

Archaeology Wales

Ystrad Barwig Rhondda Cynon Taf

Desk Based Assessment



By
Irene Garcia Rovira BA MA PhD

Report No. 1683 (1406)

Archaeology Wales Limited,
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
E-mail: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

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Prepared For: Llanmoor Development Co Ltd


Edited by: Rowena Hart

Signed: 

Position: Regional Director

Date: 31/07/2018

Authorised by: Rowena Hart

Signed: 

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Summary

In September 2015, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Llanmoor Development Co Ltd through their agents Geraint John Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, including a site visit, to determine the archaeological potential of the land at Ystrad Barwig, Church Village/Llantwit Fardre, Rhondda Cynon Taf. The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a housing development.

No Registered Historic Landscape areas, Historic Parks & Gardens or Conservation Areas lie within the bounds of the proposed development site or within 1km radius from the site. Similarly, no Listed Buildings lie within a 1km radius of the proposed development area.

The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Rhiw Season Careau (GM065) lie within a 1km radius of the proposed development site. The regional Historic Environment Record lists six sites within a 1km search area, four of which are post-medieval and related to coal mining activities, and two from medieval times. No recorded site will be directly affected by the proposed development. Two new sites of archaeological interest have been noted within the area of proposed development during the course of the research.

Suitable mitigation to safeguard the potential archaeological resource within the development area would be the provision of a targeted archaeological watching brief during intrusive groundworks on the eastern edge of the development and during demolition of Ystrad Barwig Farmhouse. A rapid photographic record should be made prior to and during demolition of the farmhouse. Finally a hedgerow survey should be undertaken prior to removal of or significant alterations to the historic hedgerows.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In September 2015, Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Llanmoor Development Co. Ltd., through their agents Geraint John Planning Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment to investigate the heritage potential at Ystrad Barwig Church Village/Llantwit Fardre, Rhondda Cynon Taf (NGR: ST 07152 84097; Archaeology Wales project 2385) (Figures 1 and 2). The assessment has been undertaken in advance of the submission of a planning application for a housing development.
- 1.2 A Specification for the Desk-Based Assessment was produced by AW in October 2015 and approved by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (RCTCBC) (see Appendix II).
- 1.3 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in this report, is to provide RCTCBC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.4 The proposed residential development site comprises a roughly rectangular shaped parcel of land located to the south of Church Village/Llantwit Fardre in Rhondda Cynon Taf centred on NGR ST 07152 84097 (Figures 1 and 2).

2

Site Description

- 2.1 This site currently comprises agricultural land, with the central area of the site occupied by Ystrad Barwig farm. Adjacent to the dwellings are six agricultural buildings varying in size and an ancillary yard. The site immediately abuts a small lane/footpath and existing residential development to the north. Along the southern boundary is the Church Village bypass (A473), with agricultural land bounding the site to the east and west. A small area to the north-west comprises a designated Site of Important Nature Conservation (SINC).
- 2.2 Vehicular access to the site is currently gained from the east, where the main access to the development is proposed (with a second emergency access to the west).
- 2.3 The geology of the area forms part of the Grovesend Formation, established through the deposition of sand and gravel. The geology below the eastern fields are dominated by sandstone while the western fields integrate a mixture of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Similarly, a few differences exist on the composition of the superficial deposits within the area. Overall, the site's superficial deposits are composed of Devensian-Diamacton till resulting from Ice Age Glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till. The easternmost area of the site is characterised by peat formations. Cutting across the site, on a N-S axis are 2 bands of alluvium deposits originally generated by river dynamics (BGS 2015).

- 2.4 The topography of the proposed development area is predominantly flat with some undulating areas located in Field 4 and 5 (Figure 3).

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The methodology for this desk-based assessment follows that set out in the specification (Appendix II).

- 3.2 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. A study area with a radius of 1km, centred on the development area has been applied as set out in the specification (Appendix II).

- 3.3 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

- 3.4 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.

- 3.5 This assessment considers the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust within a 1km radius from the centre of the development.
2. Collation and basic assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, Conservation Areas) within a 1km radius of the aforementioned area.
3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
4. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence, including that held at the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth.
5. All sources indexed in the County Archive.
6. Heritage Gateway sources.
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the

Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).

8. Place name evidence.
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery.
10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

- 3.6 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2017).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous archaeological studies

- 4.1.1 In 2008, Stratascan carried out a geophysical survey as part of the Church village by-pass scheme near the proposed development. A Magnetic Susceptibility survey was produced for an area extending 70ha. The survey identified potential archaeological features (see Cook 2008).
- 4.1.2 In 2008, GGAT conducted a watching brief during the phases of construction of the Church village by-pass. The works revealed a stone trackway which appeared aligned with the Dyffryn Llanwit Colliery and Efail Isaf Station. The archaeological watching brief also identified large areas of peat which conserved organic material (see Dunning 2010).
- 4.1.3 Headland Archaeology conducted a series of evaluations in the area prior to the construction of the housing state of Dan y Gaer, Gwaun Miskin (see Headland Archaeology 2013).

4.2 The Historic Landscape

- 4.2.1 The proposed development does not lie within the boundaries of any Historic Landscape Categorisation Areas (HLCA) recorded in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (Cadw et al 1998), nor does it lie within the wider 1km search area around the proposed development.
- 4.2.2 There are no registered Historic Park & Gardens or Conservation areas within the 1km search area.

4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 5)

- 4.3.1 In order to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on designated archaeological sites, a search area of 1km from the proposed development has been applied.
- 4.3.2 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the boundary of the proposed development area. A single Scheduled Ancient Monument lies within the applied study area. This is Rhiw Season Caerau Hillfort (GM065) (ST06438319). This Iron Age Hillfort is one of the largest in

South Wales and dates to c.700 BCE. Structurally, the hillfort is composed of two banks and ditches with a counterscarp bank.

4.3.3 Due to its elevated position in the landscape, the hillfort is visible from all the fields proposed for development (see section 8).

4.4 Listed Buildings

4.4.1 There are no Listed Buildings recorded within the proposed development area.

4.4.2 A single Grade II Listed Building is located within the study area, some 1km to the north of the development area. This is the medieval Church of St Illtyd at Llantwit Fardre (23078) which is one of many churches dedicated to the cult of St Illtyd in south Wales. There will be no impact on this building during the construction phase or as a result of the development.

4.5 Non-designated sites (Figure 4, Appendix I)

4.5.1 There is a single non-designated site located within the proposed development area. This is post-medieval house of Ystrad Barwig Isaf (O1850m). This dwelling is currently occupied and has had many modification since its initial construction.

4.5.2 The HER records 7 non-designated sites of archaeological and historic significance outside the development area, within the 1km applied study area (Figure 3).

