

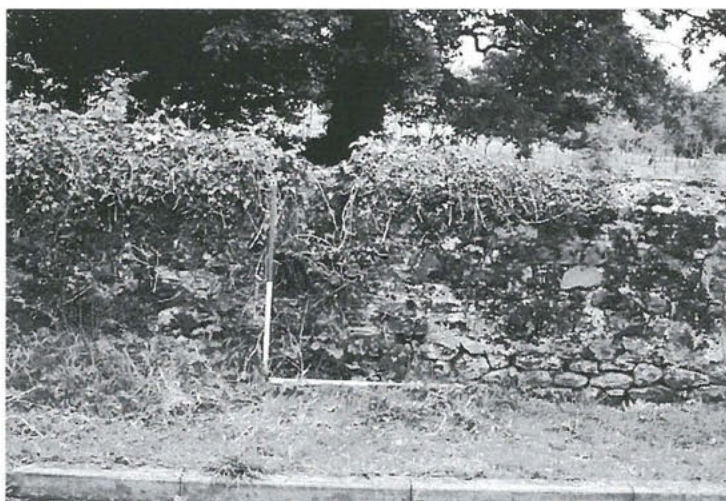
extension to the Vale of Glamorgan
Golf Club:
archaeological desk-based assessment

August 2000

A report for Chapman Warren
by Jo Mackintosh BA



Contracts Division



GGAT report no. 2000/053
Project no. A619a

054

National Grid Reference: ST 0440 7835

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd.
Ferry-side Warehouse, Bath Lane, Swansea SA1 1RD
Tel. 01792 655208; Fax 01792 474469
Registered Charity no. 505609
www.ggat.org.uk



Contents	Page
Summary	2
Acknowledgements	2
Copyright notice	2
1 Introduction	3
2 The assessment area	5
3 Archaeological interests	11
4 Assessment of effect	19
5 Mitigatory measures	21
6 Conclusion	22
Bibliography	23

List of Figures

Figure 1	Location map showing 1799 Hensol Park boundary and 2000 Registered parkland	4
Figure 2	The Member Lordship of Talyfan in the 14 th century	7
Figure 3	Development area and archaeological interests mentioned in the text	9
Figure 4	Enlarged area of Figure 3 showing identified interests	10

List of Plates

Plate 1	Mid 19 th century park boundary wall (HC144)	Front cover
Plate 2	Entrance to park at Mountain Lodge (HC145)	16
Plate 3	Duffryn Lloff farmhouse (HC146)	17
Plate 4	Unknown site (HC148)	18

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment of the potential effect of the proposed extension to the existing Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club, Hensol, was conducted by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for Chapman Warren.

The project comprised of a site visit, the examination of the regional Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record, available cartographic and primary documentary sources, previous studies of the area, and the analysis of available aerial photographic evidence held at the National Assembly, Cardiff.

A total of 67 sites of archaeological interest were identified in the assessment area during the search, within an part of the Vale that is regarded as of high intrinsic value. Five new interests were found within the development site itself, and the potential for further archaeological interests is high due to the unusual paucity of historical knowledge of Hensol. Further evaluation is therefore deemed necessary to fully assess the potential effect this development may have on both the known and unknown archaeological resource present within the site.

Acknowledgements

This project was managed by Martin Locock BA MIFA, of GGAT Contracts, and undertaken by Jo Mackintosh BA, GGAT Contracts. Natalie Swords MA, GGAT Contracts, assisted with the field visit. All illustrations were prepared by the Illustrations Department, GGAT.

I am also grateful to Peter Johnson, Golf Director of the Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club, Neil Maylan and Susan Hughes of GGAT Curatorial Division, Vivian Davies of the Central Register of Air Photographs for Wales, Cardiff, Lisa Stratton of Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, Cardiff, Penny Icke of RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, the tenant at Duffryn Lloff and owners of Mountain Lodge, and finally the staff of Newport Reference Library and Gwent Records Office, Cwmbran, for their help during this project.

Copyright notice

The copyright of this report is held by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd which has granted an exclusive licence to Chapman Warren to use and reproduce the material it contains. Ordnance Survey maps are reproduced under licence (AL 50677A), and annotations are GGAT copyright.

1 Introduction

1.1 Development proposal and commissioning of study

The Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club and their agents Chapman Warren are preparing to submit a planning application to the Vale of Glamorgan County Council for an extension to the existing golf course on land immediately south of Hensol Hospital, centred approximately on NGR ST 0440 7835. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd has been commissioned by Chapman Warren to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site to form part of the planning application.

1.2 Specification for study

The specification for this project is to conform to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*. In assessing the potential effects of the new golf course development on the archaeological resource, a standard survey area around the site was defined to consider the site in its wider context (extending to approximately 0.5km from the boundaries of the site in each direction giving a total survey area of almost 535 hectares), thereby including the possibility of outside archaeological interests encroaching upon the site itself.

The project necessitates the collation of existing information held by the regional Sites and Monuments Record and National Sites and Monuments Record, the examination of available aerial photographic evidence, and a review of available primary documents and cartographic records. A version of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales' National Monuments Record, held by the regional SMR through the ENDEX arrangements, was also available to search. A field visit was conducted to assess the condition of any known archaeological sites, and also to review present land use and topographical conditions.

The sites mentioned hereafter are identified either by their Primary Record Number (as defined by the regional SMR, in this particular case ending in 's' for 'south Glamorgan'), National Primary Record Number (NMR sites, in *italics*), Cadw Listed Building record numbers (in **bold**) or the prefix 'AP' denoting a previous study (Sell 2000) and 'HC', denoting new sites identified by this desk-based assessment. Site names refer to their modern spellings, with variations noted where found in earlier documentation.

