

St. Athan Northern Access Road

Historic Environment Desk- Based Assessment

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Welsh Government**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Introduction

This historic environment desk-based assesses the likely significant effects that the proposed St Athan Northern Access Road may have on archaeology and cultural heritage. This report details the historic environment of the proposed route. The site is to the north-west of St Athan (see Figure 1).

The assessment takes the form of a historic environment desk-based assessment and has examined heritage assets, which included archaeological sites, the built heritage and historic landscapes, as well as considering the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains.

A desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology, 2007) and Environmental Impact Assessment (Entec, 2009) was previously undertaken in support of earlier phases of the project. Information from these studies has been used to support this assessment.

1.2 Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

AECOM was commissioned the Welsh Government to undertake a historic environment desk-based assessment in advance of the development of the St Athan Access Road.

1.3 Scope of Assessment

This archaeological and cultural heritage assessment has been undertaken following guidelines from the DMRB Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (2014).

The scope of the assessment was to

- Identify the heritage assets within the proposed Development boundary and a 500m study area;
- Assess the likely potential of finding previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the Development boundary;
- Assess the potential impact upon features during both construction and operation of the scheme; and
- Provide a proposed mitigation scheme.

The desk-based assessment involved gathering information from the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER), National Monuments Record of Wales (www.coflein.gov.uk/), previous assessments and documentary sources. Historic maps were also examined.

1.4 Site Location and Description

The proposed stretch of road runs from ST 00176 69292 in the east to SS 98222 68908 in the west. It encompasses elements of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) site and arable farm land. Two study areas have been established to identify the cultural heritage assets. An inner study area of 500m either side of the route was utilised in order to identify previously recorded archaeological or built heritage assets both within the development site and in the immediate area which may be physically affected.

A second 2km study area has also been defined in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed route. Similar types of remains may be present within the route

corridor but not currently recorded. It also helps to set previously recorded archaeological sites within their wider context.

1.5 Topography and Geology

The superficial geology of the site is not mapped by the British Geological Society in this area (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). Geotechnical surveys undertaken in support of the proposed development have identified alluvium deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (AECOM, 2016). The alluvium deposits of clay, silt and gravels are common to river channels. The underlying bedrock consists of Porthkerry Member, a limestone and mudstone sedimentary bedrock.

2. LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY

2.1 Legislative framework

National legislation which is relevant to archaeology and cultural heritage comprises the following.

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Act amends existing laws for the historic environment by addressing inconsistencies and weaknesses as well as introducing additional legislation. The Act also introduces new structures to support the positive management of change in the historic environment, as well as providing amendments to The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This Act has provided new powers to Welsh Ministers in order to enhance their ability to act to protect the historic environment, and other guidance changes.

The Act also introduces a plan for the management of change in the historic Environment in Wales. It allows owners and planning authorities to negotiate agreements to allow for the consistent management of heritage assets.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act relates to the protection of nationally important archaeological sites, either as Scheduled Monuments or as Areas of Archaeological Importance, and also provides for taking monuments into state care

The Act imposes a requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Monument. For non-designated archaeological assets, protection is afforded through the development management process as established both by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning Policy Wales (PPW 2016).

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 gives the provisions for the listing of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and the designation of conservation areas, and covers details about listed building consent, rights of owners, enforcement, and the prevention of deterioration or damage.

2.2 National and Local Planning Policy

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9, November 2016)

The Welsh Government's Planning Policy Wales (PPW 2016) aims to protect the historic environment, including archaeology and ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks, gardens and landscapes. This national policy provides guidance to local planning authorities and makes it clear that there is no need for local plans to duplicate national policy.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes. Circulars 60/96, 61/96 and 1/98 give more detailed information on planning and the historic environment in relation to duties and responsibilities for archaeology, historic buildings and conservation areas.

Welsh Office Circular 1/98: Planning and the Historic Environment: directions by the Secretary of State for Wales – this document is an update of the earlier circular 61/96 giving the updated

guidance on listed buildings and conservation areas, including definitions of demolition and details about the requirements for consultation during application for listed building consent;

Welsh Office Circular 60/96: Planning and the Historic Environment – Archaeology – this document relates to the importance of archaeology and gives advice on how archaeological matters should be handled during the planning process; and

Welsh Office Circular 61/96: Planning and the Historic Environment – Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas – this relates to the legislative protection given to listed buildings and their settings, World Heritage Sites, historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas. Local Planning Policy.

Conservation Principles 2011

Cadw (2011) published Conservation Principles in March 2011 with the aim to support the quality of decision-making in relation to works on the 127 monuments in Cadw care or when considering application for consents and grants made to them by others.

To do this the document sets out six conservation principles to be used as a tool to aid analysis. Of these six principles, number 2 'Understanding the significance of places is vital' articulates an approach to assessing significance of heritage assets based on their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values, and balancing these with the contribution made by setting and a wider cultural context. Having first understood and addressed the values that make up the significance of a place, the document sets out how then to manage impacts on significance.

Other National Guidance

A number of draft policy, advice and guidance documents have been prepared by Cadw in line with their Conservation Principles. These are designed to augment The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. Some of these are under review following consultation, while others are still under consultation. These will cover the following topics but are not yet available for use:

- Draft Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment
- Draft Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales
- Draft Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales
- Draft Managing Change to World Heritage Sites in Wales
- Draft Managing Change to Conservation Areas in Wales
- Draft Managing Lists of Historic Assets of Special Local Interest in Wales Draft Setting of Historic Assets in Wales
- Historic Environment Records: Compilation and Use
- Managing Listed Buildings at Risk in Wales
- Managing Change to Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales
- Managing Historic Character in Wales

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan

The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan has established a series of policies and objectives to guide future development. The following objective is of relevance:

- Objective 4: To protect and enhance the borough's historic, built and natural environment.

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Guidance

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) has prepared "Notes for Archaeologists Undertaking Desk-Based Studies in South-East Wales". These detail the sources that should be checked when preparing desk-based assessments.

3. METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methodology for determining the heritage baseline

An inner study area of 500m either side of the route from ST 00176 69292 in the east to SS 98222 68908 was used to identify heritage assets. A wider study area of 2km has also been used to define the nature and character of heritage assets in the wider area.

In consideration of the potential for archaeological deposits to be affected by the development, archaeological evidence within the study area was considered to provide a synthesis and understanding of the nature and extent of past activity and thereby enable an assessment of the potential for remains to occur within or in close proximity to the route.

All assets identified within the study area, irrespective of whether they would be affected by the proposed route, are listed in Appendix A (Inner Study Area), Appendix B (Wider Study Area), and shown on Figures 2 and 3.

This desk-based assessment has been carried out in accordance with the published Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (ClfA 2014a) and the Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014b) of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). AECOM is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of ClfA. The GGAT guidance was also taken into account.

3.2 Consultation

Initial telephone consultation regarding the scheme was undertaken with GGAT on the 18th November 2016. The high potential for archaeological remains surviving was highlighted by the Archaeological Planning Officer. GGAT also requested that the geotechnical investigation (GI) works being undertaken in support of the proposal be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. AECOM produced a written scheme of investigation detailing the methodology for the monitoring work, which was sent to GGAT for approval. The results of this monitoring are provided below.

3.3 Data Sources

Data sources collected and assessed in the course of the desk-based research include:

- Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record;
- National Heritage Record of Wales;
- Cotswolds Archaeology (2007) Desk Based Assessment;
- Entec (2009) Environmental Impact Assessment;
- AECOM (2016) Geo-environmental Assessment; and
- Online sources:
 - British Geological Survey,
 - Coflein
 - Cadw

3.4 Assessment Methodology

This assessment of value, impact and significance of effect has been carried out using the methodology outlined in Chapter 5 and annexes 5 (Sub-Topic Guidance: Archaeological Remains), 6 (Sub-Topic Guidance: Historic Buildings) and 7 (Sub-Topic Guidance: Historic Landscape) of DMRB HA 208/07).

The principles of the impact assessment methodology rest upon independently evaluating the value of the cultural heritage resources and the magnitude of effect upon the resources.

Cadw’s Conservation Principles defines significance of heritage assets as “The sum of the cultural heritage values, often set out in a Statement of Significance.” (Cadw 2011). In addition the Cadw guidance set out criteria which should be considered when assessing the significance of cultural heritage assets, which include evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values (Cadw 2011). These criteria have therefore been used in the assessment of significance for each asset. The ClfA (2014) guidance also requires the significance of heritage assets to be assessed. This criteria refers to the English planning guidance but is still of relevance for Wales. Any change to the significance of a heritage asset is considered as part of the impact assessment.

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of change, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following Table 1.

Table 1 Significance of Effect

VALUE	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Slight/Moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT					

Archaeological sites/features where the importance of the resource cannot be ascertained or buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance will be noted as unknown.

When professional judgement is considered, some sites may not fit into the specified category in this table. Each heritage asset is assessed on an individual basis and takes into account regional variations and individual qualities of sites.

4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

4.1 Introduction

There are 24 recorded heritage assets recorded within the inner study area. The bracketed numbers after sites within the text refer to the number on Figure 2 and in Appendix A.

