

CHURCH FARM, ST ATHAN, VALE OF GLAMORGAN

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Church Farm, St Athan,
Vale of Glamorgan
Archaeological Desk-
Based Assessment
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land at Church Farm, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan, is being proposed for housing development.

The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential, and potential effects on the settings of designated heritage assets in the surrounding area.

Within a 1km radius of the study site, there are 4 Scheduled Monuments, 31 listed buildings and 1 Conservation Area.

Following an assessment making use of a site visit, map topography analysis, and Google Earth imagery, two designated heritage assets were identified as potentially subject to impacts on their settings:

- Church of St Athan, Grade I Listed Building 13166, 150m north-west of the study site;
- St Athan War Memorial, Grade II Listed Building 83126, adjacent to the south-west boundary of the study site.

As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	There is limited evidence of Prehistoric activity in close proximity to the study site, other than some (assumed) Iron Age activity identified to the east. It is therefore considered that there is a low potential for significant Prehistoric finds or features to be present within the study site. Any such remains are likely to be of isolated finds or features and be of low significance.	Low/Local
Roman	The paucity of evidence within the study site and study area suggests a low potential for any finds or features from the Roman period to be present, other than isolated finds. These are likely to be of low significance.	Low/Local
Early Medieval/ Medieval	The evidence suggests that Medieval settlement foci within the wider study area are either still extant or survive as clearly recognisable ruins. Added to the survival of Medieval agricultural features within the study site, it is considered that the study site was agricultural land during the Medieval period. As a result, it is considered that there is a low potential for any hitherto unknown significant finds or features dating from the Medieval periods to be present within the study site. Any such finds or features are likely to be solely related to the agricultural use of the study site, and so would be of no more than Low/Local significance. The existing Medieval earthworks are considered to be of low/local significance.	Low/Local
Post Medieval to Modern	There is an identified low potential for archaeological remains from the Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern periods to be present within the study site, other than features related to the agricultural use of the study site.	Low/Local

The archaeological potential of the study site is considered to be low for all periods.

Hedgerows present within the study site were present on the 1840s Tithe maps and are considered important within the Hedgerow Regulations criteria.

There is the potential for some impacts on the settings of two designated archaeological heritage assets, but in neither case would the proposed development be likely to cause substantial harm to their significance.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY	4
2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK.....	5
Legislation	5
National Planning Policy	5
Hedgerow Regulations	6
Local Planning Policy	7
Definitions and Guidance	7
3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	9
Geology	9
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	10
Timescales used in this report.....	10
Introduction	10
Previous Archaeological Work	11
Prehistoric.....	11
Roman	12
Early Medieval/Later Medieval	12
Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)	13
Historic Landscape	13
Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets).....	14
Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets).....	16
5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS	18
Site Conditions	18
Proposed Development.....	18
Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets.....	18
Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets.....	19
6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	20

Appendices

Appendix 1 Gazetteer of HER data entries

Figures

- Figure 1 Site location and study site boundaries
- Figure 2a Historic Environment Record (HER) data plot – Events
- Figure 2b Historic Environment Record data plot – Monuments
- Figure 2c Designated Heritage Assets within 1km of the study site
- Figure 3 1799 Yates's map of the county of Glamorgan
- Figure 4 1811 Ordnance Survey drawing
- Figure 5 1839 St Athan tithe map extract
- Figure 6 1876 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,560
- Figure 7 1898-1900 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560
- Figure 8 1921 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000
- Figure 9 1945 aerial photograph
- Figure 10 1964 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,000
- Figure 11 1975 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,000
- Figure 12 1989 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,000
- Figure 13 2010 Ordnance Survey map 1:10,000

Plates

- Plate 1 View S across the eastern part of the study site from northern boundary
- Plate 2 View SE across the eastern part of the study site from northern boundary
- Plate 3 View SW across the eastern part of the study site from the NE corner
- Plate 4 View W across the study site towards St Athan village, from eastern boundary
- Plate 5 View across southern area of study site from centre of eastern boundary
- Plate 6 View SE from the centre of the study site
- Plate 7 View NW from the SE corner of the study site
- Plate 8 View N over western part of study site
- Plate 9 View N over earthworks in western part of study site
- Plate 10 View E over southern part of study site
- Plate 11 View S over western part of study site
- Plate 12 View of Listed War Memorial from within the study site
- Plate 13 View of Listed War Memorial from SW with study site beyond
- Plate 14 View N towards the Scheduled Monument Deserted Medieval Village NE of Rock Farm, from northern boundary of study site
- Plate 15 View E across Scheduled Monument Deserted Medieval Village NE of Rock Farm
- Plate 16 View S towards study site from Scheduled Monument Deserted Medieval Village NE of Rock Farm
- Plate 17 View SE over the Scheduled Monument and Listed Building group at East Orchard
- Plate 18 View towards study site from Scheduled Monument and Listed Building group at East Orchard
- Plate 19 Scheduled Monument East Orchard Manor House
- Plate 20 Listed Dovecote at East Orchard Manor
- Plate 21 View E towards Scheduled Monument and Listed Building group at East Orchard from the study site
- Plate 22 Church of St Athan
- Plate 23 View over church graveyard, towards study site

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Philip Bethell of RPS Consulting Services Ltd on behalf of Pobl Group.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment (the study site) is farmland at Church Farm, St Athan, in the Vale of Glamorgan, Wales (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The study site comprises two contiguous blocks of land east of St Athan and situated immediately to the north of the South Wales Main Line railway (Figure 1). The western block is approximately 8.3ha in area and is centred at NGR ST 01900 67695. This area is allocated for housing within the Local Development Plan. The eastern block is approximately 15.4ha in extent and is centred on NGR ST 02190 67665. This area is being promoted as a candidate site for housing.
- 1.4 The study site is bordered to the north by the buildings of Church Farm and St Athan Primary School, and a section of lane running east from Church Farm. This lane turns south and forms the eastern boundary of the study site. To the south, the B4265 and the mainline railway form the boundaries. Gileston Road borders the study site to the west. There are mature hedgerows along all of the external boundaries, and internal boundaries are also formed by hedgerows.
- 1.5 The proposed development is for housing and associated infrastructure.
- 1.6 This desk-based assessment is designed to provide the baseline information to enable informed decisions about managing any impacts that may potentially arise on any significant archaeological assets in the site. This report discusses the potential for encountering below-ground archaeology during the course of the development within the study site, using data from a study area radius of 1km.
- 1.7 Further consideration is given, and an initial assessment made, to potential impacts on the settings of designated heritage assets within 1km of the study site boundary, which include 4 Scheduled Monuments, 31 Listed Buildings, and 1 Conservation Area. Initial results of an assessment comprising site visits and on-line map search indicate that only two of these designated heritage assets could be subject to potential impacts from any development within the study site.
- 1.8 This desk-based assessment uses evidence from the Glamorgan-Gwent Historic Environment Record (GGAT HER), the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and other sources, including the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise. A site visit was undertaken as part of the assessment in November 2022.
- 1.9 In accordance with government policy (Planning Policy Wales and associated guidance), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.10 As a result, the assessment enables relevant planning decision makers to make a suitably informed decision, in relation to archaeology, on an application for the study site's development. Specifically, this would include assessment of the significance of archaeological heritage assets on and close to the study site and assesses the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological heritage assets, thus enabling potential impacts on such assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological impact mitigation solutions.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

Legislation

2.1 National (UK-wide) legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.

2.2 The Well-being of Future Generation (Wales) Act 2015 places duties on public bodies requiring them to act in accordance with the 'sustainable development principle'. The Act also establishes well-being goals which include achieving 'a Wales of vibrant culture and Welsh language', described as 'a society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language'. The Act lays down the principle that a properly protected, conserved and enhanced historic environment can improve the quality of life and well-being for everyone.

2.3 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 was given Royal Assent in March 2016. This Act provides the legislative framework for managing the historic environment in Wales. Accompanying the Act is new policy and guidance in the form of a Technical Advice Note (TAN) specific to the Historic Environment (TAN24, see below), and changes to Planning Policy Wales (PPW). This legislation and guidance supersedes the previous Welsh Office Circulars which formed the basis of historic environment policy in Wales.

2.4 The Welsh Government has published Planning Policy Wales (PPW), currently updated to Version 11 from February 2021 (PPW11). This sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters.

2.5 PPW is additionally supported by guidance published by Cadw. This includes Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (2017), and Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017).

National Planning Policy

Future Wales –the National Plan 2040 (February 2021)

2.6 Future Wales is the national development framework, setting the direction for development in Wales to 2040. It addresses key national priorities, including sustaining and developing a vibrant economy, achieving decarbonisation and climate-resilience, developing strong ecosystems and improving the health and well-being of communities.

2.7 Policy 18 of Future Wales – 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Developments of National Significance' – makes reference to the historic environment, with clause 6 stating that renewable developments will be permitted as long as 'there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on statutorily protected built heritage assets'.

Planning Policy Wales (PPW)

2.8 Chapter 6 of PPW11, entitled 'Distinctive and Natural Places', has a section entitled 'The Historic Environment' (section 6.1 - pp. 125-131) which provides policy for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 6.1 in relation to the historic environment can be summarised as seeking 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.

2.9 Section 6.1 of PPW11 describes the historic environment as comprising all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us. The historic environment is made up of individual historic features, archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as historic assets.

2.10 Welsh planning legislation and policy guidance outlines that the conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application, whether those remains are scheduled or not (PPW11 Para. 6.1.23). In order to take account of archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process, Local Planning Authorities in Wales need to be fully informed about the nature and importance of archaeological remains, and their setting, and the likely impact of any proposed development upon them.

2.11 Paragraphs 6.1.26 of PPW11 states that 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.

2.12 Paragraph 6.1.27 of PPW11 states that 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.

2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance PPW11, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Hedgerow Regulations

2.14 Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, hedgerows are deemed to be historically important if they are more than 20m long and over 30 years old and if they meet at least one of these criteria:

- they mark all or part of a parish boundary that existed before 1850;
- they mark an archaeological feature of a site that is a scheduled monument or noted on the Historic Environment Record;
- they mark the boundary of an estate or manor or looks to be related to any building or other feature that's part of the estate or manor that existed before 1600;
- they are part of a field system or looks to be related to any building or other feature associated with the field system that existed before the Inclosure Acts (that is before 1845);

2.15 In practice (and following case law) hedgerows are deemed important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish tithe or enclosure map

Local Planning Policy

2.16 The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011-2026 was adopted in June 2017. The following policy is relevant to heritage assets associated with the site:

POLICY SP10 - BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Development proposals must preserve and where appropriate enhance the rich and diverse built and natural environment and heritage of the Vale of Glamorgan including:

- 1. The architectural and / or historic qualities of buildings or conservation areas, including locally listed buildings;**
- 2. Historic landscapes, parks and gardens;**
- 3. Special landscape areas;**
- 4. The Glamorgan Heritage Coast;**
- 5. Sites designated for their local, national and European nature conservation importance; and**
- 6. Important archaeological and geological features.**

POLICY MD8 - 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.**

2.17 Supplementary Planning Guidance in regards to the above policies has been provided in the form of the County Treasures SPD (2009) providing further guidance and register in relation to Locally Listed buildings, while the Conservation Areas Rural Vale (2006) guidance documents provides further planning guidance in relation to developing within, or in proximity to, Conservation Areas.

Definitions and Guidance

2.18 The 'Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales' published by Cadw in March 2011 provides the basic principles under which all subsequent guidance has evolved. The six principles expressed are:

- Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.
- Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.
- The historic environment is a shared resource.
- Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.

- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
- Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

Definition of the historic environment

2.19 The historic environment is defined in TAN 24 (at para. 1.7) as:

"All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed."

Definition of Heritage Assets

2.20 Heritage assets are defined by Cadw (March 2011) and TAN 24 (2017) as:

"An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, an historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated."

2.21 A Designated Heritage Asset is considered to be a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area. In Wales areas of landscape have been designated and included in the non-statutory Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.

Significance

2.22 Significance in relation to heritage policy considerations is defined as:

- The sum of the cultural heritage values (Cadw 2011).

Setting

2.23 Guidance on the assessments of impact on the settings of heritage assets is provided by Cadw in '*Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*' (May 2017). This provides a 4-stage process for determining if any impact on the settings of historic assets would arise from a proposed development, and how it could be mitigated if impacts are identified

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The underlying solid geology of the study site is interbedded Jurassic limestone and mudstone of the Porthkerry Member.
- 3.2 There are no superficial deposits identified within the study site.

Topography

- 3.3 The whole study site has an overall slope downwards from north to south, with a height above Ordnance Datum of 34m at the northern boundary, and 24m at the south-eastern boundary. The land is generally even and is used as agricultural land.
- 3.4 The surrounding land is generally flat, sloping gently to the south where the Bristol Channel shore lies 1.5km distant. The urban area of St Athan lies to the north-west and west, and the St Athan airbase further to the north-west.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	c. 800,000	-	10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c. 10,000	-	4,000 BC
Neolithic	c. 4,000	-	2,500 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,500	-	700 BC
Iron Age	c. 700	-	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD	43	-	410
Post-Roman/Early Medieval	AD	410	-	1066
Medieval	AD	1066	-	1536
Post Medieval	AD	1536	-	1750
Industrial	AD	1750	-	1899
Modern	AD	1900		Present day

Introduction

4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with national and local policy, considers both the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site, and the potential for impacts on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets.

4.2 What follows comprises a review of known heritage assets within a 1km radius of the study site boundary (Figs. 2a-2c), also referred to as the study area. This assessment is based on a consideration of evidence in the Vale of Glamorgan Historic Environment Record (HER) held by GGAT for the study site and for a 1km radius around the study site centre (the study area). Data held by The National Monuments Record (NMR), part of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) was also consulted together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the late nineteenth century onwards until the present day. Readily available digital historic maps were used.

4.3 LiDAR data was not available for the study site.

4.4 A further assessment is made in a later section of potential effects on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets within 1km of the site. A brief assessment of potential impacts on built heritage assets is also included below.

4.5 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.6 No previous interventions are recorded as lying within the study site.
- 4.7 A desk-based assessment and topographic survey (GGAT E005208, E005749) were undertaken along the line of a proposed refurbishment programme of the St Athan sewer, which runs along the eastern boundary of the study site. The work indicated that there was a general conclusion that previously unknown archaeological features could be found at any point along the route of the sewer.
- 4.8 Within the 1km study area, geophysical survey and evaluation took place on land at St John's Well, 500m north-west of the study site (GGAT E003219, E003959). The geophysics recorded potential Post Medieval former field boundaries, but the evaluation did not locate them below the surface.
- 4.9 A desk-based assessment was compiled for the route of proposed road improvement works between Gileston and Oldmill (GGAT E005431), part of which forms the southern boundary of the study site.
- 4.10 The whole study area lies within the scope of the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project (GGAT E005431). Roman settlement was recorded in fieldwork at RAF St Athan, over 1km north-west of the study site.
- 4.11 The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) records for the area report a large number of finds in the northern part of the study area and beyond to the north (Figure 2b). This includes a Bronze Age axe, Roman coins and brooches, and Medieval metal artefacts.

