

Archaeology Wales

Hensol Castle and adjacent parcels, Hensol, Pendeulwyn, Vale of Glamorgan

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By

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Report No. 1597



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**June 2017 (Amended
December 2017)**

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Summary

*The following report has been compiled to present the results of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and site visit that was undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of land at Hensol Castle, Hensol, Pendulwyn, Vale of Glamorgan, as part of the submission of a planning application. The proposed development is split into two areas, and comprises the **proposed development 10 residential units in 'Gardeners Mews', and a further 6 units a short distance to the northwest in 'Castle Villas'**.*

The proposed development at Gardeners Mews lies within the registered Park and Garden of Hensol Castle (GM41), and Castle Villas lies within the essential setting of the Park. However, the impact of the proposed development both directly and indirectly upon the registered Park and Garden is considered to be low.

No Scheduled Ancient Monument within the assessment area of 1km will be either directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. The only Scheduled Ancient Monument, Caer Gwanaf (SAM GM070), a prehistoric enclosure, is over 600m to the north and has no visual or other relationship with the proposed development.

Of the three listed buildings within 1km of the proposed development, none are directly affected by the proposed development. Hensol Castle grade I listed building (LB 13483) lies to the south. With similar reasoning to the closely associated registered Park and Garden, the indirect impact on this building is considered to be low. To the east lies grade II listed bridge (LB 13483) and Hafod Lodge (LB 13467). Partial visibility and increased traffic is considered to have some indirect impact on these buildings, however this impact is considered to be negligible.

Research has identified areas of archaeological interest within the proposed development area, comprising 20th century structures, the buried remains of similar structures, and a removed field boundary. These features are all considered to be of low archaeological value, however the proposed development is considered to have a major impact, through demolition of existing structures, and potential disturbance of below-ground remains.

The potential for the buried remains of features of post medieval or modern date to exist within the proposed development is considered to be moderate to high, although such remains are likely to be of low archaeological value. The potential for buried remains of features from earlier periods is considered to be low.

It is recommended that a Level 1 photo survey of extant buildings within the Gardeners Mews development area is undertaken prior intervention and/or demolition at said buildings, and that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during ground works areas associated with the proposed development, in order to mitigate the potential impact of new development.

1 Introduction

Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Geraint John Planning Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and site visit at Hensol Castle, Pendaulwyn, Vale of Glamorgan, centred on NGR ST 04746 78944, and two adjacent parcels located north of Hensol Castle; Gardeners Mews centred on ST 04771 79240 and Castle Villas centred on ST 04684 79302 (Figures 1 and 2), prior to the submission of the proposed planning application.

A specification for the DBA was produced by AW in June 2017 and agreed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). GGAT in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Vale of Glamorgan Council, has recommended that an archaeological assessment is made of the area concerned to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource (GGAT 2016).

The proposed development comprises (Figures 4 & 5):

- a residential development of 10 units at Gardeners Mews directly to the north of the walled garden.
- a residential development of 6 units at Castle Villas to the west of the residential property Sail Newydd, directly to the east of The Vale Hospital.

These residential developments are being proposed as a form of enabling development in order to fund the restoration works to Hensol Castle. The proposed development at Gardeners Mews lies within the Registered Park and Garden of Hensol Castle (Cadw ref. GM41) and Castle Villas is adjacent to the Park and within its Essential Setting.

The associated Planning Reference Number is 2016/00078/PRE, and the GGAT file reference is VOG1353.

2 Site Description

2.1 Location (Figures 1 – 3)

The topography of the areas surrounding the proposed development is levelled or gently undulating. The area has been landscaped and is mostly laid to grass with some planting. The Garden Mews proposed development area lies immediately to the north of a former walled garden, the site currently occupied by a row of largely single-storey buildings. Mature trees bound the site to the west and east, with the access road to The Vale Hospital (a private hospital) forming the northern boundary, beyond which lies the house and grounds of Sail Newydd. The Castle Villas proposed development site lies a short distance to the northwest, on the north side of the hospital access track and between the hospital and Sail Newydd. The site currently comprises pasture, bounded by mature trees to the south, and mature hedgerows and fences to the west and east.

To the south the Hensol Castle complex is included within and bounded by the extensive hotel and leisure complex of The Vale Resort (see Figure 2), which includes residential buildings to the south, playing fields to the east and a golf course to the southwest. To the east of the Castle are landscaped grounds with drives and parking area, beyond which lie the playing fields and a belt of woodland containing the Mill Pond. Lying beyond this is Hensol Villas, a housing development along a local road. The area to the north of the Castle includes the site of a restaurant development within a walled area, beyond which lies the walled garden and proposed development sites.

To the west of Hensol Castle lies Hensol Lake with the golf course beyond, and The Vale Hospital at the northern end.

2.2 *Geology*

According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) the solid geology is interbedded sedimentary layers of Llanishen Conglomerate and Sandstone around Hensol Castle, with the area to the north containing the two proposed residential developments comprised of the Brownstones Formation: Sandstone and Argillaceous Rocks. The superficial deposits are Till, Devensian Diamicton formed in the Quaternary Period within a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2017).

3 Method

The methodology for this assessment follows that set out in the approved Specification (Appendix III).

The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desktop study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions, and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site and to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work includes a comprehensive assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks. It will also clarify the archaeological potential of the site by placing it in its wider context.

This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* is advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record is recommended.

The assessment considered the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), including listed building records, within a 1km radius of the assessment area boundary
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This included those held by the regional HER, the Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth and the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales (Cardiff)
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Heritage Gateway sources

6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
 7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available)
 8. Place name evidence
 9. Internet sourced satellite imagery
 10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context locally, regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
 - c) A discussion of the potential for buried archaeology within the development area.
 - d) A discussion of the findings of the site visit.

The DBA will provide more information on the impact of the proposed development.

This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 *Previous Archaeological Studies*

A number of archaeological studies have been undertaken within a 1km radius of the site.

A DBA was produced by GGAT for the site of the proposed extension to the Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club in 2000 (Mackintosh 2000 / HER E002972), the northern part of which included the site of the current proposed development.

In 2004-9 an Environmental Statement was prepared by RPS as part of plans to redevelop Hensol Castle and parts of its surrounding parkland (RPS 2004). This included a chapter on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, which was informed by a detailed desk-based assessment (Anon 2004) and archaeological assessment of the walled garden (AOC 2004). These documents provide a significant amount of detailed history on the site of the current proposed development and its environs.

In 2012 a field visit to Hensol Mill by GGAT was undertaken as part of a Cadw-funded project assessing Mills and Water Power in Glamorgan and Gwent in 2012 (HER E004258). The mill lies 420m east of the Castle and 560m southeast of the other proposed development areas.

In 2009 a watching brief was undertaken by GGAT to observe groundworks associated with the construction of the national training facilities, including sports pavilion, pitches and a running track (Sell 2009 / HER E003162). The two areas of mechanical excavation, one 240m southeast of the site and the other 600m southwest, revealed a number of stone drains and a rectangular brick structure; a single worked flint scraper was found.

An earlier watching brief was undertaken in 2001 by GGAT during the construction of a covered training facility (Sell 2001 / HER E002547) 975m to the south of the site. The only features uncovered were the remains of a fairly modern drainage system; another linear cut aligned north-south could be a king furrow or a modern feature. A small fragment of a waste flake of flint recovered during the works is possible evidence of flint working in the area.

During 2012-2013, a photographic survey and building recording of Hensol Castle, implemented by a watching brief during groundworks associated with rehabilitation of parts of the building, was undertaken by GGAT (forthcoming).

4.2 *The Historic Landscape (Figure 6)*

The Registered Historic Park and Garden of Hensol Castle (GM41), grade II listed, forms a large part of the assessment area. Gardeners Mews lies near to the northern edge of the park boundary whilst Castle Villas is adjacent to the Park boundary but within its Essential Setting.

The main features of the mid-18th century park include a large lake and serpentine pond associated with a major house; the park also contains some bridges and an island folly.

There is a single Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) within 1km of the site, Caer Gwanaf, which comprises two earthwork enclosures (SAM GM070) probably later prehistoric in date. The monument lies 780m north of the site.

Further SAMs can be found in the wider landscape, Felin Isaf Castle Mound lies on the opposite side of the Ely River Ely (GM370) 1.3km to the east, Misken Roman fort 1.6km to the north (GM591) and the Medieval Chapel of Talygarn (GM442) 2.3km to the northwest.

There are no registered Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites, Registered Historic Landscapes or Registered Battlefields within the site or within 1km radius of the site.

4.3 *Listed Buildings (Figure 6)*

There are three listed buildings (LB) within the 1km search radius. Hensol Castle itself (LB 13482) is a grade I country house originating from the late 16th century but largely remodelled in *circa* 1735 in a neo-Gothic style.

The others are both grade II listed, *circa* 270m to the east; the bridge (LB 13483) on the main drive to Hensol Castle and Hafod Lodge (LB 13467) beside the entrance to the main drive, both probably contemporary with enlargement and remodelling of Hensol Castle in the 1840s.

4.4 *Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development*

No previously recorded archaeological remains are located within the proposed development areas of Gardeners Mews and Castle Villas.

A search was made of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database covering a similar area of 1km radius, and two silver Roman coins have been recorded to the north of the site, probably from just beyond the assessment area although precise spatial information is not provided. One is a Roman Republican denarius of the 1st

century BC (Port Ant Ref IARCW-63DAE34253) and the other dates to the 3rd century AD (Port Ant Ref IARCW-63DAE3425D).