4.2 Designated Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within the study area.

There is one Scheduled Monument, that of Bedford Castle (1), the site of a medieval castle.

There are seven listed buildings recorded in the inner study area. Two of these have their origins in the medieval period and are Grade II* listed (4 & 8). These are both churches. The remaining buildings are Grade II listed and comprise houses (12, 15, 18 & 28) and a chapel (20).

There are two conservation areas within the inner study area. The first, Boverton, is located in the south-west of the study area and the second is Llanmaes and is located in the north-west of the study area (see Figure 2). Both conservation areas are designated in recognition of their special architectural and historic interest.

4.3 Archaeological Baseline – Inner Study Area

Prehistoric (to c. AD43)

There are five sites of prehistoric date recorded within the study area. Although there is no record predating the Bronze Age within the inner study area, its location and the evidence of human intervention in the wider area indicates that land was utilised earlier in the prehistoric period.

The earliest recorded evidence in the study area dates to the Bronze Age (c.2000 to 700BC). A cairn and cremation burials were identified during archaeological excavation close to a possible agricultural settlement (5). Human bone was recorded and charcoal deposits recovered from the site provided radiocarbon dates of 1640-1450 BC. A single Bronze Age burial was also located during excavations for the new hangar at RAF St Athan (7).

As well as the Bronze Age burial, a number of Iron Age burials, both inhumations and cremations, were located as part of a multi-period site that was excavated in advance of a maintenance facility at RAF St Athan. The inhumations were cut into an enclosure of Iron Age date, which contained two roundhouses (7).

There are two sites which, based on their form, are likely to date to the later prehistoric. These are a univallate enclosure at Great House Farm (2) which contained a series of pits, which may indicate settlement. A pair of ring ditches is also recorded here (3).

This evidence indicates activity in the vicinity of the access road from at least the Bronze Age, although evidence of this date is largely limited to funerary practices. The area was settled in the Iron Age, with both domestic and agricultural activity recorded.

Roman (c. AD43 to 450 AD)

Two of the sites discussed in the prehistoric section above also have evidence of Roman date. A possible enclosure and field system (5) of likely Roman date has been recorded by geophysical survey at the site of the cairn. The date has been assigned based on the form of the features, though a pre-Roman Iron Age date cannot be ruled out.

The site containing both Bronze Age and Iron Age evidence also contained a later Romano-British field system and enclosure (7). These respected the Iron Age enclosure, which is believed to have still been evident at the time this field system was built. Within the enclosure was a corn dryer, penannular ditch and a trackway. A larger D-shaped enclosure was also recorded.

The final recorded site of Roman date is the find spot of a hoard of Roman coins (ST 00 69; exact location unknown). These were found during quarrying. Hoards such as this are unlikely to be associated with settlement, and no other finds or features were reported.

Early Medieval (450 to 1066)

There is only one site with evidence of early medieval date. This site is recorded from place-name evidence of a location given as *Landmais*. This is identified as a location where St Cadoc may have resided, and has been interpreted as *Llanmaes*

Medieval (1066 to 1500)

There are seven sites with evidence of medieval date. These include the two Grade II* listed churches. St Brewis Church (4) is now disused and contains a number of post-Reformation paintings. It was first mentioned in 1245. The fabric of the church is likely to be no earlier than the 13th century. The east window is of 13th to 14th century date, although other windows are of a 16th century type. Associated with the church is a churchyard, former rectory and a farm. Geophysical survey and evaluation excavation found remains of medieval and post-medieval date, which suggests that there is surviving evidence of medieval settlement here. A medieval hoard was also located here.

The other Grade II* listed church is St Cattwg's Church in Llanmaes. The church is built of local limestone and consists of a nave, separate chancel and a west tower. A significant proportion of the rood screen survives, and it has a wall painting of St George and the Dragon.

Another medieval chapel is also recorded in the study area. This is St Bartholemew's Chapel (11), which is marked on a 14th century map. However, no trace of this has been located.

There are two former castles located in the study area. One is Bedford Castle (1), which is a scheduled monument. It survives as a mound of turf covered stone, with a surrounding enclosure bank. It has been suggested that the mound represents the remains of a dovecote. The other castle is Llanmaes Castle, also known as Malifant Castle (9), which is in near destroyed condition.

The remaining assets of medieval date is the remains of Boverton Place (10), a late 16th century manor house, which survives only as upstanding limestone walls, and medieval pottery found during archaeological evaluation (6). This latter has been interpreted as evidence for occupation nearby.

Post-Medieval (1500 to 1900)

There are 12 heritage assets with evidence of post-medieval date. Some of these are earlier sites which continued in use from the medieval period. The majority of these assets are surviving buildings, of which five are listed. The earliest of these is Old Tyle House (12), which dates back to the 1580s. Boverton House (15) also has its origins in the 16th or 17th century. Orchard House (18) was built in the 17th century, but was rebuilt in the 19th century. It is possible that a second building was incorporated into it. Picketston House (28) dates to c. 1840 and was built in a Tudor Gothic style that was common at this time. The final listed building is Bethesdar Fro Chapel (20), which was built in 1807. All of these buildings are Grade II listed.

Associated with Orchard House is Orchard Farmhouse (17) and the 19th century Orchard Lodge (19). The other post-medieval buildings are Boverton Court Cottage (16), late 16th

century in origins, Rock Cottage (13), which has its origins in the 17th century and Great House Farm (14), a 17th/18th century farm.

St Brewis Church (4) continued in use in the post-medieval period. Garden features of this date have been located, as well as an 18th or 19th century cremation burial.

A bee bole (22) is the last recorded site of post-medieval date. This is considered to be the longest and most decorative bee bole in South Wales and it contains 12 boles with rounded voussoir arches.

Historic mapping from 1832 (Cary) shows the individual settlements of Boferton, Lanmaes and St Athan with interconnecting roads but no detail of the land use or field layout. The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map dates to 1885 and depicts the settlements with roads interlinking, as with the earlier map. The surrounding land is divided into fields dispersed with farm buildings. This pattern of settlement remained unchanged until the development of RAF St Athan in the 1930s.

Modern (1900 to present)

There are five recorded site of modern date in the study area. Four of these are World War II pillboxes (21, 26, 27 & 29) which all formed part of the defence of the RAF St Athan. The fifth asset is an underground bunker on the northern edge of the base close to Picketston. The bunker is recorded as being the 'Battle Headquarters' which suggests that it was a safe location on the edge of the base from which operation could be conducted in the event of an attack.

RAF St Athan was established in the 1930s on an area of enclosed fields between the villages of Llanmaes, Boverton and Eglwys Brewis known as East and West Orchards. It is first depicted on the OS maps from the 1970s. The base was intended to repair and store aircraft as well as provide technical training throughout World War II. In addition, scientists based at the base conducted experimental flights as part of their work to develop airborne radar which influenced the progression of the war. In 1940 RAF St Athan was subject to several air attacks resulting in damage to the base and multiple casualties.

Following the war the base was used for the disposal of redundant military aircraft and continued to serve as an RAF base throughout the later part of the 20th century. Hangers, workshops, instructional blocks and support buildings have all been added to the site. In 2006 the site was renamed MoD St Athan and continues to house and maintain VC10 aircraft and provide technical training and support.

Unknown

There is one site of unknown date. This is a hearth found during archaeological evaluation. No finds were discovered and the hearth comprised a sub-rectangular cut with reddened edges, containing a charcoal rich deposit.

4.4 Wider Study area

A wider study area of 2km has also been used to provide an overview of the nature and character of heritage assets in the wider landscape. The reference numbers in brackets below are taken from the GGAT HER. All assets recorded within the wider study area can be seen in Appendix B and on Figure 3.

In contrast to the inner study area the prehistoric periods are well represented in the wider study area by both individual finds (flint artefacts and the remains of metal weapons) and evidence of more complex evidence of occupation ritual. A multi-period settlement site (GGAT04024s) was excavated to the south-east of Llanmaes following the discovery of an assemblage of prehistoric metalwork. Prehistoric timber roundhouses, pits and other features

were identified. The earliest features were dated to the Bronze Age which in turn was overlain by features from the late prehistoric and Roman periods.

Several monumental features are recorded within the wider study area including a scheduled round barrow (GGAT002884s) and three circular enclosures (GGAT02928s, GGAT02930s and GGAT02931s). Another notable enclosure is the St Athan Causewayed Enclosure (GGAT04018s) which is located to the north-west of the development and dates to the Neolithic period (c.3500 to 2600 BC). The presence of these high status monuments in the landscape indicates that this area held significance during this period.

The Vale of Glamorgan was influenced the most by the Roman settlement of Britain. Their expansion into Wales included the construction of an inland road linking major fortresses and towns along the south with branches off linking to other communities. One of these roads potentially linked West Aberthaw and Llansannol (GGAT01037.0s) and passed through the wider study area.