Prehistoric

- 4.12 There are no Prehistoric HER entries recorded within the study site.
- 4.13 Within the 1km study area there is evidence of Prehistoric settlement and isolated finds. There is no evidence from any Prehistoric period clearly pre-dating the Bronze Age. One find of worked flints, 500m south of the study site may represent the only earlier evidence within the 1km study area (GGAT 01016s).
- 4.14 Bronze Age evidence includes the find of a socketed bronze axehead, 300m north-west of the study site (DYFED-0CD486), and a find of two amber beads 800m west of the study site (GGAT 00493s). Other amber beads found immediately to the north of the study site are identified as Iron Age in the HER (GGAT 02519s), and these two records may possibly be referring to the same find, although there is some distance between the two reported locations.
- 4.15 A large circular enclosure seen on aerial photographs (GGAT 02935s, 750m north of the study site) is identified as Prehistoric. The HER entry also states that a 30m-diameter ring ditch is present to the south of the enclosure, and this may also be broadly dated to the Prehistoric period.
- 4.16 There are cropmarks recorded to the east of the study site that are interpreted as Iron Age in date: an enclosure 450m north-east of the study site (GGAT 02401s); an enclosure and a linear feature 500m east of the study site (GGAT 02399s, GGAT 02405s). An undated pit cluster (GGAT 02414s, 150m east of the study site), and another undated cropmark 200m east of the study site (GGAT 02400s) may also be Prehistoric in date.
- 4.17 Further afield, there is Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age activity recorded in the range of evaluations carried out around RAF St Athan, beyond the study area to the north-west (Wessex Archaeology 2010).
- 4.18 The only identified potential focus of potential Prehistoric activity within the study area lies to the east of the study site, based on uncorroborated cropmark dating. Beyond that, the evidence is confined to isolated finds. As a result, based on the current evidence, there is a low potential

identified for Prehistoric finds or features to be present within the study site. Any such evidence is likely to comprise isolated finds, and therefore to be of Low/Local significance.

Roman

4.19 Two Roman finds are recorded within the study site, although these are PAS finds which do not have detailed co-ordinates. One is a 1st-century silver coin (NMGW-047945), the other a bronze brooch (NMGW-65EEBF). The route of a possible Roman road forms the eastern boundary of the study site (GGAT 01037.0s, RR GGAT 00602). The HER states this as not recorded elsewhere, and the dating is speculative.

4.20 The only other Roman find recorded in the study area is another brooch found 600m south-west of the study site (NMGW-253DE8).

4.21 Further afield, field work to the north-west of the study area, in and around the RAF St Athan site, has revealed Roman settlement activity more than 1km from the study site (Wessex Archaeology 2010).

4.22 There is a paucity of Roman activity recorded in proximity to the study site and, based on the available evidence, it is considered that there is a low potential for Roman finds or features to be present within the study site. Any such remains are likely to be isolated finds of no more than Low/Local importance.

Early Medieval/Later Medieval

4.23 No Early Medieval finds or features are recorded within the study site, or within the 1km study area.

4.24 Within the study site, the HER records a relict field system occupying the western part of the study site. It is interpreted as the remains of a Medieval strip cultivation system, oriented south-west to north-east. Long, low, parallel earthworks are still visible (Plate 9).

4.25 A Medieval buckle has also been recorded from within the study site (NMGW-6781C5).

4.26 There is a deserted Medieval settlement 200m north of the study site, which is a Scheduled Monument (GM307 Deserted Medieval Village North East of Rock Farm, GGAT 00486s) (Plates 14-16). Another Scheduled site lies 450m to the east of the study site (GM082 East Orchard Manor House). This latter site is part of a complex including the remains of the manor house, a barn, a chapel a listed dovecote and other associated buildings (Plates 17-21).

4.27 Within settlements that are still occupied, the Church of St Athan (Grade I Listed Building 13166, GGAT 00484s), 100m north-west of the study site) is of Medieval origin, probably dating from the 12th Century. Similarly, St Giles's Church in Gileston, 500m south of the study site (Grade II* Listed Building 13131, GGAT 00489s) lies at the heart of a settlement founded in the Medieval period.

4.28 Other evidence of Medieval activity is in the form of the remains of a chapel, 700m north-east of the study site (GGAT 00495s) and associated enclosures (GGAT 02415s, 02427s, 00495s) which are as yet undated, but likely to be associated with the chapel. A Medieval grange, mentioned in Margam Charter of 1208, is thought to have been founded at Castelton Farm, 480m north-east of the study site (GGAT 00485s). A holy well is recorded 500m north-west of the study site (GGAT 00923s).

4.29 The evidence suggests that Medieval settlement foci within the study area are either still extant or survive as clearly recognisable ruins. Added to the survival of Medieval agricultural features within the study site, it is considered that the study site was agricultural land during the Medieval period.

4.30 As a result, based on the available evidence, it is considered that there is a low potential for any hitherto unknown significant finds or features dating from the Medieval periods to be present within the study site. Any such finds or features are likely to be solely related to the agricultural use of the study site, and so would be of no more than Low/Local significance.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

4.31 During the Post Medieval period the study site has remained within the agricultural hinterland of the nearby settlements, as evidenced by the survival of Medieval agricultural earthworks. The pattern of development in this period was one of expansion of existing Medieval settlements, and the development of isolated farmsteads.

4.32 There was little industrial activity recorded in the study area during this period, other than small-scale quarrying (e.g. GGAT05235s, 600m east of the study site), and lime burning (e.g. GGAT 02610s, 650m north-east of the study site).

4.33 Historic maps from the mid-19th century onwards help to characterise the study site in modern times. The earliest map seen for this study is a 1799 map of Glamorgan (Figure 3). The footprint of St Athan village is clear, with the centre of the village around the church, and linear development along the road to the west. The study site is undeveloped. On the 1811 Ordnance Survey drawing (Figure 4), the boundaries of the study site were clearly established to the west, north and east. The study site is shown within an area of six large fields between St Athan and Gileston.

4.34 The 1839 St Athan Tithe map (Figure 5) shows the study site clearly as agricultural land, composed of the whole or parts of 14 different fields. By 1876 (Figure 6), the number of land divisions within the study site had been reduced, and the southern boundary was now formed by the east -west railway. There is a war memorial shown close to the location of the current memorial, just beyond the south-west corner of the study site.

4.35 Up until the early 20th century (Figures 7 and 8), there was no development shown across the study area. An Aerial photograph of 1945 (Figure 9) shows new housing development to the west of the study site, and the diminution of subdivisions within the study site reduced to its current arrangement. The current B4265 route along the southern boundary of the study site had been built by 1964 (Figure 10). This map does not show RAF St Athan as being developed, although the first phases of the airbase opened in 1938.

4.36 The map of 1974 (Figure 11) shows an increase in the settlement density of St Athan, with new housing to the north of the historic village centre, and more housing to the west of this new development. The extensive development of RAF St Athan is clear to the north-west of the study site. The current St Athan Primary School is shown as newly built on this map, immediately to the north of the study site. Figures 12 and 13 do not show any appreciable change to this picture up to the present day. In these later maps, the war memorial (Grade II Listed Building 83126) is shown in its current position immediately south-west of the study site.

4.37 The evidence suggests that the study site has been agricultural land during the Post Medieval to Modern periods. As a result, there is an identified low potential for archaeological remains from the Post Medieval and Modern periods to be present within the study site, other than features related to the agricultural use of the study site. These are unlikely to be of more than low/local significance.

Historic Landscape

4.38 While no specialist Historic Landscape Characterisation data has been viewed for the study site, it lies within the Landmap Aspect Area Llysworney and Llandough VLFGLHL052 (updated by GGAT

2015). Landmap is a Wales-wide landscape characterisation tool developed originally by the Countryside Council for Wales, and describes the Aspect Area as follows:

A large rural landscape of relict medieval fields, many small regular fields (strip) shown on Ordnance Survey first edition map (1878) but now with many boundaries removed creating larger fields but generally keeping historic character. Strip fields tend to cluster around the medieval settlements at Llysworney, Llandough, Colwinston, Llanmaes, St Mary's Church and Castleton.

This area may be justifiably characterised as a rich multi-period landscape with evidence of occupation from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The dominant landscape pattern, represented by small nucleated settlements set within a largely regular fieldscape of medieval origin, is well defined.

4.39 The implication of this assessment is that the current landscape containing the study site had its origins in the Medieval period.

4.40 As noted above, there are divisions within the study site date from at least the time of the Tithe map compilation, published in 1840.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

4.41 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (PPW 11 as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in PPW 11 centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for this or future generations, and is considered to be the sum of all its heritage values.

4.42 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2c, no designated World Heritage Sites, Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Historic Battlefields lie within the 1km study area.

4.43 The designated heritage assets within a 1km radius of the study site (see Appendix 1 and Figure 2c) include the following:

- 4 Scheduled Monuments, of UK-wide national significance
- 31 Listed Buildings of national significance within Wales
- 1 Conservation area of local significance
- 6 Locally-listed buildings (that are not also Listed Buildings) of local significance

Site visit and map analysis

4.44 This assessment has been informed by a site visit in November 2022, including visits to individual assets. In addition, map analysis of the topography, and Google Earth imagery, has been used to determine which assets might be visible from the study site, and therefore might experience impacts on their settings.

4.45 As a result, the following observations can be made:

- The railway and the line of the B4265 form a visual barrier to the south from all locations within the study site. The embankment on which the railway is raised, and the dense tree belt alongside it and the road prevent views to and from all of the designated assets south of the railway (Plates 3, 5, 6);
- The northern boundary of the study site is either enclosed by the school and the buildings of Church Farm or is formed by a lane which runs across the locally highest point. The land to the north falls downwards into Rills Valley, and there is consequently no view of the Scheduled Monument GM307 which is enclosed within the valley. The valley itself is

heavily wooded, and these woods obscure all views to the Listed Buildings at Castleton Park, 500m north-east of the study site (Plates 14-16);

- To the east, while the farmland is relatively flat, the land falls steeply into the valley of the River Thaw, and the cluster of monuments around the Scheduled Manor House all lie on the valley slope and are not visible from the study site (Plates 17-21). The Scheduled pillbox (GM598), 500m east of the study site, is obscured in woodland and is not visible from the study site;
- To the west, all of the Listed Buildings in St Athan village, with the exception of the upper part of the church tower, are enclosed within the urban fabric of the village and are not intervisible with the study site (Plates 8 and 9).
- All locally listed buildings reported in the HER search, that are not also listed buildings, are in St Athan and are also enclosed within the urban fabric of the village and are not intervisible with the study site.
- The Listed War Memorial immediately to the south-west of the study site, is clearly intervisible with the study site (Plates 12 and 13).

4.46 The results of this preliminary assessment are that only two designated heritage assets are likely to receive impacts to their settings as a result of any development within the study site:

- Church of St Athan, Grade I Listed Building, 150m north-west of the study site;
- St Athan War Memorial, Grade II listed Building, adjacent to the south-west boundary of the study site.

4.47 It is considered that all other designated heritage assets within 1km, do not have intervisibility with the study site due to the topography, intervening planting, and existing buildings/urban development. As a result, no other designated heritage assets would suffer any impact to their settings as a result of development within the study site.

Church of St Athan, Listed Building 13166, 150m north-west of the study site.

4.48 *Description:* The church is built of local limestone rubble with dressed quoins, and a slate roof. It is cruciform in plan, with a nave, chancel, south porch, north and south transepts and a central crossing tower. While it is probably 12th century in origin, with the tower dating to the 13th century, there is no visible exterior fabric earlier than the 14th century. The church stands in a small graveyard, tightly enclosed by houses (Plates 22 and 23).

4.49 The interior is plastered and painted throughout. There are particularly fine 14th century monuments in the south transept.

4.50 *Significance:* The Grade I building is of national importance as an example of a fine Medieval church, with exceptional Medieval monuments in the south transept. Its significance lies primarily in the survival of Medieval fabric, added to its location in the centre of the village.

4.51 *Setting:* The immediate setting of the church is the enclosed churchyard, which allows no views to or from the church at ground level, beyond those to and from the surrounding houses. The tower can be seen in wider views towards the church, including from parts of the study site (where tree belts do not intervene). This visibility in the landscape is from all directions and includes the urban areas of St Athan.

4.52 The immediate setting in the graveyard does contribute to the church's significance, placing it in its context at the heart of the community. The wider visibility of the tower within the landscape also makes a contribution to the significance of the church, placing it in its wider context as a focal point within the landscape. The contribution of the setting to the significance of the church is of lesser importance than the survival of the Medieval fabric and interior.

4.53 The study site forms no part of the close setting of the church, which is very confined within the graveyard. It does, however, form part of the wider setting, and is visible in views towards the church, only the upper tower of which is visible from a distance. Given the extent of this wider setting, the contribution of the study site to the setting is limited. It can be considered that, as a minor part of its setting, the study site makes a small contribution to the significance of the church.

St Athan War Memorial, Listed Building 83126, adjacent to the south-west corner of the study site.

4.54 *Description:* Dating from c. 1920, the memorial is in the shape of a square pillar on a moulded base standing on three stone steps and a stone platform. It is built of Portland Stone ashlar blocks. It stands at the junction of the B4265 and Gileston Road (Plates 12 and 13). The inscription relates that it serves as a memorial to the dead of four neighbouring parishes.

4.55 *Significance:* The monument is listed for its special interest as a well-designed war memorial in a prominent position.

4.56 *Setting:* The Memorial is situated at the junction of the busy B4265 and Gileston Road. It is separated from the study site by a hedge. The monument is relatively isolated, with some houses on the south side of the B4265, and others to the north-west. It is not located in the village but occupies a roadside location on the outskirts. It is only visible at relatively close quarters.

