

CWL C, Bro Tathan

Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

784-B034704



First Issue




February 2022

Document prepared on behalf of Burroughs

Tetra Tech Limited No. 1959704

Document Control

Document:	Archaeological and Heritage Desk Based Assessment
Project:	CWL C, Bro Tathan
Client:	Burroughs
Job Number:	784-B034704
File Origin:	CWL C, Bro Tathan 11Feb2022tmmb.docx

Revision:	V0	Status:	
Date:	February 2022		
Prepared by: Tia Moore (PCIfA), Graduate Archaeological Consultant 	Checked by Martin Brown (MCIfA), Associate 	Approved By: Nigel Mann, Director 	
Description of revision:			

Revision:	Version 1	Status:	
Date:			
Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved By:	
Description of revision:			

Revision:		Status:	
Date:			

Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved By:
Description of revision:		

CONTENTS

Contents	4
1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	6
2. INTRODUCTION	6
2.1 Aim and Objectives.....	6
3. SITE LOCATION AND CONDITIONS	7
4. METHODOLOGY	8
4.1 Sources Consulted	8
5. PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT.....	9
5.1 National Legislation and Guidance	9
5.1.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	9
5.1.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990	9
5.1.3 Protection of Military Remains Act, 1986	9
5.1.4 Planning Policy Wales, Chapter 6, Historic Environment 2018 Edition 10	10
5.1.5 Historic Environment (Wales) Act, 2016	11
5.1.6 Technical Advice Note 24- The Historic Environment.....	11
5.2 Local Policy and Guidance	12
6. BASELINE DATA.....	14
6.1 Designated Sites.....	15
6.2 Archaeological and Historic Background	16
6.2.1 Archaeological Background and Non-Designated Heritage Assets.....	16
6.2.2 Prehistoric.....	16
6.2.3 Romano-British	18
6.2.4 Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon	18
6.2.5 Medieval	19
6.2.6 Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern periods	19
6.2.7 Unknown	21
7. LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION	21
7.1 Aerial Photographs	21

7.2 LiDAR data.....	23
7.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation.....	23
8.HISTORIC MAPPING SURVEY	23
9. SITE WALKOVER SURVEY.....	25
10. HERITAGE POTENTIAL AND IMPACTS	26
10.1 Archaeological Potential	26
10.2 Designated Heritage Assets.....	29
11. MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	30
11.1 Archaeological Remains.....	30
REFERENCES	32
Appendices	36
A- SITE LOCATION PLAN.....	37
B- ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY.....	38
C- SITE PHOTOGRAPHS	43
D- PLANNING POLICIES.....	46
E- RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS.....	50
F- HISTORIC MAPPING	59
G- REPORT CONDITIONS.....	60

1. Non-Technical Summary

This Archaeological and Heritage desk-based assessment has been prepared to support the consideration of this site for future development. This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding areas. The site was found to contain potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains relating to all periods, due to the known evidence found of the application site and surrounding areas. Mitigation is discussed in Section 11. A programme of geophysical survey on areas where the ground is suitable has been advised. Any further archaeological work shall be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and a written scheme of investigation produced and agreed in advance by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

Mae'r asesiad hwn sy'n seiliedig ar ddesg Archaeolegol a Threftadaeth wedi'i baratoi i gefnogi'r gwaith o ystyried y safle hwn i'w ddatblygu yn y dyfodol. Mae'r astudiaeth hon yn archwilio potensial treftadaeth ddiwylliannol y safle datblygu arfaethedig a'r ardaloedd cyfagos. Canfuwyd bod y safle'n cynnwys potensial ar gyfer olion archeolegol nas cofnodwyd o'r blaen mewn perthynas â phob cyfnod, oherwydd y dystiolaeth hysbys a ganfuwyd o safle'r cais a'r ardaloedd cyfagos. Trafodir lliniaru yn Adran 11. Rhaglen o arolwg geoffisegol ar ardaloedd lle cynghorir y tir, lle mae'r tir yn addas. Bydd unrhyw waith archeolegol pellach yn cael ei wneud yn unol â safonau ac arweiniad y Sefydliad Siartredig archeolegwyr, a chynllun ymchwilio ysgrifenedig a gynhyrchwyd ac y cytunwyd arno ymlaen llaw gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Morgannwg-Gwent.

2. Introduction

This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared by Tia Moore (PCiFA) Graduate Archaeological Consultant, Tetra Tech, on behalf of the Welsh Government as part of a planning application for the development of a data centre located at the southernmost portion of the Bro Tathan Picketston Site.

This Assessment has been prepared following a previous site wide study in 2020 (WYG, 2020), and a DBA of Y Porth in 2021 (Tetra Tech, 2021).

2.1 Aim and Objectives

This report has been prepared in line with The Vale of Glamorgan Council's guidance, Cadw's guidance, Guidance for the Submission of Data to Welsh Historic Environment Record, and RCAHMW digital archives and deposition, and in respect of the guidelines established by ClfA (2014) Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment:

This DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent, and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of

Conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA (2014, 2017). The DBA will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary and located nearby with settings and significance affected by the proposal;
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and,
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

The Historic Environment includes all surviving remains of interaction between people and places through time; this includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic and managed landscapes, and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area, including their settings. Designated and non-designated heritage assets have been considered.

This baseline assessment considers the heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. In terms of its archaeological content, this assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather, it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impacts of the development proposals on those remains.

3. Site Location and Conditions

The application site is located to the north of the Northern Access Road within Picketston. The site is 14 hectares and centred on grid reference SS 99888 69467 and is characterised by (pasture/ arable/ hardstanding), ranging from approximately 42m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 47m aOD. The village of Picketston, which give the site its name, is located a short way to the east. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A.

The site is an irregular polygon in plan. A site access road forms the eastern boundary of the proposed development area, onto which the South Wales Aviation Museum and other associated buildings face. This road provides the only access into the site. The site is bounded to the south by the Northern Access road, with Bro Tathan airfield, Eglwys-Brewis situated to the south of the road, though a buffer strip of approximately 75m between the road and the southern boundary of the proposed development (see site location plan). This buffer strip includes mature trees and an aircraft carcass, thought to have been used for fire training. The

irregular northern boundaries are formed by mature hedges, while the western boundary is formed by a hedged and ditched field boundary. The site is characterised by a mixture of grassland, scrub and trees, with some tracks that represent the former airfield use of the site.

The geology of the application site comprises of Porthkerry Member, Limestone and Mudstone, Interbedded, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 191 to 201 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. It is noted that the local environment was previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas (NERC, 2020). The application sites consist of freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscape 7) (Cranfield University, 2020).

4. Methodology

An impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice, this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

The DBA has been undertaken in line with the guidelines established by ClfA (2014). Tetra Tech has developed its own heritage evaluation and assessment method using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective), details of which can be found in Appendix B. Professional judgment and good practice guidance including the values laid out in Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008 Historic England's Conservation Principles (**Evidential**, **Historical**, **Aesthetic** and **Communal** values) is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the significance and impact assessment. The full assessment methodology is included as Appendix B.

4.1 Sources Consulted

A study area of 1km around the application site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded assets within their local context. This study area was defined in consultation with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record. This study has taken into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the area. The sources consulted were:

- Glamorgan-Gwent Historic Environment Record;
- National Monuments Record of Wales

- Cadw for designated sites;
- Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- Aerial photographs – the Central Registry for Aerial Photography Wales (CRAPW), and the Welsh Government’s Aerial Photography Unit, online, alongside Google Earth.
- Historic mapping including Tithe maps and early Ordnance Survey; and,
- Secondary research including, previously completed archaeological reports for the surrounding area, regional research frameworks and grey literature and journal articles, as appropriate.

The site has previously been the subject of Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments for the whole of the Bro Tathan site (WYG A090395-2, May 2020) and the proposed BV GIGA plant that included the current proposed development site at Picketston site (WYG A090395-28-1, December 2020). Comprehensive site visits were undertaken for both of these assessments. In addition, a site walkover survey was undertaken in April 2021 at the adjacent Y Porth site by Dr. Paul Tubb, Archaeological Consultant, Tetra Tech to assess the site for potential features of archaeological or historic interest, and suitability for mitigation measures.

5. Planning Policy Context

5.1 National Legislation and Guidance

5.1.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of Historic England as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

5.1.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

5.1.3 Protection of Military Remains Act, 1986

The Protection of Military Remains Act is designed to secure the protection from unauthorised interference of the remains of military aircraft and vessels that have crashed, sunk or been stranded and of associated human remains. The Act allows for two levels of protection: Protected Places, where aircraft and wrecks can be

observed, but it is an offence to interfere, disturb or remove anything from the site; and Controlled Sites, where it is illegal to undertake any operations (including excavation or diving) which may disturb remains without a licence. The wreckage of all military aircraft are automatically given Protected Place status, whereas vessels have to be specifically identified and designated.

5.1.4 Planning Policy Wales, Chapter 6, Historic Environment 2018 Edition 10

Planning Policy Wales, Chapter 6 sets out the policy with respect to the historic environment and planning. The policy outlines four key objectives of the Welsh Government for the preservation or enhancement of the historic environment and conservation areas, the protection of archaeological remains and the safeguarding of historic buildings. The policy contains guidance for local authorities to consider when developing local plans (Section 6.1).

Section 6.1 contains advice on development control policies. If development is likely to impact upon archaeological remains the guidance stresses the need for early consultation between developers and planning authorities, plus the need for an archaeological assessment to be carried out early in the process. Where nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their setting are adversely affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation. Where important archaeological remains may exist, field evaluation can help to define the character and extent of the remains and so assist in identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. In cases involving archaeological remains of lesser importance the planning authority will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development. Where it is not feasible to preserve remains, an acceptable alternative may be to arrange prior excavation and recording of archaeological remains and the publication of the results by means of granting planning permission subject to a negative condition.

There should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of Listed Buildings and their setting with special regard to the desirability of preserving the features of special architectural and historic interest which they possess. Where possible the continuation or reinstatement of original building uses should be considered; however, there should be flexibility to achieve an optimum viable use which is compatible with the character. Justification for alteration or demolition of Listed Buildings should be provided with applications. Conditions may be imposed for the recording of historic buildings.

World Heritage Sites are a material consideration in determining applications and the impact of proposals on sites and their settings should be carefully considered. Parks and Gardens in the first part of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, and their settings, should be protected and effects on them or their setting may be a material consideration. Information on historic landscapes in the second part of the register should be taken into account when there would be more than a local impact on an area. Where a local planning authority has identified historic assets of local interest or produced a list of

historic assets of special local interest and included a policy in its development plan for their preservation and enhancement, any supporting supplementary planning guidance will be a material consideration when determining a planning application. Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by Welsh Government Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017) (TAN 24).

5.1.5 Historic Environment (Wales) Act, 2016

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act, 2016 amends aspects of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 strengthening the protection for Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings and streamlining the consent process. Further changes within the Act will require either supplementary regulations or non-legislative preparations and these will be commenced and come into force by order of Welsh Ministers at an appropriate time. The further changes include a statutory register of parks and gardens, a statutory list of Welsh place names, and Heritage Partnership Agreements, amongst other measures (Welsh Government, 2016).

5.1.6 Technical Advice Note 24- The Historic Environment

TAN 24 provides guidance on how the planning system should consider the historic environment during both the preparation of development plans and decision-making for listed building consent application and planning application affecting the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscapes and Historic Assets of special local interest.

TAN 24 states that a heritage impact statement must form part of any listed building consent and conservation area consent, whilst Design and Access Statements may be required for planning applications that could have an impact on historic assets. It also states that for any development within the setting of a historic asset, some of the factors to consider and weigh in the assessment include:

- the significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance;
- the prominence of the historic asset;
- the expected lifespan of the proposed development;
- the extent of tree cover and its likely longevity; and

non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset such as noise.

5.2 Local Policy and Guidance

5.2.1 The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (adopted 2017)

The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (2011-2016) was adopted on the 28th June 2017. Policy MD8 as associated with the historic environment. Policy SP10 is associated with the built and natural environment; including historic landscapes, parks and gardens

- Policy MD8:

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.

- Policy SP10:

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.

The full details of the above policies can be found in Appendix D.

6. Baseline Data

Period	Description	Date range
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic	The Palaeolithic is divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic, and is characterised by hunting practices and flint tools. The Mesolithic is often characterised by the microlithic flint industry and a gradual move towards cultivation and domestics.	Up to 4,000 BCE
Neolithic	A period typically associated with the appearance of large ritual and ceremonial monuments in the landscape, and a reliance on cultivation practices and domestics, as well as the first appearance of pottery in the archaeological record.	4,000 BCE to 2,200 BCE
Bronze Age	The period is subdivided into the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age, and is typically characterised by the appearance of bronze metalworking in the archaeological record, a change in domestic and ceremonial architecture, and increased agricultural activity and land management.	2,200 BCE to 700 BCE
Iron Age	The Iron Age is characterised by increasing evidence for land management and the use of iron, as well as defensive monuments such as hillforts and oppida. There is also increased evidence for continental influences in the pre-conquest period.	800/700 BCE to 43 CE
Romano-British	Traditionally, the Romano-British period begins with the Roman invasion in 43 CE and ends with the emperor Honorius directing Britain to see to its own defence in 410 CE. The period is characterised by military operations, the establishment of central civitates for instance, while on a regional scale, vernacular architecture and traditions persisted.	43 CE to c. 450 CE
Anglo-Saxon/ early medieval	Following the breakdown of Roman rule, incoming Angles and Saxons established a series of kingdoms in England, including Northumbria and Wessex. The earlier part of the period was associated with paganism, with the emergence of Christianity and establishment of the church from the 5 th century. By the 9 th century, the manorial system was widespread.	450 CE to 1066 CE
Later medieval	The later medieval period commences with the Norman Invasion and culminates with the Dissolution of the Monasteries. Following the conquest, castles were established as a sign of power, and often provided the focus of royal and ecclesiastical centres. More and more marginal land was also exploited to support agriculture and expanded industry.	1066 CE to 1540 CE
Post-medieval	The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Industrial and Agricultural revolutions of the 18 th and early 19 th century. The Dissolution of the Monasteries saw wholesale transfers of land into Royal and private hands, buildings were demolished, religious artefacts destroyed and social life irrevocably altered, marking an abrupt end to the Middle Ages. The period is characterised by the expansion of economy and industry that contributed to the onset of industrialisation, although activity was typically centred on small workshops and 'cottage' industries. For many, ordinary life was disrupted by conflict culminating in the Civil Wars.	c. 1540 CE to 1750 CE
Industrial	The catalyst for the Industrial Revolution was steam and coal driven technology, and led to the establishment of large factories, foundries and	1750 CE to 1900 CE

	works. The growing demand for resources such as coal also led to the establishment of canals to more effectively link mines to industrial centres, while the 'Turnpike Acts' allowed new roads to be established. By the 19 th century, the establishment of the railway further transformed the landscape, and as well as mineral resources, also carried passengers.	
Modern	Warfare is perhaps the most enduring image of 20 th century Britain, bringing about major economic and social changes, as well as defensive and commemorative structures. Extant military structures and defence landscapes survive in many parts of the country. Mass transport, the creation of a National Health Service, mass leisure and cultural life beyond an elite may also all be seen as factors shaping landscape and material culture in this period, as may mass migration, as part of the post-Imperial settlement.	1900 CE onwards

6.1 Designated Sites

A study area of 1km around the application site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context. There are no World Heritage Sites, no Registered Battlefields, no Registered Parks and Gardens, no Scheduled Monuments, no Conservation Areas, and 4 Listed Buildings within the study area. Details of the designated heritage assets can be seen in Appendix E and their locations are shown on Figure 2. Bracketed numbers within the text refer to the identifiers within the table and on Figure 2 in Appendix E.

No designated heritage assets appear on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register.

There is one Grade II* Listed Building, the Church of St.Brise (13142) located 0.55km south-east of the site, which is of probable c1200 origin and built of local lias limestone with Welsh stone slate roofs. The building includes later additions of a porch and new windows, dating to the early 16th century. The building has a pointed arch priest's door, with another Tudor window on the south wall. The interior includes a simple whitewashed nave and chancel with collar beam roofs strengthened with scarf repairs and replacement timber. The interior also includes a Norman tub front with a rope mould, a fresco painting of William and Mary Royal Arms.

The remaining designated assets are all Grade II; Bethesda'r Fro Chapel with attached mounting block (13242), built of cream washed local rubblestone walls with dressed quoins dating to the early to mid-19th century, located 0.30km north-east of the site; the Tudor Gothic style c1840 house of Picketston (81302), located 0.42km south-west of the application site and is displayed on the Tithe map of 1843; and the Forecourt and Graveyard Gates, Gatepiers and Walls of Bethesda'r Fro Chapel (83388), a limestone rubble wall with two gate piers dating from c1840, and appears on the 1840 Tithe map with no building within the walls, situated 0.4km south-west of the application site.

6.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

6.2.1 Archaeological Background and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The regional Historic Environment Record for holds details for 13 recorded archaeological monuments and findspots (excluding designated assets), as well as 4 non-designated buildings and farms, and 13 archaeological events, within the 1km study area. The details of sites can be seen in Appendix E and on Figures 2, 3 and 4. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust District Council does not have a local list Listed Buildings within the study area as appropriate

6.2.2 Prehistoric

Whilst there is evidence of human occupation in south Wales during the Palaeolithic era, remains are relatively rare beyond the coast. The extent of cover during the glacial extremes of the ice age meant that much of the interior of the region was inhospitable, although areas of the coastline remained permanently ice free and may have been exploited for natural resources (Chiverrell and Thomas, 2010: 535-536).

The earliest evidence for habitation in Glamorgan comes from the Gower peninsular some 52km to the east of the study area and one of the key Palaeolithic cave sites in the region is Paviland Cave. The 'Red Lady' (male skeletal remains stained with red ochre, accompanied by grave goods including ivory and perforated periwinkle shells) has been interpreted as a ceremonial interment of the Gravettian period (c.28-21,000 CE) (White, 2002: 1-9). Gower has also produced evidence for the oldest rock art in Britain; recently discovered by archaeologist Dr George Nash, the carved image of a reindeer is thought to date to a minimum of 14,505 + 560 years CE (WYG, 2018: 2). In the Vale of Glamorgan, deposits that might typically contain deposits of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic date are absent (WYG, 2018: 13).