PRN	Site Name	Form	Period	Designation
00621m	Anglo-French silver penny of Henry V	Medieval, Coin	Medieval	
01570.2s	Not known	Post-Medieval, Railway station	Post-medieval	
01697m	St Illtyd Church at Llantwit Fardre	Medieval, Church	Medieval	Grade II
01850m	Ystrad Barwig Ysaf	Post-medieval house	Post-medieval	
02430.0s	Barry-Trehafod railway	Post-Medieval, Railway	Post-medieval	
02766.0m	Dismantled railway	Post-Medieval, Railway	Post-medieval	
02776m	Not known	Various pit-filled hollows	Natural feature	
02781m	Nantgarw-Margam Pipeline	Roman Sherd	Roman	

4.5.3 The HER records allude to four main episodes of activity in the area.

- 4.5.4 The first episode corresponds to the Norman invasion of Glamorgan by Robert Fitzhamon. The Church of St Illtyd (01697m) was built in the 11th century to serve as a parish church. This structure has been designated as a Grade II Listed Building (see 4.4.1 above).
- 4.5.5 An Anglo-French silver penny of Henry V was dug up in a garden in Llantwit Fardre in 1915. This coin was issued during the first decade of the 15th century.
- 4.5.6 The HER list a single railway station within the study area and parts of two other railway lines. The railway station (01570.2s) is situated on the Taff Vale railway line. Part of the Barry to Trehafod line which was opened in 1889 passes through the study area, as does a dismantled double track line owned by the Taff Vale Railway Company. These were established in the late nineteenth century to transport the large quantities of coal primarily from the collieries to the ports at Cardiff and later Barry.
- 4.5.7 The HER documents several peat-filled hollows (02781m). These former water courses were found within an area of sandy peat near Rhiwbrwdwal Farm.
- 4.5.8 A Roman sherd (02781m) was found c. 400m NE of Ty-Mawr farm during GGAT assessment of Nantgarw-Margam A114.

4.6 Sites recorded at NMRW (Coflein)

- 4.6.1 A 1km radius search from the location of the site (ST0715284097) on the Royal Commission of Historical and Ancient Monuments of Wales has produced 5 records. A summary table is included below

NPRN	Site Name	Site Type
420423	Disgwylfa cropmarks	Cropmark
420422	Disgwylfa cropmarks	Cropmark
28137	Ystradbarwig Isaf	House
20191	Ty-Mawr	Dwelling
419994	Dan y Gaer, Gwaun Miskin, Beddau	Housing State

- 4.6.2 Aerial recognisance conducted by NMRW evidenced cropmarks in the area west of Disgwylfa (NPRN: 420422, 420423). Due to their proximity to Rhiw Saeson Caerau hillfort (GM065), these cropmarks were first interpreted as defended enclosures. However, recent developments of the area have casted doubt on the archaeological nature of the cropmarks.

- 4.6.3 The NMRW records the post-medieval domestic structures Ystrad Barwig Isaf (NPRN: 28137) and Ty-Mawr (NPRN: 20191), both included within the area subjected to development.
- 4.6.4 The NMRW also documents the housing state Dan y Gaer, Gwaun Miskin, Beddau (NPRN: 419994). Headland archaeology conducted a series of evaluations in the area prior to the construction of the housing state (see Headland Archaeology 2013).

4.7 Historical Background

- 4.7.1 Prehistoric activity is documented in the landscapes surrounding the proposed development area. The earliest archaeological record includes an NMW record of a prehistoric flint blade found in Llantwit Fadre. A charcoal burning platform of prehistoric age is also documented near Llantwit Fadre. No precise date has been given to these features. A Bronze Age Barrow – Garnedd Lwyd, Caerphilly – is located approximately 6km NE of the proposed development (RCAHMW 1976).
- 4.7.2 The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Rhiw Season Caerau (GM065) lies approximately 1km to the south-west the proposed site. This Iron Age Hillfort is one of the largest in South Wales and dates to c.700 BCE. Structurally, the hillfort is composed of two banks and ditches with a counterscarp bank. The hillfort is the supposed site of the "Battle of Rhiwsaeson" in 873 AD. The construction and use of these structures is widespread throughout south Wales, an area where more than 130 hillforts have been recorded (Davis and Sharples 2014).
- 4.7.3 The HER records two historic features that evidence Medieval activity in the area. The Grade II Listed Building of St Illtyd Church was first build in the 11th century to serve as a parish church. This structure relates to the Norman invasion of Glamorgan by Rober Fitzhamon. Further Medieval activity in the area is documented through a Henry V coin. This coin would have been issues during the first decade of the 15th century.
- 4.7.4 Coal mining became a significant activity in the area by the 18^h century, leading to an imprint that is still visible today through the number of shafts, collieries and railways documented in the area. Coal mining begun to raise as a small-scale industry by the 17th century, growing in scale with the Industrial Revolution. Examination of historical maps (see section 5) demonstrate that collieries as well as shafts were almost in their totality disused by the end of the 19th century.

5 Map Regression

The current development area falls across the border of two parishes and so two Tithe maps were consulted.

5.1 Tithe map, Llantristant, 1846

- 5.1.1 This map covers the area of Field 4 and 5. 2 fields are documented on the former area and 5 on the latter. All the fields were occupied by Thomas Thomas and belonged to Glanmyddlun premises.
- 5.1.2 While most boundaries have changed substantially, the division between Field 4 and 5 still correspond to the historical boundary depicted on the tithe map.

Field number	Use	Current Location
1009	Pasture	E side of Field 4
1010	Meadow	W side of Field 4
1014	Pasture	S side of Field 5
1015	Meadow	Centre of Field 5
1016	Pasture	NE side of Field 5
1017	Arable	NW side of Field 5
1018	Pasture	W side of Field 5

5.2 *Tithe map, Llantwit Fardre, 1846*

- 5.2.1 This map covers the area of Field 1, 2 and 3. Field 3 documents 1 Field, while Field 1 documents 5 and 7 fields are recorded in the area defined in this report as Field 2. All the fields recorded were occupied by Thomas Jenkins.
- 5.2.2 The tithe map records a single structure corresponding to Ystrad Barwig Isaf. It is difficult to assess whether the map alignment is accurate and the site of Ystrad Barwig Isaf is coincident with one of the existing structures. If it is, then there have been significant alterations to the building.
- 5.2.3 No historical boundaries correspond to current land divisions.

Field Number	Use	Current Location
1293	Arable	E of Field 3
1282	Pasture	NW of Field 1
1283	Arable	NW of Field 1
1284	Arable	SE of Field 1
1291	Arable	SW of Field 1
1292	Arable	NW of Field 1
1285	Arable	NE of Field 2
1286	Pasture	SE of Field 2
1287	Arable	Centre of Field 2
1288	Pasture	NW of Field 2
1289	Arable	SW of Field 2
1295	Pasture	W of Field 2

5.3 *OS map, First Edition, 1874 1:2500 (Figure 6)*

- 5.3.1 This clearly depicts the significance of coal extraction and stone quarrying in the area. Ystrad Barwig colliery is situated along the NE edge of the proposed site. An air shaft is depicted in Field 1, and two coal shafts are evidenced in Field 2.
- 5.3.2 The structure of Ystrad Barwig depicted on the tithe map is still recorded on the OS First Edition of 1874. The most substantial difference encountered is the existence of a pond to the east of the building.
- 5.3.3 The boundaries recorded on the tithe map continue to be represented on this map.
- 5.3.4 It is worth noting that the OS first edition of 1874 has a pencil annotation stating the existence of a drift mine running on a N-S axis along the boundary of field 2. Railways are also depicted by pencil on this map, joining the drift mine to the main railway of this area (Figure 5).

