



Land West of Swanbridge Road  
Sully  
Vale of Glamorgan

Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

CA Project: 4279  
CA Report: 13231

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## CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION .....	6
2.	METHODOLOGY.....	7
3.	PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT .....	11
4.	BASELINE SURVEY.....	12
5.	CONCLUSIONS AND ANALYSIS .....	18
6	CONCLUSIONS.....	24
7.	REFERENCES .....	26
	APPENDIX A: GAZETTEER OF THE RECORDED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT .....	29
	APPENDIX B: LOCAL PLANNING POLICY .....	31

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Location of Land at Sully
- Fig. 2 Known heritage assets with 500m study area
- Fig. 3 Extract from Sully tithe map of 1846
- Fig. 4 Extract from 2nd Edition OS map of 1900
- Fig. 5 Aerial photo of 1963
- Fig. 6 View from central-northern field, north-east towards designated assets.
- Fig. 7 View from southern field, north-east towards Barn at Home Farm
- Fig. 8 View from southern field, south towards Sully Island.

## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Land at Sully  
**Location:** Sully, Vale of Glamorgan  
**NGR:** ST 16169 68437

In May 2013 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Savills to carry out a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of land west of Swanbridge Road, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan.

No designated historic environment features are situated within the site. Three non-designated historic environment features are recorded within the site boundary, comprising the location of a former limekiln, the location of a scatter of prehistoric worked flint and the location of a former outbuilding of Nicell's Dwelling. The former limekiln was located in the southern field of the site (outside of the current application area): where kilns survive they may be of high value as heritage assets. The kiln at the proposed development site has clearly been levelled therefore any survival would only consist of buried remains of wall footings. Due to the poor survival the evidential value of the site is low. The flint finds have subsequently been removed, although further worked flints may remain, and would be of some archaeological interest. The identification of a flint scatter at the site is possibly evidence for Neolithic settlement in the area although the likelihood of encountering associated buried archaeological deposits is also considered to be restricted.

Numerous prehistoric flint scatters are recorded in the site vicinity, and Roman building and occupation material were recorded during preparation works for Swanbridge sports ground to the south of the site. The Portable Antiquities Scheme also records numerous Roman period finds from the local area. These finds indicate settlement of the area in the prehistoric and Roman periods. The general situation of the site, on higher land overlooking the coast, would have been an attractive settlement location and there is considered to be some potential for currently unrecorded settlement remains of these periods within the site.

An assessment of the settings of designated heritage assets in the wider site vicinity has been carried out. A number of Listed buildings are situated at Cog Farm, Nicells Haouse and Home Farm to the north-east of the site. The site is situated within the historically associated field enclosures of these buildings, and development may have a limited adverse effect upon their setting and overall value. Development would not, however, harm the key contributors to their value and would not fundamentally alter the intelligibility, preservation and value of the buildings. Two Scheduled Monuments lie in the wider landscape, and their value would not appreciably be harmed by development.

This assessment has not identified any known archaeological remains within the site of more than a limited heritage value. No remains which may clearly contribute to the research objectives set out in the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales are recorded and development of the site would have no known significant adverse physical effects upon below-ground archaeological remains. Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6; Welsh Government 2012, 92) states that in cases of archaeological remains of less than national importance 'local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development'.

Assessment has not identified any heritage constraints that would preclude development of the site, following the implementation of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. Development would not be contrary to the requirements of Planning Policy Wales Chapter 6: Conserving the Historic Environment.

It is recommended that further archaeological survey is undertaken as a condition of any approval of an Outline planning application. This would most appropriately comprise a staged programme of archaeological works, including geophysical survey and, dependent upon the results, other techniques possibly including fieldwork techniques such as archaeological trial trenching. The requirements for further archaeological survey and mitigation measures would be agreed in consultation with Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and set out in Written Schemes of Investigation for approval by the Trust. This strategy would ensure that any currently unrecorded archaeological remains within the site were suitably managed in line with heritage planning policy.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

### **Outline**

- 1.1 In May 2013 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Savills to carry out a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of land west of Swanbridge Road, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan (centered on NGR: ST 16169 68437; Fig. 1).

### **Location and landscape context**

- 1.2 The proposed development site is located on the north-eastern edge of the village of Sully, approximately 550m north of the Bristol Channel and c.350m north-west of the village of Swanbridge, within the Vale of Glamorgan. It is set within a rural landscape surrounding Sully consisting of irregularly-shaped open fields with hedged field boundaries, scattered farms and hamlets and small wooded areas. Approximately 1km west of the site are the industrial estates on the eastern edge of town of Barry. The towns of Penarth and Dinas Powys to the north confine the agricultural landscape surrounding the proposed development site. Ground level within the site falls from a height of 45m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the central area of the site to 29m AOD at the southern end of the site extent.
- 1.3 The proposed development site is 27.6ha in size and is located to the north of the B4267 road. The site currently comprises three fields. A hedgerow runs east-west across the site dividing the northern and southern sections. Currently only the northern section of the site is within the application site boundary. This current application boundary is defined on Figure 2. Hedgerows also surround the proposed development site. The northern area of the site is divided into two fields by a fence. A line of posts is also situated in the western side of the northern area, which at one time divided it into three fields, however, there is no fence connecting the posts at present. The site borders housing estates along Conybeare Road and Breane Close to the west, a disused railway track to the south, Swanbridge Road to the east and Cog Road to the north. There are no structures within the proposed development site, though a number of houses lie against the northeast border of the site.

### **Scope**

- 1.4 The assessment focuses upon the cultural heritage resource of the proposed development site which includes the northern, current application boundary area

(defined on Figure 2) and the southern area which is a part of the site allocation. Also the heritage resource of a minimum 500m 'buffer' around the site has been assessed in detail, referred to as the 'study area' (Fig. 2).

1.5 The main objectives of the desk-based assessment are:

- to identify designated heritage assets within the proposed development site and the study area;
- to gather information on non-designated recorded heritage assets;
- where sufficient information allows, to assess the significance of the buried archaeology present;
- where possible to assess the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the buried archaeology present; and
- assess the impact of the proposed development on the designated assets located within the 500m study area.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 The methodology is primarily based on the guidance provided in the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' (IfA 2011). It has also been guided by Cadw's 'Conservation Principles' (Cadw 2011).

2.2 The baseline survey involved consultation of readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources. The major repositories of information consulted comprised:

### *UNESCO*

- List of World Heritage Sites

### *Cadw*

- Listed buildings;
- List of Scheduled Monuments;
- Register of Landscapes of Outstanding and Special Historic Interest in Wales;
- Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales; and
- Register of Battlefields.

*Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)*

- COFLEIN database of archaeological sites and events.

*The National Assembly for Wales*

- Aerial photographs (1940s onwards).

*Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record (GGATHER)*

- Database of known archaeological sites, findspots and previous archaeological works; and
- Published and unpublished documentary sources (including development control site reports).

*Online sources*

- The Portable Antiquities Scheme website was accessed June 2013. Local Plan information from the LPA website.

2.3 A site visit was made on 1st May 2013 in order to examine current land use and topography, and to assess the visible cultural heritage resource.

2.4 All points of cultural heritage interest found in the baseline survey are located on Fig. 2. The gazetteer (Appendix A) correlates points of interest with their reference number on the above sources, as well as any other relevant statutory designation or status. Points of interest are marked in bold in the body of the text thus, **00**.

Heritage value

2.5 Heritage value itself is best defined by Cadw's 'Conservation Principles' (2011) which describes value as a combination of evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value. Evidential value derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric. Historical value can derive from particular aspects of past ways of life, or association with notable families, persons, events or movements – it is the connection between past events and society with the present. Aesthetic value derives from the sensory and intellectual stimulation people draw from an historic asset. It may include its physical form, and how it lies within its setting. It may be the result of design, or an unplanned outcome of a process of events. Communal value derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for



the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It may be commemorative or symbolic, such as meaning for identity or collective memory.

### ***The Setting of Heritage Assets***

#### Setting

- 2.6 Setting may be defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. All heritage assets have a setting, and elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to its significance and may affect the ability to appreciate that significance. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations but also comprises other elements that contribute to how one experiences a heritage asset, including factors such as noise, dust and vibration; by spatial associations; and by an understanding of historic relationships. Thus setting comprises one element of the overall significance or 'value' of a heritage asset.

#### Settings assessment

- 2.7 The approach towards assessing setting and possible effects upon it is based upon the English Heritage document *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (EH 2011). Although produced by English Heritage, it is recognised by the heritage sector as appropriate guidance within Wales. It provides guidance on setting and development management, including assessing the implications of development proposals. A staged approach is recommended for the latter, the first step of which is to identify the heritage assets which may be affected and their settings.
- 2.8 Initial appraisal (using modern mapping, Google Earth, and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility) of designated heritage assets within the wider environs of the site was carried out using information provided by Cadw. A number of designated heritage assets within the wider site vicinity which may potentially be affected by development were identified, and are listed below. The type of development is currently not specified and therefore the sites identified are based on current development information and could be subject to alteration following the production of a master plan.
- 2.9 Heritage assets identified for detailed settings assessment comprised:
- Sully Island promontory fort Scheduled Monument (c. 1.2km south of the site: 1, Fig. 2)

- Cog Farm model farmbuildings Grade 2 Listed building (c. 35m north of the site: **2**, Fig. 2)
- Cog Farm (eight rickstands) Grade 2 Listed building (c. 85m north of the site: **3**, Fig. 2)
- Cog House Grade 2 Listed building (c. 40m north of the site: **5**, Fig. 2)
- Nicells Grade 2 Listed building (c. 5m east of the site: **4**, Fig. 2)
- Barn at Home Farm Grade 2 Listed building (c. 140m east of the site: **6**, Fig. 2)
- Middleton Moat Scheduled Monument (c. 750m west of the site; **35**, Fig. 2)

2.10 Step 2 of the guidance is to assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a positive contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s), i.e. 'what matters and why'. This includes a consideration of the key attributes of the heritage asset itself, then considers:

- the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets
- the way the asset is appreciated
- the asset's associations and patterns of use.

2.11 The third step is to assess the effect of the proposed development on the significance of assets through the consideration of the key attributes of the proposed development in terms of its:

- location and siting
- form and appearance
- additional effects
- permanence.

2.12 The fourth step is to maximise enhancement and minimise harm and step five is making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes.

2.13 The heritage desk-based assessment includes consideration of stages 1 to 3 with respect to the heritage assets listed above. These were all visited in the field as far as possible from publically accessible rights of way, with pro forma Cotswold Archaeology settings inspection sheets and photographic record compiled.

### ***Previous Archaeological Works***

- 2.14 No previous archaeological works are recorded within the site. Previous archaeological works within the study area consist of a watching brief for a new library unit on South Road (Fig. 2), c.200m south of the site boundary (Sell 2005) and an archaeological field evaluation for a sports ground at Sully (GGAT 1992), located c.180m south of the site boundary (Fig. 2, 22).

### 3. PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

#### *Planning policy and guidance context*

- 3.1 Current planning policy has been published by the Welsh Assembly Government in Planning Policy Wales, Chapter 6 of which, Conserving the Historic Environment, gives guidance on archaeology, ancient monuments, conservation areas and historic parks, gardens and landscapes.
- 3.2 This guidance states that the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are likely to be affected by a proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation *in situ*. In cases involving lesser archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development (paragraph 6.5.1).
- 3.3 Where a development proposal affects a Listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (paragraph 6.5.9).
- 3.4 Local planning authorities should protect parks and gardens and their settings included in the first part of the 'Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales'. The effect of proposed development on a park or garden contained in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, or on the setting of such a park or garden, may be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application (paragraph 6.5.25).

- 3.5 Should any proposed development conflict with the policy's objective of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, or its setting, there will be a strong presumption against the grant of planning permission. In exceptional cases the presumption may be overridden in favour of development deemed desirable on the grounds of some other public interest (paragraph 6.5.17).

***Local planning policy***

- 3.6 Current local planning policy is contained within the Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan (ADP; Adopted April 2005). Relevant policies are reproduced in Appendix B.

- 3.7 The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan is currently in preparation and will replace the UDP when adopted.

## **4. BASELINE SURVEY**

***Introduction***

- 4.1 This section provides an overview of the historical and archaeological background of the study area, in order to provide a better understanding of the context and significance of the cultural heritage resource that may be affected by development. This assessment then determines the significance of any affected elements of the historic environment (Chapter 5 of this report) and assesses the potential for encountering buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site.

***Designated sites***

*International designations*

- 4.2 No World Heritage Sites or sites included on the Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites (July 2010) are situated within the site or its vicinity.

*National designations*

- 4.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments located within the site. The closest Scheduled Monument to the proposed development site is Middleton Moat, a medieval homestead moat located c.700m west of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, 35). Sully Island promontory fort Scheduled Monument lies approximately 1.2km south of the site (Fig. 2, 1)

4.4 No Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Landscapes or Registered Battlefields are located within the site or the study area.

4.5 There are no Listed buildings within the site boundary. There are five listed buildings within the study area (Fig. 2, **2-6**), all of which are located just beyond the north-east corner of the site boundary at Cog Farm.

#### *Regional and local designations*

4.6 Glamorgan County Treasures (GCT) is an inventory of historic environment features which includes Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens (as above), but also buildings of local importance not contained within the statutory list. All five Listed buildings within the study area are included on the County Treasures inventory and their importance is reflected by their national designation as listed buildings (see above). There are also two buildings within the study area, included on the County Treasure inventory, which are of local importance (Fig. 2, **29** and **30**). The former is located to the east of the site on Swanbridge Road and comprises the 19<sup>th</sup>-century house known as 'The Homestead'.

