CHAPTER 14
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY
14.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Introduction

14.1 Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd has been commissioned by DPP Planning on behalf of Castell-Y-Mynach Estate to carry out an assessment on the potential impacts on the historic environment of a proposed development on Land South of Creigiau to inform on a cultural heritage chapter of an Environmental Impact Assessment (LDP Strategic Site E, Figure 14.1). The current proposals are for a residential development of 650 new homes, including public and private open spaces, parking, access and ancillary uses and infrastructure (see masterplan).

14.2 The area south of Creigiau and north of the M4 Motorway was previously proposed to be developed as an International Business Park (IBP). In 2009, Cardiff Council resolved to grant outline planning permission for the development of the IBP on a large park of the application site.

14.3 The Local Development Plan (LDP) (September 2013) allocated the application site for 2,000 new homes, as part of a mixed-use scheme to also include employment, other associated community uses and a strategic park and ride site. It is one of a number of other strategic sites identified in Policy KP2 of the LDP, which are allocated to meet the need to deliver 41,100 new homes in the plan period (2006-2026).

14.4 Sandwiched between the M4 at its junction with the A4232 to the south and Llantrisant Road (A4119) to the north is Area D within the Local Development Plan (LDP). This area has already been the subject of a recent Environmental Impact Assessment (Persimmon 2014) and successful Outline Planning Permission (14/00852/DCO) for a comprehensive residential, business, community, education and transport development of over 77.4 hectares of greenfield land. The detailed ES stated that “…there are very few heritage assets located within the application site and any found within the site are considered to be of low value and, providing that appropriate mitigation measures are employed, the likely impacts of the development in this respect will be largely negligible. The proposed development will, however, result in the loss of agricultural land around Pencoed House, a Grade II* listed building, located outside of, but within close proximity to the application site. This will primarily result in harm to its aesthetic value; however, the evidential value of the asset will remain unchanged.”

14.5 The current area of Land South of Creigiau, Area E within the Local Development Plan (LDP), is located between Llantrisant Road (A4119) and the northern boundary of Area D and south of the village of Creigiau, Cardiff. To the east Area E is bounded by Robin Hill and Cardiff Road and to the west by Tynant Road (Figure 14.1).

14.6 All work has been carried out to the professional guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
Regulatory and Policy Context

14.7 Planning Policy Wales (PPW 10th Edition) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 sets out the Welsh Government’s policy towards the historic environment. It states “The historic environment of Wales is made up of individual historic features, archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as historic assets. The most important of these historic assets have statutory protection through scheduling, listing or designation as a conservation area. Other assets are included in formal registers, which identify them as being of special historic interest. Many others make a positive contribution to local character and sense of place. Some, such as buried archaeological remains, have still to be identified. It is important to protect what is significant about these assets and sustain their distinctiveness. Historic assets should be the subject of recording and investigation when they are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them. Historic assets are a non-renewable resource.” (PPW 2018, 123-129).

14.8 Underpinning PPW are a series of legislative powers and TANs. The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development. The 2015 Act also introduces a mandatory requirement to undertake pre-application consultation for certain types of development. The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016 defines in Schedule 4(I) the parameters and definitions for the requirement of pre-application consultation by Welsh Ministers, particularly in response to the effect of statutory designated monuments, buildings, and parks and gardens.

14.9 Advice on archaeology and buildings in the planning process is contained in Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology and Welsh Office Circular 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment, which updates Welsh Office Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas following the Shimizu (U.K.) Ltd. v. Westminster City Council Judgement (February 1997). Detailed advice on Environmental Impact Assessment is contained within Welsh Office Circular 11/99 Environmental Impact Assessment. Any works affecting an ancient monument and its setting are protected through implementation of the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. In Wales the 1979 Act has been strengthened by The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. The 2016 Act makes important improvements for the protection and management of the Welsh historic environment. It also stands at the centre of an integrated package of secondary legislation (Annexes 1-6), new and updated planning policy and advice, and best-practice guidance on a wide range of topics (TAN 24 Historic Environment). Taken together, these will support and promote the careful management of change in the historic environment in accordance with current conservation philosophy and practice. Following adoption of the TAN 24 Historic Environment on 31st May 2017, Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology; 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas; and 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment have been cancelled.
14.10 The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 sets out a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ concerning sites and monuments of national importance (scheduled/listed), and there exists in the current Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6) a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ of all types of heritage assets.

14.11 Cadw are the Welsh Government body responsible for determining applications for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) and is a statutory consultee for certain types of developments affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments, World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes, Strategic Environmental Assessments and scoping opinions for Environmental Impact Assessments (PPW 2018). Cadw published their Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales in 2011. These principles provide the basis upon which Cadw discharges its statutory duties, makes decisions or offers advice about changes to historic assets. Cadw further advise that the Conservation Principles should also be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/assets and to assist in decision-making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process (PPW 2018).

14.12 Important or historic hedgerows (and boundaries) are protected under The Environment Act 1995 (section 95). The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (under the 1995 Act) provides protection and guidance for those development/agricultural activities outside of planning. The regulations permit the removal of any hedgerow (including any length of hedgerow) for ‘carrying out development for which planning permission has been granted’ provided the loss of the hedgerow has been properly assessed against the benefits of the proposed development.

14.13 Following review in 1998, a simplified set of assessment criteria was proposed where all substantially complete boundaries (hedgerows) that predate 1845 were to be afforded consideration/protection. The Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee’s Report ‘The Protection of Field Boundaries’ 1999 was acknowledged by Government but no amendments were made to the 1997 regulations. Judicial Review of the application in 2002 of the regulations (Flintshire County Council v NAW and Mr J T Morris) has clarified the interpretation of some of the criteria (see The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, Schedule 1, Part 2 Archaeology and History and below).

Scope

14.14 An assessment of the historic environment has been undertaken on the potential direct and indirect effects of the proposed development, together with an assessment of the setting and significance of high value heritage assets, which has included the interrogation of a number of sources (but not limited to):

- Statutory designated monuments, buildings and landscapes (including conservation areas, parks, gardens and battlefields).
- Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).
Environmental Statement – Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

- National Monuments Record (NMR).
- Aerial photographic archives.
- Local and national archives.
- Cartographic and documentary sources.

14.15 Information on statutory designated sites (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Landscapes, Battlefields, Parks and Gardens) has been obtained from Cadw and accessed on 18th December 2018 through Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales (a Welsh Government online mapping resource). Information recorded on the National Monuments Record (NMR) has been obtained from the RCAHMW (Licence Number RCPL2/3/64/114, Reference RC18-0862) and information recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record has been obtained from the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Enquiry Number 5934). Aerial photographs have been obtained from the Centre for Aerial Photographs Wales (Reference Number 18-258). Information on artefact discoveries in the general area was acquired from the Portable Antiquity Scheme (reference 20190307110532) and accessed on the 7th March 2019 (https://finds.org.uk). Cartographic and documentary sources have also been consulted together with national and local archive sources.

**Methodology**

14.16 The environmental impact assessment of the proposed new development has followed the method set out below and includes an assessment of both direct and indirect effects and an assessment of the significance of impacts.

14.17 The purpose of an environmental (heritage) impact assessment is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate as required:

- an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study
- an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests.
- strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined.
- an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings.
- strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings.
- design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping.
- proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.
14.18 (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. Published 2014 and updated 2017)

14.19 To this we can further add that the objectives of heritage impact assessment are:

- An assessment of available information to determine the extent and character of heritage assets, in local, regional and national contexts.
- An assessment of the significance of heritage assets considering all of the cultural heritage values that people associate with it, or which prompt them to respond to it.
- An assessment of impact (physical or visual) on heritage assets and their setting.
- The careful consideration and presentation of mitigation recommendations aimed at reducing the impact of the development on heritage assets and their setting.
- Finally, the presentation of this information in a written report and the preparation and deposition of an archive of data generated by the assessment in line with professional standards.

14.20 The assessment reviewed the existing information pertaining to the Historic Environment based on a 500m study area of the proposed development. A selection of statutory designated sites has also be assessed outside the study area for the impact to their setting (Figure 14.1).

14.21 Important or historic hedgerows have been assessed according to current legislation that details the following criteria:

- The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose, “historic” means existing before 1850.
- The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under Section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(7); or (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Historic Environment Record.
- The hedgerow (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
- The hedgerow (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Historic Environment Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
- The hedgerow (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system (i) is substantially complete; or (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990
Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority’s area, as a key landscape characteristic.

- There are other criteria relating to rights of way and ecology.

14.22 Heritage assets are categorised according to the only values that are nationally agreed in the Department of Transport/Welsh Office/Scottish Office Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Vol. 11 Section 3 Part 2 (HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage) 2007, amended 2009 (DMRB 2007). A cultural heritage asset is an individual archaeological site or building, a monument or group of monuments, an historic building or group of buildings, an historic landscape etc., which, together with its setting, can be considered as a unit for assessment. Heritage assets are assessed according to the following criteria:

14.23 Understanding value is subjective beyond any statutory or registered designation and is based on the professional experience and knowledge of the assessor. Other factors do contribute to the overall assessment of value (and significance) of heritage assets and the assessment criteria below contributes to an overall robust assessment framework.

14.24 The criteria below is adapted from notes made in Annex 2 of the DMRB Vol. 11 Section 3 Part 2 (HA 208/07 Cultural Heritage) 2007 that refer to the Scheduling Criteria as set out by the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and finally Stage 4 Evaluating Relative Importance as set out in ASIDOHL2, Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process (2nd Edition 2007). While comprehensive, the criteria should not be regarded as definitive, rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the professional experience of the assessor and the circumstance and context of the assessment and heritage asset.

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Table 14.1. Factors for assessing the value of heritage assets (after Table 5.1 DMRB 2009).

**14.25 Rarity:** There are some monument categories, which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which still retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. This should be assessed in relation to what survives today, since elements of a once common type may now be rare.

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

**14.26 Documentation and association:** The significance of a heritage asset may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records. Furthermore, any important historical associations relating to the heritage asset, such as institutions, cultural figures, movements or events, will enhance value. The survival of documentation and/or historic association that increases our understanding of a heritage asset will raise its importance, though this is difficult to quantify owing to the extremely varied nature of documentary and historical material. Therefore, a professional judgment is given based on the actual amount or importance of evidence and its academic value.

- Very High: a highly significant, authentic and nationally well-known association(s) and/or complete documentary record, or exceptionally important sources available.
• High: a significant, authentic and regionally well-known association(s) and/or considerable quantity of relevant material, or highly important sources available.

