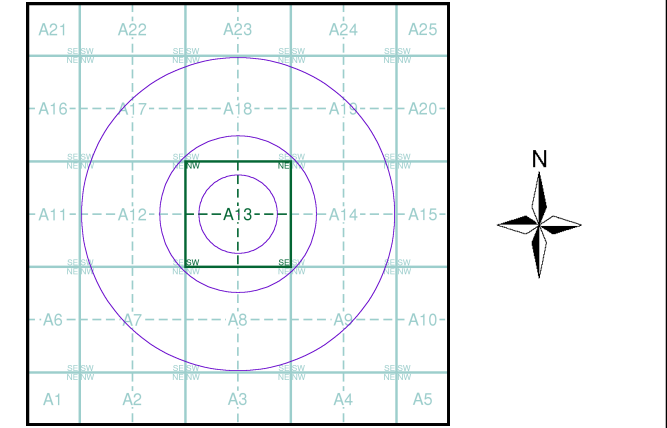
### Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



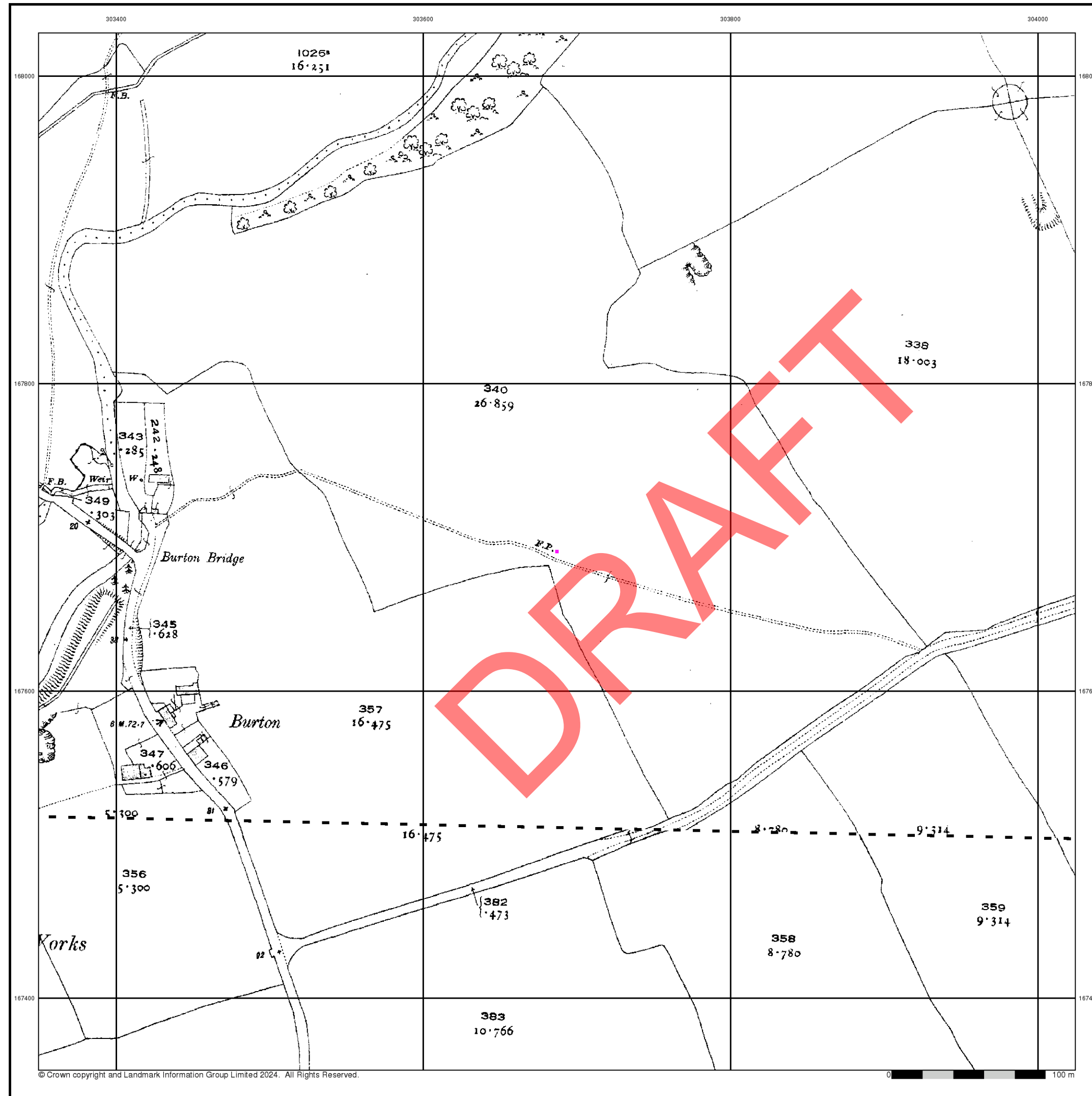
### Historical Map - Slice A



| Order Details            |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Order Number:            | 354378192_1_1  |
| Customer Ref:            | CR1748 Ffynnon |
| National Grid Reference: | 303690, 167690 |
| Slice:                   | A              |
| Site Area (Ha):          | 0.01           |
| Search Buffer (m):       | 1000           |

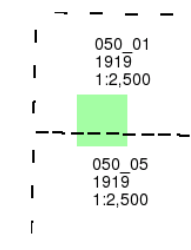
### Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680

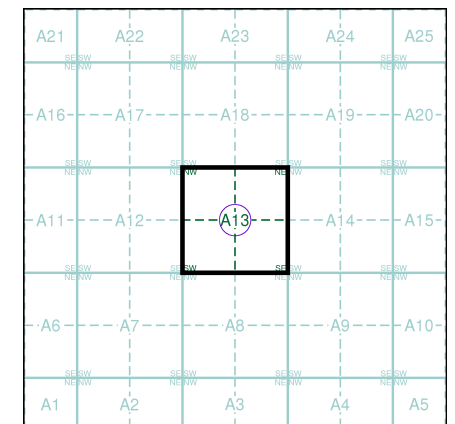


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

#### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



#### Historical Map - Segment A13

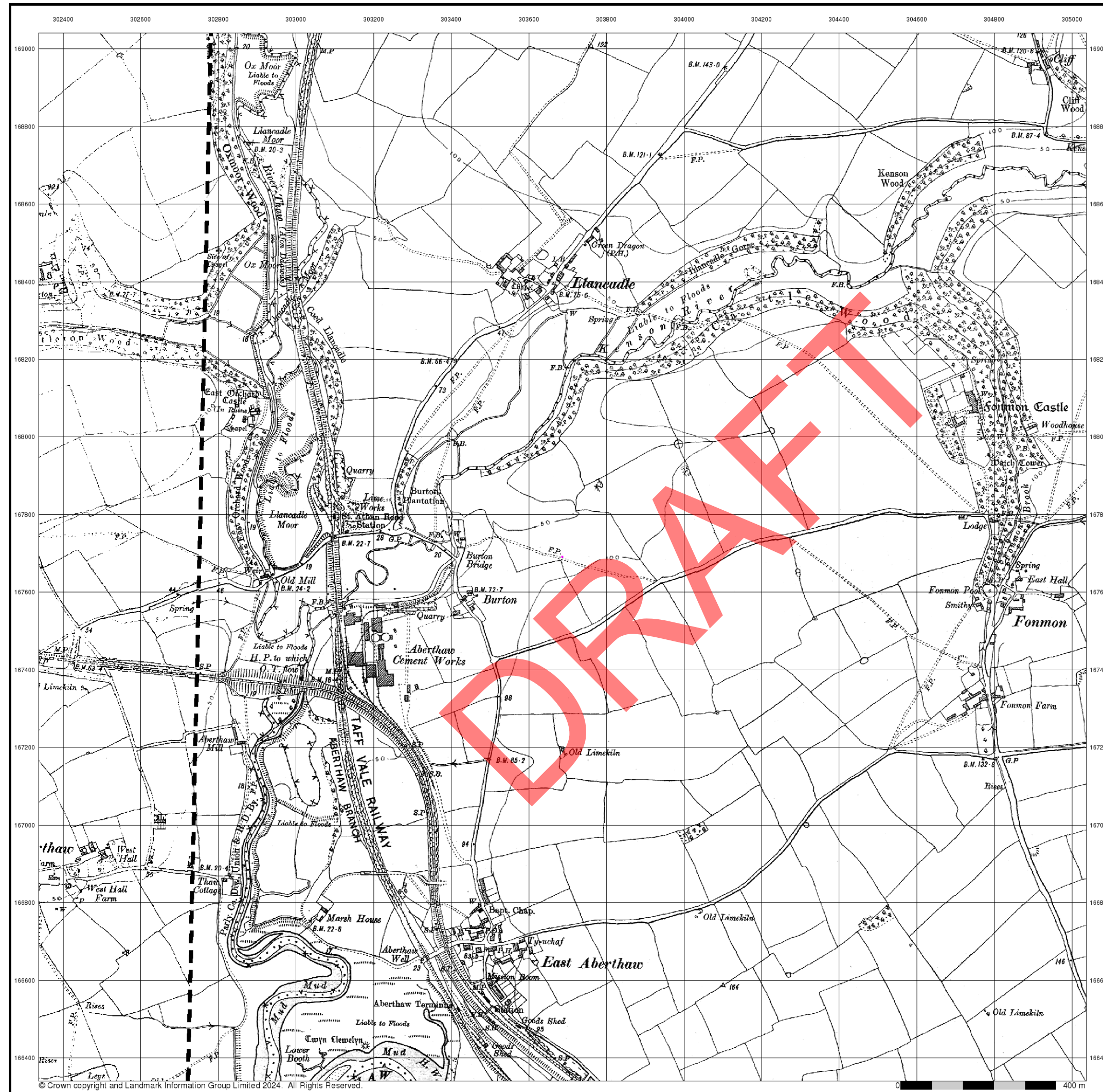


#### Order Details

Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 100

#### Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

# Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

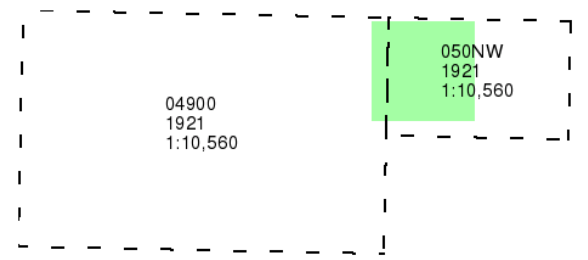
## Glamorganshire

Published 1921

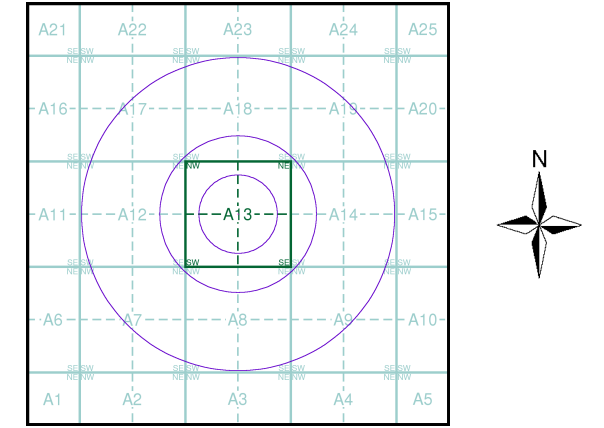
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