5.3 OS County Series, Glamorganshire 1899-1900 1: 2 500

- 5.3.1 Two further structures have been built by this year at Ystrad Barwig Isaf. The colliery as well as the air shaft located in Field 1 are disused at this point. The site of Glan Myddlyn is still depicted on this map.

5.4 OS map, Second Edition 1900, 1:2 500

- 5.4.1 No substantial differences can be pointed out when comparing the OS County Series of 1899 to the OS map, second edition of 1900.

5.5 OS map 1990, 1: 2 500

- 5.5.1 The area does not display substantial differences when compared to previous maps. The site of Glan Myddlyn is no longer depicted on this map, evidencing that it was demolished in the years between the 1980s and 1990s.

6 Aerial Photographs

- 6.1 A total of four images from the Royal Air Force Vertical Aerial Photographs have been assessed dating from 1947 and 1953. The images do not show further detail than that depicted in contemporary OS maps.
- 6.2 CPE/UK/2081 (1947) shows the western side of the proposed site (Fields 4 and 5). Glan Myddlyn and its adjacent fields are clearly visible. A comparative exercise between the tithe map and this image indicates that no changes in the structure of the fields occurred in the period from 1846 to 1947. In contrast, at least four new developments are evidenced at Ystrad Barwig Ysaf.
- 6.3 58/1080 (1953) shows the area immediately west from the site. The image depicts the towns of Llantrissant and Davidstown. The railway track curves towards the NE leading to Llantwit. The area proposed for development does not appear in this image.
- 6.4 58/1120 F21 (1953) displays the area west and south of the site as well as Field 4 and 5. A new field boundary is evidenced, cutting across the northern area of these fields.
- 6.5 58/1120 F22 (1953) displays the eastern site of the area proposed for development. While no major changes are observed in the organisation of the fields since 1846, fields 1292 and 1283 depicted in the tithe map are at this point join forming a single field.

7. New sites (Figure 6)

- 7.1 A total of two new sites were identified during the map regression element of this desk-based assessment. These sites were identified on the first edition OS map of 1874.

- 7.2 The site of Glan Myddlyn (YB01) is located on the historical division between the parishes of Llantwit Fardre and Llantrisant, at the western edge of the development area in Field 5. A historical map regression evidences that this structure was demolished in the years between the 1980s and 1990s.
- 7.3 The first edition OS map has a pencil annotation stating the existence of a drift mine running on a N-S axis along the boundary of Field 2 (YB02). Railways are also depicted by pencil on this map, joining the drift mine to the main railway of this area.

8 Site Visit (Plates 1-24)

- 8.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 14th of October 2015. Conditions were sunny and dry and visibility was good. This site currently comprises agricultural land, with the central area of the site occupied by Ystrad Barwig farm and associated structures. Adjacent to the dwellings are six agricultural buildings varying in size and an ancillary yard. The site immediately abuts a small lane/footpath and existing residential development to the north. Along the southern boundary is the Church Village bypass (A473), with agricultural land bounding the site to the east and west. A small area to the north-west comprises a designated Site of Important Nature Conservation (SINC).
- 8.2 For explanatory purposes, the site has been divided in five areas, most of which corresponding to fields enclosed within defined boundaries (see Figure 3). Field 1 is located to the NE end of the proposed development area; Field 2 encompasses the area W and SW; Field 3 is located in the centre of the site, and Field 4 and 5 are located to the W and NW respectively.
- 8.3 Field 1 is currently used for agricultural purposes. No archaeological features have been identified in this field (Plates 2, 3, 4 and 6). However, historical hedgerows have been identified on the eastern boundaries of this field (Plate 5).
- 8.4 The Scheduled monument of Rhiw Season Caerau (GM065) is clearly visible from Field 1. The monument is located at a high point c. 120m above sea level, in clear contrast with the field which is only 68m above sea level (Plate 1).
- 8.5 Field 2 is currently used for agricultural purposes. No archaeological features have been identified in this field. This area has a series of cut ditches that work to prevent water from flooding the field (Plate 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12).
- 8.6 The Scheduled monument of Rhiw Season Careau (GM065) is clearly visible from Field 2. The monument is located at a high point c. 120m above sea level, in clear contrast with the field which is only 66m above sea level (Plate 7).
- 8.7 Field 3 is currently used for pasture. The western boundary of this field evidences a trackway that separates Field 3 from Field 4. No archaeological features have been evidenced in this area (Plate 14, 15 and 16).
- 8.8 The topography of Field 4 and 5 differs substantially from that encountered in the other fields located within the proposed site. In this area, the land undulates quite substantially, ranging from an altitude of c. 77m to 85m above sea level. In most instances, the undulating character of the land has been interpreted as natural topographic occurrences resulting from glacial activity in the area (Plate 17, 18 and 21).

- 8.9 Field 4 presents a raised area (c. 60m x 20m) which differs considerably in character from other features found in Field 4 and 5. In this area, the topography provides a moderately commanding position within the localised area with a promontory view to the east overlooking the stream that runs at the base of the natural geological feature. A flat stone slab measuring 0.6m x 0.3m was evidenced during the site visit (Plates 18, 19 and 20). It is considered that this is likely to be a natural feature.

9 Assessing visual impact

- 9.1 The site is dominated by improved grassland. In most cases, the fields are used for agricultural and pasture purposes, though in certain areas of Field 2, vegetation is overgrown.
- 9.2 Field 1 slopes down gently on a N-S axis, ranging from 71m to 68m above sea level. Developments on this area would have a direct visual impact over the Scheduled Monument of Rhiw Season Caerau (GM065) which is located approximately 1km SW from Field 1 at approximately 120m above sea level. The same situation is evidenced in Field 3, as this area follows similar topographic patterns that those described for Field 1.
- 9.3 The natural topography marginally ascends in Field 2 towards the south by 1m. Similarly to Field 1, Rhiw Season Caerau (GM065) is clearly visible from this area.
- 9.4 Field 4 and 5 are different in character to the other fields. In this area, the natural topography undulates considerably. The highest points of this field lie at about 88m above sea level.
- 9.5 The visual impact that the proposed development would have on the Scheduled Monument (GM065) is no more acute than the impact of the residential area located north and north-east of the site.