• Moderate: an authentic, but less significant, perhaps locally well-known association(s) and/or some relevant material, or moderately important sources available.

• Low: unauthenticated or a little known association(s) and/or little relevant material, or only modestly important sources available.

• None: no known associations and/or relevant material available.

14.27 **Group Value**: relates to the diversity (or similarity) of elements including their structural and functional coherence. The value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of different periods.

• Very high: largely complete interconnected complex of heritage assets or landscapes (e.g. UNESCO World Heritage Site).

• High: significant survival of an interconnected complex of heritage assets.

• Moderate: some surviving elements of an interconnected complex of heritage assets; some disintegration has occurred.

• Low: single or unconnected/unrelated groups of heritage assets.

14.28 **Survival/Condition**: the survival of a monument’s archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. The Historic Environment Records (HERs) of the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts note the condition of sites according to the following criteria:

• Intact: the site is intact.

• Near intact: the site is nearly intact.

• Damaged: the site has been moderately damaged.

• Near destroyed: the site has nearly been destroyed.

• Destroyed: the site has been destroyed.

• Restored: the site has been restored.

• Moved: the site has been moved (usually finds).

• Not known: the condition of the site is not known.

14.29 To these criteria, we can add the following assessment:

• Very Good: elements surviving in very good condition for their class.
14.30 The **Magnitude of the Direct Effects** are outcomes resulting from an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the heritage asset or landscape. The direct effect of a course of action (e.g. development) can only be assessed once the assessment criteria above has been completed and potential outcomes fully understood (as far as any development proposal or construction design is reasonably understood). The direct effect of the proposed development on heritage assets has been assessed using the following criteria:

- **Very high:** total loss of the integrity of the heritage asset(s).
- **High:** significant loss of integrity to the heritage asset(s), significant reduction of group and rarity values.
- **Moderate:** some loss of integrity to heritage asset(s) and reduction in value.
- **Low:** slight loss of integrity to heritage asset(s) and value.
- **None:** no perceived or identified effect, or loss in value.
- **Beneficial:** development will protect, preserve or enhance the heritage asset resulting in an increase in value.

14.31 Assessing **Indirect Effects (visual)** to heritage assets is intrinsically linked to setting and significance (see section 1.6). The criteria below are adapted from standard EIA evaluation criteria and Stage 3 Assessment of Indirect Impacts of Development as set out in *ASIDOHL2, Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process (2nd Edition 2007)*. Assessment is confined to sites of International, National and in some cases Regional value.

- **Very severe:** the key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are dominated or obscured by the development resulting in severance of cultural heritage links.
- **Severe:** the key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are interrupted by the development resulting in partial severance of cultural heritage links.
- **Considerable:** the key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are significantly visible resulting in limited severance of cultural heritage links.
- **Moderate:** the key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are visible resulting in some severance of cultural heritage links.
- Slight: the key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are noticeable resulting in diminished cultural heritage links.

- Very slight: the key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are noticeable resulting in little discernible severance of cultural heritage links.

- None: the key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are not noticeable resulting in no severance of cultural heritage links.

14.32 Assessment Methodology (**setting and significance**).

14.33 The *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales 2017 (The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Annex 6)* explains what setting is, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset and why it is important. It also outlines the principles used to assess the potential impact of development or land management proposals on the settings of World Heritage Sites, ancient monuments (scheduled and unscheduled), listed buildings, registered historic landscapes, parks and gardens, and conservation areas. These principles, however, are equally applicable to all individual historic assets, irrespective of their designation.

14.34 Certain major developments require pre-application consultation with the local planning authority and, where specialist advice is required, the Welsh Ministers through Cadw. Any development likely to directly or indirectly (visual) effect a statutory designated heritage asset or high value undesignated heritage asset and its setting will likely require ‘consultation before grant of permission’ under the *Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016, schedule 4 (i)(i) and (ii)* if the proposed development meets any of the following criteria:

- development likely to affect the site of a registered historic park or garden or its setting.

- development is within a registered historic landscape that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment and ASIDOH2.

- development likely to have an impact on the outstanding universal value of a World Heritage Site.

- development is within a distance of 0.5 kilometres from any point of the perimeter of a scheduled monument.

- development is within a distance of 1 kilometre from the perimeter of a scheduled monument and is 15 metres or more in height, or has an area of 0.2 hectares or more.

- development is within a distance of 2 kilometres from the perimeter of a scheduled monument and is 50 metres or more in height, or has an area of 0.5 hectares or more.

- development is within a distance of 3 kilometres from the perimeter of a scheduled monument and is 75 metres or more in height, or has an area of 1 hectare or more.

- development is within a distance of 5 kilometres from the perimeter of a scheduled monument and is 100 metres or more in height, or has an area of 1 hectare or more.
14.35 An assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the statutory designated heritage asset or high value undesignated heritage asset will be required if any of the criteria above are met. The assessment of the setting of heritage assets follows the four-stage approach detailed in the Setting of Historic Assets in Wales 2017 (The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Annex 6):

- Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development and their significance.
- Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the ways in which the historic assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.
- Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on those settings.
- Stage 4: Consider options to mitigate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on those settings.

14.36 The assessment of significance is intrinsically linked to the setting (see paragraphs above) and value (see above) of a heritage asset/registered landscape, park and garden.

14.37 The significance of an historic asset embraces all of the cultural heritage values that people associate with it, or which prompt them to respond to it. These values tend to grow in strength and complexity over time, as understanding deepens and people’s perceptions evolve (Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales 2011, p10).

14.38 There are four values that need to be considered when assessing significance and these are set out in Cadw’s Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales:

14.39 **Evidential value:** relates to those elements of a heritage asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric. These may be visible and relatively easy to assess, or they may be buried below ground, under water or be hidden by later fabric. These remains provide the primary evidence for when and how a heritage asset was made or built, what it was used for and how it has changed over time. The unrecorded loss of historic fabric represents the destruction of the primary evidence. Additional evidential values can be gained from documentary sources, pictorial records and archaeological archives or museum collections. To assess the significance of this aspect of an asset, all this evidence needs to be gathered in a systematic way and any gaps in the evidence identified.

14.40 **Historical value:** a heritage asset might illustrate a particular aspect of past life or it might be associated with a notable family, person, event or movement. These illustrative or associative values of a heritage asset may be less tangible than its evidential value but will often connect past people, events and aspects of life with the present. Of course, the functions of a heritage asset are likely to change over time and so the full range of changing historical values might not become clear until all the evidential values have been gathered together. Historical values are not so easily
diminished by change as evidential values and are harmed only to the extent that adaptation has obliterated them or concealed them.

14.41 **Aesthetic value**: relates to the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a heritage asset. This might include the form of a heritage asset, its external appearance and how it lies within its setting. It can be the result of conscious design or it might be a seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a heritage asset has evolved and been used over time, or it may be a combination of both. The form of an asset normally changes over time. Sometimes earlier pictorial records and written descriptions will be more powerful in many people’s minds than what survives today. Some important viewpoints may be lost or screened, or access to them may be temporarily denied. To assess this aspect of an asset, again the evidence of the present and past form must be gathered systematically. This needs to be complemented by a thorough appreciation on site of the external appearance of an asset in its setting. Inevitably understanding the aesthetic value of a heritage asset will be more subjective than the study of its evidential and historical values. Much of it will involve trying to express the aesthetic qualities or the relative value of different parts of its form or design.

14.42 It is important to seek the views of others with a knowledge and appreciation of the heritage asset on what they consider to be the significant aesthetic values.

14.43 **Communal value**: relates to the meanings that a heritage asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It is closely linked to historical and aesthetic values but tends to have additional or specific aspects. Communal value might be commemorative or symbolic. For example, people might draw part of their identity or collective memory from a heritage asset, or have emotional links to it. Such values often change over time and they may be important for remembering both positive and uncomfortable events, attitudes or periods in Wales’s history. Heritage assets can also have social value, acting as a source of social interaction, distinctiveness or coherence; economic value, providing a valuable source of income or employment; or they may have spiritual value, emanating from religious beliefs or modern perceptions of the spirit of a place.

14.44 The first stage of assessing significance is by understanding the value of the heritage asset by carefully considering its history, fabric and character and then comparing these values with other similarly designated or types of heritage asset locally, regionally or if necessary nationally. The outcome of this process is a Statement of Significance, which is partly a subjective exercise based on the assessor’s experience and knowledge.

14.45 **Abbreviations**

- AP & CRAPW: Aerial Photograph & Central Record for Aerial Photographs Wales
- GRO: Glamorgan Record Office, Cardiff
- HER: Historic Environment Record (curated by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust)
Baseline Conditions

14.46 Location, Topography and Geology

14.47 The proposed development area (LDP Strategic Site E) occupies an area of 38ha and is centred on NGR ST (3)08244, (1)80675 located between Llantrisant Road (A4119) and the northern boundary of Area D and south of the village of Creigiau, Cardiff. To the east Area E is bounded by Robin Hill and Cardiff Road and to the west by Tynant Road (Figure 14.1).

14.48 The dominant soil association of the proposed development area is the Wick 1 group comprising deep well-drained course loamy and sandy soils locally over gravel (Mackney et al 1983).

14.49 The bedrock geology of the proposed development area is the Blue Lias Formation, these are interbedded sedimentary rocks (mudstones and limestone) formed approximately 191 to 210 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. Overlying these are sedimentary glaciogenic Till deposits formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary (BGS 2018).

14.50 Conservation Areas

14.51 There are no conservation areas within the study area. The closest are Craig y Parc (290) and St Catwg’s (289), Pentychr Conservation Areas, located 200m and 1km east respectively. Miskin Conservation Area (510) is 2km to the west and St Fagan’s Conservation Area (288) is 2.5km to the south.

14.52 Registered Landscapes, Parks and Gardens

14.53 The proposed study area (Figure 14.1) is not located close to any registered historic landscapes. The nearest being The Rhonnda HLW(MGI)5 just over 10km to the northwest. Located 18km to the
west is Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows HLW(MGI)1 and to the southeast the Gwent Levels HLW(MGI)2 is similarly located around 14km away.

14.54 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the proposed development area. Craig Y Parc Registered Park and Garden (PGW[Gm]6) is located 0.3km to the east of the development area within the wider study area. Craig Y Parc is Grade II* listed as “outstanding strongly architectural Arts-and-Crafts garden designed by C.E. Mallows, who also designed the house. House and garden are integrated into a strongly axial design, taking full advantage of the southward slope. The garden survives in its entirety, is well preserved and a very good example of this type of architectural Edwardian garden 1913-15” (ICOMOS and Cadw 2000, 57-59).

