

**Impact on Setting and Significance
relating to a proposed
rural enterprise dwelling at
Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn,
Pontyclun, CF72 9JU
Planning Application 24/0060/13**



Report by: Trysor

For: Roger Parry and Partners

April 2024



**Impact on Setting and Significance
relating to a proposed
rural enterprise dwelling at
Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn,
Pontyclun, CF72 9JU
Planning Application 24/0060/13**

By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2024/931
HER Event Record PRN – GGAT E007956

For: Roger Parry and Partners

April 2024

38, New Road
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net



Cover photograph: Looking west from the secondary trackway within the Talygarn Historic Park and Garden towards the location of the proposed new dwelling.

**Impact on Setting and Significance relating to a proposed
rural enterprise dwelling at
Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn, Pontyclun, CF72 9JU
Planning Application 24/0060/13**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2024/931

EVENT RECORD HER PRN – GGAT PRN E007956

DYDDIAD 10^{fed} Ebrill 2024 **DATE** 10th April 2024

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael
yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked
and received our approval.

JENNY HALL MCIfA

Jenny Hall

PAUL SAMBROOK MCIfA

Paul Sambrook

***Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr
adroddiad hwn.***

***We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this
report.***

38, New Road,
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
01269 826397

82, Henfaes Road
Tonna
Neath
SA11 3EX
01639 412708

www.trysor.net

enquiries@trysor.net

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based assessments, heritage impact assessments, setting assessments and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based assessments, heritage impact assessments, setting assessments and watching briefs.

Event Record PRN – GGAT HER

PRN	GGAT E007956
Name	<i>Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn, Pontyclun, CF72 9JU Planning Application 24/0060/13</i>
Type	HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
NGR	ST0269579582
Easting	302695
Northing	179582
Summary (English)	During early 2024 Trysor carried out an assessment of the impact of a proposed rural-enterprise dwelling at Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn, Pontyclun, CG72 9JU on the setting and significance of designated historic assets. Planning application 24/0060/13 (Rhondda Cynon Taf). © Trysor 2024
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Yn gynnar yn 2024 cynhaliodd Trysor asesiad o effaith annedd anghenion gwledig arfaethedig yn Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn, Pont-y-clun, CG72 9JU ar leoliad ac arwyddocâd asedau hanesyddol dynodedig. Cais cynllunio 24/0060/13 (Rhondda Cynon Taf). Trysor 2024
Description	During early 2024 Trysor carried out an assessment of the impact of a proposed rural-needs dwelling at Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn, Pontyclun, CG72 9JU on the setting and significance of designated historic assets. Planning application 24/0060/13 (Rhondda Cynon Taf). During the field visit a probable Bronze Age rond barrow was identified and recorded. © Trysor 2024
Sources	<i>Trysor, 2024, Impact on Setting and Significance relating to a proposed rural enterprise dwelling at Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn, Pontyclun, CF72 9JU, Planning Application 24/0060/13</i>
Copyright	© Trysor 2024

Historic Asset PRN – GGAT HER

PRN	GGAT 11631m
Name	Rhydhalog Newydd
Type	ROUND BARROW
Period	Bronze Age
Evidence	Earthwork
NGR	ST0266279628
Easting	302662
Northing	179628
Summary (English)	This round barrow was first discovered in 2024 during a setting impact assessment by Trysor. It measures at least 14 metres in diameter and is up to 0.5 metres high. The barrow has been set in an elevated position, at about 75 metres above sea level, from where it is likely that there would have been a 360-degree view of the surrounding landscape. However, it appears to have been deliberately positioned to the northwestern side of a broad, relatively level spur, making it clearly visible from lower ground to the northwest. It is now simply a grassed-over mound in a pasture field. A modern farm track clips its southern edge but is unlikely to have caused significant damage to the monument. © Trysor 2024
Crynodeb (Cymraeg)	Darganfuwyd y crug crwn hwn gyntaf yn 2024 yn ystod asesiad effaith gan Trysor. Mae'n mesur o leiaf 14 metr mewn diamedr ac mae hyd at 0.5 metr o uchder. Mae'r crug wedi'i osod mewn safle uchel, tua 75 metr uwchlaw lefel y môr, ac o'r fan honno mae'n debygol y byddai golygfa 360 gradd o'r dirwedd o amgylch. Fodd bynnag, mae'n ymddangos ei fod wedi'i leoli'n fwriadol ar ochr ogledd-orllewinol esgair lydan, gymharol wastad, sy'n golygu ei fod yn amlwg o'r tir is i'r gogledd-orllewin. Bellach, mae'n goroesi fel twmpath dan orchudd o laswellt mewn cae pori. Mae trac fferm modern yn torri ei ymyl deheuol ond mae'n annhebygol o fod wedi achosi difrod sylweddol i'r heneb. Trysor 2024
Description	This round barrow was first discovered in 2024 during a setting impact assessment by Trysor. It measures at least 14 metres in diameter and is up to 0.5 metres high. The barrow has been set in an elevated position, at about 75 metres above sea level, from where it is likely that there would have been a 360-degree view of the surrounding landscape. However, it appears to have been deliberately positioned to the northwestern side of a broad, relatively

	level spur, making it clearly visible from lower ground to the northwest. It is now simply a grassed-over mound in a pasture field. A modern farm track clips its southern edge but is unlikely to have caused significant damage to the monument. © Trysor 2024
Sources	Trysor, 2024, <i>Impact on Setting and Significance relating to a proposed rural enterprise dwelling at Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn, Pontyclun, CF72 9JU, Planning Application 24/0060/13</i>
Copyright	© Trysor 2024

Contents

Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
2. The Proposed Development Site	4
3. Methodology	5
4. Impacts on Setting Stage 1	6
5. Impacts on Setting Stage 2	7
6. Impacts on Setting Stage 3	11
7. Impacts on Setting Stage 4	15
8. Bibliography	16
Appendix A: Photographs	17
Appendix B: Setting Assessment Notes Stages 2 & 3 Talygarn Registered Historic Park & Garden (Grade II*) PGW(Gm)8(RCT)	38
Appendix C: Setting Assessment Notes Stages 2 & 3 Rhydhalog Newydd, Round Barrow, Monument of National Importance, Allocated PRN 11631m	49
Appendix D: Client Plans	61

Summary

This report is an assessment of potential impacts on the setting and any resulting impact on the significance of nationally important historic assets within a 500-metre radius of a proposed rural enterprise dwelling at Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn, Pontyclun, CF72 9JU, centred on ST0269579582.

The only designated historic asset of national importance within the 500-metre assessment area is the Registered Historic Park & Garden of Talygarn. A full assessment was undertaken for this designated Park & Garden following current Cadw guidance "Managing Setting of Historic Assets in Wales" (Cadw, 2017). This demonstrates that the significance of Park & Garden is drawn from its evidential, historical and aesthetic values (with regard to its setting), which would experience a minimal impact from the proposed development and therefore there would be no impact on the significance of the historic asset.

During the site visit in March 2024, Trysor noted that there is a denuded Bronze Age round barrow at ST0266279628, previously unrecorded, close to the access track to the proposed development site. It has been allocated HER PRN 11631m in the Glamorgan-Gwent Historic Environment Record. This was considered to be a monument of national importance and therefore a full assessment was also undertaken following the Cadw setting guidance. This demonstrates that the significance of round barrow is drawn from its evidential value and its aesthetic value with regard to its setting. The setting would experience a Very Low negative impact from the proposed development. Mitigation has been suggested which would reduce this impact and ensure that there would be no impact on the significance of this historic asset.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Trysor, at the request of Roger Parry and Partners, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry SY11 2NU, on behalf of their client, to assess the impact on the setting and significance of nationally important historic assets within a 500-metre radius from a proposed rural enterprise dwelling centred on ST0269579582 at Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn, Pontyclun, CF72 9JU, see Figure 1.
- 1.2 The proposed development is a rural-needs dwelling, garage and associated infrastructure, using an existing trackway that connects to farm buildings 325 metres to the south, see Appendix D.
- 1.3 A field visit was made by Trysor to the proposed location of the development, and the surrounding area, on 21st March 2024 to examine the development site and its surroundings.
- 1.4 A planning application, 24/0060/13, was submitted on Wednesday 17th January 2024 and validated by the local planning authority on Friday 19th January 2024.
- 1.5 In response to the planning application, in a letter dated February 5th, 2024, Cadw stated that an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the Talygarn Registered Historic Park and Garden PGW(Gm)8(RCT) should be prepared by a competent and qualified historic environment expert, in accordance with the methodology outlined in the Welsh Government's best-practice guidance Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (2017). Cadw stated that they should be reconsulted once an assessment was available.
- 1.6 Trysor was commissioned to undertake this assessment on 14th March 2024.

