



Heritage Impact Assessment

St Nicholas School,
St Nicholas, Vale of
Glamorgan, CF5 6SP



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1. Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by James Meek MCI fA, Director at Archaeology Collective, part of the HCUK Group, on behalf of AECOM. The report provides an addition to a previous Heritage Impact Assessment¹ prepared by Vale of Glamorgan Council Planning Policy Team in July 2020 which considered impacts to the St Nicholas Conservation Area. The report addressed comments from Cadw. This report has been prepared in November 2020.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment is the site of the proposed new St Nicholas School, St Nicholas, Vale of Glamorgan, CF5 6SP (roughly centred on ST 08855 74420) (Figure 1). The existing buildings of the St Nicholas Church In Wales Primary School lie to the south of the proposed new school site which lies within their existing playing fields.
- 1.3 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust in June 2019² which covered the known and potential archaeology of the site and considered impacts upon the settings of designated historic assets (scheduled monuments, listed buildings and historic parks and gardens) within a 2km radius of the site.
- 1.4 The purpose of this Heritage Impact Assessment is to consider the possible impacts of the development on the designated historic assets within the vicinity based on the submitted development plans that have now been prepared for the new school.
- 1.5 For the purposes of Planning Policy in Wales TAN 24 – The Historic Environment, the historic environment is defined as: *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed* (para 1.7, Welsh Government 2017³).
- 1.6 A historic asset is: *An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.*⁴

¹ Vale of Glamorgan Council Planning Policy Team 2020

² Day and Meek, 2019

³ Welsh Government 2016, Planning Policy Wales TAN 24 The Historic Environment 2017

⁴ Ibid

- 1.7 Cadw provided comments on the application on 28th October 2020 which identified the designated historic assets that needed additional setting consideration, lying within a 3km radius of the site. The response stated the following: *'The application is accompanied by a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust which concluded that apart from scheduled monument GM096 Cottrell Ringwork and the registered Coedarhydyglyn historic park and garden, intervening topography, buildings and vegetation would block all views between the proposed development and the designated historic assets identified above and therefore there would be no impact on their settings: However, in respect to scheduled monument GM096 Cottrell Ringwork and the registered Coedarhydyglyn historic park and garden it was identified that the proposed development could have an adverse impact on the setting of these designated historic assets (it was also thought that there could be an adverse impact on the setting of Church of St. Nichols which is a listed building). It is clear that this assessment was carried out prior to the final design of the building, which is higher than the existing structure and may not have considered that the new building will be built on the playing fields to the north of the existing school, which is closer to these designated historic assets. Consequently there is a need for the impact of the proposed development, as now designed, on the settings of scheduled monument GM096 Cottrell Ringwork and the registered Coedarhydyglyn historic park and garden to be fully assessed as this will be a material consideration in the determination of this application (see Planning Policy Wales 2018 sections 6.1.19 and 6.1.23). The LPA should therefore request the applicant to provide an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the scheduled monument and the registered historic park and garden prepared by a competent and qualified historic environment expert in accordance with the methodology outlined in the Welsh Government's best-practice guidance Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017). Once this information has been submitted to the LPA, Cadw should be reconsulted on this application.'*

Development Proposals

- 1.8 The development proposals will involve the demolition of the existing school buildings and construction of a new building running along the central part of the existing playing fields area (Appendix 1). The building will be aligned roughly northwest to southeast with its northern gable end pointing towards the north.
- 1.9 The materials to be used will include facing brickwork at ground level, with an overlapping pitched roofs and a second storey with metal composite cladding panel facings.
- 1.10 The building will be considerably taller than the existing school buildings. The design of the building and choice of materials to be used have been determined to create a pleasant and modern looking structure.

2. Relevant Policy Framework

National Legislation

2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was previously the primary legislation for protecting archaeological remains and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Wales. This has been consolidated by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which has three main aims as defined by Cadw:

- a) to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- b) to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- c) to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

2.2 The new Act consolidates the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and also the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. It is supported by a number of planning guidance documents, a number of which are still in preparation. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens. It will also include further guidance on place names.

Planning Policy Wales – Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

2.3 Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24 The Historic Environment was adopted on 31st May 2017 which replaced Circular 60/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment' and Circular 61/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas'. **This states that** *'The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:*

- a) *World Heritage Sites*
- b) *Scheduled monuments*
- c) *Archaeological remains*
- d) *Listed buildings*
- e) *Conservation areas*
- f) *Historic parks and gardens*

g) *Historic landscapes*

h) *Historic assets of special local interest'* (Ibid para 1.4)⁵

- 2.4 Advice and decisions on planning applications affecting nationally significant historic environment features (or designated historic assets) is provided by Cadw acting on behalf of Welsh Government.
- 2.5 TAN 24 also notes the importance of The Conservation Principles document (Cadw 2011)⁶ being used for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in **Wales** *'and provide the basis upon which Cadw discharges certain statutory duties on behalf of the Welsh Ministers'⁷. It notes that 'Conservation Principles should be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/assets and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process'⁸.*
- 2.6 Conservation Principles includes the following six principles.
1. Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.
 2. Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.
 3. The historic environment is a shared resource.
 4. Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
 5. Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
 6. Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.
- 2.7 The significance of a historic asset is defined in TAN 24 as comprising four heritage values which need to be understood before the significance of the asset can be assessed: Evidential value; Historical value; Aesthetic value and Communal value.
- 2.8 **TAN 24 discusses Heritage Impact Assessments and notes** *'that they are a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be taken into account when considering proposals for change. Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed, and should include sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. A Heritage Impact Assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement which*

⁵ TAN 24, para 1.4

⁶ Cadw 2011, Conservation Principles

⁷ TAN 24, para 1.10

⁸ Ibid

must form part of any listed building consent, conservation area consent and, when requested, scheduled monument consent applications.'

- 2.9 Guidelines for the preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales have been prepared by Cadw⁹.
- 2.10 TAN 24 discusses what the setting of a historic asset comprises **in para 1.25:** *'The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive 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.'*¹⁰
- 2.11 **It notes that the principles used for determining setting impact** *'are equally applicable to all historic assets, irrespective of their designation. For any development within the setting of a historic asset, some of the factors to consider and weigh in the assessment include:*
- *The significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance*
 - *the prominence of the historic asset*
 - *the expected lifespan of the proposed development*
 - *the extent of tree cover and its likely longevity*
 - *non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset such as noise.'*¹¹
- 2.12 **Further it recognises that** *'There will be cases where a proposed development will enhance the setting of a historic asset and this will be treated as a benefit resulting from the development. Mitigation of damaging effects could be achieved through good design and in some cases screening or landscaping.'*¹²

⁹ Cadw 2017, Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales, May 2017

¹⁰ TAN 24 para 1.25

¹¹ TAN 24 para 1.26

¹² TAN 24 para 1.28

Relevant Local Policies

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026

- 2.13** The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan is the spatial development strategy for the area and was formally adopted in June 2017. The Local Development Plan contains policies to protect and enhance the contribution of listed buildings, historic landscapes, archaeology and World Heritage sites as part of managing change in the Council area.
- 2.14** The Local Development Plan pre-dates the Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2016, but the approach is similar. The following policies are relevant to this assessment.

Table 1: Relevant Local Policies

| Relevant Section | Details |
|---|--|
| Policy SP10 - Built And Natural Environment | <p>Development proposals must preserve and where appropriate enhance the rich and diverse built and natural environment and heritage of the Vale of Glamorgan including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The architectural and / or historic qualities of buildings or conservation areas, including locally listed buildings; 2. Historic landscapes, parks and gardens; 3. Special landscape areas; 4. The Glamorgan Heritage Coast; 5. Sites designated for their local, national and European nature conservation importance; and 6. Important archaeological and geological features |
| Policy MD8 - Historic Environment | <p>Development proposals must protect the qualities of the built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan, specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |

3. Methodology

Setting Assessment Methodology

- 3.1 This Heritage Impact Assessment has given due consideration to Cadw guidance on setting as laid out in Managing Setting of Historic Assets in Wales¹³ and Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales¹⁴ and similarly within the Welsh Government's Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment¹⁵.
- 3.2 As noted in the previous section, when assessing the impact of proposals on designated historic assets, it is not a question of whether there would be a direct physical impact **on that asset, but instead whether change within its 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance'**.
- 3.3 **In simple terms, setting is defined as 'the surroundings in which a historic asset is understood, experienced and appreciated'. It therefore must be recognised from the outset that 'setting' is not a historic asset, and cannot itself be harmed.** Its importance relates to the contribution it makes to the significance of the historic asset and the extent to which it allows that significance to be understood, experienced and appreciated.'
- 3.4 Welsh Government guidance¹⁶ **identifies that 'change in the historic environment is inevitable', but it is only harmful when significance is damaged.**
- 3.5 In that regard, the Cadw Conservation Principles document states that significance of **an historic asset 'embraces all of the cultural heritage values that people associated with it, or which prompt them to respond to it'**¹⁷.
- 3.6 As such, when assessing the impact of proposals on designated historic assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is not a question of whether setting **would be affected, but rather a question of whether change within an asset's 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance' or the ability to understand, experience and appreciate 'significance' based on the above 'heritage interest' as defined by Cadw.**
- 3.7 Set within this context, where the objective is to determine the impact of proposals on designated historic assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is necessary to first define the significance of the asset in question - and the

¹³ Cadw 2017a

¹⁴ Cadw 2017b

¹⁵ WG 2017

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Cadw 2011

contribution made to that significance or the ability to appreciate that significance by its 'setting', in order to establish whether there would be a loss, and therefore harm. The guidance identifies that change within a historic asset's setting need not necessarily cause harm to that asset - it can be positive, negative or neutral.

3.8 In light of the above, the assessment of potential setting effects, arising from the proposed scheme, has followed the guidance set out in **'Managing Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' by Cadw**¹⁸. Part 1 of this guidance defines setting and observes that the setting of a historic asset is:

"The surroundings in which a historic asset is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships and the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset."

3.9 The guidance is clear that the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the historic asset or the ability to appreciate that significance.

3.10 On a practical level, the Cadw guidance identifies an approach to assessing setting in relation to development management which is based on a four-stage procedure; i.e.:

- Identify the historic assets;
- Define and analyse the setting which is made up of :
 - Its current surroundings
 - Our present understanding and appreciation of the historic asset
 - What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings.
- Evaluate the potential impact of change or development; and
- Consider options to mitigate the impact of a proposed change or development.

3.11 The Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales document¹⁹ states that the heritage values (significance) of a historic asset can be defined in the following terms:

- evidential value: the extent to which the physical fabric tells how and when your historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. There may be buried or obscured elements associated with your historic asset which may also be an important potential source of evidence.

¹⁸ Cadw 2017a

¹⁹ Cadw 2017b

- historical value: your historic asset may illustrate a particular past way of life or be associated with a specific person or event; there may be physical evidence for these connections which it could be important to retain.
- aesthetic value: the design, construction and craftsmanship of your historic asset. This can also include setting and views to and from the historic asset, which may have changed through time.
- communal value: your historic asset may have particular significance to people for its commemorative, symbolic or spiritual value, or for the part it has played in local cultural or public life. This will be particularly important in the case of buildings in public use or sites where public access must be maintained or improved.

3.12 Having established the baseline, the following guidance is provided in respect of an **assessment of the effect upon 'setting'; i.e.:**

"Factors to be considered when assessing the impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of a historic asset include:

- *the visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale of the historic asset and its setting*
- *the visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the location of the historic asset*
- *whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains*
- *the presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this*
- *the lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible*
- *the extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity*
- *the impact of artificial lighting — for example, on night-time views*
- *the capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics*
- *the impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses*

- *the impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell.”*

3.13 In light of the above, the assessment of potential setting effects, employed in the preparation of this report included a site visit in November 2020:

- Identifying those historic assets that are capable of being affected by the proposed scheme and the manner (if any) in which they would be affected, through initial desk-based works and subsequent field visits;
- Defining the contribution made to their significance by their setting; and
- Assessing the likely impact upon their significance or the ability to appreciate it as a result of the form of development proposed being implemented.

3.14 In light of the above, the setting assessment of this report has been prepared in a robust manner, employing current best practice professional guidance and giving due regard to the methodology detailed above.

Assessment of Significance and Importance

3.15 Historic assets are assessed in terms of their significance and importance, following **the requirement in PPW, and taking account of the Welsh Government’s guidance in TAN24²⁰ and Cadw’s Conservation Principles²¹**. Significance, in relation to heritage policy, is defined by the Conservation Principles as

“embrace[ing] all of the cultural heritage values that people associated with it, or which prompt them to respond to it.”²²

3.16 Where potential impacts on the settings of historic assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s). The methodology for assessing setting is described within the Setting Assessment Methodology below.

3.17 The importance of a historic asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance. Conservation Areas are not assigned to either level of importance by PPW but their status as local designations and their

²⁰ WG 2017

²¹ Cadw 2011

²² Ibid

omission from the National Heritage List justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance. An historic feature which lacks a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest is not considered to be a historic asset; it may also be said to have negligible importance.

Table 2: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Historic assets

| Importance of the asset | Criteria |
|-------------------------|--|
| Very high | World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance |
| High | Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated historic assets of equal importance |
| Medium | Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, Registered Landscapes of Special Historic Interest, historic assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance |
| Low | Undesignated historic assets of lesser importance |

4. Identification of Historic Assets

Designated Historic Assets

- 4.1 The identification of all relevant designated historic assets beyond the development area footprint that potentially could be affected by the proposed development through a change to their setting (Step 1 of the Cadw guidance) has been determined, in the first instance through initial desk top analysis. And these are listed below. They are shown on Figures 1 and 2.

World Heritage Sites

- 4.2 There are no World Heritage Sites within 3km of the Site.

Registered Historic Landscape

- 4.3 There are no Registered Historic Landscapes within 3km of the Site.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 4.4 There are 11 scheduled ancient monuments within 3km of the Site, these are shown on Figure 1 and listed in Table 3 below, along with summary details of the monument taken from the Cadw descriptions.

Table 3: Scheduled Monuments within 3km

| Scheduled Monument Number | Site Name |
|---------------------------|---|
| GM008 | St Lythan's Burial Chamber |
| GM009 | Tinkinswood Burial Chamber |
| GM069 | Doghill Moated Site, Dyffryn |
| GM079 | Y Gaer |
| GM096 | Cottrell Ringwork |
| GM116 | Coed-y-Cwm Chambered Cairn |
| GM117 | Coed y Cwm Ringwork |
| GM364 | Cottrell Castle Mound |
| GM365 | Two Cooking Mounds E of Ty'n-y-Pwll |
| GM450 | Remains of Peterston Castle |
| GM613 | Castle Ringwork 850m ENE of Ty'n-y-Coed |

GM008 - St Lythan's Burial Chamber

- 4.5 **St Lythan's burial chamber** lies 2.4km south-southeast of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument comprises the well-preserved remains of a moated site of probable early medieval date. It is situated within farmland at Dyffryn in the Vale of Glamorgan. The site comprises a central platform that is square on plan and measures c. 35m in length within a well-defined and distinct moat. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider medieval context and the structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.*

GM009 Tinkinswood Burial Chamber

- 4.6 Tinkinswood burial chamber lies 1km south of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument consists of the remains of a chambered long cairn, dating to the early Neolithic (c. 4400BC-3000BC). A long cairn is a roughly rectangular or trapezoidal stone, usually between 25m and 120m long, with a length exceeding twice its greatest width. The mound may be edged with a timber or stone revetment, and they contain one or more stone or wooden burial chambers at one end. The cairn is located in a small, gently sloping valley in the Vale of Glamorgan. It attracted antiquarian interest as early as the late 18th century, when its appearance was rather different from now. The capstone was then on the ground surface, and the chamber was partly visible but buried, and could be entered only from the east side. The mound was ill-defined, with a heap of stones on it, much of which was removed in the 19th century. In 1914 it was thoroughly excavated and its true nature as a Neolithic communal tomb was revealed. It falls clearly into the Cotswold-Severn tradition, with its trapezoidal plan and forecourt with chamber opening off it. The mound is straight-sided, relatively squat and not as tapered as most in this group. The surface slopes gradually up towards the east, chamber end, leaving the capstone uncovered. Whether or not this was originally covered by the mound is not known. The edges of the mound are revetted by drystone walling (where this has been restored it is in a herringbone pattern to distinguish it from the original). The walling was upright or leaning outwards, and had deliberate packing outside it to buttress it up. For the same purpose the cairn stones around the chamber were larger than on the west of the mound and sloped towards it. Within the body of the cairn, towards the western end, were found discontinuous parallel rows of small upright slabs standing on the original ground surface. These have been found in other cairns of the same type, and their purpose is not known. On the north side of the cairn is an unusual intrusive stone-lined pit which contained some animal bones. The forecourt was the focus of ritual activity connected with the deposition of the dead. It has curving drystone walls and a similar wall in front of the upright stones of the chamber, with a*

narrow stone-lined entrance at its northern end. Its surface was originally of beaten earth and gravel, with rough paving in front of the threshold. Simple pottery similar to a type known to date from about the middle of the 3rd millennium BC was found on the surface. When the tomb went out of use the forecourt was sealed with small stones. The chamber itself is roughly rectangular, roofed by the huge capstone. Its south side has been robbed out, but the large upright slabs of the other sides are still in place. Inside and nearby were found about 920 pieces of human bone, nearly all broken. They are thought to have come from about 40 people of both sexes and all ages. The tomb was probably used by a small community over a long time, and there is evidence that it was in use right up to the end of the Neolithic period.