14.55 Craig Y Parc was designed by C E Mallows for Thomas (small coal) Evans, owner of the Ocean Coal Company who made his fortune while working as a railwayman collecting coal that had fallen from coal trucks onto the railways. The house, buildings and gardens (LB22816, LB22817, LB22818, LB22819 and LB22820) are Lutyenesque (Tudor) in style set within a strong N-S axis built in 1915 to a cost of £100,000. The house is constructed of coursed, snecked rock-faced locally quarried sandstone and yellow limestone dressings (ICOMOS and Cadw 2000, 57-59).

14.56 The essential setting of the park and garden is a horseshoe shaped area extending north, east and south of the main house and buildings. The parkland, which is now mainly wooded, extends west off the hill and into the study area by around 200m and the formal gardens lie mainly south of the house on quite steeply sloping ground. The essential views are south over the gardens, across the Vale of Glamorgan towards the Severn Estuary. Roberts (2007, 34) notes that the parkland could be the site of Llanilltern deer park, present in 16th century, and preserved in the name Craig y ‘Parc’. An Iron Age enclosure (NPRN91922/GGAT00628m) is located within the parkland on the wooded west slope. The oval enclosure measures 45m by 38m and defended by an outer ditch on the NE side and scarp on remaining sides.

14.57 Designated Sites and Monuments

14.58 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the proposed development area. The closest Scheduled Ancient Monument is Cae-yr-Arfau Neolithic Burial Chamber (SAMGm030) located 1km to the north. Llwynda-Ddu Iron Age Camp (SAMGm180) is located 2km to the east and Felin Isaf Castle Mound (SAMGm370), a medieval motte and ditch earthwork, 2.5km to the southwest. The closest and arguably most important historic building within the study area is the medieval and Grade II* Listed Castell-y-Mynach (LB13517) manor house, located immediately to the north of the proposed development area. The study area contains two further listed buildings, the Grade II Listed 15th century Pant-y-gored farmhouse (LB13499) and the Arts and Crafts Creigiau village/church hall, built in 1913 (LB22828).
14.60 **Prehistoric up to 43AD**

The evidence for prehistoric activity in the Creigiau area is sparse and restricted to individual findspots, isolated funerary monuments and later prehistoric domestic and defensive sites. This disconnect between sites and periods inhibits our overall understanding of human activity in the area from the end of the last glaciation, known as the Younger Dryas Stadial (11,000 BC to 10,000 BC) to the Roman invasion of southeast England in 43AD. As the great glaciers retreated north, this heralded the start of a geological warm period called the Holocene. The area from Creigiau stretching out across the Severn Estuary at this point was an arctic tundra slowing giving way to a grassland prairie and then dense deciduous forests over the course of five to six thousand years during the Mesolithic period. There is no Mesolithic evidence from the study area but microliths have been discovered from the wider area near Tinkinswood (GGAT00030s) and at Bonvilston (GGAT02516s and GGAR03228s) to the south. The Portable Antiquities Scheme has one dubiously coordinated (to four figures) microlith recorded to the south of the study area but this could well lie outside. To the north in the Glamorgan uplands, the stone tool distribution of flint microliths, often associated with charcoal, would suggest that the uplands appear to have been populated with isolated or temporary upland hunting camps by hunter-gatherer groups as part of a seasonal migration pattern between the coastal lowlands and the uplands (Lewis and Dunning 2003). The regional HER records 33 sites of Mesolithic activity a substantial distance to the north of the study area, including for example microlith scatters at Pant Sychbant (30km NW; GGAT01235m), Mynydd Beili-glas (21km NW; GGAT01779) and Mynydd Blaenrhondda (25km NW; GGAT01772m).

14.62 The Neolithic period (after 4500 BC to before 2300 BC) represents a vast economic and social upheaval in comparison to the preceding Mesolithic period. Societal changes occurred in funerary and ritual practices and megalithic monument building, the adoption of agriculture led to a more sedentary settlement pattern with stylistic changes in lithic tool production, including the widespread adoption of the stone axe in its many forms that presumably assisted in the largescale deforestation of the period. Understanding Neolithic settlement patterns are difficult in the Creigiau area due to the paucity of information and sites. However, stray finds and isolated funerary monuments at least allow some interpretation of the period.

14.63 Cae-yr-Arfa (SAMGm030) is a Neolithic chambered tomb or portal dolmen located 500m north of the study area (Pearson and Lewis 2003, 87). The monument is partly incorporated into an old boundary wall leading to a fairly recently constructed house of the same name. Consisting of three large slabs of stone, two orthostates and a capstone forming a chamber 1.2m wide and 1.5m high. In the past the chamber was regularly lime washed and used as a coal store. An old photograph, possibly 1930s, shows the chambered tomb smartly lime washed with the former Cae-yr-arfa farmstead in the background (Pentrch and District Local History Society 1997, p127 top photograph). The monument is said (RCAHMW 1976, 37; No.41) to have had a mound on the opposite side of the wall until 1875 when it was levelled. This monument forms part of an interconnected landscape of funerary and ritual monuments in the Vale of Glamorgan and Cardiff where both the Cotswold Severn type of monument tradition, typified by the outstanding
Tinkinswood Chambered Tomb (SAMGm009), and the Portal Dolmen meet. Isolated finds from the wider area around Crieffiau include a flint axe (GGAT00715m) fragment from Cefn Colstyn Farm to the east, an axe fragment was found at Llantrisant (GGAT01680m) to the west and a polished greenstone axe (GGAT00610m) was found at Talygarn to the southwest. A leaf-shaped arrowhead was also found on a path leading up to the NE end of the Garth Mountain (GGAT00727m).

14.64 The Bronze Age (after 2300 BC to before 700 BC) represents a period of social and technological change, with new forms of material culture and monumentality subtly different from the preceding Neolithic. The round barrow or cairn replaces the chambered tomb as the most common funerary monument in the landscape together with new pottery styles (Beaker), lithic technologies and the use of copper and bronze. Clear gender distinctions can be seen for the first time; barbed-and-tanged flint arrowheads, wristguards, flint axes and fire-making tools associated with male burials, whilst female burials are associated with jet and shale beads, antler picks and hoes, and various flint tools such as scrapers and awls (e.g. Sutton round barrow (GGAST00285s), RCAHMW 1976, 89). Artefactually rich single burials begin to replace the more sparsely adorned communal forms found in chambered tombs (Evans and Lewis 2003, 49; Lewis and Huckfield 2009, 9-10).

14.65 Environmental change is also occurring at this time with evidence for deforestation, presumably for agriculture, from a number of barrows in the wider area. Crug-yr-Afan burial mound near Treorchy to the north of Crieffiau provides a clue to the nature of the prehistoric environment (Crompton 1967). Neolithic vegetation comprised heather moorland (70%), oak (20%), hazel (5%) and birch (5%) indicating the Boreal forests that grew following the withdrawal of the glaciers had been felled and replaced with heather moorland. The Bronze Age environment showed a fairly equal patchwork of heather (c40%) below moderately open oak (c40%) woodland (Pearson and Lewis 2003, 4).

14.66 The only Bronze Age site located within the study area is a dubiously coordinated bronze socketed axe (GGAT00627m), looped with three converging ribs on each face found somewhere near Crieffiau. In the wider area five Bronze Age round barrows are located together in a cemetery (SAMGm107; GGAT04685m) on Garth Hill. They are all circular and positioned in a straight line along the axis of the hill and vary in size from 9m to 37m in diameter. The largest is 4.3m in height and is very visible from the surrounding landscape. Contrary to local legend, the highest barrow (GGAT00708m) was not made bigger to raise Garth Hill above 1000ft. These barrows form the confluence of two building traditions, the stone cairns of the uplands to the north and the earthen round barrows of the lowlands to the south. Bronze Age artefacts are sparse but include in the wider area several bronze axes including a looped palstave with three parallel ribs on each face and a socketed axe with three converging ribs on each face from Cynecoed, Capel Llanilltern (GGAT00782s). From Taffs Well Quarry a looped, socketed axe of south Wales type with heavy lip-moulding and three parallel, vertical ribs (GGAT00594s). And from somewhere near Crieffiau, a socketed bronze axe found by quarry workers in 1916-17 (GGAT01561m).

14.67 The Iron Age (after AD700 to before AD43) marks another societal and economic change in the wider Crieffiau area. The Silures tribe are recognised as a fierce and successful tribe inhabiting southeast Wales at this time. Iron production becomes the dominant material culture with a move
to a more tribal hierarchical society, based on kingship, economic and military ties manifested (archaeologically) in large hillforts. Isolated defended farmsteads are still a focus in the archaeological record, as at Craig-y-Parc (NPRN91922/GGAT00628m). Large hillforts in the wider area, such as at Caerau (SAMGm018) overlooking the Ely River valley, Coed y Wenallt Camp (SAMGm097), Rhiwbina, Castle Field Camp, east of Craig-Llwyn (SAMGm066), Llwynda-Ddu (SAMGm180) 2km east of Creigiau and Rhiw Saeson Caerau (SAMGm065) located 2km NW of Creigiau, all indicate the extent of settlement, although many may never have been occupied all year round.