4.7 The site and wider study area are not located within a Conservation Area.

#### ***Summary of non-designated assets***

4.8 There are two non-designated heritage assets recorded within the proposed development site consisting of a Neolithic flint scatter discovered during ploughing (Fig. 2, **11**) and an 'Old Kiln' identified on the 1846 Sully tithe map and the walk-over survey (Fig. 2, **32**). Non-designated heritage assets in the wider study area are summarised in Appendix A and on Fig. 2, and are discussed in the relevant period sections below.

#### ***Geology, topography and the palaeoenvironment***

4.9 The solid geology of the site is mapped as conglomerate of the Mercia Mudstone Formation (BGS 2012). No superficial deposits are mapped within the site and therefore there is no potential for deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest.

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

- 4.10 There is one prehistoric find recorded within the site boundary consisting of a Neolithic flint scatter (Fig. 2, 11) discovered during ploughing. It is one of a number of prehistoric flint scatters recorded within the study area. Four of these contained flints dated to the Mesolithic period (Fig. 2, 7 – 10); 11 dated to the Neolithic period (Fig. 2, 8 – 18); and one to the prehistoric period in general (Fig. 2, 19). The majority of the finds were discovered during ploughing, although one Neolithic flint scatter was discovered during lawn laying (Fig. 2, 18). The remaining prehistoric site within the study area consists of a prehistoric enclosure on Sully Moors (Fig. 2, 20) identified on aerial photographs. Earthworks were also identified at a distance and were recorded in the Glamorgan-Gwent HER.
- 4.11 The Vale of Glamorgan, in which the proposed development site is located, has produced archaeology dating back to the Palaeolithic period. This archaeology, and that of the later Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, consists mainly of flint artefacts. Flint scatters have been noted as ‘numerous’ around the Barry and Sully areas (Dowdell 1984) and a further six flint scatter sites have been recorded within 200m outside the study area. Through these time periods, human activity changed from nomadic to a more settled lifestyle (Dowdell 1984) and this coastal area would have been popular with human populations as it provided rich marine resources (GGAT 1992). Flint continued to be used during the Bronze Age, despite the introduction of metal to the material culture. There was also a change in burial practices from the large Neolithic chambered tombs further inland in the Vale to Bronze Age cairns and barrow monuments scattered across the whole of the county. A Bronze Age barrow has been recorded on Sully Island as well as a number in Barry, c.5km west of the site boundary.
- 4.12 The surviving archaeological remains of the Iron Age within the Vale of Glamorgan include farmsteads and hillforts. A number of large hillforts are situated along the coastline in strategic, cliff top locations (Dowdell 1984). A smaller fort has been identified on Sully Island (Fig. 2, 1). This would have been a convenient position with good views out into the Bristol Channel, a route for trade, communication and war (Dowdell 1984).

### ***Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)***

- 4.13 A legionary fortress was established at Caerleon, c.29km north-east of Sully, from which the Roman 2<sup>nd</sup> Augustan legion could operate to make incursions into the lands of the *Silures* tribe. Forts were also set up in Cardiff and Cowbridge as the invasion spread westward. Surviving Roman remains within the surrounding landscape of Sully are few in number and consist mostly of building material and findspots, including a coin hoard found in Sully.
- 4.14 The Portable Antiquities scheme recorded 20 Roman finds within the study area of which six were located within the proposed development site. The finds from the site consisted of Roman coins, five of which dated to the 4th century, one dated from the 1st century. Finds within the study area consisted of a further five coins, three brooches, a copper alloy mount of uncertain function, a copper alloy vessel and two spindle whorls.
- 4.15 Roman building and occupation material (Fig. 2, **21**) was discovered during preparation works for Swanbridge sports ground, and Roman coins were also recovered in the same area during the evaluation at the BP Sports Ground (Fig. 2, **22**). These finds indicate continuing settlement of the area in the Roman period, and the presence of a rural settlement. This situation, on higher land overlooking the coast, would have been an attractive settlement location during the later prehistoric and Roman periods.

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

- 4.16 There is no evidence for any form of early medieval activity within the site or wider study area. In the centuries following the end of the Roman rule, Britain fragmented into large number of small kingdoms. The Vale of Glamorgan became the Kingdom of Glywysing which, through the early medieval period, was raided along its coast by Irish pirates and later Norsemen (Tilney 1965). Scandinavian influence in this region can be seen in the place names, and ‘Cog’ and ‘Cogan’ have been suggested as deriving from the Danish word for ‘a piece of marshland’ (Dowdell 1984), possibly providing an indication of the landscape around Cog Moor, c. 0.5km north of the site boundary.
- 4.17 There are two medieval sites recorded within the study area. These include Cog village, a medieval site suggested through the discovery of 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery and other finds (Fig. 2, **23**) located c.400m east of the site boundary near The Vineyard. A medieval pottery scatter dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Fig. 2,

**24**) has also been discovered during the course of building operations around 300m to the west of the site boundary. The Portable Antiquities Scheme records two coins, a thimble, buckle and harness pendant from the study area that date from the mediaeval period.

- 4.18 After the Norman invasion of Britain in 1066, the lands on the south coast of the Vale of Glamorganshire around the Barry area were divided into eight manors, Sully being given to Reginald de Sully, after which the area was named (Griffiths 1966; Morgan 2008). Sully contains the remains of a medieval castle, c.700m west of the site boundary, as well as a medieval church and house. During the medieval period, Sully was one of a number of tiny ports along the Glamorgan coastline (Thomas 1984), linking Sully to places along the coastline as well as providing a base for fishermen. It is likely that the land within the site formed a part of the agricultural hinterland of the medieval settlement foci during this period.

#### ***Post-medieval (1560 – 1900) and industrial/modern (1901 – present)***

- 4.19 A number of post-medieval Listed buildings are situated within the study area. These include the Grade II Listed buildings of: Nicells dwelling (Fig. 2, **4**) to the east of the site on Swanbridge Road; Cog Farm model farm buildings (Fig. 2, **2**); Cog Farm eight rickstands (Fig. 2, **3**); Cog House (Fig. 2, **5**); and the barn at Home Farm (Fig. 2, **6**). Also within the study area are two post-medieval locally designated buildings listed on the Glamorgan County Treasures, comprising: The Homestead (Fig. 2, **29**), a 19<sup>th</sup> century building; and Square Tower House (Fig. 2, **30**), a Victorian house, located on South Road.
- 4.20 The base of Sully windmill (Fig. 2, **31**), a manorial windmill situated in the gardens of a house, is also situated within the study area. Further post-medieval sites comprise: 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century artefacts discovered during the BP Sports Ground (Fig. 2, **22**) evaluation; a windmill site (Fig. 2, **26**); two lime kiln sites (Fig. 2, **27** and **28**); and a pottery sherd dating to 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Fig. 2, **25**) found during pipe laying. The quarrying and processing of limestone has been a feature of this part of the Vale of Glamorgan since the post-medieval period.
- 4.21 According to the Glamorgan coastal shipping records, from the 1660s Sully was used as a harbour to which cattle, sheep and hogs were brought from the upland areas of the Vale of Glamorgan and shipped to Bristol and further to Ireland and France (Williams 1965; Griffiths 1984).



