Fferm Solar Larnog

Environmental Statement

Volume IV, Appendix 9B: Gazetteer

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Issue Sheet

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Volume IV, Appendix 9B: Gazetteer

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1. Gazetteer

1.1.1. The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the 1 km study area for non-designated historic assets, and the 3 km study area for designated historic assets. **Section 9.4** of **Chapter 9: Historic Environment** provides further clarity and justification on the determination of the study areas for the historic environment assessment.

1.1.2. Each entry has an assessment (A) reference number. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the historic environment features map (**Figure 9.1** of the Environmental Statement (ES)).

1.1.3. There are some assessment numbers in the gazetteer that have been omitted. These omitted numbers represent historic assets which were identified within the previous study area for the EIA Screening Opinion submitted in December 2025 and the Scoping Report submitted in June 2026. However, these assets have since been omitted from the historic environment assessment following an update to the Proposed Development's Site Boundary and revision of the study areas.

Table A-1 - Historic environment gazetteer

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
A1	**Anti-aircraft and Coastal Battery West of Lavernock Point** Scheduled monument. The historic asset comprises the remains of a combined heavy anti-aircraft and coastal battery, along with associated structures dating from the Second World War. It is a concrete-built structure and features the well-preserved remains of searchlight housing on its southern side. The historic asset is well preserved and is an important relic of actions taken against the perceived threat of German military activity in and above the Bristol Channel. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. Its importance is further enhanced by the group value formed by the association of the individual structures within the overall defensive scheme. Situated 75 m south of the Site.	Post-medieval to Modern	GM448; GGAT02729s; GGAT02708s; GGAT02012s; nprn310267; nprn300443
A2	**Cogan Deserted Medieval Village** Scheduled monument. The historic asset comprises the remains of earthworks, platforms, and building footings, representing a deserted village of probable medieval date. The village existed in the 12th century when the Church of St. Peter's was founded. It	Medieval	GM535

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	flourished until the 15th century but subsequently suffered depopulation, with only seven households recorded there in 1673. Situated 1.6 km north of the Site.		
A8	**Middleton Moated Site** Scheduled monument. The asset comprises the remains of a medieval moated homestead. The monument is of national importance for its potential to reveal insights into medieval settlement. Situated 1.9 km west of the Site.	Medieval	GM378
A9	**Penarth Churchyard Cross (Now in St Augustine's Church)** Scheduled monument. The asset consists of a freestanding cross, likely dating to the early medieval or medieval period, now standing inside St. Augustine's Church on a modern stone base. Situated 3 km north of the Site.	Medieval	GM227
A15	**St Mary's Well Bay Pillbox** Scheduled monument. It consists of a Type 25 variant pillbox, dating to the early period of the Second World War (AD 1940-41). It is situated on a low sea cliff at the south end of St Mary's Well Bay, 390 m south of the Site.	Modern	GM619; GGAT02013s
A16	**Sully Island, "Danish" Fort** Scheduled monument. The asset comprises the remains of a promontory fort, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74), during the Roman conquest of Wales. The fort is situated at the eastern end of the small tidal island of Sully, 920 m south-west of the Site.	Iron Age to Roman	GM035; nprn300996
A23	**Post Office** Grade II listed building. Art Deco building constructed in 1936, it features two storeys with red brick walls and an artificial blue Pennant stone facade. The windows are set within continuous recessed bands, originally steel-framed, now mostly replaced. A single-storey extension, added in 1990, maintains the original style. The building is a significant example of 1930s architecture, reflecting contemporary design trends. Situated 2.5 km north of the Site	Modern	13335
A24	**Pillar Box outside the Post Office** Grade II listed building. Circular cast-iron red letter-box. Features a standard design with a fluted rim on the shallow domed cap. The door is adorned with a crowned 'E II R' monogram. Situated 2.5 km north of the Site.	Modern	13336
A25	**Albert Road County Infants School** Grade II listed building. Tudor-Gothic style building constructed in 1876 by Henry Harris and greatly enlarged in the early 20th century by J Coates Carter with some Classical details. The building also includes	Post-Medieval to Modern	13337

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	a 2-storey house with pointed arched lights, trefoil-headed windows, and a hipped dormer roof. Situated 3 km north of the Site.		
A26	**School House** Grade II listed building. This building was first constructed in 1876 in the Tudor-Gothic style and was enlarged in the early 20th century with some Classical details. The front blocks are arranged as a U-shaped group hall. The building also includes a two-storey house with pointed arched lights, trefoil-headed windows, and a hipped dormer roof. At the rear, single-storey school ranges feature trefoil-headed lights set within tall gables, with transoms at eaves level. The later work includes arched braced roof trusses. Situated 3 km north of the Site.	Post-Medieval to Modern	13338
A27	**Telephone Call-box on the edge of Albert Road Gardens** Grade II listed building. E II R, K6-type red kiosk. Square, cast-iron structure built in 1936. Features a domed roof with lunettes, embossed Queen Elizabeth II crowns, red-lettered opals, ventilation slits, raised surrounds with horizontal glazing, blank rear, and moulded plinth. Situated 3 km north of the Site.	Modern	13339
A28	**Cenotaph** Grade II listed building. The asset is white granite stepped obelisk on a shallow mound with inset steps built in 1924. The seaward face features a bronze statue of Winged Victory on a ship's prow, holding a sword and laurel wreath. Situated 2.5 km north of the Site.	Modern	13340
A29	**No .20 Archer Road, South Glamorgan** Grade II listed building. These semi-detached houses built in 1899, have two storeys plus attics. Key features include semi-octagonal bays with splayed hipped roofs, horned sash windows, and verandahs with red tile roofs. No. 22 has elaborate balusters and railings, while No. 20 has simpler details.	Post-Medieval	13341
A30	**No .22 Archer Road, South Glamorgan** Grade II listed building. These semi-detached houses built in 1899, have two storeys plus attics. Key features include semi-octagonal bays with splayed hipped roofs, horned sash windows, and verandahs with red tile roofs. No. 22 has elaborate balusters and railings, while No. 20 has simpler details. Art Nouveau stained glass adorns most ground floor windows and doors, adding to the houses' historical and aesthetic appeal.	Post-Medieval	13342
A31	**No.24 Archer Road, South Glamorgan** Grade II listed building, built around 1899, this asymmetrical pair of semi-detached houses features two storeys plus attics. Key features include semi-	Post-Medieval	13343