14.68 The Iron Age hillfort at Rhiw Saeson Caerau (GGAT00619m/GM065) is the dominant Iron Age feature in the landscape around Creigiau. The hill fort was occupied c200-100 BC and is around 3.6ha in size and protected by two close-set banks and ditches and a counterscarp bank. On the south side where the hillside is steepest there are no outer defences, but the inner rampart appears along the crest of the slope. The entrance, with denuded banks, is on the SE side. A small pond has been interpreted as modern but could be a dew pond. The interior is known to have been cultivated. Geophysics conducted by Cardiff University in 2005 (Young 2005) in response to Iron Age slag recovered nearby found that while the interior had been damaged by cultivation there remained significant buried archaeological features. The site may have been an important pre-Roman iron centre (RCAHMW 1976b, 43-44; Wiggins and Evans 2005). It must be assumed that the population lived outside the fort farming the surrounding landscape but apart from Craig-y-Parc (NPRN91922/GGAT00628m) little evidence from the period has been found to elucidate the nature and extent of the settled Iron Age landscape around Creigiau. However, the recovery of isolated Iron Age material does hint at a complex society and economy. At Taffs Well Quarry an Iron Age hoard was found in 1965 during quarrying. The hoard included an inlaid with enamel terret ring, bridle fragments, a lynch pin, chisel, knives, latch, bar iron and cauldron fragments, including a massive ring and staple, a hanger and a chain (GGAT01258m). In the wider area at Pendoylan and Cowbridge, Iron Age strap fittings (PAS299991 and PAS14638) have been recovered by metal detectorists and reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

14.69 Roman (AD43 to AD411) and Early-medieval (AD411 to AD1066)

14.70 The Roman invasion of Britain started in AD43 with around four legions and as many auxiliaries under General Aulus Plautius in southeast England. The conquest of Britain took over 40 years with the initial advance into lowland Britain stopping at the River Severn and legionary fortresses constructed at Gloucester (Glevum) in AD 49-50, then Usk (Burrium) and Cardiff in the mid-50s to establish forward bases deep in Silurian territory. The historian Tacitus records the Second Augustus Legion (Legio II Augusta) being defeated in AD 52 somewhere in the south Wales valleys by the Silures and losing at least two cohorts. During the AD 60s Wales was relatively quiet with governor Gaius Suetonius Paulinus rushing back from his subjugation of Anglesey to concentrate on the Iceni uprising. However, within 20 years the Silures and the rest of Wales were largely defeated. Consolidation of the conquest in south Wales is evidenced with the construction in around AD 75 of a legionary fortress at Caerleon and forts, often at river crossings, at Loughor (Leucarum) and Neath (Nidum) and along strategic routes in the hinterland at Coelbren, Caerphilly, Gelligaer and Penydarren. The modern A48 to the south of Creigiau fossilises the Roman road
14.71 With the departure of the Roman centralised government in around AD410 very little written record survives of the Creigiau area in the period between the 5th and 11th centuries AD. The battle of Rhiwsaeson, 1.5km north of Creigiau, was allegedly fought there in 873AD, though Pearson (2004, 7) notes that the source of this information, 'Gwentian Brut' in The Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales by Iolo Morganwg (Edward Williams), was later exposed as fraudulent. Evidence from Dinas Powys (SAMGm023) to the south of Creigiau suggests a reorientation of trade west to the Irish Sea, the Atlantic sea routes down the west coast of France and Spain and into the Mediterranean with the presence of significant quantities of imported fine ceramic wares and amphora (Alcock 1960). Llandaff is a nearby important Early-medieval site. It was a monastic site founded in AD680. The place name and the curvilinear churchyard of the church at Llanderyn in Cardiff also suggest a pre-Norman foundation, at a similar date to Llandaff. Early Christian crosses are perhaps the most visible remnant of the period with one recorded at St Illtyd’s, Gwynno’s and Dyfodwg’s Church, Llantrisant. The RCAHMW records the monument as “a rectangular slab...with central ring cross filling the width of the slab and linear Latin Cross, dated stylistically to 7th-9th century (GGAT00608m; RCAHMW 1976c, 43). Closer to the coast the name of “Womanby Street” in Cardiff is thought to be derived from the Viking word “hundemanby”, meaning strangers area and suggests that there may have been a Viking trading settlement to the south of the Roman fort. Further Viking activity is suggested in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for Flat Holm, an island located in the Severn Estuary south of Cardiff. The island was a temporary base for the Danish fleet c918 AD after their defeat by the Saxons at Wachet in Somerset. It is thought that the name Flat Holm derives from the Scandinavian floti ‘fleer’ and holmr ‘island’ (Owen and Morgan 2007, 153).

14.72 Medieval 1066 to 1485

14.73 At the time of the Norman conquest of England, Creigiau and the wider area was part of the commote of Miscin in the combined Kingdoms of Gwent, Gwennyth and Morganwg, ruled at that time by Caradog ap Gruffydd (1075-81) and later Iestyn ap Gwrgan (1081-91), who's defeat to Robert Fitzhamon Lord of Gloucester in around 1093 essentially handed over the lowlands of Glamorgan to Norman control (RCAHMW 1991, 8-11). Cardiff Castle was founded by Robert Fitzhamon at this time and utilised the Roman fort as a base for construction. The motte was built in 1081 on the orders of William the Conqueror when he travelled through Morganwg on his
return after meeting with Rhys ap Tewdwr, King of Deheubarth following his victory in battle over William’s ally King Caradog ap Gruffydd of Morgannwg and Gwynllwg. Cardiff Castle was the capital of the new lordship of Glamorgan with a network of smaller earth and timber castles, Caerleon, Ely, Morganstown, Castell Coch, Twmpath (Rhiwbina) and Whitchurch (Treodi), Cae’r Castell, near St Mellons and Rumney Castle, built in an arc around Cardiff in the immediate hinterland to maintain control. The uplands from Creigiau to Brecon and in an arc across to the River Neath in the west and Rhymney Valley in the east remained under Welsh control until well into the 13th century. Henry I’s son Robert Fitzroy, Earl of Gloucester, was granted the lordship of Glamorgan on the death of Robert Fitzhamon and marriage to his daughter Mabel Fitzhamon in 1113. He extended Norman control to Kenfig, Neath and the Gower. The Welsh commotal lordships in the uplands remained independent until Earls Richard and his successor Gilbert II de Clare consolidated Norman control in the later 13th century. This was principally achieved through the construction of a ring of forts, including Llantrisant Castle (SAMGm074) in c1246 and Caerphilly Castle, as power bases in the mid 13th century (RCAHMW 1991, 14-19). Caerphilly Castle was at the forefront of advanced military practice, predating and influencing Edward I’s castles of similar design in North Wales, completed in 1271 and re-fortified in 1290 (RCAHMW 2000).

14.74 A memorial stone at Llantrisant Castle records King Edward II, the first English Prince of Wales, being captured near Tonyfelfail northwest of Creigiau at Pant-y-Brad (the hollow of betrayal) with his lover Lord Hugh Despenser on 16th November 1326 and imprisoned at the castle. Another Prince of Wales (King Edward II’s grandson), the Black Prince (1330-1376), recruited an army of Welsh archers from Llantrisant and most likely surrounding villages such as Creigiau, to war with the French at Crécy and the siege of Calais.

14.75 Cardiff and its hinterland was a successful port and trading town, the maritime trade was of growing economic importance in the 13th century, and its prosperity continued into the early 14th century; it was described as a “villa mercatoria”, or town of merchants in 1315. This suggests the outlying areas such as Creigiau were perhaps relatively settled and also enjoyed this prosperity. Records dated to the late part of the century reveal that imported goods were subject to a fixed tax and prisage of wine was also levied. A sum of 7s. 2d. was collected by the king’s custodian in 1316 from the ‘tolls of the sea landing-place’ and 2s. 5d. was levied as tax on the sale of timber ‘in the Port of Kaerdiff’ (Chapell 1939, 15). The increases in population in Cardiff and outlying areas were curbed in the 14th century, however, probably due to the devastating effect of the Black Death. Despite this, however the town was evidently successful enough to be given a charter in 1340.

14.76 The beginning of the 15th century saw Owain Glyndŵr being proclaimed Prince of Wales on 16th September 1400 by 300 of his followers at Glyndyfrdwy. Owain successfully campaigned in north and west Wales over the next few years defeating several English armies sent by Henry IV. In July/August 1402 Owain attacked Glamorgan and then Cardiff in 1404 where he laid waste to the town except for Crockherbtown. It is stated in the Eulogium Historiarum that the area was spared because of Owain’s fondness for the Franciscan order (for the love of whom they were living and allowed to stand), whose monastery bordered Crockherbtown Lane (Haydon 1858, 401).
14.77 The 15th century also saw the establishment of Castell Y Mynach (LB13517/NPRN300587/NPRN37489/GGAT00626m), a late medieval house and estate reputedly built for Robert Mathew in the 15th century. This house shows architectural evidence from the 14th to 15th century, remodelled in the early 17th century and again in the late 18th century, and comprises an L-shaped two-storey block with lime-washed stone rubble walls and tiled and slated roofs and 15th windows. The L-shaped block enclosed two sides of a small walled garden, which may have originated as a 17th century courtyard. To the north lies a large associated barn range to the north, built in 1616 (RCAHMW 1982, 138-144). The Mathew family were a prominent landowners, and later political figures, in the area since at least 1425, possibly the descendants of Madog Lord of Ruthyn (Davies 2001, 12).

14.78 Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern 1485 to present

14.79 Davies (2001, 10-12) notes that the Mathew family of Castell Y Mynach, Creigiau, prospered following Owain Glyndŵr’s defeat. While supporters of Owain during the war with England, the adopting of an anglicised surname (Matthew) may indicate a change in allegiance. Robert Mathew (the first of Castell Y Mynach) is recorded as the Coroner of Glamorgan in 1425. The Mathews were also Sheriffs of Glamorgan in both 1616 and 1668.

14.80 On the 8th May 1648 a Royalist army of 8000 poorly equipped and trained men under the command of Major-General Laugharne met with a seasoned Parliamentarian army of just 3000 men and cavalry under Colonel Thomas Horton at St Fagans, a little of 3km SE of Creigiau. The Royalists mounted an attack hoping to gain victory before the arrival of a relief column led by Cromwell himself. The battle was largely won after two hours with the Parliamentary cavalry rounding up many prisoners. Of the 8000 Royalist men estimated to have begun the battle with around 3000 ordinary soldiers and 400 officers taken prisoner, including Major-General Laugharne (Gaunt 1991, 68; Gaunt 2008). Colonel Thomas Horton, under orders from Cromwell, is said to have sent cavalry troopers to Pontywaith Ironworks c14 miles north of Creigiau on the banks of the Taff River, reputedly Royalist, to destroy the works on or around the 4th May 1648 (Wilkins 1903, 20-22).

14.81 Prior to the establishment of the railways in the mid-19th century, Creigiau was a collection of rural farms and cottages including Criga (Creigiau) farm (NPRN18444), Pant-y-gored (LB13499/NPRN19581/GGAT01792m), Castell-Y-Mynach, Carna Mawr (LSC01), Ffynnon-dwym (LSC05) and Ty’r felin fach. This all changed when the Barry Railway Company, and the Taff Vale Railway Llantrisant mineral branch (open 1886), built railway lines through the area. The Trehafod to Barry Docks line was built 1889 and by 1896 Creigiau Station was open to passengers. The line was closed in 1962. The station was built next to Criga farm and the station and subsequently the village of Creigiau took their name from the farm. The Taff Vale Railway Llantrisant No1 branch serviced the mineral expansion of the area, notably Creigiau Quarry and Tynecoed Colliery. Creigiau dolomite quarry opened in the 1870s and provided first the stone for the building of Cardiff Docks and later the limestone for steel production at the Tremorfa Ironworks (Barrie 1994, 134-196).

