

# HENEB

## Trust for Welsh Archaeology

**Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board  
Rhondda Cynon Taf**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Archaeoleg Morgannwg-Gwent

**Heneb**

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology



# Heneb

Trust for Welsh Archaeology

2024/046





**Henneb**

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## SUMMARY

*The Trust for Welsh Archaeology: Heneb (GGA Field Services) has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform a pre-planning application for a NHS complex at the former British Airways Avionics site, Ely Meadow, Talbot Green, Ynysmaerdy, Pontyclun CF72 8XL, ST 03635 83585.*

*There are two non-designated assets (412347 Talbot Green, Industrial Units, 544629 British Avionics Factory, Llantrisant) within the site boundary. These represent the extant buildings currently on site. No new assets were identified over the course of historical map and photograph regression.*

*The potential for encountering Palaeoenvironmental remains is Very Low, for encountering Prehistoric remains is Very low to Low, for encountering Roman remains is Low to medium and for encountering early medieval and medieval is Low. There is evidence for an industrial landscape near the site, with Llantrisant Colliery situated 560m to the northwest. The majority of the area is dominated by post-medieval agricultural assets, farms and mills. The archaeological potential for Post Medieval archaeology has been assessed as Medium and Low for Modern remains.*

*A Low/Nil impact magnitude has been identified for the non-designated assets (412347 Talbot Green, Industrial Units, 544629 British Avionics Factory, Llantrisant).*

*The extent of any potential unidentified archaeology is unknown, however given the absence of any known assets within the Site (aside from the current standing buildings (412347 & 544629), and limited assets outside the Site boundary, the assessment has found no known impact to the historic environment, and therefore no archaeological mitigation is recommended.*

*However, there is the possibility for the local planning authorities' archaeological advisors to recommend an archaeological watching brief during all ground-breaking activities as a minimum.*

*The archaeological advisors to the local council will ultimately make the decision on if/ what archaeological mitigation may be required.*

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

## CRYNODEB

*Comisiynwyd ymddiriedolaeth archaeoleg cymru: heneb (gwasanaethau maes archaeoleg morgannwg-gwent) i gynnal asesiad desg archaeolegol i lywio cais cyn-cynllunio ar gyfer cyfadeilad gig ar hen safle british airways avionics, dôl elái (ely meadow), tonysguboriau, ynysmaerdy, pont-y-clun cf72 8xl, st 03635 83585.*

*Mae dau ased heb eu dynodi (412347 tonysguboriau, unedau diwydiannol, 544629 ffatri british avionics, llantrisant) o fewn ffin y safle. Mae'r rhain yn cynrychioli'r adeiladau sydd mewn bodolaeth ar y safle ar hyn o bryd. Ni nodwyd unrhyw asedau newydd yn ystod atchweliad mapiau a ffotograffau hanesyddol.*

*Mae'r potensial ar gyfer dod ar draws olion palaeoamgylcheddol yn isel iawn, ar gyfer dod ar draws olion cynhanesyddol yn isel iawn i isel, ar gyfer dod ar draws olion rhufeinig yn isel i ganolig, ac ar gyfer dod ar draws olion canoloesol cynnar a chanoloesol yn isel i ganolig. Mae yna dystiolaeth o dirwedd ddiwydiannol ger y safle gan fod glofa llantrisant 560 m i'r gogledd-orllewin. Asedau amaethyddol, ffermydd a melinau ôl-ganoloesol sy'n dominyddu'r rhan fwyaf o'r ardal. Aseswyd y potensial archaeolegol ar gyfer archaeoleg ôl-ganoloesol yn un canolig ac isel ar gyfer olion modern.*

*Nodwyd effaith isel ei maint/dim effaith ar gyfer yr asedau heb eu dynodi (412347 tonysguboriau, unedau diwydiannol, 544629 ffatri british avionics, llantrisant).*

*Nid yw hyd a lled unrhyw archaeoleg anhysbys bosibl yn wybyddus. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried absenoldeb unrhyw asedau hysbys o fewn y safle, ac asedau cyfyngedig y tu allan i ffin y safle, nid yw'r asesiad wedi canfod unrhyw effaith hysbys ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, ac felly nid argymhellir unrhyw fesurau lliniaru archaeolegol.*

*Fodd bynnag, mae yna bosibilrwydd y bydd cynghorwyr archaeolegol yr awdurdodau cynllunio lleol yn argymhell o leiaf friff gwylio archaeolegol yn ystod yr holl weithgarwch torri tir.*

*Yn y pen draw, cynghorwyr archaeolegol y cyngor lleol a fydd yn penderfynu a fydd yna/pa fesurau lliniaru archaeolegol a allai fod yn ofynnol.*

*Paratowyd yr astudiaeth hon yn unol â safonau proffesiynol sefydliad siartredig yr archaeolegwyr, a bwriedir iddi fodloni'r standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014, diweddarwyd 2020).*

## AUTHORSHIP AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project has been managed by Martin Tuck MCIfA (Head of Archaeological Services) and Sophie Lewis-Jones BA (Project officer (ACIfA)). The report was authored by Alice Evans (Project Archaeologist) and Joel Sullivan (Project Archaeologist) and the illustrations were authored by Sophie Lewis-Jones. Joel Sullivan carried out the Site visit, and the record office visit.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

APM:	Archaeological Planning Management
CRAPW:	Central Register of Air Photography for Wales
DSM:	Digital Surface Model
DTM:	Digital Terrain Model
EXXXXXX:	Archaeological investigation (or 'event') in HER (e.g. E000201)
GGAT:	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by GGAT HER)
LB:	Listed Building reference number (e.g. LB 14084)
LiDAR:	Light Detection and Ranging
LPA:	Local Planning Authority
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NMR:	National Monuments Record (curated by RCAHMW)
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR, e.g. 301355)
NRW:	Natural Resources Wales
OD:	Ordnance Datum
OS:	Ordnance Survey
PAS:	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in GGAT HER - indicated by a letter suffix 'g', 'm', 's' or 'w' depending on the asset's location)
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
SM:	Scheduled Monument reference number (e.g. GM205, MM205, etc)
TWA:	Trust for Welsh Archaeology (Heneb)
WSHEM:	Written Scheme of Historic Environment Mitigation
WSI:	Written Scheme of Investigation

# 1 | Introduction

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## Background and Commission

Archus are preparing a planning application for the conversion and reconfiguration of the British Airways facility at Ely Meadow, Talbot Green, Ynysmaerdy, Pontyclun CF72 8XL, ST 03635 83585 (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').

The Trust for Welsh Archaeology (Heneb) has been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform the planning application.

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

## Site Description

The Site is currently a manufacturing facility dominated by several large buildings with a small area of open ground to the south. The site is set in deciduous woodland with the river Ely passing through the woodland to the west of site beyond which is more woodland and agricultural land. To the south of site, beyond Nant Muchudd, is Llantrisant and Pontyclun Golfclub. To the north and east, beyond narrow areas of woodland are large developments including a hotel and numerous NHS facilities. The nearest residential area is 350m southwest through the woods.

## Geology and soils

The British Geological Survey records the superficial geology as alluvium comprised of clay, silt, sand and gravel. The bedrock is Rhondda Member, Sandstone, which is sedimentary bedrock formed between 315.2 and 308 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (BGS 2024).

## Proposed development

Full development details are not known in their entirety at this stage as the project is in the early stages of planning. However, the works will likely include the conversion and redevelopment of the existing buildings. This will likely include works associated with mobilisation, site access and clearance, easement routes and establishment of temporary compounds.

## 2 | Methodology

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### Standards

This report has been produced in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014, updated 2020).

### Sources consulted

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

- Cadw inventory of designated historic assets, results received on the 3rd October 2024;
- Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER), which holds information on known archaeological sites, monuments and finds, as well as previous archaeological investigations. An enquiry was submitted to the HER (HER enquiry number 9017) with the results received on the 15th November 2024;
- National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) results were compiled on the 14th November 2024;
- Central Register of Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW) Aerial photographs, results received on the 09<sup>th</sup> October 2024;
- Historic maps and documents held by the Glamorgan Archives and online sources;
- LiDAR coverage of the site and its environs, at available resolution;
- General online research.

### Study area

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

### Field visit

The information gathered from the desk-based sources listed above was complemented by a site walkover on the 21<sup>st</sup> of November 2024. This was undertaken to assess the state of the existing structures and features within the proposed development area, and to identify any new assets that may exist within the Site.

The site was easily accessible with all current road access and pathway access unobstructed. The site of the former British Airways Avionics Engineering is principally divided into three buildings. Building A is set toward the north of site, Building B in the centre, and Building C is situated to the south. At the entrance there is a security cabin, and to the north of this, is a small carpark with semi-permit cabins (office spaces). South of the security cabin along the eastern side of site there are two larger carparks.

South of building C there is a large area of hard standing (gravel) and an associated bank, that is bounded by a lower area of grasses and shrubbery. This area extends from the south-western corner

of the Site, up to the southernmost carpark. The Site is surrounded by a boundary fence along the entire perimeter. The western side is bounded by the River Ely, and a dense treeline that slopes away from the Site. The eastern and southern sides are similarly bounded by the 'Nant Muchudd'. The western side of site is principally an access road orientated roughly north-south which is interrupted by a 'lay-by' area with two substations opposite the 'Receipt and Dispatch' area. Two substations are also positioned north of building A. There were no new assets identified over the course of the site visit.



### 3 | Legislation and Planning Guidance (Appendix I)

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Full details of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12 February 2024) can be found within Appendix I. This sets out legislation and planning policy governing the conservation and management of the historic environment that is of relevance to this application.

#### **Local planning policy**

##### Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plan (2006 - 2021)

The Local Development Plan (LDP) is a land use document which sets out how the County Borough will be developed over 15 years. Some areas will be identified for new development whilst other areas will be protected. The LDP will also contain detailed policies which will control the form of new development and setting out what new development should look like.

The following policies within the Rhondda Cynon Taf Deposit Consultation Document (Deposit Plan) include elements which are relevant to the historic environment. These include:

##### Revised Local Development Plan (LDP) 2022 – 2037

Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council are preparing a Revised Local Development Plan for the period 2022 - 2037. This process formally began in April 2022. This will replace the above current LDP for Rhondda Cynon Taf (2006 – 2021).

The current LDP will remain in force until the Revised LDP is adopted. An LDP provides the County Borough with an overarching land-use and development strategy, along with a policy framework and site specific allocations for a range of development types. The LDP, alongside National Plans and Policy, guide decisions on planning applications in Rhondda Cynon Taf.

#### *Policy AW 7 - Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment*

Development proposals which impact upon sites of architectural and / or historical merit and sites of archaeological importance will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposal would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the site

The historic built environment and the man-made features of archaeological, historic or architectural interests are integral to the quality of the County Borough's environment. They are unique to Rhondda Cynon Taf and trace the development of the area over time. Areas of recognised architectural and / or historical merit or sites of archaeological importance include listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings, registered historic landscapes and historic parks and gardens and their settings; and archaeological remains. The Plan area has 86 scheduled ancient monuments, 366 listed buildings (at the time of the preparation of the LDP), 16 conservation areas, 1 registered historic landscape and 5 registered historic parks and gardens, all of which contribute to the rich and diverse nature of the area. Over the plan period, the Council will, where appropriate, seek to implement enhancement and management schemes to improve the character, quality and appearance of these recognised heritage features.

## 4| Baseline

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The following sections detail and contextualise the known archaeological and historic assets within the Site, and the 1km study area. Historic assets within this study area are shown on Figures 1 to 3 and listed in Appendix I.

### Designated Historic Assets

#### World Heritage Sites

Neither the site nor the study area falls within any World Heritage Site.

#### Scheduled Monuments

Neither the Site nor the study area contains any Scheduled Monuments.

#### Listed Buildings (Figure 1)

The Site contains no Listed Buildings, however the Study Area contains thirteen Listed Buildings, including;

- 15837 Garage at Ynysmaerdy Farm (formerly part of Llantrisant Colliery)
- 15838 Hay barn at Ynysmaerdy Farm (former winding engine house of Llantrisant Colliery)
- 15839 Engine Hall of former Llantrisant Colliery
- 15840 Cow Shed at Ynysmaerdy Farm (formerly stores of Llantrisant Colliery)
- 15841 Revetment wall of former Llantrisant Colliery
- 15842 Reservoir of former Llantrisant Colliery
- 15843 Explosives store of former Llantrisant Colliery
- 16877 Y Felin Wynt Tower
- 23942 Church of St Illtyd, St Gwynno and St Dyfodwg
- 23946 The Malthouse
- 23955 Water Pump including surrounding revetment walls
- 24370 Barn and cow house at Ynysmaerdy Farm
- 24371 Stable and cow house at Lanelay Farm GM232/00105m/307417 Mynydd Caerau Round Cairns

## Registered Parks and Gardens

Neither the Site nor the study area contains any Registered Parks and Gardens.

## Registered Historic Landscapes

Neither the Site nor the study area contains any registered landscapes area.

## Non-designated Historic Assets<sup>1</sup>

### Historic Environment Record (HER) (Figure 2)

There are no HER non-designated historic assets recorded within the Site, however the Study Area contains 32 assets recorded by the HER, 20 of which are non-designated. The HER records for non-designated assets (Figure 2) include Roman and Medieval assets, the former is represented by an individual findspot of ceramics (02782m). The medieval assets are represented by a bridge (00606m), a church, incised stone and associated churchyard (00607m/00608m/04633m). Medieval architectural features have also been identified at Lanelay Hall (07869m).

The majority of the assets are represented by the post-medieval period. These are primarily associated with the industrial period of the region, especially Llantrisant Colliery, lime kilns and Mills. Domestic, transport (railways) and agricultural assets are also represented. A walled garden (Lanelay Hall Garden & Grounds) is also present. They are listed in Appendix II.

### Royal Commission (RCAHMW) (Figure 3)

There are two RCAHMW non-designated historic assets recorded within the Site, including;

- 412347 Talbot Green, Industrial Units
- 544629 British Avionics Factory, Llantrisant

There are a further 23 historic assets within the Study Area as recorded by the RCAHMW.

The Royal Commission records (NMR sites, Figure 3) are similar to the HER and Cadw records (Figures 1 & 2) and reflects a landscape predominated by post medieval and modern assets, which are reflected in the HER results. It should be noted that the grid references for certain assets may not be exact, or that their extents are not reflected by the reference alone, therefore certain assets or features associated with them may be within the development areas.

## Conservation Areas

The Site contains no Conservation Areas; however the Study Area contains one Conservation Area, including;

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<sup>1</sup> There can be an overlap with RCAHMW records for non-designated assets, and Cadw records for designated assets.

- WAL/RCT/CEB4/29 Llantrisant

### Historic Landscape Character Areas

Neither the Site nor the study area falls within any Historic Landscape Character Areas.

### Hedgerows

Map regression has not highlighted any known hedgerows.

### Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

A review of the Portable Antiquities Scheme database has yielded no results within the site or study area.

### LiDAR

LiDAR data was reviewed for this area and displayed no new features (13.11.2024).

## Previous archaeological investigations

### Historic Environment Record (HER Events) (Figure 4 & Appendix III)

Five HER 'events' polygons are seen covering the development area. This includes the;

- E006741 – Land at Former Llanilid Open Cast Coal Site, Llanharen – Desk Based Assessment (2020)

In July 2020, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Geraint John Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential on Land at Former Llanilid Open Cast Coal Site (OCCS), Llanharan. The assessment was undertaken in order to assist promoting the above land as a Candidate Site for mixed use development.

- E007242 – High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent – Desk Based Assessment (2010)

An assessment of high-status settlements Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, on behalf of CADW, carried out a project examining medieval/post-medieval high status settlements across Glamorgan and Gwent was carried out by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, on behalf of CADW. A total of 277 medieval/post-medieval sites were initially assessed, following which 58 continued to a more detailed assessment. Of those, between 33 and 37 were considered to be/potentially be of National Significance, 19 of which are already Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Nine sites were considered to be at least of Regional Significance.

- E007543 – Mynydd Penygraig Windfarm– Desk Based Assessment (2014)

In 2014 Hyder Consulting were commissioned by Infinis to carry out a desk-based assessment of heritage assets in proximity to the proposed Mynydd Penygraig Windfarm.

- E008277 – Land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant – Heritage Assessment (2020)

In 2020 Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) were commissioned by Infinite Renewables Group Ltd to compose an Heritage Assessment to support the submission and determination of a planning application for the construction of a solar farm on the land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun. It demonstrated that the proposed development site does not contain any scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens, or listed buildings, nor any non-designated historic assets of significance.

- E008442 – Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Pant-y-Brad, Llantrisant, Pontyclun– Heritage Assessment (2021)

In 2021 the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) were commissioned by Infinite Renewables Group Ltd, to compose an Archaeology and Heritage Assessment to support a planning application for the construction of a solar farm on land to the west of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Pant-y-Brad, Llantrisant, Pontyclun.

Nineteen further HER ‘events’ and ‘event polygons’ are seen covering or within the study area. These are detailed in Appendix III.

## **Historic maps and aerial photographs**

### **Tithe Map (1842)**

The earliest map to show the site in detail is the tithe map which is comprised of nine parts (Plan of the parish of Llantrisant in the County of Glamorgan). These plans depict a wholly rural landscape. The land usage is predominated by pasture, arable land and meadows with areas of coppiced and wooded land.

### **1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map (1885)**

The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition (Glamorgan Sheet XXXVI - 1885) OS map, shows little change from the tithe map. The landscape is still predominated by a rural field-scape, the land encompassing the development area and its surrounding environs remain undeveloped at this date. However, the Great Western Railway (Ely Valley Branch) is now illustrated to the west of the development area. The development area appears to be arable land surrounded by pasture and variable woodland.