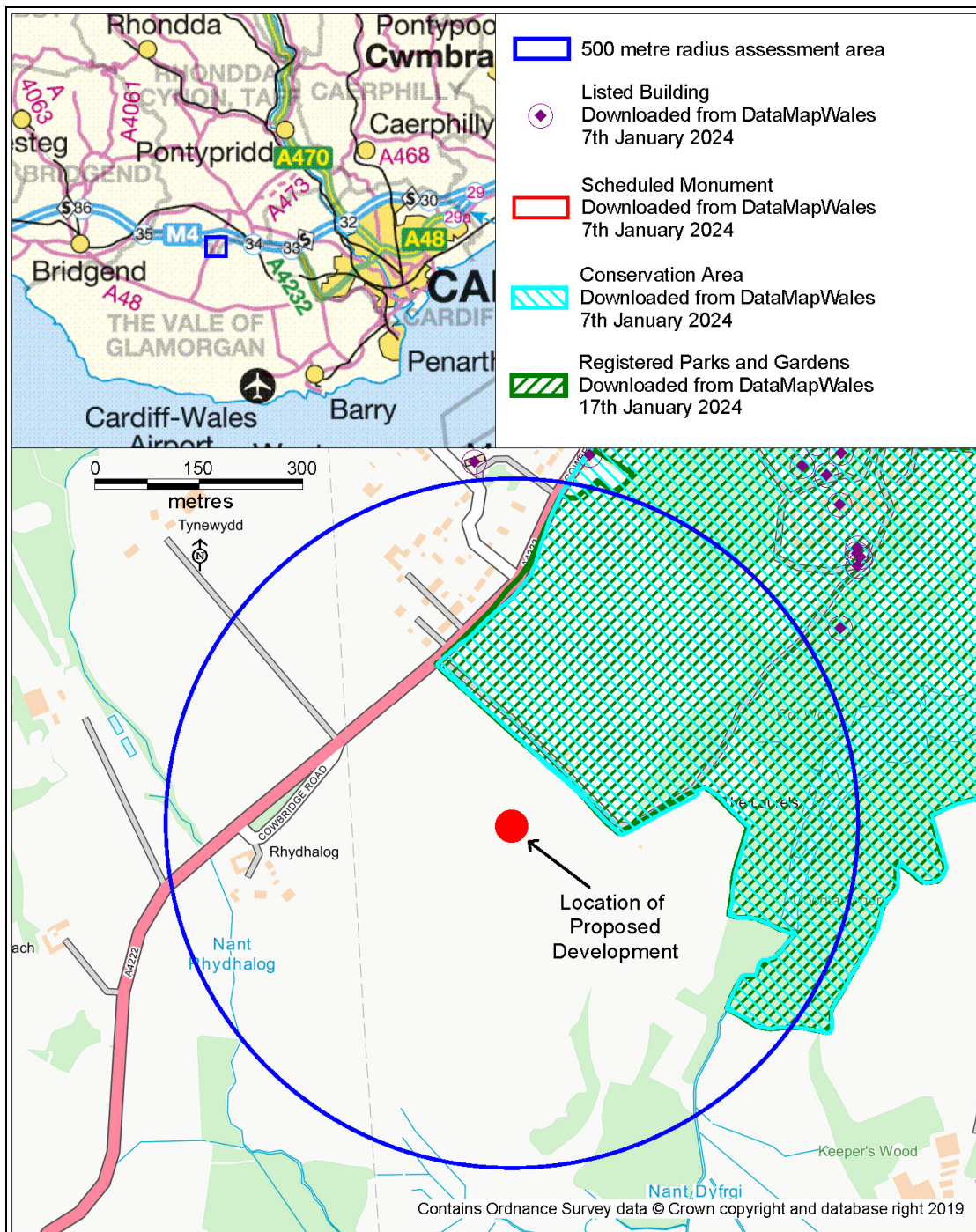


Figure 1: Location of the development and the designated, nationally important historic assets within 500 metres.

2. The Proposed Development Site

- 2.1 This is an application for outline planning for the siting of a rural enterprise dwelling and garage, with vehicular access, parking, landscaping and associated works at Rhydhalog Newydd, Cowbridge Road, Talygarn, Pontyclun, CF72 9JU.
- 2.2 The proposed development will stand at approximately 74 metres AOD at the northern, upper corner of a rectangular pasture field which slopes away steeply to the south-southwest. The dwelling itself would stand within a newly created garden enclosure and would have a south-southeastern aspect.
- 2.2.1 The dwelling would be accessed via an existing farm track which runs northwest to join the A4222 Cowbridge Road, 250 metres away. The same track also gives access to the farm buildings on the holding, 350 metres to the south-southeast.

3. Methodology

3.1 This document assesses the impact on the setting and significance of nationally important historic assets within a 500-metre radius from a development centred on ST0269579582 at Rhydhalog Newydd, Talygarn, Pontyclun CF72 9JU.

3.1.1 The process outlined in "Setting of Historic Assets in Wales" (Cadw, 2017) has been followed in order to assess impacts on the setting of the historic asset and any impacts on its significance.

3.1.2 This process has four stages;

Stage 1: Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.

Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and in particular the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

Stage 4: If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

3.2 In line with the annexe in the "Setting of Historic Assets in Wales" (2017, p.11), where an application has a footprint of under 0.2 hectares the impact on nationally important historic assets within 500 metres has been assessed.

4. Impacts on Setting Stage 1: *Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development.*

4.1 An examination of the assessment area, defined as being the land within a 500-metre radius of ST0269579582, shows that there is only one recorded historic asset of National Importance present. This is the Grade II* Talygarn Registered Park & Garden (PGW(Gm)8(RCT) (see Table 1).

4.1.1 The area of the Registered Park & Garden roughly corresponds with the area of the Talygarn House & Grounds Conservation Area (WAL/RCT/CEB4/2L), with conformity along the southern edge of the parkland. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, the impact assessment for the Registered Park & Garden also applies to the Conservation Area.

4.2 A second historic asset of National Importance was also discovered by Trysor during the site visit. This was a previously unrecorded Bronze Age Round Barrow at ST0266279628 and was found alongside the access track, 60 metres to the northwest of the proposed development site. This barrow is separated from the proposed development site by a farm access track and mature hedgerow. A PRN was requested from Heneb for the feature and it will be recorded under PRN 11631m in the regional Historic Environment Record.

Reference Number	Historic Asset Name	Period	Historic Asset Type	Easting	Northing
(PGW(Gm)8(RCT)	Talygarn	Post Medieval	Park & Garden	303181	179924
HER PRN 11631m	Rhydhalog Newydd	Bronze Age	Round Barrow	302662	179628

Table 1: Historic Assets of National Importance within 500 metres of the proposed development site

4.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Landscapes or World Heritage Sites, within 500 metres of the proposed development.

4.4 A full assessment of the settings of the Talygarn Park & Garden and the Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow and the impacts on their settings and significance from the proposed development is the subject of the rest of this report, with detailed commentary in Appendices B and C.

5. Impacts on Setting Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.

5.1.1 The significance of an historic asset is derived from the sum of four heritage values according to *Conservation Principles (Cadw, 2011, p.10)*. These four values are:

- Evidential value
- Historical value
- Aesthetic value
- Communal value

5.1.2 Conservation principles outlines that setting is part of the Aesthetic Value (Cadw, 2011, p.10, section 2.3 and p.17 *Aesthetic Value*).

5.1.3 Guidance on assessing the setting of historic assets was introduced in 2017 (Cadw, 2017). Cadw states that: *Setting is not itself a historic asset, though land within a setting may contain other historic assets. The importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of a historic asset.* (Cadw, 2017, p.2, Section 1, second para).

5.1.4 In section 5.2 below, the setting and significance of both the Talygarn Registered Park & Garden and the undesignated, and previously unrecorded, Rhydhalog Round Barrow are assessed.

5.2 Talygarn Registered Park & Garden (PGW(Gm)8(RCT) (see Appendix B for more detail of setting)

5.2.1 Historic Setting: The historic park & garden at Talygarn may have its origins in the early history of the mansion of Talygarn, which was extant by the 14th century. The concept of parkland and formal gardens associated with the house, however, is likely to belong to later centuries. There is evidence that the growing trend of creating designed landscape settings around country mansions had influenced James Prichard, who resided at Talygarn. Around 1758 Prichard is known to have planted an avenue of Spanish Chestnut trees within the estate (Davies, 2001). Prichard's heir sold the property to Revd. Dr William Berkin Meacham Lisle circa 1817. Lisle was a wealthy clergyman who invested in the estate and its surroundings, including improving and signposting roads within the district. Lisle died in 1856 and after a decade of neglect the estate was sold to the wealthy polymath George Thomas Clark. Clark set about transforming the house and buildings at Talygarn between 1877 and 1882. Through land purchase and exchange he also expanded the estate considerably from the 300 acres which had been left by Lisle. (Davies, 2001). G.T. Clark also invested in the parkland and gardens surrounding the house at Talygarn, and the character of the designed landscape was largely established after 1877, including additional estate buildings, formal gardens, woodland plantations and picturesque lakes (Cadw, 2000). The extent of the estate at its peak is captured on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, published in 1885 and 1900 and show that it had grown since the time of the 1833 First Series Ordnance Survey map. Clark died in 1898, but his son continued his project for some years. In 1923 the estate was sold by his grandson W.D. Clark to the South Wales Miners Welfare Committee for conversion into a convalescence home for miners. In later times the house and buildings were converted again into a complex of self-contained accommodation units.

