

# ST DAVIDS SCHOOL, COLWINSTON, VALE OF GLAMORGAN: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



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## ST DAVIDS SCHOOL, COLWINSTON, VALE OF GLAMORGAN:

### HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Gan / By

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**ST DAVIDS SCHOOL, COLWINSTON, VALE OF GLAMORGAN:  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by AECOM to prepare a Historic Environment (Archaeological) Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed redevelopment of an existing school: St Davids Church In Wales Primary School, Colwinston, Cowbridge CF71 7NL (roughly centred on SS 94098 75660). The replacement school will either be built on the footprint of the existing school buildings, an area which has already been significantly disturbed or the adjacent playing field and hard standing play area to the south.*

*A search area of 2km centred on the school site was used to identify designated historic assets in the vicinity and a 1km search area for non-designated historic assets. There are no registered Historic Landscapes or Historic Parks and Gardens within the search area. There is a single scheduled monument, Corntown Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure some 1.5km to the northwest, but there is no intervisibility with the school redevelopment site and thus any impacts to its setting impacts are negligible. There is a single Grade I Listed building, St Michael and All Angels Church around 250m to the south, which has very limited intervisibility with the redevelopment site. Along with other Grade II listed buildings within the village of Colwinston and the Conservation Area, impacts to the settings of these historic assets are considered low to negligible as the proposals will replace existing school buildings and as such will cause no real increase in the extent of visible built environment. Design, material and colour choices for the new building could all be used to minimise the new buildings visibility in the wider landscape*

*As noted above, the previous development of the school site, including the construction of the existing school buildings, car parks, play areas and associated levelling works and drainage will have caused disturbance to any underlying archaeological remains that may have been present. The assessment indicates that there would have originally been a very low potential for remains of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date to be present; and a low potential for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age remains. For the medieval and post-medieval periods, it is known that the site area lay in the agricultural open fields surrounding the settlement. The area was an agricultural field up until the existing school was built in around 1970.*

*Based on the below ground archaeological potential determined by this assessment and from previous impacts caused to the site area from construction of the existing school and associated playing fields, it is considered that there should be no requirement for any further archaeological mitigation at the site. This appears to have been the case for the larger adjacent residential development site to the northeast, east and southeast which was constructed directly on agricultural land and not on an already developed school site.*



## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Proposals and Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by AECOM to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (or Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment) for the proposed redevelopment of the existing St Davids Church In Wales Primary School, Colwinston, Cowbridge CF71 7NL (roughly centred on SS 94098 75660; Figure 1). The proposals are for a new primary school on the same site. The development area encompasses existing school buildings, car parking to their north, and a hard standing play area and playing field to the south.
- 1.1.2 This desk-based assessment provides an indication of the archaeological potential of the development area and highlights possible issues in relation to the impact of the development on the historic environment.

### **1.2 Scope of the Project and Methodology**

- 1.2.1 The scope of the assessment follows the Standard And Guidance For Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The standard is stated as:

*Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.*

- 1.2.2 A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as:

*.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*

- 1.2.3 The desk-based study of the area identifies known archaeological sites within the site and its environs, and assesses the potential for hitherto unknown remains to be present within the proposed development area. An indication is also given of what further archaeological works might be required in advance of or during the proposed school development.
- 1.2.4 The scope of the report also includes an assessment of the impact on the settings of surrounding designated heritage assets, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic landscape character areas and undesignated archaeological sites.

1.2.5 The report presents relevant information from a number of sources including:

- Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data;
- On-line National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth (Coflein);
- Aerial photographic search, National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth;
- National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth;
- Map regression exercise using earlier cartographic sources;
- Identification of any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, Historic Landscape Character Areas or Conservation Areas within or in the vicinity of the site area (Cadw, GAT, NRW);
- Site visit and walkover survey;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
- Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment; and
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work.

1.2.6 Following the instruction of the advisors to the local planning authority (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Planning Services), a 2km radius search area centred on the middle of the development area was considered sufficient with which to evaluate impacts on designated archaeological sites and elements of the historic environment (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings). A 1km radius search area was used to find recorded undesignated archaeological sites in order to provide sufficient overview of the nature of the area's heritage.

1.2.7 For the purposes of planning policy in Wales, the historic environment is defined as:

*All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed (Welsh Government 2017).*

A historic asset is:

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

1.2.8 This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority in their decision about what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required. Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in *Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Welsh Government 2017; available online).

### 1.3 Abbreviations

1.3.1 All sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Scheduled Monument (SM). Altitude is expressed to a height above Ordnance Datum (aOD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

### 1.4 Illustrations

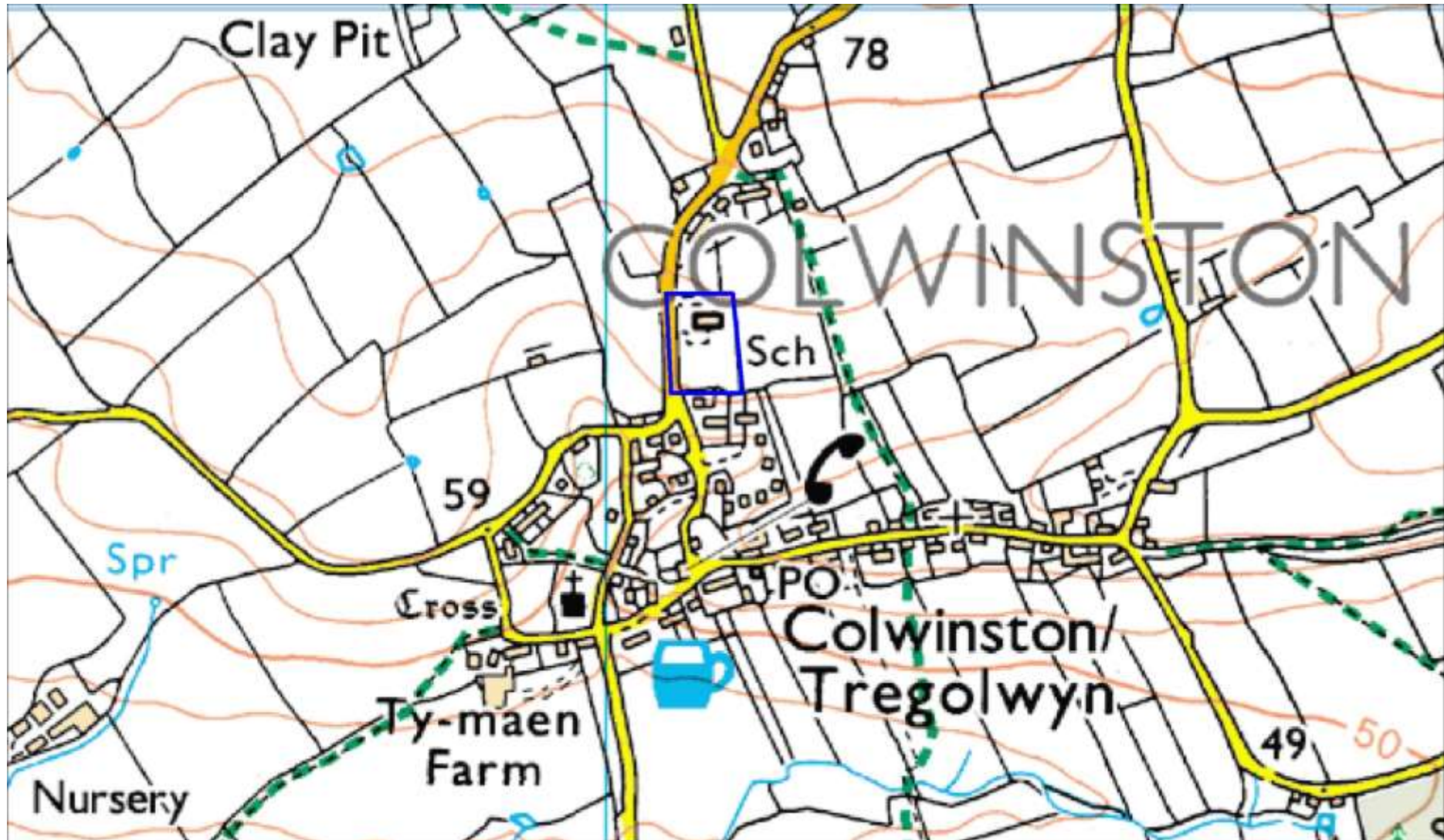
1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. North is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

### 1.5 Timeline

1.5.1 The following timeline gives date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within this report.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period –	1536 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

**Table 1:** Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales



**Figure 1:** Location Map for St Davids School, Colwinston, Vale of Glamorgan – a blue outline shows the area of proposed development

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## **2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

- 2.1 The proposed development site of St Davids School is located on Maes-y-Bryn Road on the northern side of the village of Colwinston in the Vale of Glamorgan (roughly centred on SS 94098 75660; Figure 1). The proposed development plot comprises the existing school buildings, car park and playing field; an area of c.0.6ha. Maes-y-Bryn forms the western boundary of the development area beyond which there is open farmland. Immediately to the north, east and south of the school there is residential housing.
- 2.2 The school site is flat and lies at c.65m aOD. Most of the village of Colwinston lies to the south of the school in a significant dip in the topography.
- 2.3 The bedrock at the site is sedimentary limestone of the Blue Lias Formation, and no superficial deposits are known (British Geological Society website).

