

## Heritage Statement



**Dog Breeding Kennels  
Pantwilkin Stables  
Aberthin  
Cowbridge  
Vale of Glamorgan**

On behalf of

**Tim Vaughan Esq**

**January 2022**

## GENERAL ENQUIRIES

**e:** [info@borderarchaeology.com](mailto:info@borderarchaeology.com)    **t:** 01568 610101    **w:** [borderarchaeology.com](http://borderarchaeology.com)

### Administration

The Plaza, Owen Way, Leominster Enterprise Park, Leominster, HR6 0LA

### Post-Ex Facility – Leominster

**t:** 01568 610101  
**e:** [postex@borderarchaeology.com](mailto:postex@borderarchaeology.com)

### Post-Ex Facility – Milton Keynes

**t:** 01908 533233  
**e:** [postexmk@borderarchaeology.com](mailto:postexmk@borderarchaeology.com)

## REGIONAL OFFICES

### Milton Keynes

Common Farm  
Calverton Lane  
Milton Keynes  
MK19 6EU

**t:** 01908 533233

### Leeds

No 1 Leeds  
26 Whitehall Road  
Leeds  
LS12 1BE

**t:** 0113 8187959

### London

4-4a Bloomsbury Square  
London  
WC1A 2RP

**t:** 02033 015670

### Newport

Merlin House  
No1 Langstone Business Park  
Newport  
NP18 2HJ

**t:** 01633 415339

### Bristol

First Floor,  
Citibase Bristol Aztec West  
Aztec Centre, Aztec West  
Almondsbury

Bristol  
BS32 4TD

**t:** 0117 9110767

### Winchester

Basepoint Business Centre  
Winnall Valley Road  
Winchester  
SO23 0LD

**t:** 01962 832777



## COMPILATION

Owain Connors MA PhD

## ARTWORK

Owain Connors MA PhD

## EDITING

Stephen Priestley MA MCI(A)

## FINAL EDIT & APPROVAL:

George Children MA MCI(A)

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*Cover: View looking south across the site of the proposed development at Pantwilkin Stables*

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## 1 Executive Summary

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Border Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a Heritage Statement in connection with the proposed construction of dog breeding kennels at Pantwilkin Stables, Aberthin, Cowbridge Vale of Glamorgan. The results of the Heritage Statement can be briefly summarised thus:

It is considered that the proposed development will have an overall **Slight to Moderate** impact in heritage terms. This assessment reflects the **High** significance of the two heritage assets likely to be impacted by the proposed development, namely, the scheduled sites at Llanquian Wood Camp and Llanquian Castle, cross-referenced against the magnitude of impact, assessed respectively as **Minor/Moderate** for Llanquian Wood Camp and **Minor** for Llanquian Castle.

Llanquian Wood Camp Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) is assessed as a heritage asset of **High** importance. It is considered to be of national importance as comprising the well-preserved earthwork remains of an oval defended enclosure of Iron Age date, with potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement.

It is considered that the proposed development will have a **Minor/Moderate** impact on the setting of Llanquian Wood Camp, reflecting the close proximity of the site to the Scheduled Monument while acknowledging the small scale of the development and its location set low within the landscape, within an area already containing a number of larger commercial units. It is further considered that this impact, particularly with regard to views from the footpaths, can be significantly mitigated by implementing an appropriate scheme of landscape planting and screening and ensuring the proposed development blends with the existing commercial units, particularly in terms of external cladding and roofing (which should be of an appropriately subdued colour). Such measures would also help to soften the impact on key views of the Scheduled hillfort as experienced from Stalling Down.

The Scheduled Monument of Llanquian Castle is considered to be a heritage asset of **High** importance, comprising the heavily overgrown remains of a motte castle and an associated masonry structure of probable 12<sup>th</sup> century date, which is considered to be a site of national importance with potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices.

It is considered that the proposed development will have a **Minor** impact on the setting of Llanquian Castle, taking into consideration the overgrown woodland location of the castle and the lack of intervisibility between the SAM and the site of the proposed development. Those views between the castle and the site that will be impacted do not constitute key views to and from the SAM, being fringe views from the footpath passing to the N. Moreover, these impacts are likely to be largely mitigated by means of judicious planting, screening and design options.

The potential for groundworks associated with the development to encounter archaeological remains has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. This assessment makes particular reference to the potential for encountering possible evidence of prehistoric activity, in view of the site's location immediately adjacent to an Iron Age hillfort, and the number of prehistoric features recorded in the vicinity of the site on the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological

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Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER). It should, however, be noted that this assessment of potential has been significantly lowered due to the substantial landscaping works that have taken place, including the levelling and flattening of the site for the purpose of building material storage and parking. This also means that any potential surviving archaeological features or deposits may have been heavily disturbed.

**Conclusion: Overall, the impact of the proposed development in heritage terms can be assessed as Slight to Moderate. This assessment chiefly reflects the proximity of the site to the Scheduled Monument of Llanquian Wood Camp, while acknowledging the location of the development, set low within the landscape immediately adjacent to a number of existing larger, commercial units.**

**It is considered that the visual impact of the development upon the setting of the hill fort can be significantly mitigated by appropriate planting and screening and by blending the new development with the existing units in design terms. Based on the above assessment, it is thus considered that the proposed development can be broadly supported in heritage terms, provided suitable landscape mitigation schemes are in place, particularly in order to soften visual impacts on the setting of Llanquian Wood Camp.**

## 2 Introduction

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Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Tim Vaughan Esq to undertake a Heritage Statement (HS) in connection with a proposed dog breeding kennels at Pantwilkin Stables Aberthin Cowbridge Vale of Glamorgan. The proposed development comprises a purpose-built kennels building with an adjoining AstroTurf dog exercise area.

## 3 Site Location

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The site of the proposed development comprises a levelled and gravelled area (covering approximately 1,834.5m<sup>2</sup>) immediately to the SW of the former horse training/breeding stables at Pantwilkin (now converted to commercial premises) and to the immediate SE of a residential property. The site has been levelled and gravelled and is currently used as parking and storage for building materials (*Plates 1-8*).

The site is bordered to the NW by the boundary with the residential property and to the N and NE by areas of parking and hard standing associated with the commercial premises occupy the former horse training/breeding stables. The SW boundary is formed by the steep bank between the site and a footpath leading NW and the SE boundary is a steep bank between the site and a footpath running along the NW boundary of the Llanquian Wood Camp Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The proposal site lies at an approximate elevation of 55m AOD, based on modern Ordnance Survey data. It is not located within a Conservation Area, Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) or a Registered Park and Garden and there are no Listed Buildings within the site boundary. However, the site is located to the immediate NW of Llanquian Wood Camp, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Cadw Ref. GM182), and approximately 175m to the NE of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Llanquian Castle (Cadw Ref. GM225).

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### 3.1 Soils & Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) identifies the solid geology underlying the site as sedimentary bedrock of the Barry Harbour Limestone Formation. This bedrock was formed approximately 347 to 359 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow carbonate seas. No superficial deposits are recorded within the site boundary, although head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel are recorded approximately 20m to the N. No borehole data is recorded within the site boundary and the only boreholes recorded in the wider vicinity of the site are located within areas of different geology (BGS 2022).



*Plate 1: View looking S across the site of the proposed development*



*Plate 2: View looking N across the proposal site at Pantwilkin Stables*



*Plate 3: View looking E across the site of the proposed development*



*Plate 4: View looking S from the centre of the proposal site*



*Plate 5: View looking SE towards the corner of the proposal site*



*Plate 6: View looking NE along the SE border of the proposed development*



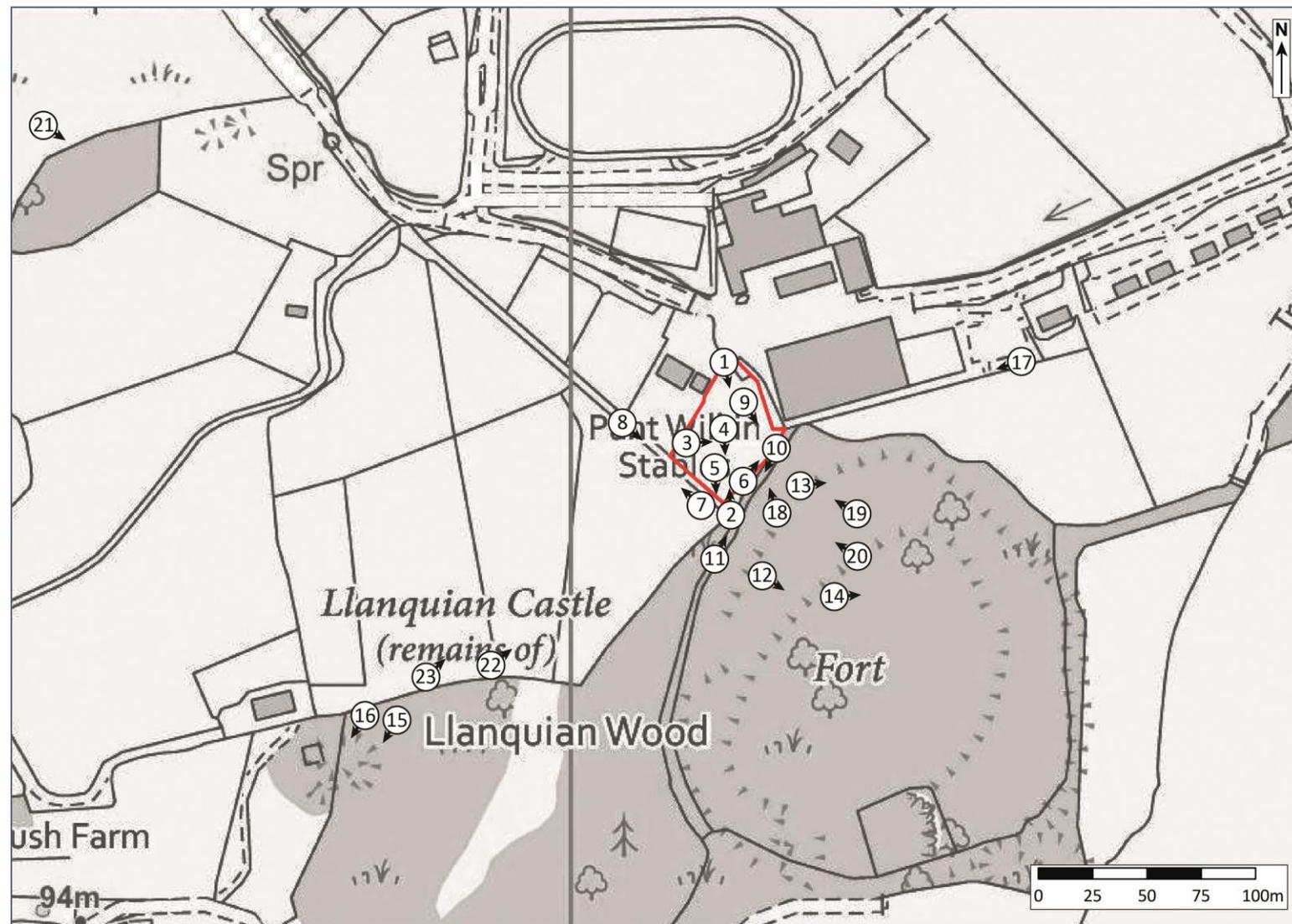
*Plate 7: View looking NW along path along the SW boundary of the site*



