

Sandy Lane, Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

September 2023

A report for Lewis Homes (South Wales) Ltd

GGAT report no. 2023/009



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Summary

The Archaeological Services Department of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT Projects) has been commissioned by Lewis Homes (South Wales) Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform a planning application for residential dwellings at land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan.

No designated historic asset (i.e. World Heritage Site, scheduled monument, listed building, registered park and garden, historic landscape or conservation area) lies within, or intersects with the proposed development site. As such, there are no in-principle statutory constraints to its development.

One non-designated historic asset lies within the site boundary -Caer Gwyr Battlefield, Penllyn (01476s/404853). The exact location of this battlefield is unknown, and the location derives from documentary references only.

Aside from the possible battlefield (01476s/404853), in archaeological terms, the site is something of an unknown quantity, and that remains largely the picture even though an opportunity for identifying assets was given during geophysical survey and limited GI trial trenching on the site in 2020, for an earlier proposed housing scheme, but in which no archaeological interests were identified.

The baseline for the 1km study area is characterised largely by the domestic and agricultural Post-Medieval landscape, possibly based on earlier medieval castles and settlements, but there is also evidence for the prehistoric and Roman periods within the general study area.

*The potential for encountering medieval and/or post-medieval assets is still evaluated as **medium** due to the presence of the nearby medieval castles, possible deserted medieval village and church. Earlier historic periods are evaluated as **low** or for the Roman period as **low-medium** potential. The site of the early-medieval battlefield remains an unknown potential.*

Notwithstanding the negative results of the geophysical survey and test pits, the findings of the assessment, consider that the area still has potential for archaeological remains and it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during ground disturbance works.

A further recommendation is for recording of the historic hedgerows affected by any development proposal prior to the works, as the hedgerows meet the 'important' criteria laid out in Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

This study has been undertaken to the professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and is intended to meet the Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014 updated 2020).

Crynodeb

Mae'r Adran Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol yn Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Morgannwg-Gwent (Prosiectau GGAT) wedi cael ei chomisiynu gan Lewis Homes (South Wales) Ltd i gynnal asesiad desg archaeolegol i lywio cais cynllunio ar gyfer anheddau preswyl ar dir oddi ar Sandy Lane, Ystradowen, Bro Morgannwg.

Nid oes unrhyw ased hanesyddol dynodedig (h.y. Safle Treftadaeth y Byd, heneb gofrestredig, adeilad rhestredig, parc a gardd cofrestredig, tirwedd hanesyddol neu ardal gadwraeth) ar y safle datblygu arfaethedig nac yn croesi ar ei draws. Yn hynny o beth, nid oes yna unrhyw gyfyngiadau statudol mewn egwyddor o ran ei ddatblygu.

Mae yna un ased hanesyddol heb ei ddynodi o fewn ffin y safle – Maes Brwydr Caer Gŵyr, Penllyn (01476s/404853). Nid yw union leoliad y maes yn hysbys, a dim ond cyfeiriadau dogfennol a geir at y frwydr.

Ar wahân i'r maes brwydr posibl (01476s/404853), mae'r safle, mewn termau archaeolegol, yn un anhysbys ei faint. A dyma'r darlun i raddau helaeth, er y rhoddwyd cyfle i nodi asedau yn ystod arolwg geoffisegol a gwaith cloddio arbrofol cyfyngedig yn rhan o ymchwiliad tir (GI) ar y safle yn 2020, a gynhaliwyd ar gyfer cynllun tai arfaethedig cynharach, ond ni nodwyd unrhyw fuddiannau archaeolegol.

Nodweddir gwaelodlin yr ardal astudiaeth 1 km yn bennaf gan y dirwedd ddomestig ac amaethyddol Ôl-ganoloesol, sy'n seiliedig o bosibl ar gestyll ac aneddiadau canoloesol cynharach, ond mae yna dystiolaeth hefyd o'r cyfnodau cynhanesyddol a Rhufeinig yn yr ardal astudiaeth gyffredinol.

*Gwerthusir y potensial ar gyfer dod o hyd i asedau canoloesol a/neu ôl-ganoloesol yn botensial **canolig** o hyd, a hynny oherwydd presenoldeb y cestyll canoloesol cyfagos, ac, o bosibl, pentref ac eglwys canoloesol anghyfannedd. Mae cyfnodau hanesyddol cynharach yn cael eu gwerthuso'n rhai â photensial **isel** neu, yn achos y cyfnod Rhufeinig, yn rhai â photensial **isel-canolig**. Mae safle maes y frwydr yn y cyfnod canoloesol cynnar yn parhau i fod yn botensial anhysbys.*

Er gwaethaf canlyniadau negyddol yr arolwg geoffisegol a'r tyllau prawf, mae canfyddiadau'r asesiad yn ystyried bod gan yr ardal botensial o hyd ar gyfer olion archaeolegol, ac argymhellir bod briff gwyllo archaeolegol yn cael ei gynnal yn ystod y gwaith o aflonyddu ar y tir.

Gwneir argymhelliad pellach i gofnodi'r perthi hanesyddol yr effeithir arnynt gan unrhyw gynnig datblygu cyn i'r gwaith gael ei gyflawni, a hynny am fod y perthi'n bodloni meini prawf 'pwysig' a bennir yn Rheoliadau Perthi 1997.

Paratowyd yr astudiaeth hon yn unol â safonau proffesiynol Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archaeolegwyr, a bwriedir iddi fodloni'r Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014, diweddarwyd 2020).

Authorship

The project has been managed by Martin Tuck MCIfA (Head of Archaeological Services) and Sophie Lewis-Jones (ACIfA) (Project Officer). The report was authored by Sophie Lewis-Jones and illustrations were compiled by Sophie Lewis-Jones and Paul Jones (Senior illustrator). The author is grateful to Alice Evans for carrying out the Record Office research and to Isaac Derbyshire for carrying out the Site visit.

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The Welsh translation was undertaken by Trywydd.

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Abbreviations

CRAPW:	Central Register of Air Photography for Wales
EXXXXXX:	Archaeological investigation (or 'event') in HER (e.g. E000201)
GGAT:	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
SM:	Scheduled Monument reference number (e.g. GM205, MM205)
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by GGAT HER)
LB:	Listed Building reference number (e.g. LB 14084)
LiDAR:	Light Detection and Ranging
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NMR:	National Monuments Record (curated by RCAHMW)
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR, e.g. 301355)
NRW:	Natural Resources Wales
OS:	Ordnance Survey
PAS:	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in GGAT HER - indicated by a letter suffix 'g', 'm', 's' or 'w' depending on the asset's location)
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

1. Introduction

1.1 Commission background

Lewis Homes (South Wales) Ltd are preparing a planning application for approximately 45 residential dwellings at land off Sandy Lane, Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'). At the time of writing this project is at the pre-planning stage.

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Lewis Homes Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform the planning application. The assessment has been prepared by GGAT Archaeological Services / Projects department.

The objective of this assessment is to: a) inform the planning application by determining, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the Site and its environs; and b) establish the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment (or to identify the need for further investigations to adequately do so).

1.2 Site location and description

The Site is located on a parcel of rough pasture directly north of Sandy Lane, Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan (NGR ST 01541 77863. Figure 1). The field itself is bounded to the north and east by fields, to the west by housing and to the south by Sandy Lane. The proposed development area comprises one field with the ground sloping gradually from south to north at approximately 61 m OD, with a drainage run extending into the parcel to the north.

1.3 Geology and soils

The solid geology of the Site comprises the Blue Lias Formation, a sedimentary bedrock geology, overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Diamicton Till, and clay, silt, sand and gravels (Source: BGS Geology of Britain viewer; accessed 15/03/2023).

1.4 Proposed development

The development proposals comprise the following:

- Preparation of a planning application for approximately 45 residential dwellings and associated drainage. A feasibility layout for the proposed development is shown at Appendix 3.

1.5 Previous Consultation

In 2023, a consultation document was compiled for the client by GGAT to inform on previous archaeological investigations. This document stated that the site was previously owned by Bellway Homes with the intention of making a planning application (Full) for April 2020, but this was never submitted. Since then, Lewis Homes have taken an interest in the site since July 2021.

Outline planning approval for this scheme was granted on 31/03/2014 (planning ref. 2013/00856/OUT). No archaeological conditions were attached to the outline consent, and to our knowledge, no fieldwork was undertaken as mitigation. Previous assessments and fieldwork included a desk-based assessment for the nearby Land off Badgers Brook Rise (Blick 2012).

No desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the present site, but in early 2020 non-intrusive and intrusive fieldwork was carried out as part of pre-assessment mitigation works.

Bellway Homes contacted GGAT AS (Archaeological Services) on 6 January 2020, advising that GI works were soon to be undertaken and were asking advice on how to proceed. Informal talks between GGAT AS (M. Tuck) and GGAT APM (Judith Doyle and with the agreement of Bellway resulted in a recommendation for an archaeological watching brief during GI works and advice to contact GGAT APM directly for clarification as to whether geophysics was required. Subsequently Bellway contacted GGAT APM, the latter indicating the requirement for a geophysical survey prior to the GI works.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust (Enright 2020) undertook the geophysical survey (arranged by GGAT AS), in January 2020. The intention had been to survey two areas: Area 1, a parcel of 0.64ha; and Area 2, a smaller parcel immediately to the north. In the event, only Area 1 was surveyed – Area 2 being inaccessible due to dense scrub. The findings of the geophysical survey in Area 1 were as follows:

- Generally the quality of the survey data was good; with little interference from external influences;
- No obvious features of clear archaeological origin were observed in the geophysical survey results;
- The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that any development here is unlikely to impact on any buried archaeological deposits or features.

Following the geophysical survey with the information made available to GGAT APM, there was a suggestion that if the test pits were proven to be archaeologically negative then there may be no further archaeological requirement during any development in Area 1.

Subsequently GGAT AS undertook a watching brief on GI trial pits in February 2020 (WSI-Toseland 2020). The GI was intended to comprise ten trial pits in Area 1, of which only seven were excavated each 0.8m wide, 2.5m long and to a maximum depth of 2.8m. In the event, only two pits were fully completed, groundwater meaning that the others had to be abandoned before their maximum depth. No archaeological features or finds were observed in any of the pits. It was expected that further monitoring would take place as soon as ground conditions allowed.

From that point on communications with Bellway unexpectedly ceased. A report was drafted for the watching brief (Burton 2020) with the intention of completing the work on further instruction.

As result of the consultation document, the archaeological advisors to the planning authority recommended that as the Blick 2012 Desk Based Assessment was 11 years ago, that a new DBA be undertaken for the current development proposals.

This DBA report (2023/009) fulfils that recommendation.

1.6 Standards

This report has been produced in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2104; updated 2020).

1.7 Sources consulted

The assessment involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from database, documentary, cartographic and other sources. The principal sources of information comprised:

- Cadw inventory of designated historic assets;
- Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER), which holds information on known archaeological sites, monuments and finds, as well as previous archaeological investigations (GGAT Enquiry Ref. 6982; 16/03/2023);
- The National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) (NMRW Enquiry Ref. RC23-0148; 19/04/2022);
- Historic maps and documents held by the Glamorgan Archives and online sources;
- NRW LiDAR coverage of the site and its environs, at available resolution;
- Aerial photographs;
- General online research.

1.8 Study area

This assessment adopts a study area that extends 1km from the Site boundary (Figure 1). This study area captures the known historic assets within the immediate vicinity of the Site, as well as enabling adequate comment on the potential for further archaeological remains to exist within it.

1.9 Field visit

The information gathered from the desk-based sources listed above was complemented by a site walkover of the main field, undertaken on 04th April 2023, however the drainage run field was not walked over as this area was a later addition to the proposal.

1.10 Assessment criteria

The assessment of impacts on historic assets is undertaken in accordance with the methodology described in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (LA104: Environmental assessment and monitoring). This document provides a nationally agreed standard for the assessment of environmental impacts, including those upon archaeology and heritage.

The 'value' of a structure, area, site or landscape reflects its significance as a historic asset and, therefore, its sensitivity to change.

The assessment of the value (or 'significance') of an historic asset includes: a consideration of its archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests; the extent to which that significance relates to different elements of the asset; and to what extent the setting of an historic asset adds to or detracts from its significance.

The assessment includes, where appropriate, consideration of any evidence for the potential reduction of value (or significance) due to former changes in condition, such as the truncation or the erosion of archaeological deposits, alterations to buildings, or severance or removal of historic landscape features, etc.

LA104 (in Table 3.2N) sets out guidance on the criteria used for establishing the value of environmental assets. Table 1 relates these general criteria to historic assets.

Table 1 Environmental value (sensitivity) and descriptions

Value (significance) of receptor /resource <i>Typical description</i>	Historic asset types
Very High Very high importance and rarity, international scale	Assets inscribed as being of universal international importance, such as World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives. Buildings of recognised international importance. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).

Value (significance) of receptor /resource <i>Typical description</i>	Historic asset types
High High importance and rarity, national scale	Scheduled Monuments with extant remains, or sites and remains of comparable quality. Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association not adequately reflected in their listing grade, including non-designated structures of clear national importance. Conservation areas containing very important buildings. Designated and non-designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value.
Medium Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale	Designated or non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives. Grade II Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Conservation areas containing important buildings. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). Designated special historic landscapes and non-designated landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value.
Low Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale	Sites of low importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations. Locally listed buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). Non-designated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups.
Negligible Very low importance and rarity, local scale.	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character. Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
Unknown	Assets the importance of which has not been ascertained.

The condition of historic assets has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider group or landscape context. Within this document, the

condition of assets is assessed according to the system used by the GGAT HER, using the following criteria:

- Intact
- Near intact
- Damaged
- Near destroyed
- Destroyed
- Restored
- Moved (usually applied to finds)
- Unknown

Impacts may arise during construction or operation and can be temporary or permanent, and direct or indirect. Impacts can occur to the physical fabric of the asset or affect its setting. Impacts upon fabric would be adverse; those upon setting may be either beneficial or adverse.

LA104 (in Table 3.4N) gives the following table of factors to be used in the assessment of magnitude of impact (Table 2).

Table 2 Magnitude of impact and typical descriptions

Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.

Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No change	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.	

An assessment of the level of significant effect, having taken into consideration any embedded and additional mitigation, is determined by cross-referencing between the value/significance of the asset (Table 1) and the magnitude of impact (Table 2). The resultant level of effect (as defined in LA104 Table 3.8.1) can be adverse or beneficial, as set out in Table 3. The matrix is a guide to decision-making only, allowing for the application of professional judgement. Where the Significance of Effects matrix presented in Table 3 allows for two levels of significance (e.g. Slight or Moderate, Large or Very Large) professional judgement will be used on a case-by-case basis to determine the appropriate level of significance.

Table 3 Significance Matrix

	Magnitude of impact (degree of change)					
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Environmental value (sensitivity)	Very high	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or large	Large or very large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight

Table 4 sets out and describes the significance of effects and defines those which are considered material in the decision-making process (see LA104, Table 3.7).

Table 4 Significance categories and typical descriptions

Significance category	Typical description
Very large	Effects at this level are material in the decision-making process.
Large	Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process.
Moderate	Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors.
Slight	Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process.
Neutral	No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

2. Legislation and Planning Guidance

This section sets out legislation and planning policy governing the conservation and management of the historic environment that is of relevance to this application.

2.1 Legislation

2.1.1 Historic Environment (Wales) Act

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 is the first legislation enacted specifically for the Welsh historic environment. The legislation was framed with three main aims: to give more effective protection to Wales' scheduled monuments and listed buildings; to enhance existing mechanisms for the sustainable management of the historic environment; and to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment. Whilst providing a number of new provisions to existing legislation, the act does not specifically affect the planning process or the way in which archaeology and heritage matters are addressed within it.

2.1.2 Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled monuments are defined and protected by the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. This legislation is concerned with the physical protection of scheduled monuments; their setting is addressed in more recent policy and guidance (see below).

2.1.3 Listed Buildings

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.

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.

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. 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; neither does it in any way indicate that a development which does not preserve them is unacceptable or should therefore be refused. 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.

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'.

2.1.4 Conservation Areas

Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 sets out the statutory duty for a decision-maker where a proposed development would have an impact on the character and appearance of a conservation area. This states that:

...with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

As far as Section 72(1) of the Act is concerned, it has previously been established by the Courts (South Lakeland DC v Secretary of State for the Environment, [1992] 2 WLR 204) that proposed development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a conservation area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively enhance.

The preservation of the setting of a conservation area is not a statutory duty, being a planning policy only.

2.1.5 Hedgerow Regulations

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 allow for provisions to be made for, or in connection with, the protection of important hedgerows in England or Wales from activities that are not necessarily subject to planning consent. The identification of a hedgerow as 'important' was to be determined in accordance with criteria laid out in Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The regulations state that a hedgerow is important if it is at least 30 years old and meets one of the following criteria:

- Marking a boundary of a historic parish or township (prior to 1850);
- Associated with a Scheduled Monument or site on the Sites and Monuments Record (now HER) at the relevant date;
- Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor, or associated with a building of such a manor or estate;
- Part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Act (1845); and/or

- Related to a building or feature associated with a system pre-dating the Inclosure Act (1845) and that system is substantially complete or part of field system where the pattern was identified in 1997 as a key landscape characteristic.

2.2 National planning policy

2.2.1 Future Wales: The National Plan 2040

The Welsh Government's *Future Wales: The National Plan 2040* states in the foreword from the Minister for Housing and Local Government that it forms a 'framework for planning the change and development our country will need over the next two decades'.

In terms of the Welsh Government's objectives, Number 6 of 'Future Wales Outcomes' on Page 55 states that:

Development plans will have a forward thinking, positive attitude towards enabling economic development, investment and innovation. Increased prosperity and productivity will be pursued across all parts of Wales, building on current activity and promoting a culture of innovation, social partnership, entrepreneurialism and skills-development in sustainable industries and sectors. The culture, heritage and environment of Wales will play a positive, modern role in the economy by attracting the interest and expenditure of tourists and providing a distinctive and trusted brand for Welsh businesses.

2.2.2 Planning Policy Wales

National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales, is detailed in Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 (24 February 2021), Section 6.1 of Chapter 6, Distinctive and Natural Places.

Paragraph 6.1.2 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'. Paragraph 6.1.6 outlines the Welsh Government's objectives for the historic environment. 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.

Paragraph 6.1.7 states 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.

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'.

In respect of listed buildings, para. 6.1.10 states 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' ... '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 ... The aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance the special qualities of listed buildings, retaining them in sustainable use'

In respect of conservation areas, para. 6.1.14 states 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'.

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' ... 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.

Planning Policy Wales 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.

2.2.3 Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24)

Additional heritage guidance in Wales is set out in *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*. TAN 24 provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications.

TAN 24 defines an 'historic asset' 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.

Effects through changes within the settings of historic assets are covered in TAN 24 at Paragraphs 1.23 to 1.29. Paragraph 1.25 defines the setting of an historic asset as comprising:

... 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.

Paragraph 1.26 stipulates 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.

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.

2.3 Local planning policy

Local planning policy for the Vale of Glamorgan Council is set out in the Vale of Glamorgan Council Replacement Local Development Plan 2021 – 2036 (LDP; adopted 28th June 2017).

The Plan sets out the vision, objectives, strategy and policies for managing development in the Vale of Glamorgan, and contains a number of local planning policies and makes provision for the use of land for the purposes of housing, employment, retailing, recreation, transport, tourism, minerals, waste, and community uses. It also seeks to identify the infrastructure that will be required to meet the growth anticipated in the Vale of Glamorgan up to 2026, and provides a monitoring framework for assessing the effectiveness of the Plan.