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	octagonal bays, sash windows with wooden mullions and transoms, and verandahs with red tile roofs. No. 25 has a distinctive porch with foliage reliefs and a 'Venetian' window with stained glass. The houses retain red brick boundary walls with bathstone copings and gate piers.		
A32	**Victoria Road** Grade II listed building. This pair of late 19th-century semi-detached houses features two storeys plus ample attics, forming an asymmetrical pair. The architectural style includes a mix of pargetting and half-timbering on the upper floors. The south elevation of No. 24 has a hipped roof with a small dormer and an oriel dormer facing the road. There is a two-storey splayed bay under a gable with strapwork pargetting. No. 25 Victoria Road has a boldly projecting semi-octagonal bay with a splayed hipped roof at attic level and a four-light dormer. The entrance front features asymmetrical gables and a distinctive porch with foliage reliefs. The houses retain boundary walls with gate piers.	Modern	13344
A33	**N. Lodge to Windsor Gardens (Piermaster's Lodge)** Grade II listed building. This single-storey house with an attic features a central projecting bay with a hipped two-window dormer, and a rectangular projecting window on the ground floor. It has a wooden porch with a horseshoe arch on the left and a two-bay wooden porch with a door featuring small pane glazing on the right. The north side has three narrow camber-headed windows, while the south side has three square-headed windows. The rear includes an attic gable and a modern ground floor extension	NA	13345
A34	**Remains of Cwrt-y-vil Grange (generally known as Cwrt-y-Vil Castle)** Grade II listed building. Circa 1180, Osbert of Pennard granted land to the Augustinian canons from St Augustine's Abbey, Bristol, who established a grange at Penarth. Modern 20th-century garages and outhouses have replaced the 19th-century stables. The south wall and the southern half of the west wall have been lost. The north-east corner of the west room shows the beginnings of corbelling. The modern house is not included in this list.	Medieval; modern	13346
A35	**St Augustine's Parish Church** Grade I listed building. This Victorian Gothic church, designed by William Butterfield in 1865-66 for Baroness Windsor, replaced an ancient church that had outgrown the population of the town. The church features a spare Early English style with a distinctive saddleback tower. Architectural highlights include parapet gables, carved crucifix finials, a three-light	Post-Medieval	13347

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	Geometric east window, and a pointed archway entrance with fine ironwork. The churchyard contains notable 19th-century monuments and a medieval carved stone churchyard cross. 3 km north-east of the Site.		
A36	**Telephone Call-box at the corner with Church Avenue** Grade II listed building. The K6-type telephone kiosk, designed by Giles Gilbert Scott, is a square red cast-iron structure introduced by the GPO in 1936. The design includes raised surrounds with marginal bars to horizontal glazing, a blank rear, and a moulded plinth. This iconic British design remains a significant piece of architectural heritage. 2.5 km north of the Site.	Modern	13348
A41	**Penarth Yacht Club House** Grade II listed Building. The Penarth Yacht Club, originally the Penarth Boat Club founded in 1880, features sections built before 1884, circa 1885, and circa 1895. This is two-storey clubhouse. The front elevation boasts a balconied verandah supported by fluted twisted cast-iron columns with Corinthian capitals. The south return elevation retains the balcony with balustrade finials.	Post-Medieval	13353
A44	**Greylands** Grade II listed Building. Dated 1888. French Renaissance style. A pair of semi-detached villas with an asymmetrical plan, designed to give the impression of a single large house, showing the influence of E. E. Viollet-le-Duc.	Post-Medieval	13356
A45	**Leigh Holme** Grade II listed Building. Dated 1888. French Renaissance style. A pair of semi-detached villas with an asymmetrical plan, designed to give the impression of a single large house, showing the influence of E. E. Viollet-le-Duc.	Post-Medieval	13357
A47	**2 Plymouth Road** Grade II listed Building. Plans of the central section dated 1886; plans of the L section dated 1887. Originally developed as houses but soon converted to commercial use. The building features an imposing composition of nine bays, three storeys (four in the centre bays) over a basement, with 16th-century Flemish-style reliefs in the pediments.	Post-Medieval	13359
A48	**4 Plymouth Road** Grade II listed Building. Plans of the central section dated 1886; plans of the L section dated 1887. Originally developed as houses but soon converted to commercial use. The building features an imposing composition of nine bays, three storeys (four in the centre bays) over a basement, with 16th-century Flemish-style reliefs in the pediments.	Post-Medieval	13360
A49	**6 Plymouth Road**	Post-Medieval	13361

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	Grade II listed Building. Plans of the central section dated 1886; plans of the L section dated 1887. Originally developed as houses but soon converted to commercial use. The building features an imposing composition of nine bays, three storeys (four in the centre bays) over a basement, with 16th-century Flemish-style reliefs in the pediments.		
A50	**8 Plymouth Road** Grade II listed Building. Plans of the central section dated 1886; plans of the L section dated 1887. Originally developed as houses but soon converted to commercial use. The building features an imposing composition of nine bays, three storeys (four in the centre bays) over a basement, with 16th-century Flemish-style reliefs in the pediments.	Post-Medieval	13362
A51	**10 Plymouth Road** Grade II listed Building. Plans of the central section dated 1886; plans of the L section dated 1887. Originally developed as houses but soon converted to commercial use. The building features an imposing composition of nine bays, three storeys (four in the centre bays) over a basement, with 16th-century Flemish-style reliefs in the pediments.	Post-Medieval	13363
A52	**Turner House Art Galley** Grade II listed Building. Built in 1888 for James Pyke Thomson by Edwin Seward. Became part of the National Museum of Wales in 1897. Alterations in the late 1940s by T. Alwyn Lloyd and Partners included moving the entrance, rebuilding beneath the central arch, and reordering the interior. Features include an entrance hall with a wooden staircase, an open roof of five bays with a Renaissance-style frieze, and two Renaissance-style doorcases with scrolled pediments and swags.	Post-Medieval to Modern	13364
A53	**Telephone Call-box close to the junction with Stanwell Road** Grade II listed Building. This telephone kiosk features both King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II crowns, a unique combination in Wales, suggesting a date around 1952. It has raised surrounds with marginal bars to horizontal glazing, a blank rear, and a moulded plinth.	Modern	13365
A55	**Trinity Methodist Church** Grade II listed Building. Non-conformist church with an impressive spire in the 19th-century Perpendicular Style. Opened in January 1901, replacing an iron church on the site. The hall opened in May 1897. The church and hall are enclosed by a low wall with octagonal gatepiers featuring Bath stone Gothic capstones. To the right of the west front of the church is a Portland stone cross war memorial. The south	Post-Medieval to Modern	13367