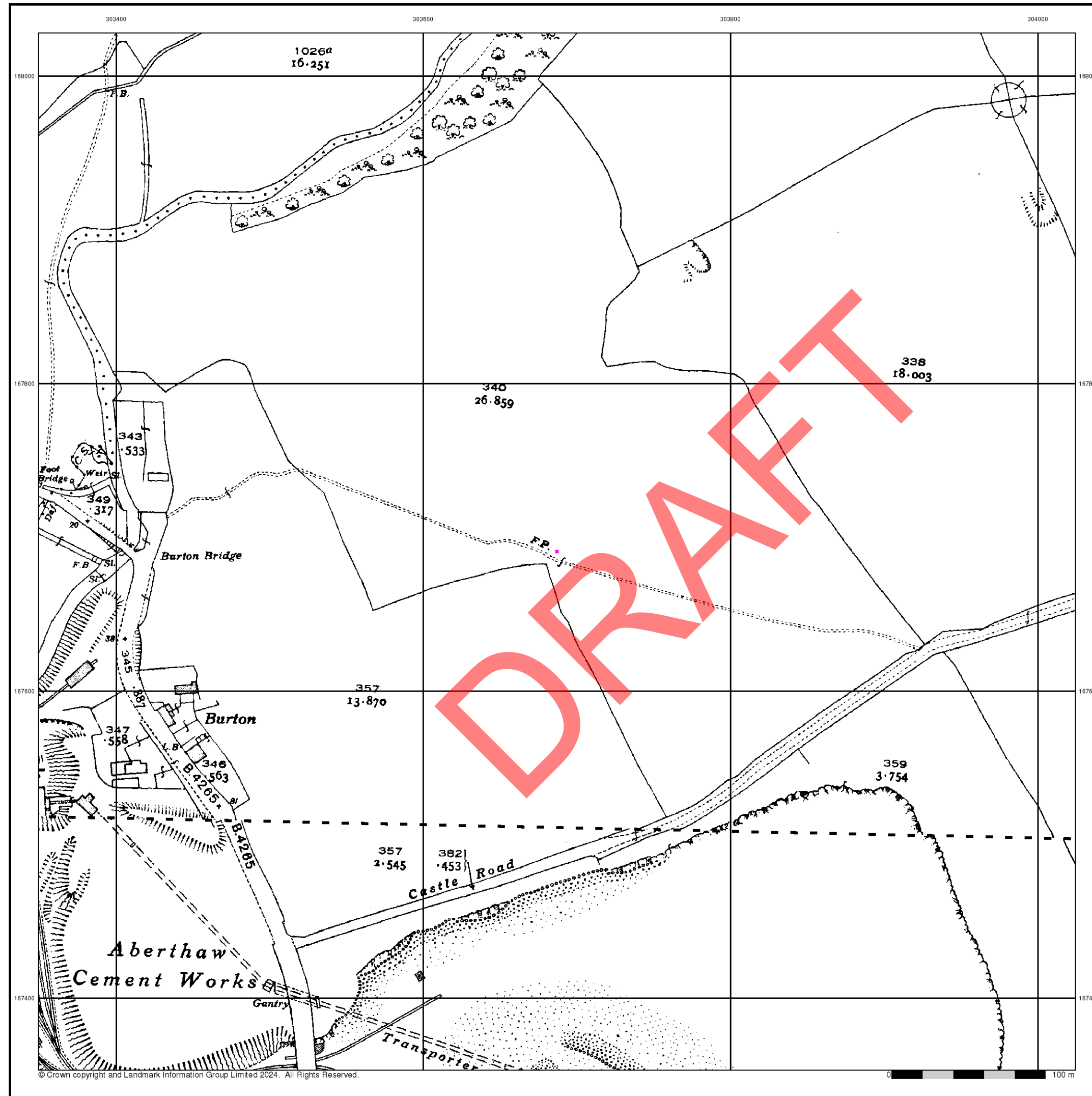
Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680

**Landmark®**  
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952  
Fax: 0844 844 9951  
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

# Envirocheck<sup>®</sup>

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP<sup>®</sup>

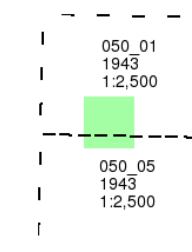
Glamorganshire

Published 1943

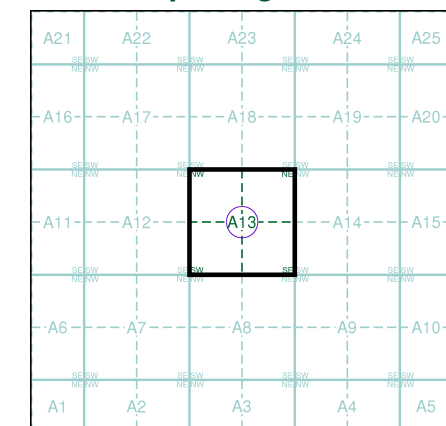
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)



## Historical Map - Segment A13



## Order Details

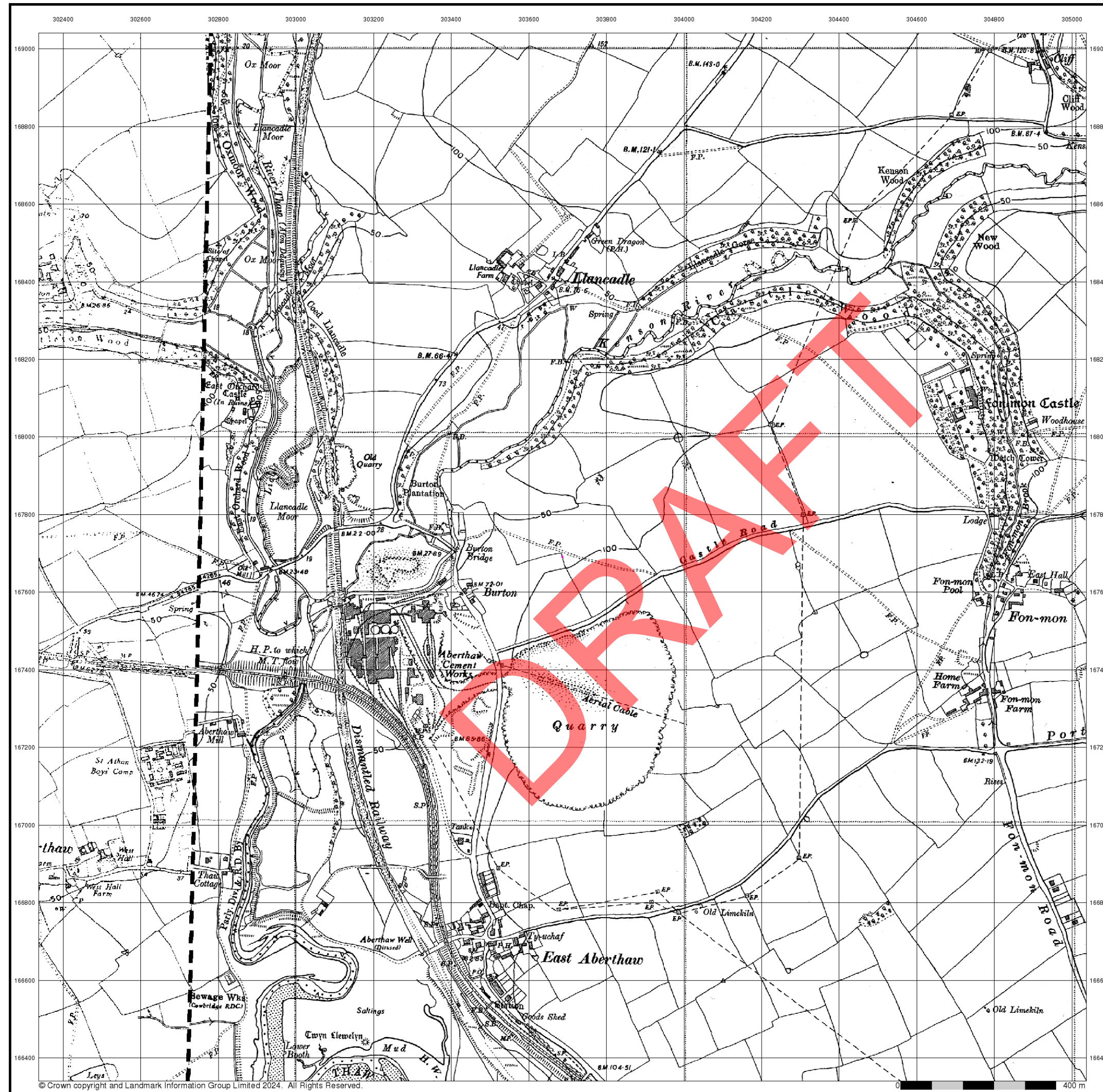
Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680

Landmark<sup>®</sup>  
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952  
Fax: 0844 844 9951  
Web: [www.envirocheck.co.uk](http://www.envirocheck.co.uk)



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

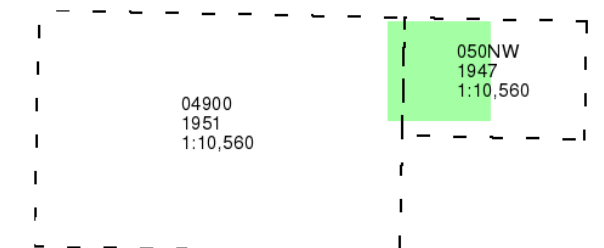
## Glamorganshire

Published 1947 - 1951

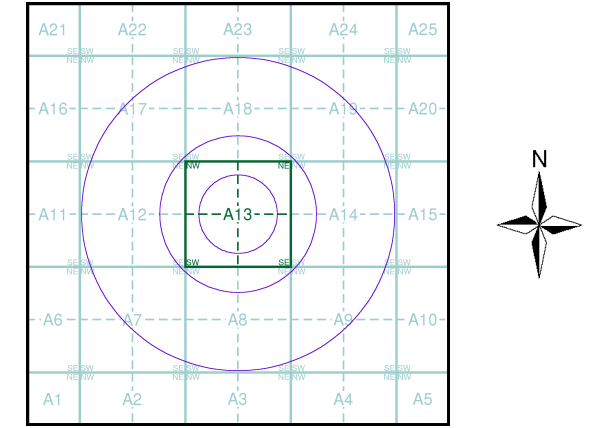
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice A