In order to fully determine the potential effect on the identified archaeological resource, these sites have been further assigned categories of importance, as outlined in paragraph 3.4 of the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume II, Section 3, Part 2: Cultural Heritage*. 'U' is additionally included as a category for sites whose current value cannot be assessed and evaluation is therefore required.

A	sites of national importance (mainly Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings)
B	sites of regional importance
C	sites of local importance
D	sites of low or no importance
U	sites requiring evaluation to determine value

Finally, the potential effect of the proposed development on the archaeological resource has been defined using the following standard criteria.

Major	total loss
Severe	significant loss, likely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
Minor	loss unlikely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
None	no identifiable effect
Beneficial	development will protect, preserve or enhance the site better than is the development did not occur

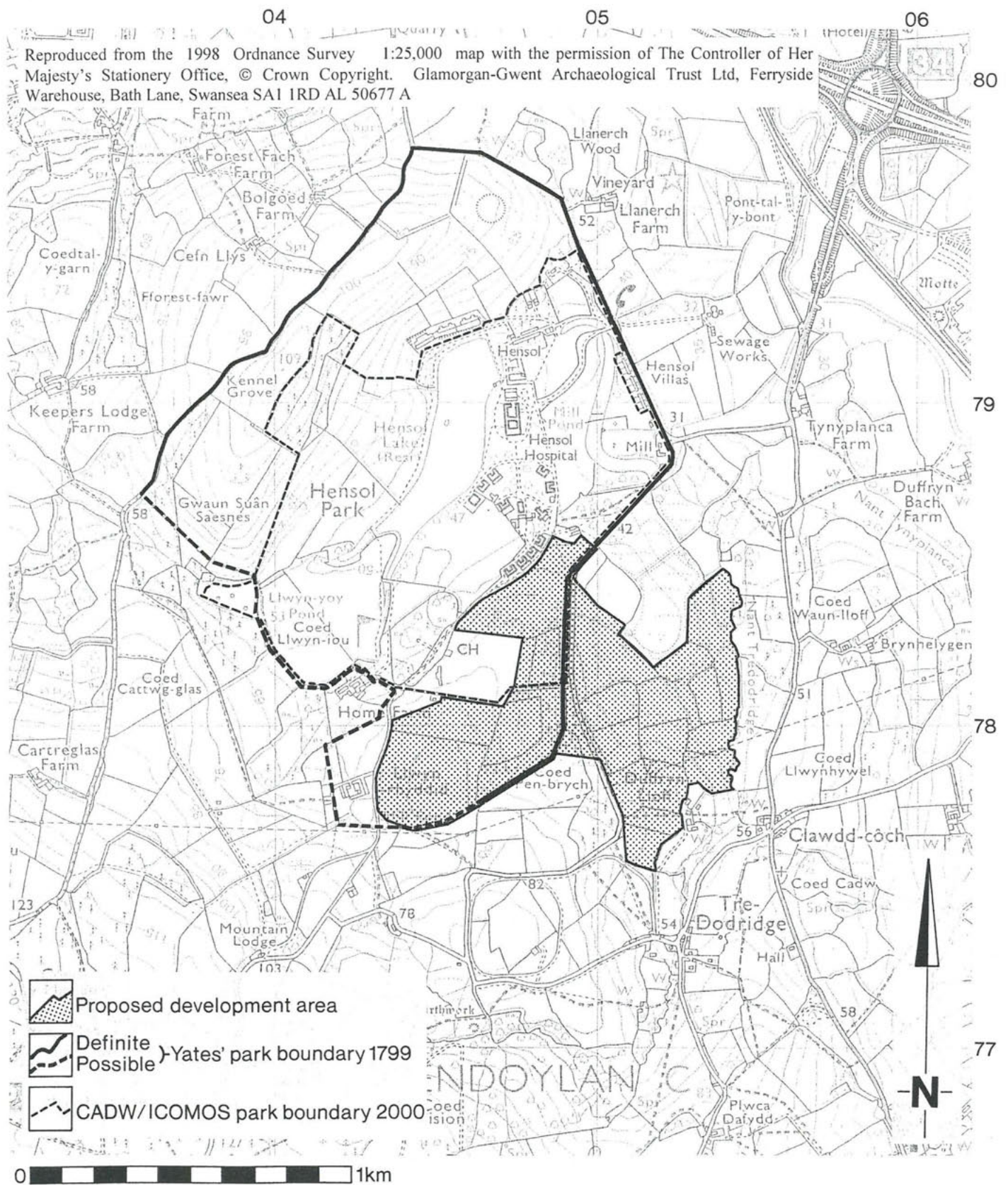


Figure 1 Location map showing 1799 Hensol Park boundary and 2000 Registered parkland

80



4

2 The assessment area

2.1 Location

The proposed development area is centred approximately at NGR ST 0515, 7835 and is shown in Figure 1. The development site is located c2km to the south west of Junction 34 of the M4 between Cardiff and Bridgend, near the villages of Clawdd coch and Tre-Dodridge in the parish of Pendoylan, Vale of Glamorgan. The proposed site is situated on land once entirely owned by the former stately home ^{estate of} named Hensol Castle. Today the site falls partly within Hensol's park, and ~~also~~ partly on adjacent independent agricultural land, bordered on the right by the Nant Tredodridge stream.

The assessment area lies on the gently rising western slope of the Ely Valley, and west of the Nant Tredodridge is characterised by boulder clay and glaciofluvial drift (Lawes Agricultural Trust 1983, Ordnance survey 1974). The site itself gradually rises east to west, from approximately 35m OD by the stream to 75m OD near Llwyn-rhyddid Farm.