10 Impact Assessment

10.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

- 10.1.1 Research has identified that the proposed development lies within an area largely imprinted by activities of stone quarrying and coal mining that began to grow at the end of the 18th century.
- 10.1.2 Historic maps evidence the existence of a series of air and coal shafts in all the fields subjected to development. Moreover, the first edition OS map contains a pencil annotation, pointing at the existence of a drift shaft running on a N-S axis across field 1 and 2.
- 10.1.3 A historical map regression has also identified the site of of Glan Myddlyn, located in the historical division between the parishes of Llantwit Fardre and Llantristant, at the western edge of Field 5. This area falls within the proposed area for development.
- 10.1.4 A number of historical hedgerows have been recorded within the area of proposed development. Significantly, the boundary between Field 4 and Field 5 defines a historical division between the parishes of Llantwit Fardre and Llantristant.

10.2 Potential impacts from proposed development

- 10.3.1 The proposed housing and associated amenities development covers most of the area outlined in Figures 1 and 2. Associated groundworks such as topsoil stripping, foundation excavation and cable trenching all have the potential to expose, damage or destroy potential archaeological remains.
- 10.3.2 No registered Historic Landscape will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. The current landscape setting is one of agricultural land, with dispersed but expanding settlement. It is considered, therefore, that the proposed development will not have a significant impact on the archaeological or historical landscape setting.
- 10.3.3 No designated sites (Registered Parks & Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings) will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 10.3.5 There is considered to be minor direct (visual) impact on Rhiw Season Careau (GM065) (discussed in section 8). The significance of effect on this site is therefore considered to be low.

10.3 Mitigation

- 10.3.1 Without suitable forms of archaeological mitigation, it is possible that the proposed development will have an escalated effect on any surviving buried remains. The potential to encounter remains belonging to the agricultural and industrial heritage of the site is moderate with specific regard to encountering the buried remains of field boundaries and historical structures present on the OS map of 1874. The impact on these remains depends upon the final design of the development and its program of works.
- 10.3.2 The potential to encounter remains belonging to the coal industry heritage of the site is moderate with specific regard to encountering the buried remains of disused coal, air and drift mines within the area proposed for development. The impact on these remains depends upon the final design of the development and its program of works. This is more likely in the eastern edge of the development. A targeted watching brief would mitigate this impact.
- 10.3.3 If hedgerows require removal to allow for the development of if sections need removing of access ways widening then a rapid program of hedgerow survey should be undertaken prior to this.
- 10.3.4 If Ystrad Barwig Farm is to be demolished as part of the development then a rapid photographic record should be made prior to demolition. In addition a targeted watching brief should be undertaken during the demolition and removal of the foundations to make a suitable archive record.
- 10.3.5 As the site of Glan Myddlyn is known to be outside of the western site boundary it is not thought necessary to undertake a watching brief in this area.
- 10.3.5 Due to the moderate potential of encountering archaeological remains, it is recommended that targeted archaeological watching briefs, with contingencies, are conducted on some intrusive ground works within the proposed development area. Such works might include, but not limited to, topsoil stripping, trenching and piling.

11 Conclusions

- 11.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment assessed the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and examined designated sites and landscapes within an agreed search area of 1km around the proposed development site, and undesignated sites and landscapes within an agreed search area of 1km.
- 11.2 The archaeological desk-based assessment determined that the proposed development does not lie within, or affect, any Registered Historic Landscapes, Historic Parks and Gardens or Conservation Areas.
- 11.3 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within 1km of the proposed development. Given the prominent location of Rhiw Season Caerau hillfort (GM065), the proposed development will have a direct impact on surrounding landscape. However, the significance of the visual impact of the development is reduced in considering that the proposed development will have no more impact on the Scheduled Monument as the existing residential area north of the site.
- 11.4 Within the same 1km search area, there are no Listed Buildings.
- 11.5 Within a 1km wide search area around the proposed development, six sites are recorded within the regional HER. One site, Ystrad Barwig Ysaf (28137) is recorded within the area of proposed development. A number of features associated with the rise of the coal industry in the area have been recorded within the bounds of the proposed site though the inspection of historical maps. The area of proposed development has moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with this period. Moreover, given the proximity of Rhiw Season Careau (GM065) to the site, it may be possible to encounter Iron Age activity within the bounds of the proposed development. However, it is considered that the area of proposed development has a low potential for any archaeological remains associated with this period.
- 11.6 A total of two new sites of archaeological interest were identified within the bounds of the proposed development area during the period of research. Glan Myddlyn, located on the western end of Field 5 is considered to contribute to the agricultural heritage of the area. The pencil annotation observed on the first edition of the OS map should cast some doubt on the accuracy of the information provided, however it is significant to stress the possible existence of a drift mine that runs across Field 1 and 2.
- 11.7 Due to the moderate potential of encountering archaeological remains, it is recommended that targeted archaeological watching briefs, with contingencies, are conducted on intrusive ground works associated with Ystrad Barwig Farmhouse and at the possible drift mine on the eastern boundary. Such works include, but are not limited to, topsoil stripping, trenching and piling. A photographic survey might be undertaken prior to and during demolition of Ystrad Barwig Farmhouse. IF some historical hedgerows are to be removed or partially removed that a rapid hedgerow survey might be undertaken.

12 Sources

Published

Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS UK 1998 *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales*. Cardiff: CADW.

RCAHMW 1976 *An inventory of the ancient monuments in Glamorgan*. Vol 1. Part 1, Cardiff: HMSO.

Some from the historical background (Davis and Sharples)

Unpublished

Cook, J 2008 Church Village Bypass (A473 road improvement scheme) Geophysical Report 2899 2011/03.

Dunning, R 2010 Church Village Bypass RCT: Archaeological Watching Brief, Excavation and Auger Sampling 2895 2011/03.

Maps

British Geological Survey	2015	Geology of Britain Viewer - (accessed 13/10/15)
	1846	Tithe Map, parish of Llantristant
	1846	Tithe Map, parish of Llantwit Fardre
Ordnance Survey	1874	OS map, First Edition 1:2500
Ordnance Survey	1875	County Series 1:2500, Glamorganshire
Ordnance Survey	1900	OS map, Second Edition 1:2500
Ordnance Survey	1990	OS map Glamorganshire 1:2500

Aerial Photographs

Welsh Government's Aerial Photography Unit - aerialphotos.wales.gov.uk (accessed 21/10/15)

Royal Air Force Vertical Aerial Photographs:

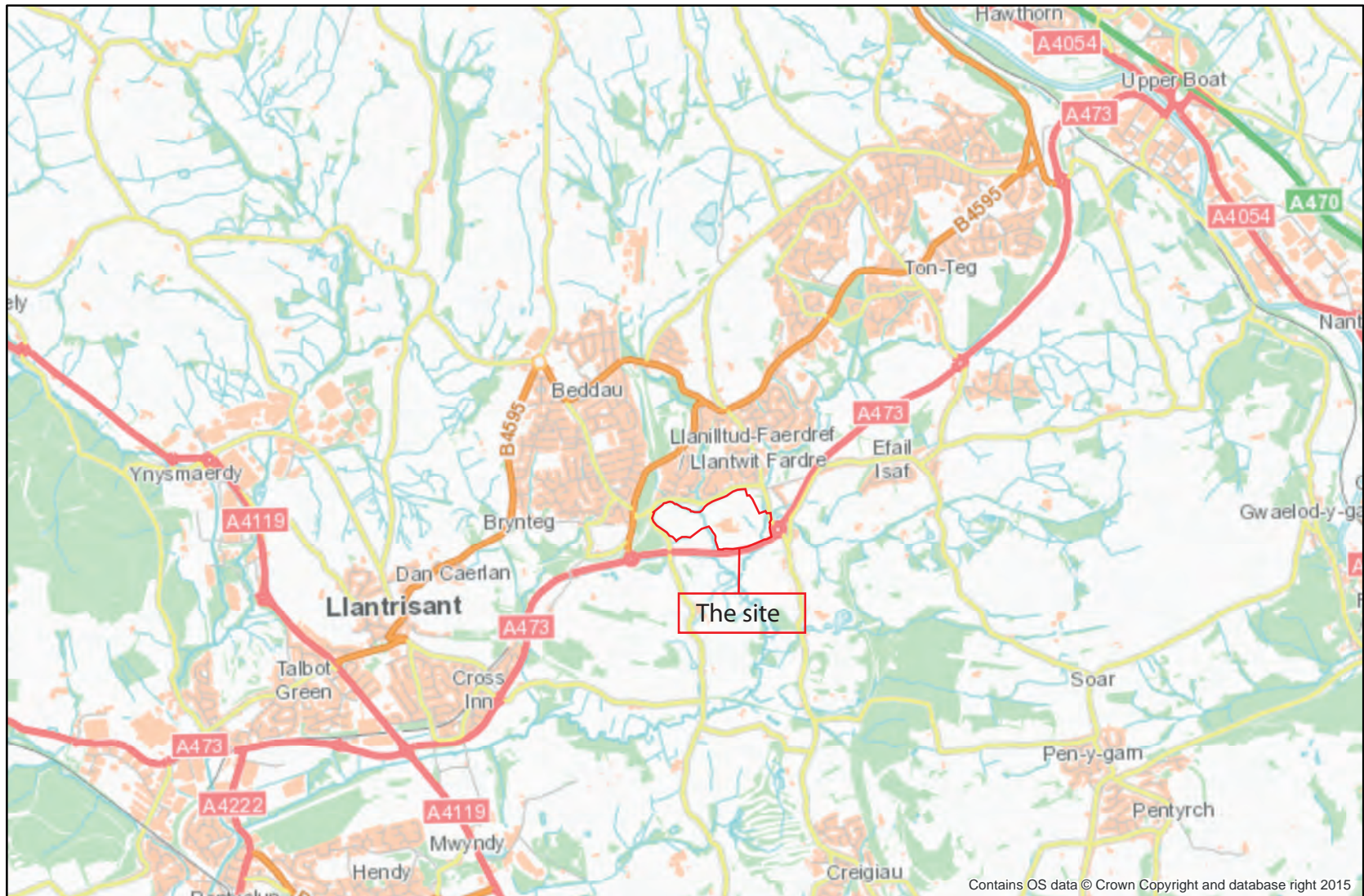
154	58/1080	109	10/04/1953	1432	F21
154	58/1120	166	11/05/1953	4060	F21
154	58/1120	166	11/05/1953	4060	F22
154	58/RAF/5154	264	01/06/1962		F21
154	CPE/UK/2081	4366	19/05/1947	642	N/A

Databases

Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Glamorgan-Went Archaeological Trust

Online resources

British Geological Survey – bgs.ac.uk (accessed 15/10/15)



0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Kilometers

Figure 1: Site location



- Residential Development (Indicative Frontage)
- Local Facilities (Footprints Indicative)
- School & Playing Fields (Footprint Indicative)
- Swales along Highway
- Existing Trees/Vegetation
- Retained Existing Hedgerow
- Proposed Hedgerow
- Proposed Tree Planting (Indicative)
- Flood Mitigation Area
- SUD Retention Area
- Combined Cycle/Footway
- Reprofiled Land

theurbanists
planning & design

Client: Liammoor Homes
 Project: Ystrad Barwig
 Title: Stage 1 Masterplan

Project ID	Organiser	Role	Block	Level	Type	Series	Drawn	Rev.	Status
1702	URB	UD	XX	XX	GA	90	001	-	Draft

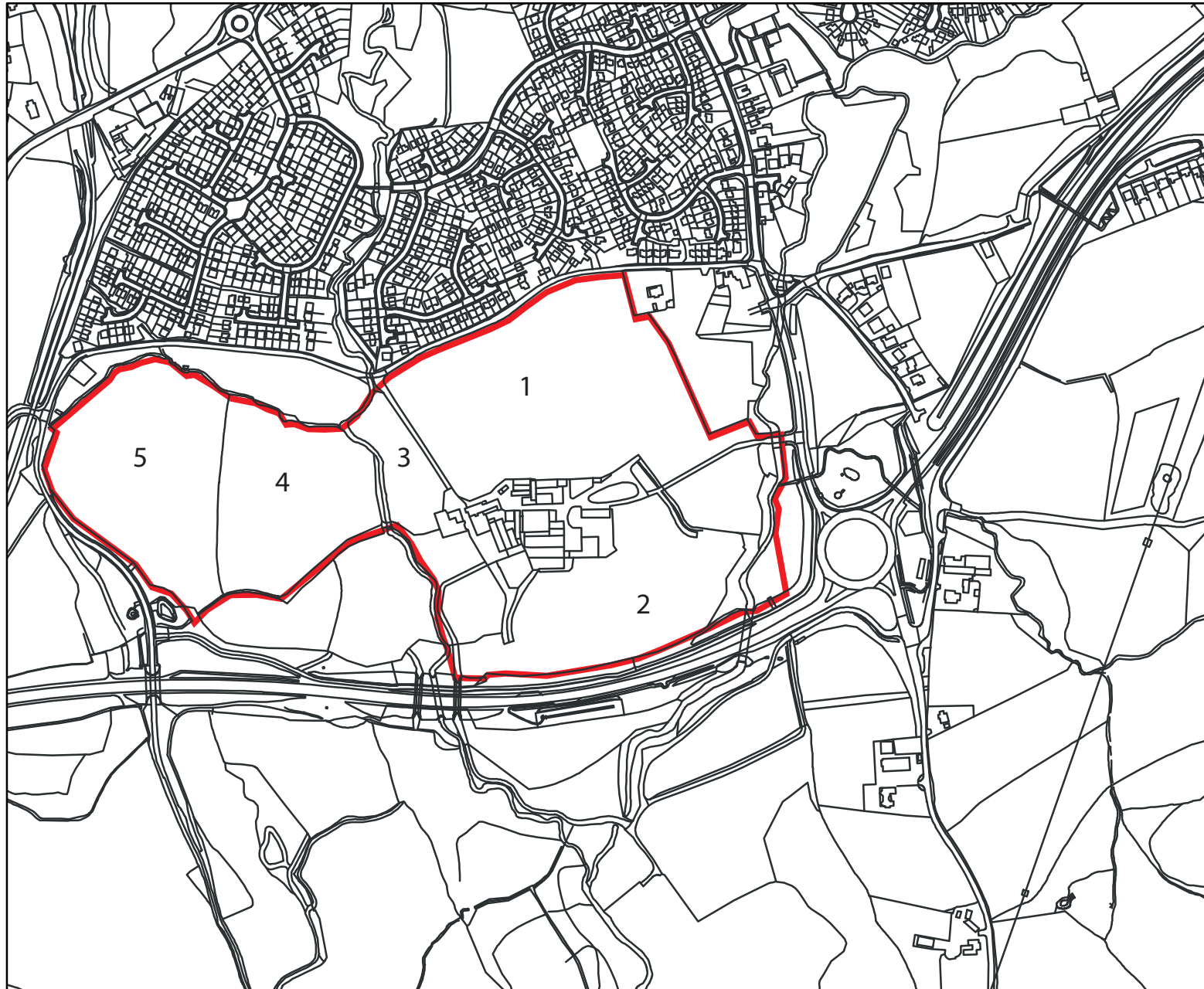
Drawn: LP Date: 22/05/18 Checked: MS Scale: 1:2000