14.82 The opening of Creigiau station transformed the area, providing for the first time quick access to Barry and Cardiff markets for fresh produce, such and milk, crops and livestock. Together with the industrial exploitation of the area (quarries and collieries) this rapidly expanded the economic
opportunities of the village. The village quickly expanded and by the early 20th century boasted new houses, a hotel, post office, two grocery shops, a tea shop, motor garage, art deco church hall and golf club (Davies and Llewellyn 2000, 23). Further expansion in the 1960s, ironically after the closure of the railway station, occurred with a large housing development and subsequent developments around Castell Y Mynach in the 1990s and south towards Cardiff more recently expanding village further.

14.83 Previous Studies within Development Area

14.84 Land south of Creigiau was previously proposed to be developed as an International Business Park (IBP). In 2009, Cardiff Council resolved to grant outline planning permission for the development of the IBP on a large park of the application site. The Local Development Plan (LDP) (September 2013) allocated the application site for 2,000 new homes, as part of a mixed-use scheme to also include employment, other associated community uses and a strategic park and ride site.

14.85 Area D within the Local Development Plan (LDP) has already been the subject of a recent Environmental Impact Assessment (Persimmon 2014) and successful Planning Permission for a comprehensive residential, business, community, education and transport development of over 77.4 hectares of greenfield land. The detailed ES stated that “…there are very few heritage assets located within the application site and any found within the site are considered to be of low value and the likely impacts of the development in this respect will be largely negligible’.

14.86 No further previous investigations have been conducted in the development area, however, in the wider study area an additional three investigations have taken place:

14.87 E001557 – A field visit was undertaken in 2006 to Creigiau as part of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust’s Prehistoric defended enclosures of Glamorgan, year 3. The project formed part of the pan-Wales project to study defended enclosures such as hillforts, coastal promontory forts, ringworks and lowland defended sites.

14.88 E004404 – A watching brief was carried out in 1998 by Engineering Archaeological Services on groundworks for the construction of a housing estate for Sunrise Homes around the site of Castell-Y-Mynach house and outbuildings (LB13517/NPRN300587/NPRN37489/GGAT00626m). The only find was a Post-medieval stone track; there were no medieval or later finds associated with Castell-Y-Mynach house and buildings.

14.89 E004577 – A building survey was carried out at Pant-y-gored Farm in 2008 by CLC Design, Construction Management Building Consultants. The survey was undertaken on two barns at the farm ahead of renovation (Lodge 2008).

14.90 Documentary, Cartographic, Pictorial and Aerial Photographic Evidence in the Development Area

14.91 The development area is located in several parishes (see below) and forms fields historically belonging to the Castell-Y-Mynach estate. There is no evidence the site was ever ecclesiastical or a monk’s residence or indeed a castle as the name might suggest. A medieval castle is suggested, now possibly lost to quarrying, near Criga (Creigiau) farm to the north of the development area.
The 16th century antiquarian John Leyland (Toulim Smith 1906, 21) wrote “…there is a place two miles from Llantrissent by south est caullid Crege Castelle on the top of an hille, wher sum tokens of buildings yet remayne…” and notes that Castell-Y-Mynach was situated “…within [a quar]ter of a mile of Crege Castelle”. Davies and Llewellyn (2000, 9) note that Crege Castelle was probably located on the hill top at Craig Ffynnon Dwym and destroyed by quarrying. They go on to suggest that quarry workers disturbed human remains in 1890, including one burial with a sword, iron bars, chains and dressed stone, which was taken from a 1930s written account of the quarry.

There is just one heritage asset (GGAT02430.0s) identified within the proposed development area, the Barry Railway Company’s Trehafod to Barry line. The former railway survives as a raised flat-topped bank several metres high and aligned north/south through the eastern half of the proposed development area. The former railway is currently an unofficial footpath and offers good views east and west of the eastern half of the development area. The RCAHMW has a pigsty (NPRN37511) positioned on the SE edge of the development area. The NGR given by RCAHMW must be erroneous as the pigsty described is the one found within the boundary wall of Efail-y-Castell, the old smithy and post-office belonging to the Castell-Y-Mynach estate in the centre of modern Creigiau. A children’s play park opposite the Creigiau Inn now occupies the site where the house, gardens and pigsty once stood. A postcard (RCAHMW Catalogue No. C852642) of the old post office dated to c1937 shows Efail-y-Castell as a thatched single-storey and attic cottage, with thatched outbuildings including the thatched pigsty. At one time in use as a post office run by Elizabeth Jenkins and Nancy Young. The circular thatched pigsty (NPRN37511) was located inside the curtilage of the property and is shown on a photograph taken perhaps in the early part of the 20th century reprinted by Davies and Llewellyn (2000, 33). A much clearer copy of the postcard is reprinted by the Pentyrch and District Local History Society (1997, 122).

The earliest plans of the development area are the tithe maps of Peterstone super Ely in the County of Glamorgan 1845, Pentyrch in the County of Glamorgan 1840 and St Fagans with the chapelry of Llanillterne, Glamorganshire 1840. The development area lies almost wholly in the Pentyrch Tithe Map, with two fields In Peterstone and one in St Fagans (see Table 14.7 below).

The development remains largely unchanged from the tithe maps forward into the present, with the exception of the construction of the Barry Railway Company’s Trehafod to Barry branch line (1889) and some hedgerow removals. The principle landowner listed in the tithe apportionment was Lord Dynevor, with tenants including Thomas John of Llwyn-Yoly (parcels 116c, 116d), John John of Castell-Y-Mynach (parcels 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 124a and 124b) and John Jones (parcels 524, 525, 526 and 703). The field names where recorded provide an insight to the history of the fields within the development area. Thomas John farmed the top two acres (116d Dwy Erw Cops) and John John, Castell-Y-Mynach, fields called two acres (117 Dwy Erw), paddock (119 Perwg), boggy meadow (121 Waun Fain) and lower boggy meadow (Waun Isha). John Jones farmed Dresiog or Dursiog (525), a brambly/thorny field or snouted/beaked shaped field. Of interest for the potential for buried archaeological remains are two fields, Cae Clanrendy (122) and Caer Ucha (526). Cae Clanrendy is suggested by Davies (2001, 2) to have been named in an 18th century lease as Clomendy (Dovecot) Field and while no above ground remains of a dovecot were visible during the walkover survey, it is possible below ground remains survive of such a building.
Cae or Caer Ucha (526) could simply be just be the upper field as the name suggests, however, the apportionment is not clear and the word cae appears to be written caer meaning fort or castle. There are no earthworks or upstanding remains in the field of any fort or castle but it is possible for below ground remains to survive of such a feature.

14.95 Hedgerows shown on the parish tithe maps but later removed include the boundary between land parcels 116c and 116d, 124b and 703, 123 and 124 and 122 and 124, the remaining boundaries within the development area remain largely unchanged to the present day.

14.96 A building, well and several outbuildings (LSC01) are shown on the Pentyrch Parish Tithe Map (1840) as Carna Mawr (tenant John John, landlord Lord Dynevor) and later on OS historic editions as Cwrt-y-carnau to the north of the development area off Ty-nant lane. The building sits at the northern end of a trapazoidal shaped field with the access track along the western boundary. Directly to the north is a limekiln and quarry first depicted on the OS 1st Edition map and noted as old at this time.

14.97 A corn mill, pond and sluices off Ty-nant Lane (LSC04) are shown on the Pentyrch Parish Tithe Map (1840) and later on OS historic editions outside the western boundary of the development area. The mill was fed by the large pond near Cwrt-y-carnau (ST 07709,81234) southwards down under Ty-nant Lane and to a triangular-shaped mill pond at the mill. The pond near Cwrt-y-carnau was fed by Ffynnon Dwym (hot well) adjacent to the old thatched cottage of the same name (ref. LSC05). From the mill the Nant-Coslech descended south to the Ely River.

14.98 Ffynnon-dwym (LSC05) located to the north of the development area in Creigiau, was a thatched cottage and garden named for the well of the same name in its grounds that ultimately fed the mill ponds at Castell-y-Mynach Mill. Depicted on the Pentyrch Parish Tithe Map (1840) and later on OS historic editions. The house was part of the Castell-y-Mynach estate. A photograph of the cottage taken perhaps in the early part of the 20th century is reprinted by Davies and Llewellyn (2000, 30) and also in Pentyrch and District Local History Society (1997, 75).

14.99 Ty'r-felin fach (LSC06) is depicted on the Pentyrch Parish Tithe Map (1840) as a cottage and garden belonging to Castell-y-Mynach Mill (corn) outside the western boundary of the development area. The 2nd Edition (1900) OS map shows the cottage replaced by a terrace row of four cottages. The site is now occupied by a modern mock Tudor style house and detached garage in red brick.

14.100 LSC02 Limekiln and quarry north of Cwrt-y-garnau House, depicted on the OS 1st Edition map (1877) and noted as old at this time. Another possible quarry is depicted 128m to the west on the edge of the field (ST 307595.098,181403.598). This is shown as a copice of trees from the 1877 OS 1st Edition map and by the time of the publication of the 1941 OS 4th Edition map the feature is shown as a large circular hole.

14.101 A limekiln and quarry (LSC03) east of Maes Mawr House, are depicted on the OS 1st Edition map (1877) and noted as old at this time. A small ironstone quarry (LSC07) is depicted on the OS 1st Edition Map (1877). But is not shown on the earlier tithe map. Another short-lived quarry (stone) is located 300m (ST0833481353) to the west and gone by later edition OS maps.
14.102 Aerial photographs with coverage of the study area held by the Central Registry of Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW) were assessed and the images largely followed the chronology of historic maps. A brown rectangular scar, vegetation removal, was noted adjacent to the field boundary between land parcels (field numbers taken from the tithe) 525 and 526. A narrow rectangular structure (NGR ST 307949.029,180760.016) can be seen casting a westwards shadow (see APs 4635 and 5308, Table 14.6; Plates 14.16-17). This appears to be a cattle feeder or temporary shelter and is not on any APs after 1963 (AP6310). No new heritage assets were identified.

14.103 Site Visit

14.104 A walkover survey was conducted on 21st February 2019. The development area was photographed from key views and each field walked to identify potential heritage assets. The Barry Railway Company’s Trehafod to Barry branch line, the only heritage asset listed in the development area, was photographed and a note on condition made (see Plates 14.1-15; Figure 14.1; Table 14.3). A selection of statutory designated sites was assessed outside the study area for the potential impact to their setting. The survey was undertaken in good clear weather, and strong sunlight. No new heritage assets were identified.

Assessment without Mitigation

14.105 Identified Heritage Assets

14.106 A total of 25 heritage assets have been identified within the 2.677km² study area (see Figure 14.1). A single linear heritage asset, the Barry-Trehafod Railway (3), has been identified within the development area (total area 38.680ha).