2.2 History

The history of the landscape surrounding Hensol Castle is not as certain as might ~~ordinarily~~ ^{be expected}, although the present house, now a Grade I Listed Building, has been extensively ~~written about~~ ^{discussed}. Both *Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments* (Cadw/ICOMOS 2000: 247-49) and *the Royal Commission* (RCAHMW 1981: 339-40) begin their accounts by noting that Hensol had been acquired by the Jenkins family in 1614, and held by various descendants before becoming part of the Talbot estate through marriage in 1721. Both families produced prominent members of society, principally involved in law and order, and therefore wealthy enough to make substantial alterations which culminated in "an extremely early example of the Gothic Revival in Britain, and far in advance of anything else in Glamorgan" (Newman 1995: 501). In 1790 the house passed to Samuel Richardson of Gloucestershire who became County Sheriff a few years afterwards. This owner further extended the gothic character of the mansion, adding, amongst other features, the turrets and battlements that can still be seen today. On his death in 1815 the house was sold to the industrialist Benjamin Hall, leasing the property in 1817 to a family member, William Crawshaw II, who later became the next owner. Neither guardian is thought to have made any alterations. The most significant and final phase of development was made by a second industrialist who acquired the property in 1838. Rowland Fothergill is accredited with, not only remodelling and extending the house, but also creating the lodge and ornate bridge, presently both Listed, at the main entrance to the north west, plus major relandscaping of the 18th century parkland and formal gardens which continued when the estate was inherited by Fothergill's niece in 1869. On her death in 1927, the estate was purchased by Glamorgan County Council and became the site of a hospital, elements of which remain today. The Forestry Commission also obtained some areas in 1958, again to the present day, and more recently the house itself has become a Conference Centre (Cadw/ICOMOS 2000: 246-49, Newman 1995: 500-01, RCAHMW 1981: 22; 339-40, Cadw and SMR record sheets).

One of the primary sources of historical information about a site is the commissioned surveys that were produced to show the extent of land held by individual estates. Unfortunately no such drawings are known for Hensol despite the success and wealth of those families who owned the property in the 17th and 18th centuries. Judge David Jenkins became one of the wealthiest professionals in the 1640s, and as Thomas (1992: 4) writes, "Surely Charles Talbot, raised to the peerage as the 1st Baron Talbot of Hensol in 1773 or his son the 1st Baron Dynevor must have engaged the services of a land surveyor". It appears therefore that either estate surveys have been subsequently lost, remain in private hands and have not yet been donated for public viewing, or perhaps even were not considered 'necessary' in this part of Glamorgan in light of the equal paucity of evidence for several of Hensol's neighbours, such as nearby Talyfan, or the St Donats estate owned by the Stradlings who are first known of in the 11th century when 'Sir William le Esterling' received the manor from the Lord of Glamorgan. The family later became great industrialists in the post-medieval period (Thomas 1992: 4, Williams 1974: 30-31).

The earliest cartographic evidence for Hensol Estate therefore is the Tithe Assessment of 1844. Maps of Glamorgan prior to the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1885 are not particularly informative ~~either~~. George Yates' map of 1799 does at least show the house, lake, and the estate boundary of which all but the southwestern portion can be traced in relation to present day landscape features (see fig 1).

However, Taylor's drawing of 1718 shows 'Pendoyloyne' only, while Peer's earlier map of c1668 shows neither Pendoylan or Hensol even though both are known ^{to exist} at this time.

In fact the house, or a house at Hensol, existed prior to the date 1614 mentioned above. A deed of 1556 was issued for a "Grant in consideration of £20 of a tenement in Pendoylan called Hensol ..." with other parcels of land elsewhere to a local yeoman named Richard Thomas. The deed ^{is} was written in Latin, as were most of the early Hensol deeds, and as it gives the names of all those renting land to Thomas, the owner of Hensol can not be deduced (National Library of Wales: Deed 68). In 1580 a deed regarding a marriage 'fine' (ie dowry) by one 'R Jenkin' to 'Ieuan ap William Sir hoell' mentions "... house called Hensol ..." (NLW: Deed 530). Richard Thomas relinquished the "messuage [ie house and land] called Hensol" to 'Jenkin ap Richard his son' in 1582 (Deed 536), who subsequently granted it to 'Evan ap Ieuan ap William & James Thomas' in the same year (Deed 539). The next known deed was issued in 1614 by one 'David Jenkins' (Deed 623). While this documentary evidence does not necessarily offer insight into the earliest phase of the present house, it does nevertheless shed some light at least on the presence of a house at Hensol, the nature of land tenure in operation, and that the Jenkins were connected with the area earlier than previously thought. 13

There is no evidence, either cartographic or documentary, of Hensol prior to these 16th century deeds. However, it is possible that this land was at some time part of the manorial estate of Talyfan Castle (Castell Tal-y-Van) which lies to the south west, now in the parish of Ystradowen at NGR ST 0209 7718. This site is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (GM421 (GLA)) and all that remains today is the motte itself with traces of a curtain wall and other medieval structures. The castle is historically important however, and thought to be a more successful 11th/12th century stronghold than its possible precursor at Ystradowen (RCAHMW 1991: 77, Smith 1971a: 22). Both were sited within the medieval member lordship of Talyfan in the Hundred of Cowbridge (see fig 2). The lordship formed part of the March which bounded the frontiers of the lordship of Glamorgan, originally held by Sir Robert Fitzhamon, kinsman to William the Conqueror. Talyfan was bestowed by Sir Robert to one of his 12 Knights. Rice Merrick, a 16th century lawyer and estate holder, claims the benefactor was Sir Richard Syward who's family kept the seat until the mid 14th century before selling it back to the then Lord of Glamorgan, Richard de Clare. Furthermore, Merrick claims that Sir Robert de St Quintin initially took possession of the neighbouring Llanblethian lordship which lies to the south of Talyfan (in James 1983: 27; 56). Smith (1971a: 22; 25; 32, 1971b: 50-51) however states that Talyfan belonged to the St Quintin's in the 12th century and that the 'Siwards' later entered the St Quintin family through inheritance; Richard Siward becoming Lord of Talyfan and 'Llanbleddin' in the 13th century, but forced to surrender his estates to de Clare after failing to appear in Cardiff county court on several occasions. That Smith (1971: 51) writes "... henceforth the de Clares controlled directly that wide tract of land [in Glamorgan]" suggests that this area in the Vale remained under this pattern of ownership for some time, perhaps even up to 1536 when the Marcher Lordship system was abolished under Henry VIII.