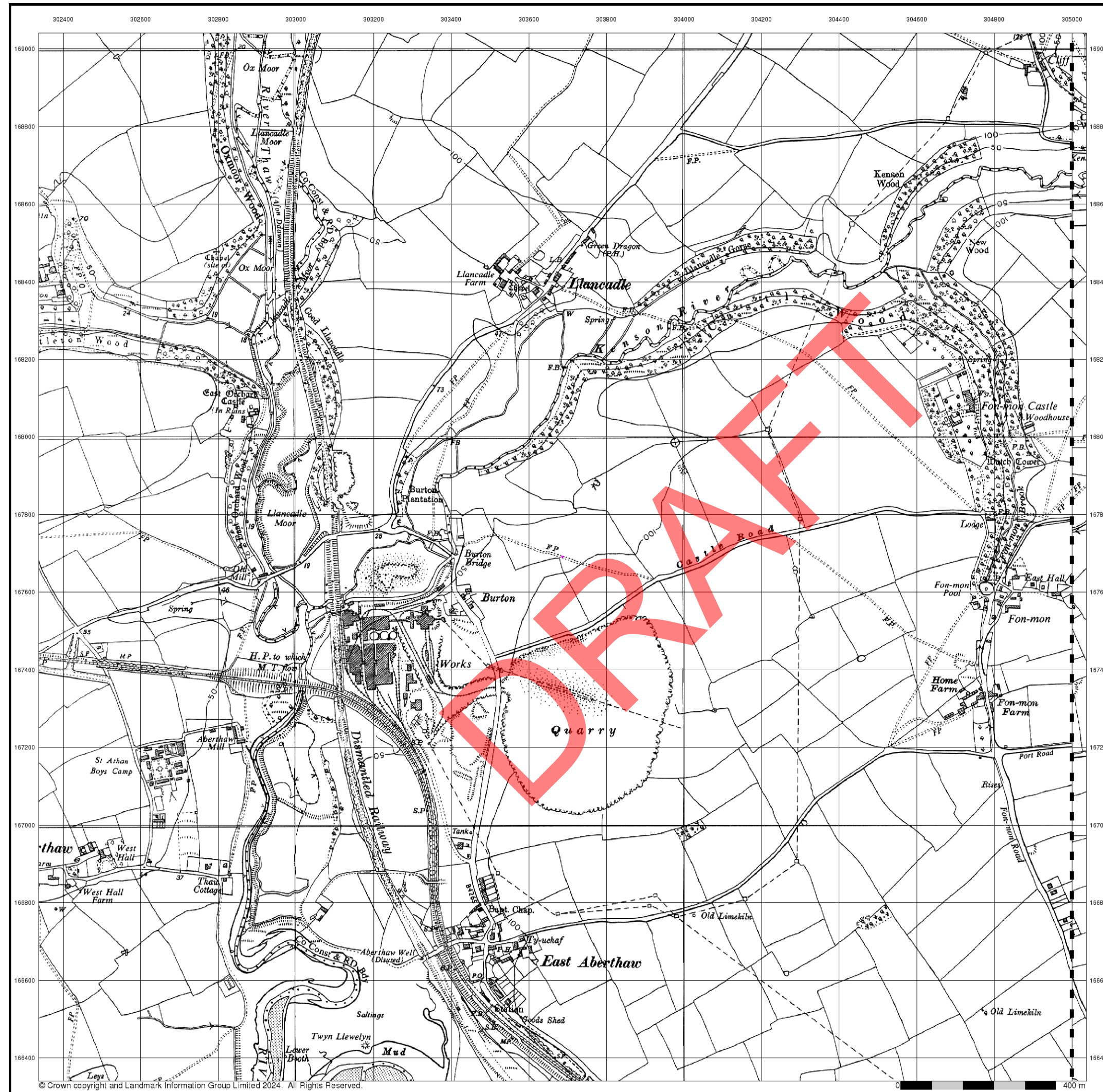


### Order Details

Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

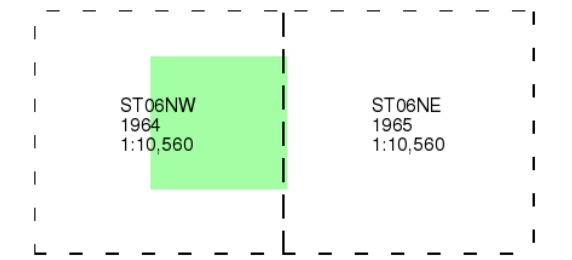
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964 - 1965

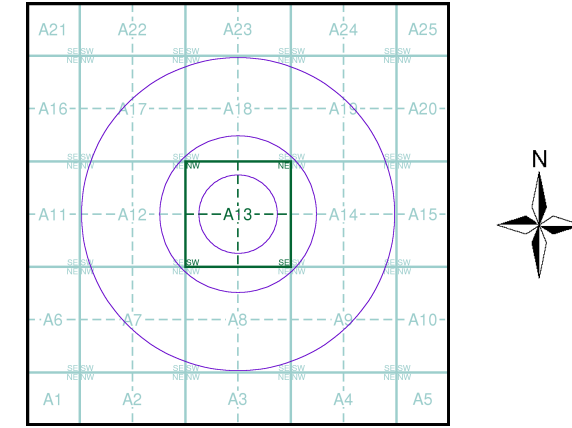
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice A

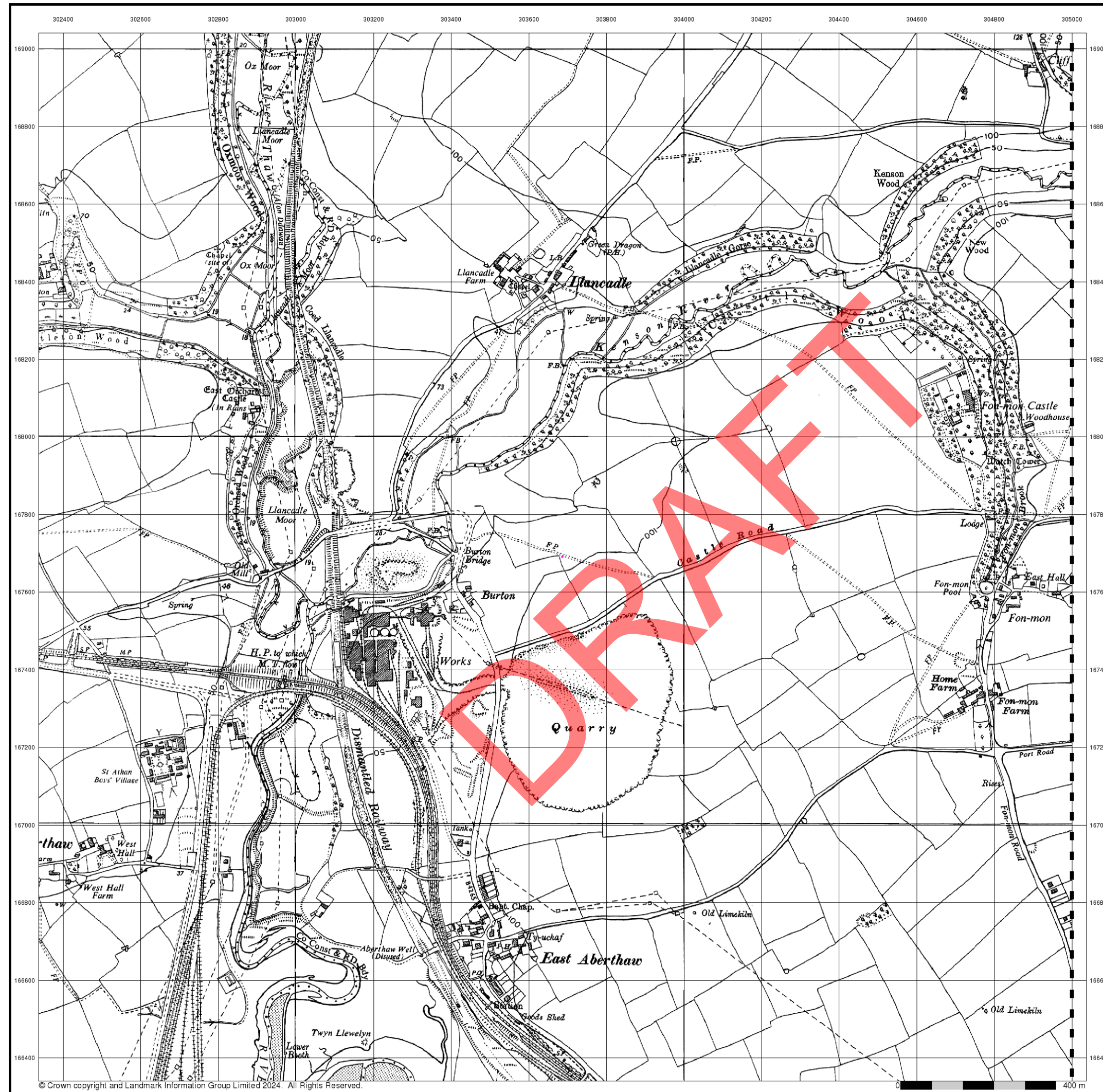


**Order Details**

Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 1000

**Site Details**

Site at 303660, 167680



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

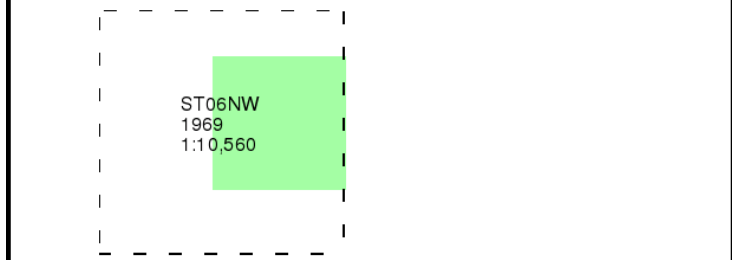
## Ordnance Survey Plan

### Published 1969

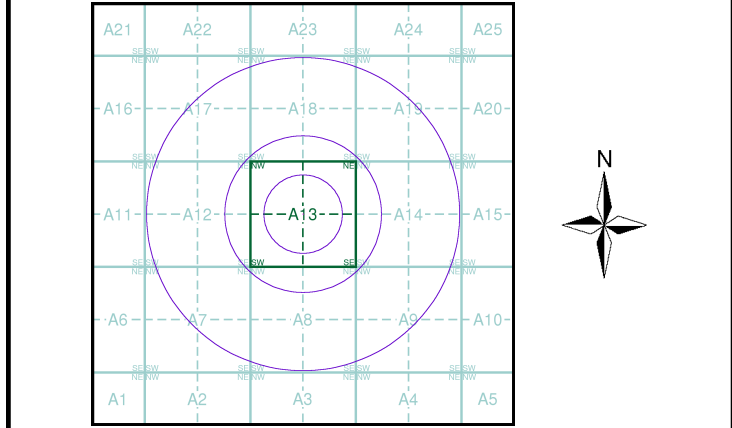
### Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice A