- 4.22 The Sully tithe map of 1846 (Fig. 3) depicts the site as four agricultural fields each owned by Sir J.J.B. Guest and occupied by John Bland. It is likely that the enclosure of fields recognisable in the area today had begun informally as early as the medieval period, a process which is reflected in the commonly occurring long sinuous boundaries. Further, more regular sub-division was carried out throughout the post-medieval period. At the time of the tithe map the large southern field in the site was sub-divided into three smaller fields, and the northern area was a larger single field. A lime kiln site, named 'Old Kiln' is shown within the central field in the site (Fig.2, **32**; Fig. 3). The possible remains of this feature, consisting of a patch of lighter coloured soil, were identified during the walkover survey. As the kiln site was labelled 'Old Kiln' by 1846 it is likely that the kiln was established from at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century. However, it should be borne in mind that the term 'old' in this context is also just likely to refer to the kiln being out of use.
- 4.23 The Cog farmstead, containing the Grade II Listed buildings (Fig. 2, **2**, **3** and **5**) are illustrated on the tithe map, as well as the Old Mill (Fig. 2, **26**) labelled on Cog Road. A building is depicted just within the eastern site boundary on the tithe map (Fig. 3) to the immediate west of Nicell's dwelling (Fig. 2, **4**). The building is at right angles to the house and may be an associated barn or other type of outbuilding. The building is shown in the 1878 Ordnance Survey map but is depicted as removed by the 1900 Second Edition map. No evidence for the former building was identified on the ground during the walkover survey. Further consideration of the heritage significance of any remains associated with this building is provided in section 5.4 below.
- 4.24 On the eastern edge of the development site, there is an area of trees labelled 'plantation' on the tithe apportionment of 1840. This area was not identified on the walkover survey and has also been removed. A number of lime kilns are depicted on the map in the surrounding study area (including Fig. 2, **27**), which, like the proposed development site, consists of agricultural fields. There are a number of houses surrounding the church and 'Sully Castle ruins' to the west of the development site.
- 4.25 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1878 depicts the proposed development site similarly to the tithe map. Two pond features are shown within the site boundary, one at the southern end of the site and the other in the middle of the

northern fields, which was identified on the walkover survey. The lime kiln feature situated in the centre of the development site is also depicted on the OS map.

- 4.26 The Second Edition OS map of 1900 clearly shows the 'Taff Vale Railway' running along the southern border of the site boundary (Fig. 4). A pond feature has also been depicted on the western edge of the site boundary. The Third Edition OS map of 1920 and Third Edition Revised OS map of 1947 shows no change within the site boundary. The location of the former limekiln is again depicted.
- 4.27 The later 20<sup>th</sup> century character of the site is recorded by aerial photography which, from 1946 to 1959 shows the site remaining largely unchanged, except for a number of changes to the field layouts. The 1963 aerial photography shows the kiln site within the site boundary no longer existing (Fig. 5). Housing increased along the South Road through Sully, probably a result of the Test Valley Railway line increasing trade and travel, and, on the 1981 aerial photography, had developed up to the western edge of the proposed development site.
- 4.28 There are two heritage sites recorded within the study area which are undated (Fig. 2, **33-34**). Cropmarks (Fig. 2, **33**) in the agricultural land north of the study area and a charcoal layer (Fig. **34**) suggesting a hearth feature, located south of the B4267 road.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND ANALYSIS

### *Significance of recorded heritage assets*

- 5.1 No designated heritage assets are situated within the site. Three non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the site boundary:

#### Former limekiln

- 5.2 The former limekiln (Fig. 2, 32) identified on cartographic evidence is located in the southern field of the proposed development site. An area of lighter coloured soil was identified on the walkover survey, possibly the remains of this site. Many lime kilns were relatively small and constructed by farmers who quarried on a small scale. By the 19th century, however, many lime kilns were large in scale and included 'draw kilns' where lime was charged, burnt and discharged on a regular basis (Crossley

1990, 210). Where such kilns survive well they may be highly significant with historical, evidential and possibly aesthetic value (as defined by Cadw Conservation Principles, 2011). The kiln at the proposed development site has clearly been levelled therefore any survival would only consist of buried remains of wall footings. Due to the poor survival the evidential value of the site is minimal and other forms of value non-existent. Any such below-ground remains would thus only be considered of low heritage significance.

#### Neolithic flint scatter

- 5.3 A scatter of Neolithic worked flint (Fig. 2, 11) was found during ploughing within the north-western area of the site. The flint has subsequently been removed, although further worked flints may remain, and would be of some limited archaeological interest possessing evidential value on the use of the landscape during the Neolithic period. The identification of a flint scatter at the site is possibly evidence for Neolithic settlement in the area. Although surviving below ground remains of settlement of this date are rare, remains have been found to survive at sites such as Star Carr. Earlier prehistoric remains (which are commonly more insubstantial than remains of later periods) may often be adversely impacted upon by modern post-war deep ploughing methods. Aerial photographs indicate that the entire site has been ploughed at different times in the post-war period, although the northern field has been under pasture in recent years. Any such below-ground remains would be considered of high significance potentially possessing a high degree of evidential value on Neolithic activity in the local area.

#### Possible remains of a building to the immediate west of Nicell's Dwelling (Fig. 2, 4).

- 5.4 Remains of the 19th-century building were not located on the ground during the site visit. It is likely that the buried remains of the building's foundations may be present in this part of the site. The building is likely to have been an agricultural building associated with Nicell's dwelling. As a feature of the historic landscape associated with this house the building's buried remains do constitute a heritage asset with possible evidential value. However as the building has been entirely removed, and was probably of a common type such remains would be considered of very limited heritage significance.

#### ***Potential for currently unrecorded heritage assets***

- 5.5 Numerous prehistoric flint scatters are recorded in the vicinity of the site, and Roman building and occupation material were recorded during preparation works for

Swanbridge sports ground to the south of the site. The portable Antiquities Scheme also records numerous Roman period finds from the site and study area. This evidence indicates a potential for settlement in the area during the prehistoric, specifically the Neolithic and Roman periods. The general situation of the site, on higher land overlooking the coast, would also have been an attractive settlement location, and it is noteworthy that settlement sites of the Romano-British period in the Vale of Glamorgan are often not associated with ceramics (thus making recognition of them from surface finds difficult).

