



landscape consultants

HERITAGE STATEMENT

Land at Pant Wilkin Stables, Aberthin, Cowbridge,
Vale of Glamorgan

Report Reference: BG22.136

December 2022





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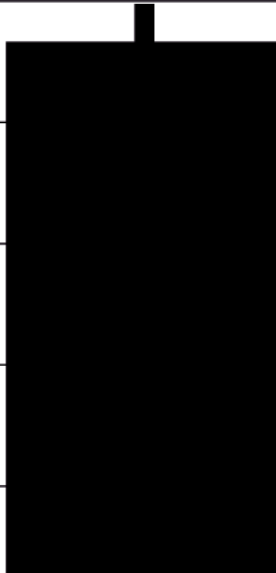
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This report has been prepared in accordance with the CIFA (2014) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment and the Cadw (2017) Setting of Historic Assets in Wales

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Document Control

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Land at Pant Wilkin Stables

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1 Summary

- 1.1 Brindle & Green Ltd were commissioned by Tim Vaughan Racing Ltd. to compile a Heritage Statement regarding an area of land at the Pant Wilkin Stables, Aberthin, Cowbridge. The purpose of this report was to identify any designated heritage assets (including listed buildings) within the surrounding area, establish the impact of the development on these heritage assets or their setting, and propose any required mitigation for these heritage assets. This fulfils the criteria set out in Cadw's guidance document *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* and *The Setting of Heritage Assets in Wales*. This report was prepared by Rosemary Walker MLa CMLI, Head of Landscape.
- 1.2 The site is located within a rural area of 2.5km to the east of Cowbridge, Vales of Glamorgan, currently comprising an area of grassland, with the surrounding landscape comprising arable and pastoral land, and areas of woodland. The site is subject to a planning application for the full planning application for the development of a fishing lake with associated built structures and landscaping. The proposed development area can be seen within Appendix 5 of this report, although plans are understood to have not been finalised.
- 1.3 This heritage statement identified two Scheduled Monuments, a Historic Battlefield and eleven Listed Buildings or Structures within 1km of the site. A further additional feature was also identified within this radius. This report concludes that due to existing and proposed visual screening within the surrounding landscape, and the distance from the site for some assets, impacts to both the significance and setting of identified assets is expected to result in 'no harm' to either of these factors. In addition, the nature of the proposed development comprising a fishing lake with limited built structures and associated landscaping is not expected to impact the appeal of the surrounding existing landscape in any significant degree. Further recommendations are not required due to the lack of impact by the proposed development.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 Brindle & Green Ltd were commissioned by Tim Vaughan Racing Ltd to compile a Heritage Statement regarding an area of land at the Pant Wilkin Stables, Aberthin, Cowbridge. This assessment identifies any designated heritage assets (including listed buildings) within the surrounding area, establishes the impact of the development on these heritage assets and their setting, and establishes any required mitigation for these heritage assets and their setting. This addresses the information requirements of Planning Policy Wales.
- 2.2 The site is located within a rural area of 2.5km to the east of Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan. The area of the proposed lake currently comprises an area of grassland, with the surrounding landscape comprising arable and pastoral and areas of woodland. The site is subject to a full planning application for the development of fishing lake with associated built structures and landscaping. The proposed development area can be seen within Appendix 5.
- 2.3 The legislation relevant to the historic environment within the United Kingdom is summarised within Appendix 2.
- 2.4 Results and recommendations contained within this report have been prepared by an experienced archaeologist and are therefore the view of Brindle & Green Limited. The survey is based on information provided by our client, the development proposals, and the results of the desk study and our assessment of the site. This report pertains to this information only.

3 Methodology

3.1 Planning Policy

- 3.1.1 The Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government, 2017), sets out the framework within which local planning authorities should consider the importance of conserving, or enhancing, aspects of the historic environment, within the planning process. It requires an applicant to provide, as part of a planning application, sufficient information to enable the local planning authority to assess the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by the proposal.
- 3.1.2 Paragraph 1.1 of TAN24 states that *'local planning authorities should 'best practice guides should be considered by local planning authorities in the preparation of their development plans and during the determination of planning applications. They may be material to decisions on individual planning, listed building, scheduled monument and conservation area consent applications and will be considered by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of applications and appeals that come before them.'*
- 3.1.3 Paragraph 1.15 states *'Heritage impact assessment is a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be considered when considering proposals for change.¹² Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed and should include sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. The results of the heritage impact assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement which must form part of any listed building consent, conservation area consent and, when requested, scheduled monument consent applications.*
- 3.1.4 A 'heritage asset' is defined in TAN24 as an identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.