### **2nd Edition OS Map (1900)**

The 2nd Edition (Glamorgan Sheet XXXVI.SW: 1900) OS map shows very little change in the landscape surrounding the development area. Numerous ‘old quarries’ are labelled in the landscape, and minor expansion is visible in Llantrisant and Talbot Row.

### **3rd Edition OS Map (1921)**

The 3rd Edition (Glamorgan Sheet XXXVI: 1921) OS map shows very little change in the landscape surrounding the development area. Field boundaries largely stay the same as does the majority of the land usage in the area. Moderate increase in urbanisation is seen in Llantrisant and to the south of the development area. To the west Dan-y-graig is now present, otherwise the landscape is largely unchanged.

#### 4th Edition OS Map (1949)

The 4th Edition (XXXVI.SW: 1949) OS Map displays moderate changes to land boundaries in the area surrounding the proposed development. The south bank of the Afon Lai is now illustrated as being split before reconverging further south. Llantrisant colliery and its associated structures, tramways and changing land contours are now illustrated to the north of the development area. To the immediate north of this Ynysmaerdy Terrace is now present. To the east, the Ely Valley Road is now illustrated and annotated. This passes allotment gardens, which are adjacent to Dan-y-graig. A golf course is now annotated to the south of the development area. Aside from this, very little has changed in the environs of the development area.

#### Aerial Photographs (Plates 7 & 8)

The first aerial photograph to show the development area dates to 1946 (sortie: 1946 4654 RAFCE UK\_1871 4104), which is in keeping with what is illustrated in the 4<sup>th</sup> edition OS map. There is little change in the landscape throughout the 1947. The Llantrisant colliery is visible by this point, though the landscape remains the same throughout the 1950s-1960's sorties in the immediate area of the development.

There is however a marked increase of urbanisation in Talbot Green and Llantrisant. By 1978 and 1979, the development area remains rural. By the 1984 (1984 8402 MAFF\_209 035), the land divisions in this photograph are largely in keeping with what was seen in the 4<sup>th</sup> edition ordnance survey map. Talbot green by this point has seen extensive development, likely as a result of the towns commercial developments in the 1960's. The southern border of the development area is now bounded by a golf course, and large portions of the west are still wooded.

There is little perceptible change visible in the 1988 and 1991 sortie. The structures currently within the development area (British Airways Avionics) are present in the 1993 sorties. The area to the north of the development area has experienced extensive development by 1993, inclusive of modification to the Ely Valley Road. By 1995 the building of the current 'Welsh Blood Service' is present to the northwest of the development area, and an associated road from Ely Valley road has been extended to the north of the development. By 2002 the construction of the Royal Glamorgan Hospital to the north is complete, though has changed in the immediate vicinity of the development area.



## 5 | Archaeological and Historical Context

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### The general context

The land within the study is historically a rural area with little evidence of occupation from the Neolithic to the modern era. Llantrisant is present to the east of the development area, which is illustrated as expanding in each OS edition.

#### Prehistoric (to AD 44)

There is little evidence of prehistoric occupation within the site boundary or within the search radius. The earliest evidence of prehistoric activity is an axe head findspot (01680m) in Llantrisant. There is no further evidence of prehistoric activity within the Site or its immediate environs.

#### Roman (1st to early 5th centuries AD)

The only evidence to suggest Roman occupation within the study area is a findspot to the east of site (02782m), which is comprised of Roman ceramics found along the Nant-garw-Margam Pipeline. The Miskin Roman Fort is situated several kilometres to the south of the development; the fort was built during the early Flavian military consolidation of South Wales and would have been occupied between AD 70 and AD 85, indicating that, though there is little evidence within the development area and its immediate surroundings, there was Roman activity within the region.

#### Medieval (5th to 15th centuries)

There is no evidence for medieval activity within the development area. To the east of the development is an Early Medieval cross incised stone (00608m) and an associated Early Medieval Church (00607m). To the west is an Early Medieval Battle Site (03954m); the Battle of Garthmaelog as noted on OS 6 inch 2nd and 3rd edition map. The Brut y Tywysogion records under the year of 721 state that 'the battle of Heilyn in Cornwall, the battle of Garthmaelog and the battle of Pen-cwn in the south took place, and in those three battles the Britons prevailed'. There is a further medieval churchyard (04633m) and a medieval castle (Llantrisant Castle dates from 1246/1250 CE (00605m)) bordering the study area to the east.

#### Post medieval (16th century to present)

Post-medieval assets within the study area are principally associated with the industrial development within the communities of Pontyclun. This includes assets associated with structures associated with Llantrisant Colliery, lime kilns, quarries and agricultural assets. As a byproduct of this railways, tramways and urban sprawl and associated public services are the common features associated with the development of the region. In the modern era the environs to the south and east have experienced greater urban sprawl, whilst the north is principally represented by business parks. The west largely remains a rural field scape.

## 6 | Assessment of Effect

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This section assesses the potential for unrecorded historic assets to be present within the Site. This assessment therefore pertains to the potential for buried archaeological remains to exist which are not presently known. The assessment of impacts on historic assets is undertaken in accordance with the methodology described in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (LA104: Environmental assessment and monitoring) (Appendix I).

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

The baseline for the 1km study area is characterised by and largely relates to the post-medieval industrial landscapes of the area.

**Palaeoenvironmental:** There is little to no evidence for peats remains within the Site or the study area. The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains within the Site is therefore considered to be **Very Low**.

**Prehistoric:** There are no prehistoric sites within the Site boundary. The potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **Very low to Low**.

**Roman:** There is one roman find spot (02782m) to the northwest of the development within the study area. Therefore, the potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **Low**.

**Early-medieval and Medieval:** There are no medieval assets within the site boundary, though there are five medieval assets within the study area. These are primarily represented Llantrisant church and associated features, a medieval bridge situated approximately 380m to the southwest of the Site boundary. Therefore, the potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **Low**.

**Post-medieval:** There are no post-medieval sites within Site boundary, however there are 21 assets within the study area, mostly associated with the industrial assets in the surrounding landscape, the most notable of which is Llantrisant Colliery to the northwest. The potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **Medium**.

**Modern:** There are no modern sites within Site boundary, and one within the study area. The potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **Low**.

## 7 | Assessment of Effect

The assets shown in Table 1 are likely to be affected by any proposed construction activity. The impacts of the proposed works are summarised below, both without mitigation, and as residual effects if the proposed mitigation is embedded into the scheme (the latter for the negative impacts only).

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

**Table 1: Table of Effect**

Asset	Name	Value	Impact description	Impact Magnitude	Effect (without mitigation)
412347 Talbot Green, Industrial Units	Talbot Green, Industrial Units	Low	Any construction works or ground breaking activities/ Setting	Low/Nil	Low
544629 British Avionics Factory, Llantrisant	British Avionics Factory, Llantrisant	Low	Any construction works or ground breaking activities/Setting	Low/Nil	Low
All previously unknown archaeology	-	Unknown	Any construction works or ground breaking activities	Unknown	Unknown

## 8| Mitigation

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

The extent of any potential unidentified archaeology is unknown, however given the absence of any known assets within the Site (aside from the current standing buildings (412347 & 544629), and limited assets outside the Site boundary, the assessment has found no known impact to the historic environment, and therefore no archaeological mitigation is recommended.

However, there is the possibility for the local planning authorities' archaeological advisors to recommend an archaeological watching brief during all ground-breaking activities as a minimum.

**Table 2 Archaeological Mitigation**

Asset	Name	Impact Magnitude	Mitigation	Residual Effect
412347 Talbot Green, Industrial Units	Talbot Green, Industrial Units	Low/Nil	N/A	Low/Nil
544629 British Avionics Factory, Llantrisant	British Avionics Factory, Llantrisant	Low/Nil	N/A	Low/Nil

Asset	Name	Impact Magnitude	Mitigation	Residual Effect
All previously unknown archaeology	-	Unknown	N/A	Unknown

## 9| Conclusion

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There are two non-designated assets (412347 Talbot Green, Industrial Units, 544629 British Avionics Factory, Llantrisant) within the site boundary. These represent the extant buildings currently on site. No new assets were identified over the course of historical map and photograph regression.

The potential for encountering Palaeoenvironmental remains is Very Low, for encountering Prehistoric remains is Very low to Low, for encountering Roman remains is Low to medium and for encountering early medieval and medieval is Low. There is evidence for an industrial landscape near the site, with Llantrisant Colliery situated 560m to the northwest. The majority of the area is dominated by post-medieval agricultural assets, farms and mills. The archaeological potential for Post Medieval archaeology has been assessed as Medium and Low for Modern remains.

A Low/Nil impact magnitude has been identified for the non-designated assets (412347 Talbot Green, Industrial Units, 544629 British Avionics Factory, Llantrisant).

The extent of any potential unidentified archaeology is unknown, however given the absence of any known assets within the Site (aside from the current standing buildings (412347 & 544629), and limited assets outside the Site boundary, the assessment has found no known impact to the historic environment, and therefore no archaeological mitigation is recommended.

However, there is the possibility for the local planning authorities' archaeological advisors to recommend an archaeological watching brief during all ground-breaking activities as a minimum.

The archaeological advisors to the local council will ultimately make the decision on if/what archaeological mitigation may be required.

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



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

### Cartographic sources

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

Date	Description	Scale
1842	Plan of the parish of Llantrisant in the County of Glamorgan (Tithe Map)	1:4,752. 1 in. = 4 chains.
1885	Glamorgan Sheet XXXVI - Surveyed: 1872 to 1875	6 Inch
1900	Glamorgan Sheet XXXVI.SW- Revised: 1897 to 1898	6 Inch
1921	Glamorgan Sheet XXXVI: Revised: 1914 to 1915	6 Inch
ca. 1949	Glamorgan Sheet XXXVI.SW Revised: 1947	6 Inch

### Aerial Photographs (CRAPW)

Date	Sortie Reference	Black & White (BW)/ Colour (C)
1946	1946 4654 RAFCPE UK_1871 4104	BW
1947	1947 4714 RAF CPE UK_2081 3002	BW

Date	Sortie Reference	Black & White (BW)/ Colour (C)
1953	1953 5308 58_RAF_1120 F21 0140	BW
1960	1960 6001 RAF58_3506 F22 0057	BW
1962	1962 6211 RAF58_5154 F22 0267	BW
1963	1963 6310 OS 63_074 125	BW
1967	1967 6711 MAL 71_67 010	BW
1969	1969 6944 OS69_308 014	BW
1978	1978 7855 OS78_097 077	BW
1979	1979 7932 OS79_024 280	BW
1984	1984 8402 MAFF_209 035	BW
1988	1988 8853 OS88_282 226	BW
1991	1991 9119 OS91_193 293	BW
1991	1991 Geonex 6591 140	C
1991	1991 Geonex 6591 226	C
1993	1993 9386 OS93_543 054	BW
1993	1993 WDA136 027181	C
1993	1993 WDA136 027186	C
1993	1993 WDA136 027187	C
1995	1995 9598 OS95_045 030	BW
2002	2002 WDA418 555 54_12	C
2002	2002 WDA418 555 54_14	C
2002	2002 WDA418 555 54_15	C

## Websites

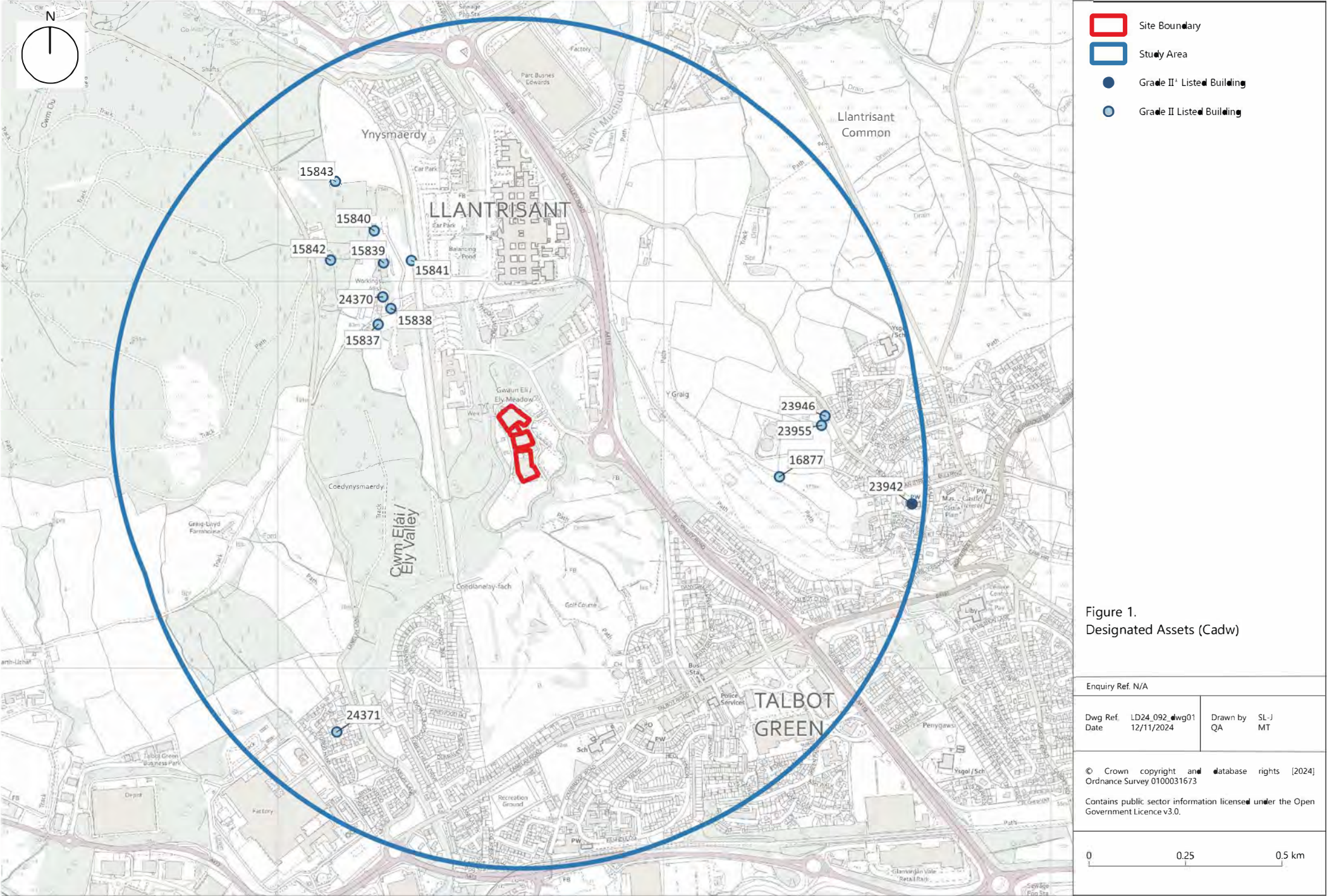
BGS Geology of Britain viewer: <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain> (Accessed November 2024).

National Museum of Scotland collection: <https://maps.nls.uk> (Accessed November 2024).

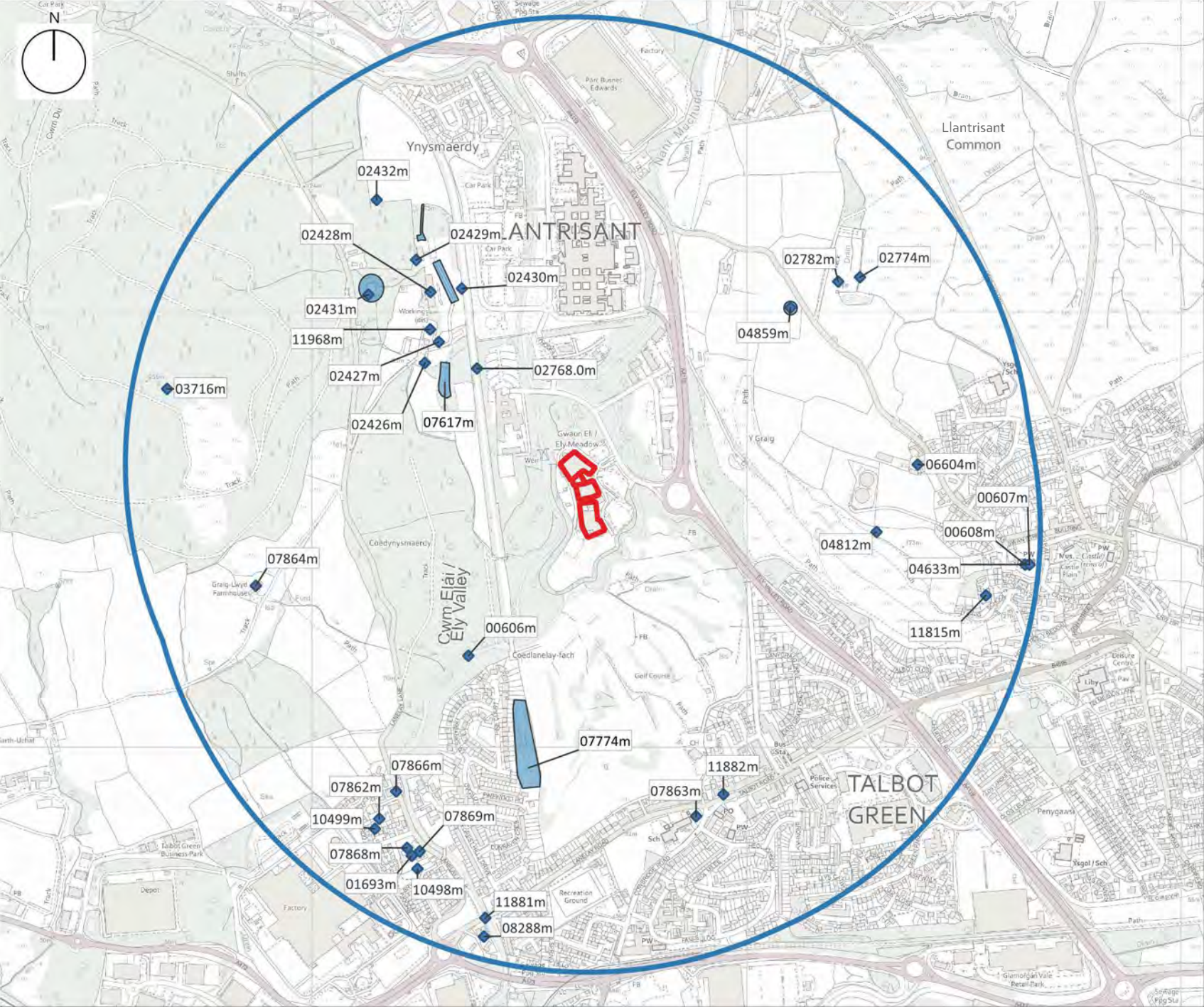
Welsh Tithe Maps: <https://places.library.wales> (Accessed November 2024).