There are 17 sites in the regional HER within 1km of the site (Figure 7, Appendix I), and 12 sites are also recorded by the RCAHMW in the National Monument Record, although some are duplicates of the HER data. The sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

4.5 *Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)*

The earliest evidence within the assessment area is Neolithic, discovered during two watching briefs undertaken by GGAT in 2001 and 2009 (see chapter 4.1). A single worked flint scraper was found to the south (HER E003162). A flint waste flake, recovered 975m to the south (HER E002547) represents possible evidence of flint working.

A Bronze Age celt mentioned in the GGAT consultation letter of 2016 was found 1.46km southwest of the sites, outside of the current assessment area (HER 00321s).

Caer Gwanaf (SAM GM070/HER 00614m) comprises two earthwork enclosures 780m to the north, probably late-Prehistoric in date. The larger (RCAHMW 93039) is *circa* 56m in diameter and consists of a flat, roughly circular area on the crest of a slight rise, surrounded by a flat-bottomed ditch. In the adjoining field, 70m to the southeast of the monument, is a similar, smaller enclosure - a ring ditch with a slightly raised interior (RCAHMW 91963). Overall the feature measures 16.4m (N-S) by 15.5m. Together these have been described as possible landscape features connected to the park, however the Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series map (Glamorgan XLII.5 1877) depicts them as an antiquity. They are possibly earlier enclosures adapted as a landscaping feature.

660m north of the site, 120m south of the larger enclosure, is another possible ring ditch (RCAHMW 91964), depicted as two concentric circles 9.3m & 15.5m in diameter on the OS County series 1st edition map (Glamorgan. XLII.5 1877). It has been almost completely ploughed out and survives only as a linear depression.

Further Iron Age evidence is seen 860m to the southwest (HER 01452s). A line of overgrown quarry pits suggests on some aerial photographs the presence of a ploughed-out hill fort.

Overall the potential for the presence of Prehistoric remains within the proposed development area is considered to be low.

4.6 *Roman (AD 43 – AD 410) & Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1086)*

No Roman remains are recorded within 1km of the site on the HER. Two Roman coins have been found, possibly on the edge of the assessment area to the north or just beyond, registered in the PAS Database (Port Ant Ref IARCW-63DAE34253 & IARCW-63DAE3425D). Also to the north, 1.6km away lies Miskin Roman Fort (SAM GM591).

There are no Early Medieval remains recorded within 1km of the site. However, the previous assessment (Anon 2004) highlighted the name of a local farm, Cefn Llys to **the northwest, which may imply an early medieval 'llys' or court and associated estate** on or near the farm.

Overall the potential for the presence of Roman and Early Medieval remains within the proposed development area is considered to be low.

4.7 *Medieval (AD 1086 – AD 1536)*

The name Hensol derives from 'Hen Stalc', 'Hen Ystafell' or 'Hen Sail' which means *old foundation* which has been suggested implies that the site has ancient origins, although deeds from the estate show that it built up slowly and does not represent a large old estate (Anon 2004). The name is first recorded in a Grant of 1429, which mentions Gruffith Vachan ap Gruffith ap Llewelyn of Hensol. The earliest surviving document referring to Hensol itself is a grant dated to 1556, **which references 'a tenement in Pendoylan called Hensol'. The site itself however does not appear to be a significant one, with no house or estate of note marked on Saxton's map of Glamorgan** in 1578 (Anon 2004).

There is possible evidence of Medieval activity from a Watching Brief 975m to the south (HER E002547), **consisting of a feature described as a 'king furrow'**.

Outside the assessment area there is further Medieval evidence in the wider landscape. Felin Isaf Castle Mound, almost certainly a motte, lies on the opposite side of the River Ely (GM370) 1.3km to the east, and the Medieval Chapel of Talygarn (GM442) is found 2.3km to the northwest.

Overall the potential for the presence of Medieval remains within the proposed development area is considered to be low.

4.8 *Post-Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1899) & Modern*

The majority of archaeological remains in the assessment area belong to the post medieval or later periods.

The two areas of proposed development are shown as within a deer park and a paddock, adjoining a walled garden, on early estate mapping (see section 5). The north wall of the walled garden forms the southern limit of the Garden Mews development area. This is the tallest remaining wall of the walled garden, stone-built and, unlike the remaining walls, regularly coursed. This wall was presumably better built to support taller and more temperate planting on the south-facing side. The wall may be 18th century in origin, although it is not depicted until mapping of the 19th century. The upper courses have been raised, possible to provide additional support for heated glasshouses built on the south side of the wall in the 2nd half of the 19th century (AOC 2004). Along the north side of this wall, within the proposed development area, lie a range of single-storey, lean-to buildings used for attendant occupations. These buildings are largely modern breeze-block built structures, although the central one may be earlier, built of limestone and tied into the garden wall at a lower level than the others. Mapping evidence suggests however that all structures are 20th century in date.

A detailed historical and architectural background to Hensol Castle and its estate was produced (Anon 2004) to inform the previous Environmental Statement (RPS 2004), this research is summarised below.

270m south of the proposed development sites lies Hensol Castle (LB 13482 / HER 00322s), a Grade I Listed country house originating in the late 16th century and fully remodelled in *circa* 1735 in a neo-Gothic style, as shown in a sketch of 1774 (Figure 8). Elements of a relatively high status earlier building, potentially late 16th or early 17th century in date, are incorporated into the south range of the present building.

It has been suggested that the remodelled house may have been the work of the renowned London architect Roger Morris. After 1782 (but probably sometime between 1790 and 1815), during a period of frequently changing ownership, it was greatly extended, giving the house more castellation refurbishments and corner turrets, together with raising of the main block. About 1840 a final major remodelling began to the designs of T. H. Wyatt and D. Brandon, architects of London; this work extended the house, added a new courtyard and refashioned some of the neo-Gothic elements into Perpendicular style. After 1927 the park and house were converted into a County Mental Hospital, including the erection of new buildings, and today Hensol Castle, now part of the Vale Resort, is used as a wedding venue and conference centre.

Hensol was owned by the Jenkins family in the 17th century. In 1721 the estate passed to Charles Talbot, who served in Walpole's government and in 1733 became Lord Chancellor, taking the title Baron Talbot of Hensol. His son William was MP for Glamorgan and became Earl Talbot in 1761; after his death in 1782 the title changed and the estate was inherited by his nephew John Chetwynd Talbot who became 1st Earl Talbot of Hensol. Samuel Richardson then became the owner until 1815 when Hensol was purchased by Benjamin Hall, the industrialist and politician. It was soon leased to and then bought by the ironmaster William Crawshay II (who went on to build Cyfarthfa Castle, Merthyr in 1824-5), before being sold in 1838 to another ironmaster, Rowland Fothergill of Llwydcoed. In 1927 it was sold to Glamorgan County Council as an asylum for male patients: Hensol Castle Colony Mental (HCCM Site Boundary Plan 1947, GRO C/C/MD/8, and RCAHMW 1981).

Surrounding the house is Hensol Park (HER 02338s), which remains as a more or less intact mid-18th century landscaped park, with an important presence of traditional elements from parks and gardens of the epoch, such as the parterres and the bridge. The park appears to have grown by accretion from the 16th, through to the 18th century, and was probably first formalised and landscaped in the mid-18th century by the Talbots. The Park has seen some alteration associated with the remodelling of the 1840s, the establishment of the asylum in the late 1920s, and more recently with the establishment of the Vale Resort and golf course.

Depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Glamorgan XLII, sheet 5 (1899), its main elements include lawns, woodland with vista paths, a walled garden, weir, terrace, possible summerhouse, isolated geometric copses, parterres, orchard, parkland, avenue, millpond, lake, boathouse and carriage drive. There is an island folly (RCAHMW 96337), *circa* 6.0m square overall, set on a small wooded islet close to the shore of Hensol Park lake.

The Park contains two associated Listed buildings 265m east of the house. These are the bridge on the main drive to Hensol Castle (LB 13483 / RCAHMW 24124) and the

adjacent Hafod Lodge (LB 13467 / HER 02287s) beside the entrance to the main drive. The Lodge and bridge are probably contemporary with the enlargement and remodelling of Hensol Castle in the 1840s.

Other features of note within the study area include two dwellings: Bolgoed (HER 01475s), 750m northwest, a regional house with the chimney backing on to the entry and an outside cross passage; and Caergwanaf-Uchaf (RCAHMW 18206), 1km northwest.

Also noteworthy is a structure named as Cefn Llys (HER 04312s), 890m to the northwest and depicted on the 1st Edition OS map, which remains still visible on 2012 mapping where the structure is depicted as roofless. This structure is aligned NE to SW, comprised of six cells. It measures a maximum of 48m by 18m.

An old quarry is present (HER 06365m), 960m southwest, near the western edge of the Hensol Park boundary. One part of the hillside side is scarred in such a way to suggest quarrying. This site is not shown on the 1799 map of Glamorgan by George Yates but it appears on the 1st Edition OS map of 1878, labelled as an old quarry. The outline of a building is shown at the front of the quarry (though this has gone by the 3rd Edition map). There has a yard area in front with a track leading southwest to join a further track in front of Llwynyoy Pond. Machining below the quarry site has exposed ceramic field drains in the hillside. A single sherd of Post Medieval pottery was recovered from this area.

During the construction of the national training facilities in 2009 a number of drains and a rectangular brick structure were revealed within the park (HER E003162).

A number of water features are recorded in the HER including a watercourse at Cefn Llys (HER 04398s), a pond at Kennel Grove (HER 04399s), the weir at Hensol (HER 04401s) and watercourse at Hensol (HER 04408s). These were recorded from historic Ordnance Survey mapping and are undated, although they probably are part of the landscaping of the park during the Post Medieval and/or Modern periods.

