



**Land at Upper  
Cosmeston Farm,  
Lavernock Road,  
Penarth**

**Archaeological  
and Heritage  
Assessment**

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On behalf of:  
**Welsh Government**

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## Non-technical Summary

- S1 This Archaeological and Heritage Assessment has been drafted by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP), for the Welsh Government, to inform proposals for the residential development of Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth to include a primary school, Public Open Space (POS) and community facilities.
- S2 It shows that the site does not contain any world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens or listed buildings.
- S3 The assessment has shown that there will be no direct physical effects on any designated asset and there will not be any changes to the setting of any designated historic assets in its wider zone of influence that would result in harm to their significance.
- S4 There are two known non-designated heritage assets identified by the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) within the boundary of the site; these are former post-medieval field boundaries and a 17<sup>th</sup> century house (now a stable range) at Lower Cosmeston Farm. Whilst the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) lacks any records for archaeological activity within the site or in the near vicinity, evidence from historic maps and aerial photographs suggests that two fields, occupying the centre of the site, were quarried throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and where that activity will have destroyed any existing archaeology located within those parts of the site affected.
- S5 Following consultation with GGAT, it was recommended that the site possessed sufficient archaeological potential to warrant archaeological evaluation prior to the determination of a planning application. A geophysical survey and subsequent archaeological evaluation were therefore undertaken across those areas of the site which had not previously been quarried. The evaluation demonstrated that most anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were geological features, with nothing more than two undated ditches and a post-hole or pit of unknown function identified in Trench 7.
- S6 Implementation of the development would result in the loss of the few archaeological features identified within the site. However, they are not identified as being of sufficient significance to warrant any further mitigation and accordingly no further work is proposed either before or following planning permission.
- S7 Due and appropriate consideration has been afforded to the significance of the buildings in the south-west of the site at Lower Cosmeston Farm, with respect to the most suitable response to their conservation.
- S8 The assessment concludes that none of the four buildings would meet the high threshold to be designated as a *Building of Special Architectural or Historic interest* because of the impact of more recent use and its impact on their retention of original historic fabric.

- S9 Out of the four, Structures B, C and D defining the eastern, western and southern edges of the rectangular farmyard are all considered to possess '**limited**' heritage significance.
- S10 Whereas Structure A is by far the oldest and most significant of the buildings at Lower Cosmeston Farm, it is still not assessed as meeting the high threshold for listing because of the extent to which it has been denuded of original features and has lost historic character through more recent modification and alteration.
- S11 The loss of the four non-designated historic buildings at the site will have to be assessed against the benefits arising from the proposed development coming forward and enacting the relevant aspects of the adopted LDP.
- S12 However, it is concluded that the proposed development of the site is in accordance with the provisions of current legislation and national and both local planning policies for the conservation and management of the historic environment, and so therefore, the outline planning application should be treated favourably when it is submitted for determination by the Vale of Glamorgan Council.

## **Section 1**

### **Introduction**

- 1.1 This Archaeological and Heritage Assessment has been drafted by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP), for the Welsh Government, to inform proposals for the residential development of Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth to include a primary school, POS and community facilities.
- 1.2 The first aim of this assessment is to consider the available historical and archaeological resources for the site, and to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of any known or potential archaeological features, deposits or remains within the site, as well as any historic buildings, in accordance with the requirements of '*Planning Policy Wales*' (PPW Edition 10), '*Technical Advice Note 24*' (TAN 24) and local planning policy. Following best practice and guidance, desktop sources have been checked and augmented through the completion of a number of walkover surveys and site visits, which were undertaken in November 2018 and again in February and April 2019.
- 1.3 The second aim is to assess whether, how and to what extent designated historic assets in the wider environs of the site derive 'heritage significance' from their setting, and to consider whether the proposed development of the site would change the setting of any historic assets, such that there might be an effect on their 'heritage significance'.

#### **Location and Boundaries**

- 1.4 The site is 25.2 hectares (ha) in size and is located to the east of the B4267 at the southern end of the village of Cosmeston and to the south of the town of Penarth.
- 1.5 Cosmeston is a small group of houses adjoining the southern edge of Lower Penarth. It lies between the B4267 and the coastal edge of the Bristol Channel and comprises predominantly modern (21<sup>st</sup> century) development. The site is located to the south of Cosmeston and comprises three fields of arable and pasture fields. The boundaries of the fields consist of hedgerows, with occasional interspersed trees and some areas of scrubland that extend into the site.
- 1.6 A compact group of buildings is located in the south-west of the site, accessed from the east side of the B4267 Lavernock Road and known locally as Lower Cosmeston Farm. An assessment of these buildings is included in **Section 4**.
- 1.7 A disused railway line passes through the centre of the site from north to south and is currently utilised as a private pathway. To the west are the Cosmeston Lakes, Park and Medieval Village. To the south are further agricultural fields. To the east is the coastal edge of the Bristol Channel and a coastal path. To the north is the residential southern edge of Cosmeston.

- 1.8 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) ST 18306 69120; its location and layout are shown on **Plan EDP 1**.

### **Geology and Topography**

- 1.9 The underlying bedrock geology at the site is limestone and mudstone of the St Mary's Well Bay group. This was formed during the Jurassic and Triassic Periods in an environment previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas. There are no superficial deposits recorded within the site.
- 1.10 The land at the site slopes from east-west. The highest point of the site is located in the south-east and sits at c.35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). From here, the land slopes gradually towards Lavernock Road to reach the lowest area of the site in the west at c.14m aOD.

### **Proposed Development**

- 1.11 The vast majority of the land within the site is allocated for development within the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP). Its allocation within the plan covers construction of up to 576 dwellings and associated community facilities, including 1.0ha of land for the provision of a new primary school.
- 1.12 This aim is to deliver on the development expected to be brought forward in this location by the Vale of Glamorgan Council in its adopted LDP, and which has since been screened by the applicant and confirmed by the Council to be unlikely to cause 'significant' effects in terms of the historic environment.
- 1.13 The buildings of Lower Cosmeston Farm are situated outside the allocation in the LDP, but pre-application discussions with the Council have confirmed *in principle* agreement that they can be included within the planning application.



## Section 2 Methodology

### Archaeological Assessment Methodology

- 2.1 This Archaeology and Heritage Assessment has been drafted in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2017), with which EDP is a Registered Organisation (RO). The guidelines set out a national standard for preparation of desk-based assessments.
- 2.2 The assessment principally involved consultation of readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources. The major sources of relevant information comprised the following:
- GGAT HER, which holds information on known archaeological sites, monuments and finds, as well as previous archaeological investigations;
  - The National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW);
  - Historic maps held by online sources;
  - Aerial photographs held by the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (CRAPW) at Cardiff; and
  - The Historic Wales online portal.
- 2.3 This report provides a synthesis of relevant information for the site derived from a search area extending up to 1km from its boundary, hereafter known as the 'study area', to allow for additional contextual information regarding its archaeological interest or potential to be gathered and understood.
- 2.4 The assessment of significance of known/recorded archaeological remains within the site makes reference (where relevant) to the four 'heritage values' identified by Cadw within its *Conservation Principles* document (Cadw 2011). These are:
- The asset's *evidential value*, which is defined as those elements of the historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric;
  - The asset's *historical value*, which is defined as those elements of an asset which might illustrate a particular aspect of past life or might be associated with a notable family, person, event or movement;

- The asset's *aesthetic value*, which is defined as deriving from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from the historic asset; and
- The asset's *communal value*, which is defined as deriving from the meanings that a historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

2.5 In the absence of any specific or comparable guidance from Cadw, the significance of the buildings at Lower Cosmeston Farm has been identified through recourse to the relevant English guidance in Historic England (HE, 2017a) *Domestic 1: Vernacular Houses Listing Selection Guide* and *Agricultural Buildings Listing Selection Guide* (HE 2017b), alongside Cadw's general advice in *Conservation Principles* (2011).

### **Setting of Heritage Assets**

2.6 In addition to the potential for direct impacts on the fabric of an asset, when assessing the impact of proposals on designated historic assets, it is important to ascertain whether change within its 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance'. This assessment of potential indirect effects is made according to Cadw's guidance *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (published on 31 May 2017).

2.7 In simple terms, setting '*includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape*' (Cadw, 2011). It must be recognised from the outset that 'setting' is not a heritage asset and cannot itself be harmed. The guidance states that the importance of setting '*lies in what it contributes to the significance of a historic asset*'.

2.8 As such, when assessing the indirect impact of proposals on designated heritage assets, it is not a question of whether their setting would be affected, but rather a question of whether change within the asset's 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance'.

2.9 Set within this context, where the objective is to determine the potential for development to have an adverse effect on designated heritage assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is necessary to first define the significance of the asset in question - and the contribution made to that significance by its 'setting', in order to establish whether there would be a loss, and therefore harm. The guidance identifies that change within a heritage asset's setting need not necessarily cause harm to that asset - it can be positive, negative or neutral.

2.10 Cadw's guidance (Cadw, 2017) sets out a four-stage approach to the identification and assessment of setting effects; i.e.:

**Stage 1:** Identify the historic assets which might be affected;

**Stage 2:** Define and analyse the setting, to understand how it contributes to the asset's heritage significance;

**Stage 3:** Evaluate the potential impact of development; and

**Stage 4:** Consider options to mitigate or improve that potential impact.

2.11 Therefore, the key issue to be determined is whether, and to what extent, the proposed development would affect the contribution that setting makes to the heritage significance of the asset under consideration, as per **Stage 2** of the Cadw guidance.

### **Geophysical Survey**

2.12 Following consultation with the archaeological planning officer at GGAT, the site was subject to a geophysical survey on 17 December 2018 (**Appendix EDP 1**). This survey entailed a magnetometer survey of all available and suitable areas of land within the site boundary; i.e. omitting any areas that had previously been quarried (SUMO, 2019).

2.13 The work was undertaken in accordance with the relevant best practice guidance, in this case the *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation: Research and Professional Services Guidelines* issued by English Heritage (EH, 2008) and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

2.14 The aim of the geophysical survey was to provide sufficient information to enable an assessment to be made of the impact of the proposed development on any known or potential sub-surface archaeological features or remains, and for further evaluation or mitigation proposals to be identified if appropriate.

2.15 The general archaeological objectives of the geophysical survey were:

- To provide information about the nature and possible interpretation of any magnetic anomalies identified;
- To therefore model the possible presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological features: and
- To prepare a report summarising the results of the survey.

2.16 A copy of the report setting out the results of the detailed geophysical survey is included here within **Appendix EDP 1**.

### **Archaeological Evaluation**

2.17 Following the results of the geophysical survey and further consultation with the archaeological planning officer at GGAT, it was deemed appropriate for an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken across potential archaeological anomalies that had been identified within the geophysical survey.

- 2.18 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the site from the 5-7 March 2019. The work was undertaken in accordance with the relevant best practice guidance, in this case the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations* written in 2014.
- 2.19 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to confirm or deny any potential archaeological anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, and therefore provide sufficient information to enable an assessment to be made of the potential impact from the proposed development on any known sub-surface archaeological remains, and for further mitigation proposals to be identified if needed.
- 2.20 The general objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:
- To confirm the presence or absence of archaeological features based on the results of the geophysical survey;
  - To provide information about the nature and possible interpretation of any archaeological features identified: and
  - To prepare a report summarising the results of the survey.
- 2.21 A copy of the report setting out the results of the archaeological evaluation is included here within **Appendix EDP 3**.

## **Section 3**

### **Legislation and Planning Guidance**

- 3.1 This section sets out existing legislation and planning policy, governing the conservation and management of the historic environment, of relevance to this application.

#### **Legislation**

- 3.2 In March 2016, the *Historic Environment (Wales) Act* came into force. Whilst providing a number of new provisions to existing legislation, the changes do not specifically affect the planning process, or the way archaeology and heritage is assessed.

#### **Listed Buildings**

- 3.3 The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of listed buildings and conservation areas through the planning process in Wales.

- 3.4 Section 66(1) of the 1990 Act concerns listed buildings and states that:

*'...in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.'*

- 3.5 The 'special regard' duty of the 1990 Act has been tested in the Court of Appeal and confirmed to require that '*considerable importance and weight*' should be afforded by the decision maker to the desirability of preserving a listed building along with its setting. The relevant judgement is referenced as '*Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants DC, English Heritage and National Trust*' (2014) EWCA Civ 137.

- 3.6 However, it must be recognised that Section 66(1) of the 1990 Act does not identify that the local authority or the Secretary of State must preserve a listed building or its setting; and neither does it indicate that a development that does not preserve them is unacceptable and should therefore be refused.

- 3.7 This point is made very clearly in Paragraph 54 of the judgement regarding '*Forest of Dean DC v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government*' (2013), which identifies that:

*'...Section 66 (1) did not oblige the inspector to reject the proposal because he found it would cause some harm to the setting of the listed buildings. The duty is directed to 'the desirability of preserving' the setting of listed buildings. One sees there the basic purpose of the 'special regard' duty. It does not rule out acceptable change. It gives the*

*decision-maker an extra task to perform, which is to judge whether the change proposed is acceptable. But it does not prescribe the outcome. It does not dictate the refusal of planning permission if the proposed development is found likely to alter or even to harm the setting of a listed building.'*

- 3.8 In other words, it is up to the decision maker (such as a local authority) to assess whether the proposal which is before them would result in 'acceptable change'.

### **Archaeology**

- 3.9 The *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* addresses the designation and management of scheduled monuments, providing for the maintenance of a schedule of monuments (and archaeological remains) which are protected. The designation of archaeological and historic sites as scheduled monuments applies only to those that are deemed to be of national importance and is generally adopted only if it represents the best means of protection.
- 3.10 The 1979 Act does not address the concept of 'setting', just their physical remains and, therefore, for scheduled monuments the protection of 'setting' is a matter of policy only.
- 3.11 In Wales, the written consent of the Welsh Minister is required for development that would impact upon a scheduled monument, and applications for Scheduled Monument Consent are submitted to Cadw, the Welsh Government's Historic Environment Service.

### **National Planning Policy**

- 3.12 National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales, is detailed in Section 6.1 of Chapter 6 *Distinctive and Natural Places* of Planning Policy Wales Tenth Edition, published in December 2018 (PPW 2018).
- 3.13 At Paragraph 6.1.2, it identifies the historic environment as comprising individual historic features, such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as '*historic assets*'.
- 3.14 At Paragraph 6.1.6 the Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment are outlined. Of these, the following are of relevance to the current assessment. These seek to '*conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy*'; and '*safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved*'.
- 3.15 At Paragraph 6.1.7, it is stated that:

*'It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic*

*asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.'*

3.16 As such, with regard to decision making, it is stated that: *'Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place'*.

3.17 Regarding listed buildings PPW 2018 states, at Paragraph 6.1.10, that:

*'...there should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage'* and then adds that *'For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.'*

3.18 It then adds that: *'The aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance the special qualities of listed buildings, retaining them in sustainable use'*.

3.19 Regarding conservation areas, it is stated at Paragraph 6.1.14 that: *'There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings'*.

3.20 Paragraphs 6.1.15 and 6.1.16 state that:

*'There will be a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for development, including advertisements, which damage the character and appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level. In exceptional cases the presumption may be overridden in favour of development deemed desirable on the grounds of some other public interest'*, and that: *'Preservation or enhancement of a conservation area can be achieved by a development which either makes a positive contribution to an area's character or appearance, or leaves them unharmed.'*

3.21 It is apparent the PPW does not state that *any* damage to the character and appearance of a conservation area would result in the refusal of planning permission. It is only damage that is of an *'unacceptable level'* which would result in a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission. The required judgement is concerned with what constitutes an *'unacceptable'* level of harm not whether there is any harm at all.

3.22 Regarding archaeological remains, PPW states at Paragraph 6.1.23, that: *'The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not'*.

3.23 It then adds at Paragraph 6.1.24 that:

*'...Where nationally important archaeological remains are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in a direct adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance).'* At Paragraph 6.1.25 it states that: *'In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.'*

3.24 Paragraph 6.1.26 recommends that:

*'...Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment.'*

3.25 In situations where planning approval would result in archaeological remains being destroyed, at Paragraph 6.1.27, PPW 2018 states the following regarding the planning authorities' obligations:

*'If the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief. Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and in such circumstances scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue.'*

3.26 Finally, also of relevance to the current application, Paragraph 6.1.28 is concerned with Historic Environment Records (HERs). This states that:

*'The statutory historic environment records for each local authority area are managed and kept up-to-date by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts on behalf of the Welsh Ministers. These records must be used as a key source of information in making planning decisions affecting the historic environment. Advice on their use in decision making should be sought from the Trusts.'*



### **Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24)**

- 3.27 Additional heritage guidance in Wales is set out in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government, 2017).
- 3.28 TAN 24 provides *'guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications'*.
- 3.29 It clarifies the policies and distinctions made in PPW. A definition for a *'historic asset'* is given as: *'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'*.
- 3.30 Effects through changes within the settings of designated historic assets are covered in TAN 24 at Paragraphs 1.23 to 1.29. These paragraphs define the setting of an historic asset as:
- '...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 or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.'*
- 3.31 TAN 24 also provides advice on factors to consider when assessing effects on setting. Paragraph 1.26 requests that it is: *'...for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, or other sites of national importance and their settings'*.
- 3.32 Paragraph 1.29 goes on to state that:
- 'The local planning authority will need to make its own assessment of the impact within the setting of a historic asset, having considered the responses received from consultees as part of this process. A judgement has to be made by the consenting authority, on a case-by-case basis, over whether a proposed development may be damaging to the setting of the historic asset, or may enhance or have a neutral impact on the setting by the removal of existing inappropriate development or land use.'*
- 3.33 Of particular relevance is Section 6, which is concerned with conservation areas. Within this section, Paragraphs 6.6 and 6.7 are most relevant. These discuss *Planning within Conservation Areas*.

- 3.34 Paragraph 6.6 reiterates the policy that *'development proposals will be judged against their effect on the character or appearance of a conservation area as identified in the appraisal and management document'*.
- 3.35 Paragraph 6.7 states that development control within conservation areas should have *'an emphasis on controlled and positive management of change that encourages economic vibrancy and social and cultural vitality, and accords with the area's special architectural and historic qualities.'* It also states that *'Many conservation areas include sites or buildings that make no positive contribution to, or indeed detract from the character or appearance of the area; their replacement should be a stimulus to imaginative, high-quality design and an opportunity to enhance the area'*.
- 3.36 Finally, also of relevance to the application is Section 4, which is concerned with archaeological remains. This section outlines advice regarding consultation, archaeological assessment and the preservation, recording and understanding of archaeological evidence.

### **Local Planning Policy**

- 3.37 Local planning policy for the Vale of Glamorgan is currently set out in the *Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Local Development Plan 2011-2026* (LDP) which was adopted on the 28 June 2017. The plan sets out the vision, objectives, strategy and policies for managing development in the Vale of Glamorgan. It contains local planning policies and makes provision for the use of land through allocation.
- 3.38 The following policies within the LDP document include elements which are relevant to the historic environment and therefore are potentially relevant to the proposed development within the site. These include an overarching Strategic Policy (SP10) and a more specific Managing Development policy (MD8).

### **Policy SP10 – Built and Natural Environment**

*'Development proposals must preserve and where appropriate enhance the rich and diverse built and natural environment and heritage of the Vale of Glamorgan including:*

- 1 The architectural and/or historic qualities of buildings or conservation areas, including locally listed buildings;*
- 2 Historic landscapes, parks and gardens;*
- 3 Special landscape areas;*
- 4 The Glamorgan Heritage Coast;*
- 5 Sites designated for their local, national and European nature conservation importance; and*

6 *Important archaeological and geological features.'*

**Policy MD8 – Historic Environment**

*'Development proposals must protect the qualities of the built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan, specifically:*

- 1 *Within conservation areas, development proposals must preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area;*
- 2 *For listed and local listed buildings, development proposals must preserve or enhance the building, its setting and any features of significance it possesses;*
- 3 *Within designated landscapes, historic parks and gardens and battlefields, development proposals must respect the special historic character and quality of these areas, their settings or historic views or vistas;*
- 4 *For sites of archaeological interest, development proposals must preserve or enhance archaeological remains and where appropriate their settings.'*

3.39 It should be noted that (1) under Policy MD8 does not concord precisely with national planning policy, in that the policy states that development proposals '*must*' preserve or enhance the character and appearance of a conservation area rather than, as is stated in Paragraph 6.1.15 of PPW that it is only damage that is of an '*unacceptable level*' which would result in a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission. Thus, implying that an '*acceptable*' level of harm would be tolerated.

3.40 These adopted planning policies, at the national and local levels, have been taken into account in the preparation of this assessment.

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## Section 4 Existing Information

### Introduction

- 4.1 The site does not contain any designated 'historic assets', such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, or registered historic parks and gardens, where there would be a presumption in favour of physical retention or preservation *in situ*.
- 4.2 All assets within 1km of the site have been assessed. The site is well contained by hills to the west and sea to the east, so intervisibility with assets further from the site is limited. Additionally, no assets are known in the wider landscape with a specific historical association with the site.
- 4.3 There are three designated historic assets within the 1km study area of the site. These comprise a scheduled monument (an anti-aircraft and coastal battery to the west of Lavernock Point) and two Grade II listed buildings: the remains of Cwrt-y-vil Grange and the Church of St Lawrence. There are also three locally listed non-designated 'County Treasure' buildings. The location of each of these assets is shown on **Plan EDP 1**.
- 4.4 There are no records on the GGAT HER within the site, although there are two NMRW records. There are 18 HER monument records and 14 HER event records within the 1km study area. There are also 16 further NMRW records within the study area. The locations of all entries are identified on **Plan EDP 1**.