*Plate 8: View looking SE along the SW border of the proposed development towards Llanquian Wood Camp*





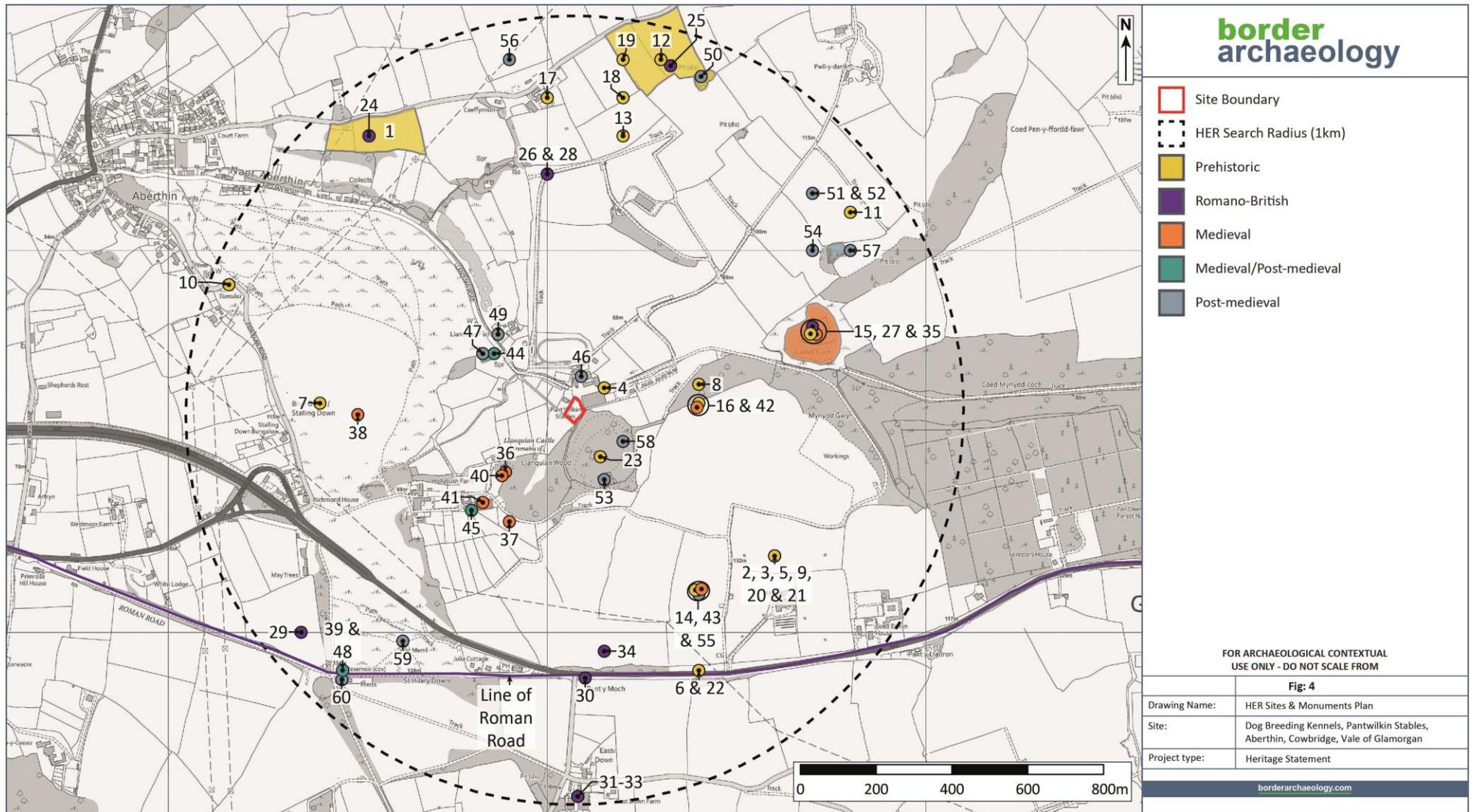


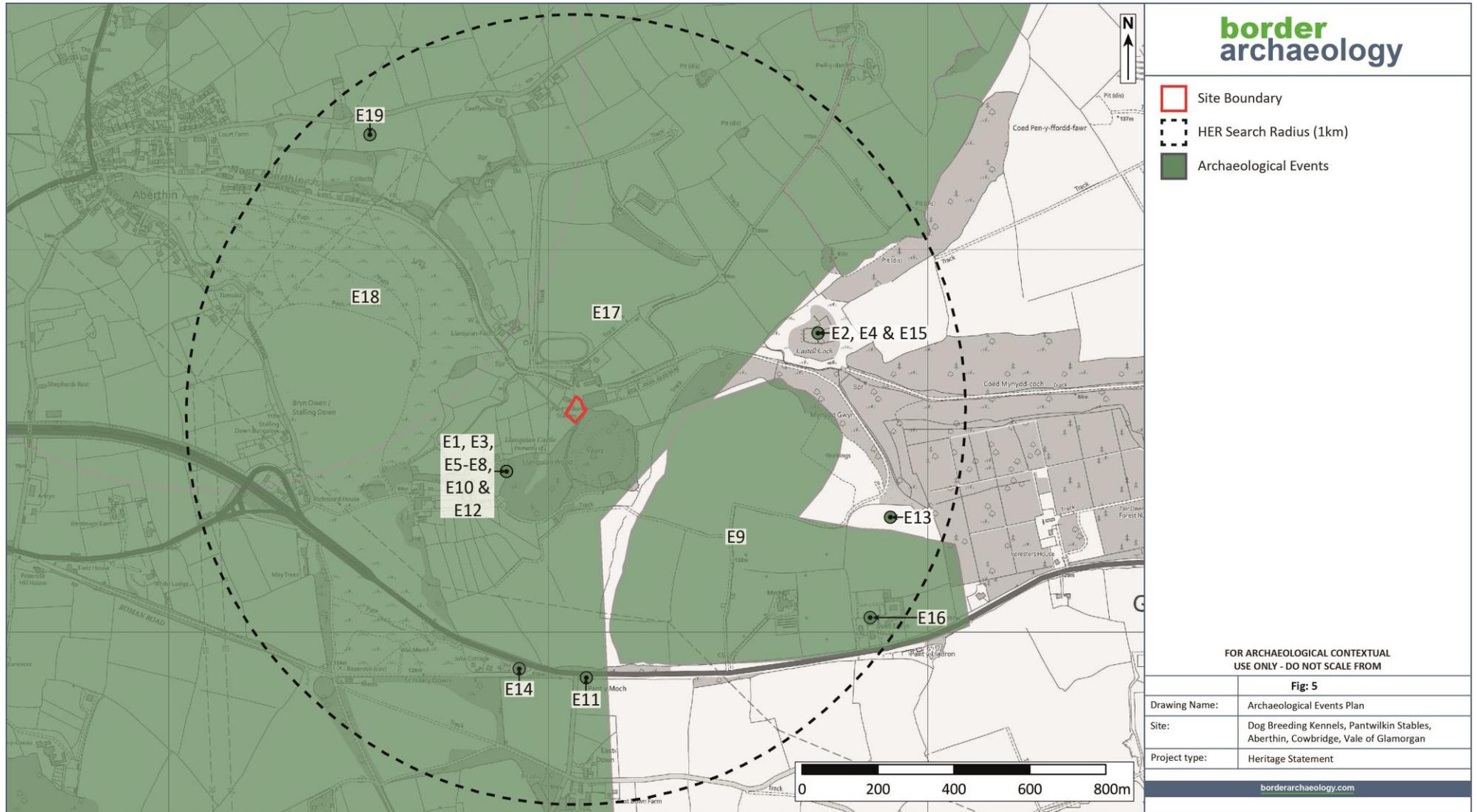
○ Photograph Locations

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Fig: 3

Drawing Name:	Photograph Location Plan
Site:	Dog Breeding Kennels, Pantwilkin Stables, Aberthin, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan
Project type:	Heritage Statement
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- Site Boundary
- HER Search Radius (1km)
- Archaeological Events

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<b>Fig: 5</b>	
Drawing Name:	Archaeological Events Plan
Site:	Dog Breeding Kennels, Pantwilkin Stables, Aberthin, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan
Project type:	Heritage Statement

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## 4 Methodology

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This HS identifies and describes those designated and undesignated heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development and assesses their significance; this is followed by a description of the application proposals and an assessment of their potential impact on these heritage assets in order to reach an overall assessment of the significance of impact upon the built heritage resource in the vicinity of the proposed development.