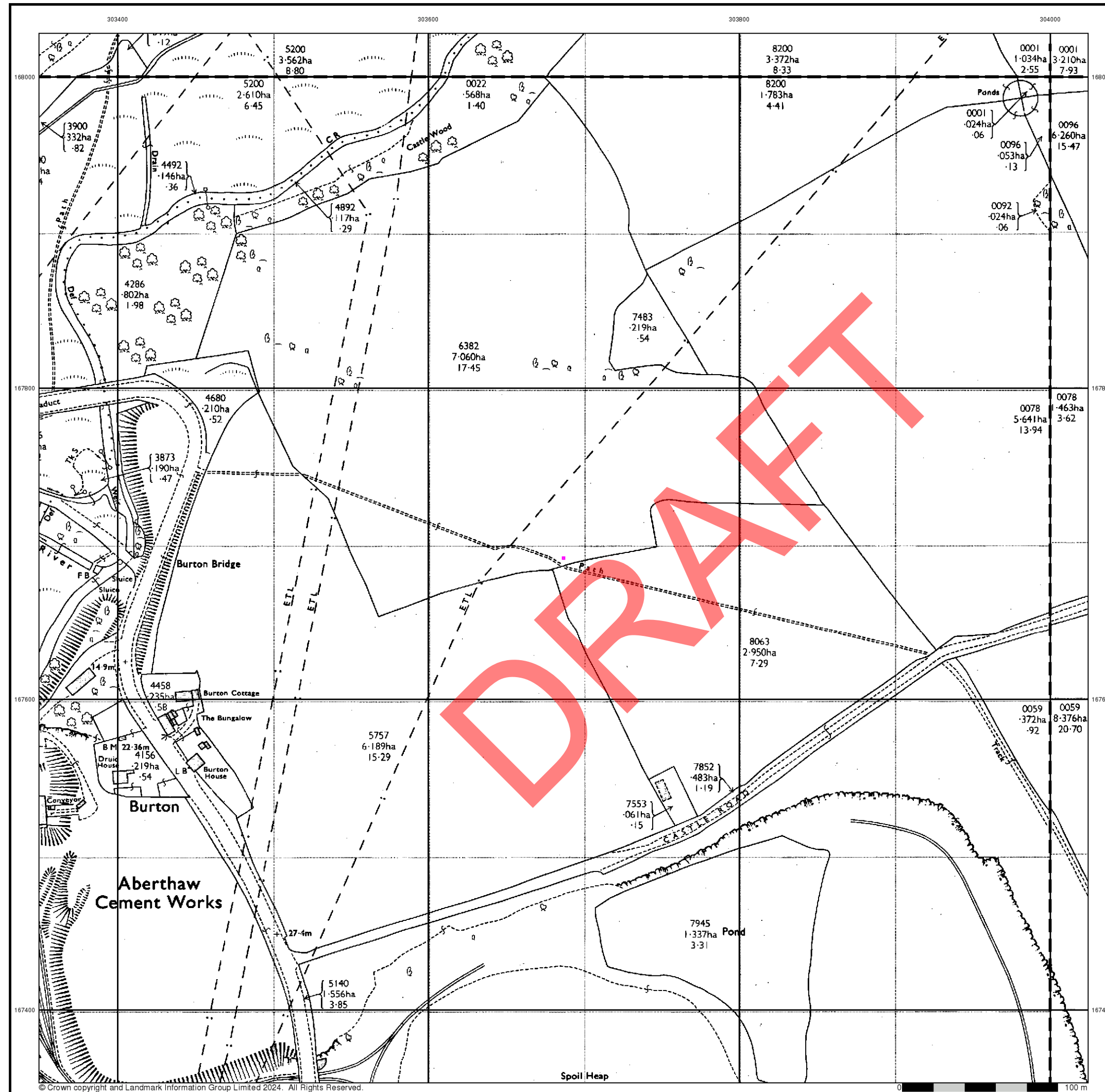


### Order Details

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Order Number:            | 354378192_1_1  |
| Customer Ref:            | CR1748 Fonmon  |
| National Grid Reference: | 303690, 167690 |
| Slice:                   | A              |
| Site Area (Ha):          | 0.01           |
| Search Buffer (m):       | 1000           |

### Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

# Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1971 - 1973

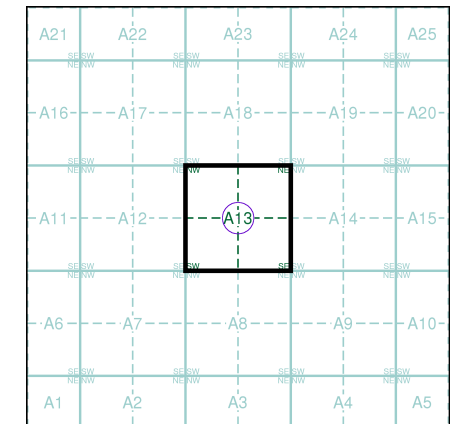
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ST0368<br>1972<br>12,500 | ST0468<br>1973<br>12,500 |
| ST0367<br>1971<br>12,500 | ST0467<br>1972<br>12,500 |

### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

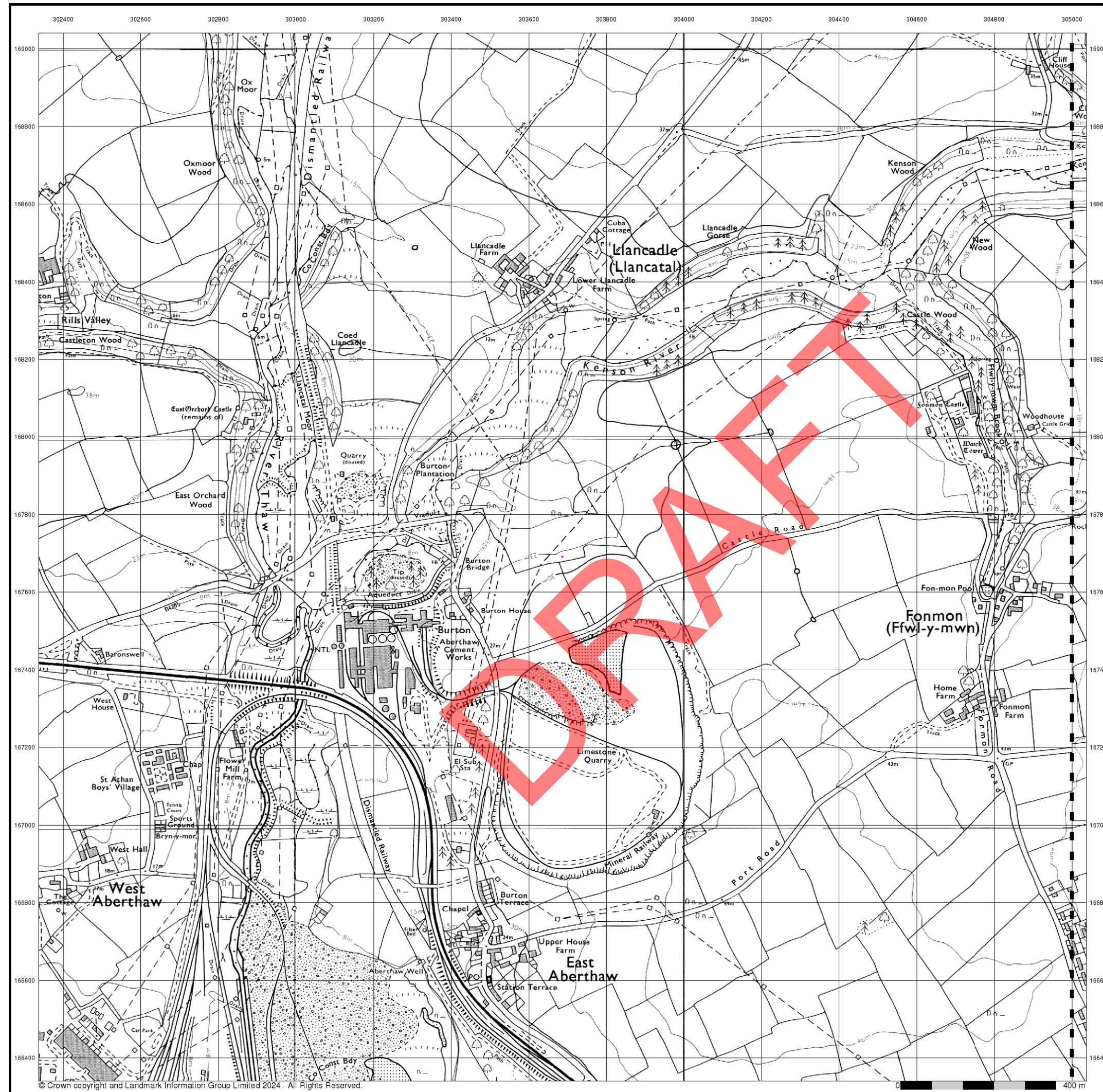
Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680

**Landmark®**  
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952  
Fax: 0844 844 9951  
Web: [www.envirocheck.co.uk](http://www.envirocheck.co.uk)



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

# Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

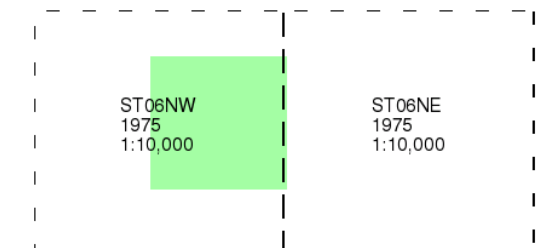
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1975