5.2.2 Modern Setting: Talygarn Park & Garden largely survives today as the grounds surrounding the converted mansion and service buildings, to which some modern residential units have been added. Despite the changes to the house and buildings the character of the parkland remains unmistakeable and much of the formal garden area has also been maintained and is recognisable. The main loss of features has occurred in the vicinity of the kitchen garden, where the site of the range of glasshouses associated with the garden has been redeveloped for residential purposes.



Figure 2: The 1841 Llantrisant Tithe Map shows the southern part of the Talygarn estate and the position of the house and garden. The proposed development site is ringed. (Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru – The National Library of Wales).

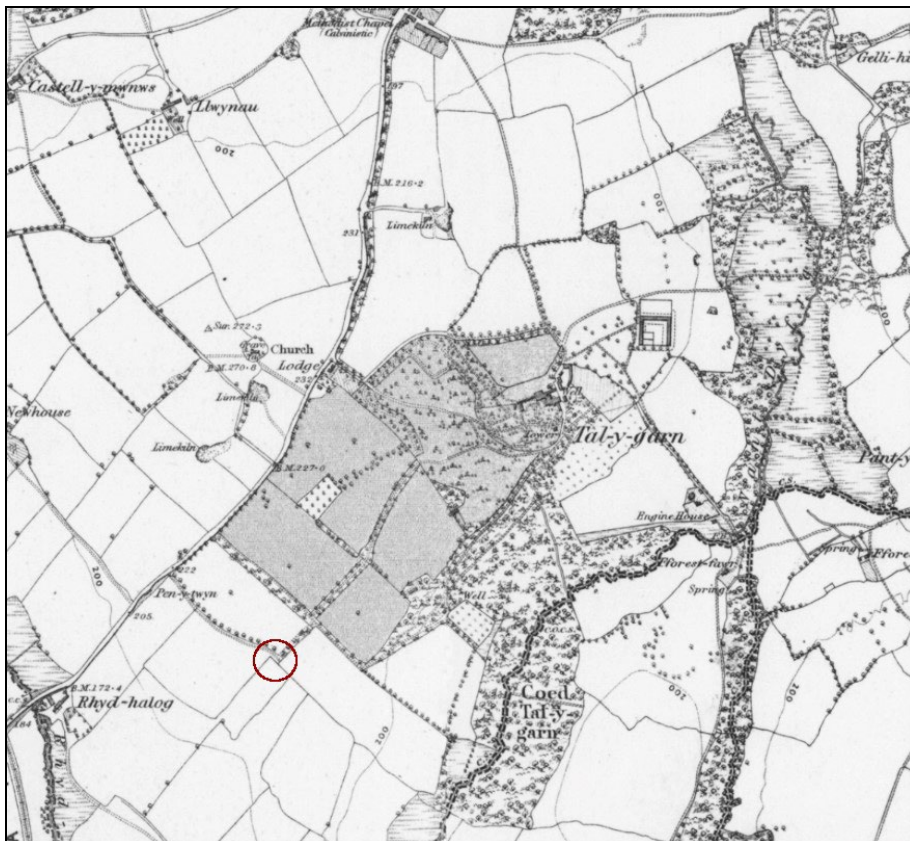


Figure 3: The 1885 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 scale map shows the Talygarn Park & Garden shaded and captures the estate in its heyday. The proposed development site is ringed. (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland).

5.3 Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow (Newly recorded site – allocated PRN 11631m) (see Appendix B for more detail of setting)

5.3.1 Historic Setting: This round barrow was first discovered in 2024 during the site visit by Trysor, see Figure 3. It measures circa 10 metres in diameter and is up to 0.5 metres high. It would have been constructed during the Bronze Age, between circa 2200BC and circa 1100BC and would have been raised over the site of one or more cremation burials. There are no recorded monuments of the same period in the surrounding landscape and no information as to the location of any contemporary settlements or communication routes in the district. The barrow has been set in an elevated position, at about 75 metres above sea level, from where it is likely that there would have been a 360-degree view of the surrounding landscape. However, it appears to have been deliberately positioned to the northwestern side of a broad, relatively level spur, making it clearly visible from lower ground to the northwest. It is possible that the lower ground to the northwest was used as a communication route, but this is speculation. The slopes of the spur are steeper to the southeast and southwest, suggesting that the barrow would not have been highly visible from either of these directions. The land also falls away gently to the northeast before rising again in the direction of Talygarn. There may have been good views from the high ground to the west.

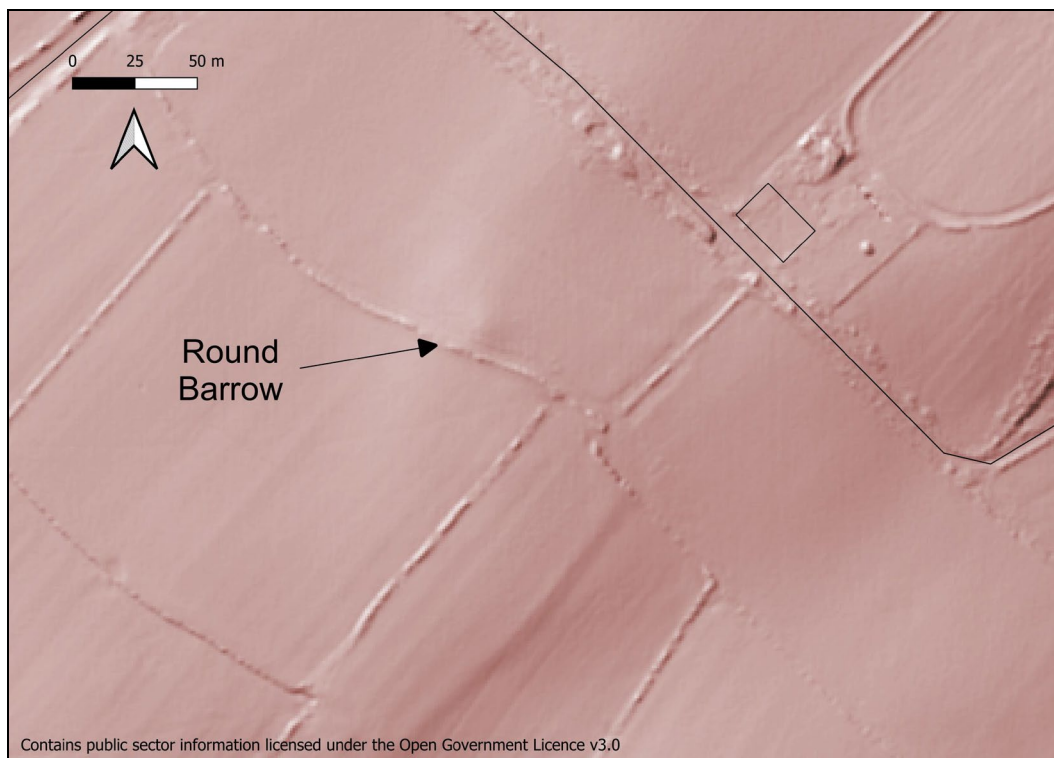


Figure 3: 1-metre LiDAR data showing the newly recorded round barrow at ST0266279628.

5.3.2 Modern Setting: The barrow would have been in use during prehistory, perhaps for a relatively short time, but with time it became a relict feature in the landscape, which is how it survives in the present day. It is now simply a grassed-over mound in a pasture field. A modern farm track clips its southern edge but is unlikely to have caused significant damage to the monument. The surrounding rural landscape has undoubtedly changed significantly since the early Bronze Age, especially in Medieval and Post Medieval times. During recent centuries the field systems, communication routes and settlement patterns have undoubtedly changed considerably. The land in the immediate area has become enclosed farmland and there is the large, designed parkland of Talygarn to the north and to the west there is also the large limestone quarry, now an asphalt plant. The M4 lies close to the north and the busy Cowbridge road passes to the west.

6. Impacts on Setting Stage 3: *Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

6.1 Talygarn Registered Park & Garden (PGW(Gm)8(RCT) (see Appendix B for more detail of setting)

6.1.1 The Talygarn Registered Park & Garden is made up of an extensive complex of features focused on the mansion and service buildings at the core of the estate. These features are of post-medieval date and chiefly reflect the developments undertaken under the ownership of G.T. Clark during the late 19th century.

6.1.2 The mansion and its associated buildings occupy a relatively elevated position, at circa 77 metres above sea level, to the northwest of the valley of the Nant Dyfrgi stream valley. The park and garden area chiefly occupies the area surrounding the mansion and buildings, including the relatively flat hill which runs southwest of the mansion towards the proposed development site. The park & garden area also extends into lower, mostly wooded areas to the northeast and southeast, including a section of the Nant Dyfrgi valley itself. There are few locations from which the extent of the park & garden can be appreciated, and these are mainly limited to viewpoints along a rural road over 1 kilometre to the southeast, from which the mansion and buildings can be seen in their setting.

6.1.3 The proposed development lies within 100 metres of the southern boundary of the registered park & garden. Despite this relatively close proximity to the boundary of the registered park & garden, which also corresponds with the southern boundary of the Talygarn House conservation area, the nature of the boundary and the topography of the park & garden ensure that the proposed development is well screened from the interior of the parkland. The southern boundary of the registered area was created in the 19th century as a wooded plantation following the line of a secondary access track through the estate, which ultimately leads to the mansion and buildings. This wooded strip remains wooded and therefore screens views into the parkland from the outside, and from inside the parkland looking out. This reduces intervisibility between the development site and the parkland to a minimum.

