

**Land Adjacent St. Julian's House,
Bridge Road,
Old St. Mellons,
Cardiff**

**Archaeological
Desk-based Assessment**

Date: August 2020
By: Rachel Morgan
Client: PMG Development Ltd.
Project Code: RRTL20



**Red River
Archaeology**

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Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0	Draft	RM	DG	July 2020
2.0	Client Comments	RM	DG	August 2020

CONTENTS

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.1	Project Background	3
2.2	Site Location and Description	3
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	4
3.1	Aims	4
3.2	Objectives.....	4
3.3	Planning Background.....	4
4.	SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF WORKS.....	8
4.1	Desk-based Assessment.....	8
4.2	Field Visit.....	9
4.3	Assessment of Significance.....	9
4.4	Potential Impact of Proposed Works	9
4.5	Reporting & Archiving	9
5.	SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....	11
5.1	Historic Baseline Data	11
5.2	Previous Archaeological Works (Events).....	13
5.3	Cartographic Evidence.....	14
5.4	Aerial Photograph Consultation.....	15
5.5	LiDAR Consultation.....	16
5.6	NRW Consultation	16
5.7	Field Visit.....	16
5.8	Setting of Heritage Assets.....	17
5.9	Significance of Heritage Assets.....	18
6.	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	19
6.1	Development Assumptions.....	19
6.2	Archaeological Impact	19
6.3	Built Heritage Impact.....	19
6.4	Setting Impact	19

6.5	Potential Mitigation.....	19
7.	CONCLUSIONS.....	21
8.	REFERENCES.....	22

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Table 1 Heritage Assets Summary
Appendix 2	Table 2 Previous Archaeological Events Summary

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site location and study area
Figure 2	Heritage Assets within the Study Area (500m)
Figure 3	Previous Archaeological Events within the Study Area (500m)
Figure 4	Previous Geophysical Survey Results
Figure 5.1	Tithe map, surveyed 1846
Figure 5.2	Ordnance Survey 6-inch map for Monmouthshire (XXXII) surveyed 1875, published 1885.
Figure 5.3	Ordnance Survey 6-inch map for Glamorgan (XXXVII.SE) surveyed 1898-1899, published 1901.
Figure 5.4	Ordnance Survey 6-inch map for Glamorgan (XXXVII) surveyed 1915, published 1922.
Figure 5.5	Ordnance Survey 6-inch map for Glamorgan (XXXVII.SE) surveyed 1948, published 1953.

PLATES

Plate 1	West of Site, looking northwest
Plate 2	Centre of Site, looking northeast
Plate 3	East of Site, looking south
Plate 4	Sunken roadside to the north of site showing bank material with treeline above, looking east.
Plate 5	Laid former hedgerow along sunken road to the north of Site, looking south.

- Plate 6 Example of shallow north-south linear hollow (towards horse) in centre of Site, looking south.
- Plate 7 Small hole at western edge of Site with possible in-situ stones, looking west.
- Plate 8 View from Site towards St. Julian's Farmhouse (01349s), looking northeast.

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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1.1. This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment in relation to proposed development at Land Adjacent St. Julian's House, Bridge Road, Old St. Mellons, Cardiff. The site lies on agricultural land on the north-eastern outskirts of Cardiff, centred on NGR 322104 182749 (Figure 1). The archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by Red River Archaeology Ltd. during July 2020 on behalf of PMG Development Ltd. This report has been carried out to assess if heritage assets will be affected by development.
- 1.1.2. The report has been restricted in its preparation due to health and safety guidelines issued by the UK Government during the COVID-19 pandemic. Any sources of information which were unable to be accessed due to these restrictions have been detailed and any subsequent potential limitations of the report outlined.
- 1.1.3. The desk-based assessment and field visit identified 13 known heritage assets in the study area, including a Grade II Registered Park and Garden and two Grade II listed buildings. Two of the assets were located immediately adjacent to Site; St. Julian's Forge building and a potential sunken way. The potential for buried archaeological remains is thought to be moderate to high and a geophysical survey of Site is recommended followed by a programme of targeted trial trenching to assess any potential remains. Any potential development would have an impact on the potential sunken way to the north of Site, and the setting of the two listed buildings and the Registered Park and Garden, however the settings have been heavily compromised due to housing developments in the area and could be mitigated through sensitive design and screening.

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- 1.1.4. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cyflwyno canlyniadau asesiad archeolegol pen desg mewn perthynas â datblygiad arfaethedig ar dir gerllaw St. Julian's House, Bridge Road, Pentref Llaneirwg, Caerdydd. Mae'r safle, sydd ar dir amaethyddol ar gyrion gogledd-ddwyreiniol Caerdydd, yn canoli ar Gyfeirnod Grid Cenedlaethol 322104 182749 (Ffigur 1). Cynhaliwyd yr asesiad archeolegol pen desg gan Red River Archaeology Ltd. ym mis Gorffennaf 2020 ar ran PMG Development Ltd. Lluniwyd yr adroddiad hwn er mwyn asesu a fydd gwaith datblygu yn effeithio ar asedau treftadaeth.
- 1.1.5. Cyfyngwyd ar y gwaith o lunio'r adroddiad o ganlyniad i'r canllawiau iechyd a diogelwch a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU yn ystod pandemig COVID-19. Nodwyd manylion unrhyw ffynonellau gwybodaeth nad oedd modd eu defnyddio o ganlyniad i'r cyfyngiadau hyn, ac amlinellwyd sut y mae hyn wedi effeithio ar yr adroddiad o bosibl.

- 1.1.6. Nodwyd 13 o asedau treftadaeth hysbys gan yr asesiad pen desg a'r ymweliad maes yn ardal yr astudiaeth, gan gynnwys Parc a Gardd Restredig Gradd II a dau adeilad rhestredig Gradd II. Roedd dau o'r asedau yn union gyfagos i'r Safle; adeilad St. Julian's Forge a cheuffordd bosibl. Tybir ei bod yn debygol, neu'n debygol iawn, bod gweddillion archeolegol claddedig, ac argymhellir cynnal archwiliad geoffisegol o'r Safle, gyda rhaglen o waith torri ffosydd arbrofol ar ôl hynny i asesu unrhyw weddillion posibl. Byddai unrhyw ddatblygiad posibl yn cael effaith ar y geuffordd bosibl i'r gogledd o'r Safle, ac ar leoliad y ddau adeilad rhestredig a'r Parc a Gardd Restredig. Fodd bynnag, mae datblygiadau tai yn yr ardal eisoes wedi cael effaith sylweddol ar y lleoliadau, a gellid lliniaru hyn drwy ddylunio sensitif a sgrinio.

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2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1. This report details the archaeological heritage assets that need to be considered in respect of the proposed development at of proposed development at Land Adjacent St. Julian's House, Bridge Road, Old St. Mellons, Cardiff (NGR 322104 182749) (Fig. 1). The site lies on agricultural land on the north-eastern outskirts of Cardiff.
- 2.1.2. An outline planning application is in development which will be supported by an Environmental Statement including a Heritage Chapter to which this DBA will for the baseline study.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1. Land Adjacent St. Julian's House, Bridge Road, Old St. Mellons, Cardiff comprises a single agricultural field totalling c.4.45ha. The field is bounded by hedgerows, with Bridge Road to the west of Site and a private track to the north side leads to a small residential development to the northeast. A small group of private houses lies to the northwest of Site and a cluster of agricultural buildings is located within the northwest corner of Site. A modern housing development is located to the south and southeast of Site. The M4 is located further north and the Pentwyn Link Road further west. The local geology is Raglan Mudstone Formation – mudstone and sandstone interbedded, formed during the Silurian Period (419 to 424 million years ago) in a local environment previously dominated by rivers. Superficial deposits are recorded as Till, Devensian – Diamicton formed in the Quaternary Period to up 2 million years ago in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey 2020).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1. The aims of the archaeological desk-based assessment are to provide a detailed assessment of the archaeological and historic parameters of the proposed development area and to assess the potential impact of any potential development, either directly, indirectly or on the setting of any heritage assets identified. Heritage assets within the study area will also be assessed to determine their overall significance and, where necessary, provide a strategy to mitigate potential impacts from the proposed development on any assets identified, where this is deemed relevant and appropriate.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1. The objective of this report was to assess the archaeological and historic parameters of Land adjacent St. Julian's House, Bridge Road, Old St. Mellons, Cardiff and to identify any heritage assets in the study area through a desk-based assessment of relevant sources and records. A field visit was undertaken to assess the archaeological and historic character of the site and surrounding area. Appropriate records of any findings were made.
- 3.2.2. The significance of any heritage assets identified were assessed along with the potential impact of any potential development on the assets and their setting. A strategy for further evaluation of potential heritage assets has been formulated where required and mitigation strategies to conserve any heritage assets identified have been devised where this is considered relevant.

3.3 Planning Background

- 3.3.1. An outline planning application for 160 dwellings is being prepared for the Site, as in-fill development within the surrounding St. Edeyrn's residential housing development. The Environmental Statement (ES) was required in accordance with a Screening Opinion given in May 2020 (Planning ref: SC/20/00003/MJR).
- 3.3.2. Relevant legislation, policy and guidance is set out below:

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.3.3. The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.3.4. The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of Listed Building and Conservation Areas and their settings.

3.3.5. Sections 66(1) states:

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

- 3.3.6. Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any 'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention 'to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area' in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area, that is provided by the policy framework outlines below.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act

- 3.3.7. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act was given Royal Assent in March 2016. This Act provides the legislative framework for managing the historic environment in Wales. Accompanying the Act is new policy and guidance in the form of a Technical Advice Note (TAN) specific to the historic Environment (see below), and changes to Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Chapter 6 – Conserving the Historic Environment.