### **3 HISTORICAL, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 General Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1.1 Archaeology of Palaeolithic date is very rare in the vicinity of Bridgend and Cardiff. The only known site in the Vale of Glamorgan is the findspot of a Palaeolithic hand axe, found in 1940, near Lavernock Fort, c.7km east of Barry. Throughout most of Wales, evidence of Palaeolithic humans has been removed by erosion during the last Ice Age, but the ice is thought not to have extended into this area so perhaps further evidence has yet to come to light (Green and Walker 1991).
- 3.1.2 A small number of findspots of Mesolithic artefacts are recorded in the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole comprising flint blades, flakes, microliths, cores, arrowheads, scrapers and graters, and bone needles. The nearest findspots to Colwinston are over 7km away to the southeast, on the far side of Cowbridge.
- 3.1.3 Many sites of Neolithic date are known within the Vale of Glamorgan, two of them within 3km of the proposed development site – both the findspots of stone tools.
- 3.1.4 Bronze Age findspots and sites are even more common throughout the county. Within 3km of the school development there are several, but only to the east and northeast. These sites include four bronze tool findspots and four burial mounds. Two of the sites are of greater significance as they signify settlement. These two sites and the findspot of a bronze axe head are the nearest Bronze Age sites to Colwinston, only 1.5-2.0km away.
- 3.1.5 There are fewer Iron Age sites nearby than for the Bronze Age. There are more to the east than west, the nearest sites being four artefact findspots and known settlement c.2km to the east.
- 3.1.6 There is a very clear Roman presence throughout the Vale of Glamorgan. More than 20 sites lie within 15 miles of Colwinston, the most prominent of which is the Cardiff to Neath Roman Road, the route of which is now closely followed by the A48. This road runs past Colwinston 1 mile to its northeast. Slightly further away and to the east of the proposed development site is evidence for Roman settlement, enclosure and burial. The nearest confirmed town was at Cowbridge, 5 miles east, thought to have then been named *Bovium*, as described in the contemporary 'Antonine Itinerary' (Burnham and Davies 2010).
- 3.1.7 The Early Medieval period is far less well represented in the wider area around the proposed school site. Following the end of Roman rule in Britain, the area was ruled by the princes of Morgannwg, whose kingdom at times included the area later known as Glamorgan. During this period the settlement came to be called "Colwinstūn", possibly from an old English name "Colwine" linked with "tūn", meaning farm or settlement (Morgan 2018). Within 5 miles, representative of the county-wide pattern, only a few sites are known and are mainly early church sites or surviving stone monuments at churches. A rare Early Medieval inhumation is recorded 3km to the northeast - probably a pagan Viking burial of 9/10th century, which has yielded 2 pairs of stirrups which are rather poorly preserved but are the only such stirrups to be found in Wales.
- 3.1.8 Following the Norman conquest of the area c.1070, William de Londres was granted the lordship of Ogmores (which included Colwinston) by conquest leader Fitzhamon. William de Londres established Ewenny Priory in 1141 under the Benedictine Abbey in Gloucester. Two parsons are recorded at Colwinston Church prior to 1141, but its foundation prior to

1066 is thought to be very unlikely (Orrin 1988). Aside from the church, there are two further sites of medieval origin in the village, which are both holy wells. On the whole, there are few known medieval sites in the locality.

- 3.1.9 Following the start of the Industrial Revolution, industrial developments across South Wales led to a decline in farming work in favour of the new types of work, and an increase in village population due to immigration. It is recorded that 98 people were living in the village in 1861, and 268 by 1851, and it is thought that incomers were mainly from West Wales and Ireland (James 1968). Later on, into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, significant emigration from the village towards work in the coal fields also took place. In his village history, Hawker (2018), summarised modernisation of the village: Mains water in 1935, and electricity and telephone from 1946; a new water main was laid from the A48 in 1972; a new sewage scheme laid in 1973; Small housing developments from the 1960s onwards; and smaller farms became unviable in the latter part of the century. In 2016 the developer Redrow built 64 new homes on land now known as Heol Cae Pwll (completed in 2018), increasing the population to over 600 which lies to the northeast, east and southeast of the proposed development area.
- 3.1.10 A brief history of formal education in Colwinston has been researched which indicates that in the 1861 census some children attended a private school within the village. A 'National' school supported by the Church of England was started in 1871 with 27 children, at Ty Colwyn. The present Church in Wales village school was built in 1970.

## **3.2 Previous Archaeological Work**

- 3.2.1 No archaeological work is known to have taken place within the proposed development site.
- 3.2.2 Several small-scale archaeological interventions, mainly watching briefs, have taken place during development in the village. None of these works gave evidence for significant archaeological remains.
- 3.2.3 A Heritage Desk-Based Assessment was prepared by Cotswold Archaeology for the residential development east of the site area in November 2013. The report concluded that the site had limited archaeological potential, although a former field boundary may have passed through the site area (Cotswold Archaeology 2013). It is presumed that no further archaeological mitigation was implemented before or during the development construction.

## **3.3 Historic Landscape Areas**

### ***Registered Historic Landscapes***

- 3.3.1 The proposed development does not lie within the boundary of any Registered Historic Landscape, or within sight of one.

### ***LANDMAP***

- 3.3.2 The proposed development lies within landscape areas recorded on the National Resources Wales (NRW) LANDMAP database. LANDMAP is a GIS (Geographical Information System) based landscape resource where landscape characteristics, qualities and influences on the landscape are recorded and evaluated in a nationally consistent data set.



- 3.3.3 The school lies within the historic landscape known as 'Llysworney and Llandough' (Ref: VLFGLHL052), a large rural landscape of relict medieval fields, many small regular fields (strip), which are shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map (1878) but now with many boundaries removed creating larger fields but generally keeping historic character. This area has been evaluated as having high value because:

*It is a rich multi-period landscape with evidence of occupation from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and Post-Medieval periods. The dominant landscape pattern, represented by small nucleated settlements set within a largely regular fieldscape of medieval origin, is well defined.*

- 3.3.4 The school lies within the 'Lias Plateau' visual and sensory aspect area (Ref: VLFGLVS805), which is considered to be of moderate value:

*There are long views to the coast in places and to the hills over the pleasant landscape. The stone and render settlements are generally attractive and complement the surrounding landscape. The area is in generally good condition and has a fairly consistent character although fencing is eroding the field boundary pattern. The area is clearly a distinctively Vale landscape with plateau topography and limestone buildings. New housing/ development is affecting the area's character in a minor way.*

- 3.3.5 The proposed development also lies within the cultural landscape called 'Vale of Glamorgan Rural Landscape' (Ref: VLFGLCL039), which has been evaluated as being of overall high value because it is a *relatively untrammelled and evolved surviving agricultural and historic landscape*

#### **Conservation Area**

- 3.3.6 Much of Colwinston village has been a conservation area since 1970 as recognition by the county council "*of the special architectural and historic interest of the village*" (Vale of Glamorgan Council 2009). Councils have a duty to identify areas that have a character worthy of protection and to designate them as Conservation Areas. They are then required by law to formulate policies and proposals for their preservation and enhancement. The school site lies directly to the north of the northern edge of the conservation area (Figure 2).

- 3.3.7 The following points are given as a summary of the defining characteristics of the Colwinston conservation area (Vale of Glamorgan Council 2009):

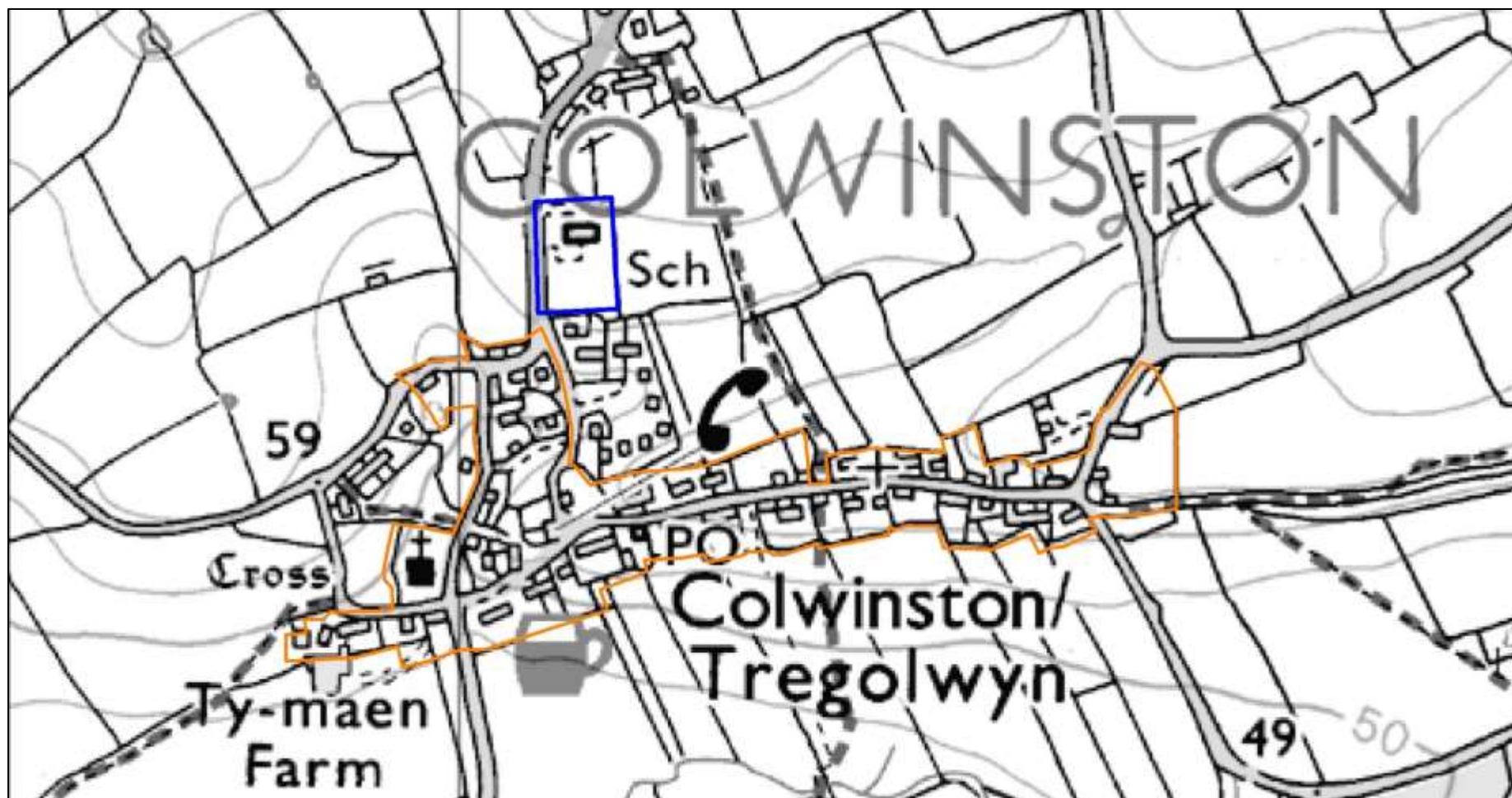
- *Small village in a rural setting of open fields;*
- *Main thoroughfare of varying width with village church secluded in a local valley at the west end;*
- *Compact and dense layout due to a high proportion of late 20th century infill;*
- *The architectural and historic interest of some of the area's buildings and structures including six listed buildings and fourteen locally listed County Treasures;*
- *Prevalence of local lias limestone, sometimes limewashed, under slate roofs;*
- *Two thatched buildings;*
- *Variety of historic building types including places of worship, Victorian school, farm buildings and vernacular stone cottages;*
- *Small roadside green beside a central road junction;*



- *Situated on a network of public footpaths and the Valeways Millennium Trail;*
- *Stone boundary walls;*
- *Small features of historic interest e.g. Victorian letter-box, stone horse mounts, iron gates;*
- *Informal grass verges along highways;*
- *Extensive views across open countryside especially to the south through gaps in the built development;*
- *Mature trees especially in St. Michael's churchyard;*
- *Bio-diversity and wildlife in private gardens and the churchyard.*

### **3.4 Historic Parks and Gardens**

- 3.4.1 There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 2km of the boundary of the proposed development site, and there is no Registered Historic Park or Garden further afield whose setting would be affected by the development.