Cadw: [Cof Cymru | Cadw \(gov.wales\)](#) (Accessed November 2024).

Glamorgan Archives (Accessed November 2024)





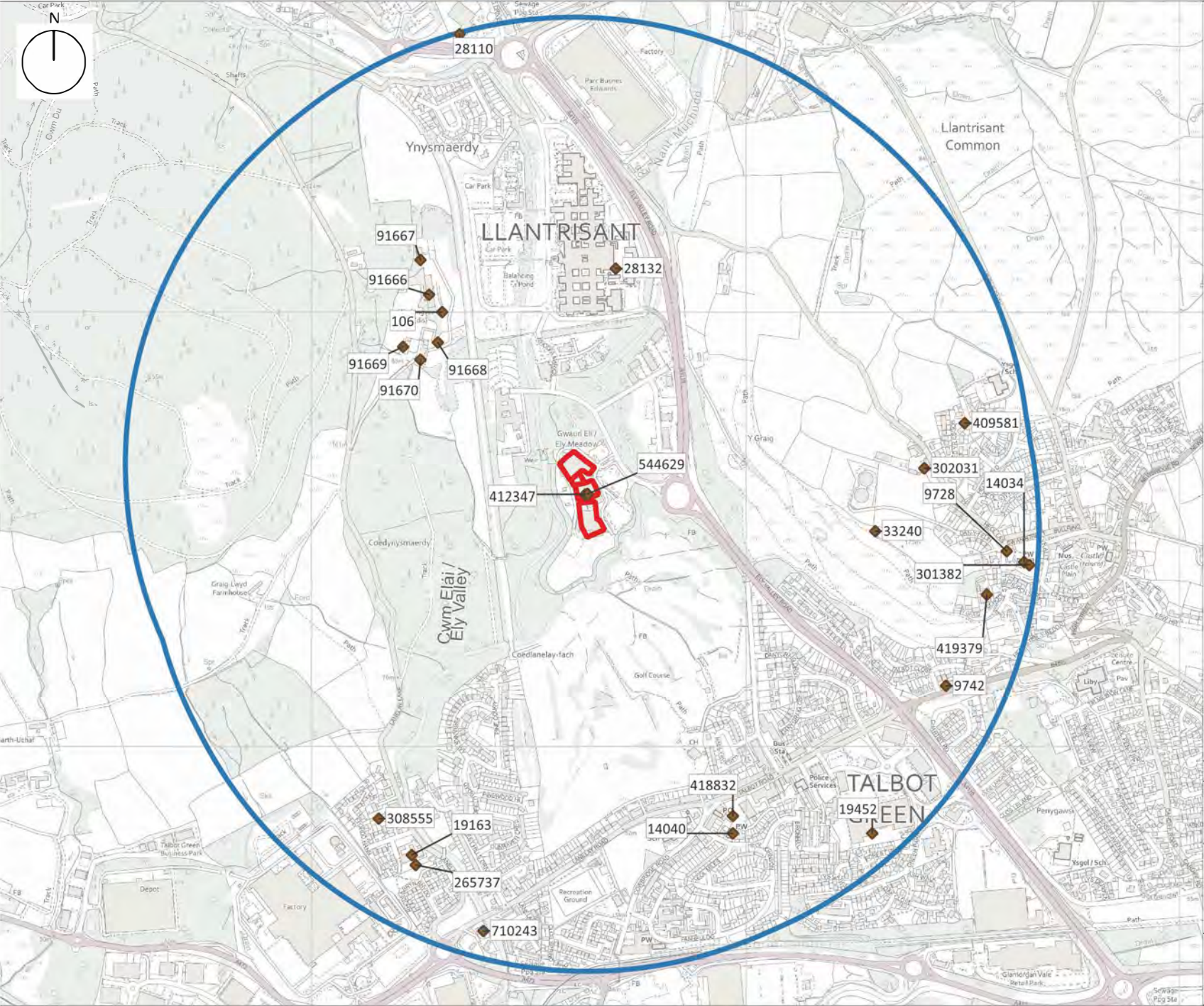


- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Archaeological Assets (Point)
- Archaeological Assets (Polygon)

Figure 2.  
Non-Designated Assets (HER)

Enquiry Ref. 9088			
Dwg Ref	LD24_092_dwg02	Drawn by	SL-J
Date	12/11/2024	QA	MT
© Crown copyright and database rights [ ] Ordnance Survey 0100031673			
Derived from information held by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust Database Right.			
0 0.25 0.5 km			



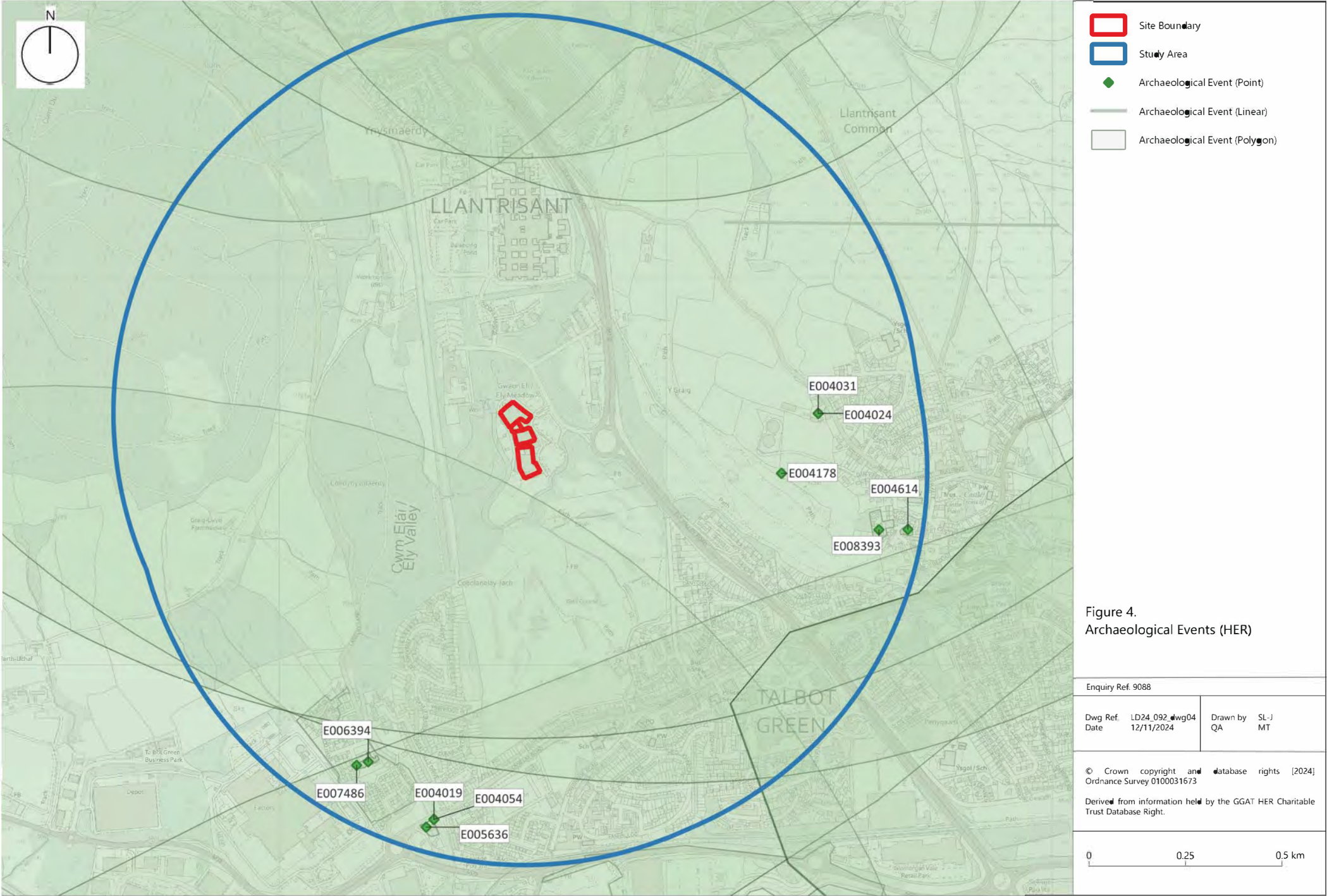


- Study Area
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Assets (NPRN)

Figure 3.  
Non-Designated Assets (RCAHMW)

Enquiry Ref N/A			
Dwg Ref	LD24_092.dwg03	Drawn by	SL-J
Date	12/11/2024	QA	MT
© Crown copyright and database rights [2024] Ordnance Survey 0100031673			
Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0			







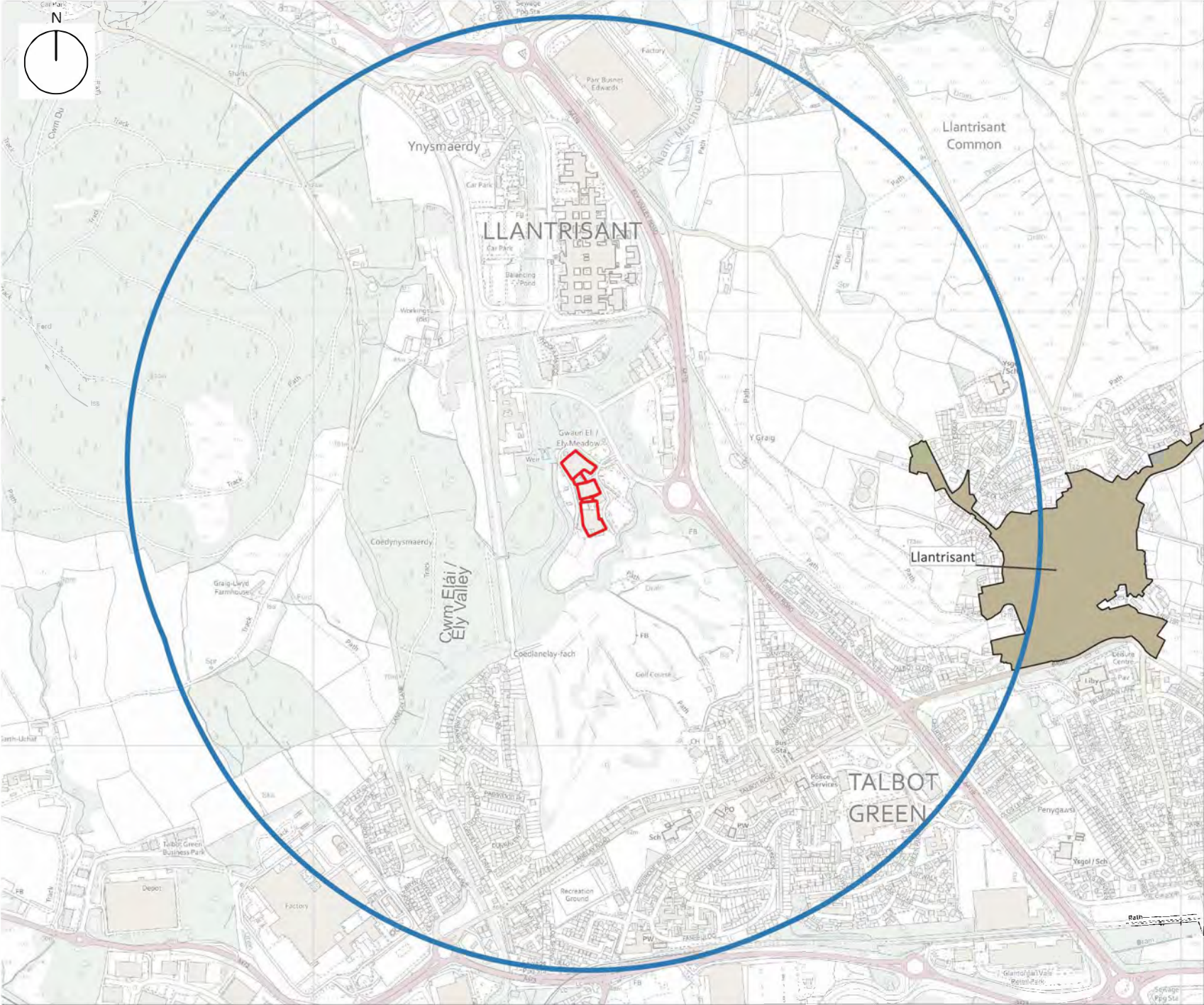


Figure 5.  
Conservation Area

Enquiry Ref: N/A

Dwg Ref: LD24\_092.dwg  
Date: 12/11/2024

Drawn by: SL-J  
QA: MT

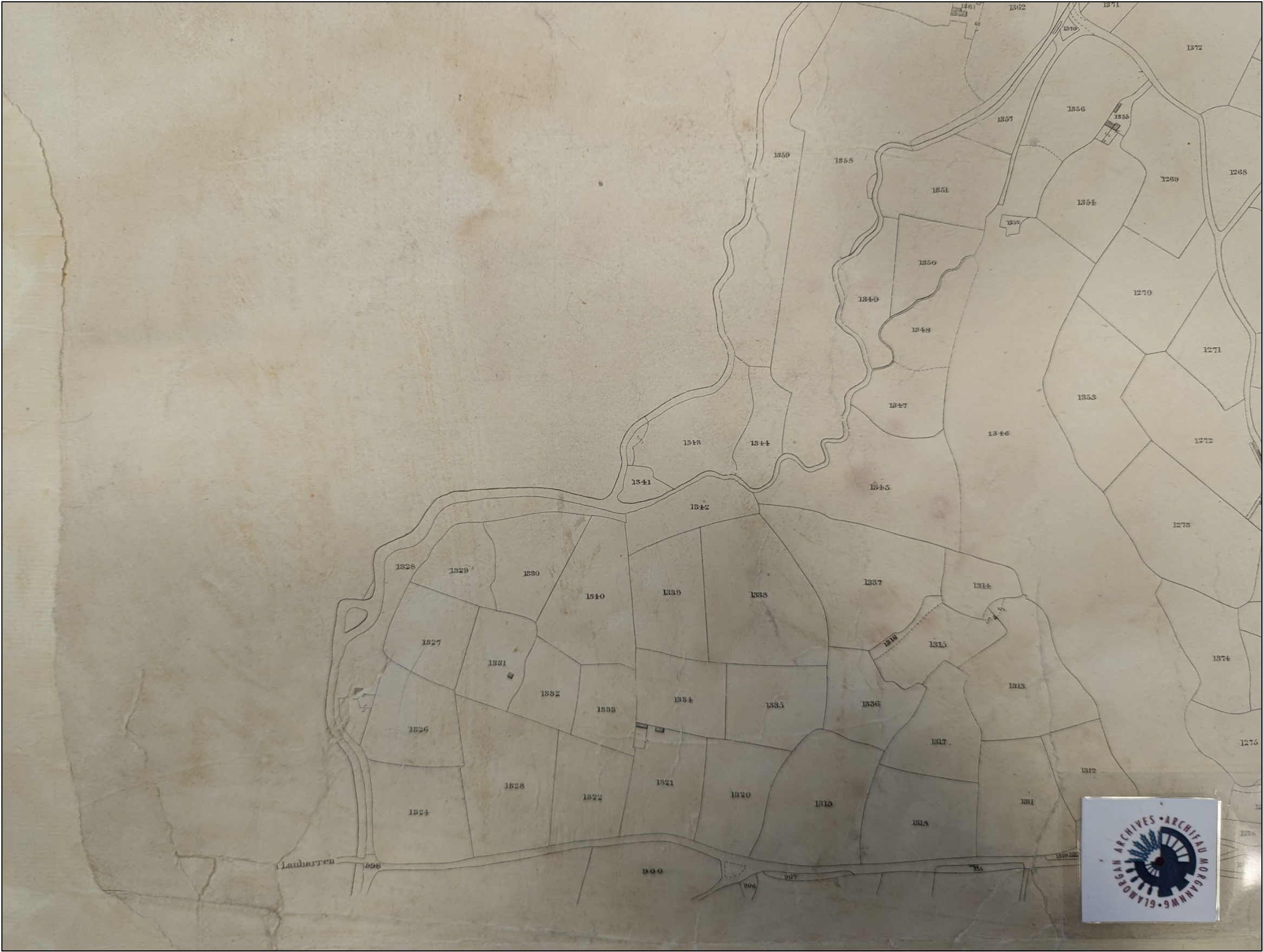
© Crown copyright and database rights [2024]  
Ordnance Survey 0100031673

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0 0.25 0.5 km



Figure 6. Plan of the parish of Llantrisant in the County of Glamorgan (1842)





This is a detailed historical map of Llantrisant, Wales, showing the town and surrounding areas. The map includes the River Taff, the GWR (Great Western Railway) Maesaraul Branch, and the Cowbridge Road. Key locations marked include Davidstown, Llantrisant, and various farms and cottages. A red line highlights a specific area in the town. A circular stamp in the bottom right corner reads "GLAMORGAN ARCHIVES - ARCHIFOLIO MORGAN".