There are no Palaeolithic assets located within the study area.

Like the Palaeolithic period, the Mesolithic is characterised by ephemeral traces of activity. It is very rare to find *in situ* evidence for Mesolithic settlement sites. In south Wales, The Mesolithic is characterised by seasonal transhumance processes, and sites are principally recognised from concentrations of lithics, as the temporary settlements used by these early communities left little trace in the landscape. Following the retreat of the ice, sea level changes brought about changes in the local environment, and traces of human occupation and exploitation of the region typically includes evidence for hunting and temporary campsites, which can be found in the coastal regions and river valleys. Utilisation of inland locations and mountainous regions has also been recorded. Submerged forests indicate the real possibility that many Mesolithic sites are likely to have been inundated following the rise in sea level (Bell & Walker, 1992: 122). Similar to the Palaeolithic period, the closest evidence for open Mesolithic settlement is recorded at Burry Holms on the Gower peninsula, 82km to the north-west of the application site (GGAT, n.d.).

There is no recorded evidence from the Mesolithic period within the study area.

The Neolithic was a period of increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and the exploitation of wild resources continued throughout the period. Mortuary monuments, along with the introduction of pottery, domesticates and arable farming practices mark the beginning of the Neolithic period, and the construction of large ceremonial monuments arguably marks a clear change in ideology from the preceding Mesolithic period. Common Neolithic ceremonial monuments in south Wales include long barrows and stone and timber circles, with Atlantic passage graves principally located within south-west and northern Wales. Chambered tombs (of the Black Mountains) are located at Gwernvale, with a number of sealed structures associated with rituals being present 85km to the north-east of the study area. There are also several examples of decorated passage graves, noted in the Welsh Research Framework, particularly from Anglesey, with clear parallels to Irish megalithic art, 379km to the north-west (GGAT, 2003: 1-2). Other monuments such as Cromlech dwellings are prevalent within the Welsh landscape (Johnson, 2013). In southeast Wales, a subcircular enclosure, known as Great Carn, with evidence of Peterborough ware and worked flint has been fully excavated at Cefn Bryn, 35km to the north of the study area, and an enclosure with evidence of flint working at Coed-y-cwmdda, to the north-east of the study area has been noted in the Welsh Research Framework (GGAT, 2003: 1-2). During the Neolithic period, connections have also been made between Wales and Wiltshire with the bluestones of Stonehenge coming from the Preseli Hills of Wales, possibly travelling along the 'Atlantic Network' (Darvill, 2005: 9).

The Bronze Age period is characterised by significant changes in material culture, and in domestic and ceremonial architecture. The introduction of bronze metalworking is traditionally associated with the appearance of Beaker culture. Mortuary ceremonies also change emphasis in this period, with a shift from the large, communal complexes and inhumations of the Neolithic, to individual cremations and round barrow cemeteries. Across Britain, the Bronze Age is also associated with increased agricultural activity and enclosures, associated with improved cultivation techniques, particularly in the Middle and Late periods. This also includes evidence for clearance cairns, particularly in upland locations, which are traditionally associated with Bronze Age improvement of land for grazing or cultivation. The Bronze Age in Wales can be identified by stone circles, standing stones, cairns and burnt mounds (GGAT, 2003).

By the Iron Age period, the landscape saw increasing evidence for field systems and defended sites, and much stronger evidence for continental influences than earlier periods. It is noted that the Vale of Glamorgan had fertile soil that attracted a succession of invaders (Morgan, 2011).

There is one non-designated asset dating to the prehistoric, a ring ditch (GGAT05477s) located 0.55km south-east of the application site. Archaeological excavation within the study area through archaeological evaluation, such as the remains of two prehistoric ring ditches suggesting the presence of further prehistoric remains of national importance (E005676) 0.94km east of the application site. Further excavation at the proposed DARA Hangar site at RAF St Athan (E004686), 0.52km south-east of the site, revealed possible remains of a substantial prehistoric or early Roman settlement.

6.2.3 Romano-British

Britain was successfully invaded by the Romans in 43CE, with the start of the Roman period in the south-west traditionally dated to the campaigns of the Roman army under the future emperor, Vespasian in the years following (Holbrook, 2008: 173). The Romans mounted their first campaign into Wales in 47/48 CE, with Wales being one of the first significant areas of upland that the Roman army present (Cadw no nonsense interpretation ltd, 2011).

In south-east Wales, Roman military action against the Silures (the tribe occupying the area at the time) began in the late 40s and ended in the 70s CE. The Silures tribal capital was located at Caerwent (Venta Silurum), 51km to the north-east of the site. The legacy of this conquest was the legionary fortress at Caerleon, with amphitheatre, baths and barracks and a network of forts at Abergavenny, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Gelligaer and Usk (the last replacing an earlier fortress possibly for the Twentieth Legion *XX Valeria Victrix* (GGAT, 2004: 4-5). A civilian infrastructure also built up in connection with the military – with villas, small towns and rural landscapes.

A network of Roman roads was also established across the country, with the road from Cardiff to Neath, to the north of the study area, which passes through the Vale of Glamorgan following the route of the A48. Margary plotted this road as 60c (Saxon History, 2013).

Further assets dating to the Roman period within the study area include a hoard of 38 coins from a quarry in Boverton in 1798, ranging in date from Vespasian to Hadrian, found directly to the east of the Y Gorllewin (West) and Y Porth (GGAT00494s) and located 0.28km south of the site; and a series of ditches thought to constitute the remains of a substantial prehistoric or Roman settlement, which survive to the west of Y Dwyrain (East) (GGAT05188s), and situated 0.68km south-east of the site.

6.2.4 Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon

The early medieval period is said to be iconic in Wales's development, with its language and identity, and the division of Wales into kingdoms that are still recognisable today. However, the discovery and identification of sites of this date has been sporadic. A notable site, located at the crannog in Llan-gors Lake, located 58km to the north-east of the study area, has been shown to be a royal site of the ruler of the inland kingdom of Brycheiniog, and dated to the 9th century (Museum of Wales, 2007). Other early medieval evidence includes a defended settlement located underneath the later medieval castle at Maenclochog in west Wales, 107km to the north-west of the study area (Edwards, et al., 2011: 3). Early medieval evidence, including that of trade and economy has been identified in the Vale of Glamorgan, such as, at Llandlow, 4km to the northwest of the study area and Dinas Powys, 15km to the east of the study area. In addition, a cemetery of mixed use, associated with the monastic site at Llandough, 17km to the north-east of the study area, is dated from the early medieval period (Edwards, et al., 2011: 23).

No finds of early medieval date were identified within the study area.

6.2.5 Medieval

The Norman Conquest of 1066 provides a firm date for the commencement of the later medieval period across Britain. Wales during this time, like England, was a land of multiple kingships, with principal divisions of four kingdoms. Powys began at the borders of Mercia into central Wales, Dyfed was located to the south-west, and Deheubarth was the central name for south Wales, although into the 11th century it was a recognisable kingdom extending from Ceredigion in the west to Brycheiniog on the English border (Walker, 1990: 2-4).

Additionally, at this time, towns expanded, and populations rose, although populations were subsequently reduced by famine, disease, and plague in the early 14th century. The Normans arrived at Cardiff in 1081, when Cardiff Castle was constructed by William the Conqueror. Within the surrounding area, a number of historic cores of settlements are noted: Boverton, Gileston, Flemingston, Llancadle and Llanmaes (WYG, 2018, 17).

Within the north of the study area, Bro Tathan occupies the area formerly known as East Orchard and West Orchard, within the parish of St Athan.

Neither the site nor the surrounding areas are mentioned in the Domesday Book, owing to the fact that the only parts of Wales included are certain 'border' areas and are comprised of overlapping estates (The National Archives, 2020).

There is a cluster of non-designated assets found relating to the medieval period towards the south-east of the site. St Brewis' Church at Eglywysbrewis (GGAT00481s) is located 0.54km south-east of the site and consists of a nave, separate chancel, west bellcote and south porch; the neighbouring Church Yard (GGAT03730s) is located 0.58km south-east of the application site; there has been a discovery of a grave (GGAT05127s) located 0.44km away, while a Coin Hoard has been found (GGAT00482s) 0.56km south-east from the site.

6.2.6 Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern periods

The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval, Industrial periods and agricultural revolutions of the 18th and early 19th century. Post-medieval Wales was initially a rural landscape, with strong links to Welsh language, culture, identity, and sense of place but industrialisation toward the end of the period affected this situation. This rural landscape comprised remote settlements representing a survival of territories based upon kinship and custom and determined by a terrain ideal for native, small-scale pastoral agricultures. Social tensions surrounding religion and social change also led to the Civil Wars (1642-1660 CE) and south Wales was contested because of its natural resources and maritime links to Ireland. The religious independence of this period survived in Wales, which saw a strong strand of non-conformism that affected

communities in a variety of ways, including the nature, appearance and scale of places of worship and their burial grounds, and the location and number (or lack of) public houses (WYG, 2018: 26).

In the Vale of Glamorgan, the pattern of settlement became established by the 14th century, with the Lordship of Glamorgan becoming the shire of Glamorgan under the Acts of Union passed by Henry VIII. Recovery from recurrent plague led to an increase in social mobility and growth, coupled with the development of industry, particularly coal and iron. Further inland, the valleys of south Wales saw massive expansion and growth. Agricultural improvements during the 16th and 17th centuries resulted in new phases of farm building with many earlier farms being expanded or new ones constructed.

There are a 6 non-designated assets within the study area that date to the post-medieval period; Bethesda's Fro Chapel (GGAT01769s), located 0.38km south-west of the site, a non-conformist Chapel built in 1807 with rubble walls, an aslate roof, eaves and gables, a stone end stack, and a plain square head door; a Lime Kiln (02611s), 0.85km south-east of the site; a Cremation Burial at Eglwys Brewis (GGAT05128s), dating to the 18th or 19th century and thought to have been buried when the area was in use, located 0.48km south-east of the application site; the post-medieval Former Rectory, Eglwys Brewis (GGAT05129s) is situated 0.48km south-east of the application site in which during a trial trench evaluation, an ashlar rubble-built wall was uncovered which was interpreted to be the southern wall of the Rectory; the Eglwys Brewis Farm and garden (GGAT05130s) can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping and is located 0.58km south-east; and multiple Boundary ditches at Eglwys-Brewis (GGAT05488s) were discovered during excavation at the land off Cedar Road, 0.53km east of the application site.

For Wales, the impact of industrialisation saw the country become a global leader in industry and it is known as the 'First Industrial Nation', being at the forefront of many new technologies. Wales is home to significant natural resources, such as slate, iron and copper ores, timber and coal, as well as water for transport and power. Swansea, to the north-west of the study area was a centre for the copper industry, which was heavily reliant upon the sea for importing the copper ore and exporting the ingots the smelters processed. Cardiff, to the north-east of the study area was a centre for coal exportation and steel production, with Cardiff's port becoming the world's most important coal port. The invention of steam power during the industrial period was also important in terms of Welsh industry, with the further growth of steam powered machines and the railways transporting goods (Touchstone Heritage, 2011: 2-4). Industrialisation gave impetus to changes in the wider settlement pattern including the rapid growth of urban centres, and economic impetus to the rural hinterland that fed the new urban population.

During the 20th century and the Second World War the application site and surrounding area originated as a military aerodrome, with construction commencing in 1937 and the official opening in September 1938. By 1944, the RAF base north of the site had two runways, which were subsequently lengthened to accommodate new aircraft types. By November 1944, there were 56 hangars on the base, with twenty Bellmans, two Type

D, six earth covered Type E, four Type C and 12 Robin and Super Robin hangars. At Bro Tathan airfield in Eglwys-Brewis, there are also four large hangars workshops and Blister type hangars. The base was also home to Schools of Technical Training, Maintenance Units and a civilian Aircraft Storage Unit; with over 700 aircraft being stored here. A School of Air Navigation also moved to St Athan from RAF Manston. Two main camps were located here, East and West Camp (Y Dwyrain (East), Y Gorllewin (West) and Y Porth); West Camp contained the hangars, storage and repair sheds, while East Camp housed training areas and accommodation blocks. Following the Second World War, RAF St Athan was used for the maintenance and disposal of aircraft and was renamed MoD St Athan in 2006 (WYG, 2018: 20). The former RAF base, now largely in the ownership of the Welsh Government, was renamed Bro Tathan in September 2019.

There are 4 assets within the study area that date to the Modern period; the Pill Box (GGAT02041s) is situated towards the western boundary of the proposed development area. Meanwhile, a North American Mustang Mk I AG637 crash site (GGAT05153s) is located 0.77km south-east; the St. Athan Airfield Battle Headquarters (GGAT05774s), a disused bunker in the woods to the north of the St. Athan airfield, located 0.1km east of the site; and the Trig Bolt (TP20319) at the St Athan Water Tower (GGAT05907s) which had previously been of secondary use but is now inaccessible, is situated 0.55km south-east of the site.

6.2.7 Unknown

There is 1 asset of unknown date, located at site of Dara hanger, St Athan (GGAT05188s). Following archaeological evaluation at the site, remains were thought to indicate substantial possibly either late prehistoric or early Roman settlement; the site is located 0.57km south-east of the site.

7. Landscape Characterisation

7.1 Aerial Photographs

Available aerial photographs were consulted from the Central Registry for Aerial Photography Wales (CRAPW), and the Welsh Government's Aerial Photography Unit, online, alongside Google Earth. The details of the aerial photographs viewed are listed in the references.

A German Aerial Photograph of RAF St Athan, dated 1940 and in the Vale of Glamorgan Archives, shows Y Porth, and Y Gogledd (North), with Type E hangars and certain buildings highlighted.

Central Registry imagery from 1942 shows the application site and neighbouring Y Gogledd (North) and Y Porth. Y Gogledd (North) is shown to consist of numerous fields of differing sizes, with two E type hangars to the east. The current road layout is visible in this imagery. Y Porth is shown to consist of numerous complexes of buildings, within a grid pattern. Central Registry imagery from 1944 shows the application sites in similar condition to the 1942 imagery but displaying increased development consistent with wartime expansion. Y

Gogledd (North) displays further trackways to the south-west corner. Y Porth is similar to 1942 imagery, with two buildings to the south-west and trackways to the north.

Central Registry Imagery dating to 1945 displays the site. The site is shown to be similar to the 1944 imagery, although a large number of aircraft are visible at Y Gogledd (North). Much of the site and Y Porth is not visible within this imagery.

Welsh Government imagery from 1947 displays the site in use as an airfield. There are multiple runways across the site, and these are surrounded by fields.

The Welsh Government imagery from 1969 shows little change from the 1947 imagery. At Picketston, the trackways to the south-west corner appeared to have faded slightly and may no longer be in use. The buildings lining the road running east of the site are still present. The areas north of the site in between the two RAF base airfields now appears to be characterised as grassland. There are multiple linear crop marks across this area, presumably as a result of the disused airfields.

The 2013 imagery from the site from the Welsh Government displays little change from the previous mapping. The trackways at the site are displayed as being unused and of bad condition. There are multiple field marks surrounding the disused trackways creating the appearance of crop marks, however, they are modern. There are some circular crop marks to the east of the application site. These can also be seen on current images of the site.

The Welsh Government's 2013 imagery displays further development within Y Porth, with additional buildings and trackways, as well as more aircrafts located within this area.

The earliest available aerial photography available on Google Earth is from 2001. The central area of the site appears in a similar rundown way as on previous mapping. The same crop marks as can be seen in previous mapping are still present. To the north and western areas of the site, the land is characterised as fields, separated into 2 areas by hedgerows. The buildings that line the road running east to the application site are still present and are labelled as the South-Wales Aviation Museum.

There is little change on any future mapping available on Google Earth since the 2001 image. The site is still displayed as a disused runway, with the buildings to the north-east still present. However, the former runway appears to worsen in condition from this time, and it appears derelict and in poor condition.

No other previously unrecorded or potential archaeological features were identified.

7.2 LiDAR data

LiDAR coverage of the site was accessed via the Environment Agency and the composite dataset coverage of the proposed development was available at 1m spatial resolution, and the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR tiles were viewed using ArcMap in order to use hill-shade analysis to bring out the detail of potential archaeological features. The data viewed is presented in Figure 6, Appendix E. With the site the central areas appear as hardstanding whilst the grassland areas show no crop marks.

7.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation

Historic Landscape Characterisation was not available for the application site and study area.

8. Historic Mapping Survey

A selection of historic maps, including the early Ordnance Survey maps and the Llantwit Major, Llanmaes and Eglwys-Brewis and tithe map were viewed online during the preparation of this report. A selection of maps are presented in Appendix E. Due to copyright issues it has not been possible to reproduce all images here.

On the First Series Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1867 (1:10,560), the areas surrounding the application site are characterised as land parcels in agricultural use. The town of Eglwys-Brewis is seen in close proximity to the north-east of the site, and consists of an old rectory, St, Brise's church and a farm. To the south-east of the site, Beggars Pound exists, and West Orchard castle, two farms and a quarry are seen. There appears to be a road connecting Beggars Pound to Claypool way running south of the application site, with another track running parallel to this further south. To the north-east of the site, Bethesda'r Fro Chapel is seen, and it is noted as being independent. There is a road running north of this, in which Eagle Brewery, Splott Cottage and Froglands sits on. To the immediate north-west of the site, Eglwysbrewis Gorse appears characterised as woodland.

On the Second Edition (1878) Ordnance Survey County Series map (1:10,560), the village of Picketston is first seen. It appears as having some buildings present, situated on a road passing to the east of the site. The application site continues to remain characterised as farmland, however, the boundaries appear different, with the majority of plots of land being divided into smaller sections. Other than this, little change is apparent from the previous mapping.

There is little change on the Ordnance Survey County Series 1897-1900 (1:10,560); however, the field boundaries do demonstrate some alteration. Not only have a minority of the fields changed in size, but trackways are apparent through some fields providing access routes, particularly seen towards the north-west and south-east fields surrounding the application site. The Vale of Glamorgan Railway is shown for the first time. It is situated towards the south of the application site, running parallel to the road from Beggars Pound.