**Figure 2:** Colwinston conservation area (outlined in orange) and the primary school site to its north (outlined in blue)

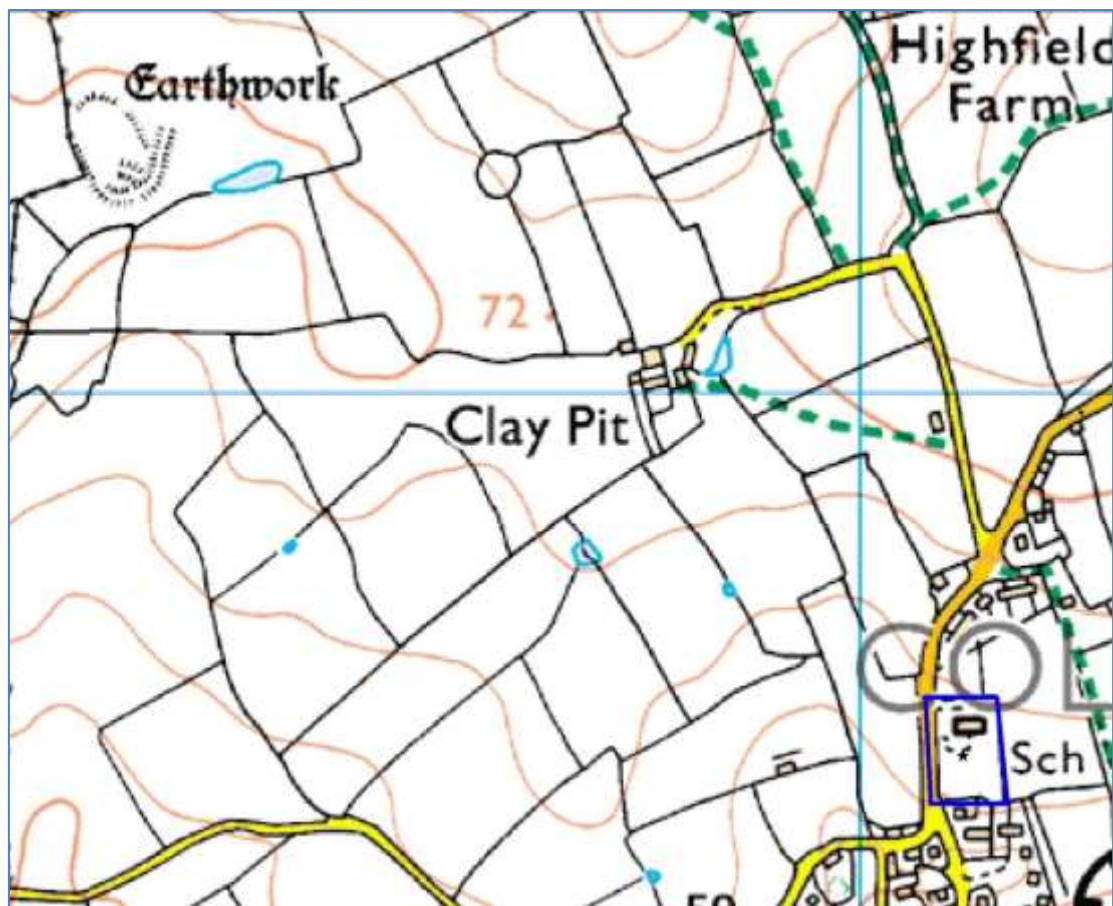
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### 3.5 Scheduled Monuments

- 3.5.1 There is one Scheduled Monument within 2km of the proposed development site (Figure 3). It is situated 1.5km to the northwest and is called Corntown causewayed enclosure (Ref. GM585). This enclosure is of prehistoric date and is described by Cadw as:

*The remains of a causewayed enclosure, dating to the Neolithic period (c. 4,400 - 2,300 BC). The enclosure is visible as a cropmark in a field under arable cultivation and comprises multiple rings of interrupted ditches. A large assemblage of Neolithic worked flint has been recovered from the area of the site. Large earthwork enclosures, known as causewayed enclosures or 'causewayed camps', were built throughout the Neolithic in much of southern Britain. Many gaps and causeways break the banks and ditches of these enclosures, which gives rise to their name. They seem to have served many purposes - settlement, defence, ritual and excarnation (where bodies were 'defleshed' before burial by exposure to animals or birds). The ditches of such sites (long since filled in and ploughed over) often show up as cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. However, much archaeological information can remain, both within the ditches and in pits and postholes within the central area of the monument. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ceremonial practices. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of intact ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence. The area scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.*

- 3.5.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments further afield whose setting would be impacted upon by the development.



**Figure 3:** The 'Earthwork' marked at the northwest corner of this map is Scheduled Monument No. GM585, Corntown causewayed enclosure. St Davids school is outlined in blue.

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### **3.6 Listed Buildings** (Table 2; Figure 4)

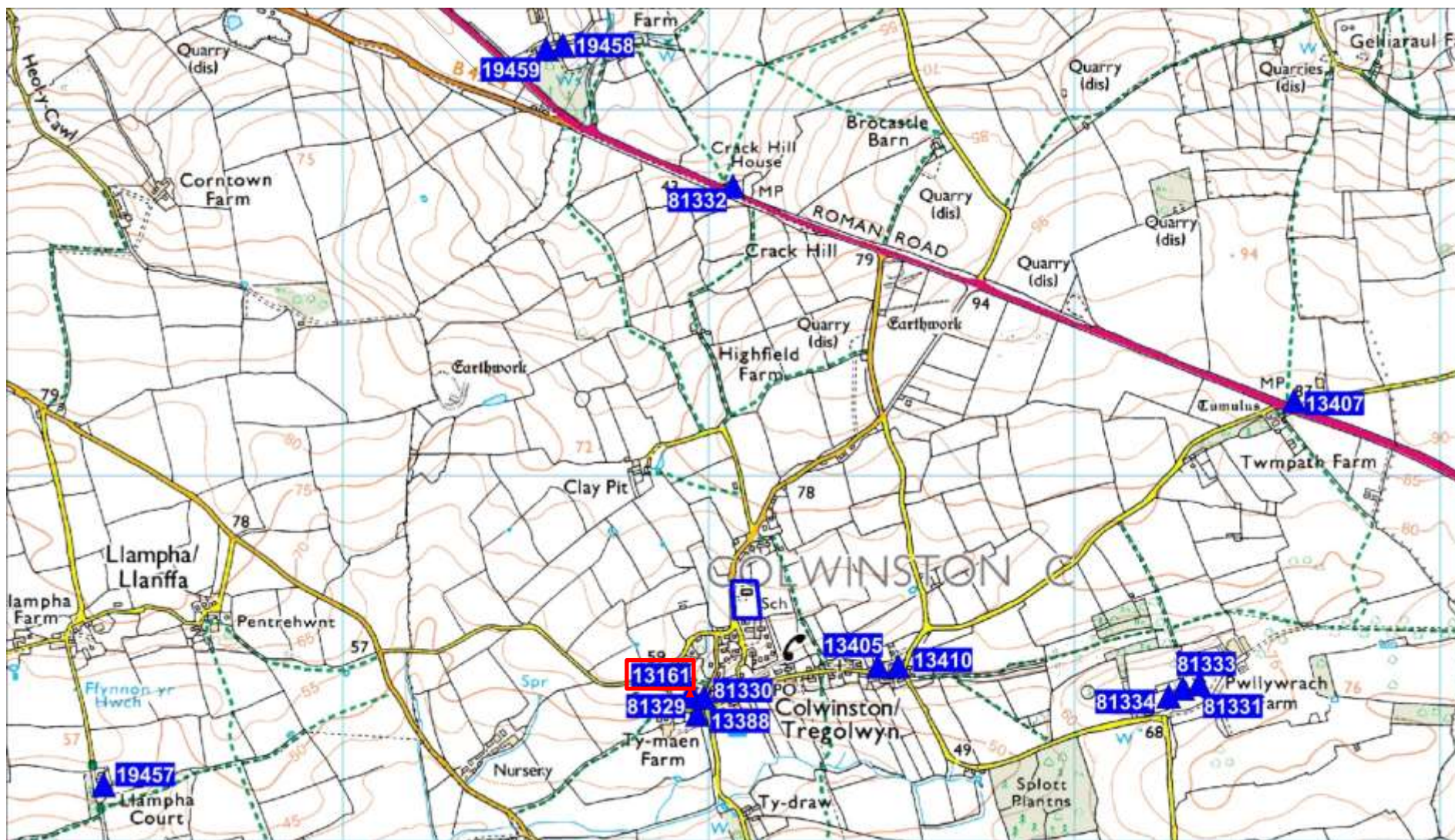
- 3.6.1 There is one Grade I Listed Building and thirteen Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km of the proposed development. The Grade I building is the village church, St Michael and All Angels, parts of which date to the medieval period. One of the Grade II Listed Buildings is also medieval the churchyard cross. All the other Grade II Listed Buildings are Post-Medieval in origin.
- 3.6.2 The church and churchyard cross are approximately 250m to the southwest of the boundary of the proposed school development site. The Grade II listed churchyard wall is also at that location, and the Grade II Parsonage is just to the south. Also within the village, c.350m southeast of the school, are two Grade II listed domestic dwellings.
- 3.6.3 Beyond the village the Grade II Listed Buildings consist of 2 mileposts on the A48, 3 mansion houses – Pwll-y-Wrach, Llampha Court and Brocastle – and 3 associated outbuildings.

