

Channel View, The Marl, Cardiff

Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

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1. Non-Technical Summary

This Archaeological and Heritage desk-based assessment has been prepared to support the regeneration of the Channel View Estate and the adjacent recreation ground known as the Marl, Cardiff. This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding areas. The site was found to contain potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains relating to the medieval, post-medieval and Industrial period activity of the area, due to the known evidence found of the application site and surrounding areas.

A programme of archaeological mitigation has been advised, with any further archaeological work being undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

Paratowyd yr asesiad desg Archeolegol a Threftadaeth hon i gefnogi adfywiad Ystâd Channel View a'r maes hamdden cyfagos o'r enw Marl, Caerdydd. Mae'r astudiaeth hon yn archwilio potensial treftadaeth ddiwylliannol y safle datblygu arfaethedig a'r ardaloedd cyfagos. Canfuwyd bod gan y safle botensial ar gyfer gweddillion archeolegol nas cofnodwyd o'r blaen yn ymwneud â gweithgaredd cyfnod Diwydiannol yr ardal, a defnydd mwyngloddio diwydiannol a glo o safle'r cais, oherwydd y dystiolaeth hysbys a ddarganfuwyd o safle'r cais a'r ardaloedd cyfagos.

Cynghorwyd rhaglen lliniaru archeolegol, gydag unrhyw waith archeolegol pellach yn cael ei wneud yn unol â safonau a chanllawiau'r Sefydliad Siartredig Archeolegwyr, a Chynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig y cytunwyd arno ymlaen llaw gydag Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Morgannwg-Gwent.

2. Introduction

This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment has been prepared by Samantha Hilton (PCIfA) Archaeological Consultant, Tetra Tech, on behalf of Powell Dobson Architects, to inform a regeneration scheme of the Channel View Estate and the adjacent recreation ground known as the Marl, Cardiff.

2.1 Aims and Objectives

This report has been prepared in line with Cadw guidance, Guidance for the Submission of Data to Welsh Historic Environment Record, and RCAHMW digital archives and deposition, and in respect of the guidelines established by ClfA (2014) Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment (DBA):

This DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. It will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of

Conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA (2014, 2017). The DBA will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

This study examines the cultural heritage potential of the proposed development site and the surrounding area. The aim of the study is to:

- Identify recorded cultural heritage sites within the site boundary and located nearby with settings and significance affected by the proposal;
- Identify the potential for previously unrecorded sites to be present within the site;
- Identify potential impacts and mitigation strategies where appropriate; and,
- Make recommendations for further work where required.

Cultural heritage within this context includes all buried and upstanding archaeological remains, built heritage sites, historic landscapes, and any other features that contribute to the archaeological and historic interest of the area. Designated and non-designated historic assets have been considered. This baseline assessment considers the heritage potential within the site itself, the surrounding area and wider local and regional context. In terms of its archaeological content, this assessment does not attempt to plot and review every archaeological find and monument; rather, it aims to examine the distribution of evidence and to use this to predict the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impacts of the development proposals on those remains.

3. Site Location and Conditions

The application site is located within the Channel View Estate, Channel View Road to the west of Cardiff Bay. The site is approximately 15.73 hectares and centred on grid reference ST 18033 74075 and is characterised by hardstanding and grassland, ranging from approximately 7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 12m aOD. A site location plan can be seen in Appendix A.

The application site is roughly square in shape. Part of the site is occupied by residential properties of Channel View Estate, that are situated either side of Channel View Road, with a recreation ground located across the east of the site, known as The Marl, with Jim Driscoll Way located to the north-east. The east of the site is bordered by the River Taff. The application site also covers areas of South Clive Street, Beecher Avenue, Ferry Road and York Place. A sports and leisure centre is located to the north-east of the application site.

The geology of the application site comprises of Mercia Mudstone, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period. It is noted that the local environment as

previously dominated by hot deserts. Superficial deposits include Tidal Flat Deposits of clay, silt and sand. These deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The local environment was previously dominated by shorelines, which are detrital, generally coarse-grained forming beaches and bars in a coastal setting (NERC, 2020). The site and surrounding area consist of freely draining floodplain soils (Soilscape 12) (Cranfield University, 2020) .

4. Methodology

Impact assessment has been carried out through the consideration of baseline conditions in relation to the elements of the scheme that could cause cultural heritage impacts. Baseline conditions are defined as the existing environmental conditions and in applicable cases, the conditions that would develop in the future without the scheme. In accordance with best practice, this report assumes that the scheme will be constructed, although the use of the word 'will' in the text should not be taken to mean that implementation of the scheme is certain.

The DBA has been undertaken in line with the guidelines established by ClfA (2014). A set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Welsh Ministers' criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Cadw 2002), Managing Scheduled Monuments in Wales (Cadw 2018) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective), details of which can be found in Appendix B.

Professional judgment and good practice guidance including the values laid out in Planning Policy Wales, 'Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment and Cadw's 2011 'Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal values)' is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the significance and impact assessment. The full assessment methodology is included as Appendix B.

4.1 Sources Consulted

A study area of 1km around the application site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded assets within their local context. This study area was defined in consultation with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record. This study has taken into consideration the historical and archaeological background of the area. The sources consulted were:

- Glamorgan-Gwent Historic Environment Record (HER Search Number 6198,6299);
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) (formerly the (NMR);
- Vale of Glamorgan Archives, National Library of Wales;

- Cadw for designated sites;
- Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for designated and non-designated heritage assets;
- Aerial photographs – the Welsh Government’s Aerial Photography Unit, online, alongside Google Earth.
- Historic mapping including Tithe maps and early Ordnance Survey; and,
- Secondary research including, previously completed archaeological reports for the surrounding area, regional research frameworks and grey literature and journal articles, as appropriate.

In addition to the above resources, a site walkover survey was undertaken on 21st July 2020 by Philip Bowker, Tetra Tech to assess the site for potential features of archaeological or historic interest, and suitability for mitigation measures.

5. Planning Policy Context

5.1 National Legislation and Guidance

5.1.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of Historic England as selective examples of nationally important archaeological remains. Under the terms of Part 1 Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 it is an offence to damage, disturb or alter a Scheduled Monument either above or below ground without first obtaining permission from the Secretary of State. This Act does not allow for the protection of the setting of Scheduled Monuments.

5.1.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

The Act outlines the provisions for designation, control of works and enforcement measures relating to Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. Section 66 of the Act states that the planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of any Listed Building that may be affected by the grant of planning permission. Section 72 states that special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas.

5.1.3 Historic Environment (Wales) Act, 2016

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act, 2016 amends aspects of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990 strengthening the protection for Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings and streamlining the consent process. Further changes within the Act will require either supplementary regulations or non-legislative preparations and these will be commenced and come into force by order of Welsh Ministers at an appropriate time. The further

changes include a statutory register of parks and gardens, a statutory list of Welsh place names, and Heritage Partnership Agreements, amongst other measures (Llywodraeth Cymru, Welsh Government, 2016).

5.1.4 Protection of Military Remains Act, 1986

The Protection of Military Remains Act is designed to secure the protection from unauthorised interference of the remains of military aircraft and vessels that have crashed, sunk or been stranded and of associated human remains. The Act allows for two levels of protection: Protected Places, where aircraft and wrecks can be observed, but it is an offence to interfere, disturb or remove anything from the site; and Controlled Sites, where it is illegal to undertake any operations (including excavation or diving) which may disturb remains without a licence. The wreckage of all military aircraft are automatically given Protected Place status, whereas vessels have to be specifically identified and designated.

5.1.5 Technical Advice Note 24- The Historic Environment

The Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24) provides guidance on how the planning system should consider the historic environment during both the preparation of development plans and decision-making for listed building consent application and planning application affecting the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscapes and Historic Assets of special local interest.

The TAN states that a heritage impact statement must form part of any listed building consent and conservation area consent, whilst Design and Access Statements may be required for planning applications which could have an impact on historic assets. It also states that for any development within the setting of a historic asset, some of the factors to consider and weigh in the assessment include:

- the significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance;
- the prominence of the historic asset;
- the expected lifespan of the proposed development;
- the extent of tree cover and its likely longevity; and
- non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset such as noise.

5.2 Local Policy and Guidance

5.2.1 Cardiff Local Development Plan (adopted 2016)

The Cardiff Local Development Plan is noted to be the tool to address employment and housing issues. The plan provides the statutory framework for the development and use of land within Cardiff over the plan period of 2006-2026. The importance of Welsh culture and heritage is recognised in the Plan however having assessed the densities of Welsh language use across the City it is not considered to be an issue which

requires addressing in the Plan. As a result the proposals contained in the Local Development Plan are not considered to have a detrimental impact on the Welsh language and culture or materially affect the linguistic balance of Cardiff or communities within Cardiff.

The policies relating to archaeology and heritage:

- KP17: Built Heritage
- EN5: Designated Sites
- EN9: Conservation of the Historic Environment

The full details of the above policies can be found in Appendix D.

6. Baseline Data

Period	Description	Date range
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic	The Palaeolithic is divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic, and is characterised by hunting practices and flint tools. The Mesolithic is often characterised by the microlithic flint industry and a gradual move towards cultivation and domestics.	Up to 4,000 BCE
Neolithic	A period typically associated with the appearance of large ritual and ceremonial monuments in the landscape, and a reliance on cultivation practices and domestics, as well as the first appearance of pottery in the archaeological record.	4,000 BCE to 2,200 BCE
Bronze Age	The period is subdivided into the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age, and is typically characterised by the appearance of bronze metalworking in the archaeological record, a change in domestic and ceremonial architecture, and increased agricultural activity and land management.	2,200 BCE to 700 BCE
Iron Age	The Iron Age is characterised by increasing evidence for land management and the use of iron, as well as defensive monuments such as hillforts and oppida. There is also increased evidence for continental influences in the pre-conquest period.	800/700 BCE to 43 CE
Romano-British	Traditionally, the Romano-British period begins with the Roman invasion in 43 CE and ends with the emperor Honorius directing Britain to see to its own defence in 410 CE. The period is characterised by military operations, the establishment of central civitates for instance, while on a regional scale, vernacular architecture and traditions persisted.	43 CE to c. 450 CE
Early medieval	Following the breakdown of Roman rule, Wales was dominated by princes and commotes. The emergence of Christianity and establishment of the church was from the 3 rd century.	450 CE to 1066 CE
Later medieval	The later medieval period commences with the Norman Invasion and culminates with the dissolution of the monasteries. Following the conquest, castles were established as a sign of power, and often provided the focus of royal and ecclesiastical centres. More and more marginal land was also exploited to support agriculture and expanded industry.	1066 CE to 1540 CE
Post-medieval	The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Industrial and Agricultural revolutions of the 18 th and early 19 th century. The period is characterised by the expansion of economy and industry that contributed to the onset of industrialisation, although activity was typically centred on small workshops and 'cottage' industries. For many, ordinary life was disrupted by conflict culminating in the Civil Wars.	c. 1540 CE to 1750 CE
Industrial	The catalyst for the Industrial Revolution was steam and coal driven technology, and led to the establishment of large factories, foundries and works. The growing demand for resources such as coal also led to the establishment of canals to more effectively link mines to industrial centres, while the 'Turnpike Acts' allowed new roads to be established. By the 19 th century, the establishment of the railway further transformed the landscape, and as well as mineral resources, also carried passengers.	1750 CE to 1900 CE

Modern	Warfare is perhaps the most enduring image of 20 th century Britain, bringing about major economic and social changes, as well as defensive and commemorative structures. Extant military structures and defence landscapes survive in many parts of the country	1900 CE onwards
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6.1 Designated Sites

A study area of 1km around the application site has been examined to assess the nature of the surrounding cultural heritage sites and place the recorded sites within their context. There are no World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields within the study area. There is one Registered Parks and Gardens, one Scheduled Monument, two Conservation Areas, and 54 Listed Buildings within the study area. Details of the designated heritage assets can be seen in Appendix E and their locations are shown on Figure 2. Bracketed numbers within the text refer to the identifiers within the table and on Figure 2 in Appendix E.

One Scheduled Monument is located within the study area, located to the east of the application site. The Wreck of “Louisa” is a large 19th century sea-going merchant vessel, currently located in the silt on the western side of the River Taff. The vessel was built by James Yeo, to be used in Transatlantic trade in 1851, and from 1872 was registered in Cardiff, and it is thought to have been used to transport Canadian timber to Bideford and Bristol (GM553).

To the north of the application site is Grange Gardens, a Registered Park and Garden. The listing description details the gardens as being a small but well-preserved Victorian urban public park, which retains much of its original layout. This was the first of Cardiff’s public parks to include a bandstand and public tennis courts.

There are two Conservation Areas within the study area. These include the Mount Stuart Square and Pierhead Conservation Areas. Mount Stuart Square Conservation Area was designated in 1980, as the area contains historic importance of the commercial growth of Cardiff, with a large number of buildings being retained due to statutory listing, providing a visual remnant of the former commercial heart of Cardiff Docks and its residential suburb (The Conservation Team, Strategic Planning and Environment City and County of Cardiff, 2009). Pierhead Conservation Area was designated in 1984, to give recognition of Butetown’s historic dock area, encompassing the original residential development designed to house workers associated with the docks (The Conservation Team, Strategic Planning and Environment, City and County of Cardiff, 2009).

In total, there are 54 Listed Buildings within the 1km study area, two being Grade II* Listed, and the remainder being Grade II Listed. The Grade II* Listed Cardiff Exchange Building is located on the north-east border of the study area (14015). The Exchange Building was built between 1884-1886 to the design of Seward & Thomas, on the site of the central gardens of Mount Stuart Square. The Grade II* Listed 54 Mount Stuart Square (Empire House) is also located to the north-east. Empire House was constructed in 1926 by Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas, architects to Cardiff (14007).

These Grade II* Listed Buildings fall within the Mount Stuart Square Conservation Area, with a further 17 Grade II Listed Buildings located within this Conservation Area. Examples include, numerous properties on Mount Stuart Square dating from the Industrial and Modern periods (1,4, 6,7,8,9,10,11,20, 58) (Cadw Listing Entries 13990, 13992, 13993, 13994, 13995, 13996, 13997, 13998, 14002, 14008), Phoenix Buildings, dating from 1901 and located upon the site of the former Siloam Chapel (c.1859) (13991), and the White Hart Public House, rebuilt in 1889 to designs of EWM Corbett, to replace the previous public house at this location (before 1857) (20282).

There are twenty-eight Listed Buildings located within the Pierhead Conservation Area, all of which are Grade II Listed. Examples include three dry docks, known as Mount Stuart Graving Docks and Power House at a former ship repairing yard (14048, 14047, 14046, 14045), 19 terraced houses located on Windsor Esplanade (numbers 1 to 19), consisting of snecked grey and brown local sandstone thought to have been built by Alexander Roos between 1856 and 1871 (14026, 14027, 14028, 14029, 14030, 14031, 14032, 14033, 14034, 14035, 14036, 14037, 14038, 14039, 14040, 14041, 14042, 14043, 14044), two houses on Bute Esplanade from a terrace of previously 12 houses built in 1857 by designs of Alexander Roos (13958, 13959) and a public house, The Big Windsor licensed in 1855 (14019).

There are five Grade II Listed Buildings located to the north-west and north of the application site, these include; the Gas Holder at the British Gas Grangetown Works, dating from 1881, built for the Cardiff Light and Coke Company, 0.17km to the north-west (14067), and Grange Farm House, built on the site of one of the monastic granges of Margam Abbey, with alterations made in the 19th century, located 0.63km to the north-west of the application site (13807). Located 0.35km to the north of the application site is, the Parish Church of St Paul, designed in 1888 by J P Seddon and J Coates Carter, architects, to replace iron church of 1879 (13770), with the War Memorial in Grange Gardens dating to the 1920s, commemorating those from Grangetown who lost their lives serving with the Armed Forces and Merchant Service, located 0.47km to north-east of the application site (19088), and a Shelter in Grange Gardens, located 0.50km to the north-east of the application site (19089). Located to the south-west of the application site is the Grade II Listed Former Cardiff and District Western District Sewerage Pumping Station, built between 1907-1910. The pumping station was built by Cardiff city Engineer W Harpur, with a foundation stone laid in 1907 by Alderman Mildon (13775).

6.2 Archaeological and Historic Background

6.2.1 Archaeological Background and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record holds details for 74 recorded archaeological monuments and findspots (excluding designated assets), and 12 archaeological events, within the 1km study area. The details of sites can be seen in Appendix E and on Figures 3 and 4. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust does not have a local list.

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record indicates the presence of Penarth Railway, Harbour Branch Line within the south and west of the application site, which is thought to date to the Industrial period (GGAT02914s, 02914s), with Ferry Road to the north-west corner of the application site, thought to date to the post-medieval period (GGAT02916s). Within close proximity of the west of the application site, is the National Shell Factory (munition works), Cardiff Rope Works, which dates to 1915 (GGAT05070s). The Scheduled Wreck of 'Louisa' is also located to the east of the application site (GM553, GGAT02730s).

6.2.2 Prehistoric

While there is evidence of human occupation within South Wales during the Palaeolithic era, remains are relatively rare beyond the coast, with cave sites providing the best evidence for in situ Palaeolithic activity in the region. One of these key cave sites in Glamorgan, Paviland Cave. The 'Red Lady' (male skeletal remains stained with red ochre, accompanied by grave goods including ivory and perforated periwinkle shells) has been interpreted as a ceremonial interment of the Gravettian period (c 28-21,000 CE) (White, 2002, 1-9).

The extent of cover during the glacial extremes of the ice age meant that much of the interior of the region was inhospitable, although areas of the coastline remained permanently ice free, and may have been exploited for natural resources (Chiverrell & Thomas, 2010, 535-536). It is noted that the later glacial ice sheets did not extend into the Vale of Glamorgan and South Monmouthshire, some surface geological deposits dating from the earlier periods remain, with glacial sand and gravel deposits identified in Cardiff, which may represent several episodes of post-glacial melting when these materials were washed out of glaciers. Within the wider area of Cardiff, two Palaeolithic handaxes have been identified at Pen-y-lan and Caerphilly Road (Cardiff County Council, 1999, 9).

The Mesolithic is characterised by seasonal transhumance processes, and sites are principally recognised from concentrations of lithics, as the temporary settlements used by these early communities left little trace in the landscape. Following the retreat of the ice, sea level changes brought about changes in the local environment, and traces of human occupation and exploitation of the region typically includes evidence for hunting and temporary campsites, which can be found in the coastal regions and river valleys. Utilisation of inland locations and mountainous regions has also been recorded. Submerged forests indicate the real possibility that many Mesolithic sites are likely to have been inundated following the rise in sea level (Bell & Walker, 1992, 122). Within the wider region, sporadic microliths have been identified in the lowland areas of Glamorgan (Cardiff County Council, 1999, 9). Similar to the Palaeolithic period, evidence for open Mesolithic settlement is recorded at Burry Holms on the Gower peninsula, 124km to the north-west of the study area (GGAT, n.d.).

The Neolithic was a period of increasingly permanent human occupation, although seasonal mobility and the exploitation of wild resources continued throughout the period. Mortuary monuments, along with the

introduction of pottery, domesticates and arable farming practices mark the beginning of the Neolithic period, and the construction of large ceremonial monuments arguably marks a clear change in ideology from the preceding Mesolithic period. Common Neolithic ceremonial monuments in South Wales include long barrows and stone and timber circles, with Atlantic passage graves principally located within South West and northern Wales. Common Neolithic monuments in southeast Wales include Cotswold-Severn tombs or long barrows such as St. Lythan's Long Barrow (Maesyfelin) and Tinkinswood Long Barrow, demonstrating early agricultural communities on the nearby coastal plains of the Vale (WYG, 2015, 10; Cardiff County Council, 1999, 9-10). Furthermore, within South East Wales, a subcircular enclosure, known as Great Carn, with evidence of Peterborough ware and worked flint has been fully excavated at Cefn Bryn, 86km to the north-west of the study area, and an enclosure with evidence of flint working at Coed-y-Cwmdda, to the north-east of the study area has been noted in the Welsh Research Framework (GGAT, 2003, 1-2). In addition, during the Neolithic period, connections have also been made between Wales and Wiltshire with the bluestones of Stonehenge coming from the Preseli Hills of Wales, possibly travelling along the 'Atlantic Network' (Darvill, 2005, 9).

Across Britain, the Bronze Age is also associated with increased agricultural activity and enclosures, associated with improved cultivation techniques, particularly in the Middle and Late periods. This also includes evidence for clearance cairns, particularly in upland locations that are traditionally associated with Bronze Age improvement of land for grazing or cultivation. Mortuary ceremonies also change emphasis in this period, shifting from large communal complexes and inhumations of the Neolithic, to individual cremations and round barrow cemeteries, which are common along hills and ridges in the surrounding region; one example is the Scheduled round barrow cemetery at Garth Hill, to the north of the study area (GM107). The Bronze Age in Wales can be identified by stone circles, standing stones, cairns and burnt mounds (GGAT, 2003).