The following policies within the LDP include elements which are relevant to the historic environment. These include the Strategic Policy;

2.3.1 Built and Natural Environment Policy (Policy 10)

'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 Strategic Policy SP21 Built Environment and Historic Heritage and Historic Environment section (5.5 Culture and Heritage) including paragraphs relating to conservation areas.'*

This also includes the Managing Development Policy;

2.3.2 – Historic Environment Policy (Policy MD8)

'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 locally 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.'*

Specifically, the adopted LDP proposals map designates the Site area as Housing Mixed, Public Open Space Allocation and Ystradowen Settlement.

The Council is preparing a new Local Development Plan (LDP) to replace the existing adopted LDP. The new Plan will be called the Replacement Local Development Plan 2021 – 2036 (as yet un-adopted).

3. Baseline

The following sections detail and contextualise the known archaeological and historic assets within the Site and 1.2km study area. Historic assets within this study area are shown on Figures I and II, and detailed in Appendix I and II.

3.1 Historic assets

3.1.1 Designated Historic Assets

World Heritage Sites

Neither the Site nor the 1km study area fall within any World Heritage Site.

Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments within or intersecting the Site, however, the study area contains two scheduled monuments (Figure 1).

- GM228 - Ystradowen Castle Mound
- GM421 - Castell Tal-y-Fan

Listed Buildings

The Site does not contain any listed buildings; however, the study area contains two Listed Buildings (Figure 1).

- 82684 - Church of St. Owain
- 82685 - Churchyard Wall and Gates of Church of St. Owain

Conservation Areas

No conservation area intersects with the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

No registered historic park and garden intersects with the Site.

Registered Historic Landscapes

No registered historic landscape intersects with the Site.

3.1.2 Non-designated Historic Assets

Historic Environment Record (HER)

There is one non-designated historic asset recorded within the Site, (Caer Gwyr Battlefield, Penllyn (01476s)) and 43 historic assets within the study area as recorded by the GGAT HER (Figure 2). The battlefield, asset 01476s, is a duplicate of the RCAHMW asset (404853) Cae'r Gwyr, Supposed site of Battle, Ystradowain. Mapping differences show 404853 within the site boundary and historic mapping reflects this, whereas the HER reference puts it on the west boundary.

As mentioned above, there is also an overlap with RCAHMW records for non-designated assets, and Cadw records for designated assets, with two duplicate entries for listed buildings and two scheduled monuments.

The remaining HER records for non-designated assets include Iron Age, Roman, early medieval, followed by medieval and Post-medieval period sites (four sites are unknown in date and fabric). They are listed in Appendix 1. The following text, with an emphasis on the known

assets potentially affected by proposed development, summarises the historic assets which are currently included within the HER database.

Evidence of human activity within the wider area emerges with the presence of the Iron Age Mynydd y Fforest Enclosure at Penllyn (00317s), approximately 800m to the northwest of the Site. The site is a univallate enclosure standing about 120m above OD.

Roman activity within the study area is indicated by the presence of Roman coins and a gold ingot, (02956s, 03220s, 03221s) approximately 500m to the northeast of the Site.

The early medieval period is represented by the suggested Caer Gwyr Battlefield (01476s) but the sources for such a battle are doubtful. This is discussed in further detail in sections 4 and 7. There are another four assets recorded in the HER database from this period within the 1km study area, the closest of which (412m to the west) is the scheduled monument GM228 Ystradowen Castle Mound (00314s), comprising a motte and ditch, whilst another castle GM421 Castell Tal-Y-Fan lies 814m to the southeast of the Site (00315s). A potential deserted medieval village (00931s) and church (03778s) also lies approximately 300m to the west of the Site.

Royal Commission (RCAHMW)

The twelve Royal Commission records (NMR sites, Figure 3) are similar to the HER and Cadw records (Figures 1, 2 and 3) and aside from the outlying Iron Age and Roman find spots the record reflects the largely medieval and Post-medieval landscape.

One non-designated site (404853) Cae'r Gwyr, Supposed site of Battle, Ystradowain; Ystradowen lies within the Site boundary. The RCAHMW description is as follows

The second edition Ordnance Survey 25in and 6in maps show "Cae'r Gwyr supposed Site of Battle (A.D.1032)" despite using as the source Samuel Lewis, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1842, which clearly gives a date of 1031.

"Scene of a desperate battle between the invading Saxons and the ancient Britons under Conan ab Sytsylt, in the year 1031, in which that chieftain and all his sons were slain." Source: Samuel Lewis, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1833.

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

3.1.3 A review of the Portable Antiquities Scheme database has revealed no results.

3.1.4 Hedgerows

The boundary of the land parcel has maintained the shape and layout since at least the 1844 Tithe Mapping. Current mapping indicates that hedgerows are visible to the North, East and West, the Tithe map likely denoting these. The Western boundary hedge was possibly destroyed/alterd for the construction of the western housing development. The Site field visit confirmed the hedgerows.

3.1.5 LiDAR

No new sites were identified on available LiDAR at review date (04/09/2023. 1m resolution).

3.1.6 Site visit (Figures 8-13)

A site visit was conducted on 4th April 2023, during which the development area was photographed (Figures 7-13). The weather at the time of the survey was dry and sunny. Dense undergrowth, made access to some areas of the site difficult, particularly near the boundaries. During the survey, sites within and nearby to the Site previously identified from a search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Monuments Record (NMR) were visited.

The site was overgrown with a variety of ground plant species. The earlier 2020 geotechnical pits, were not visible due to the vegetation growth, and deep rutting associated with farm machinery was noted around the edges of the field. The northeast corner of the site had an access to the adjacent field. The western hedgerow was well maintained in its southwest corner alongside properties. The northern boundary was overgrown with the inclusion of trees and brambles and its hedgerow sat on top of an earth mound. The eastern and southern boundaries were well maintained. Sandy Lane runs alongside the southern edge of the field. This site appears to have always been an agricultural field.

The nearest Designated assets: GM228 (Incomplete motte and bailey) (Figure 14), 82684 (St Owain Church), 82685 (St Owain Church) (Figure 15) to the west of the Site were also visited to assess the relationship between these assets and the Site - no adverse effect is foreseen.

3.2 Previous archaeological investigations

The Site has been subject to previous archaeological investigations. A geophysical survey (Appendix III) was carried out in January 2020, the intention of which was to provide an indication of the archaeological potential of the site. No obvious features of clear archaeological origin were observed during the geophysical survey.

Following this, seven geotechnical test pits to inform the earlier development proposal were carried out in February; no archaeological finds or features were encountered. Other planned trenches were abandoned due to wet ground conditions. The report of these findings are attached in Appendix IV.

There are nineteen event records within the HER for the 1km study area. A full list of events can be found in Figure 4 (E000147 and E000148 are double numbered as per the HER data) and Appendix II.

Of these, three relate to desk-based assessments, two of which either encompass part of the Site (E005468) or lies immediately to the south of the Site (E004568).

The E005468 (Aberthaw to Upper Boat to Cilfynydd, Overhead Electricity Line (ZZB)) desk based assessment informed on the proposals for refurbishment of the existing overhead

electricity line between Aberthaw, Upper Boat and Cilfynydd. Here, a total of 292 heritage assets were identified within the study area and concluded that, the heritage impact would be at a medium due to the ground intrusive nature of the scope of works. Mitigation was suggested including agreed access routes, restrictions on movement and the creation of archaeological constraint maps (Valler & Bowen, 2013).

A DBA undertaken directly to the south of the Site (E004568, Land at Ystradowen) identified possible ancient hedgerows. In addition it stated that the medieval battle site to the north is not what it seems and may be falsified so the potential for medieval remains is low. There are no prehistoric, Roman features or heritage assets within the site and remains of these periods are thought to be low. Archaeological remains attributed the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods are also thought to be low (Blick, 2012).

An assessment carried out just to the south west of Ystradowen village identified no known heritage assets within the development area and that the potential for unknown buried archaeological was assessed as low (E007265). No adverse impact on the setting of surrounding designated assets was envisaged (Wills, R 2015).

A field evaluation was carried on land on Cowbridge Road, Ystradowen (E004349) approximately 250m to the southwest of the Site. Trial excavations on a field identified by the Ordnance Survey as the possible site of a deserted medieval village failed to find any evidence for medieval occupation. The earthworks visible had been formed by the dumping of earth or modern rubble; or, in the case of that investigated in cutting D, defined by superficial drainage gullies. Since the most recent work on the motte (PRN 314s) suggests it was never completed, there is no particular reason why it should be associated with a civilian settlement site. Several cottages were located east of the castle, and also two mills from 1611 belonging to the lord of the manor (Evans 1995).

The remaining events largely comprised a building survey, watching briefs and site visits attributed to the Tir Gofal Farm survey project and are considered to have no bearing on the Site.

3.3 Historic maps and aerial photographs

3.3.1 Historic Maps (Figures 5 – 6)

The earliest map to show the Site in detail is the Tithe Plan of Ystradowen Parish in the County of Glamorgan (1842, apportionment in 1902). This depicts a wholly rural fieldscape and the Site labelled as a meadow under the landownership of Parish Officers of Ystradowen and Llanblethian and occupied by Jacob Davis. The current road bounding the southern extent of the field is depicted on this tithe map, suggesting that the landscape has remained largely unchanged since at least 1842.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1877 shows very little change in the general rural and agricultural landscape, aside from the addition of the Vale Railway (Cowbridge Branch) line to the east and south east of the Site. Sandy lane is depicted on the south boundary of the field proposed for development. The map has the addition of 'Caer-gwyr Supposed Site of Battle' within the Site land parcel (249).

Very little change is visible on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1897), other than a few additional buildings running the route of the current Cowbridge Road. The site shape and size remains unchanged, however the text covering the site now reads 'Cae'r Gwyr (Supposed Site of) Battle (A.D. 1032).

The 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1919 shows a largely unchanged landscape, the battlefield is still annotated (parcel 234) but there are no changes to the Site itself.

By the 4th Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1947, no further changes are depicted, largely reflecting the current landscape.

3.3.2 Aerial Photographs (Figure 14)

The series of aerial photos from 1946 on show a very similar landscape as to that shown on the historic maps. Very little change is seen until around 1981 where a growth in housing can be seen to the southwest of the Site. This housing expansion then carries on up until the 1996 aerial photograph to its extents as it is now.

The site itself shows little to no change throughout the aerial photographs.

None of the images viewed for this assessment identifies any new or potential archaeological features within the Site.

4. Assessment of the Site's Archaeological Potential

This section assesses the potential for unrecorded historic assets to be present within the Site.

The walkover survey has been fairly comprehensive, aside from areas of scrub, and it is therefore assumed that the site visit would have identified all upstanding historic remains (of which there were none). This assessment therefore pertains to the potential for buried archaeological remains to exist which are not presently known.

The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the Site and 1km study area, together with the other data gathered for this study. This exercise is predictive only, and the lack of known archaeology of a given period may in fact reflect a lack of data, rather than a genuine absence of activity.

The baseline for the 1km study area is characterised by and relates to largely to the domestic and agricultural Post-Medieval landscape, possibly based on earlier medieval settlements and activities. Evidence of Iron Age activity is demonstrated through the nearby Mynydd y Fforest Enclosure at Penllyn, with hints of Roman activity or trade through the discovery of Roman ingots and cons.

Palaeoenvironmental: There is no evidence for peats, anaerobic deposits or waterlogged organic remains within the Site, nor does its character appear to lend itself to such deposits existing. The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains within the Site is therefore considered to be **nil**.

Prehistoric: There are no prehistoric sites within the within the Site or its 1km study area. The potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **very low**.

Iron Age: There is no evidence for archaeology of these periods within the Site, however within the 1km study area is the Iron Age Mynydd y Fforest Enclosure at Penllyn. The potential for archaeology of this period to exist within the Site is considered to be **Low**.

Roman: There is no evidence for archaeology of this period within the Site, however within the 1km study area, a roman ingot and coins have been discovered. The potential for similar archaeological finds of this period to exist within the Site is considered to be **Low to Medium**.

Early-medieval: One asset lies directly within the Site, the suggested Caer Gwyr Battlefield, Penllyn. The validity of this site is unknown, as no archaeological investigations have taken place to verify it, and the source of the information is unclear. The potential for archaeological remains of this period to exist within the Site is considered to be **Medium**.

Medieval: There are four assets recorded in the HER database from this period within the 1km study area, the closest of which (412m to the west) is the scheduled monument GM228 Ystradowen Castle Mound, a motte and ditch, whist another castle (GM421 Castell Tal-Y-Fan) lies 814m to the southeast of the Site. A potential deserted medieval village and church also lies to the west of the site. The potential for archaeological remains of this period to exist within the Site is considered to be **Medium**.

Post-medieval: Historic maps show the Site to have largely been pastoral and rural in nature. There is also the potential for historic hedgerows to be seen on the 1844 Tithe mapping and still in existence today on the north, east and southern boundaries. A number of farmsteads and scattered cottages can be seen developing over the course of the mapping, however the area has largely stayed rural in nature. The potential for archaeological remains of this period to exist within the Site is considered to be **Medium**.

Modern: there is potential for Modern period archaeology to exist within the Site which would be an extension of and expansion of the Post-medieval remains (i.e. **Medium**).

5. Assessment of Effect

The assets shown in Table 1 are likely to be affected by any proposed construction activity. The impacts of the proposed works are summarised in Table 1 below, both without mitigation, and as residual effects if the proposed mitigation is embedded into the scheme (the latter for the negative impacts only). Given that the present scheme design is a proposal, these comments should be considered as provisional.

Table 5 Table of Effect

Asset	Value	Impact description	Impact Magnitude	Effect (without mitigation)	Mitigation	Residual Effect
(01476s) Caer Gwyr Battlefield, Penllyn	High	Construction works	Minor negative	Minor adverse	Watching Brief	Slight
Historic Hedgerows	Medium	Construction Works	Minor negative	Minor adverse	Survey	Slight
All previously unknown archaeology	Unknown	Construction works	Unknown	Unknown	Watching Brief	Unknown

6. Mitigation

Outline mitigation for this scheme is recommended as follows and is based on the results obtained from desk-based assessment and previous investigations undertaken within the Site.

An archaeological watching brief is recommended; however, that mitigation should be discussed with the relevant stakeholders (the LPA as appropriate) and agreed prior to the

scheme's commencement as the LPA conditions may have changed since the original recommendation. Surveys of the northern, eastern and southern hedgerows should also be undertaken before construction works.

7. Conclusions

As there are no designated historic assets (i.e. World Heritage Site, scheduled monument, listed building, registered park and garden, historic landscape or conservation area) within, or intersecting with the Site, as such, there are no in-principle statutory constraints to the development proposal.

In terms of archaeology, the Site is something of an unknown quantity. Historic mapping evidence indicates that the field has been left undisturbed since at least the 1848 Tithe Map. The one recorded asset is the site of the Caer Gwyr Battlefield (404853, PRN01476s). The RCAHMW (The inventory of Historic Battlefields in Wales) define a battlefield as '*An area or location, terrestrial or marine, where a conflict occurred, involving military forces. All aspects of Wales's past should be considered for the identification of historic battlefield sites, which may include traditional battles, sieges, invasions, skirmishes, ambushes, massacres and sites of civil unrest*'. The description covers any offensive/defensive military action whether large scale or small and presumably smaller actions although not necessarily so, may leave less evidence for the site of a battle particularly if no earthworks are involved.

There was no battlefield evidence apparent during the site walkover nor during earlier evaluation/geophysical survey works and neither was there any evidence from aerial photographs. Ordnance mapping annotates the field as a 'supposed' site of battle. None of that may be surprising given present knowledge derived from statutory bodies records, which is fairly dismissive of the sources, as follows;

- The Royal Commissions Inventory of Historic Battlefields of Wales (404853); '*The Cottonian Chronicle speaks of the death of Cynan ap Seisyll, killed in battle. The only source that provides a location for this battle is in the Gwentian Bru. Where it is noted that 'Then the Saxons came to Glamorgan and the action of Ystradywain was fought, where they killed Cynan, son of Seisyllt, and all his sons (Owen, 49)'. Although, as the battlefield site has not been verified in any sources prior to 1790, it is unlikely to be authentic.*
- The general RCAHMW description for 404853; *The second edition Ordnance Survey 25in and 6in maps show "Cae'r Gwyr supposed Site of Battle (A.D.1032)" despite using as the source Samuel Lewis, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1842, which clearly gives a date of 1031. "Scene of a desperate battle between the invading Saxons and the ancient Britons under Conan ab Sytsyllt, in the year 1031, in which that chieftain and all his sons were slain." Source: Samuel Lewis, A Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1833.*
- The HER (PRN 01476s); *Summary - marked on 2nd edn OS 25" map as 'Cae'r Gwyr, supposed site of battle 1032'. This battle is an invention of Iolo Morgannwg, 18th century poet, opium addict and literary forger.*
- *Description - marked on 2nd edn OS 25" map as 'Cae'r Gwyr, supposed site of battle 1032'. Ystradowen, scene of a desperate battle in AD 1031, between invading Saxons & the ancient Britons under Conon ab Seisylt, in which that chieftain & all his sons were*

slain (Lewis 1842). OS card ST 07 NW 2 According to the genuine manuscripts of the 'Brut y Tywysogion (Seisyll was a prince of Gwyned; his killer and his place of death are not named. The account that his death took place in Ystradowen appears only in the Gwentian Brut (a melange of material from the genuine Brut with imaginative interpolations compiled by Iolo Morgannwg, 18th century poet and literary forger). There is no genuine record of Saxon incursions into Glamorgan in the 11th century.

Despite the doubtfulness of a battle site there may be a grain of truth behind the story, therefore the early-medieval site remains of an unknown potential. Although the northern field was not assessed during the walk over, that area also has the potential for the battle site.

Given the absence of other assets within the site itself, the potential for encountering medieval or post-medieval assets is evaluated as medium due to the presence of the nearby medieval castles, possible deserted medieval village and church all of which likely had an influence in their immediate surroundings. The historic hedgerows are also an asset to be taken into consideration.

In opposition to the negative archaeological results obtained from the geophysical survey and test pits undertaken in 2020, there is the awareness that geophysical surveys are not wholly conclusive (i.e. ground conditions can effect results) and that absence of encountered archaeology within the test pits does not necessarily mean there is none across the Site.

Therefore given the above conclusions, this assessment gives a recommendation for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during all ground disturbance works¹.

¹ The 2020 test pits were carried out for specific GI purposes to inform a construction design no longer valid. Should any new design proposal require GI works, then a watching brief during test pitting would also be recommended. Discussion with the LPA on the results obtained, allied to the earlier investigation results, may result in a review of the recommended watching brief work.

8. Sources consulted

8.1 Legislation, planning and guidance

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Vale of Glamorgan Council Replacement Local Development Plan 2021 – 2036 (LDP; adopted 28th June 2017).

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8.2 Textual Sources

Alphanumeric code in square brackets denotes the field work 'Event' to which each 'grey literature' site report applies, e.g. [E002221].