6.1.4 Cadw have previously assessed that the key views within the registered park & garden area are those gained across Cot Wood and Adam's Pond from the lawns to the southeastern side of the mansion, looking south-southeast. The development would not impact on these views as woodland and topography block views towards the proposed development from the lawns at the mansion.

6.1.5 Trysor identified that there are viewpoints of the mansion and buildings 1 kilometre from the southeast in which they can be appreciated in their park & garden setting. It should be noted that these views are gained from outside the 500-metre assessment area. As Plate 1 shows, in these views the proposed development would be viewed against the backdrop of the large limestone quarry to the west. Scattered dwellings and farms are visible in these views and the addition of a new dwelling of traditional form would not change the character of the landscape or impact on the registered park & garden negatively.

6.1.6 This assessment shows that the proposed development at Rhydhalog Newydd would have a negligible impact on the Talygarn Registered Historic Park & Garden. The significance of the historic asset is drawn from its Evidential, Historical and Aesthetic Values, which would not be affected by the proposed development.

6.2 Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow (New recorded site – allocated PRN 11631m) (see Appendix B for more detail of setting)

- 6.2.1 The Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow is a funerary site, where it is likely that cremated remains were buried and covered with the barrow mound during the Bronze Age, between circa 2200 BC and 1100BC.
- 6.2.2 The round barrow is found in an elevated position, at circa 75 metres above sea level, at the northwestern side of the top of a relatively flat spur which extends south-southwest from the high ground within Talygarn Park & Garden. It would appear that the round barrow was intentionally sited by its builders at this location to make it visible from the lower ground to the west or northwest. It is not known why this view may have been significant. Despite favouring the views to the northwest, it is possible that there would have been good views in all directions from the barrow when it was first built. It survives today as a relict feature in the farmed landscape, with a modern farm track clipping its southern edge and a mature hedgerow to its southern side which blocks views in that direction. Views to the north are blocked by the trees along the boundary of the Talygarn Park & Garden.
- 6.2.3 The proposed development site lies some 60 metres southeast of the barrow but is separated from it by the existing farm trackway and mature hedgerow. As the round barrow lies within a few metres of the hedgerow, it acts as an effective screening barrier for views towards the proposed development site.
- 6.2.4 Plate 14 shows that the round barrow is still visible on views from the farm track as it approaches from the lower ground to the northwest, although it is undoubtedly less of a feature than it would have been when first created, following centuries of erosion. This view is considered to be a key view of the monument. The round barrow is best appreciated and understood in close proximity from the farm track, as it passes the monument (Plates 9 & 14).
- 6.2.5 The proposed dwelling in an adjacent field would not have a negative impact on the key view of the round barrow from the northwest, as the topography of the spur on which the barrow lies, and the mature hedgerow between the development site and the barrow, would block views of the dwelling.
- 6.2.6 Due to the proximity of the round barrow to the access track to the proposed development site, there is potential for indirect physical impacts to be caused to the barrow by vehicles and

machinery passing along the track. Steps can be taken to ensure such indirect impacts are avoided.

- 6.2.7 It is determined therefore that the proposed development would not impact negatively on the setting of the Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow. The significance of the historic asset is drawn from its Evidential Value, which would not be affected by the proposed development, and its setting on which there would be a Very Low impact but this could be reduced to negligible by allowing the existing hedge along the track to grow slightly higher.

7. Impacts on Setting Stage 4: *If necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.*

7.1 Talygarn Registered Park & Garden (PGW(Gm)8(RCT) (see Appendix B for more detail of setting)

7.1.1 The proposed development includes provision for the planting of a small number of deciduous trees to the northeast of the new dwelling, as well as the maintenance of the existing field boundary hedgerows and the addition of a new boundary hedgerow to define the garden area.

7.1.2 Many of the scattered dwellings in the area appear to be painted in white and it may be appropriate to conform to that colour to help enhance the character of the area.

7.2 Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow (New site – allocated PRN 11631m) (see Appendix B for more detail of setting)

7.2.1 The mature hedgerow which passes to the south of the Rhydhalog Newydd round barrow is already an effective screening barrier separating the proposed development site from the round barrow. It is recommended that the hedgerow is maintained at its present thickness and allowed to grow higher if possible, to maximise its screening effect.

7.2.2 To avoid indirect physical impacts on the round barrow, it is suggested that its area is marked out and fenced off to ensure no vehicles or machines drive over the site. Light fencing pins and marker tape, or plastic barrier fencing, would suffice for this purpose, to avoid driving wooden posts into the area of the monument.

7.2.3 No trees should be planted within 15 metres of the round barrow and no fence posts should be driving into the ground on or in close proximity to the round barrow.

8. Bibliography

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles*

Cadw, 2017, *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*

Cadw, 2000, *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Glamorgan, p.148-52 (ref: PGW(Gm)8(RCT))*.

CIfA, 2020, *Standards and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

Davies, J.B., 2001, "The Marcher Lordship of Talygarn" in *Meisgyn and Glynrhondda*, Volume 1, Number 4. Llantrisant and District Local History Society.

8.1 Map sources

Ordnance Survey, 1811, Original Surveyors Drawings, 2 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 177, Llantrisant

Ordnance Survey, 1833, 1 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 4361

Ordnance Survey, 1885, First Edition 1:10560 scale, Sheet number Glamorganshire XLI.NE, Surveyed 1875

Ordnance Survey, 1900, Second Edition 1:10560 scale, Sheet number Glamorganshire XLI.NE, Revised 1897

Ordnance Survey, 1933, 1:10560 scale, Sheet number Glamorganshire XLI.NE, Revised 1914

Llantrisant Parish Tithe Map, 1841

Llantrisant Parish Tithe Apportionment, 1841

APPENDIX A

Photographs

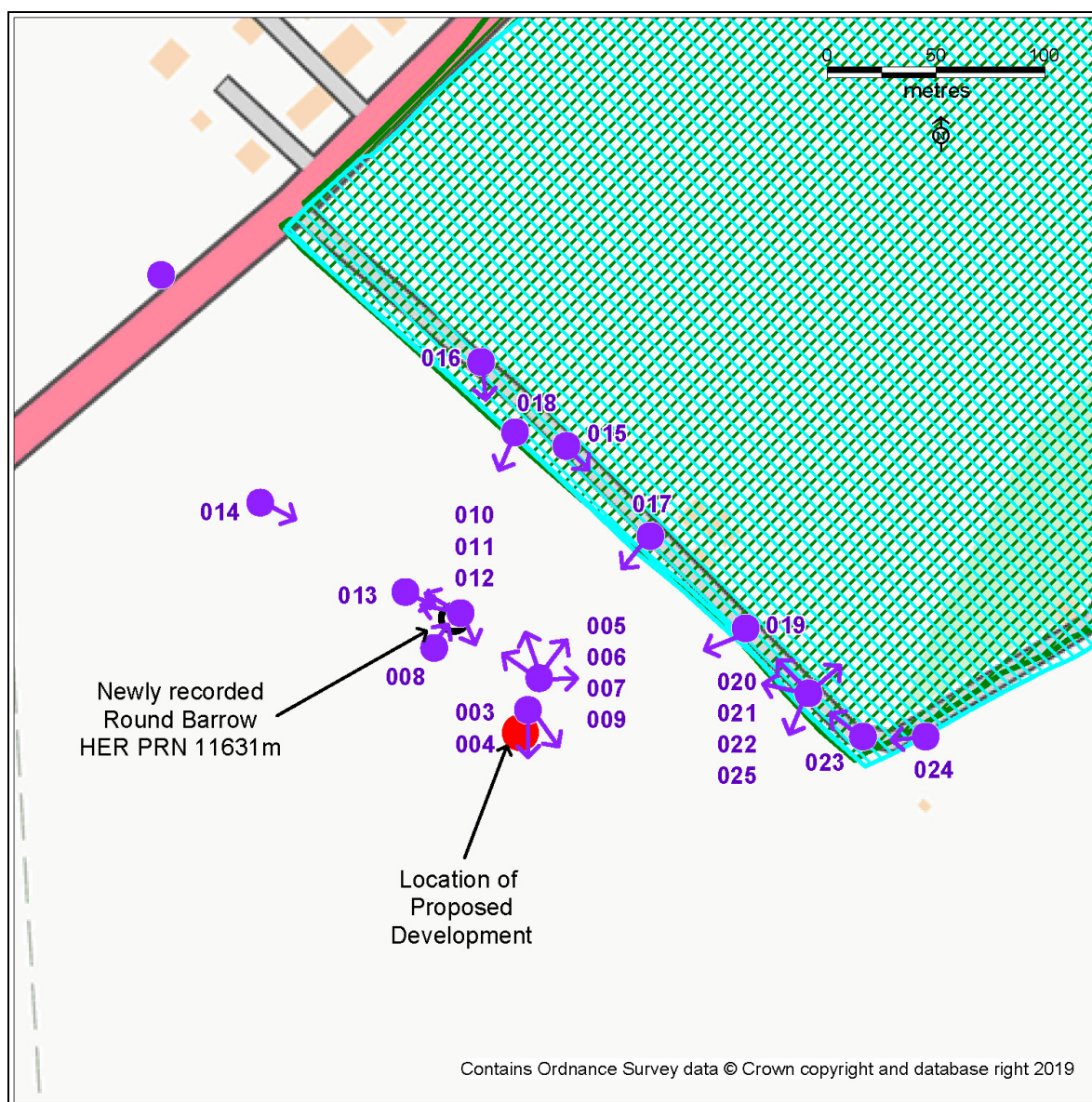


Figure 7: Location of photographs.