By the Iron Age period, the Welsh landscape saw increasing evidence for field systems and defended sites, as well as evidence for the appearance of iron technology in the archaeological record. It is noted that the Vale of Glamorgan had fertile soil that attracted a succession of invaders (Morgan, 2011). Perhaps the most characteristic monument in the landscape of south Wales during the Iron Age is the hillfort, and examples within the Cardiff region include Caerau Hillfort, a large triangular multivallate Iron Age hillfort which occupies the western tip of an extensive ridge-top plateau in the western suburbs of Caerau and Ely (Scheduled Monument GM018). Further examples of Iron Age settlement within the surrounding area include circular buildings timber buildings at Biglis, St Andrews Major and Moulton, Llancafarn and small enclosures containing circular buildings, such as Whitton Lodge, St Lythans (Cardiff County Council, 1999, 11).

There are no assets dating to the prehistoric period within the study area.

6.2.3 Romano-British

Roman incursion into Wales occurred relatively soon after the invasion of 43 CE, as military operations sought to establish control in mineral rich areas, such as southern Wales. However, Roman rule was difficult to establish due to struggles with the native Silures tribe which prevented the effective Romanisation of the area until 75 CE. A series of Roman forts were established in Cardiff (NPRN 301346) on a river terrace adjacent to the River Taff and represent continuous occupation from the late 50s CE until the late 4th century. It is noted that a civilian settlement would have been established surrounding the fort (Cardiff County Council, 1999, 11). Despite changes to elements of the landscape, domestic and agricultural life appears to have remained largely unchanged; Roman influence was gradual and inconsistent, and the adoption of Roman building styles beyond the main centres is highly regional (Cadw, 2011; WYG, 2015, 11). In Cardiff and the area of Roman occupation, a number of Roman villas were built, with an excavated example being located at Ely 12km to the north-west of the study area. It is also noted that excavations at Cardiff Castle, to the 4.82km to the north-east of the study area identified a large late Roman masonry fort.

Two heritage assets dating to the Roman period have been identified, with two late Roman coins, one of Gallienus and one of Carausius were identified during excavations at Mount Stuart Graving Docks to the east of the application site (GGAT00060s), and a third brass coin of Honorius has been identified to the north of the application site, within Grangetown (GGAT00061s). In addition, Margary identified the Cardiff to Neath Roman Road running 4.76km to the north-west of the application site (60c) (Margary, 2020).

6.2.4 Early medieval

The early medieval period is said to be iconic in Wales's development, with its language and identity, and the division of Wales into kingdoms that are still recognisable today. However, the discovery and identification of sites of this date has been sporadic. In contrast, the arrival of the Normans at Cardiff in 1091 CE under Robert Fitzhamon, Lord of Gloucester, saw major political change in southern Wales, and the construction of Norman castles is a material testament to the intended domination of these new conquests. Following the conquest, and throughout this period, groups of English, Normans, Breton and Flemish migrants advanced into Wales, ultimately leading to disputes between the Anglo-Norman lords and Welsh kings and their descendants regarding the control of Wales (WYG, 2015, 11-12). No assets of early medieval date have been identified within the study area.

6.2.5 Medieval

The Norman Conquest provides a firm date for the commencement of the later medieval period across Britain. Wales during this time, like England, was a land of multiple kingship, with principal divisions of four kingdoms. Powys began at the borders of Mercia into central Wales, Dyfed was located to the south-west, and Deheubarth was the central name for South Wales, although into the 11th century it was a recognisable kingdom extending from Ceredigion on the west to Brycheiniog on the English border (Walker, 1990, 2-4). Additionally, at this time, towns expanded, and populations rose, although populations were subsequently cut

by famine, disease and plague in the 14th century. Following on from the arrival of the Normans at Cardiff in 1091, medieval Cardiff grew up around Cardiff Castle, which originally dates from the 11th century, but which reuses the Roman fort. By the 12th century, the castle was rebuilt in stone and the market town was established within the town walls. To the east of the castle lay the monastic settlement of Greyfriars, while to the west lay the Blackfriars, both were established around 1256-80 (WYG, 2015, 12).

The application site sits within an area known as Grangetown. Grangetown is noted to have origins dating back to the medieval period, with the older surviving building being the Grade II Listed Grange Farm House (13807, GGAT01236s). This building is located upon the site of the monastic granges of Margam Abbey. Margam Abbey was first founded in 1147, and grew to one of the largest abbeys in Wales (Mabbs, n.d., 2). The Cistercian Monks at Margam Abbey established this grange to farm the land in the early 13th century (between 1193 and 1218) (Grangetown Local History Society, 2020). It is noted that the land south of Grange Farm House, thought to be located within the application site and surrounding area was marshland, subject to constant flooding from both the Taff and the Severn, with the land consisting of a deep underlying layer of marl clay (Mabbs, n.d., 3).

Two assets dating to the medieval period are located within the study area. These include The Grange of the Moor. This area of land was granted to the monks of Margam by the Bishop of Llandaff, with 'the whole land to the Thaf from the Great Pill which lies next to the bishop's sheepfold, from embankment to embankment', located to the north of the application site (GGAT01237s). It is possible that the application site can be included within this land ownership. Although a possible tenuous connection, Margam Abbey, located 48 km to the north-west of the study area, may also have associations with the monks of Margam. Grange Farm, a monastic tithe barn dating to the medieval period is also located within this area to the north of the application site (GGAT00064s).

Neither the application site nor surrounding areas are mentioned in the Domesday Book, due to the fact that the only parts of Wales included are certain border areas, and comprised of overlapping estates (The National Archives, 2020).

6.2.6 Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern periods

The post-medieval period is an age of transition between the medieval world and the Industrial and Agricultural Revolutions of the 18th and early 19th century. It was also a period of landscape and social change, seeing the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which led to widespread changes in land ownership, as well as the loss of an entire way of life, social care and spiritual ethos and their attendant buildings. Social tensions also led to the Civil Wars and Republic (1642-1660). South Wales was contested because of its natural resources and coastal links to Ireland. The Lordship of Glamorgan became the shire of Glamorgan under the Acts of Union passed by Henry VIII and in the Vale of Glamorgan, the pattern of settlement became established by the 14th century. By the 16th and 17th centuries, recovery from plague led to an increase in social mobility and

growth. Further inland, the valleys of South Wales saw massive expansion and growth (WYG, 2018, 19). Within the immediate surrounding area, during this time the Lewis family owned the Grange Farm Estate, noted to cover: 'The manor lands called the grange Marshes, bounded by the heights of Penarth in the west and the Severn shore in the south, the river Tave (sic) on the east and the common lands of Leckwith in the north, being an estate of some 300 acres.' During the 18th century, the area of Grangetown was owned by two rich families; the Plymouths and the Butes, with construction of Grangetown commencing in 1857 (Mabbs, n.d., 7). Two assets dating to the post-medieval period have been identified within the study area, these include the cast iron base of a sea-pound crane to the north-east of the application site (GGAT00899s), and Ferry Road, thought to be a post-medieval road, within the north-western corner of the application site (GGAT02916s).

The Industrial Revolution particularly characterises South Wales; while the coal industry had its roots in the Middle Ages, it intensified during the Industrial era and coal was mined extensively in the region, and by the 19th century, Cardiff became the world's most important coal port. In 1839, the West Bute Dock opened, and was funded by the Second Marquess of Bute, the major landowner in the area. His lands contained mineral reserves, and in order to successfully exploit these, he needed to ensure his tenants had adequate facilities. At the same time, the Merthyr ironmasters formed the Taff Vale Railway Company and constructed a railway from Merthyr Tydfil to Cardiff (WYG, 2015, 12; Matthews, 1905, 337-369). Within the surrounding area, Grangetown parish was formed in 1894 from that of St. John, Canton, with approximately 17,168 inhabitants. Furthermore, within the immediate surrounding area, brickmaking became an important process of the area, with a number of pits being sunk, and numerous Brickworks shown on historic mapping, to the west and north of the application site (Noyes, n.d., 4-11). Further industries within the immediate area include Gas Works (established in 1837), Iron Works and Cardiff Rope Works (both opened in 1863), and Dixon's Rope Works, with Cardiff being a center for coal exportation and steel production. The invention of steam power during the Industrial period was also important in terms of Welsh industry, with the further growth of steam powered machines producing, and the railways transporting goods (Touchstone Heritage, 2011, 2-4).

As discussed in section 6.1, the Scheduled Wreck of 'Louisa' (GM553, GGAT02730s) is located directly to the east of the application site, within the River Taff. The ship was built in Canada in 1851 by James Yeo of Devon. The last mention of the ship is in Lloyd's Register in 1902 (Coflein, 2007). In addition, as discussed in section 6.1, there are 39 Grade II Listed Buildings and one Grade II* Listed Buildings dating to the Industrial period. The majority of these buildings are located at Mount Stuart Square and Windsor Esplanade. In addition, a large number of undesignated heritage assets from the Industrial period are located within the study area. Examples of these assets include the site of Penarth Railway, Harbour Branch Line located within the south and west of the application site (GGAT02914s, 02914s), the Great Western Railway Riverside Branch Line, opened in 1882 is located on the north-eastern border of the study area (GGAT05933s), Grangetown Railway Station to the north-west (GGAT06422.7m), Red House Inn, formerly the Penarth

Railway Inn located to the south of the application site (GGAT02917s), and Hamadryad Hospital Ship which opened in 1866 as an isolation hospital for unwell sailors, is located to the north-east of the application site (GGAT02737s), with the Fever Hospital and Dead House, shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey to the north of the hospital ship (GGAT02739s). Furthermore, a number of heritage assets relating to the industrial use of the waterways in the area are present, with Glamorganshire Canal and Sea Lock, which follows a route between Merthyr and Cardiff, constructed in 1790, located to the east of the application site (GGAT01682.0s, GGAT02736s), and Royal Stuart Warehouses built in 1899 which is located on a sea-lock pound of the Glamorganshire Canal, to the east of the application site (GGAT05505s).

During the Modern period, within the surrounding area and wider region, a number of regeneration projects were initiated in the 21st century to repair the scars from the Industrial period. One very successful project, to the north-east of the study area is the regeneration of Cardiff Bay (AECOM, 2018; Williams, 2017). Within the surrounding area, the conventional district of Upper Grangetown within the surrounding area was formed in 1920, from the parishes of St. Mary the Virgin, Cardiff and St. Pauls, Grangetown (GENUKI, 1923). During the Second World War, Grangetown is noted as being a prime target for enemy aircraft, with adjacent housing subject to bomb damage (Noyes, n.d., 13). A large number of heritage assets dating to the Modern period have been identified within the study area. These include three factories; the National Shell Factory, at Cardiff Rope Works, dated to 1915, located within the north-western corner of the application site (GGAT05070s), and Messrs Curran' Metals and Munitions factory, dating to prior to the First World War (GGAT05056s), as well as the Wheel & Chain Factory (c.1954) which formed part of Curran Works during World War Two, which was located to the north-east of the application site (GGAT05969s). Two tanks have also been identified within the former Curran Works, which are thought to have been used for water storage in this area (GGAT05944s, GGAT05945s). Several engineering works are also located to the north-east of the application site (GGAT05940s, GGAT05939s, GGAT05946s, GGAT05965s), as well as a Pumping Station (GGAT05931s). Further embankments, buildings and foundries are also identified within the area to the north-east (GGAT05932s, GGAT05937s, GGAT05941s, GGAT05943s, GGAT05966s). Meanwhile, an additional Grade II Listed Pumping Station has also been identified to the west of the application site (GGAT01204s, 13775). In addition, the Royal Hamadryad Seamans Hospital, which opened in 1905, and Ninian Primary School were used as Auxiliary Hospitals during the First World War is located to the north-east and north-west of the application site (GGAT05063s, GGAT05458s). The Modern road Jim Driscoll Way commemorates the Cardiff-born, featherweight boxing champion (Welsh Boxers, 2020).

6.2.7 Unknown

There is one asset of unknown date within the study area. An embankment is located to the south-west of the application site (GGAT02919s).

7. Landscape Characterisation

7.1 Aerial Photographs

Available aerial photographs were consulted on the Central Registry for Aerial Photography Wales (CRAPW), The Welsh Government Aerial Photography Unit, alongside Google Earth. There were no images of the site on the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) online database, Cambridge Air Photos, or Britain from Above. The details of the aerial photographs viewed are listed in the references.

Central Registry Imagery from 1941 and 1943 shows the application site consisting of possible grassland across the east of the site, with a large number of terraced buildings located to the north and west of the application site. A possible trackway is visible across the east of the application site, following a route south-west to south-east, with a road within the north of the application site. The Penarth Railway is also visible to the west of the application site.

Central Registry Imagery from 1946 shows development across the application site, with an 'L' shaped plantation of landscaped trees to the south-east corner, and two buildings shown to the north. Further trees are visible within the centre of the application site. Further landscaping and development is also shown on the Central Registry 1948 imagery, with a number of possible earthworks or pits are shown across the centre of the application site, and a number of buildings shown to the north of the application site.

The Welsh Government Aerial Photography imagery dating from 1969 shows the east application site consisting of two fields of different sizes, with a number of terraced houses. A complex of buildings is located to the north-east of the application site, on Jim Driscoll Way. A large number of terraced residential properties are located to the west of the application site, on Channel View Road. A number of larger buildings, such as possible warehouses are located to the south-west of the application site. Central Registry Imagery dating to the 1979 shows the site similar to the 1969 imagery. Welsh Government Photography imagery dating from 1981 shows the application site consisting of one area of Greenland, rather than two fields as depicted in the 1969 imagery. Evidence of possible ploughing is visible across this green area to the east of the application site, with two possible circular features to the north of this area, with tennis courts visible to the north-west of the application site. T-shaped properties and terraced houses are now located to the west of the application site. A small area of trees is visible to eastern border of the application site, with an area of possible dockland industry to the north-east, with a number of cranes visible. A feature is also visible on the shoreline, to the south-east of the application site, thought to be the Scheduled Wreck of 'Louisa'.

Google Earth Imagery dating from 2001 shows the site appearing similar to the 1981 imagery. The area of grassland to the east of the site now appears to be a formalised recreational area, with a line of trees located to the east and south-east. Possible previous field boundaries are also visible across the recreational area. Residential development is still located to the west and south. Tennis courts are no longer shown to the north-

west of the application site. Due to the impoundment of Cardiff Bay, the site of the Scheduled Wreck of 'Louisa' is no longer visible.

Google Earth Imagery dating from 2006 shows the east of the application site with visible small trees planted in circular features, possibly displaying landscaping to the centre and south of the recreational area, as well as a sports court across the north of the application site. A number of possible platforms are also visible within the River Taff, to the east of the application site. Imagery dating to December 2006 now shows the scarring from the possible landscaping to the centre and south of the application site, with the possible sports court, also no longer visible.

Google Earth Imagery dating from 2009 shows the sports court and landscaping visible once more across the centre and south of the application site. Google Earth Imagery dating from 2001 shows the site as depicted on the 2009 imagery.

Google Earth Imagery dating from 2012 shows further possible landscaping areas to the south of the application site, with possible hardstanding or darker areas surrounding this. A rectangular area of grassland to north of the application site. Google Earth Imagery dating from 2013 to 2018 shows the site as depicted on the 2012 imagery.

Welsh Government Photography imagery dating from 2013 shows the site as depicted in the 1981, with a green area to the east, with residential properties to the west. Areas of trees are now visible across the east of the site. A rectangular grass feature is also located to the centre of the application site. The area to the north-east now includes numerous T-shaped buildings and is no longer serving as an Industrial area, as depicted in the 1981 imagery.

No other previously unrecorded or potential archaeological features were identified.

7.2 LiDAR data

LiDAR coverage of the site was accessed via Lle, a Geo-Portal for Wales, and the composite dataset coverage of the proposed development was available at 1m spatial resolution, and the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR tiles were viewed using ArcMap in order to use hill-shade analysis to bring out the detail of potential archaeological features. The data shows areas of residential development across the west of the application site, with grassland shown to the east. A small area of trees is also visible to the east of the application site. No archaeological features are present. The data viewed is presented in Figure 6, Appendix E.

7.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation

No Historic Landscape Characterisation data was available for the application site and study area. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust have mapped certain areas of the Vale of Glamorgan.

8. Historic Mapping Survey

A selection of historic maps, including the early Ordnance Survey maps and the Llandaff tithe map were viewed on the National Library of Wales website during the preparation of this report. A Groundsure report of Ordnance Survey maps has also been obtained. A selection of maps is presented in Appendix G. Due to copyright issues it has not been possible to reproduce all images here.

The 1846 Llandaff Parish Tithe Map (1 Inch to 8 Chains) shows the proposed application site as pasture land. The map shows the Pennarth Harbour to the east of the application site, with a small river or stream to the west and north. The Tithe Award apportionments records 3 entries, presented in Table 1 below. **Table 1: extract from the Llandaff Tithe Map**

No.	Owner	Occupier	Names and Description of Land	State of Cultivation
608	Clive The Honble Robert Henry and Lady Harriott	Clive The Honble Robert Henry and Lady Harriott	Sheep Leys/ Grange Farm	Pasture
606	Clive The Honble Robert Henry and Lady Harriott	William Morgan	Eleven Acres/ Grange Farm	Pasture
605	Clive The Honble Robert Henry and Lady Harriott	Lewis Lewis and Hopkins Smith	Sixteen Acres/ Grange Farm	Pasture

The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1881 Six-Inch map depicts the application site located upon an area of Salt Marshes, labelled as Cardiff West Moors. The River Taff is located to the east of the application site, with the Ward Boundary, the Centre of Channel at Low Tide also located here. Taff Vale Railway is located directly to the west of the application site, also labelled as Penarth Harbour, with a tramway also labelled to the north-west. This location of the railway is also labelled as the High-Water Mark of Ordinary Tide. To the west of the Taff Vale Railway are the Lower Grangetown Brick Works and a number of brickkilns. The River Ely and Penarth Moors are located to the west of these. An area labelled as Lower Grangetown, shown with a large

number of terraced houses and St. Pauls Church and a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Gas Works and Grangetown Iron Works are located to the west of this area. In addition, to the south-east of Lower Grangetown, the Hamadryad Hospital Ship is visible.

The OS 1889 Six-Inch map continues to depict the application site within an area of Saltings, with an area of Mud shown directly to the east of the application site. A number of features, thought to be 'other pits' or a footpath are located across the west and north-west of the application site, with a tramway depot shown within the north-western corner of the application site. A sewage tank is visible to the north-east of the application site, with a number of covered tanks visible to the west. The railway line to the west of the application site is now labelled as the Penarth Harbour & Dock Railway, Penarth Harbour Branch.

The OS 1916 and 1922 Six-Inch maps show a similar situation to that depicted on the 1889 OS map. However, an area labelled as a Stadium is now visible to the north-west (replacing the previous tramway depot). A spring is also depicted to the north of the application site, with residential expansion visible to the north of the application site within the previously labelled Lower Grangetown area. To the south-east of Lower Grangetown the previously shown Hamadryad Hospital Ship has now been established into the Royal Hamadryad Seaman's Hospital, displayed as a complex of buildings rather than a ship. A Gridiron is now displayed to the south-east of the application site, providing passage into the River Taff, with Windsor Slipways & Graving Dock to the south of this.

The OS 1938 Six-Inch map shows the site appearing similar to that depicted in the 1922 OS map. The immediate area is now labelled as Cardiff West Moors, with a number of possible large buildings to the west. The railway to the west is now owned by Great Western Railway, with Ferry Road to the west of this. A number of old Clay pits, a Fish Meat Factory and Imperial Wharf are also visible to the west of the application site, with Cardiff Rope Works visible to the north-west.

The OS 1947 Six-Inch map shows the site appearing similar to that depicted on the 1938 OS map; however, the shape of the site now mirrors that of present day. Further development is visible to the north of the application site, with division of land and a small collection of buildings, and further residential development in the form of terraced housing to the west of the application site. Channel View Road and South Clive Street are now present. The area to the south of the application site is now labelled as South Division, with the area to the south of the River Taff labelled as the Penarth Flats. Directly to the east of the application site is the High-Water Mark of Medium Tides, displaying the alteration of the shoreline over time. A number of pits are now shown, within the centre of the application site, and to the east and south of the application site boundary.

The OS 1965 Six-Inch maps displays further development across the west of the application site, with a number of trees depicted across the north and west of the application site. The area directly to the north of the application site is now labelled The Marl, with a Sand & Gravel Yard and a Tank to the north-east, and a Road Haulage Depot to the south. The feature previously labelled Gridiron is now referred to as Jetties

(Disused). The railway line is still visible to the west of the application site, however, is no longer labelled with any names or owner.

The OS 1974 National Grid 1:10,000 map shows further development of the application site, with Channel View Flats displayed to the south-western corner of the application site, with features including two Pavilions, a Bowling Green and Tennis Courts are visible upon the Marl, to the north of the application site. The area to the north-east of the application site is no longer shown as a Sand & Gravel Yard, instead, a conveyor is now depicted here. Expansion to the Road Transport Depot is displayed to the south of the application site.