4.57 The setting, in its exposed roadside position, is considered to contribute to the significance of the monument, but this contribution is much less than the contribution of the fabric and the inscription. The study site does form a part of the setting, giving the monument a rural backdrop when viewed from the south-west. By forming a part of the setting, it is considered that the study site does contribute to the significance of the monument to a minor degree.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

4.58 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	There is limited evidence of Prehistoric activity in close proximity to the study site, other than some (assumed) Iron Age activity identified to the east. It is therefore considered that there is a low potential for significant Prehistoric finds or features to be present within the study site. Any such remains are likely to be of isolated finds or features and be of low significance.	Low/Local
Roman	The paucity of evidence within the study site and study area suggests a low potential for any finds or features from the Roman period to be present, other than isolated finds. These are likely to be of low significance.	Low/Local
Early Medieval/ Medieval	The evidence suggests that Medieval settlement foci within the study area are either still extant or survive as clearly recognisable ruins. Added to the survival of Medieval agricultural features within the study site, it is considered that the study site was agricultural land during the Medieval period. As a result, it is considered that there is a low potential for any hitherto unknown significant finds or features dating from the Medieval periods to be present within the study site. Any such finds or features are likely to be solely related to the agricultural use of the study site, and so would be of no more than Low/Local significance.	Low/Local

	The existing Medieval earthworks are considered to be of low/local significance.	
Post Medieval to Modern	There is an identified low potential for archaeological remains from the Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern periods to be present within the study site, other than features related to the agricultural use of the study site.	Low/Local

4.59 The archaeological potential of the study site is considered to be low for all periods.

4.60 Hedgerows present within the study site were present on the 1840s Tithe maps, and are considered important within the Hedgerow Regulations criteria.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

5.1 The study site and surrounding area was visited in November 2022. It is entirely agricultural land, with a series of large pasture fields divided by (see Plates 1-23). No previously unknown finds or features of archaeological interest were identified on the study site during the visit. The known Medieval earthworks, relicts of strip farming, were visible as surface features (Plate 9).

Proposed Development

5.2 The proposed development is for the construction of housing and associated infrastructure across the full extent of the study site.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

5.3 The proposed development has the potential for effects on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets in the wider area. The preliminary assessment has used the 4-step process outlined in Cadw's settings guidance (Cadw 2017).

Church of St Athan, Listed Building 13166, 150m north-west of the study site

5.4 The study site forms no part of the close setting of the church, which is very confined within the graveyard. It does, however, form part of the wider setting, and is visible in views towards the church, only the upper tower of which is visible from a distance. Given the extent of this wider setting, the contribution of the study site to the setting is limited. It can be considered that, as a minor part of its setting, the study site makes a small contribution to the significance of the church.

5.5 It is considered, therefore, that housing development within the study site can therefore have no more than a negligible to minor adverse effect on the setting of the monument. As a result, it is further considered that the proposed development would therefore have no more than a negligible impact on the significance of the monument, and a negligible effect on that significance.

St Athan War Memorial, Listed Building 83126, adjacent to the south-west corner of the study site

5.6 The Memorial is situated at the junction of the busy B4265 and Gileston Road. It is separated from the study site by a hedge. The monument is relatively isolated, with some houses on the south side of the B4265, and others to the north-west. It is not located in the village, but occupies a roadside location on the outskirts. It is only visible at relatively close quarters.

5.7 The setting, in its exposed roadside position, is considered to contribute to the significance of the monument. The study site does form a part of the setting, giving the monument a rural backdrop when viewed from the south-west. By forming a part of the setting, it is considered that the study site does contribute to the significance of the monument in a small way.

5.8 Development within the study site would alter the setting of the monument, but it would not have more than a negligible impact on its significance.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.9 The proposed new build could potentially have a below-ground impact on any buried archaeological remains if any are present. There are Medieval features of limited significance recorded in the HER within the study site on its western side. The potential for hitherto unknown remains from any period to be present is considered to be low.
- 5.10 Any such impact could be destructive of any buried remains, but it is considered that any archaeological remains present in the study site are unlikely to be of more than local significance. The proposed development is therefore not considered likely to have any significant effect on the buried archaeological element of the historic environment
- 5.11 Any removal of hedgerows within the site could have an adverse impact on important historic hedgerows.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential, and potential effects on the settings of designated archaeological heritage assets in the surrounding area.

6.2 Within a 1km radius of the study site, there are 4 Scheduled Monuments, 31 listed buildings and 1 Conservation Area.

6.3 Following an assessment making use of a site visit, map topography analysis, and Google Earth imagery, two designated heritage assets were identified as potentially subject to impacts on their settings:

- Church of St Athan, Grade I Listed Building 13166, 150m north-west of the study site;
- St Athan War Memorial, Grade II listed Building 83126, adjacent to the south-west boundary of the study site.

6.4 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	There is limited evidence of Prehistoric activity in close proximity to the study site, other than some (assumed) Iron Age activity identified to the east. It is therefore considered that there is a low potential for significant Prehistoric finds or features to be present within the study site. Any such remains are likely to be of isolated finds or features and be of low significance.	Low/Local
Roman	The paucity of evidence within the study site and study area suggests a low potential for any finds or features from the Roman period to be present, other than isolated finds. These are likely to be of low significance.	Low/Local
Early Medieval/ Medieval	<p>The evidence suggests that Medieval settlement foci within the study area are either still extant or survive as clearly recognisable ruins. Added to the survival of Medieval agricultural features within the study site, it is considered that the study site was agricultural land during the Medieval period.</p> <p>As a result, it is considered that there is a low potential for any hitherto unknown significant finds or features dating from the Medieval periods to be present within the study site. Any such finds or features are likely to be solely related to the agricultural use of the study site, and so would be of no more than Low/Local significance. The existing Medieval earthworks are considered to be of low/local significance.</p>	Low/Local
Post Medieval to Modern	There is an identified low potential for archaeological remains from the Post-Medieval, Industrial and Modern periods to be present within the study site, other than features related to the agricultural use of the study site.	Low/Local

6.5 The archaeological potential of the study site is considered to be low for all periods.

6.6 Hedgerows present within the study site were present on the 1839 Tithe map, and are considered important within the Hedgerow Regulations criteria.

6.7 There is the potential for some impacts on the settings of two designated archaeological heritage assets, but in neither case would the proposed development be likely to cause substantial harm to their significance.

REPORT

6.8 There is the potential for a level of impact on any non-designated archaeological heritage assets of low/local importance that are present, and others that may be present, within the study site.

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Cartographic

1766 Bowen's map of South Wales

1799 Yate's map of Glamorgan

1811 Ordnance Survey drawing

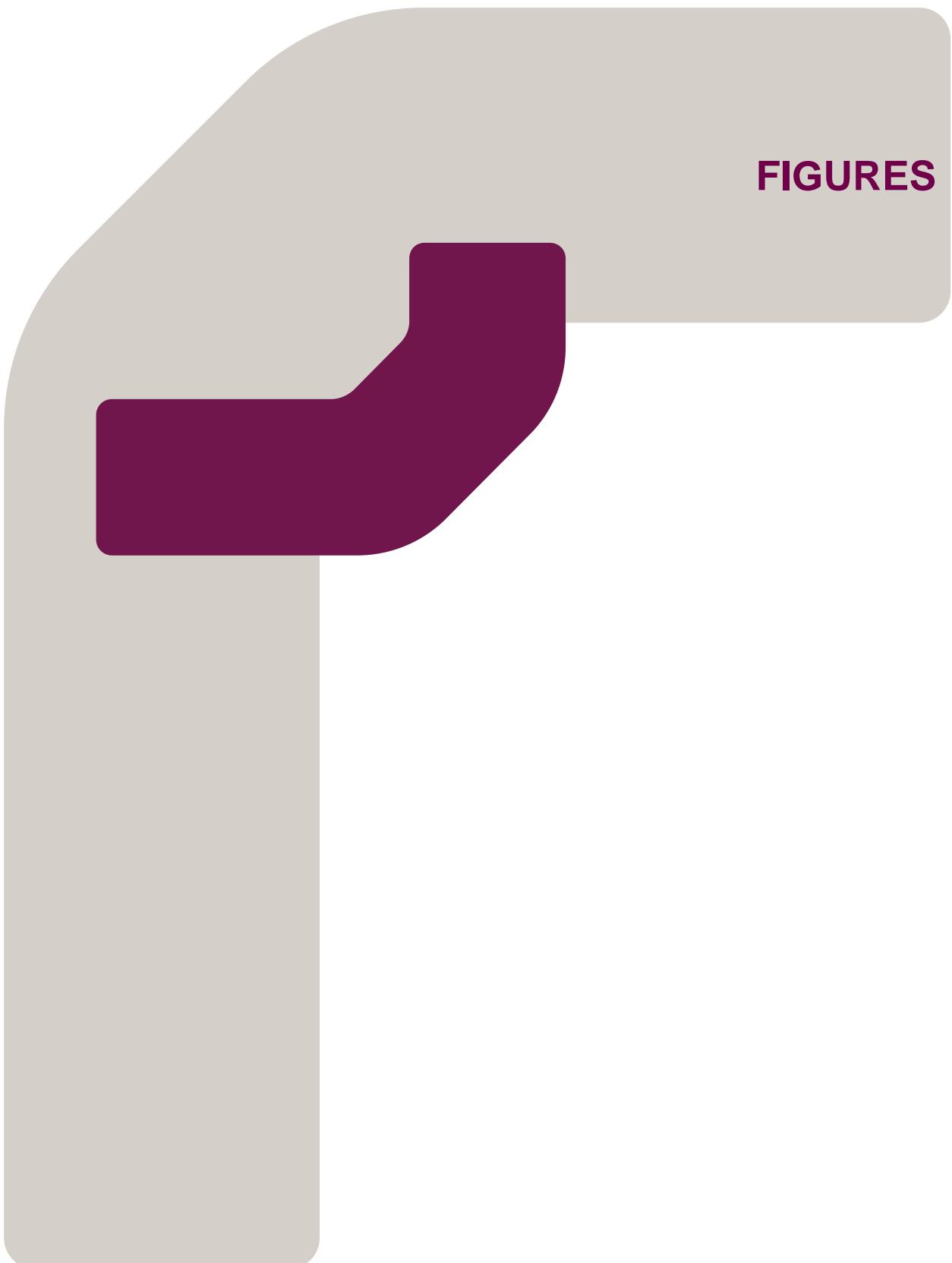
1839 St Athan tithe map

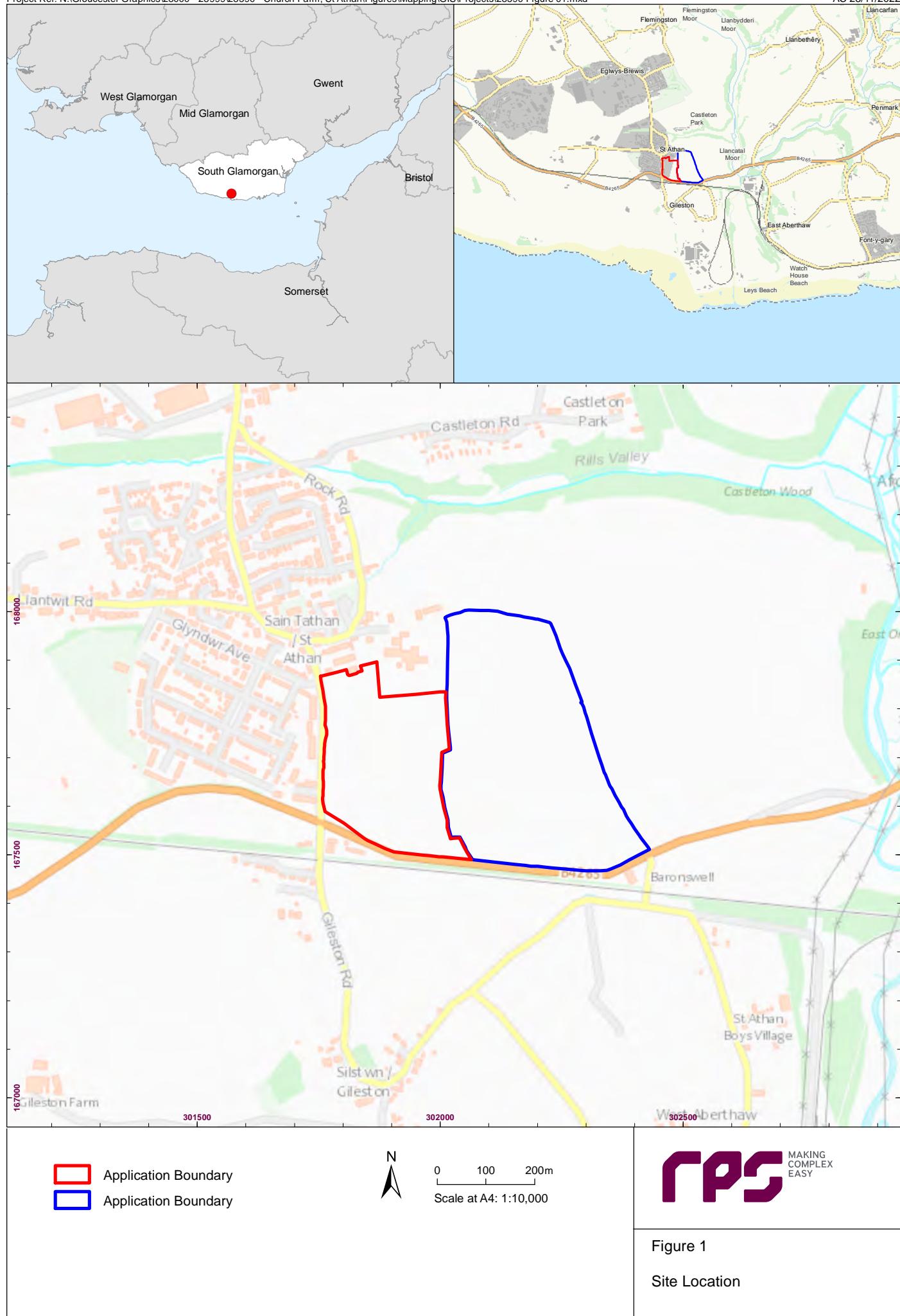
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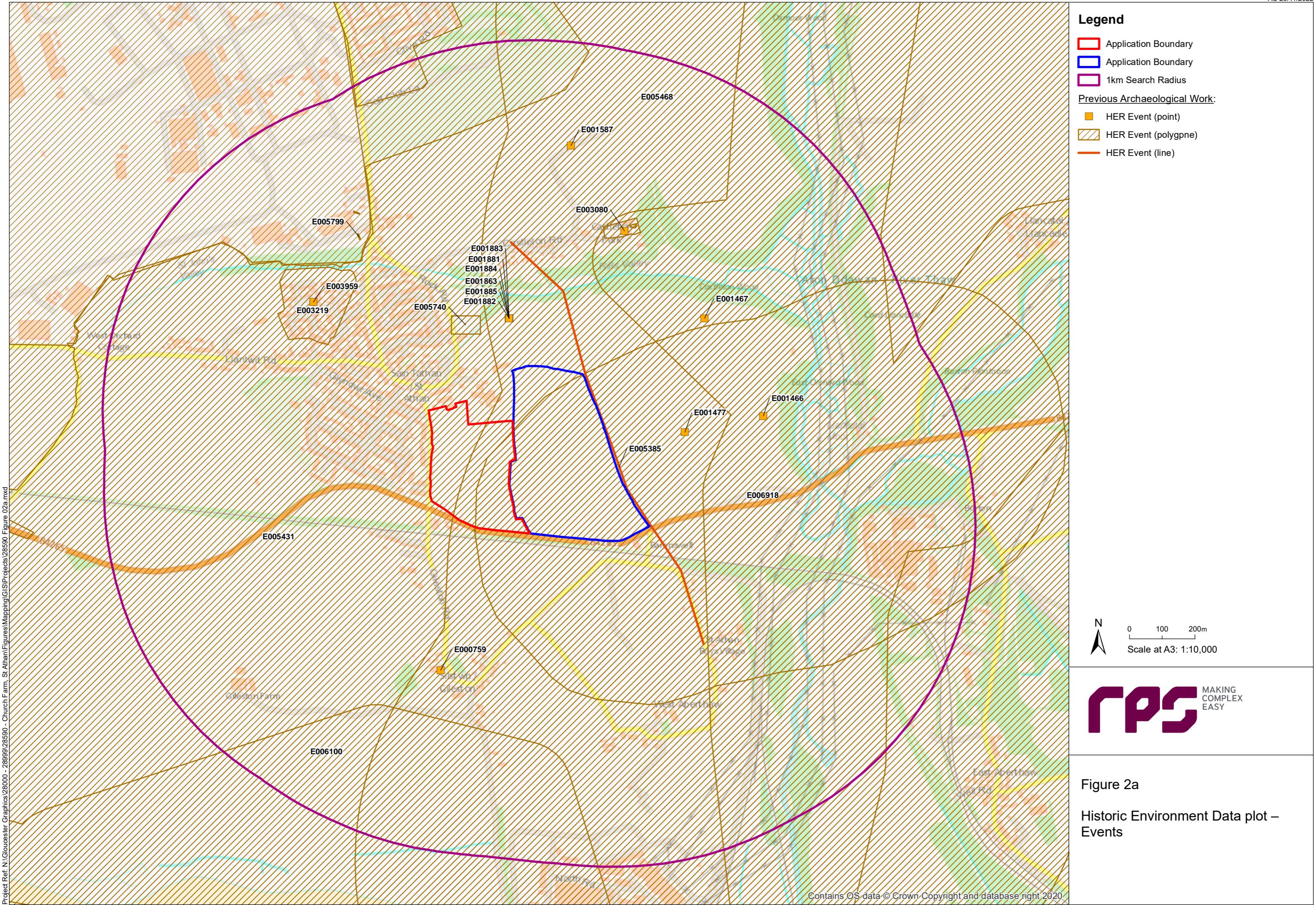
REPORT