Both the Ordnance Survey County Series 1914 and 1921 maps (1:10,560) display little to no change from the previous 1897-1900 surveys. All field boundaries and buildings appear the same as previously.

There is limited visibility of the surrounding areas of the application site on the Ordnance Survey County Series 1947 map (1:10,560); however, some buildings have been added by the road running north to south adjacent to the town of Picketston. The airfield is not shown, for security reasons.

There is little change identified on the Ordnance Survey Provisional 1964 map (1:10,560)

The eastern areas of the 1969 Ordnance Survey Provisional mapping (1:10,560) displays the surrounding areas of the site to have changed drastically from the previous year's mapping. The airfield is now present, situated towards the east of the application site, and Eglwys-Brewis shows evidence of development. There are many buildings present across the area, and multiple roads and paths have been added. Meanwhile, Picketston appears to be relatively unchanged, apart from the addition of a small number of buildings in the village centre. Mapping for the western part of the site was not available.

The eastern part of the 1972-1975 Ordnance Survey National Grid mapping (1:10,000) displays little change to the 1969 map; however, in the areas south-west of the application site, RAF St Athan is visible, as is the railway line. There are multiple buildings situated within this area, along with the appearance of many roads and pathways. All of the previous fields within the centre of the map are now gone. A Police house and Picketstone House are now shown as present within Picketston.

There is little change to the previous mapping from the Ordnance Survey National Grid 1982-1984 and the 1989 mapping (1:10,000).

The only notable change from previous years to the 2001 Ordnance Survey National Grid map (1:10,000) is the addition of multiple airfields surrounding Picketston with the addition of roads to accompany this. All of the untouched fields feature the same boundaries as previously.

There is little change to this on the 2010 Ordnance Survey National Grid map (1:10,000), whilst the only notable change on the 2012 Ordnance Survey National Grid map (1:10,000) is the addition of roads surrounding the western areas of St Athan.

The 1843 Parish of Llanmaes Tithe Map (1 Inch to 6 chains) shows Y Gogledd (North) consisting of arable and pastureland. The plan shows a trackway through the centre of this site, with a collection of buildings to the south-east. The 1839 Eglwys -Brewis Tithe map shows Y Porth consisting of a mixture of pasture and moorland, with the 1840 Llantwit Major showing Y Porth consisting of a mixture of pasture and arable land.

Table 2: extract from the 1839 Eglyws-Brewis Tithe map (1 Inch to 19 Chains)

No.	Owner	Occupier	Names and Description of Land	State of Cultivation
22	Dilwyn John Esquire Llewelyn	John Davies	Seven Acres and a quarter	Pasture
19	Dilwyn John Esquire Llewelyn	John Davies	Moor and Watering Place	Moor
3	Dunraven Earl of	Thomas Elizabeth	The Two Acres	Arable

9. Site Walkover Survey

Whilst a site walkover survey was not conducted for the site of this proposed development, site walkover surveys were undertaken in March 2020, by Samantha Hilton (PCIfA), Archaeological Consultant, and in November 2020 by Dr. Paul Tubb, Archaeological Consultant, Tetra Tech. Dr Tubb also undertook a recent site visit to Bro Tathan Y Porth on 1st April 2021. Each of these site visits considered potential effects on setting for the listed buildings within the study area. We are confident that the situation at the site will not have significantly changed since these visits, based on discussions with key stakeholders, though the Northern Access Road has been completed and is now in use.

The site is located to the north of the recently constructed Northern Access Road at Bro Tathan. Access to the site is via the airfield road that forms the eastern boundary of the site and which serves the South Wales Aviation Museum and the hangars in commercial use; however, the site is fenced off and parts of it are inaccessible, perhaps in connection of use of the area around the derelict aircraft. To the north-east of the aircraft, the pillbox (GGAT02041s) was located; it is largely overgrown with brambles, obscuring formal identification. The central area of the proposed development area includes hardened tracks and hardstandings that are thought to represent building foundations. The central area is also characterised by scrub. The western part of the site is under unimproved pasture. No archaeological remains pre-dating the Modern era were identified during previous site visits.

10. Heritage Potential and Impacts

10.1 Archaeological Potential

There is considered to be low to moderate potential for later Prehistoric remains to be present within this area, but negligible potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic era. Previous evaluation within the study area has revealed a prehistoric ring ditch (GGAT05477s), a further two prehistoric ring ditches of possible national importance (E005676). Human remains believed to be of Prehistoric date were found 0.75km to the north-east of the site (GGAT00342s), while there have been recent Bronze Age discoveries to the west of the site. Meanwhile, there are the possible remains of a substantial later prehistoric or early Roman Settlement (E004686).

There is considered to be a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains of Roman date to be present within the application site. The study area has revealed assets dating to the Roman period including a hoard of 38 coins found in a quarry in Boverton (GGAT00494s), and the previous discovery of Romano-British pottery within the west of the site (E005345). There is also a series of ditches thought to constitute the remains of a substantial prehistoric or Roman settlement close to Y Dwyrain (East) (GGAT05188s).

There is considered to be a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains of early medieval date to be present within the application site. Although the period is still poorly understood and lacking archaeological evidence, evidence may be yielded relating to early medieval trade and economy due to the close proximity of sites such as, at Llandlow, Dinas Powys and Llandough.

There is considered to be moderate potential for archaeological remains of medieval date to be present within the application site, due to the St Gregory's Holy Well (GGAT00939s) located 0.50km to the north-east, as well as the Grade II* Listed church of St Brise to the south-east (13142); the St Brewis' Church at Eglwysbrewis (GGAT00481s); the Church Yard (GGAT03730s); Grave (GGAT05127s); and Coin Hoard has been found (GGAT00482s) found within the study area dating to the medieval.

There is considered to be a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains of post-medieval date to be present within the application site, due to the location of multiple assets dating to this period found at the study area, such as Bethesda'r Fro Chapel (GGAT01769s); a Lime Kiln (GGAT02611s); a Cremation Burial at Eglwys Brewis (05128s); the post-medieval Former Rectory, Eglwys Brewis (GGAT05129s); the Eglwys Brewis Farm and garden (05130s); and multiple Boundary ditches at Eglwys-Brewis (GGAT05488s). The of New Meads Drainage System in the Thaw Valley, 0.14km to the north, may also have extended closer to the site, which will have truncated earlier remains.

There is considered to be a low potential for remains of Industrial date to be present within the application site; however, there is Picketston House, located to the east (GGAT06145s, 81302). Historic mapping and the Tithe map indicate the presence of a small complex of buildings, and a mixture of arable and pastureland within the site during this time. Any archaeological remains from this period are thought likely to be agricultural in nature. The study area also includes two Grade II Listed Buildings which date to the industrial period such as Bethesda'r Fro Chapel with attached mounting block (13242) and the associated Forecourt and Graveyard Gates, Gatepiers and Walls of Bethesda'r Fro Chapel (83388).

There is high potential for archaeological remains of Modern date to be present within the application site. A number of modern buildings are located towards the north-east of the site relating to the sites former use as a runway, seen on cartographic evidence. Multiple assets have been found relating to the site and study areas use as an MOD site, including the Pill Box (GGAT02041s) within the proposed development area, as well as the nearby North American Mustang Mk I AG637 crash site (GGAT05153s); the St. Athan Airfield Battle Headquarters (05774s); and the Trig Bolt (TP20319) at the St Athan Water Tower (GGAT05907s). Furthermore, the St Athan Airfield Battlefield Headquarters, a disused bunker is located within the south-east of the application site (GGAT05774s), with a number of associated Second World War pillboxes within the surrounding area (GGAT02041s, GGAT02043s). Furthermore, during previous site walkover surveys, two World War Two air raid shelters and a Yarnold sanger, dating from the Cold War, were also identified to the east of the proposed development area.

Table 2: Summary of the potential, heritage value and anticipated magnitude of impact for each individual heritage assets/ group of assets.

Potential Archaeology	Description and value	Magnitude of Impact
Previously unrecorded archaeological remains	<p>There is a moderate potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains and deposits;</p> <p>It is anticipated that previously unrecorded remains and deposits could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric activity associated with the past use of the landscape, if present, the value of such remains would depend on the preservation and presence, as they could provide information about the past local environment and may range from modest value and local to regional importance. • Romano-British activity associated with the possible remains of a substantial prehistoric or Roman settlement close to Y Dwyrain (East) (GGAT05188s). • Early medieval, medieval and post-medieval activity, generally in the form of settlement and evidence relating to the Grade II* Listed church of St Brise (13142); Picketston House (81302); Bethesda'r Fro Chapel with attached mounting block (13242) and the associated Forecourt and Graveyard Gates, Gatepiers and Walls of Bethesda'r Fro Chapel (83388). • It is highly likely that further evidence for Modern period will be found relating to the site's former use as an MOD site, with assets including a Pill Box (GGAT02041s) within the site; the North American Mustang Mk I AG637 crash site (GGAT05153s); the St. Athan Airfield Battle Headquarters (05774s); and the Trig Bolt (TP20319) at the St Athan Water Tower (GGAT05907s). 	<p>The development proposals are likely to have up to a substantial negative magnitude of impact upon any remains present, depending on the location, preservation, character and extent of remains.</p>

10.2 Designated Heritage Assets

The following assessments of potential settings effects are based on previous site visits to Picketston and the adjacent Y Porth sites.

Church of St Brise (13142)

The Grade II* Listed Church of St Brise (13142) is of probable c1200 origin, with later additions of a porch and new windows in the early 16th century. It is a small church of the small parish, of which only it and the adjacent farmhouse now predate the opening of RAF St.Athan in 1938. The air base perimeter has been moved out around it since it was listed in 1963. It is built of local lias limestone rubble with Welsh stone slate roofs. It features a nave with a west bell-cote and south porch and chancel. It has a central gabled porch on the south wall of the nave with a pointed arch with hoodmould over. On either side is a 2-light Tudor window with 4-centred headed lights and hoodmould. The building has a pointed arch priest's door with another Tudor window as before on the south wall. The interior includes a simple whitewashed nave and chancel with collar beam roofs strengthened with scarf repairs and replacement timber by William Wier who also rebuilt the chancel arch in brick using the 'Weir sandwich' method: courses of stone bonded by concrete bands. The interior also includes a Norman tub front with a rope mound, a fresco painting of William and Mary Royal Arms which was later amended for George I with the addition of his initials and an early 18th century date but no alterations for his heraldry.

The previous Desk Based Assessment for Bro Tathan, Y Porth (Tetra Tech, 2021) found that there are intervening buildings and vegetation present between the Listed Building and the southern area and the link road between it and the northern area. At the time, there was imagined having been no change discernible to, nor adverse effect on the setting of the asset, but this remained dependent upon the nature of proposals for Y Dwyrain (East). The proposal of a data centre at the Picketston may result in a slight/negligible effect on the setting due to the change of the visual landscape.

Bethesda'r Fro Chapel with attached mounting block (13242) and Forecourt and Graveyard Gates, Gatepiers and Walls of Bethesda'r Fro Chapel (83388)

Bethesda'r Fro Chapel was a congregational chapel founded in 1807, as displayed on the plaque on the wall, but the building appears to date from early to mid-19th century, perhaps c1840. The chapel does not appear on the Tithe map of 1840, but it must have been built close to that date. The chapel has remained unaltered since this time. The exterior consists of cream washed local rubblestone walls with dressed quoins, with windows of Dundry or Forest of Dean stone. There is a semi-circular tablet above the door, inscribed 'Bethesda'r Fro/1807', but this is on brackets not fixed into the wall and presumably comes from an earlier building. The interior retains its box pews with the 'high seat' in the centre window; blocked fireplace at north-east end.

The Forecourt and Graveyard Gates, Gatepiers and Walls of Bethesda'r Fro Chapel also is close to 1807 origin, perhaps a little earlier. The main circuit of walls to the graveyard does appear on the 1840 Tithe map, but with no building within it. The wall is constructed of limestone rubble with two gate piers and a central 19th century iron gate. There is a three stone step which leads up through the grate to a stone flagged path leading up to the chapel door. There is a further 19th century iron gate along this path that is the entrance to the graveyard. The graveyard itself is surrounded by further rubble walls in a large square with piers and a wider opening with double iron gates which provides access from the main road.

There is no intervisibility between the assets and the proposed development sites due to the intervening buildings, the link road and vegetation. The proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the asset or cause material harm to the asset. Any previous construction within the study area has already impacted upon the setting and significance of the asset

Picketston House (81302)

This Grade II Listed Building is a 19th century Tudor Gothic house, thought to date to 1840, and is shown upon the Tithe map. The monument is located 0.12km to the north- east of Y Goggled (North). The building is roughcast, presumably built by local rubblestone, and has Welsh slate roofs. The roof is hipped with end stacks and a third in the centre on the rear wall, paired with diamond set red brick shafts. The rear elevation is plain, mostly with replacement plastic windows.

Due to the close proximity of the Listed Building to Y Gogledd (North), there could be considered to be a level of negative impact upon the setting and significance of the asset. As before, the previous construction within the study area has already impacted upon the setting and significance of the asset. Although there is intervisibility between the monument and this section of the site, a degree of screening is afforded by fencing and trees bordering the east of Y Gogledd (North).

11. Mitigation Recommendations and Conclusions

11.1 Archaeological Remains

The site is located in an area of identified archaeological potential; however, the central part of the site is in generally poor condition, with a combination of rough grass, scrub, disused roads, recently deposited overburden and partial remains of other structures, including the upstanding airfield defence structures. For this reason, there appears to be low potential for the survival of pre-airfield archaeology. However, there are areas within the site boundary appear in a good condition and a program of archaeological mitigation is advised. A geophysical survey of the areas which are in good condition and can be surveyed is recommended. Such works may lead onto further mitigation works such as targeted open area excavation, strip-map and record and, potentially, archaeological monitoring during construction groundworks.

There is one pillbox (GAT02041s) within the site boundary, and the site's pillboxes have previously been identified by Cadw as having some historic interest and, if retained, they could become a focus for the wartime story of the airfield, particularly if development sees other wartime structures removed. They also have potential for reuse to enhance biodiversity, for example, as bat roosts.

Any further archaeological work should be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, any requirements stipulated by the local authority, and a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust. It is considered that a secured programme of archaeological investigation, recording and publication would satisfy Planning Policy Wales (2021) requirement for the significance of heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) to be recorded in a manner proportionate their importance and the impact, and to make this publicly accessible, and would further enable the significance of non-designated heritage assets within the site to be understood and hence balanced against the scale of loss. Assuming appropriate archaeological mitigation is secured, the proposal is also considered to comply with local policy.

References

Legislation, Policies, Standards and Guidance Documents

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. (c.46).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014. Code of Conduct. Reading: University of Reading.
- CIfA, 2017. Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment. Reading: University of Reading.
- Guidance for Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) 2019
- Welsh Government, 2016. Historic Environment (Wales) Act. [Online] Available at: <https://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/policy/historicenvironmentbill/?lang=en>
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. (c.9).
- Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. (c. 35). London: HMSO
- Technical Advice Note 24- Historic Environment 2017.
- Vale of Glamorgan, 2017. Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2017. Vale of Glamorgan.

Bibliography

- Simmonds, A., 2008. West of Crane Brook Cottage, Hammerwich (site 34), In: Powell, A.B., Booth, P., Fitzpatrick, A.P., and Crockett, A.D., eds. 2008. *The Archaeology of the M6 Toll, 2000-2003*. Oxford: Oxford Wessex Archaeology Monograph No.2, 62-79. Available through: Allen, M., Blick, N., Brindle, T., Evans, T., Fulford, M., Holbrook, N., Richards, J. D., and Smith, A., 2016. *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource* [online] Available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/maprecord.cfm?id=39024> [Accessed 10th February 2022].
- Archaeological Perspectives Analysis Consultancy. (2016). St John's Well, St Athan.
- Bell, M., & Walker, M. (1992). Late Quaternary Environmental Change Physical and Human Perspectives. Longman Group.
- Cadw no nonsense-interpretation ltd. (2011). Roman Conquest, Occupation and Settlement of Wales AD 47-410. Available at: https://cadw.gov.wales/docs/cadw/publications/InterpplanRomanConquestofWales_EN.pdf [Accessed 9th February 2022]

- Cadw, (2021) Scheduled Monument - Full Report - HeritageBill Cadw Assets - Reports (cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net) [accessed 10th March 2022]
- Chiverrell, C., & Thomas, G. (2010). Extent and timing of the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) in Britain and Ireland. A review. *Journal of Quaternary Science*, 25(4), 535-549.
- Darvill, T. (2005). Stonehenge and Avebury. Retrieved August 2019, from <http://www.stonehengeandaveburywhs.org/assets/stonehenge-research-framework.pdf> [Accessed 7th February 2022]
- Edwards, N., Lane, A., & Redknap, M. (2011). Early Medieval Wales: An updated Framework for Archaeological Research. Available at: <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/earlymed2011.pdf> [Accessed 9th February 2022]
- GGAT. (2003). Key Sites Southeast Wales, Neolithic and early Bronze Age. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: GGAT. (2003). Later Bronze Age and Iron Age. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Key Sites, Southeast Wales.
- GGAT. (2004, September). Roman Roads in Southeast Wales; Desk-based assessment with recommendations for fieldwork. Available at: http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/cadw_reports/pdfs/GGAT%2075%20Yr3%20Roads%20final.pdf [Accessed 8th February 2022].
- GGAT. (n.d.). Historic Landscape Characterisation; Gower, 006 Burry Holms and the Tors. Retrieved March 2021, from http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/gower/english/Gower_006.htm
- Morgan, D. (2011). Cardiff, a History of the City. [Online] Available at: <http://www.thecardiffmuseum.co.uk/ironage.html> [Accessed 9th February 2022].
- Museum of Wales. (2007). The Palace in the Lake. Available at: <https://museum.wales/articles/2007-09-13/The-Palace-in-the-Lake> [Accessed 10th February 2022].
- Pillbox Study Group (2021a). <http://www.pillbox-study-group.org.uk/other-wwii-defensivestructures/battle-headquarters/> [Accessed 8th February 2022]
- Pillbox Study Group (2021b). <http://www.pillbox-study-group.org.uk/types-of-pillbox/type-22/> [Accessed 8th February 2022]

- Saxon History. (2013). 60c Cardiff to Neath (Margary 1955). Available at: https://www.saxonhistory.co.uk/Location_Margary_Roman_Roads.php?ID=M60c&route=60c Cardiff%20-%20Neath [Accessed 8th February 2022]
- Touchstone Heritage. (2011). Wales-the first industrial nation; Interpretation Plan, CADW PanWales heritage interpretation plan. Available at: cadw.gov.wales/docs/cadw/publications/First_Industrial_Nation.pdf [Accessed 9th February 2022] [Accessed 9th February 2022]
- Walker, D. (1990). Medieval Wales. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- White, M. (2002). Book Reviews; Paviland Cave and the 'Red Lady' a Definitive Report. Available at: https://www.ucl.ac.uk/prehistoric/reviews/02_10_paviland.html [Accessed 9th February 2022]
- WYG. (2018). A093950-14 Residential Land at Llanmaes Desk-Based Assessment
- WYG. (2018). Defence Estate Optimisation Programme.