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	transept has two Gothic doorways leading to the vestry and tower porch.		
A56	**Church Hall attached to Trinity Methodist Church** Grade II listed Building. Non-conformist church with an impressive spire in the 19th-century Perpendicular Style. Opened in January 1901, replacing an iron church on the site. The hall opened in May 1897. The church and hall are enclosed by a low wall with octagonal gatepiers featuring Bath stone Gothic capstones. To the right of the west front of the church is a Portland stone cross war memorial. The south transept has two Gothic doorways leading to the vestry and tower porch.	Post-Medieval to Modern	13368
A57	**Telephone Call-box outside nos. 5 & 5a Royal Buildings** Grade II listed Building. Red kiosk constructed in 1936. Raised surrounds with marginal bars to horizontal glazing, blank rear, moulded plinth.	Modern	13369
A58	**St Peter's Church** Grade II* listed Building. Small church serving the deserted medieval village of Cogan. Partly dates from the 12th century, with 16th-century extensions and porch. Fell into disuse by the 19th century, restored between 1888-1894. Features a 19th-century arch-braced roof in the nave, collar and tie-beam roof in the chancel, and a mutilated 14th-century font.	Medieval to Modern	13370
A59	**No.1 Tower Hill Avenue, South Glamorgan** Grade II listed Building. Built around 1840. Two-storey houses. The interior of Coastguard Cottage features moulded cornices, a Late Georgian staircase, some arched recesses, and large cellars.	Post-Medieval	13371
A60	**No.2 Tower Hill Avenue, South Glamorgan** Grade II listed Building. Built around 1840. Two-storey houses. The interior of Coastguard Cottage features moulded cornices, a Late Georgian staircase, some arched recesses, and large cellars.	Post-Medieval	13372
A61	**No.3 Tower Hill Avenue, South Glamorgan** Grade II listed Building. Built around 1840. Two-storey houses. The interior of Coastguard Cottage features moulded cornices, a Late Georgian staircase, some arched recesses, and large cellars.	Post-Medieval	13373
A62	**No.4 Tower Hill Avenue, South Glamorgan** Grade II listed Building. Built around 1840. Two-storey houses. The interior of Coastguard Cottage features moulded cornices, a Late Georgian staircase, some arched recesses, and large cellars.	Post-Medieval	13374
A63	**No.5 Tower Hill Avenue, South Glamorgan** Grade II listed Building. Built around 1840. Two-storey houses. The interior of Coastguard Cottage features moulded cornices, a Late Georgian staircase, some arched recesses, and large cellars.	Post-Medieval	13375

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
A64	**Coastguard Cottage** Grade II listed Building. Built around 1840. Two-storey houses. The interior of Coastguard Cottage features moulded cornices, a Late Georgian staircase, some arched recesses, and large cellars.	Post-Medieval	13376
A65	**Paget Rooms** Grade II listed Building. Built on land donated by Earl of Plymouth in 1906 by architect John Coates Carter of Penarth.	Modern	13377
A66	**St Anne's** Grade II listed Building. Built in approximately 1892, by architect John Coates Carter this pair of semi-detached houses is designed in the free Arts and Crafts style. The properties feature two storeys plus attics.	Post-Medieval	13378
A67	**St Margaret's** Grade II listed Building. Built in approximately 1892, by architect John Coates Carter this pair of semi-detached houses is designed in the free Arts and Crafts style. The properties feature two storeys plus attics.	Post-Medieval	13379
A68	**The Red House** Grade II listed Building. Built in approximately 1901 by architect John Coates Carter of Penarth for himself and his Swiss wife, this house is designed in an eclectic Arts and Crafts style with Swiss accents. The property retains its original Arts and Crafts interiors, which are largely unspoilt.	Modern	13380
A69	**All Saints Parish Hall** Grade II listed Building. Built in 1906 by John Coates Carter, architectural style is influenced by the work of the North American architect H. H. Richardson.	Modern	13381
A72	**Woodland Hall** Grade II listed Building. Built in 1896 by John Coates Carter, this building is designed in the Free Arts and Crafts style. The glazing was altered during its conversion to offices. It features a single-storey block at an angle.	Post-Medieval	13384
A74	**St Joseph's Church** Grade II listed Building. Built between 1913 and the 1920s by architect F. A. Walters, this building follows a basilican plan with an aisled nave. The nave features five bays with alternating cylindrical and grouped shafts and interlace capitals. 3 km north of the Site.	Post-Medieval	13385
A75	**Downs Farmhouse** Grade II listed Building. Built probably in the late 17th century, this large farmhouse has walls of rendered stone. The interior retains its original layout.	Post-Medieval to Modern	13392
A85	**Sully Hospital** Grade II listed Building. Constructed in 1931 in Modern Movement style.	Modern	13447

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
A86	**Former Lodge and Screen walls flanking the driveway entrance to Sully Hospital** Grade II listed Building. Constructed in 1936 in picturesque lodge or cottage style.	Modern	13448
A88	**Planned group of farmyard buildings at Cog Farm** Grade II listed Building. Built around 1816-17 by Evan Thomas, with some later 19th-century enlargements. The rear barn was lofted, while the later barn has simple timber trusses. The 'tower' features A-frame trusses, and the roof of the cross range has staggered purlins.	Post-Medieval to Modern	13458; GGAT02236s; nprn37504; nprn3006
A89	**Eight rickstands to N side of Cog Farm** Grade II listed Building. Built around 1816-17 by Evan Thomas. The eight circular rickstands are approximately 3 m high, stone built and lipped at the top. In plan they form a right angle at the edge of the former rickyard. Included as designated building because of a rare Welsh example of this type of agricultural structure.	Post-Medieval	13459; treasure 1170
A90	**Cog House** Grade II listed Building. Cog Farm is said to have been built around 1816-17 by Evan Thomas, with later 19th-century enlargements and further 20th-century alterations.	Post-Medieval	13460; GGAT06272s; nprn18372
A96	**Church of St John the Baptist** Grade II listed Building. This small medieval parish church was reputedly founded by Reginald de Sully in 1093. A Norman chancel arch is reported to have existed until 1830. A remodelling is recorded in 1701, with some other alterations done later on.	Early Medieval to Modern	13638
A111	**Hayes Farm Windmill** Grade II listed Building. Built in 1813 by Evan Thomas with some other alterations done later.	Post-Medieval	16840
A113	**Church of St Lawrence** Grade II listed Building. A parish church with medieval, possibly 12th-century, origins.	Medieval	24060; GGAT00588s; nprn800110; treasure 866
A126	**Barn at Home Farm** Grade II listed Building. Small regional barn built probably in 18th century.	Post-Medieval	26972; GGAT05913s; treasure 827
A127	**Limekiln** Grade II listed Building. Built probably in 1813 CE by Evan Thomas.	Post-Medieval	26973
A128	**Swanbridge House** Grade II listed Building. Double-fronted detached Georgian house built in early 19th century in present form.	Post-Medieval	26974; nprn418141
A129	**Sea Roads** Grade II listed Building. House in a strong modernist idiom built in 1939.	Modern	87494

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
A130	**1-6, Little Orchard** Grade II listed Building. Little Orchard is a development of six houses by the Cardiff architects Thomas Glyn Jones and John R. Evans, built between 1966 and 1968. The houses also clearly show Scandinavian influence, especially the work of Alvar Aalto in Finland.	Modern	87496
A131	**Nicells** Grade II listed Building. Built in the 17th century as a two-unit house of hall with 2 storey 3 bay.	Post-Medieval	87656; GGAT05915s; nprn19461; treasure 829
A132	**Original house at Lower Cosmeston Farm** Grade II listed Building. Multi-period house, with the nucleus of a single-unit house built in the 16th or 17th century.	Post-Medieval	87852; nprn414346
A133	**South Lodge to Windsor Gardens** Grade II listed Building. The lodge, built in 1885 at the completion of Windsor Gardens, was designed by architects Henry Snell and Robert Forrest. It is a picturesque small park lodge in the domestic revival style.	Post-Medieval	87923
A134	**Alexandra Park** Grade II* registered park and garden. The public park, set out between 1901 and 1902, occupies a roughly rectangular area sloping to the east and south. It is laid out in several distinct areas through which runs a network of paths. The park is bounded by simple iron railings, with a hawthorn hedge along the east side.	Modern	PGW(Gm)37(GLA)
A135	**Italian Gardens** Grade II registered park and garden. Despite modern additions, the Italian Gardens is registered for its historic interest as a well-preserved Edwardian-style public garden on the seafront. Laid out and opened in 1926, the gardens were designed primarily as a rock garden, retaining its original layout and structural planting. The ground rises steeply to Windsor Gardens at the top of the cliff.	Modern	PGW(Gm)35(GLA)
A136	**Cwrt-yr-ala** Grade II registered park and garden. Cwrt-yr-ala is a neo-Georgian mansion built in 1939-40 by Sir Percy Thomas. It is registered for its small park, which includes fine landscaping of a string of ponds appearing as one sinuous piece of water. The estate also features a formal garden with terraces and a walled kitchen garden. Located in a rural area just beyond the western outskirts of Cardiff, Cwrt-yr-ala is bordered by Caerau housing developments to the north and Leckwith industrial expansion to the east. While the northern park has been lost to agriculture, the southern park remains intact.	Modern	PGW(Gm)42(GLA)
A137	**Windsor Gardens**	Post-medieval	PGW(Gm)36(GLA)