14.107 For the purposes of the assessment of setting and significance of heritage assets with a value of A or higher a much larger study area of between 0.5km to 18km was applied. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the proposed development area, with Craig Y Parc (18) Registered Park and Garden (PGW[Gm]6) being located 0.3km to the east of the development area within the very edge of the wider study area. A total of three Historic Landscapes were considered but lie a considerable distance outside the study area, The Rhonnda HLW[MGI]5 just over 10km to the northwest, located 18km to the west is Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows HLW[MGI]1 and to the southeast the Gwent Levels HLW[MGI]2 is similarly located around 14km away.

14.108 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the proposed development area. The closest Scheduled Ancient Monument is Cae-yr-Arfau Neolithic Burial Chamber (SAMGm030) located 1km to the north. Llwynda-Ddu Iron Age Camp (SAMGm180) is located 2km to the east and Felin Isaf Castle Mound (SAMGm370), a medieval motte and ditch earthwork, 2.5km to the southwest. There are three listed buildings within the wider study area. The closest and arguably most important historic building within the study area is the medieval and Grade II* Listed Castell-Y-Mynach (9) manor house, located immediately to the north of the proposed development area. The study area contains two further listed buildings, the Grade II Listed 15th century Pant-y-gored farmhouse (8) and the Arts and Crafts Creigiau village/church hall, built in 1913 (10).
### Table 14.3. Identified heritage assets

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### 14.110 Assessment of Heritage Assets

#### 14.111 Potential Direct Impacts of the Development on Heritage Assets

14.112 The potential impact of the proposed development on 25 identified heritage assets has been assessed using the design information set out in the LDP Strategic Site E Masterplan for a residential development of 650 new homes, including public and private open spaces, parking, access and ancillary uses and infrastructure. The potential direct impact of the proposed development on heritage assets is confined to a single site, the Barry-Trehafod Railway (3), which has been assessed as having a Low magnitude of direct effect, with the significance of direct effect assessed as Slight Significance. The masterplan proposes the Barry-Trehafod Railway (3) to be left in-situ and utilised as public realm/access (footpath/cycle path). Residential development is proposed either side of its length. The proposed residential development and improvement works to the former railway line could adversely affect the integrity of the earthwork monument through unintentional damage, although the likelihood and overall effect to the monument is considered low.

14.113 It has been assessed that there will be no direct impact on the remaining 24 heritage assets with the study area.

#### 14.114 Potential Indirect Impacts of the Development on Heritage Assets

14.115 For the purposes of the assessment of indirect impacts from the proposed development on heritage assets only sites of International and National importance have been assessed. Two heritage assets have been assessed as having an indirect effect by the proposed development. Craig Y Parc (18) Registered Park and Garden (PGW[Gm]6) and Castell-Y-Mynach (9) have been assessed as having a Very Slight indirect effect as the key views and/or essential lines of sight to

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and from the heritage assets could be noticeable by the proposed development but resulting in little discernible severance of cultural heritage links. The essential setting of the park and garden is a horseshoe shaped area extending north, east and south of the main house and buildings. The parkland, which is now mainly wooded, extends west off the hill and into the study area by around 200m and the formal gardens lie mainly south of the house on quite steeply sloping ground. The essential views are south over the gardens, across the Vale of Glamorgan towards the Severn Estuary. The proposed development area is almost wholly located within lands historically belonging to Castell-Y-Mynach (9) and as such form the historic setting for the complex of listed buildings.
### Table 14.4. Assessment of direct and indirect effects on heritage assets

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### Environmental Statement – Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

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<td>D</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moved</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>PGWGm06/NPRN265777/GGATO2441m</td>
<td>Craig Y Parc</td>
<td>ST0932680662</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Park &amp; Garden</td>
<td>Grade II* Park &amp; Garden</td>
<td>PGWGm06 (CDF)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Near Intact</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>LSC01</td>
<td>Cwrt-Y-Garnau/Carna Mawr</td>
<td>ST077781344</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>LSC02</td>
<td>Cwrt-Y-Garnau/Carna Mawr Limekin and Quarry</td>
<td>ST0772781395</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>LSC03</td>
<td>Maws Mawr Old Limekin and Old Quarry</td>
<td>ST0749681169</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Not Known</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>LSC04</td>
<td>Castell-Y-Mynach Mill (Corn)</td>
<td>ST0774181035</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Mill</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
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<td>Plynnon-Dwym (Hot Well)</td>
<td>ST0851881420</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Building and Well</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>D</td>
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<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
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<td>Ty'r-Felin Fach</td>
<td>ST0765580884</td>
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<td>Buildings</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
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<td>ST0868981408</td>
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<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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14.117 The last column “Setting Effects Y/N” identifies those heritage assets that may have indirect visual impacts to the setting of the monument and require further assessment below (Stage 1 as set out in Setting of Historic Assets in Wales 2017 (The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Annex 6).
14.118 Setting and Significance – Stage 1

14.119 Potential indirect impacts of the development on heritage assets are confined to the impacts upon the setting of International and National value heritage assets (A* and A class), these include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Landscapes, Parks and Gardens and sometimes Grade I and I* Listed Buildings. Grade II and II* buildings are considered if their setting includes or is included with a Registered Landscape, Park and Garden or can demonstrate a significant cultural or historical connection.

14.120 For the purposes of the assessment of setting and significance of heritage assets with a value of A or higher a much larger study area of between 0.5km to 18km was applied. A total of three Historic Landscapes were considered but lie a considerable distance outside the study area, The Rhonnda HLW(MGI)5 just over 10km to the northwest, located 18km to the west is Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows HLW(MGI)1 and to the southeast the Gwent Levels HLW(MGI)2 is similarly located around 14km away. Craig Y Parc (18) Registered Park and Garden (PGWGm6) is located 0.3km to the east of the development area within the very edge of the wider study area. The closest Scheduled Ancient Monument is Cae-yr-Arfau Neolithic Burial Chamber (SAMGm030) located 1km to the north. Llwynda-Ddu Iron Age Camp (SAMGm180) is located 2km to the east and Felin Isaf Castle Mound (SAMGm370), a medieval motte and ditch earthwork, 2.5km to the southwest. There are three listed buildings within the wider study area, the medieval and Grade II* Listed Castell-Y-Mynach (9) manor house, the Grade II Listed 15th century Pant-y-gored farmhouse (8) and the Arts and Crafts Creigiau village/church hall (10). With the exception of Craig Y Parc (18) Registered Park and Garden (PGWGm6) and Castell-Y-Mynach (9), the remaining eight Value A sites noted above were assessed and discarded as either too distant, had no setting or direct line of sight to the proposed development area.

14.121 Defining and Evaluating the Setting and Significance of Heritage Assets – Stage 2 and 3

14.122 Sections 14.48-14.105 above sets out the context and extent of the identified heritage assets, which contribute to the Stage 1 and 2 assessment of setting and significance. Sections 14.107-14.111 sets out the value and Sections 14.112-14.119 the direct and indirect effects, which also contribute to the overall understanding of heritage assets and their setting (Stage 2 assessment of setting and significance).

14.123 Table 14.5. Stage 3 Assessing value and significance of indirect visual effects on the setting of heritage assets

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ID</th>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Evidential Value</th>
<th>Historical Value</th>
<th>Aesthetic Value</th>
<th>Communal Value</th>
<th>Type of visual effect/change</th>
<th>Magnitude of Effect</th>
<th>Significance of Effect</th>
<th>Cumulative Visual Effect</th>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>PGWGm06/NPRN265777/GGAT02441m</td>
<td>Craig Y Parc</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
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<td>Moderate</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14.124

14.125 The assessment of the Cumulative Visual Effect is the culmination of the assessment of value, degree of change and corresponding effects. This is partly a subjective exercise based on the assessor’s experience and knowledge.
14.126 Summary of Significance and Setting

14.127 The essential setting and park boundary of Craig Y Parc (18) Registered Park and Garden (PGW[GM]6 partially lies within the eastern edge of the study area and subjected to further assessment (above) and has been assessed as having no indirect effect from the proposed development as the key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage asset are not noticeable resulting in no severance of cultural heritage links. The essential setting of the park and garden is a horseshoe shaped area extending north, east and south of the main house and buildings. The parkland, which is now mainly wooded, extends west off the hill and into the study area by around 200m and the formal gardens lie mainly south of the house on quite steeply sloping ground. The essential views are south over the gardens, across the Vale of Glamorgan towards the Severn Estuary. Therefore, proposed development will be constructed away from any significant views from the registered park and garden with no resultant change to its significance or setting. Likewise, Craig Y Parc Iron Age Enclosure (NPRN91922/GGAT00628m) is situated in woodland at 105mOD within registered park and garden on the edge of the hill. The views to and from the monument towards the proposed development area are currently obscured by the woodland with no resultant change to the significance or setting of the monument.

14.128 The proposed development area is almost wholly located within lands historically belonging to Castell-Y-Mynach (9), and as such forms the wider historic setting for the heritage asset. However, later 20th century residential housing estates built surrounding the complex of historic buildings have all but severed the links from the proposed development back to the house and outbuildings, significantly reducing the value to the setting of Castell-Y-Mynach (9). The result being no change to the significance or setting of the historic asset.

Proposed Mitigation and Residual Impacts

Constructional and Operational Phases

14.129 The assessment has identified the potential direct and indirect effects of the proposed development together with an assessment of the setting and significance of high value heritage assets. The potential direct impact of the development on heritage assets is confined to a single site, the Barry-Trehafod Railway (3), which has been assessed as having a Low magnitude of direct effect, with the significance of direct effect assessed as Slight Significance. The masterplan proposes the Barry-Trehafod Railway (3) to be left in-situ and utilised as public realm/access (footpath/cycle path). Residential development is proposed either side of its length. The proposed residential development and improvement works to the former railway line could adversely affect the integrity of the earthwork monument through unintentional damage, although the likelihood and overall effect to the monument is considered low. Provided that the railway earthwork is left in-situ with no significant alterations, other than purely cosmetic groundworks to improve assess for the proposed foot/cycle path, then no further archaeological mitigation work is required. However, should the design plan change with more significant groundworks to the monument proposed then a topographical survey of the surviving earthwork should be carried out including
the recording of any associated railway structures, mile markers etc that may survive along its 
length.