Further expansion, to the west of the application site of the Channel View Estate is visible upon the 1984 National Grid 1:10,000 map, with Channel View Road now displayed in the same configuration as in the present day. To the north of the application site, The Marl now consists of playing fields and a playground. The area to the west of the application site is now labelled as Grangetown C, with the area to the east labelled as Butetown.

The 1995 National Grid 1:10,000 map shows the site similar to that depicted on the 1984 map. Further development is visible to the south of the application site, with the Road Transport Depot no longer recorded. Seager Drive, Campbell Drive and Harrison Way are now displayed, as well as a number of possible residential properties. The A4323 is now visible to the south of Campbell Drive.

No further changes are to be seen upon the 2001, 2010 and 2020 National Grid 1:10,000 maps.

9. Site Walkover Survey

A site walkover survey was undertaken on 21st July 2020 by Philip Bowker, Tetra Tech. The weather was bright and sunny, with excellent visibility across the site.

The site consists of parkland across the east, with residential properties to the south, west. Further parkland is located to the north of the application site, with Cardiff Leisure Centre located to the north-east of the application site. The east of the application site is bordered by the River Taff, with an overwater bridge and harbour area further east.

The application site was first accessed to the east (Photograph 14), with Jim Driscoll Way located to the north-east of the application site. A public footpath (Cardiff Bay Trail) and surrounding grass/parkland is located here, with residential properties further east (Photographs 6-8).

As the public footpath is followed southwards, large areas of vegetation are border the east of the site (Photographs 1-3). To the centre of the application site, mounded areas of vegetation are visible, with grassland/parkland extending to the south (Photographs 2, 4, 5). The grassland/parkland also extends to the west, with large trees planted throughout (Photographs 20, 21).

Further residential properties are located to the south of the application site, which are surrounded by a public footpath to the east, and large vegetation to the north (Photographs 9,10). Further buildings are also located to the south-west of the application site (Photograph 11).

The majority of the western edge of the application site consists of residential properties and roads, with Channel View Road located through the centre of this area (Photograph 13). Within close proximity of Beecher Avenue, a small fenced park area is located (Photograph 12). To the south of Channel View Road, the Historic Environment Record notes the site of Penarth Railway, no railway remains were observed, with the area now consisting of residential properties (Photographs 22,23). Ferry Road is located to the north of the application site, populated with a large number of terraced properties to the north, with The Marl to the south to the east (Photograph 15), with commercial properties to the east (Photographs 16, 17). Just outside the north-west of the application site, the Historic Environment Record notes the location of the National Shell Factory, though little seems to remain, except, perhaps, an area of hardstanding which is visible (Photographs 18, 19).

There were no potential archaeological features or deposits identified during the walkover survey.

10. Heritage Potential and Impacts

10.1 Archaeological Potential

There is considered to be low potential for archaeological remains of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Iron Age date to be present within the application site. No assets dating to the Prehistoric period have been identified within the study area.

There is considered to be a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains of Roman date to be present within the application site. Two assets dating to the Roman period have been identified within the study area, which include possible residual finds such as coins. Furthermore, a succession of Roman forts is noted in the centre of Cardiff, showing a large military presence.

There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of early medieval date to be present within the application site. The period is still poorly understood and lacking archaeological evidence. Some evidence may be gleaned from place names.

There is considered to be a moderate potential for archaeological remains of medieval date to be present within the application site. Although there are two assets dating to the medieval period within the study area, both the application site and study area sit in an area known as Grangetown. Grangetown is noted to have origins dating back to the medieval period, with the older surviving building being the Grade II Listed Grange Farmhouse (13807, GGAT01236s). In addition, this building is located within the area of Margam Abbey, first

founded in 1147. Therefore, by association potential remains within the application site. Within the surrounding area, Cardiff Castle was established during the 11th century.

There is considered to be a low potential for archaeological remains of post-medieval date to be present within the application site. One asset dated to the post-medieval period is located to the north- west corner of the application site, Ferry Road.

There is considered to be a moderate to high potential for archaeological remains of Industrial and Modern date to the present within the application site. 'Modern day' Grangetown dates from 1857, indicating the beginning of significant alteration of both the application site and the study area during this period. In addition, a large number of assets dating between the Industrial and Modern period having been identified within the study area, in particular the Scheduled 'Wreck of Louisa', located directly to the east of the application site. The surrounding areas were predominately used for industrial activity, with assets including the Penarth Railway, the Harbour Branch Line is located within west of the application site, with the National Shell Factory and the Cardiff Rope Works located within close proximity of the west of the application site. Historic Mapping also indicates the presence of Saltings and Sewage Works within close proximity of the application site. During the modern period, historic mapping and aerial photography displays the construction of residential properties and terraces within the west of the application site.

The archaeological potential and impacts at different sections within the application site is considered in more detail in the table below.

Table 2: summarising the potential, heritage value and anticipated magnitude of impact for each individual heritage assets/ group of assets.

Potential Archaeology	Description and value	Magnitude of Impact
Previously unrecorded archaeological remains	<p>There is a low to moderate potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains and deposits; the application site is located in an archaeological landscape, and numerous remains have been found within the study area, including a number of Roman coins, a medieval monastic houses and a large amount of assets dating to the Industrial period onwards, and modern assets.</p> <p>It is anticipated that previously unrecorded remains and deposits could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romano-British activity associated with the Roman sites such as the large late Roman masonry fort within Cardiff, and the Cardiff to Neath Roman Road located 4.76km to the north-west of the application site (60c). could be present, such as finds, considering the proximity to the site. If present, the value of such remains will depend on their character, extent and preservation, as well as their relationship with the Roman sites, and may range from modest to high evidential value and local to regional importance. • Medieval and post-medieval activity, with Grangetown having medieval origins, with more recent construction of the town commencing in 1857. • It is highly likely that further evidence for Industrial period will be present within the application site, considering the past use of the surrounding landscape, and the consideration of the current known (confirmed) assets within the site, cartographic evidence of the Industrial period onwards use of the site. Where present, such features are likely to be for limited evidential value and local interest depending on character and preservation. 	<p>The development proposals are likely to have up to a substantial negative magnitude of impact upon any remains present, depending on the location, preservation, character and extent of remains.</p>

10.2 Designated Heritage Assets

The Wreck of Louisa (GM553)

The Scheduled Wreck of 'Louisa' is a large 19th century sea going merchant vessel, currently resting in silt on the western side of the River Taff between the Clarence Bridge and the new PDR Bridge. This vessel was built in 1851 in Nova Scotia, Canada, by James Yeo and was used in Transatlantic trade. It is thought that the vessel was used to transport Canadian timber. The Lloyd's Register describes the "Louisa" (official number 32808) as measuring 147 ft long by 30 ft wide and 21ft deep. She last appears in the Register in 1902 when she was owned and sailed by Joseph Rees of Aberaeron. The hulk survives largely intact for almost half of the original length of the vessel up to the iron hanging knees for the lower deck beams, and for two thirds of the length at the keel level. The events which caused the sinking of the vessel are not recorded within the List entry, however it is noted that the Wreck was visible until the impoundment of Cardiff Bay.

The extent of the Scheduled Wreck is located within close proximity of the east of the application site, within the River Taff, which borders the application site.

Since the Wreck is designated as a Scheduled Monument, the Wreck has high heritage significance. During the site walkover survey, possible remnants of the Wreck were visible within the River Taff from the application site, although these could be other wooden debris not related to the wreck (Photographs 24-34). No storm drains, which might have been a source of harm to the remains, were visible during the site walkover survey for this assessment.

The principal and immediate setting of the Wreck can be considered to be the River Taff, in which it is submerged, and on which it was once afloat. The wider setting may be regarded as the extant maritime remains of the Industrial past of the surrounding area, such as the designated buildings of Mount Stuart Docks to the east, and non-designated assets including a number of sea locks and canals noted upon the Historic Environment Record. Historic mapping also displays the application site as Salt Marsh and Maltings during the Industrial period.

The subsequent redevelopment of the area in modern times has impacted and diminished the relationship between the Wreck and the surrounding area, reducing the strength of the contribution of the wider setting to the heritage significance of the asset, through the loss of some Industrial remains. Historic mapping shows that the parkland of the application site originates in 1965.

Intervisibility between the application site and the Scheduled Monument is present, through gaps in the vegetation on the eastern border (Photographs 24, 25, 28, 29, 30), causing a slight negative impact upon the setting and significance of the asset; however, it should be taken into account that vegetation and large trees do provide an aspect of screening between the asset and the application site. In addition, it is estimated that

closest part of the proposed development to the Scheduled Monument will be at least 11 storeys high. This will significantly reduce the effectiveness of the screening in place, and negate the need for further hedge-planted screening. These proposed heights may have an adverse effect on the setting of the Wreck, impacting its relationship with the surrounding area; however, the location of the proposed development is no closer to the Wreck than the current. As a result, the development will have a moderate intermediate effect. While effective screening may not be a feasible option, due to the heights of the development, the adverse effect could be mitigated through effective heritage interpretation, such as an information board facing towards the Wreck of Louisa, which provide further public benefit from the development by enhancing understanding of the Wreck and, as a result, its significance.

Although it is estimated that the flows from the outfalls, from the development will increase as a result of the proposed development, current proposals state that the existing surface water sewer outfall is to be utilised. As a result, no new headwalls are to be constructed, and no works are to be undertaken within the bank of the River Taff. This use of the existing system means that there will be no identifiable, adverse impact on the Wreck.

Overall, it is likely that the proposed development would have a slight negative impact upon the significance of the asset, however previous redevelopment within the application site and surrounding area result in a moderate intermediate effect on the asset, with no material harm.

Former Cardiff and District Western District Sewerage Pumping Station (13775)

The Grade II Listed Sewage Pumping Station was built in 1907-1910 to service the western district of Cardiff, designed by Cardiff City Engineer W Harpur. The listing entry notes that the pumping was carried out by 4 sets of Summers and Scott's 3-crank compound direct-acting steam engines, each capable of lifting 150,000 gallons per hour. Two sets were designed to cope with a normal flow of 50,000 gallons per hour, with the other 2 sets assisted by vertical gas engines to cope with additional storm water. The building was converted for use as an antiques warehouse in 1990.

The pumping station is located 1.06km to the south-west of the application site (Photograph 35). Due to the location of the asset, and intervening vegetation, there is no intervisibility between the asset and the application site (Photograph 36). The proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the assets or cause no material harm to the assets.

Gas Holder at British Gas Grangetown Works (14067)

The Grade II Listed Gas Holder at British Gas Grangetown Works is dated to 1881, built for the Cardiff Gas Light and Coke Company. The listing entry notes that the dated inscription on a plate mounted on frame reads

'J & W Horton 1881 Smethwick'. Some restoration was also undertaken upon the asset following World War Two bomb damage.

The Gas Holder is located 0.17km to the north-west of the application site (Photograph 37). Due to intervening buildings and vegetation, little intervisibility is present between the asset and the application site (Photographs 38-39). The proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the assets or cause no material harm to the assets.

Grange Gardens (GM72), Grange Farmhouse (13807), Parish Church of St Paul (13770), War Memorial in Grange Gardens (19088), Shelter in Grange Gardens (19089)

The Registered Park and Garden, Grange Gardens is a small but well-preserved Victorian urban public park retaining much of its original layout and was the first of Cardiff's public parks to include a bandstand and public tennis courts. The Park and Garden is located 0.39km to the north of the application site.

The Grade II Listed War Memorial in Grange Gardens was designed by H C Fehr and was erected in the 1920s. The listing entry notes that bronze plates upon the memorial record the names and units of the people of Grangetown killed whilst serving with Armed Forces and Merchant Service. The Grade II Listed Shelter in Grange Gardens is thought to date to the modern period, a rustic shelter of tree trunks and branches, slate roof, broad octagonal plan, with a broad segmentally arched entrance, windows to front and sides of octagon. These assets are located approximately 0.48km to the north-east of the application site.

The Grade II Listed Grange Farmhouse is on the site of one of the monastic granges of Margam Abbey, and dates to the late medieval (16th century), with 19th century additions and alterations. The farmhouse is located 0.57km to the north/north-west of the application site.

The Grade II Listed Parish Church of St Paul dates to 1888 and was designed by J P Seddon and J Coates Carter, architects, to replace iron church of 1879, on land donated by Lord Windsor. The church is located 0.36km to the north of the application site.

Given the presence of intervening development and vegetation, there is no intervisibility between the assets and the application site (Photographs 40-48). The proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the assets or cause no material harm to the assets.

Mount Stuart Square Conservation Area

Mount Stuart Square Conservation Area was designated in 1980, as the area contains historic importance of the commercial growth of Cardiff, with a large number of buildings being retained due to statutory listing, providing a visual remnant of the former commercial heart of Cardiff Docks and its residential suburb. These buildings include a Pillar Box Outside former Coal Exchange (14000), 20 Mount Stuart Square (14002),

Marine House (14003), Mount Stuart House (14004), Aberdare House (14006) 54 Mount Stuart Square (14007), 58 Mount Stuart Square (14008), Cardiff Exchange Building (14015), White Hart Public House (20282).

The Grade II* Listed Cardiff Exchange Building is located on the north-east border of the study area (14015). The Exchange Building was built between 1884-1886 to the design of Seward & Thomas, on the site of the central gardens of Mount Stuart Square. The Grade II* Listed 54 Mount Stuart Square (Empire House) is also located to the north-east. Empire House was constructed in 1926 by Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas, architects to Cardiff (14007). These Grade II* Listed Buildings fall within the Mount Stuart Square Conservation Area, with a further 17 Grade II Listed Buildings located within this Conservation Area. Examples include, numerous properties on Mount Stuart Square dating from the Industrial and Modern periods (1,4, 6,7,8,9,10,11,20, 58) (Cadw Listing Entries 13990, 13992, 13993, 13994, 13995, 13996, 13997, 13998, 14002, 14008), Phoenix Buildings, dating from 1901, located upon the site of the former Siloam Chapel (c.1859) (13991), and the White Hart Public House, rebuilt in 1889 to designs of EWM Corbett, to replace the previous public house at this location (before 1857) (20282).

The Conservation Area is located 0.79km to the north-east of the application site, across the River Taff. Due to intervening buildings, vegetation and the distance between the Conservation Area and Listed Buildings and the application site, there is no intervisibility between the Conservation Area, Listed Buildings and application site (Photographs 49-53). The proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the assets or cause no material harm to the assets.

Pierhead Conservation Area

Pierhead Conservation Area was designated in 1984, to give recognition of Butetown's historic dock area, encompassing the original residential development designed to house workers associated with the docks.

There are twenty-eight Listed Buildings located within the Pierhead Conservation Area, all of which are Grade II Listed. Examples include three dry docks, known as Mount Stuart Graving Docks and Power House at a former ship repairing yard (14048, 14047, 14046, 14045), 19 terraced houses located on Windsor Esplanade (numbers 1 to 19), consisting of snecked grey and brown local sandstone thought to have been built by Alexander Roos between 1856 and 1871 (14026, 14027, 14028, 14029, 14030, 14031, 14032, 14033, 14034, 14035, 14036, 14037, 14038, 14039, 14040, 14041, 14042, 14043, 14044), two houses on Bute Esplanade from a terrace of previously 12 houses built in 1857 by designs of Alexander Roos (13958, 13959) and a public house, The Big Windsor licensed in 1855 (14019).

The Conservation Area is located approximately 0.62km to the east of the application site. Across different points of the Conservation Area, intervening buildings prevent intervisibility between the assets and the applications site (Photographs 54-58). At the southerly point of the Conservation Area, a view across the

River Taff is possible, however due to the distance, a clear view of the application site is not present (Photograph 59). Due to the lack of intervisibility between the assets and the application site, the proposed development is therefore deemed to cause no change to the setting of the assets or cause no material harm to the assets.

11. Mitigation Recommendations and Conclusions

11.1 Archaeological Remains

Sections 10-10.2 outline a number of impacts anticipated from the proposed developments, and these include physical impacts on previously unrecorded archaeological remains within both areas of the application site.

A number of non-designated assets have been identified within or within close proximity of the application site, these include Penarth Railway Line (GGAT02914s), the National Shell Factory (GGAT05070s), and Ferry Road (GGAT02916s). Furthermore, the Scheduled Wreck of “Louisa” is located directly to the east of the application site. Due to the numerous assets of varying dates within the surrounding area, there is potential that remnants of settlement and Industrial use may be present.

The nature and extent of archaeological remains on site is unknown at this time; however, should features or deposits survive in situ, the proposed development of the site would result in a moderate to substantial negative magnitude of impact on these remains, as they would likely be destroyed as a result of the groundworks.

The Historic Environment Record data does not display any previous archaeological works within the application site. It is therefore suggested that a geophysical survey and possible evaluation trenching is undertaken upon the parkland areas of the site, with a watching brief undertaken on any groundworks within areas of hardstanding. Furthermore, it is also suggested that screening between the Scheduled Wreck of “Louisa” and the proposed development is not feasible, therefore effective heritage interpretation, such as an information board facing towards the Wreck of Louisa, which provide further public benefit from the development by enhancing understanding of the Wreck and, as a result, its significance.

Any further archaeological work should be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, any requirements stipulated by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, and a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed in advance with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. It is recommended that these recommendations and suggestions are confirmed with the Archaeological Planning Officer for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. Any further work required would satisfy the PPW requirement. Assuming appropriate archaeological mitigation is secured, the proposal is also considered to comply with local policy.

12. Archive

This Desk-Based Assessment will be submitted to the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) for HER enhancement purposes and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). This should include the submission of all digital data generated, which may include but may not be limited to: CAD files, GIS files, geophysics results and photographs. All digitised survey information should be geo-referenced to the Ordnance Survey. The Guidance for Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) will also be adhered to.

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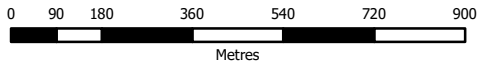
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APPENDICES

A- SITE LOCATION PLAN



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Sheet Size: **A4** Scale of Original: **1:15,000**

Client: **Cardiff Council/ Powell Dobson Architects**

Project: **Channel View**

SJH Created:	NM Checked:	March 2021 Date:	V1 Version:
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Site Location Plan

Office: 4154	Project No: A115866-1	Figure No: 1
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Historic Environment Impact Assessment Methodology

Tetra Tech’s evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State’s criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment, as well as complimentary good practice guidance including Historic England’s Conservation Principles (**Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal**).

Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of significance for all types of heritage assets, including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site, such as battlefields, parks and gardens. The table considers both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or assets that can contribute to international research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality. Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
National/ High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or assets that can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Regional/ Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Grade II Listed Buildings of modest preservation or integrity. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields of poorer preservation or integrity. Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.

Value	Examples
Local/ Low	<p>Undesignated assets of local importance.</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p> <p>Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest.</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note.</p> <p>Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.</p>

Impact

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its significance. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	<p>Impacts will act to damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative).</p> <p>The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive).</p>
Moderate	<p>Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative).</p> <p>Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset</p>

Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
	would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive).
Slight	Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative). Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive).
Negligible / No Change	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions (Negative). Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive).

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

Any embedded mitigation is considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described in the impact assessment will be considered stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into account.

Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

C- SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: East of the application site, facing east.



Photograph 2: Public footpath to the east of the application site, facing south-west.



Photograph 3: Public footpath and vegetation to the east of the application site, facing south-east.



Photograph 4: East of the application site, and areas of vegetation, facing east.



Photograph 5: Area of vegetation to the centre of the application site, facing north-east.



Photograph 6: North-east of the application site, facing Jim Driscoll Way, facing east.



Photograph 7: North-east of the application site, facing north-east.



Photograph 8: View of north-east of the application site.



Photograph 9: South-east of the application site, facing south-west.



Photograph 10: South-east of the application site, facing north-east.



Photograph 11: Area of hardstanding to the south-west of the application site, facing west.



Photograph 12: Small fenced area to west of the application site, facing south-west.



Photograph 13: Channel View Road through the centre of the application site, facing north.



Photograph 14: Access to the east of the application site, facing south.



Photograph 15: View of Ferry Road, facing west.



Photograph 16: View of Ferry Road, facing east.



Photograph 17: View of Ferry Road.



Photograph 18: View of Munition Factory Site, facing north.



Photograph 19: View of Munitions Factory Site, facing south-west.



Photograph 20: Large trees and vegetation to the west of the application site, facing south-west.



Photograph 21: View of west of the application site, facing north.



Photograph 22: Penarth Railway Site, facing south-west.



Photograph 23: Penarth Railway Site.



Photograph 24: View of GM553, facing east.



Photograph 25: View of GM553 from centre of the application site, facing east.



Photograph 26: View of GM553, facing east.



Photograph 27: View of GM553, facing east.



Photograph 28: View of GM553, facing north-east.