### Designated Assets

#### **Scheduled Monument**

- 4.5 There is one scheduled monument within the study area. It is located c.840m south of the site and comprises an anti-aircraft and coastal battery, with associated structures, to the west of Lavernock Point (**GM448**).
- 4.6 The monument dates to World War II (WWII) and was constructed to protect the Bristol Channel against the potential threat of German military activity. The scheduled monument can be broken down into three 'items'. The battery (Item A) includes two pairs of gun emplacements along with a command post and magazine. Earthen banks and concrete defences encircle the pairs of emplacements and a partly buried command post is located on the north-west side. The gun house (Item B) is formed of a heavily protected single-storey concrete building and was used as a workshop and storage facility. Item C is a concrete coastal searchlight emplacement located 275m south-west of the battery.
- 4.7 The significance of the monument is derived from its group value, in association with the other historically related WWII structures in the near vicinity, its strategic location, situated on an outcrop of land within the Bristol Channel and its historic associations with

WWII and coastal defence practices. Where the setting of the monument contributes to its significance is in its strategic, commanding position looking towards the islands of Flat Holm and Steep Holm, and beyond towards Sand Point and Brean Down on the English side of the Bristol Channel. This enabled the battery to be used as a suitable defence and lookout point.

- 4.8 The site is located c.840m to the north of the scheduled monument and is separated from it by vegetation, distance and buildings. For this reason, the site cannot be viewed from the monument, nor can the monument be viewed from the site, and it is therefore not considered possible to experience the scheduled monument from the site. Furthermore, there are no features within the site that are related historically to the battery, or to WWII in general. As such, this scheduled monument is not considered to be a sensitive receptor, its commanding and strategic position on the coast, which enabled it to be used as a lookout and defence point through WWII, would be unchanged and it is not discussed further within this report.
- 4.9 Outside of the 1km study area there are two scheduled monuments within 2km of the site. These comprise the Sully Island Iron Age promontory fort (**GM035**) c.1.5km north-west of the site and Cogan Deserted Medieval Village (**GM535**) c.2km south-west of the site. Neither of these scheduled monuments are a close enough distance to the site that they can be experienced from it, nor is there any experience of the site from the scheduled monuments. Considering this, neither of these scheduled monuments are considered to be sensitive to development within the site and they are therefore not discussed any further within the report.

### **Listed Buildings**

- 4.10 There are two listed buildings within the 1km study area. These comprise the remains of the Grade II listed Church of St Lawrence (**24060**) and also the Cwrt-y-vil Grange (**13346**), located c.745m and c.990m south of the site respectively.

#### *Church of St Lawrence*

- 4.11 The Church of St Lawrence is located in the hamlet of Lavernock, along the coastline at Lavernock Point. Interior elements of the chapel, such as the narrow chancel arch, suggest that it may have origins in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when the Black Canons (a group of priests who followed the rule of St Augustine) established their influence along the Bristol Channel.
- 4.12 The church is a small, simple structure with no spire and no windows on the north and west sides. There was an extensive restoration of the church in 1852, in which the façade, roof and windows were replaced. The church also has historic links with Guglielmo Marconi and George Kemp and their historic radio message between Flatholm and Lavernock Point – there is a plaque commemorating this on the churchyard wall which is itself locally listed as a County Treasure.

- 4.13 The reason for the church's designation is cited by Cadw as its special interest as the historic parish church of Lavernock. Its significance can therefore be attributed to its location within the historic hamlet of Lavernock and also the medieval and post-medieval fabric of the historic church and associated churchyard, plus its historic associations with the influence of the Black Canons in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Where setting contributes to this significance is in its visibility and prominence within the hamlet of Lavernock.
- 4.14 The site lies c.745m to the north of the Church of St Lawrence and is separated from it by intervening topography and vegetation. The site cannot be viewed from the church, nor can the church be viewed from the site. In consideration of this, the church is not experienced from the site, and the site contains no features that are historically related to the church and its significance. As such, the site is not a sensitive receptor and cannot be said to form a part of the setting of the church and does not contribute to its significance in any way.

#### *Cwrt-y-vil Grange*

- 4.15 The Grade II listed Cwrt-y-vil Grange was established in c.1180 when Osbert of Pennard granted land to Augustinian Canons from St Augustine's Abbey, Bristol, and they constructed a grange or monastic manor at Penarth. The remains of the Grange are located within the garden of the 20<sup>th</sup> century house, No. 2 Castle Avenue, and consist of the shell of a barn range with a room attached to the west. Twentieth century garages and outhouses (replacing 19<sup>th</sup> century stables) have been inserted into this shell. There is a splayed slit window in the east wall and a blocked-in doorway in the north wall of the west room, as well as random rubble walls up to 2m high with putlog holes.
- 4.16 The significance of the Grange is derived from the historic fabric of the building, any surviving archaeology that may hold information pertaining to the original 12<sup>th</sup> century building and also the historic connections with the grange and Penarth, including any contemporary buildings in the vicinity.
- 4.17 Other than a general association with the historic settlement at Penarth, the Grange's setting is defined by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing and infrastructure, which does not contribute, and in fact detracts somewhat from its significance.
- 4.18 It has been established that the site cannot be experienced from the Grange, nor can the Grange be experienced from the site, nor are there any known features within the site that are historically related to the grange. Therefore, the site does not form part of the setting of the Grange and does not make any contribution to its significance.
- 4.19 In consideration of the above, due to their distance from the site, their lack of intervisibility with it, and lack of known historical association between the site and any of the assets, none of the designated heritage assets within a 1km study area around the site are considered to have the potential to be affected by the proposed development.
- 4.20 There are 37 further Grade II listed buildings within a 2km radius of the site, 30 of which are located within Penarth Conservation Area. There is not considered to be any

intervisibility between these listed buildings and the site. Furthermore, there is no obvious relationship between the land within the site and any of the listed buildings outside of the 1km study area. For this reason, these listed buildings are not considered any further within this report.

## **Non-designated Heritage Assets**

### ***County Treasures***

- 4.21 County treasures are defined by the Vale of Glamorgan Council as being key examples of vernacular architecture or buildings which have an important local history. It is suggested that these buildings often contribute greatly to local distinctiveness.
- 4.22 There are three locally listed county treasures (that are not designated) located within the 1km study area. Two of these are located c.180m to the west of the site and comprise an 18<sup>th</sup> century stone rendered cottage named Cosmeston Cottage and the reconstructed medieval village of Cosmeston.
- 4.23 The reconstructed medieval village was built in the 1980s following the excavation of the remains of a number of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century stone buildings found within medieval work life. Although the reconstruction follows the footprint of these buildings and their use has been interpreted as accurately as possible, there can be no certainty that the new buildings are representative of the original structures that existed there in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Further to this, the buildings at the medieval village are entirely modern and, although the land beneath them has a degree of archaeological interest, the buildings themselves cannot be said to comprise historic assets. The proposed development will not result in any direct effect on the reconstructed buildings and, as they are modern buildings, and not historic assets, their setting, and its contribution to their significance, does not warrant further consideration.
- 4.24 The significance of Cosmeston Cottage derives from its aesthetic value; comprising period features including its gabled porch and square headed window openings and also its historic value and historic associations with the village of Cosmeston. Considering its location on the junction of two old roads, it is likely that the building originated as a roadside dwelling, although no functional association exists with either of the roads in the present day. It is unlikely that the cottage holds any direct associations with surrounding farmland, including that within the site.
- 4.25 Furthermore, as the building now comprises a part of the reconstructed medieval village, its setting now comprises modern, medieval reconstructed buildings and is entirely different to the historic setting of the building when it was constructed in the post-medieval period, since then it has been heavily altered.
- 4.26 Glimpsed views of this locally noted cottage are still possible from the western edge of the site (**Image EDP 1**) although, as noted above, the site has no historic connection to the cottage, and this experience is of the cottage within the entirely modern setting of



Cosmeston Medieval Village. As such, the site is not considered to represent a part of the cottage's setting that contributes to its significance. Therefore, it is considered that the development within the site would not affect any aspect of the cottage's setting which contributes to its significance.

- 4.27 The third county treasure within the 1km study area comprises the former cement works offices, built in 1890, c.370m to the north of the site. The significance of this building is derived from its aesthetic and communal value as an integral part of the Cosmeston community through the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Its aesthetic value is derived from its period features and the building as an example of late 19<sup>th</sup> century architecture.
- 4.28 Although some land within the site was utilised as a quarry by the cement works in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, there is no current association between it and the cement work office, while the main body of the cement works has been demolished. Furthermore, the building is a sufficient distance to the north that there is no intervisibility between the building and the site. As such, the site is not considered to represent a part of the building's setting and does not contribute to its significance in any way.

***Prehistoric (c.500,000 BC – AD 43)***

- 4.29 There are no heritage assets dating from the prehistoric periods recorded on the GGAT HER or NMRW within the site boundary. Within the 1km radius study area, three prehistoric records are noted.
- 4.30 Two of these records comprise flint scatters discovered c.280m (**02750s**) and c.810m (**01379s**) from the site. A potential cropmark (**414464**) is also noted within the NMRW records c.290m to the south-east of the site.
- 4.31 Although there is very limited archaeological evidence for the prehistoric period within the study area, archaeology dating from the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age to the Iron Age is well represented across the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole. Within the eastern part of the Vale, late prehistoric scheduled monuments are present various locations. These include the Tinkinswood chambered tomb (Neolithic; 9.5km to the east), numerous Bronze Age barrows, and the Sully Island promontory fort (located c.2km south-west of the site).
- 4.32 The existence of such monuments is clearly indicative of complex societies, and of a substantial level of activity in the locality. It is a somewhat open question, therefore, whether the limited number of known prehistoric sites and finds within the study area reflects a genuine absence of archaeology, or simply a lack of investigation. The reality probably lies between these two possibilities, as although there has been little systematic archaeological work here, broad surveys of the Vale as a whole (e.g. the GGAT Funerary and Ritual Monuments project) have examined the landscape as a whole and identified a large number of monuments within it.
- 4.33 In specific terms of the site (and as described below), a large area has been subject to quarrying within the post-medieval period. This will have erased any archaeological remains within its footprint and although the geophysical survey undertaken within the

areas of the site that were not subject to quarrying identified a possible enclosure of uncertain date, the subsequent archaeological evaluation suggested that this anomaly related to underlying bedrock and was not archaeological. Another possible anomaly to the west of this suspected feature was confirmed as comprising two linear ditch deposits and a possible post-hole or pit, but none of these features provided any dating evidence. As such, considering the absence of any dateable prehistoric archaeology, there is considered to be a low potential for the site to contain archaeological remains from the prehistoric periods.

#### **Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)**

- 4.34 There are no Roman period records within the GGAT HER or NMRW database identified within the site.
- 4.35 There is evidence that the Vale of Glamorgan was more ‘Romanised’ than other parts of South Wales, with a greater proliferation of villas, farmsteads and the adoption of Roman material culture than found in other regions.
- 4.36 The closest Roman road to the site is fairly distant, located c.8.5km to the north-west and following the line of the modern A48. The road was a significant route, the Antonine *Iter XII*, running between Chepstow and Neath, via the Roman fort at Cardiff and Roman settlement at Cowbridge (GGAT, 2004). Evidence for the road is derived mostly from its later use as a parish boundary, although there are several locations along it where physical evidence is recorded.
- 4.37 The closest evidence of Roman occupation to the site is a scheduled Romano-British farmstead located c.3.5km to the north-west. Aside from this, no further designated records of Roman activity are recorded in the vicinity of the site.
- 4.38 Although there is evidence for Roman activity in the wider area, there are no records within the 1km study area, and it may be that the locality was set away from the main focus of Roman settlement, which possibly gravitated towards the road network. This absence may, alternatively, simply reflect a lesser amount of field investigation in the locality. Regardless, the geophysical survey and subsequent archaeological evaluation within the site did not identify any archaeology of Roman origin. Subsequently, there is considered to be a low potential for the site to contain Roman archaeology. As for all periods, post-medieval quarrying within a large portion of the site is likely to have disturbed any remains located within its footprint.

#### **Medieval (AD 410 – 1485)**

- 4.39 There are no medieval records identified on the GGAT HER or NMRW within the site, although there are 11 records dating from the medieval period within the 1km radius study area.

- 4.40 During the early medieval period the site would have been located within the early medieval kingdom of *Glyswysing*, roughly equating to the modern county of Glamorgan. The kingdom was divided into three *cantrefi*, old administrative areas likely to have originated in the Roman period or earlier. However, no settlement is known to have existed at Penarth or Cosmeston prior to the Norman invasion in the 11<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.41 As such, the land at the site is not thought likely to have been part of any early medieval settlement, and the likelihood of archaeological remains existing within it, that date from this period, is considered to be very low.
- 4.42 Towards the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, Glamorgan was conquered by the Norman lord Robert Fitzhamon. Among his followers were the Costentin family who were the first lords of the manor of Cosmeston and named the village Costentinstune (the place of the Costentins). A manor house, dwellings and farms were built within the demesne of the Costentin family. The village passed into the hands of the Caversham family and then the Herberts, who constructed additional dwellings within the village. However, there are no records of further buildings after the 14<sup>th</sup> century and by 1824 only four crofts and Little Cosmeston Farmhouse remained, suggesting decline in the post-medieval period.
- 4.43 Numerous NMRW and HER entries relate to the former medieval village at Cosmeston (**15278**) c.160m to the west of the site. These include the location of Cosmeston Castle (**00592s**), a medieval manor house that is now no longer extant, a garden (**301002**) and remnants of a dovecote (**01936s**) related to the manor house and an NMRW entry for the modern-day reconstruction of the medieval village (**406400**). Numerous archaeological surveys have also been undertaken at the deserted medieval village. These comprise a management plan (**E003910**) formed in 1991, excavations by GGAT (**E000823**) between 1983 and 1990, excavations at the village (**E003263**) by Wessex Archaeology in 1993, the excavation of the dovecote (**E000868**) at the former manor house and the partial excavation (**E000774**) and survey (**E000914**) of Cosmeston Castle in 1997.
- 4.44 Earthworks identified by RCAHMW c.350m south of the site are thought to represent the former medieval hamlet of Lavernock (**02779s**). It is thought that the current village of Lavernock (**00647s**) has shrunk and has its origins within the medieval period, with the church possibly originating in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. A medieval house (**02821s**) was partially excavated c.720m south of the site, to the north of Lavernock Church in 1994 (**E003926**). Being that the church is thought to have originated in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the churchyard (**03733s**) is also believed to be medieval. A medieval silver penny (**00589s**) discovered in a garden adjoining the church also suggests medieval activity in the area.
- 4.45 Whilst there are numerous records of medieval activity within the study area of the site, there are no records of medieval activity within the site itself, nor did the archaeological investigations within the site identify any features of possible medieval origin. Considering this, it is likely that the area of land within the site comprised agricultural farmland associated with one of the two medieval settlements located either at Cosmeston, to the west of the site, or at Lavernock to the south of the site. Furthermore, post-medieval quarrying activity across a c.7ha area in the middle of the site is likely to have destroyed any existing archaeology in this area. In summary, the site's potential for medieval

archaeology, outside of the areas of quarrying, is considered to be moderate due to the proximity with the medieval settlement at Cosmeston, although any remains are likely to relate to outlying agricultural activity such as buried infilled furrows or drainage ditches of limited archaeological significance.

***Post-Medieval- Modern (AD 1485 – present)***

- 4.46 There are two NMRW records identified within the site. These comprise the remains of a post-medieval field system (**309271**) and a 17<sup>th</sup> century building at Lower Cosmeston Farm (**414346**). The farm building is considered in detail in Paragraphs 4.76 to 4.109.
- 4.47 No post-medieval or modern records are identified on the GGAT HER within the site, but within the 1km study area there are 16 further records relating to the post-medieval period.
- 4.48 There are several records within the study area relating to coastal defence during WWII. These comprise a former triangulation point (**05610s**) c.24m east of the site (this has now been destroyed), the Seaward Defence Headquarters (**05202s**) c.45m to the south-east of the site (now mostly destroyed) and a pill box artillery house (**02014s**) c.55m north of the site (now destroyed). The most intact military remains in the vicinity of the site comprise the scheduled anti-aircraft and coastal battery discussed above (**GM448**).
- 4.49 Other post-medieval records in the area comprise documentary records of maritime wrecks. These include the St Anne wreck (**273947**) c.190m east of the site, the Querida wreck (**273990**) c.220m north-east of the site, the Amitie wreck (**274124**) c.440m south-east of the site and the Wyandotte wreck (**273988**) c.580m north-east of the site. As these records are all located within the water or Ranny Bay, and the site is removed from these locations, these records do not have relevance to the archaeological potential of the site.
- 4.50 A number of post-medieval dwellings are also located within the study area. These include a 19<sup>th</sup> century building in Upper Cosmeston (**01602s**) c.50m north-west of the site, a 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage (**414312**) near the medieval village c.150m to the west of the site, the, now destroyed, South Wales Portland Cement and Limeworks (**415108**) c.190m to the north of the site, the 18<sup>th</sup> century Cosmeston Cottage (**01597s**) c.240m to the north of the site and the 18<sup>th</sup> century Sutton Farmhouse (**01599s**) c.490m to the south of the site. Lavernock Tower (**05753s**) is a post-medieval stone building decorated with crenellations and located c.710m to the south-east of the site. It has been named the Marconi tower and may hold links to Marconi's first radio broadcast across the channel, although there is no direct evidence of this.
- 4.51 Two further modern entries recorded within the study area include a potentially manmade crop circle spotted in 1995 (**310268**) at Ranny Bay c.160m south of the site and the Glamorganshire golf course (**412864**) built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century c.360m west of the site.

- 4.52 The 20<sup>th</sup> century resulted in modern development and the expansion of Cosmeston. This resulted in the demolition of historic buildings to the north of the site including the former Cement and Limeworks mentioned above.
- 4.53 Considering the above records, there is potential for further post-medieval archaeology to exist within the site although, as stated previously, this would only apply to the area of the site that has not been subject to quarrying. As post medieval farm buildings are located within the site there is potential for further archaeology relating to these buildings, such as building materials, to be located within their near vicinity. Outside of this area, there may be archaeology relating to the agricultural land use such as infilled ditches of low value, former field boundaries or other agricultural features of low value.

#### ***Undated***

- 4.54 There are six records that are undated within the study area on the GGAT HER, but none are known from within the site.
- 4.55 A number of these records refer to cropmarks or features that have been identified as potentially being archaeological but have not been dated. A linear cropmark (**309444**) thought to represent agricultural features and a circular cropmark (**309270**) interpreted as a possible enclosure are located c.275 south of the site. Further cropmarks interpreted as enclosures are located c.340m south of the site (**309445**) and c.610m west of the site (**03997s**). The circular cropmark was assessed during numerous site visits in 2006 (**E001579**, **E001595**), the current form and condition were noted as part of these visits. It is possible that these features represent a similar form of archaeology to the possible enclosure identified within the site by the geophysical survey.
- 4.56 The only other undated record within the study area comprises a bronze pin (**02725s**) findspot discovered in 1997 c.100m east of the site.

#### ***Previous Archaeological Investigations***

- 4.57 The GGAT HER records 13 archaeological investigations as having taken place within the 1km study area. Three of these include the site within their remit, but only as a minor element of projects with a broad geographical scope. These comprise the Vale of Glamorgan Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment, an aerial assessment used to inform coastal management plans and conservation matters (**E006100**), an Early Medieval Settlement Case Study which comprised the mapping of medieval settlements in relation to landscape characteristics (**E005443**) and the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain (**E005431**), a national project which assessed the nature of the countryside of Roman Britain. It is understood that the site and its archaeological potential was not a key aspect of any of these projects.
- 4.58 An archaeological watching brief (**E004321**) was undertaken c.100m to the west of the site in 1994 and 1995. The watching brief followed the various stages of construction of the Cosmeston to Cog Moors pumping main. No archaeological features were discovered during the investigations, although a number of post-medieval and modern stray finds

were discovered including pottery and brick. The watching brief does not indicate any potential for archaeological remains to exist within the site boundary.

### **Cartographic Sources**

- 4.59 The earliest map to depict the site in detail is the 1845 Tithe Map of Lavernock Parish (**Plan EDP 2**). At this time, the site comprised approximately ten fields that were utilised as pasture and arable land, and Upper Cosmeston Farm buildings. The present site boundaries were not yet formed. Cosmeston House, Upper Cosmeston House and their associated gardens are present on the mapping within the western edge of the site. The remainder of the land surrounding the site was agricultural farmland.
- 4.60 Later depictions of the site are on historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. *The First Edition Map of 1878* (not reproduced) is the next available map to show the site, although it does not detail many changes. An old limekiln and an old quarry are depicted to the south of the site and the extents of land associated with Upper Cosmeston House appear to have increased. Otherwise, no further changes are evident.
- 4.61 The Second Edition map of 1900 shows the Taff Vale Railway constructed and running through the centre of the site. The South Wales Portland Cement and Limeworks had also been constructed to the north of the site; this included an area of quarrying to the north of the site boundary. Aside from this, no further changes are evident in 1900.
- 4.62 The next mapping is the 1920 OS map. Here, the land within the site, to the west of the railway line, and a small portion of land to the east of the railway, is depicted as having been turned into a quarry. OS mapping dated 1940 (**Plan EDP 3**) shows this quarry as out of use and an additional quarry having been created within the site, to the east of the railway line. The new, larger B4267 road is depicted as having replaced the former road directly to the west of the site. The Penarth ROC Post is also shown as having been constructed along the south-eastern boundary of the site, formed of at least five buildings. A number of buildings are also present to the east of the Cement and Limeworks.
- 4.63 By 1970, historic mapping depicts most of the quarry within the site as having been returned to its former agricultural use and the town of Penarth is shown expanded to encompass the land to the north of the Cement and Limeworks. A road appears to have been built through the former Medieval settlement to the west of the site. Aside from this, no further changes are evident within the site or in the near vicinity.
- 4.64 Mapping from the 1990s depicts the dismantling and removal of the railway line through the site, as well as the station to the north of the site, and the removal of the Cement and Limeworks to the north to make way for residential housing. This housing now bounds the north of the site to form the present-day boundaries. A quarry and spoil heap to the west of Cosmeston Medieval Village is depicted as having been turned into a lake and country

park, whilst only two buildings of the Penarth Royal Observer Corps (ROC) post, to the south-east of the site, remain present on the map.