### 4.1 Legislative Framework

This HS has been compiled to determine the potential impact on heritage assets and their respective settings in the vicinity of the proposed development and is primarily informed by relevant Cadw guidance provided in *The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017a), which outlines a four-stage process for considering the impact of a proposed development within the setting of historic assets. These stages are outlined below:

#### *1/ Identification of the Heritage Assets and their Associated Settings*

Baseline information regarding listed and undesignated heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development was obtained from the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW), supplemented by cartographic and documentary records held at the Gwent Archives.

A site visit was undertaken on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2021 and a photographic record of the site showing the nearby heritage assets and their respective settings was undertaken from key vantage points (*Fig. 3*).

#### *2/ Assessment of the Significance of the Heritage Assets and the extent to which their Settings respectively contribute to their Significance*

This assessment has been primarily based upon criteria for assessing visual and physical impact on cultural heritage assets contained in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Vol. 11 Section 3 part 2 (Highways Agency 2007), as well as relevant the criteria contained in Section 4.1 of *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Cadw 2017), which are briefly outlined below:

The setting of an historic asset comprises:

- Its current surrounding;
- Our present understanding and appreciation of the historic asset;
- What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings.

Setting is defined as not being dependent on public rights of way or current access to the asset or viewpoints overlooking the asset.

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Factors which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset may include:

**Rarity:** Does it exemplify a pattern or type seldom or never encountered elsewhere? It is often assumed that rarity is synonymous with historical importance and therefore high value, but it is important not to exaggerate rarity by magnifying differences and downplaying common characteristics.

**Representativeness:** Is its character or type representative of important historical or architectural trends? Representativeness may be contrasted with rarity.

**Aesthetic appeal:** Does it (or could it) evoke positive feelings of worth by virtue of the quality (whether designed or artless) of its architecture, design or layout, the harmony or diversity of its forms and materials, or through its attractive physical condition?

**Integrity:** Does it retain a sense of completeness and coherence? In a historic landscape with a high degree of integrity, the functional and hierarchical relationships between different elements of the landscape remain intelligible and nuanced, greatly enhancing its evidential value and often its aesthetic appeal. Integrity is most often used as a measure of single-phase survival, but some buildings and landscapes are valuable precisely because of their multiple layers, which can have considerable evidential value.

**Associations:** Is it associated with important historic events or people? Can those associations be verified? If they cannot, they may still be of some significance, as many places and buildings are valued for associations that are traditional rather than historically proven.

Consideration was given as to whether the setting of the heritage assets contributes or detracts from its significance, with reference to the following attributes, namely:

- Topography;
  - Presence of other heritage assets;
  - Formal design;
  - Historic materials and surfaces;
  - Land use;
  - Trees and vegetation;
  - Openness, enclosure and boundaries;
  - History and degree of change over time;
  - Integrity;
  - Surrounding townscape character;
  - Views from, towards and across the asset (to including the asset itself);
  - Visual prominence and role as focal point;
  - Intentional intervisibility with other historic and natural features;
  - Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy;
-

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- Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement;
  - The rarity of comparable survivals of setting;
  - Associative relationships between heritage assets;
  - Cultural associations.

### *3/ Assessment of the Magnitude of Impact of the Proposed Development on Heritage Assets and their Settings*

Having determined at an initial stage that there will be no direct physical impact upon the heritage assets, the magnitude of visual impact resulting from the proposed development on the setting of the heritage assets was then assessed, supported by a photographic survey of the area from key vantage points. Consideration was given to key attributes of the proposed development in terms of:

- Location and siting, e.g. proximity to asset, extent, degree to which location will physically or visually isolate the asset and position in relation to key views;
- Form and appearance, e.g. prominence/conspicuousness, competition with or distraction from the asset, scale and massing, proportions, materials, architectural style or design;
- Additional effects, e.g. change to built surroundings and spaces, change to general character and tree-cover;
- Permanence.

The assessment was based on the following criteria:

**High:** The development has a severe impact upon established 'views from' and/or 'views to' the heritage asset in terms of prominence within the view, directly obscuring or occluding views of it from the viewpoint and significantly disrupting the overall coherence of its extant setting.

**Moderate:** The development has a clearly discernible impact upon established 'views from' and/or 'views to' the heritage asset, in terms of prominence within the view, but does not significantly obscure or occlude views of it from the viewpoint. It may cause limited disruption to the overall coherence of the extant setting of the heritage asset.

**Minor:** The development is only partially discernible upon established 'views from' and/or 'views to' the heritage asset. It does not obscure views of the heritage asset from the viewpoint and thus causes no appreciable disruption to the overall coherence of its setting.

**Negligible:** The development will result in very slight changes to key historic building elements that hardly affect it. The development will result in very slight changes to the setting of an historic building.

**No change:** There is no discernible impact upon historic fabric or to the setting of the Heritage Asset as a result of the development.

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4/ Overall Assessment of the Significance of Impact on the Heritage Assets

A conclusion is then drawn integrating both the assessment of the significance of the heritage assets and their associated settings and the magnitude of impact of the proposed development to produce an overall assessment of the implications of the development proposals, as detailed in the table below:

**Table 1: Overall Significance of impact on heritage assets**

<b>Magnitude of impact.</b>	<b>Importance of heritage asset.</b>				
	<b>Very High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
<b>No change</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
<b>Negligible</b>	Slight	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral
<b>Minor</b>	Moderate/Large	Slight/Moderate	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight
<b>Moderate</b>	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/Slight
<b>Major</b>	Very Large	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Slight/Moderate	Slight

4.2 Consultation of Records Relating to Archaeological & Built Heritage Assets

In order to fully appreciate the significance of the heritage assets and their respective settings that may be affected by the proposed development, information was collected on designated and undesignated built heritage assets within a 1km study area around the area of proposed development. The research carried out for the HS consisted of the following elements:

- The GGAT Historic Environment Record - information from past investigations, find-spots and documentary and cartographic sources and aerial photographs. A total of 60 archaeological monuments, 19 events and two listed buildings were recorded within a 1km radius of the site;
- Cadw – information on statutory designations including SAMs, Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk;
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map. BGS geological borehole record data;
- Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales, The British Library, the National Archives and the Glamorgan Archives – historic maps, published and unpublished archaeological and historical accounts;
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on Conservation Areas, Archaeological Priority Areas and locally Listed Buildings;
- Glamorgan Archives and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)– collections of aerial photographs dating back to 1949.

It should also be noted that this HS has also been informed by relevant local planning policy guidance for the assessment of heritage assets contained in *The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) 2011-2026* (adopted June 2017) with particular reference to Policy MD8 (Historic Environment).

## 5 Heritage Assessment

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### 5.1 Summary Archaeological & Historical Background

This section of the report is based primarily on consultation of the GGAT Historic Environment Record (HER), supplemented by examination of historic mapping (Ordnance Survey and tithe maps) and other readily available published sources of historical information.

#### 5.1.1 Prehistoric

Although no features of a prehistoric date are recorded with the site boundary, several prehistoric sites are recorded within the designated study area on the GGAT HER (*Table 2*) ranging from the Mesolithic period through to the Iron Age.

Some 21 lithic finds are recorded within the designated study area, which include Mesolithic tools, Neolithic axes and arrowheads and early Bronze Age tools. The closest of these findspots to the site of the proposed development is a fine-grained felsite oval-shaped Neolithic axe recovered in the 1970s from the Pant Wilkin stream, c.73m to the NE of the site (HER: 00326s). The number of lithic finds recorded within the designated study area together with the broad range of dates suggests the site occupies a multi-period prehistoric landscape, although the potential of the site to contain any extant prehistoric archaeological evidence is significantly reduced due to the extensive ground reduction and levelling activity that has taken place and the consequent likelihood that any surviving prehistoric deposits have been heavily disturbed or destroyed.

The Stalling Down Round Barrow SAM (HER: 00332s) attests to Bronze Age activity within the designated study area, comprising a large circular overgrown mound with no visible ditch located 950m to the NW of the site. Its distance from the site means that the barrow is unlikely to significantly affect its prehistoric archaeological potential.

The largest prehistoric monument recorded within the designated study area and the closest to the site is Llanquian Wood Hillfort (HER: 00327s). Located immediately to the SE of the proposed development, this Iron Age hillfort comprises two widely spaced sets of heavily overgrown steep defences with the outer enclosure forming an irregular circle of c.180m diameter and entrances on the W and SW. The internal enclosure is more oval in plan and contains no recorded structures.

In view of its proximity to this monument, the site and surrounding landscape ostensibly have relatively high potential to contain evidence for associated Iron Age activity. However, the site has been severely impacted by modern landscaping activity, as discussed above, which cuts into the lower slopes of the hill on which the hillfort sits (see *Plates 4-6*) and any surviving archaeological deposits or features are likely to have been heavily disturbed or destroyed, significantly lowering the potential to encounter archaeological evidence relating to the hillfort and its occupation.