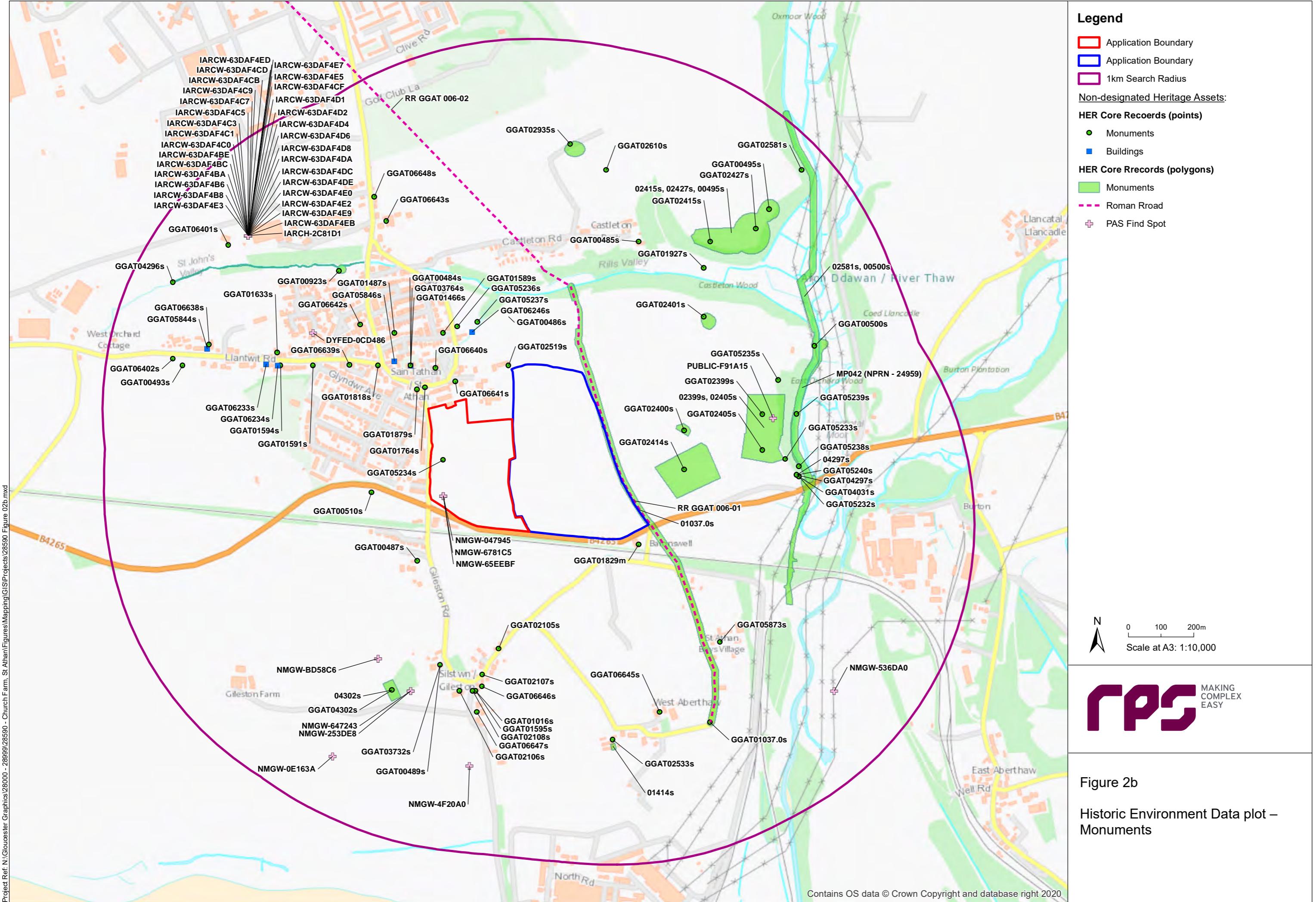
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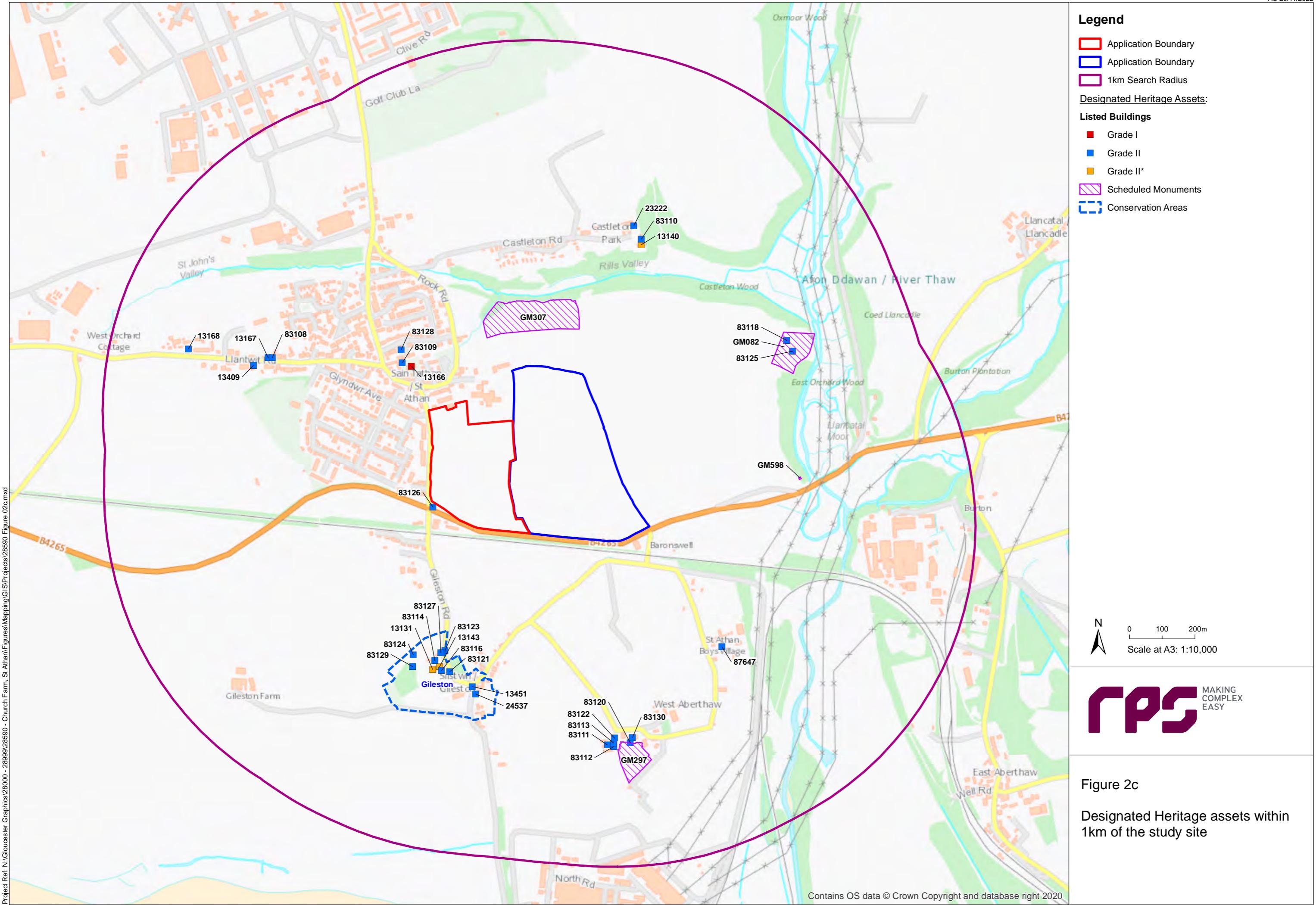
FIGURES













 Approximate Application Boundary Location
 Approximate Application Boundary Location