### ***Potential impact of development upon unrecorded heritage assets***

- 5.6 Design plans for development are currently defined by the Outline Application Masterplan. This plan defines the current application boundary area consisting of the northern part of the site as shown on Figure 2. The development will consist of houses in an estate set around a network of roads. Areas of open space are proposed in the southern part of the application area and in the north-eastern part. The application area will be bounded by hedgerows.
- 5.7 The baseline assessment and assessment of heritage asset significance sections set out above have not identified any known archaeological remains within the site of more than a limited heritage value. No remains which may clearly contribute to the research objectives set out in the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* are recorded. Development of the site would have no known significant adverse physical effects upon below-ground archaeological remains. Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6; Welsh Government 2012, 92) states that in cases of archaeological remains of less than national importance '*local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development*'.

### ***Potential impact of development on the setting of designated heritage assets***

#### **Cog Farm**

- 5.8 Cog Farm model farm buildings are located on Cog Road, north east of the village of Sully and c.15m north of the site boundary (Fig. 2, 2). The buildings were built by Evan Thomas of Sully House in 1816-17 and consist of farm buildings connected to form the shape of an 'E'. The buildings consist of rubble stone walls, mostly lime washed with slate roofs. Two yards are divided by a north-south barn and the transverse buildings fronting the yards are divided by twinned hammels with camber arch openings. The western north-south building, a stable range, was extended

south in the later 19th century. A 3-storey red sandstone 'tower' is situated on the southern end of the central north-south barn and is believed to have been an engine house. The stable range and rear barn both contain early cast iron roofs. These farm buildings have now been turned into a number of modern houses. The buildings were designed as a model farm whose size reflects the agricultural prosperity of the region in the 19th century. They are listed because of this special architectural and historical interest as well as containing important cast-iron roofs.

- 5.9 The Grade II Listed eight rickstands (Fig. 2, 3) are located c.25m north-east of the model farm buildings. They are believed to be contemporary with the farm buildings and would have contained the corn produced at the farm. Cog House (Fig.2, 5), also a Grade II Listed building is located c.20m south-east of the model farm buildings and, along with the rickstands, is included within the walled area of Cog Farm. The 2-storey rendered farm house has a slate roof, wide boarded eaves and a rendered chimney stack. It has an 'L' layout with the front including a projected wing to the right with an off-centre gabled porch and mostly modern, small pane casement windows with voussoirs. There is a central entrance to the right hand side with a 12 pane sash window.
- 5.10 The greatest contributor to the significance of the Listed buildings is their physical fabric, although their setting also makes a contribution. The key setting of the buildings comprises the integrity of their relationship within the historic farmstead, including their intervisibility with each other. Each of the elements of the farmstead, including the main farmhouse, the rickstands and the stable ranges were designed as part of a whole model farmstead, and each contributes highly to the value of the other buildings and the overall value of the farmstead site.
- 5.11 The immediate rural setting of the farm buildings also contributes towards their overall significance. This includes the fields within the site. Although the boundaries of the current northern field enclosures are 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area has been subject to informal and formal agricultural enclosure since the medieval period. The Cog Farm buildings look out over the fields as depicted in the photograph comprising Fig. 6, and they contribute to an appreciation of the historic farmstead and its development within the landscape. Modern settlement at Sully is visible in more distant views to the west, beyond the immediate rural setting.

- 5.12 Development within the site would be in close proximity to Cog Farm, occupying gently sloping land to its south and west. Development would not physically or visually isolate the farm buildings, although it would alter a part of its immediate rural setting and historically associated fields. Development would be prominent from the buildings, although this would comprise a continuation of existing settlement at Sully, and would not represent development in an unaltered rural landscape. It is thus likely that development would have some adverse effect upon the setting of the Listed buildings at Cog Farm. However, the major contributors to the value of the buildings, which comprise their physical fabric and the integrity of the farm complex itself, will not be affected. Thus it is likely that harm would be limited and would not fundamentally alter the intelligibility, preservation and value of the buildings.

#### Nicells House

- 5.13 Nicells House is located on Swanbridge Road, north east of the village of Sully and c.5m north of the site boundary (Fig. 2, 4). The 2-storey house dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and consists of a stone, colourwashed house. The walls are two to three feet thick in places. There are three windows across the front as well as a porch over the front door. The roof is slated and contains three chimney stacks.
- 5.14 The significance of the listed building is primarily derived from the historic and architectural (evidential) value, although its setting also makes a contribution. The house has a strong northerly aspect, however, looking out onto Cog Farm and the rural land to the north (see Fig. 6). The focal point of the house is the agricultural land directly north of the building as well as the triangular junction, c.40m north-east, at which three roads meet.
- 5.15 A further contributor to the significance of the building comprises its relationship with the cluster of nearby buildings at Cog Farm, set around the triangular green adjacent to the road. The house is situated along a driveway off Swanbridge Road which promotes a sense of enclosure, although because the house can be clearly seen from Cog Road, there is not a sense of privacy.
- 5.16 The surrounding enclosed fields also contribute to the overall value of the Listed building, to a more limited degree. As with Cog Farm development within the site would be in close proximity to Nicells House, occupying gently sloping land to its south and west. It would not physically or visually isolate the house, although it would alter a part of its immediate rural setting and historically associated fields.

Development would not be prominent from the building, as it has a strong northerly aspect, and its key views are toward Cog Farm and the rural landscape in that direction. It is thus likely that development would have some limited adverse effect upon the setting of the Listed buildings at Nicells House. The major contributors to the value of the building, comprising its physical fabric, relationship with Cog Farm, and association with the enclosed rural landscape to the north would not be affected. Thus it is again likely that harm would be limited and would not fundamentally alter the intelligibility, preservation and value of the buildings.

#### Barn at Home Farm

- 5.17 The barn at Home Farm is located along a track off Sully Road/Swanbridge Road/Cog Road junction, north east of the village of Sully and c.150m east of the site boundary (Fig. 2, 6). The barn dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and consists of a stone walls and a slated roof. It has square headed windows and an extension with a lean-to roof. It is still presently used as a farm building at Home Farm. The Grade II Listed Cog Farmhouse and farm buildings are located c.130m west of the barn at Home Farm and Nicells dwelling, another Grade II Listed buildings, is located to the south-west. All the Listed buildings surround a triangular 'green' at the junction of Cog Road, Swanbridge Road and Sully Road. The surrounding landscape of the farm building consists of farm buildings and agricultural fields until the housing estates on the eastern edge of Sully which are located c.588m west of the barn at Home Farm.
- 5.18 The significance of the Listed building is primarily derived from the historic and architectural (evidential) value, although its setting also makes a more limited contribution. The barn has a strong south-east aspect, and its key relationship is with the other farm buildings at Home Farm. Its relationship with the Listed buildings at Cog Farm and Nicells House is also an important contributor to its value. The barn is situated along a track off the junction at which three roads meet, which promotes a sense of enclosure, although because the barn can be clearly seen from the junction, there is not a sense of privacy. The barn has some intervisibility with the northern field (Fig. 6) and the north-eastern corner of the southern field of the site, and the fields contribute to a lesser extent to its overall value. Development would not be prominent from the barn, as it has a strong south-easterly aspect, and its key views are toward Home Farm and the rural landscape to the south. It is thus likely that development would have some limited adverse effect upon the setting of the barn. The major contributors to the value of the building, comprising its physical



fabric, relationship with Home Farm, Cog Farm and association with the enclosed rural landscape to the north would not be affected. Thus it is again likely that harm would be very limited and would not alter the intelligibility, preservation and value of the barn.