Caer Mead Roman villa is recorded to the north of the proposed development (GGAT00312s) and geophysical surveys indicate that significant structural remain survive *in situ*. Evidence suggests that it is overlying a system of paddocks with a possible trackway. A further three potential buildings from the Roman period are also listed (GGAT00468s, 00468s, 02923s). Despite this evidence of potential, very little artefactual evidence from the Roman period has been recorded. The settlement pattern across this area emerged during the late prehistoric period and was adopted and stabilised throughout the Roman and into the early medieval period.

The development of the post-Roman landscape can be tracked in the development of the settlements and the major early medieval Christian monastic sites, at Llantwit Major (Gorfynydd), Llandcarfan and Llandough (both Penychen). The high status monastic sites acted as focal points with communities growing and expanding around them. Evidence also suggests that the monastic settlements may have been paired with 'royal' secular sites (Entec, 2010, 9-14). The monastic site at Llantwit Major includes St Illtyd's Church (GGAT00426s), a pre-Norman monastic site, and survives as an example of the medieval period. Llantwit Major continued to be the focal point of development with many of the recorded medieval sites surviving within the modern urban extent of the town.

St Athan lies within the shallow St John's Valley in an area formally known as East and West Orchard. The land fell within the holdings of the Nerber family who were the largest land owners in the Vale of Glamorgan in the medieval period. The lands included East Orchard Castle and West Orchard Castle (a scheduled monument) forming elements of the defensive network of the area (Entec, 2010, 9-17). However, these 'castles' would more accurately be described as fortified manor houses. Throughout the medieval period settlement and development continued to be concentrated around the core of the medieval settlements several of which are now conservation areas. Agriculture was the principal activity in this area during the medieval period and the strip field system that survived until the 15th century can still be identified in geophysical survey results. In the 16th and 17th century enclosure saw the loss of the strip fields and the introduction of the open system still in use.

The pattern of settlement established in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods is still recognisable in the landscape of the Vale of Glamorgan. Transport links by both road and sea brought improvements in agriculture and encouraged development and improvements in farm buildings and expansions in land holdings. Many of the assets recorded in the wider study area, including the listed building, date to the post-medieval period and reflect these developments. Farmhouses, barns and mill buildings are all recorded with many still extant. The remains of several lime kilns are also recorded across the area. These were used for the processing of limestone, which was quarried locally, for use as fertiliser. There is very little evidence of other industrial development other than the arrival of the South Wales Railway in the later part of the 19th century, until the opening of the RAF base in 1939.

4.5 Site conditions and Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was undertaken on 12th January 2017 in overcast weather condition. The route of the road links the B4265 and the local road network close to Picketston on the northern edge of MoD St Athan. The route extends for approximately 2km. Much of the route is currently utilised as agricultural land with a mix of ploughed land and pasture (see Photographs 1 and 2). No additional features of archaeological significance were noted during the survey.

4.6 Previous Studies

Geophysical Survey

Two phases of geophysical survey have been undertaken by in support of an earlier proposal for a new road in this area. Phase 1 comprised a reconnaissance magnetic susceptibility survey which was undertaken across the whole area of development where logistical factors such as building or areas of hard standing allowed. A total of 290 ha were surveyed during Phase 1.

The aim of Phase 2 was to target 'hot spots' identified during the Phase 1 survey and during the collection of evidence in support of the desk-based assessment produced by Cotswold Archaeology (2007). Eighty hectares were surveyed during Phase 2.

The surveys included the area at the western end of the proposed road, adjacent to Llanmaes village. This survey identified five features of archaeological potential. A field system and enclosure, potentially of Roman date, a possible medieval ditched enclosure and a trackway and mill race believed to date to the post-medieval period. Full details can be found in survey reports produced by Stratascan (2003).

Evaluation Trenching

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Entec UK to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching in 2009. One hundred and eighty-seven trenches were excavated in support of the proposed planning application for the development of MoD St Athan and the surrounding area.

Of these trenches, 66 were undertaken at an area called Tremains Farm which is located on the western extent of the Northern Access Road between the B4265 and the Llanmaes Brook. Geophysical survey in this area had identified a pattern of field systems as well as a potential for masonry buildings, possibly from the Roman period. Forty-six of the trenches were found to contain no archaeological features.

The remaining 20 trenches contained features dating from the Bronze Age through to the medieval period (Wessex Archaeology, 2010). Two cremation burials were identified beneath a low stone cairn, radiocarbon dated to 1640 cal. BC to 1450 cal. BC (the middle Bronze Age). A second potential cairn was identified close by, suggesting that these features may be spread over the wider area. Several ditches believed to be related to the field boundaries or enclosures in the area were also identified. These were considered to be potentially from the Iron Age or Roman period. There was also a concentration of medieval activity close to Llanmaes Brook with a significant amount of pottery being identified close to the line of a possible mill leat. The archaeological deposits excavated were not found to reflect the results of the geophysical survey suggesting that the results of the geophysical survey are more discontinuous than the interpretation plots suggest (Wessex Archaeology, 2010, 30).

Archaeological monitoring of Geotechnical Investigations

Geotechnical investigations undertaken as part of the scheme were monitored by Archaeology Wales (2017). Ten soak-away trial pits and one test pit were excavated a mechanical excavator and monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Where potential archaeological deposits were identified the location of the test pit was moved.

All the monitored pits were covered with a friable mid brown silt and organic material topsoil. The subsoil was formed of a loose to moderately compact light yellow grey silt clay mix. A possible wall feature was identified in pit (SK501.1) formed of 16 limestone irregularly shaped and non-bonded stones. Beneath the feature was a solid, clean, medium yellow/brown sand clay mix which could potentially represent a foundation layer. No features were found to determine a date for the feature. In a second pit (SK501.2) three large blocks of limestone were recorded but no archaeological finds were found. Full details of the monitoring can be seen in Appendix C.

4.7 Archaeological potential

There are 30 recorded archaeological sites within the study area. These assets date from the prehistoric to the modern periods.

These examples show the landscape has been heavily exploited from the prehistoric onwards, highlighting the change in the use of the landscape and importance of agriculture.

Table 2 summarises the current visibility of archaeological sites within the study area and the predicted likelihood of further discovery.

Table 2: Predictability of Sites

Period	Visibility of Assets	Presence/ Absence	Likelihood of further discovery within Development boundary
Prehistoric	Good – Remains still present and identified through archaeological evaluation.	Present – Frequent	High
Roman	Limited	Present - Limited	High
Early Medieval	Limited	Present – Limited	Low
Medieval	Limited – Some evidence found as part of later structures.	Present – Limited	Low
Post-Medieval	Good – Remains still present and good cartographic coverage.	Present – Frequent	Low

There are four assets of prehistoric date within the study area, as well as examples of prehistoric occupation and settlement across the wider study area. These sites were largely

identified by archaeological assessment techniques such as aerial photograph analysis, geophysical survey and evaluation excavation. The presence of notable monuments, such as the cursus monument in the wider area, suggests that this landscape held particular significance during the prehistoric period. In addition several archaeological evaluation interventions have identified settlement and burial sites of potentially medium significance (heritage value) due to the contribution they make to the understanding to the development of the Vale of Glamorgan during the prehistoric period. Although the evidence from this period is limited when compared to the evidence from the wider area, several of the sites recently excavated were not identified through non-intrusive archaeological evaluation techniques. As a result the significance of them was only appreciated once archaeological excavation was undertaken. As such, this potential level for likelihood of further discovery is considered to be high.

Roman activity in the area is reflected in the development of the late Iron Age settlements following Roman influences and two sites bridging the two periods are recorded within the study area. Several assets, including the site of a potential Roman villa, are recorded in the wider area. Despite the evidence of these potential settlement sites, material evidence is limited with little to no small finds recovered. As with the prehistoric period, evidence from the Roman period is largely identified through archaeological evaluation and as a result the limited previously recorded information does not indicate absence of evidence. As such, this potential level for likelihood of further discovery is considered to be high.

Evidence for settlements and associated activities during the early medieval period is limited, with one site recorded within the study area. This could be due to medieval and post-medieval activity covering or destroying earlier assets, although such identification is difficult. As a result of this limited evidence, the potential for further discoveries dating to the early medieval period is considered to be low.

There are seven assets dating to the medieval period identified within the study area. This includes three castles or fortified manor houses (1, 9 and 10) and three churches (4, 8 and 11). The survival of these assets is likely due to their high status and continued use throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval periods. While this indicates that the area was utilised in the medieval period, there is little to suggest settlement outside the previously recorded areas. While some evidence of medieval date, such as agricultural evidence, may be located, the potential for discovering new sites dating to the medieval period is considered to be low.

The largest number of recorded assets date to the post-medieval period with assets associated with agriculture such as farm houses and farmsteads as well as cottages and other residential properties. These assets are well documented through historic mapping and many are extant. Due to this the potential for discovering previously unrecorded post-medieval remains is considered to be low.

5. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

An impact is defined as a change resulting from the Development on the significance (heritage value) of a cultural heritage resource.

5.1 Construction

During the construction of the Northern Access Road the following types of effect may be anticipated:

- Physical effects upon archaeological features during construction activities; and
- Effects upon the setting of heritage assets during construction.