Planning Policy Wales

- 3.3.8. The Welsh Government has published Planning Policy Wales (PPW), currently updated to Version 10 from December 2018. This sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters.
- 3.3.9. Section 6.1 of PPW, entitled 'The Historic Environment', provides policy for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Section 6.1 sets out the Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment as seeking to:
- Protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
 - Conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
 - Safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
 - Preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
 - Preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and

- Protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.
- 3.3.10. The historic environment comprises all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment

- 3.3.11. The purpose of the TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Scheduled Monuments;
- Archaeological Remains;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Historic Parks and Gardens;
- Historic Landscapes; and
- Historic assets of special local interest.

- 3.3.12. The following relevant aspects which are covered in detail include:

Archaeological Remains

- 3.3.13. The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application. When considering development proposals that affect Scheduled Monument or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development (TAN 24, 2017).
- 3.3.14. Where development might reveal, disturb or destroy archaeological remains, including palaeoenvironmental evidence, it is important that the opportunities to record archaeological evidence are taken and that archaeological remains are not needlessly destroyed. The ability to record such evidence should not be a factor in deciding whether controlled removal should be permitted.
- 3.3.15. When considering planning applications that affect known or potential archaeological remains, the local planning authority should consult with their archaeological advisor, about the impact including the potential scale and harm, of the development on archaeological remains, and/or the adequacy of the mitigation of what has been proposed. These two factors are material

considerations in determining the planning applications. Where a planning application directly affects a Scheduled Monument and its setting, then the local planning authority is required to consult the Welsh Ministers through Cadw.

- 3.3.16. The case for the preservation of archaeological remains that are not considered to meet the criteria for national importance, must be assessed on the individual merits of each case. The local planning authority must take into account relevant policies and material considerations and will need to weigh the significance of the remains against the benefits of and need for the proposed development.

Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales 2011

- 3.3.17. This document provides the basis upon which Cadw discharges certain statutory duties on behalf of the Welsh Ministers. Conservation Principles should be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/s and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process.

- 3.3.18. There are six principles:

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

- 3.3.19. In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 3.3.20. Planning decisions by Cardiff Council are assessed against the Adopted Local Development Plan (LDP) 2006-2026 adopted in 2016. Paragraphs 4.178 to 4.184 of policy KP17 concern Built Heritage.

4. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF WORKS

4.1 Desk-based Assessment

- 4.1.1. The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2017) and the WSI prepared by Red River Archaeology (RRA 2020) and approved by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust as archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority. The study area for non-designated cultural heritage assets, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Landscapes was defined as a zone 0.5km from the centre of the proposed development site (1km total width) (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2. The principal sources of information which were consulted to provide information about heritage assets within the study area are the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Glamorgan, the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). The Central Register for Air Photography for Wales held by the National Archives were also consulted. Further relevant information will be researched from a variety of additional sources including:
- Cadw
 - National Museum of Wales (NMW)
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)
 - Natural Resources Wales
 - Google maps and satellite images
 - Where identified, local archaeologists/historians and other archaeological organizations for unpublished information and/or specialist local knowledge.
 - Any other relevant sources identified.
- 4.1.3. The Glamorgan Archive Service and the County Reference Library were unable to be consulted during the compilation of the DBA as both were closed due to restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic. The potential resources held by the Glamorgan Archive Service appear to largely relate to post-medieval land ownership and some books on the history of Llanedeyrn are held in the County Reference Library but are currently unavailable. The report could therefore contain some limitations regarding local historical knowledge which would most likely relate to the general background of St. Edeyrns rather than the specific Site, however the potential significance of the assets identified within the report is unlikely to alter significantly from available information.

4.2 Field Visit

- 4.2.1. A field visit to assess the archaeological and historical significance of the site and to assess the setting of any identified assets was undertaken on 16th July 2020, and a written record produced. This identified historic buildings and landscape features, current land use, areas of disturbance, areas of potential colluvial or alluvial deposits etc. The setting of the site within the surrounding landscape was also noted regarding any archaeological assets identified in the desk-based assessment.

4.3 Assessment of Significance

- 4.3.1. In assessing the significance of any archaeological assets identified within the study area and its environs the archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests pertaining to the assets were considered. The likelihood of the presence of unknown archaeological assets within the area of the proposed development site was also considered. This was based on the review of the character and distribution of known archaeological assets in the surrounding area and the characteristics of the study area.

4.4 Potential Impact of Proposed Works

- 4.4.1. The potential impact of the proposed works was considered in relation to the proposed development with reference to the known archaeological assets and their setting in the study area. If deemed necessary, mitigations of these impacts were suggested along with recommendations for possible further archaeological work if required.

4.5 Reporting & Archiving

- 4.5.1. The results of the archaeological work will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (English Heritage, 2008; Historic England, 2015), and comply with RCAHMW guidelines of Wales (RCAHMW, 2015), the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018) and the ADS digital records (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice).
- 4.5.2. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct (CIfA, 2014a) and this will be adhered to in relation to the current project.
- 4.5.3. Digital archives will be submitted to the RCAHMW. The project archive, which will include photographs, plans, elevations and site notes, will be deposited with the relevant Museum or other agreed body. It will be integrated into the archive of any subsequent fieldwork.

- 4.5.4. A copy of the final report will be submitted to the regional HER in accordance with the guidelines set out in the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018).

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5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

5.1 Historic Baseline Data

5.1.1. The desk-based assessment has identified 13 heritage assets within the study area, one of which is the Registered Park and Garden of Cefn Mably (Figure 2, Table 1) and 7 previous archaeological events (Figure 3, Table 2).

5.1.2. There has reportedly been settlement at Llanedeyrn to the south of the study area since the 6th century AD when a community of 300 was established by St. Edeyrn. The local church of St. Edeyrn, which is Grade II* listed, dates to 1123 AD and was restored in the late 19th century, and the Grade II listed Unicorn pub next to the church dates from the 17th century. In the latter half of the 20th century, housing estates were constructed in the area by Cardiff Borough Council, with the majority of the former farmland having been built upon (Cardiffians.co.uk)

Prehistoric Period (Prior to AD 43)

5.1.3. No prehistoric heritage assets were identified within the Site, with one and potentially two identified within the study area. A late Iron Age or early Roman partial enclosure was identified during evaluation and subsequent excavation c.200, northwest of Site, targeted on the results of a geophysical survey. The internal enclosure gully contained a large amount of deliberately deposited pottery which could suggest a ritualistic function for the enclosure.

5.1.4. Located 500m to the southeast of Site is an oval enclosure in Fields near Llanedeyrn (02137s), which, although undated, has been interpreted as a possible univallate Iron Age enclosure measuring 300m by 150m, with two potential further enclosures to the north. Additionally, background lithic scatters and isolated artefact finds suggest exploitation of the landscape from the Mesolithic onwards.

Roman Period (AD 43 - 410)

5.1.5. No Roman heritage assets were identified within the Sites, with two identified within the study area. A *temenos* of a possible Roman temple or shrine was located c.200m south of Site, identified during evaluation and subsequent excavation, targeted on the results of a geophysical survey. This likely dated to the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD and contained a large quantity of pottery sherds to its southwest side. The shrine is thought to have overlooked the line of the Roman road from Caerleon to Cardiff (RR60b) and also the Rhymney River valley to the southeast.

5.1.6. A Roman enclosure dated to the 2nd century AD appeared to have superseded the late Iron Age/early Roman partial enclosure to the north of Site. This enclosure contained evidence of ironworking within the vicinity although the exact focus could not be located during the excavation.

Early Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1065)

- 5.1.7. No early medieval heritage assets were identified within the Site or the study area. The monastic *clas* site at Llanedeyrn c.630m to the south of Site, was reportedly founded in the 6th century AD.

Medieval Period (AD 1066 - 1540)

- 5.1.8. No medieval heritage assets are known from the Site and two from the study area. A Holloway (02379s) runs from St. Julian's Farm (01349s) eastwards towards the River Rhymney where it descends to a stone bridge of which two abutments survive. The Roman *temenos* to the south of Site appeared to have been re-used in the 13th to 14th centuries AD and may have been the focus for industrial activity.

Post-Medieval Period (1540-1900)

- 5.1.9. No post-medieval heritage assets are known from the Site and seven from the study of which four are Listed Buildings and one is a Registered Park and Garden.
- 5.1.10. At the northwest corner of Site is St. Julian's Forge (02129s) a building labelled as 'New Forge' on the 1st edition OS map of 1891, one of two structures at this location. A single rectangular building is depicted in this location on the 1846 Tithe map, recorded as a cottage, smith's shop etc, so the 'New Forge' could relate to the additional building shown at the crossroads on the 1st edition OS map.
- 5.1.11. To the northeast of Site is the Grade II listed St. Julian's Farmhouse (01349s; listed building 13928), a 3-storey building dating from either 1649 (through a plaque attached to the rear wall) or c.1760 (according to RCAHMS plan) with later alterations. St. Julian's Farm Stable (01350s) a probable early to mid-19th century cart-shed and loft, is located to the immediate northeast of the Farmhouse.
- 5.1.12. To the southeast of Site is the Grade II listed Bridge Farmhouse (01293s; listed building 13834), a probable early 18th century regional farmhouse with baffle entry and subsequent alterations.
- 5.1.13. To the west of the Site is Ty'n Y Gwern (01348s) which is supposedly a 16th to 17th century Grade II listed building extended in the 17th to 18th centuries, however no further records can be located for this structure. Its apparent position within a modern development of offices and motorway services could suggest this building is no longer extant.
- 5.1.14. To the northwest of Site is Maes y Bryn (01337s), which again is supposedly a Grade II listed 17th to 18th century vestigial longhouse, and for which no further evidence of listing can be located. A building is located in this area, which is likely that referred to, along with an outbuilding of 17th to 18th century date, although the absence of further records could suggest the building has been de-listed.