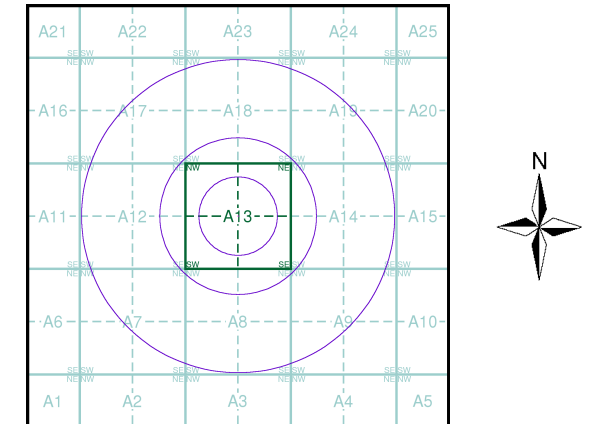
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)



## Historical Map - Slice A



## Order Details

Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 1000

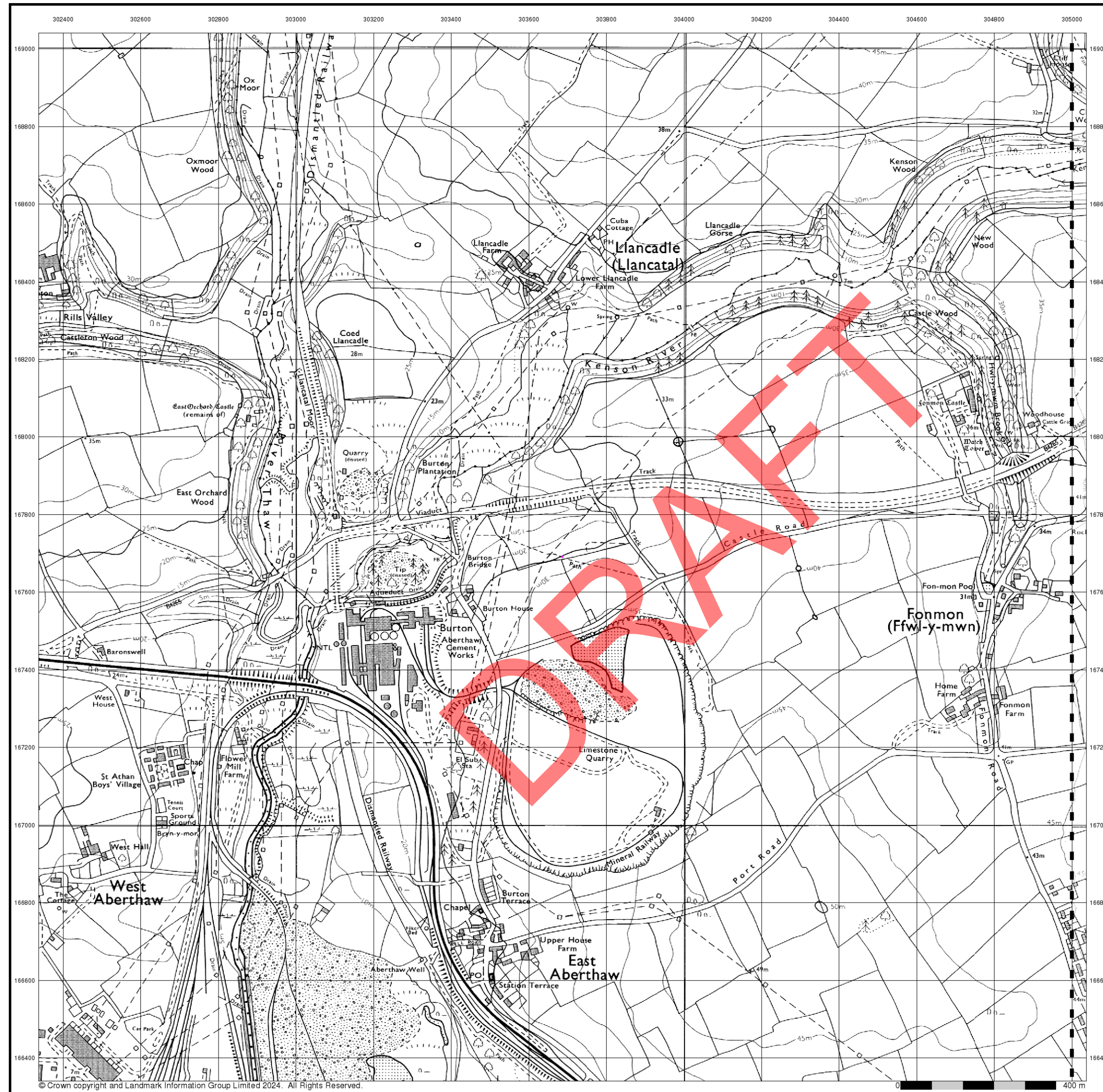
## Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680

**Landmark®**  
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952  
Fax: 0844 844 9951  
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk





© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

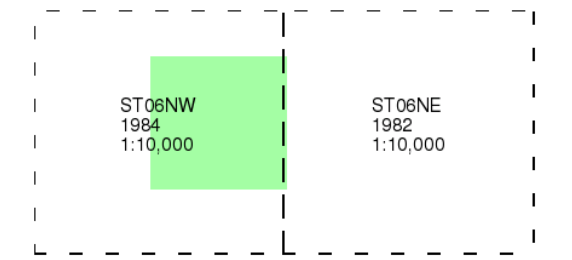
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1982 - 1984

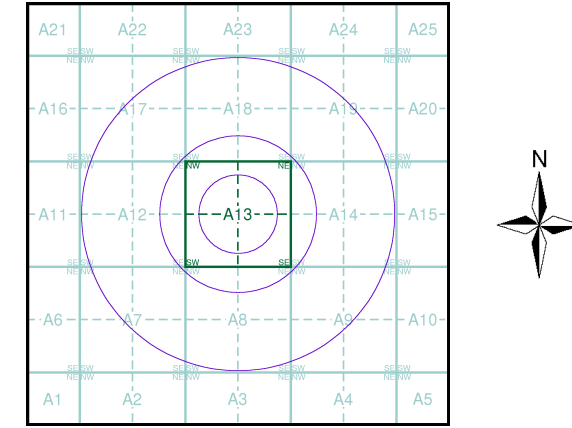
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice A

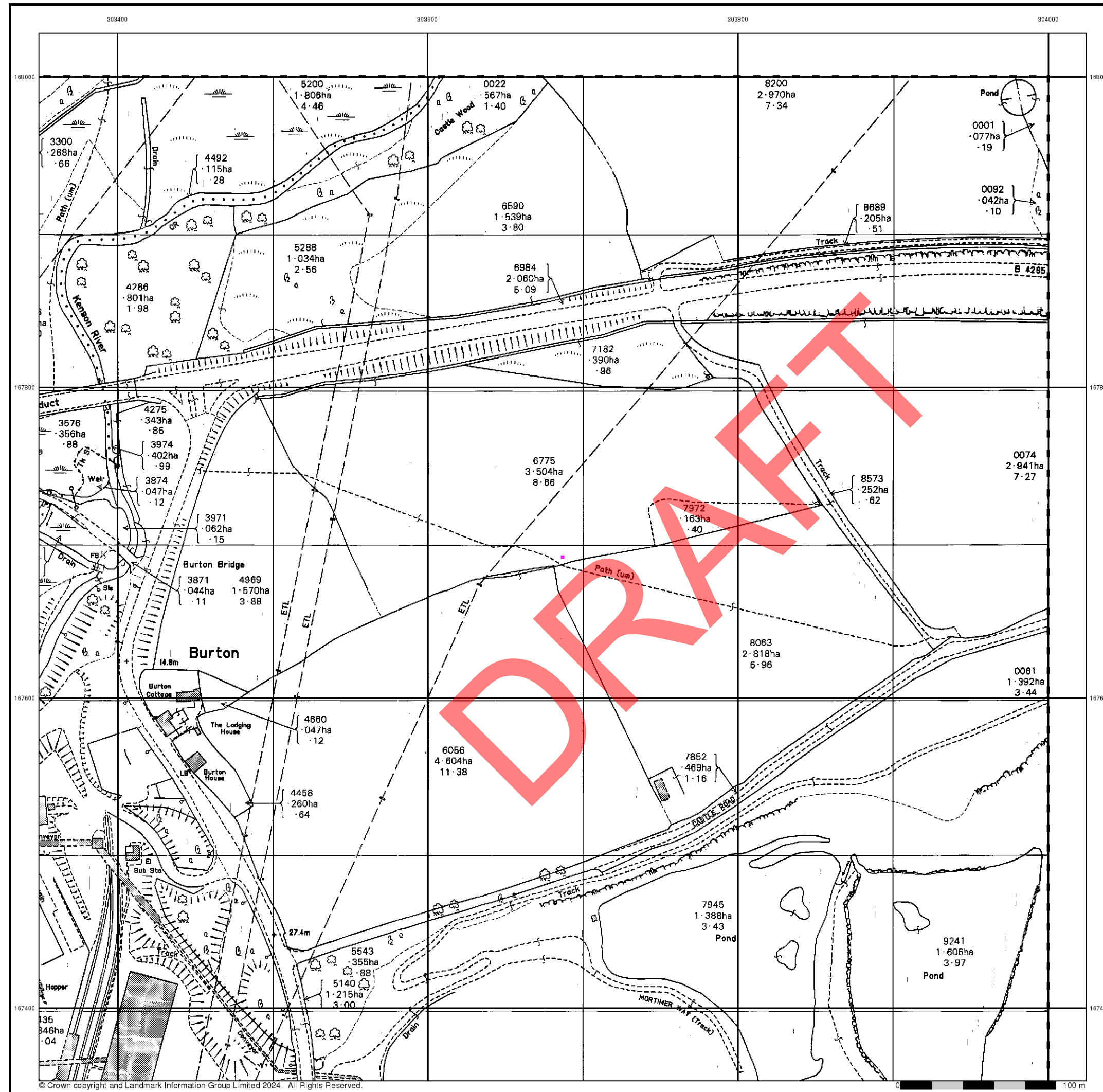


**Order Details**

Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 1000

**Site Details**

Site at 303660, 167680



© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

# Envirocheck<sup>®</sup>

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP<sup>®</sup>

## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1988

Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

ST0367

1988

1:2,500

### Historical Map - Segment A13

### Order Details

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Order Number:            | 354378192_1_1  |
| Customer Ref:            | CR1748 Fonmon  |
| National Grid Reference: | 303690, 167690 |
| Slice:                   | A              |
| Site Area (Ha):          | 0.01           |
| Search Buffer (m):       | 100            |