Impacts on the setting of heritage assets during construction are considered to be temporary and not significant. These have therefore not been assessed.

No previously recorded heritage assets have been identified within the footprint of the St Athan Northern Access Road and accordingly no potential physical impacts have been identified.

There is the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological sites to be identified during construction of the road and other associated infrastructure. This potential is highest for remains of prehistoric and Roman date due to the evidence of significant archaeological deposits from these periods in the surrounding area. Based on this information there is a potential for previously unrecorded assets from these periods to be of medium or high value. These archaeological deposits would be significant for the evidential value that they hold which could contribute to the understanding of the archaeological landscape around St Athan.

Any ground clearance or construction work within the extant road corridor would potentially have a major adverse magnitude of impact on any surviving archaeological remains. The resulting significance of effect on assets of medium value would be a moderate adverse significance of effect. On assets of high value this would rise to a large adverse significance of effect.

5.2 Operation

During the operation of the relief road the following types of effect may be anticipated:

- Effects upon the setting of heritage assets during operation.

There are no statutorily designated heritage assets within the footprint of the Northern Access Road. There are parts of two conservation areas, one scheduled monument (Bedford Castle), two conservation areas, and seven listed buildings within the 500m buffer.

5.3 Significance

The scheduled monument of Bedford Castle (1) is significant for its historical and evidential value. The surviving low earth covered mound and enclosing bank retains archaeological information on the history and development of the site. The history of the castle and its occupants contribute to the understanding of the wider area. The castle is of high value. Bedford Castle is located to the south of Llanmaes close to the stream. Its setting contributes to its significance as its elevated position on a mound would have made it a dominant feature in the landscape. However, the setting of the surviving mound has been limited by the village of Llanmaes and the agricultural land which has developed around it and overtaken the original curtilage of the castle.

There are seven listed buildings recorded in the inner study area. Two are Grade II* listed (4 & 8) and are both churches. Due to their designation they are both high value heritage assets.

The remaining buildings are Grade II listed and comprise houses (12, 15, 18 & 28) and a chapel (20). These buildings are of medium value due to their designation. These buildings are significant for their historical, aesthetic and communal values. Their age, architectural style and location within the communities of Boverton, Llanmaes, Picketston and Eglwys Brewis, contribute to the history of the area and the development of the landscape. The setting of these buildings is defined by the communities in which they are located. While some may have longer ranging views they are all placed to be facing into the village and their communal value is linked to their place within the community.

St Brewis' Church and churchyard at Eglwys Brewis (4), St Cattwg's Church at Llanmaes (8) and Bethesdar Fro Chapel (20) are directly set within their church yards and their setting is limited to the villages in which they are located. This setting contributes to the communal significance of the assets. The setting of the listed houses (12, 15, 18 & 28) within the villages and agricultural landscape also contributes to their aesthetic and communal values.

There are also two conservation areas within the inner study area. The first, Boverton, is located in the south-west of the study area and the second is Llanmaes and is located in the north-west of the study area (see Figure 2). Both conservation areas are designated in recognition of their historical, aesthetic and communal significance and are of medium value. Their setting is defined by the extent of the village and is not intended to extend across the rural landscape. The layout and architecture of the buildings within these communities informs the setting of the conservation area and contributes to their communal, aesthetic and historical significance.

5.4 Impacts

An assessment of potential effects on the setting of all statutorily designated heritage assets, supported by a site visit, has been undertaken following the guidance presented in DMRB (2007, Annex 6) and as required by section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990).

Due to the distance of the development from the heritage assets and the natural screening provided by the topography of the landscape there are no adverse impacts on the significance of the setting of the designated assets.

The construction of the Northern Access Road will not change the significance of the setting of Bedford Castle as the road will not compete with the dominance of the surviving earthwork.

The significance of the Boverton and Llanmaes conservation areas will not be affected by the development as there will be no change to the appreciation of the communal and historical significance of the assets through changes in their setting.

The significance of the listed buildings will not be affected by the proposed development. The setting of the buildings within the local communities and agricultural land will not be altered, resulting in no change to the significance of the assets.

The significance of effects on cultural heritage from the operation of the St Athan Northern Access Road are summarised in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Operation - summary of cultural heritage effects

Asset	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect

Asset	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
Bedford Castle (1)	High	No change	Neutral
St Brewis' Church (4)	High	No change	Neutral
St Cattwg's Church at Llanmaes (8)	High	No change	Neutral
Old Tyle House (12)	Medium	No change	Neutral
Boverton House (15)	Medium	No change	Neutral
Orchard House (18)	Medium	No change	Neutral
Bethesdar Fro Chapel (20)	Medium	No change	Neutral
Picketston House (28)	Medium	No change	Neutral
Boverton conservation area	Medium	No change	Neutral
Llanmaes conservation area	Medium	No change	Neutral

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

A programme of geophysical surveying was undertaken in 2002 as part of the previous assessment of the site (Stratascan, 2003). In addition, archaeological monitoring of GI works in 2016/2017 has been undertaken in support of the proposed access road (see Appendix C).

Due to the significant potential for previously unrecorded archaeological deposits to be found a detailed programme of archaeological intervention will be agreed with the Archaeological Planning Officer at GGAT. It is proposed that this should be undertaken as a strip, map and record of the footprint of the road and any associated features. The archaeological works will be undertaken in advance of the main construction work and will be programmed to allow for sufficient time to allow for the appropriate level of excavation, recording and sampling of the archaeology prior to the construction works starting.

The archaeological strip, map and record will be undertaken following a method statement to be produced by the archaeological contractor and agreed with the GGAT Planning Officer. Archaeological work will be undertaken in line with guidance from ClfA.

7. RESIDUAL IMPACTS

Archaeological recording of any surviving remains during construction through archaeological strip, map and record will allow the heritage assets to be preserved by record. This would reduce the magnitude of impact from high to moderate adverse, as not all elements of any assets' value would be lost. This would reduce the significance of effect to moderate adverse for any assets of high and medium value.

8. SUMMARY

This archaeological and cultural heritage assessment collected data from within an inner 500m study area around the site boundary. A second 2km study area has also been defined in order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed route. The assessment collated data from the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust HER, the National Heritage Record of Wales and previous historic environment assessment. The assessment of potential impacts has been undertaken following the methodology detailed in DMRB.

There are 24 assets recorded within the 500m study area which date from the prehistoric through to the modern periods. Of these assets one is a scheduled monument, seven are listed buildings and two are conservation areas. The landscape of the area has been largely influenced by the establishment of RAF St Athan in the 1930s.

No previously recorded heritage assets have been identified within the footprint of the St Athan Northern Access Road and accordingly no potential physical impacts have been identified. The archaeological potential within the footprint of the development is considered to be high for archaeological deposits from the prehistoric and Roman periods. Several assets of prehistoric and Roman date have been identified by archaeological assessment techniques such as geophysical survey and evaluation excavation. Any ground clearance or construction work within the extant road corridor would potentially have a major adverse magnitude of impact on any surviving archaeological remains. Due to this significant potential a detailed programme of strip map and record will be agreed with the Archaeological Planning Officer at GGAT. The archaeological works will be undertaken in advance of the main construction work and will be programmed to allow for sufficient time to allow for the appropriate level of excavation, recording and sampling of the archaeology prior to the construction works starting. The archaeological recording of any surviving remains during construction through archaeological excavation and sampling would allow the heritage assets to be preserved by record. This would reduce the magnitude of impact from high to moderate adverse.

No effects during the operation of the St Athan Northern Access Road have been identified.

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PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1 – Route Looking North



Photograph 1 – Eastern end of Route

FIGURES

Figure 1. Location Plan

Figure 2. Known Heritage Assets within 500m

Figure 3. Known Heritage Assets within 2km

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 500M

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description	No. on Fig 2.
GGAT00444s, GGAT02259s , 001860,001861,000 1862, 001864- 001865. E001860- E001865, E001866, E001867, E000750	SS 9799 6930	Medieval	Bedford Castle. A mound of turf covered stone, likely the collapsed dovecote, with a surrounding enclosure bank. Scheduled Monument.	1
GGAT02933s, GGATE001585, E001585	SS 9841 6935	Prehistoric	Polygonal univallate enclosure at Great House Farm, defined by a curving ditch. Within the enclosure are a series of pits which may indicate the site of a settlement.	2
GGAT02929s, GGATE003052, E003052	SS 9859 6931	Prehistoric	A pair of ring ditches at Great House Farm, c.10m in diameter.	3
GGAT00481s, GGAT03730s, GGAT00482s, GGATE003272, GGATE000750, GGATE001371, GGATE001585, GGATE004688, GGAT05127s, GGAT05128s, GGAT05129s, GGAT05130s,	ST 0056 6912	Medieval & Post-Medieval	St Brewis' Church and churchyard at Eglwys Brewis, along with a farm and former rectory. A geophysical survey and evaluation excavation revealed remains of medieval and post-medieval date, indicating the potential for the survival of medieval settlement remains on the site, as well as a medieval ditch and two possible burials and post-medieval garden features and an 18th-19th century cremation burial. The find spot of a medieval hoard was also found here. St Brewis Church is a Listed Building Grade II* .	4