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Valler, H and Bowen, F. 2013. *Aberthaw - Upper Boat - Cilfynydd OHL (ZZB) Level 1: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Appraisal* (Updated), AMEC [E005468]

Wills, R 2015 *Church Farm, Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan 3933*, Cotswold Archaeology [E007264 & E007265]

Yates, A. 2000. *St Owain's Church, Ystradowen*, GGAT. [E002642]

8.3 Cartographic sources

Historic maps accessed from the West Glamorgan Record Office, Welsh Tithe Maps (<https://places.library.wales>) and National Museum of Scotland collection (<https://maps.nls.uk>). Accessed 03/04/2023

Date	Description	Scale
1842	Plan of Ystradowen Parish in the County of Glamorgan tithe map (1842, apportionment in 1902).	-
1877	1st Edition Ordnance Survey. Glamorgan Sheet XLI	Six Inch to the Mile
1897	2nd Edition Ordnance Survey. Glamorgan Sheet XLI.SE	Six Inch to the Mile
1919	3rd Edition Ordnance Survey. Glamorgan Sheet XLI	Six Inch to the Mile
1947	3rd Edition Ordnance Survey. Glamorgan Sheet XLI.SE	Six Inch to the Mile

8.4 Websites

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National Museum of Scotland collection: <https://maps.nls.uk>. Accessed 03/04/2023.

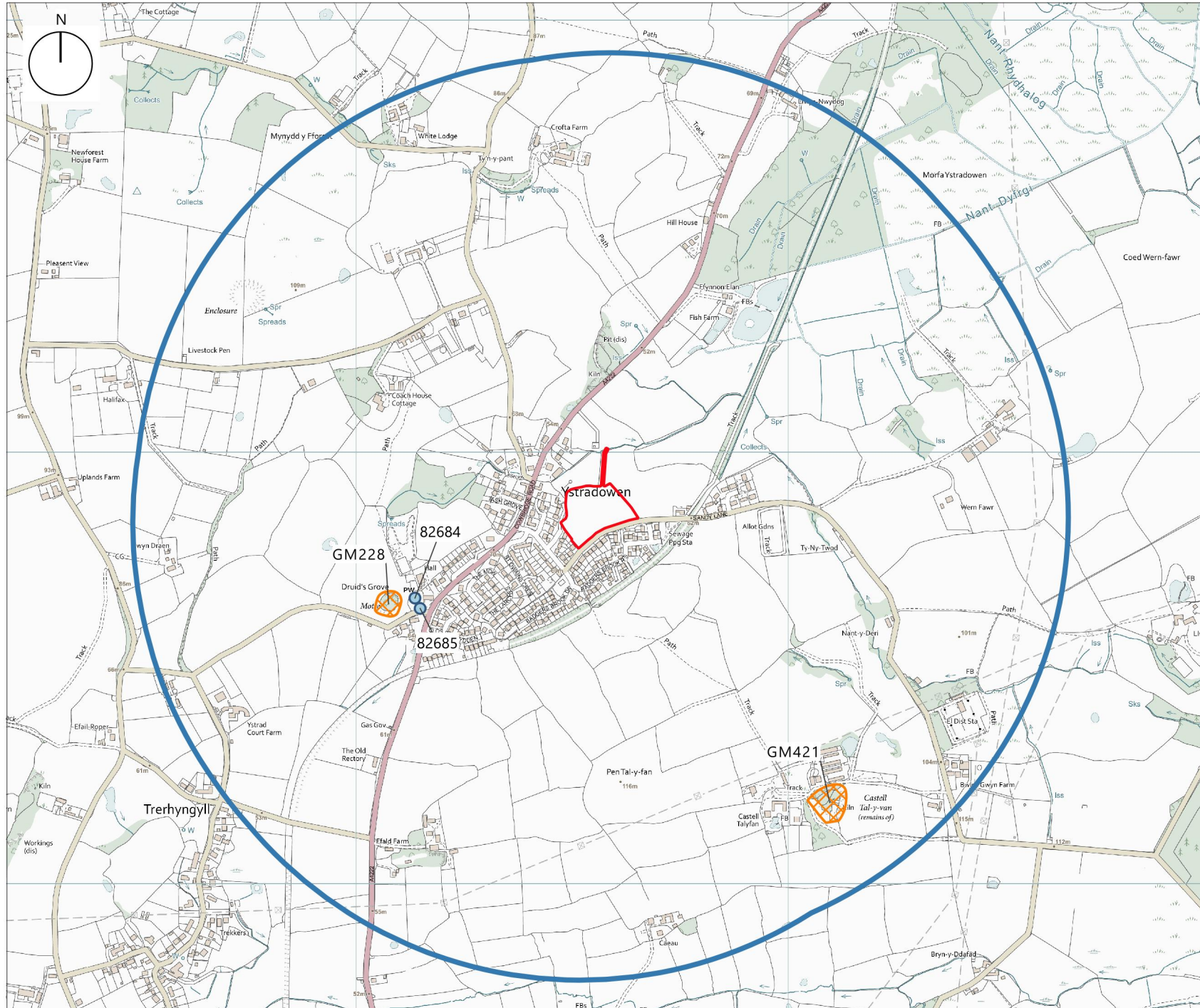
RCAHMW The inventory of Historic Battlefields in Wales <https://battlefields.wales/what-is-a-welsh-battlefield/> Accessed 09/06/2023.

Welsh Tithe Maps: <https://places.library.wales>. Accessed 03/04/2023.

LiDAR Data: <https://datamap.gov.wales>. Accessed 04/09/2023.

8.5 Aerial Photographs

Date	Reference
1946	4654 RAFCPEUK_1871 1102
1947	4702 RAF CPEUK2258 5055
1954	5406 58_RAF_1335 F21 0079
1956	5609 MAL245_56 37238
1967	6713 MAL 70_67 143
1967	6739 OS 67_090 063
1969	6935 OS 69_153 216
1981	8101 JAS 3081 151
1991	9100 Geonex159_91 0131
2001	Ordnance Survey01_1018 1308







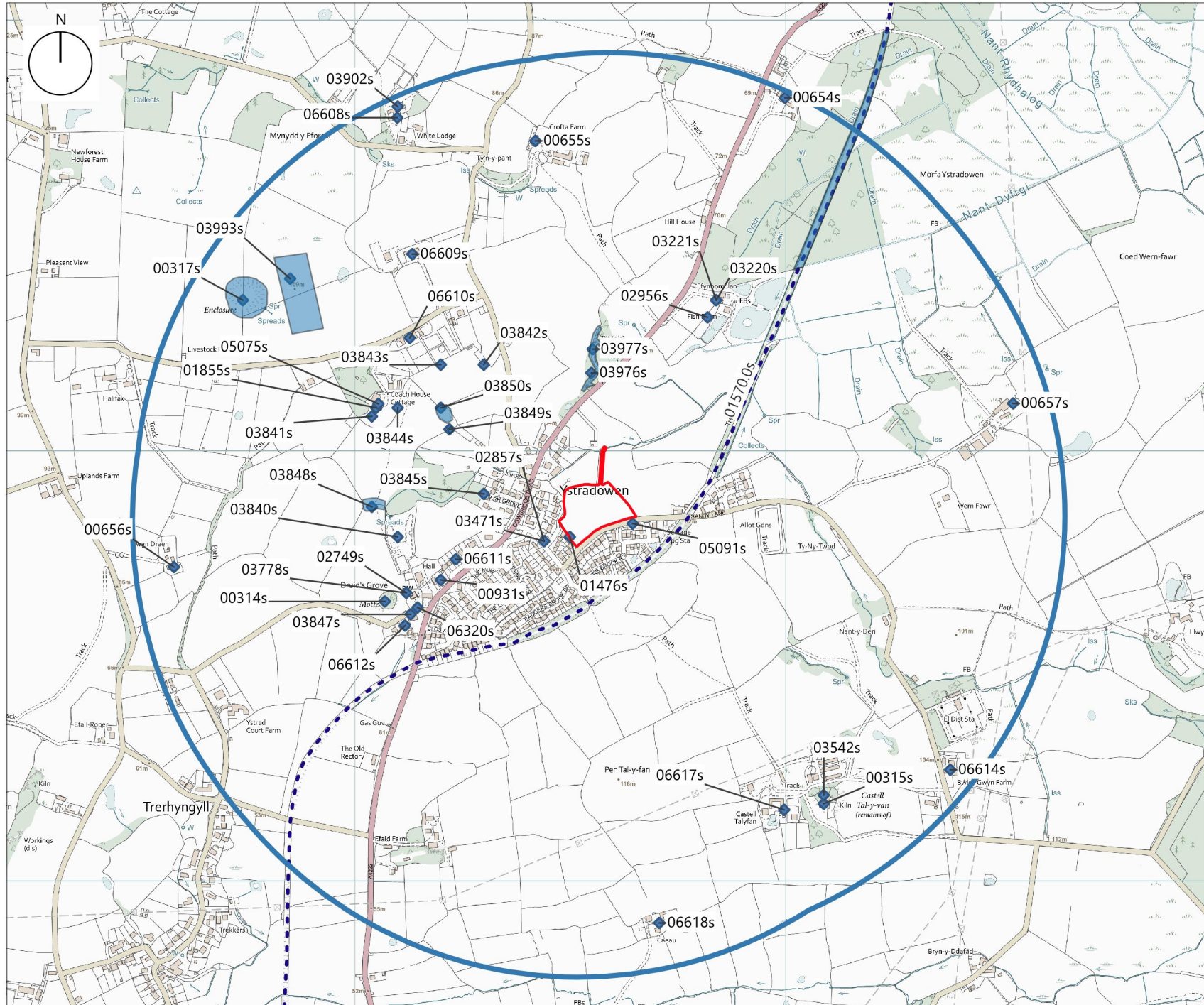
-  Study Area
-  Site Boundary
-  Cadw SAM
-  Grade II Listed Building

Figure 1.
Non-Designated Assets (Cadw)

Dwg Ref.	P2203_dwg001	Revision	0
Date	30/08/2023	Drawn by	SLJ
		QA	MT

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- Study_Area
- Site_Boundary
- HER Core
- HER Polygon
- Tramline

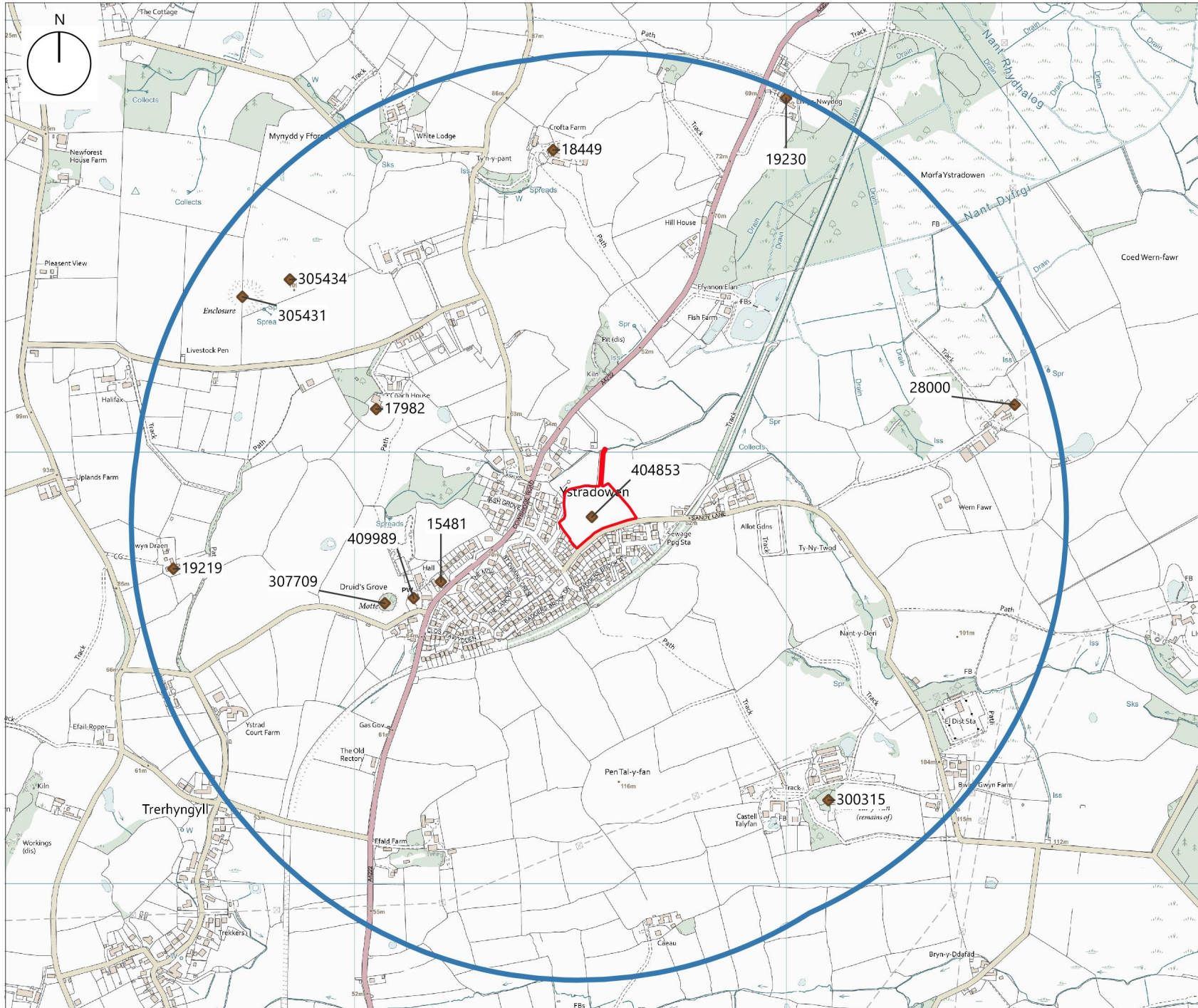
Figure 2.
Non-Designated Assets (HER)

Dwg Ref.	P2203_dwg002	Revision	0
Date	30/08/2023	Drawn by	SLJ
		QA	MT

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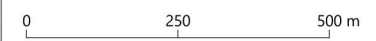
- Study_Area
- Site_Boundary
- ◆ RCAHMW (NMRW)

Figure 3.
Non-Designated Assets (RCAHMW)

Dwg Ref.	P2203_dwg003	Revision	0
Date	30/08/2023	Drawn by	SLJ
		QA	MT

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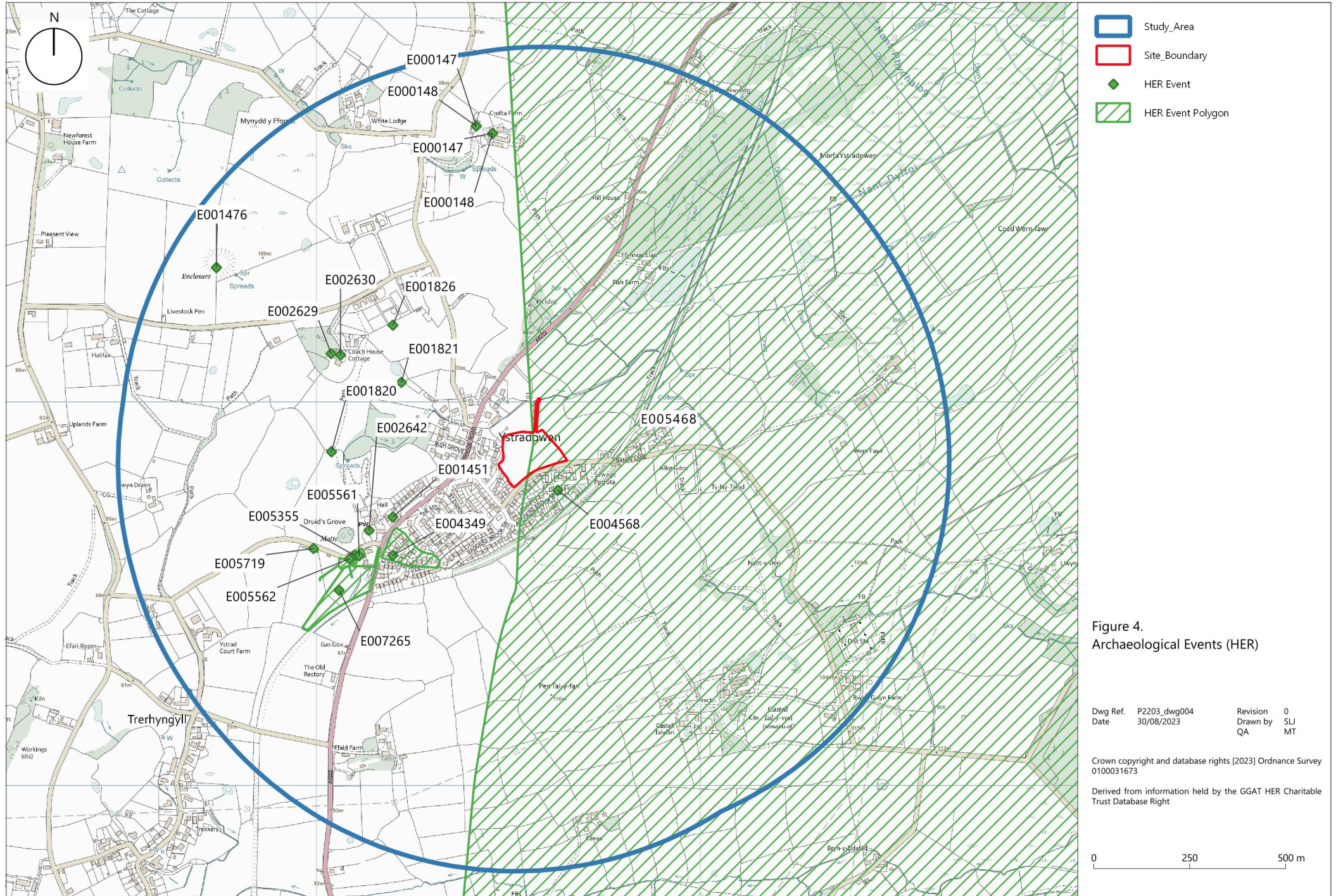
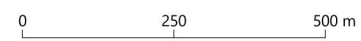