- 5.1.15. To the northeast of Site is the Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Cefn Mably (PGW(Gm)11(CAE)). Cefn Mably consists of woodland grounds and a terraced garden associated with Cefn Mably Country Mansion, likely dating from the 16th century. A kitchen garden and some terracing date from the 18th century, and the garden was further developed in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Modern Period (1901-present)

- 5.1.16. No modern heritage assets are recorded within the Site, and none are recorded from the study area.

Undated

- 5.1.17. No undated heritage assets are recorded within the Site, and two are recorded from the study area. Historic field boundaries/hedgerows (05484s) are located between the Site and Bridge Farm (01293s) to the southeast. These consisted of stone-built in the south of the area, and low earthen banks to the north, both with walls with established hedge and tree vegetation over. The oval feature in the Fields near Llanedeyrn (02137s) are detailed above as they are likely prehistoric.

5.2 Previous Archaeological Works (Events)

- 5.2.1. Seven previous archaeological events were identified within the HER as being within the study area. Additionally, three phases of work connected with the modern housing development which surrounds the Site were carried out by Rubicon Heritage Services between 2016 and 2019.
- 5.2.2. The Site has been included within four DBAs, undertaken by: GGAT in 1995 (E004331), 1999 (E005491) and 2006 (E005713) which included a walkover survey (E005714), and by CgMs in 2011 (E003548), which identified the assets listed above. A watching brief was undertaken of the Wentlooge Water Supply (E002166) in 1995 which identified a 19th century well and two partly removed field boundaries. A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2016 of Church Road, Llanedeyrn (E005570) which identified no potential archaeological features.
- 5.2.3. A watching brief undertaken by Rubicon Heritage Services in 2016 on land to the east and west of Church Road identified a series of field boundaries, some of which pre-dated OS mapping but were present on the 1846 Tithe map. The extant hedges were observed to be c.200 to 300 years old but could represent earlier field patterns. A number of small, discrete features could have related to either agricultural use or be associated with nearby settlement, although no settlement was found within the monitored area. Stray finds indicated activity in the area from the prehistoric period onwards, with pottery recovered dating from the 13-14th century at the earliest, with the majority from the 17th century onwards.

- 5.2.4. A geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys Ltd in 2016 of land to the east and southeast of Site. This identified a rectilinear feature to the southeast of Site and linear features to the east. An evaluation and subsequent excavation of the area in 2017 by Rubicon Heritage identified the enclosure as a possible Roman *temenos* or sacred enclosure of a shrine likely dated to the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD and which appeared to have been re-used in the 13th-14th centuries AD. The linear features were identified as either relict field boundaries, drainage ditches or natural features.
- 5.2.5. A geophysical survey, evaluation and subsequent excavation were undertaken to the north of Site by Rubicon Heritage Services in 2018 and 2019. This revealed a partial enclosure dating from the late Iron Age or early Roman period which contained a deliberate dump of pottery within one of the gullies. This was superseded by a large Roman enclosure with internal bank dated to the 2nd century AD. Slag recovered from the ditch and two pits suggested ironworking within the enclosure.

5.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 5.3.1. The Tithe Map of 1846 shows the Site was divided into four smaller fields, numbered 256, 528, 529, 530, all of which belonged to Farm Shillian (St. Julian's Farm) and are recorded as arable. The slightly curved eastern boundary to Fields 529 and 530 could indicate an assarted edge. Field 526 is named 'cae stabal' indicating a possible former use for stabling and field 528 is named 'cae'r berllan' which likely indicates a previous use as an orchard. Field 529 is called 'cae'r heol' as it is beside the road and field 530 is named 'cae pen y gars' which does not appear to indicate a former use but could relate to its topographical position. Field 527 at the northwest corner of Site was square in shape and contained a single rectangular building labelled as a cottage, smith's shop etc which also belonged to Farm Shillian. The northwest corner of field 531 intrudes into the southeast side of field 530. The alignment of the eastern boundaries of fields 529, 530 and 522 to the south suggests field 531 has been extended westwards at some point into the latter fields. St. Julian's Farm to the immediate northeast of Site is labelled Farm Shillian.
- 5.3.2. The first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map for Monmouthshire (XXXII), surveyed in 1875 and published in 1885, depicts the Site as a single field, although the relict southern border of fields 528 and 529 can be seen in the position of two remaining trees. The northwest corner of field 531 is more rounded than in the 1846 Tithe map. The field to the northwest of Site contains an additional building at the road junction and is labelled New Forge along with the Smithy and Well, and St. Julian's Farm is labelled to the northeast.
- 5.3.3. Subsequent OS mapping shows the Site and surroundings unchanged, apart from the removal of the relict boundary trees, until the Glamorgan (XXXVII.SE) map revised in 1948 and

published in 1953 which shows a new building in the southeast corner of the New Forge field, two semi-detached houses constructed to the west of Bridge Road immediately southwest of Site, and two buildings constructed to the immediate north of St. Julian's Farm.

5.4 Aerial Photograph Consultation

- 5.4.1. The Central Register of Air Photography for Wales was consulted on 3rd July 2020 and a total of 17 aerial photographs held were examined. The earliest aerial photographic image held was from 1946 and the latest from 2017.
- 5.4.2. Photograph (4635 RAF106GUK_1502 3027) taken in 1946 and photograph (4702 RAFCPEUK_2258 5126) are both grainy images but show the Site as a ploughed arable field. The surrounding area appears as represented on contemporary OS mapping, and the site of New Forge to the northwest of Site appears to be subdivided into small parcels. Photograph (506 MAL56_245 37178) taken in 1956 shows the Site as unchanged.
- 5.4.3. Photograph (6010 RAF58_3806 F21 075) taken in 1960 shows the Site as ploughed in two east-west halves. A large oval shape in the field to the north directly opposite New Forge could relate to livestock activity as this field appears to contain animals. Photograph (6213 RAF58_5502 F22 067) taken in 1962 is grainy but does not show the oval feature and the Site and surrounding area appear otherwise unchanged.
- 5.4.4. Photographs (7156 RAF39_3764 F42 060) taken in 1971 shows the removal of a field boundary to the southeast of Site, but Site and the surrounding area is otherwise unchanged. Photograph (7310 MAL 58_73 140) taken in 1973 shows no changes.
- 5.4.5. Photograph (7645 OS76_102 IR 023) taken in 1976 show the Site crossed by fences which radiate from the southeast corner of New Forge. This photograph also shows areas of discolouration in the northeast of the field which contains the possible oval enclosures to the east of the Rhymney River, however these appear quite irregular in shape and may be geological in origin.
- 5.4.6. Photograph (7810 MAL31_78 052) taken in 1978 shows a building constructed to the northwest of Site to the immediate east of New Forge, creating the present Site boundary. The fences are still visible across the Site. To the north, the M4 is being constructed and southeast agricultural buildings have been constructed at Bridge Farm. Further southeast, the potential oval enclosures (02137s) are visible in fields to the east of the Rhymney River and appear to affect the shape of field boundaries. A further rectangular feature could be present in the field to the north of these.
- 5.4.7. Photograph (7941 OS79_130 184) taken in 1979 appears to show the Site as rough pasture with the fences still present. To the north, a high-pressure gas main has been constructed across the

landscape. Two of the potential oval enclosures (02137s) are visible. Photograph (8101 JAS2881 120) taken in 1981 shows the Site and surround area as unchanged.

- 5.4.8. Photograph (8402 MAFF_209 044) taken in 1984 shows the Site and surroundings as unchanged. The oval features (02137s) to the east of the Rhymney River contain many curvilinear features which could be suggestive of a geological origin, however the irregular feature to the northeast also appears to contain linear features which could be archaeological in origin and which is more visible on different parts of the variable geology.
- 5.4.9. Photograph (9100 Geonex188_91 0161) taken in 1991 shows the northeast fence within Site has been removed, but Site is otherwise unchanged. Several dwellings have been constructed at St. Julian's Farm to the northeast of Site. A field boundary has been removed to the south of Site to combine two fields, and another removed to the east, but the surrounding area is otherwise unchanged. Photograph (92264 CUCAP RC8MP 083) taken in 1992 shows no change except for further agricultural buildings at Bridge Farm to the southeast of Site.
- 5.4.10. Photograph (9836 ADAS_748 038) taken in 1997 shows the Site and the immediate surrounding area as unchanged. The oval features (02137s) are visible as brown marks in the field east of the Rhymney River.
- 5.4.11. Photograph (12 October Nextperspectives CIR) taken in 2009 is polarised but does now appear to show any change in the Site or the surrounding area, except that the eastern Site boundary hedges do not appear to have been maintained.
- 5.4.12. Photograph (Bluesky Getmapping) taken in 2017 shows the fences do not appear to be extant within Site. Most of the area to the south of Site is now a building site, with the soil having been stripped and hedgerows removed. The field which contains over features (02137s) is covered with tracks possibly from off-road vehicles.