Plate 1: RHN2024_001. A view towards Talygarn and its Registered Historic Park & Garden, which from this angle is seen as the large area of woodland in the centre of the image. The mansion and buildings at Talygarn are to the right. The proposed development site is arrowed to the left, where a static caravan is currently sited. The proposed new dwelling would stand in the same position and as can be seen here, would be seen against the backdrop of a modern limestone quarry. It would have a minimal impact on the setting of the Registered Park & Garden. Note that there are scattered dwelling and farms in the landscape to the left, and the proposed development would not conflict with that existing settlement pattern. Photograph taken 1.1.km to the southeast of Talygarn at ST0404379283. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 2: RHN2024_002. A view towards the proposed development site from a minor road 1km to the southeast. Trees on the slope screen views of Talygarn Registered Historic Park & Garden. Again, the pattern of scattered rural dwellings is seen in this view and the proposed dwelling would not be in conflict. The caravan currently located at the proposed development site is visible. The proposed new dwelling would have a minimal impact on the setting of the Registered Park & Garden. Photograph taken from ST 0352978616. Looking northwest



Plate 3: RHN2024_003. A view of the proposed development site. The proposed dwelling would stand in alignment with the fence line seen in the centre of this image. The farm buildings left of centre are those which are associated with the holding. Looking south.



Plate 4: RHN2024_004. A view of the proposed development site. The proposed dwelling would stand in alignment with the fence line seen to the right of this image. The farm buildings right of centre are those which are associated with the holding. The gateway left of centre will be infilled with a newly planted hedge. Looking south.



Plate 5: RHN2024_005. A view taken from the entrance gate into the proposed development site, looking towards the Registered Historic Park & Garden. The treeline in the middle ground is the plantation along the southern boundary of the parkland, screening views into the parkland beyond. The buildings at Talygarn are not visible. Structures seen right of centre beyond the treeline represent a modern stable and menage complex inside the area of the parkland. Looking northeast.



Plate 6: RHN2024_006. A view from the entrance gateway into the proposed development site looking across the broad and relatively level spur which extends southwards from the Registered Park & Garden. Looking east.



Plate 7: RHN2024_007. A view from the entrance gateway into the proposed development site looking towards the northwestern side of the broad and relatively level spur which extends southwards from the Registered Park & Garden. The Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow is just in view to the left (arrowed). Looking north-northwest.



Plate 8: RHN2024_008. A view towards the southern boundary of the Talygarn Registered Historic Park & Garden taken from the access track to the proposed development site. This again shows the screening effect of the boundary plantation. The modern stable is seen to the far right. The Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow is in the foreground. Looking northeast.



Plate 9: RHN2024_009. A view of the Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow, seen from the farm track leading to the proposed development site. The large mound of the barrow is clearly seen. It is also evident in this image that the barrow is positioned to the northwest edge of the natural spur, deliberately placed here to be visible from the low ground to the northwest. This is one of the key views of the monument and it is unaffected by the proposed development. Looking northwest.



Plate 10: RHN2024_010. A view of the Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow, demonstrating how the barrow is positioned at the northwest edge of the natural spur, deliberately situated here to be visible from the low ground to the northwest. The land can here be seen sloping away from the edge of the barrow. Looking northwest.



Plate 11: RHN2024_011. A view of the Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow, showing how the 20th century farm track has clipped the southern edge of the barrow. Fortunately, little damage seems to have occurred, but any future development would require that the barrow is fenced off to prevent heavy vehicles or machinery from driving over its southern edge. The barrow is positioned at the northwest edge of the natural spur, with the land sloping away from the edge of the barrow. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 12: RHN2024_012. A view from the Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow towards the proposed development site. The arrow marks the top of a wooden electricity pole next to the caravan at the proposed development site. The mature hedge therefore screens any view of the caravan presently at the site, but if the hedge were allowed to grow higher, it would block views of the proposed dwelling. This view would not impact negatively on the setting of the barrow, which is best viewed from the top of the broad spur when looking west or northwest, not towards the proposed development site. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 13: RHN2024_013. A view towards the Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow taken from the farm track a short distance to the west. This is another key view of the monument, and it emphasises the significance of the positioning of the barrow at the top of a northwest-facing slope, where it becomes a more prominent feature when viewed from lower ground. From this slightly lower position, the hedgerow to the right now blocks views of the electricity pole and would block views of the proposed dwelling also. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 14: RHN2024_014. A view towards the Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow, which is arrowed. Due to its denudation, it is no longer an obvious feature from this distance and is best seen in close proximity. The electricity pole to the right is situated about 40 metres southwest of the proposed new dwelling, which would be situated behind the hedgerow to the right of the barrow. Allowing the hedgerow to grow higher would increase the screening effect of the hedge. Looking southeast.



Plate 15: RHN2024_015. A view along the secondary trackway which enters the Talygarn Registered Historic Park & Garden from the Cowbridge Road, south of Ystradowen. There are planted trees between the trackway and the boundary banks which run parallel to either side, creating a deliberate screening plantation along the southern boundary of the parkland. Looking southeast.



Plate 16: RHN2024_016. A view from the secondary trackway looking towards the proposed development site, which is right of centre but effectively screened even in winter by the tree line. Looking south.



Plate 17: RHN2024_017. A view from the secondary trackway towards the proposed development site, which is left of centre. The farm buildings can be seen to the far left. Looking southwest.



Plate 18: RHN2024_018. A view of the Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow, at the centre of the image, seen from the southern edge of the Talygarn Registered Historic Park & Garden. The proposed dwelling would stand left of centre where there is already a caravan. The farm buildings are visible further to the left. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 19: RHN2024_019. A view from the secondary trackway looking towards the proposed development site, which is at the centre of the image. There would be a fleeting view of the proposed dwelling through this gap in the tree line, but proposed tree planting to the northeast of the dwelling would largely screen the building from view from this direction. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 20: RHN2024_020. A view from the secondary trackway looking towards the existing farm buildings on the holding, showing how the tree line generally acts as a screening barrier. Looking south-southwest.



Plate 21: RHN2024_021. A view from the secondary trackway looking towards the proposed development site, which is left of centre but effectively screened even in winter by the tree line. Looking west-northwest.



Plate 22: RHN2024_022. A view of the secondary trackway again showing the screening effect of the trees planted alongside the trackway, even in winter. Looking northwest.



Plate 23: RHN2024_023. A view of the secondary trackway showing mature trees along its course. The proposed development site would be beyond the left edge of this view. Looking northwest.



Plate 24: RHN2024_024. A view of the secondary trackway looking towards the proposed development site, which is behind the trees at the centre of the image, but effectively screened from view even in winter. At this point the track turns northeast into Cot Wood and there would be no possible view westwards towards the proposed development. Looking west.



Plate 25: RHN2024_025. A view into the parkland of Talygarn from the secondary trackway. The mansion and buildings of Talygarn stand beyond the trees at the centre of the image and remain out of view. Looking east-northeast.

APPENDIX B

SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES STAGES 2 & 3

**Talygarn
Registered Historic Park & Garden
(Grade II*) – PGW(Gm)8(RCT)**

<p>Talygarn</p> <p>Registered Historic Park & Garden (Grade II*) – PGW(Gm)8(RCT)</p> <p>Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?</p>	
<p>Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:</p>	
<p>Origins of the historic asset</p>	<p>The historic park & garden at Talygarn may have its origins in the early history of the mansion of Talygarn, which was extant by the 14th century (Davies, 2000). The concept of parkland and formal gardens associated with the house, however, is likely to belong to later centuries. There is evidence that the growing trend of creating designed landscape settings around country mansions had influenced James Prichard, who resided at Talygarn. Around 1758 Prichard is known to have planted an avenue of Spanish Chestnut trees within the estate. Prichard's heir sold the property to Revd. Dr William Berkin Meacham Lisle circa 1817. Lisle was a wealthy clergyman who invested in the estate and its surroundings, including improving and signposting roads within the district. Lisle died in 1856 and after a decade of neglect the estate was sold to the wealthy polymath George Thomas Clark. Clark set about transforming the house and buildings at Talygarn between 1877 and 1882 (Cadw, 2000). Through land purchase and exchange he also expanded the estate considerably from the 300 acres which had been left by Lisle. (Davies, J.B., 2001). G.T. Clark also invested in the parkland and gardens surrounding the house at Talygarn, and the character of the designed landscape was largely established after 1877, including additional estate buildings, formal gardens, woodland plantations and picturesque lakes. The extent of the estate at its peak is captured on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, published in 1885 and 1900 and show that it had grown since</p>