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**Conclusion:** *The potential for encountering remains of a prehistoric date has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. The location of the site in the immediate vicinity of Llanquian Wood Camp, as well as the wider location of the development within a landscape in which significant prehistoric archaeology is recorded, would normally result in an assessment of potential in the range of Moderate or Moderate-to-High. However, the modern landscaping activity which has taken place within the site boundary, including significant ground lowering and levelling, is likely to have significantly disturbed any surviving prehistoric archaeological deposits. Therefore, while there is still potential for some prehistoric archaeology to remain, it is likely to survive in a heavily disturbed condition.*

### 5.1.2 Romano-British

A significant number of Romano-British sites are recorded on the GGAT HER within the designated study area. These include a number of pottery, quern, brooch and numismatic findspots, although the nearest of these, a pair of pottery findspots recorded to the S of Caeffynnon, is c.590m to the N of the site (HER: 02465s; HER: 02553s) and unlikely to affect its Romano-British archaeological potential.

Also recorded on the GGAT HER within the designated study area are a Romano-British settlement at Aberthin (HER: 00669s) located c.878m to the NW of the site and comprising pottery finds, cobbled surfaces and timber features and a Roman road running E-W c.660m to the S along the course of the A48 and the A4222. Again, these are considered to lie too far from the site of the proposed development to affect its Romano-British archaeological potential.

**Conclusion:** *The potential for encountering remains of a Romano-British date has been assessed as **Low**. Whilst a number of Romano-British finds and features are recorded on the GGAT HER within the designated study area, this assessment reflects the fact that none of these features are recorded within 500m of the site, the closest being located 590m to the N.*

### 5.1.3 Medieval

Although no sites or features of a medieval date are recorded within the proposed development site or immediate vicinity, a pair of significant medieval occupation sites are recorded within the wider landscape on the GGAT HER. Llanquian Castle SAM (HER: 00329s), which is recorded as 'Llan Chwian' on earlier maps, comprises a mound of 30m diameter and roughly 2m in height atop a hill overlooking the site c.216m to the SW. The summit of the mound is approximately 20m in diameter and has heavily overgrown traces of masonry.

There are no recorded outer defensive works and it is thus suggested that the castle consisted essentially of a round tower, probably of 12<sup>th</sup> century date, which was rebuilt in stone in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, with 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery having been recovered from the castle site (King 1983, 165; RCAHMW 1991, 263-265; Salter 1991, 54; Davis 2011, 101-108. Evidence of a long hut aligned N-S and representing the remains of a medieval farmstead (HER: 01968s) is located to the immediate SW of Llanquian Castle. The possible remains of a medieval chapel dedicated to St James are recorded at Hollybush Farm Llanquian (HER: 00330s; HER: 02198s), suggesting a settlement attached to/associated with the castle.

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The second site, Castell Coch, consists of three rectilinear enclosures located approximately 550m to the NE of the site. Although the name, together with some documentary evidence, may suggest that the site represented a castle, it is now thought that to have been a medieval homestead with livestock enclosures, and is on Cathcart King's rejected sites list (HER: 00328s; King 1983, 173-174; RCAHMW 1982; Davis 1983, 46).

The available evidence suggests that the medieval landscape surrounding the site of the proposed development was largely agricultural in character, consisting of farms and rural settlements (such as Castell Coch), with one minor lordship site located at Llanquian Castle. However, no features are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, which itself has been heavily disturbed. Consequently, there is little potential for archaeological remains of a medieval date to be identified within the boundaries of the site of the proposed development.

**Conclusion:** *The potential for encountering agricultural features of a medieval date has been assessed as **Low**. In spite of the location of Llanquian Castle approximately 216m to the SW of the site, no features of a medieval date are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site on the GGAT HER. Furthermore, the modern landscaping which has taken place within the boundaries of the site is likely to have significantly disturbed any potential surviving medieval archaeological deposits.*

#### 5.1.4 Post-medieval

The 1811 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing of Llantrisant represents the earliest available, accurate post-medieval cartographic depiction of the landscape surrounding the site (*Fig. 8*). Although this map does not provide an accurate record of field boundaries, it does show the rural nature of the site at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. No buildings or features are recorded at Pantwilkin itself, suggesting that no settlement/farmstead was present in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Farmsteads are recorded, however, to the N and W of the site.

The 1841 Tithe Survey of Llanblethian provides a far more detailed depiction of the site (*Fig. 9*), which is shown within the NE corner of a large sub-rectangular field (Plot 655). The accompanying apportionment records this as 'Caer Winch', a meadow in the ownership of William Lewis and farmed by William John. No other features are recorded within the boundaries of the site.

With regard to the landscape surrounding the site on the 1841 Tithe Survey, the woods surrounding the hillfort are shown much more accurately than was recorded in 1811. A 'homestead' recorded to the N of the proposed development potentially dates the original Pantwilkin House, at least in terms of the cartographic record, to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This house is listed as being in the possession of an Evan Wilkins, although not occupied by him. The house is recorded on the GGAT HER (HER: 01500s) as 'a regional house with central and gable chimneys'.

Very few landscape changes are recorded in the cartographic record, with the 1885 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6-Inch Survey of Glamorgan (*Fig. 10*) still showing the site as a large field to the S of Pantwilkin. The one noticeable change is an expansion of woodland to cover the entirety of the hillfort and extending further to the W towards Llanquian Castle. One feature recorded on the Ordnance Survey that was not shown on earlier maps is a pair of

footpaths crossing the site, although this is likely just a result of the increased cartographic accuracy of the Ordnance Survey County Series maps.

No further landscape changes had taken place by 1899, when the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 25-Inch Survey of Glamorgan (*Fig. 11*) was published, the morphology of the fieldscape, woodland, settlement pattern and roads being the same as that shown on the 1885 map. However, one feature which has appeared by 1899 is an 'old lime kiln' and an 'old quarry' on the S side of the hillfort. Post-medieval lime kilns are recorded within the boundary of the hillfort on the GGAT HER (HER: 02476s; HER: 02595s), so it is likely that these cartographic records are associated with those features.

No further landscape changes are recorded on either the 1919 Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition 25-Inch Survey of Glamorgan or the 1948 4<sup>th</sup> Edition 6-Inch Survey of Glamorgan (*Figs. 12 & 13*). This suggests that the site remained in use as agricultural land until it was levelled and flattened during the development of the existing buildings, namely, the former racehorse stables, now used for commercial units.

**Conclusion:** The potential for encountering agricultural features of a post-medieval date was assessed as being **Low**. This assessment reflects the lack of evidence for post-medieval activity within the boundaries of the site on either the GGAT HER or the cartographic record, suggesting that the site remained as an undeveloped field throughout the post-medieval period.

**Overall Conclusion:** The overall archaeological potential of the site has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**, with particular reference to encountering possible evidence of prehistoric activity based on the site's location adjacent to an Iron Age hillfort and the number of prehistoric features recorded in the vicinity on the GGAT HER. It should, however, be noted that this assessment has been significantly lowered as a result of the significant landscaping works that have taken place to provide building material storage and parking. This also means that any potential surviving archaeological features or deposits may have been heavily disturbed or destroyed.

**Table 2: Gazetteer of HER sites and monuments identified within a 1km radius of the site based on consultation of the GGAT HER**

#	PRN	Name	Date	NGR
1	03582s	Findspot: Prehistoric Flint	Prehistoric	ST 0153 7530
2	02516s	Findspot: Mesolithic Flint	Mesolithic	ST 0260 7420
3	03228s	Findspot: Mesolithic Flint	Mesolithic	ST 0260 7420
4	00326s	Findspot: Neolithic Axe	Neolithic	ST 0215 7464
5	01683s	Findspot: Neolithic Arrowhead	Neolithic	ST 0260 7420
6	02436s	Findspot: Neolithic Flint	Neolithic	ST 0240 7390
7	03218s	Findspot: Neolithic Arrowhead	Neolithic	ST 0140 7460
8	03227s	Findspot: Neolithic Arrowhead	Neolithic	ST 0240 7465
9	03229s	Findspot: Neolithic Arrowheads	Neolithic	ST 0260 7420
10	00332s	Stalling Down Round Barrow	Bronze Age	ST 0116 7491
11	02460s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0280 7510

**Table 2: Gazetteer of HER sites and monuments identified within a 1km radius of the site based on consultation of the GGAT HER**