5.5 LiDAR Consultation

- 5.5.1. LiDAR imaging was not available for the Site.

5.6 NRW Consultation

- 5.6.1. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) record the Site as being part of the CRDFFHL008 Historic Landscape of River Rhymney Corridor. The landscape is an important river corridor used for settlement, conquest and communication.

5.7 Field Visit

- 5.7.1. A field visit was undertaken on 16th July 2020 in bright and sunny weather with excellent visibility. The Site comprises a single field which has been divided into smaller areas of pasture

by post and wire fencing (Plates 1 to 3). The Site is bounded on all sides by mature treeline of mixed trees (predominantly beech, hawthorn and holly) on a raised bank. The roadside banks to the west and north of the Site are considerably higher than the road itself, being up to c. 0.6m higher than the road surface in places along the north side (Plate 4). This likely represents a continuation of the medieval Hollow way (02379s) located east of St. Julian's Farmhouse (01349s) which is currently extant as a public footpath. The treelines all show evidence of having been laid at one time suggesting the boundaries were originally hedges which have been allowed to overgrow. Some of the laid branches are of a size which could imply historic origins (Plate 5). The Site is gently undulating, sloping down gently to the southwest corner and the east side. A series of roughly north-south, shallow linear features can be seen intermittently across Site (Plate 6). These are unlikely to relate to drainage as they are not oriented downhill, however they could roughly align with the former field boundary between fields 526 and 530 seen on the 1846 Tithe map and so could relate to previous agricultural use. A small hole with possibly in-situ stones along one side was located at the western side of the Site (Plate 7). The Site has high level views across the Rhymney River valley, however St. Julian's Farmhouse (01349s) is obscured from the Site due to the house being situated at a much lower level and also being screened by mature trees (Plate 8). Houses from the current residential development surrounding the Site are visible to the south (Plate 3). The church of St. Edeyrn is not visible from Site.

5.8 Setting of Heritage Assets

- 5.8.1. Setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset, often extending into a broader landscape context and can include intangible as well as physical factors (CADW 2017).
- 5.8.2. The Site contributes to the setting of the listed buildings of St. Julian's Farmhouse (01349s; listed building 13928) and Bridge Farmhouse (01293s; listed building 13834), as part of the agricultural hinterland surrounding both. The Site is adjacent to and historically associated with the former, thereby contributing more greatly to its setting than that of Bridge Farmhouse. Both buildings were historically located within an area of undulating open agricultural fields, the boundaries of some of which were thought to be historic (Gerrard 2006). Hedgerows of blackthorn and hazel to the south of Bridge Road were thought to have been c. 200-300 years old (Rubicon Heritage 2017) and as such would be contemporary with the construction of the farmhouses. However, the residential development which is currently being constructed in the former fields around both listed buildings has already had a significant negative impact on the setting of both buildings and removed much of the associated hedgerows which delineated the historic landscape. The remaining contribution of the Site to the setting of both listed buildings is therefore low.

- 5.8.3. The Site also has a limited contribution to the setting of the Registered Park and Garden of Cefn Mably, however this has likewise been significantly impacted in this area by the construction of residential housing around Site. The Site has a negligible contribution to the setting of St. Edeyrn's church and the Unicorn Inn.

5.9 Significance of Heritage Assets

- 5.9.1. The enclosures and potential *temenos* identified through excavation to the north and south of the Site respectively are both of local significance. Very little activity was recorded in the surrounding area prior to the identification of these assets, mostly due to lack of intrusive investigation. The late Iron Age and Roman enclosures to the north could be indicative of associated settlement somewhere in the vicinity, especially as the latter contained indications of industrial metalworking activity. The potential Roman *temenos* to the south suggests a ritual significance to the landscape which could have continued into the early medieval period with the founding of the monastic *clas* of St. Edeyrn to the south of Site.
- 5.9.2. The Grade II listed buildings of St. Julian's Farmhouse (01349s; listed building 13928) and Bridge Farmhouse (01293s; listed building 13834) were both listed as examples of traditional regional farmhouses which retain considerable character and are therefore nationally significant in terms of listing and regionally significant in terms of architecture. The Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Cefn Mably (PGW(Gm)11(CAE)) is also of regional significance as an example of a park dating from the early post-medieval period.

6. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Development Assumptions

- 6.1.1. This report has been prepared as part of an Environmental Statement for a Screening Opinion in relation to outline planning for 160 dwellings, the design specifics of which have not yet been prepared. As such, assumptions have been made concerning the parameters of the proposed development, namely that the dwellings would be in keeping with those under construction in the surrounding areas.

6.2 Archaeological Impact

- 6.2.1. The development would potentially have significant impact on any buried archaeological remains within the Site. The presence of Iron Age and Roman remains to the north and south indicates the Site could potentially contain buried archaeological remains. However, both of these assets were isolated, with no further archaeological remains within their immediate surroundings.
- 6.2.2. The proposed development could also impact on the possible medieval hollow way and associated hedgerows to the immediate north of Site.

6.3 Built Heritage Impact

- 6.3.1. The proposed development would have no direct impact on the built heritage assets within the study area, with no identifiable effect on the listed buildings.

6.4 Setting Impact

- 6.4.1. The proposed development would have a direct impact on the setting of the listed buildings of St. Julian's Farmhouse (01349s; listed building 13928), Bridge Farmhouse (01293s; listed building 13834) and the Registered Park and Garden of Cefn Mably (PGW(Gm)11(CAE)). However, the contribution of Site towards the settings has been deemed to be low due to the significant impact compromising the overall setting of these assets by the current developments to the north and south of Site. Therefore, the cumulative impact of the proposed development is considered to be negligible.

6.5 Potential Mitigation

- 6.5.1. In order to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the Site, a geophysical survey could be undertaken, as this was found to be an effective measure in identifying the buried assets in previous investigations to the north and south of Site. The results of this survey could then be used to inform the need for further mitigation in the form

of e.g. sensitive design to minimise impact, trial trench evaluation, a watching brief, or strip, map and record.

- 6.5.2. Any potential impact on setting could be partly mitigated through sensitive design or screening to minimise the impact on the immediate setting of St. Julian's Farmhouse (01349s; listed building 13928) and the wider setting of Cefn Mably Park and Garden. The potentially medieval hollow way to the north of Site should be retained. Hedgerows should also be retained where practicable to preserve the ability to 'read' the landscape, especially those to the north of Site which could be contemporary with St. Julian's Farmhouse (01349s), and possibly worked into the design of 'open spaces' or curtilage boundaries.

DRAFT

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1. The archaeological desk-based assessment identified 13 heritage assets within the study area, including the Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Cefn Mably PGW(Gm)11(CAE)). Two of the heritage assets are located immediately adjacent to the Site; the St. Julian's Forge building (02129s) dated to the late 19th century to the northwest, and the possible continuation of a hollow way (02379s) to the immediate north of Site.
- 7.1.2. Buried archaeological remains from the late Iron Age to Roman periods are known to the north and south of the Site. These included evidence for metalworking in the vicinity and could also indicate a continued sacred importance for the area from the possible Roman shrine through the founding of the monastic *clas* to the construction of church of St. Edeyrn to the south of the study area. There is therefore moderate to high potential for buried archaeological remains within the Site.
- 7.1.3. Of the purported four listed buildings within the study area, listing records were only available for St. Julian's Farmhouse and Bridge Farmhouse, to the northeast and southeast of Site respectively. While there would be no direct impact on the buildings themselves and the setting of both buildings and that of the Registered Park and Garden of Cefn Mably has largely been compromised by the ongoing development, the setting of St. Julian's Farmhouse could be further affected to a small degree by the proposed development.
- 7.1.4. Potential mitigation strategies for the Site could include a geophysical survey followed by a programme of targeted trial trenching to establish the presence or not of archaeological remains within Site, however the final decision for this potential mitigation rests with the planning archaeologist at GGAT. Sensitive design of any proposed development could minimise impact on the potential sunken way to the north of Site and any prominence within the setting of the St. Julian's Farmhouse and the Registered Park and Garden of Cefn Mably.

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Cardiffians https://www.cardiffians.co.uk/suburbs/llanedeyrn_and_pentwyn.shtml (accessed 21/07/20)

Parks and Gardens <https://www.parksandgardens.org> (accessed 21/07/20)

APPENDIX 1

Table 1 Heritage Assets

HER Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Date
01293s	Bridge Farmhouse, Old St. Mellons	A regional lobby entry house with central and gable chimneys.	Grade II listed building. No. 13834	Post medieval
01337s	Maes Y Bryn	C17th/18th vestigial long house, formerly thatched.	Purported Grade II listed building.	Post medieval
01348s	Ty'n Y Gwern	C16th to C17th core; extended and part rebuilt in late C18th to C19th.	Purported Grade II listed building.	Post medieval
01349s	St Julians Farmhouse, Old St Mellons	C17 to C18th with later alterations.	Grade II listed building. No. 13928	Post medieval
01350s	St Julian's Farm, Stable	A former cartshed and loft, probably of early/mid c19th	-	Post medieval
02129s	St Julian's Forge	Noted as New Forge on the 1st edition OS map of 1891, a short distance away from St. Julian's Farm (01349s).	-	Post medieval
02137s	Fields Near Llanedeyn Bridge	Two or three oval enclosures seen on aerial photographs, the southern of which is well-defined and measures c. 300m x 150m.	-	Unknown
02379s	Llanedeyrn	A sunken way runs from St. Julian's farm (01349s) towards the River Rhymney, where it turns and descends the steep bank, running parallel with the river to a stone bridge. Probably part of the current footpath.	-	Medieval
05484s	Historic Field Boundaries/Hedgerows	Two forms of historic field boundaries or hedgerows; namely low earthen banks or stone walls with hedge or trees over.	-	Unknown
-	Possible Shrine	Possible <i>temenos</i> of a shrine or temple found during Phase 2 evaluation and excavation works at St. Edeyrn's Village.	-	Roman