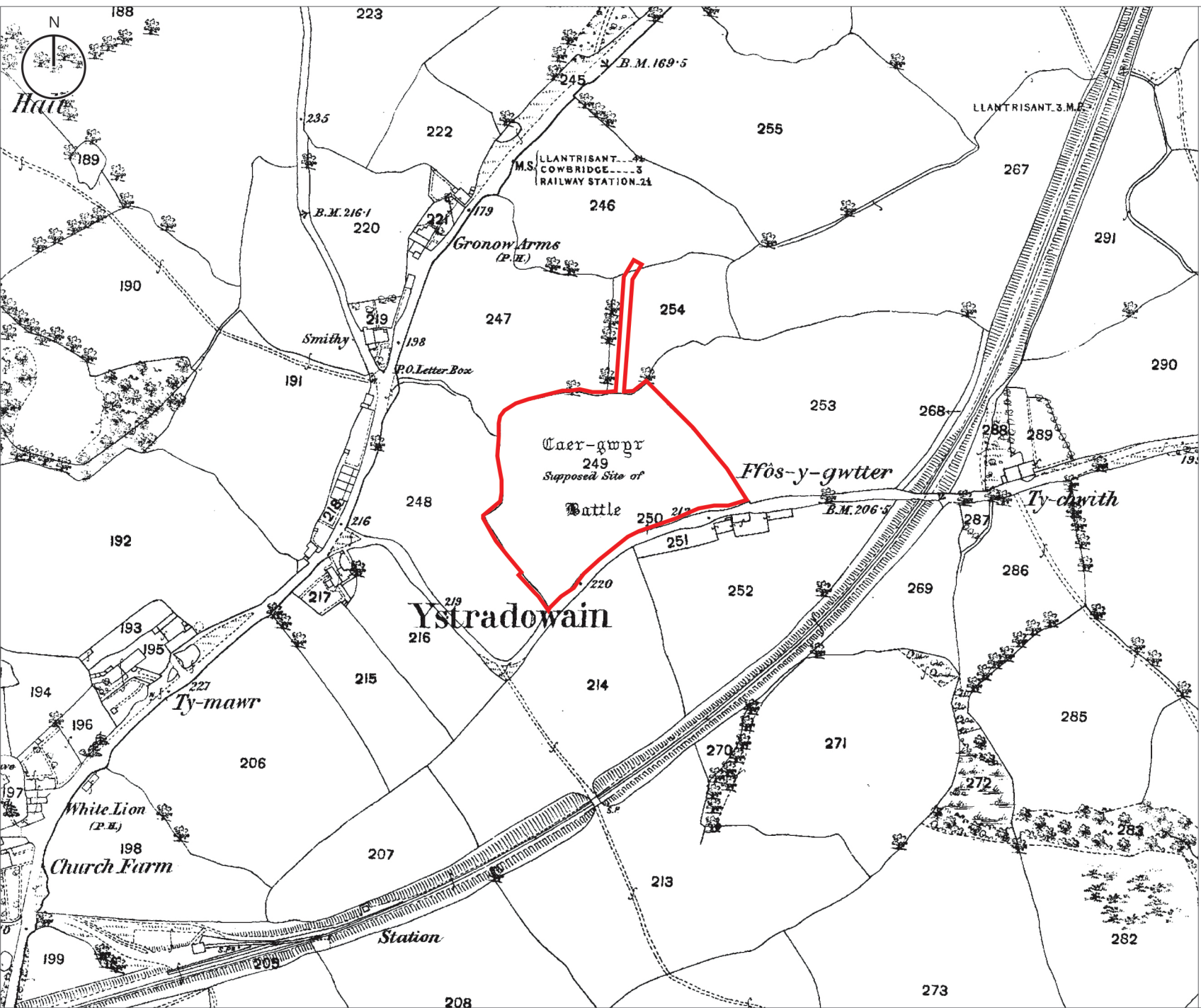
Figure 4.
Archaeological Events (HER)

Dwg Ref.	P2203_dwg004	Revision	0
Date	30/08/2023	Drawn by	SLJ
		QA	MT

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0100031673

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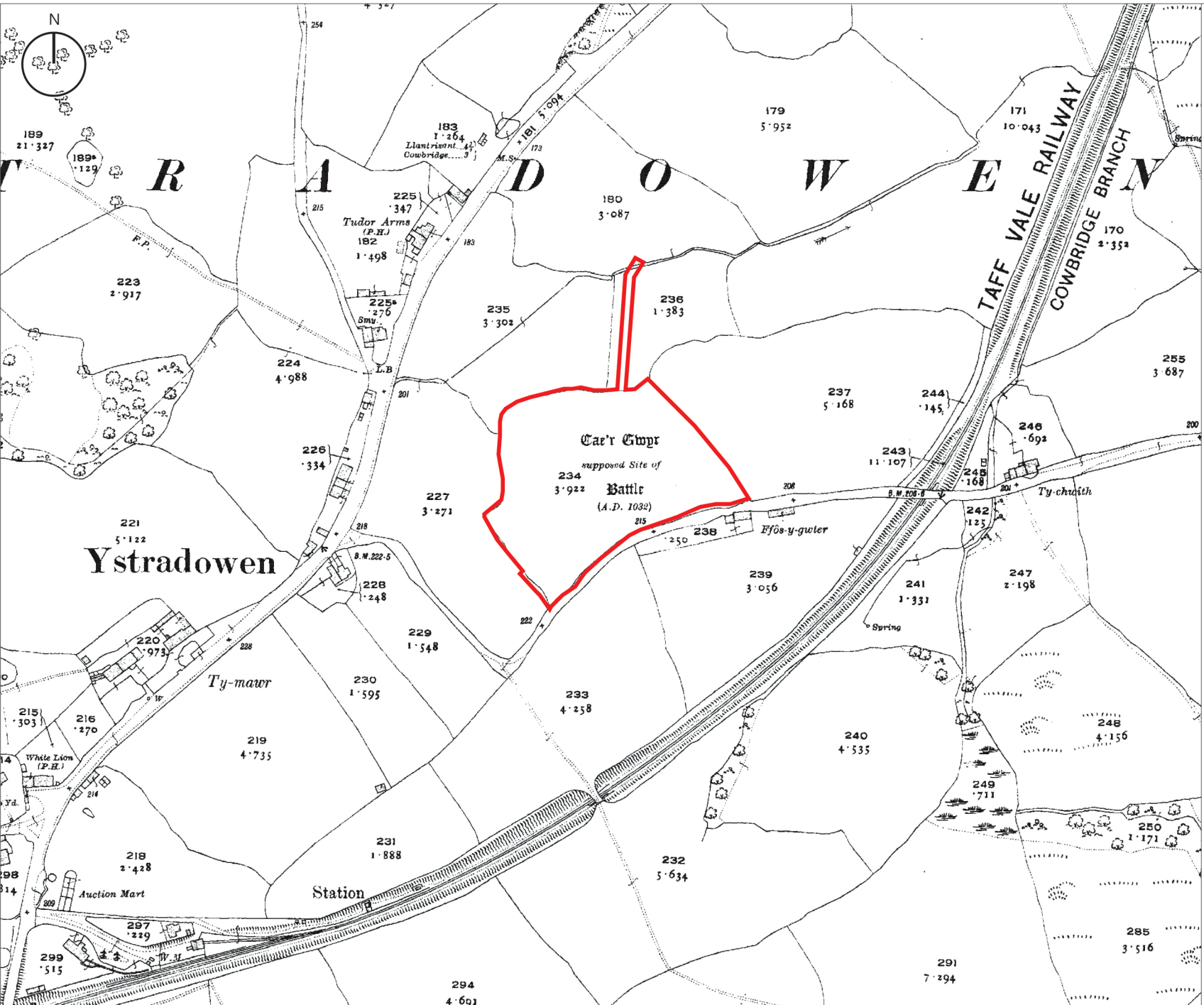
Development Area

Figure 5.
First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of
1877 with development area.

Dwg Ref.	P2203 dwg004	Revision	0
Date	15/3/2023	Drawn by	PJ
		QA	MT

Based on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1877 with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd, Licence number AL100005976

0 50 100m



Development Area

Figure 6.
Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of
1919 with development area.

Dwg Ref.	P2203 dwg006	Revision	0
Date	15/3/2023	Drawn by	PJ
		QA	MT

Based on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1919 with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd, Licence number AL100005976

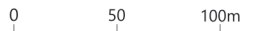




Figure 7. Access to the Site off Sandy Lane

View to north



Figure 8. View across the Site from the northwest corner

View to the southeast



Figure 9. View from the southeast corner across the Site

View to the northwest



Figure 10. North corner of field with access to adjacent field

View to the north



Figure 11. View to west from the centre of the Site



Figure 12. View to north from the centre of the Site



Figure 13. View to east from the centre of the Site



Figure 14. View to south from the centre of the Site



Figure 15. View to the east of the east boundary hedgerow



Figure 16. Scheduled Monument Ystradowen Castle Mound (GM228)

View to the northwest



Figure 17. Listed Building Church of St Owain (82684)

View to the northeast

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 6982

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Sophie Lewis-Jones, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)

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Search criteria

See attached shapefile

PRN 00314s NAME *Ystradowen Castle Mound* **NGR** *ST01077765* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*
TYPE *Medieval, Motte, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The Scheduled Ystradowen Castle Mound is a rare example of an unfinished motte. The NW side is unditched but on the other sides the ditch was left uncompleted.*

DESCRIPTION *The Scheduled Ystradowen Castle Mound is a rare example of an unfinished motte. The NW side is unditched but on the other sides the ditch was left uncompleted. It may have been superseded by nearby Talyfan Castle (PRN 315s). 12th century Norman motte, 20ft high, 75ft diameter, with incomplete ditch. Attributed to the St. Quentin family who reputedly used the Tal y Fan site later. The site was associated with druidical ceremonies up to 1721. It is the second largest motte in Glamorgan and a rare example. Included on Vale of Glamorgan Council's List of County Treasures (Vale of Glamorgan Council).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Damaged* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1977

STATUS *Scheduled Monument GM228 , UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1307*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 315s, Same as 93127 GGATE001451*

SOURCES

Document Cadw Cadw Scheduled Monument Record

Report Vale of Glamorgan Council 2007 Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures: Penllyn Website accessed 21 December 2012

01/MM Record Card/OS//1956/ST 07 NW 1/;

02/PM Desc Text//Evans CJO/1944/Glam its Hist & Topog/p446;

03/pm desc text/RCAHM//1991/Invent III 1a/MO12

04/PM Desc Text///1971/Glam Co Hist/3 p448;

05/PM Desc Text//Hogg & King/1963/Archaeol Cambrensis/112 p99;

06/PM Desc Text//Spurgeon and Thomas/1980/Archaeol Cambrensis/No63;

07/MM Record Card/OS//1981/ST 07 NW 1/;

08/PM Desc Text//S Glam County Council/1974/County Treasures Survey; ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00314s>

PRN 00315s NAME *Castell Tal y Van / Talyfan Castle* **NGR** *ST02097718* **COMMUNITY** *Welsh St Donats*

TYPE Medieval, Castle, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *A presumed early 12th century castle which lay at the centre of a large member lordship that stretched over several parishes. The castle was allowed to fall into ruin, finally before being quarried away during the 19th century.*

DESCRIPTION *Talyfan Castle lies at the centre of a large member lordship, which extended over a wide are of the Border Vale, and embraced the parishes of Llanharry, Llansannor, Welsh St Donat's, Ystradowen, and most of Pendoylan. An unfinished motte beside Ystradowen church, just over 1km to the north-west, may have been superceded by Talyfan Castle. The only other castle in Talyfan is the diminutive motte of Ty Du lying 2.5km to the east. The lordship of Talyfan abutted the knight's fee of Penllyn to the west, and the member lordship of Phuthin to the north-west; the River Ely to the north-east and east divided it from Meisgyn and the sub-fee of Peterston; and to the south-east it adjoined the shire-fee holdings of Llantrithyd and Bonvilston. To the south an uncertain line divided it from the small manor or member lordship of Llanblethian, with which it shared a common medieval tenurial history, both owned by Richard Siward who was evicted in 1245. Thereafter, Talyfan, with Llanblethian and Rhuthin, remained with the chief lords, being loosely associated in an extensive demesne holding for the rest of the Middle Ages; henceforth, Talyfan ceased to be the administrative centre of these lands with its courts only administering the country (patria). The castle continued until pillaged and fired in the Despenser War of 1321. Within the lordship, the manors of Talyfan and Llanhari suffered the seizure of livestock and crops. The castle was however restored by 1349 when, along with its park, it was valued on the death of Hugh, Lord Despenser. It remained within the family, although in 1375 its buildings were considered of no value. It was passed to Edward Despenser's widow on his death in 1376, and is listed in the inquisition in the death of Isabel, Countess of Warwick, in 1440. By the 1530s however, the castle was in ruins according to Leyland, although it seems a court continued to function there. In 1551 Talyfan Castle was passed to the Mansels of Margam. Mary, daughter of Anthony Mansel, brought the castle to her husband, Thomas Aubrey, whose family continued possession until the early 19th century. A print of 1828 shows substantial standing remains of the castle walls, and a farmhouse within, constructed c1700. Almost total quarrying away of the masonry of the castle occurred between 1828 and 1860, some of it reused in the building of the present Castell Tal-y-van farmhouse situated c80m to the east. Included on Vale of Glamorgan Council's List of County Treasures (Vale of Glamorgan Council).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS Scheduled Monument GM421 , UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 339

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 314s, Same as 93264

SOURCES

Article O'Neil BH STJ. 1954 *The Castles of Wales (A Hundred Years of Welsh Archeology)*.

Database Vale of Glamorgan Council Glamorgan County Treasures

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 07 NW 3/;

02/PH Desc Text//Lewis S/1949/Topographical Dictionary of Wales/

03/PH Desc Text//Homphray J/1828/Castles of Lordship of Glam/p23/;

04/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1980//;

05/MM Record Card/OS//1978/ST 07 NW 3/;

06/PM Desc Text//Hogg & King/1967/Archaeol Cambrensis/116 p88/;

07/PM Desc Text//1971/Glam County Hist/3 p447/;

08/PM Desc Text//O Neil BH//Cambrian Archaeol Assoc Cent/Vol p129/;

09/PM Desc Text//Spurgeon & Thomas/1980/Archaeol in Wales/No71

p445; **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00315s>

PRN 00317s **NAME** Mynydd y Fforest enclosure, Penllyn **NGR** ST00747835 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn

TYPE Iron Age, Hillfort, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Listed under Iron Age univallate enclosures in positions unsuited to defence. The earthwork stands at about 120m above OD, on a southward-facing slope of about 1 in 6 about a kilometre NW Ystradowen. The position, which has a good view in all directions except to N, seems to have been chosen deliberately; there is no obvious reason for avoiding the summit of the hill, only a short distance to N.*

DESCRIPTION *Listed under Iron Age univallate enclosures in positions unsuited to defence. The earthwork stands at about 120m above OD, on a southward-facing slope of about 1 in 6 about a kilometre NW Ystradowen. The position, which has a good view in all directions except to N, seems to have been chosen deliberately; there is no obvious reason for avoiding the summit of the hill, only a short distance to N. The enclosure is nearly circular, about 60m in diameter, area 0.3ha, and is protected by a bank, ditch and counterscarp bank, measuring about 18m wide by 0.6m high overall where best preserved, on the E side. The enclosure is bisected by a modern hedge-bank, and ploughing has almost obliterated the remains W of this, including the probable site of the entrance on the SW. On the SE there is a small semicircular projection from the inner bank, about 7.5m in diameter; the ditch follows its outer edge. The remains are turf-covered, and no stonework is visible. (Wiggins and Evans 2005)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 305431 GGATE001455, GGATE001476, GGATE002400*

SOURCES

Report Wiggins, H and Evans, E 2005 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Glamorgan with recommendations for fieldwork 1828

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 07 NW 5/;

02/PM List//RCAHM/1976/Glam Invent/p35 No661;

03/MM Air Photo/West Air//1979/29149/;

04/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1979-80//;

05/MM Record Card/OS//1978/ST 07 NW 5/;

06/PM Desc Text//Nash Williams VE/1949/Bull Board Celtic Stud/V13 pt 3 p 152

Pt3 p152 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00317s>

PRN *00654s* **NAME** *Llwun Nwydog* **NGR** *ST02007882* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Completely refurbished 17th century two storey cottage with period features retained. Now refurbished as a group of modern holding homes for letting.*

DESCRIPTION *House with winding stair; close set beams. Completely refurbished 17th century two storey cottage with period features retained. Some 19th century extensions and many 19th century farm buildings adjacent. Now recently refurbished as a group of modern holding homes for letting. Included on Vale of Glamorgan Council's List of County Treasures (Vale of Glamorgan Council).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: CONVERTED DESCRIPTION: Refurbished as holiday cottages (Vale of Glamorgan Council).

RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2007

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1982

STATUS *UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1304*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 19230*

SOURCES

Report Vale of Glamorgan Council 2007 Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures: Penllyn Website accessed 21 December 2012

01/PM Desc Text//S.Glam C.C//1974-76/County Treasures Survey/Y.4 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00654s>

PRN *00655s* **NAME** *Crofta Farmhouse* **NGR** *ST01427872* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *House with entry behind central chimney; arched doorway with Bullnose*

DESCRIPTION *Crofta farmhouse may have its origins in the 16th century. It is a stone built longhouse aligned northeast to southwest with later extensions. The house measures 24x6m long, two storeys divided into 5 units on the ground floor. Existing window openings have been enlarged. A blocked window opening was uncovered during removal of plasterwork from the interior. Two inglenook fireplaces with oak lintels, one featuring a small bell-shaped clay oven. House with entry behind central chimney; arched doorway with Bullnose. Included on Vale of Glamorgan Council's List of County Treasures (Vale of Glamorgan Council).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1983

STATUS *UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 342*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 18449 GGATE000147, GGATE000148*

SOURCES

Database Vale of Glamorgan Council Glamorgan County Treasures

Report Jones, R. S. 2008 Crofta Farmhouse, Ystradowen, Glamorgan: standing building recording and watching brief 2586 208 14

01/PM Desc Text//S.Glam C.C//1974-76/County Treasures Survey/Y.5;

02/PM List//RCHM//1982/Glam Invent Vol.3 pt.2p.208 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00655s>

PRN 00656s NAME *Llwyn-Drain* NGR *ST00587773* COMMUNITY *Penllyn*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, House, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *House with gable chimney; windeng stair; stop chamfered fireplace lintel.*

DESCRIPTION *House with gable chimney; windeng stair; stop chamfered fireplace lintel.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1982

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 19219*

SOURCES

01/PM Desc Text//S.Glam C.C//1974-76/County Treasures Survey/Y.6;
02/MM Record Card/OS//1983/ST 19 NW 07/ ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00656s>

PRN 00657s NAME *Wern-Fawr* NGR *-, ST02537811* COMMUNITY *Welsh St Donats*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, House, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Disused 2 - room house, gable chimney. One dressed stone window.*

DESCRIPTION *Disused 2 - room house, gable chimney. One dressed stone window. This farmstead appears to be of linear plan type, as identified during GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1982

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 28000*

SOURCES

01/PM Desc Text//S.Glam C.C//1974-76/County Treasures Survey/W.8;
02/PM List//RCHM//1982/Glam Invent Vol.3 pt.2p.207 ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00657s>

PRN 00931s NAME *YSTRADOWEN* NGR *ST012777* COMMUNITY *Penllyn*
TYPE *Medieval, Deserted rural settlement, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *There is an area of disturbed ground within a pasture field, but the features do not present a discernible pattern, & no house platforms are visible.*

DESCRIPTION *There is an area of disturbed ground within a pasture field, but the features do not present a discernible pattern, & no house platforms are visible.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1980

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 15481 GGATE001451*

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1978/ST 07 NW 13/;
02/MM Record Card/OS//02.04.82/ST 07 NW 13/ ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00931s>

PRN 01476s NAME *Caer Gwyr Battlefield, Penllyn* NGR *ST015778* COMMUNITY *Penllyn*
TYPE *Early Medieval, Battlefield, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Marked on 2nd edn OS 25" map as 'Cae'r Gwyr, supposed site of battle 1032'. This battle is an invention of Iolo Morgannwg, 18th century poet, opium addict and literary forger.*

DESCRIPTION *Marked on 2nd edn OS 25" map as 'Cae'r Gwyr, supposed site of battle 1032'. Ystradowen, scene of a desparate battle in AD 1031, between invading Saxons & the ancient Britons under Conon ab Seisyllt, in which that chieftain & all his sons were slain (Lewis 1842). OS card ST 07 NW 2 According to the genuine manuscripts of the 'Brut y Tywysogion (Paniarth and Red Book of Hergest, Cynan ap Seisyll was slain AD 1025/1027. Cynan ap*