#	PRN	Name	Date	NGR
12	02462s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0230 7550
13	02463s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0220 7530
14	02466s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0240 7410
15	02472s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0270 7480
16	02551s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0240 7460
17	02552s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0200 7540
18	02554s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0220 7540
19	02556s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0220 7550
20	03230s	Findspot: BA Find	Bronze Age	ST 0260 7420
21	03231s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0260 7420
22	03568s	Findspot: BA Flints	Bronze Age	ST 0240 7390
23	00327s	Llanquian Wood Hillfort	Iron Age	ST 0214 7446
24	00669s	RB Settlement: Aberthin	Romano-British	ST 0153 7530
25	02464s	Findspot: RB Quern	Romano-British	ST 0232 7548
26	02465s	Findspot: RB Pottery	Romano-British	ST 0200 7520
27	02474s	RB Coin Hoard: Castell Coch	Romano-British	ST 0270 7480
28	02553s	Findspot: Mortarium	Romano-British	ST 0200 7520
29	02959s	Findspot: Coin of Hadrian	Romano-British	ST 0135 7400
30	02966s	RB Coin Hoard: Pant-y-Moch	Romano-British	ST 0210 7388
31	03222s	Findspot: Coin of Probus	Romano-British	ST 0208 7357
32	03223s	Findspot: RB Brooch	Romano-British	ST 0208 7357
33	03224s	Findspot: Coin of Constans	Romano-British	ST 0208 7357
34	03226s	Findspot: Coin of Magnus Maximus	Romano-British	ST 0215 7395
35	00328s	Castell Coch (Welsh St Donats)	Medieval	ST 0271 7478
36	00329s	Llanquian Castle	Medieval	ST 0189 7442
37	00330s	Possible Site of St James' Chapel	Medieval	ST 0190 7429
38	00331s	Site of Battle of Stalling Down	Medieval	ST 0150 7457
39	00334s	Site of Cross: St Hilary Down	Medieval	ST 0146 7390
40	01968s	Site of Medieval Farmstead	Medieval	ST 0188 7441
41	02198s	St James' Chapel at Llanquian	Medieval	ST 0183 7434
42	02445s	Findspot: Med. Coin Hoard	Medieval	ST 0240 7460
43	02475s	Findspot: Med. Pottery	Medieval	ST 0240 7410
44	01904s	Llanquian Deserted Settlement Site	Med./PM	ST 0186 7473
45	04023s	Site of Well	Med./PM	ST 0180 7432
46	01500s	Pant-Wilkin House	Post-med.	ST 0209 7467
47	01932s	Llanquian House	Post-med.	ST 0183 7473
48	02191s	Site of PM Beacon: St Hilary Down	Post-med.	ST 0146 7390
49	02228s	Llanquian Fach House	Post-med.	ST 0187 7478
50	02451s	Site of PM Lime Kiln	Post-med.	ST 0240 7545

**Table 2: Gazetteer of HER sites and monuments identified within a 1km radius of the site based on consultation of the GGAT HER**

#	PRN	Name	Date	NGR
51	02458s	Findspot: PM Pottery	Post-med.	ST 0270 7515
52	02467s	Findspot: PM Pottery	Post-med.	ST 0270 7515
53	02476s	Site of PM Lime Kiln	Post-med.	ST 0215 7440
54	02477s	Site of PM Lime Kiln	Post-med.	ST 0270 7500
55	02478s	Findspot: PM Pottery	Post-med.	ST 0240 7410
56	02592s	Site of PM Lime Kiln	Post-med.	ST 0190 7550
57	02593s	Site of PM Lime Kiln	Post-med.	ST 0280 7500
58	02595s	Site of PM Lime Kiln	Post-med.	ST 0220 7450
59	05182s	St Hilary Down War Memorial	Post-med.	ST 0161 7397
60	05481s	Possible Benchmark: St Hilary Down	Post-med.	ST 0145 7387

**Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded within a 1km radius of the site based on consultation of the GGAT HER**

#	PRN	Name	Date	NGR
E1	E002053	Field Visit: Llanquian Castle	1953	ST 0189 7442
E2	E002007	Field Visit: Castell Coch	1956	ST 0271 7478
E3	E002050	Field Visit: Llanquian Castle	1956	ST 0189 7442
E4	E002008	Field Visit: Castell Coch	1970	ST 0271 7478
E5	E002051	Field Visit: Llanquian Castle	1970	ST 0189 7442
E6	E002052	Field Visit: Llanquian Castle	1982	ST 0189 7442
E7	E002054	Field Visit: Llanquian Castle	1986	ST 0189 7442
E8	E002055	Field Visit: Llanquian Castle	1989	ST 0189 7442
E9	E003664	DBA: Llanblethian	1992	ST 0254 7450
E10	E002056	Field Visit: Llanquian Castle	1995	ST 0189 7442
E11	E001684	Field Visit: Pant-y-moch	1999	ST 0210 7388
E12	E002057	Field Visit: Llanquian Castle	2003	ST 0189 7442
E13	E003506	Field Visit: The Garn Farm	2003	ST 0290 7430
E14	E000001	WB: Former Mulligan's Fish Restaurant	2008	ST 0192 7390
E15	E006689	Management Plan: Coed Pen-y-Ffordd	2010	ST 0270 7480
E16	E004014	DBA: The Caravan Hospital	2012	ST 0284 7403
E17	E005468	DBA: Aberthaw - Upper Boat – Cilfynydd	2013	ST 0252 6648
E18	E005542	DBA: Land Adjoining Court Close	2016	ST 0109 7537
E19	E000775	Excavation: Aberthin	N/R	ST 0153 7530

## 5.2 Identification of Built Heritage Assets, Settings & Significance

This section of the HS identifies and describes the Listed and locally Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development and assesses their significance in heritage terms. The assessment of significance considers their significance in terms of their evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values.

*Evidential value* derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity, which tends to be diminished in proportion to the extent of its removal or replacement.

*Historical value* derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present and tends to be either illustrative or associative.

*Aesthetic value* may be said to be derived from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place, which can be the result of formal design or gradual, organic changes over time.

*Communal value* is derived from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values but tend to have additional and specific aspects.

Only two designated built heritage assets were identified within a 1km radius of the proposed development (see *Table 4*), as well as three SAMs. The SAMs identified were as follows:

- SAM GM182 - Llanquian Wood Camp;
- SAM GM225 - Llanquian Castle;
- SAM GM230 - Stalling Down Round Barrow.

However, it became clear following the site visit that, due to their distance from the site and the topography and tree-cover, the majority of these assets will not be visually impacted by the proposed development in any way.

Consequently, it was concluded that the only potential impacts in heritage terms relate to Llanquian Wood Camp, immediately to the SE of the site, and Llanquian Castle, approximately 167m to the SW of the site. Both of these sites are designated as SAMs. The following section will thus comprise a description of those two heritage assets and their settings, followed by an assessment of significance in heritage terms.

**Table 4: Gazetteer of designated built heritage assets identified within a 1km radius of the site based on consultation of the GGAT HER and Cadw Listed Buildings data**

B1	22302	Glamorgan Yeomanry War Memorial	II	ST 0161 7397
B2	22307	Pen-y-Bryn	II	ST 0110 7489

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## 5.3 Llanquian Wood Camp

### 5.3.1 Description of Monument & Its Setting

The following description of the Camp is based on the text of the Cadw Scheduling description and information contained in the GGAT Historic Environment Record. The monument comprises the remains of a hillfort, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c.800 BC - AD 74/the Roman conquest of Wales).

The hillfort is situated on a NW-facing slope in light woodland and consists of a large, oval enclosure with a flat interior and a variable series of concentric banks around it. At the S end of the W side the ground drops steeply outside the banks. From the outside in, first there is a 1m-high bank, then a 6m berm, then a 2.5m bank, then a 17m wide berm with a slight rise of 1.5m in the middle, then a 2.2m high bank up to the interior. Further N on the W side, the banks simplify into one large bank of 4m, with a flat berm c.17m wide, and then the natural slope. At the NW corner there is a curving entrance 6m wide and 1.8m deep. The N side consists of a 2m-high bank only. Outside it the ground slopes gently a little way and then drops precipitously.

On the NE side, the ground outside the camp begins to rise. Here, from the outside, there is a 1.2m-deep ditch, 3m wide, then a 1.5m-high bank, a 22m-wide flat berm and then a 2m-high bank up to the interior. Further around the E side, where the ground is still rising outside the camp, there is an outer ditch, 1.5m deep and 3m wide, then a bank 1m high on both sides, a wide berm and then an inner bank 1m high.

On the SE side a quarry has destroyed the ditch and outer bank and another just to the W of it lies between the inner and outer banks. On the S side, the ground begins to fall away again outside the camp. On the outside there is a ditch, 0.8m high and 2m wide, then a bank 2.2m high on the outside and 1.2m high on the inside. Inside this is a wide flat berm, then an inner bank 1.5m high on the outside and 1m high on the inside. There are two small causeways c.2m wide across the ditches on this side, with corresponding gaps 1m deep in the outer bank. On the SW side, the ground slopes away steeply and the outer and inner banks are closer together; the outer bank is very steep and 2.2m high, then there is a 17m wide flat berm, then a 2m high bank to the interior.

The boundaries of the SAM border the site of the proposed development to the SE and are located to the immediate S of the modern development that was formerly the horseracing stables and is now used as commercial units. A public footpath runs between the site of the proposed development and the commercial units. The SAM is surrounded by fields used by the stables to the NW, further thick woodland to the W and SW and agricultural land to the S and E. The site sits within a low valley of largely agricultural land, with Stalling Down located to the NW. To the S of the SAM the land continues to rise until it reaches the line of the A48.

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*Plate 9: View looking SE towards Llanquian Wood Camp from the site of the proposed development*



*Plate 10: View looking SW along footpath between Llanquian Wood Camp and the site of the proposed development*



*Plate 11: View looking NE along footpath between Llanquian Wood Camp and the site of the proposed development*



*Plate 12: View looking SE up the slopes of Llanquian Wood Camp*



*Plate 13: View looking E up the slopes of Llanquian Wood Camp*



*Plate 14: View looking E across the inner enclosure of Llanquian Wood Camp*

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### 5.3.2 Assessment of Significance

Llanquian Wood Camp may be regarded as being of **High** importance in heritage terms. This assessment reflects its scheduled status as a well-preserved defended enclosure of Iron Age date and its description in the Cadw SAM report as being of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within a wider landscape containing extensive evidence of multi-period prehistoric remains. The site has considerable potential for further investigation and is likely to contain significant archaeological evidence relating to its construction and active usage during the Iron Age and later periods.