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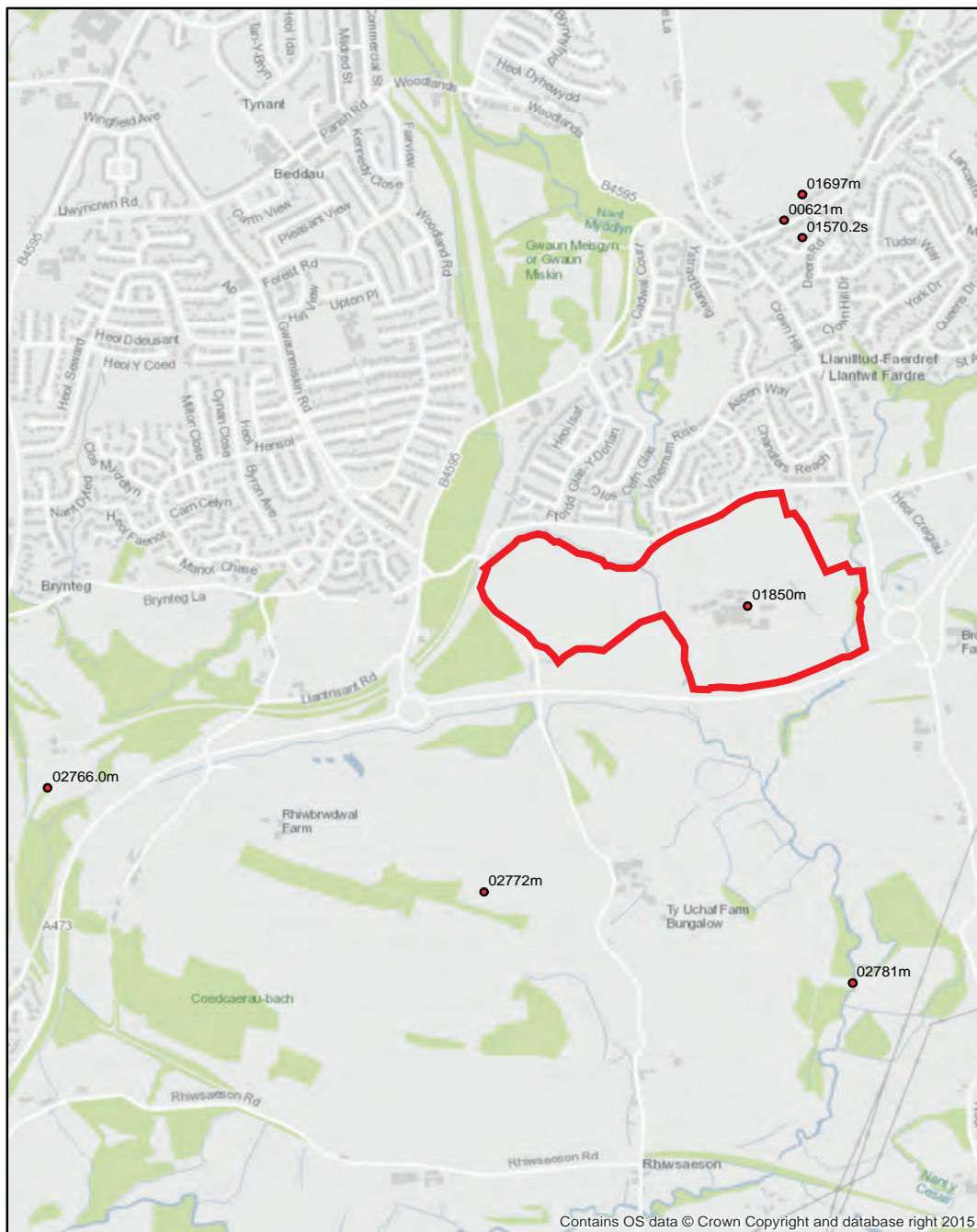
Figure 2. Proposed Development Masterplan