3.1.5 The *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (2011)* sets out six principles to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process. These are:

1. Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.
2. Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.
3. The historic environment is a shared resource.
4. Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
5. Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
6. Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

3.1.5 TAN24 further states that there are four values which need to be understood before the significance of the asset can be assessed:

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

3.1.7 Local planning policy was also consulted for the purposes of this report.

3.2 Information Sources

3.2.1 Information regarding heritage assets were requested for an area within a 1km of the site to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with the appropriate guidelines. Table 1 below lists organisations and/or resources consulted as part of this statement. Data regarding the historic environment was requested from the following sources:

Table 1. Historical Data Resources

Source	Requested Data	Search radius	Date requested
Lle – Map Browser	Listed buildings.	1km	21/03/2022
National Library of Scotland	Historic mapping	1km	22/03/2022
Glamorgan/Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)	Undesignated heritage assets	1km	30/09/2022

- 3.2.2 A range of other published and unpublished material has also been consulted for information on the wider archaeological and historical background.

3.3 Assessment of Impact

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

3.3.2 Assessing the significance of an asset

Cadw stipulate that a description of the significance of each asset potentially affected by the proposed development should be provided in order to satisfy the requirements of Planning Policy Wales.

- 3.3.3 The significance of a heritage asset is defined as 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic'.

- 3.3.4 For a definition of these 'interests' a useful reference document is the Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales guidance document (Cadw, 2011). The terms used in this document roughly equate to those specified within the NPPF; 'evidential' equating to archaeological, 'historical and communal' equating to historic and 'aesthetic' equating to architectural and artistic.

3.3.5 Assessing the setting of an asset

In respect of identifying the importance of setting to the identified significance of a heritage asset, guidance presented in the Setting of Heritage Assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017) will be utilised; specifically, the four-step approach to assessment:

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.

3.3.6 **Assessment of Impact**

Levels of impact are not defined within Welsh planning guidance. However, the three levels of potential impact to designated heritage assets used in this report are:

- Substantial harm;
- Less than substantial harm; and
- No harm (Significance is sustained or enhanced).

3.4 Limitations

3.4.1 There were no limitations in regard to this heritage statement

4 Site Context

4.1 Geographical Context

The site is located within a rural area of 2.5km to the east of Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan. The site comprises an area of grassland, with the surrounding landscape comprising arable and pastoral land, and areas of woodland.

4.2 Historic Context

The town of Cowbridge lies on the site of a Roman settlement identified as the fort of *Bovium* ('cow-place'), with the town lying along a Roman road. The present name derived from the Old Welsh *Pontyfon*. The town centre is arranged along its medieval plan, comprising one long street divided into 'burgage plots'. It is one of the few remaining walled towns in Wales, with substantial portions of the medieval walls, and the south gate still standing. The open countryside to the east of Cowbridge, 0.6km west of the site was the location of the Battle of Stalling Down in 1403, a victory of the Welsh rebels under Owain Glyndwr over the English King Henry IV (though the source of this battle is dubious). The wider landscape of the Vale of Glamorgan had remained relatively rural into the present day, compared to the industrial centres of Cardiff to the east and Port Talbot and Swansea to the west

4.3 Geology and Topography

The bedrock geology of the site comprises Friars Point Limestone Formation - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 345 to 359 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Superficial deposits are not recorded. The ground within the study site has a south-west facing slope, with the elevation varying from 101 - 95 metres above Ordinance Datum (aOD).

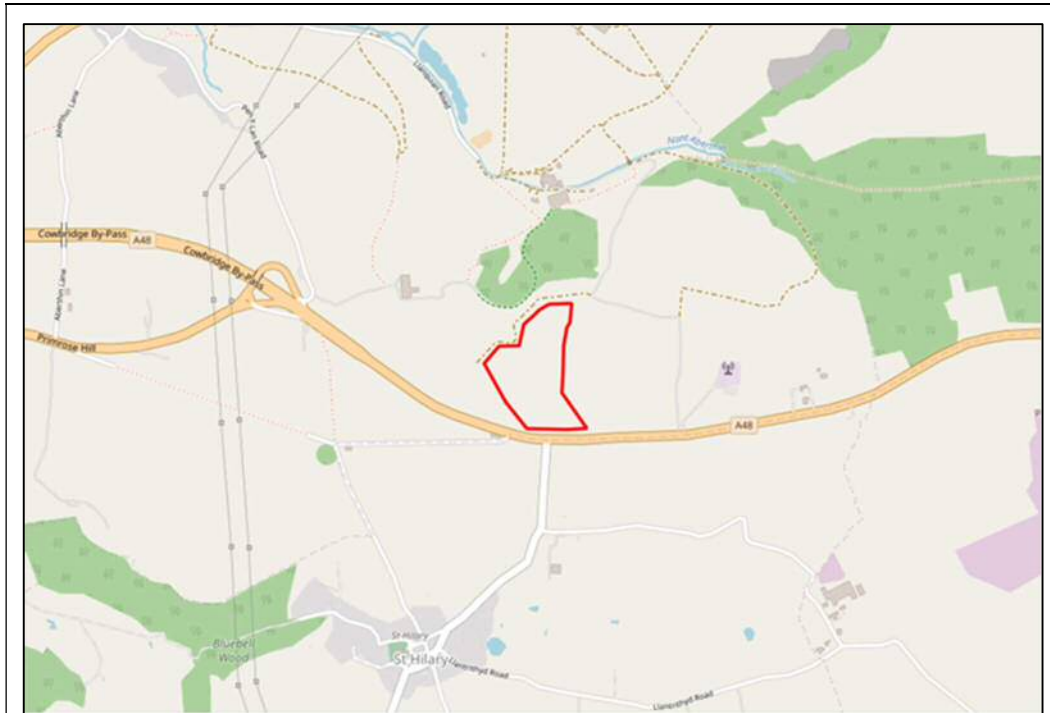


Figure 1. Map of the project site.