Figure 8. Provisional Edition OS Map (1953)





Figure 9. 1946 sortie (1946 4654 RAFCPE UK\_1871 4104)





Figure 10. 2002 sortie (WDA418 555 54\_15)





## 11 | Plates

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**Plate 1:** View to Buildings A, B and C along western access road. Camera facing south



**Plate 2:** View to Building B. Camera facing east.





**Plate 3:** View to the south side of Building C and hard standing. Camera facing northeast



**Plate 4:** View south side of Building C and the grassed/ shrub area. Camera facing northwest





**Plate 5:** View to southern carpark, Building B centred in shot. Camera facing northwest



**Plate 6:** View to site entrance, Camera facing northeast

## Appendix I: Supplementary Pack (Desk Based Assessment)

## 1. Assessment Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 1 Environmental value (sensitivity) and descriptions**

Value (significance) of receptor /resource	Historic asset types
<i>Typical description</i>	
Very High  Very high importance and rarity, international scale	Assets inscribed as being of universal international importance, such as World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives. Buildings of recognised international importance. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
High  High importance and rarity, national scale	Scheduled Monuments with extant remains, or sites and remains of comparable quality. Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association not adequately reflected in their listing grade, including non-designated structures of clear national importance. Conservation areas containing very important buildings. Designated and non-designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value.



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

The condition of historic assets has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider group or landscape context. Within this document, the condition of assets is assessed according to the system used by the GGAT HER, using the following criteria:

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

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

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

**Table 2 Magnitude of impact and typical descriptions**

Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No change	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.	

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

**Table 3 Significance Matrix**

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





	<b>Medium</b>	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	<b>Low</b>	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight

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

**Table 4 Significance categories and typical descriptions**

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



## 2. Legislation and Planning Guidance

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This section sets out legislation and planning policy governing the conservation and management of the historic environment that is of relevance to this application. National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales, is detailed in Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (February 2024), Section 6.1 of Chapter 6, 'Recognising the Special Characteristics of Places'.

### Legislation

#### Historic Environment (Wales) Act

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

#### Scheduled Monuments

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

#### Listed Buildings

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

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

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

The 'special regard' duty of the 1990 Act has been tested in the Court of Appeal and confirmed to require that 'considerable importance and weight' should be afforded by the decision maker to the desirability of preserving a listed building along with its setting. The relevant judgement is referenced as *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants DC, English Heritage and National Trust* (2014) EWCA Civ 137. However, it must be recognised that Section 66(1) of the 1990 Act does not identify that the local authority or the Secretary of State must preserve a listed building or its setting; neither does it in any way indicate that a development which does not preserve them is unacceptable or should therefore be refused. This point is made very clearly in Paragraph 54 of the judgement regarding *Forest of Dean DC v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* (2013), which identifies that:

*... Section 66 (1) did not oblige the inspector to reject the proposal because he found it would cause some harm to the setting of the listed buildings. The duty is directed to 'the desirability of preserving' the setting of listed buildings. One sees there the basic purpose of the 'special regard' duty. It does not rule out acceptable change. It gives the decision-maker an extra task to perform, which is to judge whether the change proposed is acceptable. But it does not prescribe the outcome. It does not dictate the refusal of planning permission if the proposed development is found likely to alter or even to harm*





*the setting of a listed building.*

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

**Conservation Areas**

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

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

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

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

**Hedgerow Regulations**

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

- Marking a boundary of a historic parish or township (prior to 1850);
- Associated with a Scheduled Monument or site on the Sites and Monuments Record (now HER) at the relevant date;
- Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor, or associated with a building of such a manor or estate;
- Part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Act (1845); and/or
- Related to a building or feature associated with a system pre-dating the Inclosure Act (1845) and that system is substantially complete or part of field system where the pattern was identified in 1997 as a key landscape characteristic.

**National planning policy****Future Wales: The National Plan 2040**

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

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



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



### 3. Planning Policy Wales

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National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales, is detailed in Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (February 2024), Section 6.1 of Chapter 6, 'Recognising the Special Characteristics of Places'.

Paragraph 6.1.2 identifies the historic environment as comprising individual historic features, such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as 'historic assets'. Paragraph 6.1.6 outlines the Welsh Government's objectives for the historic environment. These seek to:

*... conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy' and 'safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved.*

Paragraph 6.1.7 states that:

*It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.*

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

In respect of listed buildings, para. 6.1.10 states that:

*... there should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage' ... 'For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses ... The aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance the special qualities of listed buildings, retaining them in sustainable use'*

In respect of conservation areas, para. 6.1.14 states that: 'There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings'.

Paragraphs 6.1.15 and 6.1.16 state that:

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

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



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

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

TAN 24 defines an 'historic asset' as:

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

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

*... the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.*

Paragraph 1.26 stipulates that:

*It is for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, or other sites of national importance and their settings.*

Paragraph 1.29 goes on to state that:

*The local planning authority will need to make its own assessment of the impact within the setting of a historic asset, having considered the responses received from consultees as part of this process. A judgement has to be made by the consenting authority, on a case-by-case basis, over whether a proposed development may be damaging to the setting of the historic asset, or may enhance or have a neutral impact on the setting by the removal of existing inappropriate development or land use.*



## 1. Assessment Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 1 Environmental value (sensitivity) and descriptions**

Value (significance) of receptor /resource	Historic asset types
<i>Typical description</i>	
Very High  Very high importance and rarity, international scale	Assets inscribed as being of universal international importance, such as World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives. Buildings of recognised international importance. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
High  High importance and rarity, national scale	Scheduled Monuments with extant remains, or sites and remains of comparable quality. Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association not adequately reflected in their listing grade, including non-designated structures of clear national importance. Conservation areas containing very important buildings. Designated and non-designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value.



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

The condition of historic assets has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider group or landscape context. Within this document, the condition of assets is assessed according to the system used by the GGAT HER, using the following criteria:

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



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

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

**Table 2 Magnitude of impact and typical descriptions**

Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No change	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.	

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

**Table 3 Significance Matrix**

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



	<b>Medium</b>	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	<b>Low</b>	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight

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

**Table 4 Significance categories and typical descriptions**

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





## 2. Legislation and Planning Guidance

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This section sets out legislation and planning policy governing the conservation and management of the historic environment that is of relevance to this application. National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales, is detailed in Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (February 2024), Section 6.1 of Chapter 6, 'Recognising the Special Characteristics of Places'.

### Legislation

#### Historic Environment (Wales) Act

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

#### Scheduled Monuments

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

#### Listed Buildings

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

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

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

The 'special regard' duty of the 1990 Act has been tested in the Court of Appeal and confirmed to require that 'considerable importance and weight' should be afforded by the decision maker to the desirability of preserving a listed building along with its setting. The relevant judgement is referenced as *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants DC, English Heritage and National Trust* (2014) EWCA Civ 137. However, it must be recognised that Section 66(1) of the 1990 Act does not identify that the local authority or the Secretary of State must preserve a listed building or its setting; neither does it in any way indicate that a development which does not preserve them is unacceptable or should therefore be refused. This point is made very clearly in Paragraph 54 of the judgement regarding *Forest of Dean DC v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* (2013), which identifies that:

*... Section 66 (1) did not oblige the inspector to reject the proposal because he found it would cause some harm to the setting of the listed buildings. The duty is directed to 'the desirability of preserving' the setting of listed buildings. One sees there the basic purpose of the 'special regard' duty. It does not rule out acceptable change. It gives the decision-maker an extra task to perform, which is to judge whether the change proposed is acceptable. But it does not prescribe the outcome. It does not dictate the refusal of planning permission if the proposed development is found likely to alter or even to harm*



*the setting of a listed building.*

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

**Conservation Areas**

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

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

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

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

**Hedgerow Regulations**

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

- Marking a boundary of a historic parish or township (prior to 1850);
- Associated with a Scheduled Monument or site on the Sites and Monuments Record (now HER) at the relevant date;
- Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor, or associated with a building of such a manor or estate;
- Part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Act (1845); and/or
- Related to a building or feature associated with a system pre-dating the Inclosure Act (1845) and that system is substantially complete or part of field system where the pattern was identified in 1997 as a key landscape characteristic.

**National planning policy****Future Wales: The National Plan 2040**

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

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



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



### 3. Planning Policy Wales

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National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales, is detailed in Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (February 2024), Section 6.1 of Chapter 6, 'Recognising the Special Characteristics of Places'.

Paragraph 6.1.2 identifies the historic environment as comprising individual historic features, such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as 'historic assets'. Paragraph 6.1.6 outlines the Welsh Government's objectives for the historic environment. These seek to:

*... conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy' and 'safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved.*

Paragraph 6.1.7 states that:

*It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.*

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

In respect of listed buildings, para. 6.1.10 states that:

*... there should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage' ... 'For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses ... The aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance the special qualities of listed buildings, retaining them in sustainable use'*

In respect of conservation areas, para. 6.1.14 states that: 'There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings'.

Paragraphs 6.1.15 and 6.1.16 state that:

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

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



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

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

TAN 24 defines an 'historic asset' as:

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

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

*... the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.*

Paragraph 1.26 stipulates that:

*It is for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, or other sites of national importance and their settings.*

Paragraph 1.29 goes on to state that:

*The local planning authority will need to make its own assessment of the impact within the setting of a historic asset, having considered the responses received from consultees as part of this process. A judgement has to be made by the consenting authority, on a case-by-case basis, over whether a proposed development may be damaging to the setting of the historic asset, or may enhance or have a neutral impact on the setting by the removal of existing inappropriate development or land use.*



## Appendix II: Historic Environment Record (HER) Historic Assets within 1km Study Area



## HENEB: GLAMORGAN-GWENT ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 9088

Prepared by: Jessica Dallimore, Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology  
Produced for: Sophie Lewis-Jones, Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology

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### Search criteria

See attached shapefile for search area.

**PRN** 00606m **NAME** Pont Rhyd Lydan **NGR** ST03368321 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** Medieval, Bridge, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** There are no traces of a road approaching the river at or near this assumed site. The area is now thickly wooded, on both sides of the river.

**DESCRIPTION** There are no traces of a road approaching the river at or near this assumed site. The area is now thickly wooded, on both sides of the river.

#### CONDITION

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

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE003776

#### SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1959/ST 08 SW 6/;

02/PM Desc Text//Smith (ed) LT/1906/Leland's Itinerary - Noteable

Bridges on the Lay (Ely) River/

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

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00606m>

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**PRN** 00607m **NAME** St. Illtyd's, Gwynno's, and Dyfodwg's Church, Llantrisant **NGR** ST04658342 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** Early Medieval, Church, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** The church at Llantrisant is a pre-Norman foundation. It consists of nave; separate, weeping chancel; N and S aisles; W tower; N and S porches; and vestry. Only the long walls of the chancel and the outer wall of the N aisle retain any evidence that the church predated the Perpendicular period. The tower is probably post-medieval, as is S porch and possibly S aisle and adjoining section of nave. Victorian restorations in 1874 and 1894.

**DESCRIPTION** The church at Llantrisant is a pre-Norman foundation, and has produced an Early Christian grave slab of Class C (PRN 608m) dated to 7th-9th centuries, which was formerly built into the walls (RCAHMW 1976, 43 no 888). It appears in the documentary sources in 1254 (Lunt (ed) 1926, 316). The churchyard is largely curvilinear. The churchyard cross does not survive. The church consists of nave; separate, weeping chancel; N and S aisles; W tower; N and S porches; and a vestry added in the angle between the chancel and the N aisle, accessible from the latter. There is

no evidence for a rood loft. The building is constructed from Pennant sandstone. Before its restoration in 1874, the church is known to have arcades of semi-circular arches turned in voussoirs, rising from cylindrical piers with narrow abaci, and a chancel arch described by Glynne as being 'low but rather acutely Pointed' (Anon, 1871, 38; Glynne 1901, 268); the chancel arch however appears as low and obtuse-angled on two drawings, made before restoration and now displayed in the church, one of which is reproduced by Lewis (1966, 20). Now only the long walls of the chancel and the outer wall of the N aisle, all of which are battered internally, retain any evidence that the church predated the Perpendicular period. The tower has the same combination of uncased Tudor windows in the belfry with a single large pyramid stop between two orders on the chancel arch as appears in the belfry lights and W door at Newcastle. The outer door of the S porch suggests a 17th date for the building or rebuilding of this porch, and if the treatment of the lower part of the wall of the S nave, which is provided with a similar plinth to the porch, can be used to suggest that they were built at the same time (the masonry on this side of the church is too obscured by mortar to assess the junction), the S aisle may also have been constructed in the 17th century, particularly since Glynne (1902, 270) noted that 'the windows are mostly debased'. The inner door is also of a form not inconsistent with this hypothesis. The aisle in fact appears to postdate the tower entirely since not only does the aisle's W wall abut the quoin of SE buttress of the tower, but the N half of this wall internally is canted, as though the buttress has been used as the W end of the aisle. This suggests either that the S aisle was originally shorter, or that the Norman church had only a N aisle, and that the S aisle was added to match in the 17th century. The two major phases of Victorian restoration took place in 1874, architect J Pritchard, and in 1894, architects Seddon and Carter (Newman 1995, 401). The former consisted of the reconstruction of the nave arcades and the refenestration of nave, aisles and chancel, the latter of work on the tower, including the insertion of a new W door; and possibly also the rebuilding of the N porch, since the stone used for its dressings is the same as that in the W door. All the roofs, with the exception of that of the S porch, were replaced at some time in the 19th century, and the vestry was added. Besides the Early Christian monument noted above, the church contains a weathered medieval effigy of a man, believed to be one of the lords of Meisgyn, now mounted on the outer wall of the N aisle; before the 1874 restoration it lay in a recumbent position to the E of the altar. There are also a number of wall tablets from the 18th century onwards. The font is medieval, with chip-carving on the bowl like that on the fonts of Llanharri and Pyle, but in overall design as well as technique it is most closely akin to the stoup of Penderyn church; this font is dated by Butler (1971, 392-4) to the 13th century and by Newman (1995, 401) to the 15th century. The other internal fittings are Victorian or later. Brandwood (1990, 431) describes an immersion baptistry under the tower; this was not apparent at the time of the field visit; presumably the timber section of the floor (concealed under a carpet) forms its cover. There is a ring of eight bells. Six of these are dated 1718 (Wright i 63; 1941b, 182) with inscriptions as follows: 1. PROSPERITY TO THOSE THAT LOVE GOOD BELLS :EE% 1718 2. GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS PAX IN TERRIS :EE% 1718 3. FLOREAT ECCLESIA ANGLICANA CONTRA PAP:ET FANATICOS:EE% 1718 (RECAST 1893) 4. MORGAN DAVID EVAN MORGAN CH:WARDENS :EE% 1718 5. IACOBVS HARRIES SACER.THEOLOG.BACC.VIC :EE% 1718 6. RICHARDVS IENKINS DE HENSOL ARMIGER :EE% ANNO DOMINI 1718 These are known to have been cast on the spot, since parts of the furnace used in their casting was found in 1894 below the floor of the tower (presumably when the immersion baptistry was being dug), together with debris from the casting, which included the mould of one of the present bells and another of more cylindrical shape; there was also a burial in this area (Antiquary 1894, 323). Two further bells were added in 1926 (Lewis 1966, 21). References: Documentary Wright, various, The bells of Glamorganshire (two books of unpublished notes held at NMGW Cathays Park, Cardiff) Published Allen, J R, 1896, Archaeological notes and queries - Font in Llantrisant church, Glamorganshire, Archaeol Cambrensis 5 ser 13, 268-9 Anon, 1871, Llantrisant Church, Trans Cardiff Nats, 3 (1870-71), 37-8 Anon, 1886, Report of 54th annual meeting at Methyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, Archaeol Cambrensis 6 ser 1, 45-76 (62-4) Anon, 1933, Report of 87th annual meeting at Cardiff, Archaeol Cambrensis 88, 361-409 (363-4) Antiquary, The, 1894, Bell foundry at Llantrisant Church, Glamorganshire, Archaeol Cambrensis 5 ser 11, 323-4 Brandwood, G K, 1990, Immersion baptisteries in Anglican churches, Archaeol J 147, 420-36 (431) Butler, L A S, 1971, Medieval ecclesiastical architecture in Glamorgan and Gower, in T B Pugh (ed), Glamorgan county history: Volume III, The Middle Ages, 379-415 (391, 394, 411-2) Glynne, S R, 1901, Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh dioceses: Diocese of Llandaff. 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## CONDITION

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

STATUS listed building 23942 II\*

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 4008 GGATE001386, GGATE008277, GGATE008278, GGATE008442, GGATE008443

## SOURCES

Article Rees W. 1950 Accounts of the Rectory of Cardiff & other possessions of the Abbey of Tewkesbury in Glamorgan, for the year 1449-1450.

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Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

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Report Environmental Dimension Partnership 2021 Solar Farm, Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Pant-y-Brad, Llantrisant, Pontyclun: Archaeology and Heritage Assessment 5327

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 03/PM Desc Text//Glynne Sir SR/1901/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol 1 pp.267  
 04/PM Desc Text//Paterson DR/1933/Archaeol Cambrensis/pp.363-4;  
 05/PM Desc Text//DOE//1979/Mid Glam Implications Report/6.2.3;  
 06/PM Illust/RCAHM//1986/Glam Invent/Font;  
 07/PH Desc Text/RISW//1894/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol 11 5th Series  
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 No49 pp 323-24; **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00607m>

**PRN** 00608m **NAME** Early Christian Monument, Llantrisant Church **NGR** ST04648342 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant  
**TYPE** Early Medieval, cross incised stone, **RANK**: 1  
**SUMMARY** The rectangular slab, is of local shaly material, some -what flaked. The central ring cross filling the width of the slab has linear Latin Cross. Dated stylistically to 7th-9th century.