HER Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Date
-	Late Iron Age to Roman Enclosures	Southern extent of Late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure and 2 nd century enclosure with associated metalworking	-	Late Iron Age to Roman
-	Possible Holloway	Possible continuation of 02379s west of St. Julian's Farm (01349s) to Bridge Road.	-	Medieval
-	Cefn Mably	Park, woodland grounds and terraced garden at Cefn Mably, the seat of the Kemeys family from the 16 th century. Some terracing and the kitchen garden are 18 th century with further developments during the 19 th and 20 th centuries.	Grade II Registered Park and Garden no. PGW(Gm)11(CAE)	Post-medieval

APPENDIX 2

Table 2 Previous Archaeological Events

HER ref.	Name	Description
E002166	Wentlooge Water Supply	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the construction of the Wentlooge Water Supply pipeline which found a 19 th century well would be affected.
E003548	Church Road, Llanedeyrn	An archaeological desk-based assessment was conducted for land off Church Road, Llanedeyrn, Cardiff which found few sites would be affected by development.
E004331	Wentloog Water Supply	An archaeological desk-based assessment found no sites of archaeological interest would be affected by the proposed Wentlooge Water Supply pipeline; however the route would pass through two areas of potential archaeological interest including Druidstone Road (RR60b-08) and a group of earthworks to the north of the A48(M) (01457s).
E005491	Pontprennau Phase 2 Cardiff	A desk-based assessment of land at Llanedeyrn Cardiff found the main archaeological constraints to be listed buildings with possible medieval settlement near St. Edeyrn's Church and an undated earthwork to the east of the River (02137s)
E005570	Church Road, Llanedeyrn, Cardiff	A geophysical survey of land at Church Road, Llanedeyrn, Cardiff recorded no potential archaeology.
E005713	Pontprennau East, Cardiff	A DBA was undertaken to determine the effects of a proposed development site at Pontprennau East, Cardiff which found 14 listed buildings but no significant features.
E005714	Pontprennau East, Cardiff	A walkover survey was conducted as part of a Desk Based Assessment (E005714).

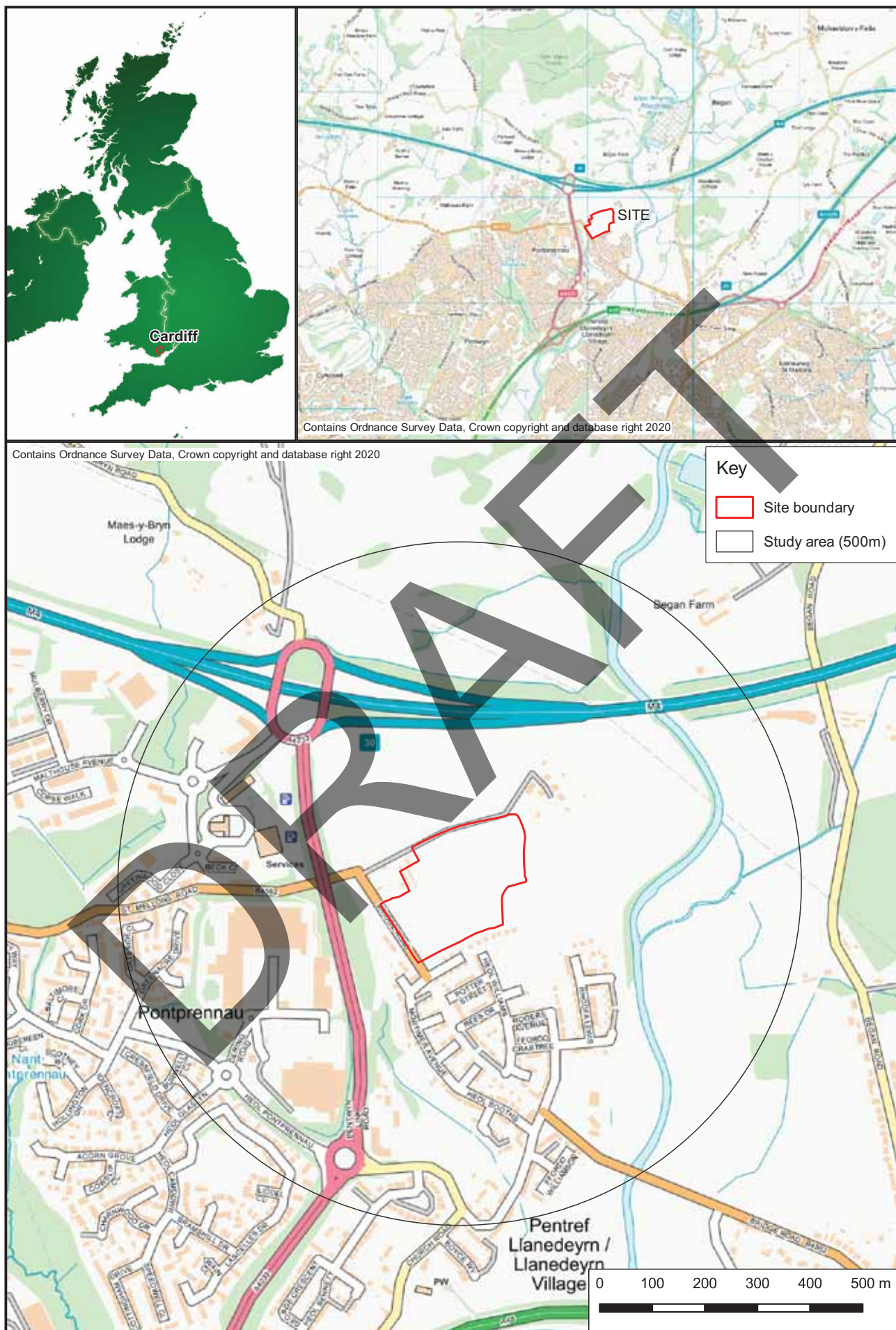


Figure 1 - Site location.

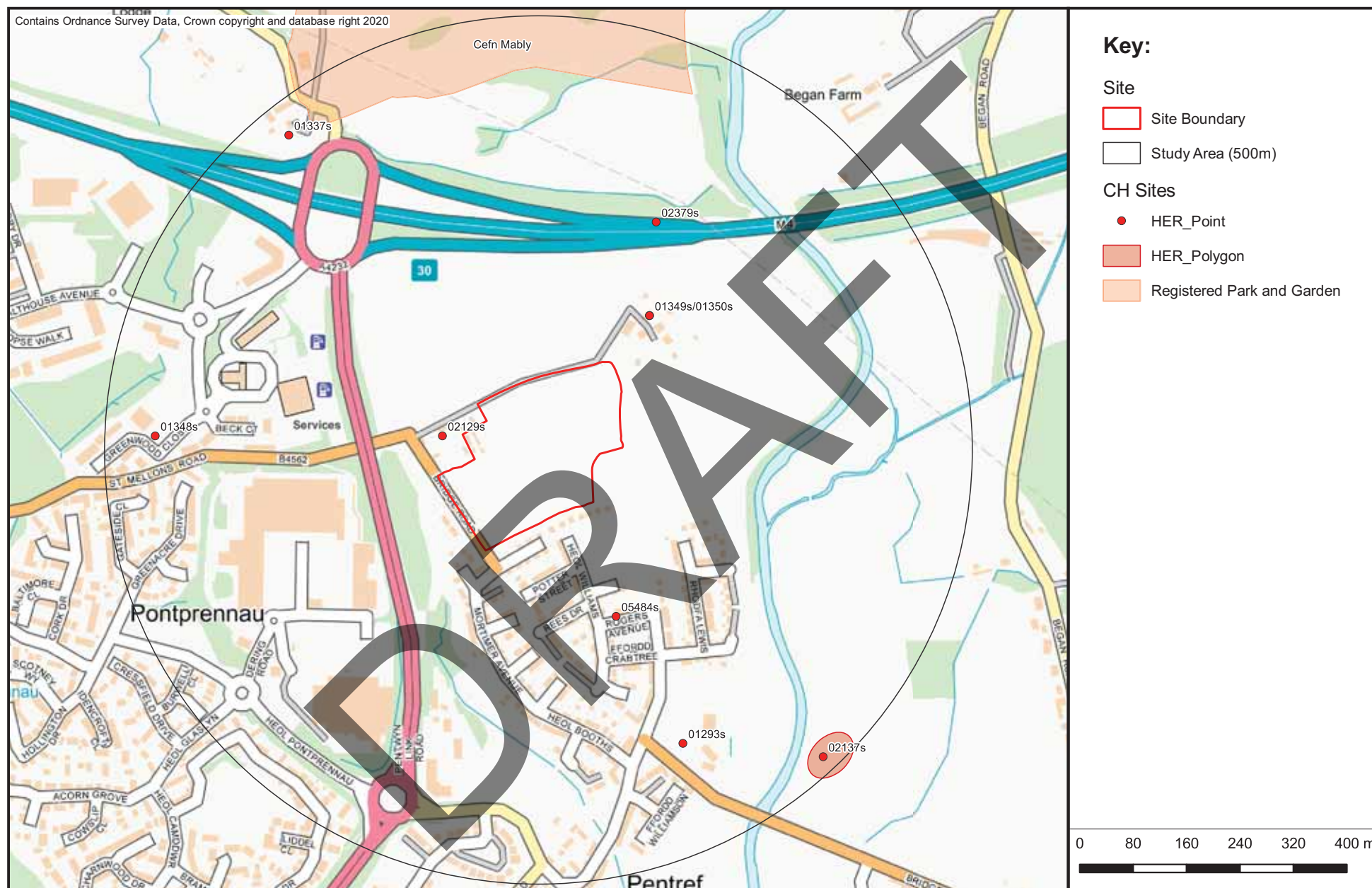


Figure 2 - Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within study area (500m).