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description	No. on Fig 2.
E004688, E003272				
GGAT04114s, GGAT04115s, GGAT04116s, GGAT04117s, GGAT04118s	SS 98400 68800	Bronze Age & Roman	Cairn and cremation burials, along with a possible agricultural settlement. Small cairn of stones from which cremated bone was recovered containing two individuals, an adult and a child. A date of 1640-1450BC was provided. A possible Roman enclosure/field system was identified from geophysical survey.	5
GGATE002520, E002520	SS 9835 6840	Medieval	Medieval cooking pottery (13 th century) and pottery of post-medieval or later in date were found during archaeological evaluation. It is thought that the medieval pottery indicates an occupation site within the area, although no features were located.	6
GGAT05188s, GGATE004686, GGATE004935, GGATE004686, GGATE001862, E005345, E004935, E004686, E003134	ST 004 689	Prehistoric & Roman	A multi-period site investigated via geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation. The earliest dated feature was a Bronze Age burial. An Iron Age enclosure containing two roundhouses was discovered, along with some Iron Age inhumation and cremation burials. A later field system and enclosure were recorded respecting the Iron Age enclosure. Structures included a corn dryer, a pennauar ditch and a trackway. A larger D-shaped enclosure was also recorded. This second phase is likely to be Romano-British in date.	7
GGAT01703s, GGAT00442s, GGAT03744s	SS 9808 6947	Medieval	St Cattwg's Church at Llanmaes, including a churchyard and the Llanmaes Churchyard Cross. The church of Llanmaes is first mentioned in 1254. Significant post-medieval work also survives, the tower being dated to 1632. The remains of the churchyard cross consist of a massive calvary of four steps constructed of stone rubble, surmounted by a socket stone. The churchyard is oval in shape, although it was formerly quadrangular. The church is Listed Building Grade II* .	8
GGAT00443s, E005167 NPRN 300347	SS 9819 6942	Medieval	Llanmaes Castle (Malifant Castle). In near destroyed condition.	9
GGAT00470s	SS 9825 6833	Medieval	Boverton Place was a late 16 th century manor house that became unoccupied in the late	10

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description	No. on Fig 2.
			18 th century. All that remains is the empty roofless shell of the limestone manor house.	
GGAT00471s	SS 9846 6837	Medieval	St Bartholemews Chapel. This is marked on Rees' map of 14 th century date. No trace has been found of a medieval chapel in this area.	11
GGAT00675s, GGAT01762s	SS 982 685	Post-Medieval	Old Tyle House, dating back to the 1580s, was formerly the main harm house on the Boverton estate. It has an inglenook-style fireplace and a beamed ceiling. Listed Building Grade II.	12
GGAT00875s	SS 9817 6836	Post-Medieval	Rock Cottage. A 17 th century three unit house of regional plan having a Tudor arched doorway at the side of a main central fire-place and to the stone stair.	13
GGAT01027s NPRN 18847 NPRN 37561 NPRN 37561	SS 9824 6941	Post-Medieval	Great House Farm. A 17 th /18 th century farm with a stylish frontage in whitewashed rough-cast, with a slate roof. Within the grounds are a dovecote and historic walls, gatepoers and gates.	14
GGAT01763s	SS 98374 68469	Post-Medieval	Boverton House. A 16 th /17 th century two-storeyed house with an attic, five gabled dormers, square headed windows, and a slate roof with four chimneystacks. There is a single storey outbuilding range at the east end. Listed Building Grade II.	15
GGAT01765s	SS 984 684	Post-Medieval	Boverton Court Cottage. A late 16 th century cottage. Two storeyed rubble cottage with slate roof, three dormers, a central arched stone doorway and lateral stone stairways in outshuts on the rear.	16
GGAT01766s	SS 9845 6845	Post-Medieval	Orchard Farmhouse, a farmhouse associated with Orchard House.	17
GGAT01767s	SS 98539 68400	Post-Medieval	Orchard House had its origins in the 17 th century but went under wholesale rebuilding in the 19 th century. It may have been two different dated buildings combined and altered in the 19 th century. Listed Building Grade II.	18
GGAT01768s	SS 985 684	Post-Medieval	Orchard Lodge, Boverton. 19 th century in date.	19

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description	No. on Fig 2.
GGAT01769s NPRN 9223	SS 992 691	Post-Medieval	Bethesdar Fro Chapel, built in 1807 with rubble walls, slate roof and a stone end stack. Listed Building Grade II.	20
GGAT02041s	SS 996 694	Modern	Pill box.	21
GGAT02211s	SS 9828 6834	Post-Medieval	The longest and most decorative bee bole in South Wales in the garden east of Boverton Place, where twelve boles have round arches of stone voussoirs.	22
GGAT03804s	SS 9807 6948	Early Medieval	A 'Landmais', interpreted by Wade-Evans as Llanmaes, is given by Lifris's Vita Sancti Cadoci of c.1100 as a residence of St Cadoc.	23
GGAT04107s	SS 98600 68800	Unknown	Hearth comprised of a sub-rectangular cut with reddened edges, within the cut was a charcoal rich deposit. Limestone blocks within the cut also had signs of heat reddening. No finds were recovered from the hearth.	24
NPRN 421587	ST 0016 6945	Modern	Battle Headquarters. A bunker located in the wood north of the main air base. Its floor is at a depth of 5-6 feet and railings still remain around the entrance. It is in poor condition.	25
NPRN 421597	ST 00091 69476	Modern	Pillbox at Picketston village.	26
NPRN 270532	ST 002 696	Modern	Pillbox.	27
NPRN 411672	ST 0020 6971	Post-Medieval	Picketston House. A Tudor Gothic style house characteristic of c. 1840. IT is roughcast and probably built of local rubblestone and has a hipped Walsh slate roof. Cadw Listed Buildings	28
NPRN 421589	ST 0017 6894	Modern	Pickett Hamilton Fort, RAF St Athan – A pillbox.	29
NPRN 421586	SS 9938 6908	Modern	A 25-yard small arms range at RAF St Athan.	30

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description	No. on Fig 2.
GGAT00494s	ST 00 69	Roman	Hoard of 38 coins found in a quarry at Boverton in 1798 - 12 are lost. The other 22 coins are in the NMW and range from Vespasian to Hadrian, most are Trajan.	-

APPENDIX B KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 2KM

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
GGAT04024s	SS982696	Prehistoric, Iron Age, Bronze Age & Roman	A settlement site with evidence for ritual and feasting activity, consisting of a complex of prehistoric timber roundhouses, pits and other associated features, overlain by a large midden.
GGAT00767s	SS974674	Prehistoric	Flint scatter found on arable land belonging to Boverton Farm in 1977, comprising of a knife blade fragment, core fragments, three scrapers and a flint flake.
GGAT01552s	SS985712	Prehistoric	A flint scatter has been noted at Pen-y-bryn, Llanmihangel.
GGAT02386s	SS966674	Prehistoric	Flint scatter noted.
GGAT02928s	SS97506852	Prehistoric	The circular enclosure (ring ditch) located on the 1975 aerial photograph now, according to the OS map of Boverton, lies under a modern housing estate.
GGAT02930s	SS97406927	Prehistoric	Windmill East. The oval enclosure is approximately 90m in diameter on a N-S axis; incomplete along south west side. to the N are the remains of a square enclosure, Windmill North (NPRN 90481/PRN 02931g) visible on the 1975 aerial photographs.
GGAT02931s	SS97396948	Prehistoric	Windmill North, north of Windmill East, has been mostly built over by the B4265 road. The enclosure was fully visible on the 1975 aerial photograph but now only the SW corner can be seen.
GGAT01534s	SS993672	Neolithic	A sub-discoidal thumb scraper found in 1954. Now in National Museum of Wales.
GGAT01533s	SS984679	Neolithic	A flake from Neolithic polished stone axe-head. Now in National Museum of Wales.
GGAT01532s	SS983679	Neolithic	A fragment of leaf-shaped arrowhead dating to the Neolithic Period found in 1954. Currently part of the National Museum Wales.
GGAT03169s	SS97856987	Neolithic	Bronze leaf arrowhead.
GGAT04018s	ST01457058	Neolithic	St Athan causewayed enclosure. Circular enclosure with inner close-set, bivallate concentric ditches and wide-spaced single outer enclosure on north-facing level promontory. Enclosure ditches have regular gaps in the circuit.
GGAT03152s	SS967686	Bronze Age	Spearheads, tanged sickle.
GGAT03153s	SS967686	Bronze Age	Plain socketed axes.
GGAT00284s, GM189	SS98527103	Bronze Age	Domen Fawr Round Barrow. The barrow is situated at the northern end of a large field. It is a large, low mound, c.22m in diameter and c.0.8m high. Scheduled Monument
GGAT00450s	SS96736863	Bronze Age	A hoard of bronze implements was found by workmen during the building of a new house at Hayes Croft.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
GGAT03150s	SS967686	Bronze Age	socketed axes, leaf shaped.
GGAT03151s	SS967686	Bronze Age	late palstave, South Wales Type
GGAT04025s	SS9868	Iron Age	A bronze collar and fragmentary bronze bracelet of Iron Age date found at Boverton. A second and complete bronze bracelet and small fragment of human bone were discovered during a subsequent archaeological excavation.
GGAT00447s, 81300	SS96026742,	Iron Age	Roughly triangular in shape, Castle ditches, Llantwit, has natural defences on the S of the cliff and on the NW of a steep scarp. Coins of Carausius were found inside.
GGAT00312s	SS98407114	Roman	A Roman villa overlying what appears to be a system of paddocks with a possible trackway (03461s), situated on the limestone plateau approximately 2km northeast of Llantwit Major on Pen-y-bryn Farm. The results from the geophysics indicate that there are significant structural remains in situ.
GGAT00468s	SS96306920	Roman	Supposed site of the foundations of a Roman building, stretching from the Little Cross to Baker's Lane. Though coins have been found, there has been no trace of a building to date.
GGAT01037.0s	ST0261966904	Roman	Possible Roman road from West Aberthaw to Llansannol. The road has been damaged by farming and modern construction. The road has been postulated on a series of alignments of sections of of lane, path, parish boundary and hedge to the north and south of Cowbridge, where the Arthur John bath-house and the Bear Field features are on approximately the same alignment. To the south of Cowbridge, the suggested alignment runs ST 026671, ST 0022680, ST009695-SS999715, ST002704-ST00995; to the north of Cowbridge SS997766, SS991784, SS1785, SS991787, SS989764, SS98799.
GGAT02923s	SS96466798	Roman	Building in rectilinear enclosure, possible villa.
GGAT02984s	SS96526836	Roman	Roman T-shaped brooch
GGAT00342s GGAT00427s GGAT00428s GGAT00429s GGAT00430s GGAT00431s GGAT00432s GGAT00433s GGAT00472s	ST00507057	Early Medieval	The heritage assets of the Llantwit Major Monastic settlement's church. These include: An Inhumation; The Cross of Houelt, an Early Christian pillar cross; a fragment of a cylindrical pillar; Fragment slab with ring-cross; Shaft of pillar cross, reset in modern plinth; The Samson Cross. The shaft of a composite cross, probably disc-headed; Tapered cylindrical shaft or pillar; Llantwit Major Churchyard Cross. The cross consists of a calvary of six steps surmounted by the cross shaft and socket stone
GGAT00426s	SS96606872, 13259	Early Medieval	St Illtyd's Church, Llantwit Major. A pre-Norman monastic site, with documentary and sculptural evidence. The church consists of two sections, the eastern church with nave,