Photograph 29: View of GM553, facing north-east.



Photograph 30: Vegetation across the east of the application site, facing east.



Photograph 31: View of GM553 from bridge, facing applicaiton site, facing west.



Photograph 32: View of GM533 and application site, facing north-west.



Photograph 33: View of GM533 and application site, facing west.



Photograph 34: View of GM553 and application site, facing west.



Photograph 35: View of Pumping Station, facing north-west.



Photograph 36: View towards application site, facing north-east.



Photograph 37: View of Gas Holder.



Photograph 38: View towards application site, facing north-east.



Photograph 39: View towards application site.



Photograph 40: View of Parish Church.



Photograph 41: View towards application site.



Photograph 42: View towards application site.



Photograph 43: View towards application site.



Photograph 44: View of Grange Gardens, facing north.



Photograph 45: View towards application site.



Photograph 46: View towards application site.



Photograph 47: View towards application site.



Photograph 48: View towards application site.



Photograph 49: View towards application site.



Photograph 50: View towards application site.



Photograph 51: View towards application site.



Photograph 52: View towards application site.



Photograph 53: View towards application site.



Photograph 54: Pierhead Conservation Area, view towards application site.



Photograph 55: View towards application site.



Photograph 56: View towards application site.



Photograph 57: View towards application site.



Photograph 58: View towards application site.



Photograph 59: View towards application site.

D- PLANNING POLICIES

Cardiff Local Development Plan (adopted 2016)

KP17 – Built Heritage

Policy

Cardiff's distinctive heritage assets will be protected, managed and enhanced, in particular the character and setting of its Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Listed Buildings; Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens; Conservation Areas; Locally Listed Buildings and other features of local interest that positively contribute to the distinctiveness of the city.

This Policy affords strategic policy protection for Cardiff's historic environment as required by legislation and PPW. The historic environment enriches people's lives and the visual appearance of the city. It reflects the diversity and culture of the communities that have formed it over time, provides evidence of Cardiff's past and helps define its present identity and character. An understanding of the historic and cultural significance of the city can provide a context for managing change and creates a backdrop for innovation in the design of new development to shape the future of the city.

There are currently 28 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Cardiff. This Policy affords appropriate protection to these monuments and others that may be scheduled over the Plan period, as well as other important archaeological remains identified within the Historic Environment Record. SPG on Archaeologically Sensitive Areas will provide further guidance on four areas of the city where significant finds have been recorded.

There are currently almost 1,000 buildings in Cardiff on the statutory List of Buildings with Special Architectural or Historic Interest, designated by Cadw on behalf of the Welsh Government. Along with the legislation referred to above, This Policy affords appropriate protection to these statutory listed buildings and others that may be added to the list by Cadw over the Plan period.

The Council also holds a Local List of Buildings of Merit. This Policy identifies the significance of these locally listed buildings (and others that may be added to the list by the Council over the Plan period) have in forming the character of the area. Welsh Office Circular 61/96 identifies the weight their designation may have in the assessment of development proposals.

There are currently 27 conservation areas in Cardiff, as identified on the Constraints Map. Along with the legislation referred to above. This Policy affords appropriate protection to these and other areas that may be designated by the Council over the Plan period. The Policy should be read in conjunction with the adopted Conservation Area Appraisal prepared for each area, including the enhancement proposals included within them.

Finally, there are currently 19 historic parks and gardens and 1 historic landscape (the Wentloog Levels) included on the Cadw/ICOMOS 'Register of Historic Landscapes Parks, and Gardens'. This Policy affords appropriate protection to these and other historic parks, gardens and landscapes that may be added to the register by Cadw/ICOMOS over the Plan period.

In seeking to respond to the presence of heritage assets, developers are encouraged to follow a sequence of investigation and assessment to identify the cultural and historic significance of a place before developing

proposals for change or alteration. In this way appropriate approaches can be developed to preserve and enhance the historic environment through proposals that respond to and complement their context. The process is commended within Circular 61/96 and advice within BS Standard 7913, 2013.

EN5 – Designated Sites

Policy

Development will not be permitted that would cause unacceptable harm to sites of international or national nature conservation importance. Development proposals that would affect locally designated sites of nature conservation and geological importance should maintain or enhance the nature conservation and/or geological importance of the designation. Where this is not the case and the need for the development outweighs the conservation importance of the site, it should be demonstrated that there is no satisfactory alternative location for the development which avoids nature conservation impacts, and compensation measures designed to ensure that there is no reduction in the overall nature conservation value of the area or feature.

The purpose of Policy is to ensure that the Council fulfils its obligations in respect of protecting sites of nature conservation importance from harmful development.

Where development is proposed which may have an effect on a site of international or national importance for nature conservation, sufficient information will be required of all applicants to enable a full assessment of the proposal to be carried out. The need for such assessments will not be limited to development located within the designated areas as, depending on the nature of the development and of the nature conservation interest, significant effects may occur even if the development is some distance away.

Assessment of unacceptable harm will be in accordance with the criteria set out in the legislation which establishes the sites of international or national importance for nature conservation, and which are expanded upon in Chapter 5 of Planning Policy Wales (2012) and Sections 5.3, 5.4 and Annex 3 of Technical Advice Note (Wales) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (2009).

In the case of developments required to be assessed under the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), where an initial determination of likely significance has indicated that the proposal may be likely to have a significant effect, or the decision as to whether or not the development would have a significant effect on the designated site is inconclusive, an appropriate assessment under Regulation 61(1) will be required and further information may be required from the applicant or other parties.

Where development proposals may be likely to result in disturbance or harm to a European or UK protected species or its habitat, additional information will be requested of applicants.

If planning permission is granted it may be the subject of appropriate conditions, or management agreements or planning obligations will be sought to secure appropriate protection, monitoring, mitigation or compensation and favourable management.

The network of SSSIs/SACs/SPAs and Ramsar Sites alone is not sufficient to maintain the biodiversity of Cardiff. It is therefore important to identify other locally designated wildlife sites such as Sites of Importance

for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). Cardiff currently has 177 SINCs and 6 LNRs.

Geological and geomorphological sites of importance that do not merit notification as a SSSI may also be designated as a SINC or Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS). Such sites define the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside those that are statutorily protected. Geological sites within Cardiff will be designated during the Plan period. The aim of this Policy is to protect the LNRs, SINCs and RIGS referred to above.

The Policy will contribute to the protection and enhancement of Biodiversity interests in accordance with Policy EN6 and will work towards delivering the Plan's objective of protecting and enhancing features of Cardiff's natural environment and heritage.

Chapter 5 of PPW and TAN 5 provide guidance on planning policies to protect biodiversity interests. In accordance with this guidance, the Council will carefully assess proposals for development affecting non-statutory and locally designated sites by evaluating whether:

- the need for the proposed development is considered to outweigh the importance of the particular nature conservation interest and any harm likely to be caused to it;
- the proposed development can be more satisfactorily accommodated elsewhere;
- and appropriate mitigation or compensation measures are proposed.

Where development is proposed which may have an effect on a non-statutory or locally designated site, sufficient information will be required from all applicants to enable a full assessment of the proposals to be carried out. The need for such assessments will not be limited to development located within the designated areas as, depending on the nature of the development and the nature conservation interest, significant effects may occur even if the proposed development is located some distance from the conservation interest. The required assessments, including ecological surveys, will need to be undertaken at the appropriate time of the year. Further guidance will be available in the Biodiversity SPG.

Where planning permission is granted, it may be the subject of appropriate conditions or management agreements to ensure suitable protection, monitoring, mitigation or compensation and favourable management. Where compensatory provision is required, it should be of the same standard and size to that lost as a result of the development. In such cases, details of the type and level of provision will be provided, and agreed by the case officer, prior to determination of the planning application. This may also be required for outline planning applications where appropriate. Where necessary, planning obligations may be sought in accordance with Policy KP7.

SINCs will be measured in accordance with the annual review of SINCs and additionally reported on in the LDP Annual Monitoring Report.

The Designated Sites identified in this Policy are defined on the Constraints Map and listed in Appendix 7. (It should be noted that although this information is accurate at the time of adoption, potential changes to designated areas are possible over the plan period. The Council will keep an up to date record of the boundaries of all designated sites which can be accessed via the Council website.

ENV9- Conservation of the Historic Environment

Development relating to any of the heritage assets listed below (or their settings) will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it preserves or enhances that asset's architectural quality, historic and cultural significance, character, integrity and/or setting.

- i. Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- ii. Listed Buildings and their curtilage structures;
- iii. Conservation Areas;
- iv. Archaeologically Sensitive Areas;
- v. Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens;
- vi. Locally Listed Buildings of Merit and other historic features of interest that positively contribute to the distinctiveness of the city.

This Policy aims to set out the criteria against which proposals affecting Cardiff's heritage assets will be assessed. The Heritage assets identified in this Policy are defined on the Constraints Map and in Appendix 6 with the exception of Statutory Listed Buildings and Locally Listed Buildings of Merit which can be viewed on the Council website.

It should be noted that although this information is accurate at the time of adoption, potential changes to designated areas are possible over the plan period. The Council will keep an up to date record of the boundaries of all designated sites which can be accessed via the Council website.

Occasionally built heritage will be a constraint, the need for preservation outweighing the benefit of development. More often, a heritage asset will be an opportunity for retaining local identity through the repair and reuse of historic assets and strengthening this through respect for local characteristics of design, for the interpretation of hidden heritage assets, or for the enhancement of the characteristic natural environment. All new developments within historic areas should be designed in such a way as to preserve or enhance their special character.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

PPW, Chapter 3 Conserving the Historic Environment and Welsh Office Circular 60/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology (scheduled to be replaced by a Technical Advice Note within the plan period) set out clear statements of national development management policy for archaeological remains and should be referred to accordingly.

Listed Buildings

Once a building is listed (or is subject to a Building Preservation Notice) no work to the interior or exterior of the building, or to structures within its curtilage, that would affect the special architectural or historic interest of the building can be undertaken without Listed Building Consent. This can include work that would not require planning permission under the provisions of the Planning Acts.

Listed building control is subject to the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Advice is set out in Circular 61/96 (scheduled to be replaced by a Technical Advice Note within the plan period). There is no statutory requirement to have regard to the provisions of the development plan when considering an application for listed building consent. It is strongly recommended, however, that

owners or developers seek early advice from the Council prior to undertaking any works or making an application for listed building consent.

Where Policy EN9 is particularly relevant is in the case of development that affects the setting of a listed building or in the consideration of an associated planning application for a change of use.

Listed building consent is not required if the development is beyond the curtilage of the listed building and only affects its setting. However, considerable damage can be done to the architectural or historic interest of the listed building if the development is insensitive in design, scale or positioning. The setting of a listed building is often an essential feature of its character. The setting may be limited to the immediate surroundings, but it can extend for a considerable distance. A proposed development might affect the gardens or parkland of a major house, the rural characteristics of a farmstead or the street setting of an urban building that forms an important visual element of that street. Policy EN9 requires that development proposals take full account of the setting of any listed building in the vicinity and that developers demonstrate that the setting will not be harmed.

In terms of associated planning applications for changes of use of a listed building, the Council will expect applicants to demonstrate how their proposals have been arrived at in the context of the PPW aim to identify the optimum viable use that is compatible with the character and setting of the listed building.

Conservation Areas

The adopted series of Conservation Area Appraisal (CAA) documents seek to provide a sound basis for managing development proposals and for progressing initiatives to preserve and enhance each conservation area, in line with advice in PPW and Circular 61/96. The documents were adopted following extensive local consultation and provide a clear and agreed definition of those elements which contribute to the special character and historic interest of the area.

The findings of the CAAs need to be fully taken into account when considering development proposals. The design and access statement accompanying any application for planning permission should, where relevant, clearly set out how the development preserves or enhances the conservation area. In the assessment of planning applications, the Council will wherever feasible seek to enhance the special character of each area as defined and promoted by each adopted CAA.

It is recommended that owners or developers seek early advice from the Council prior to making an application for demolition or development within a conservation area.

The Council will continue to review its conservation area designations, boundaries and CAAs as required and against recognised national criteria in PPW and Circular 61/96, in addition to those characteristics identified within the approved Conservation Area Strategy (Sept 1997) to determine whether an area is of special interest.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas

Four archaeologically sensitive areas have been identified in Cardiff. The purpose of this non-statutory designation is to assist those who are planning development in areas where there is a known

archaeological resource or where it is likely that remains may be sensitive to development pressures. SPG on Archaeologically Sensitive Areas will provide further guidance and information.

Registered Historic Landscapes Parks and Gardens

The landscapes, parks and gardens on the register have no statutory protection, but they must be taken into account when development proposals are made that either affect them directly or that affect their setting.

Locally Listed Buildings of Merit and other historic features of interest

Many buildings, structures and archaeological remains that do not meet the very special criteria to merit scheduling or inclusion on the statutory list are nevertheless of value to the identity of the city for their contribution to local built character and/or social and historical associations.

Heritage and culture is an important social aspect and contributes to creating places where people want to live and work. Historic assets can create focal points and are useful in identifying the vernacular characteristics of an area that create distinctive places. Restoration and re-use is also a basic principle of developing sustainably. Standing buildings represent an investment of material and embodied energy that should not be ignored. Their removal, disposal and subsequent site works require further energy and creates waste.

These assets may be noted within the Council's list of buildings of local merit, embodied in the unscheduled archaeological record maintained by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust or may yet to be registered or listed but still worthy of retention for their contribution to local character or identity.

While inclusion on the local list does not currently afford any additional statutory protection to the buildings, it is the intention of Policy EN9 to ensure that full consideration is given to the conservation and continued use of such buildings, as part of the protection and enhancement of the special identity of Cardiff.

E- RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Designated Heritage Sites (Cadw)

Identifier	Record Type	Grid Reference	Description	Period
Designated Heritage Assets				
GM553	Scheduled Monument	ST 18148 74021	The Wreck of the "Louisa", a large 19 th century sea going merchant vessel, currently rest in silt on the western side of the River Taff between the Clarence Bridge and the new PDR Bridge. The "Louisa" was built on Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Canada in 1851. She was built by James Yeo, a Devonian emigrant for his son, William Yeo, to be used in Transatlantic trade. It was originally registered in Bristol and then from 1872 in Cardiff and probably used to transport Canadian timber to Bideford and Bristol. The Lloyd's Register describes the "Louisa" (official number 32808) as measuring 147 ft long by 30 ft wide and 21ft deep. She last appears in the Register in 1902 when she was owned and sailed by Joseph Rees of Aberaeron. The hulk survives largely intact up to the iron hanging knees for the lower deck beams for almost half of the original length of the vessel, and two thirds of the length at the keel level.	Industrial
14015	Grade II* Listed Building	ST 18943 74698	Cardiff Exchange Building, built 1884-86 to design of Seward & Thomas, architects, on site of central gardens of Mount Stuart Square. Interior alterations to Exchange Hall by same architects 1911-12. Interior altered in 1970's including insertion of false ceiling in Exchange Hall. Underground car park added in late 1970's , disfiguring main entrance court.	Industrial
14007	Grade II* Listed Building	ST 18981 74750	54 Mount Stuart Square, Empire House- Built 1926 by Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas, architects of Cardiff; contractors - Messrs William T Nicholls of Gloucester. The scheme was conceived before the war by Commander Charles E Evans, Chairman of the Company, which was one of the largest firms of coal exporters (and later on shippers) in South Wales.	Modern
13807	Grade II Listed Building	ST 17561 74983	Grange Farm House, house on the site of one of the monastic granges of Margam Abbey. Late medieval (16 th century) with 19 th century additions and alterations. Until mid-19 th century said to have been the only house between Cardiff and Penarth.	Medieval
13770	Grade II Listed Building	ST 17794 74804	Parish Church of St Paul., designed 1888 by J P Seddon and J Coates Carter, architects, to replace iron church of 1879, on land donated by Lord Windsor who also gave £4000 towards cost of church. Nave and aisles built 1889-91; chancel 1901-2, at further expense to Lord Windsor of £3000. Projected tower and steeple never built. The church is interesting for the early use of concrete aggregate materials in its construction.	Industrial

13958	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18871 74293	3 Bute Esplanade, two houses from terrace formerly of 12 houses, of which 7 remain. Circa 1857, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate.	Industrial
13959	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18877 74293	4 Bute Esplanade, two houses from terrace formerly of 12 houses, of which 7 remain. Circa 1857, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate.	Industrial
13990	Grade II Listed Building	ST 19001 74712	1 Mount Stuart Square (Lloyd's Bank), built in 1891. By E W M Corbett, architect.	Industrial
13993	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18995 74677	6 Mount Stuart Square , Circa 1858. Probably by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate. Original houses from Mount Stuart Square development later adapted for business use.	Industrial
13994	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18994 74672	7 Mount Stuart Square, Circa 1858. Probably by Alexander Rood, architect to Bute Estate. Original houses from Mount Stuart Square development later adapted for business use.	Industrial
13995	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18992 74665	8 Mount Stuart Square, Circa 1858. Probably by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate. Original houses from Mount Stuart Square development later adapted for business use. Ground floor of No 8 has square-headed doorway and to its R large three-light shop window with modern round arched glazing.	Industrial
13996	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18991 74659	9 Mount Stuart Square, Circa 1858. Probably by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate. Original houses from Mount Stuart Square development later adapted for business use. Ground floor of No 9 has bathstone later C19 commercial front (on grey stone plinth) dated 1889. C16/C17 Flemish Renaissance style, by W D Blessley. architect.	Industrial
13997	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18991 74652	10 Mount Stuart Square, Kilsby and Williams- Late Victorian facade, 1888-90, by J P Jones, architect.	Industrial
14002	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18924 74640	20 Mount Stuart Square, former house facing north of three storeys, late 1850s. Original house from Mount Stuart Square development, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate. Adapted for business use in later 19 th century.	Industrial
14003	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18915 74640	Marine House, two former houses facing north, three storeys, late 1850's. Formerly three original houses of Mount Stuart Square development, two facing N and one facing W onto entrance lane to square. Adapted for business use from later C19, (No 23 known to have been altered in 1900 by E W M Corbett, architect).	Industrial

14004	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18896 74617	Mount Stuart House, built 1898 for John Cory & Sons Ltd Ship owners, by H Tudor Thornley, (also architect of Beynon House in Square), and still occupied by the same company in the 1990s.	Industrial
14008	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18993 74746	58 Mount Stuart Square, Two houses from original development of Mount Stuart Square, probably by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate. These are amongst earliest, c. 1856.	Industrial
14017	Grade II Listed Building	ST 19067 74428	Scott's Brasserie (Former Pilotage Office), probably built in 1860s; shown on 1st edition OS map but not shown as the Pilotage Office until 2nd edition (1900); believed to have been originally stables.	Industrial
14019	Grade II Listed Building	ST 19032 74418	The Big Windsor, on the corner do the W of the Pilotage Building, 3 storeys, licensed in 1855, rebuilding of 1882 by E W M Corbett, architect and alterations of 1892 by W J Grylls, architect. Known as 'Big Windsor' to distinguish hotel from smaller 'Windsor Arms' formerly existing on N side of Stuart Street. Under renovation at time of inspection (autumn 1997). Public House.	Industrial
14026	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18840 74233	1 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressings, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14027	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18835 74230	2 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14028	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18829 74226	3 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14029	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18824 74224	4 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14030	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18818 74221	5 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14031	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18812 74219	6 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial

14032	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18806 74216	7 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14033	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18800 74213	8 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14034	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18794 74210	9 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14035	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18789 74207	10 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14036	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18782 74205	11 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14037	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18777 74202	12 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14038	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18771 74199	13 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14039	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18765 74197	14 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14040	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18759 74193	15 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14041	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18753 74190	16 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial

14042	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18748 74188	17 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14043	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18742 74185	18 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14044	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18735 74183	19 Windsor Esplanade, snecked grey and brown local sandstone with bathstone dressing, perhaps by Alexander Roos, architect to Bute Estate, and built between 1856 and 1871.	Industrial
14046	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18977 74304	Mount Stuart Graving Dock No.3, dry dock approximately 160m long by 25m wide. Sea walls of dock in massive blocks of grey-brown stone with granite copings, some coping stones with squat cast iron bollards; rebates for gates, passages for machinery. Former ship repairing yard.	Industrial?
14047	Grade II Listed Building	ST 19017 74320	Mount Stuart Graving Dock No.2, dry dock approx. 150m long by 30m wide. Thought to date between 1898-99.	Industrial
14048	Grade II Listed Building	ST 19058 74338	Mount Stuart Graving Dock No.1, dry dock of approximately 130m long by 22m wide. May incorporate parts of the dock shown on the 1st Edition OS Map, surveyed 1876-78, but was later altered and extended to the SE.	Industrial
20282	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18866 74614	White Hart Public House, three storeys, rebuilt 1889 to designs of EWM Corbett, architect, to replace building which was already public house before 1857.	Industrial
13991	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18998 74697	Phoenix Buildings, dated 1901 on frieze. On site of former Siloam Chapel (1859) and retaining all but front wall of chapel and re-using chapel roof raised to allow extra floor. Named after John Tudor Phoenix, member of building syndicate.	Industrial/Modern
14045	Grade II Listed Building	ST 19005 74245	Power House at Mount Stuart Graving Docks, early 20 th century single storey building plus tower.	Industrial/Modern
14067	Grade II Listed Building	ST 17409 74319	Gas Holder at British Gas Grangetown Works, dated 1881. Gasholder and support frame built for Cardiff Gas Light and Coke Company. Dated by inscription on plate mounted on frame, 'J & W Horton 1881 Smethwick'. Some restoration after bomb damage during Second World War.	Industrial/Modern