It is believed that this "Border clay area ... may have been shunned by the Romans", and "probably thickly wooded in the medieval period for the lordship [of Talyfan] was held on a tenure of 'sergeanty of hunting'" (GGAT 2000). Placenames within the general area of Hensol perhaps attest to the latter; names such as Oak Park and Llanerch Wood to the north, Coed y Marlau to the south, and Coed Cattwg-glas to the west, which all suggest areas of some antiquity, while Hensol names are much younger, such as Hensol Forest situated further to the south which is known to occupy land which was unenclosed common in the early 19th century. Coed Cattwg-glas is of additional importance for the name also suggests a site of an ecclesiastical nature, possibly substantiated further by the nearby field names of 'Catlwy Glas' and 'Church Erw' within Hensol estate. Within the assessment area itself there are several pockets of woodland shown on the 1844 tithe survey that are still extant today.

Documents held in the National Library attest to the continuance of the manor of 'Talyvan' at least until the 18th century (Deeds 46 (17th century) and 22), and the link with Hensol may be seen by a copy of a court roll of 'Talavan' dating to 1611/12 regarding "the surrender by David ap William of messuages and lands which he had of the feoffment [ie freehold estate] of Lewis Jenkin ... " (Deed 841). Hensol may have therefore begun by some kind of arrangement between members of the Jenkin(s) family who are known to have owned both estates in the early 17th century.

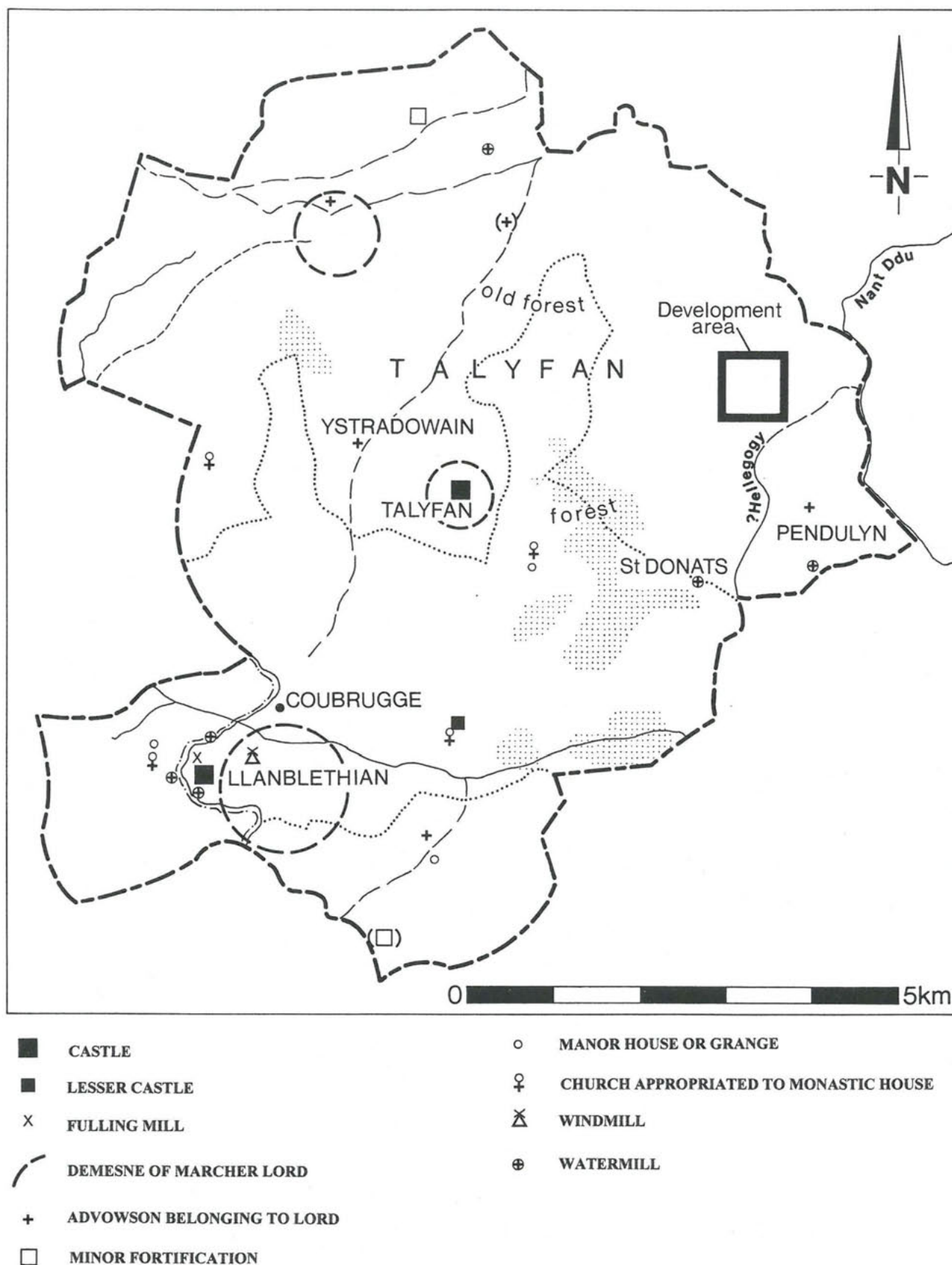


Figure 2 The Member Lordship of Talyfan in the 14th century (from Rees 1932)

2.3 Previous study

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in 1992 by Wessex Archaeology ^{in lieu of} alterations to the planning permission already granted for the construction of what is now the present Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club centred at NGR ST 043 780. The area studied in 1992 overlaps with part of this assessment area, and besides Hensol Castle itself, an additional site of interest falling within both study areas was an old quarry site with an associated building as shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1921. This site has not been subsequently entered on the regional Sites and Monuments database, and given the time lapse has been re-evaluated for the purpose of this development proposal (see 'HC105', table in 3.2 below).