Red line boundary depicts the approximate boundary of the proposed development.

5 Results

5.1 Designated Heritage Assets

5.1.1 A study was compiled of the designated heritage assets within the site boundary and within 1km of the site.

5.1.2 There are no World Heritage Sites or Registered Parks and Gardens within the site or within 1km of the site (Appendix 3).

5.1.3 A single Historic Conservation area is present within 1km of the site, comprising the core of the village of St Hilary, located 0.8km south of the site boundary.

5.1.4 An area of land 0.9km north-west of the site is the possible location of the 1403 Battle of Stalling Down and is included as a record in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Wales (Cadw, 2017).

5.1.5 Scheduled Monuments

Three scheduled Monuments were identified within 1km of the site, described below in Table 2.

Table 2: Details of Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the site

Name	Location	Reason for designation
Llanquian Wood Camp	0.1km N	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 northwest facing slope in light woodland. It consists of a large, roughly circular enclosure with a flat interior and a variable series of concentric banks around it. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.
Llanquian Castle	0.2km NW	The monument comprises the remains of a motte and ditch, dating to the medieval period (c. 1066 -1540 AD). The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits.

5.1.7 Listed Buildings

A total of 11 listed buildings and structures were identified within 1km of the site. These are detailed below in Table 3.

Table 3: Details of Listed Structures within 1km of the site

Name	Grade	Location	Reason for designation
Glamorgan Yeomanry War Memorial	Grade II	0.4km SW	Prominently sited memorial to fallen of Great War. Historic interest.
The Bush Inn Public House	Grade II	0.8km SW	Listed Grade II as a picturesque example of a vernacular Inn of medieval origins, retaining significant internal features of interest; which groups well with the parish church.
Pigsty at Church Cottage	Grade II	0.8km SW	Listed grade II as a rare surviving example of a traditional Glamorgan pigsty.
Parish Church of St. Hilary	Grade II*	0.8km S	Listed grade II* as a parish church of medieval origins which has undergone restoration by the nationally important Victorian architect, Sir George Gilbert Scott.
Churchyard Cross at Parish Church of St Hilary	Grade II	0.8km S	Listed grade II as a surviving base of a substantial medieval cross, having group value with the adjacent parish church of St Hilary.
Bassett Family Tomb Enclosure in Churchyard of Parish Church of St Hilary	Grade II	0.8km S	Listed grade II for historical associations and group value with the adjacent parish church and churchyard cross.
No 1 and No 2 Manor Cottages	Grade II	0.8km S	Included for group value with St Hilary's Parish Church and for its location within this well preserved Vale of Glamorgan village.
The Manor	Grade II	0.9km S	Listed as a former manor house with sub-medieval origins and a well preserved late Georgian remodelling and set in a fine village location.
Village Farm	Grade II	0.8km S	Listed grade II, notwithstanding modern alterations, as a good example of a mid C16 Vale of Glamorgan farmhouse, retaining many internal features and with significant group value within the conservation area.
Telephone Call-box Opposite Village Farm	Grade II	0.8km S	Included for its prominent location in this conservation area.
The Cottage	Grade II	0.8km S	Listed grade II for its origins as a large Early to mid C19 house.

5.2 Other historical assets

5.2.1 A dataset was obtained from the Gwent Glamorgan HER, providing records of the locations of non-designated archaeological features and find spots (monument records), as well as the details of archaeological previous investigations (event records) within the site and within 1km of the site. Records described here are assessed in their relation to designated heritage assets. An assessment of these records in relation to the likelihood of archaeological remains on site will be set out in a separate Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Report.

5.2.2 A total of 57 monument records were provided; these include records for both the Llanquian Wood Camp (GGAT00327s) and the Llanquian Castle (GGAT00329s). The records reveal that these Scheduled Monuments are located in a rich historic environment. Significant HER entries are summarised below in Table 4.

Table 4: Details of significant HER entries surrounding the site

HER Reference	Location	Notes
GGAT01904s	0.45km NW	Llanquian deserted settlement site, Stalling Down – a deserted rural settlement of an unknown age, located within an area of woodland.
GGAT01968s	0.25km W	Medieval Farmstead Remains – located close to Llanquian Castle. Remains comprise of a long hut partially demolished with drystone walling.
GGAT06624s / GGAT00330s	0.2km W	Records for Llanquian Farmstead – an historic medieval farm building which may incorporate remains of St James Church, though it is noted that no ecclesiastical features are obvious.
GGAT00328s	0.7km NE	Castell Coch at Welsh St. Donats (not to be confused with the one at Tongwynlais); medieval remains comprising three rectilinear enclosures, the principal of which is bounded by stone walls.