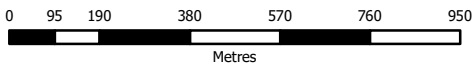
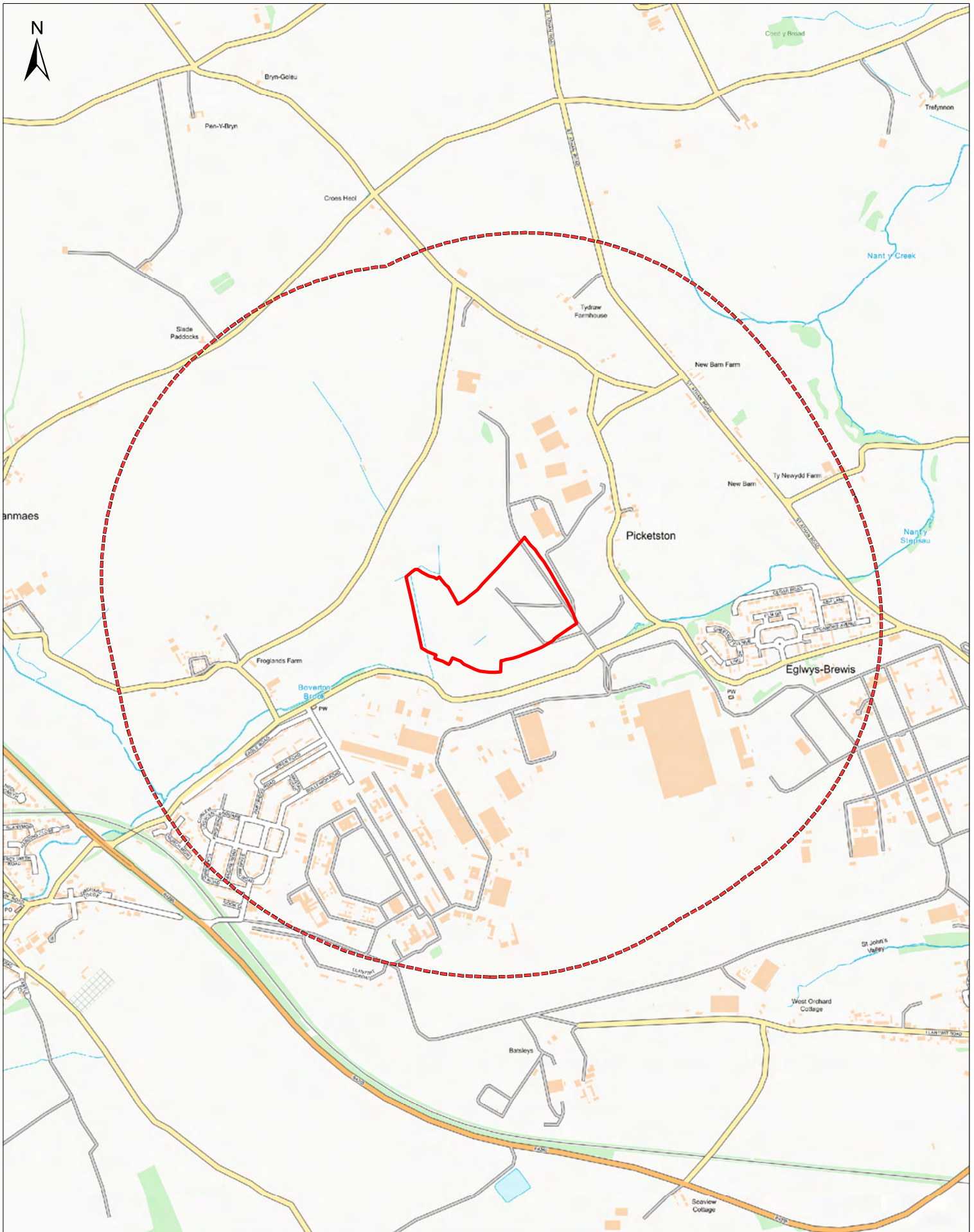
Historic Maps, Drawings and Aerial Photography

- Google Earth 7.0, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018. Bro Tathan. 51°24'54.05"N, 3°25'34.58"W, elevation 0M; 51°24'32.50"N, 3°26'32.96"W, elevation 0M; 51°24'39.03"N, 3°25'22.96"W, elevation 0M; 51°24'10.86"N, 3°26'11.09"W, elevation 0M; 51°24'22.18"N, 3°25'06.64"W, elevation 0M; 51°24'40.80"N, 3°24'37.57"W, elevation 0M. Available through: <http://www.google.com/earth/index.html> [Accessed February 2022].
- Dawson, R, 1839, Eglwys Brewis Parish Tithe Map. 1 to 12 Chains. Vale of Glamorgan Archives (Ref P/9/11).
- Goode & Philpott Surveyors & Lithographers Haverfordwest, 1840, Llantwit Major Parish Tithe Map. 1 to 50 Chains. Vale of Glamorgan Archives (Ref P21/2)
- Johnes, J, 1843, Llanmaes Parish Tithe Map. 1 to 6 Chains. Vale of Glamorgan Archives (Ref P/18/1).
- Ordnance Survey, 1809. St Athan. 1:63360 Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1830. St Athan. 1:63360. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1876. St Athan, Eglwys Brewis. 1:10,560. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1877-1878. St Athan, Eglwys Brewis. OS County Series, 1: 10,560.
- Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

- Ordnance Survey, 1897-1900. St Athan, Eglwys Brewis. OS County Series, 1: 10,560.
- Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1919. St Athan, Eglwys Brewis. OS County Series, 1: 2,500. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1921. St Athan, Eglwys Brewis. OS County Series, 1: 2,500, 1:10,560. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1936. Land Utilisation Survey map, Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1943. OS County Series, 1:2,500. Southampton: Ordnance Survey
- Ordnance Survey, 1948. OS County Series, 1:2,500. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1951. OS County Series, 1:2,500. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1951. OS County Series, 1:10,560. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1964. Provisional, 1:10,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1969. Provisional, 1:10,560. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1975. National Grid Map, 1:10,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1984. National Grid Map, 1:10,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 1989. National Grid Map, 1:10,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 2001. National Grid Map, 1:10,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 2010. National Grid Map, 1:10,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Ordnance Survey, 2019. National Grid Map, 1:10,000. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.
- Vale of Glamorgan Archives, German Aerial Photograph, St Athan (Ref DSWP/PH/MUS/137/22)

APPENDICES

A- SITE LOCATION PLAN



3 Sovereign Square
Sovereign Street
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS1 4ER

TEL: +44 (0)113 2787111
FAX: +44 (0)113 2750623



TETRA TECH

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2021. All rights reserved.

Sheet Size: **A4** Scale of Original: **1:15,957**

Client: **Burroughs**

Project: **CWL C, Bro Tathan.**

TM Created:	MB Checked:	February 2022 Date:	V1 Version:
Title: Site Location Plan			
Office: 4154	Project No: 784-B034704	Figure No: 1	

B- ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Historic Environment Impact Assessment Methodology

Tetra Tech’s evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State’s criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment, as well as complimentary good practice guidance including Historic England’s Conservation Principles (**Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal**).

Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of significance for all types of heritage assets, including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site, such as battlefields, parks and gardens. The table considers both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or assets that can contribute to international research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality. Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
National/ High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or assets that can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Regional/ Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Grade II Listed Buildings of modest preservation or integrity. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields of poorer preservation or integrity. Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Local/ Low	Undesignated assets of local importance.

Value	Examples
	<p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p> <p>Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest.</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note.</p> <p>Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.</p>

Impact

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its significance. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	<p>Impacts will act to damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative).</p> <p>The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive).</p>
Moderate	<p>Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative).</p> <p>Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive).</p>

Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Slight	<p>Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative).</p> <p>Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive).</p>
Negligible / No Change	<p>Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative).</p> <p>Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).</p>

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

Any embedded mitigation is considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described in the impact assessment will be considered stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into account.

Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

For the purposes of this Heritage Impact Assessment, substantial negative impacts are considered to amount to ‘substantial harm’ to designated heritage assets in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terms. Moderate-slight negative impacts to designated heritage assets are considered to be ‘less than substantial harm’ in NPPF terms. Negligible negative impacts/no change are not considered to amount to any material harm to designated heritage assets.

Determining Significance of Effect on Cultural Heritage Sites (Highways Agency (2007) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07, Table 11.3)

Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude				
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	No change
Very High	Very Large	Large / Very Large	Moderate / Large	Slight	Neutral
High	Large / Very Large	Moderate / Large	Moderate / Slight	Slight	Neutral
Medium	Moderate / Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral
Low	Slight / Moderate	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral / Slight	Neutral	Neutral

C- SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: View south toward the plantation enclosing the aircraft carcass.



Photograph 2: View of pillbox, facing north.



Photograph 3: View toward World War Two pillbox, facing north.



Photograph 4: General view, with pillbox, looking south-west

D- PLANNING POLICIES

The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (adopted 2017)

Policy MD8

7.44 The historic environment is a significant, but finite, resource. With sensitivity and imagination, it can be a stimulus to creative new architecture and design, a basis for regeneration and make a powerful contribution to people's quality of life.

7.55 The historic environment embraces many features: buildings, structures, monuments, remains, archaeological sites, gardens, parks, landscapes and their settings. Appendix 10 provides details of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Local Listed County Treasures, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Landscapes of Outstanding Interest in Wales and Scheduled Monuments. National legislation²⁹ and planning policy,^{30,31} indicates that all of these facets of the historic environment should be protected. The preservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including the settings of historic assets, is a key aspect of the Council's wider responsibilities, and will constitute a material consideration of significant weight when determining applications affecting such assets.

7.46 In the Vale of Glamorgan there are 39 Conservation Areas which make a significant contribution to the attractiveness of the Vale, having been designated not on the basis of individual buildings but because of the overall quality of the area, its mix of uses, historic layout, characteristic materials, scale and detailing of buildings and open spaces. The Council has prepared detailed appraisals for each of its designated conservation areas, which define their special character and guidelines for development and enhancement schemes, and have been adopted by the Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance in support of the policies of the LDP.

7.47 The Vale of Glamorgan has in excess of 740 Listed Buildings, whose special architectural or historic interest is protected by the need to obtain Listed Building Consent under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The setting of such buildings, however, is often critical to the character of the building, and can be restricted to its immediate site or extend to a much wider area. It is therefore essential that any development proposals demonstrate that they have had regard to the need to preserve or enhance the building and its setting.

7.48 In partnership with the wider Community, the Council has identified buildings and structures within the Vale of Glamorgan considered as having special local architectural or historic interest. These 'County Treasures' are of significance to the local community and contribute to the environmental and cultural heritage of the County. Although not of national importance required to merit statutory listing, their local value deserves preservation and regard must therefore be given to the need for development proposals to protect

such assets from insensitive development which individually and cumulatively can harm local character. Further advice on development affecting locally listed County Treasures has been prepared and is set out in a Supplementary Planning Guidance document 32.

7.49 The Vale of Glamorgan has considerable archaeological and historical interest. Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust curates the authority's Historic Environment Record. Archaeological features can have a considerable bearing on the feasibility of development proposals. Where archaeological remains are known or understood to be present, an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity and submitted as part of planning application. Where a development proposal affects an important archaeological site or its setting, there will be a presumption in favour of physical preservation of the remains, regardless of whether or not the site is a Scheduled Monument. Where development is permitted, remains should be preserved and sensitively incorporated into the development scheme or removed for preservation off site, where appropriate, in accordance with advice from Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

7.50 Policy MD8 seeks to ensure that the unique built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan is protected and enhanced. Facilities to enhance and increase the public enjoyment of these historic environments will be encouraged provided that the facilities do not conflict with their conservation.

Policy SP10

5.96 The Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built environmental qualities significantly contribute to its identity and also provide valuable local recreation and tourism opportunities. These assets include areas recognised as being of European, national and local importance, including the Vale of Glamorgan's coastline which includes the Glamorgan Heritage Coast designation and the Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (Appendix 2 refers).

5.97 Policy SP10 emphasises the need to protect the Vale of Glamorgan's natural and built environmental assets and reinforces that sensitive design and choice of location of new development can have a positive effect on the Vale of Glamorgan's built and natural heritage. Similarly, new development will be required to minimise its impact on natural systems, landscapes, species and habitats and, where appropriate, provide opportunities for the creation of new habitats or the sensitive enhancement of existing habitats.

5.98 The LDP provides a policy framework that seeks to preserve and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan's important historic built environment particularly in relation to the numerous listed buildings (both statutory and local), conservation areas, scheduled monuments and historic landscapes, parks and gardens that exist. It should be noted that statutory listed buildings are also covered under Policy MD8 and are subject to separate legislation. In addition, it recognises the importance of preserving and enhancing the natural

environment, principally the countryside and the coast, which have significant landscape and nature conservation value.

(Vale of Glamorgan Council, 2017).

E- RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Designated Heritage Sites (Historic England/Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
13142	Grade II* Listed Building	ST005691	<p>Church of St Brise Small church probably of c1200 origin, but given a porch and new windows in the early C16. It was restored and re-roofed by William Weir in 1900 in accordance with SPAB principles of sensitive and honest repairs and was probably chosen by Weir for its small scale and unaltered character. Since then it has been untouched as it soon lost its historic purpose. This is the small church of a small parish, of which only it and the adjacent farmhouse now predate the opening of RAF St. Athan in 1938. The airbase perimeter has been moved out around it since it was listed in 1963. At the time of resurvey in December 2003 it was being considered for community use but it is now (January 2010) proposed to re-use the church as part of the larger re-development of the RAF base.</p> <p>Church, built of local lias limestone rubble with Welsh stone slate roofs. Nave with west bell-cote and south porch, chancel. Central gabled porch on the south wall of the nave with a pointed arch with hoodmould over. On either side is a 2-light Tudor window with 4-centred headed lights and hoodmould. Coped gables and small square stone castellated bell-cote at west end.</p> <p>Collar beam roofs strengthened with scarf repairs and replacement timber by William Weir who also rebuilt the chancel arch in brick using the 'Weir sandwich' method: courses of stone bonded by concrete bands. Norman tub font with rope mould, fresco painting of William and Mary Royal Arms later amended for George I with the addition of his initials and an early C18 date but no alteration for his heraldry.</p>	Industrial
13242	Grade II Listed Building	SS991690	<p>Bethesda'r Fro Chapel with attached mounting block Congregational chapel founded 1807 (plaque), but the building appears to date from early-mid C19, perhaps c1840. The three main windows definitely appear to date from then and not to have been inserted. The chapel does not appear on the Tithe map of 1840, but it must have been built close to that date. The chapel is unaltered since. Thomas Williams, famous Welsh hymn writer, was once a minister here.</p> <p>Creamwashed local rubblestone walls with dressed quoins; windows of Dundry or Forest of Dean stone; Welsh slate gabled roof with stack at north-east end. Gabled south-west entrance elevation with two</p>	Post Medieval

Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
			stone steps up to four panel wood door with sloping slate roofed canopy on wood brackets over. Semi-circular tablet above the door, inscribed 'Bethesda'r Fro/1807', but this is on brackets not fixed into the wall and comes presumably from an earlier building.	
81302	Grade II Listed Building	ST002697	<p>Picketston</p> <p>A Tudor Gothic style house characteristic of c1840. It is shown on the Tithe map of 1843. The building is roughcast, probably over local rubblestone and has Welsh slate roofs. Designed in an only slightly suggested Tudor Gothic style. One main range with a rear service wing. Two storeys, four windows, 8 over 8 pane sashes. The entrance is in the third bay from the left and has a projecting gabled porch with a modern replacement door in a 4-centred head, side windows to the porch. Above the porch the window is a standard 6 over 6 pane sash and above this is an eaves gable with a large moulded timber pendant. The roof is hipped with end stacks and a third in the centre on the rear wall, paired diamond set red brick shafts. The rear elevation is plain, mostly with replacement plastic windows.</p>	Post Medieval
83388	Grade II Listed Building	SS991690	<p>Forecourt and Graveyard Gates, Gatepiers and Walls of Bethesda'r Fro Chapel</p> <p>The chapel dates from c1840 and the walling is probably fairly closely contemporary with it, but a little earlier. The main circuit of walls to the graveyard does appear on the 1840 Tithe map, but with no building within it.</p> <p>South-west forecourt to chapel enclosed by limestone rubble wall with two gate piers and central C19 iron gate, the gate with circular uprights rising alternately above top and middle rails, the lower uprights with stud finials and the upper ones with arrow-headed finials. Three stone steps lead up through gate to stone flagged path leading up to the chapel door, with a path at right angles leading on left hand to north-west wing and on right hand or south-east to further C19 iron gate at entrance to graveyard, the last with circular uprights rising alternately to above top and middle rails, and all with arrow-head finials. The graveyard itself is surrounded by further rubble walls in a large square with piers and a wider opening with double iron gates giving access from the main road.</p>	Post Medieval