Seisyll was a prince of Gwyned; his killer and his place of death are not named. The account that his death took place in Ystradowen appears only in the Gwentian Brut (a melange of material from the genuine Brut with imaginative interpolations compiled by Iolo Morgannwg, 18th century poet and literary forger). There is no genuine record of Saxon incursions into Glamorgan in the 11th century.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1981

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 404853*

SOURCES

Book Lewis, S. 1833 A Topographical Dictionary of Wales. 1st edn [2nd edn 1844, 3rd edn 1849]

01/MM Record Card/OS//1978/ST 07 NW 2/;

02/PH Mention//Lewis S/1842/Topo Dict of Wales/ ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT01476s>

PRN 01570.0s NAME LLANTRISANT-ABERTHAW RAILWAY NGR ST018803 COMMUNITY Llanharry
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Railway, RANK: 1

SUMMARY FORMER D11: *Post-medieval - modern Great Western and Taff Valley railway between Llantrisant and Aberthaw through Cowbridge, closed in sections 1930-51*

DESCRIPTION FORMER D11: *Post-medieval - modern Great Western and Taff Valley railway between Llantrisant and Aberthaw through Cowbridge, closed in sections 1930-51. The Cowbridge Railway Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1862, to construct a standard-gauge line from Cowbridge to join up with the Taff Vale railway at Maesaraul. However, it was then decided to terminate the northern end of the new route at Llantrisant, and lay a third rail on the Mawndy Branch of the Taff vale to Maesaraul Junction. The passenger service was withdrawn in 1951; a freight service remained over the full length until 1965 but only as far south as Llanharry until 1975. The ramins of the track were lifted in 1977 (Barrie 1994, 175-6).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1997

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*Book Barrie, D S M 1980 A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain. Vol 12: South Wales GG.9018.BAR /MM RECORD CARD/OS///1978/ST07 SW32/**

*PM DESC TEXT//DANIELS & DENCH/G & LA/1973/PASSENGERS NO MORE/p13**

pm desc text/Forest Enterprise/1999/Welsh Heritage Assets Project - Contract 14 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT01570.0s>

PRN 01855s NAME ASH HALL NGR ST01057810 COMMUNITY Penllyn

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, House, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Double pile structure incorporated in building modernised in the 19th century by Deere family. Originally built for Matthew Deare in 1745 by William Jones.*

DESCRIPTION *Double pile structure incorporated in building modernised in the 19th century by Deere family. Originally built for Matthew Deare in 1745 by William Jones. Passed to Aubrey family about 1780 and via various owners to Owen family in 1866 and they held it to 1920, then via various owners to Phillips. In First World War it was a Red Cross Hospital (05075s). Landscaped garden of 19th century date. Included on Vale of Glamorgan Council's List of County Treasures (Vale of Glamorgan Council).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1983

STATUS *UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1310*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 17982*

SOURCES

Report Vale of Glamorgan Council 2007 Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures: Penllyn Website accessed 21 December 2012

01/PM Desc Text//RCHM//1981/Glam Invent VOL.4 Pt.1 The Greater;

Houses apenn.1 No.45 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT01855s>

PRN 02749s NAME *St Owain's Church at Ystradowen* NGR *ST01127767* COMMUNITY *Penllyn*
TYPE *Unknown, Church, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The church of Ystradowen is first mentioned in 1173 as a possession of Tewksbury Abbey, but may be pre-Norman. It consists of nave, separate chancel, W tower with outshot stair turret to the N, S porch, and vestry N of the chancel. It was entirely rebuilt in 1865-68 (architect J Pritchard).*

DESCRIPTION *The church of Ystradowen (St Euian of Cherletona) is first mentioned in 1173 as a possession of Tewksbury Abbey (Crouch 1988, 28-31); it was a prebend, and may therefore be a pre-Norman foundation (Green 1907, 20). The churchyard is a polygon with the N and W sides curved, lying immediately adjacent to an unfinished motte (PRN 314s). The churchyard cross does not survive. The church consists of nave, separate chancel, W tower with outshot stair turret to the N, S porch, and vestry N of the chancel. It was rebuilt in 1865-68 by J Pritchard (Newman 1995, 650) in a simplified Decorated style. There is no evidence from what could be seen at the time of the field visit to suggest that any of the medieval fabric survives; at the very least, the walls have been refaced inside and out and all the openings replaced. Newman (1995, 650) considers that it is a copy of the previous building, but Crossley and Ridgway (1958, 107) quote notes to the effect that this had a projecting rood stair with catslide roof N of the nave, partially destroyed by the end of 1844. There are a number of 18th and 19th century wall tablets, but the internal fittings are all Victorian or later, mainly appearing to be contemporary with the 1865-68 restoration. Wright (1941b, 182) notes a bell of 1688. **BIBLIOGRAPHY** Published and printed Crossley, F H, and Ridgway, M H, 1958, Screens, lofts and stalls situated in Wales and Monmouthshire. Part nine, Section XII: Glamorganshire, Archaeol Cambrensis 107, 72-108 (107) Crouch, D, 1988, Llandaff episcopal acta 1140-1287. Cardiff: Cardiff Record Society) nine, Section XII: Glamorganshire, Archaeol Cambrensis 107, 72-108 (107) Green, C A H, 1906-7, Notes on churches in the diocese of Llandaff, 20 Newman, J, 1995, The buildings of Wales: Glamorgan, 650-1 Documentary and manuscript GLRO D/D X 58 1867 Receipts for work in [rebuilding] Ystradowen church P/21/4 1848 Tith map NLW LL/F 857 1927 Faculty: Heating apparatus LL/F 858 1929 Faculty: Electric lighting LL/F 859 1935 Faculty: New organ Parish record 1 1890-1950 Vestry and PCC minutes Parish record 7 1953 Inventory Parish record 8 1919-36 Papers including 4 x faculties (memorial tablet, heating apparatus, vestry, and electric lighting); correspondence re repairs and provision of electric light Parish record 10 1981-83 Papers, including restoration of windows Parish record 12 1939-81 Churchwardens' accounts Parish record 13 1980-86 Churchwardens' accounts NMR Kay (various dates) 2 ser IV 777-80; IV 158; VII 110 Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project Included on Vale of Glamorgan Council's List of County Treasures (Vale of Glamorgan Council).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2004

STATUS *listed building 82684 II, UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 1306*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 4455 GGATE001386, GGATE001451, GGATE002642*

SOURCES

Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Archdeaconry of Llandaff, Deanery of Llantwit Major & Cowbridge

Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317

Report Vale of Glamorgan Council 2007 Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures: Penllyn Website accessed 21 December 2012

01/pm desc text/ggat/1997/GGAT 50: Coastal archaeology survey Sker Point, Mid Glamorgan to the River Rhymney, South Glamorgan 0

Coastal archaeology survey Sker Point Mid Glamorgan to the

EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent

*Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL***

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02749s>

PRN 02857s NAME *TY-NEWYDD FARM WP41* NGR *ST01447779* COMMUNITY *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Lime kiln, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Limekiln and small agricultural quarry; old on 1st Edition 25" OS map, 1878. See also 03471s*

DESCRIPTION *Limekiln and small agricultural quarry; old on 1st Edition 25" OS map, 1878*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*GGAT WHITTON MAWR-PENTREBANE PIPELINE A409 **ARCHWILIO URL***

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02857s>

PRN 02956s NAME MORFA YSTRADOWEN NGR ST01827831 COMMUNITY Penllyn
TYPE Roman, Ingot, RANK: 1
SUMMARY 1st century denarius and gold ingot

DESCRIPTION 'Gold ingot found 2/2/94, also 1st century denarius'

CONDITION
CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657

SOURCES
Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
01/Pm Desc Text/2001 March/Evans EM/GGAT 63 Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey/SMR
726 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02956s>

PRN 03220s NAME Ingot Findspot NGR ST01847835 COMMUNITY Penllyn
TYPE Unknown, Ingot, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Treasure trove

DESCRIPTION Treasure trove

CONDITION
CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES
National Museum of wales object - see related field **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03220s>

PRN 03221s NAME Coin Findspot NGR ST01847835 COMMUNITY Penllyn
TYPE Roman, Coin, RANK: 1
SUMMARY denarii

DESCRIPTION denarii

CONDITION
CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES
National Museum of wales object - see related field **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03221s>

PRN 03471s NAME TY-MENYDD FARM, WP41 NGR ST01447779 COMMUNITY Penllyn
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Quarry, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Limekiln and small agricultural quarry; old on 1st Edition 25" OS map, 1878. See also 02857s.

DESCRIPTION Limekiln and small agricultural quarry; old on 1st Edition 25" OS map, 1878. See also 02857s.

CONDITION
CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03471s>

PRN 03542s **NAME** Talyfan Castle Farmhouse **NGR** ST02097720 **COMMUNITY** Welsh St Donats
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Farmhouse, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Farmhouse built within the confines of Talyfan Castle architectural features suggest it was built around c.1700. Drawings of the farmhouse exist from 1828 and 1864, by the latter little original castle masonry surrounded it. By 1906 the farm was ruinous.

DESCRIPTION The only portion of the medieval curtain wall of Talyfan Castle (PRN 315s) which still stands above foundation level is at the north end of the long east facet. This short section was saved because of its incorporation in the east gable of a now ruined farmhouse. Architectural features suggest it was built around 1700. It was of two units in line, running westwards. The west unit beyond the chimneyed cross-wall was no more than a byre, and possibly later in date. A further small shed was added at the west end. A print of 1828 shows the farmhouse to have had a thatched roof and chimney. The same was still evident when sketched again in 1864 although by that date there was little remaining castle masonry surrounding it. By 1906 however, the farmhouse was decayed and roofless.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near destroyed **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2001

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 315s, Same as 93264

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03542s>

PRN 03778s **NAME** Ystradowen Churchyard **NGR** ST01127767 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE Medieval, Churchyard, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The churchyard is a polygon with the N and W sides curved; on the tithe map it has a basically pentagonal form with the W side curved and the E side polygonal.

DESCRIPTION The churchyard is a polygon with the N and W sides curved; on the tithe map it has a basically pentagonal form with the W side curved and the E side polygonal. It slopes up from S to N. The present boundary is a coursed rubble wall, pierced at the S side with a single gate opposite the porch; there is also a field gate in the NW corner. Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2749s GGATE001451

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Archdeaconry of Llandaff, Deanery of Llantwit Major & Cowbridge

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03778s>

PRN 03840s **NAME** Pond near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven) **NGR** ST011778 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Pond, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY A pond shown on OS 1st edition - it is unclear how old this pond is or whether it is contemporary with those shown within the Ash Hall estate on the 1745 plan.

DESCRIPTION A pond shown on OS 1st edition - it is unclear how old this pond is or whether it is contemporary with those shown within the Ash Hall estate on the 1745 plan. CCW Tir Gofal HE2 (1999-2000)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002629, GGATE002630

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S_15_000248
01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03840s>

PRN 03841s NAME *Ash Hall Garden (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven)* NGR ST01047808 COMMUNITY *Penllyn*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Garden*, RANK: 1
SUMMARY *A garden shown on tithe map.*

DESCRIPTION *A garden shown on tithe map. CCW Tir Gofal HE2 (1999-2000)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not applicable* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03841s>

PRN 03842s NAME *Boundary near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven)* NGR ST013782 COMMUNITY *Penllyn*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Boundary*, RANK: 1
SUMMARY *A boundary shown on the 1745 estate map.*

DESCRIPTION *A boundary shown on the 1745 estate map. CCW Tir Gofal HE2 (1999-2000)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not applicable* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002629, GGATE002630

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S_15_000248
01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03842s>

PRN 03843s NAME *Ash Hall Boundary (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven)* NGR ST012782 COMMUNITY *Penllyn*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Boundary*, RANK: 1
SUMMARY *A boundary shown on the 1745 estate plan.*

DESCRIPTION *A boundary shown on the 1745 estate plan (Graves-Brown 2000).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Damaged* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E001826 RECORDED: 2010
CONDITION: *DAMAGED* DESCRIPTION: *The Management advice suggests that the boundary could be restored; therefore indicating it is not currently in existence.* RELATED EVENT: E001826 RECORDED: 2000
CONDITION: *Not applicable* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001826, GGATE002629, GGATE002630

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S_15_000248
01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03843s>

PRN 03844s NAME *Ash Hall Ha Ha (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven)* NGR *ST011781* COMMUNITY *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Ha ha*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Ha Ha around Ash Hall garden. This post dates the 1745 estate plan which shows a rectangular formal garden labeled "flower garden".*

DESCRIPTION *Ha Ha around Ash Hall garden. This post dates the 1745 estate plan which shows a rectangular formal garden labeled "flower garden". CCW Tir Gofal HE2 (1999-2000)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near intact* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE002629, GGATE002630*

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S 15 000248 01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 ARCHWILIO URL <https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03844s>

PRN 03845s NAME *Boundary near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven)* NGR *ST013779* COMMUNITY *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Boundary*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *A boundary shown on the 1745 estate map.*

DESCRIPTION *A boundary shown on the 1745 estate map. CCW Tir Gofal HE2 (1999-2000)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not applicable* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE002629, GGATE002630*

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S 15 000248 01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 ARCHWILIO URL <https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03845s>

PRN 03847s NAME *Gate near St Owains Church (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven)* NGR *ST01137762* COMMUNITY *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Gate*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *A kissing gate adjacent to church.*

DESCRIPTION *A kissing gate adjacent to church. CCW Tir Gofal HE2 (1999-2000)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Intact* DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 ARCHWILIO URL <https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03847s>

PRN 03848s NAME *Wall Feature Near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven)* NGR *ST01047787* COMMUNITY *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Wall*, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *A wall with ornamental trees. A parkland feature with a derelict kissing gate shown on the 1745 estate plan as the southern boundary of demesne lands extending uphill to the west along current estate boundary.*

DESCRIPTION *A wall with ornamental trees. A parkland feature with a derelict kissing gate shown on the 1745 estate plan as the southern boundary of demesne lands extending uphill to the west along current estate boundary (Graves-Brown 2000).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E001820 RECORDED: 2003

CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: Tir Gofal report states that restoration is needed and photographs show damage. RELATED EVENT: E001820 RECORDED: 2000

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001820, GGATE002629, GGATE002630

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S 15 000248 01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03848s>

PRN 03849s **NAME** *Stone Stile Near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven)* **NGR** ST01227805 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Stile, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A stone stile, damaged, on a public right of way across the property.*

DESCRIPTION *A stone stile, damaged, on a public right of way across the property (Graves-Brown 2000).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E001821 RECORDED: 2003

CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: Recorded as damaged by Graves-Brown 2000. RELATED EVENT: E001821 RECORDED: 2000

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001821, GGATE002629, GGATE002630

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S 15 000248

01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03849s>

PRN 03850s **NAME** *Ash Hall Pond (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven)* **NGR** ST012781 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Pond, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A pond which could be part of a landscape park associated with Ash Hall, shown on 1745 estate plan GRO D/D L1 V/3 labeled "H A pool to preserve water"*

DESCRIPTION *A pond which could be part of a landscape park associated with Ash Hall, shown on 1745 estate plan GRO D/D L1 V/3 labeled "H A pool to preserve water" CCW Tir Gofal HE2 (1999-2000)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002629, GGATE002630

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S 15 000248

01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03850s>

PRN 03902s **NAME** *Ash Hall Lake (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven)* **NGR** ST011788 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, Lake, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The Lake might be part of a landscape associated with Ash Hall although it is not shown as a lake on tithe, estate or OS 1st edition maps.*

DESCRIPTION *The Lake might be part of a landscape associated with AshHall although it is not shown as a lake on tithe, estate or OS 1st edition maps. CCW Tir Gofal HE2 (1999-2000)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002629, GGATE002630**SOURCES**

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S 15 000248
01/Pm desc text/GGAT 67 Tir Gofal/1999-2000/CCW Tir Gofal HE2 data/S15000248 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03902s>

PRN 03976s NAME *LIME KILN AT YSTRADOWEN* NGR ST0155078181 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Lime kiln, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Lime Kiln of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48

DESCRIPTION Lime Kiln of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03976s>

PRN 03977s NAME *QUARRY AT YSTRADOWEN* NGR ST0155378236 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Quarry, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Quarry of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48

DESCRIPTION Quarry of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03977s>

PRN 03993s NAME *Mynydd-y-Fforest enclosure* NGR ST00857840 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE Unknown, enclosure, RANK: -
SUMMARY NMR entry reads: 1. Immediately to the East of the hillfort, and somewhat downhill, is a rectilinear enclosure some 200m along one side. The enclosure appears to be surrounded by a single ditch and bank, although there is an impression of a smaller ditch beyond. A seasonal stream flows through the site from a spring below the hillfort ramparts and it is possible that there is some connection, although there is no clear suggestion of it being a reservoir.

DESCRIPTION NMR entry reads: 1. Immediately to the East of the hillfort, and somewhat downhill, is a rectilinear enclosure some 200m along one side. The enclosure appears to be surrounded by a single ditch and bank, although there is an impression of a smaller ditch beyond. A seasonal stream flows through the site from a spring below the hillfort ramparts and it is possible that there is some connection, although there is no clear suggestion of it being a reservoir. AP 955149-frames 49-52 See NMR 305431 Record created by P D Talbot-Jones on postgraduate work placement from UWL 2. Rectangular/sub-rectangular sharp-angled enclosure, c. 110m NNW-SSE overall, defined by a double ditched circuit, the ditches being c. 10m apart. RCAHMW AP955149/49-52 J.Wiles 17.02.04 (Wiggins and Evans 2005) Close to Ystradowen north of Cowbridge off of the A4222 at Mynydd Y Fforest. A spring rises in the area around 03993s which is situated on a gentle hillslope downhill and east of a hillfort, PRN 00317s. A very faint single low bank measuring 2.2m across by 0.10 -0.20m high was recorded, however exact dimensions relating to overall size of the earthworks forming the sub-rectangular enclosure were not easily discernible due to the faintness of the surviving earthwork, an approximate measurement of 165m north to south by 0.74m east to west was recorded. (Gerrard, Wiggins and Evans 2006)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2009

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 305434 GGATE001551*

SOURCES

Report Gerrard, C. Wiggins, H. and Evans, E. 2006 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Glamorgan with recommendations for fieldwork: Year 3 report 2619

Report Wiggins, H and Evans, E 2005 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Glamorgan with recommendations for fieldwork 1828

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03993s>

PRN *05075s* **NAME** *Ash Hall Auxiliary Hospital, Ystradowen,*

Cowbridge **NGR** *ST0105578109* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*

TYPE *MODERN, MILITARY HOSPITAL, RANK: 2*

POST MEDIEVAL, DWELLING, RANK: 1

SUMMARY *Site of Ash Hall Auxiliary Hospital, Ystradowen, Cowbridge.*

DESCRIPTION *Ash Hall is an early 18th century country house used as an auxilliary hospital. The first batch of Commonwealth soldiers arriving in May 1915, under the care of the matron, Mrs Owen. The extent of any modifications to the property at this time is unknown (ystradowen.org.uk/history; Crawford 2014).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *-- GGATE000102, GGATE002380, GGATE004823*

SOURCES

Online Resource ystradowen.org.uk A Brief History of Ystradowen

Report (digital) Huckfield, P W 2017 GGAT144: Casualties of War: Hospitals and welfare facilities South East wales and the First World War. GGAT Report No.2017/018

Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent 4707 2020_06

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05075s>

PRN *05091s* **NAME** *Four buildings* **NGR** *ST0164677831* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*

TYPE *UNKNOWN, STRUCTURE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Four outbuildings shown on the first Tithe map and on historic cartographic sources but no longer exist on later maps. No extant structures remain above ground and it is uncertain if remains exist below ground (Blick, 2012).*

DESCRIPTION *Four buildings shown on the first Tithe map and on historic cartographic sources but no longer exist on later maps. No extant structures remain above ground and it is uncertain if remains exist below ground (Blick, 2012). Their function is unknown.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004568 RECORDED: 2012

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *-- GGATE004568*

SOURCES

Report (digital) Blick, N. 2012 Land at Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan DBA 3344

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT05091s>

PRN *06320s* **NAME** *Church of St. Owain Churchyard Wall and*

Gates **NGR** *ST0114677636* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, CHURCHYARD BOUNDARY, RANK: -*

POST MEDIEVAL, CHURCHYARD GATE, RANK: -

SUMMARY *The churchyard is much older than the present church and circular churchyards are believed to be early in date. The Grade II Listed surviving wall is, however, mostly Victorian, as are the gate piers and gates, and*

most of it probably dates from the rebuilding of the church in 1865-8.