5.2.3 Records pertaining to other features such as the findspots of coins and flint, and for the listed buildings to the south were also provided. However, the records described in Table 4 highlight the nature of the landscape in which nearby Scheduled Monuments are located in. Llanquian Castle forms part of a series of medieval features in the landscape, with medieval farmstead buildings located to the west, and a possible deserted settlement to the north-west. A further castle is also located to the north-east.

5.3 Photographs

Fig 2.

View from the northern end of the site, looking north towards the woodland in which the Llanquian Wood Camp, though this is not visible from the majority of the site due to the sloping elevation of the site to the south-west.



Fig 3

View from the northern end of the site looking south, depicting the sloping elevation of the site. The listed buildings and conservation within the area are located within the wider landscape visible in the background of this image.



Fig 4

View south from the north of the hillfort. Llanquian Wood Camp is located within the woodland to the centre of this image with Llanquian Castle is located within the smaller area of woodland immediately to the right.



Fig 5

View of the site from the boundary of Llanquian Castle Scheduled Monument, overlooking the valley to the north.



Fig 6

View south from Whitefields Farm Road the north of the hillfort. As per Fig 4, Llanquian Wood Camp is located within the woodland to the centre of this image with Llanquian Castle is located within the smaller area of woodland immediately to the right. The proposed development site is situated in the field immediately above and to the right of this woodland.



Fig 7

View north from the route of the Roman road which is now the A48 the south of the hillfort. Llanquian Wood Camp is situated in the woodland to the right of the middle ground of this image with Llanquian Castle is located within the smaller area of woodland immediately to the left. The proposed development site is situated in the field in the foreground, between the viewer and the two heritage assets.



5.4 Analysis of Setting

5.4.1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility

A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis has been undertaken in GIS, which uses a combination of terrain data and 3D points spaced along a grid at 5m intervals throughout the site boundary. For this report, a ZTV has been run, where the points within the site boundary are 3m high (i.e., the maximum height of the ridge of the fishing). Within the ZTV, observers are set at 1.6m tall, which is an approximation of their eye level. The ZTV takes into account the presence of intervening vegetation (woodland blocks over 0.5ha in area which are present in the National Forestry Inventory, but not the presence of trees or woodland smaller than 0.5ha or intervening built form. The ZTV in relation to the proposed development and the heritage assets in the surrounding area is located in Appendix 6.

5.4.2 Llanquian Wood Camp

Llanquian Wood Camp comprises an Iron Age hill fort, positioned on the elevated slopes within the modern day Llanquian Wood. The hillfort comprised an oval enclosure, 140m by 87m, defined by a bank and ditch. This has now largely been reduced to a scarp, with remains of limited visibility from the ground level. Existing remains contribute to the archaeological significance of this asset. The presence of findspots of Neolithic flint in the area suggests activity throughout the wider landscape.

5.4.3 The topography of the land within and around the hill fort site mean that, at 70-100m AOD, it commanded views primarily towards the north and north-west, towards Aberthin and the wider landscape. The ground rises by approximately 30m to the south-east and south of the asset, meaning that views towards the south-east would have been unlikely, even at the construction and operation of the hill fort. Hillforts formed symbols of power, and its function may have been more than just a defensive structure, potentially also acting as a display of power and ostentation, and built with views from the surrounding landscape in mind.

5.4.4 Following the hillfort falling into disuse, woodland has grown on the site such that the scheduled monument is contained within the woodland at the present day. This has severed its visual connections to the wider landscape, particularly

those key views to the north and west. The hillfort now cannot be seen from the surrounding area until one is either within or directly adjacent to its remains. The elevation of the hillfort site is best appreciated from locations to the north of the asset, where the elevated position of the hillfort site can be viewed, although dense woodland obscures the asset itself.

5.4.5 The hillfort may have also been contemporary with Roman activity in the area, at least in the later period of its use. A significant feature within the landscape is the A48, just south of the application site. This is built along the route of a Roman road which lead to Roman settlement in Cowbridge, the main settlement within the landscape, located to the west. The periphery of modern Cowbridge is now approximately 1.8km to the west.

5.4.6 A further notable viewpoint of the hillfort is from this Roman road on the route of the modern-day A48. The development site is located between the hillfort and the A48, therefore an historic resonance exists and the relationship with the route of the Roman road contributes to both its archaeological and historic significance. However, as a busy road with background traffic noise, the experience of the rural setting of this asset is somewhat diminished. It is also noted that there is no footway along this road, limiting the extent to which it can be viewed from this perspective. Mature trees along the A48 partially screen the asset from this direction. Overall, the contribution of the development site to the significance of these assets is considered to be low.