Sell's (2000) recent *River Valleys Survey* also included part of this particular area of the Ely Valley, and identified two features of possible archaeological interest from a search of available aerial photographic evidence held in the *Central Register of Air Photographs for Wales* at the Welsh National Assembly, Cardiff. These sites have been included here in their original format as devised by the author ('AP20' and 'AP25', see below) and again have not yet been included on the SMR database. However it is suspected that one of these sites (for they both have the same, but possibly incorrect, NGR) is a duplicate of an AP feature identified by Wessex Archaeology. A third feature of similar form was also noted during this project adjacent to these but which fell outside the study area (and therefore not included as a site of interest). Without further investigation, all three are assumed to be landscaped garden features as seen in numerous locations across the entire park.

The assessment area is also included within the *Vale of Glamorgan Landscape Strategy: Character Area VG/H/9 'The Border Vale'*: part of a national LANDMAP project devised to identify distinct character areas "from the point of view of the archaeological landscape and historic environment dimension", to ensure "that the tangible remains and assets of our rich and diverse historic past are recognised, considered, enhanced and deployed for future public benefit" (GGAT 1998).

Furthermore, as the landscaped park and pleasure grounds, formal garden and walled kitchen garden at Hensol Castle have been deemed to be of Grade II Special Historical Interest in Wales, a full and detailed description of both the house and park is given in the *Register of Parks and Gardens* (Cadw/ICOMOS 2000: 246-249).

2.4 Field visit

A field visit was conducted on Thursday 10 August 2000. The weather was overcast but dry which allowed some photographs (digital colour and black and white prints) to be taken. Permission to enter land owned by the Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club was granted by Mr Peter Johnson, Golf Director, plus permission was sought from the present tenant of Duffryn Lloff to view the farmhouse and south east portion of the development site. Access was restricted in other areas to public roads only.

The proposed development site is an irregular area situated either side of the main entrance and access road into the Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club. To the west is an area of former Hensol parkland, which also borders the buildings of Hensol Hospital to the north west. It is this portion of the development site that is included within Cadw/ICOMOS' *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest* (2000). The site continues south on this side of the road to include part of woodland named Coed Pen-brych, and large areas of later enclosed farm land to the east of Llwyn-rhyddid. To the east of the road is agricultural land, once a mixture of pasture and arable forming the majority of the Duffryn Lloff holding in 1844 but now owned by the Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club. This area comprises smaller, irregular shaped fields that are well drained through a series of apparently natural channels that flow eastwards into the Nant Tredodridge stream. These fields are believed to represent the earliest, possibly medieval, phase of land enclosure. Field boundaries within the assessment area generally comprise of mixed-species hedging, primarily of hazel, with frequent large, established trees included.