#### Sully Island promontory fort and Middleton Moat

- 5.19 Sully Island promontory fort is located off the coast, c.1.2km south of the site. The fort comprises three ramparts defending the eastern end of the island which have eroded in the south and are overgrown in the north. The area of enclosure is c.0.4ha but it is believed to have possibly been twice the size during the Iron Age. The inner rampart is fronted by a ditch which was probably revetted and walled in stone. The monument has views out into the Bristol Channel as well as along the Glamorgan coastline west towards Barry and east towards Penarth.
- 5.20 The significance of the Scheduled monument is primarily derived from the archaeological (evidential) value, although its setting also makes a contribution. The promontory fort looks out into the Bristol Channel towards the islands of Flat Holm and Steep Holm as well as views along the Glamorgan coastline. It is located on an island which is connected to the mainland at low tide and isolated at high tide. Although the island was not accessible at the time of the survey, it can be seen that the fort will have views towards Sully and its environs. These views will include modern development around the settlement and the motorway, as well as field enclosures. The fort is discernible in the distance from the site. Development within the site would represent an extension of the existing development at Sully, and would slightly alter the wider setting of the fort. It is considered, however, that this element of the fort's setting contributes a small amount to its overall value, and that development in the site would not have an appreciable adverse effect upon its overall value.
- 5.21 Middleton Moat lies on the western side of modern housing at Sully, and there is no inter-visibility with the site.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 No designated historic environment features are situated within the site. Three non-designated historic environment features are recorded within the site boundary,



comprising the location of a former limekiln, the location of a scatter of prehistoric worked flint and the location of a former outbuilding of Nicell's Dwelling.

- 6.2 The former limekiln was located in the southern field of the site (outside of the current application site boundary): where kilns survive they may be of high value as heritage assets. The kiln at the proposed development site has clearly been levelled therefore any survival would only consist of buried remains of wall footings. Due to the poor survival the evidential value of the site is low. The flint finds have subsequently been removed, although further worked flints may remain, and would be of some archaeological interest. The identification of a flint scatter at the site is possibly evidence for Neolithic settlement in the area although the likelihood of encountering associated buried archaeological deposits is also considered to be restricted.
- 6.3 Numerous prehistoric flint scatters are recorded in the site vicinity, and Roman building and occupation material were recorded during preparation works for Swanbridge sports ground to the south of the site. The Portable Antiquities Scheme also records numerous Roman period finds from the local area. These finds indicate settlement of the area in the prehistoric and Roman periods. The general situation of the site, on higher land overlooking the coast, would have been an attractive settlement location and there is considered to be some potential for currently unrecorded settlement remains of these periods within the site.
- 6.4 An assessment of the settings of designated heritage assets in the wider site vicinity has been carried out. A number of Listed buildings are situated at Cog Farm, Nicells Haouse and Home Farm to the north-east of the site. The site is situated within the historically associated field enclosures of these buildings, and development may have a limited adverse effect upon their setting and overall value. Development would not, however, harm the key contributors to their value and would not fundamentally alter the intelligibility, preservation and value of the buildings. Two Scheduled Monuments lie in the wider landscape, and their value would not appreciably be harmed by development.
- 6.5 Design plans for development are currently evolving. This assessment has not identified any known archaeological remains within the site of more than a limited heritage value. No remains which may clearly contribute to the research objectives set out in the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* are recorded and

development of the site would have no known significant adverse physical effects upon below-ground archaeological remains. Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6; Welsh Government 2012, 92) states that in cases of archaeological remains of less than national importance '*local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development*'.

### **Recommendations**

- 6.6 Assessment has not identified any heritage constraints that would preclude development of the site, following the implementation of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. Development would not be contrary to the requirements of Planning Policy Wales Chapter 6: Conserving the Historic Environment.
- 6.7 It is recommended that further archaeological survey is undertaken as a condition of any approval of an Outline planning application. This would most appropriately comprise a staged programme of archaeological works, including geophysical survey and, dependent upon the results, other techniques possibly including fieldwork techniques such as archaeological trial trenching. The requirements for further archaeological survey and mitigation measures would be agreed in consultation with Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and set out in Written Schemes of Investigation for approval by the Trust. This strategy would ensure that any currently unrecorded archaeological remains within the site were suitably managed in line with heritage planning policy.

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### **Cartographic sources**

1846 Sully Tithe Map, **GRO P50/1a**

- 1878 First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 25" series, sheet 51.2  
1900 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 25" series, sheets 51.2  
1920 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map, 25" series, sheets 51.2  
1947 Third Edition revised Ordnance Survey map, 25" series, sheets 51.2

**GRO** Glamorgan Record Office

***Aerial Photographs***

1946, 4 <sup>th</sup> Dec	CPE/UK 1871	Frame: 4073
1947, 19 <sup>th</sup> May	CPE/UK 2081	Frame: 4418
1950, 3 <sup>rd</sup> June	58 RAF/473	Frame: 5143
1959, 7 <sup>th</sup> Aug	58 RAF/3066	Frame: 289
1963, 6 <sup>th</sup> May	OS/63 051	Frame: 3
1978, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept	OS/78 137	Frame: 20
1981, 30 <sup>th</sup> Aug	J A Story 8669	Frame: 2181: 265
1990, 13 <sup>th</sup> July	OS/90 160	Frame: 200