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	Grade II registered park and garden. The gardens date back to the 1880s, with the northern half completed in 1880 and the southern half in 1885. A public path from Marine Parade to the Esplanade separates the two halves, passing through a deep cutting where a linking bridge once stood. Only the southern footings of the bridge remain.		
A140	**Penarth** Penarth, designated as a conservation area in August 1971, is recognised for its special architectural and historic interest. The area includes Victorian and Edwardian architecture from the town's rapid growth between 1865 and 1910. Key features include the seafront promenade, parks, and gardens, as well as notable buildings like St. Augustine's Church, Penarth Pier, and various Victorian villas. The conservation area aims to preserve the unique character and heritage of Penarth, ensuring that new developments respect the existing architectural style and historical context.	Post-Medieval to Modern	NA
A144	**Findspot, Lavernock, Sully** Silver Roman penny found at Lavernock in a garden adjoining the church.	Roman	GGAT00589s
A145	**Findspot, Swanbridge Sports Ground** Roman building and occupation material, recovered during the course of lawn laying.	Roman	GGAT00590s
A146	**Cosmeston Castle** The enclosure and mound are not now recognisable in a pasture field within which there are a number of fields banks, and grassed-over disused quarries. Excavation revealed considerable deposits of destruction material dating to the second half of the 17th century.	Medieval	GGAT00592s
A147	**Lavernock settlement site, Sully** Shrunken medieval village of Lavernock, with St Lawrence's Church (PRN 588s) being one of the few buildings remaining in the hamlet, and associated evidence to the north and west of the church.	Medieval	GGAT00647s; 00647s
A148	**Findspot, Sully** Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters been found at the following areas during ploughing: - ST 166689; 164684; 166682 and 167685.	Prehistoric	GGAT00775s; 00775s
A149	**Findspot, Sully** Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters found at the following areas during ploughing: - ST 166689; 164684; 166682 and 167685. Key features include Mesolithic blades and flakes, representing one tool type and material.	Mesolithic	GGAT00776s; 00776s, 01387s, 01386s
A150	**Swanbridge Farm, Sully**	Post-medieval	GGAT00907s

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	Human remains and bones possibly belonging to a shipwrecked sailor's body were recovered from the vicinity of Captain's Wife's Inn.		
A151	**Windmill, Cog Farm** The remains of a tower windmill survive in the front garden of Old Mill House. It is built of limestone rubble, and its date is unknown.	Post-medieval	GGAT00910s
A152	**Cosmeston Village** The Cosmeston shrunken village features a roadway and possible tofts visible in aerial photographs. Excavations revealed late 13th or early 14th-century properties, including two farmsteads and a bakehouse, suggesting planned development. Evidence of earlier activity was also found, providing insights into the village's historical layout and usage.	Medieval	GGAT00948s; E000823; nprn406400; treasure 864
A153	**St. Mary's Well, Sully** St. Mary's Well is a medieval holy well. It is situated in a cove below Lavernock House in Lavernock parish, within St Mary's Well Bay. Likely a natural spring, the well is found in a gully in a low cliff face, with no visible remains.	Medieval	GGAT00949s; nprn32357
A154	**Cog Village Midden, Sully** During pipe laying at Cog Village, 13th to 15th-century pottery and food refuse were discovered, indicating a large medieval site.	Medieval	GGAT01010s; E000843
A155	**Findspot, Sully** Flint scatters were noted during ploughing at the following locations: ST 166689 (Neolithic & Mesolithic), 164689 (Neolithic), and 164684 (Neolithic). The findings include Neolithic flakes, one tool type and material, in groups of 2-10. No specific function or exposure was ascribed.	Neolithic	GGAT01375s
A156	**Findspot, Sully** Flint scatters were noted during ploughing at ST 166689 (Neolithic & Mesolithic), ST 164689 (Neolithic), and ST 164684 (Neolithic). Findings include Neolithic flakes, one tool type and material, in groups of 2-10. No function or exposure specified.	Neolithic	GGAT01376s
A157	**Findspot, Sully** Flint scatters were noted during ploughing at ST 166689 (Neolithic & Mesolithic), ST 164689 (Neolithic), and ST 164684 (Neolithic). Findings include Neolithic flakes, one tool type and material, in groups of 2-10. No function or exposure specified.	Neolithic	GGAT01377s
A158	**Findspot, Sully** A probable Neolithic flint scatter was noted at ST172685 during ploughing. No definite artifacts were found. Findings include Neolithic flakes, one tool type and material, in groups of 2-10. No function or exposure specified.	Neolithic	GGAT01379s; 01379s
A161	**Findspot, Swanbridge**	Neolithic	GGAT01389s

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	An extensive Neolithic flint scatter was noted at Swanbridge (ST 164678) during lawn-laying. Findings include Neolithic flakes, one tool type and material, in groups of 2-10. No function or exposure specified.		
A162	**Findspot, Sully** Another Neolithic flint scatter was located on ground disturbed by cattle at ST 171678. Findings include Neolithic flakes, one tool type and material, single item. No function or exposure specified.	Neolithic	GGAT01390s; 01390s
A163	**Findspot, Sully** A rubble spread was noted under plough. Scattered across this was 13-14th century pottery, and sandstone roofing tiles.	Medieval	GGAT01399s
A164	**Lime kiln, Sully** Unrecorded limekilns dating to the 18th-19th centuries have been located at ST 169685 and ST 168684.	Post-medieval	GGAT01409s; 01409s
A165	**Cosmeston Cottage** Cosmeston Cottage is an 18th century single storey cottage. Square headed window openings, gabled porch, corrugated iron roofing.	Post-medieval	GGAT01596s; nprn414312; treasure 853
A166	**Cosmeston Cottage** 18th century stone rendered cottages with common ridge & eaves height. Slate roof 2-stacks. Small square headed windows on south elevation, none on north. Lean-to on west.	Post-medieval	GGAT01597s
A167	**Hill Cottage, Sully** Two-storey/slate roof/end gable/brick end stack/rendered whitewashed/square goaded sashes with glazing bars slate gable porch. Extension with tiles, lean-to-roof.	Post-medieval	GGAT01598s
A168	**Sutton Farmhouse, Sully** 18th century two-storey stone rendered farmhouse with slate roof & full gabled dormer with square headed sash windows with glazing bars. Modern extension to north.	Post-medieval	GGAT01599s
A169	**Swanbridge Cottage** Two-storey stone cottages/slate roof/small square headed windows on first-floor, some modern windows on ground floor. Interesting single storey structure projecting earth.	Post-medieval	GGAT01600s
A170	**Swanbridge Farmhouse, Sully** Two-storey house, slate roof, end gables. 2 end stacks. South-east elevation with square headed sashed windows with glazing bars. Quaint wooden gabled porch. Ivy covered.	Post-medieval	GGAT01601s
A171	**Upper Cosmeston Farm** The site of a former 19th century stone-built farmhouse with a rendered slate roof. It was two storeys with a square headed casement window, a gabled porch, and two end stacks with a single storey	Post-medieval	GGAT01602s