## 5.4 Llanquian Castle

### 5.4.1 Description of Monument & Its Setting

The following description of the Scheduled Monument is largely based on the Cadw Scheduling description, augmented by information from the GGAT HER. The monument comprises the remains of a motte castle and associated ditch, probably dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (RCAHMW 1991, 263-65). The motte is situated on a N-facing slope. It consists of a circular mound with a flat top, 20m in diameter. On the W and S sides, the mound is c.1.5m high. On the N side it is c.2.5m high, its sides being uneven and bare in places. On the E side the side, the mound is steep, bare in places, and 2-3m high. On the NE side there is a ditch, 3m wide and 1m deep, outside it. The ground then falls away steeply on this side.

On top of the mound on the NE side is an oval area c.1m higher than the rest. In the middle of the W side are the remains of a stone building. These consist of an L-shaped section of the wall, 5.5 × 5m long, 0.5m thick and 1.5m high on the W side, and a 5m-long section of wall, 0.5m thick and 1m high, to the E of it. Inside the L-shaped section is much fallen stone and rubble.

### 5.4.2 Assessment of Significance

Llanquian Castle may be regarded as being of **High** importance in heritage terms. This assessment reflects its scheduled status as a motte castle of 12<sup>th</sup> century date, incorporating the remains of a masonry building and is considered to be national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

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*Plate 15: View looking SW towards the motte of Llanquian Castle*



*Plate 16: View looking SW towards the motte of Llanquian Castle*

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## 6 Description of Proposals & Magnitude of Impact

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### 6.1 Summary Description of Proposals

The following summary description of the development is based on architects' drawings and information supplied by the client on 1<sup>st</sup> of December 2021 (*Fig. 6*). Subsequent publication of revised proposals and specifications for the proposed development, together with updated plans and elevation drawings, may necessitate revisions to this report and the conclusions reached.

In brief, the proposed works involve construction a purpose-built kennels building with adjoining AstroTurf dog exercise area. The proposed building is a low-level insulated portal frame structure with 2.8m eaves and is 3.9m high overall. It is 19.7m wide and 30.4m long (599 m<sup>2</sup>) mainly clad externally in vertical timber boarding beneath a grey corrugated roof. The building will house dedicated areas for the socialisation and exercise along with the necessary feed and equipment storage rooms. The kennels will have washdown drainage facilities to a septic tank

### 6.2 Assessment of Magnitude of Impact

#### 6.2.1 Llanquian Wood Camp

The magnitude of impact of the proposed development on the SAM at Llanquian Wood Camp may be assessed as being within the **Minor/Moderate** range.

As already mentioned, the site of the proposed development is located immediately to the NW of the boundaries of the SAM, separated by a public footpath and a screen of trees (*Plates 10, 11 & 17*). Consequently, there is a significant degree of intervisibility between the site of the proposed development and the hillfort, with the hillfort occupying an elevated position overlooking both the site of the proposed development and the Pantwilkin site as a whole. Of particular importance are views of the hillfort experienced from nearby public footpaths, both the one extending along the boundary between the site and the SAM and the footpaths from Llanquian Castle (*Plates 22 & 23*), approaching the site from the NW (*Plate 8*), and the publicly accessible common at Stalling Down (*Plate 21*) which may be regarded as constituting key elements of the setting of the Scheduled Monument.

Within all of these views, the site of the new development is likely to be clearly visible and subsequently any development will impact upon views of the site. However, the existing Pantwilkin site already borders the SAM, alongside a number of much larger modern commercial buildings, most notably the structure adjoining the site, which is currently used by a dog day-care business. As the site drawings and building descriptions provided by the client (see Section 6.1. & *Figs. 6 & 7*) demonstrate that the building will be designed to blend in with the existing developments, relatively low in height (3.9m) and set into the ground, it appears that while the development will represent a noticeable new element in views from the hillfort, it will not represent a substantive change to setting. Particular attention should be given to materials used for the roofing and external cladding to ensure that they are appropriately subdued in colour (eg. anthracite grey) to ensure that the new building features unobtrusively in these key views of the hillfort.

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Moreover, the client has further proposed to establish an appropriately substantial landscape screen around the SE and SW boundaries of the site to minimise visual impacts. The gardens of the residential property to the NW of the site of the proposed development already possess a thick hedgerow (*Plate 8*) and it would be possible to extend this to the SE along the footpath running along the SW boundary of the site. This would help tie the new boundary of the site in with the existing boundaries already visible in the landscape, as well as screening a large amount of the development. The SW boundary of the site is also raised up significantly above the site, which sits in a sunken position due to modern landscaping activity. It is also important that the choice of planting used for the screening is of sufficient height and thickness and that it provides year-round cover (i.e. evergreen species).

With regard to views towards the site from the hillfort, the site visit was undertaken in December and the extent to which most of the monument is overgrown and inaccessible was noted. It was difficult to navigate the monument due to the steepness of the slope and rather thick vegetation cover. Consequently, views from the top of the monument (*Plates 19 & 20*) were heavily obscured by tree-cover, even in December. It is likely that this cover will significantly improve in spring and summer. Therefore, the main views from the monument that will be affected by the development are those from the footpath running between the development and the hillfort, which constitutes the main public access to the monument (*Plate 18*). As the photograph shows, there is some degree of visibility of the site from the footpath but again tree-cover was reduced due a lack of foliage seen during the site visit in December. It is therefore suggested that additional enhancement of the tree-screen, including evergreen planting, along the SE boundary of the site would further help reduce any potential visual impacts upon views from the hillfort.

The main view towards the hillfort from Stalling Down was also considered (*Plate 21*). In spite of the poor visibility on the day of the site visit, the site of the proposed development was clearly visible between the existing house and the hillfort. As with the closer views of the monument, this visibility can be mitigated through the use of planting and screening and the blending of the proposed development in with the existing commercial units.

**Conclusion:** *It is unlikely that the proposed development with impact directly upon the evidential value of the historic asset, as the site lies outside of the scheduled area and has already been heavily disturbed (see Section 5.1.1.). Therefore, the likely impacts of the development will relate to setting, specifically key views of the hillfort and its associated setting as experienced from publicly accessible locations (the footpaths/Stalling Down).*

*It is considered that the proposed development will result in a noticeable but not substantive change to the setting of the hillfort, taking into account its close proximity to the Scheduled Monument while also acknowledging the small scale of the development and its location set low within the landscape, within an area already containing a number of existing commercial units. However, it is likely that this impact, particularly in regards to the views from the footpaths, can be significantly mitigated through an appropriate scheme of planting and screening and by ensuring that the new development blends in with the surrounding existing commercial units. Such mitigatory measures will also, to a lesser extent, help lessen the impact upon key views of the monument from Stalling Down.*

*However, with appropriate mitigation in place, including enhanced evergreen planting, screening and a design which blends into the existing development, the likely magnitude of impact of the proposed development on the Scheduled Monument of Llanquian Wood Camp may be assessed as **Minor/Moderate**.*

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*Plate 17: View looking SW towards Llanquian Wood Camp and site of the proposed development*



*Plate 18: View looking NW towards the site of the proposed development from the lower slopes of Llanquian Wood Camp*



*Plate 19: View looking NW towards the site of the proposed development from the slopes of Llanquian Wood Camp*



*Plate 20: View looking NW towards the site of the proposed development from the slopes of Llanquian Wood Camp*



*Plate 21: View looking SE towards the site of the proposed development and Llanquian Wood Camp from Stalling Down*

### 6.2.2 Llanquian Castle

The magnitude of impact of the proposed development on the setting Llanquian Wood Camp SAM can be assessed as **Minor**.

As has already been mentioned, the site of the proposed development is located approximately 167m to the NE of the boundaries of the SAM and is separated by fields which appear to be used as paddocks (*Plates 22 & 23*). Moreover, the castle is set within dense woodland at the top of the hill overlooking the site, and is heavily overgrown and inaccessible, even in December (*Plates 15 & 16*). This level of vegetation cover is likely to be heavier during the spring, summer and autumn.

Consequently, there is little intervisibility between the castle and the proposed development site. Therefore, the main views between the scheduled area and the site of the proposed development are those from the N boundary of the SAM, along the footpath leading from Hollybush Farm towards Pantwilkin (*Plates 22 & 23*). Within these views, which are looking towards the SW side of the proposed development, the site is clearly visible next to the existing house and in front of the existing commercial units. However, as with the views of the hillfort, the site will sit low within this landscape, below the bank running along the SW boundary, and behind the proposed screening and planting.

On this basis, it is considered that the impact upon these peripheral views associated with the Llanquian Castle SAM can be suitably mitigated through appropriate landscape planting and design options, screening the proposed new development from view and blending those parts not conducive to screening with the surrounding commercial units.