- 4.65 In summary, the historic maps indicate that the most notable change within the site, since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, was the quarrying that encompassed a large portion of the centre of the site through the 1920s to 1940s. Field boundaries during this time changed slightly, partly due to the quarrying, and also due to the introduction of the railway through the site in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Aside from this, the site has remained as mostly agricultural land with farm buildings comprising Upper Cosmeston Farm through the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and continued as such to the present day.

### **Aerial Photographs**

- 4.66 A total of 35 vertical aerial photographs covering the site and its immediate environs were identified within the collection maintained by the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales (CRAPW) in Cardiff.
- 4.67 The available images span the period from June 1942 to May 1993 and largely corroborate the land use and development sequence shown on OS maps from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.68 Aerial photographs from the 1940s are consistent with the OS maps in that they depict an area of quarry land in the centre of the site. Other consistencies include a former field boundary, dividing a field in the east of the site, and the Penarth ROC Post to the south-east of the site.
- 4.69 The photographs do not indicate the presence of any cropmarks or soilmarks which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains within the site boundary.

### **Archaeology Site Walkover**

- 4.70 The application site was visited on 26 November 2018 to assess the current ground conditions and topography within it, to confirm the continuing survival of any known archaeological remains, and to identify any hitherto unknown remains of significance.
- 4.71 Being that there were some part-remaining field boundaries, the site was seen to consist of roughly four fields of rough pasture and three fields of arable. No evidence was observed for above ground archaeological remains of potential significance. No distinct earthworks were noted. The boundaries of the fields mentioned above were noted as consisting of hedgerows with interspersed trees.
- 4.72 No other evidence for the presence of archaeological remains, or previously unrecorded historic assets, was identified within the site.

### **Historic Buildings**

- 4.73 As set out in Paragraph 4.46, a collection of farm buildings is located in the south-west corner of the site and includes at least a farmhouse dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century noted by the Royal Commission.
- 4.74 This collection of agricultural buildings is accessed via the residual loop or layby created when Lavernock Road was realigned northwards during the 1930s.
- 4.75 Although they are located south of the allocation boundary defined in the Council's LDP, it has been agreed 'in principle' that they can be included within the redline boundary and therefore warrant assessment to determine their significance, as well as the appropriate approach to be taken within the preparation of a masterplan for the development coming forward, particularly because of the 17<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse's identification. The buildings were visited twice by an experienced surveyor in the preparation of this assessment and the following paragraphs summarise their conclusions.

### **Evidence from the Historic Maps**

- 4.76 Although it is known now as Lower Cosmeston Farm, the earliest historic map to show the complex of buildings in detail (the Lavernock Tithe Map of 1845, **Plan EDP 2**) labels them as 'Upper Cosmeston Farm'. This is of interest because later Ordnance Survey maps refer to this group of buildings as Lower Cosmeston Farm, with Upper Cosmeston Farm shown as being located further north, where it was demolished ahead of the erection of the housing estate adjoining the boundary of the site and bearing its name.
- 4.77 The Tithe map identifies Upper Cosmeston Farm as comprising three building ranges that were arranged around the north, east and west sides of a broadly rectangular farmyard. It is depicted as being accessed off the sinuously curving course of Lavernock Road to the north and separated from the enclosed agricultural fieldscape within and also adjoining the site by what were presumably areas of orchards (rather than formal gardens).
- 4.78 Only the southern boundary of the farmyard is shown on the tithe map as having a direct relationship with the wider landscape of agricultural fields.
- 4.79 The farm buildings are labelled '26' on the map, with the associated apportionment then providing the following information:

<b>Parcel No.</b>	<b>Occupant</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Use</b>
26	William Hawker	Upper Cosmeston House	-

- 4.80 The three buildings are depicted as a long east-west range in the north, a short range to the west aligned north-south and a slightly longer north-south range arranged on the east side. The fourth building within the group nowadays, located at the southern (uphill) end of the farmyard, is not illustrated on the Lavernock Tithe Map, but is subsequently shown on the second edition OS map dated 1900 (**Plan EDP 7**).



- 4.81 Interestingly, the first edition 25" OS map dated 1879-90 (**Plan EDP 6**) does not show the east-west range on the southern side of the farmyard, thus illustrating that it was constructed during the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.82 The first edition OS map is also interesting in that way that it illustrates a path across a small garden enclosure north of the northern building range, possibly suggesting that this was the farmhouse, rather than an agricultural outbuilding, as well as showing the extension of the western range to the north and the addition of a further structure at the southern end adjoining the fields (still retaining its own stand-alone function).
- 4.83 The second edition Ordnance Survey (dated 1900) (**Plan EDP 7**) shows that the enclosure of the south side of the farmyard coincided with the construction of the house along the curving layby to the north.

### **Description of the Buildings**

#### *Structure A*

- 4.84 This elongated range closes off the north side of the farmyard and is arranged east-west, with a lean-to against the northern side and the main elevation facing south (see **Plan EDP 4**). Photographs of the principal elevations are provided here as **Images EDP 2** and **3**.
- 4.85 It is a one and a half storey building, presumably a stable range with a hayloft and tack room over. It is built of coursed local Lias Limestone and the majority of the main openings are finished with the use of red brick for the arches and reveals. As the historic mapping suggests this was originally a farmhouse, the likelihood is that the use here of red brick indicates that this range was converted into agricultural use towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century because it shares characteristics with the later elements of Structure C on the west side of the yard (see **Images EDP 3** and **4** in particular).
- 4.86 However, the projecting chimney stack at the west end highlights that this range, which breaks down into three component parts from east to west, did not start life being a farm building and was instead designed and built as a residential dwelling. In that respect, the historic maps are clearly of relevance insofar as they illustrate that Structure A remained in occupation until at least 1840 and potentially up to the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, after which the farmhouse appears to have been moved further north.
- 4.87 Indeed, in *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan Volume IV: Domestic Architecture from the Reformation to the Industrial Revolution*, (published in 1988), the Royal Commission identify this building as an example of a 'single-unit, end entry house' and provide a plan of it on Page 270 (see **Appendix EDP 2**).
- 4.88 The caption to the plan (Drawing 3) labels the building as being of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, with the plan illustrating that the central section comprises the earliest part. Most of the south wall has been cut away for the double width door opening and much of the north wall has now collapsed (e.g. **Images EDP 5** and **6**).

- 4.89 This single space appears to have originally been provided with an internal floor, but the timber beam in the east wall has the appearance of having been reset (**Image EDP 7**) and there is no comparable beam in the opposing internal wall.
- 4.90 The main entrance was originally in the north-west corner (see **Image EDP 8**) beside the fireplace, which still remains, but is concealed behind the modern staircase. This retains its timber lintel, whilst other features within this largely modernised space include the flag stone floor and the secondary door opening visible in the north-east corner, accessing the later extension stretching east (see **Images EDP 9** and **10**).
- 4.91 The staircase provides access to the inserted timber floor above, where it is quite evident that the historic roof structure has been entirely replaced in the relatively recent past, the covering now made from sheets of corrugated iron (see **Image EDP 11**).
- 4.92 The single unit dwelling is adjoined to the west by a slightly later extension, characterised by the tiny window with stone reveals beneath the eaves on the upper floor, but otherwise modified extensively throughout.
- 4.93 The western extension is also characterised by the 17<sup>th</sup> century fireplace in the west wall, finished with a chamfered timber lintel (see **Image EDP 12**), and with a winding staircase rising to the left of the stone-built chimney stack in the south-western corner.
- 4.94 The eastern extension is also of coursed Lias Limestone and one and a half storey construction. The upper storey is accessed via an external stone staircase located at the eastern gable end, but it does not possess or exhibit any internal or external features of specific significance. This is shown by **Images EDP 13** and **14**.
- 4.95 Blocked up windows in the north-facing elevation hint at the farmhouse's original, historic appearance, but in the main it is clear that the building's character has been destroyed by (a) its late 19<sup>th</sup> century conversion into a stable block and (b) the effect of more recent alteration and modification during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.96 The former is represented by the inserted door and window openings, whilst the latter is clearly illustrated by the replacement of the internal floor structure and the entirety of the roof structure. Other than the two fireplaces, and potentially the flagged floor surface, this building does not possess or exhibit any architectural or decorative features that relate to or identify its original historic residential use.

#### *Structure B*

- 4.97 This rectangular, north-south aligned structure comprises a single-bay threshing barn that is built out of the local pale grey Lias Limestone with a pitched and gabled roof and vertical slits (for ventilation and illumination) flanking the single cart door in each of the opposing long elevations (as shown in **Images EDP 15** and **16**).
- 4.98 Although this barn is characteristic of the local 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century tradition, it has quite obviously suffered from significant alteration. This is highlighted by the green

corrugated aluminium roof, the damaged stonework around the western cart opening and the use of red brick for the reinforcement of the stone arch over (**Images EDP 15 to 17**).

- 4.99 There has also been significant modification and re-working of the hardwood (oak?) roof structure internally, even if a number of key original components still clearly survive. These are illustrated in **Image EDP 18** in particular.

#### *Structure C*

- 4.100 Structure C defines the west side of the farmyard and is a long, low, single storey range, comprised of three sections. The earliest of these is in the centre and exhibits a strikingly similar roof structure to Structure B opposite (e.g. including the raking struts), reflecting their comparable dates of construction.
- 4.101 In contrast, the similarly proportioned adjoining sections to the north and south are both later extensions built on to the end gable walls of the earlier building. The three elements are visible in **Images EDP 19 and 20**.
- 4.102 Of interest is that the northern extension (e.g. **Image EDP 21**) actually faces two ways – into the farmyard and out towards the wider agricultural landscape to the west. Both the east and west-facing elevations exhibit centrally positioned stable doors with two flanking windows finished with stone lintels and grey Lias arches over, once again in common with Structure D to the east which dates from the last years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.103 The southern extension is similarly characterised by the use of pale grey Lias for the relieving arches and stone lintels for the windows, although this end of the building shows a far greater impact from subsequent modification and alteration.
- 4.104 This 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century building exhibits a comparable amount of modification and alteration to the other ranges within the farmyard, diminishing its historic character in the process. The changes include the replacement of the roof covering throughout with pale green corrugated aluminium sheets, damage to a number of the doors and windows and some insertion of new openings in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century identified through the use of red brick for the relieving arches (see **Image EDP 4**).
- 4.105 No access was possible to the interior of the reconstituted stone extension on the eastern side, and therefore the extent to which structural remains of the earlier eastern elevation may survive internally remains uncertain.

#### *Structure D*

- 4.106 Positioned on the southern side of the farmyard (and built between 1890 and 1900), this compact low, single-storey building probably represents a stable block. It is built from the local pale grey Lias Limestone rubble, has a pitched and gabled roof aligned east-west and possesses a principal door in the northern elevation flanked by two windows.

- 4.107 This is the characteristic appearance of a stable block, where here the flanking windows have stone sills and timber lintels. This arrangement is illustrated in **Image EDP 22**.
- 4.108 In common with the other buildings around the farmyard, this structure has experienced significant modification and alteration. This most clearly includes the replacement of the roof covering with sheets of corrugated aluminium and also damage to the relieving arch over the principal door opening in the north-facing elevation (see **Image EDP 23**).
- 4.109 The interior of this small stable block is also unremarkable, even if it does continue to be used for stabling horses.

### **Assessment of Significance**

- 4.110 In the absence of any specific comparable guidance from Cadw, the significance of the buildings at Lower Cosmeston Farm has been identified through recourse to the relevant English guidance in Historic England (HE 2017a) *Domestic 1: Vernacular Houses Listing Selection Guide* and *Agricultural Buildings Listing Selection Guide* (HE 2017b), alongside Cadw's general advice in *Conservation Principles* (2011).

#### *Structure A*

- 4.111 Although its most recent use has been for agricultural purposes, Structure A is assessed against criteria for domestic vernacular buildings because it was obviously designed and built as a dwelling house and because it was apparently still occupied as a farmhouse at least until the middle years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.112 In light of its 17<sup>th</sup> century date, Historic England guidance (HE 2017a) recommends the following position:

*'Relative numbers of early houses remain very small, which is why there is a presumption to list all pre-1700 examples which retain significant early fabric – significant, that is, in terms of the light it sheds on the development and use of the building'*.

- 4.113 However, notwithstanding the above, RCAHMW (1988) shows on Page 255 (Map 80) that houses of this 'end entry' form are not especially rare or unusual even in Glamorgan, with a marked concentration around the coastal edge between Cardiff and Bridgend becoming more diffuse further north and west. Consequently, it is reasonable to conclude that careful selection on the grounds of completeness and differentiation would be necessary for a building of this form and in this location (i.e. in the Vale of Glamorgan where they are relatively widespread) to possess sufficient heritage significance to be designated.
- 4.114 In this situation, it is clear that Structure A's significance has been reduced by the impact of its conversion to agricultural use and the loss and degradation of original historic fabric through its ongoing use for stables: i.e.:
- The (presumably) timber roof structure has been completely replaced;

- The roof covering is now formed of corrugated iron sheets;
- The original internal staircase has been removed;
- Most of the original window openings have been lost or infilled;
- A number of new and often substantial openings have been inserted;
- The north-facing elevation is collapsing; and
- There are few original internal architectural/decorative features remaining.

4.115 In light of the guidance on Page 17 of HE (2017b), stating that *'buildings with substantial evidence of original or early roof carpentry may still merit listing, even if other parts of the structure are lost where these losses are extensive, for example, with the loss of an entire roof structure, the case for designation may be significantly weakened'*, it is quite clear that, as a result of these impacts, Structure A would not meet the national threshold for designation in England and should not meet the comparable criteria in Wales either. It is not assessed as being a building of national importance.

4.116 Whilst not being of 'listable quality', Structure A is still nonetheless assessed as retaining a **moderate** degree of significance as a non-designated asset. This significance primarily derives from a mixture of the evidential and historic values of its standing form and fabric and (albeit to a lesser extent) the aesthetic value exhibited by the building's interior which still possesses two relatively decorative fireplaces.

4.117 As a building dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and with clear surviving evidence for a number of phases of development, it is clear and obvious that Structure A possesses a degree of historic value. Its more restricted evidential value derives from the ability of this structure to inform and enhance our understanding of rural settlement patterns in the Vale, as well as the origins and development of post-medieval construction techniques.

4.118 Even so, in both respects, it is quite apparent from the published literature that far better-preserved examples of 'end entry' houses remain elsewhere, not least across the Vale of Glamorgan. Therefore, Structure A's ability to inform and enhance our understanding of the origins, morphology and development of this type of dwelling is focused principally on its potential for structural information given the amount of original historic fabric and character that has already been destroyed as a consequence of its more recent occupation.

#### *Structures B, C and D*

4.119 Of the four buildings within the farm complex, only Structure A is demonstrably of earlier than 19<sup>th</sup> century date, although the threshing barn [B] and elements of Structure C could potentially be of 18<sup>th</sup> century origins. However, it is considered to be unlikely that either of the two buildings is significantly older than the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- 4.120 In contrast, Structure D dates only from the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, being omitted from both the Lavernock Tithe map and the first edition OS map. In view of the fact that HE guidance (2017b) identifies that a good deal of discretion is needed, in terms of designation, for agricultural buildings that post-date 1840 because they were built in large numbers and because their relatively recent date of construction means that they survive quite commonly throughout the countryside, it is fairly clear that a farm range built after 1840 does not meet the threshold for designation as a listed building.
- 4.121 Given that Structure D is a relatively typical form of agricultural building (a stable block), which displays no features of specific architectural or decorative value, it is considered to possess only **limited** heritage significance.
- 4.122 This limited significance is derived from a combination of the evidential and historic value of its built form and fabric, along with the small contribution which is made by its setting as an agricultural building positioned within this characteristic and also internally focused farmstead group arranged around a rectangular farmyard area. Insofar as the agricultural building's setting contributes to its significance, it does so in terms of its evidential value and the 'associative' interrelationships it possesses with the other [earlier] farm buildings arranged around the margins of the farmyard.
- 4.123 The same is broadly true of Structures B and C also, although in both cases the retention and identification of pre-1840 fabric means they both possess a slightly greater degree of evidential and historic value. However, that is not sufficient to elevate either of these two agricultural structures to being of more than **limited** (or local) significance.
- 4.124 This is because, whilst the threshing barn [B] is a characterful agricultural building that is representative of the local vernacular tradition, it is still in no way either unusual or out of the ordinary, is now in comparatively poor condition and has lost a significant proportion of the few architectural features it would originally have possessed.
- 4.125 Nevertheless, despite the loss of significance through alteration and damage over time, it remains true to say that the threshing barn remains a visually attractive historic building and one that provides a tangible connection to the site's agricultural management.
- 4.126 Building C also pre-dates the 1840 'threshold' for agricultural buildings (HE 2017b) to be considered for listing, but overall it is assessed as being of only '**limited**' significance due to the obvious impact of secondary alteration and modification, as well as the loss of both architectural features and its original, historic fabric (most specifically the roof covering).
- 4.127 The building's limited significance primarily derives from the evidential and historic values enshrined in its physical form and fabric. The structure possesses no apparent or obvious aesthetic value, being a plain and functional (utilitarian) building designed and intended to fulfil a specific agricultural purpose. Equally, it possesses little in the way of communal value because it is only enjoyed and appreciated by the owners, tenants and members of the public who use the facilities within the livery stables.

4.128 In common with both Structures B and D, the building's setting makes a contribution to its significance as a heritage asset, but only insofar as its associative inter-relationships with the other buildings and spaces around the farmyard serve to facilitate an understanding and appreciation of this range's historic contribution to the operation and development of this agricultural enterprise.

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## **Section 5 Impact Assessment**

- 5.1 This section of the assessment identifies the nature and magnitude of impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed development in respect of both designated and non-designated historic assets.

### **The Proposed Development**

- 5.2 A revised and updated masterplan for the outline planning application at Cosmeston was issued to the Team on 08 August 2020. This aims to deliver on the development expected to be brought forward in this location by the Vale of Glamorgan Council in its adopted LDP and which has since been screened by the applicant and confirmed by the Council to be unlikely to cause 'significant' effects on the historic environment.
- 5.3 It provides for the construction of new residential dwellings with associated community facilities including a primary school, 3.6ha of open space, an outdoor sports space and cycle route. The parameter plan details that buildings heights would mostly fall between two and three storeys and the highest building would be up to seven storeys and located together with a five storey block in the middle of the top/easternmost plateau.

### **Impacts on Designated Assets**

- 5.4 There are three designated historic assets located within the 1km study area around the site. These comprise the following:
1. Lavernock Point Coastal Battery Scheduled Monument;
  2. Church of St Lawrence Grade II Listed Building; and
  3. Cwrt-y-vil Grange Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 5.5 The Lavernock Battery is located c.840m to the south of the site. It has been established that existing vegetation, intervening distance and topography between the site and the scheduled monument will prevent any effects on the monument and its setting from the proposed development.
- 5.6 Following the assessment of the masterplan and proposed building heights, this view is maintained and intervening vegetation and topography between the development and the scheduled monument would prevent any loss of significance. As such, there would be no impact on the Lavernock Point Coastal Battery scheduled monument as a consequence of the proposal being implemented.

- 5.7 The Grade II listed Church of St Lawrence is located c.745m to the south of the site. Similarly, the assessment of the building's setting concludes that the listed church is a sufficient distance from the site for its significance not to be affected by development within the site. This conclusion is once again confirmed by the evaluation of the revised masterplan and building heights, which illustrate that the aspects of the church's setting that contribute to its significance would remain unchanged by the proposals. Hence, the church would not be adversely impacted by the development.
- 5.8 The Grade II listed Cwrt-y-vil Grange is located c.990m to the north of the site. Again, the listed building is well removed from the site by intervening vegetation and topography as well as a golf course and churchyard.
- 5.9 The proposed development of the site, at a maximum height of seven storeys, would not be experienced from the Grade II listed building and neither would there be an experience of the listed building from the site.
- 5.10 Accordingly, there would be change to the setting of this listed building that would affect its significance in a negative direction. There would be no loss of significance.

#### **Impacts on Non-designated Assets**

- 5.11 With regard to non-designated remains that are deemed to be of less significance than scheduled monuments and would potentially be affected by the proposed development, Planning Policy Wales (PPW, 2018) states that:

*'In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.'*

- 5.12 The sections below are written in respect of this Welsh Government advice and consider the impact of the proposals around the following:

#### **County Treasures**

- 5.13 Three county treasures have been identified within the 1km study area. These comprise Cosmeston Cottage, the reconstructed Medieval Cosmeston Village and the former Cosmeston Cement Works office building.
- 5.14 It has been assessed that both Cosmeston Cottage and the reconstructed Medieval Village will experience a change to their setting through development within the site. However, it is considered that the elements of their setting that contribute positively to their significance will not be affected by an experience of the development. Furthermore, change to their setting will be minimised by a buffer of open space along the western boundary of the site.

- 5.15 The former Cement Works office building is screened from the site by the modern built form of the southern edge of Cosmeston. It is unlikely that the proposed building heights will result in any change in the setting of this building. Furthermore, even if the site were to result in a minimal change to the setting, this would only comprise further visible modern development, with which the building is surrounded, and would not result in a change to any element of the asset's setting that contributes to its significance.

#### ***Non-designated Archaeology***

- 5.16 As mentioned above, a geophysical survey undertaken within the site in December 2018 identified some possible archaeological features. A subsequent archaeological evaluation in March 2019 established that most of these features could be attributed to geological anomalies.
- 5.17 One post hole/pit and one linear feature were identified within Trench 7, to the centre-east of the site, and both were considered to correlate with the features identified by the geophysical survey. The features did not contain any dating evidence and the geophysical survey did not identify any obvious continuation of the features into surrounding areas of the site, which might infer or suggest a more extensive complex.
- 5.18 It is considered that they are low value remains with little archaeological significance and with very limited potential to inform or enhance our understanding of the past.
- 5.19 As illustrated by the current masterplan, the proposed development would result in the complete loss of the limited archaeological features identified within the site. However, in light of current Welsh Government policy set out above, they are not identified as being of sufficient significance to warrant any further mitigation and accordingly no further work is proposed either before or following planning permission.