	<p>the time of the 1833 First Series Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>Clark died in 1898, but his son continued his project for some year, but in 1923 the estate was sold by his grandson W.D. Clark to the South Wales Miners Welfare Committee for conversion into a convalescence home for miners. In later times the house and buildings were converted again into a complex of self-contained accommodation units. Despite this the character of the parkland remains unmistakeable and its extent has been defined and described in the Register of Historic Parks & Gardens.</p>
What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/ historic assets and natural features?	<p>The parkland and gardens of Talygarn were created around the historic mansion of the same name from at least the mid-18th century. The mansion has been extended and modified during the past 250 years but survives and is now a listed building (Listing No. 13511). It stands at the heart of the park and garden, insulated from the surrounding landscape. A number of other listed features are also present within the park and garden, mostly in the vicinity of the house and formal gardens, including terraces, benches and a sundial.</p>
What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?	<p>The position of Talygarn mansion acted as a focus for the formal gardens and surrounding parkland which developed fully during the latter part of the 19th century. The dwelling has early origins, as far back as the 14th century, and its location may have been selected to take advantage of the shelter of the hill to its west wide, which would have protected it from the prevailing winds.</p>
What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/ streetscape?	<p>The gardens and parkland of Talygarn were created to surround the mansion of Talygarn and paid no respect the surrounding landscape, from which the parkland was deliberately screened by tree planting around parts of its boundaries, most notably to the south. This created an exclusive landscape around the mansion which was intended to be inaccessible to uninvited guests, for private enjoyment.</p>

<p>Was it constructed to take advantage of significant views or to be a part of a significant view? Although there may be a 360-degree view, some areas of the view may be more significant than others.</p>	<p>There is no evidence to suggest that the park and garden themselves were created to enjoy a specific view or views.</p> <p>From the minor rural road which runs between Talygarn and Henson, to the west and northwest, Talygarn mansion and its associated buildings are a striking feature in the landscape within their estate setting.</p> <p>Internally, however, it is clear that there were views from the area of the mansion from where the park and garden were designed to be pleasurable to view. The most significant view identified in Cadw's description of the park and garden is south-southeastwards across Cot Wood and Adam's Pond, from the lawns to the southern side of the mansion. This takes advantage of the elevated position of the house and gardens and the south-southeasterly aspect of the house itself.</p>
<p>Thinking about changes since the historic asset was built</p>	
<p>Has its function or use changed?</p>	<p>The park and garden at Talygarn was originally a private garden for the family which owned the mansion. In recent decades the house and associated estate buildings have been converted into multiple residencies, with additional units added with newbuild, to create an exclusive community, which now has the benefit of the garden and parkland setting of the property. The walled kitchen garden is no longer in use however.</p>
<p>What changes have happened to the surrounding landscape/streetscape?</p>	<p>In many respects, the surrounding rural landscape has not changed dramatically since the 19th century, although the field systems have developed to suit modern agricultural practices and the sizes of local farmsteads and villages have grown. One major change, however, has been the construction of the M4 motorway just outside the northern boundary of Talygarn's parkland area. The M4 now separates Talygarn from the much-enlarged villages of Llanharry, Brynsadler, Pontyclun and Miskion which lie further north.</p>

Have changes happened because of changes to the historic asset or to its historical setting?	Changes have happened to both the historic asset and the historical setting for the reasons described above.
Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure?	Yes. The land within the parkland and gardens was altered significantly and managed differently from the 18 th century to the present day, as it has been maintained as a series of formal gardens, surrounded by parkland and including artificial lakes and planted woodlands.
Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape /streetscape?	The management of the park and garden area does not extend outside the parkland boundary, but the addition of woodlands and lakes to the local landscape does influence the appearance of the area, especially as the extensive parkland and woodlands of Hensol Castle lie close by to the southeast.
Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed	It is probable that the maturing of the woodlands surrounding the mansion and park and garden has changed views within and from the estate over the past century and a half, but the significant view from the mansion across the valley to the south-southeast is undoubtedly developed in accord with the intentions of the designers of the parkland. From distance, from the west and northwest, Talygarn mansion and its associated buildings are a striking feature in the landscape within their estate setting, again this was probably an intentional effect created by the designers of the estate.
Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its relationship to its associated landscape:	
Were these relationships designed or accidental? How did these relationships change over time?	<p>The parkland and gardens of Talygarn were designed, which most of the surviving features laid out in the late 19th century.</p> <p>The park and garden remain a distinctive component in the local landscape, under separate management from the surrounding farmland.</p>

How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?	These are visual features and the parkland, formal gardens, woodland, lakes and estate buildings are distinctive and typical of estate landscapes of the period.
• Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (for example, to a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?	There are many historic photographs of Talygarn Manor and its gardens from the late 19 th century onwards, including during its period of use as a Miners' Rehabilitation Centre. The parkland does not appear to be represented in these images however.

Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:	
• views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first created – for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure	<p>Cadw have established that the significant view from Talygarn Manor is to the south-southeast across Cot Wood and Adam's Pond.</p> <p>The Manor is best seen from within the gardens or in close proximity. It also appears in longer views from a rural road just over 1km to the southeast, where it can be appreciated in its estate setting.</p>
• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history - for example, a historic artistic depiction of the site	<p>There are no known historic artistic or photographic representations of the parkland. There are many examples of late 19th and 20th century photographs of the mansion and some of the gardens around the house.</p>
• important modern views to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.	<p>There are no known popular visitor viewing points of the manor or its parkland. There are incidental views from some rural roads in the district, the most meaningful of which is a road 1km to the southeast.</p>

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.			
POSSIBLE IMPACT	COMMENT	IMPACT ON SETTING	IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ASSET
The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale and location of the historic asset and its setting	The Registered Park & Garden is a large and varied area and the proposed development would lie outside its boundaries and be markedly smaller in mass and area. It would not impact on any key view of the buildings at Talygarn or the park and garden and would only be visible from a distance of over 1km in any clear views of the registered area. It would not figure in any significant view within or looking out of the registered area.	Very Low	None
Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/or buried remains	The proposed development would be very small in comparison with the registered park & garden and detached from it. It would not detract from the appreciation of the parkland or the garden or the various buildings and features within its boundaries.	None	None

The presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this	<p>The wider landscape around the registered park & garden is characterised by a rural landscape of enclosed fields and scattered farms and dwellings. The proposed development of a new dwelling would conform to the existing settlement pattern and not represent a detrimental change to views of the landscape or the registered area.</p> <p>There is a busy A road to the northwest. The M4 motorway is visible to the north-northwest. In longer views there is a major limestone quarry to the west. There are existing farm buildings on the holding, 375 metres to the south-southeast and a modern stable complex 125 metres to the east-northeast.</p>	None	None
The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible	The proposed dwelling would be a permanent feature.	None	None
The extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity	There are areas of deciduous woodland within the registered park & garden and in the surrounding area, as well as screening belts of deciduous and evergreen trees along the outer edges of the registered area, particularly along	None	None

	its southern edge, closest to the proposed development. These would not be affected by the proposed development.		
The impact of artificial lighting – for example, on night-time views	There will be artificial lighting associated with the proposed dwelling, but this would not illuminate the registered area due to the intervening mature hedgerow.	None	None
The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics	The development would be situated within an existing field parcel and no element of the historic landscape will be destroyed to accommodate it. The traditional settlement pattern of the district is of scattered farms and cottages. The local villages have generally expanded in modern times.	None	None
The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses	The development would be located on a modern, working farmstead. There is no sense of remoteness or the past at the development site, which sits within the modern farmed environment. A busy A road and a motorway pass nearby and there is an industrial complex to the west at a disused limestone quarry.	None	None
The impact of non-visual	There will be no significant additional	None	None

elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell	noises or smells from this development.		
The cumulative effect of the proposed change or development – sometimes relatively small changes, or a series of small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.	This is a very modest addition to the landscape which is required for a working family farm and is in keeping with the rural character of the area. The agricultural buildings of the holding lie some 330 metres further to the south-southeast. The development would be separated from the barrow by a mature hedge and boundary bank and would not encroach the monument in any way.	None	None

APPENDIX C

SETTING ASSESSMENT NOTES STAGES 2 & 3

**Rhydhalog Newydd
Round Barrow
Monument of
National Importance**

**Allocated PRN 11631m
under which it will be recorded in the
Regional Historic Environment Record**

Rhydhalog Newydd Round Barrow Monument of National Importance Stage 2: How do the present surroundings contribute to our understanding and appreciation of the historic asset today?	
Thinking about when the historic asset was first built and developed:	
Origins of the historic asset	This round barrow is likely to have been constructed in the early Bronze Age, circa 2200BC as the site of one or more cremation burials.
What were its physical, functional and visual relationships with other structures/ historic assets and natural features?	There are no recorded monuments of the same period in the surrounding landscape and no information as to the location of any contemporary settlements or communication routes in the district. The barrow is that it has been set in an elevated position, at about 75 metres above sea level, from where it is likely that there would have been a 360-degree view of the surrounding landscape, but that it has been deliberately positioned to the northwestern side of a broad, relatively level spur, with the intention of being more visible from the northwest than any other direction.
What topographic or earlier features influenced its location?	The broad spur on which the barrow was placed seems to have been chosen either as a point which was clearly visible from the northwest and from where there were good views in all directions.
What was its relationship to the surrounding landscape/ streetscape?	There is insufficient information relating to the setting of the monument in its contemporary landscape, therefore it is not possible to know what the character of the land use in the area would have been, nor the settlement pattern or communication routes.
Was it constructed to take advantage of significant views or to be a part of a significant view?	There is a 360-degree view from the site of the barrow, but the position of the barrow to the northwest edge of a broad spur suggests that the view from the northwest was the most significant view towards the monument. It is