**DESCRIPTION** The rectangular slab, is of local shaly material, some -what flaked. The central ring cross filling the width of the slab has linear Latin Cross. Dated stylistically to 7th-9th century (RCAHMW 1976, 43 no.888). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database.

#### CONDITION

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

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as G60 GGATE007889

#### SOURCES

Article Nash-Williams V.E 1936 An Inventory of the Early Christian Stone Monuments of Wales, with a Bibliography of the Principal Notices, Part II. Glamorganshire to Radnorshire  
 Article Richard A.J 1931/32 The Early Christian Monuments of the British Isles  
 Article Romilly A.J. 1899 Early Christian Art in Wales  
 Article Thomas H.T. 1892 Inscribed Stones  
 Article Thomas T.H. 1893 Cross Slab at Llantrisant Church, Glam.  
 Book RCAHMW 1976 An inventory of the Ancient monuments in Glamorgan, I, iii: The Early Christian period  
 Book Redknap, M and Lewis, J M 2007 A corpus of Early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture in Wales. vol 1: South-east Wales and the English border  
 01/PM List/RCAHM//1976/Glam Invent/No.888;  
 02/MM Record Card/OS//1956/ST 08 SW 7/;  
 03/PM List//Nash-Williams VE/1950/Early Christ Mon Wales/p.138;  
 04/PH Desc Text///1893/Archaeol Cambrensis/p.348;  
 05/PH List//Thomas HT/1892/Trans Cardiff Natur Soc/pp34-37;  
 06/PM Mention//Denning R/1966/Glam Historian/Vol 3 pp.52-62  
 Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00608m>

**PRN** 01693m **NAME** Laneley Hall **NGR** ST03238275 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, House, **RANK**: 1  
**SUMMARY** Llanelay Hall, Llanharan, originated in the 16th century, but was rebuilt in Gothic style in the 19th Century (retaining older structures in the service quarters) and used as the South Wales Fire Service headquarters in 1951.

**DESCRIPTION** Llanelay Hall, Llanharan, originated in the 16th century, but was rebuilt in Gothic style in the 19th Century (retaining older structures in the service quarters) and used as the South Wales Fire Service headquarters in 1951. The house is known as the home of the Bassett sisters, known as the Three Ladies of Lanelay. (NPRN 19163) Referred to as 'Elay House' on 1st edition OS map and 'Lanelay House' prior to 1940. Architectural features of a late medieval/ early post-medieval date recorded in the eastern service quarter of the Lanelay Hall during a site visit by RSK. This included Two Gothic windows or doorways, two quadrefoil and two cross arrow slit apertures. (RSK Group Ltd, 2008)

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION**: INTACT **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: E004019 **RECORDED**: 2008  
**CONDITION**: Restored **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**: 1983  
**CONDITION**: RESTORED **DESCRIPTION**: Several potentially late Medieval or early Post Medieval features were recorded on the exterior of the eastern wing during a building survey. Two quatrefoil windows were of particular interest, but lighter mortar suggested possible reuse from an earlier location. Cross shaped arrow slit window and archways were also noted to be of possible earlier date (Davies 2015) **RELATED EVENT**: E006394 **RECORDED**:

2015

**STATUS** *None recorded***CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 104481m, Associated with 265737, Consists of 07869m, Same as 19163 GGATE003776, GGATE004019, GGATE004054, GGATE006394, GGATE007486***SOURCES***Archive RCAHMW National Monuments Record**Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map**Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500**Report RSK Group Ltd 2008 Initial Archaeological Appraisal, Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun 3304 2015\_01 01/PM Desc Text//RCAHM/1981/Glam Invent/Vol4 part1 pp340-341 No69***ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT01693m>**PRN** 02426m **NAME** *Assembly Shop, Llantrisant Colliery**(Former)* **NGR** ST0326083883 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Workshop, **RANK:** 1**SUMMARY** *Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall***DESCRIPTION** *Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The current garage building appears to have been used as assembly shops. It is a single-storey gabled building of rendered rubble sandstone with red brick dressings and a slate roof.***CONDITION****CONDITION:** *Intact DESCRIPTION:* - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1995**STATUS** *listed building 15837 II***CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 2427M-32M, Same as 91670 GGATE008277, GGATE008560***SOURCES***Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database Report Environmental Dimension Partnership 2020 Land to the West of Rhiwffelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun: Heritage Assessment 5323**01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List**02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7***ARCHWILIO URL**  
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02426m>**PRN** 02427m **NAME** *Winding Engine House, Llantrisant Colliery**(Former)* **NGR** ST0329283931 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Winding engine, **RANK:** 1**SUMMARY** *Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall***DESCRIPTION** *Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The hay barn was formerly a winding engine house and may have housed additional power equipment, perhaps for electricity generation. It is a gabled structure of coursed sandstone rubble with red brick dressings and a corrugated iron roof. There are remains of plasterwork in the former engine room.***CONDITION****CONDITION:** *Intact DESCRIPTION:* - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1995**STATUS** *listed building 15838 II***CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 2426M, Associated with 2428-2432M GGATE008277, GGATE008560***SOURCES***Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database**01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List**02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7***ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://walesher1974.org/her/temp/prev.htm?prm=0.9275344489093735>



<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02427m>

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**PRN 02428m NAME** Engine Hall, Llantrisant Colliery  
(Former) **NGR** ST0327384046 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** Modern, Engine house, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

**DESCRIPTION** Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The engine hall formerly contained 2 winding engines, fans and fan engines, compressors, generators and electrical switchgear. It is a vast 2-storey gabled building, 12 bays long and 2 wide, of rendered brick on a coursed sandstone rubble plinth, with red brick dressings. Inside, the main floor has high clearance and is exceptionally light, with large windows and continuous rooflights.

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1995

**STATUS** listed building 15839 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 2426-7M, Associated with 2429-2432M, Same as 91666 GGATE008277, GGATE008560

#### SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database  
01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List  
02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02428m>

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**PRN 02429m NAME** Stores, Llantrisant Colliery (Former) **NGR** ST03248412 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Storehouse, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

**DESCRIPTION** Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The stores is a single-storey gabled building in coursed rubble sandstone with red brick dressings. The building is 8 bays long.

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1995

**STATUS** listed building 15840 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 2426-8M, Associated with 2430-2M, Same as 91667 GGATE008277, GGATE008560

#### SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database  
01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List  
02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02429m>

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**PRN 02430m NAME** Revetment Wall, Llantrisant Colliery  
(Former) **NGR** ST0334584054 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Wall, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

**DESCRIPTION** Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a

separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The revetment wall supported the main terrace level of the colliery and a loading wall for the screens and rail sidings. It runs parallel to and opposite the engine hall on the E side of the complex. It is approx. 12m high and constructed of mass concrete for its lower two-thirds with rubble sandstone above.

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995

STATUS listed building 15841 II

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2426-9M, Associated with 2431-2M GGATE008277, GGATE008560

**SOURCES**

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List

02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 ARCHWILIO URL <http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02430m>

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**PRN** 02431m **NAME** Reservoir, Llantrisant Colliery (Former) **NGR** ST03138404 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan **TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Reservoir, **RANK**: 1

**SUMMARY** Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

**DESCRIPTION** Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The reservoir is a perfectly circular structure roughly 30m in diameter and about 9m high between the rock faces of a former quarry on the line of a small stream. It is constructed as a thin re-inforced concrete shell with straight vertical sides topped with a narrow lip, and a dished bottom.

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995

STATUS listed building 15842 II

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2426-30M, Associated with 2432M GGATE008277, GGATE008560

**SOURCES**

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database 01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List

02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 ARCHWILIO URL <https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02431m>

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**PRN** 02432m **NAME** Explosives Store, Llantrisant Colliery (Former) **NGR** ST0314984258 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan

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

**SUMMARY** Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall

**DESCRIPTION** Llantrisant or Ynysmaerdy Colliery was established by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company after WWI. It closed in 1942 following an underground explosion. The site is a particularly complete and impressive colliery complex, containing the engine hall (2428M), workshops (2426M) and stores (2429M), ruined offices, a separate winding engine house (2427M), railway lines, tips, a long revetment wall (2430M), a reservoir (2431M), and an explosives store (2432M). It was associated with the planned housing estate at Ynysmaerdy. The explosives store was situated away from the colliery buildings to reduce the risks of an explosion. It is typical of magazines of this date in being of brick with no internal materials likely to create sparks, a vaulted roof and thick walls, but it is unusual in having a re-inforced concrete roof instead of the more common brick vault.

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995

STATUS listed building 15843 II

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 2426-31M GGATE008277, GGATE008560

**SOURCES**

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database



01/PM Desc Text/Cadw/1994/Listed Building List

02/PM Desc Text/Mason E/1951 (2nd ed)/Practical Coal Mining for Miners pp166-7 **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02432m>

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**PRN** 02768.0m **NAME** Dismantled railway, Llanharan **NGR** ST03388387 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Railway, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** GGAT Assessment Nantgarw-margam A114 -Dismantled double track railway (Railway Company not known).

**DESCRIPTION** GGAT Assessment Nantgarw-margam A114 -Dismantled double track railway (Railway Company not known).

**CONDITION**

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

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

GGAT Assessment Nantgarw Margam A114 - **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02768.0m>

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**PRN** 02774m **NAME** Peat Area, Llantrisant Common **NGR** ST04268408 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant  
**TYPE** Not Applicable, Natural feature, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** GGAT Assessment Nantgarw-margam A114 -Llantrisant Common Most of this area was wet grassland or peat bog with frequent former water channels.

**DESCRIPTION** GGAT Assessment Nantgarw-margam A114 -Llantrisant Common Most of this area was wet grassland or peat bog with frequent former water channels.

**CONDITION**

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

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE003777

**SOURCES**

GGAT Assessment Nantgarw Margam A114 - **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02774m>

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**PRN** 02782m **NAME** Findspot, Nant-garw-Margam Pipeline **NGR** ST04218407 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant  
**TYPE** Roman, FINDSPOT, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Medieval and Roman pottery finds.

**DESCRIPTION** Medieval and Roman pottery finds.

**CONDITION**

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

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

GGAT Assessment Nantgarw Margam A114 - **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02782m>

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**PRN** 03716m **NAME** Sheepfold, Llanharan **NGR** ST0266783823 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Sheep fold, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Sheepfold as noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map.

**DESCRIPTION** Sheepfold as noted on OS 6 inch 1st edition 1884 map.

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping **RELATED EVENT:** RECORDED: 1879

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

#### SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

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

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT03716m>

**PRN** 04633m **NAME** Churchyard, Llantrisant (RCT) **NGR** ST04658342 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** Medieval, Churchyard, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** The churchyard, now and on the 1840 tithe map, is largely curvilinear (D-shaped). It stands on an E-W ridge, rising from W to E.

**DESCRIPTION** The churchyard, now and on the 1840 tithe map, is largely curvilinear (D-shaped). It stands on an E-W ridge, rising from W to E. The present boundary is a coursed rubble wall, which functions as a retaining wall at the W side; there is a house at the E side. There are two sets of double gates, at the N end of the W side and in the E side, and there is also a Evans 1998 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

#### CONDITION

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

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 0607m

#### SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1998 Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey: Churches in north-western Glamorgan

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

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT04633m>

**PRN** 04812m **NAME** Hen Felin Wynt, Llantrisant **NGR** ST0429883495 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

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

**SUMMARY** Mill of Post-Medieval date, identified from 1940s Aerial Photographs of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. An 'Old Mill' is marked at this location on the 1-inch OS map of 1833. Partially rebuilt.

**DESCRIPTION** Mill of Post-Medieval date, identified from 1940s Aerial Photographs of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000). An 'Old Mill' is marked at this location on the 1-inch OS map of 1833. The site has been partially rebuilt. The door measures approximately 2m in height (max) and is 0.8m wide. The stonework around the doorway looks original; the tower appears to have been partially rebuilt. The original thickness of the windmill walls were 0.49m and an additional 0.55m has been added internally to the wall during a later phase. There is graffiti chiselled into coping stones and steps. The windmill appears to be within the angle of a walled enclosure, walls visible on the 1st edition to the east survive as low grassed over bank and to the north as low footings (1-2 courses high), modern fence follows old boundary. There is a raised trackway with slight ditch on the inner side leading to the site (Roberts 2013).

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Damaged **DESCRIPTION:** The stonework around the doorway looks original; the tower appears to have been partially rebuilt. The interior of the windmill has been completely relined apart from a small area above the doorway, there are 12 internal steps that are from a later phase of use and are unrelated to the windmill, and there is also a metal rope holder still in situ. **RELATED EVENT:** E004178 **RECORDED:** 2013

**STATUS** listed building 16877 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 33240 GGATE004178, GGATE004180, GGATE008277, GGATE008442, GGATE008443

#### SOURCES

Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

Report Environmental Dimension Partnership 2020 Land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun: Heritage Assessment 5323

Report Environmental Dimension Partnership 2021 Solar Farm, Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Pant-y-Brad, Llantrisant, Pontyclun: Archaeology and Heritage Assessment 5327

Report Roberts, R. 2013 GGAT119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT04812m>

**PRN** 04859m **NAME** Lime Kiln, Y Graig **NGR** ST04108401 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

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

**SUMMARY** Lime Kiln of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48

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

#### CONDITION

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

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE003777

#### SOURCES

01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT04859m>

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**PRN** 06604m **NAME** Malthouse Farm, Llantrisant **NGR** ST0439383649 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, MALT HOUSE, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Malthouse Farm is an L-shaped three storey building constructed of local sandstone rubble and slate roof, likely to have been built in the early 18th century (1750-1825) and may have been one long range building.

**DESCRIPTION** Attached to the malthouse were the stores and lean-tos to the north and west and a plant port to the north of the stores. Malthouse Farm is an L-shaped three storey building constructed of local sandstone rubble and slate roof. The entrance is at the southern end of the eastern elevation. At the north gable a raised doorway leads to the first floor and is accessible by large stone steps. There is another doorway to the first floor at the southern end of the western elevation. Doors and windows of different shapes and sizes show the phasing of the building. Stone voussoirs decorated the windows and doors on the ground and first floors. The ground floor had remains of a cobbled floor; a steeping cistern, a fireplace and a low hearth. The malting kiln was located on the second floor/attic room. The floor of the kiln area had sandstone tiles on iron joists so it was raised above the sandstone floor. The store is a three storey rectangular building and a steeping cistern on the ground floor. There were two Lean-tos and were located to the west and to the north of the Malthouse. The Malthouse was likely to have been built in the early 18th century (1750-1825) and may have been one long range building. The second phase- between 1825-1840, corresponds to the first half of the period of malting on the site by the Evans family. The second half of the malting period (1840-1875) ends with the death of William Evans. Between 1875-1950, the site returned to farming with the Davies family who were also cheese producers. The final phase, between 1950-2011, were the final construction changes associated with farming. (Robic, 2012).

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** E004024 **RECORDED:**

**STATUS** Listed Building 23946 II

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 302031 GGATE004024, GGATE004031, GGATE008277, GGATE008278

#### SOURCES

Report Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2012 Malthouse Farm, Llantrisant: WB & DBA 3309 2015\_01 HERP2131, HER\_MM\_0239

Report Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2012 Malthouse Farm, Llantrisant: WB & DBA 3309 2015\_01 HER\_MM\_0239

Report Environmental Dimension Partnership 2020 Land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun: Heritage Assessment 5323

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT06604m>

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**PRN** 07862m **NAME** Lanelay Farm Stable and Cow house **NGR** ST0315582835 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, Cow House, **RANK:** -

**POST MEDIEVAL, Stable, RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** 19th century stable and cow house at Lanelay Farm, now a grade 2 listed building.

**DESCRIPTION** Built in the third quarter of the C19 and first shown on the 1st OS map, replacing an earlier range appearing on the Llanharan Tithe Map of 1846. The range was built against the kitchen garden wall of Lanelay Hall (01693m) and was a multi-purpose farm building incorporating cart shed, cow house, and stables, while an integral additional range was probably a pigeon and poultry house, later converted to a stable (Cadw 24371).