**Conclusion:** *It is unlikely that the proposed development will directly impact on the castle itself, as the site lies at some distance from the boundaries of the scheduled monument. Therefore, the likely impacts of the development will relate to setting and views experienced looking from the castle, specifically those looking eastwards from the footpath passing to the N of the boundary of the Scheduled Monument towards the proposal site. As has already been mentioned, the impacts upon these views are likely to initially be **Minor**, as they do not constitute key views to and from the monument, being peripheral views from the footpath passing to the N. Moreover, these visual impacts can be largely mitigated by through appropriate landscape planting, screening and design options.*



Plate 22: View looking E towards the site of the proposed development from the slope leading to Llanquian Castle



*Plate 23: View looking E towards the site of the proposed development from the outer edge of Llanquian Castle*

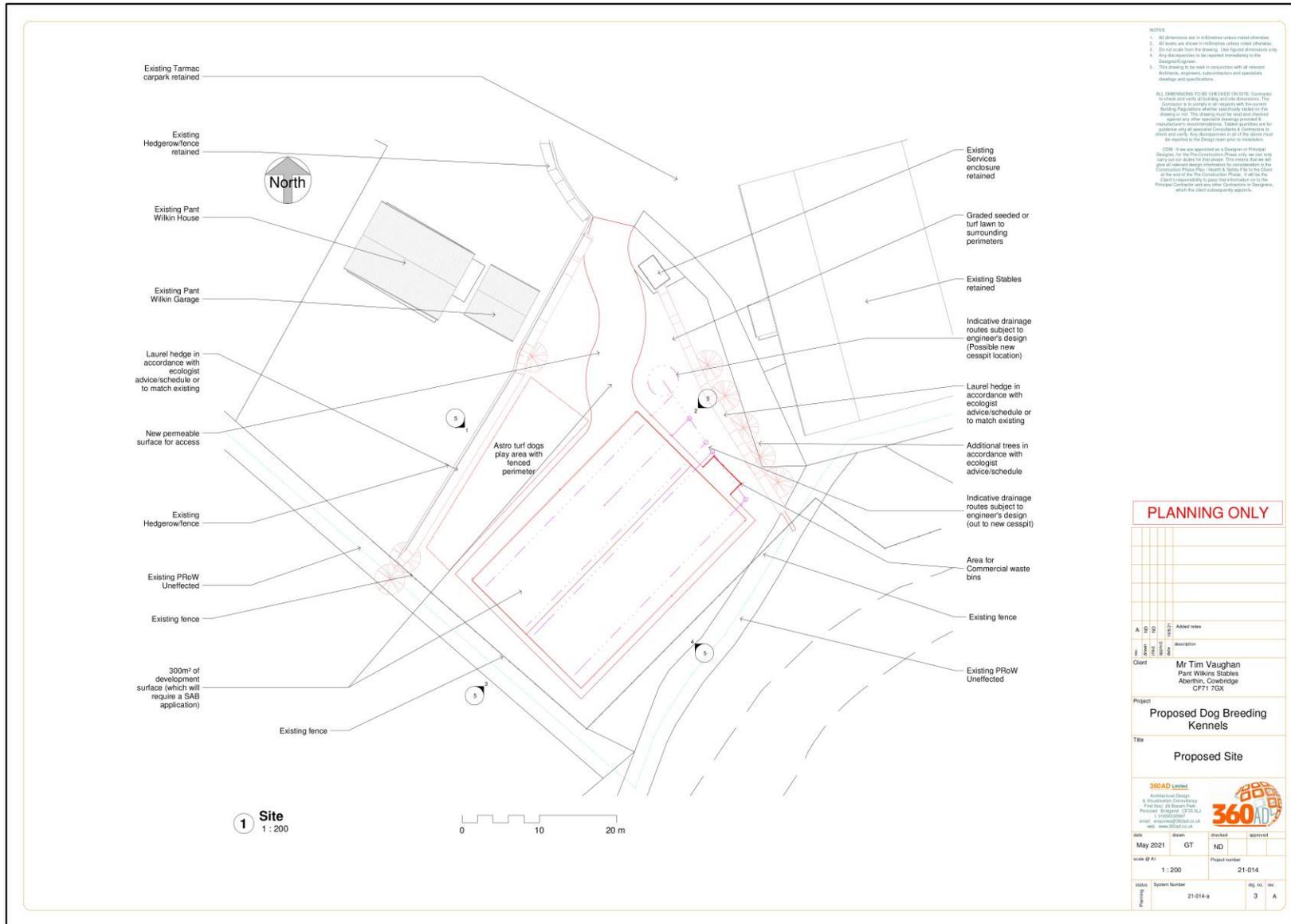


Fig. 6: Proposed site plan (Reproduced by courtesy of the client)



## 7 Overall Significance of Impact & Conclusion

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Having determined the intrinsic significance of the specific heritage assets considered for the purposes of this study and the potential magnitude of impact of the proposed development on these assets, it is now possible to reach an informed overall appraisal of the implications of the proposals by means of cross-referencing the significance of the heritage assets against the magnitude of impact.

It is considered that the proposed development will have an overall **Slight to Moderate** impact in heritage terms. This assessment reflects the **High** significance of the two heritage assets likely to be impacted by the proposed development, namely, the Llanquian Wood Camp and Llanquian Castle SAMs, cross-referenced against the magnitude of impact, assessed as **Minor/Moderate** in the case of Llanquian Wood Camp and **Minor** for Llanquian Castle.

The Llanquian Wood Camp SAM is considered to be a heritage asset of **High** importance. This assessment of significance is based upon its status as a scheduled Iron Age defended enclosure and its description in the Cadw SAM report as being of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement.

It is considered that the proposed development will have a **Minor/Moderate** impact on the setting of Llanquian Wood Camp, reflecting the proximity of the development to the monument, as well as the small scale of the development and its location set low within the landscape within an area already containing a number of larger commercial units. However, it is likely that this impact, particularly in regards to the views from the footpaths, can be significantly mitigated through an appropriate scheme of landscape planting and screening, as well as ensuring that the proposed new development blends with the surrounding existing commercial units with particular attention to external cladding and roofing. Such mitigatory measures will also, to a lesser extent, help ameliorate the impact upon key views of the monument as experienced from Stalling Down.

The Llanquian Castle SAM is considered to be a heritage asset of **High** importance. This assessment of significance is based upon its status as a scheduled motte castle of 12<sup>th</sup> century date, which is considered to be of national importance in terms of its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices.

It is considered that the proposed development will have a **Minor** impact on the setting of Llanquian Castle, reflecting the heavily wooded location of the castle and the lack of intervisibility between the SAM and the site of the proposed development. Those views between the castle and the site which will be impacted do not constitute key views to and from the SAM, being peripheral views from the footpath passing to the N. Moreover, these impacts are likely to be largely mitigated by appropriate landscape planting, screening and design options.

In terms of the overall archaeological potential of the site, the potential for the works associated with the development to encounter evidence of archaeological features or deposits has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. This assessment makes particular reference to the potential for encountering possible evidence of prehistoric

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activity due to the site's location immediately adjacent to an Iron Age hillfort and the number of prehistoric features recorded in the vicinity of the site on the GGAT HER. It should, however, be noted that this assessment has been significantly lowered due to the substantial landscaping works that have taken place, including levelling the site to provide building material storage and parking. This also means that any potential surviving archaeological features or deposits may have been heavily disturbed or destroyed.

**Conclusion: In overall terms, the impact of the proposals in heritage terms can be assessed as Slight to Moderate. This assessment chiefly reflects the close proximity of the site to the Scheduled Monument of Llanquian Wood Camp, while acknowledging that the proposed development will be small-scale in nature and will be set low within the landscape immediately adjacent to a number of existing larger commercial units. It is likely that the visual impact of the development upon the setting of the hillfort can be significantly mitigated by appropriate planting and screening options, as well as by ensuring the new development blends with the existing units in terms of design. Based on the above assessment, it is thus considered that the proposed development can thus be broadly supported in heritage terms, provided suitable visual mitigation schemes are in place to minimise the impact upon key views of Llanquian Wood Camp.**

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Welsh Government, 2017, *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*.

## 10 Cartography

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(All maps were obtained from the Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales unless otherwise stated).

1811 - OS Drawing of Llantrisant (British Library).

1841 - Llanblethian Tithe Map.

1885 - OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6-inch survey of Glamorgan.

1899 - OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25-inch survey of Glamorgan

1919 - OS 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25-inch survey of Glamorgan.

1948 - OS 4<sup>th</sup> edition 6-inch survey of Glamorgan.

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11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps



Fig. 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Drawing of Llantrisant and district (1811)  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)

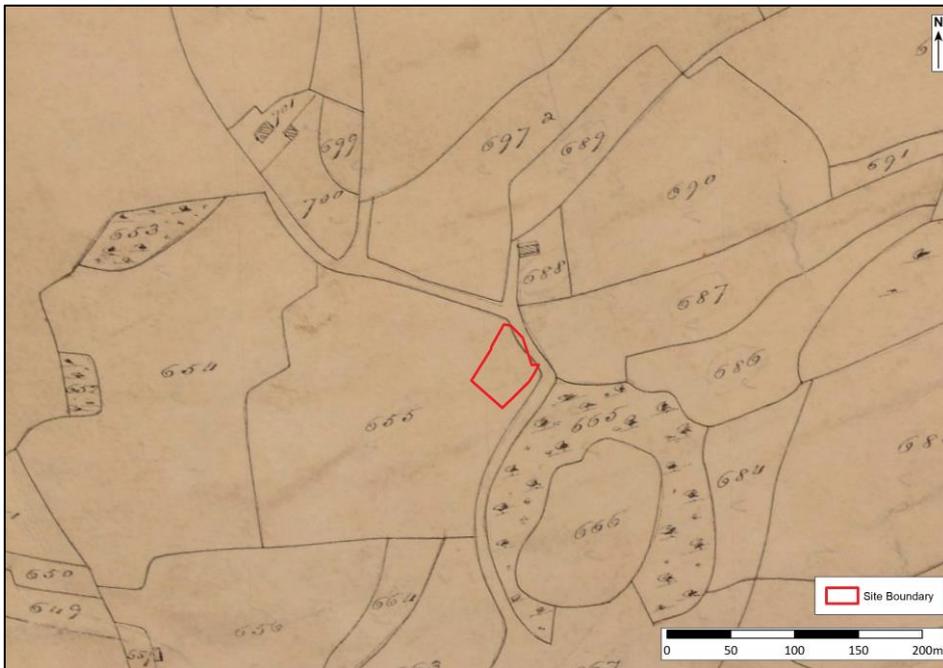


Fig. 9: Extract from the Llanblethian Tithe Map (1841)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales)