GM069 Doghill Moated Site, Dyffryn

- 4.7 Doghill Moated Site lies 2.4km south of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument comprises the well-preserved remains of a moated site of probable early medieval date. It is situated within farmland at Dyffryn in the Vale of Glamorgan. The site comprises a central platform that is square on plan and measures c. 35m in length within a well-defined and distinct moat. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation.*

GM079 Y Gaer

- 4.8 Y Gaer is a defended enclosure that lies 2.5km west of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument comprises the remains of an Iron Age (800BC-AD74) defended enclosure. It consists of two oval concentric enclosures, separated by a space of approximately 10m. The inner enclosure measures 65m long from east to west by 50m, the outer measures 120m long by about 105m. Each enclosure is defended by a single bank which has been reduced to a scarp except on the eastern and western sides of the inner circuit and on the north-west of the outer circuit. The banks are 10.5 to 12m wide. The internal height of the banks is slight except on the north-west of the outer circuit where it reaches 1.5m. The external bank height averages nearly 2.5m. A shallow external ditch 6-9m wide is visible along part of the western side. The entrance through both ramparts is on the north; the inner entrance appears to be slightly in-turned but its western side is disturbed. A stony hollow at the centre of the enclosures is probably the site of a building which is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1813.*

GM096 Cottrell Ringwork

- 4.9 The Cottrell Ringwork lies 0.45km northwest of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument comprises the well-preserved remains of a moated site of probable early medieval date. It is situated within farmland at Dyffryn in the Vale of Glamorgan. The site comprises a*

central platform that is square on plan and measures c. 35m in length within a well-defined and distinct moat.

GM116 Coed-y-Cwm Chambered Cairn

- 4.10 Coed-y-Cwm chambered cairn lies 950m southwest of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument comprises the remains of a chambered tomb, dating to the Neolithic period (c. 4400 BC - 2900 BC). Chambered tombs were built and used by local farming communities over long periods of time. There appear to be many regional traditions and variations in shape and construction. The ruined burial chamber consists of one large and two smaller stones to the south of the larger one. This larger stone is pitted and measures, c. 2.7 in length, a maximum of 1m wide and a maximum of 0.9m in thickness, lying slightly tilted towards the southwest. On its north eastern side it is propped up by small stones beneath it of which one at the southern end is larger than the rest. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence, including a buried prehistoric land surface. Chambered tombs may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.*

GM117 Coed y Cwm Ringwork

- 4.11 Coed-y-Cwm ringwork lies 900m southwest of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument comprises the remains of a well preserved castle-ringwork, which dates to the medieval period (c. AD 1066 - 1485). The site is situated on flat ground overlooking a small valley to the north-east, in a wood. It consists of a circular bank with external ditch. The interior is flat. On the north and west sides the ditch is 2m wide, with a flat bottom, and 1m high externally, 1.5 m high internally. There is no bank outside the ditch, and the bank on the inside is c. 0.5 m high. On the west side is a causeway 6 m wide across the ditch. On the south side the bank is higher - 2 m high externally and 0.7 m internally. On the east side the ground outside the ringwork slopes away to the valley, and there is a bank outside the ditch 5 m wide and 1 m high, with a berm outside it 1.5 m wide and 0.6 m high. The main bank is 2 m high externally and 0.6 m high internally along this side. The external bank stops at the north end where the ringwork curves around to the west, away from the slope. Half-way along the east side is a narrow gap, 1 m wide, through both banks. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement, organisation and defence. The site forms an important element within the wider medieval landscape. It is well preserved and retains considerable*

archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail.

GM364 Cottrell Castle Mound

- 4.12** Cottrell Castle Mound lies 750m west of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument comprises the remains of a motte and ditch, dating to the medieval period (c. 1066 -1540 AD). A motte is a large conical or pyramidal mound of soil and/or stone, usually surrounded by either a wet or dry ditch, and surmounted by a tower constructed of timber or stone. Cottrell consists of a flat-topped mound 35m in diameter with the top measuring 21m in diameter. The sides are of varying height and steepness; on the west the side is 2.5m high with no ditch. On the north side it is 2m high with a 5m wide berm and then a further drop of 1.5m. The east side is less well defined, with a 2.2m height, then a 4m wide berm and a further 1m drop - this side is steep. The south side is less steep and measures 1.5m high with a ditch 1.5m wide by 1m deep outside it. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits.*

GM365 Two Cooking Mounds E of Ty'n-y-Pwll

- 4.13** The two cooking mounds **east of Ty'n-y-Pwll** lie 2km northwest of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument consists of the remains of two burnt mounds, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2,300BC - 800BC). A burnt mound is an accumulation of burnt (fire-crazed) stones, ash and charcoal, usually sited next to a river or lake, with hearths and/or some form of trough or basin capable of holding water either within the mound or adjacent to it. The mounds stand in a pasture field, sloping gently to the north-east, with a small stream and boggy ground at the northeast end. The first mound is covered in grass and reed and measures 0.3m in height, 14m in length and 7m in width and is located in the highest part of the field. The second mound is also grass and reed covered and is circular in plan, measuring 0.3m in height, with a diameter of 5m. It is located to the north east of the stream. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual and funerary practices. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and environmental evidence. A burnt mound may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.*

GM450 Remains of Peterston Castle

- 4.14 Peterston Castle lies 2km north of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument consists of the remains of a medieval castle at Peterston. Comprising the north-west angle tower, it is the main surviving part of the castle of the le Sores of St Fagans and Peterston. Richard le Sore was settled in Glamorgan by c. 1102 and the family remained in possession until the site of the castle was sold to John Butler in c. 1382. There are possible traces of a 12th century keep, but the north-west tower is probably of 13th-14th century date. The surviving west wall stands to a height of c. 6m, with traces of north and south returns. The tower was of three floors. Of the uppermost only the beam holes of its floors remain. In the west wall is a splayed window with a segmented headed rear arch. There are traces of other windows at ground floor level in the north wall, and a garderobe chute in the south-west angle. Access between the floors was via a newel stair in the south wall. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits.*

GM613 Castle Ringwork 850m ENE of Ty'n-y-Coed

- 4.15 The Castle Ringwork **near Ty'n-y-Coed** lies 2km southwest of the Site. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument comprises the remains of a well preserved castle-ringwork, which dates to the early part of the medieval period (c. AD 1066 - 1485). There is no medieval record of the castle, but it was probably built by the de Bonville family. The site is located 850m south-east of the village of Bonvilston on low-lying marshy ground at the confluence of Nant Carfan and a minor tributary. The ringwork is roughly oval in shape on plan, but the north corner is distinctly right-angled. It measures 70m in length north-south by 55m in width transversely. The enclosing bank measures a maximum of 2m in height and stands above a wet ditch, which measures a maximum of 5m in width and 1.5m in depth. The flat internal area measures 51m north-south by 37m transversely and gently slopes to the south. The entrance is probably located on the east side, where a simple gap in the bank is accessed via a causeway across the ditch. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement, organisation and defence. The site forms an important element within the wider medieval landscape. It is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail.*

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

- 4.16 There are two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 3km of the Site. These are Dyffryn located c.1.5km to the south and Coedarhydyglyn located c.1.1km to the northeast.

Table 4: Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 3km

| Registered Parks and Gardens Ref | Site Name |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| PGW (Gm) 40(GLA) | Coedarhydyglyn (grade II*) |
| PGW (Gm) 32(GLA) | Dyffryn (grade I) |

- 4.17 The full descriptions of both parks as included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest In Wales are included in Appendix 1.

PGW (Gm) 40(GLA) Coedarhydyglyn

- 4.18 Coedarhydyglyn gardens lie on the northeast facing slope of the River Ely valley, lying 1.1km from St Nicholas at its southwestern edge. The southern edge of the registered park and garden area is its highest part, close to the A48 and with some views across to St Nicholas from its very perimeter. The majority of the park is focussed on a secluded valley which runs to the northeast through the centre of the parkland. From the description of the historic park and garden, this would seem to have been the focus for the layout, with the main house located on the western side of this valley.
- 4.19 The description states: *'Coedarhydyglyn lies in the centre of a medium-sized park on rolling ground to the north of the A48 Cardiff to Cowbridge road. Although close to a major city and roads, because of its inward-facing character the park is secluded and quiet. The highest ground is the ridge at the south end of the park, where Old Coedarhydyglyn and the walled garden are situated. The ground drops northwards from here, with a dry valley starting at the south-east corner, running north-westwards and then turning northwards below the house. ... **The east and south** boundaries of the park are mostly screened by belts of beech trees which are prominent features of the park. ... **The south**-west corner of the park is bounded by narrow lanes on the south and west, with belts of deciduous trees next to them.'*

PGW (Gm) 32(GLA) Dyffryn

4.20 Dyffryn lies some 2km south of St Nicholas on lower lying ground. The shallow valley of the River Waycock runs through the gardens running from the northwest and then turning to the southwest with a further tributary to the northeast. The main facades of Dyffryn House look out to the northeast and southwest along the line of the river.

4.21 **The description of the historic park and garden states:** *'The house lies in a level valley floor, the ground rising gently above it to the north-west and east. ... To the north of the house is a level area largely of lawn dotted with relatively recently planted trees and shrubs, with some remnants of formality and some modern features such as a cafe and the footings of a demolished 1960s glasshouse. To the east and south-east of the house the ground rises gently and is laid out as an informal arboretum, with open glades and more wooded areas and a heather garden towards the north end. To the south and south-west of the house the garden is very grand and formal, with intimate compartments in eclectic styles flanking the west side of the large open lawn in the centre and with more informal areas along the west and south sides.'*

Listed Buildings

4.22 There are 58 listed buildings within 3km of the Site. These include two buildings at Grade I and six at Grade II* (Figure 2).

Table 5: Listed Buildings within 4km

| Record Number | Name | Grade | Easting | Northing |
|---------------|---|-------|---------|----------|
| 13600 | Castle Farmhouse | I | 309867 | 176785 |
| 14864 | Coedarhydyglyn including attached outbuildings at rear. | I | 310432 | 175137 |
| 13469 | Dyffryn House | II* | 309533 | 172415 |
| 13618 | Church of St Peter | II* | 308263 | 176406 |
| 13633 | Church of St George | II* | 310457 | 176649 |
| 13635 | Church of St Bleiddian | II* | 311029 | 172921 |
| 13636 | Parish Church of St Nicholas | II* | 309018 | 174367 |
| 14865 | Coach-house and stables at Coedarhydyglyn | II* | 310490 | 175173 |
| 13425 | Telephone Call-box on corner with road to St Nicholas' Church | II | 309043 | 174291 |
| 2211 | Cae'rwigau Uchaf | II | 306038 | 175477 |
| 13426 | GPO Pillar on corner with Road to St Nicholas' Church | II | 309044 | 174288 |
| 13441 | Telephone Call-box outside Fircot | II | 308309 | 176393 |
| 13463 | Tinkins Hall (former Cory Institute) | II | 309027 | 174259 |
| 13470 | Fountain to South of Dyffryn House | II | 309514 | 172261 |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|----|--------|--------|
| 13471 | Pompeian Garden at Dyffryn House | II | 309460 | 172305 |
| 13472 | Walled Garden at Dyffryn House | II | 309426 | 172403 |
| 13489 | Croes-y-Parc Baptist Chapel | II | 307939 | 175837 |
| 13602 | Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin | II | 306454 | 174019 |
| 13603 | Ty Mawr (Great House) | II | 306467 | 173981 |
| 13637 | The Three Tuns | II | 309182 | 174338 |
| 14866 | Gate and gatepiers midway along S drive at Coedarhydyglyn | II | 310458 | 174965 |
| 14867 | Gate and gatepiers beside South Lodge at Coedarhydyglyn | II | 310728 | 174838 |
| 16319 | Bonvilston Cottage | II | 306398 | 174014 |
| 16320 | Churchyard Cross at Parish Church of St Mary | II | 306463 | 174014 |
| 16321 | Village Farmhouse | II | 306736 | 174065 |
| 16322 | Cory Family Chest-Tomb at Parish Church of St Nicholas | II | 308993 | 174371 |
| 16323 | Blacksmith's Cottages | II | 308980 | 174267 |
| 16324 | Smiths Row (also known as Blacksmiths Cottages) | II | 308991 | 174270 |
| 16325 | Smiths Row (also known as Blacksmiths Cottages) | II | 308999 | 174273 |
| 16326 | Church Hall House (former Cory Institute) | II | 309015 | 174256 |
| 16327 | Cottrell Lodge | II | 307934 | 174185 |
| 19890 | Nant Bran Farmhouse | II | 310161 | 172964 |
| 19891 | Agricultural Range opposite Nant Bran Farmhouse. | II | 310128 | 172966 |
| 19892 | Outbuilding to N of Nant Bran Farmhouse | II | 310170 | 172984 |
| 19893 | Former Bull Shed at Nant Bran Farm. | II | 310136 | 172921 |
| 25604 | ,5,Pwll-y-Min Crescent, Wyndham Park, CF5 6LR | II | 308452 | 176054 |
| 26823 | Ty Ffynnon | II | 309987 | 176643 |
| 26824 | Church Cottage | II | 310411 | 176667 |
| 26825 | Churchyard cross at Church of St George | II | 310456 | 176634 |
| 26943 | Rectory House (aka The Old Rectory) | II | 308015 | 176559 |
| 26944 | Nos 4 and 6 Cory Crescent | II | 308507 | 175945 |
| 26945 | Nos 8 and 10 Cory Crescent | II | 308521 | 175970 |
| 26946 | Nos 16 and 18 Cory Crescent | II | 308548 | 176017 |
| 26948 | Monument to Dafydd William at Croes-y-Parc chapel | II | 307939 | 175826 |
| 26949 | 2,Pwll-y-Min Crescent, Wyndham Park, CF5 6LR | II | 308436 | 176024 |
| 26950 | 3,Pwll-y-Min Crescent, Wyndham Park, CF5 6LR | II | 308442 | 176034 |
| 26951 | 4,Pwll-y-Min Crescent, Wyndham Park, CF5 6LR | II | 308447 | 176042 |
| 26952 | 1,Pwll-y-Min Crescent, Wyndham Park, CF5 6LR | II | 308429 | 176013 |
| 26953 | 6,Pwll-y-Min Crescent, Wyndham Park, CF5 6LR | II | 308457 | 176063 |
| 26954 | 7,Pwll-y-Min Crescent, Wyndham Park, CF5 6LR | II | 308462 | 176077 |
| 26955 | 8,Pwll-y-Min Crescent, Wyndham Park, CF5 6LR | II | 308465 | 176088 |
| 26956 | 9,Pwll-y-Min Crescent, Wyndham Park, CF5 6LR | II | 308468 | 176098 |
| 26957 | 10,Pwll-y-Min Crescent, Wyndham Park, CF5 6LR | II | 308470 | 176110 |
| 26987 | Fountain to South of Dyffryn House (partly in St Nicholas and Bonvilston Community) | II | 309520 | 172260 |
| 26988 | Lower South Terrace at Dyffryn Gardens (partly in St Nicholas and Bonvilston Community) | II | 309530 | 172307 |
| 26989 | Lion steps | II | 309606 | 172364 |
| 26990 | Vine Walk and Kiosks | II | 309497 | 172170 |
| 26991 | Well House | II | 309337 | 171743 |

- 4.23 The majority of the listed buildings are listed at Grade II.
- 4.24 There are a number of listed buildings within the Historic Park and Garden of Coedarhydyglyn, including the Grade main house itself which is located on the on the valley sloping down to the River Ely, 1.6km to the northeast. The other grade I listed building lies 2.6km to the north on the opposite side of the River Ely valley.
- 4.25 The Grade II* listed buildings include the Parish Church of St Nicholas, lying 60m east of the Site. Others include Dyffryn House to the south, a further building at Coedarhydyglyn and three other churches in surrounding villages.

Conservation Areas

- 4.26 The Conservation Areas of St Nicholas is (Figure 1) has been considered within the Heritage Impact Assessment²³ prepared by Vale of Glamorgan Council Planning Policy Team in July 2020.

Site Visit

- 4.27 A Site visit was undertaken on November 4th 2020 by James Meek of Archaeology Collective (part of HCUK Group) to assess the potential impact of development on the significance of designated historic assets in the surrounding area.
- 4.28 Weather at the time of the visit was sunny and dry and visibility was very good.
- 4.29 The Site lies on the northern side of St Nicholas, with the present school on the School Lane road frontage to the south (Photo 1). The school is quite enclosed on its southern side by existing buildings of the village and a number of large boundary walls. There are no clear views to the west, east or south from the road (Photo 2 and 3).
- 4.30 The proposed new school will be located in the centre of the playing fields that lie to the north of the school (Photos 2, 4, 5 and 6). Car parking is proposed to the road frontage on the site of the existing buildings. A single playing field will be retained on the northern side of the grounds.

²³ Vale of Glamorgan Council Planning Policy Team 2020



Photo 1: View from School Lane looking northwest across the existing school



Photo 2: View northeast along School Lane to St Nicholas School



Photo 3: View east along School Lane in front of school



Photo 4: View northwest across the area of the playing fields within which the new building will be constructed, with Cottrell Ringwork GM096 to right



Photo 5: View north along playing fields towards Cottrell Ringwork GM096 visible with woodland area to rear of the centre of the photograph



Photo 6: View south across playing fields to school buildings, with church tower of St Nicholas Parish Church to left

Determination of which designated historic assets are to be assessed further

- 4.31 In this instance, a mix of Lidar data and topographic information was used to determine those historic assets within 3km of the site that warranted further consideration within this report. This was supplemented through the use of the extent of woodland recorded by the Ordnance Survey out to 3km from the application area boundary. Whilst this was undertaken to filter out those designated historic assets which were not visible from the site, the process was further refined during the field visit, so as to identify any such historic assets that could still experience a change to their setting as a result of the proposed development.
- 4.32 Within the response letter from Cadw with comments on the application, the following designated historic assets were listed and are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Designated Assets noted by Cadw

| Scheduled Monument Number | Site Name |
|----------------------------------|---|
| GM008 | St Lythan's Burial Chamber |
| GM009 | Tinkinswood Burial Chamber |
| GM069 | Doghill Moated Site, Dyffryn |
| GM079 | Y Gaer |
| GM096 | Cottrell Ringwork |
| GM116 | Coed-y-Cwm Chambered Cairn |
| GM117 | Coed y Cwm Ringwork |
| GM364 | Cottrell Castle Mound |
| GM365 | Two Cooking Mounds E of Ty'n-y-Pwll |
| GM450 | Remains of Peterston Castle |
| GM613 | Castle Ringwork 850m ENE of Ty'n-y-Coed |
| Registered Parks and Gardens Ref | Site Name |
| PGW (Gm) 32(GLA) | Dyffryn (grade I) |
| PGW (Gm) 40(GLA) | Coedarhydyglyn (grade II*) |

- 4.33 These are all shown on Figure 1 and are all located within the 3km search area around the proposed St Nicholas school development. The Cadw letter also highlighted the Grade II* listed Parish Church of St Nicholas as requiring further consideration.
- 4.34 Through the assessment process identified above, only a few historic assets were considered to be either intervisible with the development site or warranted further consideration in terms of potential effects to their significance.