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** E004019 **RECORDED:** 2008

**STATUS** *Listed Building 24371 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 01693m, Associated with 104482m, Same as 308555 GGATE004019*

#### SOURCES

*Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map*

*Report RSK Group Ltd 2008 Initial Archaeological Appraisal, Lanelay Hall, PontyClun 3304 2015\_01*

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07862m>

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**PRN** 07863m **NAME** *Land Elay Bridge* **NGR** ST0388482841 **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*

**TYPE** *POST MEDIEVAL, BRIDGE, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *Post-medieval. Present in 1st edition OS map, location later renamed 'Pont Lanelay' and 'Pont Glanelai'- unclear if extant (RSK Ltd, 2008).*

**DESCRIPTION** *Post-medieval. Present in 1st edition OS map, location later renamed 'Pont Lanelay' and 'Pont Glanelai'- unclear if extant (RSK Ltd, 2008).*

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** *NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004019 RECORDED: 2008*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE004019

#### SOURCES

*Report RSK Group Ltd 2008 Initial Archaeological Appraisal, Lanelay Hall, PontyClun 3304 2015\_01*

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07863m>

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**PRN** 07864m **NAME** *Craig- Lwyd Farm* **NGR** ST0287183371 **COMMUNITY** *Llanharan*

**TYPE** *POST MEDIEVAL, FARM BUILDING, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *Post Medieval Building. Shown on 1st edition OS map. Extant (RSK Ltd, 2008).*

**DESCRIPTION** *Post Medieval Building. Shown on 1st edition OS map. Extant (RSK Ltd, 2008)*

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** *INTACT DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004019 RECORDED: 2008*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE004019

#### SOURCES

*Report RSK Group Ltd 2008 Initial Archaeological Appraisal, Lanelay Hall, PontyClun 3304 2015\_01*

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07864m>

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**PRN** 07866m **NAME** *Talbot Row* **NGR** ST0319482898 **COMMUNITY** *Llanharan*

**TYPE** *POST MEDIEVAL, HOUSE, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *Terrace shown on 1st edition OS map. Unsure if it partly surviving. (RSK Ltd, 2008)*

**DESCRIPTION** *Terrace shown on 1st edition OS map. Unsure if it partly surviving. (RSK Ltd, 2008)*

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** *DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004019 RECORDED: 2008*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE004019

#### SOURCES

*Report RSK Group Ltd 2008 Initial Archaeological Appraisal, Lanelay Hall, PontyClun 3304 2015\_01*

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07866m>

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**PRN** 07868m **NAME** *Lan Elay* **NGR** ST0321982768 **COMMUNITY** *Llanharan*

**TYPE** *UNKNOWN, PLACE NAME, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *'Llan' or 'lan' refers to a church or monastery. Possibly indicates the site of an early church or monastery near the river (RSK Ltd, 2008).*



**DESCRIPTION** 'Llan' or 'lan' refers to a church or monastery. Possibly indicates the site of an early church or monastery near the river (RSK Ltd, 2008).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** E004019 **RECORDED:** 2008

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE004019

**SOURCES**

Report RSK Group Ltd 2008 Initial Archaeological Appraisal, Lanelay Hall, PontyClun 3304 2015\_01

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT07868m>

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**PRN** 07869m **NAME** Architectural features, Llanharan **NGR** ST0324882760 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** MEDIEVAL, Architectural features of the hall, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Architectural features of a late medieval/ early post-medieval date in the eastern service quarter of the hall during an RSK site visit. Two Gothic windows or doorways, two quadrefoil and two cross arrow slit apertures, as well as a crested arch was recorded. (RSK Ltd, 2008).

**DESCRIPTION** Architectural features of a late medieval/ early post-medieval date in the eastern service quarter of the hall during an RSK site visit. Two Gothic windows or doorways, two quadrefoil and two cross arrow slit apertures, as well as a crested arch was recorded. (RSK Ltd, 2008).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Part of 01693m GGATE004019

**SOURCES**

Report RSK Group Ltd 2008 Initial Archaeological Appraisal, Lanelay Hall, PontyClun 3304 2015\_01

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT07869m>

---

**PRN** 08288m **NAME** Gas Works, Lanelay **NGR** ST0339682564 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, GAS WORKS, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** 19th century gas works, shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map

**DESCRIPTION** 19th century gas works, shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. By the production of the Second Edition map, the gas works had been replaced by Lanelay Bungalow (OS map). A 2016 watching brief at the site recorded the remains of a gas holder and a cold tar tank, though to be connected with the gas works (Robic 2016).

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** Gasworks labelled on First Edition OS map. **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1877

**CONDITION:** NEAR DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** Gasworks no longer labelled on 2nd Edition OS map. **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1899

**CONDITION:** NEAR DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** Remains associated with Gasworks recorded during 2016 watching brief (Robic 2016). **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2016

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE005636

**SOURCES**

Report (digital) Robic, J-Y. 2016 Archaeological Watching Brief at Lanelay Bungalow, Lanelay Road, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Rhondda Cynon Taf 3480

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT08288m>

---

**PRN** 10498m **NAME** Lanelay Hall Garden & Grounds **NGR** ST0324382720 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, WALLED GARDEN, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Lanelay Hall's garden can be seen on 2nd edition OS map. Its main elements on that map include lawns, orchard, parkland, river, kitchen garden, walled garden, woodland and greenhouses.

**DESCRIPTION** Lanelay Hall's garden consisted of lawns, an orchard, parkland, river, kitchen garden, walled garden, sun dial, woodland, and greenhouses. (NPRN 265737) During a watching brief in 2015 the garden wall was

revealed around ST 0326082692, visible on the 2nd edition OS map. The wall was constructed on masonry, probably bonded with lime mortar (as traces remain). It continued above ground along the western edge of the site. This wall appears to have functioned as a 'ha-ha', creating a barrier from livestock but allowing for an uninterrupted view of the landscape beyond. A masonry base was found in the garden area, which is almost certainly the base belonging to the sundial indicated on the 1st edition OS map. (Toseland 2017)

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** EXCAVATED DESCRIPTION: Buried features and masonry from the Lanelay Hall garden were excavated in 2015. **RELATED EVENT:** E007486 **RECORDED:** 2015

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 01693m, Associated with 19163, Same as 265737 GGATE007486

#### SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10498m>

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**PRN** 10499m **NAME** Lanelay Hall Outbuildings **NGR** ST0314582812, ST0314882803, ST0316882810, ST0317282785, ST0318582797 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, OUTBUILDING, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** North of Lanelay Hall a group of 5 outbuildings once stood, visible on 1st edition OS maps.

**DESCRIPTION** North of Lanelay Hall a group of 5 outbuildings once stood, visible on 1st edition OS maps. One of these buildings remained standing during a watching brief in 2015 (E007486). The original building may have been a two-bay shelter/shed built against an existing masonry wall. 3 columns survive, measuring 2.04m in height, which would have supported the roof. The original roof had been replaced by corrugated metal and a window added to the North wall, partially blocking an opening. The building appears to have been associated with other agricultural structures, built sometime between 1846 and 1877. 2 larger buildings appear on the 1846 Tithe map, as does a surviving stable and cow house (07862m). (Toseland 2017)

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** CONVERTED DESCRIPTION: Only 1 of a group of 5 outbuilding north of Lanelay Hall was noted to survive to the present day (Building A) during a watching brief in 2015. The remaining building retained 3 of its interior columns that once held up its roof survive, though the original roof has been replaced by corrugated metal. I has been converted in stables (Toseland 2017). **RELATED EVENT:** E007486 **RECORDED:** 2015

**CONDITION:** DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: Elements of this building remain, such as 3 columns which would have supported the original roof which has been replaced by corrugated metal (Toseland 2017). **RELATED EVENT:** E007486 **RECORDED:** 2015

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** Associated with 01693m, Associated with 07862m, Associated with 19163 GGATE007486

#### SOURCES

Map Tithe Map

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10499m>

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**PRN** 11815m **NAME** Former Llantrisant Primary School, Llantrisant **NGR** ST 04550 83349 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, SCHOOL, **RANK:** -

**SUMMARY** Llantrisant National School was constructed in 1868, providing Llantrisant with a purpose-built Anglican school. The school's history involved phases of expansion and improvement, reflecting the changes and drivers within the educational system as it evolved throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries.

**DESCRIPTION** Llantrisant National School was constructed in 1868, providing Llantrisant with a purpose-built Anglican school. The school is first depicted on an Ordnance Survey Map of 1877. The original building appears to have been at least based on a set of architectural drawings by the notable Cardiff architect W.P. James, although the plans compared to the remaining fabric (as of a survey of the building in 2021, E008393) suggest that the scheme was not strictly adhered to. Certain elements of the exterior and interior design were followed but the school had less windows which are generally smaller, and the stonework is less detailed, suggesting savings on account of cost. The school had a layout of three halls, for boys, girls and infants, with separate classrooms and entrance lobbies. Central fireplaces were present in the halls and at least one of these employed a ventilation system using underfloor piping. The building was subject to some significant modifications and extensions prior to 1899 and again prior to 1919, probably due to the intervention of the School Board following the 1870 Education Act. The building was also re-roofed and the chimneys removed in the process. It is possible that it once had a bell tower, as depicted on the original plans. All of the modifications carried out prior to 1919 retained the school's original material palette, adhering to its existing use of materials (local Pennant Sandstone) and configuration of stonework in the window surrounds. The school closed in



2005 and subsequent aerial images (on Google Earth) show that its modern extensions were taken down one by one over the next eight years or so, resulting finally, by around 2013, in the building as it was prior to demolition in 2021. In this respect, the remains of the school equate roughly to the school as it was in 1919 albeit with its former frontages having been removed to accommodate the later extensions. The school's history involved phases of expansion and improvement, reflecting the changes and drivers within the educational system as it evolved throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries (EDP 2021).

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: School appears derelict and out of use from Google imagery from April 2011. RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 2011*

*CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: The building's interiors have been removed and is now derelict. RELATED EVENT: E008393 RECORDED: 2021*

*CONDITION: DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT: RECORDED: 2021*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Same as 419379 GGATE008393*

**SOURCES**

*Map Ordnance Survey Map*

*Map 1920 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map*

*Online Resource Google Street View*

*Online Resource Google Earth Historical Imagery*

*Report Environmental Dimension Partnership 2021 Former Llantrisant Primary School: Level 3 Building Survey 5011*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11815m>

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**PRN 11881m NAME** *Llan-Elay Bridge* **NGR** *ST0339982607* **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*

**TYPE** *UNKNOWN, BRIDGE, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *Bridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

**DESCRIPTION** *Bridge identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *- -*

**SOURCES****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11881m>

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**PRN 11882m NAME** *Talbot Arms (P.H)* **NGR** *ST0394782891* **COMMUNITY** *Llantrisant*

**TYPE** *UNKNOWN, PUBLIC HOUSE, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *Public house identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

**DESCRIPTION** *Public house identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1877).*

**CONDITION**

*CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *- -*

**SOURCES****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11882m>

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**PRN 11968m NAME** *Barn and Cow House, Ynysmaerdy Farm* **NGR** *ST 03272*

**83960 COMMUNITY** *Llanharan*

**TYPE** *POST MEDIEVAL, BARN, RANK: -*

*POST MEDIEVAL, COW HOUSE, RANK: 0*

**SUMMARY** *Barn and Cow House associated with Ynysmaerdy Farm, built in the 3rd quarter of the 19th century and first shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Barn and Cow House associated with Ynysmaerdy Farm, built in the 3rd quarter of the 19th century*

and first shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey (Cadw 24370).

**CONDITION**

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2000

**STATUS** *Listed Building 24370 II*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE008560

**SOURCES**

*Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500*

*Online Resource Cadw Listed Buildings Description*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11968m>

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AM - 11.15.24 (12:11) - HTML file produced from Heneb HER, Heneb file number 3331.

Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology, SA12 Business Centre, Seaway Parade Industrial Estate, Baglan, Port Talbot, SA12 7BR  
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email [her@ggat.org.uk](mailto:her@ggat.org.uk) , website [www.ggat.org.uk](http://www.ggat.org.uk)

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

## Appendix III: Historic Environment Record (HER) Archaeological Events within 1km Study Area

## HENEB: GLAMORGAN-GWENT ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 9088

Prepared by: Jessica Dallimore, Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology  
Produced for: Sophie Lewis-Jones, Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology

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### Search criteria

See attached shapefile for search area.

**PRN** E003223 **NAME** Church Village Bypass Scheme ES (Cultural Heritage) **NGR** ST0552583067 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant  
**TYPE** Environmental Statement **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust  
(GGAT) **PERSON** -

**SUMMARY** GGAT undertook the Cultural Heritage portion of an environmental Statement for the Church Village Bypass commissioned by Glamorgan engineering Consultancy. The report assessed that the remains of the dismantled railway would be directly affected by the development as well as a number of identified historic boundaries/hedgerows.

**DESCRIPTION** GGAT undertook the Cultural Heritage portion of an environmental Statement for the Church Village Bypass commissioned by Glamorgan engineering Consultancy. The report assessed that the remains of the dismantled railway would be directly affected by the development as well as a number of identified historic boundaries/hedgerows. Proposed mitigation included: survey of recording of the affected stretch of railway. sampling of any peat encountered geophysical survey to identify potential archaeological sites watching brief during all topsoil stripping/excavation photography/recording of historic boundaries to be removed (Pearson 2004).

**COMMENTS** None

### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E003224, E003225, E003226, E003230, E003231, E003265, E003266

### SOURCES

Report Pearson, A. 2004 Church Village Bypass Environmental Statement: Cultural Heritage Dyffryn Dowlais Link and Talbot Green Extension 1656 204 09

Report Pearson, A. 2004 Church Village Bypass Environmental Statement: Cultural Heritage Gwern-y-moel Uchaf to Tonteg Interchange 1655 204 09 ReportPDF/1655\_A879\_ChurchVillage\_ESv5.pdf

### ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE003223>

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**PRN** E003224 **NAME** Church Village Bypass Scheme ES (Cultural Heritage) **NGR** ST0552583067 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** Field Visit **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON**

**SUMMARY** GGAT undertook the Cultural Heritage portion of an environmental Statement for the Church Village Bypass commissioned by Glamorgan engineering Consultancy. Field visits were carried out along the length of the proposed road route to determine the condition of known archaeological features and identify other features that had not been previously recorded.

**DESCRIPTION** GGAT undertook the Cultural Heritage portion of an environmental Statement for the Church Village

*Bypass commissioned by Glamorgan engineering Consultancy. Field visits were carried out along the length of the proposed road route to determine the condition of known archaeological features and identify other features that had not been previously recorded. In addition, a hedgerow survey was undertaken to determine the historical value of field boundaries directly affected by the development proposals.*

**COMMENTS****ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E003223**SOURCES**

Report Pearson, A. 2004 Church Village Bypass Environmental Statement: Cultural Heritage Gwern-y-moel Uchaf to Tonteg Interchange 1655 204 09 ReportPDF/1655\_A879\_ChurchVillage\_ESv5.pdf

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE003224>

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**PRN** E003776 **NAME** Nantgarw-Margam pipeline (VHP 14) **NGR** SS7863186934 **COMMUNITY** Margam

**TYPE** Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 1992 **ORGANISATION** - **PERSON** -

**SUMMARY** A desktop study on the implications of the proposal by British Gas to lay a high-pressure pipeline from Nantgarw, Mid- Glamorgan to Margam West Glamorgan. Note: see revisions to this study in E003777

**DESCRIPTION** GGAT have been commissioned to undertake a desktop study on the implications of the proposal by British Gas to lay a high-pressure pipeline from Nantgarw, Mid- Glamorgan to Margam West Glamorgan. The report provides a description of the physical setting of the site, the implications of the development on the archaeological resource and recommendations for the client. From Nantgarw the pipeline skirts the high ground of north Glamorgan crossing a series of valleys. It runs north of the concentration of settlements associated with the outcropping coal measures. The line rise to crosses Mynydd Baiden north of Aberkenfig and then descends into the Kenfig valley to reach Margam. The study included researching archive sources, maps and PRNs identified. All noted sites were listed and recommendations provided. In addition it was recommended that the removal of a 13m wide corridor of topsoil across much of south Wales was likely to reveal much of archaeological interest a watching brief be maintained during construction on site of high potential. these are noted as: Site 1: Nantgarw railway (dismantled) Site 2: Inferred Saxon cemetery, Rhiwsaeson and Caerau Site 3: Llantrisant Common Site 4: Tyn-y-waun Farm, platform house Site 5: Garig-las, possible house platform Site 6: Capel Baiden, square platform Site 7: Cefn-y-Gelli Site 8: Tramway Site 9: Roman Road under A48 Site 10: Vicinity of crop-marks Site 11: Avenue Site 12: Medieval Road under Water Street

**COMMENTS** None

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E003777, E003784, E003786 GGAT00129M, GGAT00130M, GGAT00131M, GGAT00132M, GGAT00133M, GGAT00134M, GGAT00135M, GGAT00136M, GGAT00138M, GGAT00341M, GGAT00606M, GGAT00619M, GGAT00734W, GGAT00782W, GGAT00783W, GGAT00785W, GGAT00790W, GGAT00792W, GGAT00935M, GGAT00966M, GGAT00983M, GGAT01079W, GGAT01276M, GGAT01278M, GGAT01396M, GGAT01399M, GGAT01458M, GGAT01511M, GGAT01527M, GGAT01639M, GGAT01680M, GGAT01693M, GGAT01698W, GGAT01712M, GGAT01713M, GGAT01714M, GGAT01716M, GGAT02132M, GGAT02155M, GGAT02430.0S, GGAT02721W, GGAT02725W, GGAT02734W, GGAT02735W, GGAT02737W

**SOURCES**

Report Locock M. 1992 Archaeological desktopstudy Nantgarw-Margam Pipeline (VHP14) 218 92\_03

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE003776>

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**PRN** E004019 **NAME** Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun **NGR** ST0340082600 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan

**TYPE** Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** RSK Group **PERSON** -

**SUMMARY** This assessment comprises a rapid review of existing information about the archaeological resource located at Lanelay Hall, Pontyclunl. The study area consisted of a 500m area centered on NGR 303400 182600.

**DESCRIPTION** This assessment comprises a rapid review of existing information about the archaeological resource located at Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun. The study area consisted of a 500m area centered on NGR 303400 182600. The study area did not fall within a Registered Historic Landscape and there were no SAMs within the study area. There is one Grade II listed building which is the stable and cow house at Lanelay Farm, which is outside of the site boundary. No Prehistoric to Medieval sites are dated within the study area, however 18 sites are dated to the Post-medieval period.

**COMMENTS** None

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E004054, E007486 GGAT01527M, GGAT01693M, GGAT07862M, GGAT07863M, GGAT07864M, GGAT07865M, GGAT07866M, GGAT07867M, GGAT07868M, GGAT07869M

**SOURCES**



Report RSK Group Ltd 2008 Initial Archaeological Appraisal, Lanelay Hall, PontyClun 3304 2015\_01

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE004019>

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**PRN** E004024 **NAME** Malthouse Farm, Llantrisant **NGR** ST0439383649 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant  
**TYPE** Building Survey **YEAR** 2012 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Consultants **PERSON** -  
**SUMMARY** A building survey and watching brief combined into one report. The report is printed and there is also a PDF on a CD, along with plans and photographs.