Non-designated recorded Heritage Assets (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
Recorded Heritage Assets (by period)			
GGAT05477s	Ring ditch	Ring ditch, Cowbridge Road One of two Prehistoric ring ditches was identified at this location during an archaeological evaluation (E005676), its presence having previously been suggested by aerial photography and geophysical survey. The ring ditch is roughly oval in shape, and cut through a large band of clay. Where the ditch was excavated, it was found to be between 0.9m and 1.1m in width, a c0.4m in depth, with straight, if ragged, sides created by breaking away the limestone bedrock. No obvious features were noted during the fieldwork, and no dating evidence was recovered from the excavated fill of the ditch.	Prehistoric
GGAT00494s	Coin hoard	Boverton Hoard of 38 coins found in a quarry at Boverton in 1798 - 12 are lost. The other 22 coins are in the NMW and range from Vespasian to Hadrian, most are Trajan.	Roman
GGAT00481s	Church	St Brewis' Church at Eglwysbrewis The church of Eglwysbrewis is first mentioned in 1254. It consists of nave, separate chancel, W bellcote and S porch. The internal batter suggests an early date, although the only datable architectural features are Decorated and Post-medieval. The main restoration took place in 1900, architect W Weir (Orrin 1988b, 143). The appearance of the church was left virtually unchanged, still being as described in 1871 by Glynne (1901, 252), though the wall between nave and chancel was carefully consolidated, the E wall of the chancel was partly rebuilt or refaced, and the roofs were partly renewed. The font is Norman, there is a medieval pillar piscina and two stoups, and a stone bench seat, probably also medieval, is built against the W wall of the nave. There is a fine series of post-medieval texts and Royal Arms, mainly dating from the 17th century, painted on the nave walls, some damaged, some palimpsests and all difficult to read. These have been painted directly on the early plaster/limewash surface covering the interior of the nave walls, and there is a strong possibility that they overlie medieval paintings.	Medieval
GGAT00482s	Coin hoard	Hoard findspot Coin Hoard found during alterations to an old building near Eglwys Breis House. a goatskin bag full of silver coins, among them was a fine gold angel.	Medieval
GGAT03730s	Churchyard		Medieval

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
		Eglwysbrewis Churchyard The churchyard is shown on the tithe plan of 1841 as quadrangular (GIRO P/9/11-12), although the present boundary has rounded corners at the W. It is flat. The present boundary is a coursed rubble wall with an unelaborated entrance at the S end of the E side, from where a path leads round the S side of the church to the S porch. No burials are apparent to N of church.	
GGAT05127 s	Grave	Possible grave cuts, Eglwys Brewis Two shallow, oval features, orientated east-west, were uncovered during an evaluation, and may represent the truncated remains of graves. No human bone was recovered from within either feature, but medieval pottery within both features suggests they date to the medieval period. Their location may indicate that the nearby church of St Braise was once surrounded by a much larger graveyard than exists today (Kenyon 2003).	Medieval
GGAT01769 s	Chapel	Bethesda'r Fro Chapel Key features of the non-conformist Bethesda Fro Chapel, built in 1807, are rubble walls, aslate roof, eaves end gables, a stone end stack, a plain square head door in South West elevation, slated pentice hood on wooden supports, three pointed arch windows with forked mullions and two light with lead panes (south east elevation; Vale of Glamorgan Council 2007). A notable historical figure associated with the chapel is 18th century Welsh hymn writer Thomas Williams, who ministered at the chapel (Vale of Glamorgan Council 2007).	Post-medieval
GGAT02611 s	Lime kiln	Lime Kiln Thaw Valley Survey; OS1 45 lime kiln sheet 49.4	Post-medieval
GGAT05128 s	Cremation Burial	Cremation, Eglwys Brewis An 18 th or 19 th century cremation was recorded but not excavated, during a trial trench evaluation. It was thought that the cremation was buried when the area was in use as a domestic garden (Kenyon 2003).	Post-medieval
GGAT05129 s	Wall	Former Rectory, Eglwys Brewis Site of former Rectory, as shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (OS map). An ashlar faced, rubble built wall was uncovered during a trial trench evaluation, and was interpreted as the southern wall of the Rectory. A concrete floor, still covered by pieces of linoleum, was also recorded to the north of the wall (Kenyon 2003).	Post-medieval
GGAT05130 s	Farmstead	Eglwys Brewis Farm and garden Eglwys Brewis Farm and garden, shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.	Post-medieval
GGAT05488 s	Boundary Ditch	Boundary ditches at Eglwys-Brewis Undated boundary ditches revealed during excavation at land off Cedar Road, Eglwys-Brewis, Glamorgan and previously used for allotments. During a field evaluation, trenches to the S of the site revealed ditches aligned NE - SW and N - S respectively. Minimal archaeological evidence meant	Post-medieval

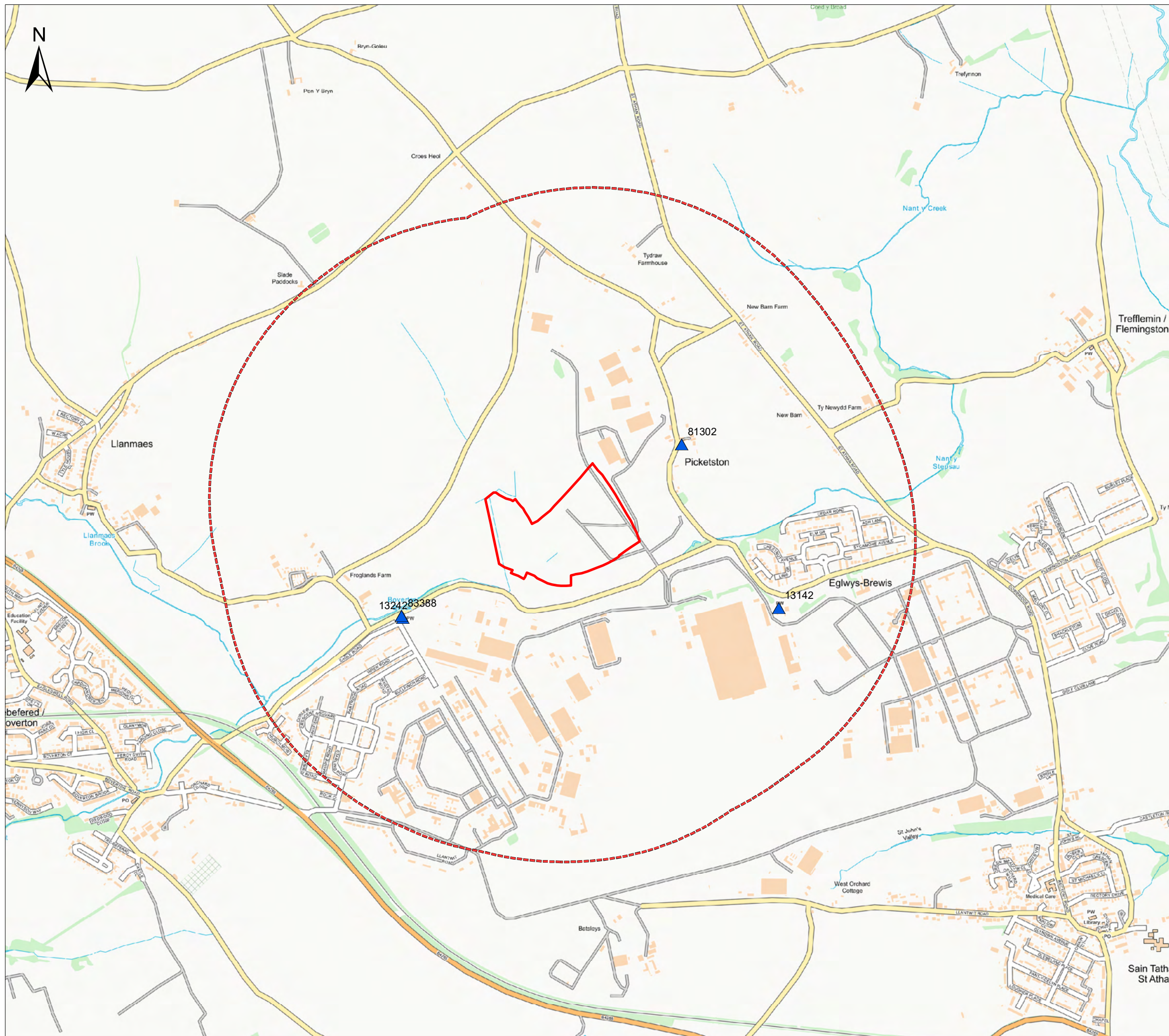
Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
		that dating was not possible and suggests that the area had been used long term for pasture. (Mumford, 2008).	
GGAT02041s	Pill Box	Pill Box [Source currently unavailable; review at later date (17/12/12 LG)].	Modern
GGAT05153s	Air Crash Site	North American Mustang Mk I AG637 crash site Mustang AG637 was assigned to 26/38 MU. The aircraft crashed after the engine cut out on the circuit at RAF St Athan on 8th August 1944 (Halley 1985; Huckfield & Burton 2013).	Modern
GGAT05774s	Battle Headquarters	St. Athan Airfield Battle Headquarters Disused bunker in the woods to the N of St Athan airfield, along the road to Picketston village. At the time of visiting in 2010 the bunker was in poor condition, flooded to a depth of 5 feet or more. The main entrance, with metal railings around, was covered with concrete slabs although access was still possible. The emergency access was covered with a very large concrete slab.	Modern
GGAT05907s	Triangulation Point	Trig Bolt (TP20319), St Athan Water Tower The trig point at the St Athan Water Tower was of secondary use but now has no current use. Its condition is unknown due to it be inaccessible.	Modern
GGAT05188s	Enclosure	Ditches at site of DARA hanger, RAF St.Athan An archaeological evaluation in 2003, at the site of the proposed DARA hanger at RAF St. Athan airfield, revealed a series of ditches. These are thought to suggest that the remains of a substantial possibly prehistoric or early Roman settlement survive on site	Unknown

Recorded Archaeological Events (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record)

Ref	Location	Type
E005431	Across the site	<p>Project</p> <p>The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain.</p>
E006015	St Athan Northern Access Road	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>AECOM Limited were commissioned by the Welsh Government to carry out a desk-based assessment in conjunction with St Athan Northern Access Road. An inner area of 500m either side of the route as well as a wider 2km area were assessed. There were no sites found within the footprint of the proposed road. The inner area was found to have 1 undated, 5 prehistoric, 2 Roman, 1 Early Medieval, 7 Medieval, 12 Post-Medieval, and 5 Modern sites of archaeological interest. The wider study area identified further features and provided an overview of the greater landscape. A walkover survey was carried out on 12 January 2017 but did not find any additional features. A detailed strip map and record was recommended in advance of construction</p>
E005345	DARA, Hangar RAF St Athan	<p>Project</p> <p>N Following archaeological work consisting of a Cultural Heritage Assessment (E004686) field evaluation (E004688) and a geophysical survey (E004935) Cotswold Archaeology were commissioned by (DARA) Defence Aviation Repair Agency at RAF St Athan to carry out a Post Excavation Assessment and updated Project Design. This was in advance of the construction of a new aircraft repair facility. The methods used included keeping detailed plans, photographic evidence (involving colour slides, monochrome film) and digital images. Plans were to a scale of 1:50. The site was generally flat and consisted of 2.7ha. The results from previous work indicated the presence of a large undated enclosure (60m across) characteristic of a fairly common form of later prehistoric or Roman settlement along with adjacent Roman boundary ditches. Archaeological deposits were identified throughout the site involving the periods: Middle to Late Iron Age/Early Roman (300 BC - AD 90) represented by roundhouses, two and four post structures and inhumation burials. Late Roman 2nd to 4th centuries AD represented by elements of a rectilinear field system, together with ovens/driers, pits, postholes and inhumation burials. post-medieval and modern there were several later ditched boundaries, that matched land divisions depicted on mid 19th century maps. It was suggested that due to the sites significance its stratigraphic and chronological sequence should be investigated further</p>

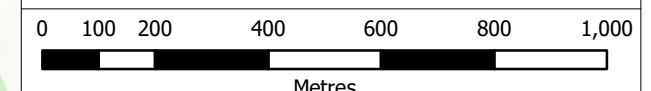
Ref	Location	Type
		so that the maximum information regarding the organisation and development of the site can be realised. (Barber 2004)
E003739	45 Partridge Road, St. Athans, Vale of Glamorgan	Archaeological Evaluation Cardiff Archaeological Consultants conducted an evaluation on the site of proposed development at 45 Partridge Road, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan. The single trench was started at 2m away from the western gable of the existing house and was 8m in length. Its width was extended to 2.8m to compensate for its shorter length and to cover a surface close to the proposed evaluation area. It was excavated to the top of the geological formation by machine. All areas were cleaned to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological features. No archaeological remains were detected in the development area.
E003340	44 Partridge Road, St Athan	Archaeological Evaluation Cardiff Archaeological Consultants were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of the proposed development at 44 Partridge Road, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan. No remains of archaeological importance were discovered apart from recent deposits above the natural substratum (CAC 2010).
E003134	St Athan	Archaeological Evaluation Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Entec UK, acting on behalf of Metrix Ltd, Welsh Assembly Government and the Ministry of Defence to undertake an archaeological field evaluation, in support of proposed planning applications for a redevelopment of land located within and surrounding area of MoD St Athan.
E005806	Land off Cedar Road, Eglwys Brewis	Archaeological Evaluation Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation for Paddle Ltd in December 2007 at land off Cedar Road, Eglwys Brewis, Vale of Glamorgan following a planning application. Undated boundary ditches were revealed in the southern part of the site. The ditches were overlain by a buried cultivation soil. One modern nail was recovered from the fill of a modern pit (context 208). Undated boundary ditches were revealed in the southern part of the site.
E005676	Land off Cowbridge Road, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan	Archaeological Evaluation During September 2016, Worcestershire Archaeology, of Worcestershire County Council, were commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership, on behalf of their client, Edenstone Homes Ltd, to undertake a 30 trench evaluation of land off Cowbridge Road, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan. The remains of two Prehistoric ring ditches were identified, suggesting the presence of Prehistoric remains of regional importance within the site boundaries.

Ref	Location	Type
E005677	Land off Cowbridge Road, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan	Geophysical Survey Geophysical survey of land off Cowbridge Road, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan, undertaken by Headland Archaeology, which recorded anomalies interpreted as possible ring ditches, a field system and pits.
E005676	Land off Cowbridge Road, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan	Archaeological Evaluation During September 2016, Worcestershire Archaeology, of Worcestershire County Council, were commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership, on behalf of their client, Edenstone Homes Ltd, to undertake a 30 trench evaluation of land off Cowbridge Road, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan. The remains of two Prehistoric ring ditches were identified, suggesting the presence of Prehistoric remains of regional importance within the site boundaries
E004688	Evaluation of land at Eglwys Brewis	Archaeological Evaluation During February 2003, Cotswold Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation of land at Eglwys Brewis, RAF St Athan. The work was carried out on behalf of WynThomasGordonLewis and Arup, for their respective clients, the Welsh Development Agency (WDA) and the Defensive Aviation Repair Agency (DARA). The work was carried out to inform proposals by the WDA to build a new access road to the church of St Braise (00481s) and by DARA for a temporary construction road to enable the construction of a new hangar at RAF St Athan, to the west of the site. Evidence for activity dating to the medieval period was found in the form of a ditch and two possible burials, and to the post medieval period in the form of garden features and an 18th-19th century cremation burial.
E004686	Proposed DARA Hangar site, RAF St Athan	Archaeological Evaluation During February 2003, Cotswold Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation of land at RAF St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan. The work was undertaken on behalf of Arup, for their client, the Defence Aviation Repair Authority (DARA), following proposals to construct a new hangar on the site. The evaluation revealed the possible remains of a substantial prehistoric or early Roman settlement.
E001371	Old Froglands, Llanmaes	Watching Brief GGAT were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief during ground works for the construction of an extension at Old Froglands Farm, Llanmaes. No finds, features or deposits were encountered during the watching brief.



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- ▲ Listed Building



TM Created:	MB Checked:	February 2022 Date:	V1 Version:
-----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2021. All rights reserved.