5.4.7 The key viewpoints from which the impact of the proposed development on the Llanquian Wood Camp are to be assessed is from Whitefields Farm Road from the north of the asset (as shown in Fig 6), representing the original views of the prominent hillfort on the hill; as well as a viewpoint from the A48, representing the visual connection between the Roman road and the hillfort (as shown in Fig 7).

5.4.6 **Llanquian Castle**

Llanquian Castle is constructed at the western end of the Nant Aberthin valley. The castle was a predominantly timber structure, with no outer defensive works, therefore likely comprises a relatively minor local defensive structure. The only remains are possible sub-surface stone foundations, as well as the base of a rectilinear stone building cut into the west side of the castle, apparently a much later construction possibly comprising a gatehouse. These remains contribute

to both the historic and archaeological significance of the asset, though are not within visual range of the development site.

- 5.4.7 It is notable that, at around 80-85m AOD, the location of the castle is at a lower elevation compared to the highest points within the hillfort immediately to the east (70-100m AOD). In addition, whilst it is sited on a convex slope, it is set approximately 40-50m lower than the surrounding topographical high points to the west, south and south-east. This means that it was likely to have been constructed with the views to the north in mind.
- 5.4.8 In the present day, the site of the remains of the castle is set within woodland, severing its key visual links with its setting to the north. As per the hillfort, the remains of the castle now cannot be seen until one is either within or directly adjacent to its remains. However, its setting is best appreciated from locations to the north, where the elevated position of the castle site can be viewed, although the castle itself is obscured by dense woodland.
- 5.4.9 Evidence of medieval farmsteads (GGT01904s / GGAT01968s / GGAT06624s / GGAT00330s) are abundant within the area in close proximity to the castle, emphasising the nature of the rural setting. Stalling Down, an area of open ground to the north-west is likely largely unchanged from at least the medieval era. The medieval character of the area is further emphasised by the presence of the location of a further castle within the landscape, the location of Castle Coch (GGAT00328s) to the east. The nature of this structure is still debated, and possibly comprises the remains of a fortified farmstead, nevertheless it further increases the historic significance of the scheduled monuments.
- 5.4.10 The surrounding landscape in the wider setting of the castle is still predominantly agricultural, with some of the surrounding field boundaries originating from the medieval era (although it is important to note that the field pattern itself does not follow the typical medieval strip-field pattern and is therefore likely to have been altered in the intervening years). The Historic Landscape entry in LANDMAP for Llangan Welsh St Donats and Pendoylan states that that area is *'primarily a landscape of small regular fields of medieval origin; strip fields tend to cluster around the known medieval settlements of St Mary Hill, Treoes, Penllyn, Welsh St Donats, Pendoylan and Llangan and extend outwards. Some unenclosed moor and discrete areas of larger fields exist in places (south of Welsh St Donats and north of St Mary's Hill), but have*

since been incorporated into the modern agricultural landscape'. The study area is situated to the south of Welsh St Donats and therefore displays some of the larger fields with more modern field boundaries and some marginal land at Stalling Down / Hilary Down.

5.4.11 As for the Llanquian Wood Camp, the key viewpoint from which the impact of the proposed development on the Llanquian Castle are to be assessed is from Whitefields Farm Road from the north of the asset (as shown in Fig 6), representing the original views of the prominent castle on the hill.

5.4.6 Listed buildings and structures

The Glamorgan Yeomanry war memorial, a listed structure located 0.4km to the south-west has been constructed on St. Hilary Down along the route of the Roman road, now a local footpath (the A48 diverts to the north), with an additional footpath leading south to the village of St. Hillary a short distance away. This is a tall (12m) obelisk which is situated on an elevated position, commanding views to the north and forming a notable local landmark. However, due to surrounding woodland and tree belts, there is no intervisibility between the development site and the memorial. The remaining listed buildings within the surrounding area are located within a village setting to the south and comprising the majority of the conservation area, though this is well outside of the visual range of the development site.

5.5 Historic Mapping

An analysis of historic mapping resources depicts the development of the area surrounding the site for the period 1900 - 1964. These maps show the relative lack of change throughout the surrounding landscape compared to the modern day. That said, it appears that Llanquian Wood previously extended further south than its current extent, extending into the site boundaries at the northern end of the site.

5.6 Non-designated Heritage Assets

A comprehensive assessment of surrounding HER in relation to likelihood of subsurface remains within the site lies outside of the scope of this heritage

statement and will be set out in a separate Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Report.

6 Assessment of Impact

6.1 Proposed development

The site is subject to a full planning application for the development of a fishing lake with associated built structures and landscaping. The proposed development plans can be seen within Appendix 5.

6.2 Current land use

The site currently comprises an area of grassland with trees and hedgerows along field boundaries.