Although there may be a 360-degree view, some areas of the view may be more significant than others.	possible that the lower ground to the northwest was used as a communication route, but this is speculation. The slopes of the spur are steeper to the southeast and southwest, suggesting that the barrow would not have been highly visible from either of these directions. The land also falls away gently to the northeast before rising again in the direction of Talygarn. There may have been good views from the high ground west of Talygarn but the barrow is unlikely to be as impressive in views from this direction when it stood to its full height.
Thinking about changes since the historic asset was built	
Has its function or use changed?	The barrow would have been in use during prehistory, perhaps for a relatively short time. But with time it would have become a relict feature in the landscape, which it remains to be in the present day. It is now simply a grassed-over mound in a pasture field. A modern farm track clips its southern edge, but is unlikely to have caused significant damage to the monument.
What changes have happened to the surrounding landscape/ streetscape?	The surrounding rural landscape has undoubtedly changed significantly since the early Bronze Age, especially in Medieval and Post Medieval times. During recent centuries the field systems, communication routes and settlement patterns have undoubtedly changed considerably. The land in the immediate area has become enclosed farmland and there is the large, designed parkland of Talygarn to the north and to the west there is also the large limestone quarry, now an asphalt plant. The M4 motorway lies close to the north and the busy Cowbridge road passes to the west.
Have changes happened because of changes to the historic asset or to its historical setting?	Changes have happened to the historical setting, as noted above. The monument has also undergone change as it has become forgotten and incorporated into the farmed landscape, surviving centuries of ploughing and grazing which have denuded the mound and left it as a grassy mound, less noticeable that it would have been when first created.

Has the presence of the historic asset influenced changes to the landscape, for example, where a monument has been used as a marker in the layout of a field enclosure?	No.
Has the presence of the historic asset influenced the character of the surrounding landscape /streetscape?	No.
Have historic and designed views to and from the historic asset changed	<p>Yes. The prehistoric landscape has undoubtedly been transformed by human activity in the past 4000 years. This is especially true of post-medieval times when the local landscape has been subject to the development of the enclosed farmed landscape as well as the parkland associated with Talygarn house to the north. Industrial exploitation has also affected the area, as has the development of modern communications routes.</p> <p>The view from the barrow now includes modern housing, the post-medieval fieldscape, modern roads (which include the M4 to the northwest) and the site of a large, disused limestone quarry to the west. The parkland of Talygarn lies to the north, screened from view by tree plantations.</p> <p>Immediately to the south of the barrow is a modern farm track which has clipped the barrow itself and now separates it from a hedged post-medieval field boundary which screens views to the south and southeast.</p>

Thinking about the original layout of the historic asset and its relationship to its associated landscape:	
<p>Were these relationships designed or accidental?</p> <p>How did these relationships change over time?</p>	<p>It is likely that the barrow was deliberately positioned to enjoy a 360-degree view of the local landscape, but favouring the view to the northwest, across lower ground. It is felt that it was most likely best seen from the northwest when constructed. The landscape falls away more sharply to the south and also to the east, and it is unlikely that views towards the barrow from these directions were important.</p> <p>Over time the development of the fieldscape around the monument has meant that views to the north and south are now screened or blocked by hedgerows and tree lines.</p>
<p>How do these relationships appear in the current landscape; are they visual or buried features?</p>	<p>These are visual relationships only.</p>
<p>• Are there other significant factors, such as historical, artistic, literary, place name or scenic associations, intellectual relationships (for example, to a theory, plan or design), or other non-visual factors such as sounds or smells that can be vital to understand the historic asset and its setting?</p>	<p>No. This barrow was not recognised until 2024.</p>

Stage 2 should also identify the viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed change or development should be assessed, taking into account, for example:	
• views to, from and across the historic asset that were designed and developed when the historic asset was first created – for example, in the case of a defensive or ritual structure	It is likely that there was a 360-degree view from the barrow when it was first constructed. It would have in all probability been most visible from the northwest, as it is sited at the northwest edge of a relatively broad, elevated spur.
• views to, from and across the historic asset which are linked with a time in its history - for example, a historic artistic depiction of the site	There are no known views of this type.
• important modern views to, from and across the historic asset – for example, popular visitor viewing points.	The most important views of the barrow in the modern landscape are gained in close proximity to the mound. It is also visible when approaching it along the farm lane from the west-northwest. The site is visible when viewed from the Talygarn secondary drive which passes 90 metres to the northeast, but the barrow does not stand out as a feature from any great distance due to its denudation through ploughing over centuries and its grass cover.

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development.			
POSSIBLE IMPACT	COMMENT	IMPACT ON SETTING	IMPACT ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC ASSET
The visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale and location of the historic asset and its setting	<p>The proposed development would be located in an adjacent field some 60 metres to the southeast of the round barrow. Both lie close to the 75-metre contour but are separated by a field boundary which includes an earthwork bank and mature hedge.</p> <p>The proposed development, a new dwelling, would be larger in footprint and mass than the round barrow, but the intervening hedge would screen views between the sites,</p>	<p>Very Low.</p> <p>The development would be only partially visible through the hedge to the southeast of the barrow, but the main view of the barrow is from lower ground to the northwest, and this would not be affected.</p> <p>The proposed dwelling would also not interfere with any key views from the barrow. The view to the southeast is not thought to be significant, but it is already truncated and blocked by the existing hedge along the boundary bank.</p>	None

<p>Whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains</p>	<p>The proposed dwelling is separated from the round barrow by a mature hedge and field boundary and is also on slightly lower ground.</p> <p>The development would not impinge on any key view of the round barrow and would not have any effect on the ability to experience and understand the barrow which is best appreciated from close proximity or from lower ground to the northwest. The proposed dwelling would not affect these views.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>The presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this</p>	<p>The wider landscape around the registered park & garden is characterised by a rural landscape of enclosed fields and scattered farms and dwellings. The proposed development of a new dwelling would conform to the existing settlement pattern and not represent a detrimental change to views of the landscape or the registered area.</p> <p>There is a busy A road to the northwest. The M4 motorway is visible to the north-northwest. In longer</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>None</p>

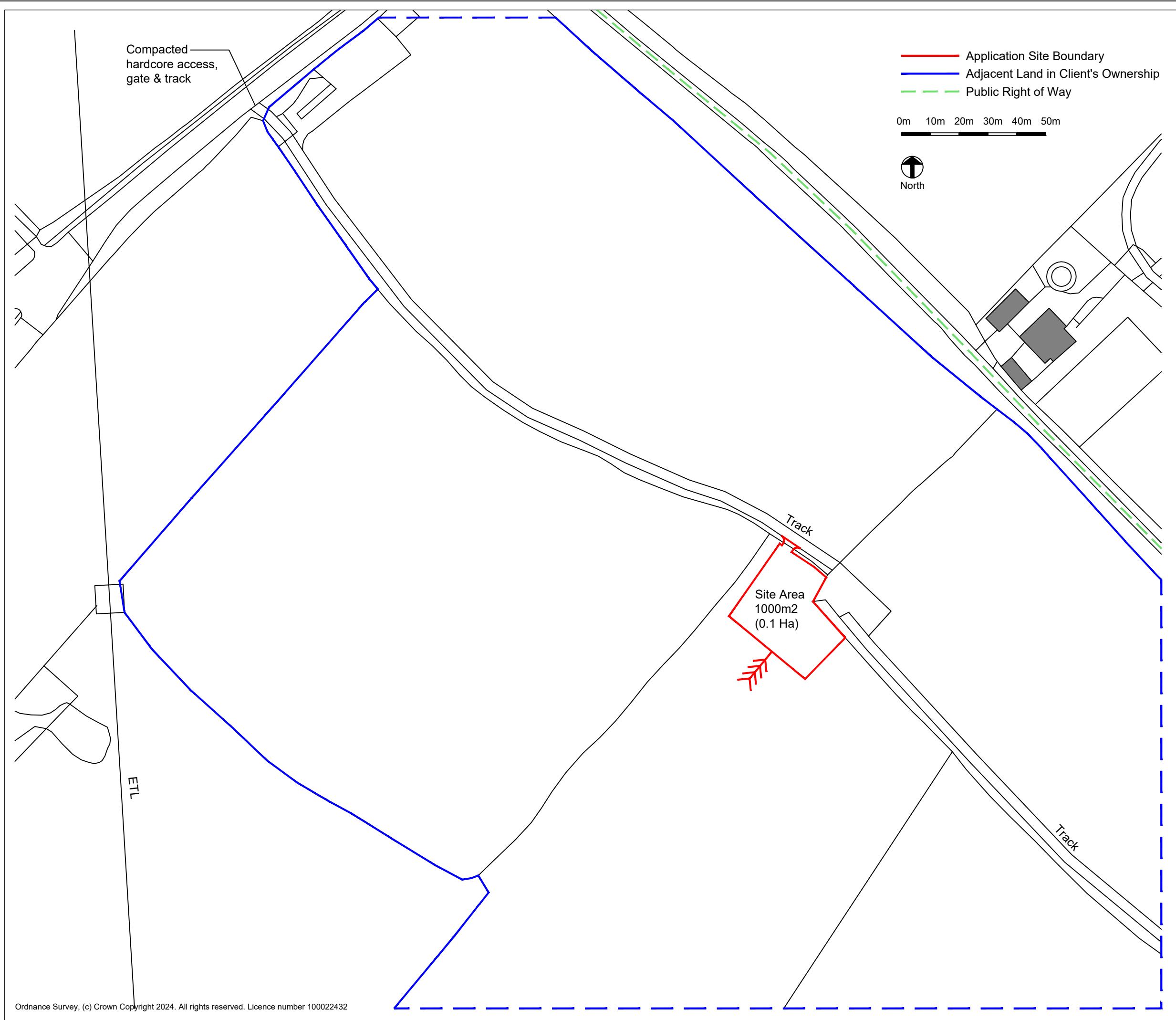
	views there is a major limestone quarry to the west. There are existing farm buildings on the holding, 375 metres to the south-southeast and a modern stable complex 125 metres to the east-northeast.		
The lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible	The dwelling would be expected to be a permanent feature in the landscape.	None	None
The extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity	The surrounding landscape is rural and dominated by pasture fields, defined by hedged boundary banks. There are numerous tree belts and woodland plantations in the surrounding area, many of which are seen to the north and east and association with the Talygarn and Hensol estates. The closest trees to the barrow are seen within 100 metres to the north and northwest, where they are planted along the southern boundary of the Talygarn estate, screening views into the estate. These trees and woodlands are likely to remain in the long term.	None	None