#### ***Non-designated Historic Buildings***

- 5.20 There are four historic buildings located within the site area: Structure A, B, C and D as described above.
- 5.21 Structure A has been assessed as the most significant of the four structures, retaining a moderate degree of significance, despite its degradation. As Structures B, C and D do not possess the same historic value as Structure A, they have each been assessed as being of only limited significance.
- 5.22 The proposed development would result in the demolition of all historic buildings within the site. This would result in the loss of one building of 'moderate' significance and of three buildings of 'limited' significance.

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## Section 6 Conclusions

- 6.1 This Archaeological and Heritage Assessment concludes that the site does not contain any world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered historic parks and gardens or listed buildings, where there would be a presumption in favour of their physical retention or preservation *in situ*.
- 6.2 One scheduled monument and two listed buildings are located within a 1km study area around the site. The assessment has demonstrated that none of these designated assets would be harmed by the development of the site. Therefore, the proposed development of the site (which is already covered by the adopted Vale of Glamorgan LDP) would not conflict with legislation or the policies in PPW 10 and the *Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Local Development Plan 2011-2026* with regard to effects on designated assets.
- 6.3 There are no records on the GGAT HER within the site, but there are two NMRW records. There are 18 GGAT HER monument records and 14 event records within the 1km study area. There are also 16 further NMRW records within the study area.
- 6.4 Evidence from historic maps and aerial photographs suggests that two fields, occupying the centre of the site, were quarried throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This land use will have destroyed any existing archaeology within its extents.
- 6.5 The GGAT HER evidence suggests a lack of archaeological activity within the site, and its near vicinity, in both the prehistoric and Roman periods. The geophysical survey identified anomalies which might represent buried archaeological remains from these periods, but the subsequent trench evaluation attributed most of these to the underlying geology and concluded they were of no archaeological interest or significance.
- 6.6 Two linear ditches and a post-hole or pit were identified within the site, although a lack of dating evidence could not attribute them to any time period. Considering this, and the absence of any dateable archaeology, the potential for archaeology within the site that could be assigned to the prehistoric or Roman period is considered to be low.
- 6.7 The presence of a medieval village c.160m to the west of the site and further medieval records in the wider area were thought to suggest a moderate potential for unrecorded archaeological remains from this period within the site, but any remains were thought most probably to comprise agricultural features such as infilled furrows or ditches of low evidential value.
- 6.8 This has proved to be correct and the phased evaluation of the site has failed to find any archaeological remains of medieval or post-medieval date, reflecting the position for the prehistoric and Roman periods, where the trial trench evaluation identified only two linear ditches and a post-hole or pit and neither contained artefacts enabling them to be dated. These features are of little or no significance and possess very limited potential to inform or enhance our understanding of the past.

- 6.9 Implementation of the development would result in the loss of the few archaeological features identified within the site. However, they are not identified as being of sufficient significance to warrant any further mitigation and accordingly no further work is proposed either before or following planning permission.
- 6.10 Due and appropriate consideration has been afforded to the significance of the buildings in the south west of the site at Lower Cosmeston Farm, with respect to the most suitable response to their conservation.
- 6.11 The assessment concludes that none of the four buildings would meet the high threshold to be designated as a *Building of Special Architectural or Historic interest* because of the impact of more recent use and its impact on their retention of original historic fabric.
- 6.12 Out of the four, Structures B, C and D defining the eastern, western and southern edges of the rectangular farmyard are all considered to possess '**limited**' heritage significance.
- 6.13 Whereas Structure A is by far the oldest and most significant of the buildings at Lower Cosmeston Farm, it is still not assessed as meeting the high threshold for listing because of the extent to which it has been denuded of original features and has lost historic character through more recent modification and alteration.
- 6.14 The loss of the four non-designated historic buildings at the site will have to be assessed against the benefits arising from the proposed development coming forward and enacting the relevant aspects of the adopted LDP.
- 6.15 However, it is concluded that the proposed development of the site is in accordance with the provisions of current legislation and national and both local planning policies for the conservation and management of the historic environment and so therefore the outline planning application should be treated favourably when it is submitted for determination by the Vale of Glamorgan Council.

## **Section 7 Bibliography**

Cadw 2011 Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Cardiff)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (Reading)

Historic England 2017a *Domestic 1: Vernacular Houses Listing Selection Guides* (London)

Historic England 2017b *Agricultural Buildings Listing Selection Guides* (London)

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales 1998 *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan Volume IV: Domestic Architecture from the Reformation to the Industrial Revolution, Part II: Farmhouses and Cottages* (HMSO)

Vale of Glamorgan Adopted Local Development Plan 2011-2026

Vale of Glamorgan, County Treasures, Penarth, 2007

Vale of Glamorgan, County Treasures, Sully, 2007

Welsh Government 2017 *Planning Policy Wales Edition Ten* (Cardiff)

Welsh Government, 2017 *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*

### List of Consulted Maps

Tithe Map of Lavernock Parish, 1845

The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1878

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1920

The 1940 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

The 1972 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

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## Images



**Image EDP 1:** View from the western edge of the site towards the Cosmeston medieval village and county treasure cottage. Glimpses of the roofs of the buildings can be seen in the distance.



**Image EDP 2:** View of Structure A looking south-east from the old course of Lavernock Road and showing the projecting chimney stack at the western end.



**Image EDP 3:** View of Structure A looking north-east from within the farmyard and illustrating the extent of adaptation associated with the house's conversion to a stable block.



**Image EDP 4:** View of Structure C looking south from the old course of Lavernock Road and showing the similarity in the form of the window openings with Structure A further east.



**Image EDP 5:** View of the south-facing elevation of Structure A from within the farmyard and here showing the stratigraphic relationship between the two early phases. The earliest element of the building can be discerned where the double doors are visible.



**Image EDP 6:** View of the north-facing elevation of Structure A, here highlighting the condition of the stonework within the earliest phase of the house.



**Image EDP 7:** View of the east-facing gable of the earliest phase of Structure A, here illustrating the infilled window opening and the timber beam.



**Image EDP 8:** View of the internal space within the earliest element of Structure A, here looking north-west to the door opening on the opposite side of the chimney stack.



**Image EDP 9:** View of the fireplace concealed by the modern timber staircase on the west side of the earliest section of Structure A.

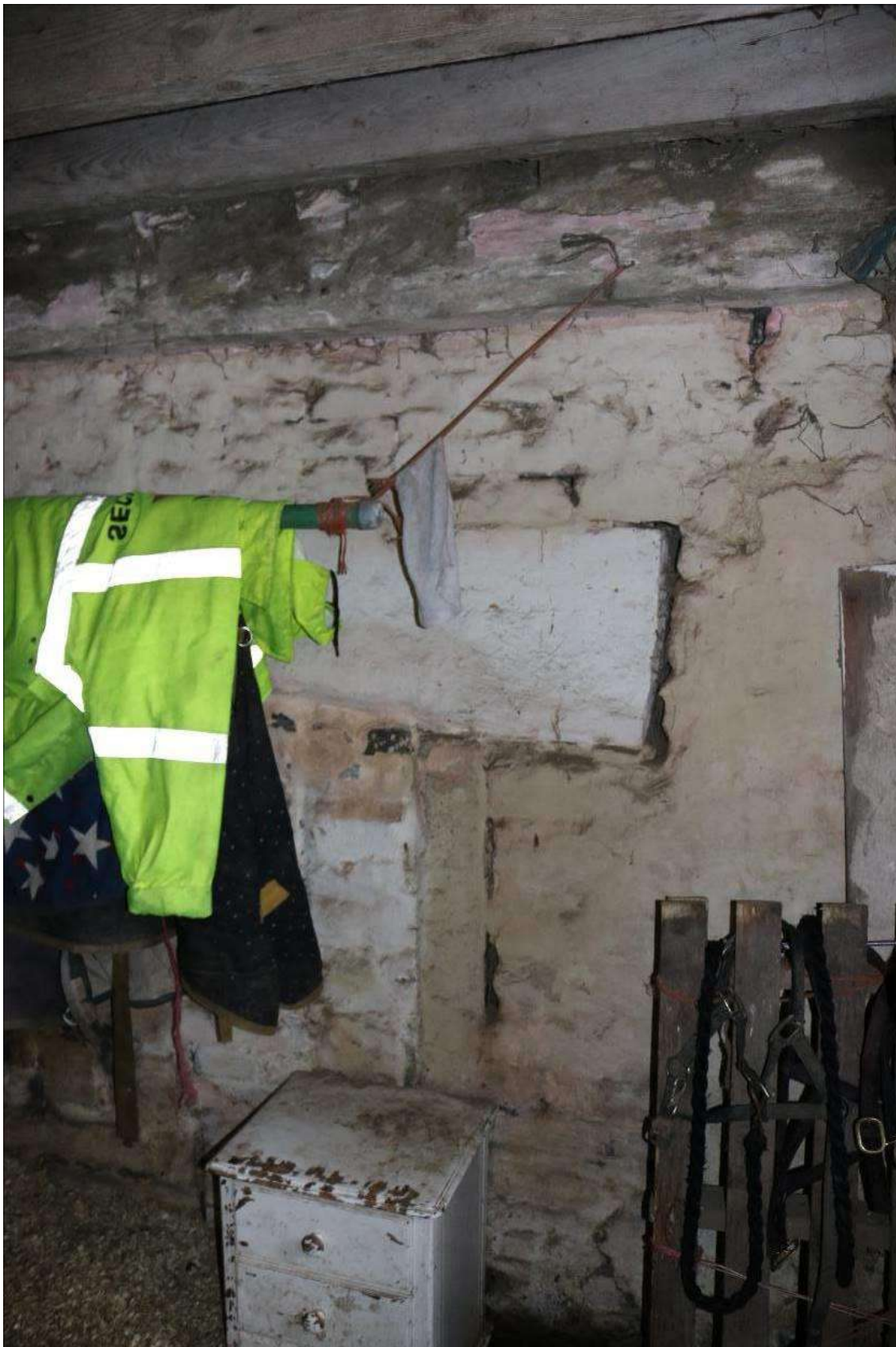


**Image EDP 10:** View of the interior of the earliest phase of Structure A, here showing the flagstone floor and the inserted door opening.





**Image EDP 11:** View of the first floor space at the west end of Structure A.



**Image EDP 12:** View of the fireplace at the west end of Structure A, where the staircase winds up to the left-hand side (outside the photograph).



**Image EDP 13:** View of the east end of Structure A, here looking north-west.



**Image EDP 14:** View of the first floor within the eastern extension to Structure A, here showing the form of the modern replacement roof structure.



**Image EDP 15:** Viewing of threshing barn [Structure B] looking south-east from within the farmyard and illustrating the form of this characteristic building.



**Image EDP 16:** Close-up of the eastern cart opening from within the building, showing the form of the relieving arch in particular.



**Image EDP 17:** Close-up of the eastern cart opening to Structure B, looking east from within the farmyard and showing the impact of secondary alteration.



**Image EDP 18:** View of the interior of Structure B, here looking north towards Lavernock Road and highlighting the currently variable condition of the original roof structure.



**Image EDP 19:** View of the east-facing elevation of Structure C, here highlighting the extent and character of the later northern extension.



**Image EDP 20:** View of the east-facing elevation of Structure C, here highlighting the extent and character of the later southern extension.



**Image EDP 21:** Close-up of the northern extension to Structure C, here highlighting that this element of the building has two principal elevations.





**Image EDP 22:** View of Structure D from the east and showing the form of this building and the nature of its relationship with the wider fieldscape.

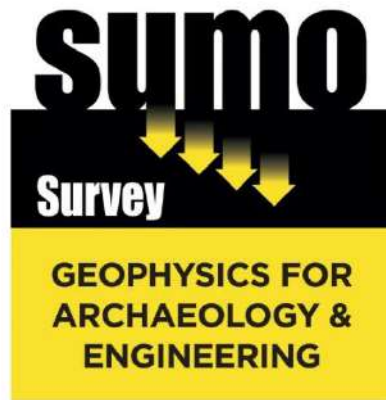


**Image EDP 23:** View of Structure D from within the farmyard, here looking south and showing the appearance and condition of the three openings in the north-facing elevation.

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**Appendix EDP 1**  
**SUMO Geophysical Report**

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## **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT**

**Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth, Wales**

Client

**Environmental Dimension Partnership**

Survey Report

**14192**

Date

**January 2019**



## Survey Report 14192: Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth, Wales

<b>Survey dates</b>	17-20 December 2018
<b>Field co-ordinator</b>	Haydn Evans BA
<b>Field Team</b>	Amy Dunn BA James Lorimer BA
<b>Report Date</b>	8 January 2019
<b>CAD Illustrations</b>	Joe Perry BA
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Appendix A      Technical Information: Magnetometer Survey Methods, Processing and Presentation

Appendix B      Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

### 1. LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 01	1:25000	Site Location Diagram
Figure 02	1:2500	Location of Survey Areas
Figure 03	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Greyscale Plots
Figure 04	1:2500	Magnetometer Survey - Interpretation
Figure 05	1:2500	Minimally Processed Data – Greyscale Plot

### 2. SURVEY TECHNIQUE

Detailed magnetic survey (magnetometry) was chosen as the most efficient and effective method of locating the type of archaeological anomalies which might be expected at this site.

Bartington Grad 601-2

Traverse Interval 1.0m

Sample Interval 0.25m

### 3 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- 3.1 A magnetometer survey was carried out over an area of some 15ha to the south of Penarth. A poorly defined small ditched enclosure of possible archaeological interest has been identified in the data. In addition, modern cultivation patterns have been mapped, along with former field boundaries and anomalies of natural origin.

### 4 INTRODUCTION

#### 4.1 Background synopsis

**SUMO Geophysics Ltd** were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by the **Environmental Dimension Partnership**.

#### 4.2 Site details

NGR / Postcode	ST 181 691 / CF64 5UB
Location	The survey area is located to the south of Penarth, approximately 7km east of Barry and 7km south of Cardiff. The site is bounded to the north by residential housing, to the east by the cliff edge / coastline, to the south by farmland and to the west by Lavernock Road.
HER	Glamorgan-Gwent
District	Bro Morgannwg / The Vale of Glamorgan
Parish	Sully and Lavernock
Topography	Flat
Current Land Use	Arable (very low crop) / pasture
Geology	Bedrock: Mary's Well Bay member - limestone and mudstone, interbedded. Penarth group - mudstone and limestone, interbedded. Lavernock Shales member - mudstone. Superficial: None recorded. (BGS 2019).
Soils	Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (18) (CU 2019)
Archaeology	No known archaeology, other than a Medieval village to the west of the site; potential for further Medieval archaeology ( <i>EDP pers. comm</i> )
Survey Methods	Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer)
Study Area	15 ha

#### 4.3 Aims and Objectives

To locate and characterise any anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the study area.



## 5 RESULTS

*The survey has been divided into five survey areas (Areas 1-5) which appear in the text below, as well as on the Interpretation Figure.*

### 5.1 **Probable Archaeology**

- 5.1.1 No magnetic responses have been recorded that could be interpreted as being of archaeological interest.

### 5.2 **Possible Archaeology**

- 5.2.1 A few ditch-like anomalies have been identified extending across Areas 3 and 4, and they may form a small enclosure of possible archaeological interest. The feature has been cut by an access trackway and the magnetic anomalies appear truncated, suggesting plough damage or a differential ditch fill. There is tentative evidence of internal pits.

### 5.3 **Uncertain**

- 5.3.1 Anomalies of uncertain origin have been identified across survey area. Most of these comprise indistinct linear or curving trends and a few "pit-type" anomalies (Area 3) which form no obvious patterns; as such a combination of agricultural and natural origins are likely to be responsible. However, given the proximity of the anomalies described in 3.2.1 above, an archaeological context cannot be ruled out, hence the classification *Uncertain Origin*.

### 5.4 **Former Field Boundary**

- 5.4.1 Three indistinct linear responses correspond to the lines of former boundaries shown on the 1890 OS map.

### 5.5 **Agricultural – Ploughing**

- 5.5.1 Magnetically weak, barely visible, closely spaced narrow anomalies on several orientations are due to relatively recent ploughing.

### 5.6 **Natural / Geological / Pedological / Topographic**

- 5.6.1 A poorly defined band of elevated magnetic responses in Area 5 is likely to be of natural origin, probably relating to pedological variations.

### 5.7 **Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance**

- 5.7.1 Ferrous responses close to boundaries are due to adjacent fences and gates. Smaller scale ferrous anomalies ("iron spikes") are present throughout the data and are characteristic of small pieces of ferrous debris (or brick / tile) in the topsoil; they are commonly assigned a modern origin. Only the most prominent of these are highlighted on the interpretation diagram.

## 6 DATA APPRAISAL & CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

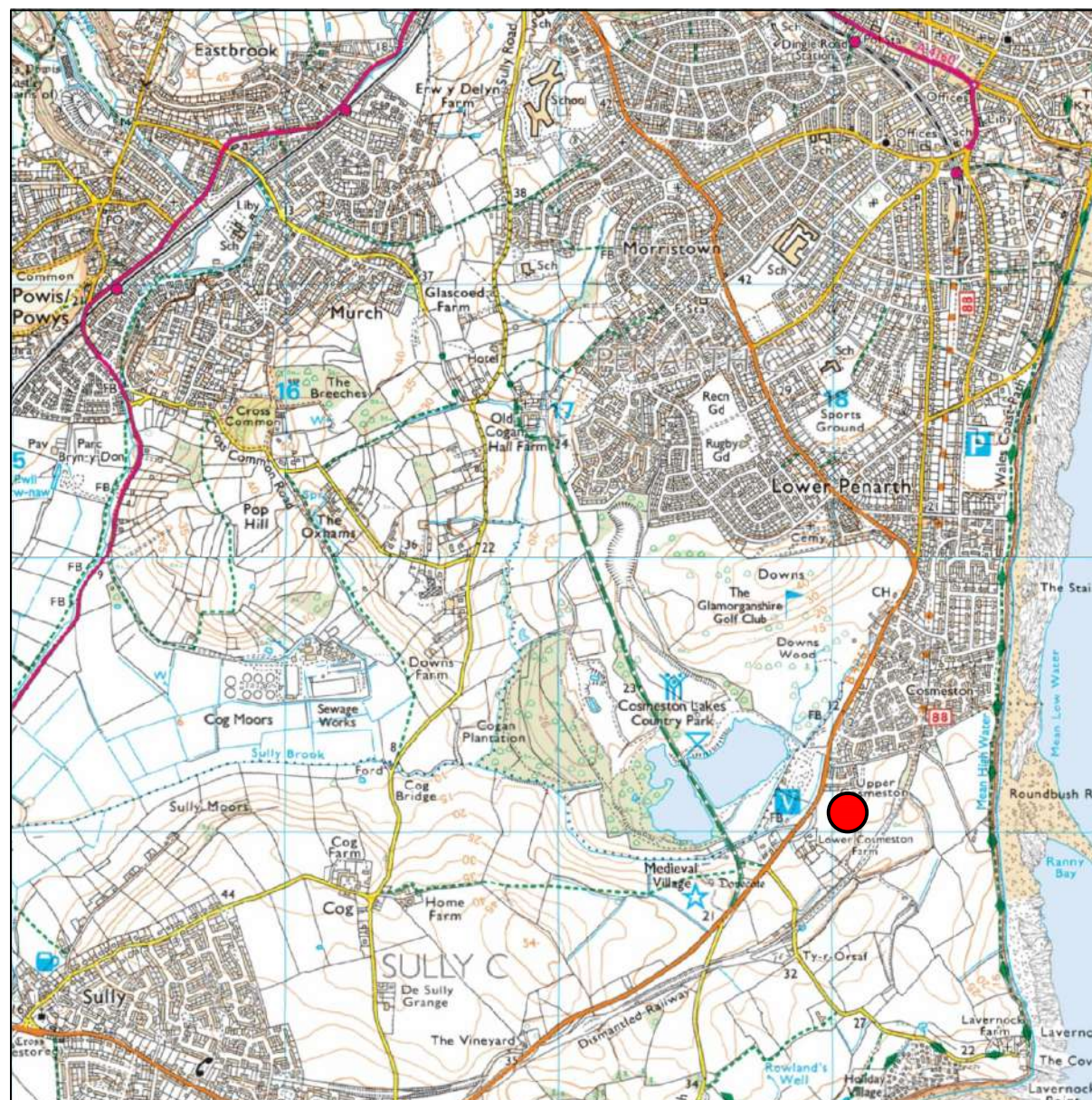
- 6.1 Historic England guidelines (EH 2008) Table 4 states that the average magnetic response on mudstone is poor and limestone is good. The results from this survey indicate the presence of ditch-like features and former field boundaries; as a consequence, the technique is likely to have detected any archaeological features, if present.