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

RPS MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 3

1799 Map of the county of
Glamorgan



Approximate Application Boundary Location



Approximate Application Boundary Location

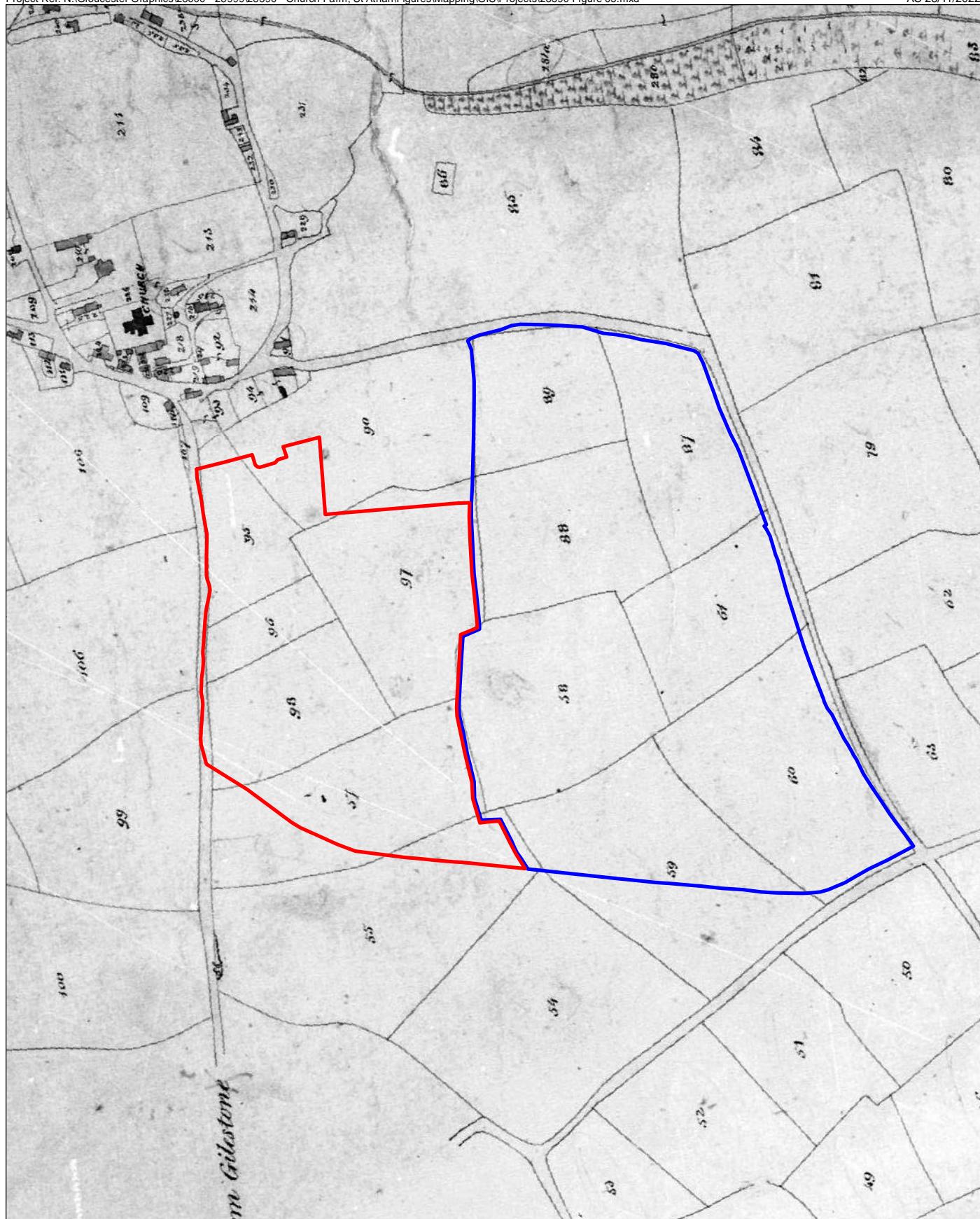


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

1811 Ordnance Survey drawing



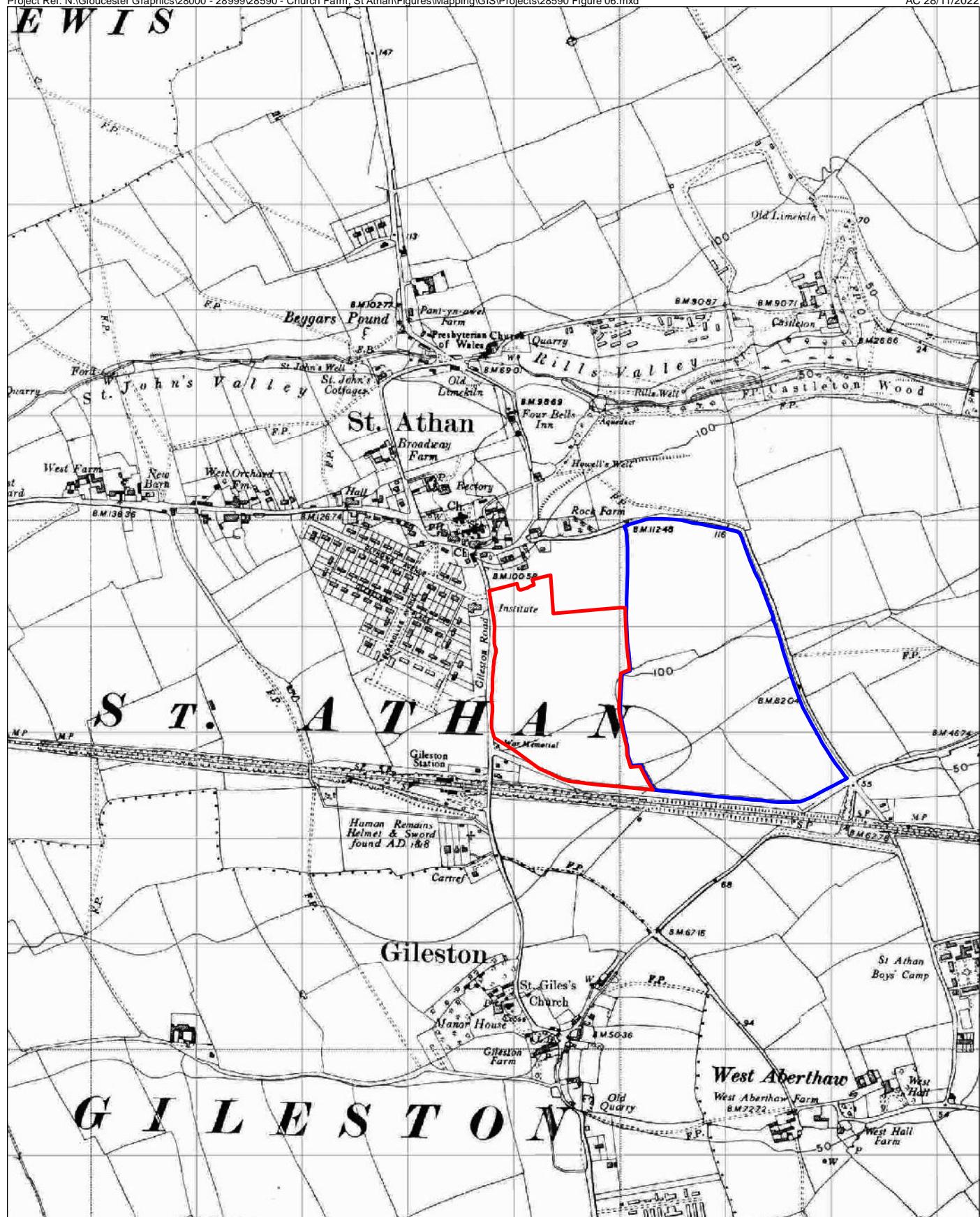
Application Boundary
 Proposed Application Boundary



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Scale at A4: 1:5,000

rps MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 5
1839 St Athan Tithe map



 Application Boundary
 Application Boundary

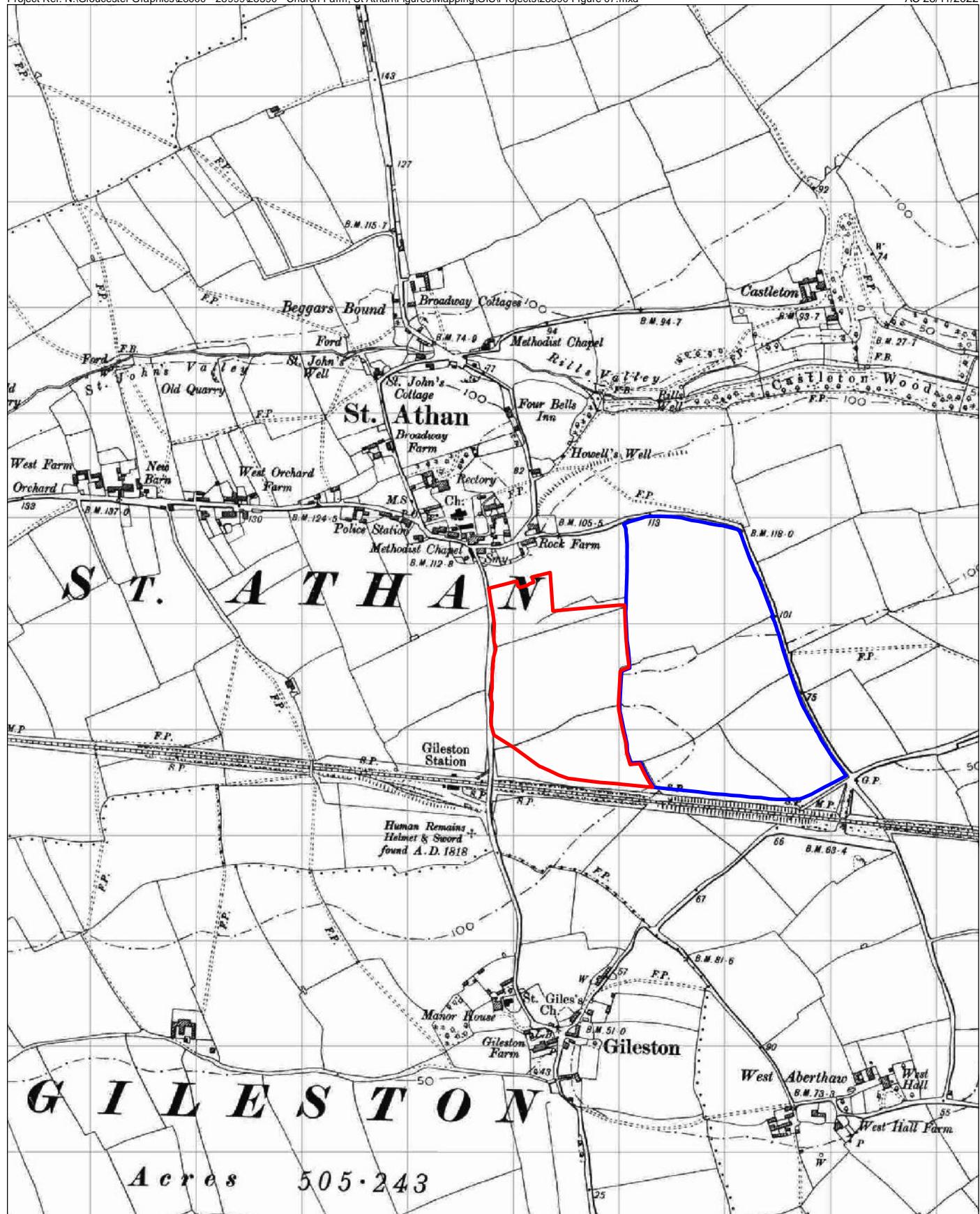


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rps MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 6

1876 Ordnance survey map
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 Application Boundary
 Application Boundary

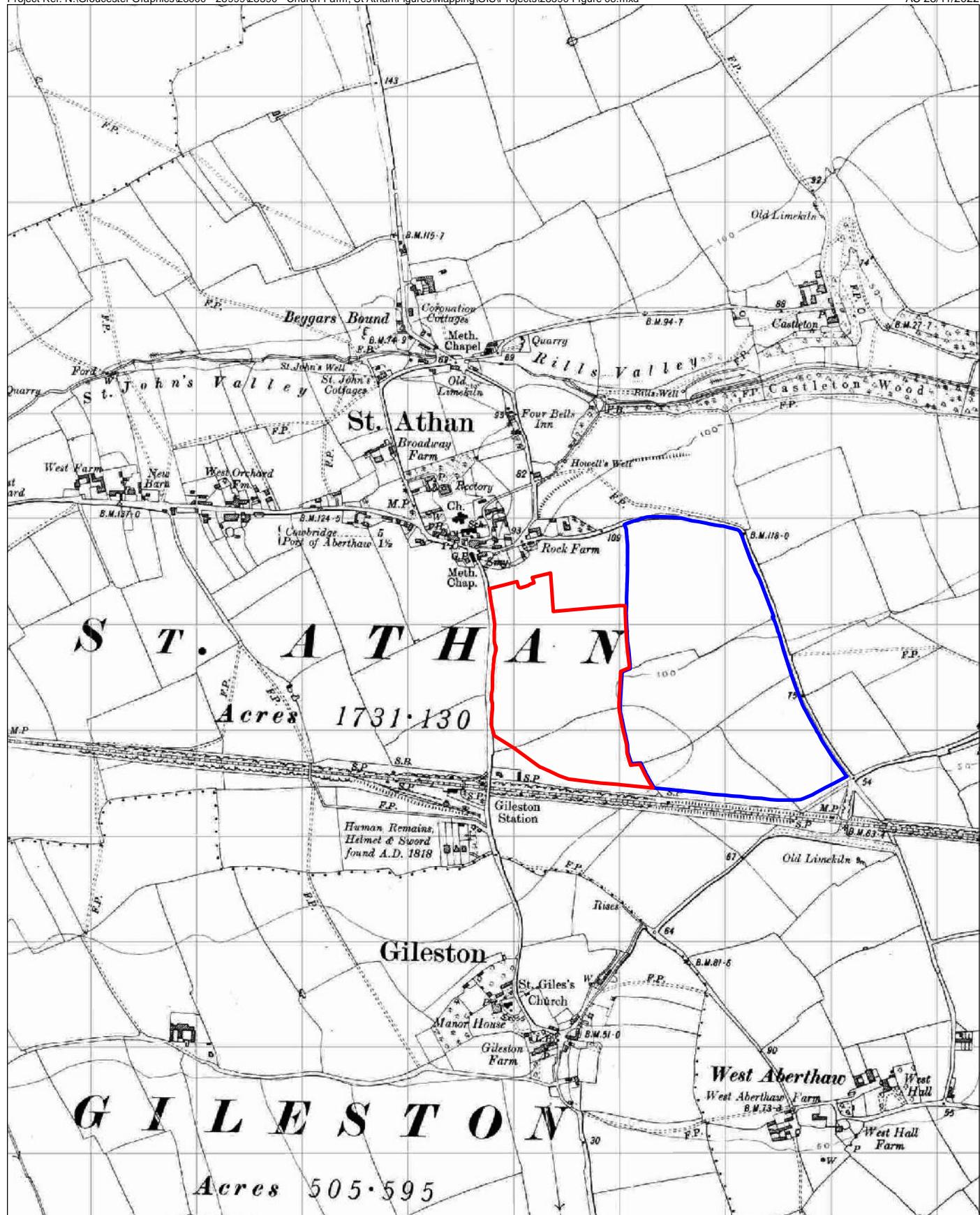


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Figure 7

1898-1900 Ordnance survey map
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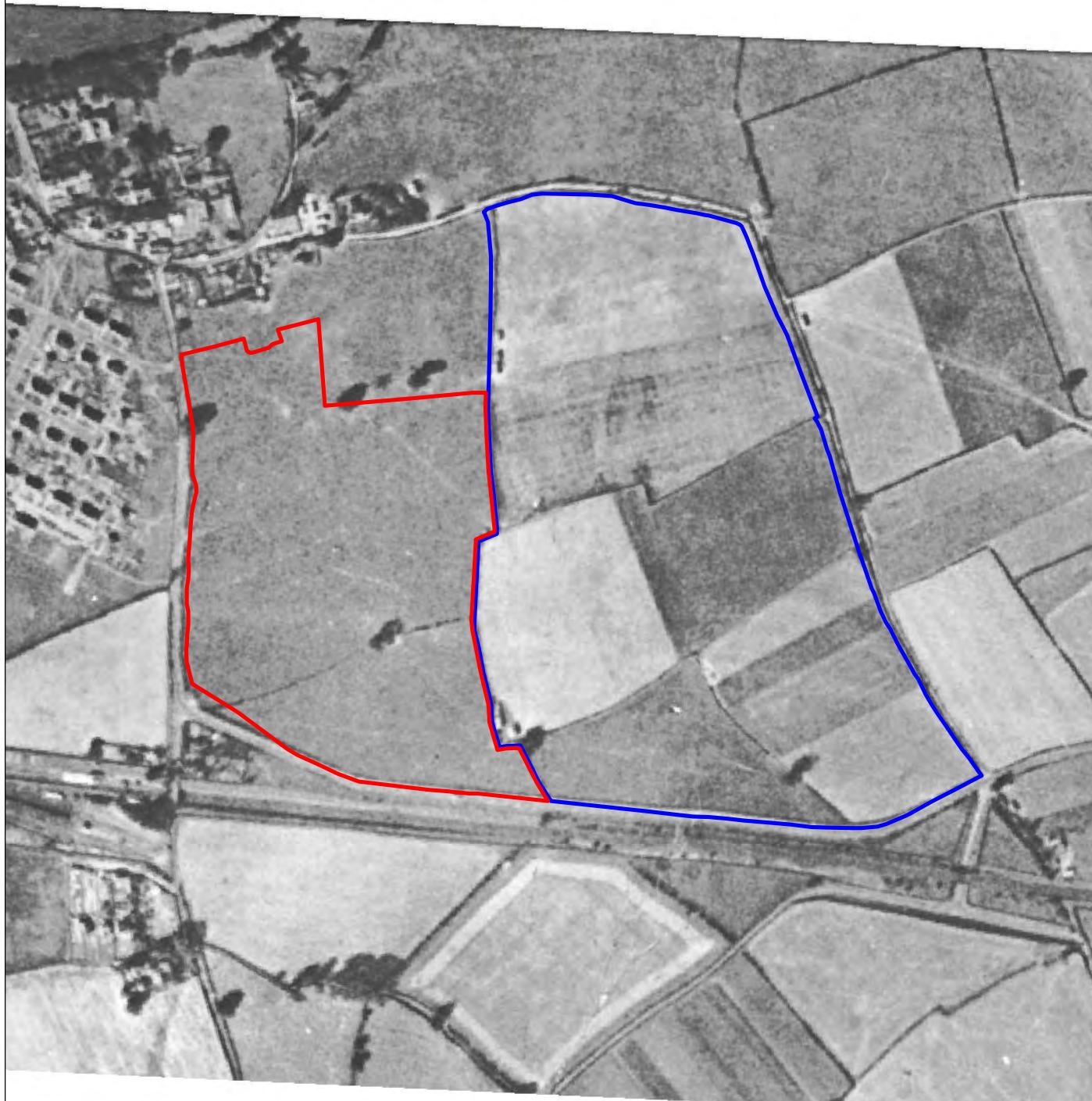