14.130 There remains the potential to encounter unknown buried archaeological remains within the 
proposed development area during initial ground disturbing works (includes but is not limited to 
vegetation clearance, top and subsoil excavations, excavation for foundations, and excavation for 
drainage and services), synonymous with any greenfield site. The area is currently farmland with 
no previous archaeological interventions with which to draw useful conclusions on the extent and 
significance of any potential buried archaeological remains. Sections 14.61-104 have demonstrated 
the archaeological potential of the area. Creigiau was until the end of the 19th century a rural area 
with little development. The proposed development area currently open pasture and woodland 
and has been thus for at least 180 years if not considerably longer. However, many multi-period 
artefacts have been recovered from the surrounding area together with significant monuments in 
the landscape from the Neolithic, such as Cae-yr-Arfau (SAMGm030) and Tinkinswood chambered 
tombs (SAMGm009). The Bronze Age, including the spectacular Garth Hill Barrow Cemetery 
(SAMGm107), and Iron Age period forts at Craig-y-Parc (NPRN91922/GGAT00628m) and Rhiw 
Saeson Caerau (SAMGm065). The Roman marching camp at Pen-y-Coedcae (SAMGm267) together 
with the newly found fort at Miskin (SAMGm591) and many villas known in the wider area as at 
Whitton Lodge, Walterston (GGAT00382s). Medieval settlement is known at Castell-Y-Mynach and 
suggested at Creigiau (Criga Castle) and together with later Civil War and Post-medieval activity 
and settlement patterns all contribute to the potential to encounter unknown buried 
arrestological remains within the proposed development area during initial ground disturbing 
works. Placename evidence within the individual fields of the proposed development area hint at 
both past and current use (at the time of recording in the 1840s). Cae Clanrendy (122, 124) is 
suggested to be the field of the Dovecot. Although no above ground remains survive in the field, it 
is possible below ground remains survive of such a building. Cae or Caer Ucha (526) could simply 
be just be the upper field as the name suggests, however, the apportionment is not clear and the 
word cæ appears to be written caer meaning fort or castle. There are no earthworks or upstanding 
remains in the field of any fort or castle, but it is possible for below ground remains to survive of 
such a feature.

14.131 Due to the paucity of previous archaeological investigations within the proposed development area 
and the potential noted above for unknown archaeological remains to be encountered during 
groundworks for the proposed development there remains a risk of encountering buried 
arrestological remains anywhere across the greenfield site. Buried archaeology is an unpredictable 
resource and could pose a risk to the construction programme. In order to reduce the effect of the 
development on the archaeological resource it is recommended to undertake a geophysical survey of 
the development area, excepting the woodland, followed by targeted evaluation in the form of 
trenching of any identified below ground geophysical anomalies. A selection of negative, i.e. blank 
in terms of geophysical responses, trenches should also be undertaken to test the results of the 
geophysical survey. The scope of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation (trenching) 
should be set out in an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the 
arrestological advisors to the LPA. The geophysical survey should be undertaken to the 
professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for
geophysical survey (Published 2016) and Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation (Published 2014). Following the results of both the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation further mitigation work may be necessary should archaeological remains be encountered. Depending on the nature of the archaeological discovery this could include Strip Map Record of specific areas or an archaeological watching brief on initial groundworks (e.g. top and subsoil stripping and excavation for foundations).

14.132 All archaeological work should be carried out to the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Residual Impacts

14.133 Archaeology is an unpredictable resource and any excavation on a greenfield site has the potential to encounter unknown buried archaeological remains. However, provided that the archaeological mitigation strategies formulated above are followed then the risk posed by buried archaeology to the construction programme will be significantly reduced. Likewise, the risk posed by the proposed development to sensitive buried archaeological remains will also be reduced. The conclusion of any archaeological intervention/recording of identified sites will result in the proposed development having no further residual direct impacts or permanent operation effects to the archaeological resource.

14.134 The Barry-Trehafod Railway (3) was assessed as having a Low magnitude of direct effect and provided that the mitigation recommendations noted above are followed then the effect of the proposed development on this heritage asset will be reduced to ‘None’.

Summary and Conclusion

14.135 A total of 25 heritage assets have been identified within the study area (see Figure 14.1). A single linear heritage asset, the Barry-Trehafod Railway (3), has been identified within the development area and assessed as having a Low magnitude of direct effect, with the significance of direct effect assessed as Slight Significance. It has been assessed that there will be no direct impact on the remaining 24 heritage assets with the study area. For the purposes of the assessment of setting and significance of heritage assets a much larger study area of between 0.5km to 18km was applied. With no Registered Parks and Gardens in the proposed development area, Craig Y Parc (18) (PGW[Gm]6) is the 0.3km to the east. A total of three Historic Landscapes were considered (The Rhonnda HLW(MGI)5; Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig & Margam Burrows HLW(MGI)1; Gwent Levels HLW(MGI)2) but lie a considerable distance outside the study area. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the proposed development area and only three listed buildings within the wider study area. The closest and arguably most important historic building within the study area is the medieval and Grade II* Listed Castell-Y-Mynach (9) manor house, located immediately to the north of the proposed development area. The study area contains two further listed buildings, the Grade II Listed 15th century Pant-y-gored farmhouse (8) and the Arts and Crafts Creigiau village/church hall (10).
14.136 Craig Y Parc (18) Registered Park and Garden (PGW[GM]6) and Castell-Y-Mynach (9) were assessed as having a ‘Very Slight’ indirect effect as the ‘key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage assets could be noticeable by the proposed development but resulting in little discernible severance of cultural heritage links’. Further assessment of the setting of these heritage assets established no indirect effect from the proposed development as the ‘key views and/or essential lines of sight to and from the heritage assets are not noticeable resulting in no severance of cultural heritage links’. The proposed development being constructed away from any significant views from the registered park and garden with no resultant change to its significance or setting. Likewise, the views to and from Craig Y Parc Iron Age Camp (NPRN91922/GGAT00628m), located inside the registered park and garden (18), towards the proposed development area are currently obscured by the woodland with no resultant change to the significance or setting of the monument. Castell-Y-Mynach (9) is now engulfed in 20th century residential housing estates, severing any connection with its original agricultural landscape lying in the proposed development area resulting in no change to the significance or setting of the historic asset.

14.137 A series of mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the potential effect of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Provided these are implemented, then the residual effect of the proposed development on the archaeological resource will be reduced to none.
Reference List


14.139 Barrie, DSM, 1980 A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain: Volume 12 South Wales, Thomas and Lochar


14.142 Burnham, B and Davies, J, 2010, Roman Frontiers in Wales and the Marches. RCAHMW.

14.143 Cadw, 2011, Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales, Cardiff.


14.173 Young T, 2005 *Geophysical Survey of Rhiwaesnon Caerau Hillfort, Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf* GeoArch Report no. 2005/03

14.174 Other Sources

Plates

14.176 A walkover survey was conducted on 21st February 2019. The development area was photographed from key views and each field walked to identify potential heritage assets. Field numbers correspond with the tithe map and apportionment numbers for ease of numbering/identification.

14.178 Plate 14.2. View E of field 525 with field 120 and 121 visible in the middle distance.

14.179 Plate 14.3. View E of field 120.

14.181 Plate 14.5. View E of field 122 and part of 124.

14.183 Plate 14.7. View S of the Barry-Trehafod Railway (3) as it passes under the A4119.


14.191 Plate 14.15. View SW of field 117 with field 116d visible in the distance.

Aerial Photographs

14.194 The following is a list of the aerial photographs with coverage of the study area held by the Central Registry of Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW). The images largely followed the chronology of historic maps. No new heritage assets were identified.

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14.195 Table 14.6. Aerial photographic search results ref. W-AP-PR 18-258
## Tithe Apportionment

14.196 Table 14.7. Apportionments relating to the Tithe Maps for the Parishes of Peterstone super Ely in the County of Glamorgan 1845 (Peterstone), parish of Pentyrch in the County of Glamorgan 1840 (Pentyrch) and the parish of St Fagans with the chapelry of Llanillterne, Glamorganshire 1840 (St Fagans).

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<th>Landowners</th>
<th>Occupiers</th>
<th>Name and Description of Lands and Premises</th>
<th>State of Cultivation</th>
<th>Quantities in Statute Measure</th>
<th>Amount of Rent-charge apportioned upon the several Lands, and to whom payable</th>
<th>Payable to Vicar £</th>
<th>Payable to Appropriator £</th>
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<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
<td>Thomas John</td>
<td>Brithdir (average quality land), Llwyn-Yoly Meadow</td>
<td>2 1 30</td>
<td>- - - - - - - -</td>
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<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
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<td>3 2 -</td>
<td>- - - - - - - -</td>
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<td>John John</td>
<td>Copse, Castell-Y-Mynach Wood &amp; Pasture</td>
<td>8 - 33</td>
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<td>John John</td>
<td>Perwg (enclosed field/paddock), Castell-Y-Mynach Pasture</td>
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<td>4 1 16</td>
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<td>Pentyrch</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
<td>John John</td>
<td>Cae Clane (Clomendy – Dovecot Field), Castell-Y-Mynach Arable</td>
<td>9 2 26</td>
<td>- - - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentyrch</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
<td>John John</td>
<td>Croft (croft) Merrig (Merrig’s(?) little field), Castell-Y-Mynach Arable</td>
<td>3 1 -</td>
<td>- - - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentyrch</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
<td>John John</td>
<td>Waun Isba (lower/bottom wet/boggy meadow), Castell-Y-Mynach Pasture</td>
<td>5 2 8</td>
<td>- - - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentyrch</td>
<td>124a</td>
<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
<td>John John</td>
<td>Waun (moorland) Groandir, Castell-Y-Mynach Arable &amp; Meadow</td>
<td>8 3 20</td>
<td>- - - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentyrch</td>
<td>124b</td>
<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
<td>John John</td>
<td>Groandir Genol (middle), Castell-Y-Mynach Arable</td>
<td>8 1 -</td>
<td>- - - - - - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterstone</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>Part of Waun Meadow</td>
<td>2 1 8</td>
<td>7 8 - - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterstone</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>Dresiog (Drysiog? – full of brambles/thorny or Dursiog? – snouted/beaked) Arable</td>
<td>9 1 8</td>
<td>1 3 6 - - - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Environmental Statement – Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

14.197 Note. Quantities and Measures are listed in Acres, Roods and Perches (A.R.P.). An acre is 4,840 square yards. A rood is a rectangular area one furlong (10 chains or 40 rods/perches) long by one rod wide. There are 40 perches to a rood, and 160 perches to an acre. The amount (£) due is listed in Pounds, Shillings and Pence (£sd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arable</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peterstone</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>Caer Caer Ucha (top or upper field or fort)</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Fagans</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>Lord Dynevor</td>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>Not named</td>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