19088	Grade II Listed Building	ST 17996 74905	War Memorial in Grange Gardens, including enclosure railings, erected in 1920s. Designed by H C Fehr, sculptor. Funds raised by voluntary subscription under the auspices of the Grangetown War Heroes Memorial Committee. Bronze plates record the names and units of the people of Grangetown killed whilst serving with Armed Forces and Merchant Service.	Modern
19089	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18033 74948	Shelter in Grange Gardens- Rustic shelter of tree trunks and branches, slate roof, broad octagonal plan. Broad segmentally arched entrance, windows to front and sides of octagon.	Modern?
14006	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18881 74673	Aberdare House, 28 Mount Stuart Square, three storeys, rebuilt from two houses in 1920. Architect Henry Budgen.	Modern
14018	Grade II Listed Building	ST 19059 74417	Railings & Gates behind Scott's Brasserie (Former Pilotage Office), length of railings supported by 4 iron posts. Then pair of modern gates supported by I-beam gateposts.	Modern?
14001	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18940 74641	Baltic House, Edwardian Baroque style, 6 storey house dated to 1915, by Teather and Wilson FRIBA, architects of Cardiff.	Modern
13775	Grade II Listed Building	ST 16822 73772	Former Cardiff and District Western District Sewerage Pumping Station., built in 1907-1910 to service the western district of Cardiff. Designed by the Cardiff City Engineer W Harpur with a foundation stone laid 29 April 1907 by Alderman Mildon, chairman of the Cardiff Corporation public works. The pumping was carried out by 4 sets of Summers and Scott's 3-crank compound direct acting steam engines, each capable of lifting 150,000 gallons per hour; 2 sets designed to cope with a normal flow of 50,000 gallons per hour and the other 2 sets assisted by vertical gas engines to cope with additional storm water. 4 Babcock and Wilcox water tube boilers provided the steam for the engines. Converted for use as antiques warehouse, circa 1990.	Modern
13992	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18997 74685	4 Mount Stuart Square, dated 1910 in the centre of parapet. By Ivor Jones, architect, of Cardiff.	Modern
13998	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18990 74639	11 Mount Stuart Square, Crichton House, circa 1920. Inscriptions, 'Crichton House' and 'Bank' above doorways, and 'The Capital and Counties Bank. Est. 1834.' between windows.	Modern

13999	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18980 74713	Telephone Call Box adjoining E Side Of The Former Coal Exchange, K6 type square, red kiosk of cast-iron construction to the standard design of Giles Gilbert Scott, architect of London. Design introduced by GPO in 1936; this example manufactured by Carron Co, Stirlingshire.	Modern
14000	Grade II Listed Building	ST 18975 74684	Pillar Box Outside former Coal Exchange , Cylindrical cast iron pillar box of standard design. Fluted rim to shallow domed cap. Door with monogram "E II R". This example manufactured by Carron Co, Stirlingshire.	Modern?
GM72	Registered Park and Gardens	ST 17969 74892	Grange Gardens, a small but well-preserved Victorian urban public park retaining much of its original layout and the first of Cardiff's public parks to include a bandstand and public tennis courts. The park was restored in 2000 with funding from the HLF.	Industrial

Non-designated recorded Heritage Assets (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record)

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
Recorded Heritage Assets (by period)			
GGAT00060s	Roman Coins	Mount Stuart Graving Docks- Two Roman Coins were found, 1 of Gallienus and one of Carausius, whilst excavating the new Mount Stuart Graving Docks, near the mouth of the River Taff.	Roman
GGAT00061s	Brass of Honorius	Grangetown- A third brass of Honorius has been found in Grangetown Cardiff. Nothing is known of the places or circumstances of the finding.	Roman
GGAT01237s	Grange	The Grange Of The Moor- Henry, Bishop of Llandaff from 1193 to 1218, granted the monks of Margam "the whole land to the Thaf from the Great Pill which lies next the bishop's sheepfold, from embankment (walla) to embankment".	Medieval
GGAT00064s	Barn	Grange Farm- a medieval monastic tithe barn. Part of the buildings relating to the Grange of the Moor (PRN 1237s), still surviving in the early 20 th century.	Medieval
GGAT01236s	Farmhouse	Grange farmhouse- 16 th century 2 storey. Colourwashed stone. Slate gabled roof. Stack at W end. Good dressed stone arched doorways remain. Casement windows not to exterior of S front. Grade II Listed Building 13807.	Medieval/Post-medieval
GGAT00899s	Iron Base	Sea-Pound Crane, Cast iron base on ashlar platform.	Post-medieval
GGAT02916s	Road	Ferry Road- See GGAT Project A487, (Prospect Place, Cultural Heritage Archaeological Assessment, written June 1998).	Post-medieval?
GGAT01109s	Warehouse	Bute Warehouse, Bonded Warehouse built 1861, cast iron frame, 7 cast Iron Doric columns. Grade II Listed Building.	Industrial
GGAT01183s	Coal Exchange	The Coal Exchange- The Exchange was built in 1886, in a grandiose Classical style. A later addition in the S forecourt, added in 1900, has since been removed. returning the building to its former glory.	Industrial
GGAT01184s	Bank	Lloyds Bank, three-storey corner building, Walls faced with dark grey/brown coursed stone with pale ashlar ground floor. Grade II Listed Building 13990	Industrial
GGAT01186s	House	6 and 7 Mount Square, 19 th century. Grade II Listed 13993, 13994	Industrial
GGAT01187s	House	8 ad 9 Mt Square, 19 th century. Grade II Listed 13995, 13996	Industrial
GGAT01188s	Building	15 and 16 Mt Stuart Square, 19 th century corner building. Grade II Listed Building.	Industrial
GGAT01190s	Building	21-23 Mt Stuart Square, mid 19 th century, 3-storey building, Grade II Listed Building 14003.	Industrial
GGAT01191s	Chapel	Casablanca Club, 1858. Grade II Listed Building.	Industrial
GGAT01266s	Church	St Pauls, 1891-1902, Gothic Design in old red sandstone, 3-bay chancel.	Industrial

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
GGAT01682.0s	Canal	Glamorganshire Canal, Canal between Merthyr and Cardiff, over 25 miles in length, would have a fall of 510 feet. Construction commenced in 1790, completed 1798. 50 locks had to be made. The canal lost favour after the Taff Vale Railway opened. Limited traces of the canal remains.	Industrial
GGAT01682.16s	Sea Lock	Sea lock, Glamorganshire canal; Glamorganshire canal, lock 51- The second floating-dock in South Wales built by Patrick Copeland in 1796. The first being Mackworth's built circa 1700.	Industrial
GGAT01682.17s	Sea Lock	Cardiff Sea Lock, Glamorganshire Canal, The entrance to the second floating-dock in South Wales, built by Patrick Copeland in 1796, repaired in C19th. The former lock and basin have been filled in but the granite coping slabs to the lock are visible (1978).	Industrial
GGAT02730s	Wreck	The Louisa, rare surviving example of large sea-going timber and iron merchant ship, known to have operate out of Cardiff during the 2 nd half of the 19 th century. Built in Canada 1851. Scheduled Monument.	Industrial
GGAT02736s	Canal and Sea Lock	Glamorganshire Canal and Sea Lock, Butetown, Cardiff, depicted on the 1 st Edition OS mapping 1880- 1941. Canal built in late 18 th century.	Industrial
GGAT02737s	Hospital Ship	Hamadryad Hospital Ship, Butetown, Cardiff- Site of Hamadryad Hospital Ship opened in 1866 as an isolation hospital for sick sailors (Crawford 2014). The ship is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps from 1880 and 1901. Not indicated on the later mapping.	Industrial
GGAT02739s	Hospital	Fever Hospital and Dead House in Butetown. Both buildings are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map from 1880. Not indicated on the later mapping.	Industrial
GGAT02917s	Inn	Red House Inn, formerly the Penarth Railway Inn, first appears on Warings' map of 1869.	Industrial
GGAT03709s	Cannon Ball	A French cannon ball dating to 1790 was discovered during the clearing of a canal, ready for a housing development in Cardiff Bay. The ball measures c.2.8m and is marked with the words 'Egalite - Liberte'. Original use as a bollard. (01)	Industrial
GGAT05299s	Buildings	33-34 Mount Stuart Square, possibly shown on First Edition OS map, now demolished.	Industrial
GGAT05505s	Warehouse	Canal warehouse known as Royal Stuart Warehouses, built 1899 and situated on a sea-lock pound of the Glamorganshire Canal. Now converted to offices.	Industrial
01682.0s	Canal	Glamorganshire Canal- constructed started in 1790 and completed in 1798. The canal ran from Cardiff in was the south, north to Merthyr over a distance of 25 miles, falling over 510 feet.	Industrial
GGAT01682.39s	Canal Basin	Canal known as 'Sea Pound' built in 1798, part of the Glamorganshire Canal.	Industrial
GGAT02148s	House/Stables	Pilotage House/Stables, Grade II Listed 14017	Industrial
02914s	Railway	Penarth Railway, Harbour Branch Line, now dismantled.	Industrial
GGAT02914s	Railway	Penarth Railway, Harbour branch line, now dismantled.	Industrial?

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
GGAT05933s	Railway Line	Great Western Railway riverside branch line, opened 14 th September 1882, it ran from west side of Cardiff Station to serve the wharves and industrial sidings along the canal basin.	Industrial
GGAT05948s	Embankment	Masonry Embankment, Dumballs Road. Shown on first edition OS 1880, lost 1901.	Industrial
GGAT05976s	Slipway	Site of slipway, on Tithe map.	Industrial
GGAT02915s	Slipway	The site of the Windsor slipways and Graving docks	Industrial?
GGAT02918s	Wharf	Site of Imperial Wharf recorded on 25-inch OS map.	Industrial?
GGAT03466s	Jetty	The site of the Windsor slipways and Graving docks.	Industrial?
GGAT02738s	Bridge	Ferry Road Swing Bridge, Grangetown, Cardiff- Bridge over Taff (site of), of post-medieval date. Bridge over River Taff noted on the 1st edition OS map of 1880, and labelled as 'Swing Bridge', not shown by the survey of the 2nd edition OS map of 1901, however the bridge abutments still appear.	Industrial- Modern
GGAT06422.7m	Railway Station	Grangetown Railway Station, South Wales Passenger Railway, in use 1998 - former Taff Vale railway.	Industrial-Modern
GGAT02912s	Wharf	Victoria wharf forming the eastern part of Ely tidal harbour, recorded on all edition of 25-inch OS map.	Industrial-Modern
GGAT01192s	Commercial Building	28 and 29 Mt Stuart Square, late 19 th /20 th century. Grade II Listed Building 14006.	Industrial- Modern
GGAT01185s	House	4 Mount Stuart Square, dated 1910 in the centre of parapet. By Ivor Jones, architect, of Cardiff. Grade II Listed 13992	Modern
GGAT01204s	Pumping Station	Former Cardiff and District Western District Sewerage Pumping Station., built in 1907-1910 to service the western district of Cardiff. Designed by the Cardiff City Engineer W Harpur with a foundation stone laid 29 April 1907 by Alderman Mildon, chairman of the Cardiff Corporation public works. The pumping was carried out by 4 sets of Summers and Scott's 3-crank compound direct acting steam engines, each capable of lifting 150,000 gallons per hour; 2 sets designed to cope with a normal flow of 50,000 gallons per hour and the other 2 sets assisted by vertical gas engines to cope with additional storm water. 4 Babcock and Wilcox water tube boilers provided the steam for the engines. Converted for use as antiques warehouse, circa 1990. Grade II Listed 13775	Modern
GGAT02101s/ GGAT02172s	Telephone Box	Typical 1936 Telephone Box of cast iron construction designed by Giles Gilbert Scott. Grade II Listed 13999.	Modern
GGAT02150s	Coal Exchange	Empire House- Built 1926 Neo-classical facade to Hennebique type reinforced concrete structure. Grade II* Listed 14007, Parks and Gardens II*.	Modern
GGAT02151s	House	Baltic House Mount Stuart Square- dated 1915 Edwardian Baroque perhaps uncompleted	Modern

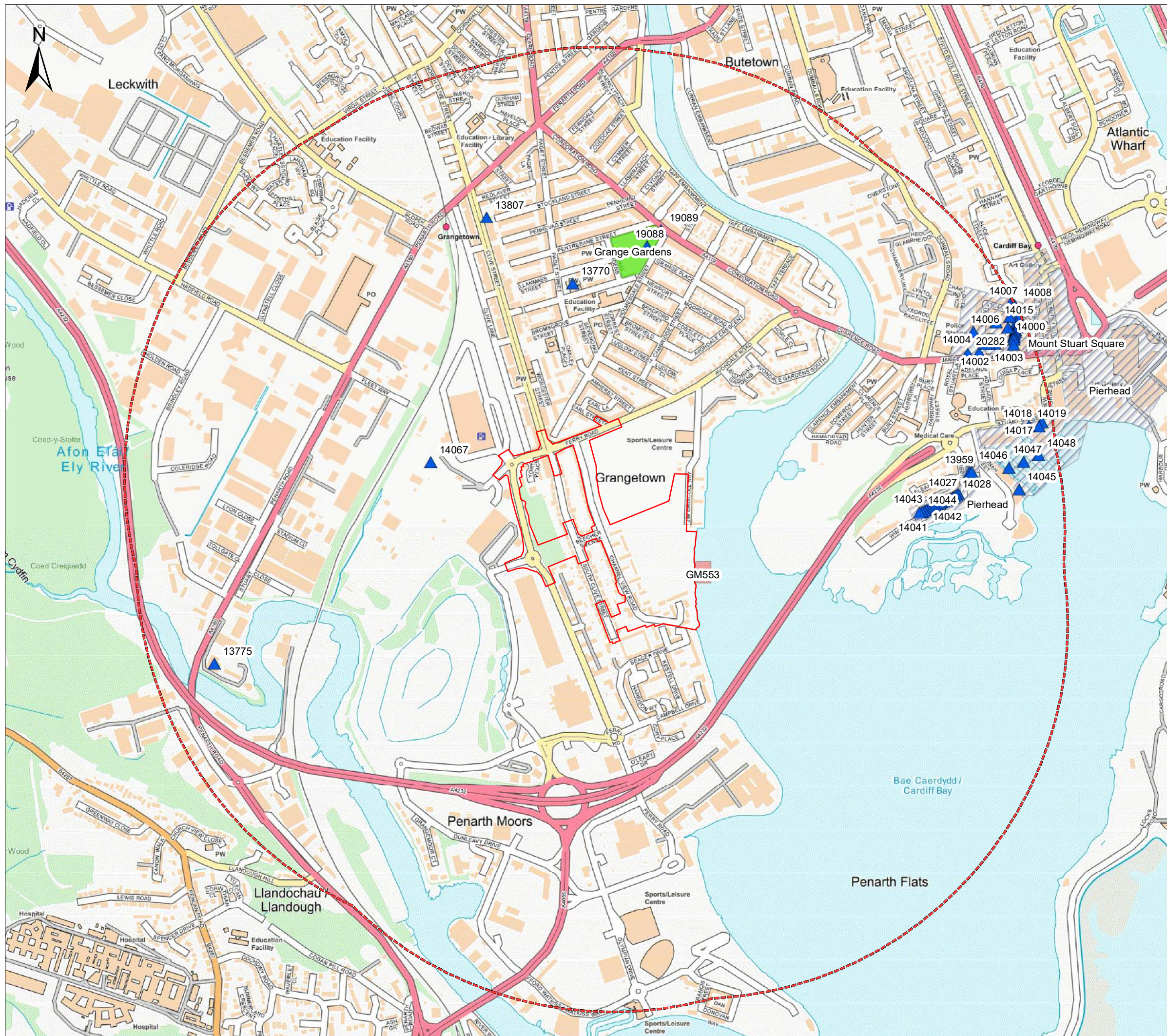
Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
GGAT02242s	Public Library	Stanwell Road, Public library- Built in 1904-1906 by H. Snell, architect to the Windsor estate; contractor was Mr Bond; foundation stone laid 10th September 1904 by Samuel Thomas, chairman of the Library committee.	Modern
GGAT05056s	Munitions Factory	Messrs Curran's Metals and Munitions, Hurman Street, Cardiff, pre-World War One firm specialising in the production of annealing furnaces and who had experience of operating within the munitions industry. They initially occupied the former Hurman Street iron foundry but expanded over later years into purpose-built facilities.	Modern
GGAT05063s	Hospital	Royal Hamadryad Seamans Hospital, Butetown, Cardiff, Site of Royal Hamadryad Seamans Hospital built in the early 20th century, opening in 1905. It was used as an auxiliary hospital during the First World War. The hospital closed in 2002 and much of the original building was demolished.	Modern
GGAT05070s	Munitions Factory	National Shell Factory, Cardiff Rope Works, Ferry Road, Grangetown, Cardiff, A National Shell Factory established in June 1915, its first output was in late 1915.	Modern
GGAT05254s	Hostel	The former Grangetown YMCA, constructed between 1901 and 1920. Now in use as the Grangetown Mosque.	Modern
GGAT05320s	Garden	Grange Gardens are noted on the Second Edition OS map (1901) and the layout remains almost the same with a band stand at its centre, but with additional pavilion building (Google Streetview 2016).	Modern
GGAT05439s	Warehouse	Ocean House, Cardiff. A red brick warehouse type building. Currently in residential and commercial use (Google Earth 2016). This building first appears on the 3rd edition OS map of 1920.	Modern
GGAT05458s	Primary School	Ninian Park Primary School originally opened in 1900. It served as a hospital during the First World War, before returning to its original use.	Modern
GGAT05931s	Pumping Station	The Dumballs Pumping Station, first shown on 1901 OS.	Modern
GGAT05932s	Embankment	The Dumballs Embankment, first shown on 1901 OS.	Modern
GGAT05937s	Building	The Dumballs, roughly rectangular structure with west-east alignment standing south of railway lines.	Modern
GGAT05941s	Foundry	The Dumballs shown on the Fourth Edition OS 1941- formed part of the extensive Curran Works.	Modern
GGAT05943s	Foundry	The Dumballs shown on the Fourth Edition OS 1941- formed part of the extensive Curran Works. Foundry produced parts for tanks (e.g. tank tracks) during WWII.	Modern
GGAT05944s	Industrial Tanks	Tanks shown on the 4 th edition 1941/2 OS map. This formed part of the extensive Curran Works. Tanks were adjacent to the GWR lines by sidings. It is possible they were water storage, though this is unconfirmed. The tanks were replaced by a number of small sheds/workshops during the 1950s	Modern
GGAT05946s	Engineering Works	Engineering Works, The Dumballs, 1941 OS map, part of Curran Works.	Modern

Identifier	Record Type	Description	Period
GGAT05965s	Engineering Works	Engineering Works, The Dumballs, 1941 OS map, part of Curran Works	Modern
GGAT05966s	Building	Building and Yard, OS 1941, part of Curran Works.	Modern
GGAT05918s	Church	Site of Bethel Baptist Church at Pomeroy Street in Cardiff. The church (originally chapel) was built in 1912. It was stone-built in the Simple Gothic and Lombardic/Italian style, with two storeys, a gable entry plan and Gothic windows with tracery glazing. Demolished between 2013 and 2016.	Modern
GGAT05939s	Engineering Works	Engineering works shown on 4th ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1941 and named as such on 5th ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1954/55. This formed part of the extensive Curran Works.	Modern
GGAT05940s	Engineering Works	Engineering works shown on 4th ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1941 and named as such on 5th ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1954/55. This formed part of the extensive Curran Works located to the west of the GWR lines.	Modern
GGAT05944s	Storage Tank	Tanks shown on 4th ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1941/42. This formed part of the extensive Curran Works. Tanks were adjacent to the GWR lines by sidings. It is possible they were water storage, though this is unconfirmed.	Modern
GGAT05945s	Storage Tank	Tanks shown on 4th ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1941/42. This formed part of the extensive Curran Works. Tanks were adjacent to the GWR lines by sidings. It is possible they were water storage, though this is unconfirmed.	Modern
GGAT05969s	Works	Works (Wheel & Chain Factory in 1954/69), The Dumball, Cardiffs, formed part of Curran Works during World War Two.	Modern
GGAT05970s	Warehouse	Warehouse building shown on 4th ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1941 (named as Warehouse on 1954 and later editions), still extant in 1992. This formed part of the extensive Curran Works. During WWII, this building appears to have been the Curran's Cartridge Factory.	Modern
GGAT05971s	Fire Station	Fire Station Building, OS 1941 map. Part of Curran Works.	Modern
GGAT02919s	Embankment	Unknown Embankment	Unknown
GGAT02920s	Desk-Based Assessment	References Event E000968 Desk-Based Assessment	Unknown

Recorded Archaeological Events (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record)

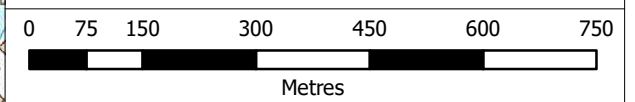
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E001276	76 Waterfronts in Southeast Wales	Field Visit- provide a deeper insight into the survival of archaeological remain in waterfront locations.
E001275	Victoria Wharf	Field Visit- provide a deeper insight into the survival of archaeological remain in waterfront locations.
E000968	A487	Desk-Based Assessment
E004423	Bethel Baptist Church, Pomeroy	Historic Building Recording, prior to demolition and redevelopment.
E000234	Cardiff Sea Lock, Glamorganshire Canal	Field Survey undertaken by RCAHMW in 1977, It recorded that there were a pair of leaves forming one gate across the canal and that the site was grassed over as a leisure park.
E006100	Coast of Wales	Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments, used to inform coastal management plans. These are also linked to HER records with mapping of intertidal features, such as peat shelves and shoreline management units with status information.
E005431	Roman Britain	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project undertaken by Reading University and Costwold Archaeology
E001379	Waterfronts in Southeast Wales	Desk-Based Assessment- part of the Waterfronts in Southeast Wales project.
E006242	Dumballs Road, Cardiff	Desk-Based Assessment, 62 heritage assets identified

Ref	Location	Type
E002276	Prospect Place, Cardiff	Desk-Based Assessment
E001487	Tremorfa	Desk-Based Assessment- looking at the archaeological implications of land reclamation at Tremorfa. The deposits of the Severn Levels have one of the highest archaeological potentials for any landscape within Wales.
E006261	Dumballs Road, Cardiff	Field Visit, 2014. The main surviving feature noted during the field visit was a large linear two (possibly three) storey the red-brick building which housed an Engineering Works (05939s).