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Figure 8

1921 Ordnance Survey map
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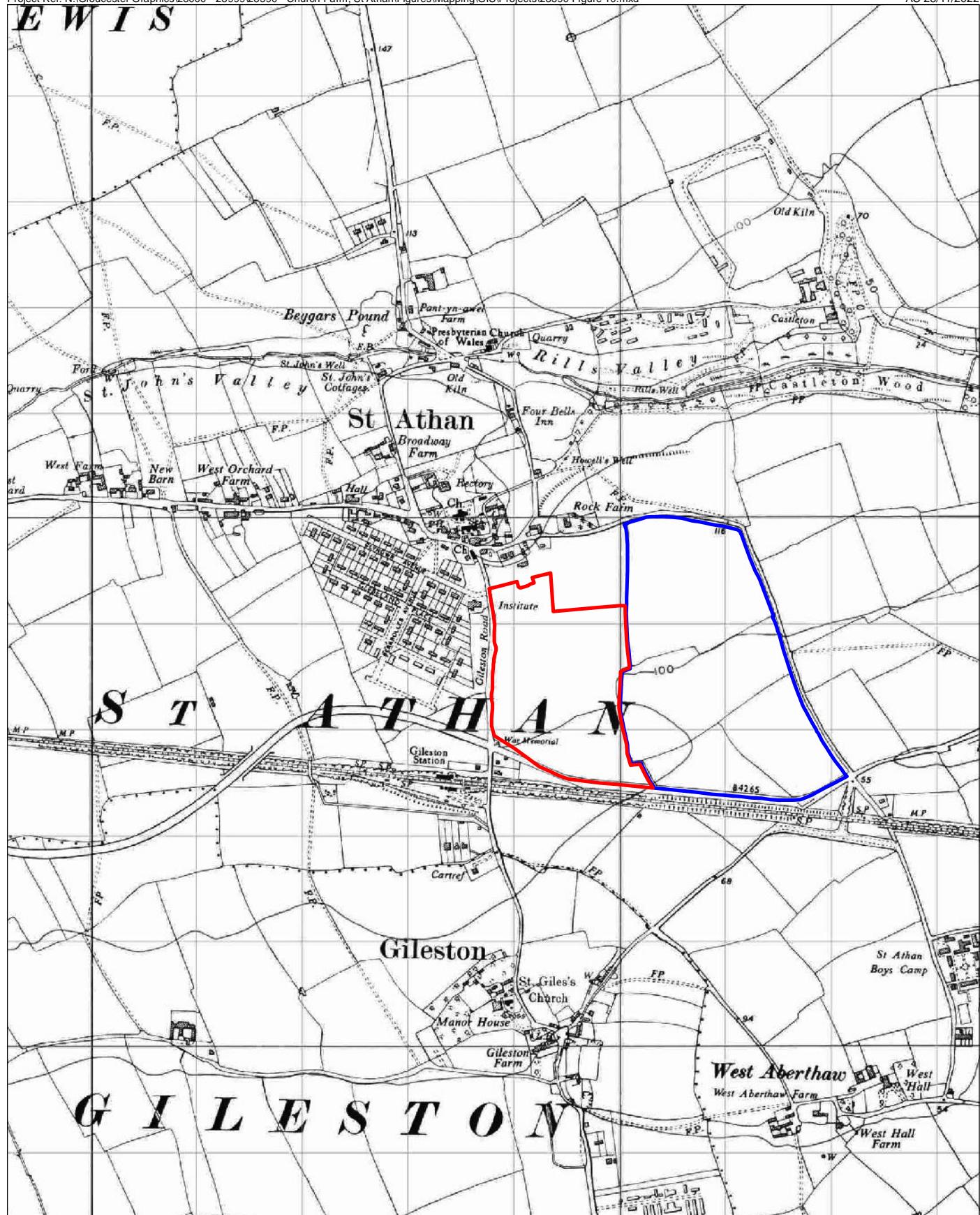
Application Boundary
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Figure 9
1945 Aerial photograph