LB No.	Grade	Name	Summary	NGR
13161	I	Church of St Michael and All Angels	An important and particularly well preserved <b>medieval</b> church for the Vale of Glamorgan. The nave and the font are Norman and C12, as is the chancel arch. The chancel is probably C13. The tower is probably early C16, although it could be earlier, heightened in the late C17 or early C18. The porch and the windows are probably contemporary with the tower except for the C13 chancel windows and the Victorian south-west nave window. The church had a Victorian restoration by H J Williams of Bristol in 1879 and most of the furnishings date from then.	ST 93965 75398
13388	II	The Old Parsonage	Included as a C16 house, which, despite alteration and extension, has retained character and a number of important features. A mid C16 house which was probably refurbished in the C18 and extended at the east end in the C19. It was again improved in the mid C20 and then extended with two additional bays at the west end in the late C20 between 1975 and 1995.	ST 93990 75353
13405	II	Village House	Village House is probably an early C17 cottage which was improved in c1700. T-shaped with 2 unit front wing, the rear kitchen wing probably added later, possibly about 1700.	ST 94484 75484
13407	II	Milepost on north-east side of A48, opposite to Twmpath Farm	Included as a particularly elaborate turnpike milepost which is one of a series on the A48.	ST 95596 76198
13410	II	The Sages	A probably C18 house built with a barn in-line, and with the granary as a C19 addition. The whole has been refurbished and converted into a single larger dwelling probably in two stages in the mid and certainly in the late C20 after 1975.	ST 94519 75474
19457	II	Llampha Court and attached barn range	Early to mid C19. House and barn appear on Ewenny Tithe map 1842 in ownership of William Chute Hayton Gwinnett and on OS first edition map 1877 much as at present. Part of the Merthyr Mawr Estate. Barn shows evidence of being both widened and raised in gable end.	ST 92344 75141
19458	II	Brocastle	Believed to have been built 1860s by David Vaughan for Adam Murray. Cast iron conservatory on N side later replaced by a two storey wing closely matching in style and detail the original house.	ST 93623 77186
19459	II	Courtyard range at Brocastle	Part of mid C19 courtyard farm range probably contemporary with Brocastle house of 1860s, as shown on first edition OS map 1877.	ST 93578 77158
81329	II	Churchyard Cross of Church of St. Michael and All Angels	A partly <b>medieval</b> cross which has group value with the Church of St. Michael and All Angels. Churchyard Cross of white limestone which consists of a short polygonal shaft with cross-head in square socket on base of three square steps. The shaft has been truncated and the cross-head which appears to be of a different stone, probably comes from	ST 93965 75384

			elsewhere.	
81330	II	Churchyard Wall of Church of St. Michael and All Angels	Included for group value with the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, the Churchyard Cross and the nearby Old Parsonage. Probably C19, but may be a rebuilding of an older wall.	ST 93995 75380
81331	II	East Garden House of Pwll-y-wrach	Late C18, contemporary with the main build of the house which may be c1770. Included as a late C18 garden house and for its group value with Pwll-y-wrach.	ST 95340 75426
81332	II	Milepost by Crack Hill House	Ornately moulded cast-iron milepost in Gothic style, one of a series on the A48 to the West of Cardiff. Rectangular panels at the base, the lower one with date '1835' and the upper one with the words 'Colwinston Parish'.	ST 94090 76771
81333	II	Pwll-y-wrach	A house built apparently in c1770, but the window spacing may suggest a remodelling of an earlier building. The main elevation looks more like c1790, but the Palladian windows in the garden houses (qv) and the reported "Chinese Chippendale" staircase both suggest c1770. Samuel Lewis calls it "a respectable, well-built modern mansion". The house was then altered and extended in the late C19 when the porch was also added. The conservatory on the west gable was added in the 1990s.	ST 95306 75420
81334	II	West Garden House at Pwll-y-wrach	Late C18, contemporary with the main build of the house which may be c1770, extended and converted into a pool-house in the late C20.	ST 95279 75404

**Table 2:** Listed Buildings within 2km of the centre of the proposed development site (Figure 4)





**Figure 4:** Map of the Grade Listed Buildings (blue triangles) and Grade I listed church outlined in red within 2km of the centre of the proposed development site (outlined in blue)

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### **3.7 Non-designated Archaeological Sites** (Tables 3 and 4; Figures 5 and 6)

- 3.7.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) records forty five sites of archaeological interest within 1km of the site boundary, twenty three of which are also recorded on the National Monuments Record (NMR). A further two sites are recorded only in the NMR. Many of these records are Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings previously discussed.
- 3.7.2 None of the sites lie within the proposed site boundary. The nearest record is for 'Village School, Colwinston (Bell House)' (PRN GGAT01651s) that sits 80m southwest of the southwest corner of the boundary of the proposed new school site, and was erected during the Post-Medieval period. The record is specifically for: *An old iron bell in a small gabled stone tower surmounted by a cross, on a house once used as a village school.*
- 3.7.3 The oldest known heritage asset within 1km of the school boundary is the an enclosure of Bronze Age date, situated on Crack Hill, 900m northeast of the school, on level ground at 90m above OD (PRN GGAT00217s). It is a circular enclosure, 21.3m in diameter.
- 3.7.4 Two medieval wells are known to exist in Colwinston, outside the village centre. They are both situated at Ty Draw Farm (PRNs GGAT01302s and GGAT01618s).
- 3.7.5 St Michael and All Angels' Church at Colwinston (PRN GGAT00219s), Colwinston Churchyard Cross (PRN GGAT00218s), Colwinston Churchyard Stone Altar (PRN GGAT01647s) and Colwinston Churchyard (PRN GGAT03728s) are the oldest sites within 500m of the development boundary. They were all established during the Medieval period.
- 3.7.6 All other known heritage assets within 1km of the proposed development site are Post-Medieval or Modern in date. They are mainly domestic dwellings.



PRN /NPRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
GGAT00218s /307571	Colwinston Churchyard Cross	The cross consists of a calvary of three steps sub- mounted by a socket stone to which are the remains of an octagonal shaft. This shaft has a later cross head.	Medieval	SS9396575384
GGAT00219s /307572	St Michael and All Angels' Church at Colwinston	The church of Colwinston is recorded in 1141. It consists of nave, chancel, W tower, S porch and rood stairs. It preserves Norman, Decorated and Perpendicular architectural details.	Medieval	SS9396275396
GGAT00648s /18299	Chapel Farm	Post-medieval farmhouse in the village of Colwinston, with fireplace stairs.	Post-Medieval	SS94487544
GGAT00689s /18318	Church Farm, Colwinston	Church Farm is a regional house, with a chimney backing on the entry, a fireplace stair and outside cross - passage.	Post-Medieval	SS94147542
GGAT01097s /19641	Pen Lan	House entry behind chimney, winding stair.	Post-Medieval	SS94057549
GGAT01273s /18689	Forge Cottage	Post-medieval chimney-backing-on-the-entry house in the village of Colwinston. Only original shell of house survives.	Post-Medieval	SS94307547
GGAT01290s /19253	Lower House Farm, Colwinston	Post-medieval house in the village of Colwinston, with central chimney.	Post-Medieval	SS94177548
GGAT01370s /19519	Old Parsonage, Colwinston	The Old Parsonage is a regional house with a chimney backing on the entry, a fireplace, stait & outside cross-passage.	Post-Medieval	SS9399075300
GGAT01512s	Colwinston House	Built originally as two cottages in 18th century. Became far posher when a wing was added in the Georgian period.	Post-Medieval	SS94587552
GGAT01540s /18314	Church Cottage, Colwinston	Church cottage is a regional house with an internal chimney, fireplace stair and lobby-entry.	Post-Medieval	SS9403275460
GGAT01541s /20285	Village House, Colwinston	Village house is a regional house with an end chimney, fireplace stair and inside cross-passage.	Post-Medieval	SS9448475484
GGAT01542s /28108	Yew Tree Cottage, Colwinston	Yew Tree Cottage is a regional house with a chimney backing on the entry and outside cross-passage.	Post-Medieval	SS94457545
GGAT01543s /20180	Ty Maen Farmhouse, Colwinston	Ty-maen is a regional house with an internal chimney, fireplace stair, lobby-entry, and sunk-chamfered windows.	Post-Medieval	SS93927535
GGAT01544s /19823	The Ramblers, Colwinston	The Ramblers is a regional house with a chimney backing on the entry and outside cross-passage.	Post-Medieval	SS94547544
GGAT01545s /19950	School House	School house is a regional house with an internal chimney, fireplace stair and lobby-entry.	Post-Medieval	SS94117541
GGAT01613s	Seion Presbyterian Chapel, Colwinston	1835 single storey chapel, large gable, 2 tall round- headed windows with glazing bars on either side of gabled porch.	Post-Medieval	SS9436575485
GGAT01614s	Yew Tree House; Colwinston	18th Cnt; regularly spaces sash windows, but retains entry behind chimney.	Post-Medieval	SS94457547
GGAT01617s /20283	Village Farm	2 room plan, entry behind chimney; winding stair.	Post-Medieval	SS94277545