6.3 Designated Heritage Assets

6.3.1 No World Heritage Sites or Registered Parks and Gardens are located within 1km of the site.

6.3.2 A single Historic Conservation Area was identified within 1km of the site, comprising the St Hilary conservation area located 0.8km to the south. The proposed development is not anticipated to impact this conservation area given the distance from the site and the lack of intervisibility.

6.4 Scheduled Monuments

6.4.1 *Llanquian Wood Camp and Llanquian Castle*

These scheduled monuments are located 0.1 – 0.2km to the north of the site, with the significance of these assets deriving from their historical and archaeological interest. Both assets are located within dense woodland, and therefore not visible from the exterior. Whilst their setting was key on their construction and operation in terms of allowing views across the wider landscape and occupying an elevated defensive position, the dense woodland which now surrounds the two assets means that in the present day they are not well-connected with their setting.

6.4.2 Direct impacts to these Scheduled Monuments are not proposed. However, proposed plans depict landscape alterations within the setting of these assets, particularly in relation to the hillfort. The proposed development site is situated between the hillfort and the route of the A48.

6.4.3 These Scheduled Monuments are located within a rural setting supporting a series of features relating to the medieval era. The surrounding environment is considered to be historically significant, and any development should be considered to be in fitting with this context. It is understood that the proposed development will comprise a well-landscaped fishing lake, with associated fishing huts and access. As such, this development is expected to be of a very limited elevation once completed. Short-term impacts to the setting of surrounding assets may occur during construction works, particularly from the perspective of the A48 to the south, though these should be considered short-term, temporary and reversible. Indeed, it is considered that the proposed design is in fitting with the surrounding rural environment and can also be seen to enhance the appeal of the surrounding area, and therefore any heritage assets within it, when compared to the existing agricultural field.

6.4.4 Fig 6 shows the view towards the hillfort and the castle from the north and would historically have been the direction from which the two assets formed a key feature within the view, occupying elevated and commanding positions. The modern-day view shows that the two assets are surrounded by dense woodland, with no visual connection to this aspect of their setting. Within the view, the site sits beyond the woodland in which the two assets are located, with some of the proposed development being filtered from view by this vegetation. This vantage point also allows the two assets to be appreciated in association with views of the route of the Roman road along the A48, with the proposed development sitting between these two elements. The proposed development comprises mostly naturalistic elements such as the fishing lakes and associated landscape treatments, with minimal built form and hard landscape treatments (the latter associated with fishing cabins and the access road, both of which are located to the east of the proposed development and partially screened from view by the intervening woodland). In addition, its location uphill of the two assets means that their visual relationship with the surrounding landscape to the north, which is key to understanding their setting, would be uninterrupted.

6.4.5 Fig 7 represents the view from the Roman road along the route of the A48. This is a location from which a view allowing an appreciation of the scheduled monument assets is situated, due to this being the route of a Roman road, possibly contemporary with this fort. The view allows an appreciation of the

assets (now set within woodland), with the long views beyond to the surrounding landscape. The proposed development sits between the viewpoint and the woodland containing the hillfort and castle. During construction, the earthworks required to facilitate the proposed development would be prominent in the view and temporarily interrupt the views towards the woodland which contains these assets (but not the assets themselves, which are already screened by the intervening dense woodland). By operation, the low elevation of the fishing lakes means that the view towards the woodland containing the assets is restored, with some of the proposed tree planting locally interrupting the continuity of the view.

6.2.5 In summary, the Llanquian Wood Camp and Llanquian Castle scheduled monuments both have a setting and a relationship to the surrounding landscape which is interrupted by the existing dense woodland surrounding the assets. The previously strong visual relationship with the landscape to the north is already eroded as a baseline. The proposed development would sit to the south of the assets, in a more elevated position than the assets themselves, but partially screened from locations to the north by the intervening woodland surrounding the assets. Therefore, there is considered to be 'no harm' on the setting of these assets by the proposed development.

6.5 **Historic Battlefields**

6.5.1 *Battle of Stalling Down 1403*

An area of elevated heathland to the north-west of the site and is understood to be the location of the possible 1403 Battle of Stalling Down between English royal forces and Welsh rebels. Unlike Registered Battlefields in England, Historic battlefields in Wales are not protected by primary legislation unless designated as an alternative heritage asset. However, no direct impacts are proposed to this asset, and given the distance from the site, although the battlefield and development site are within visual range of each other the impacts to the setting of this asset are considered to be 'no harm'.

6.6 **Listed Buildings**

6.6.1 *Glamorgan Yeomanry War Memorial*

This Grade II listed structure is located approximately 0.4km south-west of the site, however it is located beyond the A48 and located within an area of woodland outside of visual range of the site. With the proposed development

not expected to result in a detrimental impact to the setting of the wider landscape due to a lack of intervisibility, as such, the development is considered to result in 'no harm' on the impact of the setting and significance of this asset.