DESCRIPTION *The churchyard is much older than the present church and circular churchyards are believed to be early in date. The Grade II Listed surviving wall is, however, mostly Victorian, as are the gate piers and gates, and most of it probably dates from the rebuilding of the church in 1865-8. Included on Vale of Glamorgan Council's List of County Treasures (Vale of Glamorgan Council).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping (OS map). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1877

STATUS *Listed Building 82685 II, UA Local List (Adopted) VoG: 2307*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database Report Vale of Glamorgan Council 2007 Vale of Glamorgan County Treasures: Penllyn Website accessed 21 December 2012

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06320s>

PRN 06608s NAME *Ty-Maen Farmstead* **NGR** *ST0109978774* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Ty-Maen Farmstead is a potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. This farmstead appears to be of Loose Courtyard plan type (OS map).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06608s>

PRN 06609s NAME *Bryn-Y-Fedwen Farmstead* **NGR** *ST0113478457* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Bryn-Y-Fedwen Farmstead is a potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. This farmstead appears to be of Regular Courtyard plan type (OS map).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06609s>

PRN 06610s NAME *Ash hall Farmstead* **NGR** *ST0112878262* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Ash hall Farmstead is a potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. This farmstead appears to be of Linear plan type (OS map).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06610s>

PRN *06611s* **NAME** *Ty Mawr Farmstead* **NGR** *ST0123577748* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Ty Mawr Farmstead is a potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. This farmstead appears to be of Regular Courtyard plan type (OS map).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06611s>

PRN *06612s* **NAME** *Church Farmstead* **NGR** *ST0111777594* **COMMUNITY** *Penllyn*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Church Farmstead is a potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. This farmstead appears to be of Loose Courtyard plan type (OS map).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06612s>

PRN *06614s* **NAME** *Bwlch-Gwyn Farmstead* **NGR** *ST0238477259* **COMMUNITY** *Welsh St Donats*

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Bwlch-Gwyn Farmstead is a potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. This farmstead appears to be of Regular Courtyard plan type (OS map).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06614s>

PRN 06617s **NAME** *Castell Tal-Y-Van Farmstead* **NGR** ST0199877166 **COMMUNITY** *Welsh St Donats*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Castell Tal-Y-Van Farmstead is a potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. This farmstead appears to be of Regular Courtyard plan type (OS map).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06617s>

PRN 06618s **NAME** *Caeau Farmstead* **NGR** ST0170876903 **COMMUNITY** *Welsh St Donats*
TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, FARMSTEAD, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.*

DESCRIPTION *Caeau Farmstead is a potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. This farmstead appears to be of Regular Courtyard plan type (OS map).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT DESCRIPTION: Potential historic farmstead identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping. RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1898

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06618s>

AM - 03.16.23 (11:03) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 3018.

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, SA12 Business Centre, Seaway Parade Industrial Estate, Baglan, Port Talbot, SA12 7BR
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 6982

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Sophie Lewis-Jones, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)

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Search criteria

See attached shapefile

PRN E000147 NAME Crofta Farmhouse, Ystradowen **NGR** ST01467870 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE Building Survey **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** Cambrian Archaeological Projects (CAP) **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Cambrian Archaeological Projects carried out a programme of archaeological building investigation and recording at Crofta Farmhouse, Ystradowen prior to renovation and conservation. The works discovered previously unrecorded features such as an inglenook fireplace with clay oven.

DESCRIPTION Cambrian Archaeological Projects carried out a programme of archaeological building investigation and recording at Crofta Farmhouse, Ystradowen prior to renovation and conservation. The existing farmhouse is believed to have origins in the 16th century, recording focused on the building's medieval features, such as walling and an inglenook fireplace with clay oven, previously unrecorded.

COMMENTS Planning application no. 2007/00501/FUL

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E000148 GGAT00655S

SOURCES

Report Jones, R. S. 2008 Crofta Farmhouse, Ystradowen, Glamorgan: standing building recording and watching brief 2586 208 14

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE000147>

PRN E000148 NAME Crofta Farmhouse, Ystradowen WB **NGR** ST01467870 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE Watching Brief **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** Cambrian Archaeological Projects (CAP) **PERSON**
SUMMARY Cambrian Archaeological Projects carried an archaeological watching brief at Crofta Farmhouse, Ystradowen prior to renovation and conservation. A cobbled surface across the front of the house and an old field wall were uncovered.

DESCRIPTION Cambrian Archaeological Projects carried an archaeological watching brief at Crofta Farmhouse, Ystradowen prior to renovation and conservation. The watching brief oversaw the reduction of interior floor levels, cutting of foundations for an extension, removal of block-ins for inglenook fireplace and adjacent doorway. The area of the proposed extension revealed a cobbled surface across the front of the house and an old field wall which lay beneath this surface.

COMMENTS Planning application no. 2007/00501/FUL

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E000147 GGAT00655S

SOURCES

Report Jones, R. S. 2008 Crofta Farmhouse, Ystradowen, Glamorgan: standing building recording and watching brief 2586 208 14

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE000148>

PRN E001451 **NAME** Ystradowen Village Field Visit **NGR** ST012777 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE Field Visit **YEAR** 1992 **ORGANISATION** Unknown **PERSON** Unknown
SUMMARY Field visit to Ystradowen Medieval village, Ystradowen castle, motte, church and churchyard on 13/01/1992. Unknown author.

DESCRIPTION Field visit to Ystradowen Medieval village, Ystradowen castle, motte, church and churchyard on 13/01/1992. Unknown author.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00314S, GGAT00931S, GGAT02749S, GGAT03778S

SOURCES

01/Desc Text/Field visit 13-01-1992/Copy in further information file. **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE001451>

PRN E001476 **NAME** Field visit to mynydd y forest **NGR** ST00747835 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE Field visit **YEAR** 2005 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON**
SUMMARY Field visit to mynydd y forest undertaken as part of GGAT 78 Prehistoric defended enclosures that forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites.

DESCRIPTION Field visit undertaken as part of GGAT 78 Prehistoric defended enclosures that forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites. The term prehistoric defended enclosure includes hillforts, coastal promontory forts, ringworks and lowland defended sites. This report presents the results of the first year's work, which consisted largely of a desktop study of the known defended sites in Glamorgan, the main part of the report consists a gazetteer of sites prefaced by an introduction that discusses general aspects of their appearance.

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00317S

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE001476>

PRN E001820 **NAME** Field visit to a wall Feature Near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven) Tir Gofal: HE2 **NGR** ST01047787 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON**
SUMMARY Field visit as part of Tir Gofal Farm survey HE2 to a wall Feature Near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven).

DESCRIPTION Field visit as part of Tir Gofal Farm survey HE2 to a wall Feature Near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven) (Graves-Brown 2000).

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E002629 GGAT03848S

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S_15_000248
ReportPDF/2111_DurvalFarmHE2_MP_FV.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE001820>

PRN E001821 **NAME** Field visit to a stone stile Near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven) Tir Gofal: HE2 **NGR** ngr **COMMUNITY** -
TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON**
SUMMARY Field visit as part of Tir Gofal Farm survey HE2 to a stone stile near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm,

Dunraven).

DESCRIPTION Field visit as part of Tir Gofal Farm survey HE2 to a stone stile near Ystradowen (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven) (Graves-Brown 2000).

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E002629 GGAT03849S

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S_15_000248
ReportPDF/2111_DurvalFarmHE2_MP_FV.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

PRN E001826 **NAME** Field visit to Ash Hall Boundary (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven). Tir Gofal: HE2 **NGR** ST012782 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn

TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** **SUMMARY** Field visit as part of Tir Gofal Farm survey HE2 to Ash Hall Boundary.

DESCRIPTION Field visit as part of Tir Gofal Farm survey HE2 to Ash Hall Boundary (Part of Durval Farm, Dunraven) (Graves-Brown 2000).

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E002629 GGAT03843S

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S_15_000248
ReportPDF/2111_DurvalFarmHE2_MP_FV.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE001826>

PRN E002629 **NAME** Durval Farm, Dunraven. Tir Gofal: HE2 **NGR** ST011780 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE MANAGEMENT PLAN LANDSCAPE **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by the Countryside Council for Wales to undertake a management report (with a site visit) for Durval Farm, Dunraven part of the Tir Gofal scheme.

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by the Countryside Council for Wales to undertake a management report (with a site visit) for Durval Farm, Dunraven part of the Tir Gofal scheme (whole farm agri-environment scheme for Wales which encourages farmers to maintain and enhance the agricultural landscape). The report contains general observations, identifies conservation needs of historic features associated with the farm, and provides specific management recommendations to preserve the archaeological resource. This includes restoring features sympathetically and maintaining in current condition (Graves-Brown 2000).

COMMENTS CCW application no. S/15/000248

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E001820, E001821, E001826, E002630 GGAT03839S, GGAT03840S, GGAT03842S, GGAT03843S, GGAT03844S, GGAT03845S, GGAT03846S, GGAT03848S, GGAT03849S, GGAT03850S, GGAT03851S, GGAT03902S, GGAT04754M, GGAT04755M, GGAT04756M, GGAT04757M, GGAT04758M, GGAT04759M, GGAT04760M, GGAT04761M, GGAT04762M, GGAT04763M, GGAT04766M

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S_15_000248
ReportPDF/2111_DurvalFarmHE2_MP_FV.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002629>

PRN E002630 **NAME** Field visit to Durval Farm, Dunraven. Tir Gofal: HE2 **NGR** ST011780 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn

TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Field visit as part of Tir Gofal Farm survey HE2 to Durval Farm, Dunraven.

DESCRIPTION Field visit as part of Tir Gofal Farm survey HE2 to Durval Farm, Dunraven (Graves-Brown 2000).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E002629 GGAT03839S, GGAT03840S, GGAT03842S, GGAT03843S, GGAT03844S, GGAT03845S, GGAT03846S, GGAT03848S, GGAT03849S, GGAT03850S, GGAT03851S, GGAT03902S, GGAT04754M, GGAT04755M, GGAT04756M, GGAT04757M, GGAT04758M, GGAT04759M, GGAT04760M, GGAT04761M, GGAT04762M, GGAT04763M, GGAT04766M

SOURCES

Report Graves-Brown, P 2000 Durval Farm, Dunraven Tir Gofal HE2 Farm Visit Report S_15_000248
ReportPDF/2111_DurvalFarmHE2_MP_FV.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002630>

PRN E002642 **NAME** St Owain's Church, Ystradowen, Vale Of Glamorgan **NGR** ST0113877665 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE Watching Brief **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Yates, A

SUMMARY The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, was commissioned by The Rectoral Benifice of Cowbridge (2), to undertake an archaeological Watching Brief. The work was carried out at St Owain's Church in Ystradowen, the work was conducted on the excavation of foundations for a new vestry at the church. Nothing of any archaeological significance was uncovered at the site (Yates 2000).

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, was commissioned by The Rectoral Benifice of Cowbridge (2), to undertake an archaeological Watching Brief. The work was carried out at St Owain's Church in Ystradowen, the work was conducted on the excavation of foundations for a new vestry at the church. Nothing of any archaeological significance was uncovered at the site. The archaeological features seen during the watching brief were all of post-Medieval or later date. The human remains recovered were all from a previously disturbed graves, those in the vicinity of the old vestry may have been disturbed during the mid-19th Century re-modelling of the church (Yates 2000).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT02749S

SOURCES

Report Yates, A 2000 St Owain's Church, Ystradowen 655 200_05 ReportPDF/655_A615_StOwainsChurchWB.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002642>

PRN E004349 **NAME** Land on Cowbridge Road, Ystradowen **EVAL** **NGR** ST012776 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1995 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Evans E.M.

SUMMARY Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bass Taverns Ltd. to conduct a field evaluation on land on Cowbridge Road, Ystradowen. Trial excavations on a field identified by the Ordnance Survey as the possible site of a deserted medieval village failed to find any evidence for medieval occupation. The earthworks visible had been formed by the dumping of earth or modern rubble; or, in the case of that investigated in cutting D, defined by superficial drainage gullies. Since the most recent work on the motte (PRN 314s) suggests it was never completed, there is no particular reason why it should be associated with a civilian settlement site. Several cottages were located east of the castle, and also two mills from 1611 belonging to the lord of the manor (Evans 1995).

DESCRIPTION Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bass Taverns Ltd. to conduct a field evaluation on land on Cowbridge Road, Ystradowen. Trial excavations on a field identified by the Ordnance Survey as the possible site of a deserted medieval village failed to find any evidence for medieval occupation. The earthworks visible had been formed by the dumping of earth or modern rubble; or, in the case of that investigated in cutting D, defined by superficial drainage gullies. Since the most recent work on the motte (PRN 314s) suggests it was never completed, there is no particular reason why it should be associated with a civilian settlement site. Several cottages were located east of the castle, and also two mills from 1611 belonging to the lord of the manor (Evans 1995).

COMMENTS Planning App 94/01043/OUT

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: bottle MATERIAL: glass PERIOD: Post-medieval/modern DESCRIPTION: Whole 'bowler' type mineral water bottle marked 'Thomas Elliott Ltd Cardiff' (Evans 1995).

TYPE: shards MATERIAL: glass PERIOD: Post-medieval/modern DESCRIPTION: One sherd of glass (Evans 1995).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Medieval DESCRIPTION: Seven sherds of unglazed medieval pottery; storage/cooking pots, mostly in 'Vale' fabrics and probably 13th century. Not all of the sherds are abraded. Two further small abraded sherds of medieval glazed pottery, locally produced (Evans 1995).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: earthenware PERIOD: Post-medieval DESCRIPTION: Three sherds of local red earthenware - Post-medieval; one sherd which may be late medieval (15th century) or possibly a little later (Evans 1995).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: earthenware PERIOD: Post-medieval/modern DESCRIPTION: Four body sherds of local red earthenware (Evans 1995).

TYPE: stoneware MATERIAL: ceramic PERIOD: Modern DESCRIPTION: Selection of modern ceramics and stoneware,

mostly blue-transfer printed (Evans 1995).

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Evans E.M. 1995 Archaeological Field Evaluation Land on Cowbridge Road, Ystradowen 337 95_02
ReportPDF/337_A262_CowbridgeRoadEVAL.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE004349>

PRN E004568 **NAME** Land at Ystradowen DBA **NGR** ST01637777 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2012 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk based assessment on the land at Ystradowen. Hedgerows on the site are aligned on boundaries which are first recorded on the 1788 plan of Manor of Talyfan, which are thought to be of low significance. Four small buildings are recorded in the northern part of the site on historic cartographic sources but are no longer standing and any remains below ground are unlikely to be of any value. The possibility of a medieval battle site to the north is not what it seems and may be falsified so the potential for medieval remains is low. There are no prehistoric, Roman features or heritage assets within the site to halter development and remains of these periods are thought to be low. Archaeological remains during the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods are also thought to be low (Blick, 2012).

DESCRIPTION Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a desk based assessment on the land at Ystradowen. Hedgerows on the site are aligned on boundaries which are first recorded on the 1788 plan of Manor of Talyfan, which are thought to be of low significance. Four small buildings are recorded in the northern part of the site on historic cartographic sources but are no longer standing and any remains below ground are unlikely to be of any value. The possibility of a medieval battle site to the north is not what it seems and may be falsified so the potential for medieval remains is low. There are no prehistoric, Roman features or heritage assets within the site to halter development and remains of these periods are thought to be low. Archaeological remains during the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods are also thought to be low. During the 19th century the Great Western and Taff Valley Railway was constructed immediately to the south of the site. There is some low potential for remains to occur within the site. Any potential remains are unlikely to be of interest. (Blick, 2012).

COMMENTS Project no. 3702 Report no. 12039

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT05091S

SOURCES

Report (digital) Blick, N. 2012 Land at Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan DBA 3344
ReportPDF/3344_LandatYstradowenDBA.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE004568>

PRN E005355 **NAME** Cowbridge North Water Network Scheme **NGR** SS994775 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2005 **ORGANISATION** Border Archaeology **PERSON** Stephen Priestly
SUMMARY Watching brief done by Border Archaeology commissioned by Dwr Cymru. Took place in Llansannor and Ystradowen during water mains refurbishment. No archaeological remains found. Took course from March 3rd to October 3rd 2005.

DESCRIPTION Border Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief commissioned by Dwr Cymru. Observation was carried out in the village of Llansannor and in the centre of the village Ystradowen. The watching brief took place from March 3rd to October 3rd 2005. Both villages have previously displayed evidence of early medieval settlements. The watching brief was done during the refurbishment of water mains in the villages to observe during the excavation of access pits and record any finds. No significant finds or archaeological resource was identified. (Priestly 2005)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Priestly S 2005 Archaeological Observation Cowbridge North Water Network Scheme Llansannor & Ystradowen Vale of Glamorgan 2001 206_06

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE005355>

PRN E005468 **NAME** Aberthaw to Upper Boat to Cilfynydd, Overhead Electricity Line (ZZB)
NGR ST0252966482 **COMMUNITY** Gileston
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2013 **ORGANISATION** AMEC Earth & Environmental **PERSON** -
SUMMARY In December 2013, AMEC Environment & Infrastructure (UK) Ltd were commissioned by Energy Alliance to carry out an archaeology and cultural heritage appraisal to inform proposals for the refurbishment of the existing overhead

electricity line between Aberthaw, Upper Boat and Cilfynydd. The appraisal concluded that, as the scope of works involved ground intrusive work, the level of impact on the heritage resource would be medium, and mitigation measures were proposed.

DESCRIPTION In December 2013, AMEC Environment & Infrastructure (UK) Ltd were commissioned by Energy Alliance to carry out an archaeology and cultural heritage appraisal to inform proposals for the refurbishment of the existing overhead electricity line between Aberthaw, Upper Boat and Cilfynydd. A total of 292 heritage assets were identified within the study area, 31 of which comprised designated sites (e.g. Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments). The appraisal concluded that, as the scope of works involved ground intrusive work, the level of impact on the heritage resource would be medium. Mitigation measures, including restriction of vehicle movements to agreed access routes, and the production of archaeological constraint maps, were recommended (Valler & Bowen 2013).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report (digital) Valler, H and Bowen, F 2013 Aberthaw - Upper Boat - Cilfynydd OHL (ZZB) Level 1: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Appraisal (Updated) 3408

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE005468>

PRN E005561 **NAME** Land Adjacent Church Farm, Ystradowen, Phase

1 **NGR** ST0111277599 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2006 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Unit **PERSON** Turner, J.G.