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	extension to the west. It was demolished before the housing estate was built.		
A172	**Sully House** Cellars of original house have been incorporated into existing Sully House & now used as dining room for public. Sully house was once smuggling headquarters.	Post-medieval	GGAT01603s
A173	**Swanbridge Port** Edward Lhwyd's Parochialia notes a good harbour for trade from Swanbridge to Bristol, with cattle, sheep, and hogs. Thorne describes the low and plain shore between Sully Island and Bendrick Rock.	Unknown	GGAT01695s
A174	**Hopkins Mount, Swanbridge** A square enclosure with rounded edges, visible as a cropmark, was noted at Hopkins Mount. Suggested interpretations include a Romano-British farmstead or coastal fortlet. The site features extensive earthworks, possibly fortified, with internal features and outer ramparts overlooking Sully Island.	Roman	GGAT01720s; 01720s; nprn300986
A175	**Cosmeston Dovecote** Dovecot bonded with white mortar. Entrance on eastern side, sheltered from the wind. Inside two rows of cots visible around walls, lower row same level as slabbed floor.	Medieval	GGAT01936s; 01936s; E000868; nprn300999
A176	**Isolation Hospital, East of Sutton Farm** An isolation hospital was established within the eastern section of the Site (depicted on Ordnance Survey map of 1915), under the administration of the Penarth U.D. Council.	Post-medieval	NA
A178	**Lavernock Battery, Lavernock** Lavernock Point Battery was conceived as part of the defence scheme for the Severn estuary in the 1860s. It was to defend the channel between Barry Island and Flat Holm and was an enclosed work on the north-east shore of the channel at Lavernock Point near Cardiff. According to a site visit in 2016 and 2018, the emplacements for both the No. 1 and No. 2 gun were present, with the concrete glacis remaining intact. The battery accommodation and headquarters were likely to have been incorporated into a building then used as a public house and social venue for the holiday park, although little could be recognised from the plans and much modification appeared to have occurred.	Post-medieval	GGAT02017s; 02017s
A179	**Pill Box, Sully** Possible site of a modern pill box.	Modern	GGAT02028s
A181	**Taff Vale Railway Cadoxton Branch** Site of the Taff Vale Railway, Cadoxton Branch.	Post-medieval	GGAT02430.5s; 02430.5s
A182	**Hearth with Charcoal Layer** Site of undated charcoal layer, identified possibly during the Coastal archaeology survey from Sker Point to River Rhymney.	Unknown	GGAT02717s
A183	**Findspot, Sully**	Unknown	GGAT02719s

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	During the evaluation by GGAT, four flint flakes showing traces of shaping were recovered. This finding was documented by Lewis in 2015.		
A184	**Findspot, Sully** A single prehistoric flint tool was found during the Sker Point to River Rhymney coastal survey in 1997. The tool type and material were identified, but no function was ascribed. This find was reported by Lewis (2015).	Prehistoric	GGAT02721s
A185	**Findspot, Sully** Findspot of 19th century pottery.	Post-medieval	GGAT02722s
A187	**Rock Cottage** Dwelling identified on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, named Rock Cottage.	Post-medieval	GGAT02726s
A188	**Generator Building, Sully** Modern building.	Modern	GGAT02727s
A189	**Modern Searchlight Battery, Sully** Second World War searchlight battery.	Modern	GGAT02728s
A190	**Flint Scatter, Lavernock** A Palaeolithic hand axe, identified as a single tool type and material, was found in 1940. No function was ascribed, and the exposure was not specified. This information is from the National Museum.	Palaeolithic	GGAT02750s; 02750s
A191	**Lavernock** A complex of rectangular enclosures, identified by RCAHMW, possibly represents a farmstead in the medieval hamlet of Lavernock (PRN 647s). It includes a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, 30 m across, with additional enclosures extending 30 m east.	Unknown	GGAT02779s; 02779s; nprn309445
A192	**BP Sports Ground, Sully** A sports ground with a pavilion, tennis courts, bowls greens, football, and cricket pitches was constructed in the mid-20th century for the Sully Sports and Social Club. Initially for employees of Distillers Company, it was taken over by British Plastics in the early 1960s (Lewis, 2015).	Unknown	GGAT02814s
A193	**Lavernock Farm** A north-south coursed rubble wall was identified north of the church in Cutting A. Parallel to this was a linear stone feature, possibly a drain, flanked by disturbed paving. Burnt clay and building debris were found in a shallow hollow. These medieval features suggest a building to the west.	Medieval	GGAT02821s
A194	**Lavernock Cropmark East** A circular ring ditch, approximately 30 m in diameter, was observed on RCAHMW AP 965081/49-52; 965108/41-4, in 2003. There was no indication of dating. This feature was cut by/cut a possible land division feature. No earthworks or other features were visible on the ground during a later field visit in 2006.	Unknown	GGAT03118s; 03118s; nprn309270