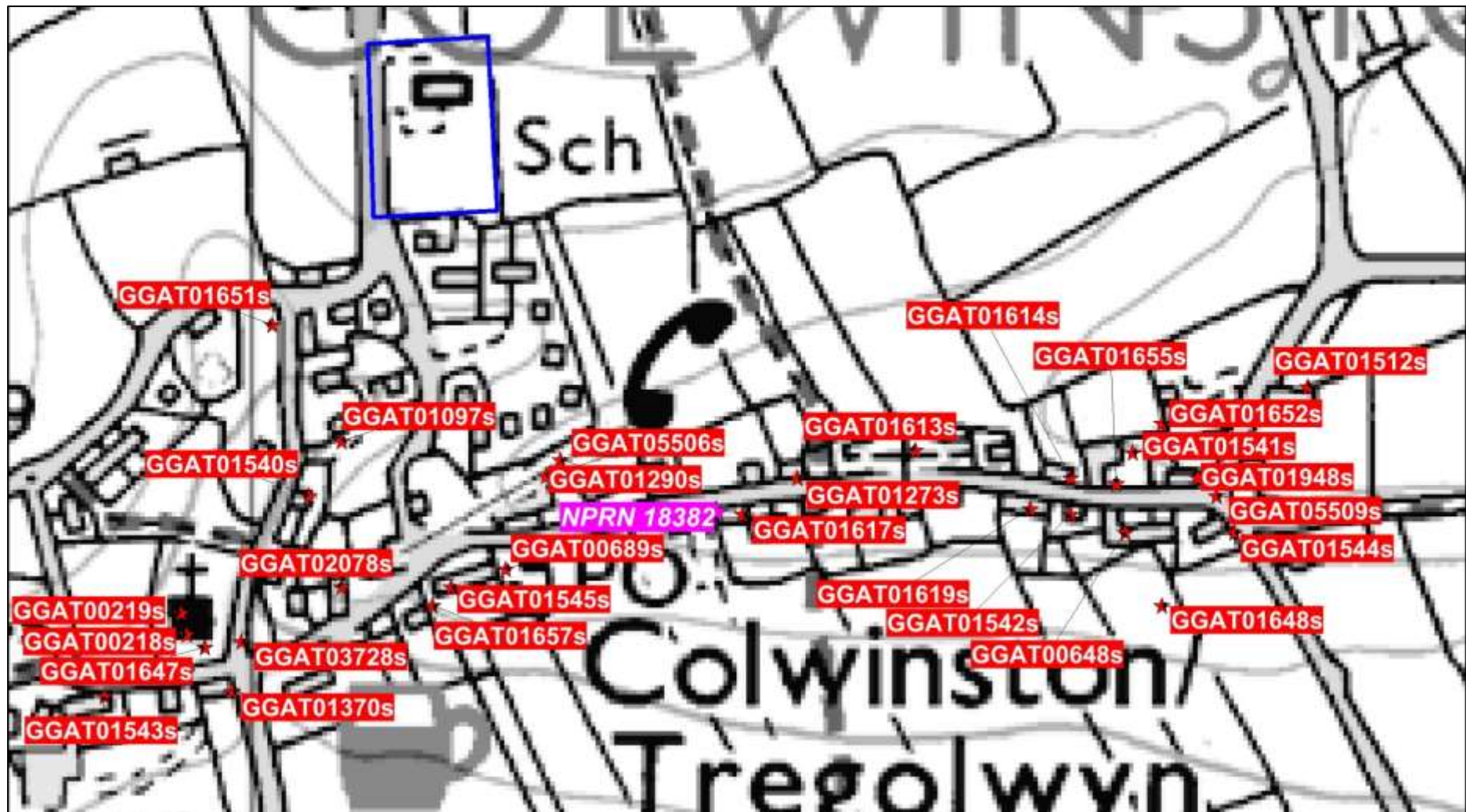
GGAT01619s /9233	Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, Colwinston	Chapel founded in 1843 and the building erected in 1852. Single storey, slate roof with end gable..	Post-Medieval	SS9442875453
GGAT01647s	Colwinston Churchyard Stone Altar	Stone altar orientated at right angles to graves in churchyard. Reputedly taken from inside the Church.	Medieval	SS9397575377
GGAT01648s	Colwinston House Garage	Single storey stone garage, end stack and gable, slate roof. Formerly a chapel.	Post-Medieval	SS945754
GGAT01651s	Village School, Colwinston (Bell House)	An old iron bell in a small gabled stone tower surmounted by a cross, on a house once used as a village school.	Post-Medieval	SS9401275554
GGAT01652s	Colwinston House	Sundial surmounted by stone ball over front door of Colwinston house.	Post-Medieval	SS945755
GGAT01655s	Village House, Colwinston: mounting block	Four step stone horse mount on grass verge outside Village House, Colwinston.	Post-Medieval	SS9447575467
GGAT01657s	Sawpit and carpenters shop	Single storey stone building in poor condition, gabled roof with corrugated cladding. Front elevation with square-headed window opening.	Post-Medieval	SS941754
GGAT01948s /19904	The Sages, Colwinston	Small farmhouse with attached barn, now a dwelling. Early 19th Cnt. Limewashed rubble.	Post-Medieval	SS94527547
GGAT02078s /20018	Sycamore Tree Inn, Colwinston	Constructed before 1650, 'Sycamore Tree Inn' was originally a yeoman's dwelling and key features include a doorway.	Post-Medieval	SS94057541
GGAT03728s	Colwinston Churchyard	The churchyard, though now quadrangular, is shown on the tithe map (GIRO P/90/1-2) as having one rounded corner.	Medieval	SS9399575380
GGAT05506s	Lower House Farm, Colwinston: Slaughterhouse	A former slaughterhouse at Lower House Farm, Colwinston.	Post Medieval	SS9416275471
GGAT05509s	Postbox at The Ramblers, Colwinston	A Victorian postbox in the gate pillar of The Ramblers, Colwinston.	Post Medieval	SS94537546
18382	Colwinston – House in	Domestic house	Post Medieval	SS94267545

**Table 3:** Known historic assets recorded in the HER and NMR databases within the village centre of Colwinston (Figure 5)

PRN /NPRN	Name	Summary	Period	NGR
GGAT00217s /300345	Crack Hill	On Crack Hill, N of Colwinston, on level ground at 90m above OD. A circular enclosure, 21.3m in diameter.	Bronze Age	SS94787642
GGAT00870m /300341	Corntown Farm	An embanked enclosure measuring approximately 100m across, probably represents a Romano-British farmstead..	Unknown	SS93307625
GGAT00945s /18344	Claypit, Colwinston	Early-17th century two-unit, lobby-entry house, with hall and heated inner room, at Colwinston. .	Post-Medieval	SS93827600
GGAT00950s	Ty Draw Farm	Remains of a post-medieval farmhouse built c1780, with winding stair	Post-Medieval	SS94127509

/41530		and gable chimney.		
GGAT01017s	Splott Well	Post-medieval concrete covered well surmounted by a cast iron village pump, situated on the edge of Splott Plantation.	Post-Medieval	SS948752
GGAT01302s	Well 150 yds North of Ty Draw Farm	Deep well in Ty Draw Road, Colwinston, enclosed with a stone wall and a stile. Formerly the village well of Colwinston.	Medieval	SS94027518
GGAT01551s /19585	Parcau Farmhouse	Parcau Farmhouse is a regional house with a chimney backing on the entry fireplace stair and outside cross-passage.	Post-Medieval	SS93477499
GGAT01616s	Ty Draw Farm	Corn barn with stable and later byre below loft.	Post-Medieval	SS94137509
GGAT01618s	Ty Draw Farm Well	Well in wood opposite Ty Draw Farm. Has recently been cleared and some steps leading down to the well can be seen.	Medieval	SS94057508
GGAT01663s	Ebenezer Baptistry, Colwinston	Rectangular shaped baptist pond formerly used by Ebenezer Baptist Chapel.	Post-Medieval	SS943752
GGAT02075s	Parcau	Duplicate record for Parcau Farmhouse, PRN 01551s.	Post-Medieval	SS93477500
GGAT04266s	Splott Well Water Management Feature	Water Management Feature shown on 3rd edition OS dated to 1919.	Modern	SS9482175213
GGAT05137s	Supermarine Spitfire P9383 crash site	Crash site of Supermarine Spitfire P9383.	Modern	SS9425274850
GGAT06078m	Corntown Farm Pond	Pond visible on 1878 first edition Ordnance Survey map and modern map.	Unknown	SS9342076200
415022	Colwinston Village	Colwinston, along with Herbrandston and Llanfihangel-y-creuddyn, is one of three so-called "Thankful Villages" in Wales and one of 51 in the United Kingdom. These are villages with no traditional war memorial because all who left to fight in the First World War (1914-18) were lucky enough to return home.	Multiperiod	SS9475