SUMMARY Cardiff Archaeological Unit Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundations for a new house and garage adjacent to Church Farm, Ystradowen, near Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan. No archaeological features or remains were found during excavation of the foundation trenches.

DESCRIPTION Cardiff Archaeological Unit Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundations for a new house and garage adjacent to Church Farm, Ystradowen, near Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan. No archaeological features or remains were found during excavation of the foundation trenches. Some finds were recovered from unstratified topsoil, consisting of local redware (19th Century, 3x fragments), brown glazed redware (19th Century, 1x fragment), and two iron objects (19th Century, 1x large nail; 20th Century, 1x plough part). Further investigation was recommended in the event of future groundworks (Turner 2006). This event / report comprises Phase 1 of a sequence of archaeological investigations. Phase 2 also occurred in 2006 and has the PRN E005562.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: fragment MATERIAL: iron PERIOD: MULTI PERIOD DESCRIPTION: Unstratified finds were recovered from the topsoil during a watching brief on land adjacent to Church Farm, Ystradowen, in 2006 (Turner 2006). Metal finds consisted of: - Iron object (19th Century, 1x large nail); - Iron object (20th Century, 1x part of plough).

TYPE: fragment MATERIAL: ceramic PERIOD: POST MEDIEVAL DESCRIPTION: Unstratified finds were recovered from the topsoil during a watching brief on land adjacent to Church Farm, Ystradowen, in 2006 (Turner 2006). Ceramic finds consisted of: - Local redware (19th Century, 3x body fragments); - Brown glazed redware (19th Century, 1x fragment).

CROSS REFERENCES E005562

SOURCES

Report Turner, J.G. 2006 Archaeological Watching Brief: Land Adjacent Church Farm, Ystradowen 2164 207_05

ReportPDF/2164_LandAdjChurchFarmYstradowen_WB.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE005561>

PRN E005562 **NAME** Land Adjacent Church Farm, Ystradowen, Phase

2 **NGR** ST0108777591 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2006 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Unit **PERSON** Turner, J.G.

SUMMARY Cardiff Archaeological Unit Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of electricity and foul water service trenches for a new house and garage adjacent to Church Farm, Ystradowen, near Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan. No archaeological features or remains were found during excavation of the electricity and foul water service trenches.

DESCRIPTION Cardiff Archaeological Unit Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of electricity and foul water service trenches for a new house and garage adjacent to Church Farm, Ystradowen, near Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan. No archaeological features or remains were found during excavation of the electricity and foul water service trenches. One find was recovered from the unstratified spoil heap, consisting of one (1) fragment of brown glazed redware, 19th Century. Further investigation was recommended in the event of future groundworks (Turner 2006). This event / report comprises Phase 2 of a sequence of archaeological investigations. Phase 1 also occurred in 2006 and has the PRN E005561.

COMMENTS Vale of Glamorgan Council planning application: 06/00173/FUL

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: ceramic PERIOD: POST MEDIEVAL DESCRIPTION: One (1) unstratified find was recovered from the spoil heap during a watching brief on land adjacent to Church Farm, Ystradowen, in 2006 (Turner 2006). This ceramic find consisted of: - Brown glazed redware (19th Century, 1x item).

CROSS REFERENCES E005561**SOURCES**

Report Turner, J.G. 2006 Archaeological Watching Brief: Land Adjacent Church Farm, Ystradowen, Phase 2 2139 206_06 ReportPDF/2139_LandAdjChurchFarmYstradowen_WB.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE005562>

PRN E005719 **NAME** Land at Ystradowen **NGR** ST0099377618 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2006 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Unit **PERSON** Turner JG
SUMMARY Cardiff Archaeological Unit was commissioned to undertake a watching brief on excavation for vehicular field access to enclosure OS 0253 west of Church Farmhouse, Ystradowen.

DESCRIPTION Cardiff Archaeological Unit was commissioned to undertake a watching brief on excavation for vehicular field access to enclosure OS 0253 at 140m west of Church Farmhouse, Ystradowen. No significant deposits nor remains were found. Further investigations are recommended if future groundworks are to be undertaken on this site (Turner 2006).

COMMENTS Vale of Glamorgan Planning Application: 05/01373/PNA

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES -**SOURCES**

Report Turner J.G. 2006 Archaeological Watching Brief: Vehicular Access, Enclosure OS 0235, Ystradowen. 2014 206_07 ReportPDF/2014_EnclosureYstradowen_WB.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE005719>

PRN E007264 **NAME** Church Farm, Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan **NGR** ST0106077509 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Wills, R
SUMMARY Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a heritage desk-based assessment at Church Farm, Ystradowen, to identify potential effects of the development upon the historic resource. The report states that there are no known heritage assets within the development site and the potential for unknown buried archaeological remains is low. The development would not adversely affect any designated assets found in the wider study area.

DESCRIPTION Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by DLP (Planning) Limited to undertake a heritage desk-based assessment at Church Farm, Ystradowen, to identify potential effects of the development upon the historic resource. The report states that there are no known heritage assets within the development site and the potential for unknown buried archaeological remains is low. The report also states that the development would not adversely affect any designated assets found in the wider study area through any alteration to their setting (Wills 2015).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007265**SOURCES**

Report (digital) Wills, R 2015 Church Farm, Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan 3933

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE007264>

PRN E007265 **NAME** Church Farm, Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan **NGR** ST0106077509 **COMMUNITY** Penllyn
TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Wills, R
SUMMARY A field visit undertaken as part of an archaeological desk-based assessment (E007264).

DESCRIPTION Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by DLP (Planning) Limited to undertake a heritage desk-based assessment (E007264) at Church Farm, Ystradowen, to identify potential effects of the development upon the historic resource. A field visit was undertaken as part of the assessment work (Wills 2015).

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007264

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wills, R 2015 Church Farm, Ystradown, Vale of Glamorgan 3933

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007265>

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tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk*

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

YSTRADOWEN, VALE OF GLAMORGAN: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY NGR ST 01538 77866



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological
Trust



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DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2020-05
EVENT RECORD NO. GGAT E006332

January 2020

YSTRADOWEN, VALE OF GLAMORGAN: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By

Charles Enright

Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys

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**YSTRADOWN, VALE OF GLAMORGAN:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

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YSTRADOWEN, VALE OF GLAMORGAN: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of a proposed development site on the outskirts of Ystradowen village, Vale of Glamorgan (centred on ST 01538 7786).

The purpose of the survey was to provide a better indication of the archaeological potential of the site and if required, enable targeting of any further archaeological mitigation requirements before or during the development.

No obvious features of clear archaeological origin were observed in the geophysical survey results and the results suggest that the proposed development is unlikely to impact on any buried archaeological remains.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i gynnal arolwg geoffisegol o safle datblygu arfaethedig ar gyrion pentref Ystradowen, Bro Morgannwg (wedi'i ganoli ar ST 01538 7786).

Pwrpas yr arolwg oedd rhoi gwell arwydd o botensial archeolegol y safle ac, os oes angen, galluogi targedu unrhyw anghenion lliniaru archeolegol pellach cyn neu yn ystod y datblygiad.

Ni welwyd unrhyw nodweddion amlwg o darddiad archeolegol clir yng nghanlyniadau'r arolwg geoffisegol ac mae'r canlyniadau'n awgrymu nad yw'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn debygol o effeithio ar unrhyw weddillion archeolegol claddedig.

**YSTRADOWEN, VALE OF GLAMORGAN:
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust to undertake a geophysical survey for the proposed development site at Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan. The site is centred on NGR ST 01538 77866 and consists of two parcels of land. Each parcel currently exists as scrubland and Area 2 was inaccessible for the survey because of extensive overgrowth. Only area one was surveyed during this project.

In total, an area measuring 0.64ha was surveyed. Although the geophysical survey data was generally good, no anomalies indicating archaeological remains were detected. The results of the geophysical survey suggest that the proposed development is unlikely to impact any buried archaeological remains.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), to undertake a geophysical survey of a proposed development site centred on NGR ST 01538 77866 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site comprises one field (Area 1) roughly covering an area of 1.6ha, and a smaller field (Area 2) to the north that covered an area of just under 0.6ha. It was not possible to survey Area 2 because of extensive vegetation growth (Photo 1). Therefore only Area 1 could be subjected to geophysical survey and the results of which are discussed in this report.
- 1.1.3 The geophysical survey was undertaken using a fluxgate gradiometer which detects subtle variations in the earth's magnetic field, which can indicate the presence of buried features such as ditches, pits, walls or postholes, which are not visible on the ground surface. The purpose of the geophysical survey was to provide a better indication of the archaeological potential of the site through the identification of subsurface features which could be indicative of archaeology. This will allow for an informed decision on whether any further archaeological mitigation is required or not before or during the development programme.



Photo 1: View of Area 2 – showing the dense vegetation within the field; making geophysical survey unfeasible in this area.

1.2. Scope of the Project

1.2.1 The aim of the project was:

- To identify the presence/absence of any potential archaeological deposits through an initial gradiometer survey;
- To establish the character and extent of any potential archaeological remains within the site area that could be affected by the proposed works;
- To prepare a report and archive on the results of the geophysical survey.

1.3 Report Outline

1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the geophysical survey and its results and puts those results within their regional and national context.

1.4 Abbreviations

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

1.5 Illustrations

1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

1.6.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c. 450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c. 4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c. 2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c. 700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

¹ The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

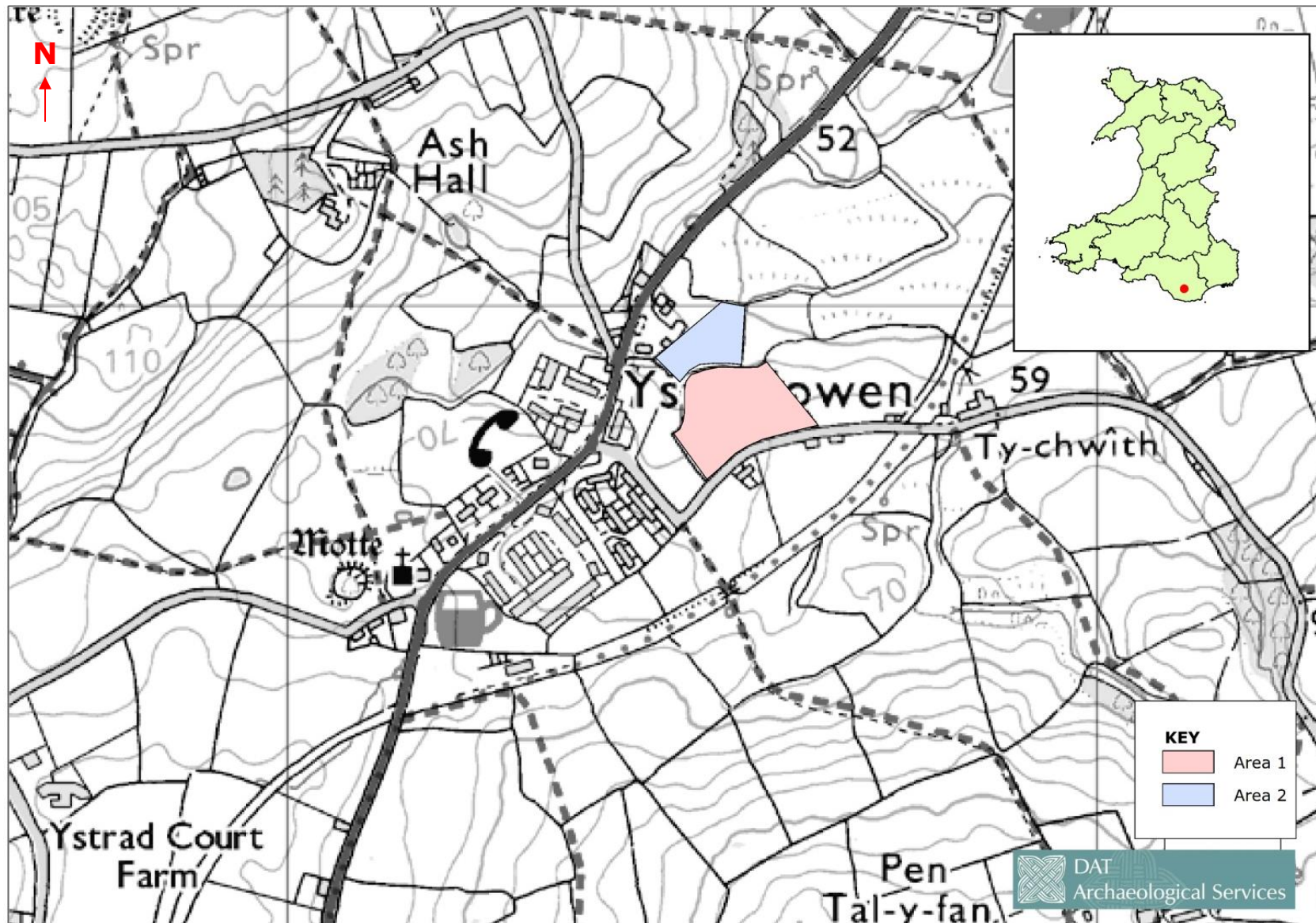


Figure 1: Site location (centred on NGR ST 01538 77866).

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2. THE SITE

2.1 Site Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 The development site (Area 1) sits on the eastern fringe of the village of Ystradowen in the Vale of Glamorgan. The site is currently undeveloped pasture (Photos 2 and 3) and the ground slopes gradually from south to north.
- 2.1.2 The British Geological Survey records the underlying bedrock beneath the site as Blue Lias Formation – Shell-limestone. A sedimentary bedrock formed 191 to 199 million years ago in environments dominated by shallow lime-mud seas. The superficial deposits are described as Head – Clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago in subaerial slopes (BGS online).



Photo 2: View of Area 1 from the northeast corner of field looking southwest.



Photo 2: View of Area 1 from the entrance of the field in the southwest corner looking northeast.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken over 1 day on 24th January 2020 in dry weather.
- 3.2 A fluxgate gradiometer with a DL601 data logger was used to conduct the detailed geophysical **survey, which detects variations in the earth's** magnetic field. A sample interval of 0.25m (four readings per metre) was used with 1.0m wide traverses across 30m x 30m grids using the zigzag traverse method of collecting data. The gradiometers sensitivity was set to detect a magnetic variation in the order of 0.1 nanoTesla.
- 3.3 The survey grid was tied into the local Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble 5600 electronic distance measuring total station and theodolite (TST).
- 3.4 The data was processed using *Terrasurveyor 3.0.35.10* and is presented with a minimum of processing. The presence of high values caused by ferrous objects, which tend to hide fine details and obscure archaeological **features, have been 'clipped' to remove the extreme values allowing the** finer details to show through.
- 3.5 The processed data has been presented as a grey-scale plot, overlaid on local topographical features. The main magnetic anomalies have been identified and an interpretation of those results is also given.
- 3.6 The resulting survey results and interpretation diagrams should not be seen as a definitive model of what lies beneath the ground surface, not all buried features will provide a magnetic response that can be identified by the gradiometer. In interpreting those features that are recorded the shape is the principal diagnostic tool, along with a comparison with known features from other surveys. The intensity of the magnetic response could provide further information, a strong response, for example, indicates burning, high ferric content or thermoremnancy in geology. The context may provide further clues but the interpretation of many of these features is still largely subjective.
- 3.7 All measurements given will be approximate as accurate measurements are difficult to determine from fluxgate gradiometer surveys. The width and length of the identified features can be affected by its relative depth and magnetic strength.

4. RESULTS

- 4.1 The geophysical survey results are presented as a greyscale plot in Figure 2. In total an area of 0.64ha was surveyed.
- 4.2 No features of archaeological significance were observed in the geophysical survey data.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 Generally the quality of the survey data was good; with little interference from external influences.
- 5.2 No obvious features of clear archaeological origin were observed in the geophysical survey results.
- 5.3 The results of this geophysical survey would suggest that the proposed development is unlikely to impact on any buried archaeological deposits or features.

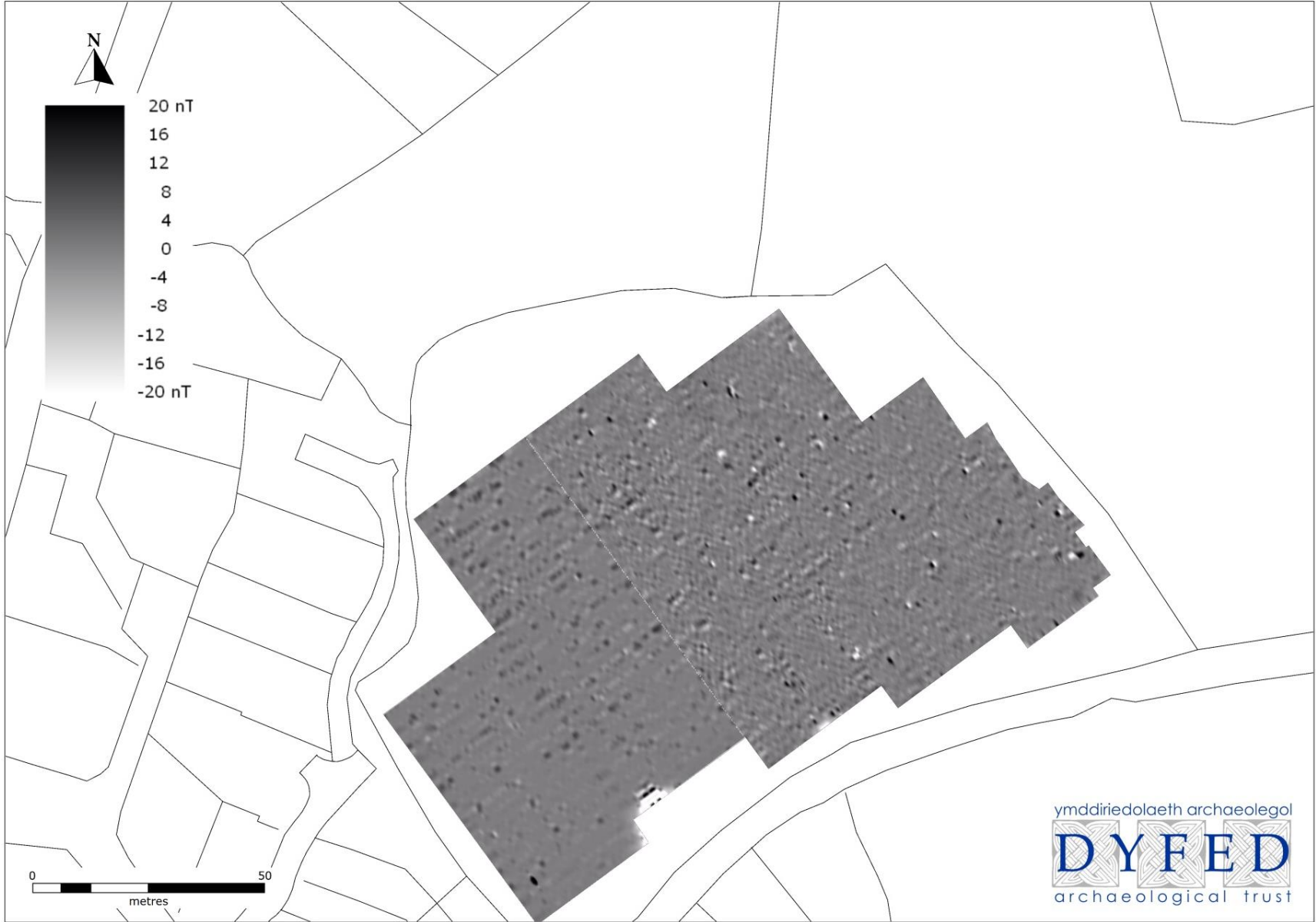


Figure 2: Geophysical survey results - greyscale plot.