- 4.35 Figures 3 show the topographic layout of the land around the Site and Figure 4 adds woodland that is recorded by the Ordnance Survey and confirmed with satellite imagery. This indicated that no sites further than 1km to the northeast, north, northwest would have any intervisibility with the Site due to topography, the high ridge of land then drops down into the River Ely valley. Topography and woodland cover would prevent any views to the west or southwest. It was unclear how much visibility would have been present to the south, southeast, east or northeast.
- 4.36 The majority of Coedarhydyglyn Historic Park and Garden lies on the slope down into the River Ely valley, such that none of the listed buildings within it had any intervisibility.
- 4.37 The proposed new school site lies on the northern side of the village, such that there it is quite separated from the listed buildings in the village core to the south, with no intervisibility. The proposals would include demolition of the existing late 20th century school buildings which lie within the St Nicholas Conservation Area, with the new build lying just outside of it.
- 4.38 It was determined that due to the topography that only designated historic assets within 1km of the Site would be considered further, excluding listed buildings where only the two closest were considered susceptible to potential change to their significance.
- 4.39 The following table lays out those sites considered further to Stage 2 of the setting assessment (Figure 5):

Table 7: Designated Assets considered further

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Scheduled Monument Number | Site Name |
| GM009 | Tinkinswood Burial Chamber |
| GM116 | Coed-y-Cwm Chambered Cairn |
| GM117 | Coed y Cwm Ringwork |
| GM096 | Cottrell Ringwork |
| GM364 | Cottrell Castle Mound |
| Registered Parks and Gardens Ref | Site Name |
| PGW (Gm) 32(GLA) | Dyffryn (grade I) |
| PGW (Gm) 40(GLA) | Coedarhydyglyn (grade II*) |
| Listed Buildings Number | Site Name |
| 13636 | Parish Church of St Nicholas (II*) |
| 16322 | Cory Family Chest-Tomb at Parish Church of St Nicholas (II) |

5. Impact Assessment

Designated Historic Assets

5.1 Section 4 above has identified those historic assets whose significance potentially could be affected should the proposed development receive consent (Figure 5).

5.2 This section assesses the likely impact of the implementation of the proposed development upon the significance of the historic assets whose settings it is determined are capable of being affected, specifically addressing Steps 2 and 3 of the four-step approach to setting assessment described in the Cadw guidance. This section discusses the significance of the identified monuments in terms of their evidential, historical, communal and aesthetic values and identifies what impacts, if any, could occur.

GM009 Tinkinswood Burial Chamber

5.3 Tinkinswood burial chamber lies 1km south of the Site. The Cadw description highlights the significance of the monument as: *The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Chambered long cairns may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.*

5.4 The site visit shows that although the monument lies on lower lying ground to the south of the village, that due to the topography of the area there only limited intervisibility with a few buildings on the southern side of the village and no views to the school site. The monument is of prehistoric date and obviously pre-dates the existing village layout of the area, thus its setting in the landscape is not associated with the existing settlement.

5.5 **In terms of its 'significance', it is assessed that for the** burial chamber this derives from the evidential and historic values of its form and fabric, recognised through its designation as scheduled monument. It was excavated in 1914, and the monument has been subject to some renovation, but it still retains evidential and historic value and as noted above, also with the general group value of prehistoric monuments in the area. The significance of the site is enhanced by its interrelationship with similar monuments (group value), especially that of a second chambered cairn that lies to the **southeast at St Lythan's (GM008) and that to the** northwest, Coed-y-Cwm Chambered Cairn (GM116) discussed below.

- 5.6 It derives aesthetic values from its renovation and management by Cadw and popularity as a visitor attraction (Photos 9).
- 5.7 It derives communal values from its position both currently and in the past as a visible monument, recorded as such since the 19th century. It is presently located on the **'Haunted Field Walk'** (Photo 10), part of a number of defined walks in the Vale of Glamorgan, which passes by this monument and leads down to Dyffryn Historic Parks and Gardens and leads across to St Lythans Burial Chamber (GM008) and back **through St Lythan's village**. The monument is signposted from surrounding roads in the area.
- 5.8 It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential, historic, communal and aesthetic values listed above. The position of the St Nicholas Church school Site on the northern side of the village, with no intervisibility with the monument or any alteration in its interrelationship with the nearby chambered cairn is such that it is considered that the proposed scheme will create negligible change in the significance of the Tinkinswood Burial Chamber.



Photo 7: View west of courtyard entrance to Tinkinswood Burial Chamber



Photo 8: View north across Tinkinswood Burial Chamber towards



Photo 9: Cadw signage at the Tinkinswood Burial Chamber



Photo 10: Footpath signage in St Nicholas for the 'Haunted Field Walk' which includes the Tinkinswood Burial Chamber, Dyffryn House and Gardens and St Lythan's Burial Chamber

GM096 Cottrell Ringwork

- 5.9 The Cottrell Ringwork lies 0.45km northwest of the Site and is clearly visible from the existing school and playing fields. The following description is taken from the Cadw description of the monument: *The monument comprises the well-preserved remains of a moated site of probable early medieval date. It is situated within farmland at Dyffryn in the Vale of Glamorgan. The site comprises a central platform that is square on plan and measures c. 35m in length within a well-defined and distinct moat. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of early medieval defensive organisation. The monument forms an important element within the wider medieval context and the structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.*

- 5.10 The ringwork is located on a high point of ground overlooking the village (Photos 11, 12 and 13). There are also views to the east and north, with vegetation obscuring views to the west and southwest. The monument forms part of the wider medieval landscape along with other designated monuments in the vicinity, including Doghill Moated Site (GM069), Coed-y-Cwm Ringwork, Cottrell Castle Mound (GM364), Remains of Peterston Castle (GM450) and the Castle Ringwork 850m ENE of Ty'n-y-Coed (GM613) all lying within 3km of St Nicholas, a village likely established in the medieval period, including the Parish Church of St Nicholas (LB13636). The ringwork also has intervisibility with the church tower, with the main body of the church obscured by more recent development on the northern side of School Lane.
- 5.11 **The 'significance' of the ringwork derives from the evidential and historic values,** including its form, recognised through its designation as a scheduled monument. It survives as an earthwork with associated above and below ground archaeological remains. Its group value with the village and Cottrell Castle Mound to the southwest enhance its historic value.
- 5.12 It has some aesthetic value as although partly obscured by woodland, its location on the high point of land mean that it is a clearly visible feature of the landscape. Its communal value is evident in the location of two footpaths, one directly to the west and the other to the east, which means that the feature is again a recognisable landmark clearly visible from these routes and the also from the northern side of the village. It is located on private land and is not directly accessible.
- 5.13 It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal values noted above. There is clear intervisibility between the Site and the monument. There will be a change in its setting and its intervisibility with the village would be considered a slight negative change to its significance (it will affect only a small part of the wider views from the monument). Although the existing school buildings are of later 20th century date and not aesthetically pleasing, they are not very visible from the monument at this time. The development proposals will involve a new larger school building to be built within the presently unoccupied playing fields.
- 5.14 There would also be considered a negligible reduction to the significance of the medieval landscape as a whole as the development area forms a very small part of the overall landscape.



Photo 11: View northeast from footpath across the earthworks of the Cottrell Ringwork (GM096) with tree cover in the middle of the site



Photo 12: View southwest from the western edge of the Cottrell Ringwork looking towards the western side of St Nicholas



Photo 13: View northwest from school playing fields looking towards Cottrell Castle on tree covered high point of land to centre



Photo 14: View southeast from footpath leading to Cottrell Ringwork showing the school and church to the right (the view being the one that would be possible from the Ringwork)

GM116 Coed-y-Cwm Chambered Cairn

- 5.15 Coed-y-Cwm chambered cairn lies 950m southwest of the Site and around 1km northwest of the Tinkinswood Burial Chamber. The Cadw description highlights its importance as *The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual. The monument is an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both intact burial or ritual deposits and environmental and structural evidence, including a buried prehistoric land surface. Chambered tombs may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.*
- 5.16 Its proximity to Tinkinswood Burial Chamber is such that there is a group value to these monuments in the landscape, although lying on the southwestern side of St Nicholas village, there is no intervisibility with the site as it lies on lower ground to the southwest of the village obscured by topography and vegetation.
- 5.17 Similar to Tinkinswood, **its 'significance' derives from the evidential and historic** values of its form and fabric, recognised through its designation as a scheduled monument. It was excavated in 1934, but little was found. The excavations concentrated on the monument and not its environs and so it still retains evidential and historic value with the general group value of prehistoric monuments in the area.
- 5.18 It derives aesthetic from its form as a chambered cairn, although has not been subject to renovation or direct management by Cadw. It is located and signed on a footpath and so has some popularity as a visitor attraction, but less so than Tinkinswood.
- 5.19 It derives communal values from its position both currently and in the past as a **visible monument. It is presently located on the 'Haunted Field Walk'** (Photo 15), part of a number of defined walks in the Vale of Glamorgan, which runs by Tinkinswood, through Dyffryn Historic Parks and Gardens and returns to St Nicholas past the Coed-y-Cwm Chambered Cairn.
- 5.20 It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential, historic, communal and aesthetic values listed above. The position of the St Nicholas Church school Site on the northern side of the village, with no intervisibility with the monument or any alteration in its interrelationship with the nearby Tinkinswood Burial Chamber is such that it is considered that the proposed scheme will create negligible change in the significance of the Coed-y-Cwm Chambered Cairn.



Photo 15: View west from footpath to St Nicholas looking towards the site of Coed-y-Cwm Chambered Cairn (GM116) and Ringwork (GM117)

GM117 Coed y Cwm Ringwork

- 5.21** Coed-y-Cwm ringwork lies 900m southwest of the Site and is located within woodland. The Cadw description notes its importance as *of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement, organisation and defence. The site forms an important element within the wider medieval landscape. It is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, layout, building techniques and functional detail.*
- 5.22** The ringwork lies to the southwest of St Nicholas village, and there is no intervisibility with the site as it lies on lower ground to the southwest obscured by topography and vegetation (Photo 15). It forms part of the wider medieval landscape along with other designated monuments in the vicinity, including Doghill Moated Site (GM069), Cottrell Ringwork (GM096), Cottrell Castle Mound (GM364), Remains of Peterston Castle (GM450) and the Castle Ringwork 850m ENE of Ty'n-y-Coed (GM613) all lying within 3km of St Nicholas, a village likely established in the medieval period, including the Parish Church of St Nicholas (LB13636).
- 5.23** The 'significance' of the ringwork derives from the evidential and historic values, including its form, recognised through its designation as a scheduled monument. It

survives as an earthwork with associated above and below ground archaeological remains.

5.24 It has limited aesthetic value as it lies within woodland on private land. Its communal value would also be considered limited as it is not a publicly accessible monument.

5.25 It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential and historic values noted above. There is no intervisibility between the Site and the monument due to topography and vegetation and so there is no alteration to its individual setting. There would also be considered a negligible reduction to the significance of the medieval landscape as a whole as the development area forms a very small part of the overall landscape.

GM364 Cottrell Castle Mound

5.26 Cottrell Castle Mound lies 750m west of the Site. Cadw highlight the significance of the monument as being *of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits.*

5.27 In the area of St Nicholas, the medieval landscape is represented by a number of designated assets, including Doghill Moated Site (GM069), Cottrell Ringwork (GM096), Coed y Cwm Ringwork (GM117), Cottrell Castle Mound (GM364), Remains of Peterston Castle (GM450) and the Castle Ringwork 850m ENE of Ty'n-y-Coed (GM613) all lying within 3km of St Nicholas, a village likely established in the medieval period, including the Parish Church of St Nicholas (LB13636). As with many areas of the British countryside the medieval landscape is still visible.

5.28 The '**significance**' of the mound derives from the evidential and historic values, including its form, recognised through its designation as a scheduled monument. It survives as an earthwork with associated above and below ground archaeological remains.

5.29 It has some aesthetic value as it lies within the Cottrell Park golf course, although it is hidden within woodland. Its communal value would also be considered limited as it is not a publicly accessible monument.

5.30 It is assessed therefore that its setting contributes to its significance in respect of those evidential, historic and aesthetic values listed above. There is no intervisibility between the Site and the monument due to topography and vegetation and so there is no alteration to its individual setting, there would also be considered a negligible

reduction to the significance of the medieval landscape as a whole as the development area forms a very small part of the overall landscape.



Photo 16: View west towards Cottrell Castle Mound in centre of photo within tree cover, viewed from footpath leading north from St Nicholas village

PGW (Gm) 40(GLA) Coedarhydyglyn

- 5.31** Coedarhydyglyn gardens lie on the northeast facing slope of the River Ely valley, lying 1.1km from St Nicholas at its southwestern edge. It was confirmed during the site visit that St Nicholas village is visible from its southwestern edge, but the school site is obscured by modern development on the northeastern side of the village, although the church tower is just visible.
- 5.32** As noted in the description, the parkland was designed to be more inward looking, towards the valley running down to the northeast within its boundary. The later house, planting and landscaping schemes focussed on this, with tree cover planted around its borders to the south and southwest. There does not appear to have been any intention to create views to the south and southwest, with the focus being inward looking and the general view to the north across the River Ely valley.
- 5.33** The significance of the parkland is recognised in its designation as a historic park and garden and it has significant evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal values. Due to its location and design, none of these values will be affected by the St

Nicholas School development proposals and therefore there will be no harm to its significance.



Photo 17: View roughly west from the southwestern edge of Coedarhydyglyn Historic Park and Garden towards St Nicholas, with features highlighted

PGW (Gm) 32(GLA) Dyffryn

- 5.34 Dyffryn lies some 2km south of St Nicholas on lower lying ground. It was confirmed during the site visit that St Nicholas village is not visible from the gardens, other than occasional buildings along its southern boundary. There is no intervisibility with the school site which is obscured by topography, vegetation and modern development.
- 5.35 As noted in the description, the parkland was designed to look more to the northeast and southwest, and the formal gardens within rather than wider views to the north (towards the village).
- 5.36 The significance of the parkland is recognised in its designation as a historic park and garden and it has significant evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal values. Due to its location and design, none of these values will be affected by the St

Nicholas School development proposals and therefore there will be no harm to its significance.

Listed Building 13636 Parish Church of St Nicholas (II*), Listed Building 16322 Cory Family Chest-Tomb at Parish Church of St Nicholas (II)

- 5.37 The Grade II* listed structure of the Parish Church of St Nicholas is described on the Cadw 'Full report for Listed Building' as a '*Parish church comprising chancel, nave, west tower, south porch and south chapel. C14 origins. Heavily restored and extensively modified by Messrs. Parry, contractors of Llandaff from designs by and under the supervision of Messrs. Prichard and Seddon, architects of Cardiff. The restoration was completed in 1860.*
- 5.38 '*Exterior: Decorated Gothic elevations of coursed random rubble with limestone dressings. Roof clad in Westmoreland slate. 3-light E window with hoodmould and rectangular label stops. At the junction of the chancel and the nave on the N elevation is a C19 outshut housing the organ with external round headed doorway, lit by a 2-light square headed window on the E elevation composed of two trefoil headed lights. The chancel is lit on the north elevation by a single square headed 2-light window with C19 trefoil heads, beneath a relieving arch. The N wall of the nave has two early windows comprising three cinquefoiled lights with panel tracery in the head with hood mould over with carved heads as label stops. The N wall has two slender C19 buttresses. The tower is of square plan with gently battered walls of coursed rubble with substantial quoins rising to a corbel table with embattled parapet. The belfry is lit on four sides by 2-light mullioned windows of C14 date with trefoiled heads beneath a relieving arch. The W doorway is a drop arch of ashlar blocks. Above is a C19 two light square headed window composed of cinquefoiled headed lights beneath ogee arches with a quatrefoil within the junction of the tracery above. The tower is carried on a plinth capped by a limestone stringcourse. The nave is lit on the SW side by an early Perpendicular window with three cinquefoil lights beneath ogee arches with traceried lights above in the form of blank shields with trefoils in the tracery; the hoodmould over having carved heads as label stops. The S porch is substantial with copings surmounted by a Celtic cross finial. The outer doorway is segmental and Perpendicular in form with niche above containing a sundial. The S doorway is also Perpendicular. The large S chapel extends from the S porch to the E elevation of the chancel. The S. elevation of the chapel was rebuilt in 1803 and again in 1859 when the present windows were inserted. The chapel is lit by three windows of two trefoil headed lights surmounted by tracery composing a single quatrefoil with hoodmould over. The E window of the chapel is C19 with three cinquefoiled lights with tracery of trefoil form over. The W window of the S chapel also comprises three cinquefoil lights with three elongated quatrefoils over. The churchyard is bounded on four sides by a 1.5m high rubblestone wall. To the S of the church is a timber lychgate with collar purlin roof, slate clad. There are a pair of*

Gothic gates. The lychgate appears to be in the style of Seddon and Prichard and contemporary with the C19 church restoration.