### Site Details

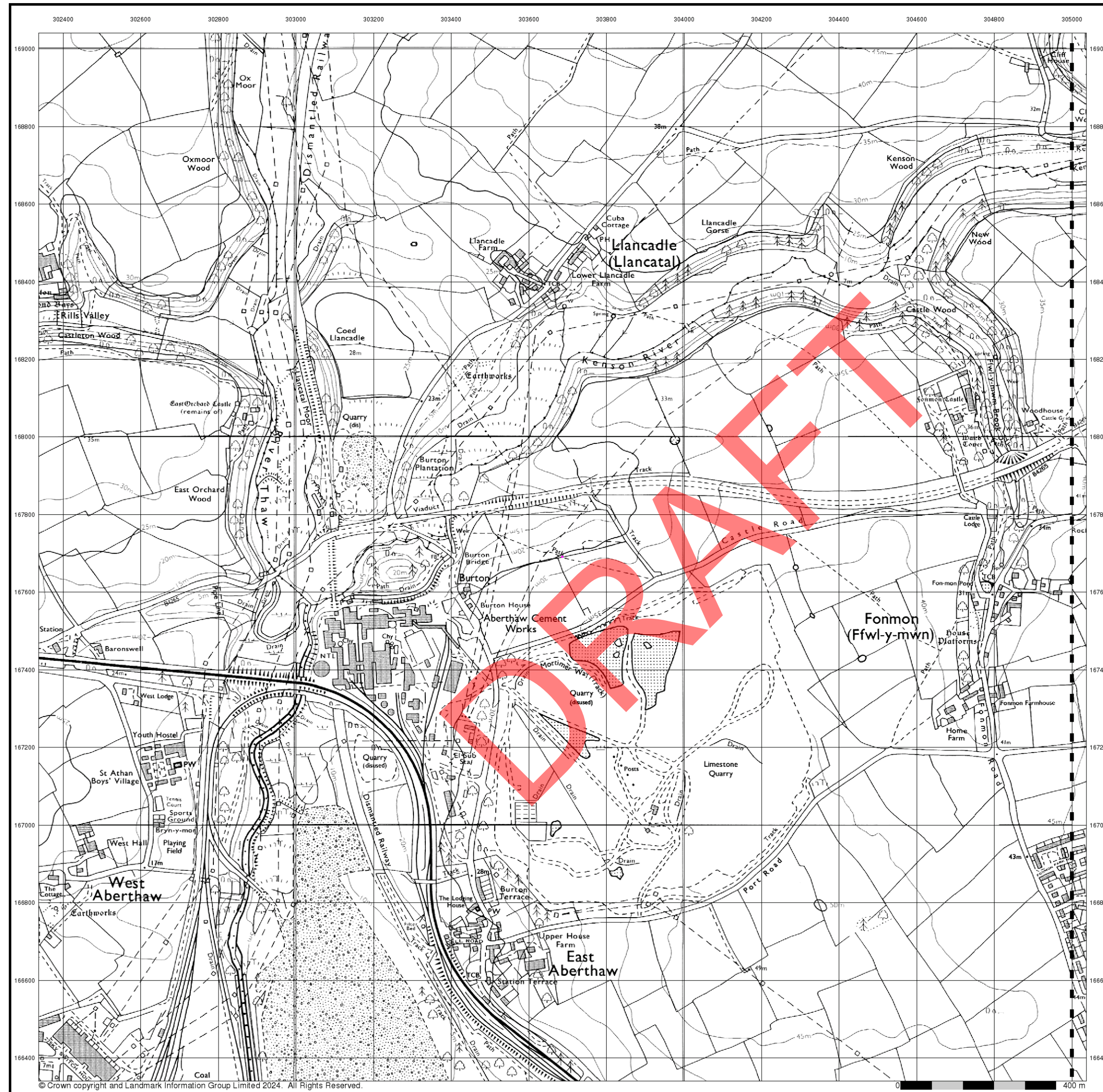
Site at 303660, 167680

## Landmark<sup>®</sup>

INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952  
Fax: 0844 844 9951  
Web: [www.envirocheck.co.uk](http://www.envirocheck.co.uk)

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 31-Jul-2024 Page 8 of 11



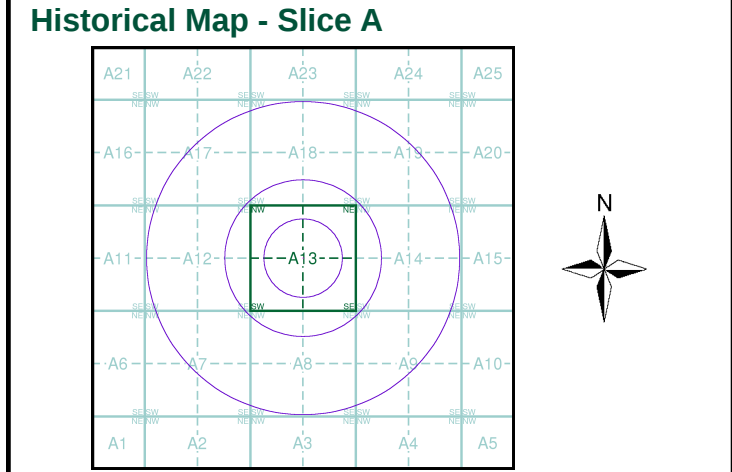
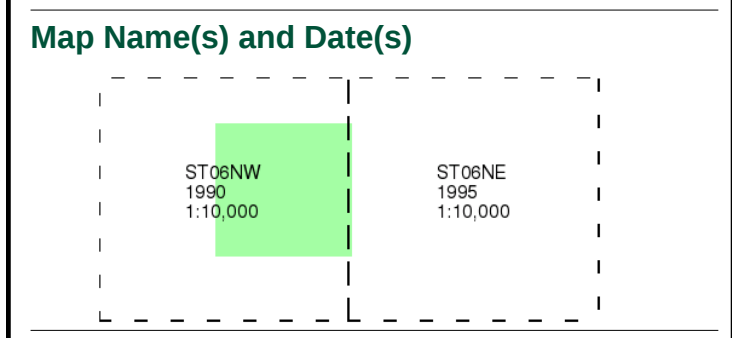
© Crown copyright and Landmark Information Group Limited 2024. All Rights Reserved.

## Ordnance Survey Plan

**Published 1990 - 1995**

**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

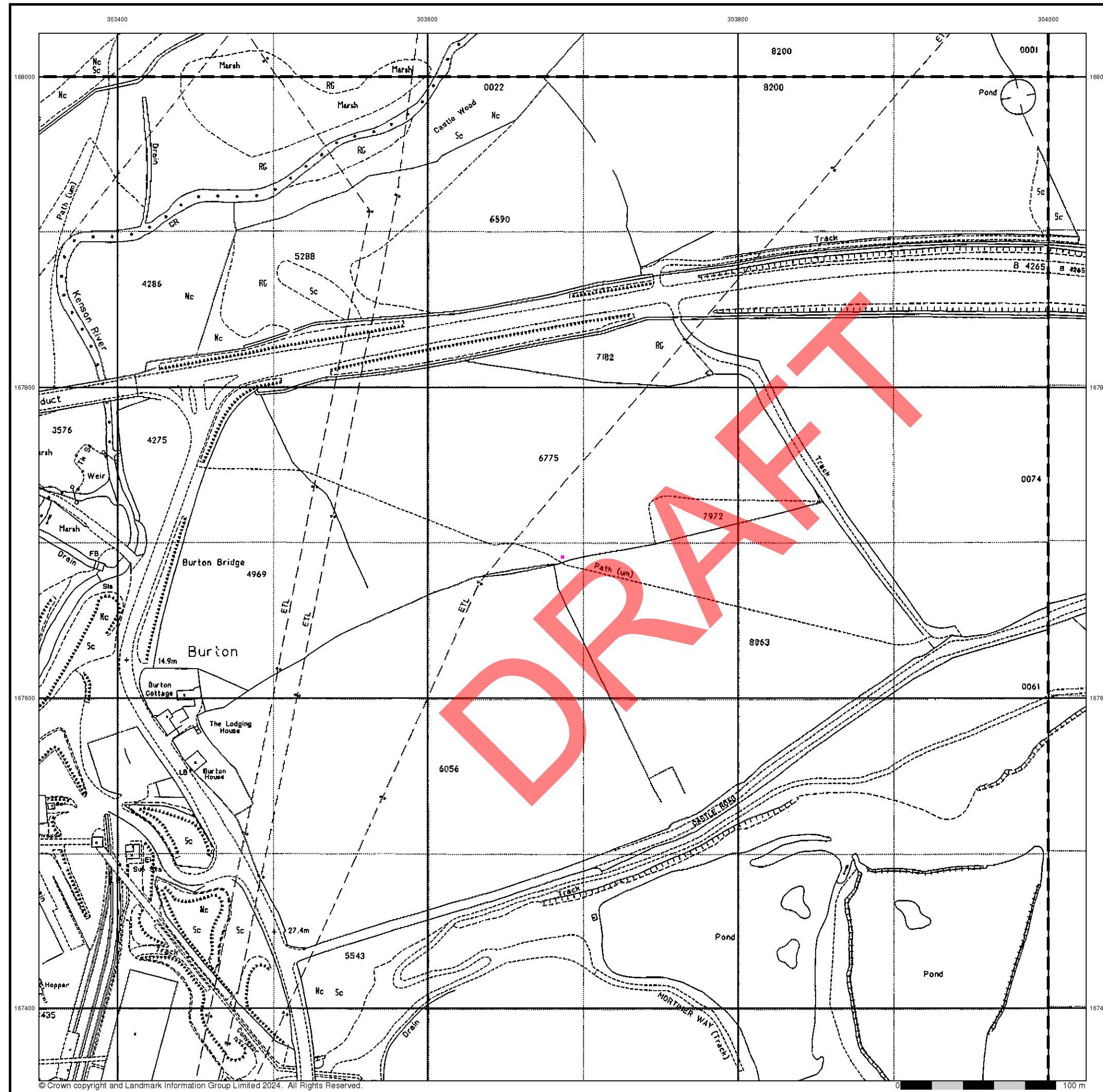


### Order Details

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Order Number:            | 354378192_1_1  |
| Customer Ref:            | CR1748 Fonmon  |
| National Grid Reference: | 303690, 167690 |
| Slice:                   | A              |
| Site Area (Ha):          | 0.01           |
| Search Buffer (m):       | 1000           |

### Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680



## Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

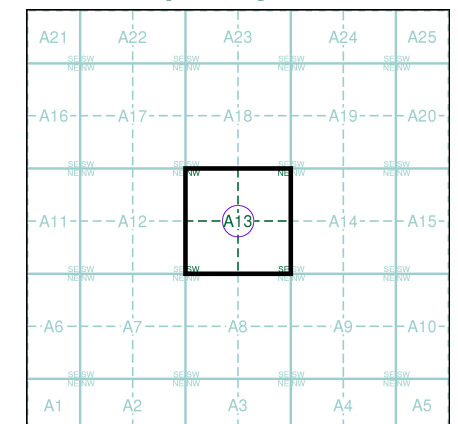
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ST0368<br>1993<br>12,500 | ST0468<br>1993<br>12,500 |
| ST0367<br>1993<br>12,500 | ST0467<br>1993<br>12,500 |

### Historical Map - Segment A13

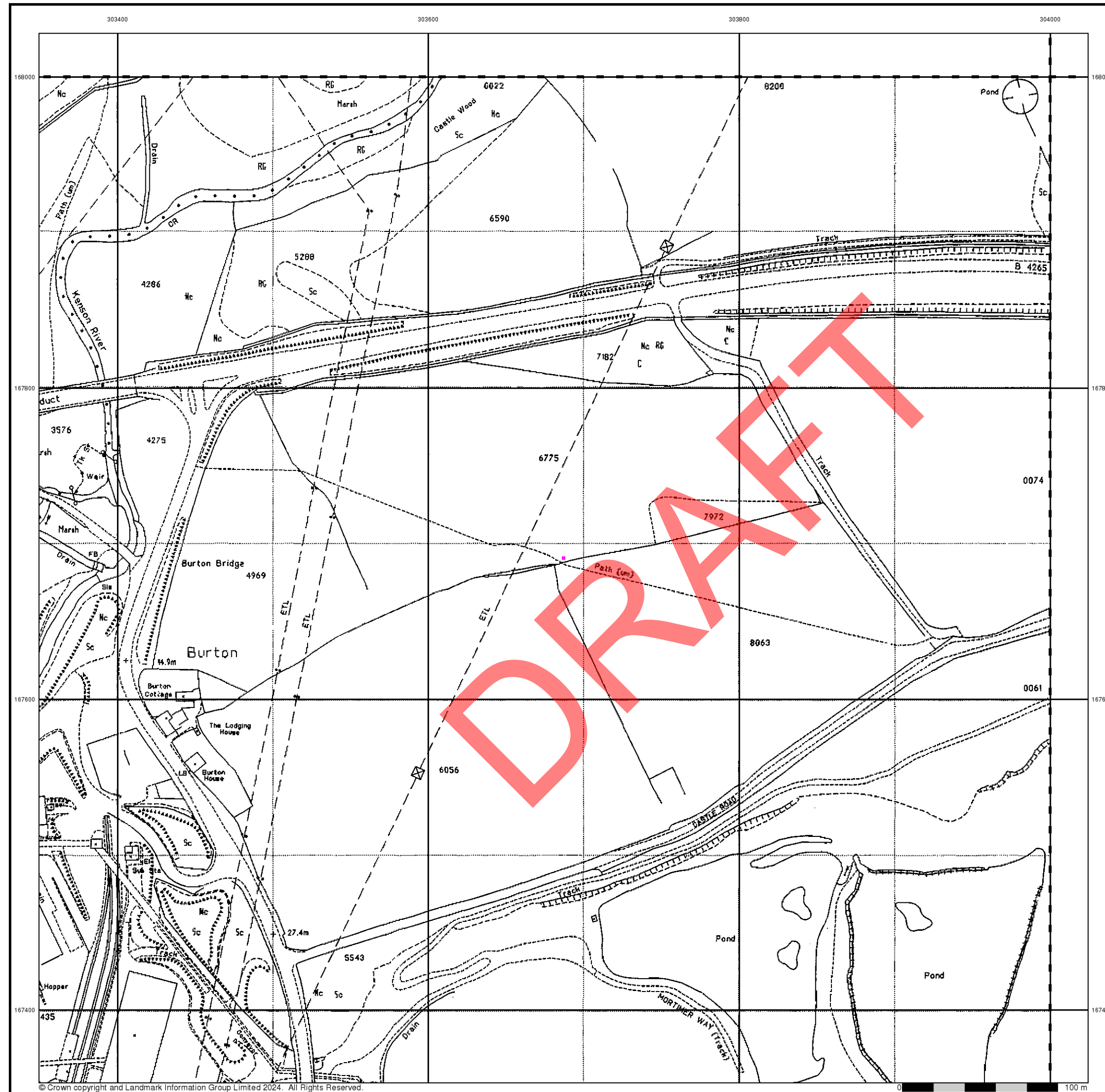


### Order Details

Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Site at 303660, 167680



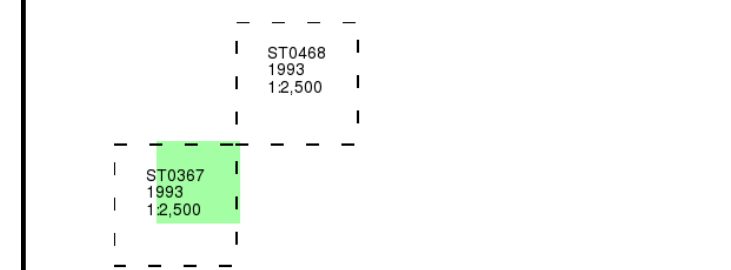
## Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

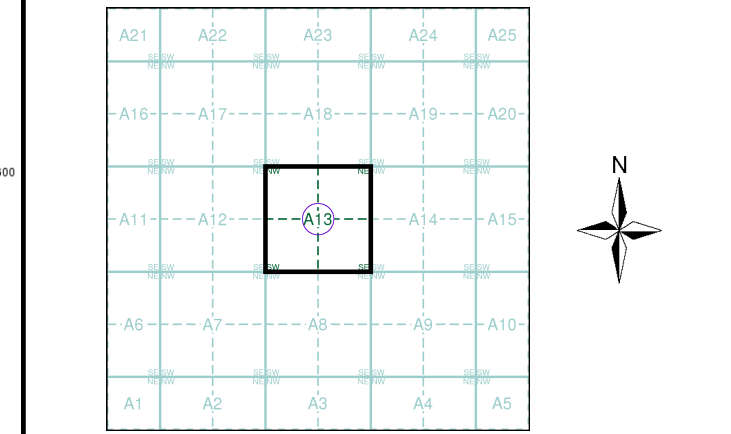
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13



**Order Details**  
Order Number: 354378192\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: CR1748 Fonmon  
National Grid Reference: 303690, 167690  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 100

**Site Details**  
Site at 303660, 167680

---

## APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

DRAFT

# Castle Road Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Vale of Glamorgan

*Written Scheme of Investigation for a  
Historic Environment Desk-Based  
Assessment*



*Report prepared for:*  
REWE 7 Ltd.

CA Project: CR1748

CA Report: CR1748\_1

July 2024



# Castle Road Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Vale of Glamorgan

## Written Scheme of Investigation for a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

CA Project: CR1478

CA Report: CR1748\_1

|             |                                           |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------|
| prepared by | Beth Attala, Heritage Consultant          |
| date        | July 2024                                 |
| approved by | Rebecca Wills, Senior Heritage Consultant |
| signed      |                                           |
| date        | July 2024                                 |

*This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.*

|                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Cirencester</b><br>Building 11<br>Cotswold Business Park<br>Cirencester<br>Gloucestershire<br>GL7 6BQ<br><br>t. 01285 771022<br>f. 01285 771033 | <b>Milton Keynes</b><br>Unit 8 – The IO Centre<br>Fingle Drive<br>Stonebridge<br>Milton Keynes<br>Buckinghamshire<br>MK13 0AT<br><br>t. 01908 564660 | <b>Andover</b><br>Stanley House<br>Walworth Road<br>Andover<br>Hampshire<br>SP10 5LH<br><br>t. 01264 347630 | <b>Suffolk</b><br>Unit 5, Plot 11<br>Maitland Road<br>Lion Barn Industrial Estate<br>Needham Market<br>Suffolk IP6 8NZ<br><br>t. 01449 900120 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

e. [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

---

## CONTENTS

|     |                              |    |
|-----|------------------------------|----|
| 1.  | INTRODUCTION.....            | 2  |
| 2.  | BACKGROUND.....              | 2  |
| 3.  | OBJECTIVES.....              | 4  |
| 4.  | METHODOLOGY.....             | 4  |
| 5.  | STAFF AND TIMETABLE.....     | 7  |
| 6.  | ANALYSIS AND REPORTING ..... | 7  |
| 7.  | HEALTH AND SAFETY.....       | 8  |
| 8.  | INSURANCES.....              | 9  |
| 9.  | QUALITY ASSURANCE.....       | 9  |
| 10. | REFERENCES.....              | 10 |