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- Historic Park and Gardens
- Conservation Area



SJH Created:	NM Checked:	March 2021 Date:	V3 Version:
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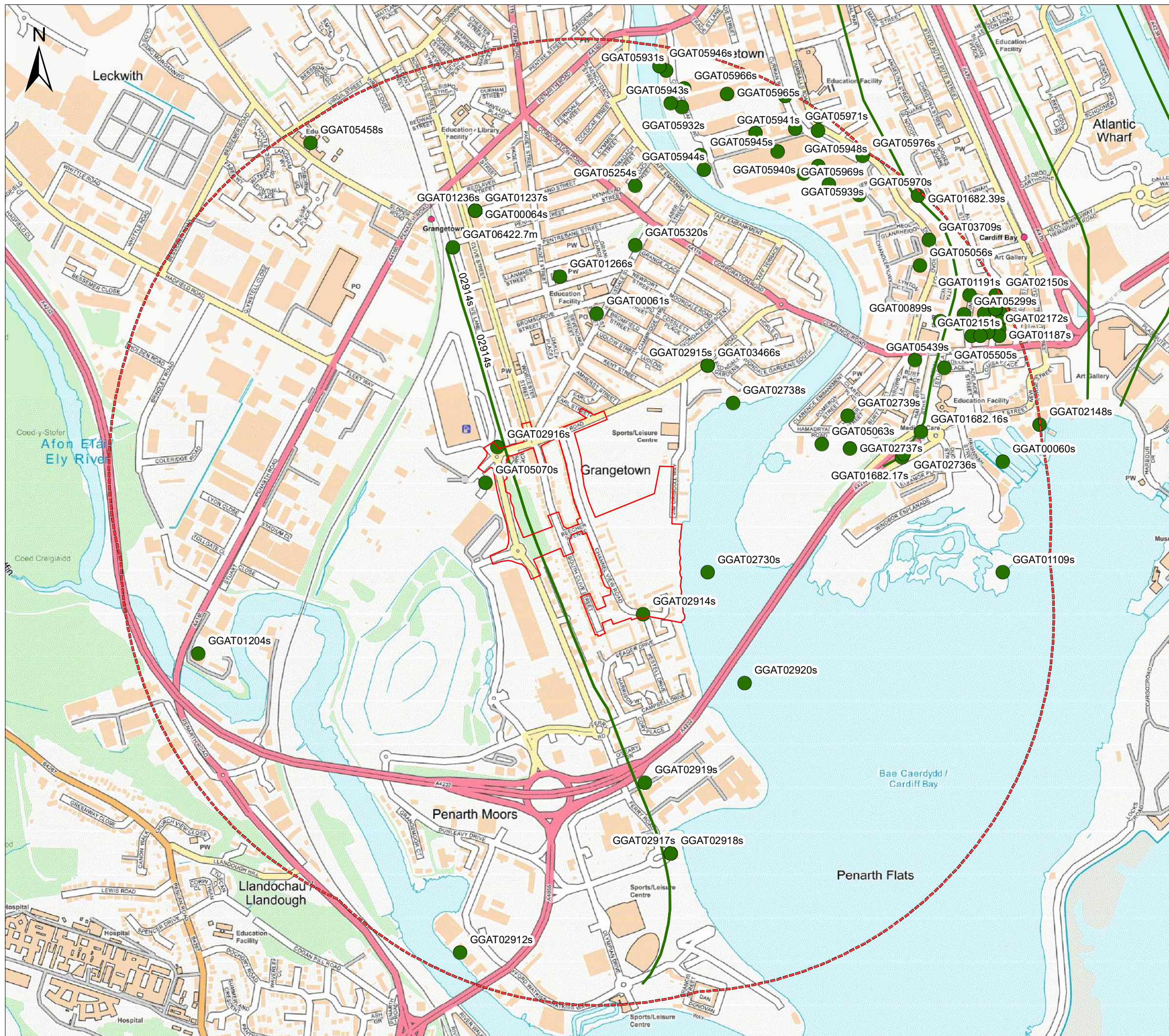
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Client: **Cardiff Council**

Project: **Channel View**

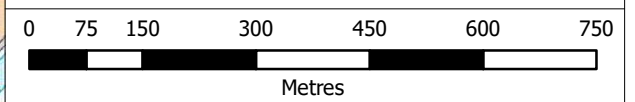
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Office: 4154	Project No: A115866-1	Figure No: 2
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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Monument Point
- Canal Line
- Tram Line
- Rail Line
- NMW



SJH Created:	MB Checked:	March 2021 Date:	V2 Version:
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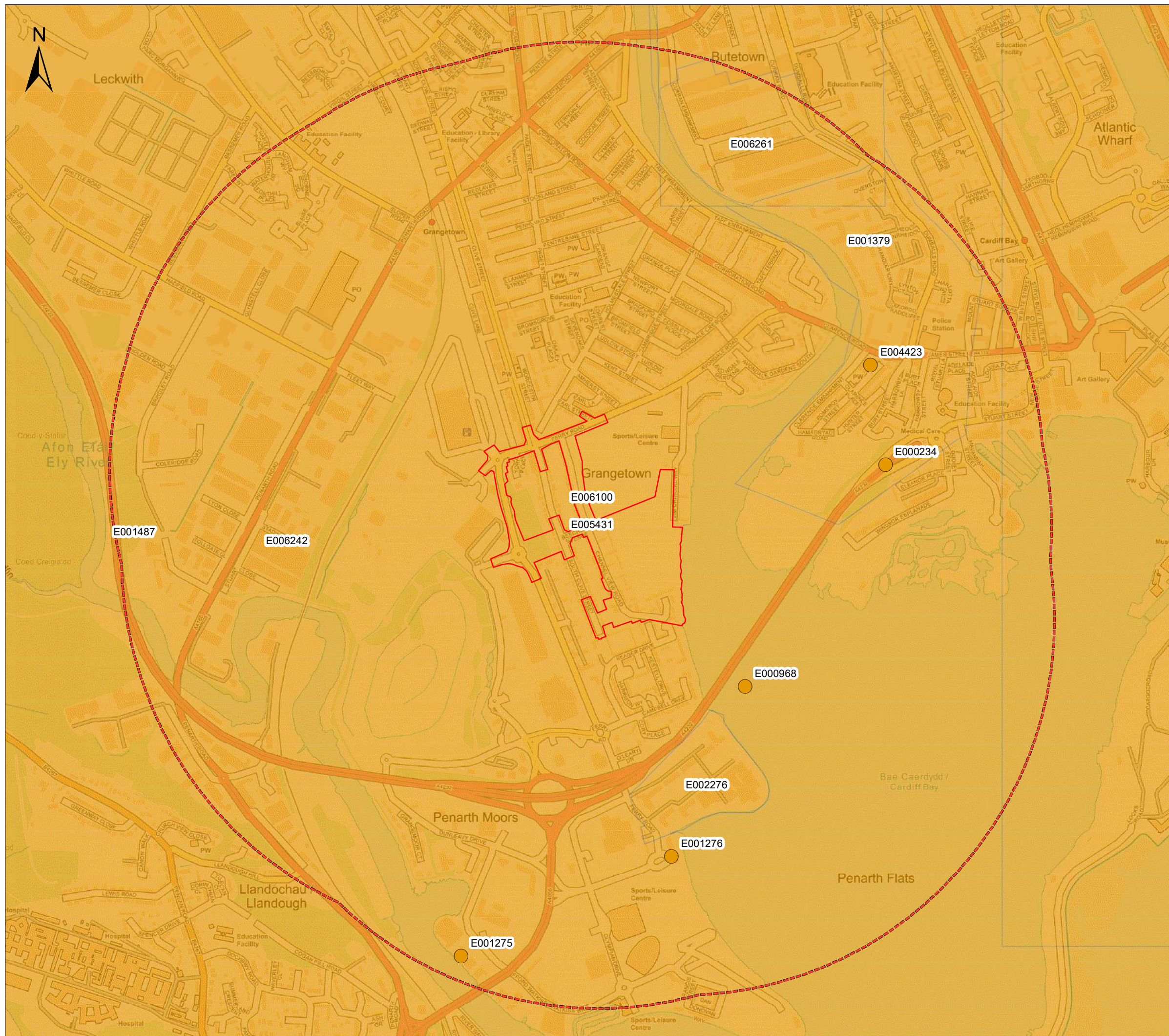
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Client: **Cardiff Council**





Project: **Channel View**

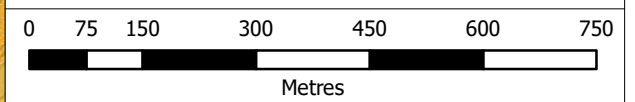
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Office: 4154	Project No: A115866-1	Figure No: 3
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Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Study Area
-  Event Point
-  Event Polygon



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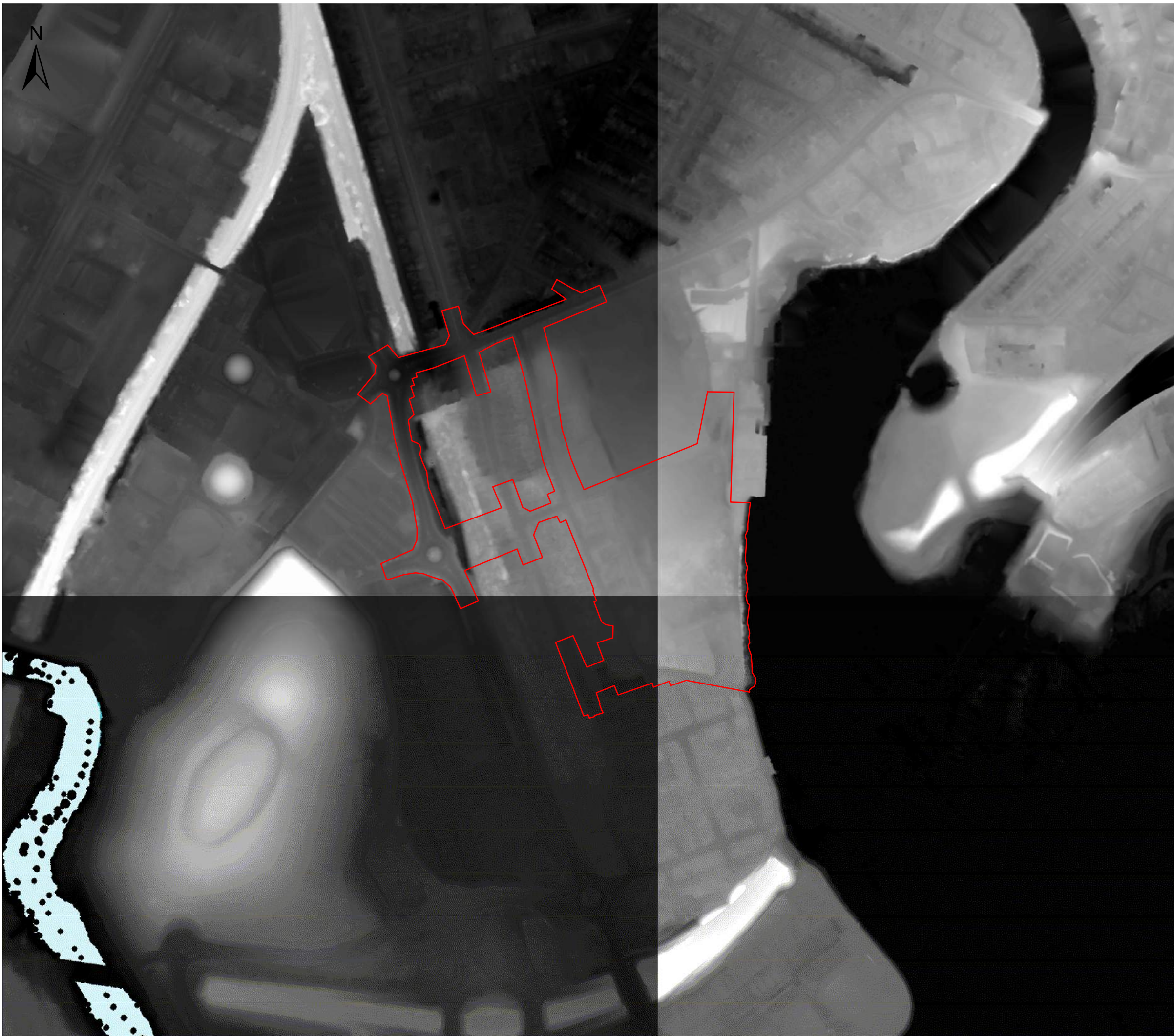
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Client: **Cardiff Council**

Project: **Channel View**

Title: **Events**

Office: 4154	Project No: A115866-1	Figure No: 4
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Legend

 Site Boundary

 Study Area

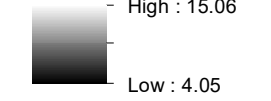
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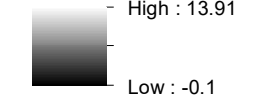
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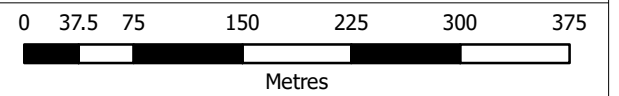
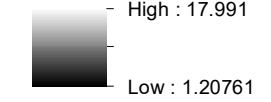
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Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:5,202**

Client: Cardiff City Council

Project: Channel View, Cardiff

Title: LIDAR

Office: 4154	Project No: A115866-1	Figure No: 5
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F- NEW HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

Historic Asset UID/PRN	06438s
Site Name (Historic Asset Name)	An earthen mound or area of vegetation to the centre of the application site, at Channel View, The Marl, Cardiff.
Summary Welsh	Twmpath pridd neu ardal o lystyfiant i ganol safle'r cais, yn Channel View, The Marl, Caerdydd.
Summary English	An earthen mound or area of vegetation to the centre of the application site, at Channel View, The Marl, Cardiff.
Description	An earthen mound or vegetation identified during a site walkover survey for a desk-based assessment.
NGR	ST 18090 74077
Easting	318090
Northing	174077
Type	Earthwork
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Intact
Condition Rating	Intact
Broadclass	Earthwork

Evidence	Physical Evidence
Records Compiled By	Samantha Hilton
Records Compiled On	10.08.2020
Copyright	Tetra Tech

Historic Asset UID/PRN	06439s
Site Name (Historic Asset Name)	An earthen mound or area of vegetation to the centre of the application site, at Channel View, The Marl, Cardiff.
Summary Welsh	Twmpath pridd neu ardal o lystyfiant i ganol safle'r cais, yn Channel View, The Marl, Caerdydd.
Summary English	An earthen mound or area of vegetation to the centre of the application site, at Channel View, The Marl, Cardiff.
Description	An earthen mound or vegetation identified during a site walkover survey for a desk-based assessment.
NGR	ST 18094 74020
Easting	318094
Northing	174020
Type	Earthwork
Period	Unknown
Survival Condition	Intact
Condition Rating	Intact
Broadclass	Earthwork

Evidence	Physical Evidence
Records Compiled By	Samantha Hilton
Records Compiled On	10.08.2020
Copyright	Tetra Tech

G- HISTORIC MAPPING

Site Details:

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Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: County Series

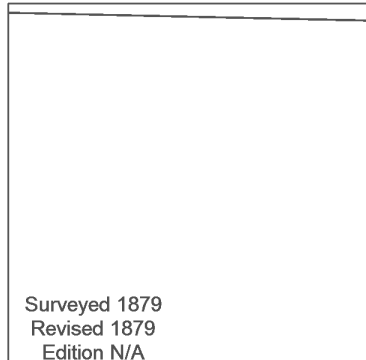
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Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1881
Revised 1881
Edition N/A
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Surveyed 1879
Revised 1879
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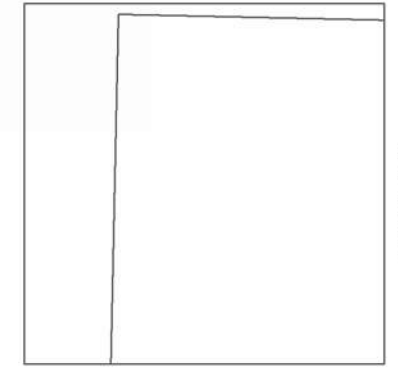
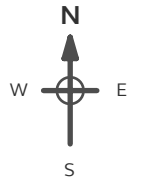
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Map Name: County Series

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Surveyed 1889
Revised 1889
Edition N/A
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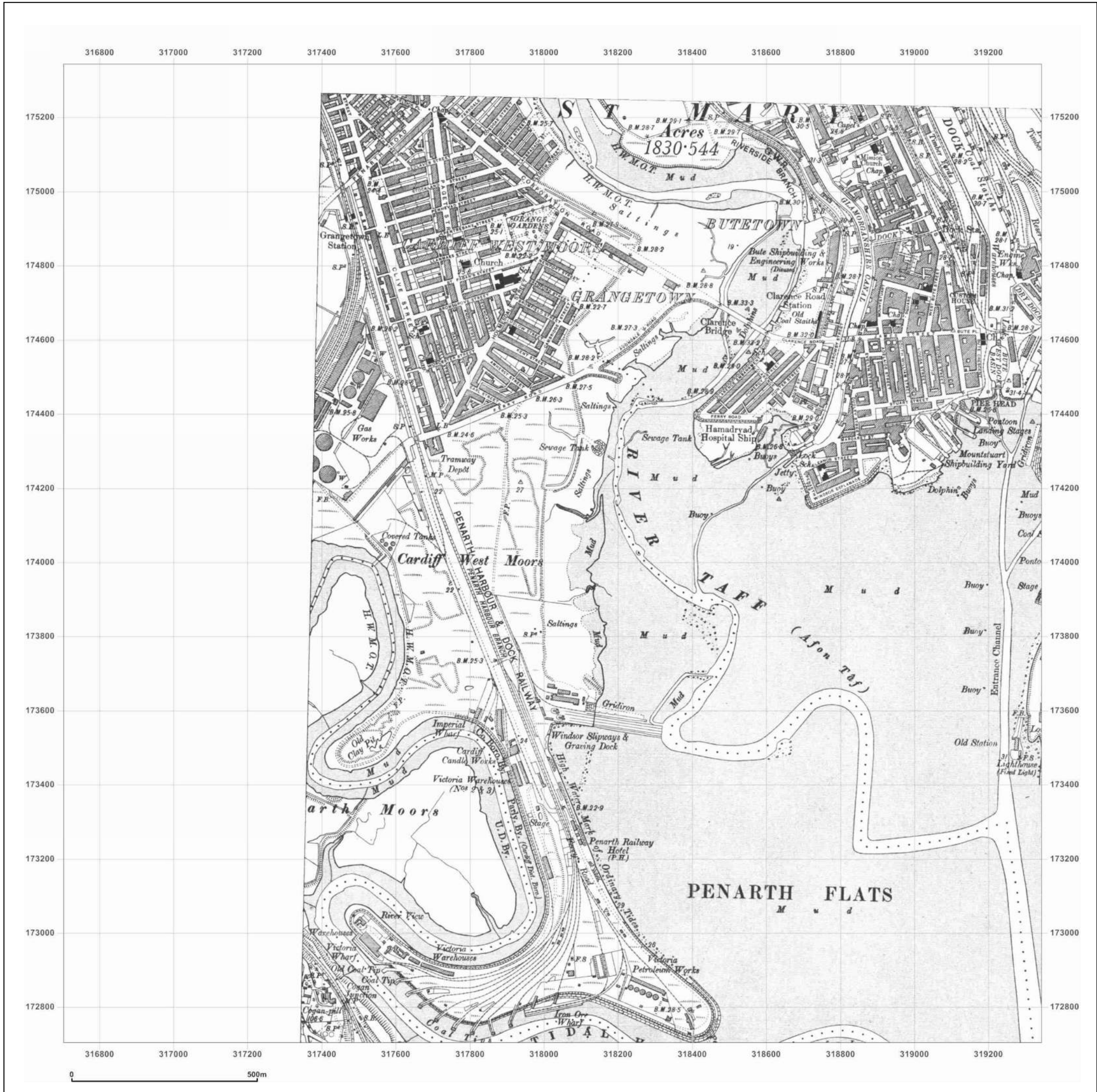