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A195	**Flint Scatter, Sully** Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters found at the following areas during ploughing: - ST 166689; 164684; 166682 and 167685. Findings includes blades, flakes.	Neolithic	GGAT03570s; 03570s
A196	**Lavernock Churchyard** The churchyard, which is now polygonal, is shown on the tithe map of 1844 (GlRO P/39/12) as irregular.	Medieval	GGAT03733s
A198	**Slipway** A modern slipway, depicted on modern Ordnance Survey maps.	Modern	GGAT03991s
A199	**Sully Enclosure** NMR entry reads: A cropmark of a sub-rectangular, ditched enclosure, approximately 30 m across, oriented to the cardinal points, was identified. Evidence suggests it is a prehistoric, defended enclosure. No earthworks or features were visible during field searches on a gentle hillslope at Sully.	Unknown	GGAT03997s; 03997s; nprn309260
A200	**Limekiln, Swanbridge** The limekiln, labelled 'old limekiln' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, remains visible on modern maps as limekiln disused. Associated quarrying activity is evident in the immediate vicinity.	Unknown	GGAT04320s
A201	**Swanbridge Lime kiln Sully** Swanbridge Lime kiln Shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map 6. No further information is available.	Post-medieval	GGAT04372s; 04372s; nprn40690
A202	**Cog Roman enclosure, Sully** Rectangular cropmark enclosure noted by Paul Huckfield (GGAT) from Google Earth in 2013. It is likely to be a Romano-British villa enclosure.	Roman	GGAT05131s; nprn37503
A203	**Seaward Defence Headquarters, Roundbush Rocks, Cosmeston** The 1920 Ordnance Survey map shows a quadrilateral area at Roundbush Rocks cliffs, bounded by War Department stones. It contained Seaward Defence Headquarters remains, recorded in the 1980s. Structures included a latrine block, observation post, and shelter. Site visits in 2016 and 2018 confirmed near-total destruction, with Cold War bunker remains observed.	Modern	GGAT05202s
A204	**Old Kiln, Sully** Old Kiln as shown on 1846 Sully Tithe Map. Limekiln had been levelled by 1879 (not shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey six inch map), but below ground remains are likely as site still marked by discoloured soil.	Post-medieval	GGAT05557s
A205	**Building, Nicell's Dwelling, Sully** Building shown at right angles to Nicell's dwelling on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map (1879). Gone by 1900 (not shown on 2nd edition 6" Ordnance Survey map).	Post-medieval	GGAT05558s

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A206	**War Department Boundary Marker No. 1, Roundbush Rocks** The Third edition Ordnance Survey map of 1920 shows a quadrilateral area of land at the top of the Roundbush Rocks cliffs and bounded by four War Department boundary stones.	Modern	GGAT05572s
A207	**War Department Boundary Marker No. 2, Roundbush Rocks** A War Department boundary marker inscribed “WD No.2.” These boundary markers are shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (1920) defining a quadrilateral area of land at the top of the Roundbush Rocks cliffs.	Modern	GGAT05573s
A208	**War Department Boundary Marker No. 3, Roundbush Rocks** A War Department boundary marker inscribed “WD No.3.” These boundary markers are shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (1920) defining a quadrilateral area of land at the top of the Roundbush Rocks cliffs.	Modern	GGAT05574s
A209	**War Department Boundary Marker No. 4, Roundbush Rocks** A War Department boundary marker inscribed 'WD No.4' is shown on the 1920 Ordnance Survey map. The stone lies at an inclined angle, with the lower half obscured but 'WD' visible. These markers define a quadrilateral area at Roundbush Rocks cliffs, possibly containing the Seaward Defence Headquarters remains.	Modern	GGAT05575s
A210	**Lavernock House & Grounds, near Swanbridge, Sully** Lavernock House, a post-medieval villa in ornamental wooded grounds overlooking St Mary's Well Bay, Lavernock, Sully, is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879. The house is square with a rectangular projection.	Post-medieval	GGAT05608s; nprn265858
A211	**Trig Point, West of Lavernock Point** Triangulation point to the north of Lavernock Point, Sully depicted on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1879, 1900, 1920 and 1940.	Post-medieval	GGAT05609s
A212	**Trig Point at Roundbush Rocks, Cosmeston** Triangulation point at the cliff at Roundbush Rocks near Sully depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1890 and 1900. Not indicated on the later Ordnance Survey maps from 1920 onward.	Post-medieval	GGAT05610s
A213	**Small Structure, Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** Small structure at Swanbridge, Sully, Rhoose. The site, noted on Aerial Photographs, may relate to temporary features associated with the creation of a nearby Sports Centre.	Unknown	GGAT05650s

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A214	**Cropmark, Sully Swanbridge, Vale of Glamorgan** Feature I - large square cropmark of uncertain date or function noted on aerial photographs. It might be WWII heavy artillery battery with a GL Mark II radar given its dimensions and a reference in Redfern (1998).	Unknown	GGAT05651s
A215	**Structure, Sully Sports Centre, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** Structure at Swanbridge, Sully noted from aerial photographs. Site not indicated on Ordnance Survey maps and current Google Earth Historical Imagery map.	Unknown	GGAT05652s
A216	**Building Complex, Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** Building Complex at Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan identified from aerial photos. The site comprises at least 3 buildings, all noted from aerial photographs.	Unknown	GGAT05653s
A217	**Feature II, Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** Feature II - circular cropmark of uncertain date or function noted at Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan. The site was identified on aerial photographs.	Unknown	GGAT05654s
A218	**Quarry I, Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** Quarry I at Sully Sports Centre, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan, labeled as 'old quarry' on the 1879 map, is shown but not labeled on later maps. The site is absent on the 2016 Mastermap.	Post-medieval	GGAT05655s
A219	**Rectangular Structure, Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** A rectangular structure north of the road between Sully and Penarth at Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan, is depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps. The structure is absent on the 3rd ed. map (1920).	Post-medieval	GGAT05658s
A220	**Limekiln II,** Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of GlamorganLimekiln II at Swanbridge, Sully depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping and noted as old.	Post-medieval	GGAT05659s
A221	**Quarry III, Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** Quarry III at Swanbridge, Sully, a modern stone extraction site first indicated in 1942. The quarry is not shown on current mapping.	Modern	GGAT05660s
A222	**Great Western Railway (Penarth Branch) at Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** Part of dismantled Great Western Railway (Penarth Branch) at Swanbridge, Sully, noted on historic mapping.	Post-medieval	GGAT05661s
A223	**Limekiln III, Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** Limekiln III at Swanbridge in Sully, labeled as 'old' on the 1879 map, is near the quarry. It is not shown on	Post-medieval	GGAT05662s

Assessment (A) ref.	Description	Period	Reference Number/ Historic Environment Record (HER) Number
	later maps, with the Great Western Railway appearing in its place.		
A224	**Quarry IV, Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** Quarry IV at Swanbridge in Sully, labeled as 'old quarry' on the 1879 map (1st ed. 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map), is shown but not labeled on later maps. A train line cuts through its southern end. The site is absent on the 2016 Mastermap.	Post-medieval	GGAT05663s
A225	**Pump and Reservoir, Swanbridge, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan** Pump and Reservoir at Swanbridge, Sully, first noted on a map of 1900. The site is indicated on later Ordnance Survey maps as late as 1942.	Post-medieval	GGAT05664s
A226	**Tower, Lavernock** The Marconi Tower, a crenelated stone building, is believed to be the site of the first radio transmission across open water by Guglielmo Marconi in 1897. Currently housing water pumping equipment, the structure is threatened by coastal erosion. No direct evidence confirms its historical use; further investigation is needed.	Modern	GGAT05753s
A227	**Commemorative plaque, Lavernock** A bronze plaque set into the churchyard wall of St Lawrence Church commemorates the first radio message transmitted over open water between Lavernock Point and Flat Holm Island by Guglielmo Marconi in 1897.	Modern	GGAT05754s
A228	**Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post, Penarth** The Royal Observer Corps monitoring post at Penarth, built for civil and military information during attacks, opened in June 1962 and closed in March 1975. Above-ground features were vandalized by 1999.	Modern	GGAT05769s
A229	**Trigpoint Pillar, Hopkins Mount** The Trigpoint Pillar at Hopkins Mount is of secondary use and has slight exterior damage due to a missing flush bracket. Otherwise, the pillar's condition is generally sound.	Post-medieval	GGAT05897s
A230	**Homestead Cottage, Cog** A 19th century two storey cottage, which includes an interesting veranda to the south, and a large gable to the front.	Post-medieval	GGAT05914s; treasure 828
A232	**Rickstands, Cog Farm** Cog Farm was built 1816-7 by Evan Thomas of Sully House; the Grade II Listed rickstands are probably contemporary. Cog Farm was laid out on a model farm plan and included extensive farm ranges to front and separate rickyard to rear.	Post-medieval	GGAT06253s
A233	**Pillbox Roof, Sully** The remains of a hexagonal pillbox roof.	Unknown	GGAT06522w
A234	**3 Metal Posts, Sully** A series of three metal posts roughly 1 m apart.	Post-medieval	GGAT06526w