DRAFT

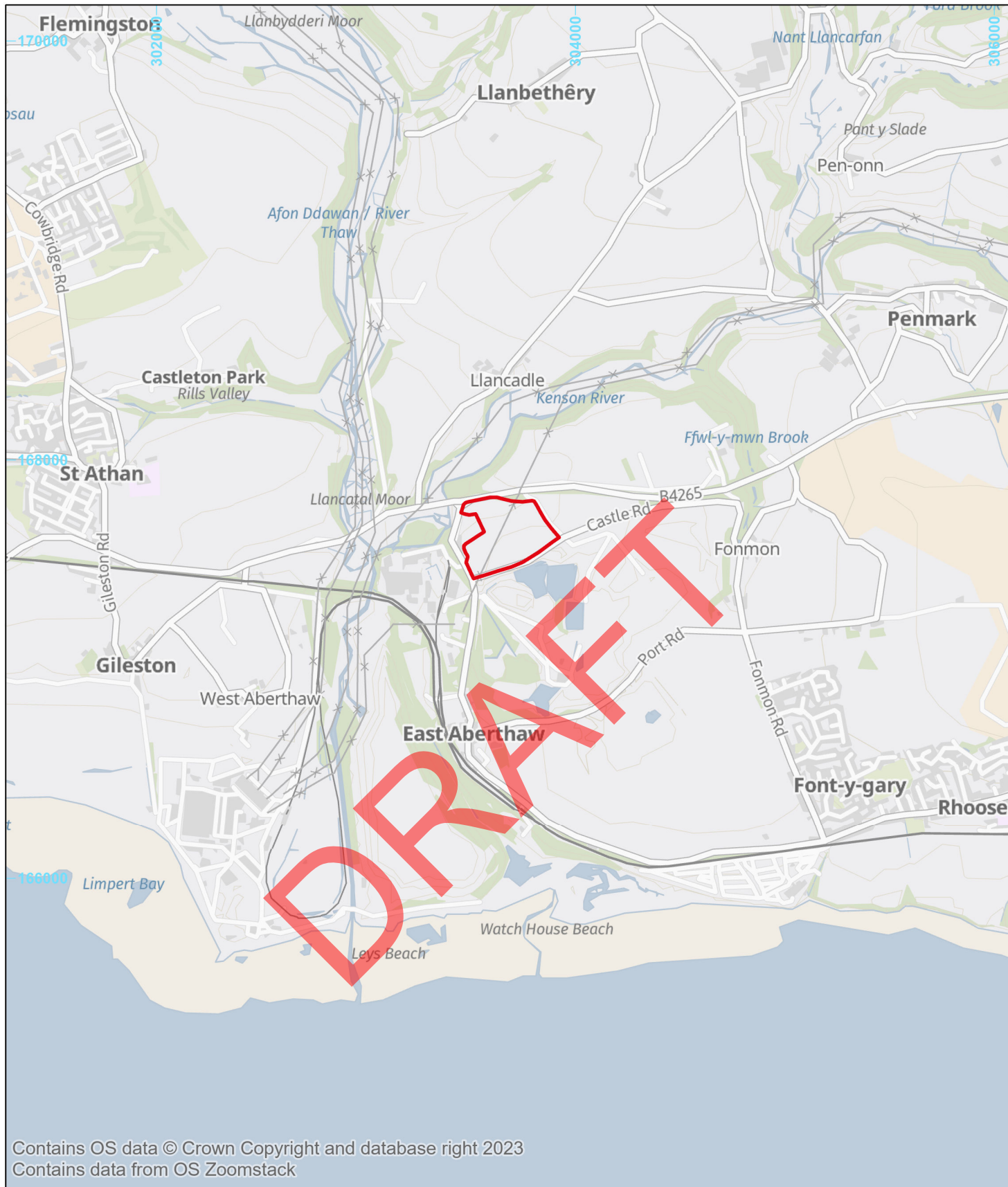
---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared in July 2024 by Cotswold Archaeology, a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. It sets out a scope and methodology for a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment of Castle Road BESS, Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan (NGR: 303658, 167682; Fig. 1). The WSI has been commissioned by REWE 7 Ltd.
- 1.2. This WSI has been guided in its composition by the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' (ClfA 2020a), Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government 2024), and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government 2017). The desk-based assessment will be subject to the approval of the WSI by the Planning Archaeologist at Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (GGA), to seek agreement on the scope and methodology of the project, prior to undertaking the assessment. Upon completion a copy of the document will be sent to Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (GGA) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for deposition.

## 2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The Site comprises two fields located to the north-east of a cement works located to the north of East Aberthaw, and immediately south of B4265 road. The Site is bounded to the south by Castle road and the east and west by two unnamed roads. Further south of the Site is the Aberthaw Quarry with the remainder of the wider surrounding area comprising fields and scattered settlements.
- 2.2. Within the proposed 1km study area there is one Registered Park and Garden located to the north-east of the Site known as Fonmon Castle. There are two Scheduled Monuments all located to either the north and north-west of the Site and both of medieval origin. There are 15 Listed Buildings within the study area including one Grade I Listed Building, two Grade II\* Listed Buildings, and 12 Grade II Listed Buildings. There is also one Historic Landscape within the study area, this is Lancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan located to the north-east of the Site.



Site Boundary



0 1 km

© Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120

W www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
E enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
Castle Road BESS, Vale of Glamorgan

FIGURE TITLE  
Site Location Plan

DRAWN BY BA PROJECT NO. CR1748  
CHECKED BY RW DATE 24/07/2024  
APPROVED BY RW SCALE @ A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

---

### 3. OBJECTIVES

3.1. The assessment will fully assess the known and potential historic assets within the Site, their survival and significance. The objectives of the desk-based assessment will be:

- to identify designated historic constraints within the Site and study area;
- to gather information on non-designated recorded historic assets through desk-based research, and through available archaeological survey information;
- to assess the above baseline information, and offer an analysis of the potential for currently unrecorded historic assets within the Site;
- to assess, as far as possible, the likely depth and extent of any below-ground archaeological deposits within the Site; and
- to assess the value of the historic assets affected by the proposed development and, where possible, the impact of the proposed development upon the value of these assets, including the setting of designated historic assets.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

#### *Key Heritage Policy and Guidance*

4.1. The content, aims and method set out in this WSI have been guided by the following key documents:

- Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government Edition 12, 2024);
- Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government 2017);
- Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011);
- Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2020a);
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017);
- Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales; and
- The 'Guidance for the Submission of data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records' produced by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts (2022)

---

### **Desk-Based Assessment**

- 4.2. The desk-based research and sources will be based upon the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment assessments* produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a). Cotswold Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA, and the project will be managed and technically coordinated by a Member of the Institute.
- 4.3. The archaeological assessment will utilise a minimum study area of 1km around the boundary of the proposed Site. Data will be collated from published and archive sources of archaeological, historical, geographical, topographical, and environmental information relevant to the area of the development using the following sources:
- Cadw and RCAHMW for details of designated historic assets, e.g., Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens;
  - The Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (GGA) Historic Environment Record (HER) for details of previously completed archaeological works in the vicinity and recorded historic assets;
  - Aerial photographs curated by the Central Register of Aerial Photographs for Wales;
  - The Glamorgan Archives, for documentary sources and historic mapping of relevance to the historical development of the Site and its surroundings;
  - Remote sensing resources, i.e., LiDAR (provided by Natural Resources Wales);
  - Relevant national and local planning policy documentation; and
  - A walkover survey of the proposed Site and its environs to assess and document any extant evidence of historic assets, any evidence of previous disturbance within the area of the Site and the setting of historic assets.

### **Value of historic assets**

- 4.4. The value of historic assets is best defined by the Cadw guidance, *Conservation Principles* (2011), which describes value as a combination of evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value.
- 4.5. Evidential value derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric.

- 
- 4.6. Historical value may derive from particular aspects of past ways of life, or association with notable families, persons, events or movements – it embodies the connection between past events and society with the present.
- 4.7. Aesthetic value derives from the sensory and intellectual stimulation drawn from an historic asset. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting. It may also be the result of design, or an unplanned outcome of a process of events.
- 4.8. Communal value derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It may be commemorative or symbolic and relate to issues of identity or collective memory.

#### *The setting of historic assets*

- 4.9. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the approach outlined in Cadw's 'Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' (2017). This publication provides guidance on setting and development management, including the assessment of the implications of proposed development. It reiterates that 'the setting of a historic asset is the surroundings in which a historic asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral'. In accordance with the guidance, the extent of the setting of a historic asset is not fixed and can evolve periodically.
- 4.10. All historic assets have a setting, and features of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to significance and may affect the appreciation of the asset. They can remain neutral. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations but can also comprise other elements which contribute to the ways in which a historic asset is experienced, including factors such as noise, vibrations, dust, or other pollutants; spatial associations; the rarity of comparable survivals of setting, and associative relationships between historic assets.

#### *Study area*

- 4.11. An appropriate 'study area' will be utilised for the stepped assessment of settings. Initial examination of the locale indicates that a 1km 'buffer' study area around the development area is likely to be appropriate for the consideration of potential effects upon the 'setting' of historic assets.

---

## 5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1. This project will be under the management of Rebecca Wills, Senior Heritage Consultant, Cotswold Archaeology. The assessment will be undertaken, and the subsequent report produced by Beth Attala, Heritage Consultant. The data collation, analysis and assessment report normally takes approximately six weeks.

## 6. ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

- 6.1. The information collated will initially be assembled into a workable database, cross-referenced to the original sources. The assessment report will begin with a non-technical summary both in English and Welsh, in accordance with Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (WAT 2022), outlining in plain language the principal reasons for the work, its aims and main results. The introduction will then set out the circumstances leading to the commission of the report, any restrictions on reporting or access to relevant records, size, surface geology and topography of the study area. Any variation from the methodologies set out in this project specification will be detailed and explained within the methodology section of the report.
- 6.2. The report will set out the information base regarding the assessment objectives, as set out in Section 3 above. The known and potential historic assets will be outlined clearly and objectively in relation to the methods used, organised by archaeological period or type, and with reference to, or inclusion of, supporting evidence. The results will be interpreted and put into context in terms of significance. A comprehensive list of sources consulted, with full bibliographic details, will be provided at the back of the report.
- 6.3. The assessment will be supported with illustrative material, including at least one figure showing known or potential historic assets within or affecting the proposed scheme. Where possible, areas of greater or lesser potential will be defined and the effects of previous construction, industrial and other intrusive activity taken into account.

---

### *Detailed Scope of Report Contents*

#### 6.4. The report will contain the following information:

- Bilingual non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Planning background, including aims and objectives
- Description of proposed development
- Methodology
- Site topography and geology
- Archaeological and historic background and context (including information from cartographic and aerial photographic sources, and the Site inspection)
- Assessment of effects (physical and non-physical)
- Preliminary recommendations for work
- Conclusions
- References and bibliography

### *Archive deposition*

#### 6.5. The final archive (Site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts. A digital copy of the archive will also be sent to the RCAHMW following the guidance set out in the 'RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives' (2015).

#### 6.6. Copies of the assessment report will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (GGA). This will be in line with the guidance published by National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW), 'National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales' (2017).

## 7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

#### 7.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, and CA Health, Safety and Welfare Policy (2010).

---

## 8. INSURANCES

- 8.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

## 9. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 9.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (ClfA 2019) and adheres to the Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment (2020b). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the ClfA.
- 9.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

DRAFT

---

## 10. REFERENCES

**Cadw 2011** *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales*

**Cadw 2017** *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

**Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020a** *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.*

**Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020b** *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment*

**National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017** *National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

**RCAHMW 2015** *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives*

**Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales**  
<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>

**Welsh Government 2024** *Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12*

**Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022** *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

**Welsh Government 2017** *Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment*

#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Cotswold Business Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

#### **Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk  
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

DRAFT



#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Cotswold Business Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

#### **Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk  
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

DRAFT