- 5.39 *'Interior: The chancel has a C19 barrel vaulted roof with embattled wallplate. The chancel arch comprises a segmental pointed outer arch with an inner arch springing from the sides. The nave joins the S chapel with a pointed arch with continuous mouldings of C14 type springing from plain capitals on clustered shafts. A small doorway with pointed arch accesses the vestry. The S chapel is floored with ledger tombstones. The tower is linked to the nave by a segmental pointed outer arch with an inner arch springing directly from the walls. This arch is similar to that of the chancel but is less acutely pointed. The font is of C13 date, comprising a plain octagonal bowl set upon a modern octagonal plinth. The pulpit is C19 constructed of coloured marble of high Gothic Revival style with contemporary flight of marble steps. Reason for designation: Listed grade II* as an example of a substantial parish church of C14 origin with later Victorian re-workings set within the centre of the village.'*
- 5.40 *The grade II listed Cory Family Chest Tomb (LB16322) is described on the Cadw web portal as ' The Cory family were well known industrialists who resided at Dyffryn House. Early C20 chest tomb in grey Quarella stone in the High Gothic Revival style. Early C20. Trefoil headed arcading to the sides, with five blind panels on the sided with the central panel inscribed with the Cory coat of arms and the words "Virtu Sempre Viridis". Stiff leaf foliage to the capitals with stylised foliage and berries to the spandrels. It has a frieze of stylised Tudor roses and acanthus foliage. It has a pitched and hipped top with moulded ribs. The tomb is dedicated to John Cory 1828-1910, his wife Anna Marie 1836-1909. and their son Clifford and daughter Florence. The tomb is set within a chamfered curb surround. Listed grade II for its special local historic interest, Gothic detailing and group value with the church.'*
- 5.41 *The church is situated on the northern side of St Nicholas, within 60m to the east of the existing school buildings. The tomb is recorded by Cadw as lying on the northwestern side of the churchyard, but actually lies on the northeastern side.*
- 5.42 *Site inspection indicates that the main body of the church is not visible from the existing school or the proposed new school Site, and likewise the Site is not visible from the church itself. It was not possible to enter the church and view from the top of the tower, but from the site visit the top of the tower is visible from the playing fields. The tomb is a small feature and is not visible at all from the school site.*
- 5.43 **In terms of its 'significance', it is assessed that for the church this derives from the evidential and historic values of its standing form and fabric, recognised through its designation as a Grade II* listed building. It derives communal values from its position both currently and in the past as a focal point of the village of St Nicholas and surrounding communities and as a visible focal point for present and past**

communities occupying the landscape in which it lies. Some of this communal value evidently is derived from its position within a large church yard containing burials of members of past communities. It derives aesthetic values from its prominent position within the village.

- 5.44 For the tomb, its significance lies in its historic and aesthetic values as laid out in the description above.
- 5.45 The development proposals will likely be partly visible from the church tower, but the main body of the church (and all of the tomb) will be obscured by the existing built environment and vegetation around the churchyard. It is considered that the proposed scheme will create a slight negative change in the significance of the Grade II* listed Parish Church of St Nicholas. There will be no change in the significance of the Cory Family Tomb.



Photo 18: View north of Parish Church of St Nicholas showing west tower



Photo 19: View northwest from inside churchyard towards school



Photo 20: View east along northern side of church showing Cory Family Tomb to left



Photo 25: View east-southeast from in front of St Nicholas Church towards church showing buildings between (and flag pole on top of church tower marked with arrow)

6. Conclusions

Scheduled Monuments

- 6.2 Of the eleven Scheduled Monuments identified within the 3km study area only five of these were considered that changes to their significance may occur. Following the above Stage 3 assessment, this has been reduced to a single site, that of Cottrell Ringwork (GM096) located north of the Site (Figure 6). This relates to changes in its setting.

Listed Buildings

- 6.3 The assessment has found that there is only the listed building of the Parish Church of St Nicholas which is susceptible to some level of impact from the proposals on its setting (Figure 6).

Historic Parks and Gardens

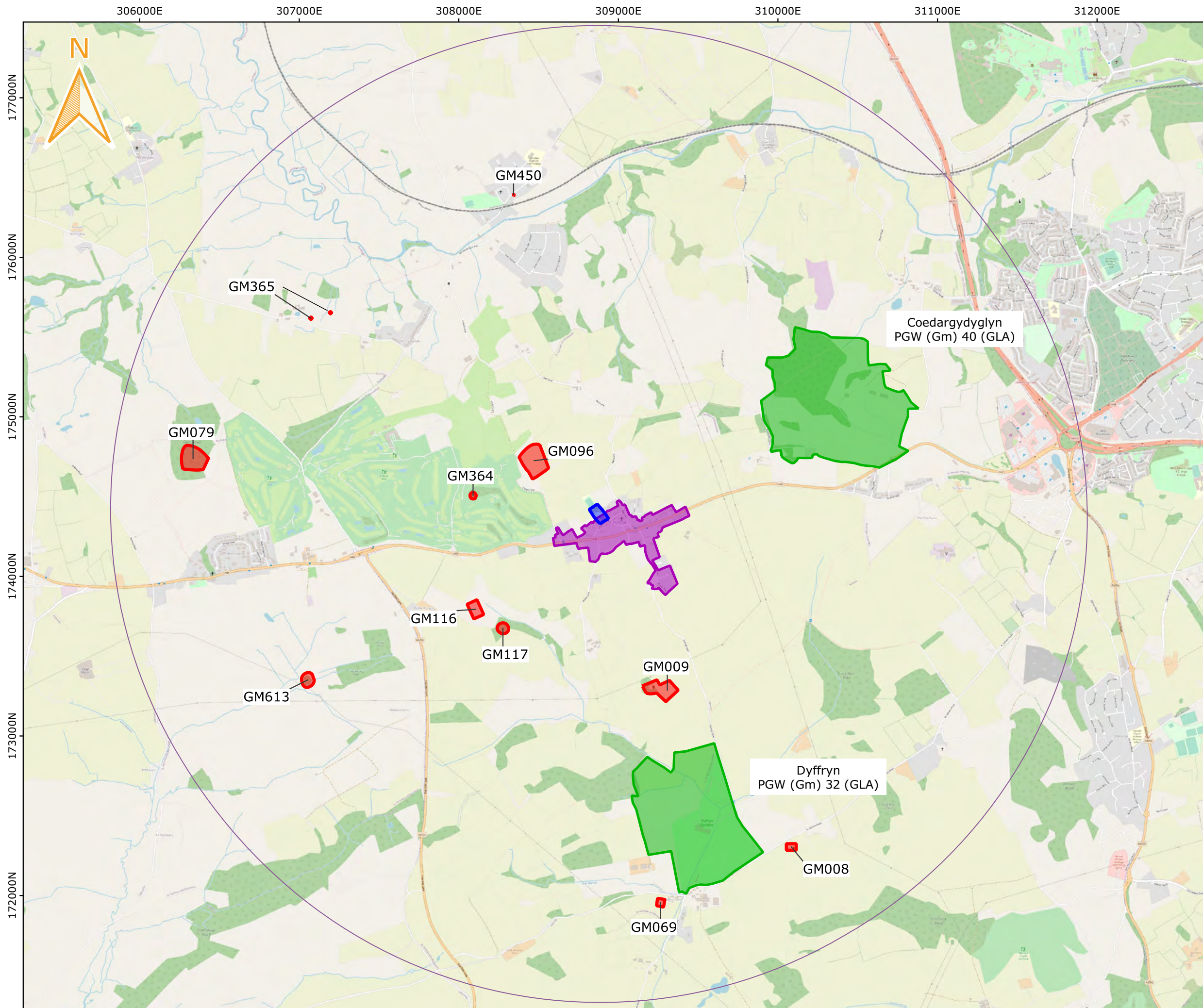
- 6.4 The assessment has identified that of the two Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 3km of the Site, only that of Coedarhydyglyn has any intervisibility with the general Site area (Figure 6), but that the proposals will not actually be visible from the gardens and thus there will be no change to its significance.

Mitigation measures

- 6.5 Stage 4 of the Heritage Impact Assessment requests that possible mitigation measures are put forward to reduce any harm to the significance of any designated historic assets that have been identified within the assessment.
- 6.6 The appearance of the new building will be a modern addition to the village, although not the first modern designed building to be placed on the northern side of School Lane, some of which are visible from the Cottrell Ringwork. The northern elevation of the proposed new building will be the one visible from the Cottrell Earthwork. It will be at least twice the height of the existing school building and thus it would not be possible to screen the structure from the scheduled monument. Such mitigation would not be possible.
- 6.7 The building will be set back from the street front and screened by existing buildings in terms of visibility to and from the church, although this will not be the case for views to and from the tower. The building will be lower than the top of the tower and thus will not detract from views that are presently possible from the Cottrell Ringwork to the village. Screening would again not be possible.

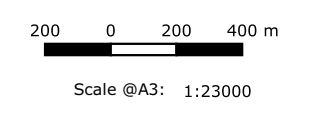
- 6.8 Based on the proposed form of the proposed new school building and its location within the village, it is considered that there will be no intervisibility with the Coedarhydyglyn Historic Park and Garden. It is considered that no mitigation will be necessary.
- 6.9 In lieu of the fact that mitigation in the form of screening will not be possible, offsetting and compensatory measures are suggested for any slight harm to the significance of the Cottrell Ringwork that may occur from the development. It has been discussed with the 21st Century Schools Programme Manager at Vale of Glamorgan Council that information can be provided on the Ringwork for users of the footpaths, perhaps in the form of information panels located adjacent to the end of the path at the northern end of the school grounds. Education materials on the monument and medieval St Nicholas can also be prepared for pupils at the school, which could also include information on St Nicholas Church.

7. Figures



Key:

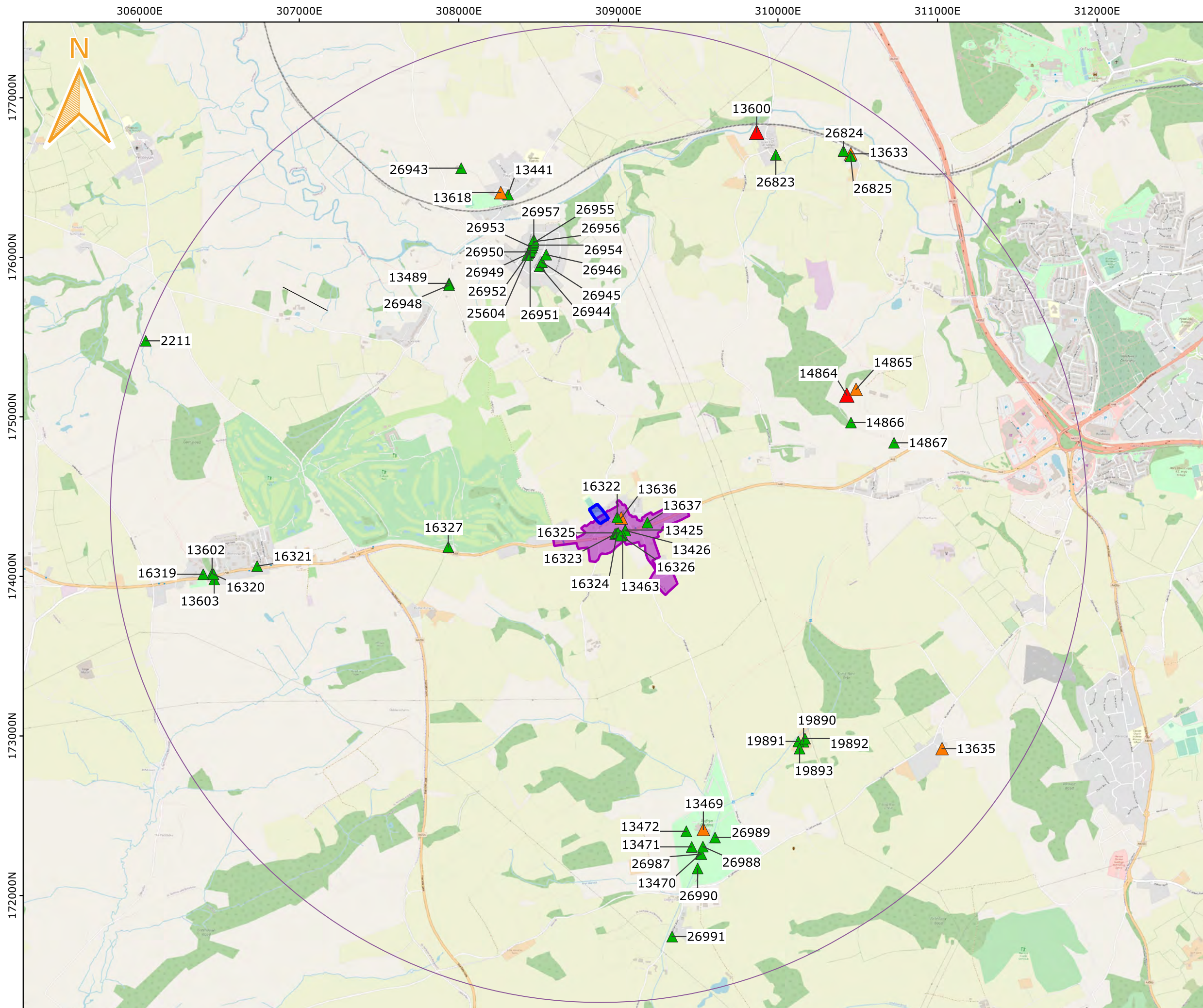
- St Nicholas School
- 3km Study Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- St Nicholas Conservation Area



**St Nicholas School,
St Nicholas,
Vale of Glamorgan**

On behalf of
AECOM

Figure 1
Designated Historic
Assets within 3km of St
Nicholas School
(excluding Listed
Buildings)



Key:

- St Nicholas School
- 3km Study Area

Listed Buildings

- I
- II*
- II

200 0 200 400 m
Scale @A3: 1:23000

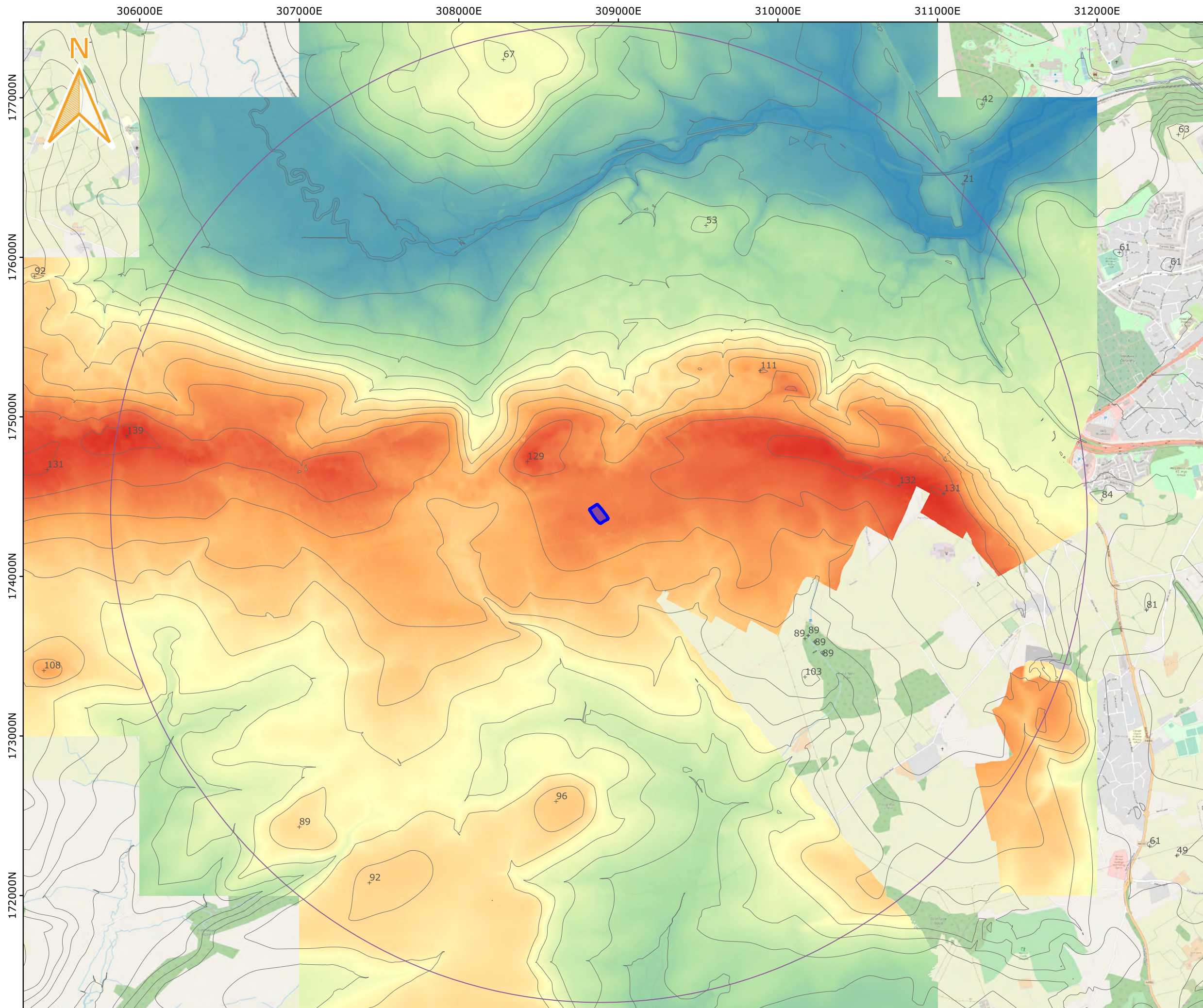
Archaeology Collective
HCUK GROUP

**St Nicholas School,
St Nicholas,
Vale of Glamorgan**

On behalf of
AECOM

Figure 2
Listed Buildings within
3km of St Nicholas
School

Project No.06474A | 4/11/2020 | Drawn By: JM



Key:

- St Nicholas School
- 3km Study Area
- Contours (10m)
- Heights aOD (above Ordnance Datum)