**DESCRIPTION** A building survey and watching brief combined into one report of the Malthouse Farm in Llantrisant. The report is printed and there is also a PDF on a CD, along with plans and photographs. The development area consisted of an 'L' shaped Malthouse (malthouse and stores) and adjacent plant port to the east. There were 133 photos taken, showing the interior and exterior of the barn, graves, and the watching brief. Two CDs of the same photographs were provided, HER\_MM\_0239 and HER\_MM\_0241.

**COMMENTS** Planning app no. 09/0629/10

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E004031 GGAT06604M

**SOURCES**

Report Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2012 Malthouse Farm, Llantrisant: WB & DBA 3309 2015\_01 HERP2131, HER\_MM\_0239

Report Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2012 Malthouse Farm, Llantrisant: WB & DBA 3309 2015\_01 HER\_MM\_0239

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE004024>

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**PRN** E004031 **NAME** Malthouse Farm, Llantrisant **NGR** ST0439383649 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant  
**TYPE** Watching Brief **YEAR** 2012 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Consultants **PERSON** -  
**SUMMARY** A building survey and watching brief combined into one report of the Malthouse Farm in Llantrisant. The report is printed and there is also a PDF on a CD, along with plans and photographs. The development area consisted of an 'L' shaped Malthouse (malthouse and stores) and adjacent plant port to the east. There were 133 photos taken, showing the interior and exterior of the barn, graves, and the watching brief.

**DESCRIPTION** A building survey and watching brief combined into one report of the Malthouse Farm in Llantrisant. The report is printed and there is also a PDF on a CD, along with plans and photographs. The development area consisted of an 'L' shaped Malthouse (malthouse and stores) and adjacent plant port to the east. There were 133 photos taken, showing the interior and exterior of the barn, graves, and the watching brief. Two CDs of the same photographs were provided, HER\_MM\_0239 and HER\_MM\_0241. There were two phases of the watching brief; the first phase were three test pits in the plant port and first Lean-to; and the second was carried out during ground level reductions in the car port, the first Lean-to and the western end of the store. One test pit was placed at the northern wall of the store; another test pit was placed against the western wall of the first Lean-to which uncovered a cobbled floor; and a third test pit was placed against the western wall of the malthouse in the first Lean-to. During the mechanical excavation of the Lean-to and plant port, a threepenny piece dated 1952 was found on top of revealed cobbled floor which probably dates the construction. A blocked doorway at ground floor level was uncovered during the demolition of the northern wall of the store that likely provided access from outside. See report for further details. (Rubic, 2012).

**COMMENTS** Planning app no. 09/0629/10

**ARTEFACTS**

**TYPE:** fragment **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** 19th/20th century **DESCRIPTION:** An assemblage of pottery were recovered during the bedding layer for the cobbled floor during a watching brief for Malthouse Farm. These included 19th century local coarseware and blue and white transfer ware (Rubic, 2012).

**TYPE:** bone **MATERIAL:** bone **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** Bones were recovered at a watching brief at Malthouse Farm (Rubic, 2012).

**TYPE:** coin **MATERIAL:** brass **PERIOD:** 20th Century **DESCRIPTION:** 1 George VI nickel brass threepence 2nd issue dated 1952 found under a concrete slab in Lean-to 1 during a watching brief at Malthouse Farm (Rubic, 2012)

**TYPE:** pipe stem **MATERIAL:** clay **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** Clay pipe stems were recovered during a watching brief at Malthouse Farm (Rubic, 2012).

**TYPE:** sherd **MATERIAL:** glass **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** Glass bottle sherds were recovered during the watching brief at Malthouse Farm (Rubic, 2012).

**TYPE:** tile **MATERIAL:** tile **PERIOD:** 20th Century **DESCRIPTION:** 151 complete tiles from the floor of the kiln were recovered with 17 makers stamps on 77 of those tiles from the watching brief at Malthouse Farm. See report and CD for complete archive of tiles and stamps (Rubic, 2012)

**CROSS REFERENCES** E004024 GGAT06604M

**SOURCES**

Report Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2012 Malthouse Farm, Llantrisant: WB & DBA 3309 2015\_01 HERP2131, HER\_MM\_0239

Report Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2012 Malthouse Farm, Llantrisant: WB & DBA 3309 2015\_01 HER\_MM\_0239

**ARCHWILIO URL**



<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE004031>

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**PRN** E004054 **NAME** Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun **NGR** ST0340082600 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** Field Visit **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** RSK Group **PERSON** -  
**SUMMARY** RSK Environment Ltd (RSK) conducted a site visit to Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun in August 2008 in order to inform an initial archaeological appraisal in support of a planning application for a proposed residential development. The assessment did not identify any archaeological features of Prehistoric to medieval date within the development area other than Lanelay Hall (16th century; RSK 2008).

**DESCRIPTION** RSK Environment Ltd (RSK) conducted a site visit to Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun in August 2008 in order to inform an initial archaeological appraisal in support of a planning application for a proposed residential development. The assessment did not identify any archaeological features of Prehistoric to medieval date within the development area other than Lanelay Hall (16th century; RSK 2008).

**COMMENTS** None

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E004019, E007486 GGAT01693M

**SOURCES**

Report RSK Group Ltd 2008 Initial Archaeological Appraisal, Lanelay Hall, PontyClun 3304 2015\_01

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE004054>

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**PRN** E004178 **NAME** Field Visit to Hen Felin Wynt, Llantrisant **NGR** ST0429883495 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant  
**TYPE** Field Visit **YEAR** 2012 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -  
**SUMMARY** A field visit undertaken as part of the Cadw funded project GGAT119 Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent. Windmill has been partially restored and modified.

**DESCRIPTION** A field visit undertaken as part of the Cadw funded project GGAT119 Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent. The tower appears to have been partially rebuilt. The interior of the windmill has been completely relined apart from a small area above the doorway, there are 12 internal steps that are from a later phase of use and are unrelated to the windmill, and there is also a metal rope holder still in situ. There is graffiti chiselled into coping stones and steps. The windmill appears to be within the angle of a walled enclosure, walls visible on the 1st edition to the east survive as low grassed over bank and to the north as low footings (1-2 courses high), modern fence follows old boundary. There is a raised trackway with slight ditch on the inner side leading to the site (Roberts 2013).

**COMMENTS**

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E004180 GGAT04812M

**SOURCES**

Report Roberts, R. 2013 GGAT119: Windmills in Glamorgan and Gwent

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE004178>

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**PRN** E004614 **NAME** Church Street, Llantrisant, Pontyclun **NGR** ST0462583350 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant  
**TYPE** Watching brief **YEAR** 2001 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** -  
**SUMMARY** Watching brief undertaken by Monmouth Archaeology at Church Street, Llantrisant, Pontyclun A modern wall was uncovered and interpreted as a property boundary. Unstratified post-medieval (18th century) pottery sherds from the Ewenny kilns and one unstratified 13th-14th century jug spout, possibly made in North Devon, were also recovered from the site.

**DESCRIPTION** In December 2001, Monmouth Archaeology were commissioned by Olding Developments to undertake a watching brief at Church Street, Llantrisant, Pontyclun, during groundworks for a new housing development. A modern wall was uncovered and interpreted as a property boundary. Unstratified post-medieval (18th century) pottery sherds from the Ewenny kilns and one unstratified 13th-14th century jug spout, possibly made in North Devon, were also recovered from the site (Monmouth Archaeology, 2002).

**COMMENTS** Planning application no. T/01/2545/10

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** -

**SOURCES**

Report Monmouth Archaeology 2002 Church Street, Llantrisant, Pontyclun: An Archaeological Watching Brief for Olding

Developments 728 202\_01

**ARCHWILIO URL**<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE004614>**PRN** E005468 **NAME** Aberthaw to Upper Boat to Cilfynydd, Overhead Electricity Line (ZZB)**NGR** ST0252966482 **COMMUNITY** Gileston**TYPE** DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2013 **ORGANISATION** AMEC Earth & Environmental **PERSON** -**SUMMARY** In December 2013, AMEC Environment & Infrastructure (UK) Ltd were commissioned by Energy Alliance to carry out an archaeology and cultural heritage appraisal to inform proposals for the refurbishment of the existing overhead electricity line between Aberthaw, Upper Boat and Cilfynydd. The appraisal concluded that, as the scope of works involved ground intrusive work, the level of impact on the heritage resource would be medium, and mitigation measures were proposed.**DESCRIPTION** In December 2013, AMEC Environment & Infrastructure (UK) Ltd were commissioned by Energy Alliance to carry out an archaeology and cultural heritage appraisal to inform proposals for the refurbishment of the existing overhead electricity line between Aberthaw, Upper Boat and Cilfynydd. A total of 292 heritage assets were identified within the study area, 31 of which comprised designated sites (e.g. Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments). The appraisal concluded that, as the scope of works involved ground intrusive work, the level of impact on the heritage resource would be medium. Mitigation measures, including restriction of vehicle movements to agreed access routes, and the production of archaeological constraint maps, were recommended (Valler & Bowen 2013).**COMMENTS** None**ARTEFACTS****TYPE:** None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -**CROSS REFERENCES** -**SOURCES**

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

**ARCHWILIO URL**<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE005468>**PRN** E005636 **NAME** Lanelay Bungalow, Lanelay Road, Talbot Green,Pontyclun **NGR** ST0338082580 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan**TYPE** WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2016 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Consultants **PERSON** Robic, J-Y**SUMMARY** During April and May 2016, Cardiff Archeological Consultants were commissioned to undertake a watching brief at Lanelay Bungalow, Lanelay Road, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, during groundworks for construction of a new dwelling on the site. The remains of a small 19th century gas works were recorded.**DESCRIPTION** During April and May 2016, Cardiff Archeological Consultants were commissioned to undertake a watching brief at Lanelay Bungalow, Lanelay Road, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, during groundworks for construction of a new dwelling on the site. The remains of a late 29th century gas holder and cold tar tank were recorded during the watching brief, thought to be the remains of a small gas works depicted at the site on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Robic 2016).**COMMENTS** Rhondda Cynon Taf Council planning application: 15/0636/10**ARTEFACTS****TYPE:** None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -**CROSS REFERENCES** - GGAT08288M**SOURCES**

Report (digital) Robic, J-Y. 2016 Archaeological Watching Brief at Lanelay Bungalow, Lanelay Road, Talbot Green, Pontyclun, Rhondda Cynon Taf 3480

**ARCHWILIO URL**<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE005636>**PRN** E006394 **NAME** Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun, Rhondda Cynon Taf **NGR** ST0323082749 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan**TYPE** BUILDING SURVEY **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust(GGAT) **PERSON** -**SUMMARY** The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Barratt Developments Ltd to carry out a level 2 building survey at Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun, Rhondda Cynon Taff in advance of residential redevelopment. Several potentially late Medieval or early Post Medieval features were recorded**DESCRIPTION** The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Barratt Developments Ltd to carry out a level 2 building survey at Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun, Rhondda Cynon Taff in advance of redevelopment from Fire Headquarters to residence. Several potentially late Medieval or early Post Medieval features were recorded on the exterior of the eastern wing. A watching brief on subsequent works was recommended (Davis 2015) The work was preceded by an initial desk-based assessment and walkover survey (E004019, E004054).

**COMMENTS** None**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E004019, E004054, E006395, E007486 GGAT01693M

**SOURCES**

Report (digital) Davies, T. 2015 Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun, Rhondda Cynon Taff Archaeological building survey 3844

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006394>

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**PRN** E006421 **NAME** Sainsbury's, Talbot Green, Rhondda Cynon

Taff **NGR** ST0395982316 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2015-2016 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust  
(GGAT) **PERSON** -

**SUMMARY** GGAT was commissioned by Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd to carry out a watching brief to fulfill a planning condition on the construction of a Sainsbury's Supermarket and associated construction in Talbot Green, Rhondda Cynon Taf. A tramroad and area of ridge and furrow identified during a preceding Written Scheme of Investigation were recorded, and two new ditch features were encountered and recorded. There were no artefactual finds of significance.

**DESCRIPTION** The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Dawnus Construction Holdings Ltd to carry out a watching brief to fulfill a planning condition on the construction of a Sainsbury's Supermarket, grocery store, service yard, car park and petrol station, and access routes on land south of the A473, Talbot Green, Rhondda Cynon Taf. A tramroad and area of ridge and furrow identified during a preceding Written Scheme of Investigation were recorded, and two ditch features, likely field boundaries or field drainage improvements, were encountered during works. The only finds were Post Medieval and Modern pottery and glass, and a single unstratified horseshoe - none of which were retained (Davis 2016) The watching brief was accompanied by a recording of the ridge-and-furrow and tramroad (E006422) and preceded by a desk-based assessment (report awaited).

**COMMENTS** None**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E006422

**SOURCES**

Report (digital) Davies, T. 2016 Sainsbury's, Talbot Green, Rhondda Cynon Taff: archaeological watching brief 3702

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006421>

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**PRN** E006741 **NAME** Land at Former Llanilid Open Cast Coal Site, Llanharen **NGR** SS 99489

81624 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan

**TYPE** DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2020 **ORGANISATION** Archaeology Wales **PERSON** Davey, J.

**SUMMARY** In July 2020, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Geraint John Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential on Land at Former Llanilid Open Cast Coal Site (OCCS), Llanharan. The assessment was undertaken in order to assist promoting the above land as a Candidate Site for mixed use development.

**DESCRIPTION** In July 2020, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Geraint John Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit (E006742) to determine the archaeological potential on Land at Former Llanilid Open Cast Coal Site (OCCS), Llanharan. The assessment was undertaken in order to assist promoting the above land as a Candidate Site for mixed use development. There are 45 sites of archaeological interest within the 1km study area, including 3 three Grade II Listed Buildings (01696m, 11759m, and 00387m), and 3 Scheduled Monuments (00386m, 00612-3m and 04564m, and 00388m). There are also 3 non-designated sites located inside the development area: Pencoed Uchaf (01848m), Pen-YWaun (NPRN19722), and Pen-Y-Waun, Barn (NPRN37654) - though little is now of the latter two aside from their supposed post-medieval date. There are 20 Scheduled Monuments and 101 Listed Buildings within the 5km search area. The assessment determined that no registered Historic Landscape, Historic Park & Garden or Conservation Area will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. Nor would any Scheduled Monument be directly affected by the proposed development, although 2 may have an indirect (visual) impact from the proposed development: Mynydd y Gaer (00383m) and the remains of St Peter's Church (00348m); however, it was considered that this impact will be Minor due to the distance involved. No listed buildings will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. Over approximately 94% of the site area, (and so all potential archaeological layers) have already been removed during late 20th century open cast coal extraction. One site of archaeological interest was identified within the remaining 6% of the proposed development area: A sub-rectangular cropmark enclosure (11758m), visible on historic aerial photographs dating from 1945 and partially indicated on the tithe map of 1843. Overall, the impact of the development on this potential heritage asset was expected to be Major. It is recommended that geophysical (magnetometer) survey, over the 6% of the site identified as having archaeological potential, would help identify potential surviving archaeological deposits relating to the cropmark enclosure. Such a survey could be undertaken in association with a targeted archaeological trenched evaluation in advance of the start of any groundworks (Davey 2020).

**COMMENTS** None**ARTEFACTS**



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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E006742 GGAT00348m, GGAT00383m, GGAT00386m, GGAT00387m, GGAT00388m, GGAT00389m, GGAT00612m, GGAT00613m, GGAT01165m, GGAT01282s, GGAT01504m, GGAT01505m, GGAT01550m, GGAT01696m, GGAT01848m, GGAT02776m, GGAT03179s, GGAT03180s, GGAT03181s, GGAT03182s, GGAT03183s, GGAT03184s, GGAT03185s, GGAT04295s, GGAT04564m, GGAT04631m, GGAT04632m, GGAT04673m, GGAT04740m, GGAT04825m, GGAT04826m, GGAT07980m, GGAT07984m, GGAT10482m, GGAT11758m, GGAT11759m

#### SOURCES

Report Davey, J. 2020 Land at Former Llanilid Open Cast Coal Site (OCCS), Llanharen, Rhondda Cynon Taf: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment 5030

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006741>

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**PRN** E007137 **NAME** Trecastell Farm, Llanharry **NGR** ST0226481485 **COMMUNITY** Llanharry  
**TYPE** DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2014 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Ford, A.  
**SUMMARY** Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a heritage desk-based assessment on land at Trecastell Farm, Llanharry, in advance of a proposed solar development at the site. The assessment identified no development effects on heritage assets that would preclude development, although the design may be subject to alteration due potential impacts.

**DESCRIPTION** Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Suncredit UK Ltd to undertake a heritage desk-based assessment on land at Trecastell Farm, Llanharry, in advance of a proposed solar development at the site. The assessment includes a LiDAR survey of the area which identified potential archaeological features including an arrangement of probable ancient field boundaries associated with a potential enclosure and a possible ring ditch. The assessment identified no development effects on heritage assets that would preclude development, although the design may be subject to alteration due potential impacts on the previously identified remains (Ford 2014).

**COMMENTS** None

#### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** - GGAT10403m, GGAT10404m, GGAT10405m, GGAT10406m, GGAT10407m, GGAT10408m, GGAT10409m, GGAT10410m, GGAT10411m, GGAT10412m

#### SOURCES

Report (digital) Ford, A. 2014 Land at Trecastell Farm, Llanharry, Rhondda Cynon Taff 4072

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007137>

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**PRN** E007242 **NAME** High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent **NGR** ST137722 **COMMUNITY** Dinas Powys  
**TYPE** DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2010 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust  
(GGAT) **PERSON** Roberts, R.

**SUMMARY** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, on behalf of CADW, carried out a project examining high status settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent. A total of 277 medieval/post-medieval sites were initially assessed, following which 58 continued to a more detailed assessment. Of those, between 33 and 37 were considered to be/potentially be of National Significance, 19 of which are already Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Nine sites were considered to be at least of Regional Significance.