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			two aisles, chancel and W tower, and the west parochial nave which has a south porch with parvise, and the Galilee Chapel against its west end. All periods of medieval architecture are represented. Restorations took place after 1730, and in 1888, 1899 and 1905. Listed Building.
GGAT01459s	SS965687	Early Medieval	Early Christian Monument (RCAHMW 1976, 64, lost stones (i)). Fragmentary stones with carved decorations that have been recorded but no longer traceable include: Two stones at Illtud's Church, Llantwit Major (no description).
GGAT01460s	SS965687	Early Medieval	Fragmentary stones with carved decorations that have been recorded but no longer traceable include: Two stones at Illtud's Church, Llantwit Major, one of which had a carved plaitwork decoration.
GGAT00294s, 13300	SS97337013	Medieval	Great Frampton. The original building consists of a rectangular E-W block. This is of three storeys, constructed of stone rubble with some stucco facing. Listed Building
GGAT00343s	ST01727004	Medieval	Flemingston Castle. The proposed site of Flemingston Castle or fortified manor house, now occupied by the early-16th century Flemingston Court (PRN 600s).
GGAT00344s, 83115	ST01697006	Medieval	St Michael's Church at Flemingston The church of Flemingston is first mentioned in 1254. It consists of nave, separate chancel, south chapel /vestry, west bellcote and south porch. The few surviving medieval architectural details are Early English or Decorated. The church was restored in 1858. Listed Building.
GGAT00434s, GM142	SS96546867	Medieval	The site of Llantwit Major Monastic Settlement. In the early C12 the church of Llantwit Major with its lands, was granted to the Benedictine Abbey of Tewkesbury, which established a grange. Scheduled Monument.
GGAT00435s, GM141,13254	SS96556865,	Medieval	Llantwit Major gatehouse on the north side of Church Lane. It is a simple rectangular stone-built structure of two stories (with a modern slate roof and chimney). Scheduled Monument and Listed Building.
GGAT00436s	SS96526862	Medieval	A 13th century tithe barn partly dismantled soon after 1836. The remains consist of the lower portion of the front wall and two gable ends. Part of Llantwit Major grange group. Listed Building.
GGAT00437s, GM141,13254	SS96546860,	Medieval	Llantwit Major Dovecot. A circular dovecot, overall diameter 5.8m, with walls 1.1m thick built of limestone blocks roughly coursed and bedded with mortar. Scheduled Monument.
GGAT00438s	SS96496872	Medieval	The Bishops Palace. Partially explored in 1937 by Nash-Williams. Work included cutting sections through the main embankments which separated the Monastery Field.
GGAT00439s	SS96536868	Medieval	Llantwit Major Grange was a grange of Tewkesbury Abbey from the early 12th century to 1539. A bakehouse and other domestic buildings were in Monastery Field They are part of a large complex of buildings. Part of Llantwit Major Grange group.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
GGAT00440s, GM490,13251	SS96616868,	Medieval	The Chantry House at Llantwit Major. Ruins of a late medieval chantry priest's house. The building lies on the south side of the churchyard. Scheduled Monument.
GGAT00454s, 81300	SS96756874,	Medieval	Foundation trenches for an extension to the Old Swan Inn revealed the well-preserved remains of a mortared stone building of C14-15th date. Finds include coarse wares, food refuse, and sandstone tiles. Listed Building.
GGAT00455s GM139, 13248	SS96736871,	Medieval	Town Hall at Llantwit Major. A 15th Century Town Hall at Llantwit Major. It is a two storey stone building, 21.5m x 9.2m with a modern slate roof. The windows are mullioned, with external staircase. Scheduled Monument and Listed Building.
GGAT00457s	SS96776873	Medieval	Llantwit Major Gaol. The ancient gaol is now demolished, the site is now occupied by a modern building and there are no visible remains.
GGAT00458s	SS96706874	Medieval	Town Cross at Llantwit Major. The visible trace remains of the Town Cross calvary. The socket-stone is in the W-end of the parish church and is 0.6m square x 0.4m high with a chamfered edge.
GGAT00460s	SS96526882	Medieval	A coffin lid and a stone effigy found in Plymouth House orchard in the C18. The coped coffin with centre ridge, decorated lozenge fashion.
GGAT00462s	SS96686874, 13295	Medieval	The Old White Hart Inn. A rectangular two storied building. It is in a good state of repair and has a modern slate roof. There is one stone-mullioned window in the ground floor. Listed Building.
GGAT00465s	SS97546931	Medieval	Site of Gallows.
GGAT00467s	SS9868	Medieval	Two very perfect cockpits, walled round with seastone, well dressed and tooled, are to be seen on the Boverton Estate, near Llantwit Major.
GGAT00469s	SS96646879, 13294	Medieval	The Old Vicarage at Llantwit Major. Reported to have been built in the 12th or 13th Century. Listed Building.
GGAT00474s	SS96586875	Medieval	College Terrace. About 1895 there were ruins extant Ivy covered walls and archway.
GGAT00475s	SS96586870	Medieval	The Little Cross. The base of the Little Cross junction of Bakers Lane and Wick road is now in the churchyard.
GGAT00476s	SS96556872	Medieval	Site known as Abbot's Mill. No evidence could be found for a mill at this location, there are no field names and there is no tradition of a mill in this area. The stream itself is slow flowing and there are no visible trace of leats or a dam.
GGAT00483s	ST00726809, GM083	Medieval	West Orchard Castle. The remains are in a much mutilated condition and consists of fragmentary grass covered wall which are best portrayed as slopes. Scheduled Monument.
GGAT00484s	ST01706800,	Medieval	St Tathan's Church at St Athan, first mentioned in 1254 (Lunt (ed) 1926, 324). Although