Lidar data heights

- 9m aOD
- 42m aOD
- 74m aOD
- 108m aOD
- 140m aOD

200 0 200 400 m
Scale @A3: 1:23000

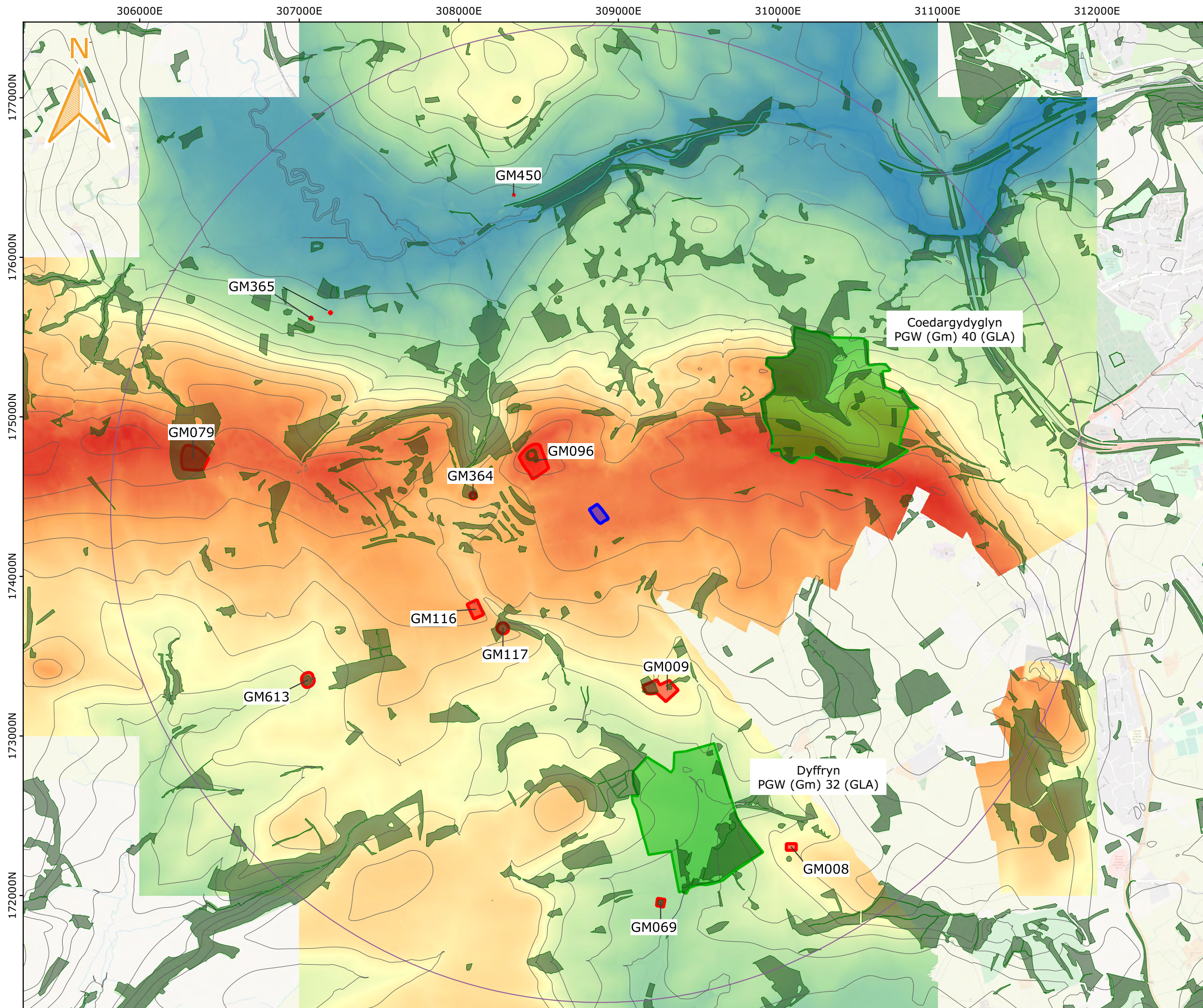


**St Nicholas School,
St Nicholas,
Vale of Glamorgan**

On behalf of
AECOM

Figure 3
Topography of the area showing 10m contours and spot heights overlaid on Lidar Data (2m) showing terrain

Project No.06474A | 4/11/2020 | Drawn By: JM



Key:

- St Nicholas School
- 3km Study Area
- Contours (10m)

Lidar data heights

- 9m aOD
- 42m aOD
- 74m aOD
- 108m aOD
- 140m aOD

Scheduled Monuments

- Scheduled Monuments
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Woodland recorded by OS

200 0 200 400 m
Scale @A3: 1:23000

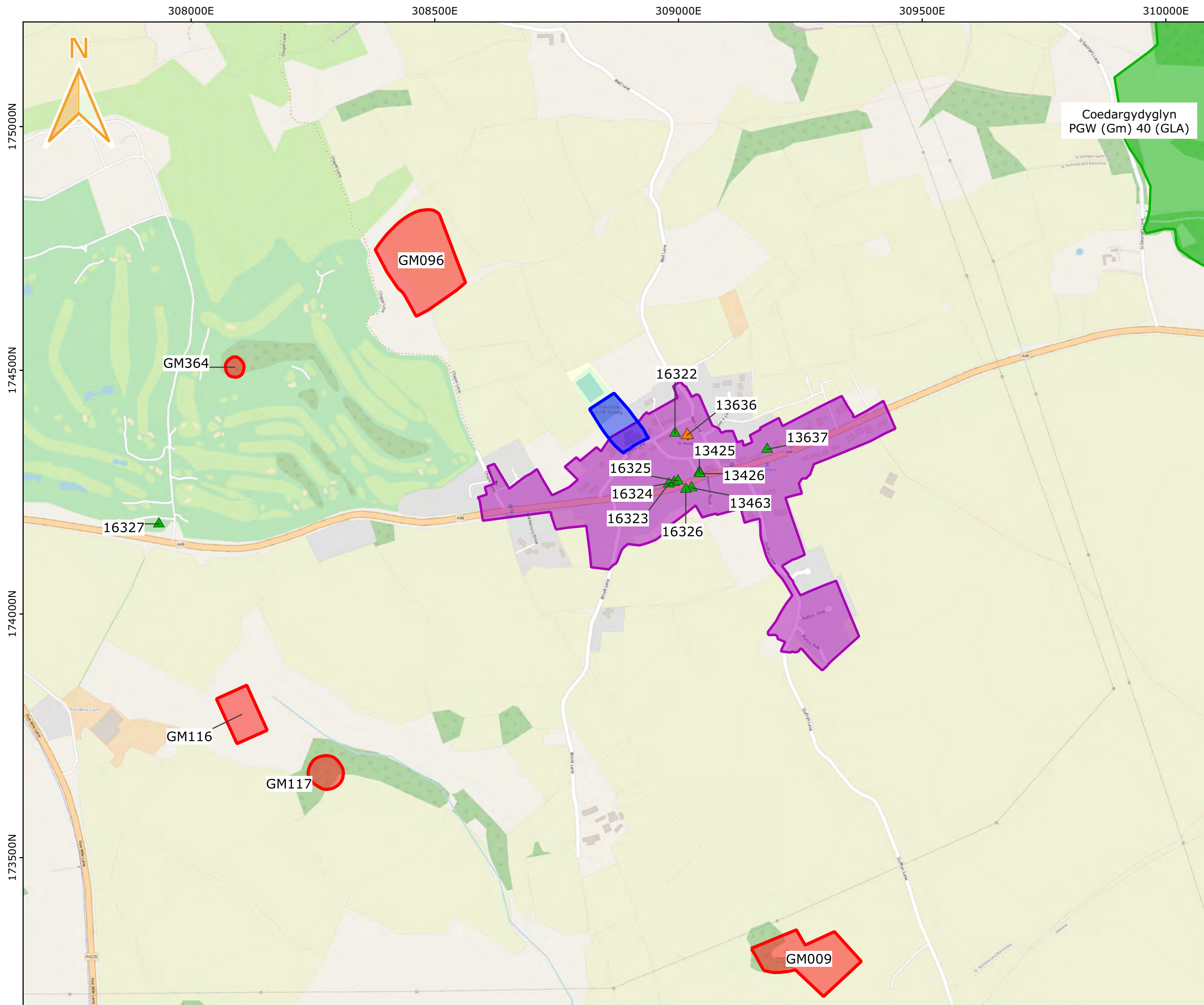



**St Nicholas School,
St Nicholas,
Vale of Glamorgan**

On behalf of
AECOM

Figure 4
Topography of the area
with woodland,
Scheduled Monuments
and Historic Parks and
Gardens

Project No.06474A | 4/11/2020 | Drawn By: JM



Key:

- St Nicholas School
- Contours (10m)
- Scheduled Monuments
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- St Nicholas Conservation Area

Listed Buildings

- I
- II*
- II

100 0 100 200 m
Scale @A3: 1:7500

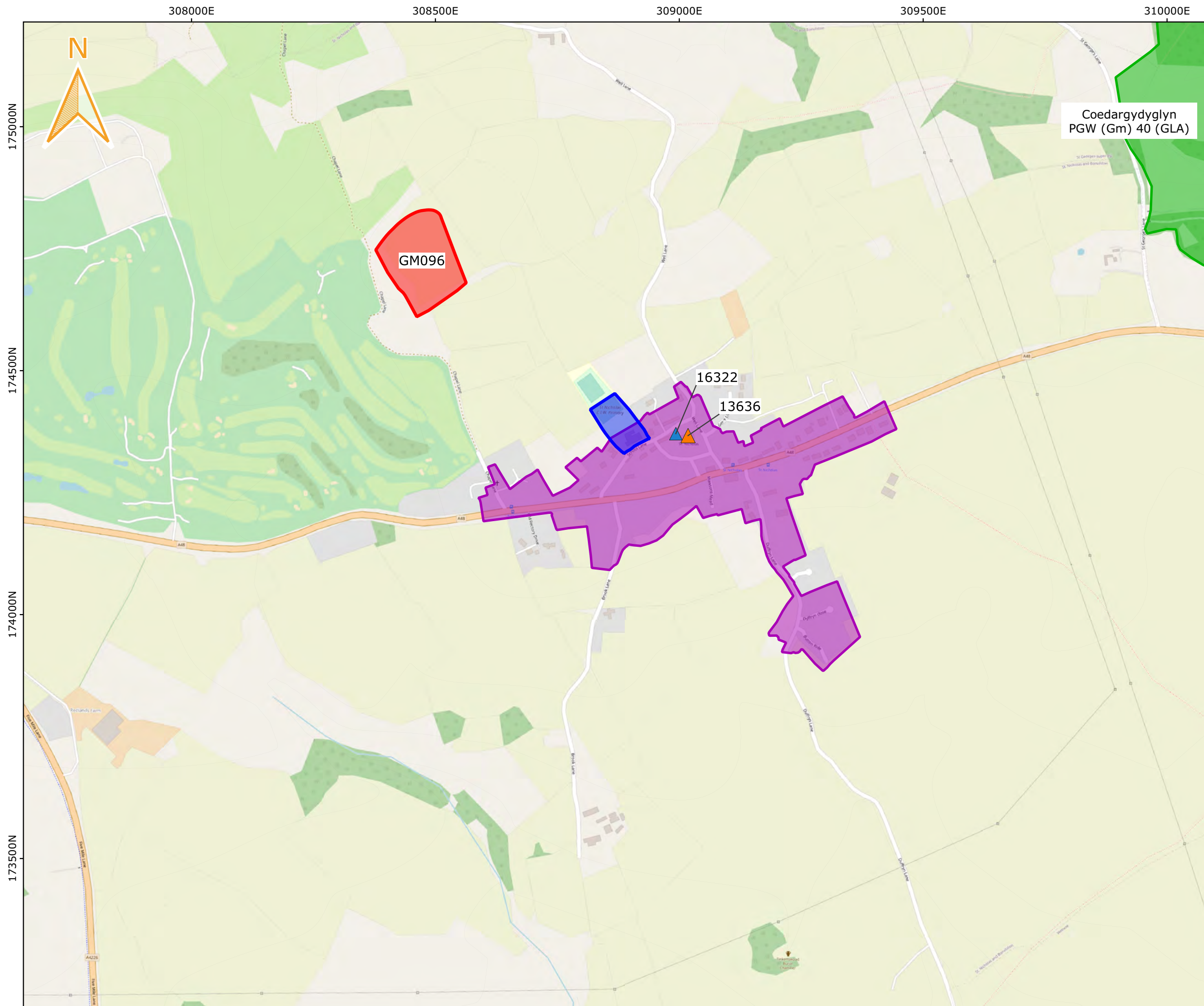


**St Nicholas School,
St Nicholas,
Vale of Glamorgan**

On behalf of
AECOM

Figure 5
Detail of closest historic
assets to the St
Nicholas School Site

Project No.06474A | 4/11/2020 | Drawn By: JM



Key:

- St Nicholas School
- Contours (10m)
- Scheduled Monuments
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- St Nicholas Conservation Area

Listed Buildings

- I
- II*
- II

100 0 100 200 m

Scale @A3: 1:7500

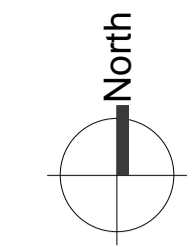
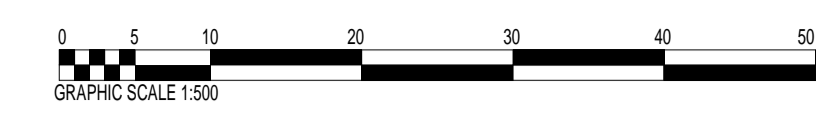


**St Nicholas School,
St Nicholas,
Vale of Glamorgan**

On behalf of
AECOM

Figure 6
Detail of designated historic assets where potential effects on significance have been identified

APPENDIX I – DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS (prepared by Stride Treglown)



Responsibility is not accepted for errors made by others in scaling from this drawing.
All construction information should be taken from figured dimensions only.

Legend

— Site boundary.

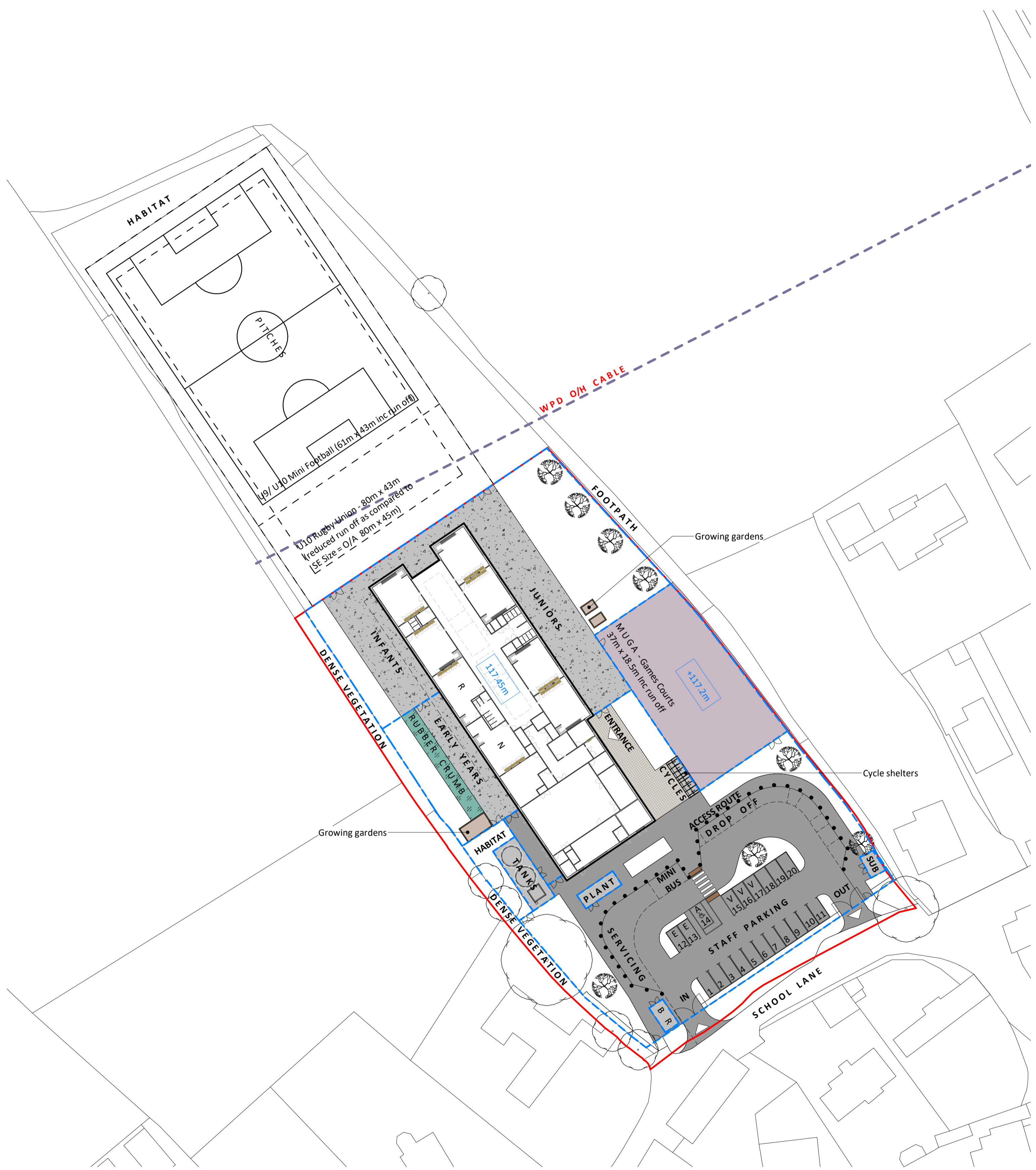
Hard Landscape

- Paving units to school building entrance. 'Academy' concrete paving units, by Charcon, 400x400x65mm in Grey colour. Build-ups to engineers spec, heavy loading build-ups to the maintenance zone.
- Tarmac surfacing to MUGA. Permeable tarmac to be confirmed by Drainage Engineers.
- Tarmac surfacing to vehicular zones. Heavy duty tarmac surfacing, recycled sub-base to gain BREEAM points. Build-ups to engineers details.
- Concrete surfacing to cycle shelter zone, plant, substation, refuse and sprinkler tank stores. Drainage to refuse store to engineers specification. In situ poured concrete with concrete 50mm pin kerb edging.
- Tarmac to playgrounds and maintenance zones. Build-ups to accommodate maintenance vehicle loading, recycled sub-base to gain BREEAM points. To engineers final specification.
- Play surfacing to nursery/reception zone. Wetpour surfacing, colour to match architectural facade panels. Critical fall height by DCM to 1.5m. Refer to manufacturers specification and build-ups.
- Thermoplastic paint markings to car parking and loading bays. White/yellow colour to British Standards.
- Tactile paving to pedestrian crossings. British Standard 'Blister' paving in Charcoal colour, by Charcon. 400x400x50mm. Build-ups to engineers specification.

External Furniture and Special Features

- Growing gardens. 3No. raised timber sleeper planters, to be planted up by the school children.
- Cycle canopy and stands. 2No. 'Apollo Junior' cycle shelters 4100mm length. Base plated, Galvanised steel. To include 2No. 'Sheffield' cycle stand racks 10No. hoops in total. Galvanised steel, surface fixed.
- Bollards. 40no. 'Swansea' galvanised steel bollards, 1000mm height above ground, 114mm diameter, root fixed at 2.5m centres. To include reflective banding. Removable bollards proposed where maintenance is required, including drop kerbs for maintenance vehicle access.