Other park features are also recorded in the HER including plantations, one is 650m to the north (HER 04840m) whilst the other is two circular plantations 300m to the north (HER 04851m).

Previous archaeological studies (Mackintosh 2000 & Anon 2004) identify a number of additional features in the immediate environs of the proposed development site that are not recorded within the HER. All of these features comprise elements depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, relating to features within the Hensol Parkland, and none of these additional features lie within the proposed development areas, therefore they are not discussed in detail within this report.

The potential for archaeology from this period to be present within the proposed development area is considered to be moderate to high.

5 Map Regression

(Figures 10 to 13)

5.1 Early mapping

The earliest depiction of Hensol Castle and Park is on Cary's County Map of 1799. A more detailed map of Llantrisant by Thomas Budgen from 1811 shows the lake, mill pond and plantation features that are seen in later publications (Figure 10).

A detailed map of the park was produced for a sales catalogue of the property of the late Benjamin Hall Esq. in 1824 (Figure 11) and is similar to the tithe map of 1847. The layout of Hensol Castle has the double courtyard appearance and Hafod Lodge is present following the remodelling of the estate in the middle of the 19th century. The proposed development areas are shown as a deer park for Castle Villas and as a paddock for Gardeners Mews, on both 1824 and 1847 maps.

5.2 Ordnance Survey 1 mile to 6 inch Historic Maps

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1 mile to 6 inch 1885 Glamorgan XLII

On the 1885 OS 1st Edition map the features within the park are similar to those seen on the earlier mapping with greater detail being shown, for example the area behind the walled garden appears to be an orchard at least in the southern part. The island is also depicted within the lake for the first time. The railway is present on this map and described as the Great Western Railway (South Wales Division). Three earthworks are indicated at Caer Gwanaf (Figure 12).

Ordnance Survey 2nd & 3rd Edition 1 mile to 6 inch 1900 & 1921 Glamorgan XLII

Minor changes are present on the 1900 map. Additional structures are seen within the walled garden and the boat house is indicated for the first time. An old quarry is shown at the northern edge of the park. Further minor changes appear on the 1921 map. A pheasantry has been added at Hensol farm to the south, further structures have been built in the walled garden, and to the rear of this the orchard is reduced.

Ordnance Survey 4th Edition map 1 mile to 6 inch 1951

The transformation of Hensol Castle and Park into an asylum caused the largest changes to the Park, which are shown on the 1951 OS map. A number of new buildings have been erected to both the south and the north of the Castle, along with connecting roads. These changes include buildings erected to the rear of the walled garden, which included a mortuary, and also where the current Vale Hospital is located. Two small buildings are present either side of the road which divides the two proposed development areas, one of which is within the area of Gardeners Mews. The circular plantation features on the north and west of the park are still present at this date (Figure 13).

6 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR

Historic and recent aerial photography from the Welsh Government, Google and Bing were examined, as was the digital terrain model based on LiDAR, which is available for the area at 2m resolution.

Current aerial photography from Bing has revealed a number of features (Photo 17). The field of the proposed Castle Villas has slight traces of a linear feature running northwest to southeast, it is likely that this is an old field boundary.

The circular plantation features are visible on the aerial photography, but the northwest circle is cut through by a curvilinear feature aligned northeast-southwest; other linear features are present in the same field and more may be present in the fields to the north and northeast. Some of these features are also visible on 2013 historic aerial photography from the Welsh Government.

On 1947 imagery at least two circular cropmark features can be seen 700-900m east of the Castle, on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map these are shown as circular plantations.

The LiDAR digital terrain 2m resolution model was examined. Whilst a number of features can be discerned, such as those discussed in the aerial photography above, no further features of note were identified and no additional information was forthcoming regarding the two areas of proposed development.

7 Site Visit

(Photos 1– 16)

A site visit was undertaken on Wednesday 21st June 2017. Conditions were dry, bright, and very warm. The park around the castle is laid to grass with trees, sports pitches lay on the east side (photo 16), a large lake to the west (photos 11 & 14) and buildings to the south within landscaped grounds. The main entrance to Hensol Castle is on the south side (photo 12) with main views of the building along the east and west flanks (photos 13 & 15).

Immediately north of the castle is an area currently under development which is proposed as the location for a new restaurant. The plots for the proposed residential developments lie beyond this towards the northern edge of the park. In photos 1 and 2, the view of the park from the north of the castle, Gardeners Mews is beneath the house (Sail Newydd) in the distance and Castle Villas is to the west of this, behind the trees.

The proposed site for Castle Villas is a field, sloping down to the south and located behind mixed planting which obscures the view of the castle (photos 3 & 4). The Vale Hospital is located to the west of this field. A short distance to the east and on the opposite side of the lane is the proposed location of Gardeners Mews. Currently a line of buildings mark the edge of this area, the ground slopes down to the level of the walled garden which lies just beyond the buildings (photos 5 & 6).

The buildings are within the area of proposed development and, based on the location plan of the development, it is assumed they will be demolished. Photo 6 includes the view from Gardeners Mews towards Hensol Castle.

The other listed buildings were also visited to assess the impact of the development. The bridge and Hafod Lodge lie a short distance to the east (photo 7, 8 & 9). Photo 10 shows the view from the bridge towards the west and includes the Gardeners Mews area which lies to the centre and right of the photograph.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 *Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance*

Four new sites have been identified during the desk-based assessment of the proposed development areas (Figure 14): HC-001 and HC-003 are both small mid-20th century outbuildings, depicted on the OS 1951 map and no longer extant. HC-004 represents the extant row of buildings along the southern edge of the proposed Gardeners Mews development area. These buildings are also 20th century in date. HC-002 has been identified on recent aerial photography (photo 17) and probably relates to a buried field boundary across the proposed Castle Villas development area.

The proposed areas of development lie within the old boundary of Hensol Park, although only the Gardeners Mews area lies within the current Registered Park and Garden boundary. Historic mapping indicates that the Castle Villas area lay on the edge of an open deer park from at least the late 18th century. During the early to mid 20th century this area was enclosed by field boundaries, presumably contemporary with the development of buildings on the current Vale Hospital site. There is a crop mark visible on aerial photography which shows this subdivision running north-south through the field. A very small modern structure is also present in this area alongside another hedge line.

Historic mapping indicates that the Gardeners Mews area was originally a paddock, alongside a walled garden. The walled garden may be 18th century in date, the boundary of which forms the southern limit of the proposed development area. The Gardeners Mews area was subsequently used as an orchard until the Council purchased the estate to use as a hospital, when a number of structures were built near the walled garden. The row of modern (20th century) structures is still extant and it is assumed that they will be demolished in advance of the development.

The potential for archaeological remains to survive within the proposed development areas from the Post Medieval and Modern periods is considered to be moderate to high, but the significance of existing sites, and the likely significance of potential sites, is considered to be low (local). The potential for archaeological remains of other eras is considered to be low.

Reference No.	Name	Site Type	Period	NGR	Importance
HC-001	Small building on 1951 map - no longer extant	Structure	20th century	304780 179220	Low/Local
HC-002	Probable field boundary seen on aerial photos	Boundary	20th century	304680 179290	Low/Local
HC-003	Small hut seen in 1951	Structure	20th century	304760 179220	Low/Local

	map - no longer extant				
HC-004	Row of buildings connected to the hospital	Standing structures	20th century	304750 179200	Low/Local

Table 1: new sites identified during the desk-based assessment of the proposed development areas

8.2 Previous Impacts

Both proposed development areas are currently laid to grass, and in the past are known to have been part of a deer park and paddocks. The Castle Villas area was enclosed as a field in the 20th century and is likely to have been used for pasture, it may therefore have seen some ploughing.

The Gardeners Mews area may have seen ploughing and root disturbance through use as an orchard. During the 20th century the southern edge of this area was developed, with buildings established. The foundations of these buildings, and associated construction work, along with services to adjacent developments, is likely to have impacted on any below-ground remains within this area.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

The proposed development for the construction of housing and associated infrastructure has the potential to reveal buried archaeological remains. Work associated with the following tasks will require archaeological mitigation:

- **Enabling works, such as the installation of the contractor's compound, construction** of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services
- Landscaping and terracing works
- Surface stripping
- Construction of roads and infrastructure
- Foundation excavations
- Service installation

The proposed development may have the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting of the sites and landscapes.

8.4 Designated Sites and Landscape

The Gardeners Mews development area lies within the boundary of the Registered Historic Park and Garden of Hensol Castle (GM41). The Castle Villas development area lies outside the registered boundary, but within the essential setting of the park. An additional Landscape and Visual Assessment is being produced as part of the documents associated with this planning application, which will examine the visual impact of the proposed development in more detail.

The Gardeners Mews development lies on the northern boundary of the registered park. This area contains none of the visible elements of the main parkland features,

other than the surrounding woodland frame, which will be retained. No specific buried parkland features have been identified within this area. The adjacent walled garden is an important element to the parkland, but this too will be retained. Previous 20th century development in this area has also introduced new buildings along the northern edge of the garden wall, which project above the height of the wall, along with a mortuary building within woodland to the southeast, and a modern building (Sail Newydd) on raised ground to the rear overlooking the site. The proposed development will be built on existing building footprints, existing boundaries and mature planting will be retained. There is the potential for the new builds to project slightly higher than the existing structures, but they will not increase the density of development or remove recognised parkland features. Therefore, the impact on the registered Park is considered to be low.