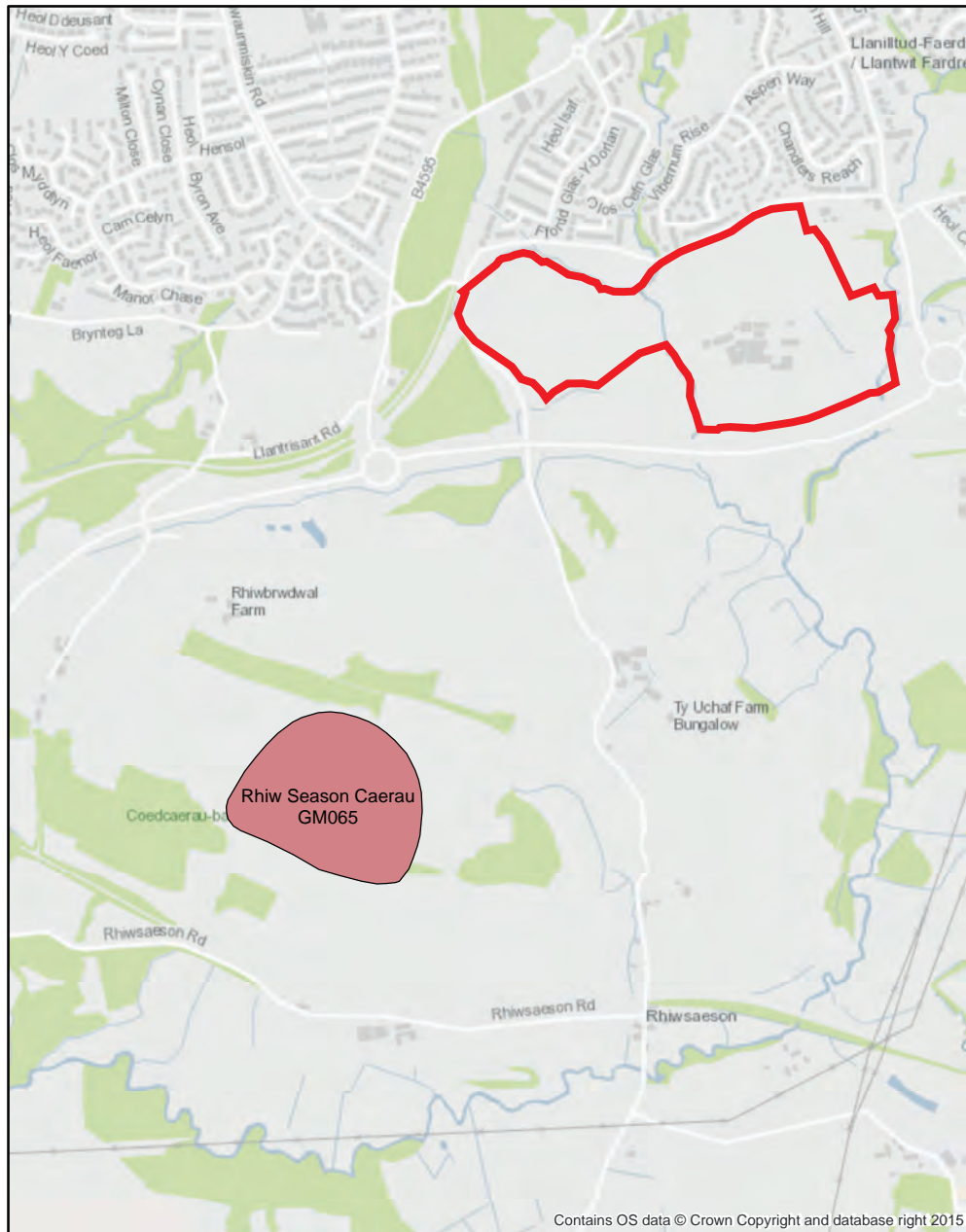
0 62.5 125 250 375 500
Meters

Figure 3: Attributed field numbers for description within site visit text



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometers

Figure 4: HER sites within 1km radius from the site.



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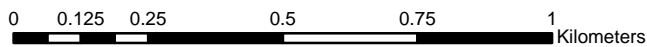


Figure 5: SAMs within 1km radius from the site.



Figure 6: OS map , First Edition, 1874. New sites outlined in green. Development area outlined in red.



- Residential Development (Indicative Frontage)
- Local Facilities (Footprints Indicative)
- School & Playing Fields (Footprint Indicative)
- Swales along Highway
- Existing Trees/Vegetation
- Retained Existing Hedgerow
- Proposed Hedgerow
- Proposed Tree Planting (Indicative)
- Flood Mitigation Area
- SUD Retention Area
- Combined Cycle/Footway
- Reprofiled Land

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 planning & design
 Client: Llanmor Homes
 Project: Ystrad Barwig
 Title: Stage 1 Masterplan
 Project ID: 1702 Organizer: URB Role: UD XX: XX GA: 90 001 - Draft
 Drawn: LP Date: 23/05/18 Checked: MS Scale: 1:2000
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Figure 7. Showing development masterplan with the locations of the new sites (yellow) and the known site (blue)



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 1: View to SAM
from Field 1

Plate 2: Field 1, looking E



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 3: Field 1, looking N

Plate 4: Field 1, looking W



Plate 5



Plate 6

Plate 5: Detail of
hedgerow, looking E

Plate 6: View of farm from
Field 1



Plate 7



Plate 8

Plate 7: View of SAM from Field 2.

Plate 8: Field 2, looking E



Plate 9



Plate 10

Plate 9: Field 2, looking N

Plate 10: Field 2, looking W



Plate 11



Plate 12

Plate 11: Field 2, looking S

Plate 12: Water feature in Field 2



Plate 13



Plate 14



Plate 13: View of farm
from Field 2

Plate 14: Field 3, looking
NW



Plate 15



Plate 16



Plate 15: Field 3, looking W

Plate 16: View of housing development from Field 3



Plate 17



Plate 18



Plate 17: Raised area of Field 4, looking N

Plate 18: Raised area of Field 4, looking NE



Plate 19



Plate 20

Plate 19: Stone slab on top of raised area of Field 4.

Plate 20: Field 5, looking N



Plate 21



Plate 22

Plate 21: View of Field 5,
looking S

Plate 22: View of Field 5
looking SE

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

Enquiry reference number: 5140
Prepared by: Sue Hill, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Mark Houlston, Archaeology Wales

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the GGAT HER Enquiry and Copyright Declaration forms. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows:-

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Search criteria

1km radius centred ST0715284097

PRN 00621m **NAME** *Anglo-French silver penny of Henry V* **NGR** ST07368494 **COMMUNITY** *Llantwit Fardre*
TYPE *Medieval, Coin, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *An Anglo-French silver penny of Henry V was dug up c1915 in a garden in Llest Terrace, Llantwit Vadre.*

DESCRIPTION *An Anglo-French silver penny of Henry V was dug up c1915 in a garden in Llest Terrace, Llantwit Vadre.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1977-08-01 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

02/PM Desc Text/Wheeler REM/1926/Bull Board Celtic Stud/Vol3 part1 pp76-7
01/MM Record Card/OS/1955/ST 08 SE 3

PRN 01570.2s **NAME** *SITE NAME NOT KNOWN* **NGR** ST07408490 **COMMUNITY** *Llantwit Fardre*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Railway station, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *station on taff vale railway - see D.S.M. Barrie A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain Volume 12 p145*

DESCRIPTION *station on taff vale railway - see D.S.M. Barrie A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain Volume 12 p145*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1998-02-10 00:00:00

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 01697m NAME *ST ILLTUD CHURCH AT LLANTWIT FARDRE* NGR *ST074850* COMMUNITY *Llantwit Fardre*
TYPE *Medieval, Church, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *One of several instances of church dedications illustrating cult of St Illtud in S Wales.*

DESCRIPTION *One of several instances of church dedications illustrating cult of St Illtud in S Wales. THIS IS THE WRONG NGR FOR THIS CHURCH. ITS CORRECT PRN IS ST08158662, WHERE IT ALREADY HAS THE PRN 599m Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 2004-03-12 00:00:00*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*Article 2009 Renovation work at St Illtud's shines a light on our historical heritage
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project
01/PM Mention/Grinsell LV/1981/Archaeol Cambrensis/Vol130 pp131-139*

PRN 01850m NAME *YSTRAD BARWIG ISAF* NGR *ST07288405* COMMUNITY *Llantwit Fardre*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Regional house with internal chimney and lobby entry. (Undated house).*

DESCRIPTION *Regional house with internal chimney and lobby entry. (Undated house).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1985-10-01 00:00:00*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*02/PM Map/Smith P/1975/Houses of the Welsh Countryside/Map30
03/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/1988/Glam Invent vol IV pt 2 p616 no1169
01/MM Record Card/OS/1979/ST 08 SE 15*