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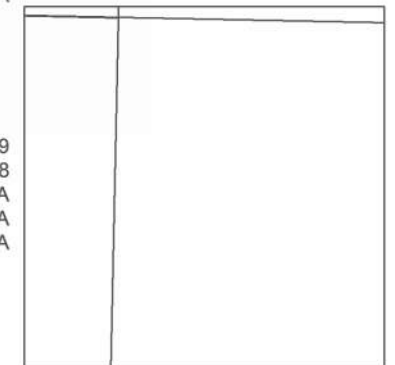
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Surveyed 1879
Revised 1899
Edition N/A
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Surveyed 1879
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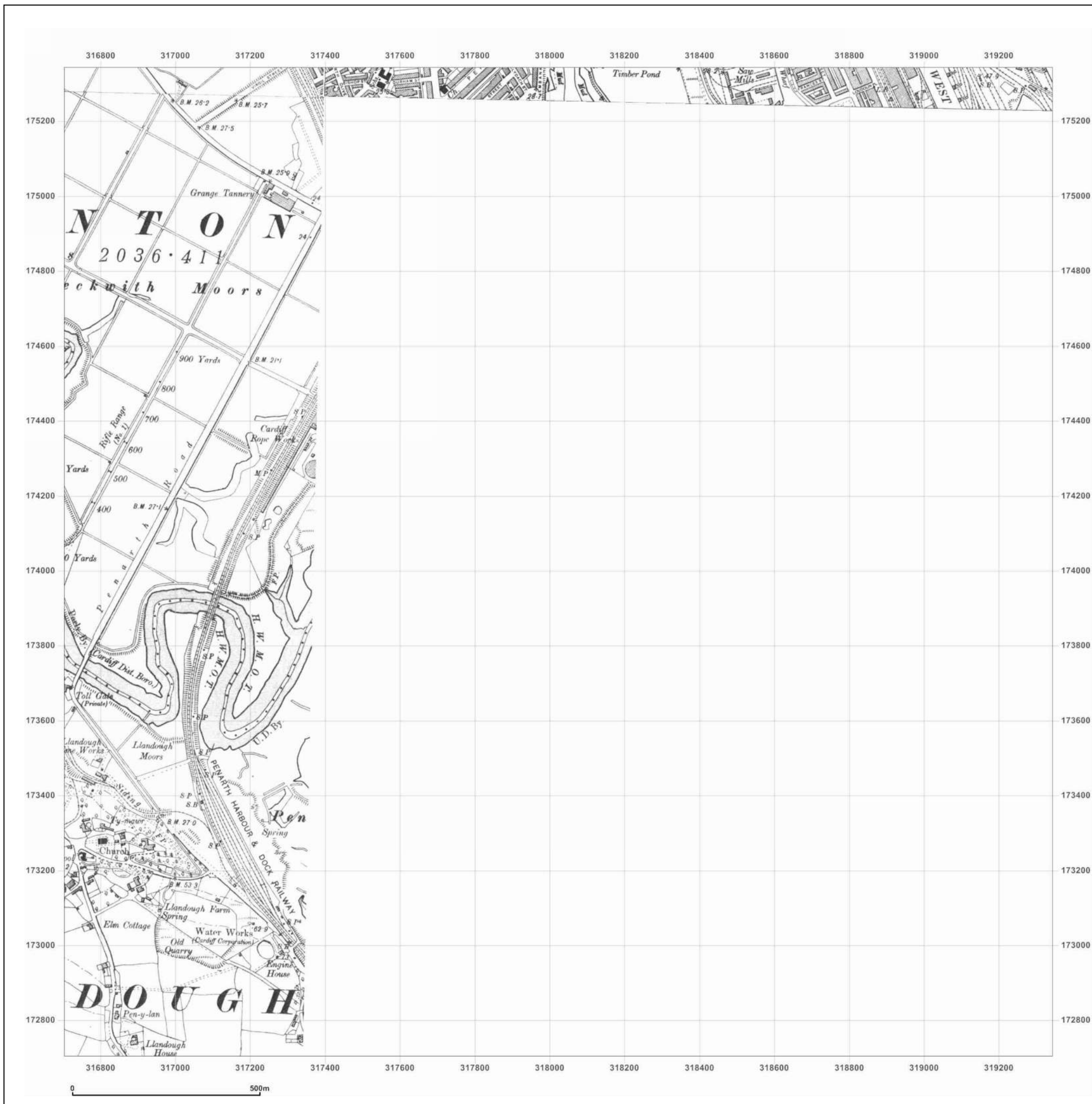


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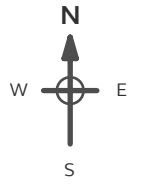
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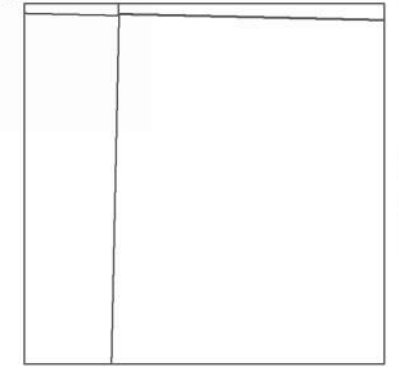
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Revised 1916
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Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1878
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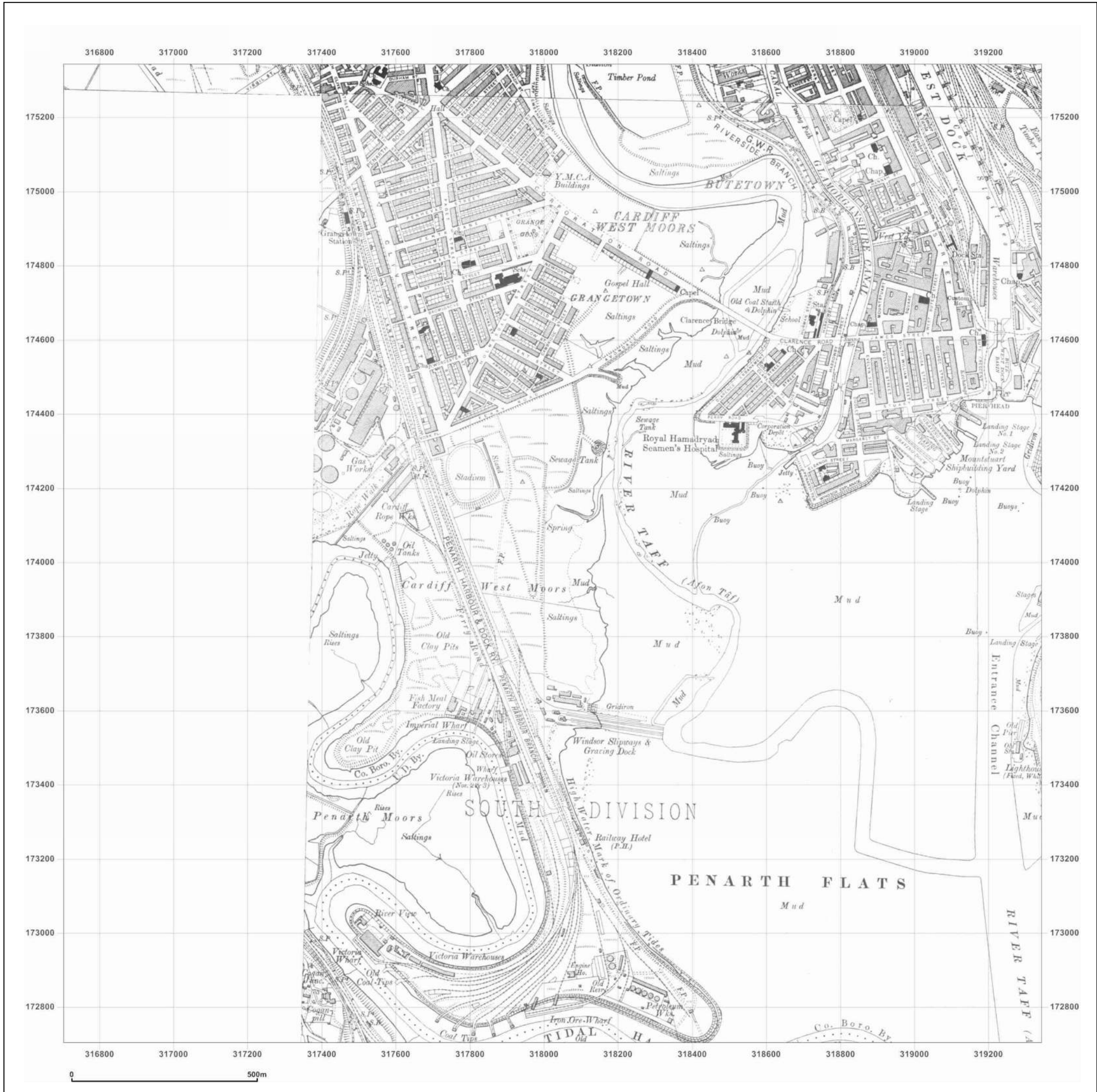


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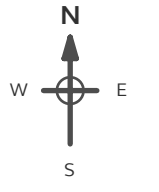
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Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1922

Scale: 1:10,560

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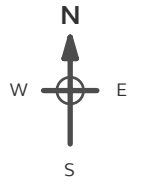
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Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



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Revised 1915
Edition 1922
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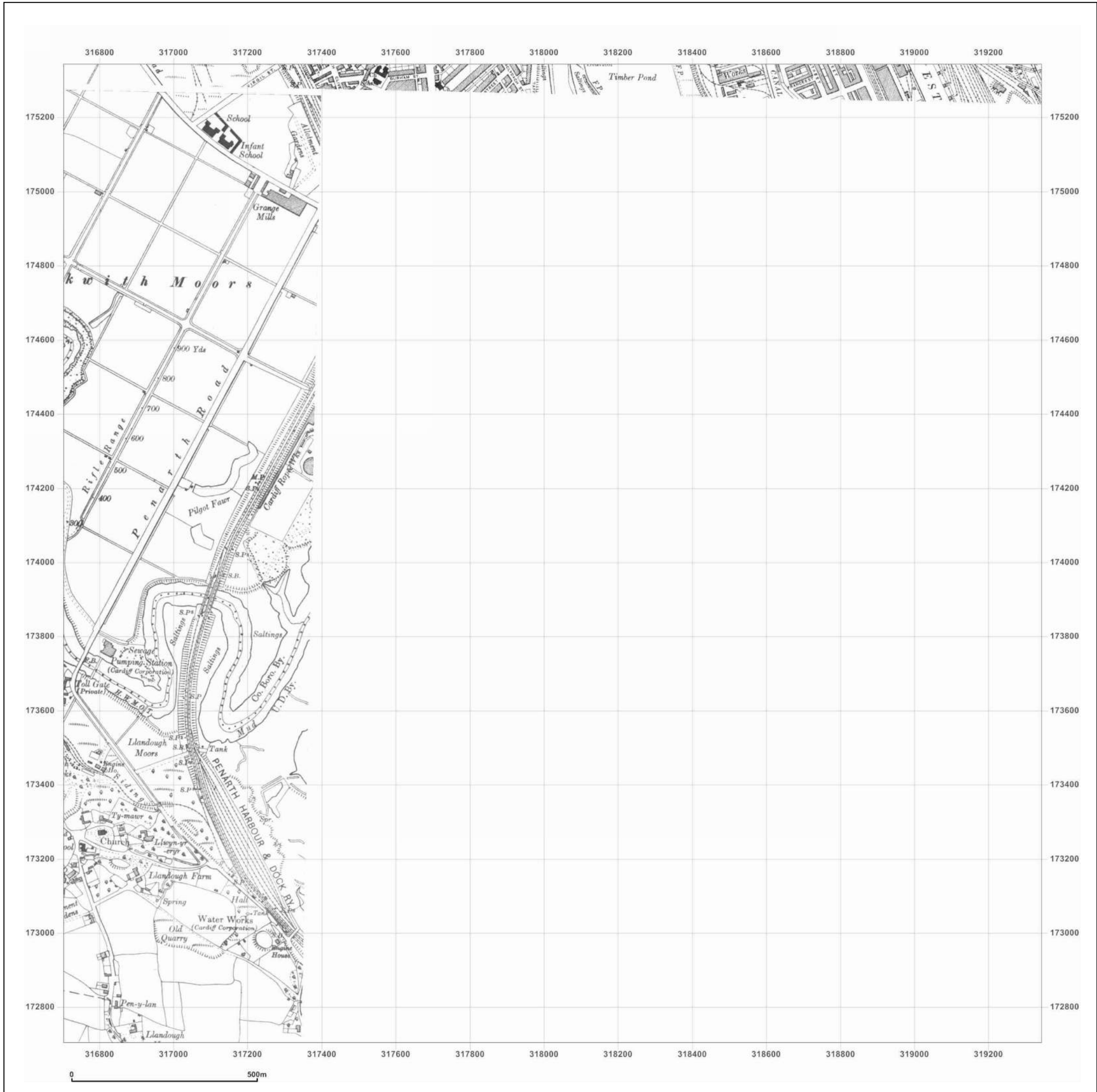


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Site Details:

318011.3937689393,
174025.11028160556

Client Ref: A115866_Channel_View
Report Ref: GS-6566843
Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: County Series

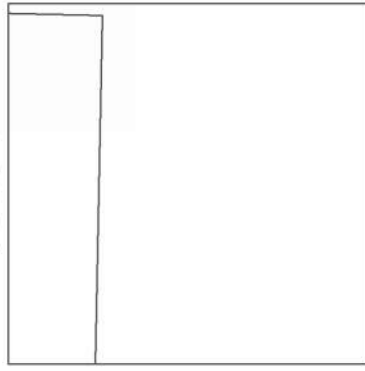
Map date: 1922

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1877
Revised 1915
Edition 1922
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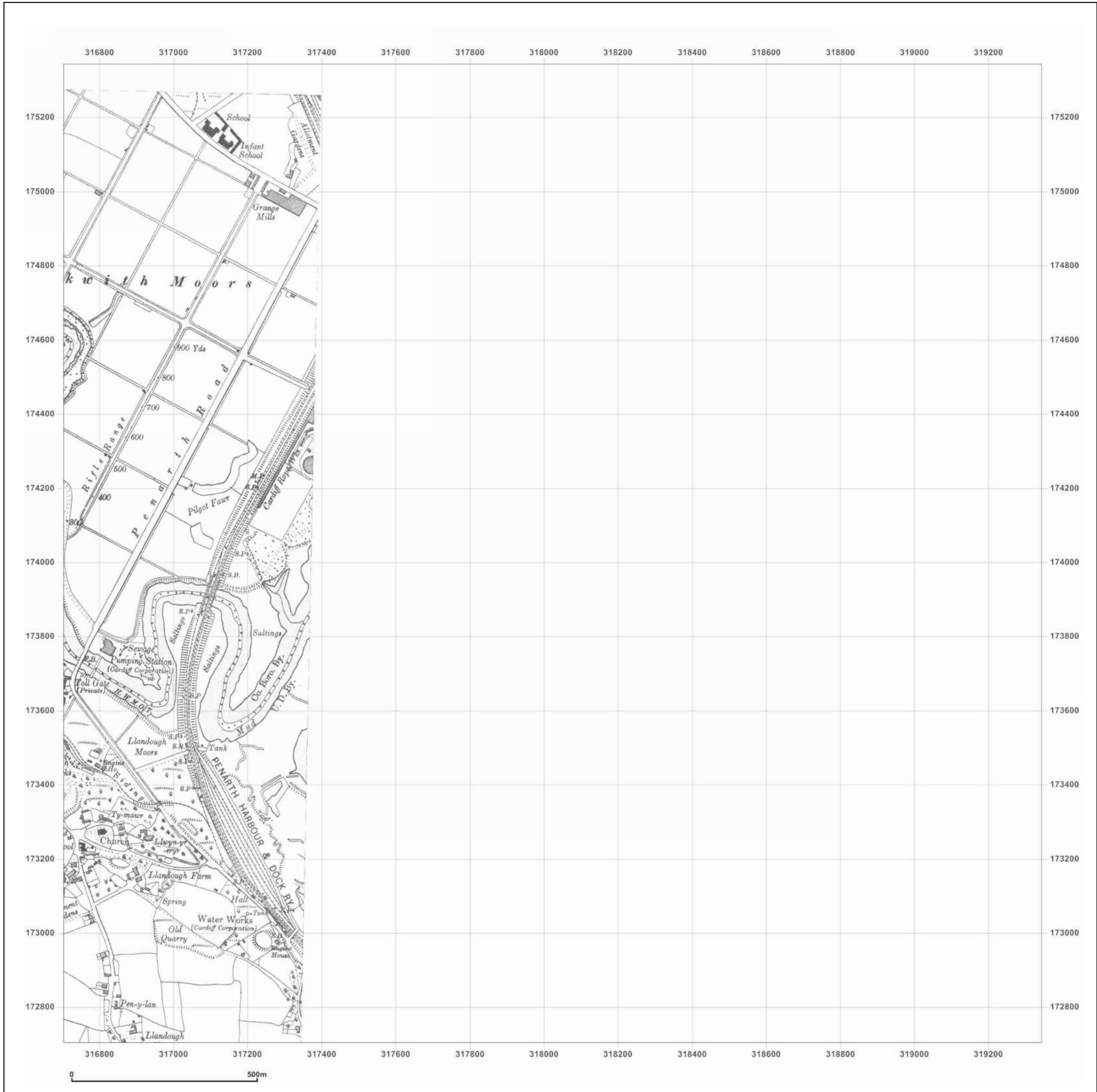


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Site Details:

318011.3937689393,
174025.11028160556

Client Ref: A115866_Channel_View
Report Ref: GS-6566843
Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1938

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1878
Revised 1938
Edition N/A
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Surveyed 1878
Revised 1938
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
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Site Details:

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174025.11028160556

Client Ref: A115866_Channel_View
Report Ref: GS-6566843
Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1947

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1878
Revised 1947
Edition N/A
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Surveyed 1878
Revised 1947
Edition N/A
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Site Details:

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Client Ref: A115866_Channel_View
Report Ref: GS-6566843
Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: Provisional

Map date: 1965

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



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Site Details:

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174025.11028160556

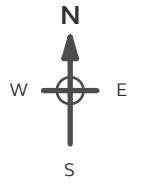
Client Ref: A115866_Channel_View
Report Ref: GS-6566843
Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1973-1974