## 7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 Magnetic responses associated with possible archaeological features have been identified in Areas 3 and 4. Although poorly defined and cut by a modern track, there are indications that they may have formed a small enclosure. A number of uncertain responses are visible in the data; they would normally be interpreted as being natural or archaeological. If the 'enclosure' is archaeological, some of the weaker responses might also be of interest. Three former field boundaries have been located and modern ploughing effects have been noted

## 8 REFERENCES

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[http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GGeophysics\\_2.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GGeophysics_2.pdf)
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<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geophysical-survey-in-archaeological-field-evaluation/geophysics-guidelines.pdf/>



 Site Location

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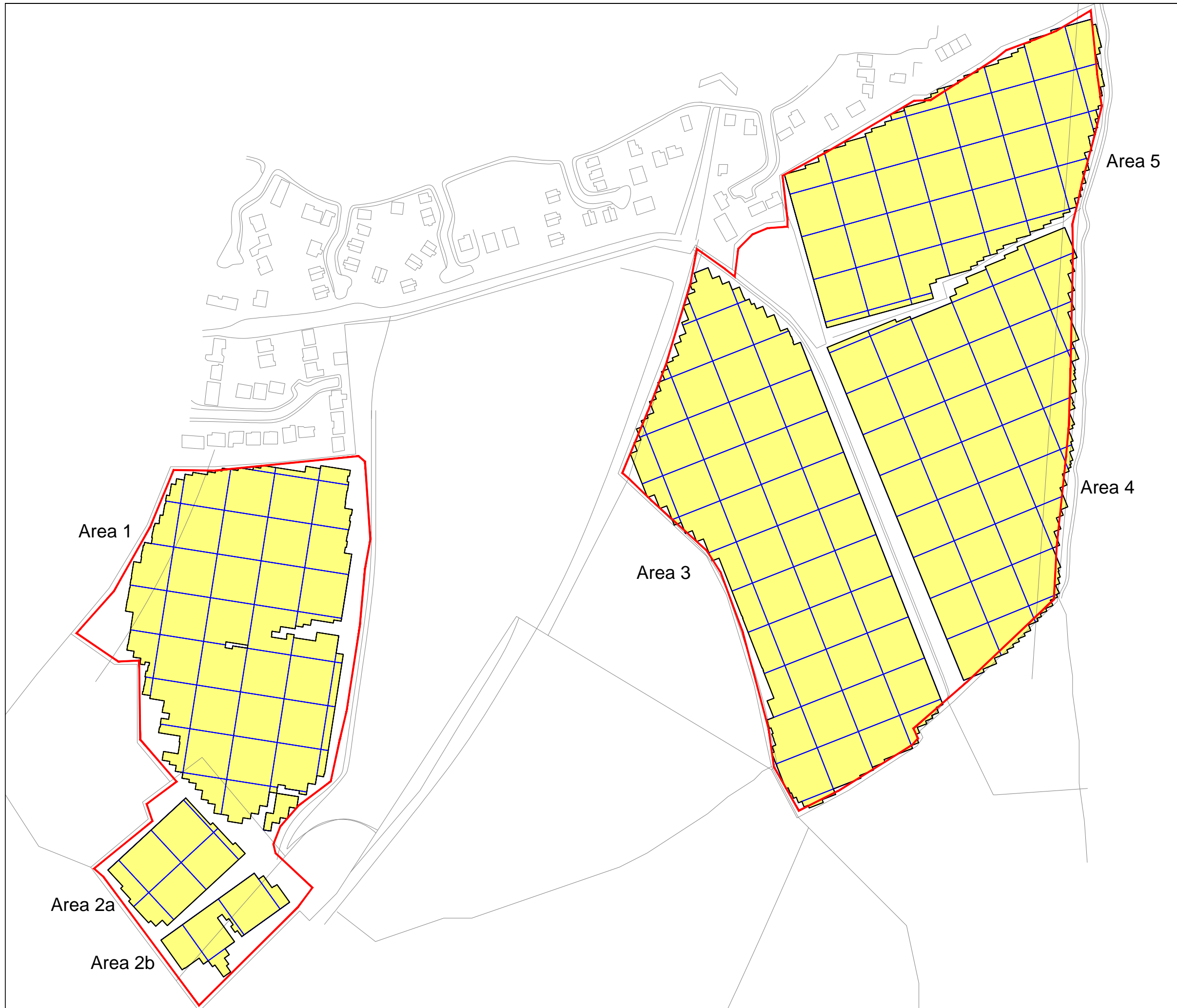
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Site Location Diagram

Client:  
The Environmental Dimension Partnership

Project:  
14192 Upper Cosmeston Farm

Scale:  
0 metres 1250  
1:25000 @ A3

Fig No:  
01



Area 5


Area 4

Area 3

Area 1

Area 2a

Area 2b

 Magnetometer Survey Area showing 30m grids



Title: Location of Survey Areas

Client: The Environmental Dimension Partnership

Project: 14192 Upper Cosmeston Farm

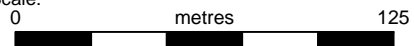
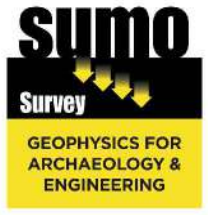
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Fig No: 02

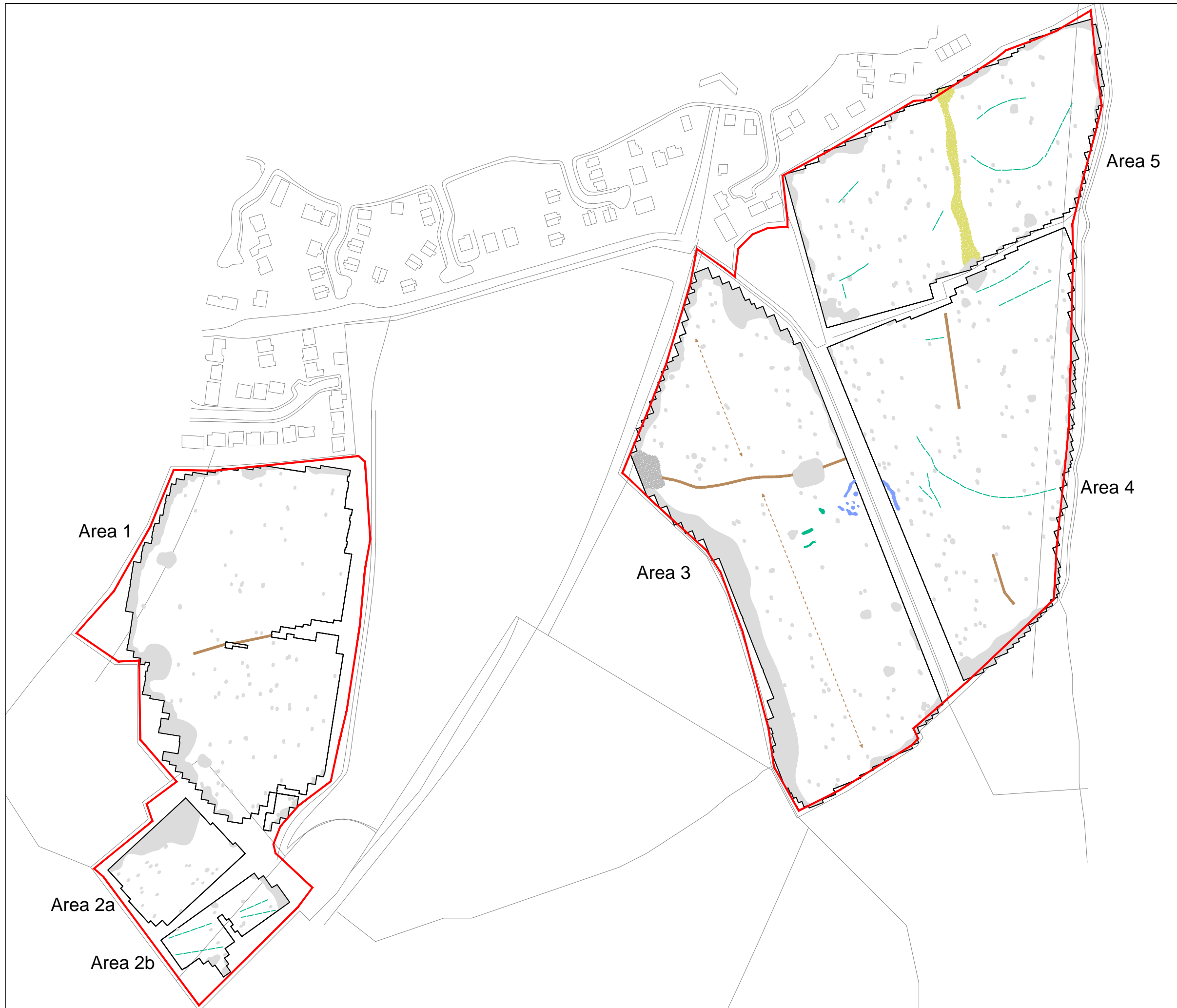


Title: Magnetometer Survey  
Greyscale Plots







Client: The Environmental Dimension Partnership

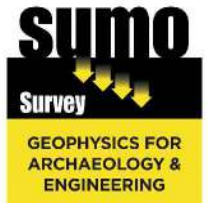
Project: 14192 Upper Cosmeston Farm

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1:2500 @ A3 Fig No: 03



**KEY**

	Possible Archaeology (discrete)
	Uncertain Origin (discrete / trend)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Plough
	Natural (zone)
	Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



Title: Magnetometer Survey Interpretation

Client: The Environmental Dimension Partnership

Project: 14192 Upper Cosmeston Farm

Scale: 0 metres 125  
1:2500 @ A3

Fig No: 04



Area 5

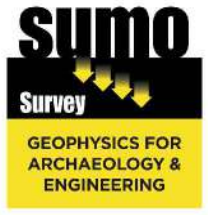
Area 4

Area 3

Area 1

Area 2a

Area 2b



Title: Minimally Processed Data - Greyscale Plots

Client: The Environmental Dimension Partnership

Project: 14192 Upper Cosmeston Farm

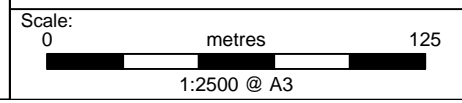


Fig No: 05

## Standards & Guidance

This report and all fieldwork have been conducted in accordance with the latest guidance documents issued by Historic England (EH 2008) (then English Heritage), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and the European Archaeological Council (EAC 2016).

### Grid Positioning

For hand held gradiometers the location of the survey grids has been plotted together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Trimble R8 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) VRS Now GNSS GPS system.

An RTK GPS (Real-time Kinematic Global Positioning System) can locate a point on the ground to a far greater accuracy than a standard GPS unit. A standard GPS suffers from errors created by satellite orbit errors, clock errors and atmospheric interference, resulting in an accuracy of 5m-10m. An RTK system uses a single base station receiver and a number of mobile units. The base station re-broadcasts the phase of the carrier it measured, and the mobile units compare their own phase measurements with those they received from the base station. This results in an accuracy of around 0.01m.

Technique	Instrument	Traverse Interval	Sample Interval
Magnetometer	Bartington Grad 601-2	1m	0.25m

### Instrumentation: **Bartington Grad 601-2**

Bartington instruments operate in a gradiometer configuration which comprises fluxgate sensors mounted vertically, set 1.0m apart. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. The instruments are carried, or cart mounted, with the bottom sensor approximately 0.1-0.3m from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is measured in nanoTesla (nT). The sensitivity of the instrument can be adjusted; for most archaeological surveys the most sensitive range (0.1nT) is used. Generally, features up to 1m deep may be detected by this method, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths. The Bartington instrument can collect two lines of data per traverse with gradiometer units mounted laterally with a separation of 1.0m. The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily down-loaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each site survey, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

### Data Processing

Zero Mean	This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero.
Traverse	The operation removes striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.
Step Correction (De-stagger)	When gradiometer data are collected in 'zig-zag' fashion, stepping errors can sometimes arise. These occur because of a slight difference in the speed of walking on the forward and reverse traverses. The result is a staggered effect in the data, which is particularly noticeable on linear anomalies. This process corrects these errors.

### Display

Greyscale/ Colourscale Plot	This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. Each class is represented by a specific shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. All values above the given range are allocated the same shade (maximum intensity); similarly, all values below the given range are represented by the minimum intensity shade. Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. The assigned range (plotting levels) can be adjusted to emphasise different anomalies in the data-set.
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## **Presentation of results and interpretation**

The presentation of the results includes a 'minimally processed data' and a 'processed data' greyscale plot. Magnetic anomalies are identified, interpreted and plotted onto the 'Interpretation' drawings.

When interpreting the results, several factors are taken into consideration, including the nature of archaeological features being investigated and the local conditions at the site (geology, pedology, topography etc.). Anomalies are categorised by their potential origin. Where responses can be related to other existing evidence, the anomalies will be given specific categories, such as: Abbey Wall or Roman Road. Where the interpretation is based largely on the geophysical data, levels of confidence are implied, for example: Probable, or Possible Archaeology. The former is used for a confident interpretation, based on anomaly definition and/or other corroborative data such as cropmarks. Poor anomaly definition, a lack of clear patterns to the responses and an absence of other supporting data reduces confidence, hence the classification Possible.

## Interpretation Categories

In certain circumstances (usually when there is corroborative evidence from desk-based or excavation data) very specific interpretations can be assigned to magnetic anomalies (for example, *Roman Road, Wall, etc.*) and where appropriate, such interpretations will be applied. The list below outlines the generic categories commonly used in the interpretation of the results.

<i>Archaeology / Probable Archaeology</i>	This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the responses are clearly or very probably archaeological and /or if corroborative evidence is available. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age.
<i>Possible Archaeology</i>	These anomalies exhibit either weak signal strength and / or poor definition, or form incomplete archaeological patterns, thereby reducing the level of confidence in the interpretation. Although the archaeological interpretation is favoured, they may be the result of variable soil depth, plough damage or even aliasing as a result of data collection orientation.
<i>Industrial / Burnt-Fired</i>	Strong magnetic anomalies that, due to their shape and form or the context in which they are found, suggest the presence of kilns, ovens, corn dryers, metal-working areas or hearths. It should be noted that in many instances modern ferrous material can produce similar magnetic anomalies.
<i>Former Field Boundary (probable &amp; possible)</i>	Anomalies that correspond to former boundaries indicated on historic mapping, or which are clearly a continuation of existing land divisions. Possible denotes less confidence where the anomaly may not be shown on historic mapping but nevertheless the anomaly displays all the characteristics of a field boundary.
<i>Ridge &amp; Furrow</i>	Parallel linear anomalies whose broad spacing suggests ridge and furrow cultivation. In some cases, the response may be the result of more recent agricultural activity.
<i>Agriculture (ploughing)</i>	Parallel linear anomalies or trends with a narrower spacing, sometimes aligned with existing boundaries, indicating more recent cultivation regimes.
<i>Land Drain</i>	Weakly magnetic linear anomalies, quite often appearing in series forming parallel and herringbone patterns. Smaller drains may lead and empty into larger diameter pipes, which in turn usually lead to local streams and ponds. These are indicative of clay fired land drains.
<i>Natural</i>	These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions.
<i>Magnetic Disturbance</i>	Broad zones of strong dipolar anomalies, commonly found in places where modern ferrous or fired materials (e.g. brick rubble) are present.
<i>Service</i>	Magnetically strong anomalies, usually forming linear features are indicative of ferrous pipes/cables. Sometimes other materials (e.g. pvc) or the fill of the trench can cause weaker magnetic responses which can be identified from their uniform linearity.
<i>Ferrous</i>	This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil, larger buried objects such as pipes, or above ground features such as fence lines or pylons. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern. Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.
<i>Uncertain Origin</i>	Anomalies which stand out from the background magnetic variation, yet whose form and lack of patterning gives little clue as to their origin. Often the characteristics and distribution of the responses straddle the categories of <i>Possible Archaeology / Natural</i> or (in the case of linear responses) <i>Possible Archaeology / Agriculture</i> ; occasionally they are simply of an unusual form.

Where appropriate some anomalies will be further classified according to their form (positive or negative) and relative strength and coherence (trend: weak and poorly defined).

## Appendix B - Technical Information: Magnetic Theory

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock. Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.1 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000 (nT), can be accurately detected.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

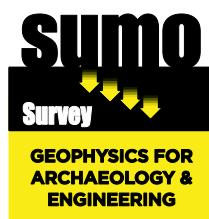
Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns; material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

Magnetic survey is carried out using a fluxgate gradiometer which is a passive instrument consisting of two sensors mounted vertically 1m apart. The instrument is carried about 30cm above the ground surface and the top sensor measures the Earth's magnetic field whilst the lower sensor measures the same field but is also more affected by any localised buried feature. The difference between the two sensors will relate to the strength of a magnetic field created by this feature, if no field is present the difference will be close to zero as the magnetic field measured by both sensors will be the same.

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity and disturbance from modern services.

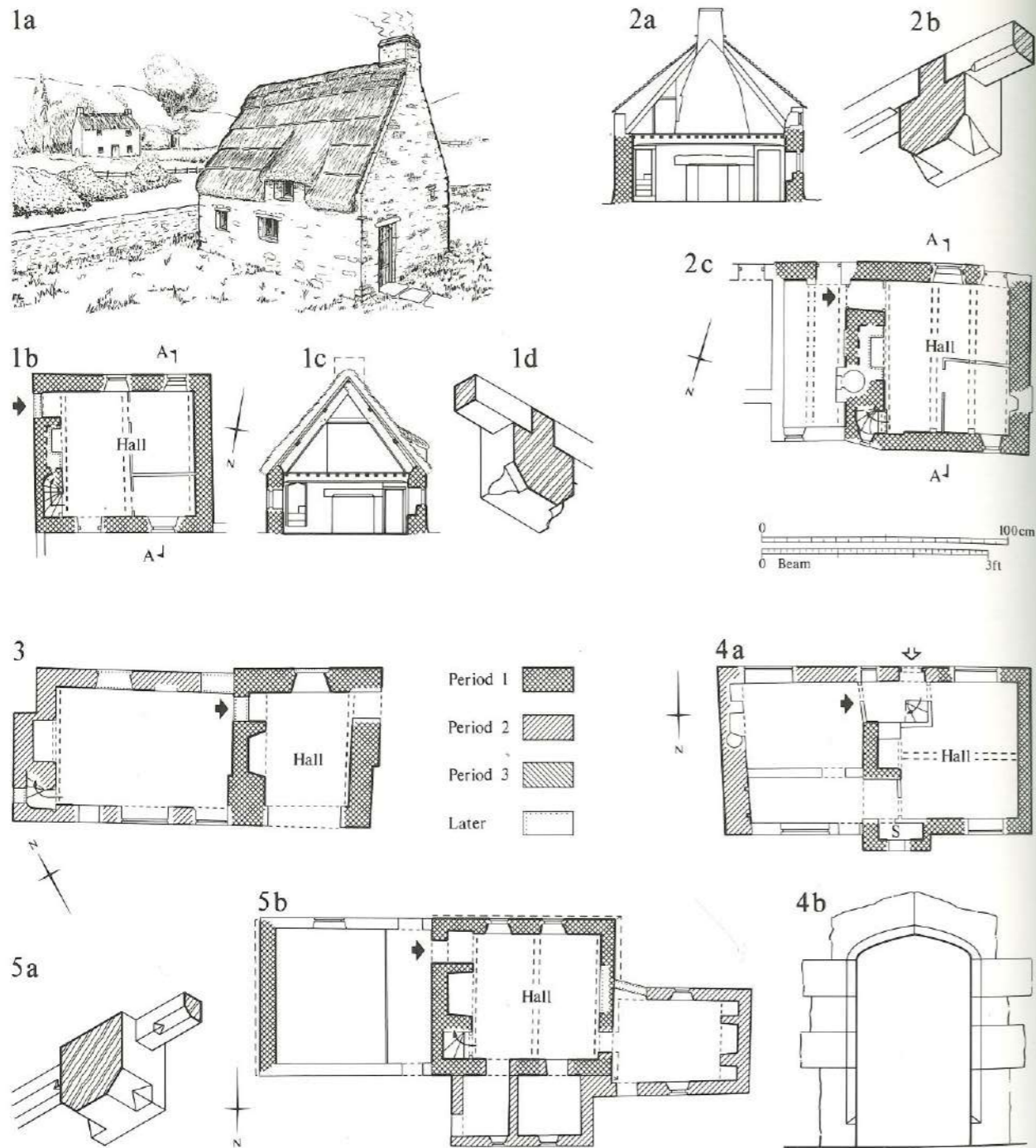


- Archaeological
- Geophysical
- Laser Scanning
- Measured Building
- Topographic
- Utility Mapping

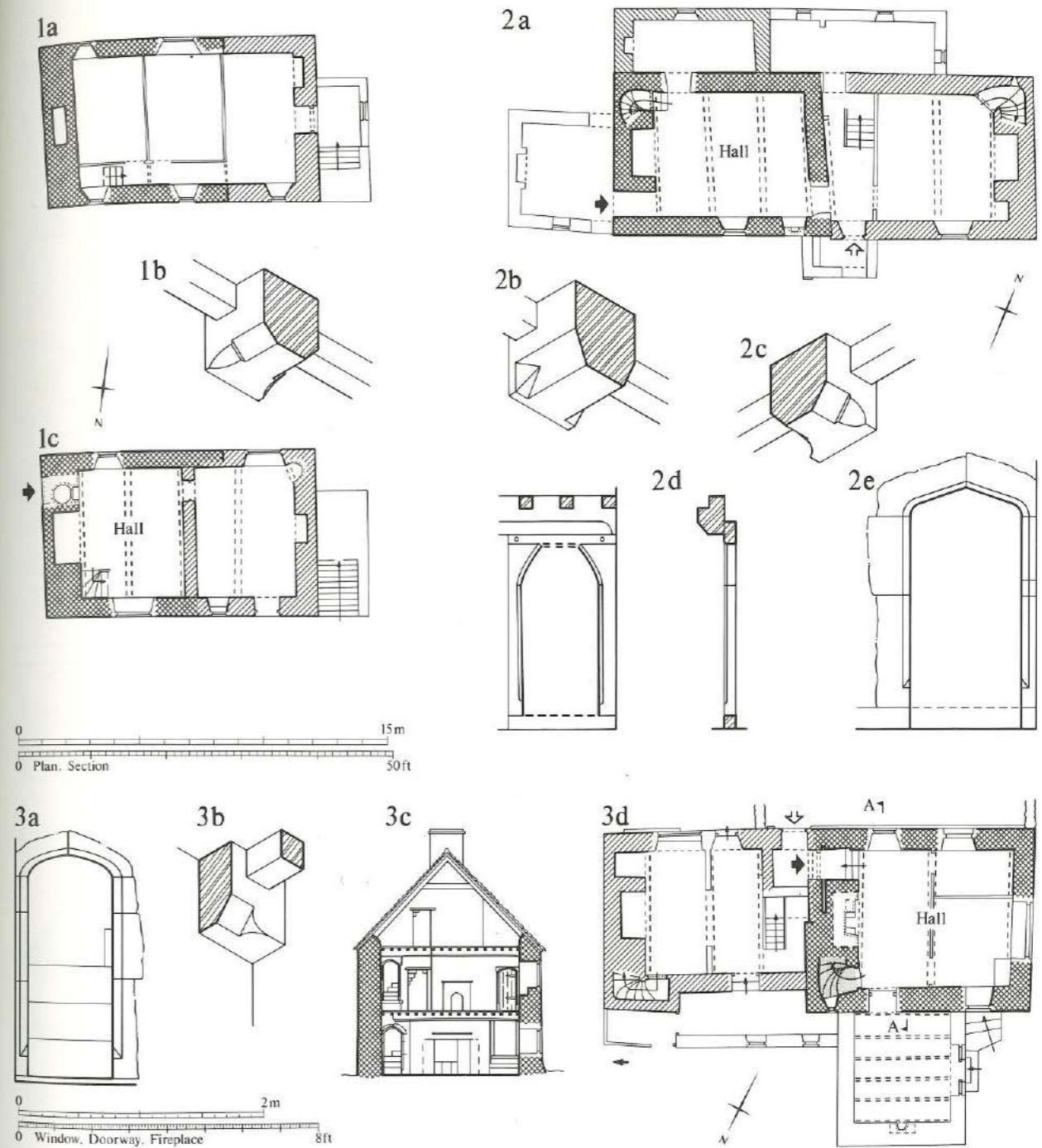
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Company Registration No.4275993.  
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**Appendix EDP 2**  
**Page 270 from An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan**

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B11) Single-unit, end-entry houses – East Glamorgan.  
 1 Rose Cottage (887), Penarth, late 17th cent.: a restored view from S.E., b ground floor, c section A-A, d hall ceiling.  
 2 Pontprennau (836), Llanedern, 17th cent.: a section A-A, b hall ceiling, c ground floor.  
 3 Lower Cosmeston (620), Lavernock, 17th cent., ground floor.  
 4 Holly Cottage (507), Pen-marc, late 16th cent.: a ground floor, b re-used hall doorway.  
 5 Old Vicarage, Rumney (725), Cardiff, 17th cent.: a hall ceiling, b ground floor.  
 Rose Cottage remained little altered until its demolition, except for the change in doorway position, a common occurrence. Note that evidence pointed to the existence of an outer room at Pontprennau and Old Vicarage.