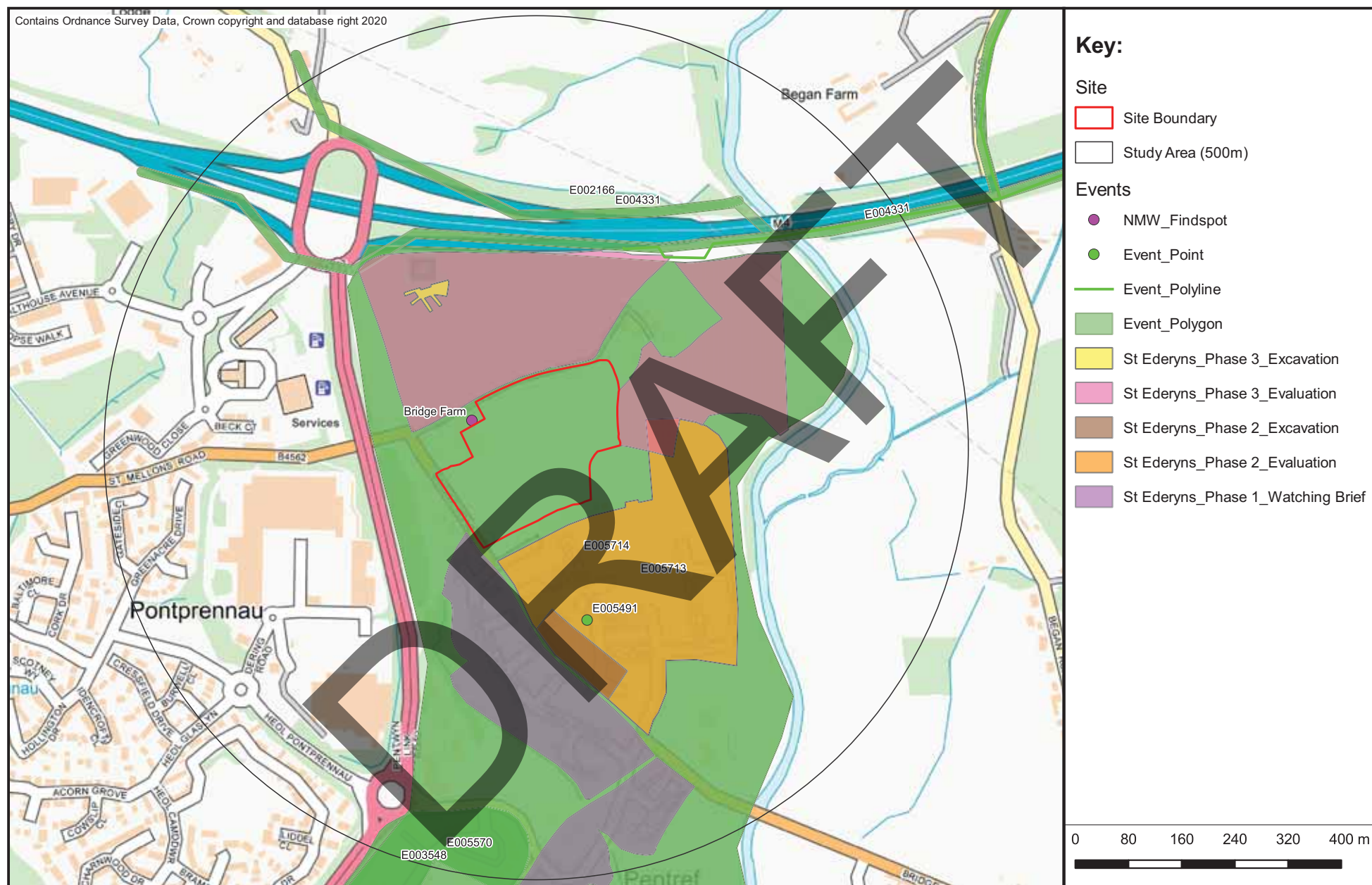


Figure 3 - Previous archaeological events within study area (500m).

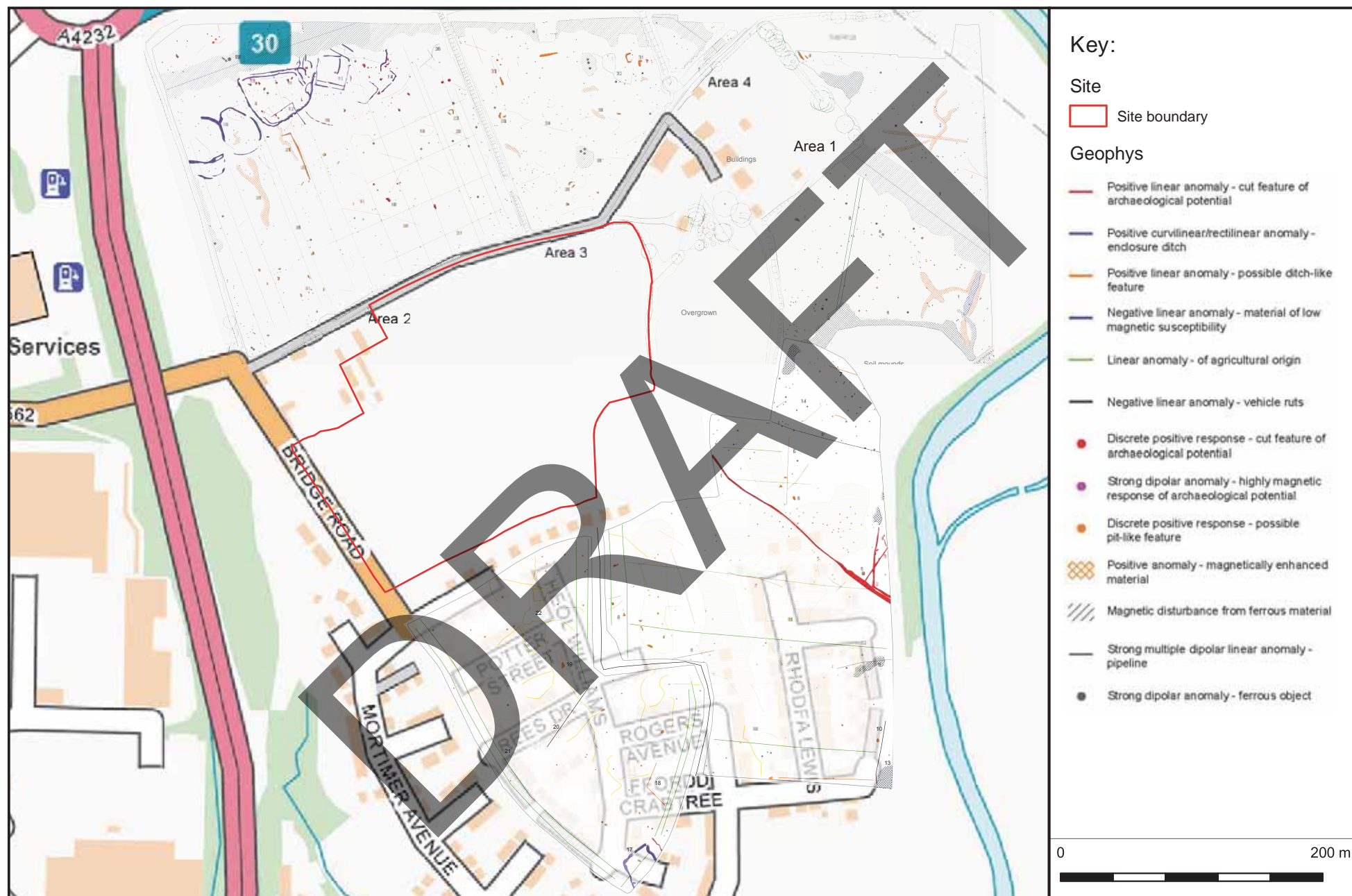


Figure 4 - Geophysical survey results.