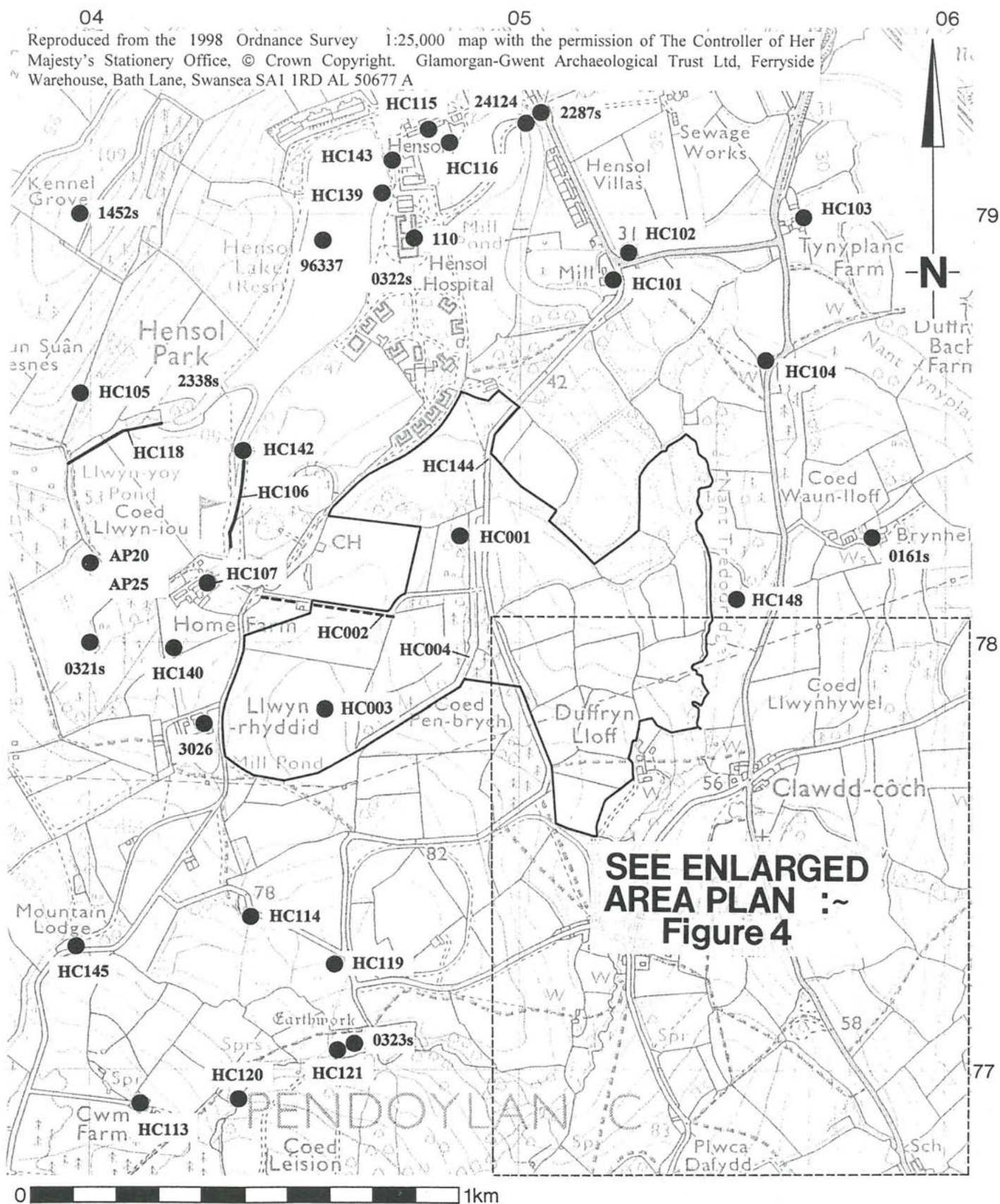


Figure 3 Development area and archaeological interests mentioned in the text

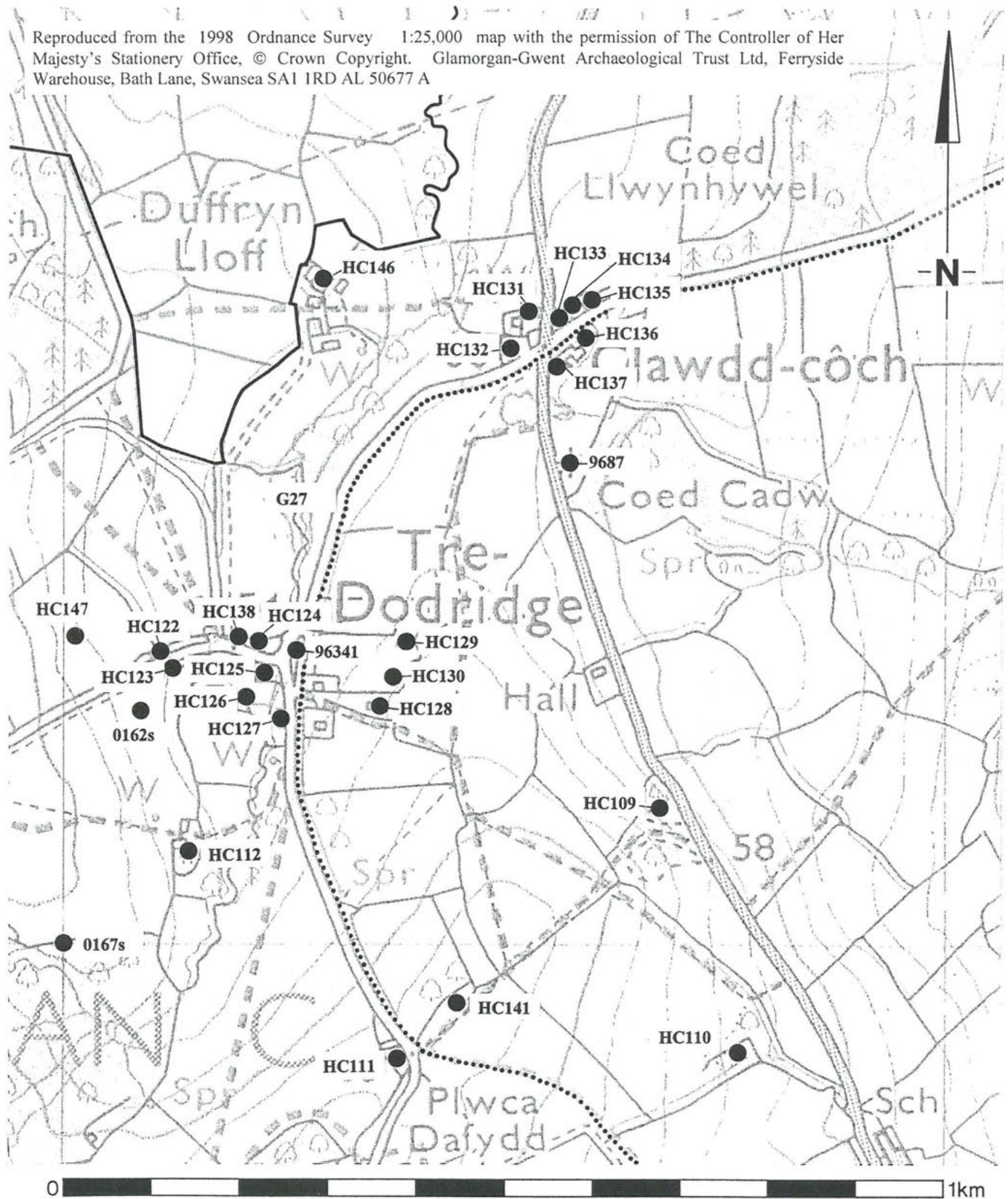


Figure 4 Enlarged area of Figure 3 showing identified interests

3 Archaeological interests

The data gathered through the defined searches (see 1.2 above) is presented below in tabular format. This format defines the point data and current status, where known, of identified interests.

A total of 67 sites of archaeological interest were determined, comprising of 18 previously known sites and 49 new sites identified during this search. Amongst those sites previously known, there are four Listed Buildings, one registered Park, and no Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

There are five new sites of archaeological interest located within the development area itself. However, these interests have no development constraints upon them.