B12) Single-unit, end-entry houses – East Glamorgan.  
 1 Church House (172), Porthkerry, ca. 1600, two storeys: a first floor, b hall ceiling, c ground floor.  
 2 Coal Farm (187), Barry, late 16th and 17th cent.: a ground floor, b hall ceiling, c ceiling of added unit, d doorway of stairs to hall, e outer doorway to added unit.  
 3 Middleton (655), Sully, ca. 1600 and later 17th cent., two-and-a-half storeys: a stair doorway (from hall), b hall ceiling, c section A-A, d ground floor.  
 The extension to Church House entailed the demolition of the gable wall, while at Coal Farm and Middleton separate independent units were added at different ends. Middleton, having two full floors and a loft, illustrates the tower-like proportions of some of these single-unit houses.

**Appendix EDP 3**  
**GGAT Archaeological Evaluation Report**



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# Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth, Vale of Glamorgan

## Archaeological Evaluation

March 2019

A report for Welsh Government  
By Sophie Lewis-Jones BA ACIfA

GGAT report no. 2019/019  
Project no. P2005  
NGR Centre: ST 18449 69204



The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd  
Heathfield House Heathfield Swansea SA1 6EL

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## **Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological field evaluation**

### **Summary**

*Welsh Government, through their agents the Environmental Dimension Partnership, commissioned the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Vale of Glamorgan, as part of pre-planning works to inform on the results obtained by geophysical survey. The field evaluation took place between the 5th and 7th March 2019.*

*The archaeological evaluation proved that the majority of geophysical anomalies, identified as being of potential archaeological origin, related to variations in the underlying bedrock geology, with a few exceptions, notably Trench 7.*

*Of the seven trenches excavated, Trenches 1 and 2 contained field drains and Trenches 3 and 4 were negative. Trench 5 contained a linear break in the bedrock, but it was unclear whether this break was an archaeological feature or a natural geological break, however the natural break was considered the most likely cause. Trench 7, contained archaeological deposits in the form of two linear ditch deposits and a possible post-hole or pit, but none of these features provided any dating evidence.*

*The archaeological works were carried out to the professional standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 'Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations'.*

### **Crynodeb**

*Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Morgannwg Gwent gan Llywodraeth Cymru a'i asiantau, The Environmental Dimension Partnership, i gynnal gwerthusiad archaeolegol ar Fferm Upper Cosmeston, Bro Morgannwg, yn rhan o waith cyn cynllunio i fwydo i ganlyniadau arolwg geoffisegol. Cynhaliwyd y gwerthusiad maes rhwng 5 a 7 Mawrth 2019.*

*Profodd y gwerthusiad archaeolegol fod y mwyafrif o'r anomaleddau geoffisegol, y nodwyd eu bod o darddiad archaeolegol posibl, yn ymwneud ag amrywiadau yn naeareg y creigwely gwaelodol, gydag ychydig o eithriadau, yn enwedig Ffos 7.*

*O'r saith ffos a gloddiwyd, roedd Ffosydd 1 a 2 yn cynnwys draeniau caeau ac roedd Ffosydd 3 a 4 yn negyddol. Roedd Ffos 5 yn cynnwys toriad llinol yn y creigwely, ond roedd yn aneglur a oedd y toriad hwn yn nodwedd archaeolegol neu'n doriad daearyddol naturiol, fodd bynnag, ystyriwyd mai toriad naturiol oedd yr achos mwyaf tebygol. Roedd Ffos 7 yn cynnwys dyddodion archaeolegol ar ffurf dau ddyddodyn ffos linellol a thwll postyn neu bydew posibl, ond nid oedd yr un o'r nodweddion hyn yn darparu unrhyw dystiolaeth ar gyfer dyddio.*

*Gwnaed y gwaith archaeolegol i safonau proffesiynol Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archaeolegwyr, fel y'u pennir yn y ddogfen, 'Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations' 2014.*

## Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological field evaluation

### Acknowledgements

The project was managed by Martin Tuck MCIfA. (Senior Project Manager). The fieldwork was directed by Sophie Lewis-Jones BA (Hons) ACIfA (Project Archaeologist), and assisted by James Toseland MA (Project Archaeologist) of GGAT Projects. The report was prepared Sophie Lewis-Jones. The illustrations were produced by Paul Jones PCIfA (Senior Illustrator) and Sophie Lewis-Jones.

Acknowledgement and thanks are also given to Harriet Sharp of EDP for her assistance prior to, and during the course of the project and to Cambrian Plant Hire for undertaking the machine excavation work, and for their helpful assistance on site.

### Copyright notice

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### Abbreviations

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
EXXXXXX:	Event of archaeological significance recorded in the HER i.e. E003263
GGAT:	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by GGAT Curatorial)
LPA:	Local Planning Authority
NMR:	National Monuments Record (curated by RCAHMW)
OD:	Ordnance Datum
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in HER, i.e. 00948s)
SM:	Scheduled Monument (prefixed by the letters GM)

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Project background**

Geophysics had been carried out on the site of a proposed development at Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, whereby a number of anomalies were detected of possible archaeological interest in surveyed areas 3, 4 and 5 (SUMO Report 14192). These included ditch-like anomalies and internal pits possibly associated with a small enclosure and also indistinct linear or curving features and a few pit-type anomalies.

Following consultation between the clients' agents, the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), and the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (GGAT Planning), it was decided to undertake an archaeological evaluation across part of the land at Upper Cosmeston Farm.

A field evaluation specification (GGAT report no. 2019/011), approved by the LPA, set out a quantifiable schedule of works for evaluation comprising seven 30m long trenches to investigate the geophysical anomalies (Figure 1).

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT Archaeological Services) were commissioned by Welsh Government through their agents the Environmental Dimension Partnership to undertake the archaeological evaluation.

### **1.2 Location, topography and geology**

The land at Upper Cosmeston Farm is situated to the west of the B4267 opposite Cosmeston Lakes Country Park and the Medieval village, with the evaluation taking place within three gently undulating fields, centred on ST 18449 69204. The fields (pasture and arable) were bounded to the north by residential housing and to the east by the coastline with further fields to the south. A farm track divided the two fields to the east (Area 4 and 5, SUMO Report 14192) from the field to the west (Area 3, SUMO Report 14192).

The underlying geology of the Cosmeston area is largely composed of the St Mary's Well Bay Member of Limestone and Mudstone and the Penarth Group of Mudstone and Limestone interbedded (BGS 2019).

### **1.3 Specific historical and archaeological background**

The evaluation area lies approximately 500m to the east of Cosmeston shrunken village (PRN 00948s) where excavation (HER E000823, E003263) in the 1980s and early 1990s discovered buildings dating to the late 13th or early 14th century, and the site also lies approximately 500m north of a complex of rectangular enclosures (PRN 02779s), visible as eroded earthworks. These earthworks possibly represent a farmstead, forming part of the shrunken medieval hamlet of Lavernock. In addition to the farmstead, and similarly about 500m south of the site, there is the possibility of a circular ring ditch (ca. 50m in diameter) but no indication of dating (PRN 03118s). To the southeast of the evaluation area and close to the coast are remains related to the two world wars in the form of War department boundary stones and an observation post (PRN 05202s, 05769s respectively)

## 2. Methodology

A total of seven trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m and to varying depths were machine excavated between the dates of the 5th and 7th March 2019 in locations previously agreed with the archaeological advisors to the Local Authority (Figure 1).

The trenches were excavated to the uppermost archaeological horizon or to the upper levels of the natural geology. Sondages were excavated in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5 to prove that the immediate natural stratigraphy identified had not been redeposited. Three trenches (one, five and six) were left open for monitoring by the LPA which took place on the 7th March 2019. Once recorded, all trenches were backfilled.

Samples were taken of deposits 5006, 7005 and 7009 if analysis is required at a later date.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological contexts, in accordance with the GGAT *Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*. Contexts were recorded using a single continuous numbering system, and are summarised in Appendix I. All significant contexts were photographed using a Sony Cybershot digital camera of 20mp resolution. Trenches were set out and archaeological features surveyed by survey grade GPS (Leica GS 07).

An archive of archaeological records relating to the fieldwork (including artefacts and ecofacts subject to the agreement of the site owners; excepting those that may be subject to the *Treasure Act* (1996) and/or *Treasure Order* (2002)) and an archive of records relating to the preparation of the reports will be prepared to the specifications in ICON's guidelines and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017).

After an appropriate period has elapsed a digital copy of the report and full archive will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, and a digital copy of the report and archive index will be deposited with the *Regional Historic Environment Record*, curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Swansea.

### 3. Results

The evaluation was carried out between the 5th and 7th March 2019, in both dry and wet stormy weather conditions. Seven trenches (T1 to T7) were excavated, with the results as below.

#### Trench 1 (Figure 1, Plate 1)

Trench 1 measured 30m long by 1.8m wide and was aligned west northwest-east southeast. The average depth of the trench was 0.7m, whilst the maximum depth was 1.4m within the sondage at the northwest end of the trench. The basal deposit, encountered at a depth of 0.3m below ground surface consisted of a yellow brown natural clay (**1002**). A cut [**1003**] for a field drain (French drain) was recorded within **1002**, with a cut depth of 0.5m and a width of 0.25m, this contained a fill of stone (**1004**). Deposit **1002** was overlain by a mid-brown clay loam topsoil (**1001**) with a depth of 0.3m.

No finds of archaeological significance were identified in this trench. There was no indication in the trench of any feature to identify the linear geophysical anomaly. The field drain was located to the north of and on a different alignment to the anomaly.

#### Trench 2 (Figure 1, Plate 2)

Trench 2 measured 30m long by 1.8m wide and was aligned west northwest-east southeast. The average depth of the trench was 0.65m, whilst the maximum depth was 1.6m within the sondage at the northwest end of the trench. The basal deposit was encountered at a depth of 1m below ground and consisted of the natural bedrock (**2006**). Overlaying this was orange natural clay (**2005**) with a depth of 0.2m. This was overlain by a white grey clay (**2007**), with a depth of 0.3m. This was overlain by a yellow/brown clay (**2002**) with a depth of 0.2m. The uppermost deposit consisted of a dark brown silty clay loam topsoil (**2001**) with a depth of 0.3m. A field drain (cut [**2003**], fill **2004**) of similar construction to that in trench 1 was recorded at 0.6m to 0.8m depth.

No finds of archaeological significance were identified. The field drain was located to the south of and on a different alignment to the predicted geophysical anomaly. The geophysical anomaly was not identified.

#### Trench 3 (Figure 1, Plate 3)

Trench 3 measured 30m long by 1.8m wide and was aligned west northwest-east southeast. This was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.26m below the ground surface within the sondage at the northwest end of the trench. The average trench depth was 0.7m. The basal deposit was encountered at a depth of 0.22m, and consisted of a compacted yellow/grey alluvial clay (**3003**). This was overlain by **3002**, a yellow/brown subsoil with a depth of 0.04m. Overlying this was the uppermost deposit **3001**, a loose brown loam topsoil with a depth of 0.18m.

There was no indication within the trench of any features to account for the two linear geophysical anomalies. No finds of archaeological significance were identified in this trench.

#### Trench 4 (Figure 1, Plate 4)

Trench 4 aligned northeast to southwest, measured 30m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m below the ground surface. The average trench depth was 0.3m. The basal deposit of limestone bedrock (**4003**) was encountered at a



## **Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological field evaluation**

shallow depth of 0.3 m below ground. This was overlain by a light brown clay (**4002**) with a depth of 0.15m. Overlying this was the uppermost deposit (**4001**), a mid-brown topsoil loam with a depth of 0.15m.

No features or finds of archaeological significance were identified. This trench was located on higher ground and the geophysical anomalies investigated by this trench were considered to be the result of fractures in the natural bedrock, which was locally close to the surface level.

### **Trench 5 (Figures 1 and 3, Plates 5 & 6)**

Trench 5, aligned northeast-southwest, measured 30m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m below the ground surface within the sondage at the west southwest end of the trench. The average trench depth was 0.66m. The basal deposit encountered at a depth of 0.66m below ground, consisted of the natural bedrock (**5007**). This was overlain by an orange brown silty clay (**5006**) with a depth of 0.10m. This underlay a grey-green shale deposit (**5005**) with a depth of 0.03m, which was itself overlain by a light grey/yellow silty clay (**5004**) with a depth of 0.05m. **5004** was overlain by a stone horizon (**5003**) consisting of angular limestone with a depth of 0.15m. Overlying this was grey brown silty clay loam (**5005**) with a depth of 0.23m. The uppermost deposit (**5001**) a dark brown loam topsoil with a depth of 0.1m overlay **5002**.

A broadly straight linear channel aligned northwest/southeast and extending beyond the trench edges was recorded within the bedrock (Plate 5) in the location suggested by the anomaly detected by geophysical survey. This channel was 0.35m in width with an uneven base which varied in depth from approximately 0.10m to 0.15m below the plane of the fractured bedrock surface. The fill of the channel was comprised of the same natural overlying deposits **5006** and **5005**. As there was no discernible difference in the fill of the channel to that of the overlying clay, it suggests a natural origin however, there remains the possibility that this channel was an archaeological feature. Linear cracks in the bedrock were common as evidenced elsewhere within this trench but not as wide as this channel (Plate 6). No archaeological finds were recovered.

### **Trench 6 (Figure 1, Plate 7)**

Trench 6, aligned north northwest-south southeast, measured 30m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m below the ground surface. The average trench depth was shallow at 0.24m to the natural limestone bedrock (**6004**). In areas where this was fragmented, this was infilled with an orange-yellow silty clay and shale (**6003**) with a depth of 0.2m. This was overlain by a grey fragmented Lias limestone (**6002**) with a depth of 0.18m. Dark brown friable loam topsoil (**6001**) with a depth of 0.24m sealed the underlying deposits.

There were no archaeological features or finds within the trench. The cluster of geophysical anomalies were more than likely attributable to variations in the natural geology.

### **Trench 7 (Figures 1 and 4, Plates 8, 9 and 10)**

Trench 7, aligned northwest-southeast, measured 30m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.13m below the ground surface. The average trench depth was 0.75m. The basal deposit was natural limestone bedrock (**7009**), encountered

## **Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological field evaluation**

at a depth of 1.12m. In general, this was overlain by a light brown/grey silty clay deposit (**7003**) with a depth of 0.34m.

Towards the southern end of the trench however, a possible post-hole or pit was cut [**7006**] through **7003**. The post-hole/pit with a depth of 0.11m and a diameter of 0.5m at its base, was cut straight into the bedrock (**7009**). Its fill contained charcoal flecks within a dark grey brown clay deposit (**7007**). Both deposits, **7007** and **7003**, were overlain by a single dark clay deposit (**7008**) with a depth of 0.2m.

Towards the northern end of the trench, was another cut [**7004**] for a linear deposit of black silty clay with charcoal flecks (**7005**). This deposit which crossed the trench had a width of 1.0m at the top and tapered to 0.2m wide at the bottom over a depth of 0.55m. These deposits were overlain by an orange/brown silty clay (**7002**) with a depth of 0.49m which itself was overlain by the uppermost deposit, loam topsoil (**7001**), with a depth of 0.29m.

The two magnetic anomalies encountered during the geophysical survey were almost certainly represented by deposits **7005** and **7008**. However, dates for these features could not be ascertained.

Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth, Vale of Glamorgan: Archaeological field evaluation

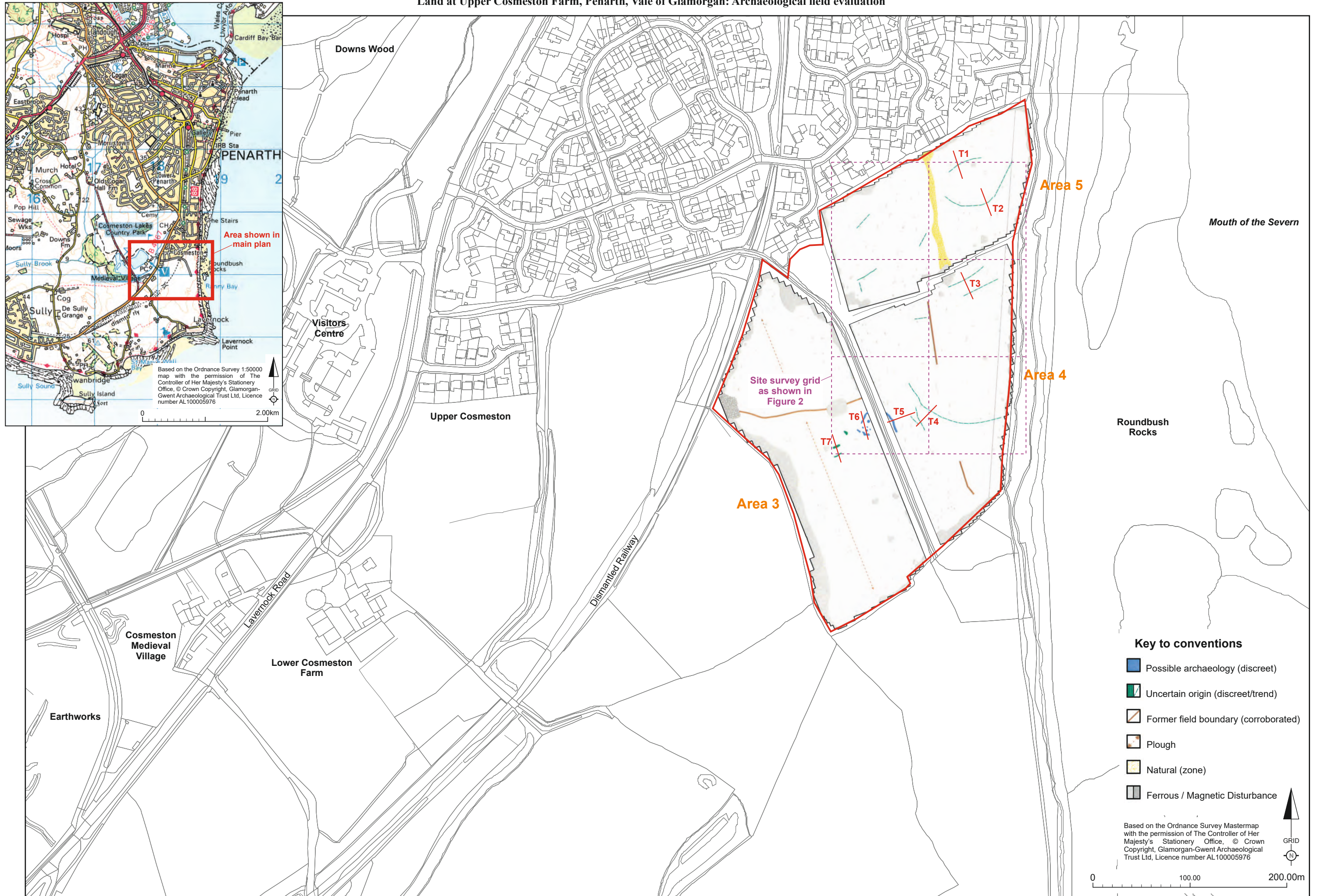


Figure 1. Location of site (red outline) and evaluation trenches 1 - 7 with geophysical surveyed areas 3, 4 and 5