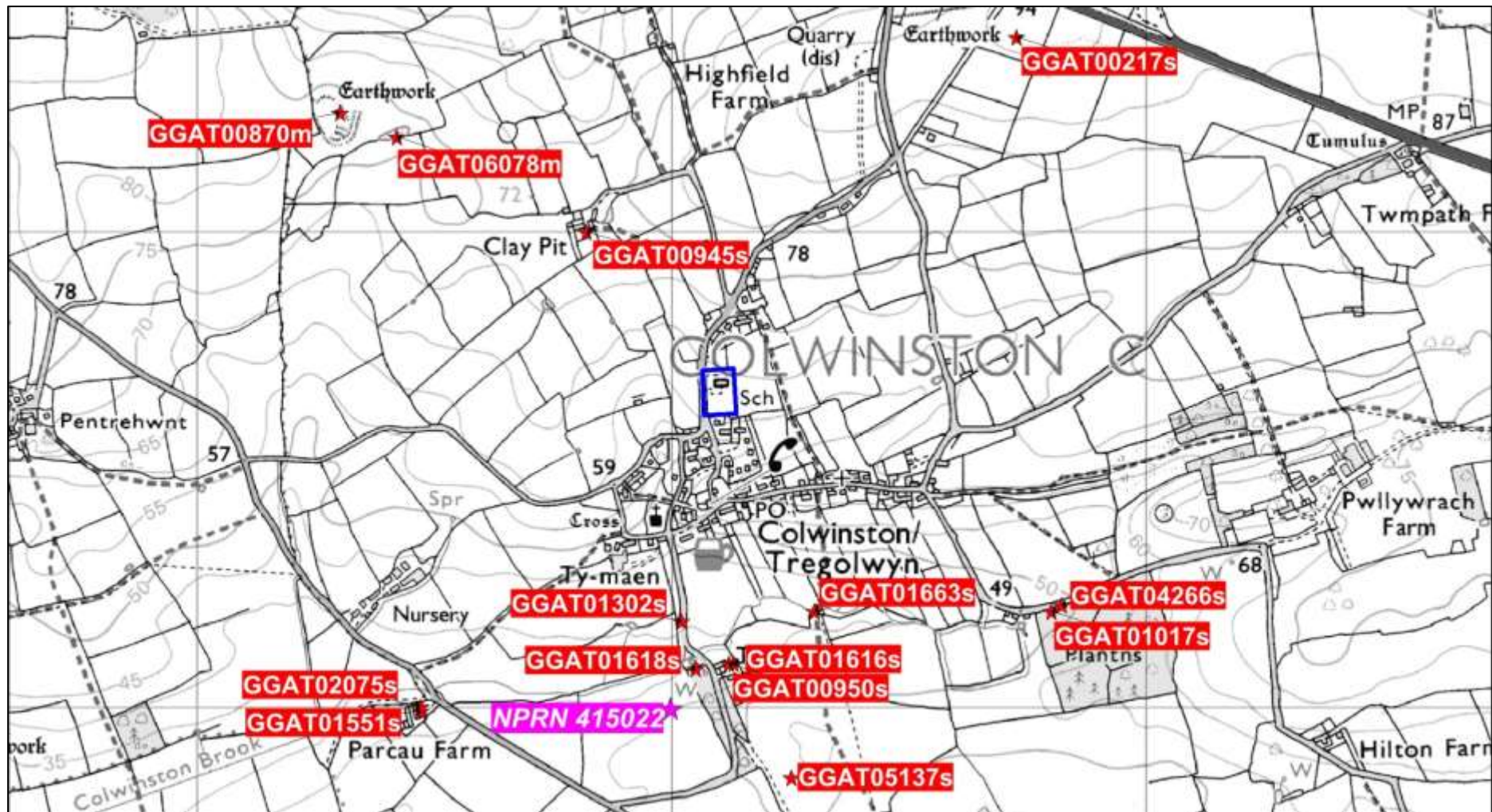
**Table 4:** Known historic assets recorded in the HER and NMR databases within 1km of the proposed development site outside of the centre of Colwinston Village (Figure 6)



**Figure 5:** Map showing historic assets recorded in the HER and NMR (red stars) within the village centre of Colwinston, with the proposed development site outlined in blue. Sites recorded only in the NMR are shown in purple.

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**Figure 6:** Map showing historic assets recorded in the HER and NMR (red stars) within 1km of the proposed development site (blue), outside the village centre of Colwinston. Sites recorded only in the NMR are shown in purple.

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### 3.8 Other Archaeological Finds

- 3.8.1 The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) records several artefacts having been found within the community of Colwinston (Table 5). Some of these findspots have not been published with precise grid references in order to protect the find sites. Of those with accurate grid references, 3 are within 1km, and they are all the findspots of Roman coins. Roman coin findspots are common from the Vale of Glamorgan, in this area of known Roman activity.
- 3.8.2 The medieval findspots include two rings and an ampulla (small vessel used to collect water, oil or dust from medieval shrines or holy wells), are also relatively typical of metal finds recovered in and around medieval settlements in this area.
- 3.8.3 The PAS also records two Bronze Age hoards, one comprising four socketed axe fragments of varying types, a further unidentified socketed tool fragment and an object made of jet. These finds were recovered from a boggy area perhaps suggesting they were deliberately buried or deposited in a pool or stream. The second hoard comprises two socketed axes, one complete and the other a fragment rammed into the socket of the other a recognised practice associated with deposition. With only one Bronze Age site recorded on the GGAT HER within the study area but having these two potential ritual deposition sites it may indicate more Bronze Age activity exists in the area.

ID	Object type	Broad period	Grid ref
884675	Ampulla	Medieval	ST026708
861304	Finger Ring	Medieval	SS07239802
805527	Hoard	Bronze Age	ST09168230
727618	Hoard	Bronze Age	ST0471
572408	Finger Ring	Medieval	ST01886677
360444	Coin	Roman	SS9400075500
360445	Coin	Roman	SS9532075740
360446	Coin	Roman	SS9499075860

**Table 5:** Finds recorded in the Portable Antiquities Scheme database within the community of Colwinston

### 3.9 Aerial Photography and LiDAR

- 3.9.1 RAF aerial photos of 1946-1962 were consulted but did not reveal any sites of archaeological interest not already known or revealed by historic mapping (see next section).
- 3.9.2 Ordnance Survey aerial photos taken between 1960 and 1990 were examined and did not reveal any unknown heritage features.
- 3.9.3 Modern satellite imagery showed no archaeological features.
- 3.9.4 Online LiDAR mapping was examined but showed nothing of archaeological significance excluding a large former field boundary running north to south to the east, as identified by Cotswold Archaeology (2013) in their desk-based assessment for the adjacent residential development area.

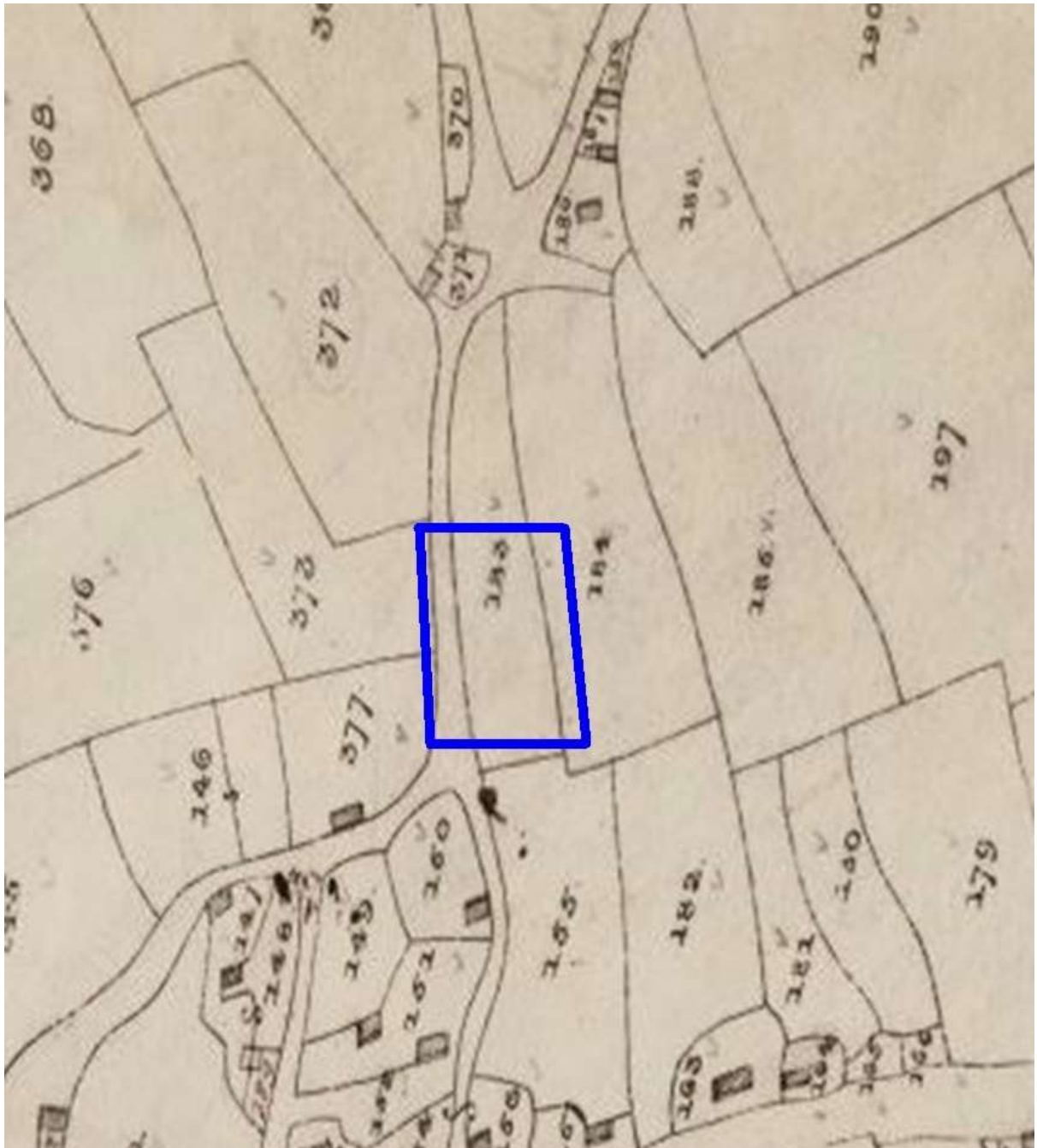
### 3.10 Historic Mapping

- 3.10.1 The original Ordnance Survey (OS) drawing of 1813 is the earliest available map for the Colwinston area to show any great detail of the town and its surroundings (Figure 7). The proposed development site is shown simply as open farmland in an area of far less housing than at present.