3.1 Sites within the development area (see fig 1)

ID	NGR	Period	Name/Type	Description/Source	Status/Condition
HC001	ST 0487 7826	PMed?	Barn	Single structure shown on tithe map, situated in arable field (probable barn). Destroyed by 1885	Extant as buried remains only?
HC002	ST 0440 7810 to 0470 7805	Med/PMed?	Earthwork	Bank and ditch south of lane which runs E-W to Home Farm	Extant
HC003	ST 0453 7785	PMed?	Cropmark	Large circular ringditch? Very clear on early black & white aerial photos until appearing faint by 1981, although clear on 1991 colour APs	Unknown
HC004	ST 0490 7830 to 0460 7775	Med?	Old Road	Stretch of original road, disused though named on tithe belonging to Hensol Estate	Disused/destroyed
HC144	eg ST 0491 7944	PMed?	Wall	Stone wall, possibly early 19 th century/older, surrounding former parkland as defined by Yates in 1799. Now intermittent/destroyed in some areas, and standing between c1-2.5m high where extant with some repointing	Partly extant/restored

3.2 Sites within the surrounding study area

ID	NGR	Period	Name/Type	Description/Source	Status/Condition
G27	ST 0554 7633 - 0765 7820	Med?	5 km linear earthwork	Intermittent bank and ditch - suspected deer park boundary	Unknown
110	ST 0475 7895	PMed	Hensol Castle Lodge	Lodge at Hensol Castle	Extant?
0161s/ 18128	ST 0584 7824	PMed	Brynhelygen	Farmstead	Restored
0162s	ST 0510 7725	Med	Find	Silver coins found in 1907	Unknown
0167s	ST 05 77	BA	Find	Bronze barbed spearhead found in 1856 while drain cutting	Unknown
0321s	ST 04 78	BA	Find	Bronze socketed axe recorded as found at Mynydd-y-glas	Deposited in the British Museum
0322s/ 18963/ 13482	ST 0474 7894	PMed	Hensol Castle	Mock gothic stone mansion set in extensive landscaped park and gardens (PRN 238s)	Restored Listed Building I
0323s	ST 0461 7705	Med	Ty Du	Small motte with possible traces of a bailey	Near intact
1452s	ST 0395 7900	IA	Earthworks	Supposed site of hillfort	Unknown/ unproven

extension to The Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club, Hensol: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID	NGR	Period	Name/Type	Description/Source	Status/Condition
2287s/ 18916/ 13467	ST 0504 7925	PMed	Hafod Lodge (now Hensol Lodge)	Lodge to Hensol Castle, probably contemporary with 1840s remodelling of the castle	Intact/restored Listed Building II
2338s/ 265778	ST 04 78	PMed	Hensol Park	Parkland in which Hensol Castle is set	Cadw/ICOMOS Registered Park & Garden Ref PGW(Gm) 41 (GLA)
3026	ST 0425 7780	PMed?	Llwyn-rhyddid	Large detached farmhouse shown on tithe map with adjacent 'mill pond', now sub- divided into 2 dwellings	Extant/renovated Listed Building II
9687	ST 0556 7754	PMed	Bethania	Chapel, built after 1844	Extant
24124/ 13483	ST 0501 7922	PMed	Hensol Castle Bridge	Ornate stone bridge spanning the Mill Pond on main drive leading to the castle	Intact Listed Building II
96337	ST045 789	PMed	The Island, Hensol Castle	Folly - island in Hensol Lake	Extant
96341	ST 0526 7734	PMed	Cross House	House in village of Tre- Dodridge	Extant
AP20	ST 040 782	U	AP feature	Cropmark identified from previous survey and defined 'landscape feature'	Unknown
AP25	ST 040 782	U	AP feature	'Earthwork' identified from previous study	Unknown
HC101	ST 0520 7885	Med?	Hensol Mill	Mill and gardens shown from tithe map onwards	Extant
HC102	ST 0525 7891	PMed?	Hensol Cottages	Named building(s) opposite Hensol Mill, shown on maps from 1885 to 1921	Destroyed
HC103	ST 0563 7898	PMed?	Tynyplanca Farm	Farmstead shown on tithe map and named Tyn-y-planciau in 1887, situated adjacent to a stream of the same name	Extant
HC104	ST 0557 7865	PMed?	Castell bach	Building and garden shown from tithe map onwards, originally named Castell-cwli	Extant
HC106	ST 0435 7840	PMed	Extension to Hensol Lake	Infilled stretch of southern 'fork' of Hensol Lake, runs to boundary of woods named Coed y Mawn (c15m). Shown from 1844 to 1885	Infilled/ destroyed
HC107	ST 0425 7812	PMed	Home Farm	Farmstead originally named Hensol Farm shown on 1 st ed map of 1885, situated in clearing in Coed y Mawn. Renamed after 1921	Extant
HC109	ST 0568 7713	PMed	Old Quarries	Group of small pits shown either side of road from Pendoylan to Clawdd-coch. Shown from 1 st ed to 4 th OS map	Disused/ destroyed
HC110	ST 0576 7687	PMed	Tre-siog	Building and garden shown from at least 1 st ed as Tre-sioch to 4 th OS map	Destroyed
HC111	ST 0536 7685	PMed	Quarry	Small quarry shown on 1 st ed OS map. Disused by 2 nd ed	Destroyed
HC112	ST 051 7712	PMed?	Rhyd-y-maen- gwyn	Named farmstead, shown on tithe, south of Tre-Dodridge village, until 4 th ed OS map	Disused
HC113	ST 0413 7691	PMed	Cwm Farm	Building and garden shown from 1 st ed OS map, possibly later enlarged	Extant

3 Archaeological interests

The data gathered through the defined searches (see 1.2 above) is presented below in tabular format. This format defines the point data and current status, where known, of identified interests.