NOTE:
For drainage information refer to engineers plans and details



Hard Landscape and External Furniture Plan
1 : 500

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|----------|----------------|--|--|---------------|------------|-----|
| PL | PL02 | 15/06/20 | PAC Submission | | | | | |
| PL | PL01 | 12/06/20 | PAC Submission | | | | | |
| STATUS | REV | DATE | DESCRIPTION | | | | | |
| CLIENT | Vale of Glamorgan Council | | | | | | REVISED BY | CCM |
| | | | | | | CHECKED BY | CS | |
| | | | | | | ORIGINATOR NO | 152853 | |

CONSULTANT
STRIDE TREGLOWN
www.stridetreglown.com © Stride Treglown Limited 2020
PROJECT
St Nicholas Primary School

DRAWING TITLE
Hard Landscape and External Furniture Plan

STATUS CODE
PL : Authorized and accepted SCALE
1 : 500@A1

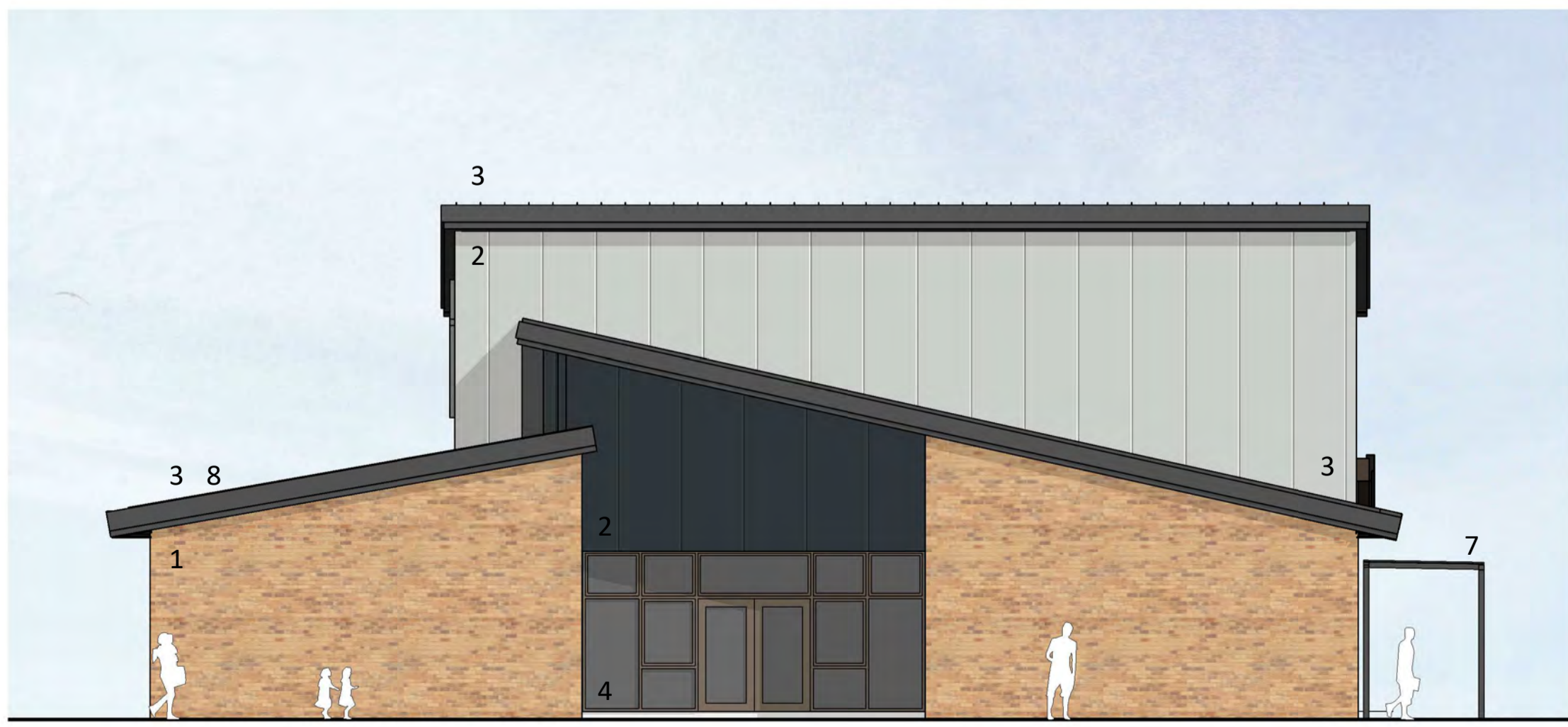
DRAWING USAGE:
PROJECT - ORIGINATOR - VOLUME - LEVEL - TYPE - ROLE - CLASS - NUMBER STATUS_REVISION
SNPS-STL-XX-XX-DR-9002 PL_PL02



East Elevation
1 : 100



West Elevation
1 : 100



North Elevation
1 : 100



South Elevation
1 : 100

- Materials Key:**
- 1 - Facing brickwork.
 - 2 - Metal composite cladding panel.
 - 3 - Metal standing seam roof.
 - 4 - PPC aluminium windows / doors / curtain walling.
 - 5 - Feature coloured spandrel panel.
 - 6 - Brushed aluminium signage (individual raised lettering).
 - 7 - Freestanding canopies with PVs mounted.
 - 8 - PVs (maximum zone - final quantity to be confirmed with developed M&E design).

Notes:

Window transom and mullion patterns to be confirmed with developed M&E design.

Colours to be confirmed.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| PL | PL01 | 11/06/2020 | Pre-application consultation issue. |
| STATUS | REV | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
| CLIENT | Vale of Glamorgan Council | | |
| REVISOR | JP | | |
| CHECKED BY | JP | | |
| ORIGINATOR NO | 152853 | | |

CONSULTANT
STRIDE TREGLOWN
www.stride-treglow.com © Stride Treglow Limited 2018
PROJECT
St. Nicholas Church in Wales Primary School
St. Nicholas, Vale of Glamorgan

DRAWING TITLE
Proposed Elevations

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| SUITABILITY STATUS PL : PLANNING | SCALE 1 : 100 @ A1 |
| PROJECT-ORIGINATOR-VOLUME-LEVEL-TYPE-ROLE-NUMBER SNPS-STL-XX-XX-DR-A-0201 | STATUS_REVISION PL_PL01 |

APPENDIX II - CADW/ICOMOS REGISTER OF LANDSCAPES, PARKS AND GARDENS OF SPECIAL HISTORIC INTEREST IN WALES

COEDARGYDYGLYN

Ref number: PGW (Gm) 40 (GLA)

Grid ref: ST 104 751

Designations - Listed buildings: Coedarhydyglyn Grade II*; Coachhouse and stables Grade II; Gate and gatepiers, south drive Grade II; Gate and gatepiers at South Lodge Grade II

Site evaluation: Grade II*

Primary reasons for grading: A picturesque early nineteenth-century landscape park surviving in its entirety and forming a lovely setting to the house.

Edwardian development of the gardens included a woodland Dell with a Japanese flavour, possibly designed by Alfred Parsons and partners. The woodland contains notable planting of conifers and rhododendrons, with part of it planted as a pinetum in the 1940s and 1950s.

Type of site: Landscape park; pinetum; informal Dell with Japanese features; terraced garden; walled kitchen garden

Main phases of construction: 1820s; early twentieth century; 1940s-50s

Site description:

Coedarhydyglyn, formerly known as Coedriglan, is a substantial neo-classical Regency villa beautifully situated on a level platform on a west-facing slope overlooking a secluded valley which forms part of its park. It is situated on elevated ground in the Vale of Glamorgan, 2 km south of the village of St George's-super-Ely. The main block of the house is a square, two-storey classical building, stuccoed and painted white. It has sash windows and a gently sloping pitched slate roof with wide bracketed eaves. The main entrance front, on the south side, has a central single-storey green sandstone portico with four unfluted Doric columns. The west front, which overlooks the valley, has a verandah outside the canted central three bays. This has a painted wooden framework of triple slender uprights, with a fretwork frieze around the top, standing on a raised stone-paved floor. On the east side of the house is a small court with a single-storey service range on the north side and closed on the east side by a rubble wall. A new, rendered wall, with arched opening, encloses the court on the west side, between the house and service range.

The present house was begun in 1820 for Llewelyn Traherne (1766-1841) and since that time it has remained the Traherne family seat. It is in the style of Edward Haycock the Elder, of Shrewsbury, who designed Clytha House, Monmouthshire, in the 1820s, but there is no evidence for the involvement of an architect. An earlier house, Old Coedarhydyglyn, was situated to the east of the present walled garden, on the high ridge to the south-west of the house. In the late eighteenth century Old Coedarhydyglyn, built in 1767, belonged to John Llewellyn, who married Edmund Traherne of Castellau's sister. On John's death in 1786 his estate passed to Llewelyn Traherne, the son of his sister (who had married Edmund Traherne), who made Coedarhydyglyn the family's principal seat. The old house was demolished in 1823

but parts survive, although much altered. Improvements were made to the present house in c. 1880.

A gravel drive sweeps round the south and east sides of the house, its east side cut into the slope and revetted with a stone wall, to a gravel yard to the north-east. On the north side is a substantial two-storey stable block and coach house of rubble stone with pitched slate roofs. At either end are forward-projecting single-storey wide bays with full height double doors and stone paving in front. The building appears on the 1878 25 in. Ordnance Survey map and is probably contemporary with the house.

Coedarhydyglyn lies in the centre of a medium-sized park on rolling ground to the north of the A48 Cardiff to Cowbridge road. Although close to a major city and roads, because of its inward-facing character the park is secluded and quiet. The highest ground is the ridge at the south end of the park, where Old Coedarhydyglyn and the walled garden are situated. The ground drops northwards from here, with a dry valley starting at the south-east corner, running north-westwards and then turning northwards below the house. A spring-fed stream starts in the area of the valley known as The Dell, to the south of the house, runs through the Dell and is then culverted under the south end of the field to the west of the house, emerging on the edge of the woodland to run northwards to a pond to the north of the house and from there northwards out of the park.

The rolling parkland is laid out with broad expanses of minimally fenced pasture, ornamented with single trees and clumps, to the north, east and south of the house. The steep slope below the house is pasture but the entire western flank of the valley, to the west of the stream, is wooded, adding to the sense of seclusion of the house. The east and south boundaries of the park are mostly screened by belts of beech trees which are prominent features of the park.

The entrance lies in the south-east corner, off a small lane to the north of the A48. There is an iron entrance gate with diagonal slats in the upper half and vertical ones below, flanked by fluted iron posts. On the north side is a Victorian two-storey stone lodge with a steeply pitched tile roof, yellow brick dressings and mullioned and transomed windows. It has a small garden surrounded by an iron fence. Behind is a belt of beech trees on the east boundary of the park and in front a round clump of deciduous trees. The tarmac drive winds down the dry valley, with gentle slopes planted with isolated mature trees, mainly oaks and limes. To the east are some younger trees, both single and grouped, including a group of copper beech and a stand of pines and four large sycamores on a knoll just east of the gardens. The drive enters the wooded garden grounds to the south of the house and a large old sweet chestnut stands to the north of the gate. Further north a former drive runs north-eastwards from the stable block past the former North Lodge, a rendered single-storey cottage with a hipped tile roof, to the lane to the east. This is now a farm track. To the north of the house and garden, on the north-west facing slope of the valley, is a belt of mixed deciduous woodland.

The southern part of the park slopes quite steeply up to the ridge top, where a belt of beech trees, some recently felled, runs westwards along the south boundary. The slope is planted with a large isolated lime, two clumps of pines, ones fenced, one unfenced, and a clump of sycamore. To the east of the site of Old Coedarhydyglyn is a group of large limes that is probably related to the old house. The south-west corner of the park is bounded by narrow lanes on the south and west, with belts of deciduous trees next to them. A tongue of mixed

woodland, including oak, ash, beech, pine, yew, cypress and copper beech, runs eastwards from the west boundary along very uneven quarried ground. At the west end is a large quarry hole. To the north are two large sycamores near the west boundary.

Woodland occupies the whole of the north-west quadrant of the park, on ground sloping to the east and north. It is threaded with unsurfaced paths, some cleared and in use, some overgrown and impassable, although still traceable. The woodland is divided into distinct areas of planting, with an original canopy of oak, beech and sycamore in some parts, particularly the eastern half. The most ornamental part is the eastern half, nearest the house. This part is mostly deciduous woodland with underplantings of hybrid rhododendrons at intervals along the paths and in glades. Dense laurel undergrowth was cleared in the late 1990s. At the southern end a small tributary valley runs down from the south-west. On its north side a path runs to an open glade planted with a monkey puzzle tree, rhododendrons, cut-leaf beeches (*Fagus asplenifolia*), two Irish yews, variegated holly and eleagnus. This is the **'garden in the wood'**. It is partly surrounded by a ruinous, low stone wall. Just above it, near the woodland boundary, are two springs, one with a stone-edged pond, now silted up, below it. To the west is a large beech tree. A stony path, with stone steps on the steeper slopes, leads back down the south side of the valley, flanked by a tall stand of oaks. On the boundary with the Dell is a wooden gate.

To the north of the side valley, further up the slope, is the pinetum. This is an area of the wood cleared and planted in the 1940s and 1950s with rare conifers and rhododendrons by the wife of the previous owner, Sir Cennydd Traherne. Many trees have quickly grown into fine specimens and the pinetum has won several prizes.

Below is an area of unusual cypresses, the 'Cypress Garden', also planted by Lady Traherne, before the Second World War. Furthest from the house, at the western end of the woodland a large stand of larch was felled and replanted with larch and Douglas firs in the late 1990s. A row of mature pines flanks a path on the west boundary.

Further east is a beech glade with clumps of hybrid rhododendrons next to the path. Below, to the east, is an area of seedling beeches with a carpet of bluebells in spring.

A small stream runs northwards down the eastern side of the woodland. Just to its west, to the north-west of the house, is a small, oval, stone-lined pool or well with an ash tree root wrapped around its southern side. This is of some antiquity, being shown on the 1878 25 in. Ordnance Survey map. Above it is a path, which until the late 1990s was overgrown with laurels and rhododendrons. To the north the stream runs into a roughly circular pond, the path, flanked by bamboos, skirting its west side and running along the flat top of the dam on its north side. This is a substantial, curving, earthen structure, with a large drop below it. The top is overgrown with oak and beech, with a large lime at the east end and laurels on the inner side. At the west end is a stone built sluice and overflow channel, splayed on the north-west side, with a parapet wall running from it westwards next to the path. The sluice has some brick and concrete in it, suggesting repair work. Around the west side of the pond are plantings of pink-flowered rhododendrons, cypresses and bamboos.

The park was laid out at the same time as the house was built, in the 1820s, or soon after. The siting of the house, in the centre of the park overlooking the valley, suggests that house and park were planned as one. By the time of the 1878 25 in.

Ordnance Survey map the park had attained its present layout, with the exception of the North Lodge, which was built later. A number of tracks across the park and a track or drive through the belt along the south boundary to the site of the old house, that are shown on the map, no longer exist. The woodland, after which the house is named, was in existence, with a number **of tracks through it. The wall of the 'Garden in the Wood' is shown and its interior is depicted** as quite open, with a path running through it and conifers planted at either end. The planting within the wood has altered substantially since 1878, with the addition of the pinetum, 'Cypress Garden', rhododendrons and conifer plantations.

The gardens lie to the north, west and south of the house and fall into two distinct areas. First, immediately around the house there are expansive lawns.

Secondly, in the valley to the south is a wooded approach and an informally planted valley known as the Dell. The drive enters the south end of the gardens through a simple iron gate flanked by iron posts. It runs northwards through a belt of trees and shrubs, across the lawn south of the house to a small forecourt in front of the house. It then continues around the east side of the house to the stable block.

First, around the house is a levelled lawn cut into the slope on the south side. On the west side is a steep grass slope down to a wooden fence on the boundary with the park below. At the south end of the slope is a large oak. A large cedar of Lebanon, some rhododendrons and two young *Acer griseum* stand on the bank above the south lawn. At the top of the slope, and the north end, is a swimming pool with a small pavilion at its west end. A raised walk cut into the upper part of the slope is occupied by a modern wooden rose pergola. A sundial at the east end on a cylindrical concrete base has an inscription to Rowena Traherne and the date 1987.

A gravel path runs around the west side of the house to the lawn to the north. This is bounded by a yew hedge planted on top of a dry-stone revetment wall, beyond which is deciduous woodland. To the north-east is a hard tennis court. This was made, and the area around it landscaped, in the late 1990s on a levelled grass terrace, with a revetment wall on its west side. The area had formerly been tennis courts, made in the 1930s, but by the 1990s had fallen out of use.

The second area lies to the south. The drive south of the lawn runs through a tongue of mixed trees, including beech, copper beech, lime and cypress, which flank the drive. There is an underplanting of rhododendrons, particularly flanking the north end of the east side of the drive, with some Pampas grass and bamboos. The area is bounded by wooden fences, with some iron fencing surviving at the south end. To the south-west the ground drops into the small valley known as the Dell.

The Dell is a woodland and water garden with a small stream running northwards through it from springs at its south end. The ornamental planting has an oriental flavour, including rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias and acers. There is a canopy of oak and large ornamental trees include acers, a copper beech and a *Trachycarpus fortunei*. At a lower level, bamboos, ferns, hostas and skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) are prominent. A gravel path leads down into the Dell from the south end of the lawn, crossing the stream on a single-arched stone bridge, below which the stream runs over a small cascade, giving a pleasant sound. The path continues westwards into the woodland. Various branch paths, also of gravel, run up both sides of the valley, with branches up the slopes. On the steeper slopes there are rough stone

steps. On the south side a slatted arched bridge in Japanese style takes a path over a side rill. Above this path, on the south-west side of the garden, is a wooden Japanese tea-house. It is a small square building, open to the east, with an entrance on the north side. It has fretwork railing at the front and a hipped fish-scale tile roof. There is no path to it and it has been moved from its original position lower down the slope, overlooking the stream, where it stood on wooden stilts, canted out over the slope. On the west boundary is an original Japanese covered gate, with double slatted wooden gates set underneath a ridged fish-scale tile roof. On the east side of the valley is a row of widely spaced mature yew trees, the southern ones with a carpet of cyclamen beneath them. A few of these were felled in the late 1990s. The northernmost yew has a platform built out over the slope on its west side. A slatted iron bench stood here but has now gone. The platform is three-sided, on a concrete base. The wooden fencework parapet with Japanese-style corner and end posts, which bounded the platform has now gone.