**Figure 7:** Extract of the 1813 original 1:63360 OS survey drawing of this area, with the position of the proposed development site circled in blue

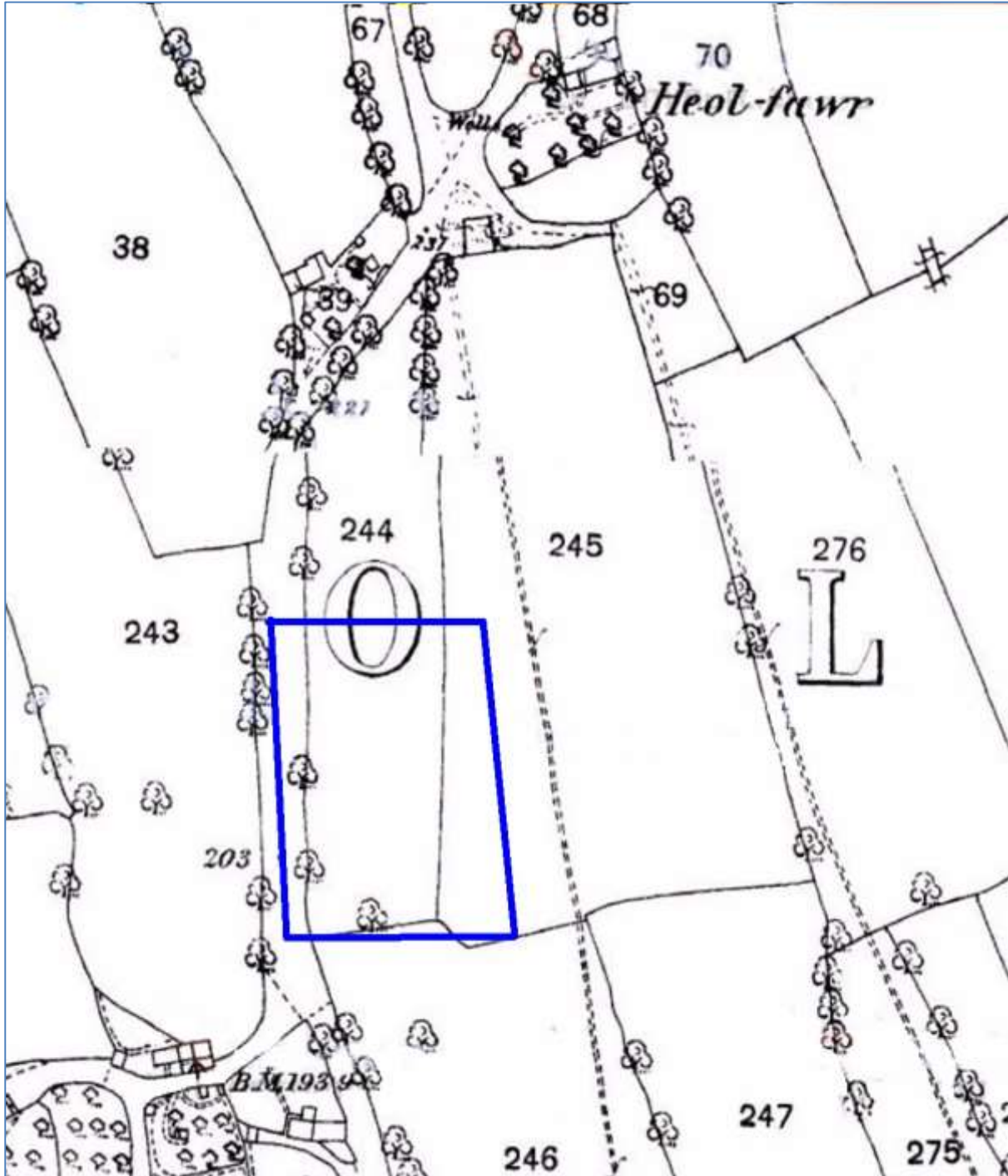
3.10.2 The Colwinston Parish tithe map of c.1840 (Figure 8) shows the same layout as the 1811 OS map, but with strip fields shown in detail. These strip fields would have originated in the medieval period, rather than having been divided out of larger fields since the 1813 map, as could easily be misconstrued. The apportionment to the tithe map names these fields and nearly all the others in the village as 'erw,' (or a multiple of 'erws') a word that translates as 'acre' and for medieval villages denotes long thin strips of one acre in area.



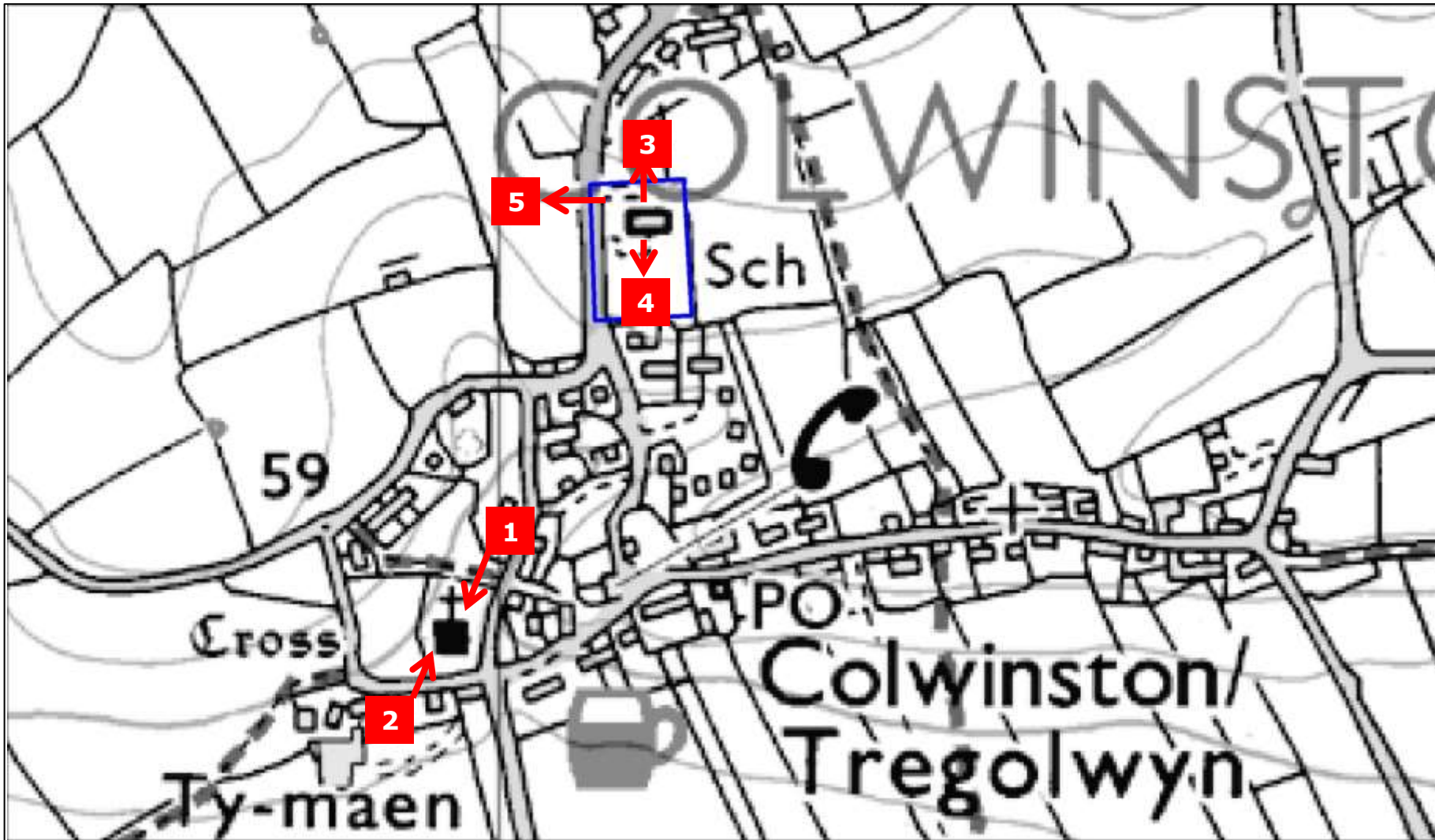
**Figure 8:** Extract of the c.1840 Colwinston Parish Tithe Map, with the approximate position of the proposed development site outlined in blue



3.10.3 Detailed maps of the site were first published by the OS in 1878 (Figure 9). They show the same field layout as that of the tithe map and this is evident on subsequent maps down to the 1970s, after the school was built and after housing development had taken place immediately to its north.



**Figure 9:** Extract of the 1878 OS 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> edition map, with the proposed development site outlined in blue



**Figure 10:** Diagram showing locations and directions of photos referred to in this report

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### 3.11 Site Walkover Survey

- 3.11.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 2019. The visit comprised a walkover of the proposed development site and the surrounding area and also incorporated looking at the wider area for views looking back to the proposed development location from designated and other sites. Photographs were taken and field observations recorded in note form. Figure 10 shows the locations and directions of photos taken.
- 3.11.2 A visit to Colwinston Church and its related heritage assets (Photos 1 and 2) confirmed that there is no view to the school from it due to the sloped topography of the village in this area and the intermediate residential properties.
- 3.11.3 The school (Photo 3) is surrounded on three sides, the north, east and south, by two-storey residential dwellings, completely obscuring any views beyond (Photos 4 and 5).
- 3.11.4 Photo 6 shows the view to the west from the school, which consists of open farmland. In the middle distance it can be seen that this farmland slopes away downwards, making it impossible for a view to Scheduled Monument GM585, Corntown causeway enclosure. A visit could not be made to this Scheduled Monument to inspect the view back towards the school, but the known ground levels as shown on OS mapping make it certain that a two- or three-storey school would not be visible from it.
- 3.11.5 No known heritage assets, designated or undesignated, were considered likely to suffer any impact to their setting as a result of the two- or three-storey development at the proposed site.
- 3.11.6 No hitherto unknown remains were observed at the school site or in its vicinity.



**Photo 1:** Colwinston Church viewed from the north





**Photo 2:** Colwinston church cross and church viewed from the south



**Photo 3:** View southeast from the road across the school buildings and northern car parking area



**Photo 4:** View northwards from the school carpark showing residential housing beyond



**Photo 5:** View southwards from the school to its playing field, showing hedges, trees and the rooftops of residential housing beyond





**Photo 6:** Open farmland dominates the view from the school in a westerly direction

## **4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

### **4.1 Previous Impacts to Development Area**

- 4.1.1 Prior to the construction of the school in around 1970 the area had been used as agricultural land. It is likely to have been ploughed since at least the medieval period, as evidenced by the field names suggesting it had been divided into acre strip fields. Any below-ground archaeological remains, if present, would have been disturbed to some extent through ploughing with the ground surface gradually being more and more denuded as the plough passed over the ground surface.
- 4.1.2 The present school comprises the main school buildings, roadways and parking areas in the northern half of the site area, with a hard standing play area and grassed playing field to the south. The buildings appear to comprise the original buildings constructed in around 1970 and an additional block added in more recent years to the west. Building foundations, associated car parking areas, drainage and service installation will all have caused quite significant disturbance to any below ground archaeological remains which may be present. Some of the modern structures to the west may be pre-fabricated with small foundations.
- 4.1.3 The remainder of the site forms the school playing fields and play areas. These areas will have been levelled to some extent during their construction. It is also likely that drainage will have been inserted below all of the pitches, although this cannot be confirmed.