The Castle Villas development comprises larger detached dwellings established in a field that is at present used for pasture, and has been largely undeveloped. Historically this area formed part of an open deer park that surrounded the landscaped park to the south. Whilst the former deer park to the north retains a relatively open pastoral aspect, this area has been enclosed presumably associated with the development of the adjacent Vale Hospital site in the early to mid 20th century. Mature hedgerows separate this area from the pastoral land to the north, and dense mature tree growth shields this site in views to and from Hensol Castle and its registered Park to the south. This woodland will be retained within the proposed development. Therefore, the impact on the registered Park is considered to be low.

The Scheduled Monument of Caer Gwanaf (SAM GM070) is not directly or indirectly affected by the proposed developments as it lies approximately 750m away and the monument is screened from view by a low hill to the southwest.

There are three Listed Buildings within the assessment area. To the south lies the Grade I listed Hensol Castle (LB 13482). There will be no direct impact upon this building, indirect impacts are considered to be the same as the impacts on the registered Historic Park and Garden, stated above.

The other designated heritage assets within the assessment area include the Grade II listed bridge (LB 13483) and Hafod Lodge (LB 13467). These assets will not be directly affected by the proposed development. There is also no inter-visibility between these assets and the Castle Villas development, although part of the Gardeners Mews development is visible from the bridge. The access road to the proposed development areas passes adjacent to these assets, which will therefore see some increase in traffic both during the construction and subsequent phases of development. This may have an indirect effect on the assets in terms of potential increased vibration and pollution. However, the potential impact on these assets is considered to be negligible.

8.5 Non-designated Archaeological Sites

There are non-designated archaeological sites identified during the course of this assessment within the proposed development area, as laid out in section 8.1, that will be impacted upon.

These sites comprise 20th century extant buildings and possible buried remains of other buildings and features identified from map evidence. Whilst they have some local

interest and relevance to the history of the immediate site, they are considered to be of low significance. The extant buildings are likely however to be demolished, and buried remains may be disturbed through development groundworks, which is considered to be a major impact. There is also the potential for buried archaeological remains of post medieval to modern date to be present (see section 8.1).

Other sites within the 1km radius are not considered to be impacted by the proposed development.

9 Conclusions

9.1 *Impacts on Designated Assets*

The proposed development comprises two areas of residential development, Castle Villas and Gardeners Mews. The latter lies within the Registered Historic Park and Garden of Hensol Castle (GM41), the former lies within the essential setting of the park. Given the location on the periphery of the park, the lack of specific parkland features within the development area, previous 20th century development within this area and the retention of parkland features around the boundaries, the impact of the Gardeners Mews development is considered to be low. Similarly, given the 20th century enclosure and adjacent developments, retention of woodland and lack of inter-visibility with Hensol Castle and Park, the impact of the Castle Villas development is also considered to be low.

The only Scheduled Ancient Monument within a 1km radius, Caer Gwanaf (SAM GM070) a prehistoric enclosure, will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

There are three listed buildings within 1km of the sites, none are directly impacted by the proposed development. Hensol Castle, a Grade I listed building (LB 13483), is considered to be affected in a very similar way to the closely associated registered Historic Park and Garden, therefore the impact of the proposed development is considered to be low.

The Grade II listed bridge (LB 13483) and Hafod Lodge (LB 13467) lie to the east, with limited visibility of the Gardeners Mews development. This visibility, along with the potential indirect effect of increased traffic along the access route adjacent to these structures, is considered to have a negligible impact on these listed buildings.

9.2 *Impacts on Non-designated Assets*

Extant 20th century structures, the potential remains of further modern structures, and a removed field boundary have been identified as present within the proposed development area. Development works are likely to result in the demolition of existing structures, and potential disturbance of below-ground remains of the remaining features. This is therefore considered to be a major impact. These features are however considered to be of low value.

The potential for archaeological remains of post medieval and modern date to exist within the proposed development area is considered to be moderate to high, which may be disturbed through development works. It is considered likely that such features

would be of low value however. The potential for archaeological remains of other periods to exist within the proposed development area is considered to be low.

9.3 Mitigation

Due to the presence of both extant and buried remains of low archaeological value identified within the site area, the potential for further archaeological remains of post medieval or modern date to be present, and the location partly within a registered Historic Park & Garden and immediately adjacent to the walled garden, the following is considered appropriate mitigation:

A Level 1 Photographic Survey of extant buildings within the Gardeners Mews development area, to be undertaken prior to the demolition of said buildings.

An archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the proposed developments, to ensure any revealed archaeological features are preserved through record.

General

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- Sell, S H, 2001. *Proposed Sport Barn, Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club, Hensol Park, Mid-Glamorgan: archaeological watching brief*. GGAT report No. 2001/003.

Maps

- Pendeuilwyn Parish tithe maps, 1847
- Thomas Budgen 1811 map of Llantrisant, from the British Library accessed via <http://www.oldmapsonline.org/> [accessed June 2017]
- Map of Hensol Castle estate from sale particulars 1824, Glamorgan archives

Ordnance Survey 1885 1 to 6 inch map

Ordnance Survey 1900 1 to 6 inch map

Ordnance Survey 1921 1 to 6 inch map

Ordnance Survey 1951 1 to 6 inch map

Aerial photography

Google Earth 2017 [accessed June 2017]

Bing Satellite 2017 [accessed June 2017]

Welsh Government Historic Aerial Photography WMTS from 1947, 1969, 2013

LiDAR 2m imagery Natural Resources Wales [downloaded June 2017]

Glamorgan Archives Record Office

GXGC22/2 Photocopy of lithograph dated c. 1850

DXGC22/2 Photocopy of a drawing by E Salter from an original in Hensol Castle

C/C/MD/8 Hensol Castle hospital site plan

DXGC8/1-7 Sale particulars of Hensol Castle estate

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Figures

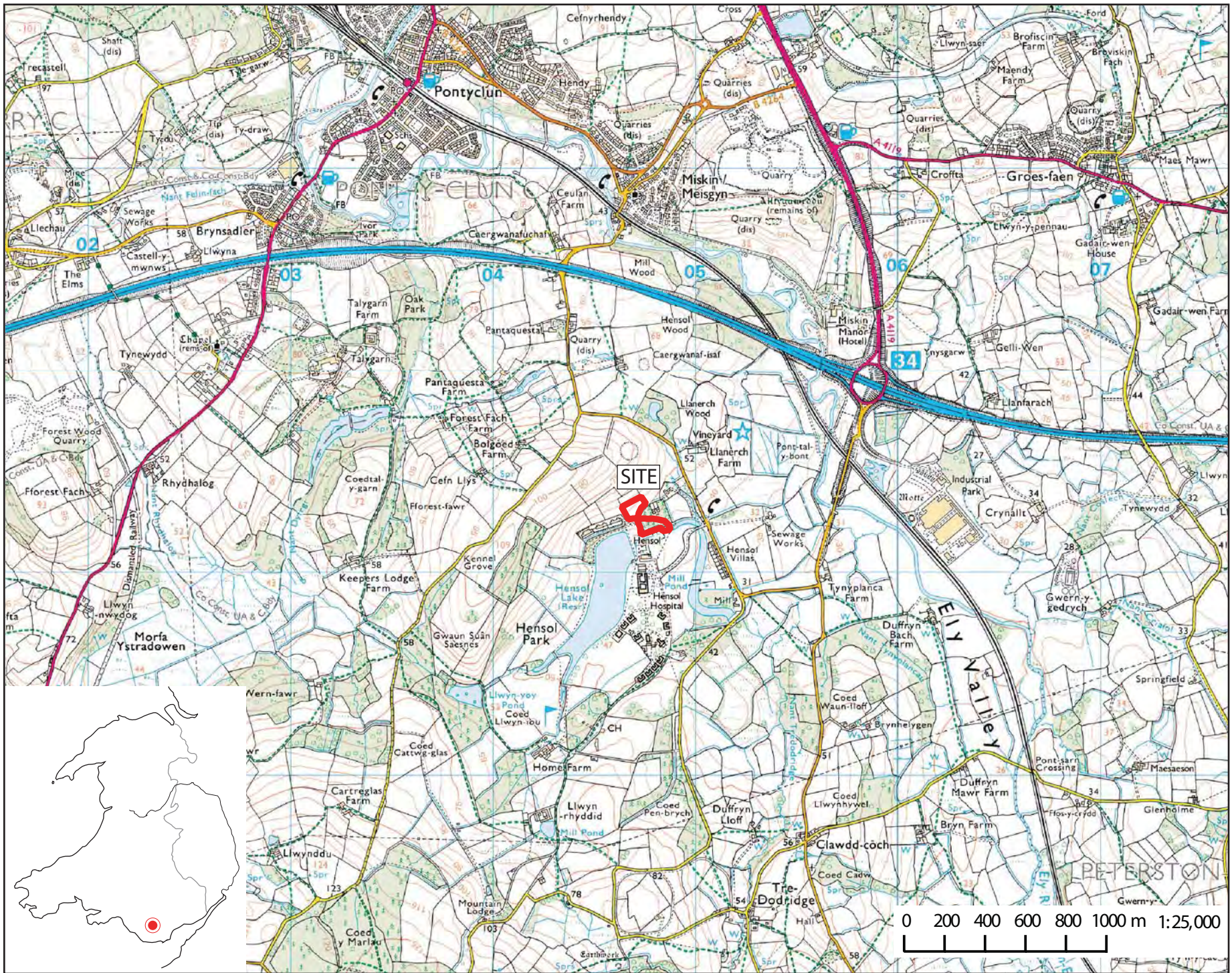
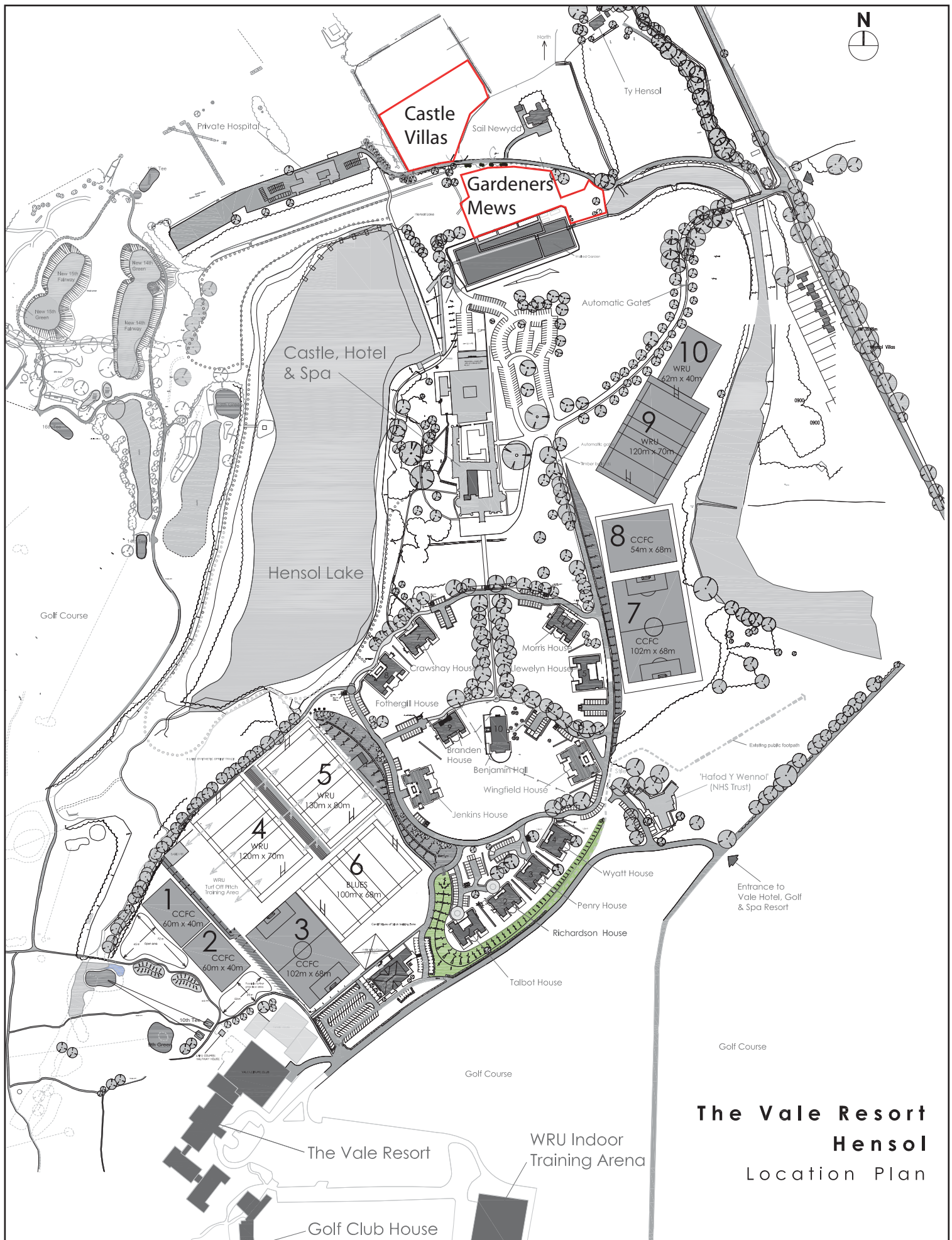