6.6.2 *Other listed buildings and structures*

A further 10 listed buildings and structures were identified within village of St. Hilary located 0.8—0.9km south of the site, and all located within the above-mentioned Historic Conservation area. This includes the Grade II* Church of St. Hilary and various other Grade II buildings and significant structures throughout the village. Areas of woodland are located between the village and the site, and as a result the site is not within visual range of the village. With the proposed development resulting in a limited impact to the setting of the wider landscape in general, the development is considered to result in 'no harm' to the significance and setting of any of these structures.

6.7 **Sub-surface remains.**

An analysis of the likelihood of subsurface remains lies outside the scope of this heritage assessment. It is expected that the proposed fishing lake will result in a moderate magnitude of impact on any sub-surface remains from the proposed development would be moderate. An assessment of the HER in relation to the likelihood of archaeological remains on site will be set out in a separate Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Report.

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 This heritage statement draws together available information to identify heritage assets within the vicinity of the development and assess the impact by the proposed development on these assets. It addresses the requirements set out by Planning Policy Wales.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 Harm to the significance of a heritage asset can be minimised through the creation of long-term visual/acoustic screening or through the recognition of sensitive receptors within sympathetically designed schemes such that built form is demonstrably positioned in order to reduce adverse impacts.

7.2.2 This report concludes that due to existing and proposed visual screening within the surrounding landscape (particularly due to the dense woodland immediately surrounding the Llanquian Wood Camp and Llanquian Castle and severing these assets from their original setting); a lack of intervisibility between the proposed development and assets and their settings within the wider landscape (particularly to the south of the site); and the distance from the site for some assets, impacts to both the significance and setting of identified assets is expected to result in 'no harm' to either of these factors. In addition, the nature of the proposed development comprising a well-landscaped fishing lake with associated sympathetic landscaping is not expected to impact the appeal of the surrounding existing landscape in any significant degree.

7.3 Further recommendations

7.3.1 Further recommendations are not required due to the lack of impact by the proposed development.

Appendix 1. General References

BGS (2019) *British Geological Survey website* - <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/home.html>

Cadw (2011) *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*. Welsh Government.

Cadw (2017) *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*. Welsh Government.

Cadw (2017) *The Inventory of Historic Battlefields in Wales*. Online, available at: <https://battlefields.wales/>

Cadw (2017) *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*. Welsh Government.

National Library of Scotland (2020). *Explore Georeferenced Maps*. Available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/os/>

Natural Resources Wales (2017) *LANDMAP*. Available at: <https://smnr-nrw.hub.arcgis.com/apps/c7770d2881394c899123bae210afe370/explore>

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2019) *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Planning Policy Wales (2021). *Planning Policy Wales Edition 11*. Welsh Government.

Welsh Government (2017) *Technical Advice Note 24 The Historic Environment*. Welsh Government: Planning Policy Wales.

Historic Mapping

OS 25 Inch 1900

OS 1:10560 1964

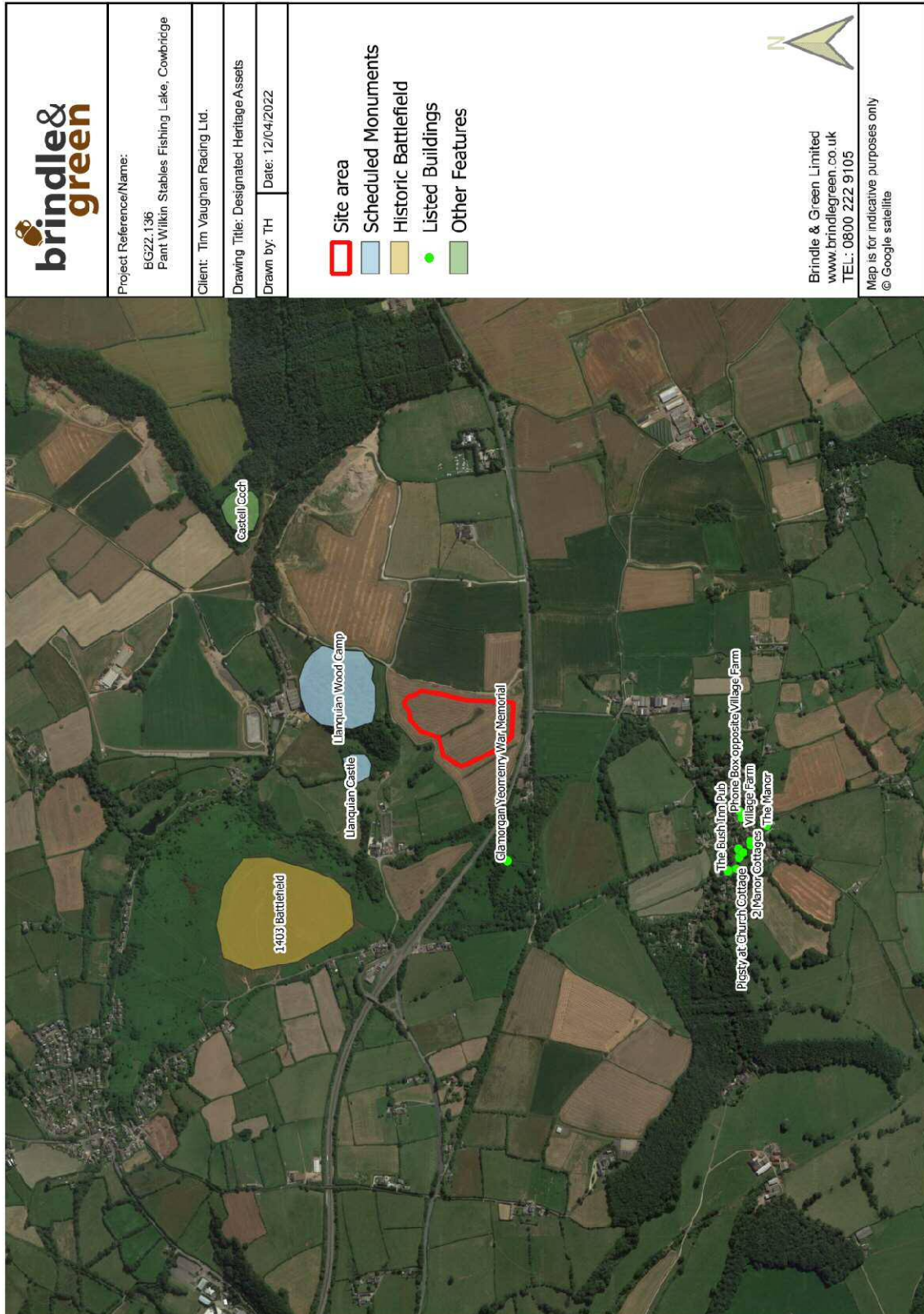
Appendix 2. Legislation and Guidance Sources