The impact of artificial lighting — for example, on night-time views	There will be artificial lighting associated with the proposed dwelling, but this would be unlikely to illuminate the barrow due to the intervening mature hedgerow.	None	None
The capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics	The development would be situated within an existing field parcel and no element of the historic landscape will be destroyed to accommodate it. The traditional settlement pattern of the district is of scattered farms and cottages. The local villages have generally expanded in modern times.	None	None
The impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses	The development would be located on a modern, working farmstead. There is no sense of remoteness or the past at the development site, which sits within the modern farmed environment. A busy A road and a motorway pass nearby and there is an industrial complex to the west at a disused limestone quarry.	None	None
The impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or	There will be no significant additional noises or smells from this development.	None	None

addition of noises and smell			
The cumulative effect of the proposed change or development — sometimes relatively small changes, or a series of small changes, can have a major impact on our ability to understand, appreciate and experience a historic asset.	This is a very modest addition to the landscape which is required for a working family farm and is in keeping with the rural character of the area. The agricultural buildings of the holding lie some 330 metres further to the south-southeast. The development would be separated from the barrow by a mature hedge and boundary bank and would not encroach the monument in any way.	None	None

APPENDIX D

CLIENT PLANS



Ordnance Survey, (c) Crown Copyright 2024. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELATED DRAWINGS. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORK OR PRODUCING SHOP DRAWINGS. THE ORIGINATOR SHOULD BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DISCREPANCY. THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHT AND REMAINS THE PROPERTY ROGER PARRY & PARTNERS.

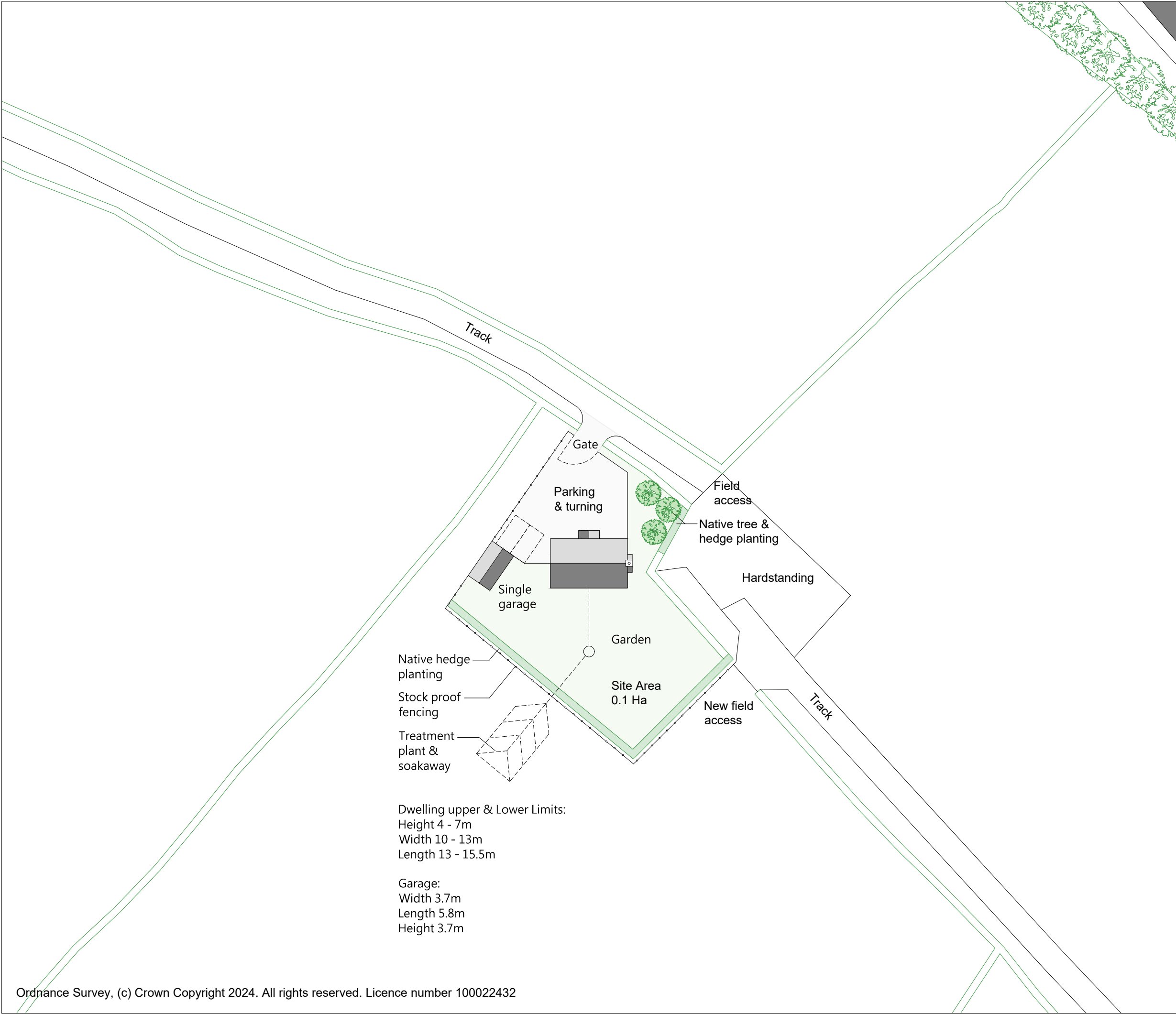
Rev	Description	Date	By
-	-	year/mm/dd	--



Residential - Agricultural - Commerical

Project	Proposed Rural Enterprise Dwelling		
Drawing Title	Location Plan		
Location	Land East of Rhydhalog Farm, Cowbridge Road, Talygarn, Pontyclun, Mid Glamorgan, CF72 9JU		
Client	Darrell Hawkins		
Scale	1:1250 @ A3		
Drawing No	78554 / RJC / 002	Rev	-
Drawn By	NB	Date	2024/01/09

MERCIAN HOUSE, 9 DARWIN COURT, OXON
BUSINESS PARK, SHREWSBURY, SY3 5HJ
Tel: 01743 791336
E-mail: mail@rogerparry.net
Web address: www.rogerparry.net
Roger Parry & Partners LLP partnership no.OC312203
Registered in England and Wales.
A list of members of the LLP is available at the above address.



Ordnance Survey, (c) Crown Copyright 2024. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELATED DRAWINGS. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORK OR PRODUCING SHOP DRAWINGS. THE ORIGINATOR SHOULD BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DISCREPANCY. THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHT AND REMAINS THE PROPERTY ROGER PARRY & PARTNERS.

Rev	Description	Date	By
-	-	year/mm/dd	--



Residential - Agricultural - Commerical

Project	Proposed Rural Enterprise Dwelling		
Drawing Title	Proposed Block Plan		
Location	Land East of Rhydhlog Farm, Cowbridge Road, Talygarn, Pontyclun, Mid Glamorgan, CF72 9JU		
Client	Darrell Hawkins		
Scale	1:500 @ A3		
Drawing No	78554 / RJC / 004	Rev	-
Drawn By	NB	Date	2024/01/09

MERCIAN HOUSE, 9 DARWIN COURT, OXON
BUSINESS PARK, SHREWSBURY, SY3 5HJ
Tel: 01743 791336
E-mail: mail@rogerparry.net
Web address: www.rogerparry.net
Roger Parry & Partners LLP partnership no.OC312203
Registered in England and Wales.
A list of members of the LLP is available at the above address.