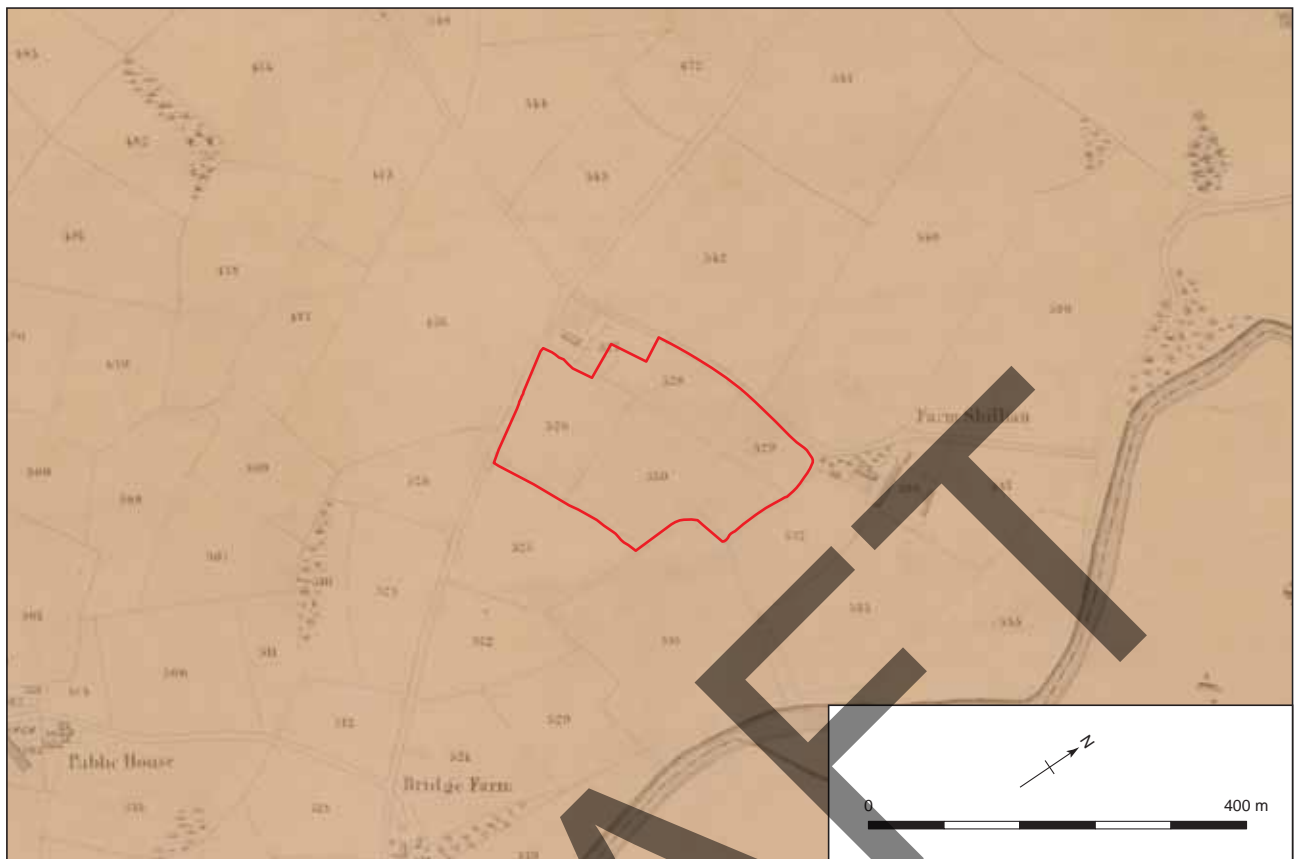


Figure 5.1 - Tithe Map (1846).

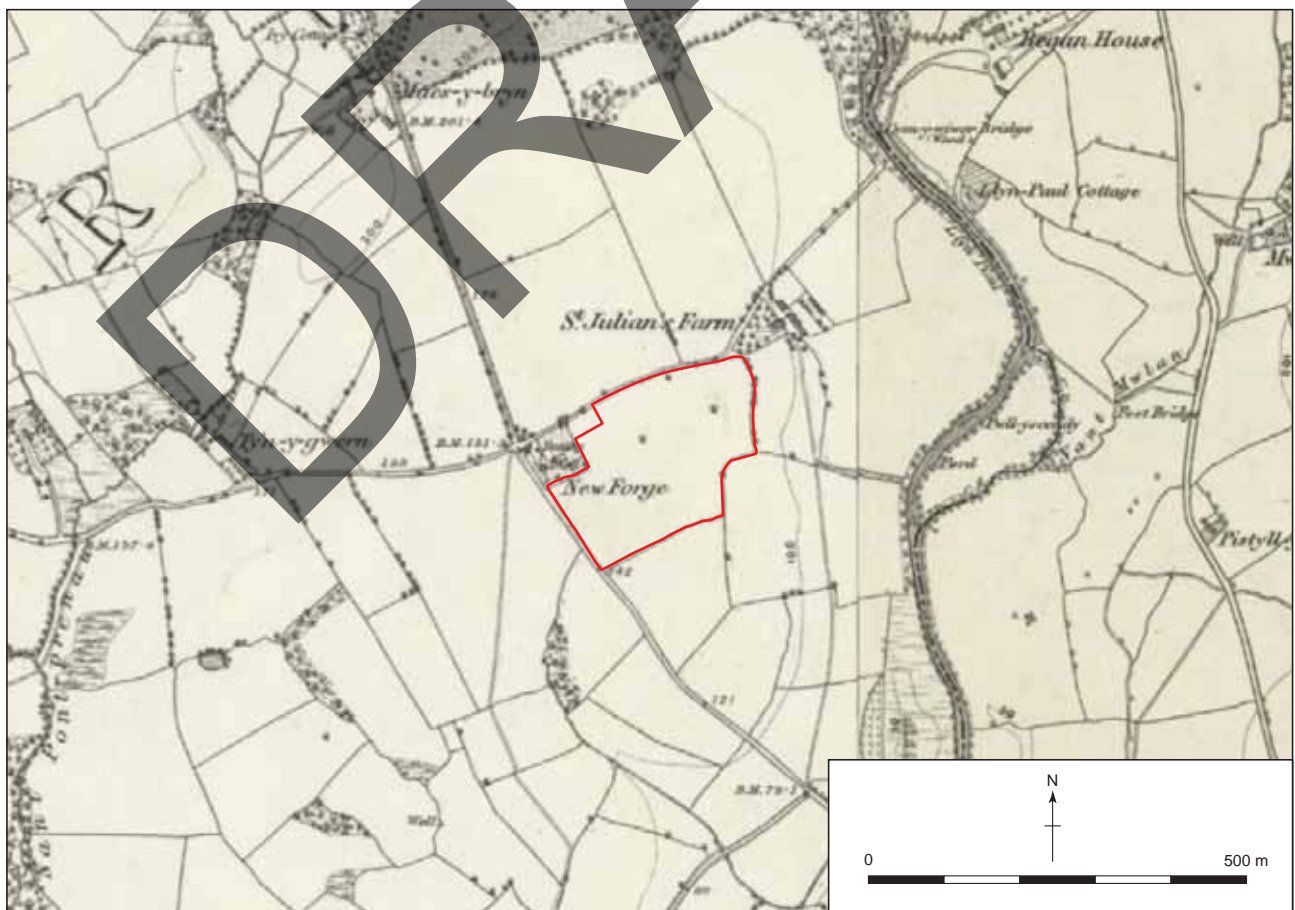


Figure 5.2 - 6-inch OS Map (Surveyed 1875-82, Published 1885-87).

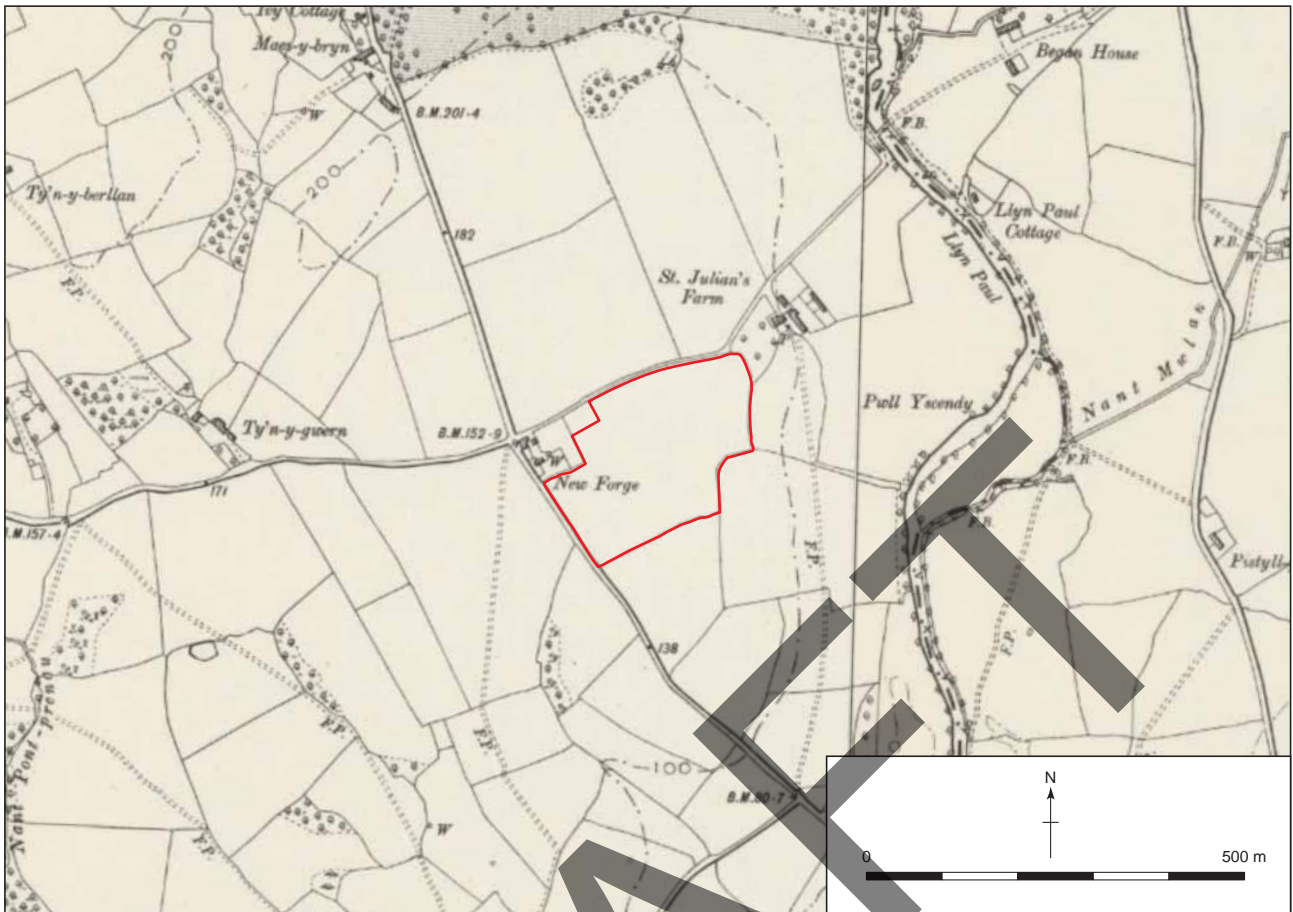


Figure 5.3 - 6-inch OS Map (Surveyed 1898-99, Published 1901).