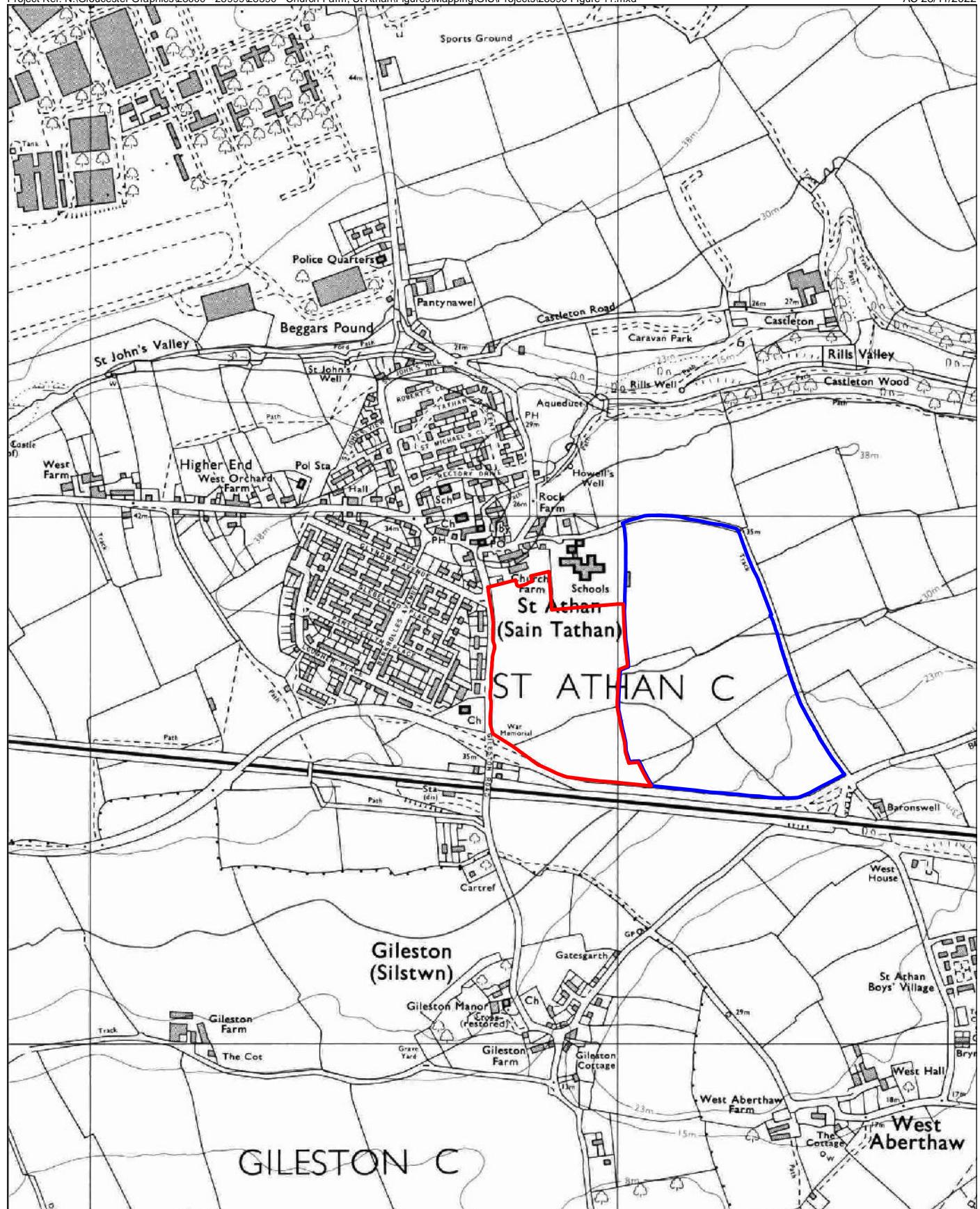


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Figure 10

1964 Ordnance Survey map
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Application Boundary
 Application Boundary

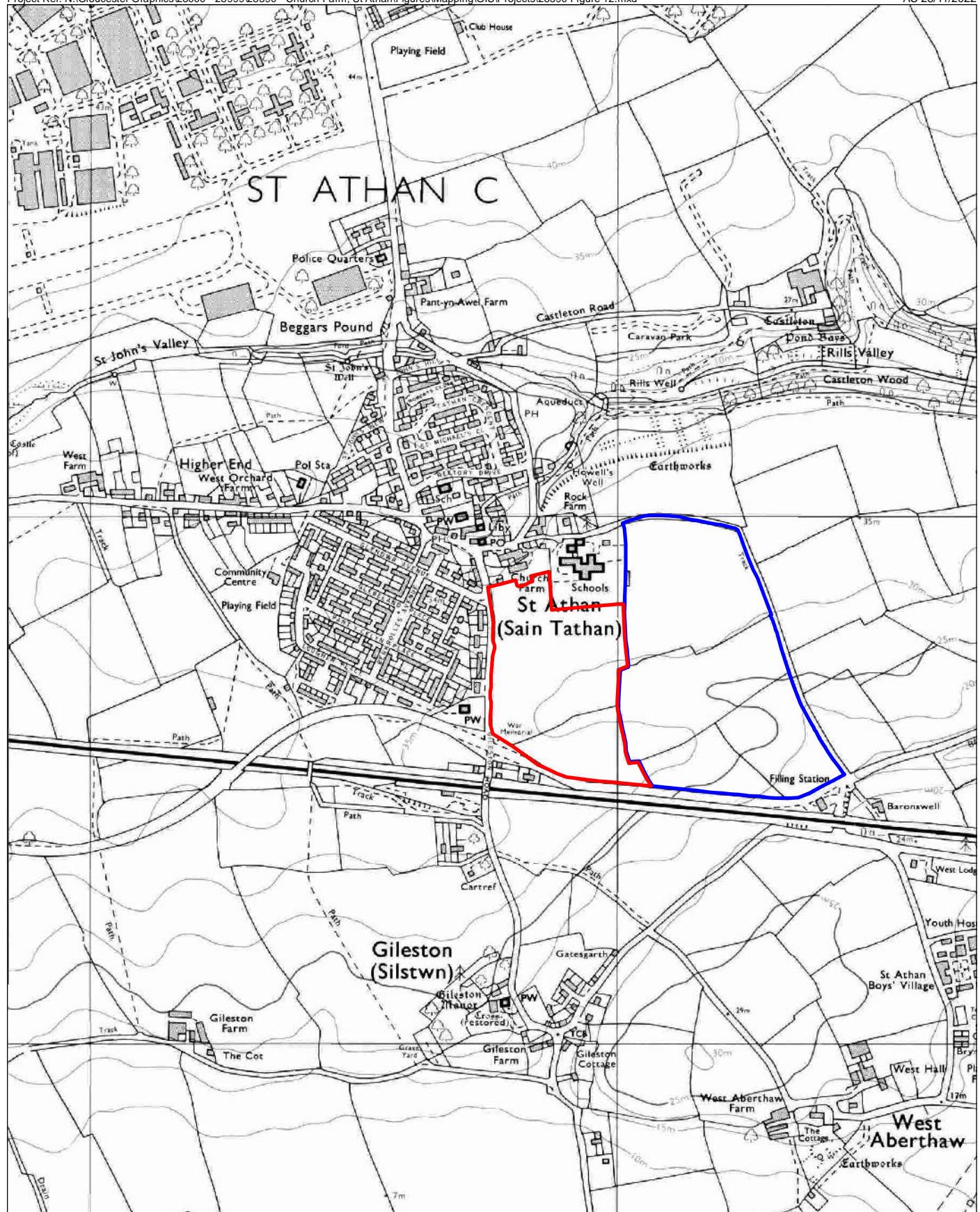


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000

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Figure 11

1975 Ordnance Survey map
1:10,000



 Application Boundary
 Application Boundary

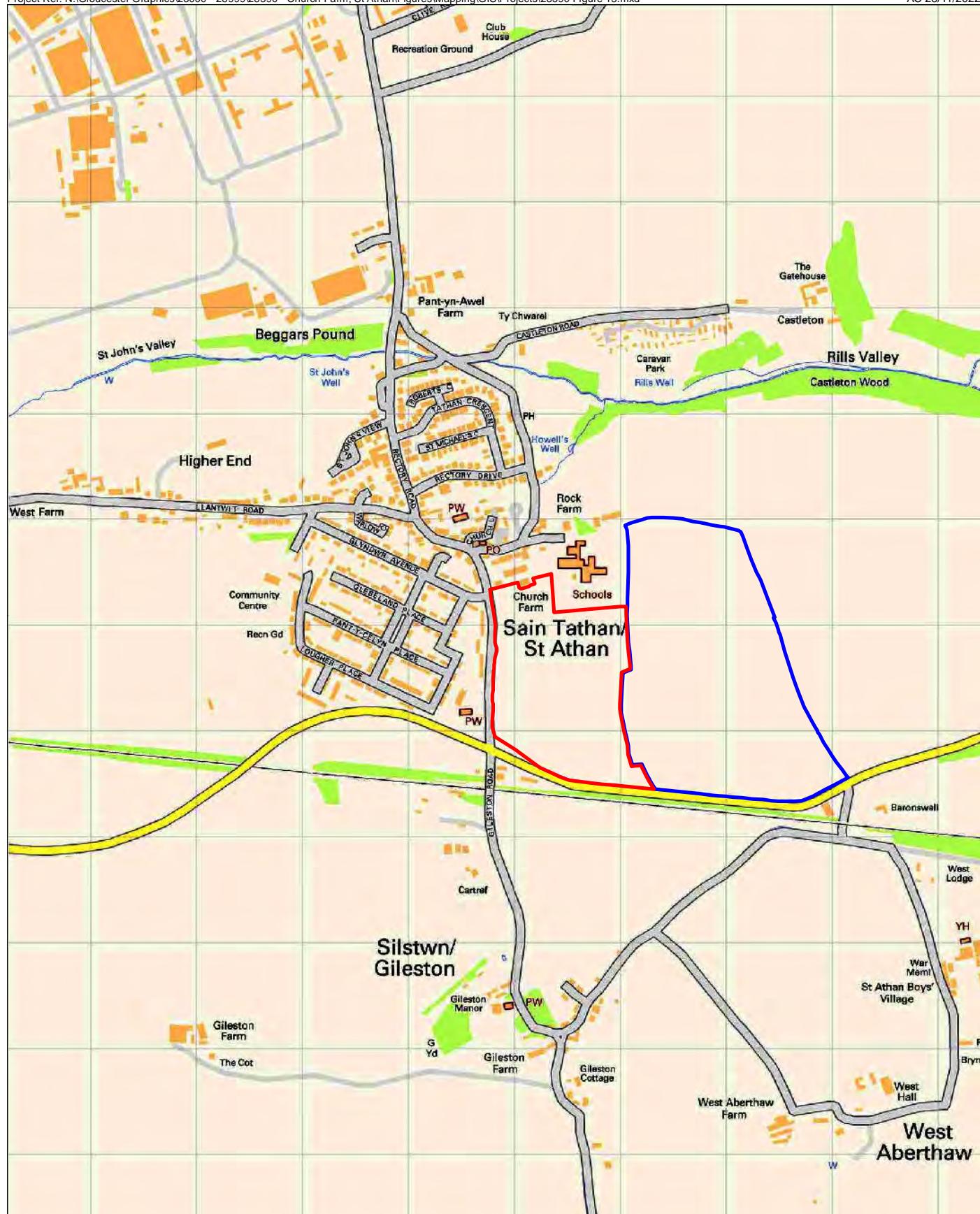


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Scale at A4: 1:10,000

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Figure 12

1989 Ordnance Survey map
1:10,000



Application Boundary
 Application Boundary

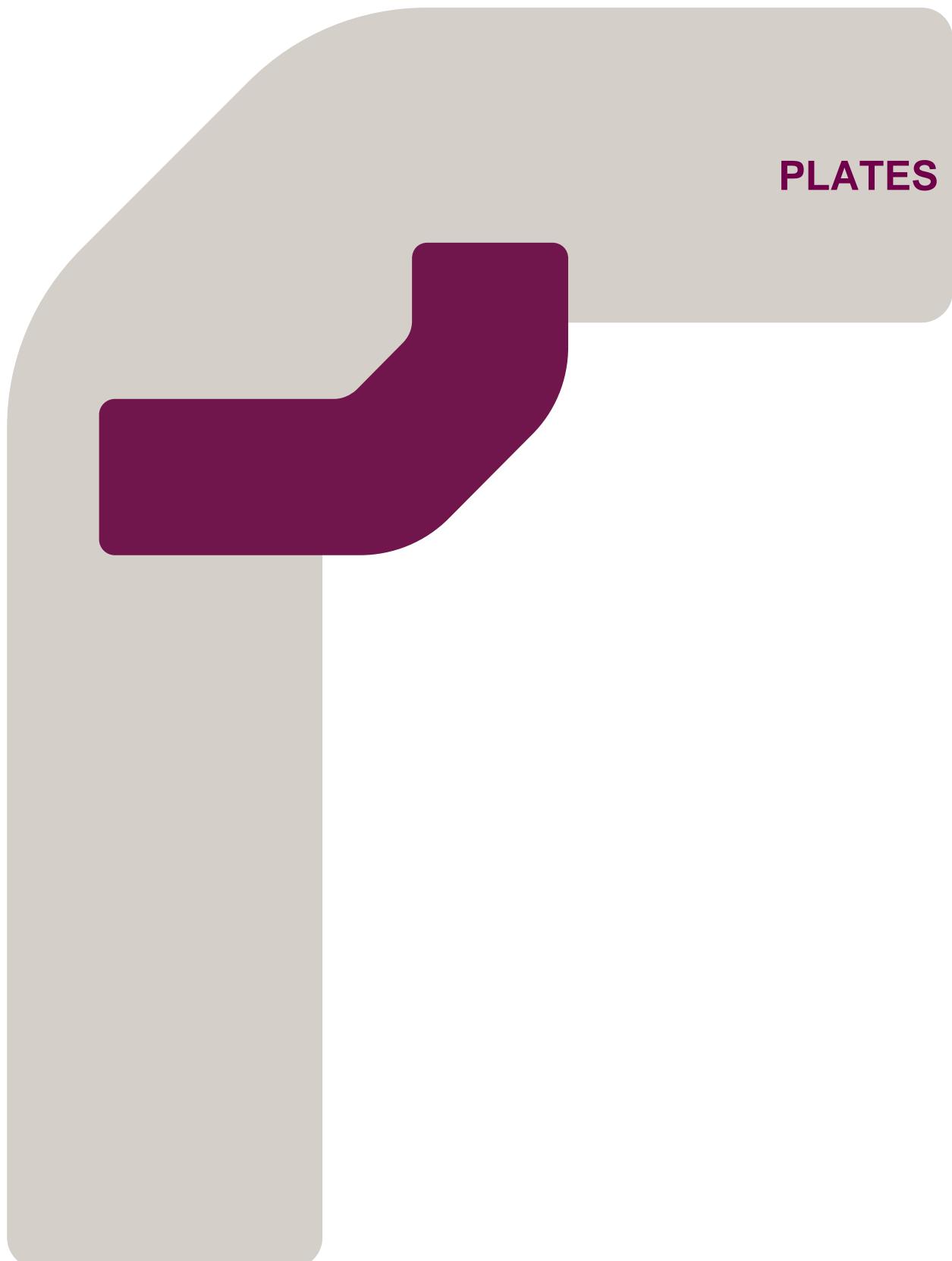


0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000

rps MAKING COMPLEX EASY

Figure 13

2010 Ordnance Survey map
1:10,000



PLATES



Plate 1 View S across the eastern part of the study site from northern boundary



Plate 2 View SE across the eastern part of the study site from northern boundary



Plate 3 View SW across the eastern part of the study site from the NE corner



Plate 4 View W across the study site towards St Athan village, from eastern boundary



Plate 5 View across southern area of study site from centre of eastern boundary



Plate 6 View SE from the centre of the study site



Plate 7 View NW from the SE corner of the study site



Plate 8 View N over western part of study site



Plate 9 View N over earthworks in western part of study site



Plate 10 View E over southern part of study site



Plate 11 View S over western part of study site



Plate 12 View of Listed War Memorial from within the study site



Plate 13 View of Listed War Memorial from SW with study site beyond



Plate 14 View N towards the Scheduled Monument Deserted Medieval Village NE of Rock Farm, from northern boundary of study site



Plate 15 View E across Scheduled Monument Deserted Medieval Village NE of Rock Farm



Plate 16 View S towards study site from Scheduled Monument Deserted Medieval Village NE of Rock Farm



Plate 17 View SE over the Scheduled Monument and Listed Building group at East Orchard



Plate 18 View towards study site from Scheduled Monument and Listed Building group at East Orchard



Plate 19 Scheduled Monument East Orchard Manor House



Plate 20 Listed Dovecote at East Orchard Manor



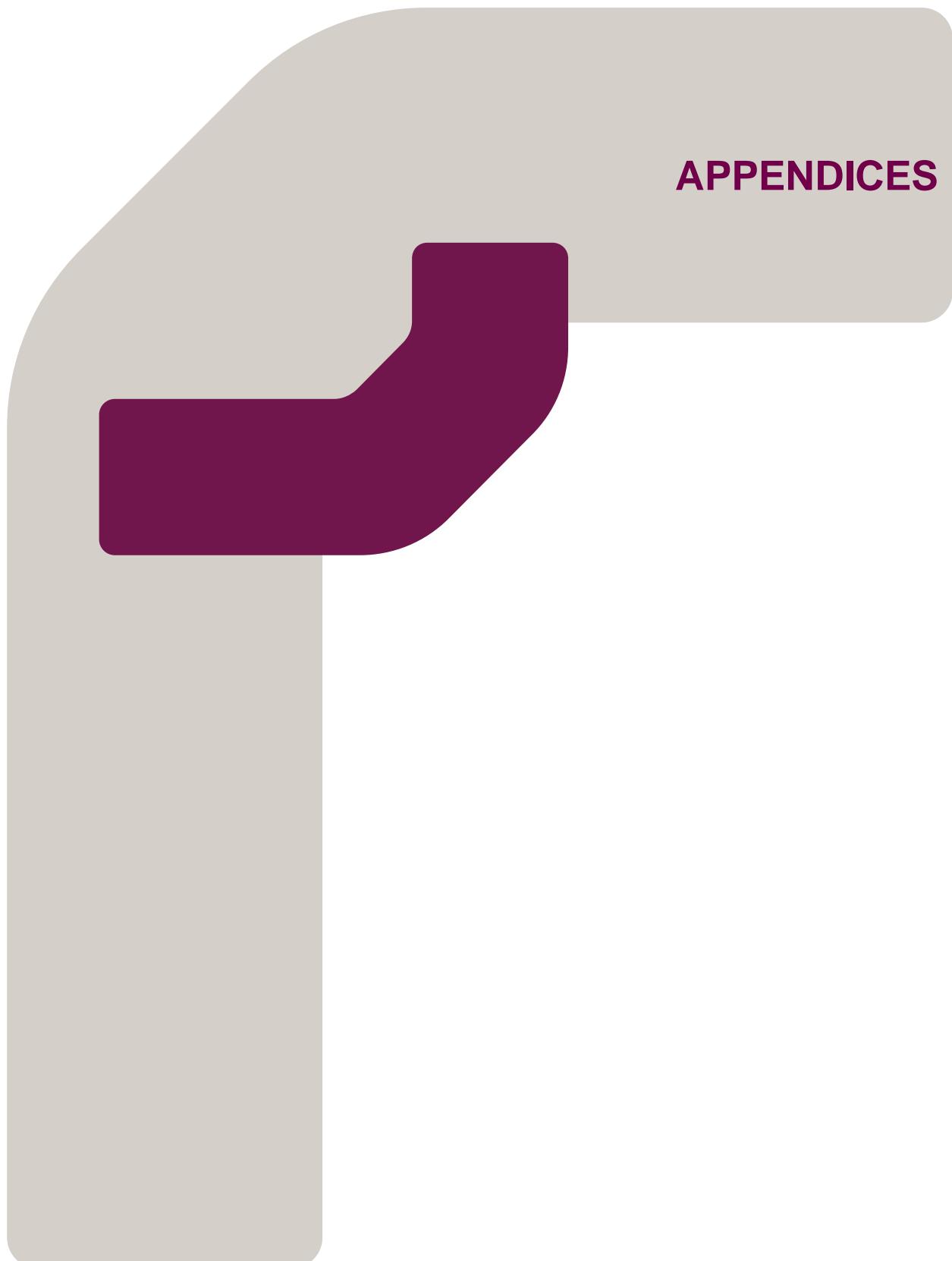
Plate 21 View E towards Scheduled Monument and Listed Building group at East Orchard from the study site



Plate 22: Church of St Athan



Plate 23: St Athan church graveyard, looking towards the study site



APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record entries

28590 Gazetteer

Non-designated Heritage Assets

HER Core Records

PRN	Name	Period
GGAT00485s	Orchard Grange, St Athan	Medieval
GGAT00487s	Inhumation	Unknown
GGAT00493s	Amber Bead Findspot	Bronze Age
GGAT00495s	Chapel at St Athan	Medieval
GGAT00500s	Hump Backed Bridge	Medieval
GGAT00510s	Earthwork	Unknown
GGAT00923s	ST JOHNS WELL	Medieval
GGAT01016s	Flint Findspot	Prehistoric
GGAT01037.0s	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD WEST ABERTHAW-LLANHARRY (RR GGAT 006)	Roman
GGAT01487s	THE GREEN	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT01589s	HOWELLS WELL	Medieval
GGAT01591s	THE WILLOWS	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT01594s	THE CROFT	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT01633s	House	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT01764s	Smithy at St Athans, Vale of Glamorgan	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT01818s	East Orchard Mill	Medieval
GGAT01829m	Cropmark of a Ditch	Unknown
GGAT01879s	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, St Athan	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT01927s	Possible Millsite with Fishpond	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT02105s	GILESTON COTTAGE	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT02106s	Gileston Farmhouse, St. Athan	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT02107s	IVY COTTAGE	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT02108s	GILESTON FARM BARN	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT02399s	Double ditched enclosure, east orchard wood, St Athan	Iron Age
GGAT02400s	ENCLOSURE, EAST ORCHARD WOOD WEST	Unknown
GGAT02401s	Oval Enclosure, Castleton wood, St Athan	Iron Age
GGAT02405s	DITCH, EAST ORCHARD WOOD	Iron Age
GGAT02414s	Baronswell North	Unknown
GGAT02415s	Enclosures, Rills Valley	Unknown
GGAT02427s	Curvilinear Mark, Rills Valley East	Unknown
GGAT02519s	Amber Bead Findspot	Iron Age
GGAT02533s	FINDSPOT AT ST ATHAN	Medieval
GGAT02581s	Mill Race	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT02610s	Lime Kiln	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT02935s	Castleton North	Prehistoric
GGAT03732s	Gileston Churchyard	Medieval

GGAT03764s	St Athan Churchyard	Medieval
GGAT04296s	Water channel St John's Valley	Unknown
GGAT04297s	Possible Structure	Modern
GGAT04302s	Graveyard Gileston	Modern
GGAT05232s	WWII Gun Emplacement St Athan	MODERN
GGAT05233s	East Orchard Castle carriageway, St Athan	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT05234s	St Athan relict field system	MEDIEVAL
GGAT05235s	East Orchard Quarry and Limekiln	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT05236s	Earthworks, St Athan	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT05237s	House Platform St Athan	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT05238s	Stone structure East Orchard Wood, near St Athan	UNKNOWN
GGAT05239s	Mill Race East Orchard, near St Athan	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT05240s	Pigsty East Orchard, near St Athan	MODERN
GGAT05873s	Memorial at St Athan Boys Village	MODERN
GGAT06401s	Pillbox Type FW3/22 ,St Athan	MODERN
GGAT06402s	Pillbox (Type FW3/22) St Athan	MODERN
GGAT06638s	New Barn Farmstead	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06639s	St Athans Corner Farmstead	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06640s	St Tathans Farmstead	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06641s	Rock Farm	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06642s	Broadway Farm	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06643s	Beggars Bound Farmstead	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06645s	West Hall Farmstead	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06646s	Gileston East Farmstead	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06647s	Gileston Outfarm	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06648s	Beggars Bound Barn	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT04031s	Pillbox, East Orchard Wood St Athan	Modern
GGAT01466s	BERKEROLE TOMB, ST ATHAN CHURCH	Medieval
GGAT05844s	Dyffryn House, St Athan	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT05846s	2 The Green, St Athan	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06233s	Swallows Rest, St Athan	POST MEDIEVAL
GGAT06234s	The Wagon Barn, St Athan	POST MEDIEVAL,MODERN
GGAT06246s	Howell's Well, St Athan	POST MEDIEVAL