3 Sovereign Square
Sovereign Street
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS1 4ER

TEL: +44 (0)113 2787111
FAX: +44 (0)113 2750623



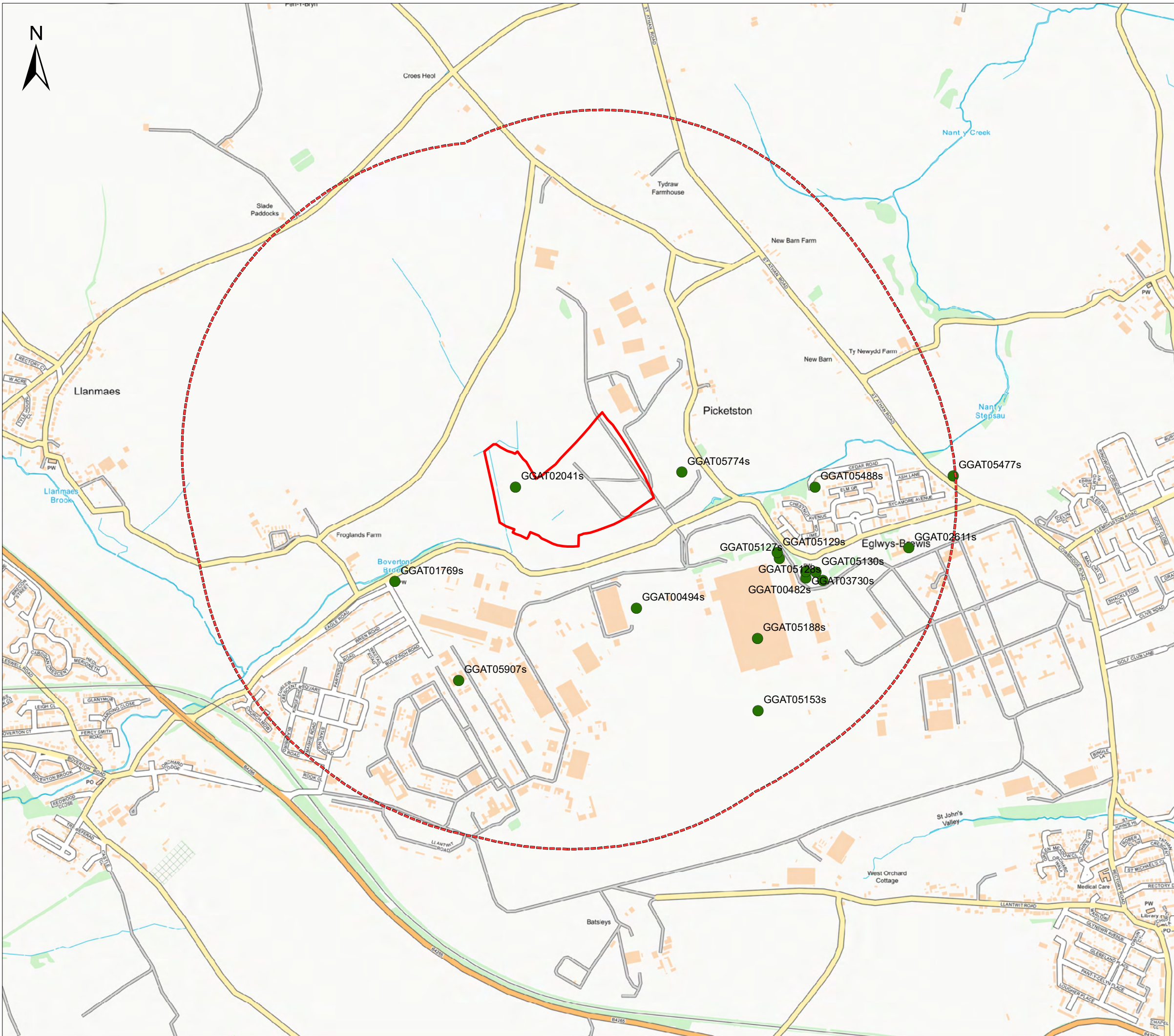
Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:13,379**

Client: **Burroughs**

Project: **CWL C, Bro Tathan**

Title: **Designated Assets**

Office: 4154	Project No: 784-B034704	Figure No: 2
------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Monuments (Point)


0 90 180 360 540 720 900
Metres

TM Created:	MB Checked:	February 2022 Date:	V1 Version:
-----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2021. All rights reserved.

3 Sovereign Square
Sovereign Street
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS1 4ER

TEL: +44 (0)113 2787111
FAX: +44 (0)113 2750623



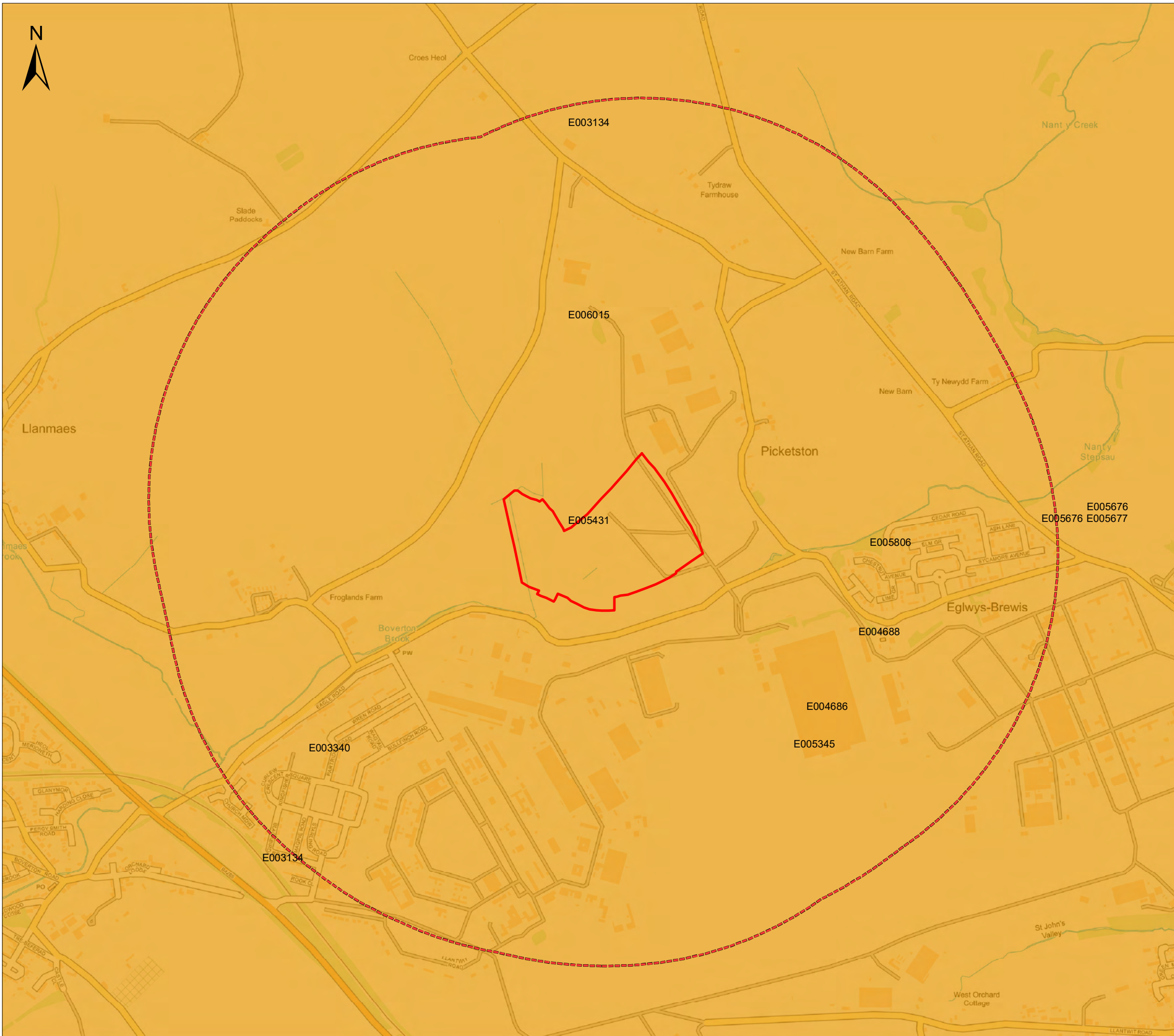
Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:12,201**

Client: **Burroughs**

Project: **CWL C, Bro Tathan**

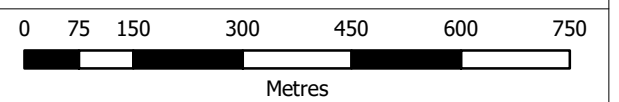
Title: **Non-Designated Assets**

Office: 4154	Project No: 784-B034704	Figure No: 3
------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Event (Poly)



TM Created:	MB Checked:	February 2022 Date:	V1 Version:
-----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2021. All rights reserved.

3 Sovereign Square
Sovereign Street
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS1 4ER

TEL: +44 (0)113 2787111
FAX: +44 (0)113 2750623

Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:10,389**

Client: **Burroughs**

Project: **CWL C, Bro Tathan**

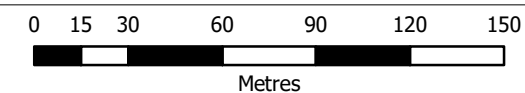
Title: **Events**

Office: 4154	Project No: 784-B034704	Figure No: 4
------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------



Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area



TM Created:	MB Checked:	February 2022 Date:	V1 Version:
-----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2021. All rights reserved.

3 Sovereign Square
Sovereign Street
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS1 4ER

TEL: +44 (0)113 2787111
FAX: +44 (0)113 2750623



Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:2,414**

Client: **Burroughs**

Project: **CWL C, Bro Tathan**

Title: **Events**

Office: 4154	Project No: 784-B034704	Figure No: 4
------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------

F- HISTORIC MAPPING

Site Details:

300156.19985944073,
168823.41441113898

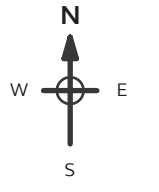
Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1876

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1876
Revised 1876
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

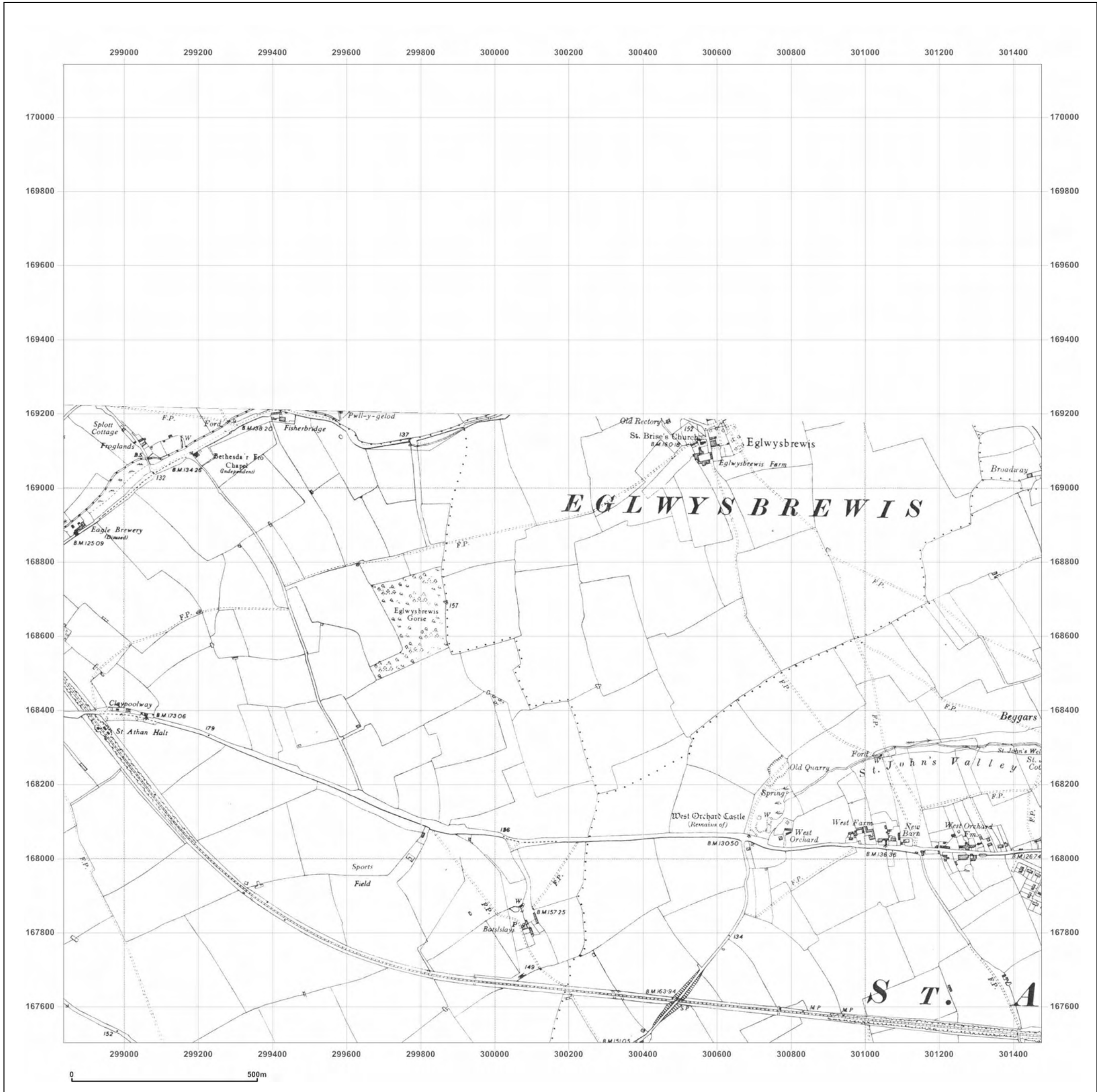


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

300156.19985944073,
168823.41441113898

Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: County Series

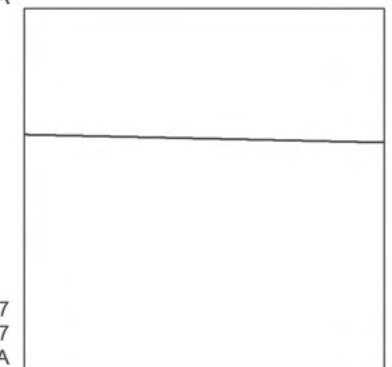
Map date: 1877-1878

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1878
Revised 1878
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1877
Revised 1877
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

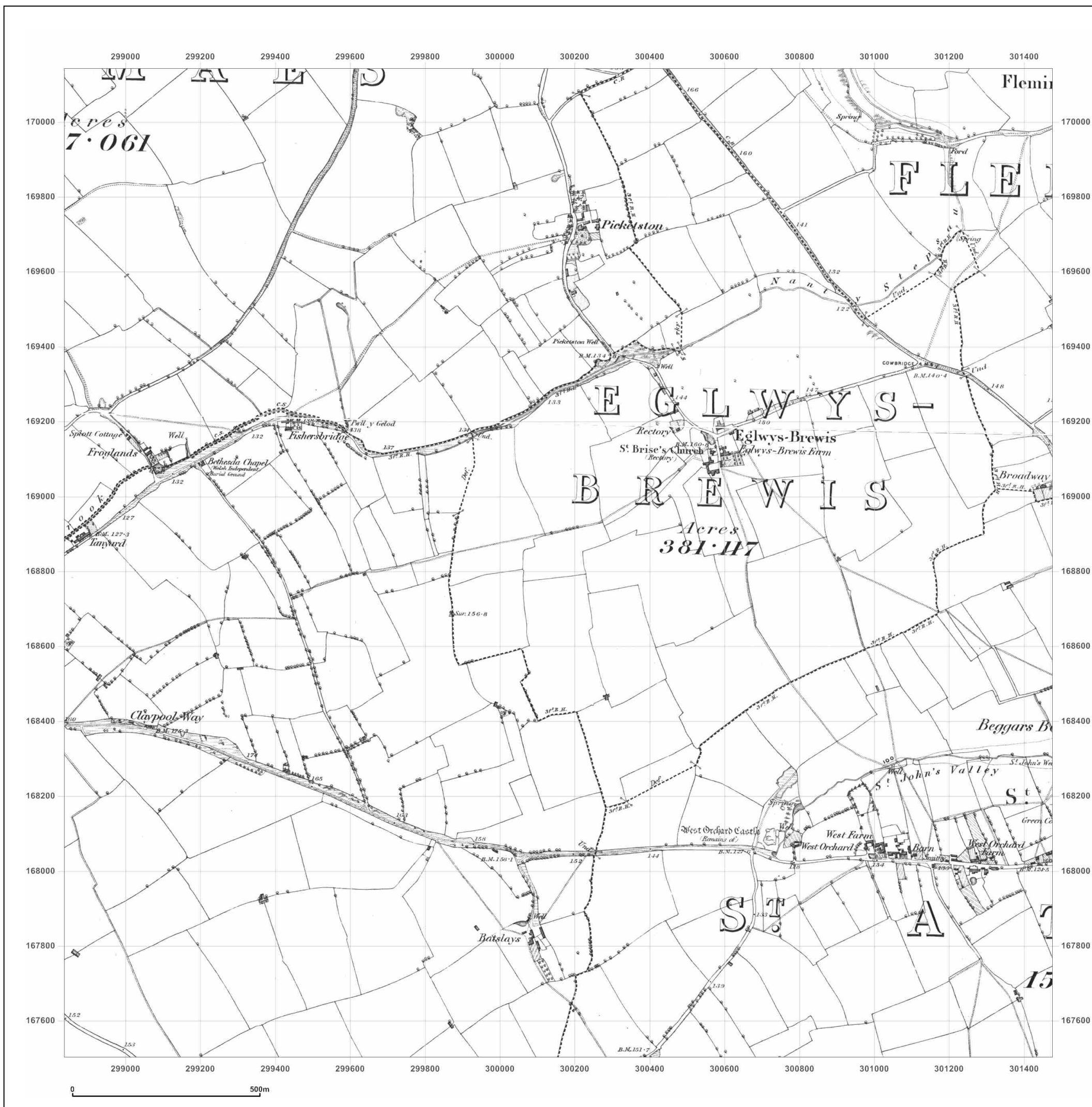


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

300156.19985944073,
168823.41441113898

Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: County Series

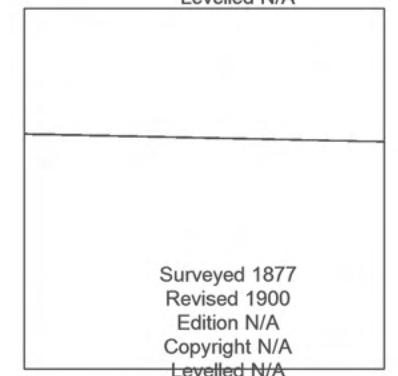
Map date: 1897-1900

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1878
Revised 1897
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1877
Revised 1900
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