Figure 1: Location map, 1:25,000 @ A4

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**The Vale Resort
Hensol
Location Plan**

Figure 2: Site location plan (boundaries in red) overlaid on a plan of The Vale Resort. Original plan produced by Spring Design, Nov 2015. Not reproduced to original scale.

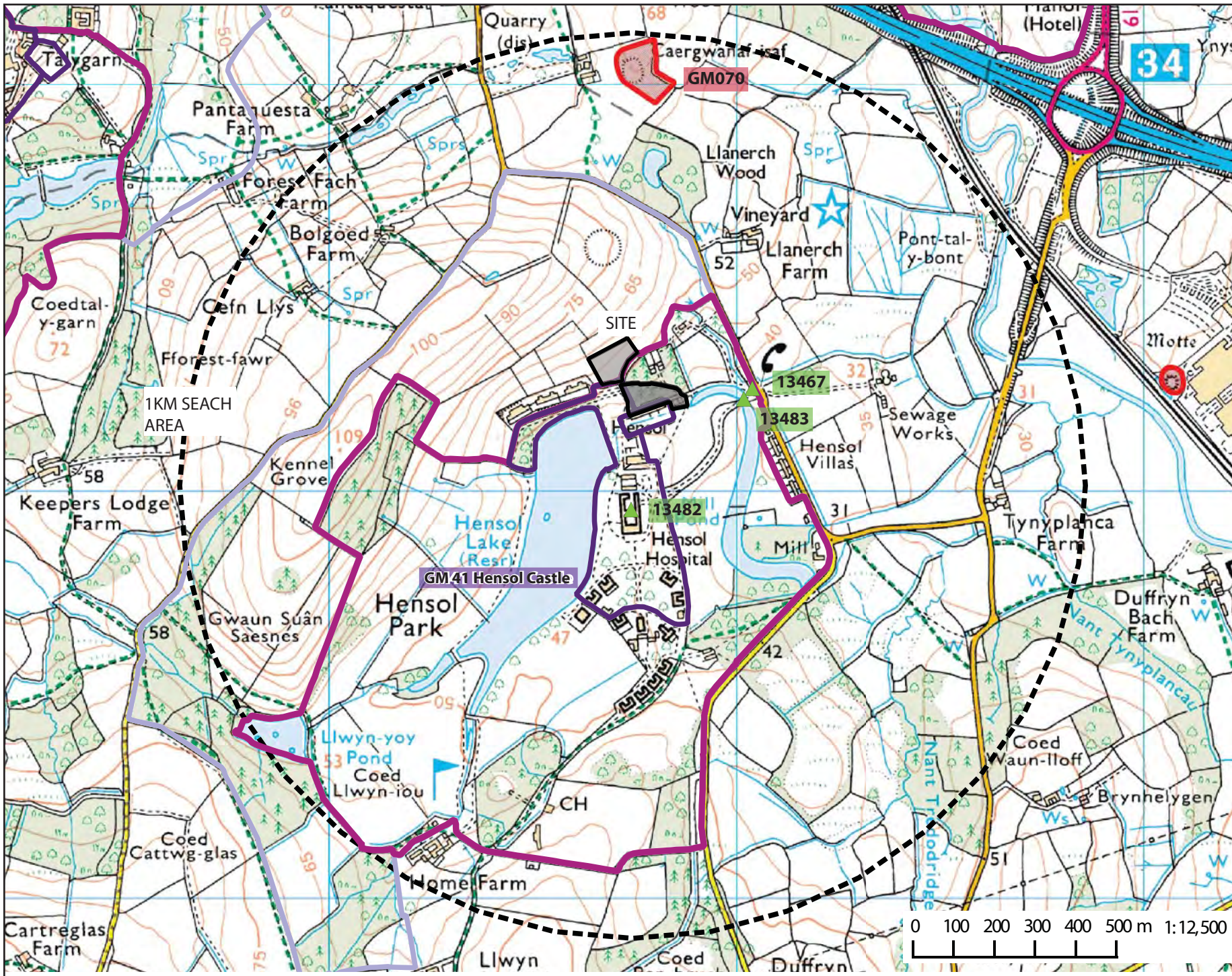


Figure 3: Garden Mews, existing site plan. Original plan produced by Spring Design, drawing no.2240-101/A
 Not reproduced to original scale.



Figure 5: Castle Villas indicative proposed development plan. Original plan produced by Spring Design, drawing no.2189-101

Not reproduced to original scale.








-  Registered Historic Parkland
-  Registered Historic Garden/Kitchen Garden
-  Essential setting to Registered Historic Parkland
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Listed Building

Figure 6: Designated archaeological sites and historic landscapes within a 1km search area around the proposed development site. All sites mentioned in the text are labelled by their relevant references.

1:12,500 @ A4

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● Site recorded on the HER

Figure 7: Non-designated archaeological sites recorded on the regional HER within a 1km search area, labelled by reference numbers given in the main text. 1:12,500 @ A4

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Hensol Castle Seat of Earl Talbot
from a small sketch by E. Salter 1774



Figure 8: Drawing of Hensol Castle by E. Salter, 1774.

Image courtesy of Glamorgan Archives



Figure 9: Lithograph of Hensol Castle, c.1850.

Image courtesy of Glamorgan Archives



Figure 10: Thomas Budgen's Llantrisant map, 1811. Approximate location of proposed development site in red.

(c) The British Library Board



Figure 11: Map of the Hensol Castle Estate, from sale particulars, 1824. Approximate location of proposed development site in red.

Images courtesy of Glamorgan Archives



Figure 12: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885. Approximate location of proposed development site in red.