Articles of International and British legislation and policy guidance are referred to. The articles of legislation are:

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- Protection of Wrecks Act 1973
- Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953
- UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage 1972.

Appendix 3. Designated Heritage Assets

Designated heritage assets within 1km of the development site.



Appendix 4. Archive of Maps

Please note red-line boundaries are approximate.

Figure 4A: Portion of the 1900 OS map depicting the site and surrounding area

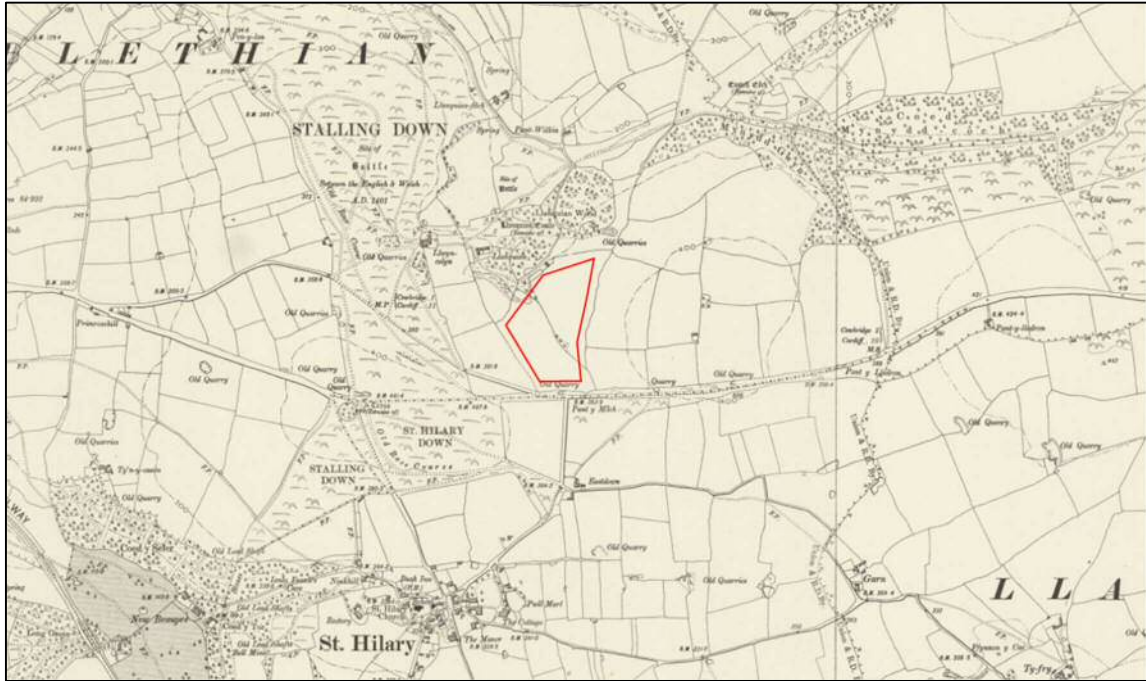


Figure 4B: Portion of the 1964 OS map depicting the site and surrounding area



Figure 4C: Google maps image depicting the site and surrounding area



Appendix 6. Zone of Theoretical Visibility