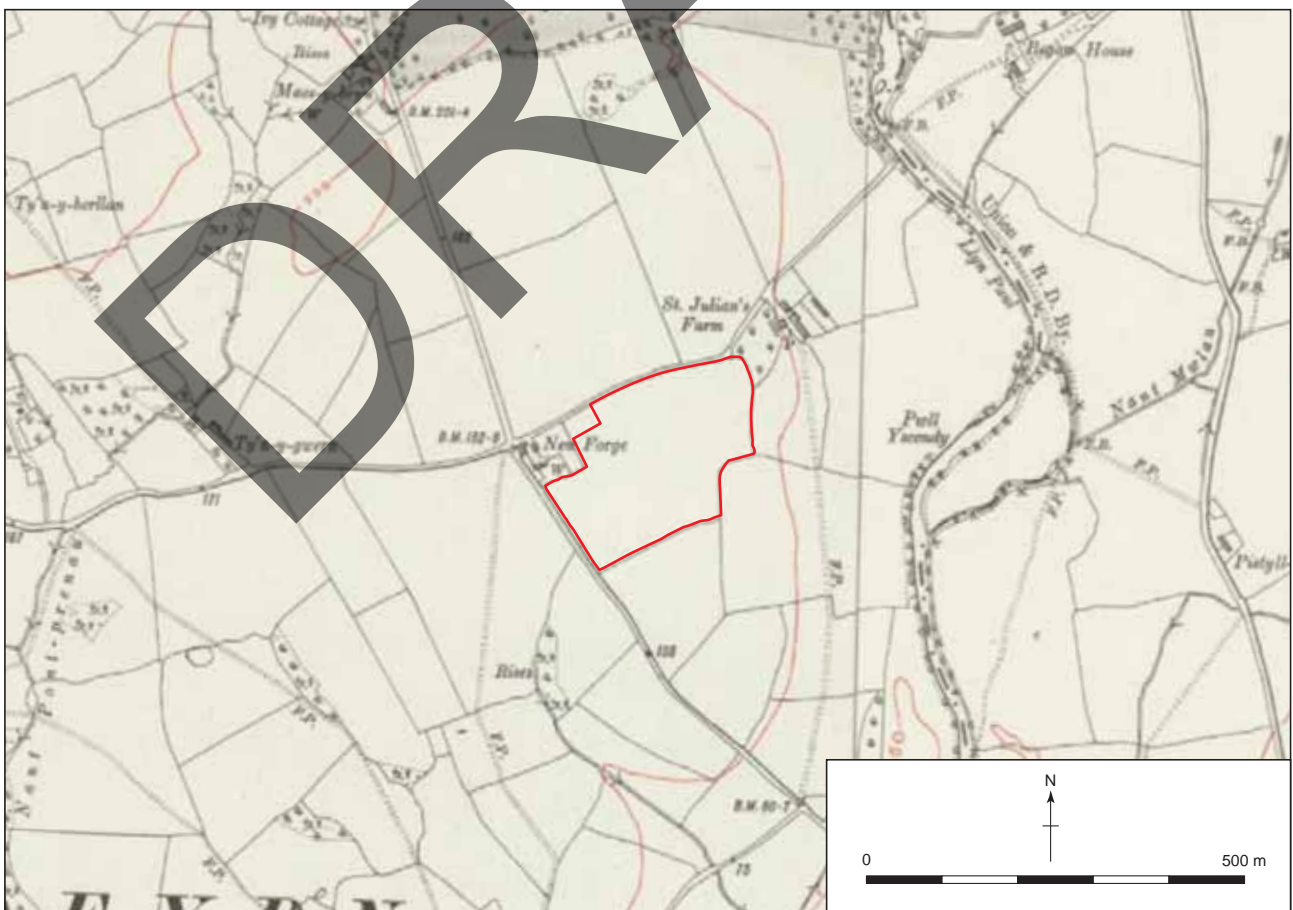


Figure 5.4 - 6-inch OS Map (Surveyed 1915-16, Published 1922).

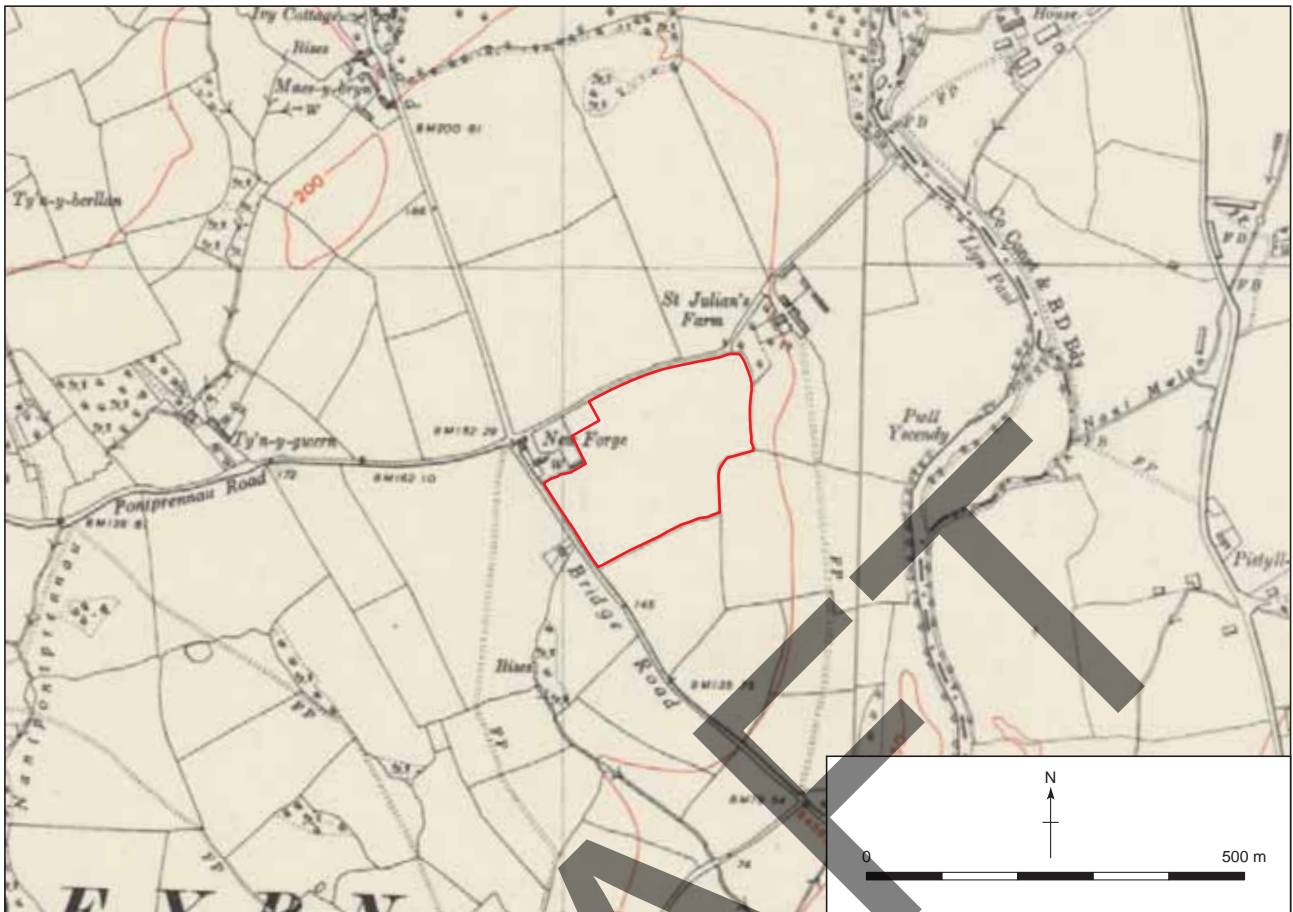


Figure 5.5 - 6-inch OS Map (Surveyed 1948, Published 1953).



Plate 1 - West of site, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Centre of site, looking northeast



Plate 3 - East of site, looking south



Plate 4 - Sunken roadside to the north of site showing bank material with treeline above, looking east



Plate 5 - Laid former hedgerow along sunken road to the north of site, looking south



Plate 6 - Example of shallow north-south linear hollow (towards horse) in centre of site, looking south



Plate 7 - Small hole at western edge of site with possible *in-situ* stones, looking west



Plate 8 - View from site towards St. Julian's Farmhouse (01349s), looking northeast