Images courtesy of National Library of Scotland

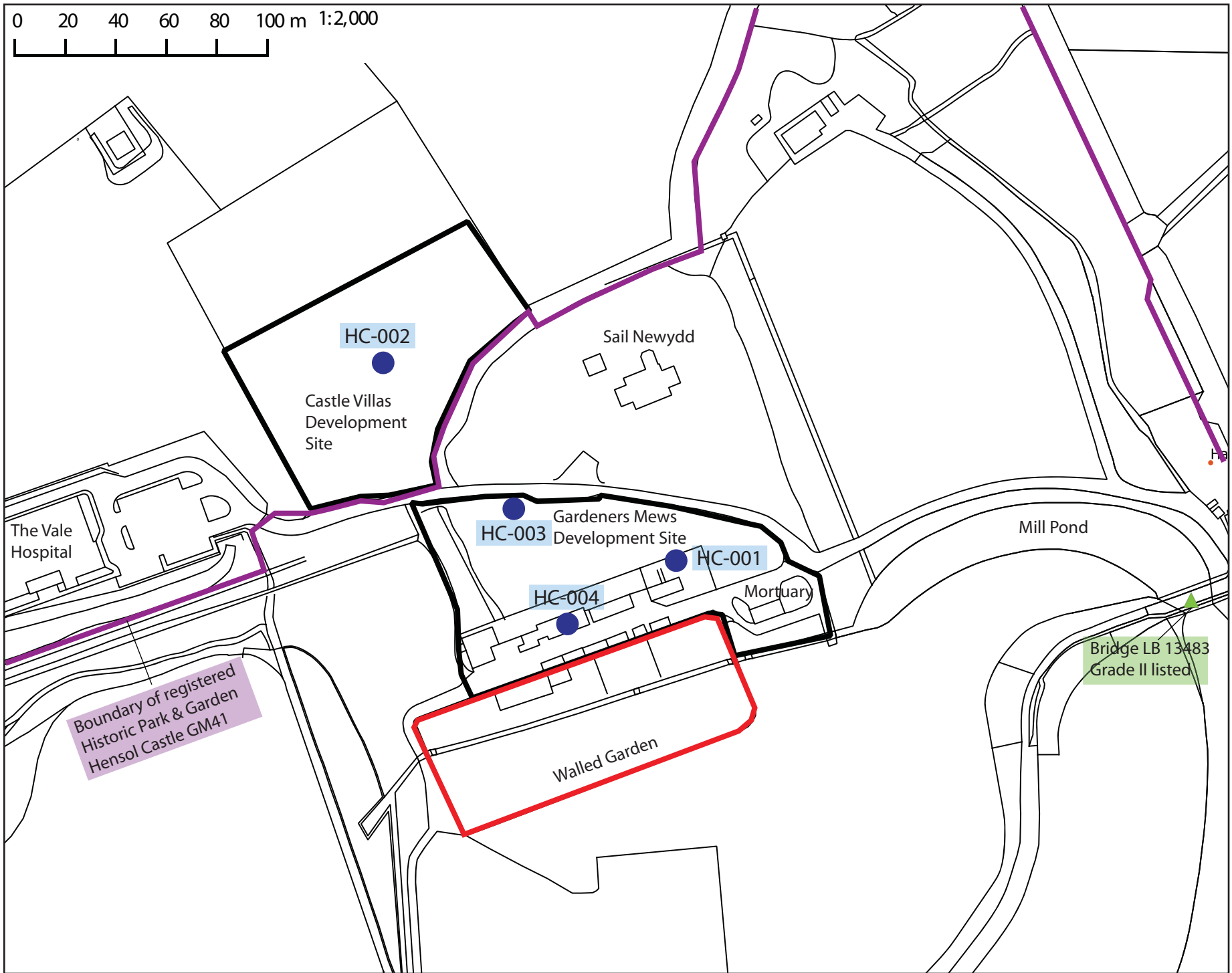


Figure 14: The location of new sites identified within the proposed development area, along with other sites of interest in the immediate vicinity. Labelled by reference numbers given in the main text. 1:2000 @ A4

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Plates



Photo 1. View from rear of Hensol Castle to north



Photo 2. View to north from northeast edge of lake



Photo 3. Bottom of Castle Villas looking north



Photo 4. Top of Castle Villas looking south towards Hensol Castle



Photo 5. View of Gardeners Mews from road looking southeast



Photo 6. View of Gardeners Mews from road looking south



Photo 7. Bridge looking south



Photo 8. Bridge looking northeast



Photo 9. Hafod Lodge looking west



Photo 10. View across bridge looking west to Gardeners Mews



Photo 11. View across lake to southwest



Photo 12. Hensol Castle entrance on south side, looking northwest



Photo 13. West side of Hensol Castle looking north



Photo 14. View of island folly, looking west



Photo 15. East side of Hensol Castle looking south



Photo 16. Park to east of Castle with sports pitch, looking southeast



Photo 17. Bing Satellite 2017, showing field boundary in Castle Villas (bottom right) and part of curvilinear feature cutting through circular plantation feature (top left)

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Appendix I

Gazetteer of HER sites

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 5569

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Aurea Izquierdo Zamora, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

1 km radius from centre 304771 179240 (ST).

PRN 00322s NAME *Hensol Castle* NGR *ST0474078949* COMMUNITY *Pendoylan*

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Country house, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *It is uncertain if the present house incorporated remains of the original building, but it has no features of 17th Century date.*

DESCRIPTION *It is uncertain if the present house incorporated remains of the original building, but it has no features of C17th date.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *Restored* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1977

STATUS *listed building 13482 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 2287S*

SOURCES

02/PM Desc Text//Evans CJO/1944/Glam its Hist & Topography/p261;

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 07 NW 11/;

07/PM Desc Text//Hopkins TJ//Glam Hist/Vol2 pp121-133;

06/PM Desc Text/RCAHM//1981/Glam Invent/Vol4 Pt1 p339-340 No66

03/PM Desc Text//S Glam C Council/1974-6/County Treasures Survey/;

05/MM Photo/GGAT/Lewis W/1980//;

08/MM Desc Text/NMR/Lloyd T/1985//;

09/MM AP//Fairey Survey Ltd/1971/1:50000-13840/

04/MM Mention///1870-71/Trans Cardiff Natur Soc/Vol3 p39;

PRN 00614m NAME *CAERGWANAF* NGR *ST04758003* COMMUNITY *Pont-y-clun*

TYPE *Prehistoric, Enclosure, RANK: 0*

SUMMARY *On open ancient pasture land close to the farm at Caer Gwanaf are two entrenchments; the larger on the crest of a slight rise.*

DESCRIPTION *On open ancient pasture land close to the farm at Caer Gwanaf are two entrenchments; the larger on the crest of a slight rise. The site is believed to be a recent landscape-feature associated with the layout of Hensol Park. (Wiggins and Evans 2005)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1977

STATUS *Scheduled Monument GM070*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 93039 GGATE003680*

SOURCES

Report Wiggins, H and Evans, E 2005 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Glamorgan with recommendations for fieldwork 1828

Report Walker K. 1992 Hensol Park South Glamorgan archaeological desk-top study 225 92/04 02/Desc Text//Savoury HN/1949/Bull Board Celtic Stud/Vol 13 part 3 p159;

01/MM Record Card/OS//1956/ST 08 SW 13/;

04/MM Oral//Alcock L/1956//;

08/MM Air Photo/GGAT/Newman R/1986//

07/MM Air Photo//Fairley Survey Ltd/1971/1:5000-14042,14044/;

06/PM List//RCAHM/1976/Glam Invent/Vol 1 part 2;

03/MM Letter//Council of University of Wales/1952//;

05/MM Note//UCC Archaeol Soc/1975/M4 Survey/;

010/Desc Text/Cadw/ Full Management Report/2007/ Copy in further information file

PRN 01452s NAME KENNEL GROVE NGR ST03957900 COMMUNITY Pendoylan

TYPE *Iron Age, Hillfort, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *A line of overgrown quarry pits suggests on some aerial photographs the presence of a ploughed-out hill fort.*

DESCRIPTION *A line of overgrown quarry pits suggests on some aerial photographs the presence of a ploughed-out hill fort.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1981

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/PM Mention//RCHM//1976/Glam Invent Vol.1 Pt.2 p.72 omitted sites;

02/PM Desc Text//St.Joseph J.K/1981/Antiquity/Vol.35 p.263-275

PRN 01475s NAME BOLGOED NGR ST04147964 COMMUNITY Pendoylan

TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Bolgoed. A regional house with the chimney backing on to the entry and an outside cross-passage.*

DESCRIPTION *Bolgoed. A regional house with the chimney backing on to the entry and an outside cross-passage.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1981

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 18063*

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1979/ST 07 NW 17/;

03/PM Desc Text//S.Glam C.C.//1974-76/C.Treasures Survey

02/PM Desc Text//RCHM//1975/Houses of Welsh Countryside p.451 Map29;

PRN 02287s NAME HAFOD LODGE TO HENSOL

CASTLE NGR ST0503879247 COMMUNITY Pendoylan

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Gate lodge, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Probably contemporary with the 1840s enlargement and remodelling of Hensol Castle which was carried out by TH Wyatt and D Brandon, architects of London. This work was commissioned by the industrialist Rowland Fothergill who bought the estate in 1838.*

DESCRIPTION *Probably contemporary with the 1840s enlargement and remodelling of Hensol Castle which was carried out by TH Wyatt and D Brandon, architects of London. This work was commissioned by the industrialist*

Rowland Fothergill who bought the estate in 1838. Tudor Gothic lodge in a less Picturesque style than that of Hensol Castle but almost certainly by the same architects. Single-storey and attic scribed stucco, cross-plan, building with very wide boarded eaves below a later tiled roof; bargeboards also renewed; enormous stone finial to front and rendered chimney stacks. Low stone boundary wall with contemporary iron railings ornamented with Gothic finials and barley twist spearheads to base.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995