The stream rises in a boggy area at the south end of the garden. Large stones make a 'bridge' across this end and a stone path continues southwards from it up the hill. An arched wooden slatted bridge with iron framing and wooden parapets, a modern replacement for the original, takes a path over it lower down. At the north end of the garden the stream is stone-lined and then goes into a culvert.

The garden around the house was made at the same time as the house was built in the 1820s. The 1878 25 in. Ordnance Survey map shows a lozenge-shaped area, bounded probably by fencing, enclosing the house, lawns, stable block and wooded area to the east of the house. These areas survive, although the woodland is now mostly of seedling trees. The cedar to the south of the house is shown on the map, as is another, now gone, at the south end of the lawn. The valley to the south is shown as wooded, but with only the main path across it and with a narrower wooded area. The drive at this time ran through the park as far as the south end of the lawn.

The next phase of landscaping was in the Edwardian period. In 1904-05 Alfred Parsons, together with his partners Captain Walter Partridge and Charles Tudway, undertook garden design and planting work for a 'Mr Traherne'. This could either be at Bryngarw, near Bridgend, or Coedarhydyglyn. In a letter of 29th May 1905 Partridge wrote to Tudway: 'Traherne arrived here yesterday afternoon & has given us the job which he wants done bit by bit, & the valley part first - I am afraid he will want it much overplanted ...'. Whether or not Parsons, Partridge and Tudway were involved, the Dell was developed into a woodland and water Japanese-style garden in the Edwardian period. Real Japanese structures were installed, some of which survive.

Two shallow terraces, bounded by low dry-stone revetment walls, with interconnecting flights of steps, were made in the upper part of the south lawn in this period. These were removed in the late 1990s. The swimming pool and pavilion date to 1960.

The walled garden is situated on the ridge on the southern boundary of the park, to the south-west of the house. It lies immediately to the west of the site of Old Coedarhydyglyn. The walled garden is trapezoidal, with rubble stone walls mostly standing to their full height of c. 3.5 m, but with most of the coping missing. Where it survives, on the north side, it is of stone. The corners are rounded, the north-east corner being lower and capped with concrete. There

are doorways in the east and west sides. On the north side is a wider modern opening. A lane runs along the north wall, against which are lean-to bothies, now disused. The inside of the north wall has a brick lining and once had glasshouses against it. These have now completely gone, but a derelict boiler and pipes are sunk in a pit in the westernmost bothy. The north end of the east side is occupied by a two-storey rendered house (Hengoed House). This was converted from bothies and was raised to two storeys after the Second World War, when it was damaged by a bomb. The interior is grassed over and all traces of paths have gone. A single-storey timber-framed building was erected in the garden in the late 1990s to serve as a base for a local forestry business. To the west of the garden is a grove of young beech, lime and sycamore trees.

The walled garden was probably built in the late eighteenth century as the kitchen garden for Old Coedarhydyglyn, built in 1767 and demolished in 1823. Of the old house all that remains is a block of stone cottages, converted from the coach house, to the east of the garden. These are joined to Hengoed House, converted from bothies, by a stone wall. The 1878 25 in. Ordnance Survey map shows the garden laid out with perimeter and cross paths, with two pools or wells in the eastern half and with a glasshouse next to the north wall near the west end. As there is no kitchen garden near the new house it is assumed that this one continued in active use after the new house was built. The 1878 map shows a path, now gone, leading north-eastwards across the park to the main drive.

Sources Primary

Information from Nicole Milette. Information from Lt Col. R. Traherne.

Secondary

Hyde, H.A. and S.G. Harrison, *Welsh timber trees* (1977), pp. 8, 131.

Milette, N., Parsons, Partridge, Tudway. *An unsuspected garden design partnership 1884-1914* (1995).

Newman, J., *The buildings of Wales. Glamorgan* (1995), p. 563.

DYFFFRYN

Ref number: PGW (Gm) 32 (GLA)

Grid ref: ST 095 723

Designations - Listed building: Dyffryn House Grade II*; Fountain to south of Dyffryn House Grade II; Pompeian Garden at Dyffryn House Grade II; Walled garden at Dyffryn House Grade II

Site evaluation: Grade I

Primary reasons for grading: The gardens of Dyffryn are the grandest and most outstanding Edwardian gardens in Wales. They are comparable to some of the most extravagant gardens of the period in Britain. They are the result of a remarkable partnership between two outstanding men of their generation - the owner and horticulturalist Reginald Cory and the landscape architect Thomas Mawson. The structure of the gardens, combining the expansively formal and the intricately intimate, survives almost in its entirety, with some later modifications within the general framework. Within the gardens are many notable trees, including some very early introductions.

Type of site: Edwardian formal gardens; arboretum; walled garden; small park

Main phases of construction: Sixteenth-seventeenth century; late eighteenth- early nineteenth century; 1891; 1905-31;

Site description:

Dyffryn House is a large mansion in French Renaissance and English Baroque styles situated in gently rolling countryside c. 2 km south of the village of St Nicholas in the Vale of Glamorgan. The house lies in a level valley floor, the ground rising gently above it to the north-west and east. It is rendered, with sandstone dressings, and has a hipped mansard slate roof. The main part of the house is two-storey with an attic storey; projecting towers at the ends and in the centre are three-storey. The main entrance front is on the north, with a projecting porte-cochère supported on paired columns towards the east end. Above it is the tall projecting hall block with a huge round-headed window and ornamented pediment over it. The walls and porte-cochère are topped by balustrading and urns. The south front is more symmetrical, with a portico supported on paired columns below the central tower. The end towers have round-headed niches containing statues at ground level. A paved terrace runs the length of the front.

Dyffryn was bought by John Cory, wealthy philanthropist, ship and coal owner, in 1891, and the present house was built for him in 1893-94. The Cory family were from Cory Barton in Cory West Putford, Devon. The architect of the house was

E.A. Lansdowne of Newport. There had been an earlier, sixteenth-century house on the site owned by the Button family until the mid eighteenth century and then, from 1749, by the Pryce family. An alternative early name for the house was Columbar, indicating the presence of a dovecote. The Ordnance Surveyor's drawing of 1811 shows an L-shaped house on the site of the present one. In 1878 (1st edition Ordnance Survey map) the house appears to have been a large one, on the same site and with the same orientation as the present one, with a separate stable court to the west, linked to the house by a walled court. After Sir John's death

in 1906 the property was inherited by his son Reginald and his sister, and it was during Reginald's occupancy that the great gardens were developed. Reginald left Dyffryn in about 1931 and went to live in Wareham. On his death in 1934 the property was sold in 1937 for the benefit of Cambridge Botanic Garden, and was bought by Sir Cennydd Traherne who leased it to Glamorgan County Council.

To the west of the house is a small service court reached through a wide arch in a roughly coursed stone wall on the north side. It is a small enclosed courtyard, with the service end of the house and a high wall on the east ending in a corner pier of dressed stone. The remaining sides are of single-storey utilitarian buildings. To the south is a modern extension to the house which stands on the site of a Moorish courtyard, once part of the Mawson gardens. To the west is a small two-storey house.

The earliest record of a park at Dyffryn is the Ordnance Surveyor's drawing of 1811, which shows a small park occupying roughly the area of the present park to the north of the house, the gardens to the south, and an area to the west, now farmland.

The park is shown dotted with trees, with a drive from the north following the course of the present drive. Further drives led east and south from the house. Some landscaping took place in the nineteenth century. In 1829-32 John Rolls, of The Hendre in Monmouthshire, recorded in his diary: 'Called at the Duffryn - went over to see the new plantations - the [illegible] piece finished planting with Skyrmes oaks'.

The owner at that time, as recorded by Rolls, was Mr T. Phillips. By 1878 (1st edition Ordnance Survey map) a small park had been established to the north and south of the house, with a lodge at the north end and a long drive leading southwards through the park to the house. The drive crossed the small river Waycock, which runs north-west/south-east across the park, turning south to the west of the kennels. The park was laid out with single trees, clumps, and old hedge-line trees, particularly to the south of the house. It is not certain when this layout was achieved, but the style would suggest the late eighteenth to mid nineteenth century. Some of the trees, in particular the single oaks and ashes and hedge-line trees are probably considerably older. John Cory bought the 2000-acre estate in 1891 and made some changes to the park before 1900, notably by taking in a field in the north-west corner, extending the garden southwards to make a tennis lawn and making an informal lake at the south end of the park, screened from the farm to the south by a belt of planting.

The park today has been reduced to a much smaller area to the north of the house by the creation of the 36.4 hectare gardens from 1905 onwards. These took up the whole of the park to the south of the house and the area between the house and the river Waycock to the north. The old layout of lodge and entrance drive remains and the kennels have been converted into a private dwelling. The parkland occupies gently rolling and flat ground and is dotted with single mature oaks. Near the lodge is a clump of mature beech trees. The lodge is situated on the west side of the entrance; it is a small single-storey stone building with a verandah supported on wooden piers along the east side. Its small garden is surrounded by a privet hedge. There are no entrance gates; on the east side of the entrance is a low, rebuilt stone wall.

The gardens of Dyffryn House are among the grandest and most extensive Edwardian gardens in Wales. They extend to 36.4 hectares (90 acres) and contain areas of very different

character. To the north of the house is a level area largely of lawn dotted with relatively recently planted trees and shrubs, with some remnants of formality and some modern features such as a cafe and the footings of a demolished 1960s glasshouse. To the east and south-east of the house the ground rises gently and is laid out as an informal arboretum, with open glades and more wooded areas and a heather garden towards the north end. To the south and south-west of the house the garden is very grand and formal, with intimate compartments in eclectic styles flanking the west side of the large open lawn in the centre and with more informal areas along the west and south sides. On the west side the intricate arrangement of compartments, paths and steps leads up a gentle slope at the north end to the older walled garden, which is set at an angle to the house.

A garden had existed at Dyffryn before the Edwardian period, but it was much smaller, consisting only of the walled garden to the west of the house and an informally planted narrow area taking in the house, the walled garden and the raised area to the east of the house. This layout is shown on the 1878 Ordnance Survey map, which also shows two fountains and winding paths to the west of the house. The river Waycock was culverted under the garden, emerging in a straight channel to the south (not on the same line as the present canal).

The Edwardian gardens were actually initiated by Reginald's father Sir John, from 1891 on. His first garden was modest, with a balustraded terrace along the south front of the house, formal beds and a tennis lawn surrounded by Irish yews on a further balustraded terrace. To the east of the house was a formal 'panel garden' laid out with Irish yews. These elements were retained in the plan for the gardens by the famous landscape architect Thomas Mawson, which Sir John commissioned in 1903-04. Work began in 1905, just before he died in 1906. The rest of the gardens were laid out by Mawson for John's son Reginald from 1906-14. Reginald was not only interested in garden design but was an exceptionally talented horticulturist and plantsman. He had a profound knowledge of plants, collected rare horticultural books, corresponded with all the leading horticulturists and plant collectors, contributed to and went on plant hunting expeditions, and was a great benefactor of the Royal Horticultural Society and the Cambridge Botanic Garden. He himself collected in South Africa in 1927, in the West Indies in 1931 and the Atlas Mountains in 1932. Many newly arrived plants from countries such as China were grown at Dyffryn, and there were special collections not only of trees and shrubs but of dahlias, water lilies (*Nymphaea*) and bonsai. In honour of his work on dahlias he was made President of the Dahlia Society. The collaboration on the gardens between Reginald and Mawson was a close one. Mawson said of the compartments in his diary that: 'we felt at liberty to indulge in every phase of garden design which the site and my client's catholic views suggested'. They were also designed with Reginald's various planting interests in view, and he is thought to have planned some areas, such as the Paved Court, himself. His head gardener Mr Cobb played a key role in the maintaining of horticultural excellence at Dyffryn.

Mawson's layout of the gardens is shown in a plan in his *Art and Craft of Garden Making* (1927). This shows that the principle areas remain broadly as Mawson designed them, with the exception of the north side of the house, where his plan shows an informally planted parklike area, with an axial double avenue aligned on the forecourt and main entrance to the house. The eastern side of the gardens was laid out as a nursery for young trees and shrubs, many of them from the Veitch nurseries. The south end of the garden was the last to be developed, and it was originally intended to end the central axis with a water pavilion overlooking the lake. This was never built, but the observation tower, also connected with the lake, was. It appears

that the lake was abandoned after it was found that by filling it the house, which is at the same level as the gardens, flooded. By the time of the 1921 Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1915, it had gone. The Sale Particulars of 1937 mention several gardens (Water, Paeony, Bog) on the site of the lake, that have now gone. The gardens evolved within Reginald Cory's lifetime and since 1937 they have undergone further modifications, particularly during the 1950s and 60s, when some of the structures were renewed or altered and some areas simplified. Soon after the sale in 1937, after which Dyffryn was leased to Glamorgan County Council, minor changes were made, including the building of the causeway and enclosure on the central axis at the south end of the garden. Repair work on the gardens was carried out in Mawson's style, including the replacement of the hedge at the south end of the Great Lawn by balustrading similar to that at the north end. During the 1950s some very fine oriental bronze sculptures were introduced to the gardens, greatly enhancing their interest. The pool at the south end of the canal, the rockwork and water garden east of the house and the small garden shelters were built. In the 1970s the arboretum was extended to take in an area that Reginald had used as a nursery. The main change since his day, however, has been the simplification of the planting; for instance the formal beds of the 'panel garden' have gone; many plants in pots that were set out in the compartments have gone, as has the 'roof garden' of trailing nasturtiums that cascaded from the top of the colonnade in the Pompeiian Garden.

The first area of the garden lies on level ground to the north of the house. The house and garden are approached from this side, with the tarmac drive, flanked at the north end by oaks and some conifers, running southwards along the west side of the garden and curving round to a circle in front of the porte-cochère. The central grass circle is planted with two purple *Prunus avium*, thujas, cypress and deodars dating to the 1960s. A tarmac path continues from this circle north-eastwards along the foot of the slope towards the former kennels and another leads from shallow, splayed random paved steps straight northwards on the axis of the porte-cochère to a circular pool.

This has a flat concrete surround and a central fountain of a single gently dished bowl on a slender pier. The drive and paths are part of the Mawson layout, as shown in the plan in his *Art and Craft of Garden Making* (1927), but the circular pool is more recent. Cross paths lead east and west from it. The north-south path continues beyond the pool to a concrete bridge, now blocked, over the stream.

The garden is bounded on the north by the small river Waycock and by a belt of trees, including beech and plane. The garden is largely laid out to lawn, with some formal flowerbeds and dotted with acers, and in particular a number of *Acer griseum*. Near the north end are the concrete paving and footings of a recently demolished glasshouse of the 1960s. Formal beds have been planted within them, and two large oriental bronze statues stand on concrete plinths. They are both mythical figures standing on dragon-like beasts and were donated to the gardens in the 1950s. To the south of the former glasshouse is a row of clipped topiary box bushes. The central north-south path is flanked by two pairs of golden Lawson's cypresses, one to the north, one to the south of the pool, and by four weeping willows around the pool. To the east is a circular modern cafe. At the south end of the garden, on either side of the circle, are two distinctive topiary yews that are a special feature of the gardens. The lower part consists of a half-sphere of ordinary yew, the upper part of a larger half- sphere of golden yew, with a gap between the two halves.

The second area of the garden is the informal area to the east, north-east, and south-east of the house. Immediately to the north-east of the house this is a steepish rocky slope which rises abruptly from the level ground below. A flight of rustic stone steps leads up to a rockwork area with narrow, twisting stone paths and steps and rockwork pools and cascades. The pools are edged with real rock, but are cement-lined. At their back is a stepped series of pools and cascades backed by tufa and a miniature cliff. To the north is a small platform revetted with a low stone wall and a small alcove built into the slope with a curving concrete bench supported on stone piers. A flight of steps leads to a platform of random stone paving with paths and steps leading off to the north and south. This is backed by a slightly raised stone platform, with yews behind. At the north end a path and steps lead past a small pool overhung by yew and down to the level ground. The lower part of this path and steps is now partly grassed over. The whole area is planted with acers, golden yews and other conifer shrubs. Behind, to the east, is some large pine trees and a grove of yews with a curving stony path cut into the slope running through it. The rockwork water garden is not shown in the Mawson plan, which just indicates this area as informally wooded. It was created in the 1950s.

The north end of this informal area is laid out as a grass slope and large-scale heather garden planted in the 1970s. There are some oaks in the grass, and ornamental birches (for example *Betula costata*) have been planted in the heather garden. Further south is the arboretum, which is laid out informally with many ornamental trees mixed in with some old oak and ash trees. Some of Cory's most notable trees grow in this area, including an *Acer griseum* thought to be the largest in Britain, and probably one of the first to be introduced, *Davidia involucrata*, *Nothofagus procera* and *Picea breweriana*. Towards the south end the arboretum becomes more open, with younger trees, and with some large conifers and a grass walk flanked by conifers curving north-westwards and continued by a young yew hedge screening a maintenance area to the south. Along the south boundary, next to a minor road, is a belt of deciduous trees and a straight narrow walk flanked by tall limes.

The third area of the gardens lies mainly to the south of the house. These are the formal and compartmented gardens largely laid out by Thomas Mawson after 1906. The spacious grandeur of the main terraces, lawns and canal to the south of the house is contrasted with the intimacy of the garden 'rooms' to the west, and all parts are cleverly interlinked by paths and steps. The garden is tied to the house by a strong central north-south axis dominated by the canal. Cross axes link the central open space with the arboretum to the east and compartments to the west.