HER Roman
Roads

Road ID	Name	Period
RR GGAT 006-01	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD WEST ABERTHAW- LLANHARRY	Roman
RR GGAT 006-02	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD WEST ABERTHAW- LLANHARRY	Roman

PAS Find Spots

Find ID	Object type	Description	Broad period
DYFED-0CD486	SOCKETED AXEHEAD	Incomplete Bronze socketed axe head. There is slight corrosion and the loop is missing. The axe head is decorated with three parallel lines. The axe weighs 281.8g and is 85mm in length and 45mm wide. The hole in the centre is 38mm wide. The axe has been varnished by the finder. It has an overall green/brown patina.	BRONZE AGE

NMGW-0E163A	SEAL MATRIX	<p>Medieval copper alloy seal matrix of 13th or 14th century date. The seal matrix is near-complete with corrosion and peripheral loss to the edges of the seal die. The matrix has a hexagonally-faceted handle with a suspension loop at the apex (with a length of 19.7mm and a weight of 4.0g). The handle is narrowed around the suspension loop (with a thickness of 3.0mm and a diameter of 2.5mm) and with no moulding evident at the base of the loop. The seal die was circular but is now eroded (with maximum surviving diameter of 14.8mm). The central device is a capitol letter 'E' in Lombardic script. The surrounding legend is mostly corroded and lost but a few letters are evident and may be suggested: *C E I [] N [] A. The legend is difficult to interpret. The surface is corroded with traces of dark-green patina surviving.</p>	MEDIEVAL
NMGW-6781C5	BUCKLE	<p>Medieval copper alloy buckle of 13th to 15th century date. The buckle comprises the oval frame only (with a length of 25.5mm, a width of 30.7mm and a weight of 5.7g). The buckle is of simple form with a consistent rectangular section (2.8mm thick). The outside edge is expanded (to 7.0mm wide) and has a notch for the pin. There is no applied decoration on the frame. The surface has a dark-green patina.</p>	MEDIEVAL

NMGW-65EEBF	BROOCH	<p>Roman copper alloy brooch of Headstud type and of 1st or 2nd century AD date. The brooch is fragmentary, represented by the head and top of the bow only (with a surviving length of 22.7mm, a surviving depth of 9.7mm and a weight of 8.1g). The missing pin is hinged within damaged semi-tubular wings behind the head (with a surviving width of 23.1mm). Above the head is the remnant of an integral plate, which would have been surmounted with a chain-loop. The wings are slightly angled to the bow and are decorated with vertical ribs, with the wider, end rib being knurled. The bow projects forward at the head and turned immediately above the break and there are suggestions of curved mouldings near the head. The surviving part of the bow is rectangular-sectioned and has straight and near-parallel sides to the break (with a width of 7.4mm and a thickness of 6mm). The top of the bow is decorated with a lug running along the top of the bow, now heavily truncated (with a length of 5.9mm and a width of 3.1mm). Above the turn on the bow is an integral circular headstud (6.5mm diameter and 1mm high), comprising a ring in sunken relief. At the centre of the ring is a circular recessed cell, which was likely to have held enamel. The surface has a dark-green patina with areas of pale-green corrosion.</p>
		ROMAN

		Robertson 2000, 39 no. 197: ""In the year 1798, some servants of Mr. Davies, a farmer near Boerton, while employed removing some earth, dug up 38 Roman coins in excellent preservation. I have been so fortunate as to secure 26 coins for the Museum." Then came a list of 26 den., from Vespasian to Faustina I. "Twelve of the coins had either been lost or given away." Trans. Cardiff Naturalists Soc., XX (1888), 5022 coins in NMW, Cardiff. The two lists, of 26 and of 22 den., are here set alongside one another: Den. Den. Vespasian 2 2 Domitian 1 Nerva 2 2 Trajan 18 8 Hadrian 9 Sabina 1 1 Antoninus Pius 1 Faustina I 126 22 Examined 22 den., 1947 (ASR) A comparison of the two lists shows that the writer in Trans. Cardiff Naturalists Soc., XX (1888), 50, has wrongly attributed to Trajan all the coins of Hadrian."	
IARCH-2C81D1	HOARD		ROMAN
NMGW-BD58C6	COIN	Medieval silver coin Edward I (1272-1307) farthing, London Equivalent to pennies of classes 6-7 (c. 1292-6) 0.34g	MEDIEVAL
NMGW-047945	COIN	Roman silver coin Vitellius (AD 69) denarius, Rome Rev.: PONTIF MAXIM; Vesta standing facing left RIC 2nd edn. 1072.76g, corroded	ROMAN

NMGW-253DE8	BROOCH	<p>Roman copper alloy bow brooch of T-shaped type and of 1st or 2nd century AD date. The brooch is incomplete, missing the lower part of the leg, the catch-plate and pin (with a surviving length of 31.3mm, a surviving depth of 8.5mm and a weight of 3.7g). The missing pin was hinged within D-shaped section, tubular wings (4.5mm high) with a copper alloy axis bar. The wings are truncated (with a surviving width of 25.0mm) and were decorated near the terminals with grooves. There is a stub at the head, suggesting an integral chain-loop, now lost. The upper bow is of rectangular section with straight sides, gradually converging towards the mid-bow (with a width and thickness near the head of 9.0mm and 1.6mm respectively). There is a sub-circular recess below the head (4.4mm diameter and 2.3mm deep), which would have held a setting or enamel, now lost. There is a slight raised border around the setting. Below the setting, the bow is of D-shaped section, with straight sides converging to the break. The bow was decorated with a midrib in sunken relief, now worn and corroded. The rear of the bow is flat and there is no evidence for the catch-plate surviving on the rear. The surface has a dark-green patina with areas of surface loss.</p>
		ROMAN

NMGW-4F20A0	FINGER RING	<p>The finger-ring is a silver gilt decorative ring, complete. It has a rectangular bezel with a median ridge (creating two facets), which continues onto the shoulders of the hoop. The bezel is engraved with hatched dashes in a crude zig-zag pattern, either side of the ridge. The shoulder sections of the hoop have a slightly different arrangement, but essentially retain the same decorative motif. Internal diameter 19.9mm; band W. 3.7mm; band T. 0.8mm; bezel W. 5.7mm; weight 3.041g. In terms of size and design, the object is a fine example of a late medieval decorative ring of late fifteenth-century date. The design shows some wear. The form of ring is similar to a silver example from Cowbridge area, Glamorgan (NMW acc. no. 93.2H), though this has a longitudinal bezel ridge and different decoration: engraved sprigs, and two rows of hatched dashes engraved down both sides of each shoulder. Another similar ring, found in 2003 at Pwllwrach Farm, Colwinston (Vale of Glamorgan), has a flat, rectangular bezel with transverse central ridge, and double ridges at the junction with the hoop (TAR 2003, no. 412) . The bezel is engraved with two beaded chevrons, and two hatched dashes are engraved across each shoulder, either side of a longitudinal ridge. Other comparable examples have been found at Radley, Oxfordshire (TAR</p>
		MEDIEVAL

		2000, no. 111). For a similar bezel with transverse ridge, engraved with SS Anthony and John the Baptist see Taylor and Scarisbrick 1978, no. 427.	
PUBLIC-F91A15	COIN	Medieval silver coin Edward I (1272-1307) penny, London; Class 10ab3; c. 1302-31.23g	MEDIEVAL
IARCW-63DAF4B6	COIN	A Denarius of Nero (54-68) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4B8	COIN	A Denarius of Vespasian (69-79) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4BA	COIN	A Denarius of Vespasian (69-79) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4BC	COIN	A Denarius of Domitian (81-96) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4BE	COIN	A Denarius of Nerva (96-98) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN

IARCW-63DAF4C0	COIN	A Denarius of Nerva (96-98) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4C1	COIN	A Denarius of Trajan (98-117) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4C3	COIN	A Denarius of Trajan (98-117) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4C5	COIN	A Denarius of Trajan (98-117) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4C7	COIN	A Denarius of Trajan (98-117) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4C9	COIN	A Denarius of Trajan (98-117) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4CB	COIN	A Denarius of Trajan (98-117) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4CD	COIN	A Denarius of Trajan (98-117) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4CF	COIN	A Denarius of Trajan (98-117) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4D1	COIN	A Denarius of Trajan (98-117) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4D2	COIN	A Denarius of Hadrian (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4D4	COIN	A Denarius of Hadrian (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4D6	COIN	A Denarius of Hadrian (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4D8	COIN	A Denarius of Hadrian (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4DA	COIN	A Denarius of Hadrian (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN

IARCW-63DAF4DC	COIN	A Denarius of Hadrian (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4DE	COIN	A Denarius of Hadrian (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4E0	COIN	A Denarius of Hadrian (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4E2	COIN	A Denarius of Hadrian (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4E3	COIN	A Denarius of Hadrian (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4E5	COIN	A Denarius of Sabina (Hadrian) (117-138) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4E7	COIN	A Denarius of Antoninus Pius (138-161) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4E9	COIN	A Denarius of Faustina I (Antoninus) (138-141) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4EB	COIN	A Denarius of Faustina I (Antoninus) (138-141) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN
IARCW-63DAF4ED	COIN	A Denarius of Faustina I (Antoninus) (138-141) Reverse: Uncertain Reference: Uncertain	ROMAN

		Medieval copper alloy seal matrix, probably of 15th century date. The matrix is near complete, missing only the top of the loop, and has a surviving height of 22.95mm. The handle is hexagonally faceted, ending in three horizontal ribs before the loop. The seal die is slightly oval with a length of 18.45mm and a width of 17.15mm. The die is inscribed with a large letter ?W?, and crowned with a cross. Along the border are a series of decorative chevrons. The seal matrix weighs 8.1g. The copper alloy has a pale to mid brown patina.	
NMGW-647243	SEAL MATRIX		MEDIEVAL
NMGW-536DA0	BROOCH	Fragment from a gilt reversible annular open frame brooch of Late Medieval date, probably 15th or 16th century. The fragment is decorated on both faces. One face contained a legend with the letters G R surviving. The letters are contained within an incised border and separated by hatching. It is possible the legend may have read ?AVEMARIAGRACIA?. The decoration on the other face is zoned, with one portion displaying a chevron design inside an incised border. The fragment does not have evidence for the pin bar or stops.	MEDIEVAL

HER Events

EPRN	Name	Event type	Organisati	Year
E000759	GILESTON CHURCHYARD CROSS, FULL SURVEY, 1970	Full survey	-	1970

E001466	Field visit to double ditched enclosure, east orchard wood w	Field visit	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust	2005
E001467	Field visit to oval enclosure, Castleton Wood	Field visit to oval enclosure,	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust	2005
E001477	Field visit to enclosure, east orchard wood west	Field visit	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust	2005
E001587	Field visit to Castleton north	Field visit	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust	2006
E001863	Field Visit Crofter Field	Field Visit		1956
E001881	Field Visit Crofter Field	Field Visit		1982
E001882	Field Visit Crofter Field	Field Visit	Cadw	1986
E001883	Field Visit Crofter Field	Field Visit	Cadw	1989
E001884	Field Visit Crofter Field	Field Visit	Cadw	1996
E001885	Field Visit Crofter Field	Field Visit	Cadw	2003
E002521	Castleton Farm, St Athan WB	Watching Brief	Monmouth Archaeology	2001
E002943	Castleton Farm	Watching Brief	Monmouth Archaeology	2000
E003080	Sain Tathan's Church, St Athan	Watching Brief	Cambrian Archaeological Projects	2009
E003134	St Athan	Evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	2010
E003219	St John's Well, St Athan Geophysical Survey	Geophysical Survey	TerraDat	2010
E003959	Land at St John's Well, St Athan	Evaluation	Headland Archaeology Ltd	2009
E005385	St Athan Sewer Refurbishment	Desk based Assessment	GGAT	2005
E005431	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain	Project	University of Reading	2015

E005468	Aberthaw - Upper Boat - Cilfynydd	Desk Based Assessment	AMEC Earth & Environmental	2013
E005740	St Athan Sewer Refurbishment, Vale of Glamorgan	Topographic Survey	GGAT	2006
E005799	Unit 415 Beggars Pound, RAF St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan	EVALUATION	Cotswold Archaeology	2007
E006100	GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	PROJECT	GGAT	2018
E006918	Gileston to Oldmill, Vale of Glamorgan	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	GGAT	2014
E006994	DARA Integrated Maintenance Facility, St Athan	ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT	Ove Arup & Partners	2002

Designated Heritage Assets

Scheduled Monuments

SAM Number	Name	Period
GM598	East Orchard Wood Pillbox	Post Medieval / Modern
GM082	East Orchard Manor House	Medieval
GM307	Deserted Medieval Village North East of Rock Farm	Medieval
GM297	West Aberthaw Medieval Site	Medieval

Listed building

Record Number	Name	Grade
13166	Church of St Athan	I
13167	West Orchard Farmhouse	II
13168	West Farmhouse	II
13409	Myrtle Cottage, including attached outhouses	II
13451	Telephone Call-box at road junction in centre of Gileston village	II
23222	Former Barn at Castleton Farm	II
24537	Rose Cottage	II

83108	Aderyn	II
83109	Anonymous Monument with railings in Churchyard of St Athan	II
83110	Bakehouse and Donkey Stable at Castleton Farmhouse	II
83111	Barn at West Aberthaw Farm	II
83112	Bullhouse (Old Chapel) at West Aberthaw Farm	II
83113	Cart Shed at West Aberthaw Farm	II
83114	Cheesehouse at Gileston Manor	II
83116	Cross in Churchyard of Church of St Giles	II
83118	Dovecote at East Orchard	II
83120	Garden Wall of West Aberthaw Farmhouse	II
83121	Garden Walls along roadside at Gileston Manor	II
83122	Heavy Horse Stable at West Aberthaw Farm	II
83123	Kitchen Garden Wall of Gileston Manor	II
83124	Pigsty at Gileston Manor	II
83125	Retainers' Hall at East Orchard	II
83126	St Athan War Memorial	II
83127	Stable Block of Gileston Manor	II
83128	The Old Rectory (aka Balfour House)	II
83129	Walls, and attached Summerhouse, of Walled Garden at Gileston Manor	II
83130	West Aberthaw Farmhouse	II
87647	Memorial at St Athan Boys' Village	II
13131	Gileston Manor	II*
13140	Castleton Farmhouse	II*
13143	Church of St Giles	II*



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