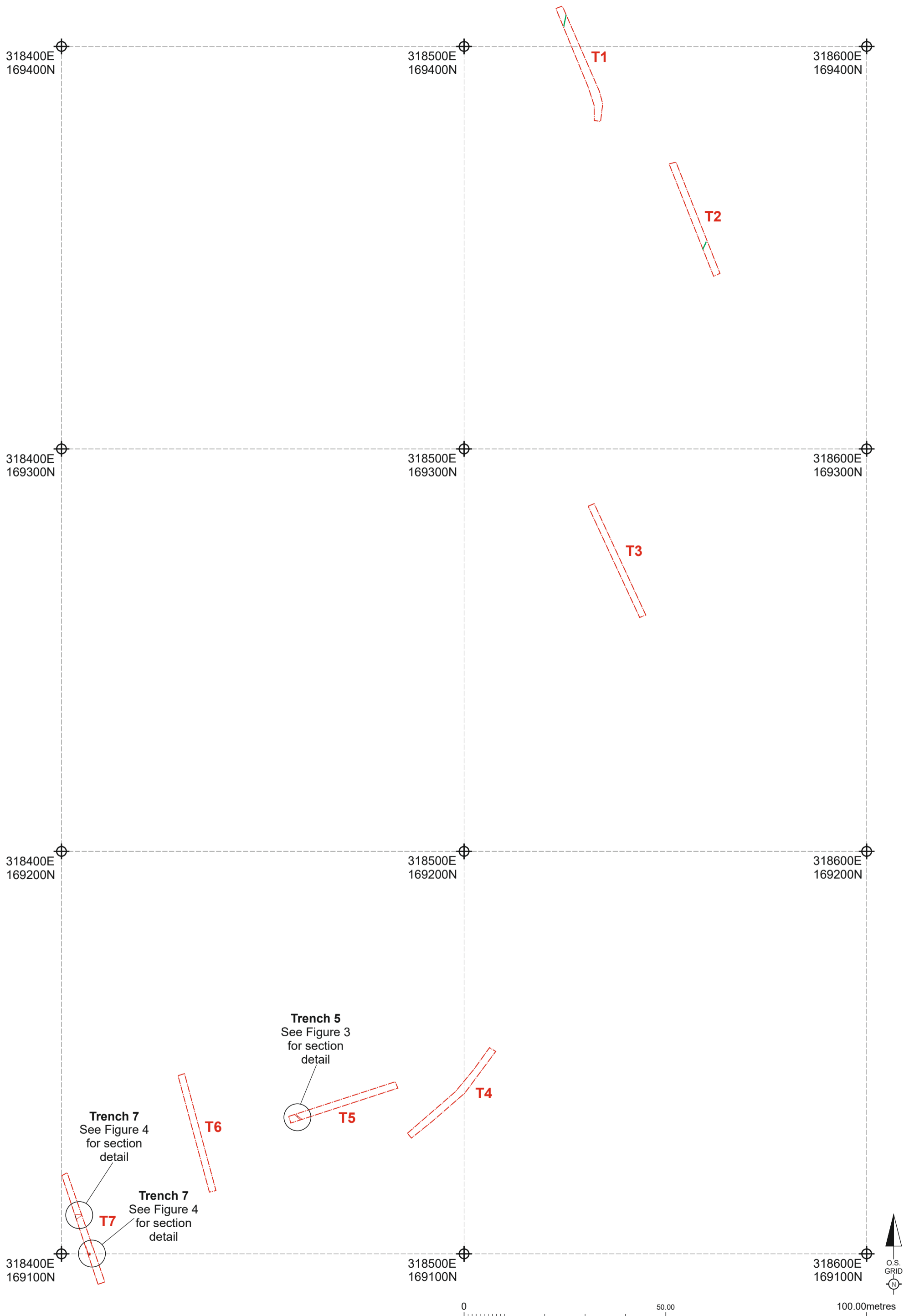


Figure 2. Trenches 1 - 7 showing detailed recorded data within each trench

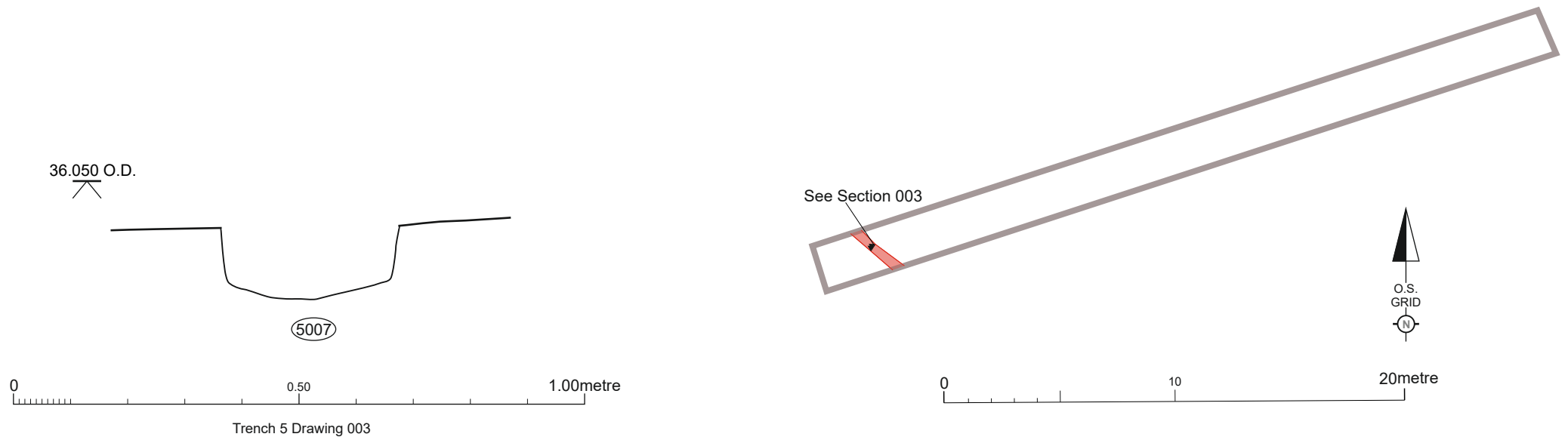


Figure 3. Trench 5 plan and section drawing (003) (scales as shown)

Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth, Vale of Glamorgan: Archaeological field evaluation

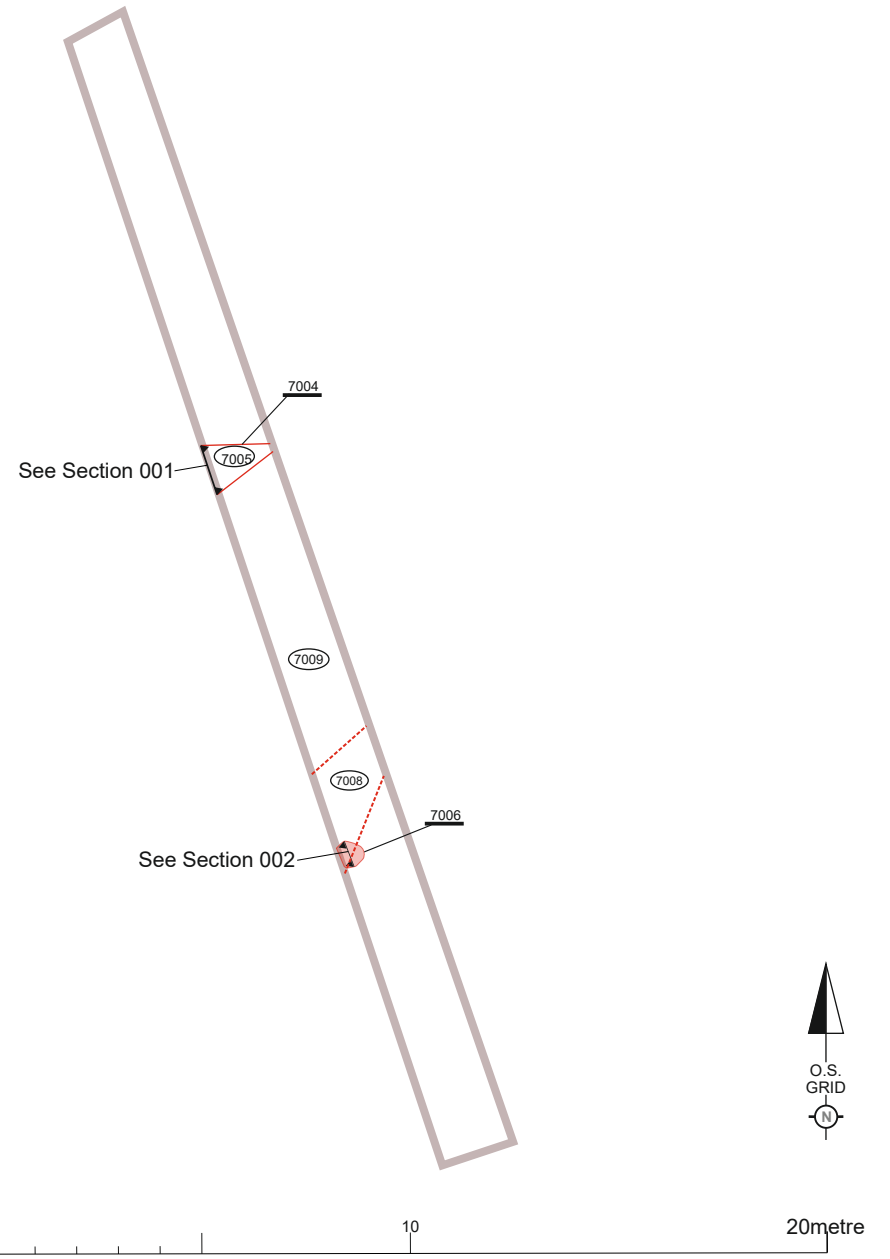
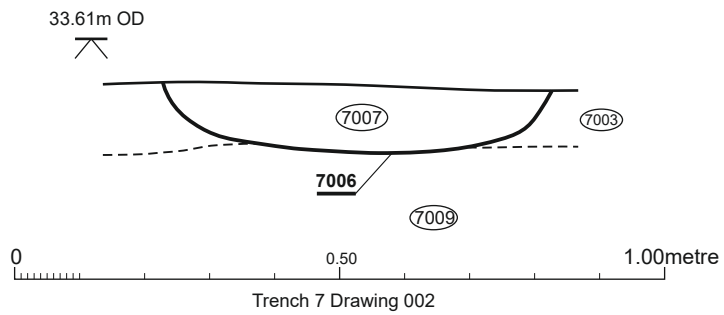
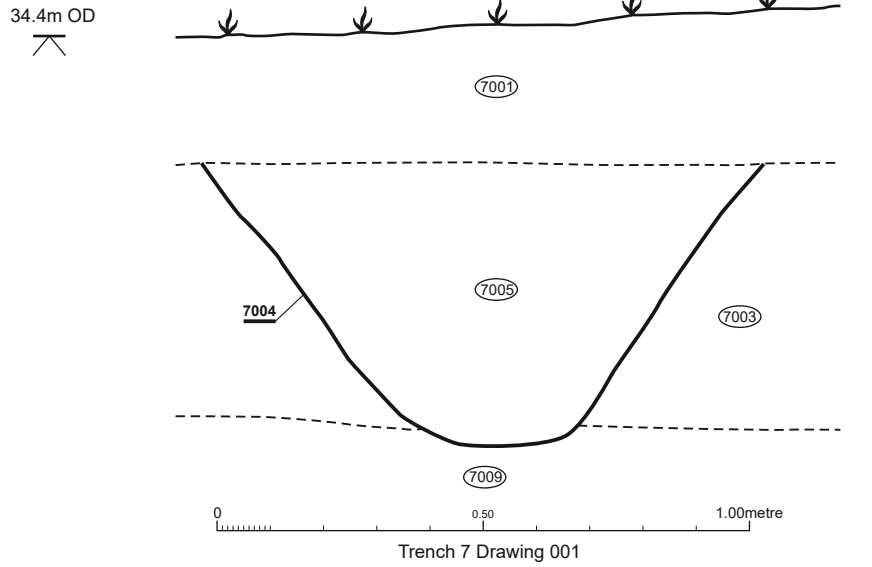


Figure 4. Trench 7 plan and section drawings (001 and 002) (scales as shown)

#### **4. Finds**

No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

## 5. Conclusions

The results obtained from the seven trenches were varied, with only Trench 7 containing positive archaeological features that could be matched with certainty to the geophysical anomalies. Trench 5, also imaged on geophysics, had a channel that was likely of natural origin, but not proven beyond doubt. No dating evidence for any features was recovered.

In Trench 7 the two magnetic anomalies encountered during the geophysical survey were almost certainly represented by the deposits **7005** and **7008**. Dates for these features could not be ascertained. A further feature of archaeological interest located within this trench, was represented by **7006**, a potential post hole or pit. No dating evidence was obtained from the fill.

Both Trenches 1 and 2 were found to contain field drains, however, their alignment did not accord with the geophysical anomalies located in these trenches, and Trenches 3, 4 and 6 revealed no features that would account for geophysical anomalies, although there was slightly looser soils in part of Trench 3.

In Trench 5 a linear break in the bedrock probably caused the anomaly, however, it is unclear whether this break was made by human agency or was a natural channel. The clay fill which was similar to the overlying clay suggested a natural origin.

The archaeological evaluation largely confirmed that the majority of geophysical anomalies identified as being of potential archaeological origin related to variations and breaks in the underlying natural limestone bedrock.



## 6. Bibliography

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2019, *Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth, Vale of Glamorgan: Archaeological Field Evaluation Specification*. GGAT Report No. **2019/011**.

Perry, J., 2019, *Geophysical Survey Report, Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth, Wales*. Sumo Report no **14192**

### Legislative and Cifa guidelines:

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluations*.

Department for Culture, Media and Sport. 1996. *The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2<sup>nd</sup> Revision)*.

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Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2002. *Treasure (Designation) Order 2002*.

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2002. *Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*.

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*.

### Online resources

British Geological Survey maps [Online]. Available at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 12/03/2019

## Appendix I. Contexts

Table 1. Inventory of contexts

Trench No.	Context Number	Type	Depth m b.g.l.	Description	Period
T1	1001	D	0.0-0.30	Topsoil loam	Modern
T1	1002	D	0.30-n.b	Yellow/brown clay	Natural
T1	1003	C	0.30-0.70	Cut for drain ((1004) fill)	Post-med/modern
T1	1004	C	0.30-0.70	Stone fill of drain	Post-med/modern
T2	2001	D	0.0-0-30	Topsoil loam	Modern
T2	2002	D	0.3-0.50	Yellow/brown clay	Natural
T2	2003	C	0.50-0.80	Cut for drain ((2004) fill)	Post-med/modern
T2	2004	D	0.50-0.80	Stone fill of drain	Post-med/modern
T2	2005	D	0.80-1	Orange clay	Natural
T2	2006	D	1-n.b	Limestone bedrock	Natural
T2	2007	D	0.80-1	White clay	Natural
T3	3001	D	0-0.18	Topsoil loam	Modern
T3	3002	D	0.18-0.22	Brown/yellow clay subsoil	Natural
T3	3003	D	0.22-n.b	Yellow/grey alluvial clay	Natural
T4	4001	D	0.00-0.15	Topsoil loam	Modern
T4	4002	D	0.15-0.30	Light brown natural clay	Natural
T4	4003	D	0.30-n.b	Limestone bedrock	Natural
T5	5001	D	0.0-0.10	Topsoil loam	Modern
T5	5002	D	0.10-0.33	Grey/brown subsoil	Natural
T5	5003	D	0.33-0.48	Broken limestone natural geology	Natural
T5	5004	D	0.48-0.53	Light grey/yellow silty clay	Natural
T5	5005	D	0.53-0.56	Grey/green shale horizon	Natural
T5	5006	D	0.56-0.66	Orange/yellow silty clay	Natural
T5	5007	D	0.66-n.b	Limestone bedrock	Natural
T6	6001	D	0-0.24	Topsoil loam	Modern
T6	6002	D	0.24-0.42	Grey- brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	Natural
T6	6003	D	0.42-0.62	Orange/Yellow silty clay and shale	Natural
T6	6004	D	0.24-n.b	Limestone bedrock	Natural
T7	7001	D	0.0-0.29	Topsoil loam	Modern
T7	7002	D	0.29-49	Orange brown silty clay	Natural
T7	7003	D	0.78-1.12	Grey brown silty clay	Natural
T7	7004	D	0.29-.0.55	Ditch cut	Post-med/modern
T7	7005	D	0.29-.0.55	Ditch fill of black silty clay	Post-med/modern
T7	7006	D	1-1.11	Post-hole/Pit cut	Unknown
T7	7007	D	0.11 (depth)	Fill of 7006	Unknown
T7	7008	D	0.45-0.50	Dark black buried peat or possible burning	Unknown
T7	7009	D	1.12-n.b	Limestone bedrock	Natural

D = Deposit

C = Negative feature i.e. cut

n.b. Not bottomed

b.g.l. Below ground level

**Appendix II. Plates**



**Plate 1. Trench 1 field drain 1003. Scale divisions 0.5m.**



**Plate 2. Trench 2 field drain 2003. Scale divisions 0.5m.**

**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological field evaluation**



**Plate 3. Trench 3 general shot towards Southeast. Scale divisions 0.5m.**



**Plate 4. Trench 4 general shot towards Northeast. Scale divisions 0.5m.**



**Plate 5. Trench 5 linear bedrock (possible feature) Scale divisions 0.5m.**



**Plate 6. Trench 5 example of linear bedrock. Scale divisions 0.5m.**

**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological field evaluation**



**Plate 7. Trench 6 showing natural bedrock. Scale divisions 0.5m.**



**Plate 8. Trench 7 feature 7006. Scale divisions 0.5m.**

**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological field evaluation**



**Plate 9. Trench 7 pit or post hole 7006. Scale divisions 0.5m.**



**Plate 10. Trench 7 pit or post hole 7006. Scale divisions 0.5m.**

Appendix III. Welsh Historic Environment Record (HER) Information Submission

Table 2. Welsh Historic Environment Record (HER) Information Submission

ID	Name Enw	NGR	Easting	Northing	Crynodeb	Summary	Description	Type	Period	Survival Condition & Condition Rating	Broadclass	Evidence	Record Compiled By Record Compiled On	Copyright holder
UCF001	Agricultural field features	(Centred at) ST 18456 69250	318456	169250	Daeth gwerthusiad archaeolegol, a fu'n ymchwilio i anomaleddau geoffisegol o hyd i nodweddion caeau amaethyddol, gan gynnwys dau ddraen Ffrengig a ffos linellol. Ystyriwyd ei bod yn debygol eu bod yn dyddio'n ôl i gyfnod ôl-ganoloesol a/neu fodern. Ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau mewn cysylltiad ag unrhyw un o'r nodweddion hyn.	An archaeological evaluation investigating geophysical anomalies encountered agricultural field features including two French drains and a linear ditch. These were considered likely to be of post-medieval and/or of modern date. No finds were found in association with any of the features.	An archaeological evaluation investigating geophysical anomalies encountered agricultural features found over three fields at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth. These included two French drains and a linear ditch. These were considered likely to be of post-medieval and/or of modern date. No finds were found in association with any of the features.  The two French Drains (ST 18525 69407 and ST 18560 69351) comprised linear cuts containing stone fills, and a linear ditch (ST 18403 69110) comprised a black silty clay with charcoal flecks.	Field System	Post-Medieval/Modern	Damaged Fair	Agriculture and subsistence	Excavation	S Lewis-Jones 23/03/2019	GGAT Ltd



Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological field evaluation

UCF002	Possible Post Setting	ST 318407, 169099	318407	169099	Roedd gwerthusiad archaeolegol, a fu'n ymchwilio i anomaleddau geoffisegol wedi dod o hyd i osodiad pyst/pydew posibl. Roedd y dyddiad yn amhendant, ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau mewn cysylltiad ag unrhyw un o'r nodweddion.	An archaeological evaluation investigating geophysical anomalies encountered a possible post-setting/pit. Dating was undetermined, no finds were found in association with any of the features.	An archaeological evaluation investigating geophysical anomalies encountered a possible post-setting/pit. Dating was undetermined, no finds were found in association with any of the features.  The possible circular post-setting/pit had a diameter of 0.59m at the top, 0.5m at its base, and was cut into the bedrock to 0.11m depth. The fill contained charcoal flecks within a dark grey brown clay.	Archaeological Feature	Unknown	Damaged Fair	Unassigned	Excavation	S Lewis-Jones 23/03/2019	GGAT Ltd
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**Glamorgan-Gwent  
Archaeological Trust Ltd  
(Projects Department)**



**QUALITY CONTROL**

**Report Title:** Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Penarth, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological evaluation

**Report Date:** March 2019

**Report Number:** 2019/019

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**Report prepared by:** ..... Sophie Lewis-Jones .....

**Position:** ..... Project Archaeologist .....

**Date:** ..... 28/03/2019 .....

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**Illustrations prepared by:** ..... Paul Jones .....

**Position:** ..... Senior Illustrator .....

**Date:** ..... 28/03/2019 .....

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**Illustrations checked and authorised by:** ..... Paul Jones .....

**Position:** ..... Senior Illustrator .....

**Date:** ..... 28/03/2019 .....

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**Report checked and authorised by:** ..... Martin Tuck .....