### **4.2 Potential Impacts from the Proposed Development**

- 4.2.1 Full details of the construction design for the development have not been produced as yet. The following construction activities are all likely to be undertaken to some extent at the development site, all of which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains if present at the site. These activities include:
- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits or retention ponds if required;
  - Topsoil stripping;
  - Landscaping and terracing works;
  - Foundation excavation;
  - Construction of roads, parking areas and infrastructure; and
  - Service installation.

### **4.3 Impacts to the Settings of Surrounding Designated Features**

- 4.3.1 The definition of setting, how it contributes to the significance of a historic asset, and why it is important are outlined in *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Welsh Government 2017a; available online) as follows:

*The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a*

*setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.*

- 4.3.2 As noted above there is considered to be no intervisibility between the scheduled site of Corntown causewayed enclosure (GM585) and the school site. There is thus considered to be no impact upon its setting from the development proposals.
- 4.3.3 There are no Registered Historic Landscapes or Historic Parks and Gardens within the 2km search area around the school redevelopment proposals.
- 4.3.4 A number of listed buildings are located in closer proximity to the redevelopment area, including the Grade I listed Church of St Michael and All Angels (Grade I Listed Building No. 13161; PRN 00219s) and adjacent churchyard cross (Grade I Listed Building No. 13161; PRN 00219s). There is very limited intervisibility between the church and the school site, due to the intervening topography and existing residential development.
- 4.3.5 Overall with other listed buildings within the centre of Colwinston and the Colwinston Conservation Area, the proposed new school buildings will replace those that presently exist and as such will cause no real increase in the extent of visible built environment from these listed buildings. The overall; impact is considered low to negligible.
- 4.3.4 There is considered to be no further setting impacts associated with the proposed redevelopment of the school site and any known undesignated heritage assets in the vicinity.



## 5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPORTANCE

- 5.1 The historic environment desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological and historical significance and potential, with known evidence of human activity dating back to the Neolithic period.
- 5.2 The site walkover survey did not identify any unrecorded upstanding archaeological remains within the boundary of the proposed development.
- 5.3 An assessment of the potential for buried archaeology within the site as a whole is discussed below in order of archaeological period. The scale of potential is defined in Table 6. It should be noted that this only provides an indication of potential and does not entirely preclude the presence of significant archaeological remains of any period within the site area. Archaeological and historical importance is ascribed to the sites according to the criteria in Table 7.

Archaeological Potential	Definition
<b>High</b>	Known archaeological remains of the period within the site area, or an abundance of remains of the period within the near vicinity
<b>Medium</b>	A number of archaeological remains of the period are present in the vicinity or wider area, and/or the topography or location of the site would be typical for remains of that period
<b>Low</b>	Few sites of a specific period are known in the wider area, or where the topography of the site is unlikely to contain remains of that period. Or where no archaeological records of a certain period are present, but the location of the site is one that would be considered suitable or typical for remains of that period to exist
<b>Negligible</b>	Where there is no evidence for archaeological remains of a certain period to be present and the location/topography is most unlikely to contain remains of that period, or where a site area has already been totally disturbed

**Table 6:** Site potential definitions

Site Importance (SI)	Definition of Site Category
<b>High</b>	Features of national importance - Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings Grade I and II*, well preserved historic landscapes, registered parks and gardens and historic battlefields
<b>Medium</b>	Non-scheduled sites of regional or county importance. Listed Buildings Grade II, reasonably preserved historic landscapes
<b>Medium / Low</b>	Features of district or local importance but generally common features at a national or regional level
<b>Low</b>	Minor sites or sites so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade
<b>Uncertain</b>	Features about which insufficient is known to attribute them to a higher rank, or which cannot be sufficiently accurately located to justify their consideration
<b>Negligible</b>	Where a site area has already been totally disturbed by previous development or natural processes

**Table 7:** Site importance definitions

- 5.4 The potential for remains of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date is very low but not altogether negligible – no such finds have been found in the area but have been found regionally. The significance of any Palaeolithic or Mesolithic finds would be high.
- 5.5 The potential for remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age date is considered low to moderate. Although no sites have been found in close proximity to the proposed school redevelopment site, the presence of the nationally significant Neolithic causewayed enclosure 1.5km to the northwest at Corntown and the two Bronze Age hoard sites indicate that the activity was present during these periods.
- 5.6 The potential for archaeological remains of Iron Age, Roman and Early-Medieval date is considered to be low, based on the fact that there are very few known sites of these periods within the search area. The Vale of Glamorgan is known to have been occupied during each of these periods, especially the Roman. If any such sites were to be found during development at the new school site they would be of medium importance.
- 5.7 The potential for below-ground archaeology originating in the medieval period is considered to be low due as the school redevelopment sites lies within the former open fields (agricultural land) surrounding the medieval village. Newly-discovered medieval remains would be of low to medium importance depending upon their rarity as a site-type – typically remains of medieval agricultural activity which has the highest potential, would be of low archaeological importance.
- 5.8 The potential for remains from the Post-Medieval period is also thought to be medium/low for the same reasons as given for medieval remains above. The importance of any such finds would be of low importance and likely associated with agricultural practices.
- 5.9 Mapping from 1811 onwards shows that the proposed development site was almost undoubtedly used for agricultural purposes, until the creation of the current school in around 1970. This implies that potential for remains of late Post-Medieval and modern date is negligible. Any archaeology that might be found would be of low importance.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

### **6.1 General Conclusions**

- 6.1.1 A new primary school is proposed at the site of the current St Davids primary school in Colwinston. The school will either be built on the footprint of the existing school buildings, an area which has already been significantly disturbed or the adjacent playing field and hard standing play area to the south. These play areas are also likely to have been disturbed to some extent when they were created to include levelling and the construction of any associated drainage that will have been required.
- 6.1.2 Mapping from 1811 onwards shows that the proposed development site was formerly agricultural field, until the creation of the current school in around 1970. An additional building has been added to the west of the original school buildings, although these may be of less substantial construction with smaller foundations as it has the appearance of being a pre-fabricated structure.
- 6.1.3 There is a single three Scheduled Monument within 2km of the site, the Corntown Neolithic causewayed enclosure some 1.5km to the northwest. There is no intervisibility between the scheduled site and the school due to topography. There is considered to be no impact upon the setting of the monument from the proposals.
- 6.1.4 There are a number of Listed Buildings within the centre of Colwinston in relatively close proximity to the school site. Of most importance is the Grade I listed church of St Michael and All Angels. This lies some 250m to the south in a lower lying part of the village and due to intervening topography and the built environment there is very limited if any intervisibility. There are a number of other Grade II Listed buildings nearby and also the Colwinston Conservation Area to the south, but none of these historic assets will be significantly impacted upon by the proposed redevelopment of the school site. The proposals will replace existing school buildings and as such will cause no real increase in the extent of visible built environment from these listed buildings. The overall impact is considered low to negligible. Design, material and colour choices for the new building could all be used to minimise the new buildings visibility in the wider landscape.
- 6.1.5 There is considered to be no intervisibility between the development site and any other known heritage assets in the vicinity, and thus no further impacts from the proposed development on the settings of those known historic assets.
- 6.1.6 The potential for below-ground archaeology originating in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is considered very low. Generally speaking, if such remains were to be found their importance would be high.
- 6.1.7 Although few known remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age date are recorded, what is recorded includes the nationally significant causewayed enclosure, as well as a further Bronze Age enclosure and two hoard sites, indicating an important landscape during these periods. The overall potential for remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age date is considered low to moderate.
- 6.1.8 Very few known Iron Age, Roman or Early-Medieval sites are recorded in the vicinity although are known to be present in the wider area. The potential is considered low for remains to be present in Colwinston which would be considered of medium importance.

- 6.1.9 The potential for below-ground archaeology originating in the medieval or early Post-medieval periods is considered to be low because the site area would have been located within agricultural land surrounding the medieval/ post-medieval settlement. Remains of agricultural activity would be considered to be of low archaeological importance.
- 6.1.10 The current school was built on former agricultural land in around 1970. This implies that potential for remains of late Post-Medieval and modern date is negligible. Any archaeology that might be found would be of low importance

## **6.2 Archaeological Mitigation**

- 6.2.1 Based on the below ground archaeological potential determined by this assessment and from previous impacts caused to the site area from construction of the existing school and associated playing fields, it is considered that there should be no requirement for any further archaeological mitigation at the site. This appears to have been the case for the larger adjacent residential development site to the northeast, east and southeast which was constructed directly on agricultural land and not on an already developed school site.
- 6.2.2 This would need to be discussed and confirmed with the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Planning Services section, who are the archaeological advisors to the planning authority.

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### Database

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### **Cartographic**

Original 1:63360 Ordnance Survey drawing	1813
Colwinston Parish Tithe Map	c.1840
Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500	1878

### **Aerial Photographic**

RAF CPE/UK/1871, frames 1060 and 3063	1946
RAF CPE/UK/2081, frames 3301-3	1947
RAF 58/1335, flight 22, frames 52-4	1954
RAF 58/5210, flight 21, frames 39-41	1962
OS 67-90, frames 50-1	1967
OS 79-129, frame 89	1979
OS 89-084, frame 50	1989
OS 89-387, frame 18	1989



# ST DAVIDS SCHOOL, COLWINSTON, VALE OF GLAMORGAN:

## HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2019/19

Mai 2018  
May 2018

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

**Alice Day**

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist**

Llofnod / Signature ..... *Alice Day* ..... Dyddiad / Date 22/05/2018

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith  
This report has been checked and approved by

**James Meek**

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.  
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature ..... *James Meek* ..... Dyddiad / Date **22/05/2018**

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau  
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any  
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report