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
	13166		the church is now cruciform, there are indications that the transepts are a later addition to the central tower. There is a south porch. Much of the architecture that survives from the Middle Ages is Decorated, but there is also some Perpendicular work. Restoration took place in 1888 and 1890. Listed Building.
GGAT00508s	ST02436980, GM300	Medieval	Flemingston Deserted Village with at least five building platforms and possible enclosure. Also possible pond. Pottery found dates to 12th and 13th centuries. Scheduled Monument.
GGAT00670s	SS96736820, 83396	Medieval	Rose Dew. The house is a Glamorgan three-unit type B. Listed Building.
GGAT00672s	SS96526882, 13276	Medieval	Plymouth House, The house is a 16th century conversion of an original storey dwelling. It has an original dressed stone fireplace (as the standard farmhouse made an enclosed fireplace essential), beamed ceilings and slate-slab floors. Listed Building.
GGAT00702s	ST02957120	Medieval	Deserted village of Treguff comprises of a building site and a number of small crofts, with, to the north west, ploughed traces of further crofts and platforms.
GGAT00923s	ST01486829	Medieval	St Johns Well. At Beggar's Bound, just north of St Athan village. A spring of fresh water issuing below a stone and concrete wall.
GGAT00939s	ST00597035	Medieval	Gregory's Well, near Flemingstone. A spring in a hollow beneath a steep bank.
GGAT00960s	ST0071	Medieval	Eye Well, just north-west of St Mary church, Llanfair Parish, and near to St Mary's Well.
GGAT01466s	ST017680	Medieval	Berkerole Tomb, St Athan Church.
GGAT01818s	ST016680	Medieval	East Orchard Mill. It is noted that Sir Laurence Berkerolles received a quitclaim of the manors of East Orchard, Llanfa and Merthyr Mawr with their mills and fulling-mills in 1372.
GGAT02034s	SS96746871	Medieval	Old Doctors Surgery. Masonry discovered was found to be part of a cellar & its stepped approach passage. Walls constructed of unrendered mortared limestone blocks about 0.9m thick.
GGAT02491s	ST02007050	Medieval	Fields with strip arrangement, noted on a Fonmon estate plan and the Llancarvan Tithe Map. A small area of strips is still visible as faint earthworks. The arrangement is more likely to have been caused by drainage grips rather than being the remains of an open-field system.
GGAT02780.0s	SS96406775	Medieval	LMW1 Route to the harbour at Col-huw point The route from Llantwit Major to the port at Col-huw Point which may be early medieval in origin.
GGAT03731s	ST01697006	Medieval	Flemingston Churchyard is quadrangular and shown on the tithe map of 1840 as having a curved north west corner. A possible damaged cross socket stone is lying loose in the

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			chuchyard.
GGAT03748s	SS96606872	Medieval	Llantwit Major Churchyard. The churchyard is quadrangular, both now and on the tithe map, but bounded on all sides by roads.
GGAT03764s	ST01706800	Medieval	St Athan Churchyard. The churchyard is quadrangular, both now and on the tithe map of 1841. It is flat, but there is a raised area terraced up to the NE of the chancel.
GGAT04624m	ST01697006	Medieval	Gelligaer Churchyard. The churchyard appear on the tithe map of 1842 as largely curvilinear (the N half of a projected oval), though it is now irregular. It has been has been extended to the north and east of the original area.
GGAT00441s	SS98126962	Post-Medieval	Earthworks south of Gladlys farm, Llanmaes. Three sections of area to the east of the village green have been excavated. The majority of the buildings dated to the mid-17th century and were abandoned by the mid-18th century at the latest.
GGAT00461s	SS96606902, GM137,13286	Post-Medieval	The Old Place (aka Llantwit Place or Llantwit Castle). In documents of 1493 described as Knole Place. Built, or more likely added to, around 1550. Ruins consist of main wing with 2 small towers adjoining the south east wall. Scheduled Monument.
GGAT00463s	SS96696923, 13271	Post-Medieval	Great House / Ty MawrA three storied building, T-shaped in plan, the N wing of which is in use as a barn. The house has Tudor stone mullioned windows in each floor and a Tudor four centre arch in the south-west wall. It was renovated in the 1950s. Listed Building.
GGAT00464s	SS97156933, 13292	Post-Medieval	Frampton Windmill. The windmill is a ruined ashlar stone building of circular plan, c8.0m high. it appears comparatively modern with square headed and key stoned windows & door. Listed Building.
GGAT00600s	ST01577002, 13130	Post-Medieval	Flemingston Court / Court Farm / Castle Farm. Shown on the 1st ed OS map as Court Farm, Flemingston Court is an early 16th century two storey house with central hall and cross passages between the service room and parlour. Listed Building.
GGAT00620s	SS96586877	Post-Medieval	College House. Post-medieval house located off College Street, Llantwit Major, with chimney-backing-on-the-entry and outside cross-passage.
GGAT00673s	SS98106970	Post-Medieval	Gadlys Farm is a regional house with a chimney backing on the entry and outside cross - passage, and a fireplace stair.
GGAT00674s	SS97986953, 13135	Post-Medieval	Plaisted House is a regional house with a lateral chimney, fireplace stair and inside cross - passage. Listed Building.
GGAT00677s	SS96716878	Post-Medieval	Small 18th Century house of local limestone, on flat site. Later 19th Century kitchen, possibly wash house or bakehouse earlier. Low pitched roof was thatched.
GGAT00856s	SS96806890, 13269	Post-Medieval	Court House. A 16th Century house which was updated around 1700 when a symmetrical facade was formed & a chimney wall removed Hall on east retained the early dressed

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			stone fireplace. Listed Building.
GGAT00867s	SS992672	Post-Medieval	Boverton Court Farm. A late 16th Century house regenerated in about 19th Century. Probably had central arch doorway leading into passage at the rear of the central fireplace.
GGAT00868s	SS96806886, 13289	Post-Medieval	Fonmon House. A mid-17th Century house of regional type with winding stone stair at the side of the main fireplace. Listed Building.
GGAT00869s	SS96646840, 13266	Post-Medieval	Flanders Farm. A 17th century house with a stone stair at the side of the main stair, later enlarged, with a symmetrical facade and a central stair - passage. Listed Building.
GGAT00870s	SS96746841, 13265	Post-Medieval	Circa 1600 house with a central chimney backing onto entry. Tudor arched doorway and double ceilings.
GGAT00871s	SS96796868	Post-Medieval	Anchor Cottage. A 17th century house with a Tudor - arched doorway to a lateral stone - stair set in an outshut. (Modernised).
GGAT00872s	SS96766875	Post-Medieval	A small 17th Century house having a stone - stair built in an outshut at the side of the main fireplace.
GGAT00873s	SS96766880	Post-Medieval	A 17th century house with Tudor - arched gable entrance at the side of the main fireplace. Stone stair and beamed ceilings.
GGAT00874s	SS9674069032, 13270	Post-Medieval	A small 17th century house with gable entrance at the side of a large fireplace which has a winding stone stair on the opposite side. Tudor - arched doorways. Listed Building.
GGAT00877s	SS96656817, 13267	Post-Medieval	Lower House. A 16th Century house, lateral chimney to the main room, winding stone stairways & stone arched doorway. Cart house & barn added at the lower end & kitchen on rear.
GGAT00878s	SS96516886	Post-Medieval	Old Malthouse Cottage. Early 17th Century house of the chimney-backing-onto-entry type. Central chimney winding stone stair at the side. Tudor - arched doorways, one entering into malt-house. Listed Building.
GGAT00880s	SS97047004, 13301	Post-Medieval	ittle Frampton. A 17th Cnt house with Tudor - arched doorway to a baffle - entrance at the side of the main chimney. Winding stone stairs and double ceilings. Listed Building.
GGAT00887s	ST00186787, 13299	Post-Medieval	Batslays. A late 16th Century house, 2 rooms at front of rear kitchen. Dressed-stone & mullioned windows. Stone stair at the side of main fireplace. Beamed double ceilings. Listed Building
GGAT00888s	ST01807007	Post-Medieval	Glebe Cottage is a two bedroom property with a thatched roof.
GGAT00993s	SS96806845	Post-Medieval	Colhugh Street - A watching brief revealed 2 hearths and a midden containing limpet and oyster shells and animal bones in association with 17th/18th century pottery, mainly North Devon gravel-tempered ware and Ewenny types.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
GGAT01462s	SS9674069032, 13270	Post-Medieval	The Old House to NE of Pear Tree Cottage. A 17th Century 2-storey cottage, originally with chimney backing on to entry. 18/19th century extension to the south west, beyond original entry. Stone rubble walls. Listed Building.
GGAT01487s	ST01656810	Post-Medieval	The Green. A regional house with an end chimney and an inside cross-passage.
GGAT01488s	ST01016805, 13168	Post-Medieval	West Farm. An 18th century building with two full height 19th Century bays, slate roof, end gables and three stacks. Listed Building.
GGAT01574s	SS96716902, 13281	Post-Medieval	Corner House. This property dated c.1600 (which backs onto Pear Tree Cottage - c.1800) still contains a number of its original architectural features, such as its, back to back chimney, cobbled setts and stone gate piers. Outside the house is a stone mounting block. Listed Building.
GGAT01575s	SS96676914, 13290	Post-Medieval	Downs Cross. A two-storey rendered, stone-walled house entitled 'Downs Cross', dating to the late 16th to 17th centuries. The North West wing was constructed first in two periods of construction. Features of interest include three chimney stacks, a centre entry, slate roof, and it was formerly thatched. Listed Building.
GGAT01587s	ST01286803, 13167	Post-Medieval	West Orchard Farmhouse. Doorway: porch. Listed Building.
GGAT01591s	ST014680	Post-Medieval	The Willows, Fireplace and stair.
GGAT01593s	ST012680, 13409	Post-Medieval	Myrtle Cottage. Late 18/19th Century cottage. 1-storey/attic. Whitewashed stone & thatched roof. Chimney stack in east gable end & small window lighting attic. 19th Cnt casement windows. Listed Building.
GGAT01594s	ST013680	Post-Medieval	The Croft facade.
GGAT01622s	SS96536888, 13288	Post-Medieval	Hill Cottage. Chimney-backing-on-entry: outside cross passage: fireplace stairs. Listed Building.
GGAT01626s	SS96736903	Post-Medieval	House on Hight Street. Chimney-backing-on-the-entry: outside cross passage: fireplace stairs.
GGAT01633s	ST01296804	Post-Medieval	Fireplace stairs.
GGAT01857s	SS97326790	Post-Medieval	Ham House. Recently demolished. In 1865 the earlier house which had Georgian details, probably overlying older work, was rebuilt to designs of a Victorian Gothic mansion.
GGAT01868s	SS983683, 13245.	Post-Medieval	Boverton Place. An early 19th century remodelling of an earlier 16/17th century building, or an early 19th century building incorporating mullioned windows of Boverton Place style. Listed Building.
GGAT01869s	SS96366890	Post-Medieval	Ivy Cottage. Late 16/17th century house remodelled in 18/19th century. Listed Building.
GGAT01870s	SS96276884,	Post-Medieval	Mid Well. 19th century surround to an earlier well. Trapezoid well chamber with stone