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A237	**Findspot, Sully and Lavernock Community** Late Bronze Age hoard recovered during metal detecting at Sully and Lavernock, from a field under arable land, in shallow plough soil. The hoard consisted of spearheads, sword fragments, axes and ingot fragments.	Bronze Age	GGAT07558s; 07558s
A238	**Possible Linear Feature, Cosmeston** A linear section of large stones, possibly a wall course with rubble infill.	Medieval	GGAT07834s
A239	**Lower Cosmeston Farmhouse, Cosmeston** Lower Cosmeston Farm Farmhouse is a 17th century historic farmstead, visible on 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey mapping which was converted for farm use when replaced by a new house at the end of the 19th century.	Post-medieval	GGAT08231s
A240	**Threshing Barn, Lower Cosmeston Farm** The single-bay threshing barn at Lower Cosmeston Farm is a rectangular, north-south aligned structure built from pale grey Lias Limestone. It features a pitched and gabled roof and vertical slits for ventilation and illumination, flanking the single cart door on each of the opposing long elevations.	Post-medieval	GGAT08426s; 08426s
A241	**Farm Building, Lower Cosmeston Farm** This farm building belongs to Lower Cosmeston Farm and defines the west side of the farmyard. It is a long, low, single-storey range, comprised of three sections.	Post-medieval	GGAT08427s; 08427s
A242	**Possible Stable Block, Lower Cosmeston Farm** The stable block at Lower Cosmeston Farm (06868s), built between 1890 and 1900, is a single-storey structure. The building has undergone modifications, including a corrugated aluminium roof and damage to the door arch. It is still used for stabling horses.	Post-medieval	GGAT08428s; 08428s
A243	**St. Mary's Well** Well identified on 1st Edition historic Ordnance Survey map (1879).	Unknown	GGAT08478s
A244	**Rowland's Well** Well identified on 1st Edition historic Ordnance Survey map (1879).	Unknown	GGAT08479s
A245	**Cosmeston to Cog Moors Pumping Main** A possible Roman brick fragment, modern glass bottles, ceramics, animal bones, and post-medieval/modern daub were identified during an archaeological watching brief for the Cosmeston to Cog Moors Pumping Main, conducted by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) from 1994 to 1995. The evidence of a possible medieval platform house was rejected.	Medieval to Modern	E004321
A246	**Cosmeston Medieval Village** Medieval pottery, animal bones, and metal objects, indicating significant historical activity, were identified during the excavation at Cosmeston Medieval Village,	Medieval	E003263

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	conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 1993. The earliest evidence dates from the late 12th-13th century, including domestic debris and stone foundations.		
A247	**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth** No evidence for the presence of archaeological remains, or previously unrecorded historic assets, was identified during a field visit conducted in 2018 by the Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) at Land Upper Cosmetson Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth.	NA	E008614
A248	**High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent** Archaeological data was gathered from 16 high status settlement sites, but no evidence for previously unrecorded historic assets was identified during a field visit conducted in 2010 by the GGAT at Dinas Powys, Glamorgan and Gwent.	NA	E007922
A249	**Lower Cosmeston Farm, Penarth** Medieval pottery and a possible linear stone feature were identified from two trial trenches excavated to a depth of 1 m, during an excavation conducted between 2019 and 2020 by J. Lambert & M. Lambert at Lower Cosmeston Farm, Penarth. The excavated remains indicated the presence of archaeological remains in the lower pasture field.	Medieval	E007620
A250	**Cosmeston castle, survey, 1977** No archaeological features were identified during a survey was undertaken at Cosmeston Castle by GGAT in 1977.	NA	E000914
A251	**Cosmeston Castle, 1983** The enclosure and mound are not now recognisable in a pasture field within which there are a number of field banks, and grassed-over disused quarries. Excavation revealed considerable deposits of destruction material dating to the second half of the 17th century.	NA	E000909
A252	**Sully to Swanbridge (GGAT103 Arfordir)** Two new sites were identified and recorded as a field visit conducted on 28th January 2014 by GGAT at Sully and Swanbridge as part of the Arfordir project.	NA	E007698
A253	**Field visit slipway** No specific archaeological data was collected during a field visit conducted in 2005 by the GGAT at Slipway, Sully.	NA	E001302
A254	**Field visit to Sully enclosure** Archaeological data on form, condition, and threats was gathered during a field visit conducted in 2006 by the GGAT at Sully Enclosure, Sully.	NA	E001602
A255	**Field visit to Lavernock, cropmark enclosure**	Prehistoric	E001579

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	Archaeological data on form, condition, and threats was gathered during a field visit conducted in 2006 by the GGAT at Lavernock, cropmark enclosure, Sully. Part of the Prehistoric Defended Enclosures of Glamorgan project.		
A256	**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth** An evaluation conducted in 2019 at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth. Following a geophysical survey by SUMO in 2018, the evaluation identified geological features, two undated ditches, and a post-hole or pit of unknown function in Trench 7.	NA	E008613
A257	**Land at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth** A geophysical survey conducted in 2018 by Sumo Survey at Upper Cosmeston Farm, Lavernock Road, Penarth. Following consultation with GGAT, the survey detected some anomalies, leading to a recommended follow-up evaluation. No specific archaeological data was gathered during the survey.	NA	E008612
A258	**The Call to Arms (Yr 3, GGAT137)** A field visit conducted in 2016 by the GGAT at The Call to Arms, Monmouth. Led by Crawford, J., the visit assessed the condition of First World War sites. Archaeological data on site conditions was gathered.	Modern	E004974
A259	**Coastal Defences and Port Facilities (Defence of the Realm G)** A field visit conducted in 2018 by the GGAT at Coastal Defences and Port Facilities, Sully. Led by Huckfield, P., demonstrated that the site was almost certainly destroyed, with demolished material piled into a mound. Also visited were four War Department boundary markers (05572-5s).	NA	E008086
A260	**Field visit to Lavernock cropmark** A field visit conducted in 2006 by the GGAT at Lavernock cropmark, Sully. Archaeological data on form, condition, and threats was gathered.	NA	E001595
A261	**Cosmeston Castle, Partial Excavation, 1977** A partial excavation was undertaken at Cosmeston Castle by GGAT in 1977 in advance of road construction on the presumed castle site which produced evidence of buildings from the 13th century.	Medieval	E000774
A262	**Ysgol-y-Deri, Fort Road, Cosmeston, Vale of Glamorgan** In 2020, Archaeology Collective conducted a field visit at Ysgol-y-Deri, Fort Road, Cosmeston, Vale of Glamorgan, commissioned by AECOM. The area, an agricultural land near a medieval settlement, was assessed for archaeological data. Access was	Medieval	E008334