**Position:** ..... Senior Project Manager .....

**Date:** ..... 28/03/2019 .....

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



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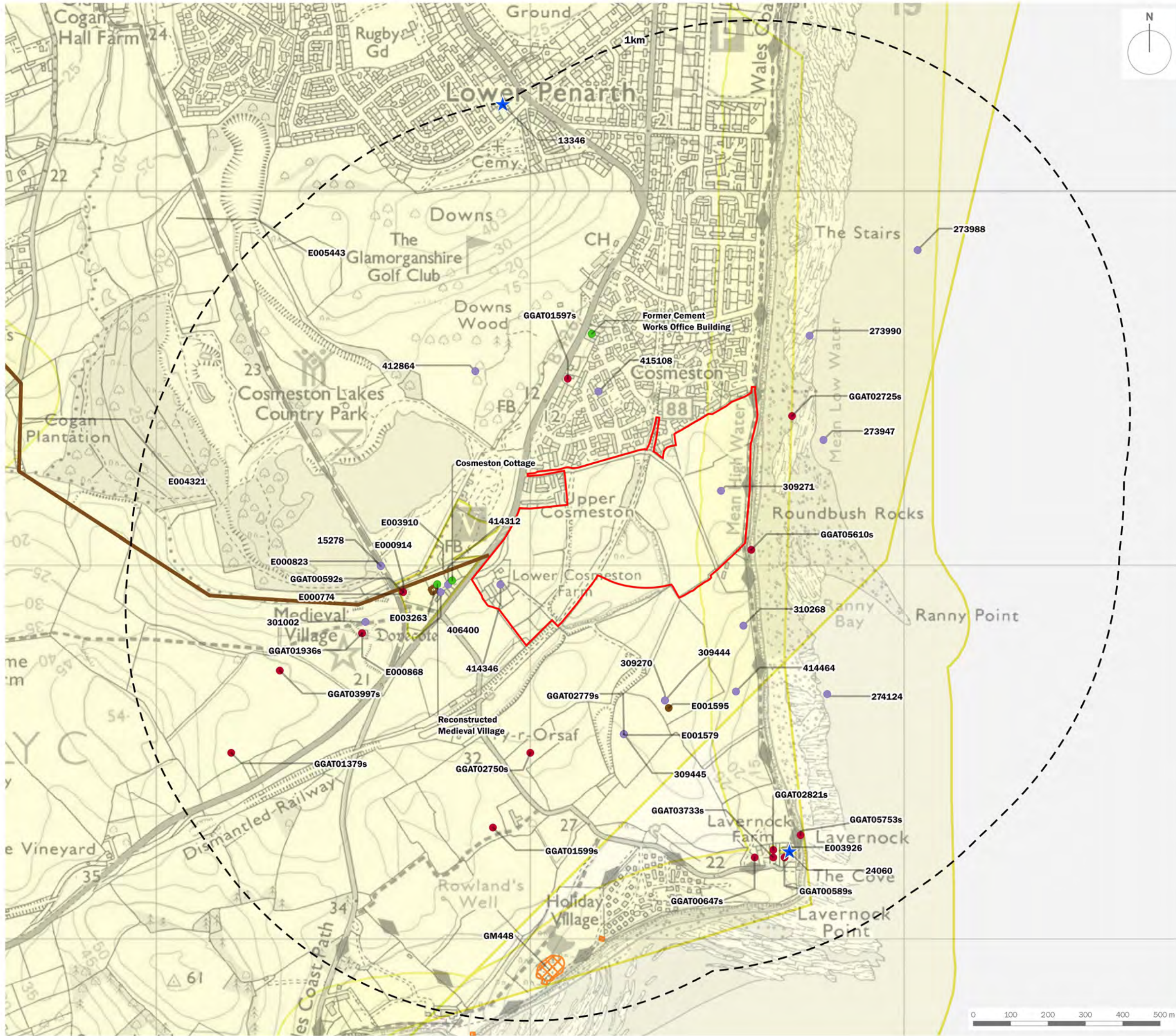
 [projects@ggat.org.uk](mailto:projects@ggat.org.uk)

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Registered Charity No. 505609.

## Plans

- Plan EDP 1** Heritage Assets  
(edp5187\_d009b 22 August 2019 AG/HS)
- Plan EDP 2** 1845 Lavernock Tithe Map  
(edp5187\_d010b 22 August 2019 AG/HS)
- Plan EDP 3** 1940 Ordnance Survey Map  
(edp5187\_d011b 22 August 2019 AG/HS)
- Plan EDP 4** Plan of Structures A to D  
(edp5187\_d013b 22 August 2019 AG/HS)
- Plan EDP 5** Close up of the 1845 Lavernock Tithe Map  
(edp5187\_d014b 22 August 2019 AG/HS)
- Plan EDP 6** 1879-1890 Ordnance Survey Map  
(edp5187\_d015b 22 August 2019 AG/HS)
- Plan EDP 7** 1900 Ordnance Survey Map  
(edp5187\_d016b 22 August 2019 AG/HS)

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- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- ★ Listed Buildings
- County Treasures
- NMRW Point
- HER Core
- HER Event

client  
**Welsh Government**

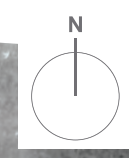
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**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth**


drawing title  
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drawing number	edp5187_d009b	checked	HS
scale	1:10,000 @ A3	QA	RB



Registered office: 01285 740427 - www.edp-uk.co.uk - info@edp-uk.co.uk



 Approximate Site Boundary

*H. Dawson  
Capt. R. S.  
Apia*

client  
**Welsh Government**

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project title  
**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth**

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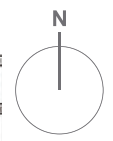
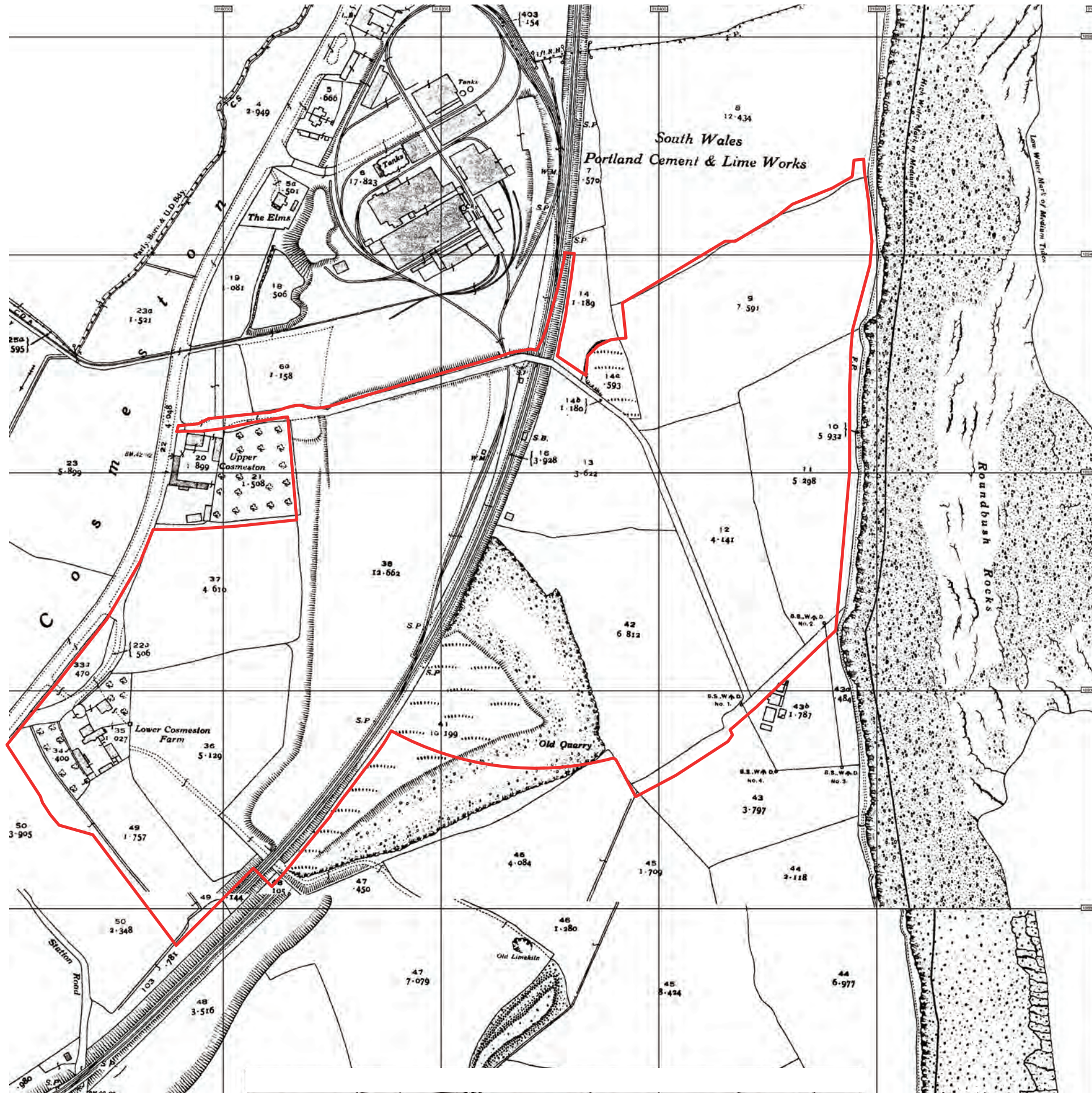
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**Plan EDP 2: 1845 Lavernock Tithe Map**

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Approximate Site Boundary

client  
**Welsh Government**

project title  
**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth**

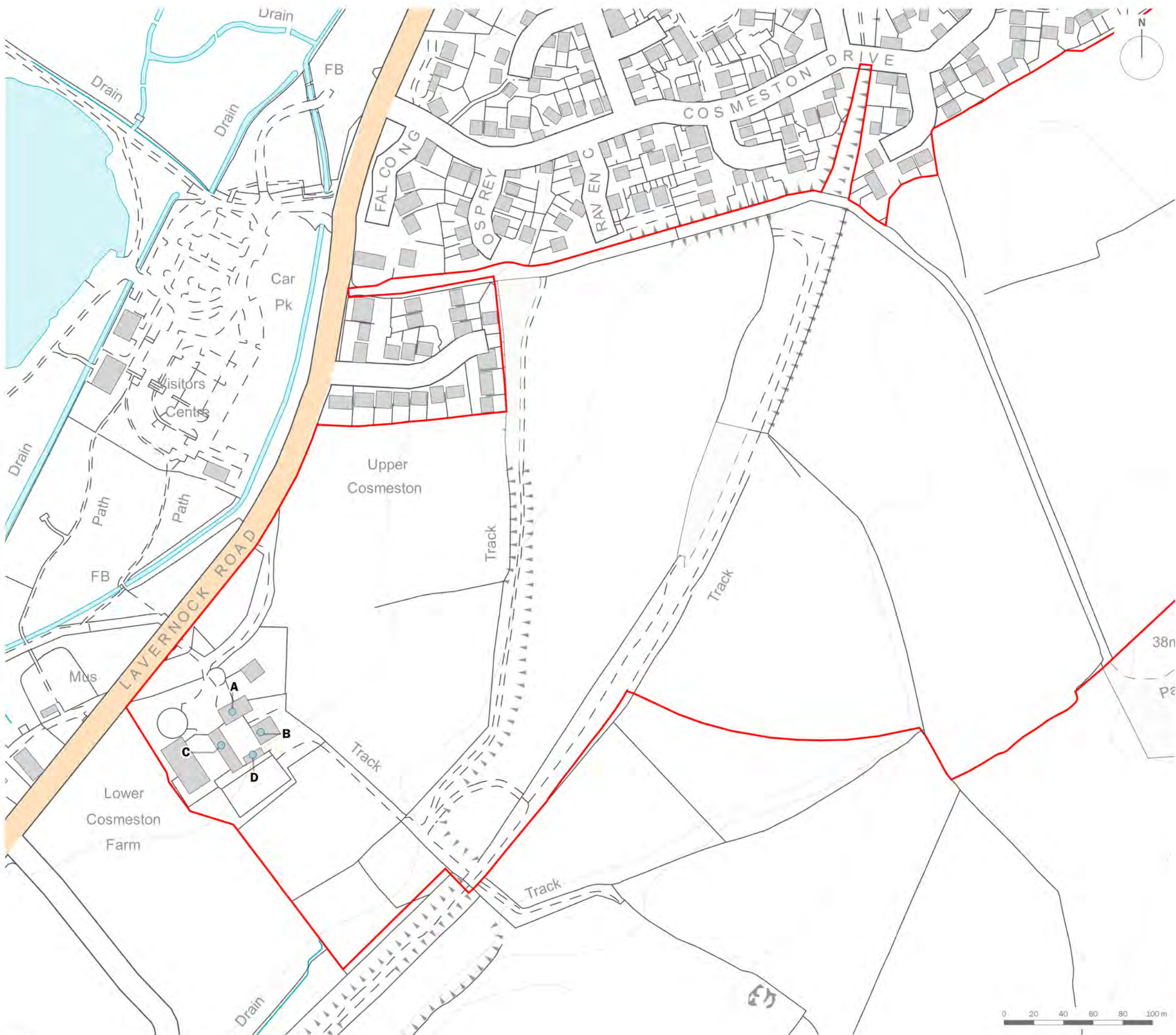
drawing title  
**Plan EDP 3: 1940 Ordnance Survey Map**

date	<b>22 AUGUST 2019</b>	drawn by	<b>AG</b>
drawing number	<b>edp5187_d011b</b>	checked	<b>HS</b>
scale	<b>Not to scale</b>	QA	<b>RB</b>



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- Site Boundary
- Structures

client  
**Welsh Government**

project title  
**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth**


drawing title  
**Plan EDP 4: Plan of Structures A to D**

date	<b>22 AUGUST 2019</b>	drawn by	<b>AG</b>
drawing number	<b>edp5187_d013b</b>	checked	<b>HS</b>
scale	<b>1:2,500 @ A3</b>	QA	<b>RB</b>

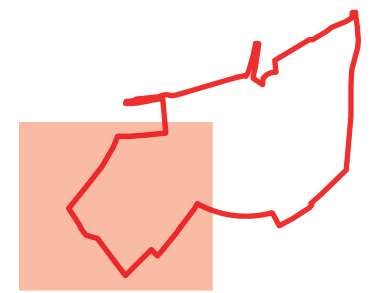
**edp** the environmental dimension partnership

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 Approximate Site Boundary

Overview



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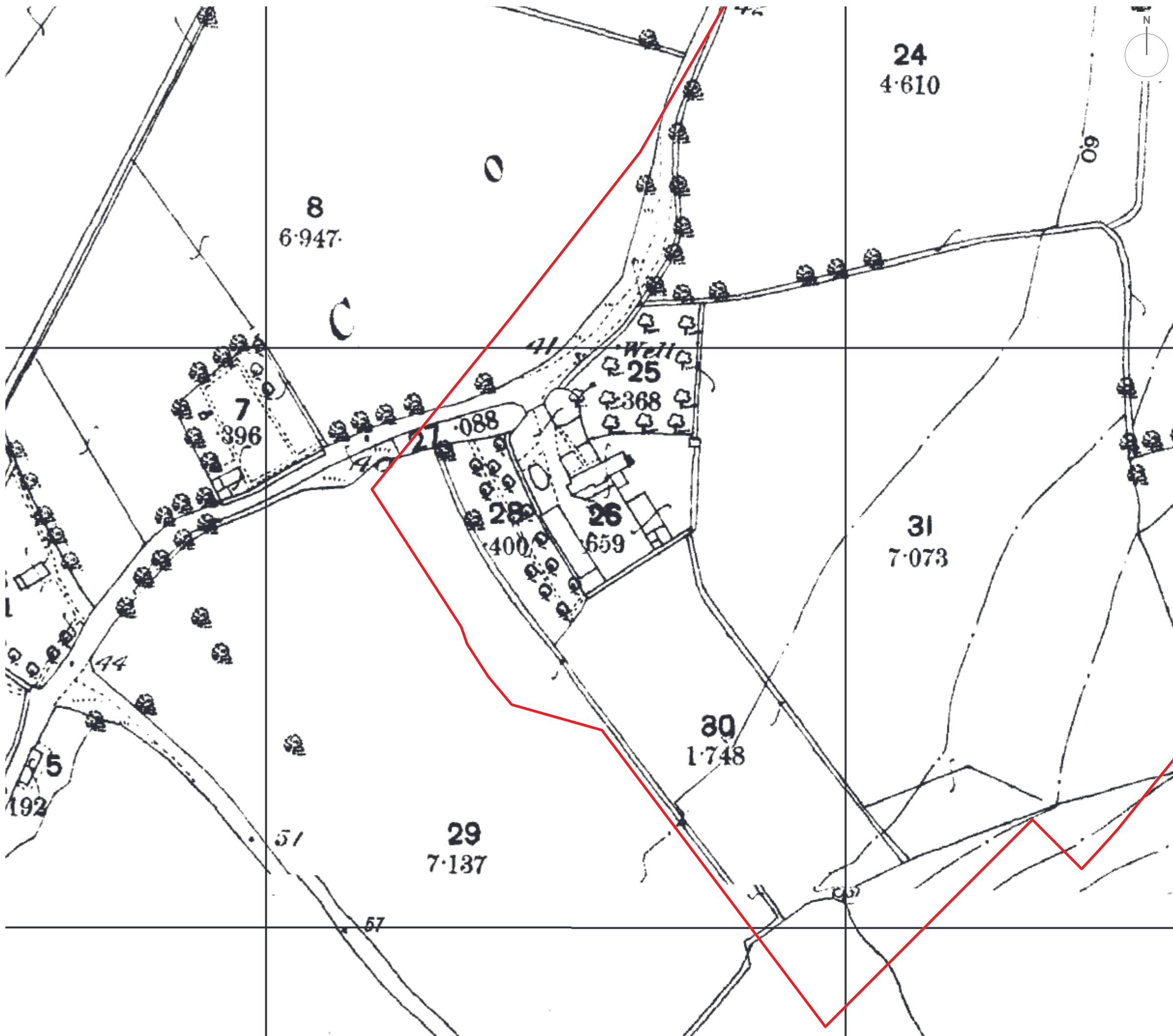
project title  
**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth**


drawing title  
**Plan EDP 5: Close up of the 1845 Lavernock Tithe Map**

date	<b>22 AUGUST 2019</b>	drawn by	<b>AG</b>
drawing number	<b>edp5187_d014b</b>	checked	<b>HS</b>
scale	<b>Not to scale</b>	QA	<b>RB</b>

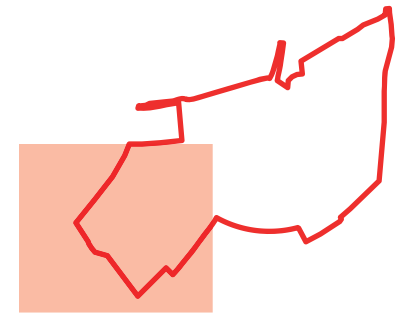


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 Approximate Site Boundary

Overview



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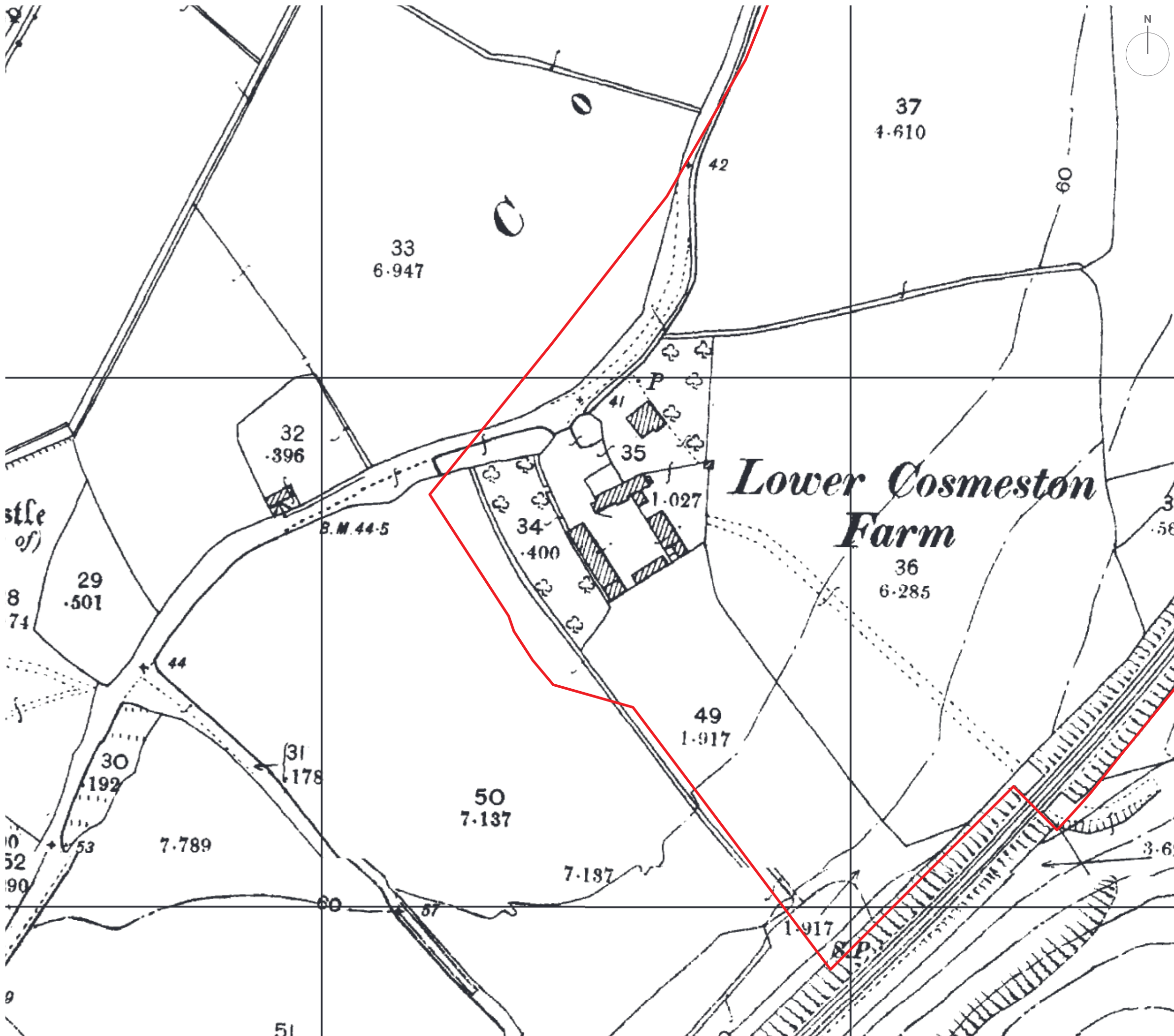
project title  
**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth**


drawing title  
**Plan EDP 6: 1879-1890 Ordnance Survey Map**

date	<b>22 AUGUST 2019</b>	drawn by	<b>AG</b>
drawing number	<b>edp5187_d015b</b>	checked	<b>HS</b>
scale	<b>Not to scale</b>	QA	<b>RB</b>

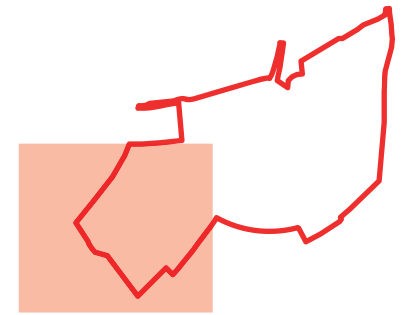


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 Approximate Site Boundary

Overview



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project title  
**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth**

drawing title  
**Plan EDP 7: 1900 Ordnance Survey Map**

date	<b>22 AUGUST 2019</b>	drawn by	<b>AG</b>
drawing number	<b>edp5187_d016b</b>	checked	<b>HS</b>
scale	<b>Not to scale</b>	QA	<b>RB</b>



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