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
	13250		lining walls on 3 sides, segmental stone arched roof & in front with stone pilasters. Listed Building.
GGAT01871s	SS9671768730, 13255	Post-Medieval	Tudor Tavern. Late 16/17th century with alteration. Listed Building.
GGAT01872s	SS96726873, 13256	Post-Medieval	1A and 1 Church Street. The two-storeyed and stuccoed cladded structure of nos 1a and 1 Church Street is described by the Buildings of Specific Archaeological Interest (1982) as being of 16th to early 17th century origin; key features include its slate roof with the same roof line as the Tudor Tavern Public House, a modern shop front on the ground floor comprising a window which is four panes wide and deep with a door with small panes and a two-light casement each for the first floor. Listed Building.
GGAT01873s	SS9658168700, 13274	Post-Medieval	Stone Footbridge. Probably 19th Century. Segmentally arched stone footbridge Stone abutments on east side & flat modern concrete deck. Iron rail balustrade, terminating in square uprights. Listed Building.
GGAT01874s	SS96826854, 13261	Post-Medieval	Ty Ny, Colhugh Street. Circa 1800. 2-storey, stone walls, front with white-washed & cemented cladding/Slate gable roof with brick & stone stack to the north. Listed Building.
GGAT01876s	SS96606887, 13283	Post-Medieval	The Swine Bridge. 18/19th century Bridge over Ogney Brook. It has shallow segmental arch, stone voussoirs & parapet walls of stone rubble, parapet wall on north east side common with SW garden wall. Listed Building.
GGAT02110s	ST01657008	Post-Medieval	Church House. A house cross-corner stone stairs, lobby entry, internal chimney. No longer extant.
GGAT02111s	ST01837004	Post-Medieval	Glebe Farm. A post medieval house with joist beam ceiling, gable entry stone stairs, thatch roof, direct entry, and internal chimney.
GGAT02112s	ST01767012	Post-Medieval	Grefory Farm, a post medieval house.
GGAT02255s	ST0171970004, 13464	Post-Medieval	Flemingston Court Farm. Mid-19th century barn and planned farmyard ranges with modern alterations, sited to the south-east of Flemingston Court house. The barn served the 16th century Flemingston Court. Listed Building.
GGAT02323s	SS98077104	Post-Medieval, Modern	Llanmihangel Stone Barn. Probably built about 1850 as a grain barn. Then probably about 1900 a single store open cattle shelter was built on the east side. Building material used in the extension include cast iron columns with a date of 1836.
GGAT02369s	SS97286798	Post-Medieval	On OS map, pre-1974. Marked as disused corn mill. Wier on stream.
GGAT02142s	SS981698	Post-Medieval	Three Post-medieval buildings and associated outbuildings located at Gadlys farm, Llanmaes, South Glamorgan. One possibly medieval. Large collection of stamped clay pipes uncovered during the excavation, which dated the buildings to late 17th century to

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
			18th century.
GGAT02370s	SS97326789	Post-Medieval	Gardens associated with Ham House.
GGAT02484s	SS99107130	Post-Medieval	Lime kiln recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT02485s	ST02007000	Post-Medieval	Water Meadow recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT02486s	ST01506990	Post-Medieval	Cottage recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT02487s	ST02106960	Post-Medieval	Lime kiln recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT02488s	ST02006930	Post-Medieval	Quarry recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT02498s	SS99007130	Post-Medieval	Dwelling recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT02501s	ST00907000	Post-Medieval	Lime kiln recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT02510s	ST01907030	Post-Medieval	Ruined Bridge recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT02568s	SS99807040	Post-Medieval	Drainage system recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT02579s	ST02106960	Post-Medieval	Lime kiln recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT02611s	ST00906920	Post-Medieval	Lime kiln recorded as part of the Thaw Valley Survey.
GGAT04166s	ST0039767495	Post-Medieval	Stone built post-medieval building consisting of a barn, cottage and wagon shed. It is aligned NNW-SSE. To the SSE end is the barn, the centre is the cottage and to the NNW end is the wagon shed. The cottage still has plaster on the exterior and interior walls, and a roof. The barn and wagon shed is also roofed but has no plaster.
GGAT02673s	SS967676	Post-Medieval	Windmill. Old in 1877 on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition.
GGAT03858s	ST01866982	Post-Medieval	Stony track which travels in a south-easterly direction, from the village of Flemingston to the Moors. Part of it is a public right of way. The first half of the track, as it appears on the 1: 25000 OS map, follows the course shown on the tithe map.
GGAT03862s	ST02037003	Post-Medieval	The track leads from the present-day village of Flemingston to the Medieval settlement. The track is shown on the tithe map very much as it appears today. Evidence from tithe map/list of the track extending.
GGAT04289s	SS9747567894	Post-Medieval	Water system visible on 1st edition OS map the site remains visible on 2012 mapping.
GGAT04296s	ST0097068256	Post-Medieval	Water channel St John's Valley.
GGAT04287s		Post-Medieval	Water system Old corn mill Ham.
GGAT01875s	SS9670568740, 13278	Modern	1921 War Memorial. Celtic Cross on medieval base of 4 square stone steps, diminishing upwards in height. 18th century repairs to base; major restoration in 1921. Listed Building.
GGAT02023s	ST015688	Modern	RAF Station St Athan.
GGAT02042s	SS995678	Modern	Pill Box.

Reference	Grid Reference	Period	Description
GGAT02043s	SS990701	Modern	Pill Box.
GGAT02159s	ST0169070000, 13439	Modern	A Grade II Listed Telephone Box on the verge to the north of the Parish Church. It is a G VI R, K6 type. Listed Building.
GGAT02165s	SS9804469563, 13452	Modern	A Grade II Listed Telephone Box which is set into the angle of boundary walls on the west side of the street and adjoining nos 1 and 2 Grove Cottages. It is a K6 type. Listed Building.
GGAT02166s	SS9670368756, 13453	Modern	A Grade II Listed Telephone Box, which is sited within the short curving section of the boundary wall to the north side of the entrance front. It is a K6 type. Listed Building.
GGAT02373s	ST00256774	Modern	Hexagonal brick pillbox with concrete slab roof. Built as part of the defences of RAF St Athan 1940-1.
GGAT02676s	SS998675	Modern	Pillbox.
GGAT03863s	ST01046976	Modern	Pillbox, presumably constructed because of its proximity to RAF St. Athan, which it overlooks, and it is one of several.
GGAT05139s	ST0076069929	Modern	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire K9976.
GGAT05149s	SS9732667896	Modern	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire Mk IIA P8133.
GGAT05153s	ST0040268662	Modern	Crash site of North American Mustang Mk I AG637
GGAT00396s	SS96266955	Unknown	Circular enclosure. Nothing can be seen on the ground. The field is flat, with only faint undulations. Northeast-southwest marks on the ground hint at a arable past use of the field.
GGAT00456s	SS96636854	Unknown	A rock cut grave/cist excavated at Llantwit Major, containing a metal object of unknown use. It was discovered 61m south of the church, in what was claimed as an 'old burial area'.
GGAT02932s	SS96966946	Unknown	V-shaped enclosure, incomplete to N, visible in the aerial photograph 75/308, 017. The two remaining sides are approx. 20m in length.
GGAT03022s	SS96856960	Unknown	Part of a curvilinear enclosure identified on aerial photos.
GGAT03461s	SS985712	Unknown	Possible multiperiod field system showing as a complex of high-resistance anomalies, possibly representing slighted walls or rubble-filled ditches, enclosing series of relatively long narrow enclosures.

APPENDIX C GROUND INVESTIGATION MONITORING REPORT

About AECOM

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