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



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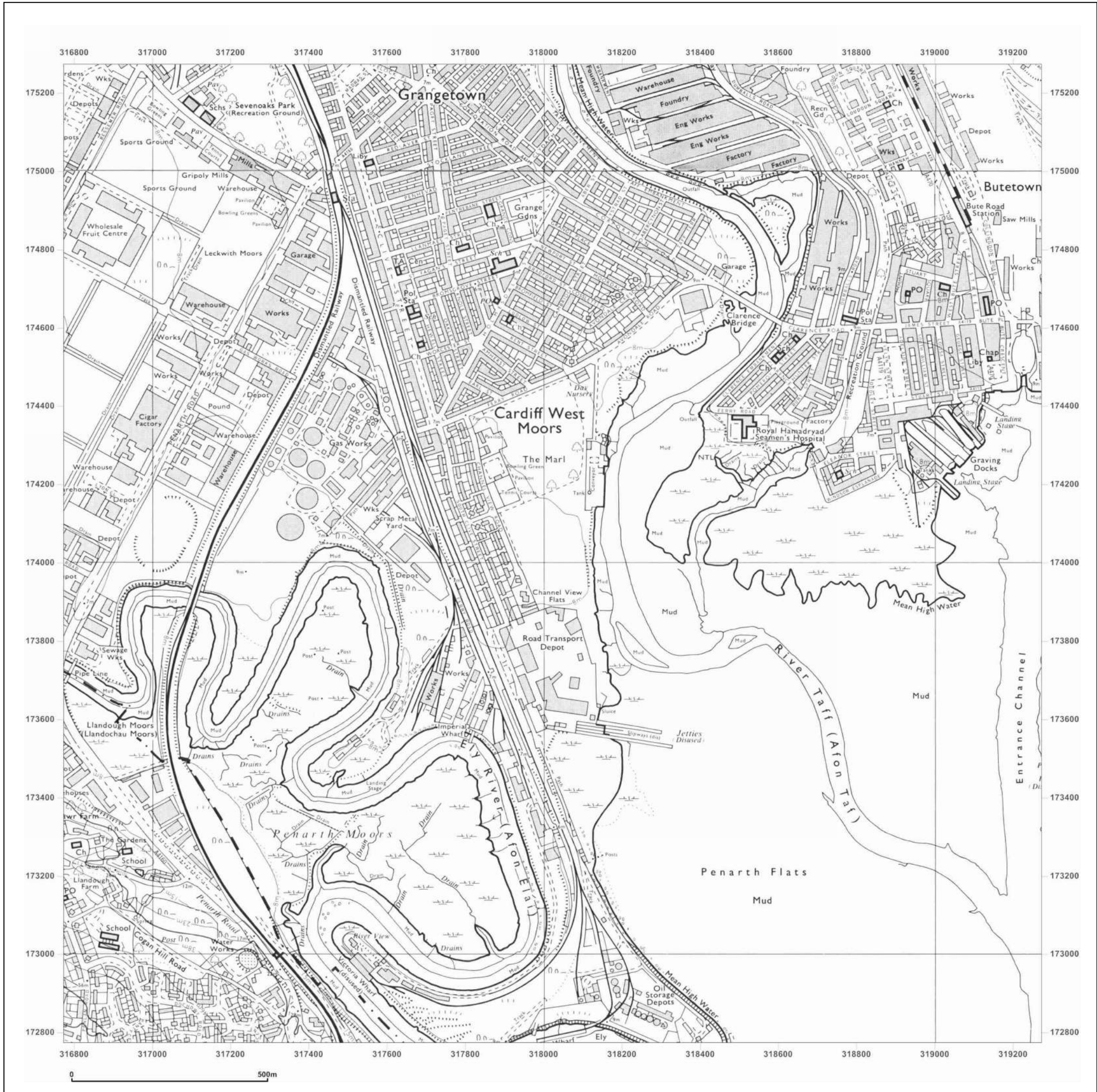


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Client Ref: A115866_Channel_View
Report Ref: GS-6566843
Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: National Grid

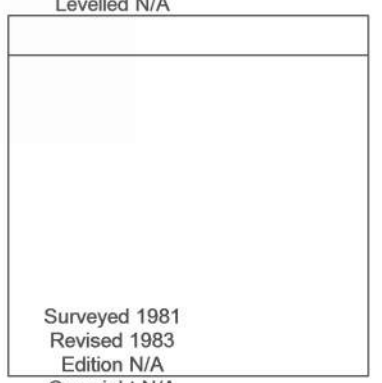
Map date: 1983-1984

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



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Site Details:

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Client Ref: A115866_Channel_View
Report Ref: GS-6566843
Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1994-1995

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



Surveyed 1984
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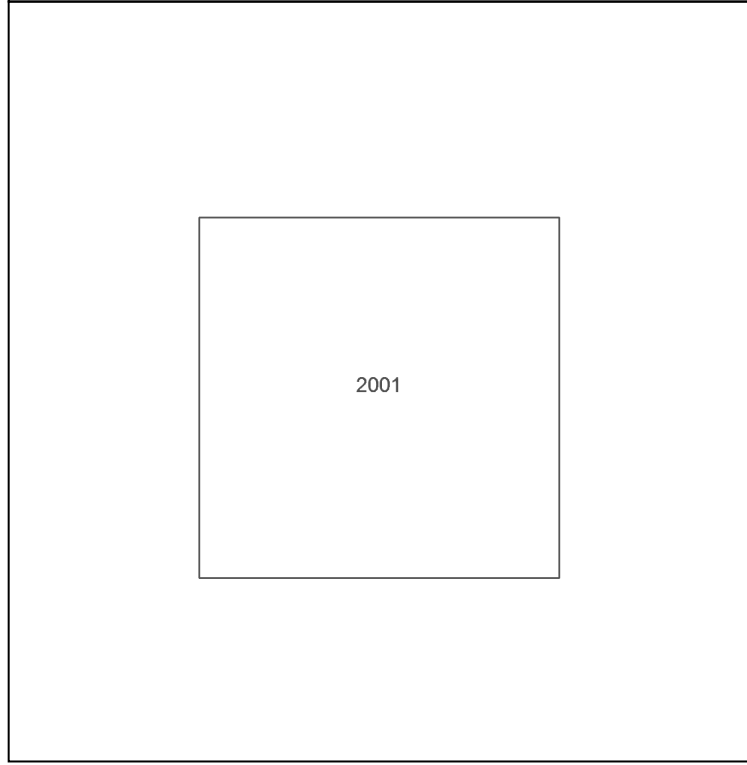
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Report Ref: GS-6566843
Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 2001

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

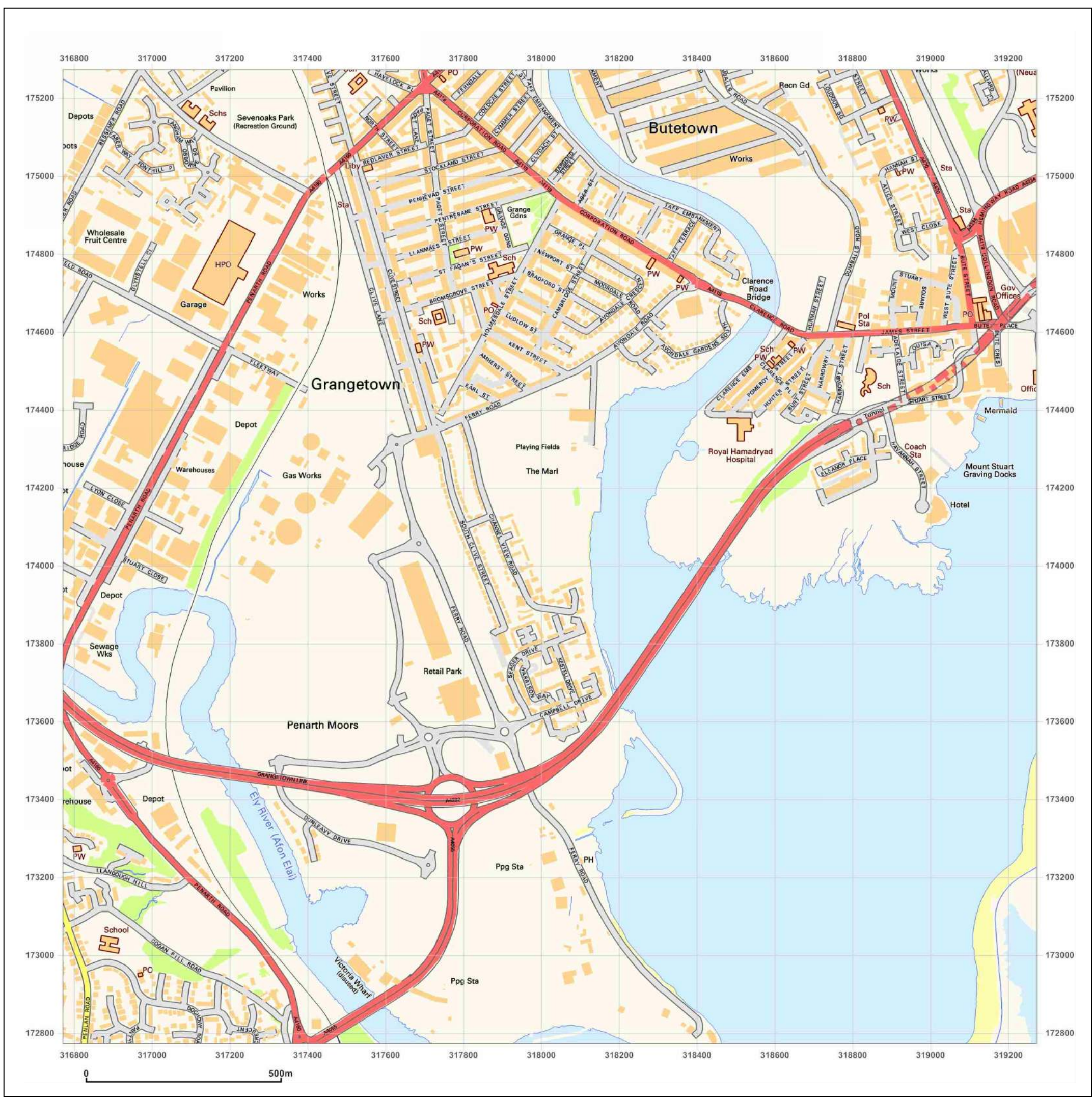


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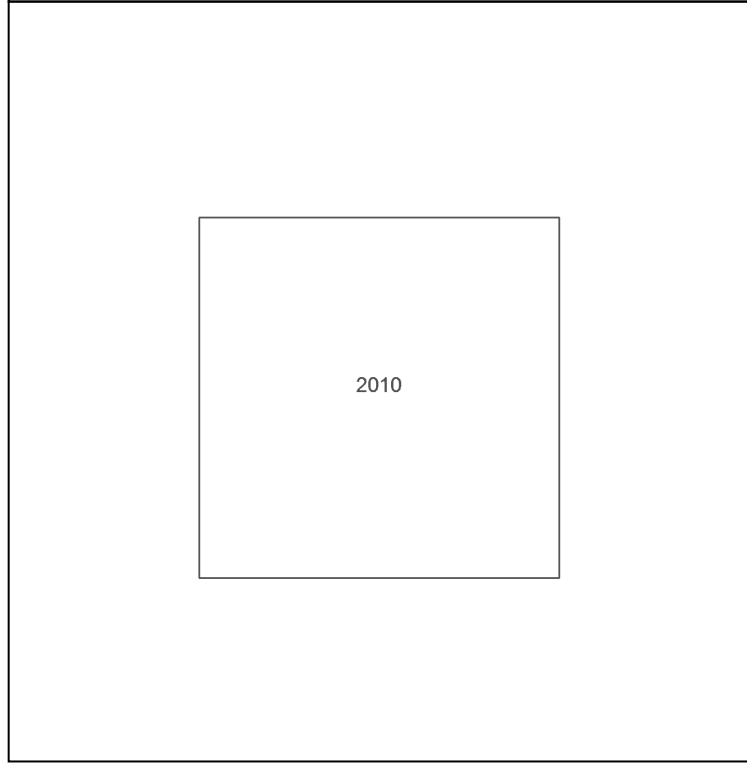
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Report Ref: GS-6566843
Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 2010

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

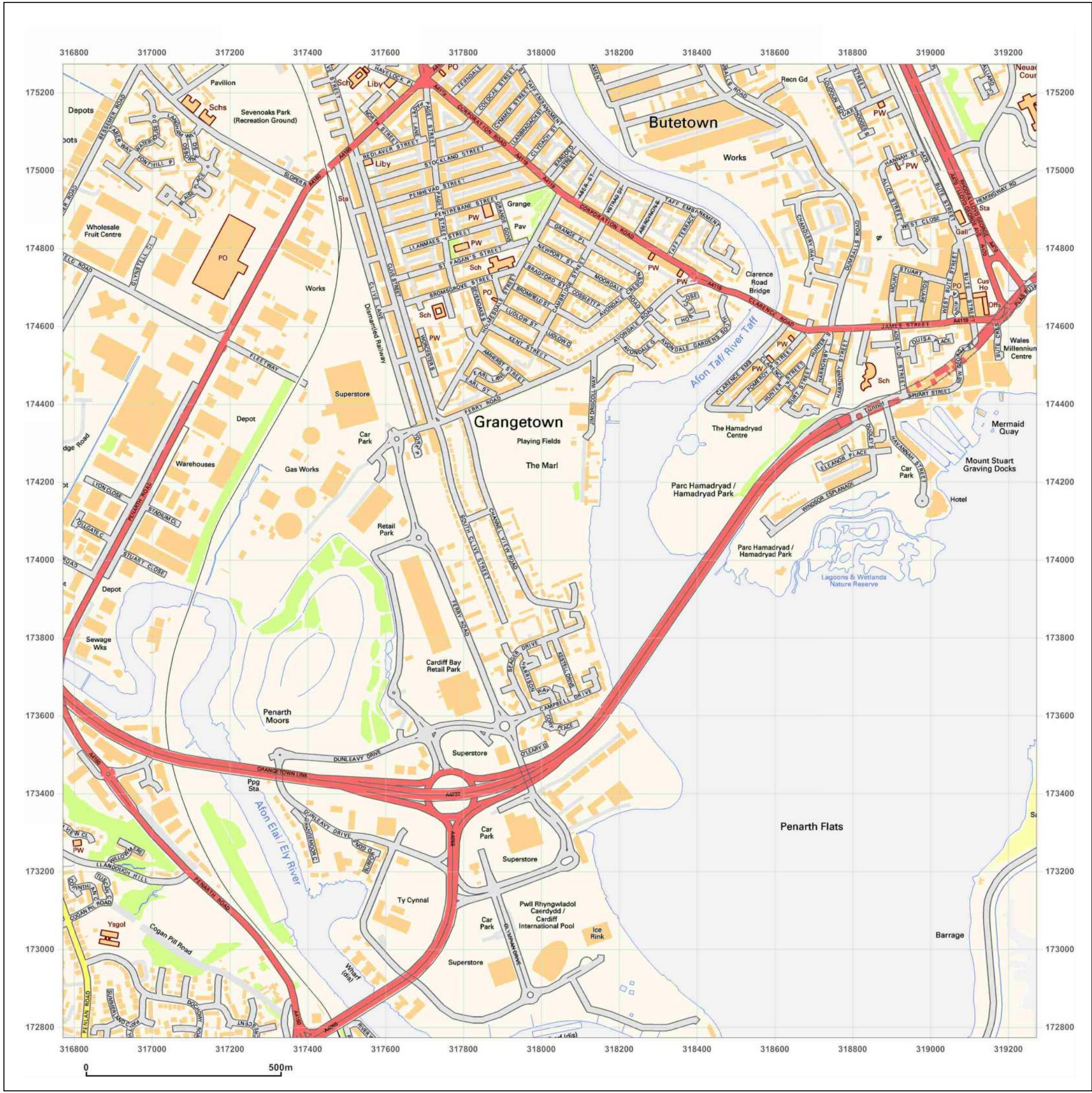


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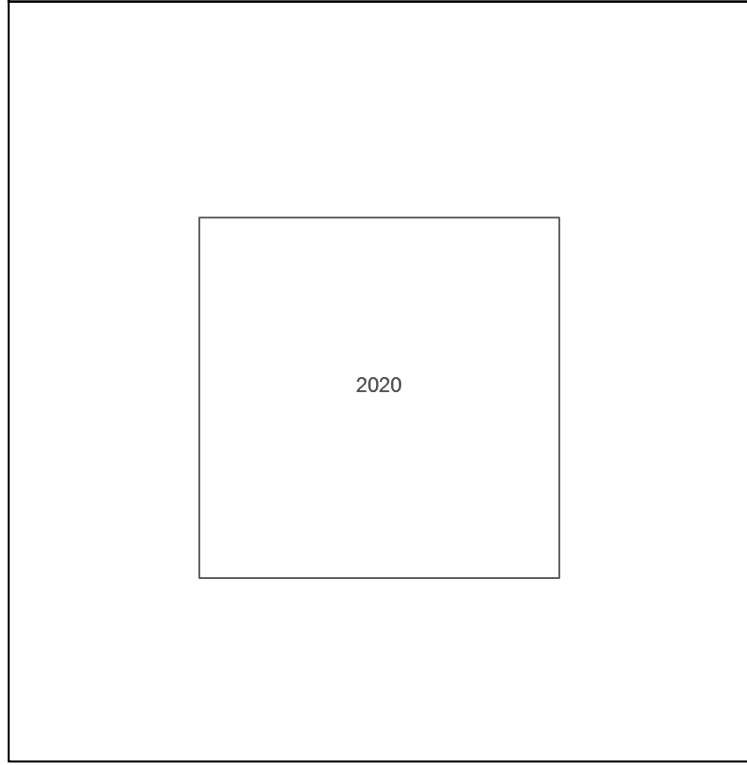
Client Ref: A115866_Channel_View
Report Ref: GS-6566843
Grid Ref: 318022, 174023

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 2020

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

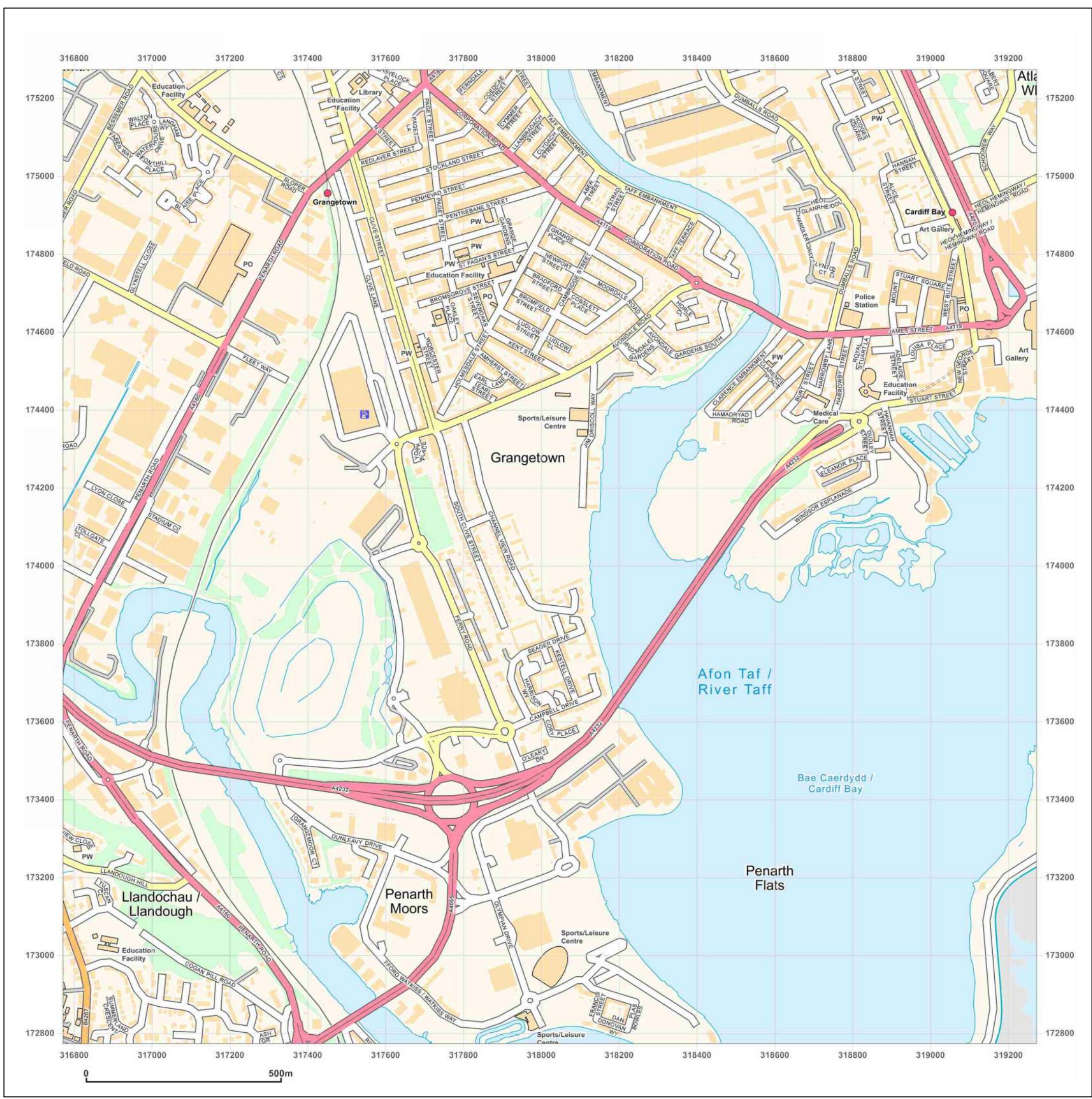


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H- REPORT CONDITIONS

Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, Channel View, Cardiff

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Powell and Dobson Architects** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of Tetra Tech using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to Tetra Tech by others, no independent verification of these has been made by Tetra Tech and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. Tetra Tech accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

March 2021

Tetra Tech Limited