## APPENDIX A: GAZETTEER OF THE RECORDED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

No.	Description	Period	Status	NGR (all ST)	GGAT ref. RCAHMW ref. Cadw ref. GCT ref.	Major Source
1	Sully Island promontory fort.	Iron Age	Scheduled Monument	1687 6697	300996	RCAHM W
2	Cog Farm model farmbuildings dating to the 1816-1817. It has cast-iron roof trusses. Reflects agricultural prosperity in the region in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed	1625 6885	<b>02236s</b> 3006 37504 18372 13458 831	<b>GGAT</b> RCAHM W Cadw GCT
3	Cog Farm eight rickstand. 1816-1817.	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed	1627 6888	<b>02236s</b> 37503 13459 1170	RCAHM W Cadw GCT
4	Nicells dwelling. It dates to the 17 <sup>th</sup> century consisting of hall and outer room. It was split into 3 houses in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed	16281 68715	19461 87656 829	RCAHM W Cadw GCT
5	Cog Farmhouse. 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed	16270 68800	<b>02236s</b> 13460 2167	Cadw GCT
6	Barn at Home Farm. 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed	16420 68780	26972 827	Cadw GCT
7	Mesolithic flint scatter findspot identified during ploughing.	Mesolithic		166 682	<b>00775s</b>	GGAT
8	Flint scatters found during ploughing.	Mesolithic and Neolithic		168 687	415554	RCAHM W
9	Mesolithic and Neolithic findspots identified during ploughing.	Mesolithic and Neolithic		167 685	<b>00776s</b> <b>03570s</b>	GGAT
10	Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters identified through ploughing.	Mesolithic and Neolithic		164 684	<b>01377s</b>	GGAT
11	Neolithic flint scatter found during ploughing.	Neolithic		159 686	<b>01387s</b>	GGAT
12	Neolithic flint findspot found during ploughing.	Neolithic		166 689	<b>01375s</b>	GGAT
13	Neolithic flint findspot found during ploughing.	Neolithic		164 689	<b>01376s</b>	GGAT
14	Neolithic flint scatters found during ploughing.	Neolithic		154 688	<b>01382s</b>	GGAT
15	Neolithic flint scatters found during ploughing.	Neolithic		155 688	<b>01383s</b>	GGAT
16	Neolithic flint scatters found during ploughing.	Neolithic		154 689	<b>01384s</b>	GGAT
17	Neolithic flint scatters found during ploughing.	Neolithic		158 689	<b>01386s</b>	GGAT
18	Neolithic flint scatters found during course of lawn-laying	Neolithic		164 678	<b>01389s</b>	GGAT
19	Prehistoric flint findspot	Prehistoric		162 676	<b>02721s</b>	GGAT
20	Prehistoric enclosure on Sully Moors	Prehistoric		1623 6906	<b>03120s</b>	GGAT
21	Roman building and occupation material found during lawn laying at Swanbridge sports ground	Roman		163 678	<b>00590s</b> <b>02719s</b>	GGAT

No.	Description	Period	Status	NGR (all ST)	GGAT ref. RCAHMW ref. Cadw ref. GCT ref.	Major Source
22	Archaeological Field Evaluation at BP Sports Ground revealed Roman pottery and 17 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century material.	Roman and Post-Medieval		1624 6773	<b>E003772 227</b>	GGAT
23	Cog Village medieval site suggested through discovery of 13 <sup>th</sup> /15 <sup>th</sup> century pottery and food refuse.	Medieval		168 682	<b>01010s</b>	GGAT
24	Medieval pottery scatter found during the course of building operations. 13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> century.	Medieval		156 686	<b>01406s</b>	GGAT
25	Pottery sherd dating to 16 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Found during pipe laying.	Post-Medieval		154 687	<b>02353s</b>	GGAT
26	Remains of a tower windmill survive in the front garden of Old Mill House	Post-Medieval		163 688	<b>00910s 506586</b>	GGAT RCAHM W
27	Two lime kilns in adjacent fields. Recent ploughing has destroyed any evidence. 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-Medieval		168 684	<b>300989 01410s</b>	RCAHM W GGAT
28	Lime-kiln. 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-Medieval		157 690	<b>02354s</b>	GGAT
29	The Homestead, Swanbridge Road. 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-Medieval		16333 68737	<u>828</u>	GCT
30	Square Tower House. South Road. Victorian.	Post-Medieval		15506 68144	<u>847</u>	GCT
31	Sully Windmill. A manorial windmill situated in the gardens of a modern house. Only the base survives.	Post-Medieval		15650 68760	<b>332500 01928s</b>	RCAHM W GGAT
32	'Old Kiln' identified on tithe map of 1846 and during walkover survey.	Post-Medieval		1622 6833		Cartographic and Walkover survey
33	Cropmarks depicting shape of ditched enclosure.	Undated		1618 6914	<b>309446</b>	RCAHM W
34	Hearth with undated charcoal layer	Undated		166 679	<b>02717s</b>	GGAT
35	Middleton Moat Scheduled Monument	Medieval		154 650	<b>GM378</b>	Cadw

## APPENDIX B: LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

*Extract from the Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Unitary Development Plan (ADP; Adopted April 2005)*

### **POLICY ENV 17 - PROTECTION OF BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITIES OF THE BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT WILL BE PROTECTED. DEVELOPMENT WHICH HAS A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE SPECIAL CHARACTER APPEARANCE OR SETTING OF:

- i. A BUILDING OR GROUP OF BUILDINGS, STRUCTURE OR SITE OF ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST, INCLUDING LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS;
- ii. SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND / OR HISTORIC INTEREST;
- iii. DESIGNED LANDSCAPES, PARKS OR GARDENS OF HISTORIC, CULTURAL OR AESTHETIC IMPORTANCE

WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

### **POLICY ENV 18 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

WHERE DEVELOPMENT IS LIKELY TO AFFECT A KNOWN OR SUSPECTED SITE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE, AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY AND MAY BE REQUIRED BEFORE THE PROPOSAL IS DETERMINED. DETAILED PLANS WOULD NEED TO REFLECT THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE EVALUATION.

### **POLICY ENV 19 - PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS**

WHERE DEVELOPMENT IS PERMITTED WHICH AFFECTS A SITE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION MEASURES WILL BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE PRESERVATION ON SITE OR ADEQUATE RECORDING PRIOR TO DISTURBANCE.