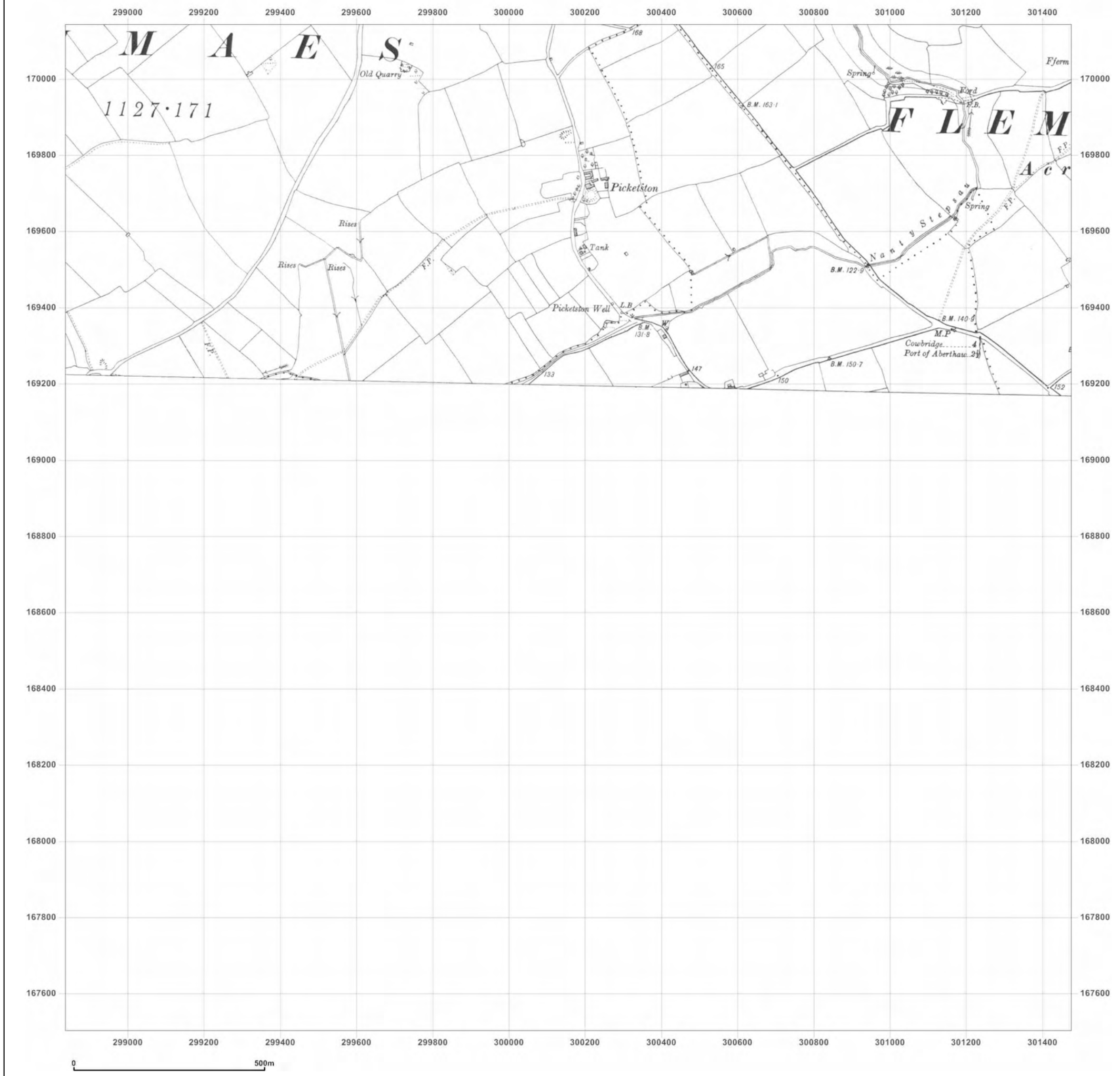
Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf





Site Details:

300156.19985944073,
168823.41441113898

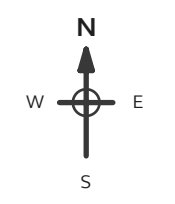
Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: County Series

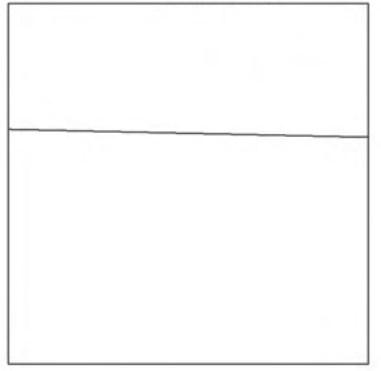
Map date: 1914

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1876
Revised 1914
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A




Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf

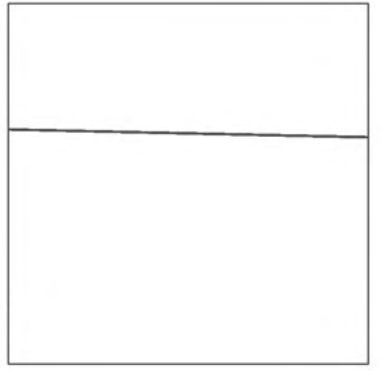
Site Details:
 300156.19985944073,
 168823.41441113898

Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: County Series
Map date: 1921
Scale: 1:10,560
Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1876
 Revised 1921
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1876
 Revised 1921
 Edition 1921
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

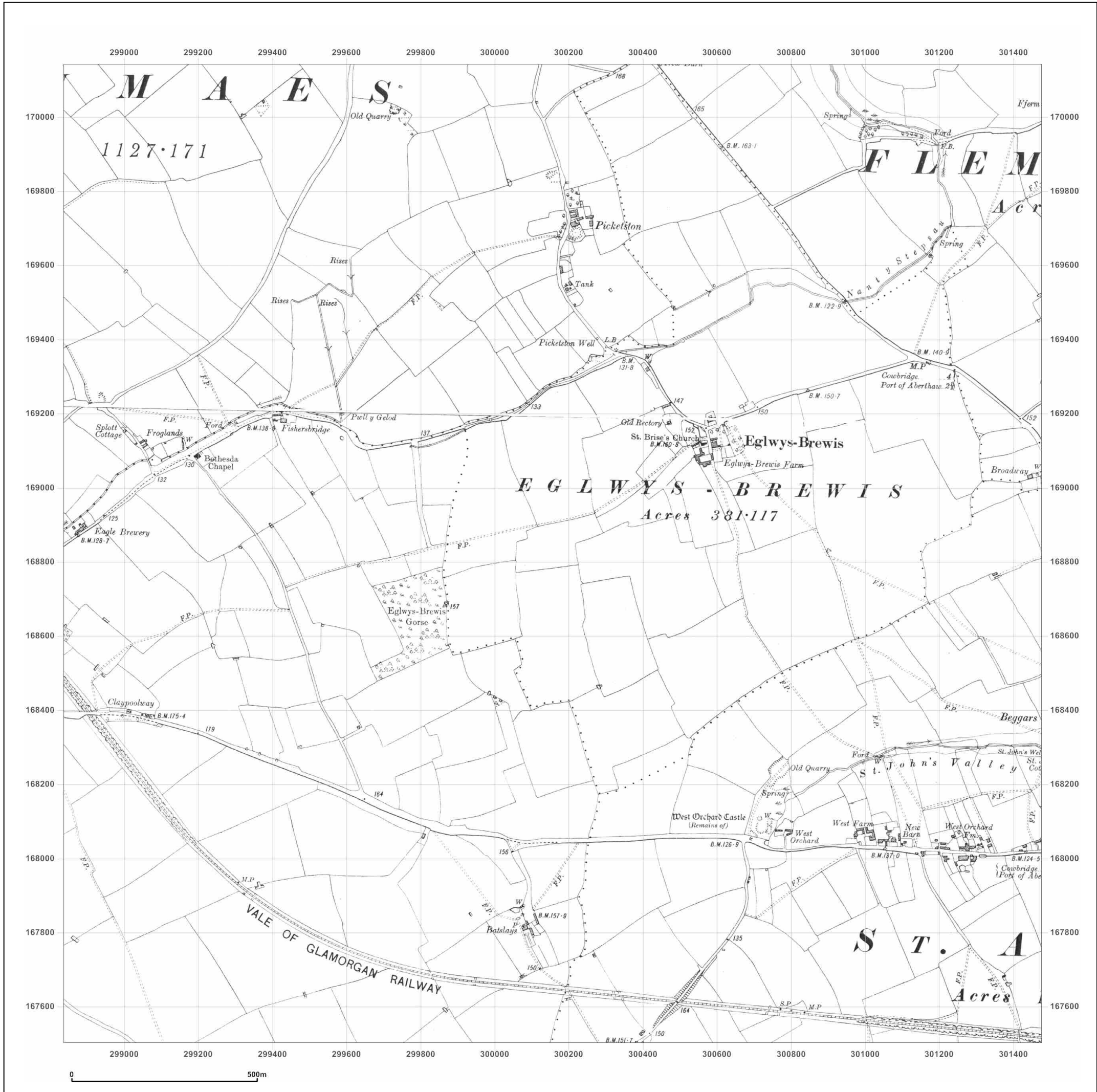


Produced by
 Groundsure Insights
 T: 08444 159000
 E: info@groundsure.com
 W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

300156.19985944073,
168823.41441113898

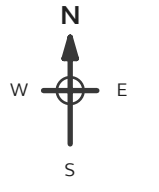
Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: County Series

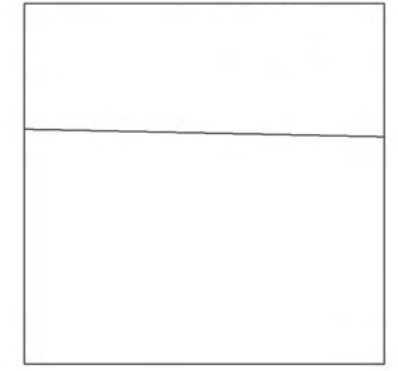
Map date: 1947

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1876
Revised 1947
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

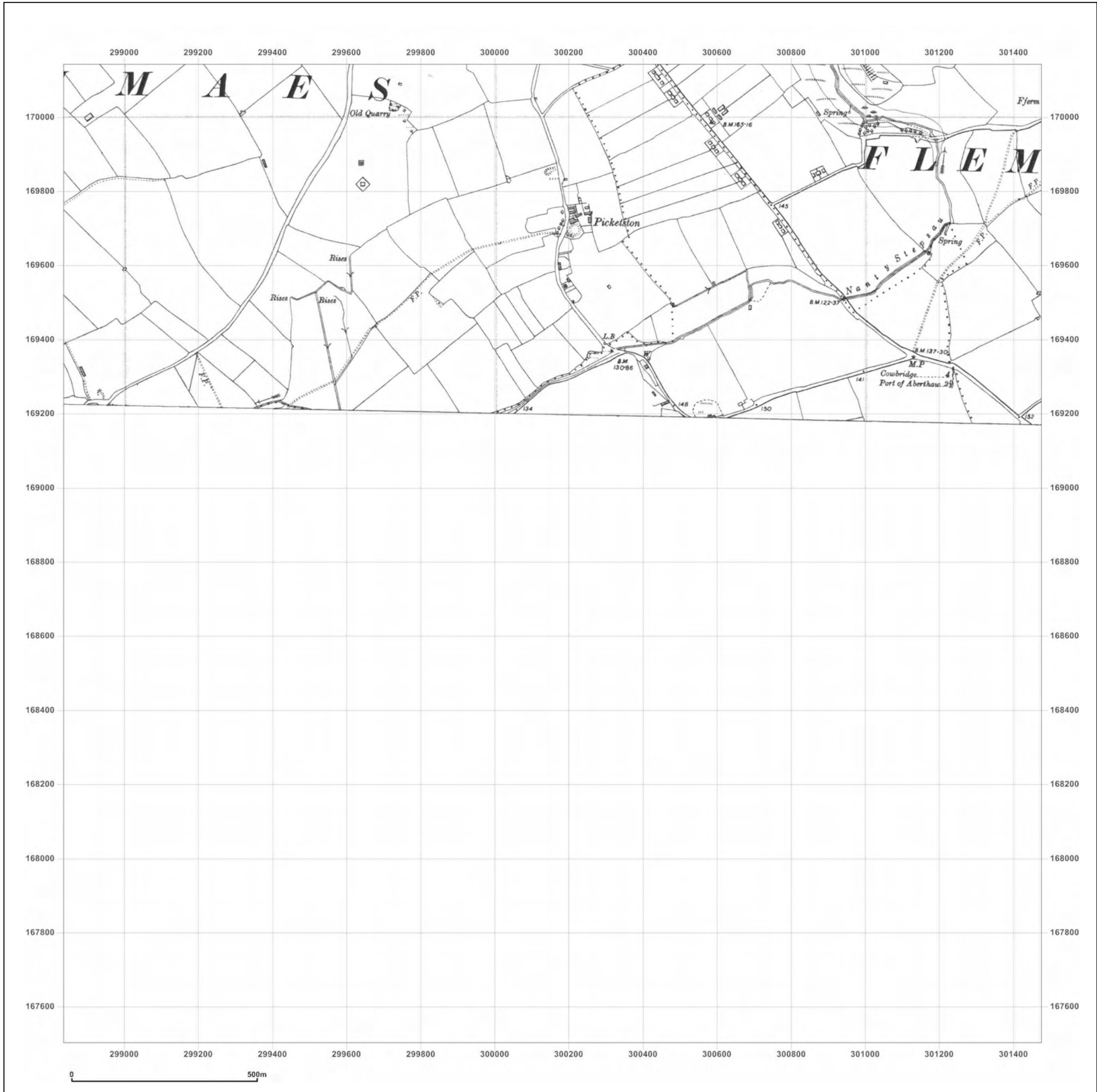


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



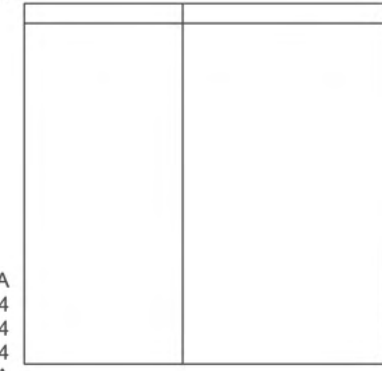
Site Details:
 300156.19985944073,
 168823.41441113898

Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: Provisional
Map date: 1964
Scale: 1:10,560
Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed N/A Revised 1963 Edition N/A Copyright 1964 Levelled N/A	Surveyed N/A Revised 1964 Edition N/A Copyright 1964 Levelled N/A
---	---



Powered by



Produced by
 Groundsure Insights
 T: 08444 159000
 E: info@groundsure.com
 W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

300156.19985944073,
168823.41441113898

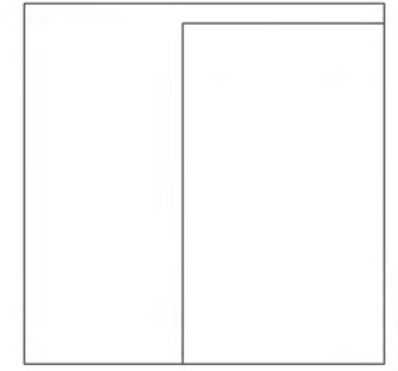
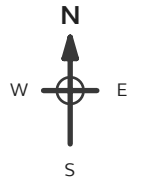
Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: Provisional

Map date: 1969

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed N/A
Revised 1969
Edition N/A
Copyright 1964
Levelled N/A

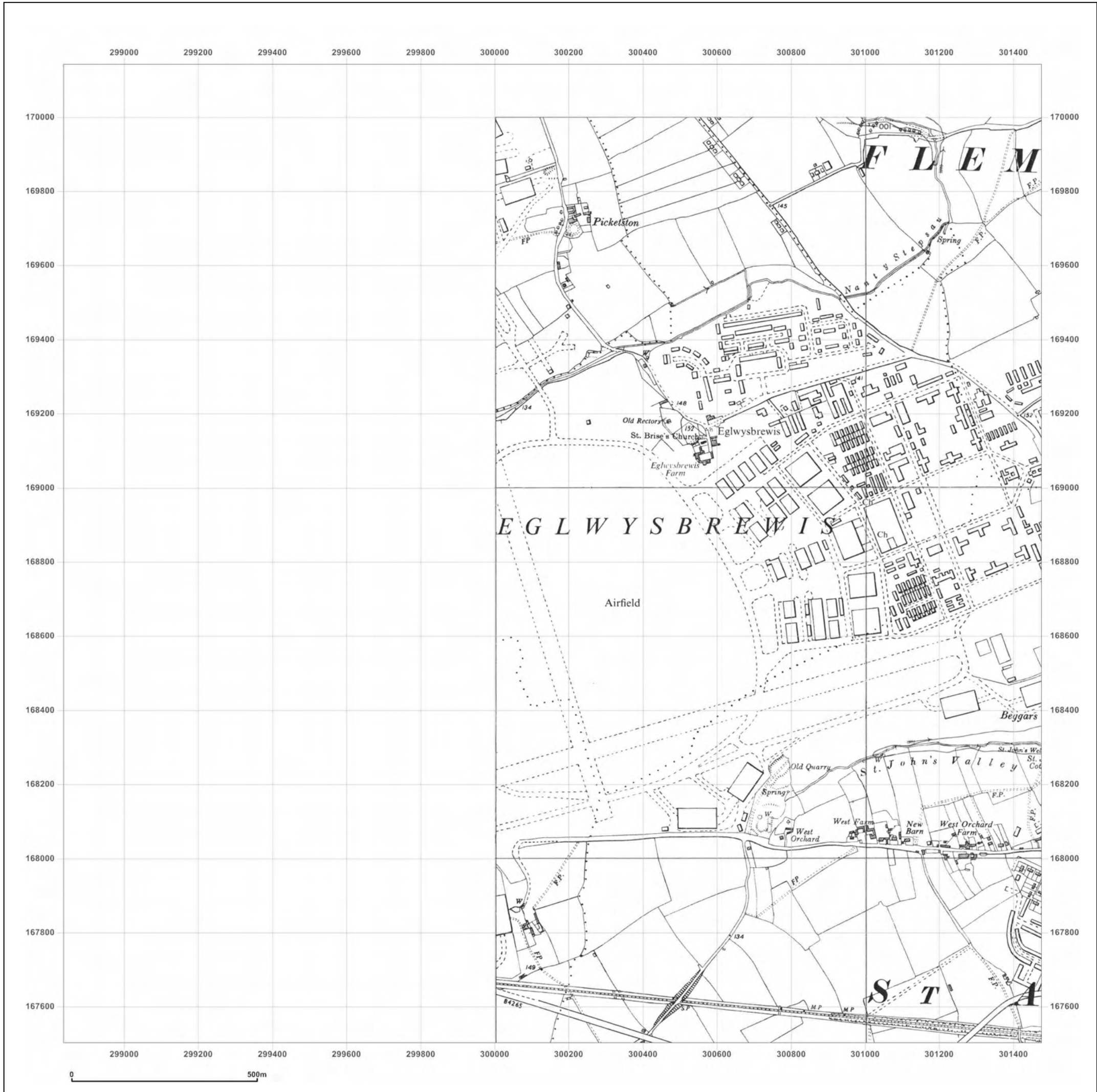


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

300156.19985944073,
168823.41441113898

Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1972-1975

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



Surveyed 1971
Revised 1972
Edition N/A
Copyright 1972
Levelled 1964

Surveyed 1974
Revised 1974
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1970
Revised 1974
Edition N/A
Copyright 1974
Levelled 1964