**DESCRIPTION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, on behalf of CADW, carried out a project examining high status settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent. The overall objectives were to apply definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southeast Wales; assess their significance in a regional and national perspective, assessing vulnerability and reviewing scheduling criteria and offering management recommendations; enhancement of the HER records. The project took a two stage approach, stage one a rapid desk-top appraisal of 277 medieval/post-medieval sites listed on the HER, with those sites identified as destroyed, poorly located, or not meeting the criteria set being subsequently removed. From this a total of 58 sites remained and were assessed in detail, with 30 selected for site visits of which 16 visits were completed. Of the 58 high status sites selected, between 33 and 37 were considered to be/potentially be of National Significance, 19 of which are already Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Nine sites were considered to be at least of Regional Significance. The remainder were of local, minor or unknown significance. Recommendations for further work are made for each of the sites. (Roberts 2015)

**COMMENTS** None

#### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E007422, E007922 GGAT00012s, GGAT00026s, GGAT00059g, GGAT00063w, GGAT00084s, GGAT00095w, GGAT00097w, GGAT00101w, GGAT00149g, GGAT00173w, GGAT00176s, GGAT00187w, GGAT00243s, GGAT00256g, GGAT00258m, GGAT00332g, GGAT00337s, GGAT00343m, GGAT00343s, GGAT00351s, GGAT00404w, GGAT00429m, GGAT00430m, GGAT00459g, GGAT00461s, GGAT00470s, GGAT00479g, GGAT00483s, GGAT00488g, GGAT00491g, GGAT00497s, GGAT00552s, GGAT00576s, GGAT00592s, GGAT00595m, GGAT00600s, GGAT00624m, GGAT00626m, GGAT00654w, GGAT00694m, GGAT00720m, GGAT00728m, GGAT00777g, GGAT00989g, GGAT00996g, GGAT01059g, GGAT01199m, GGAT01211g, GGAT01296g, GGAT01388m, GGAT01427g, GGAT01498g, GGAT01499m, GGAT01727w, GGAT01857s, GGAT01894s, GGAT01915s, GGAT03543s, GGAT03546s, GGAT04257g, GGAT05298g,

GGAT08587g

**SOURCES***Report (digital) Roberts, R 2015 GGAT 133: High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent 3652***ARCHWILIO URL**<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007242>

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**PRN** E007486 **NAME** Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun, Rhondda Cynon Taff **NGR** ST0320082740 **COMMUNITY** Llanharan  
**TYPE** WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust  
(GGAT) **PERSON** Toseland, J.

**SUMMARY** In 2015 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust were commissioned to conduct a watching brief at Lanelay Hall, prior to its residential redevelopment. Several features relating to the grounds of the Hall, including boundary walls were found.

**DESCRIPTION** In 2015 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust were commissioned to conduct a watching brief at Lanelay Hall (01693m), prior to its residential redevelopment. Several features relating to the grounds of the Hall (104481m), including boundary walls - one of which formed ditches, culverts, and a sundial base - were found, as were a number of post-medieval finds. These included post-medieval and modern ceramics, slag, glass, and metal objects. In the southern part of the site (enclosed by a 'ha-ha' boundary wall) no archaeological deposits were found; however, the garden to the south of the Hall contained post-medieval finds and a culvert. The northern part of the site contained surviving outbuildings (07862m and 104482m). (Toseland 2017)

**COMMENTS** None

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E004019, E004054 GGAT01693m, GGAT10498m, GGAT10499m

**SOURCES***Report Toseland, J. 2017 Lanelay Hall, Pontyclun, Rhondda Cynon Taff: Archaeological watching brief 3856***ARCHWILIO URL**<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007486>

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**PRN** E007543 **NAME** Mynydd Penygraig Windfarm **NGR** SS9867090740 **COMMUNITY** Pen-y-graig  
**TYPE** DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2014 **ORGANISATION** Hyder **PERSON** Bishop, L.

**SUMMARY** In 2014 Hyder Consulting were commissioned by Infinis to carry out a desk-based assessment of heritage assets in proximity to the proposed Mynydd Penygraig Windfarm.

**DESCRIPTION** In 2014 Hyder Consulting were commissioned by Infinis to carry out a desk-based assessment of heritage assets in proximity to the proposed Mynydd Penygraig Windfarm. There are 33 scheduled ancient monuments and 90 listed buildings within the ZTV within 10km of the site. Within a reduced study area of 5km there are eight scheduled monuments and 33 listed buildings. There are a number of undesignated assets recorded close to the planning application boundary, which range in date from prehistoric to modern. It was concluded that there were no designated assets recorded within the site and that the development would have an adverse impact on the settings or significance of any of the designated assets within the study area. The potential to discovering unrecorded sites during the proposed development is low, but a watching brief can mitigate any risk of this. (Bishop 2015)

**COMMENTS** None

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** - GGAT00076m, GGAT00360m, GGAT10506m, GGAT10507m, GGAT10508m, GGAT10509m, GGAT10510m, GGAT10511m, GGAT10512m, GGAT10513m, GGAT10517m, GGAT10518m, GGAT10519m, GGAT10520m, GGAT10521m, GGAT10522m, GGAT10523m, GGAT10524m, GGAT10525m, GGAT10526m, GGAT10527m, GGAT10528m, GGAT10529m, GGAT10530m, GGAT10531m, GGAT10532m, GGAT10539m, GGAT10540m, GGAT10541m, GGAT10542m, GGAT10543m, GGAT10544m, GGAT10545m, GGAT10546m, GGAT10547m, GGAT10548m, GGAT10549m, GGAT10550m, GGAT10551m, GGAT16178g, GGAT16179g, GGAT16180g, GGAT16181g, GGAT16182g

**SOURCES***Report Bishop, L. 2015 Mynydd Pen-y-Graig Wind Farm: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment 3907***ARCHWILIO URL**<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007543>

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**PRN** E007586 **NAME** Hafod-Morfa Copperworks, Neath Road, Swansea **NGR** SS6611695187 **COMMUNITY** Landore

**TYPE** FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2018 **ORGANISATION** Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd **PERSON** Morgan, R.

**SUMMARY** In 2018 Rubicon Heritage Services were commissioned by GWP Architecture to undertake a site visit as part of a cultural heritage desk based assessment for Hafod-Morfa Copperworks, Neath Road, Swansea. This was ahead of proposed development comprising the repair and rebuilding of the Powerhouse in order to install a whisky distillery and visitor centre.

**DESCRIPTION** In 2018 Rubicon Heritage Services were commissioned by GWP Architecture to undertake a site visit as part of a cultural heritage desk based assessment for Hafod-Morfa Copperworks, Neath Road, Swansea. This was ahead of proposed development comprising the repair and rebuilding of the Powerhouse in order to install a whisky distillery; a partition of the southern quarter of the Rolling Mill to form a store; and the construction of a visitors' centre, link structure and walkway between the two buildings. The site visit took place on 15th February 2018 to identify any upstanding cultural heritage assets within the study area and to examine the condition of the study area and its present land use. The area containing the Powerhouse (08088w), Cast House (08242w), Laboratory (02423w), Porter's Lodge (08219w) Buildings (08240w) and (08244w), Revetment Wall (08243w) and Chimney (08226w) was contained behind fencing to prevent vandalism and further deterioration. The basement of the Powerhouse is entered from stairs beside the northern wall, but was inaccessible during the site visit. The exterior of the Rolling Mill (08091w) was fully accessible except for the southern wall. (Morgan 2018)

## COMMENTS

### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E007585 GGAT00841w, GGAT00842w, GGAT02423w, GGAT05956w, GGAT08088w, GGAT08091w, GGAT08219w, GGAT08226w, GGAT08240w, GGAT08242w, GGAT08243w, GGAT08244w

## SOURCES

Report Morgan, R. 2018 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment for Hafod-Morfa Copperworks, Neath Road, Swansea, Wales 5269

### ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007586>

**PRN** E008277 **NAME** Land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant **NGR** ST 03607 85445 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** HERITAGE ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2020 **ORGANISATION** Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) **PERSON** -

**SUMMARY** In 2020 Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) were commissioned by Infinite Renewables Group Ltd to compose an Heritage Assessment to support the submission and determination of a planning application for the construction of a solar farm on the land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun. It demonstrated that the proposed development site does not contain any scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens, or listed buildings, nor any non-designated historic assets of significance.

**DESCRIPTION** In 2020 Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) were commissioned by Infinite Renewables Group Ltd to compose an Heritage Assessment to support the submission and determination of a planning application for the construction of a solar farm on the land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun. The assessment considered the potential for effects on designated historic assets within a 2.5km radius of the site. 36 designated historic assets were located within this radius; 5 HER recorded sites were listed within a 1km radius. It demonstrated that the proposed development site does not contain any scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens, or listed buildings, nor any non-designated historic assets of significance. Consulted sources do not indicate any potential for unrecorded archaeological remains within the site boundary. There is no anticipation of any further investigation being required for the positive determination of the planning application (EDP 2020).

**COMMENTS** None

### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E008278, E008442-43 GGAT00605m, GGAT00607m, GGAT01528m, GGAT01529m, GGAT01530m, GGAT02426m, GGAT02427m, GGAT02428m, GGAT02429m, GGAT02430m, GGAT02431m, GGAT02432m, GGAT04811m, GGAT04812m, GGAT04817m, GGAT06604m

## SOURCES

Report Environmental Dimension Partnership 2020 Land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun: Heritage Assessment 5323

### ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE008277>

**PRN** E008278 **NAME** Land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant **NGR** ST 03607 85445 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2020 **ORGANISATION** Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) **PERSON**

**SUMMARY** In 2020 Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) were commissioned by Infinite Renewables Group Ltd to compose an Heritage Assessment to support the submission and determination of a planning application for the construction of a solar farm on the land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun. It demonstrated that the proposed development site does not contain any scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens, or listed buildings, nor any non-designated historic assets of significance.

**DESCRIPTION** In 2020 Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) were commissioned by Infinite Renewables Group Ltd to carry out a site visit as part of an Heritage Assessment (E008278) to support the submission and determination of a planning application for the construction of a solar farm on the land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun. St Illtyd's, Gwynno's, and Dyfodwg's Church was visible from the site, appearing as just a



distant dark silhouette against the skyline. Views to the site from the church (at ground level) were not possible due to the intervening buildings. Views may be possible from the tower, although this is not generally accessible to the public and could not be confirmed during the course of the site visit. Based on the completion of desktop research and a site visit, none of the remaining assets is considered to be capable of being affected by the proposed development and therefore they are not addressed further within this report (EDP 2020).

## COMMENTS

### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E008277 GGAT00605m, GGAT00607m, GGAT06604m

## SOURCES

Report Environmental Dimension Partnership 2020 Land to the West of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Sticil-y-beddau, Llantrisant, Pontyclun: Heritage Assessment 5323

### ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE008278>

**PRN** E008393 **NAME** Former Llantrisant Primary School **NGR** ST 04550 83349 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant **TYPE** BUILDING SURVEY **YEAR** 2021 **ORGANISATION** Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) **PERSON** - **SUMMARY** In 2021 the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd were commissioned to carry out a Level 3 Building Survey on behalf of the LCB Construction, to discharge a condition of planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the former Llantrisant Primary School.

**DESCRIPTION** In 2021 the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd were commissioned to carry out a Level 3 Building Survey on behalf of the LCB Construction, to discharge a condition of planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the former Llantrisant Primary School (11815m). The survey identified that the school was constructed as the Llantrisant National School in 1868, providing Llantrisant with a purpose-built Anglican school. The original school appears to have been at least based on a set of architectural drawings by the notable Cardiff architect W.P. James. Comparison of the plans with the remaining fabric suggests that the scheme was not strictly adhered to. The survey noted discrepancies in the building's National Monument's Record Wales (NMRW), which claims that the building is shown on the OS map of 1877, yet the building on the map does not reflect the plan of the building held by NMRW (NPRN 419379); it does, however, match the plan of the oldest part of the present school building suggesting they are one and the same (EDP 2021).

**COMMENTS** None

### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** - GGAT11815m

## SOURCES

Report Environmental Dimension Partnership 2021 Former Llantrisant Primary School: Level 3 Building Survey 5011

### ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE008393>

**PRN** E008442 **NAME** Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Pant-y-Brad, Llantrisant, Pontyclun **NGR** ST 03980 85330 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** HERITAGE ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2021 **ORGANISATION** Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) **PERSON** -

**SUMMARY** In 2021 the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) were commissioned by Infinite Renewables Group Ltd, to compose an Archaeology and Heritage Assessment to support a planning application for the construction of a solar farm on land to the west of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Pant-y-Brad, Llantrisant, Pontyclun.

**DESCRIPTION** In 2021 the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) were commissioned by Infinite Renewables Group Ltd, to compose an Archaeology and Heritage Assessment to support a planning application for the construction of a solar farm on land to the west of Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Pant-y-Brad, Llantrisant, Pontyclun. The assessment demonstrated that the proposed development site does not contain any scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens or listed buildings. Non-designated historic assets are also absent and are generally sparse within the locality. 33 designated historic assets are located within 2.5km of the site boundary; within the 1km radius study area around the site, the HER only contains 3 monument records, none closer than 350m to the site. It was determined that the potential for the site to contain previously unidentified archaeological remains is low. The assessment also considered the potential for impacts upon the significance of historic assets from change within their settings. Designated historic assets were assessed within a 2.5km radius of the site. The site as existing makes no particular contribution to the significance of any designated historic asset in its wider zone of influence; its proposed development would be relatively small, have a low profile, and be predominantly grey coloured, thus avoiding any prominent in views from historic assets: - There would be a very minor change to the wider setting of the Llantrisant Conservation Area, but not such that there would be an adverse effect on its character and appearance. - There would be a very minor change to views of several listed buildings, though none were considered to have an adverse effect (The Church of St Iltyd, St Gwynno, and St Dyfodwg (00607m, LB23942); Y Felin Wynt Tower (04812m, LB16877). - There would be a possible, very minor change to the northward outlook from Llantrisant Castle (00605m, GM074) was detected, but this would be limited to views from the top of the ruinous Raven Tower and was not considered to equate to an adverse effect. The assessment concluded that there should be no adverse effects to the significance of any historic assets and there is nothing in current legislation or either national or adopted local planning policy that prevents or

*restricts development of the Solar Farm, Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Pant-y-Brad, Llantrisant, Pontyclun (EDP 2021).*

**COMMENTS** None

#### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E008277-78, E008443 GGAT00605m, GGAT00607m, GGAT01529m, GGAT01530m, GGAT04811m, GGAT04812m, GGAT07013m

#### SOURCES

Report Environmental Dimension Partnership 2021 Solar Farm, Rhiwfelin Fawr Farm, Heol Pant-y-Brad, Llantrisant, Pontyclun: Archaeology and Heritage Assessment 5327

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE008442>

**PRN** E008560 **NAME** Ynysmaerdy, Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf **NGR** ST 03158

85567 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

**TYPE** DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2021 **ORGANISATION** Archaeology Wales **PERSON** Thomas, S. & Stratton, S.

**SUMMARY** In October 2021, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to determine the archaeological potential of land to the north of Ynysmaerdy, Llantrisant. The assessment was undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a solar farm. No Registered Historic Landscape, Registered Historic Park & Garden or Scheduled Monument would be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. If any groundworks such as the widening of field entrances or cable route trenches will impact the field boundaries, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out on this work to mitigate this impact. It is also suggested that a watching brief be conducted on any intrusive groundworks in the area around the palstave findspot in the southern part of the site. The palstave may be associated with buried remains of contemporary date and the field boundaries in this area are irregular in nature suggesting prehistoric origins. It is, however, also possible that the palstave is an isolated find with no associated buried remains (Thomas & Stratton 2021).

**DESCRIPTION** In October 2021, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Sirius Planning Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to determine the archaeological potential of land to the north of Ynysmaerdy, Llantrisant. The assessment was undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a solar farm. There are 38 previously recorded sites of archaeological interest within a 1km study area, including 3 Listed Buildings, none of which lie within the proposed development area. The assessment found that no Registered Historic Landscape, Registered Historic Park & Garden or Scheduled Monument would be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. A small part of the Conservation Area of Llantrisant (WAL/RCT/CEB4/29) would be indirectly impacted as will 8 Listed Buildings associated with the former Llantrisant Colliery, south of the site. These are the Explosives store (02432m), the Engine Hall (02428m), Cow Shed at Ynysmaerdy Farm, formerly stores of Llantrisant Colliery (02429m), reservoir (02431m), revetment wall (02430m), barn and cow house (11968m), hay barn and former winding engine house (02427m) and the Grange (02426m). If any groundworks such as the widening of field entrances or cable route trenches will impact the field boundaries, it was recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out on this work to mitigate this impact. It is also suggested that a watching brief be conducted on any intrusive groundworks in the area around the palstave findspot in the southern part of the site. The palstave may be associated with buried remains of contemporary date and the field boundaries in this area are irregular in nature suggesting prehistoric origins. It is, however, also possible that the palstave is an isolated find with no associated buried remains (Thomas & Stratton 2021).

**COMMENTS** None

#### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E008562 GGAT00591m, GGAT00603m, GGAT01519m, GGAT01520m, GGAT01528m, GGAT01529m, GGAT01530m, GGAT01568m, GGAT01746m, GGAT01753m, GGAT02426m, GGAT02427m, GGAT02428m, GGAT02429m, GGAT02430m, GGAT02431m, GGAT02432m, GGAT03717m, GGAT03718m, GGAT03719m, GGAT04811m, GGAT04815m, GGAT04817m, GGAT04818m, GGAT04861m, GGAT04863m, GGAT04864m, GGAT06151m, GGAT06324m, GGAT07013m, GGAT11968m, GGAT11984m

#### SOURCES

Report Thomas, S. & Stratton, S. 2021 Ynysmaerdy, Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taf: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 5486

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE008560>

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



# Heneb

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