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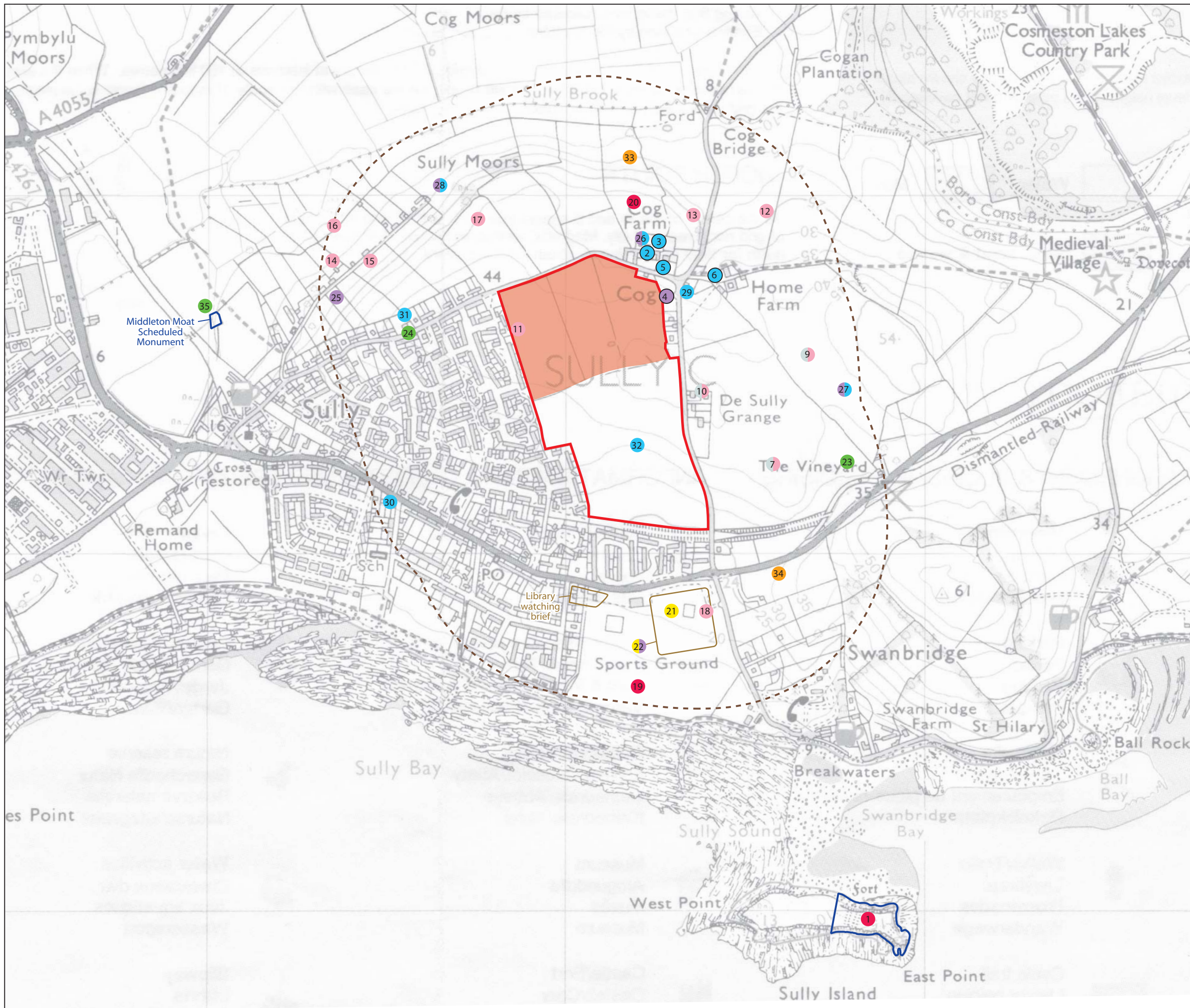
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at Sully, Vale of Glamorgan

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

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PROJECT NO.	4279	DATE	7-5-2013	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	





- site
- Current application boundary
- study area
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- prehistoric
- Roman
- medieval
- post-medieval
- modern
- undated
- previous archaeological works
- Grade II Listed building
- Scheduled Monument

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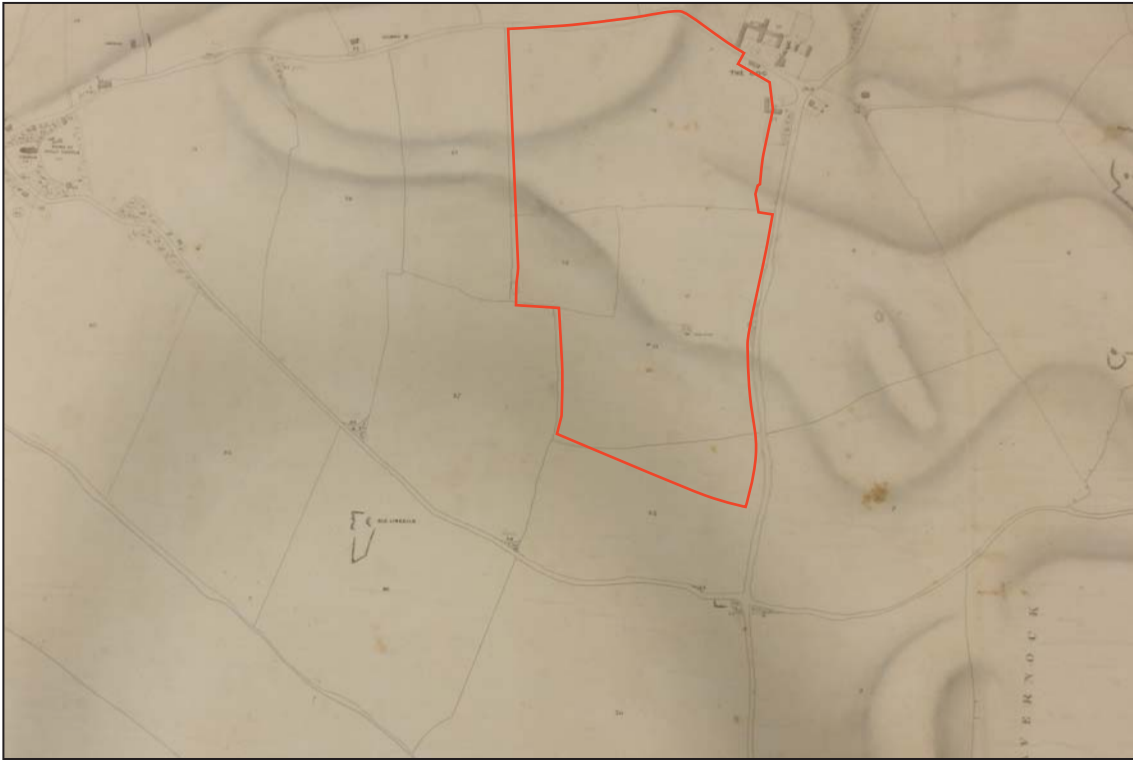
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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
 Known heritage assets within 500m study area

PROJECT NO. 4279	DATE 7-8-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY PJM	REVISION 00	2
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:10,000	





3



4

3 Extract from Sully Tithe Map of 1846

4 Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Sully, Vale of Glamorgan

FIGURE TITLE

Historic mapping

PROJECT NO.	4279	DATE	7-5-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	PJM	REVISION	00	<b>3 &amp; 4</b>
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	approx. 1:12,500	



5



6

5 Aerial photo of 1963

6 View from central-northern field, north-east towards designated assets.



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Sully, Vale of Glamorgan

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 4279 DATE 7-5-2013  
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FIGURE NO.

5 & 6





7



8

**7 View from southern field, north-east towards Barn at Home Farm**

**8 View from southern field, south towards Sully Island**



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FIGURE NO.

**7 & 8**