PRN 02430.0s NAME *BARRY-TREHAFOD RAILWAY* NGR *ST133690, ST044919* COMMUNITY *Barry*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Railway, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *(ST 107 672 to ST 044 919) Barry Railway, from Trehafod to Barry, was opened in 1889. (ST 133 690 to ST 084 883) Cadoxton to Treforest closed 10.9.62.*

DESCRIPTION *(ST 107 672 to ST 044 919) Barry Railway, from Trehafod to Barry, was opened in 1889. (ST 133 690 to ST 084 883) Cadoxton to Treforest closed 10.9.62.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1996-05-22 00:00:00*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE003776, GGATE002389*

SOURCES

*01/MM Record Card/OS/1978/ST 17 NW 31
02/PM Mention/Rees PM/1975/Industrial Archaeology of Wales p200
03/PM Mention/1973/Passenger No More p33
map/OS/1875*

PRN 02766.0m NAME *Dismantled railway* NGR *ST05748363* COMMUNITY *Llantrisant*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Railway, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY GGAT Assessment Nantgarw-margam A114 -Partially dismantled double track railway of the Taff Vale Railway Company. This section was constructed on an embankment approximately 2m high.

DESCRIPTION GGAT Assessment Nantgarw-margam A114 -Partially dismantled double track railway of the Taff Vale Railway Company. This section was constructed on an embankment approximately 2m high.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1998-02-25 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003777

SOURCES

GGAT Assessment Nantgarw Margam A114 -

PRN 02772m **NAME** SITE NAME NOT KNOWN **NGR** ST06708339 **COMMUNITY** Llantrisant

TYPE Not Applicable, Natural feature, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY GGAT Assessment Nantgarw-margam A114 -Various peat-filled hollows. At ST 0670 8339, shallow former water ' courses, 0.2m deep, were visible, within an area of greyish sandy peat, 15m x 4m.

DESCRIPTION GGAT Assessment Nantgarw-margam A114 -Various peat-filled hollows. At ST 0670 8339, shallow former water ' courses, 0.2m deep, were visible, within an area of greyish sandy peat, 15m x 4m.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1998-02-25 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

GGAT Assessment Nantgarw Margam A114 -

PRN 02781m **NAME** NANTGARW-MARGAM PIPELINE **NGR** ST07518318 **COMMUNITY** Llantwit Fardre

TYPE Roman, Sherd, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Roman pottery finds

DESCRIPTION Roman pottery finds

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - DATE OF ENTRY: 1998-02-25 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

GGAT Assessment Nantgarw Margam A114 -

AM - 10.13.15 (13:10) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 1132.
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk

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

Specification

For Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit:

.....Ystrad Barwig

Rhondda Cynon Taf

**Prepared for:
Llanmoor Development Co. Ltd.**

Project No: 2385

22nd September 2015

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with a proposed residential development at Ystrad Barwig, Rhondda Cynon Taf. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Llanmoor Development Co. Ltd., prior to the submission of a planning application.

1. Introduction

The proposed residential development site comprises a roughly rectangular shaped parcel of land located to the south of Church Village/Llantwit Fardre in Rhondda Cynon Taf (see attached plans).

Information on the development has been supplied by Geraint John Planning Ltd. The local planning authority is the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council and the work is being considered pre-application.

Supporting information was submitted to Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC, on behalf of Llanmoor Development Co. Ltd, as part of the pre-planning consultation process. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), archaeological advisers to Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC, noted that the archaeological and cultural heritage impact had not been considered in the supporting information and recommend that an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Site Visit be undertaken.

This Specification has been prepared by Mark Houliston (MCIfA), Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Geraint John Planning Ltd and on behalf of Llanmoor Development Co. Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit.

This Specification is to be approved by GGAT before the commencement of the Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit is to provide Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC information in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, July 2014, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are adequately preserved or fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA December 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site description & archaeological background

This site currently comprises agricultural land, with the central area of the site occupied by Ystrad Barwig farm and a few residential properties. Adjacent to the dwellings are 6

agricultural buildings varying in size and an ancillary yard. The site immediately abuts a small lane/footpath and existing residential development to the north. Along the southern boundary is the Church Village bypass (A473), with agricultural land bounding the site to the east and west. A small area to the north-west comprises a designated Site of Important Nature Conservation (SINC).

Vehicular access to the site is currently gained from the east, where the main access to the development is proposed (with a second emergency access to the west).

As noted in GGAT's consultation response, Historic Environment Records confirm that there are known archaeological features within the vicinity of the proposed site area.

The Historic Environment Record notes that there are a number of known archaeological features within the vicinity of the proposed development area, which illustrate settlement and land management patterns. Ystrad Barwig Isaf is noted as a house dating from the 17th century. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Rhiw Saeson Caerau (Cadw ref: GM065) is c0.7km south west of the site, with views towards the development site and wider, including strategic views over valleys to the west, north, east and south.

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed Desk Top Study and Site Visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area.

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk top study (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

5 Method statement for a detailed desk top study (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area. It will involve the following areas of research:
1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea, within 0.5km radius of the central point within the proposed development area. Collation and basic assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, Conservation Areas) within a 1km radius of the aforementioned area.
 2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 3. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. This will include visits to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth.
 4. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMW
 5. Records held by the developer e.g. bore logs, geological / geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
 6. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 7. Place name evidence
 8. Internet sourced satellite imagery
 9. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
- c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.
- d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Visits).
- e) An assessment of the potential for further investigative work. This will give recommendations where appropriate for a methodology for further non-intrusive survey and / or intrusive evaluation to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development and/or an appropriate mitigation strategy.

The assessment will formulate a methodology for further archaeological investigation and/or mitigation within a programme of research. This will consider the use of the following techniques:

1. Archaeological historic building recording / survey.
2. The use of geophysical survey.
3. A programme of trenching and/or test pits to investigate the deposit model in more detail.
4. A programme of strip, map and sample in areas of identified potential.
5. Design modification to preserve remains in situ.
6. Archaeological excavation of identified remains.
7. Archaeological watching brief on construction works.

The detail of any evaluation or mitigation work will be agreed with GGAT prior to being undertaken following the completion of the first phase of archaeological assessment and in accordance with an agreed detailed specification.

6 Method statement for a Site Visit (Stage 2)

A walkover survey will be undertaken of the proposed development area. This will consider the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area.

Drawings will comprise measured and sketch plans and elevations at appropriate scales as appropriate.

Photographs will be taken in high-resolution digital photography with the camera set to take TIFF format images with a resolution greater than eight megapixels.

Written records will be made as appropriate.

7 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief

2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to Geraint John Planning Ltd, Llanmoor Development Co. Ltd. and to GGAT and for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GGAT curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'Management of Archaeological Projects Two, Appendix 3' (Historic England 2015).

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (i.e. AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

9 Resources and timetable

Standards

The field evaluation will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be by Mark Houlston (MCIfA).

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.