14-50
## Gazetteer of New Heritage Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Enw</th>
<th>NGR</th>
<th>Math</th>
<th>Statws</th>
<th>Cyfnod</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSC01</td>
<td>Cwrt-γ-carnau/Carna Mawr</td>
<td>ST0777881344</td>
<td>Odyn galch a Chwarel</td>
<td>Dim</td>
<td>Öl-ganoloesol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Disgrifiad:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dangosir adeilad, ffynnon a sawl tŷ allan o dan yr enw Carna Mawr ar Fap Degwm (1840) Plwyf Pentyrch (tenant – John Jones, landlord – yr Arglwydd Dinefwr); ac, yn ddiweddarach, o dan yr enw Cwrt-γ-carnau mewn argraffiadau hanesyddol o fapiau’r Arolwg Ordnans. Mae’r adeilad wedi’i leoli ar ben gogleddol cae siáp trapesoid, gyda’r llwybr mynediad yn ymestyn ar hyd y ffin orllewinol. Yn union i’r gogledd, mae yna odyn galch a chwarel, a gofnodwyd gyntaf yn argraffiad cyntaf map yr Arolwg Ordnans, lle nodwyd eu bod yn hen ar y pryd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LSC02| Odyn galch a Chwarel Cwrt-γ-carnau/Carna Mawr | ST0772781395 | Odyn galch a Chwarel | Dim    | Öl-ganoloesol |
|      | **Disgrifiad:**                   |         |                 |        |           |
|      | Odyn galch a chwarel i’r gogledd o dŷ Cwrt-γ-carnau, a gofnodwyd yn argraffiad cyntaf map yr Arolwg Ordnans (1877), ac a nodwyd eu bod yn hen ar y pryd. Mae chwarel bosibl arall wedi’i chofnodi 128 m i’r gorllewin, a hynny ar ymlyg yr cae (ST 307595.098,181403.598). Dangosir hyn fel coedlan o goed yn argraffiad cyntaf map yr Arolwg Ordnans yn 1877, ac erbyn cyhoeddidd pedwerydd argraffiad map yr Arolwg Ordnans yn 1941, dangosir y nodwedd fel twll crwn mawr. |

| LSC03| Odyn galch a Chwarel Maes Mawr   | ST0749681169 | Odyn galch a Chwarel | Dim    | Öl-ganoloesol |
|      | **Disgrifiad:**                   |         |                 |        |           |
|      | Odyn galch a chwarel i’r dwyrain o dŷ Maes Mawr, a gofnodwyd yn argraffiad cyntaf map yr Arolwg Ordnans (1877), ac a nodwyd eu bod yn hen ar y pryd. |

| LSC04| Melin (falu) Castell-γ-Mynach | ST0774181035 | Melin          | Dim    | Öl-ganoloesol |
|      | **Disgrifiad:**                   |         |                 |        |           |
|      | Dangosir melin fau, pwll a lifoddorau ger Heol Ty-nant ar Fap Degwn (1840) Plwyf Pentyrch, ac yna mewn argraffiadau hanesyddol o fapiau’r Arolwg Ordnans. Byddai ddwr o’r pwll mawr ger Cwrt-γ-carnau (ST 07709,81234) yn cynnal pyllau’r felin, gan lifo tua’r de o dan Heol Ty-nant i bwll siáp triangl ger y felin. Byddai’r pwll ger Cwrt-γ-carnau yn cael ei gynnal gan ddwr o Ffynnon-dwym, a oedd ynghyd wrth y bwthyn to gwellt a oedd yn meddu ar yr un enw (cyfeirnod LSC05). O’r felin, byddai Nant Coslech yn llifo tua’r de i Afon Elái. |
**Environmental Statement – Cultural Heritage and Archaeology**

**ID:** LSC05

**Enw:** Ffynnon-dwym

**NGR:** ST0851881420

**Math:** Adeilad a Ffynnon

**Statws:** Dim

**Cyfnod:** Ōl-ganoloesol

**Disgrifiad:**

Bwthyn to gwellt a gardd oedd Ffynnon-dwym, a enwyd ar Ōl y ffynnon a oedd ar Ŷ tir, ac a fyddai, yn Ŷ pendraw, yn cynnal pyllau Melin Castell-y-Mynach. Mae’r bwthyn wedi'i gofnodi ar Fap Degwm (1840) Plwyf Pentyrch, ac, yn ddiweddarach, mewn argraffiadau hanesyddol o fapiau’r Arolwg Ordyns. Roedd y tŷ yn rhan o ystâd Castell-y-Mynach. Mae fffotograff o’r bwthyn, a dynnwyd, o bosibl, yng nghyfnod cynnar yr 20fed ganrif, wedi cael ei ailargraffu ar dudalen 30 o *The Garth Domain* (rhifyn 7 Chwefror 2000) gan J. Barry Davies a Don Llewellyn.

**ID:** LSC06

**Enw:** Tŷ’r Felin Fach

**NGR:** ST0765580884

**Math:** Adeilad

**Statws:** Dim

**Cyfnod:** Ōl-ganoloesol

**Disgrifiad:**

Mae Tŷ’r Felin Fach wedi’i gofnodi fel bwthyn a gardd sy’n ei ddioma i Felin (falu) Castell-y-Mynach ar Fap Degwm (1840) Plwyf Pentyrch. Dangosir bod teras o bedwar bwthyn wedi cymryd lle y bwthyn gweiddiol yn ail argraffiad o fap yr Arolwg Ordyns (1900). Erbyn hyn, mae’r safle yn cynnwys tŷ modern, sy’n efelychu nodweddion Tudurraidd, a garej ar wahân wedi'i wneud o frics coch.

**ID:** LSC07

**Enw:** Chwarel haearnfaen

**NGR:** ST0868981408

**Math:** Chwarel

**Statws:** Dim

**Cyfnod:** Ōl-ganoloesol

**Disgrifiad:**

Mae chwarel fach (haearnfaen) wedi’i chofnodi yn argraffiad cyntaf map yr Arolwg Ordyns (1877). Ni chaiff ei dangos ar fap cynharach y degwm. Lleolir chwarel (gerrig) oes fer arall 300 m i’r gorllewin, ac roedd wedi diflannu erbyn argraffiadau diweddarach o fapiau’r Arolwg Ordyns.

**ID:** LSC01

**Name:** Cwrt-y-garnau/Carna Mawr

**NGR:** ST0777881344

**Type:** Limekiln and Quarry

**Status:** None

**Period:** Post-medieval

**Description:**

Building, well and several outbuildings shown on the Pentyrch Parish Tithe Map (1840) as Carna Mawr (tenant John John, landlord Lord Dynevor) and later on OS historic editions as Cwrt-y-carnau. The building sits at the northern end of a trapezoidal shaped field with the access track along the western boundary. Directly to the north is a limekiln and quarry first depicted on the OS 1st Edition map and noted as old at this time.
### ID: LSC02  Name: Cwrt-y-garnau/Carna Mawr Limekiln and Quarry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGR: ST0772781395</th>
<th>Type: Limekiln and Quarry</th>
<th>Status: None</th>
<th>Period: Post-medieval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description:**

Limekiln and quarry north of Cwrt-y-garnau House, depicted on the OS 1st Edition map (1877) and noted as old at this time. Another possible quarry is depicted 128m to the west on the edge of the field (ST 307595.098,181403.598). This is shown as a copice of trees from the 1877 OS 1st Edition map and by the time of the publication of the 1941 OS 4th Edition map the feature is shown as a large circular hole.

### ID: LSC03  Name: Maes Mawr Old Limekin and Old Quarry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGR: ST0749681169</th>
<th>Type: Limekiln and Quarry</th>
<th>Status: None</th>
<th>Period: Post-medieval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description:**

Limekiln and quarry east of Maes Mawr House, depicted on the OS 1st Edition map (1877) and noted as old at this time.

### ID: LSC04  Name: Castell-y-Mynach Mill (corn)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGR: ST0774181035</th>
<th>Type: Mill</th>
<th>Status: None</th>
<th>Period: Post-medieval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description:**

Corn mill, pond and sluices off Ty-nant Lane shown on the Pentyrch Parish Tithe Map (1840) and later on OS historic editions. The mill was fed by the large pond near Cwrt-y-carnau (ST 07709,81234) southwards down under Ty-nant Lane and to a triangular-shaped mill pond at the mill. The pond near Cwrt-y-carnau was fed by Ffynnon Dwyym (hot well) adjacent to the old thatched cottage of the same name (ref. LSC05). From the mill the Nant-Coslech descended south to the Ely River.

### ID: LSC05  Name: Ffynnon-dwym (hot well)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGR: ST0851881420</th>
<th>Type: Building and Well</th>
<th>Status: None</th>
<th>Period: Post-medieval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description:**

Ffynnon-dwym was a thatched cottage and garden named for the well of the same name in its grounds that ultimately fed the mill ponds at Castell-y-Mynach Mill. Depicted on the Pentyrch Parish Tithe Map (1840) and later on OS historic editions. The house was part of the Castell-y-Mynach estate. A photograph of the cottage taken perhaps in the early part of the 20th century is reprinted on page 30 of The Garth Domain (No.7 February 2000) by J. Barry Davies and Don Llewellyn.

### ID: LSC06  Name: Ty’r-felin fach
Ty'r-felin fach is depicted on the Pentyrch Parish Tithe Map (1840) as a cottage and garden belonging to Castell-y-Mynach Mill (corn). The 2nd Edition (1900) OS map shows the cottage replaced by a terrace row of four cottages. The site is now occupied by a modern mock Tudor style house and detached garage in red brick.

Small quarry (ironstone) depicted on the OS 1st Edition Map (1877). Not shown on the earlier tithe map. Another short-lived quarry (stone) is located 300m (ST0833481353) to the west and gone by later edition OS maps.
Appendix IV Acknowledgements and Copyright

14.198 The report and illustrations were prepared by Richard Lewis BA MCIfA. The author would like to thank Calli Rouse (GGAT HER), Lynne Moore (RCAHMW - NMR) and Derek Elliot (CRAPW) for their helpful assistance. Emyr Evans and Iwan ap Dafydd of the National Library of Wales for providing the tithe maps. Trwydd Cyf provided the Welsh translation of the summary and gazetteer of new sites. Finally, special thanks are given to Osian Roberts (DPP Planning) for his help and patience during the course of the project. Ordnance Survey historic maps were provided and licenced by Promap (Landmark Group) Reference Number 214634. The copyright of this report is held by Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd, who have granted an exclusive licence to the Castell-Y-Mynach Estate and their agents DPP Planning Ltd enabling them to use and reproduce the material it contains. Ordnance Survey maps are reproduced under licence 100058761. Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd retains copyright of any annotations.