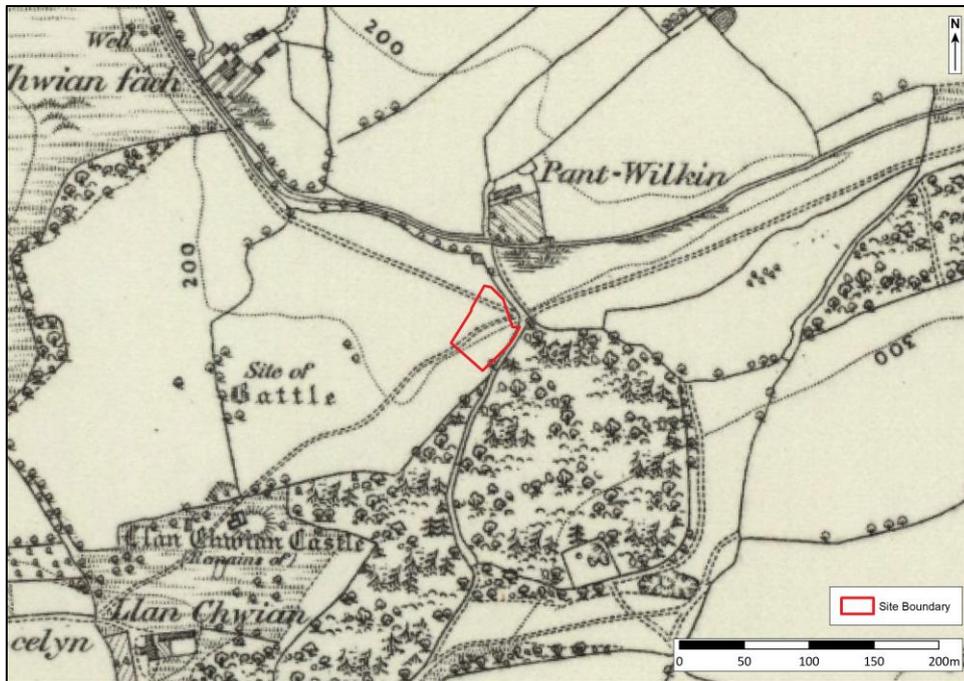


Fig. 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6-inch survey of Glamorgan (1885)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales)

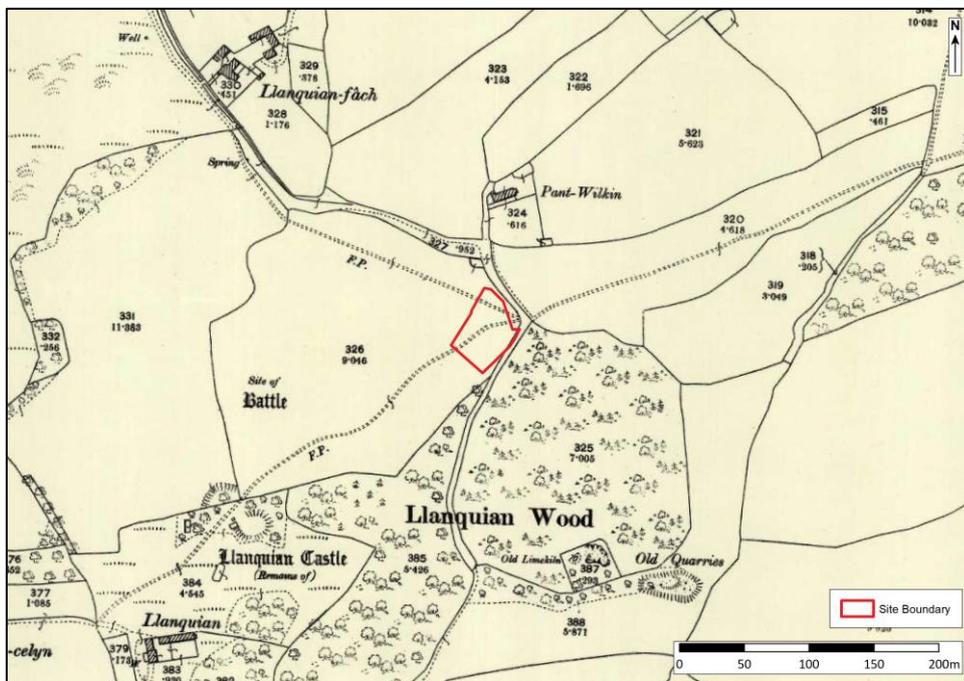


Fig. 11: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25-inch survey of Glamorgan (1899)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales)

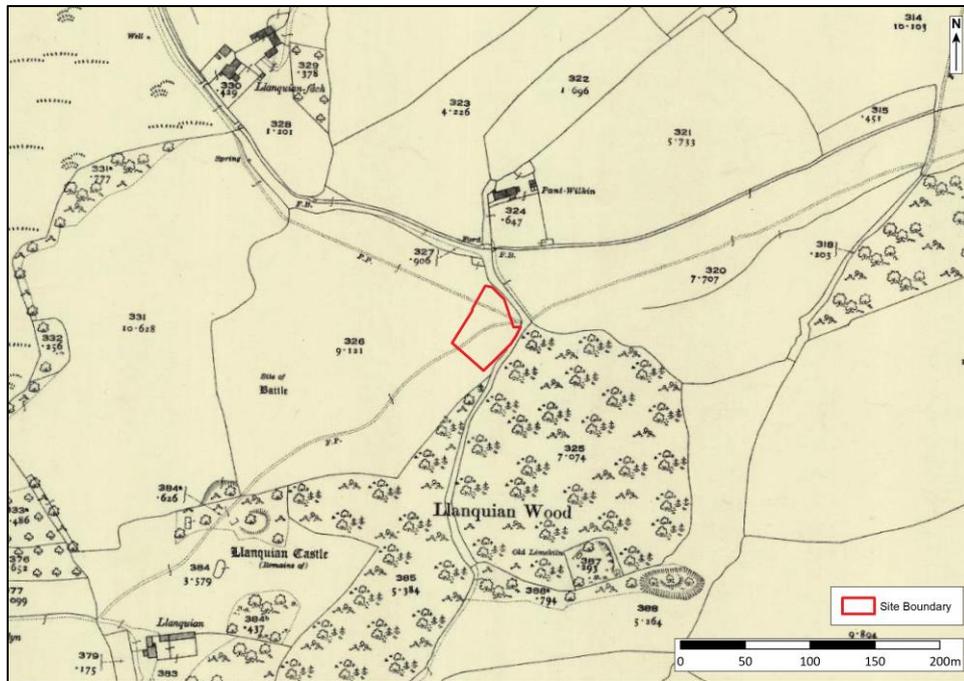


Fig. 12: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> edition 25-inch survey of Glamorgan (1919)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales)

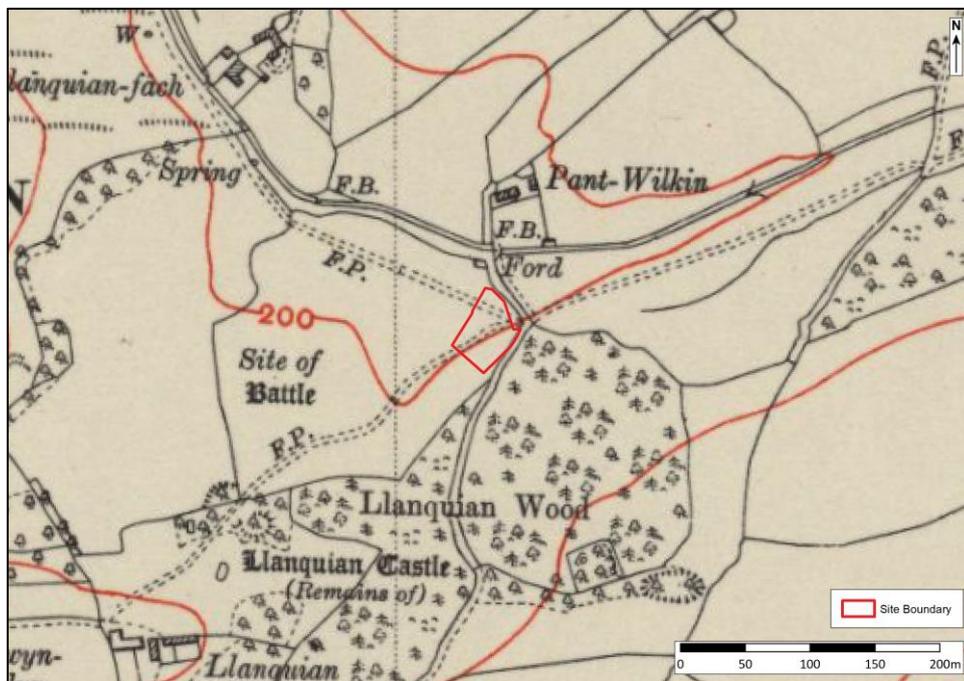


Fig. 13: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> edition 6-inch survey of Glamorgan (1948)  
(Reproduced courtesy of the Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales)

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