The oldest part of this area lies immediately to the east and south of the house. To the east is a level lawn bounded on the west by a tarmac path and on the east by a steep grass bank. On the east and west the lawn is flanked by rows of Irish yews, with a large cypress to the south. This garden was known as the 'panel garden'. A photograph of 1910 shows it bounded by gravel paths, with formal beds cut into the lawn, and ornamented with statuary and a central bowl on a plinth. The tarmac path leads at the south end to a cypress 'arbour' that hides the public toilets. Set in one clipped alcove on the north side of the cypress is an artificial stone statue of two children and a dog on a rectangular stone plinth, and in another, on the west side, is a standing woman in artificial stone holding a jug and a large branch, standing on a circular plinth, in the same material. A stamped inscription on the back reads 'Charlottenburg E. MARCH SOHNE BERLIN. G. Kuhse pi 1881'. The path curves round the cypresses then leads

eastwards to a flight of concrete steps up to a gravel path and a levelled lawn with a large oak tree in the middle. This is backed on the east by a stepped grass slope.

The terrace along the south front of the house has octagonal concrete paving and is bounded by a stone revetment wall topped by balustrading. Shallow flights of stone steps lead up to it at the east end and in the centre, and the end walls curve down on either side of wide entrance gaps. The urns and baskets standing on the piers of the balustrading are a recent addition. The only original statuary on the terrace is the stone basket of fruit at the east end, two fruit 'finials' at the west end and the figures in the niches on the house. These are of a rustic figure with a stick and a shepherd piping.

Towards the east end are wisterias and a magnolia against the wall of the house. Below the terrace is a wide level lawn laid out with formal flowerbeds, a wide central tarmac path and cross path. Two worn stone urns decorated with swags of fruit and faces stand to the south of the path and four stone bowls on plinths stand to the north of the path. The two outer ones are larger and have fluted bowls with splayed lips; the inner ones are splayed latticework bowls standing on triple feet. At the west end the cross path divides around a grass circle on a slight slope, at the top of which stands a large Chinese bronze statue of the philosopher Lao-tse reading a book, riding on a water buffalo.

A small grass scarp divides this lawn from the one below it. This is larger, and was originally a tennis and croquet lawn. On the Mawson plan it is shown as the Croquet Lawn. Now it is just a lawn, flanked by rows of Irish yews on the slightly raised north and south sides. This is the limit of the original garden laid out by John Cory. At the east and west ends are grass banks, stepped in the centre, backed by a yew hedge on the west side. Along the south side is a tarmac path flanked by four golden Lawson's cypress. On the central axis is a splayed flight of stone steps leading down to a grass circle with a sundial on a stepped octagonal base in the middle. The sundial is octagonal and tapers towards a narrow bowl-shaped top. The steps are flanked by recumbent artificial stone lions. These originally stood at the top of the steps on the east side of the lawn below. A low stone revetment wall topped by concrete balustrading on either side of the central steps divides the Croquet Lawn from the large lawns below, known as The Flats or Great Lawn.

The Flats occupies the major part of the core of the gardens. Originally four elms stood on them. A central canal runs from the north end to an octagonal pool at the south end. In the centre it widens to a rectangular pool with an oriental bronze fountain in the shape of a large bowl encircled by a dragon in the middle. This was donated to the gardens in the 1950s. The canal and pools are brick lined and edged with stone paving. Originally there was balustrading around the octagonal pool. At the south end concrete balustrading runs across the area, with a wide gap in the centre.

This was introduced in the 1960s and replaced a privet hedge. On top are six stone vases and two larger urns on the piers flanking the central opening. The lawns are bounded by grass slopes on the east and west, and there are two flights of stone steps up them on each side. Privet hedges originally ran along the tops of the slopes. Both sides are flanked by raised grass terraces. From the east one a further flight of steps on the main east-west axis, flanked by yews, leads to the arboretum above. The west one is backed by a scalloped box hedge, with

cypress, evergreen oak, magnolia, berberis, aucuba and other shrubs behind. Yew hedging begins at the Topiary Garden.

Along the south boundary of the lawn is a path beneath a pergola. The pergola consists of a low plinth on which stand vaguely fluted circular columns, all in concrete. From the inner ends of the tops of the columns spring tall slender iron arches, arranged diagonally. Vines are trained up the columns. At present this feature is neglected, and the east end, which is disused, terminates in concrete steps up the slope, flanked by overhanging yew and laurel. The central axis is flanked by small open pavilions. These are square, with wooden-framed pitched red tile roofs supported on concrete piers identical to those of the pergola. Around three sides of the bases is concrete balustrading, and the floors are stone paved. Between the pavilions is a flight of steps, formerly of stone (now removed), with flights of concrete steps on either side. That to the east leads to a rectangular sunken grass area with grass scarps on the east and south and a concrete wall on the west. Along its east side is a grass walk backed by rhododendrons, yews and Portugal laurel. In the south bank is a drain, and down the centre are the remains of a stony path, now grassed over. At the north end is a concrete path and a raised bed against the concrete revetment wall.

On the central north-south axis, below the steps, is a stony path, on a raised causeway built soon after the Second World War, flanked by acers and pampas grass. On both sides these shrub beds are bordered by the concrete revetment walls of lower areas. At the south end the path is flanked by two Irish yews and then opens out into a small court backed by a semicircle of yew hedging. On either side are narrow openings cut in the hedge leading to stone steps. The court is paved with stone, with two millstones flanking a central terracotta vase on a stone plinth. The vase is decorated with heads, flowers and foliage, and is stamped with 'Conway G. Warne Potter Weston Su[per Mare]'. The steps on the east side lead down to a wild area through which a canalised stream runs. This is now overgrown, but there are some ferns in the rockwork at the head of the stream, where it emerges from a pipe. Some large beech trees stand in the wild area at the south end of the garden, and a natural stream runs southwards to the west. The garden is bounded here by a stone wall with a disused arched doorway in it. The steps on the west side of the court lead to a lawn with a rustic summerhouse at the south end. This has an open front, supported on wooden piers, and a hipped red tile roof. Behind it is a bamboo thicket. To the north is a slightly sunken lawn through which wind narrow concrete-lined channels (now dry). These have stone edging, pools and mini cascades and are crossed by small gently arched concrete bridges. A flight of concrete steps leads to slightly higher ground to the west where there are two large birch trees.

To the north this area is bounded by the brick arcading of the Lavender Court or Pool Garden. This is a square compartment laid out with crossing paths of random stone paving flanked by concrete. These were originally brick. In the centre is a circular path around a bed with an armillary sundial in the middle. The quadrants of the garden are laid out with grass flanking the paths, curving lily pools lined with concrete, with raised beds backed by box edging behind them. The beds are flanked by two shallow concrete steps. On the east and west sides the court is bounded by yew hedging, clipped into large blocks. On the north side the bounding hedge is of box at the top of a central flight of rough stone steps up to the lawn that runs along the west side of The Flats. Central paths lead to the informal area to the west and a further compartment to the east. The south side is bounded by a screen of round-headed brick arches, with a taller narrow circular tower in the east corner of the protruding central section.

This was built as an observation tower, and was finished in 1914. It is entered through a door on the south side, and has an opening on the north-west side on to a raised walk along the top of the arches. A chamber beneath the tower was intended for watching fish in the lake that was to have been made to the south, but this came to nothing as the lake project was abandoned.

The Lavender Court was originally enclosed by rendered brick and concrete arches on the west, and white-painted trellis work in front of the gaps in the yew hedging on the east. The central bed and four small circular beds in the lawns were planted with lavender and small polyantha roses, as were the raised beds in the corners. The pools held some of Cory's collection of *Nymphaea*.

Immediately to the east of the Lavender Court is a north-south gravel path edged with box and narrow flowerbeds between yew hedging. This runs to the west end of the balustrading across the south end of The Flats. To the east the central west-east path continues through the Heart Garden, so named because it is heart-shaped, composed of grass outlined in yew hedging, with the 'uppermost' end to the west. A narrow stone-paved path runs around the outside of the yew hedging on the south side, and continues around the south side of the yew hedge bounding the small compartment to the west. A flight of stone steps leads down from it to the lawn to the south.

The west side of the gardens, to the south of the walled garden, is taken up with a number of interlinked compartments and a more informal area of trees and shrubs. At the north end the area is reached from a lawn to the south-west of the house. In the middle is the Chinese philosopher bronze statue, with an artificial stone statue of a standing woman on a cylindrical plinth on a slightly dished circular base situated to the south. Along the west side is a tarmac path backed by a yew hedge, with angled stone walling to the north. At the south end of the wall is a small windowless room. In an alcove in the wall is a stone statue of a man and dog on a rectangular plinth. Next to this is a flight of concrete steps under a stone arch in the wall leading up to a platform, a further arch leading through to a sunken rectangular garden below a long grass walk flanked by herbaceous borders. A higher triangular platform with benches along its sides juts out over the garden to the south. The upper part of the wall above the lower steps is pierced with round arches on squat concrete columns, giving another view out over the garden. At the north end of the wall shallow concrete steps against the north wall of the garden lead up to the herbaceous borders.

The herbaceous borders lie below and parallel to the south wall of the kitchen garden. At the east end is a stone wall with a door in it, the four round arches and a paved area. Down the middle is a grass walk, with widenings halfway along for benches. At the west end of the walk is a small pavilion. It has stone sides and back, a pent roof and an open front with two faceted stone piers. These originally stood in the Round Garden. Behind are two large yews and a path to a door in the west kitchen garden wall. The garden is bounded on the south by a stone revetment wall on which stands a row of tall concrete columns linked at the top by iron hoops. These originally held trelliswork, and the whole was covered with climbing roses. There were also originally several arches with roses trained over them across the grass walk.

The sunken garden below is a rectangular area of random stone paving with a single *Acer griseum* on a raised bed edged with stone walling in the centre. The paved area is bounded by

raised beds also edged with stone walling. In the centre of the west end are wide steps up to an informally planted area with paths through it, below the west end of the herbaceous borders. Concrete steps lead up to the borders and the kitchen garden. Further west is a large *Ginkgo biloba*, and the path continues into the West Garden. A central opening on the south side of the sunken garden leads to a large lime tree and three paths leading through borders in a small informal area.

At the north end of the West Garden, to the west of the herbaceous borders, are a wide grass path and shrub borders. A track runs along the boundary hedge. An east-west path leads past a large *Ginkgo biloba* on its north side and some palms to a concrete platform from which double curving concrete steps, constructed soon after the Second World War, lead down to the 'Physic Garden'. In the centre, between the steps is a large group of yuccas in a circular raised bed. The garden has winding gravel paths and is informally planted with shrubs. It is backed by a laurel hedge on the west and by yew hedges on the south and east. An opening in the middle of the east hedge leads to the Theatre Garden.

The Theatre Garden is a rectangular enclosure of lawn. In the middle of the west side it is entered by irregular stone steps under a yew arch, at the foot of which stands a cylindrical stone pier topped by an urn. The pillar was intended to hold three vertical sundials. In front is a stone paved dias, built to hold Cory's collection of bonsai trees and Japanese ornaments (the alternative name of the garden was the Japanese Garden). Flights of steps on either side lead to 'wings'. The garden is bounded by yew hedging, the north hedge made later than the others, between 1918 and 1930. On the east side the hedge has windows cut into it, and on the south 'doors'.

To the east of the Theatre Garden is a narrow compartment, the Cloister, with a central random stone path flanked by borders and yew hedges. As originally planted it had two connected parallel alleys bounded by yew hedges. To the east is a curving path through informal beds with a *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* at the south end next to an artificial stone statue of a boy sitting on a rock with a dog at his side, which stands at the western end of the main east-west cross path. A path leads to the principal east-west path across the centre of the gardens, south of the croquet lawn.

To the south of this informal area is the Pompeiian Garden, a wedge-shaped compartment between the Paved Court and the raised lawn on the west side of The Flats. It was built in 1909, the design based on excavated gardens in Pompeii, with colonnades loggias and a fountain. In the centre is a lawn with a circular fountain in the middle. This consists of a circular pool with a fluted column holding a shallow basin in the middle. The court is paved at the south end. Around the east and west sides are colonnades and at the north end is a small loggia on a stepped plinth, with a flat roof. This is set against a stone revetment wall in which there is an entrance doorway. Overlooking this side is a small, hidden platform, with stone paving, low walls and stone benches around it. Glazed tiles are set into the backs of the benches. On the remaining sides the garden is surrounded by yew hedging. At the south end is a small pavilion. Wisteria now grows up the loggia, but originally its top, as well as those of the colonnades, was originally planted with annuals such as nasturtiums which were allowed to trail down in front.

To the west, and leading on from the Cloister to the north, is the Paved Court, thought to have been designed by Cory himself. This is a rectangular court, surrounded by yew hedging, at a lower level than the Cloister, and reached from it by side steps down from a stone platform with latticework balustrading panels in its parapet wall. These also occur in the top of the wall on the east side, bounding the Pompeiian Garden. In the centre of the foot of the north wall is a semi-circular alcove with circular pool with a single jet over it. The garden is stone-paved with flowerbeds set into the paving. In the centre is a lead tank. On the east side an entrance leads to the Pompeiian Garden. The garden originally had a central gravel path, with lawns and flowerbeds on either side. During Cory's lifetime this was changed to the present layout. The original planting on the north wall was *Vitis davidii*, but is now *Fuchsia magellanica*.

To the west of the Paved Court is the Bathing Pool Garden, a rectangular compartment of similar size, originally containing a swimming pool. This is surrounded by yew hedging and is now laid out to lawn, with wide random stone paths around it and a low revetment wall on the west. On the south side is an alcove in which stands an artificial stone plinth. Four square stone 'boxes' that stood in the corners have been demolished. Two parallel random stone paths, one above the other, flanked by yew hedges run along its north side (the south side of the Theatre Garden). Two square projections at either end of the lower one are planted with venerable *Wisteria sinensis alba*. At the west end of the upper one is a square alcove, with steps up to the north leading to the informal part of the garden, and down on the south leading to the lower path. This has a small shelter at the west end built of stone with a red tile pent roof. To the south a flight of steps leads to the informal part of the garden.

To the south of the Paved Court is the Round or Topiary Garden. This is a circular compartment bounded by yew hedging laid out with ten radiating box-edged beds, gravel paths and a modern central ornament. There are four exits, one in the centre of each side, and the yew hedges a raised either side of them. A narrow path through the hedge on the east side leads to a door into the Pompeiian Garden. The east-west axis is that which runs through the central pool with bronze fountain in the canal. Steps on the west side lead to the informal area. The beds were originally planted with bush roses. The original box hedging was larger than the present version, which replaced it in the 1970s, and the shapes it was clipped into gave rise to the name Topiary Garden.

The area along the western edge of the garden, the West Garden, is largely informal, with lawns and grass walks, shrub borders and informally planted deciduous and coniferous trees. Trees include a large poplar, purple beeches, magnolias, palms and many acers. On the west boundary there are pines and evergreen oaks. A laurel hedge runs along part of the east side. A gravel path, with steps down at the west end and flanked by acers, leads east to the Topiary Garden. To its south a purple weeping beech stands on a raised circular bed. Towards the south end a lower compartment is bounded on the north by a tiered bank and central semi-circular steps. The bank is tiered on concrete blocks. At its foot is a random stone paved path leading to brick open-fronted shelters. On the west side is a further one above. Their fronts are supported on slender columns, and they have red tiled roofs. The area is laid out to lawn, with a central circular concrete-lined pool. This dates from the 1960s and is currently being removed. Small acers are planted on the lawn, and at the south end is a small shelter of concrete blocks and a red tiled roof, with a partly open front. On the east side are two large weeping limes, and along the east side is a belt of mixed trees and shrubs.

The walled garden lies to the west of the house on a south-east facing slope. It is rectangular (the north-east wall set at a slight angle), consisting of one large compartment and a smaller one to its north-east. Except for the north wall, which was rebuilt in brick in the 1960s, the garden has rubble built, roughly coursed, stone walls standing to their full height. The west wall is c. 3 m high with concrete capping and a central arched entrance with an iron gate. At the north end it is stepped up the slope. The south wall is similar, up to 4 m high at the east end, with stone and concrete capping. It has an arched entrance in the middle of the main compartment. Parts of the wall have been rebuilt in larger, less horizontally laid blocks. The wall between the two compartments is of similar height, stepped up the slope, with stone capping. It is a patchwork of different builds, with some areas of narrow courses, some of larger blocks, and with a break in the stonework near the top indicating that it has been raised at some stage. A central arched doorway between the compartments, with an iron gate, has dressed stonework around it, and the wall is stepped up over it. Concrete steps lead down to the eastern compartment.

The main compartment is laid out to lawn, with formal flowerbeds cut out of it, leaving wide grass perimeter and crossing paths. Running the full length of the north wall is a lean-to brick and wooden-framed glasshouse built in the 1960s. The smaller compartment is laid out mostly to vegetable and flower beds, with crossing central grass paths. Two old apple trees survive next to the east-west path.

Glasshouses are ranged along the north and east sides. A door in the south wall leads through into a small triangular area of the main garden.

Along the outside of the east wall is a long range of one- and two-storey stone outbuildings and outside the east end of the north wall is a two-storey stone and rendered gardener's cottage with a red tiled roof. To its west are ranges of modern glasshouses.

The walled garden pre-dates the Mawson landscaping at Duffryn and may well date back to the sixteenth or seventeenth century, contemporary with the earlier house on the site. Its stone walls show signs of having been repaired, rebuilt and heightened, perhaps many times. The garden is shown in its present form on the tithe map of 1841 and 1878 Ordnance Survey map, with two compartments and a small glass house in the middle of the north side of the main one. A smaller glasshouse lies outside the south wall. By the end of the nineteenth century a huge glasshouse had been erected along the entire length of the north wall. This probably dated to after 1891, when Sir John Cory bought Dyffryn. Until the 1930s it housed Reginald Cory's collection of tender plants, vines, orchids, ferns, palms and so on. The glasshouse and walled garden are shown on Mawson's 1926 plan, and continued in productive use (the main compartment for vegetables, the smaller for fruit) until the mid 1960s. The original glasshouse was replaced by the present one, by Richardson of Darlington, Co.

Durham, in the 1960s. Also, in the 1960s the ground level in the main garden was raised, to lessen the slope, when it was converted to a rose garden.

Note

Since this description was written the gardens have undergone a programme of major restoration during 1998-99.

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