6. SOURCES

Published

CIfA, 2014 *Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*

National Standard and Guidance for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017. <http://www.welshmuseumsfederation.org/en/news-archive/resources-landing/Collections/national-standard-and-guidance-for-collecting-and-depositing-archaeological-archives-in-wales-2017.html>

Online resources

British Geological Survey [online] Date Accessed 27th January, 2020. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.

7. GLOSSARY

Fluxgate Gradiometer

An instrument used to measure magnetism to search for areas of disturbed ground that may be associated with subsurface archaeological features.

nanoTesla (nT)

A unit of measurement of a magnetic field.

YSTRADOWEN, VALE OF GLAMORGAN: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

REPORT NO. 2020-05
EVENT RECORD NO. GGAT E006332

January 2020

This report has been prepared by

Charles Enright

Position: **Archaeologist DAT Archaeological Sciences**

Signature  Date 27/01/2020

This report has been checked and approved by

Fran Murphy

on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Date 29/01/2020

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

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

Appendix 4.

Land at Sandy Lane, Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan

Archaeological Watching Brief

February 2020

GGAT report no. 2020/021
Project no. P2058
National Grid Reference:
ST 0154 7786

A report for Bellway Homes
By Jon Burton MA BA(Hons) PCIfA



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

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Summary

Bellway Homes whilst seeking planning permission for the construction of approximately 45 residential dwellings on land at Sandy Lane Ystradowen in the Vale of Glamorgan. As part of pre-assessment mitigation works recommended by the archaeological advisors to the LPA, which include a geophysical survey and a Written Scheme of Investigation, an archaeological watching brief was required during test pitting. Seven test pits were excavated for ground investigation purposes. Ground conditions prevented the excavation of all the planned test pits on the day. All test pits were recorded and photographed. No archaeological features or finds being encountered.

The archaeological work was carried out to the professional standards laid down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014).

Crynodeb

Bellway Homes wrth geisio caniatâd cynllunio, ar gyfer adeiladu tua 45 o anheddau preswyl ar dir yn Sandy Lane Ystradowen ym Mro Morgannwg. Fel rhan o waith lliniaru cyn-asesiad a argymhellwyd gan gynghorwyr archeolegol yr ACLL, sy'n cynnwys arolwg geoffisegol a Chynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig, roedd angen briff gwyllo archeolegol wrth osod profion. Cloddiwyd saith pwll prawf at ddibenion ymchwilio i'r ddaear. Roedd amodau'r ddaear yn atal cloddio'r holl byllau prawf a gynlluniwyd ar y diwrnod. Cafodd yr holl byllau prawf eu recordio a'u tynnu. Dim nodweddion archeolegol na darganfyddiadau yn dod ar eu traws.

Gwnaed y gwaith archeolegol yn unol â'r safonau proffesiynol a nodwyd yn Safon ac Arweiniad y Sefydliad Siartredig Archeolegwyr ar gyfer Briffiau Gwyllo Archeolegol (2014).

Acknowledgements

The project was managed by Martin Tuck MCIfA (Project Manager). The fieldwork was undertaken and report prepared by Jon Burton BA MA PCIfA, (Project Archaeologist) of GGAT Projects. The illustrations were prepared by Paul Jones PCIfA (Senior Illustrator) with additions by Daria Dobrochna Dabal, MA MA ACIfA (Project Archaeologist).

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Abbreviations

GGAT:	The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust)
ICON:	Institute of Conservation
LPA:	Local Planning Authority
NGR:	National Grid Reference
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in HER <i>e.g.</i> 04094g)
UKRI:	United Kingdom Research Institute
WSI:	Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Bellway Homes are seeking planning permission for the construction of approximately 45 residential dwellings on land at Sandy Lane Ystradowen in the Vale of Glamorgan. Pre-assessment mitigation works have been recommended by the archaeological advisors to the LPA (Local Planning Authority). They consist of a geophysical survey and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and subsequent archaeological watching brief during test pitting. The test pits were primarily for ground testing and hydrology testing to inform engineers.

The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Projects Department was commissioned by Bellway Homes to undertake the mitigation works. The geophysical survey was carried out by Dyfed Archaeological Trust on behalf of GGAT Projects (Enright 2020). The WSI was prepared (Toseland 2020), and the watching brief forms the subject of this report. The works were carried out on the 5th of February 2020.

The archaeological work was carried out to the professional standards laid down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).

1.2 Location and geology

The proposed development area comprises a field roughly covering an area of 1.6ha, centred on NGR ST 0154 7786 (Figure 1, Area 1) and possibly a smaller field to the north that covers an area of just under 0.6ha (Figure 1, Area 2). The smaller field may be used to bring services into the larger field.

The British Geological Survey records the underlying bedrock beneath the site as shell-limestone of the Blue Lias Formation, shallow marine sedimentary bedrock. The superficial deposits in Area 1 consist of Devensian glacial detrital diamicton till. In Area 2 the superficial deposits are instead subaerial sedimentary Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (UKRI 2020).

1.3 Historical and archaeological background

A heritage desk-based assessment carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (Blick 2012) for a proposal in the field immediately south of the present application had a study area encompassing the fields of present proposed development. The 2012 report indicated that there were no recorded prehistoric or Roman features recorded in the vicinity. The potential for early medieval remains was considered to be low. The report also highlighted four demolished outbuildings (PRN 05091s) immediately south of the present application area which were previously depicted on a Tithe Map of the area (Blick 2012).

Ystradowen Castle Mound (PRN 00314s) is located approximately 450m west of the proposed development site and is a rare example of an unfinished Norman motte. It is probable that work on Ystradowen Castle was abandoned in favour of the masonry castle at Talyfan, approximately 800m southeast of the site (PRN 00315s). Talyfan was the centre for an eponymous lordship and may have been established in the 12th century. The Talyfan lordship was incorporated into that of Glamorgan in 1245, and the castle had fallen into ruin by the early 16th century (Blick 2012).

Land at Sandy Lane, Ystradowen, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological watching brief

Immediately to the east of Ystradowen Castle Mound is St Owain's Church (PRN 02749s), which is first recorded in 1173. Little is known of the medieval settlement of Ystradowen, although undated earthworks have been recorded to the east of the Church and Mound, which have been interpreted as the possible remains of a deserted medieval village (PRN 00931s). The northern Vale of Glamorgan region is characterised by a pattern of relatively dispersed, non-nucleated settlement in the medieval period, and it is likely that Ystradowen formed no more than a small hamlet associated with Talyfan Castle during the medieval period (Blick 2012).

To the south of the development lies the former Post Medieval Llantrissant-Aberthaw Railway (PRN 01570.0s). The railway was closed in stages from 1930 to 1951.

Site specific background

The battle of Cae'r Gywr in 1031 (PRN 01476s), as described by Samuel Lewis in 1833, is recorded as having taken place within the proposed site boundary. Lewis recounts that Ystradowen is recorded in the historical annals (he does not specify which) as the site of a battle between ancient Britons and invading Saxons. The exact location of this battle is unknown, and the location derives from Lewis's documentary reference only. It has been suggested that Lewis's reference to the battle is likely to have derived from a spurious document forged by Iolo Morganwg (1747-1826), and there is no further evidence for this supposed battle site (Blick 2012).

Adjacent to the development on the west side of the development lies Ty-Newydd Farm. Two sites are recorded within Ty-Nyweddd, both are post medieval industrial sites; a lime kiln (PRN 02857s) and a quarry (PRN 03471s).

No previous archaeological interventions are recorded within the proposed site boundary itself.

No obvious features of clear archaeological origin were observed during the geophysical survey undertaken as part of pre assessment works (Enright 2020). The results of the geophysical survey were interpreted as suggesting "that the proposed development is unlikely to impact any buried archaeological remains" (Enright 2020).

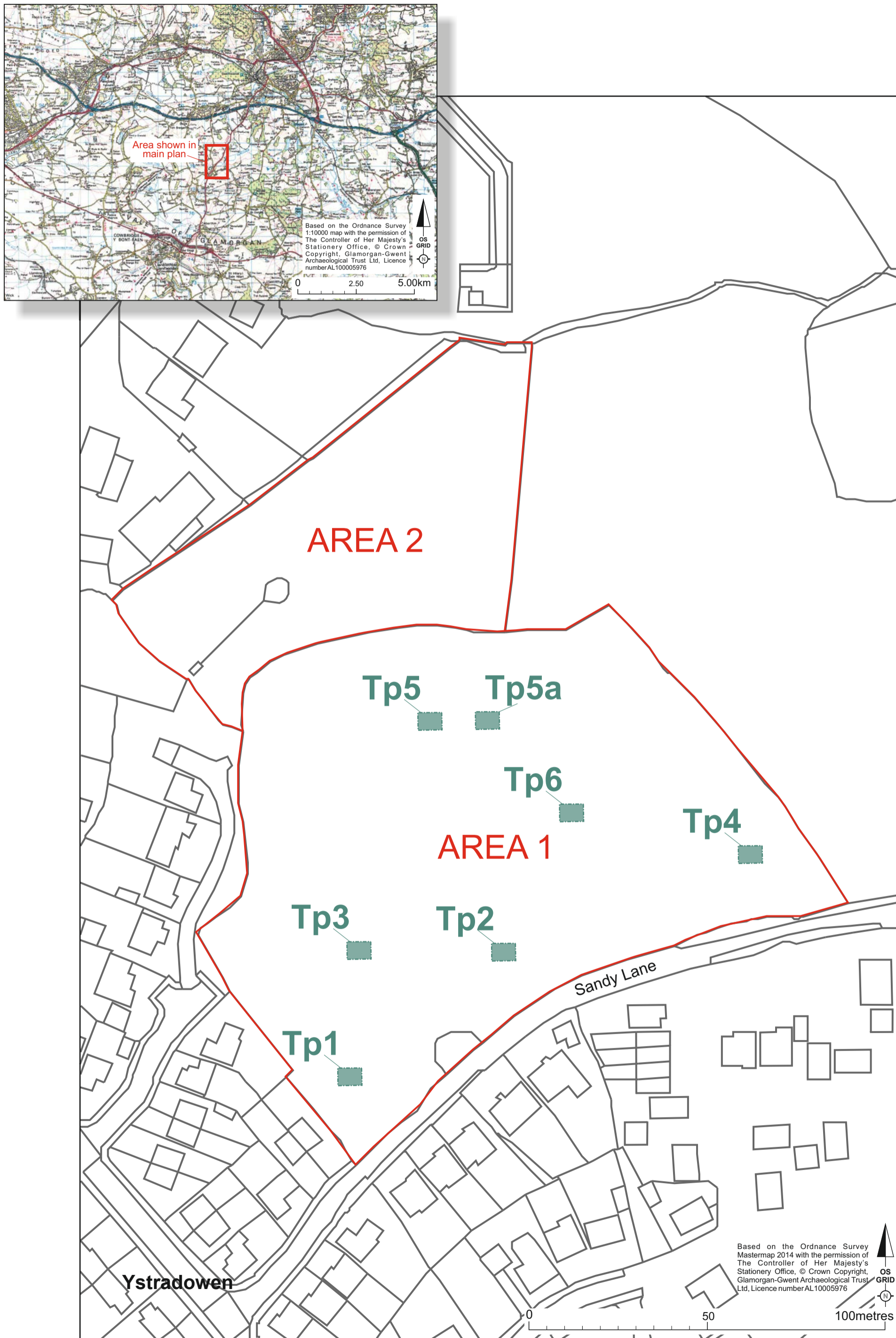


Figure 1. Location of the development, watching brief area (red outline) and test pits (green dots).

2. Methodology

The ground works monitored during the archaeological watching brief consisted of the excavation of seven test pits. Ten were initially planned, of which only six were excavated. An additional test pit adjacent to test pit 5 was also dug. The test pits were excavated by JCB using a small-toothed bucket, 0.8m wide. Each pit was approximately 2.5m long with a maximum depth of 2.8m.

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 Fuji Finepix (14mp) digital camera.

No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered and no samples were taken.

A Historic Environment Record (HER) enquiry was conducted (Enquiry No 6214) to provide context for the results and inform on the sites of archaeological interest within a 200m radius of NGR ST0154 7786, and that information has been incorporated into the current report.

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

3.1 Test pit 1

Test pit 1 was excavated in the southwest corner of the development (Figure 1). It measured 0.8m wide and 2.5m long, aligned NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.8m. A basal deposit (**103**) of gravels and small cobbles in a greyish gritty clay matrix was encountered at approximately 2m below the surface. Deposit **103** was overlain by deposit (**102**), a reddish brown sandy clay encountered at 0.1m below the surface. The whole was overlain by a 0.1m thick layer of greyish brown topsoil. No archaeological finds or features were encountered.



Plate 1. Test pit 1. Looking northeast. Scale 1m with 0.5m division.

3.2 Test pit 2

Test pit 2 (originally planned as number 4 in the WSI), was excavated in the centre south of the development (Figure 1). It measured 0.8m wide and approximately 2.5m in length, and was aligned NE-SW. The test pit was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.3m below the surface. A basal deposit (203) was encountered at 2.3m below the surface and not bottomed. It consisted of compact stone and clays, with the clay being similar to the overlying deposit. The overlying deposit was a sandy brown clay (202) with occasional small stone inclusions, encountered at 0.1m below the surface. The whole was overlain by a 0.1m thick layer of greyish brown friable top soil (201). No archaeological finds or features were encountered.



Plate 2. (left) Test pit 2. Looking southwest; scale 1m with 0.5m division.

Plate 3. (right) Oblique section of Test pit 2 showing deposit detail.

3.3 Test pit 3

Test pit 3 was excavated north of test pit 1, on the western part of the development (Figure 1). It measured 0.8m by approximately 2.5m in length, and to a maximum depth of 2.6m from the surface. A basal deposit (**304**) of gravels in a yellowish grey sandy clay matrix was encountered at approximately 1.5m down. The basal deposit was overlain by **303**, a yellowish brown sandy clay deposit encountered at approximately 0.5m below the surface. Deposit **303** was in turn overlain by a reddish brown sandy silty clay deposit (**302**) encountered at 0.1m below the surface. The whole was overlain by a layer of topsoil 0.1m thick (**301**). No archaeological finds or features were encountered.



Plate 4. Test pit 3 looking northeast. Scale 1m with 0.5m division.

3.4 Test pit 4

Test pit 4 was originally planned as number 7 in the WSI, in the southeast corner of the development (Figure 1). It measured 0.8m wide by approximately 2.5m long, aligned NE-SW. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.3m, and the water table was at circa 2m below current. A basal deposit (404) of greyish gritty clay and decayed stone was encountered at approximately 2.3m below the surface. The basal deposit was overlain by a deposit (403) of sandy brown clay with moderate to frequent small stones in the matrix, at 0.6m below the surface. Overlying 403 was a 0.5m thick layer of sandy brown clay (402), encountered at 0.1m. The whole was overlain by 0.1m layer of greyish brown topsoil. No archaeological finds or features were encountered.



Plate 5. (left) Test pit 4. Looking SW. scale 1m with 0.5m division.

Plate 6. (right) Test pit 4. Oblique section view showing deposits.

3.5 Test pit 5

Test pit 5 was originally planned as number 9 in the WSI; centre north in the development. The test pit measured 0.8m by approximately 2.5m, aligned E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.7m. The basal deposit (**503**) of wet reddish brown clays and gravels was encountered at approximately 1m below the surface. The basal deposit was overlain by a reddish brown silty clay with moderate stone within the matrix (**502**) at 0.1m below the surface. The whole was overlain by 0.1m thick layer of topsoil. No archaeological finds or features were encountered.



Plate 7. Test pit 5, looking south. Scale 1m with 0.5m division.

3.6 Test pit 5A

Test pit 5A was excavated close to test pit 5 for hydrology testing, as 5 was declared unsuitable. The deposits were essentially the same, and no archaeological finds or features were noted.



Plate 8. Test pit number 5A. Looking east. Scale 1m with 0.5m division.

3.7 Test pit 6

Test pit 6 was excavated just to the east of the centre of the development (Figure 1). It measured 0.8m wide and approximately 2.5m long, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.1m. The basal deposit (**603**) of greyish silty clay with moderate rounded and sub-rounded stone was encountered at 1.9m below the surface. The basal deposit was overlain by a deposit of yellowish reddish silty clays (**602**), which was encountered at 0.1m below the surface. The whole was overlain by 0.1m thick layer of topsoil (**601**). No archaeological finds or features were encountered.



Plate 9. Test pit number 6. Looking west. Scale 1m with 0.5m division.

4. Conclusion

The test pits undertaken at Sandy Lane were primarily located on the higher middle and southern area of the development. Only two test pits, close together, were located in the lower, wetter, northern part of the development. The slope of the ground and soft nature of the ground in the northern third of the site proved difficult for the machine to cope with and resulted in the abandonment of 4 of the planned test pits.

No significant archaeological finds or features were encountered in the seven test pits that were opened. All deposits encountered were either archaeologically sterile or natural in nature. The test pits would appear to confirm the earlier geophysical survey results, which suggested '*no obvious features of clear archaeological origin*' within the development Area 1.

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Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Third Edition 1919

Appendix I: Inventory of contexts

Context	Type	Description	Depth	Period
101	Deposit	Topsoil	0m-0.1m	Modern
102	Deposit	Reddish brown sandy clay	0.1m-2m	Unknown
103	Natural	Natural. of gravels and small cobbles in greyish gritty clay	2m-n.b	Natural
201	Deposit	Topsoil	0m-0.1m	Modern
202	Deposit	Sandy brown clay	0.1m-2.3m	Unknown
203	Natural	Compact stone and clays	2.3m-n.b	Natural
301	Deposit	Topsoil	0m-0.1m	Modern
302	Deposit	Reddish brown silty clay	0.1m-0.4m	Unknown
303	Deposit	Yellowish sandy clay	0.4m-1.5m	Unknown
304	Natural	Gravels in yellowish grey sandy matrix	1.5m-n.b	Natural
401	Deposit	Topsoil	0m-0.1m	Modern
402	Deposit	Sandy brown clay	0.1m-0.6m	Unknown
403	Deposit	Sandy brown clay with moderate to frequent small stones	0.6m-2m	Unknown
404	Natural	Decayed stone and gritty clay.	2m-n.b	Natural
501	Deposit		0m-0.1m	Modern
502	Deposit		0.1m-c.1m	Unknown
503	Natural	Probable natural. Gravels and wet clay.	c.1m -n.b	Natural
501A	Deposit	As 501	0m-0.1m	Modern
502A	Deposit	As 502	0m- c.1m	Unknown
503A	Natural	As 503	c.1m-n.b	Natural
601	Deposit	Topsoil		
602	Deposit	Reddish brown silty clay and moderate stones		
603	Natural	Wet clays and gravels	1.9m-n.b	Natural

n.b – not bottomed




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