STATUS *listed building 13467 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 322S*

SOURCES

02/PM Desc Text/RCAHM/1981/Glam Invent vol IV pt I pp339-340

03/PM Desc Text/Howell P & Baezley E/1977/Companion Guide to S Wales pp269-70

01/PM List/Cadw/1992/Listed Buildings List

PRN 02338s **NAME** HENSOL CASTLE PARK **NGR** ST04747894 **COMMUNITY** Pendoylan

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Park, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The survival more or less intact of the main features of an important mid-eighteenth century landscape park, including a large lake and a serpentine pond, associated with a major house that is an early example of the Gothic style in Wales.*

DESCRIPTION *The survival more or less intact of the main features of an important mid-eighteenth century landscape park, including a large lake and a serpentine pond, associated with a major house that is an early example of the Gothic style in Wales. The park contains some good bridges and an interesting island folly. (01)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1995

STATUS *registered parks and gardens PGW(Gm) 41 (GL II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 265778, Associated with 322s*

SOURCES

01/PM List/Cadw-Icomos/Register of Parks and Gardens in Wales/2000

PRN 03972s **NAME** Hensol Mill **NGR** ST05187886 **COMMUNITY** Pendoylan

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Mill, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Mill of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48*

DESCRIPTION *Mill of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004258 RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *registered parks and gardens*

CROSS REFERENCES *- - GGATE004204, GGATE004258*

SOURCES

Report Bowden R, and Roberts, R. 2012 GGAT 113: Mills and Water Power in Glamorgan and Gwent 3364

01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan

PRN 03973s **NAME** Hensol Mill Pond **NGR** ST05187886 **COMMUNITY** Pendoylan

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Mill pond, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Mill Pond of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48*

DESCRIPTION *Mill Pond of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *registered parks and gardens*

CROSS REFERENCES *- -*

SOURCES

01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan

PRN 04312s NAME *Cefn-Llys Structure* **NGR** *ST0393579501* **COMMUNITY** *Pendoylan*

TYPE *Unknown, structure,* **RANK:** -

SUMMARY *Structure named as Cefn Llys visible on the 1st edition OS, the remains are still visible on 2012 mapping where the structure is depicted as roofless.*

DESCRIPTION *Structure named as Cefn Llys visible on the 1st edition OS, the remains are still visible on 2012 mapping where the structure is depicted as roofless. The structure is aligned NE to SW and is currently comprised of 6 cells. It measures a maximum of 48m by 18m.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2012

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 04398s NAME *Watercourse, Cefn Llys* **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -

TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

PRN 04399s NAME *Pond, Kennel Grove* **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -

TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

PRN 04401s NAME *Weir, Hensol* **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -

TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 6"

PRN 04408s NAME *Watercourse, Hensol* NGR - **COMMUNITY** -
TYPE , , **RANK:** -
SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION
CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES
Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

PRN 04840m NAME *PLANTATION AT CAERGWANAF ISAF, LLANTRISANT* NGR *ST047799* **COMMUNITY** *Pendoylan*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Plantation, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Plantation of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48*

DESCRIPTION *Plantation of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000).*

CONDITION
CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES
01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan

PRN 04851m NAME *TWO CIRCULAR PLANTATIONS AT HENSOL PARK* NGR *ST046795, ST0429279425, ST0467179604* **COMMUNITY** *Pendoylan*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, Plantation, RANK: 1*
SUMMARY *Plantation of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48*

DESCRIPTION *Two small circular plantations of Post-Medieval date, identified from the First Edition OS Six Inch Maps of the study area Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan. GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey (2000). NGR for group PRN lies in the middle between the individual locations, which are ST 04292 79425 and ST 04671 79604. The former is depicted with a boundary on the 1st and 2nd edn OS 25" map, and the latter is shown as surrounded by a ditch on the 4th edn*

CONDITION
CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES
01/Pm Desc Text/Sell S/2000/GGAT 48 River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan

PRN 06365m NAME *Quarry Hensol Park* NGR *ST0402878620* **COMMUNITY** *Pendoylan*
TYPE *Post-Medieval, quarry, RANK: -*
SUMMARY *An old quarry situated just south of west near the western edge of the Hensol Park boundary.*

DESCRIPTION *An old quarry is situated just south of west near the western edge of the Hensol Park boundary. One part of the hillside side is scarred in such a way to suggest quarrying. This site is not shown on the 1799 map of Glamorgan by George Yates but it appears on the 1st edition OS map of 1878 labelled as an old quarry. The building is not shown on the 3rd edition map, although the quarry is still recorded. The feature recorded on the 1st edition map is labelled 'Old Quarry' and it is shown with trees around the rim. An outline of a building is shown at*

the front of the quarry. This has a yard area in front. A track leads south west from this yard area to join a further track in front of Llwyn-yoy Pond. Machining below the quarry site has exposed ceramic field drains in the hillside. A single sherd of post-medieval was recovered from this area

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2012

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE003680*

SOURCES

Report Walker K. 1992 Hensol Park South Glamorgan archaeological desk-top study 225 92/04

PRN *06597m* **NAME** *Ponds, Caergwanf-isaf* **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -
TYPE , , **RANK:** -
SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

AM - 06.23.17 (15:06) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 1579.
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

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Appendix II

Written Scheme of Investigations

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AT HENSOL CASTLE, HENSOL, PENDEULWYN,
VALE OF GLAMORGAN

Prepared for:

Geraint John Planning Ltd

Planning Reference Number: 2016/00078/PRE
Gwent-Glamorgan Archaeological Trust File ref.: VOG1353
Project No: 2526

2nd June 2017



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Figure 1. Site location map

Figure 2. Site location plan

Figure 2. Detailed plan of the site, showing areas of proposed investigation

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with 'Enabling development proposal involving the restoration of Hensol Castle, facilitated by the residential development of the land at The Vale Resort' at Hensol Castle, Hensol, Pendeulwyn (Vale of Glamorgan) and two adjacent parcels located in the immediate area. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Geraint John Planning Ltd prior to the proposed submission of a planning application. The associated Planning Reference No. is 2016/00078/PRE.

Hensol Castle is a 17th century castellated mansion built in the neo-Gothic style, and Grade I listed with Cadw Reference 13482. The proposed works lie within, or immediately adjacent to, the Hensol Castle Registered Park and Garden (Cadw Ref.: GM41). Furthermore, this area of the Vale of Glamorgan is rich in archaeological resource from multiple periods, therefore can be assumed a potential for buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of 'Enabling development proposal involving the restoration of Hensol Castle, facilitated by the residential development of the land at The Vale Resort', to be undertaken at Hensol Castle, 7 Hensol Villas, Pontyclun, CF72 8JZ, centred on 304746 178944 (ST); and two adjacent parcels located north from Hensol Castle, Gardeners Mews centred on 304771 179240 (ST) and Castle Villas centred on 304684 179302 (ST) (Figures 1 and 2).

This WSI has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Geraint John Planning Ltd prior to the proposed submission of a planning application. The associated Planning Reference No. is 2016/00078/PRE, and the Gwent-Glamorgan Archaeological Trust file reference is: VOG1353.

Hensol Castle is a 17th century castellated mansion built in the neo-Gothic style, and Grade I listed with Cadw Reference 13482, suggested that this may have been the work of the renowned London architect Roger Morris (Cadw 2017). The proposed

works at Hensol Castle and Gardeners Mews are within the Hensol Castle Registered Park and Garden (Cadw Ref.: GM41). The proposed work at Castle Villas lies immediately outside of Hensol Castle Registered Park and Garden, and located within the Essential Setting of the designated asset. There is also a single find of a bronze socketed *celt* within the area (PRN 00321s). The surrounding area of the Vale of Glamorgan is rich in archaeological resource from multiple periods, hence it can be assumed a potential for other buried archaeological remains to exist within the proposed development areas.

This WSI has been prepared by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Geraint John Planning Ltd (henceforth – the client).

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Gwent-Glamorgan Archaeological Trust (henceforth – GGAT) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Vale of Glamorgan Council – Head of Planning and Transportation. GGAT has recommended that an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit of the development site is undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The recommendations made by GGAT are set out in a letter to Vale of Glamorgan Council – Head of Planning and Transportation, dated 8th July 2016.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Development Details & Site Description

The proposed development of *'Enabling development proposal involving the restoration of Hensol Castle, facilitated by the residential development of the land at The Vale Resort'*, to be undertaken at Hensol Castle will consist on the following works (Figure 3):

- Hensol Castle, centred on 304746 178944 (ST): works to the Grade I Listed Hensol Castle itself including amending the proposed location of the restaurant to the rear of the property.

- Gardeners Mews, located approximately 300m to the north from Hensol Castle, centred on 304771 179240 (ST): residential development of 10 units directly to the north of the walled garden.
- Castle Villas, located approximately 350m to the north from Hensol Castle, centred on 304684 179302 (ST): residential development of 6 units to the west of the residential property Sail Newydd, directly to the east of The Vale Hospital.

All the surrounding areas of the proposed development works have been urbanized and/or landscaped thus the topography is levelled, slightly undulating. Hensol Castle complex and Gardeners Mews are areas bounded with wall or adjacent buildings or local road. Castle Villas is bounded by fence and hedges, and separated from Gardeners Mews by a local road.

The underlying geology in the area comprises Llanishen conglomerate with subequal sandstone interbedded, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 398 to 416 million years ago (Devonian) within a local environment previously dominated by shorelines. The superficial soils consist of diamicton till deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in (Devensian) within a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2017).

3. Objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4. The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

5. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Swansea, including listed building records, within a 1km radius of the assessment area boundary.
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER, the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth and the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales (Cardiff).
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Heritage Gateway sources
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery
10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

6. The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

7. The production of illustrated report and deposition of site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number

(PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: Simon Williams (Asbri Planning Ltd), GGAT, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GGAT curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the County Museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'management of research projects in the historic environment' (English Heritage, 2006).

Arrangements will be made for deposition of the physical archive with the County Museum before work starts.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8. Staff

The project will be managed by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Loretta Nikolic (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT and the client.

Additional Considerations

9. Health and Safety

9.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

9.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

10. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

11. Quality Control

11.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

11.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

12. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

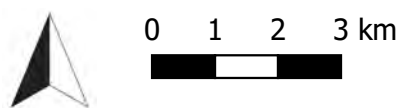
13. References

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, retrieved 02/06/2017.

Cadw: <http://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=13482>, retrieved 02/06/2017.



Figure 1: Location Map of site (target) within Vale of Glamorgan; scale: 1:120,000



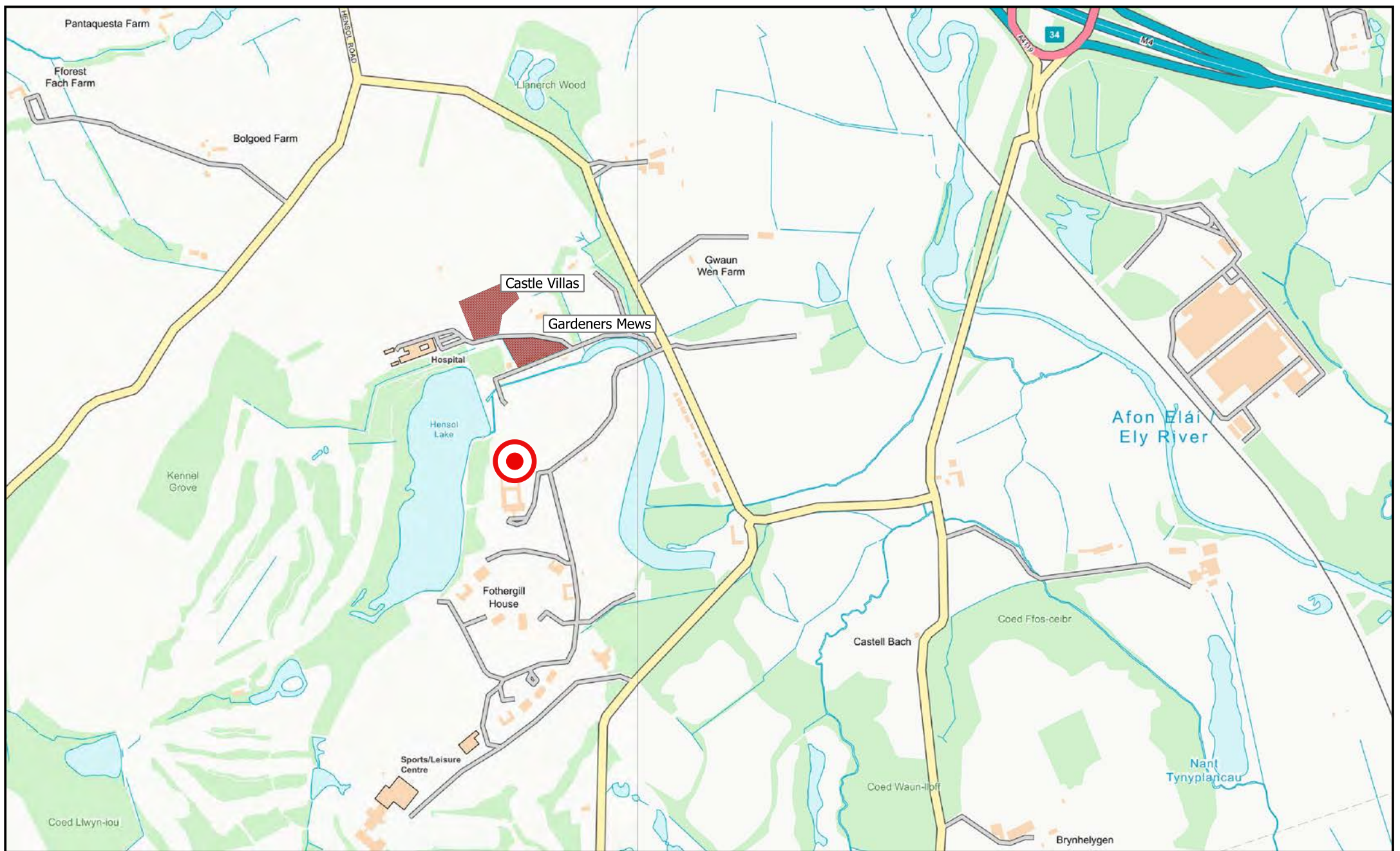
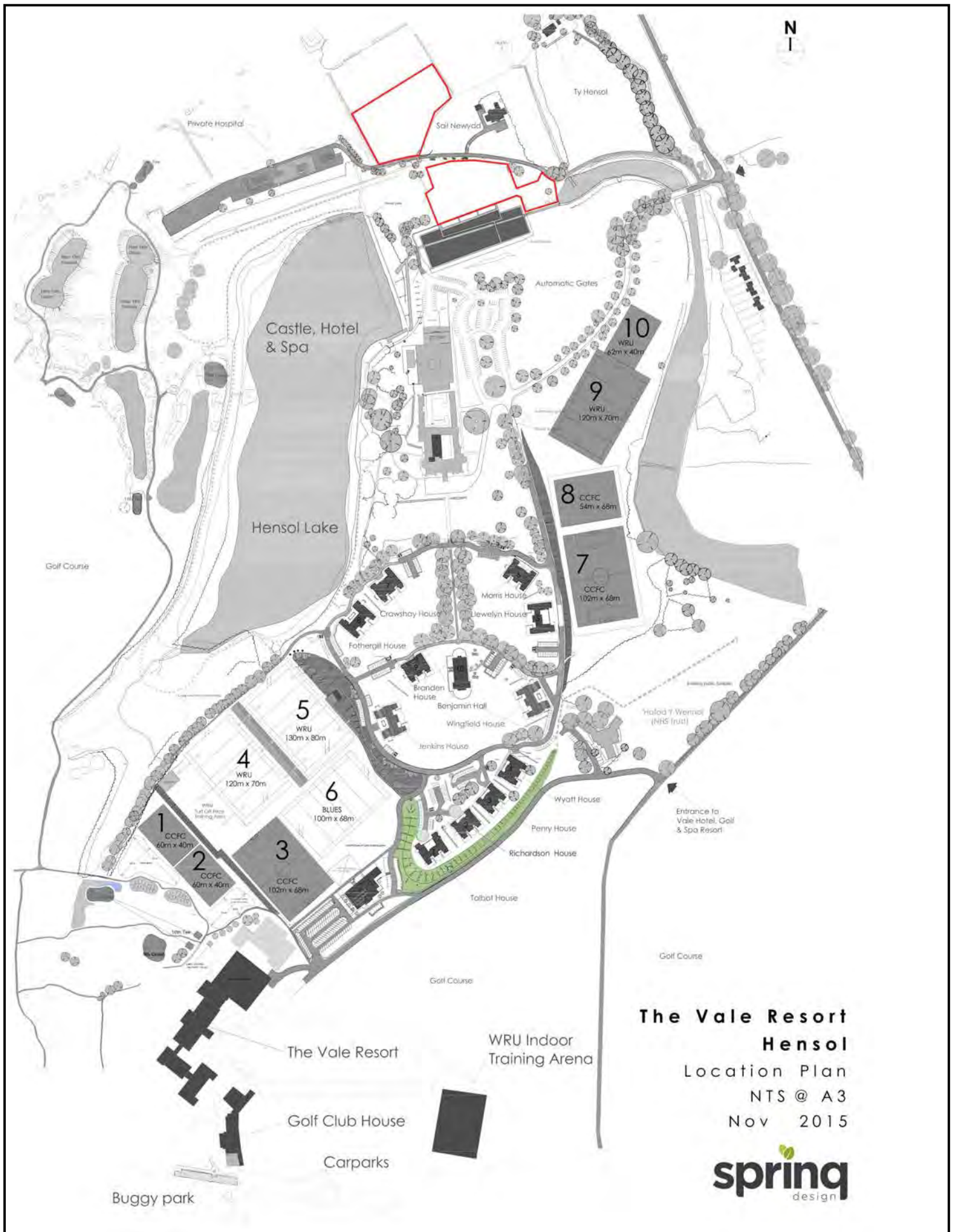


Figure 2: Location Map of Hensol Castle (target) and development areas (red) within Pendulwyn; scale: 1:10,000



0 100 200 300 m



The Vale Resort
Hensol
 Location Plan
 NTS @ A3
 Nov 2015



Figure 3: Location plan of Hensol Castle and development areas (red) within Hensol (from Spring Design source); approximate scale: 1:7,500



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Appendix III

Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Hensol Castle Park developments, Hensol, Pendulwyn, Vale of Glamorgan

Site Name:	Hensol Castle, Pendulwyn
Site Code:	HCP/17/DBA
PRN:	00322s
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	LB 13483
NGR:	ST 04746 78944
Site Type:	Castle and Registered Park & Garden
Project Type:	Desk Based Assessment
Project Manager:	Aurea Izquierdo Zamora (AW)
Project Dates:	June 2017
Categories Present:	Report, photographs, maps, plans
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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