Surveyed 1971
Revised 1974
Edition N/A
Copyright 1975
Levelled N/A

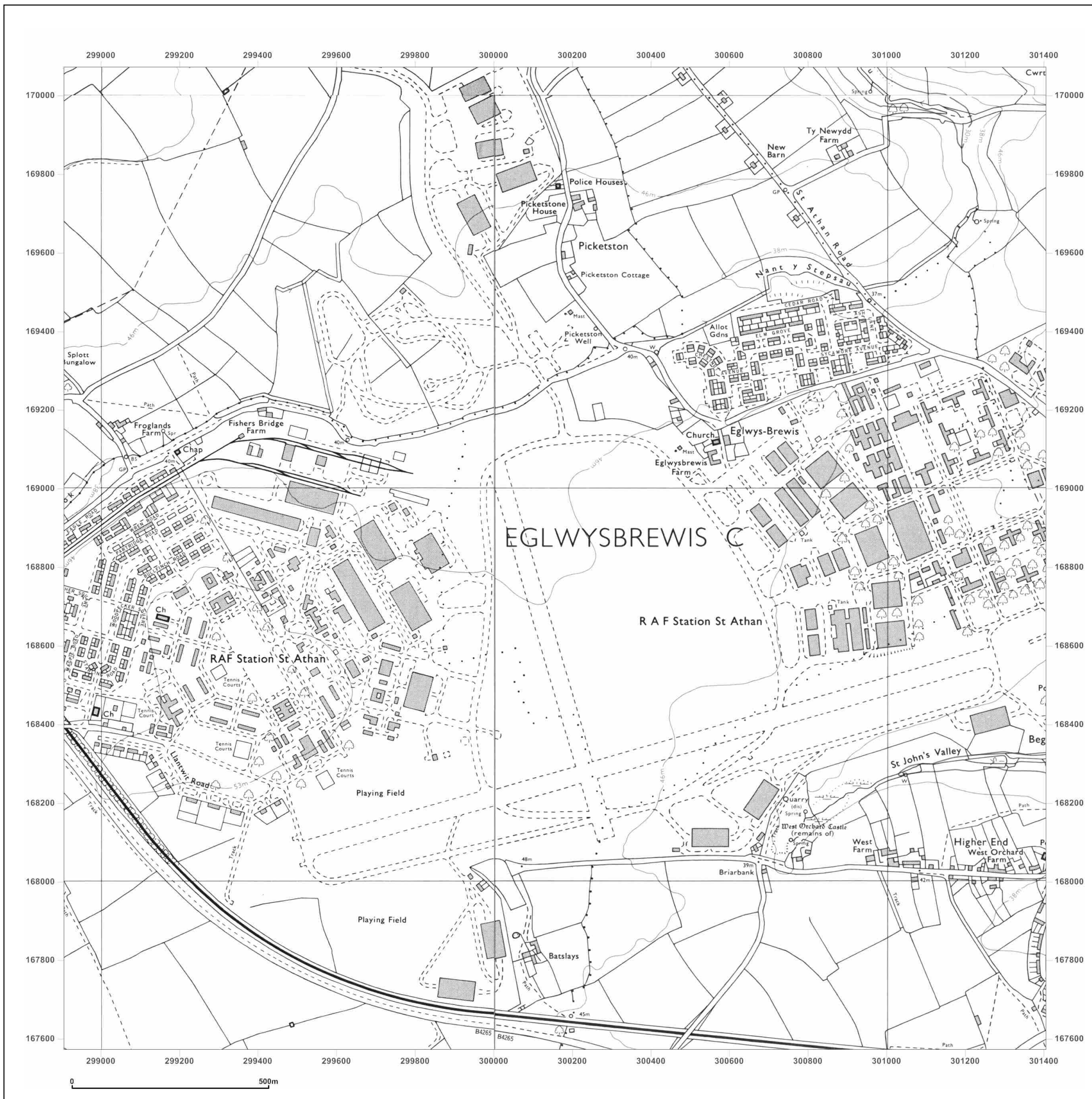


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

300156.19985944073,
168823.41441113898

Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1982-1984

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



Surveyed 1980
Revised 1982
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1970
Revised 1984
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

300156.19985944073,
168823.41441113898

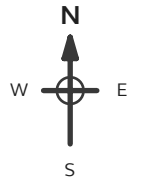
Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: National Grid

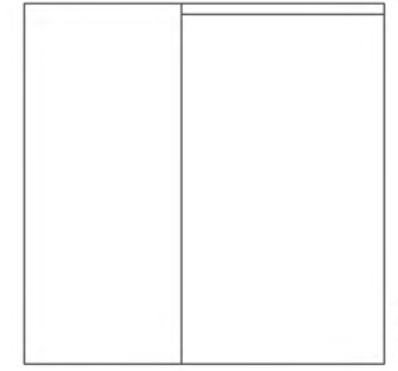
Map date: 1989

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



Surveyed 1973
Revised 1989
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1987
Revised 1989
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

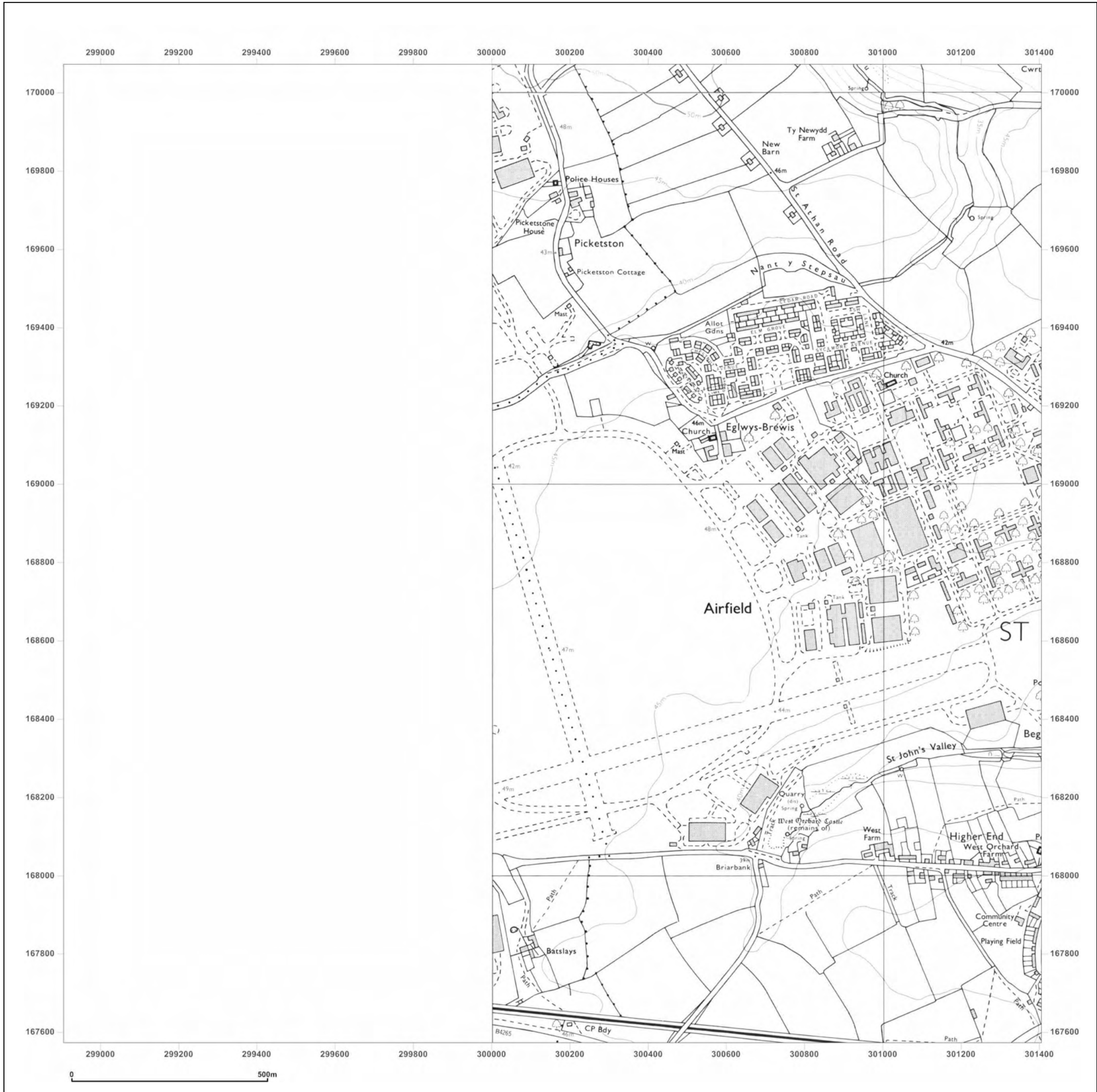


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

300156.19985944073,
168823.41441113898

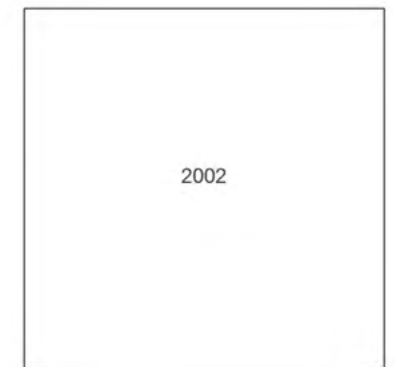
Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: 1:10,000 Raster

Map date: 2002

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

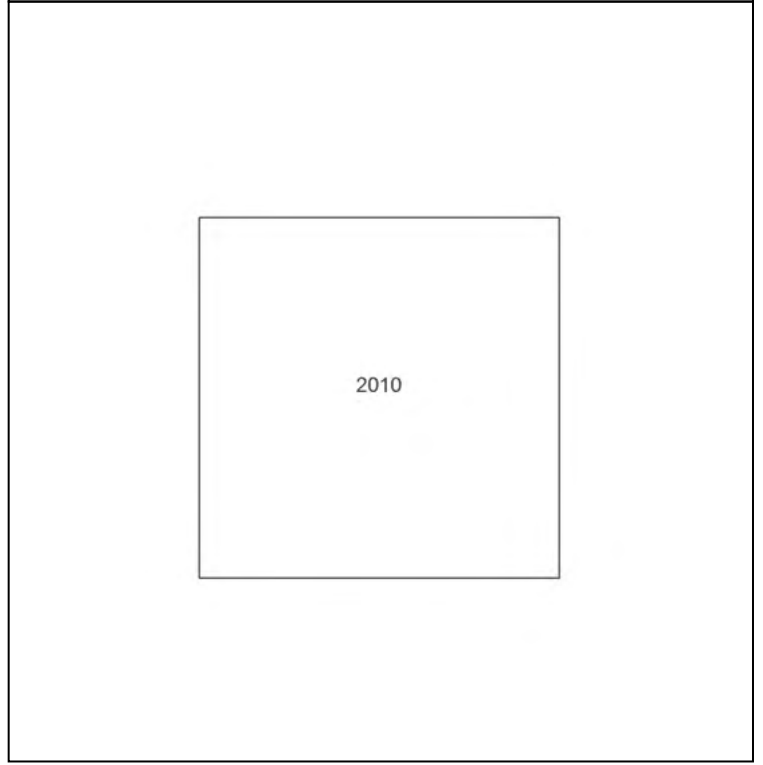
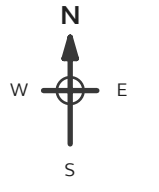
Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:
 300156.19985944073,
 168823.41441113898

Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: 2010
Scale: 1:10,000
Printed at: 1:10,000



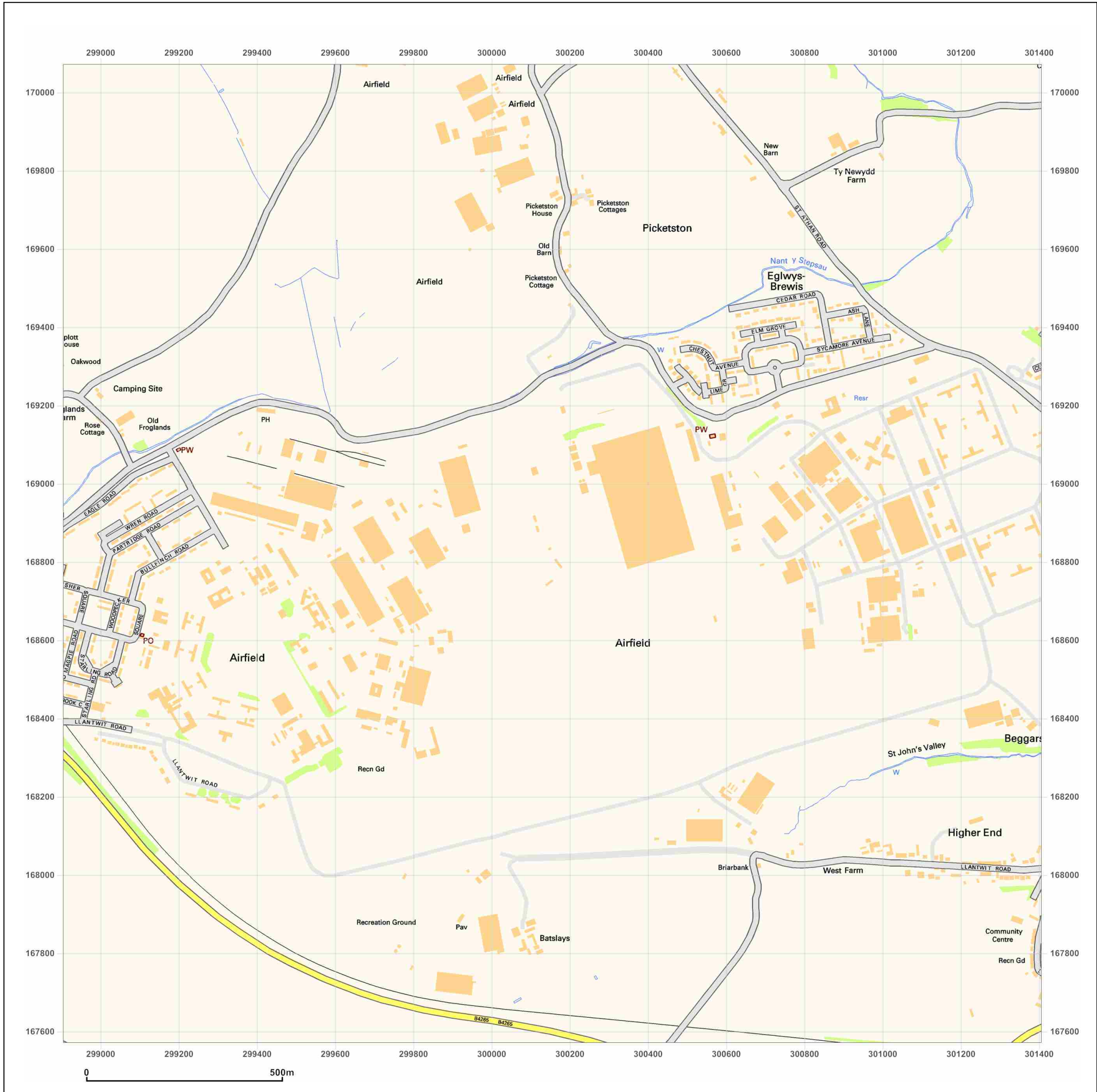
Powered by

 Produced by
 Groundsure Insights
 T: 08444 159000
 E: info@groundsure.com
 W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

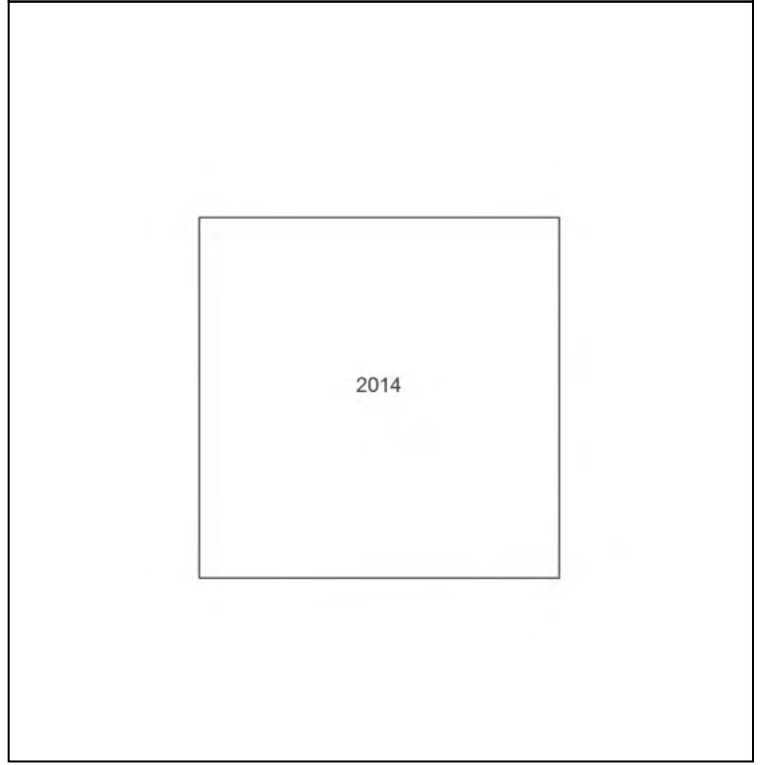
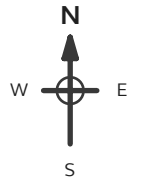
Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:
 300156.19985944073,
 168823.41441113898

Client Ref: A093950-2_Bro_Athan
Report Ref: GS-6212319
Grid Ref: 300155, 168822

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: 2014
Scale: 1:10,000
Printed at: 1:10,000



Powered by

 Produced by
 Groundsure Insights
 T: 08444 159000
 E: info@groundsure.com
 W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 31 July 2019

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



G- REPORT CONDITIONS

Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, CWL C, Bro Tathan

This report is produced solely for the benefit of Burroughs and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of Tetra Tech using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to Tetra Tech by others, no independent verification of these has been made by Tetra Tech and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. Tetra Tech accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

February 2022

Tetra Tech Limited