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	restricted, limiting observations to views through hedgerows without photographs.		
A263	**Cosmeston Medieval Village Excavation** The Cosmeston shrunken village excavation was conducted in the late 20th century. Archaeological data gathered includes properties constructed in the late 13th or early 14th century, with traces of earlier activity. Excavated structures include farmsteads and a bakehouse, indicating planned development and historical continuity.	Medieval	E003263
A264	**Land off Lavernock Road, Cosmeston, Penarth** The archaeological watching brief at Lavernock Road, Cosmeston, Penarth was conducted by Cardiff Archaeological Unit in 2006. No significant archaeological deposits or remains were discovered, with only 19th-century pottery found. Further investigation was advised for future works.	Post-medieval	E005601
A265	**Lavernock Farm, Lavernock, South Glamorgan** The archaeological field evaluation at Lavernock Farm, South Glamorgan, was conducted by GGAT in 1994. Medieval features, including a wall and a possible drain, were identified. Sherds of seven medieval vessels were recovered, indicating significant archaeological deposits.	Medieval	E003926
A266	**Lime kiln, Sully** Unrecorded limekilns dating to the 18th-19th centuries have been located at ST 169685 and ST 168684.	Post-medieval	GGAT01410s; nprn300989
A267	**Pill Box, Sully** Possible site of a modern pill box.	Modern	GGAT02029s
A268	**Former field boundaries** Former field boundaries visible as faint earthworks mapped using LiDAR data and historic mapping.	Post-medieval	NA
A269	**Former field boundaries** Former field boundaries visible as faint earthworks mapped using LiDAR data and historic aerial imagery.	Modern	NA
A270	**Faint earthworks** Faint earthworks visible atop the Hopkin's Mount, mapped using LiDAR data.	Unknown	NA
A271	**Cosmeston Castle** Former medieval mansion that was disused by the 15th century.	Medieval	nprn300401
A272	**The Spinney, Garden, Sully** A former garden that is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map. It is now a caravan park.	Post-medieval	nprn265857
A273	**Lavernock Point Holiday Camp** A caravan park.	Modern	nprn414463
A274	**Possible Cropmark Enclosure, Lavernock Point** Cropmarks of a circular ditched enclosure that has an approximate diameter of 35 m.	Prehistoric	nprn414464

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A275	**Sully House** A former row of three sea houses. It is now a public house.	Post-medieval	nprn20002
A276	**Coast Artillery Searchlight, Lavernock Point** A searchlight emplacement identified from Google Earth.	Modern	nprn421591
A277	**Swanbridge, Sully** A small hamlet that was first recorded in the 16th century.	Post-medieval	nprn705299
A278	**Flint Scatter Site, Sully** Site of neolithic and mesolithic flint scatters.	Prehistoric	nprn415554
A279	**Cog Farm Eight Rickstands** Rickstands south of Cog Farm.	Post-medieval	nprn37503
A280	**Lavernock, Linear Cropmark Features N of** A 140 cm north-north-east to south-south-west linear feature that cuts or is cut by a circular ditched enclosure.	Undated	nprn309444
A281	**Glamorganshire Golf Course, Penarth** A golf course that was founded in October 1890 by the Earl of Plymouth. It was initially a 9-hole course but was expanded to 18-holes in 1896.	Post-medieval	nprn412864
A282	**Roundbush Rocks, Cropmarks W of** Relict field boundaries visible on aerial photography.	Post-medieval	nprn309271
A283	**Sully Island, Possible Cist** A possible cist that was observed on the northern foreshore of Sully Island. It consists of a stone setting, arranged in a rough elliptical shape.	Prehistoric	nprn704000
A284	**Cosmeston, Garden Enclosure, Sully** A medieval trapezoidal enclosure.	Medieval	nprn301002
A285	**Cosmeston Medieval Village** The site of a shrunken medieval village.	Medieval	nprn15278
A286	**Ranny Bay, Possible Crop-Circle** A possible crop-circle, observed in July 1995.	Modern	nprn310268
A287	**South Wales Portland Cement and Lime Works, Penarth** A cement and lime works that was in operation between 1886 and the 1960s.	Post-medieval	nprn415108
A288	**Inn at the Deep End (former Penarth Baths & Supervisor's Office)** Grade II listed building. Built between 1883-85, this building was converted to a public house and restaurant in 1991. It features Jacobean style architecture with a towered entrance block fronting the former small pool and a basilican facade for the former large pool. The octagonal tower has diminishing stages, an ogee dome, and a swagged frieze. The facade includes strapwork panels, heavy angle volutes, and a 'Public Baths' tablet with a segmental pediment. The right-hand facade has a finely carved pediment with griffin supporting town arms, Ionic pilasters, and paired oculi. The supervisor's	Post-Medieval to Modern	13352

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	cottage in Bridgeman Road is attached to the southwest corner. The interior retains original features, including a boarded and ribbed ceiling in the entrance hall and lightweight metal trusses in the former pool rooms. 2.5 km north-east of the Site		
A289	**Telephone Call-box in front of the Pavilion and Pier** Grade II listed Building. The K6-type telephone kiosk, designed by Giles Gilbert Scott and introduced by the GPO in 1936, is a square red cast-iron structure. The kiosk features a domed roof with four lunettes containing embossed King George VI crowns over red lettered opals and ventilation slits. 2.5 km north-east of the Site.	Modern	13354
A290	**Penarth Pier (including Pavilion & Shops)** Grade II listed Building. The K6-type telephone kiosk, designed by Giles Gilbert Scott and introduced by the GPO in 1936, is a square red cast-iron structure. The kiosk features a domed roof with four lunettes containing embossed King George VI crowns over red lettered opals and ventilation slits. 2.5 km north-east of the Site.	Post-Medieval to Modern	13355
A291	**Public Library** Grade II listed Building.Built in 1904-06. The present entrance is a later arrangement, replacing the original entry beneath the arch in Stanwell Road. The building is in Free Jacobethan style, comprising a main two-storey and basement range. The composition is dominated by a square tower set into the extruded corner beside the main entrance. It features a round-arched opening into a four-bay hall with timber trusses springing from fluted brackets. 2.5 km north of the Site.	Modern	13366
A292	**Lloyd's Bank** Grade II listed Building. Built in 1898 as one block together with the Windsor Arcade on Plymouth estate land, this Free Classical style building features an ashlar-fronted, three-storey block. 2.5 km north-east of the Site.	Post-Medieval	13383
A293	**Presbytery at Catholic Church of St Joseph** Grade II listed Building. Built between 1850 and 1932 by architect F. A. Walters, this substantial two-storey presbytery features a central block with cross gables at the ends. 3 km north of the Site.	Post-Medieval	13386