A total of 67 sites of archaeological interest were determined, comprising of 18 previously known sites and 49 new sites identified during this search. Amongst those sites previously known, there are four Listed Buildings, one registered Park, and no Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

There are five new sites of archaeological interest located within the development area itself. However, these interests have no development constraints upon them.

3.1 Sites within the development area (see fig 1)

ID	NGR	Period	Name/Type	Description/Source	Status/Condition
HC001	ST 0487 7826	PMed?	Barn	Single structure shown on tithe map, situated in arable field (probable barn). Destroyed by 1885	Extant as buried remains only?
HC002	ST 0440 7810 to 0470 7805	Med/PMed?	Earthwork	Bank and ditch south of lane which runs E-W to Home Farm	Extant
HC003	ST 0453 7785	PMed?	Cropmark	Large circular ringditch? Very clear on early black & white aerial photos until appearing faint by 1981, although clear on 1991 colour APs	Unknown
HC004	ST 0490 7830 to 0460 7775	Med?	Old Road	Stretch of original road, disused though named on tithe belonging to Hensol Estate	Disused/destroyed
HC144	eg ST 0491 7944	PMed?	Wall	Stone wall, possibly early 19 th century/older, surrounding former parkland as defined by Yates in 1799. Now intermittent/destroyed in some areas, and standing between c1-2.5m high where extant with some repointing	Partly extant/restored

3.2 Sites within the surrounding study area

ID	NGR	Period	Name/Type	Description/Source	Status/Condition
G27	ST 0554 7633 - 0765 7820	Med?	5 km linear earthwork	Intermittent bank and ditch - suspected deer park boundary	Unknown
110	ST 0475 7895	PMed	Hensol Castle Lodge	Lodge at Hensol Castle	Extant?
0161s/18128	ST 0584 7824	PMed	Brynhelygen	Farmstead	Restored
0162s	ST 0510 7725	Med	Find	Silver coins found in 1907	Unknown
0167s	ST 05 77	BA	Find	Bronze barbed spearhead found in 1856 while drain cutting	Unknown
0321s	ST 04 78	BA	Find	Bronze socketed axe recorded as found at Mynydd-y-glas	Deposited in the British Museum
0322s/18963/13482	ST 0474 7894	PMed	Hensol Castle	Mock gothic stone mansion set in extensive landscaped park and gardens (PRN 238s)	Restored Listed Building I
0323s	ST 0461 7705	Med	Ty Du	Small motte with possible traces of a bailey	Near intact
1452s	ST 0395 7900	IA	Earthworks	Supposed site of hillfort	Unknown/unproven

extension to The Vale of Glamorgan Golf Club, Hensol: archaeological desk-based assessment

ID	NGR	Period	Name/Type	Description/Source	Status/Condition
HC114	ST 0437 7738	PMed?	Apple Tree Cottage	Cottage and garden shown from tithe map, named Efail-dyw on 1 st ed OS map and Efail-Dew until 1947. Possibly on Yates' map of 1799	Extant
HC115	ST 0476 7920	PMed	Structure	Structure shown on tithe map situated in walled garden at Hensol Castle. Shown until 4 th ed OS map	Destroyed
HC116	ST 0482 7917	PMed	Structure	Structure shown on tithe map situated in walled garden at Hensol Castle, destroyed by 1887	Destroyed
HC117	ST 0377 7842 to 0430 7860	PMed	Extension to Hensol Lake	Series of 3 separate lakes shown on tithe map, forming western 'fork' of Hensol Lake. Completely altered – see HC118	Destroyed
HC118	ST 0377 7842	PMed	Extension to Hensol Lake	Completely relandscaped western 'fork' of Hensol Lake shown from 1 st ed OS map though appears to be disused on 2 nd ed . Includes Llwyn-yoy-Pond	Extant
HC119	ST 0457 7726	Modern	Cottage	Unnamed cottage and garden shown on 3 rd ed OS map north of Ty-du.	Extant?
HC120	ST 0435 7691	PMed?	House	Unnamed homestead shown on tithe map only, seen to border common land at this date	Destroyed
HC121	ST 0458 7705	PMed?	Ty-du	Enclosed homestead shown from tithe map to 4 th ed OS map, situated adjacent to motte of same name	Destroyed
HC122	ST 0611 7733	PMed?	Cottage	Unnamed cottage and garden in Tre-Dodridge village from tithe onwards	Extant
HC123	ST 0612 7732	PMed?	Cottage	Unnamed cottage and garden in Tre-Dodridge village from tithe onwards	Extant
HC124	ST 0622 7734	PMed?	Cottage	Unnamed cottage and garden in Tre-Dodridge village, destroyed by 1885	Destroyed
HC125	ST 0623 7731	PMed?	Cottage	Unnamed cottage and garden in Tre-Dodridge village from tithe onwards	Extant
HC126	ST 0520 7728	PMed?	Glan-y-nant	Large house and garden in village of Tre-Dodridge shown from 1 st ed OS and as disused between 1900-1947	Destroyed
HC127	ST 0524 7726	PMed?	Cottage	Large cottage and garden in village of Tre-Dodridge shown from tithe onwards	Extant
HC128	ST 0535 7727	PMed?	Ty'n-y-cae	Cottage and garden in Tre-Dodridge village shown from tithe onwards	Extant
HC129	ST 0538 7734	PMed?	Structure	Cottage or barn situated across 2 field boundaries first shown on tithe map. Shown as disused from 1900	Disused

ID	NGR	Period	Name/Type	Description/Source	Status/Condition
HC130	ST 0537 7731	PMed?	Structure	Building south of HC129 shown on 1 st ed OS map. Disused between 1921-1947	Destroyed
HC131	ST 0552 7773	PMed?	Clawdd-coch Farm	Farmstead in village of Clawdd-coch, shown from tithe map onwards and possibly on Yates' map of 1799. Now also comprising of a guest house/hotel	Extant
HC132	ST 0551 7768	PMed?	Structure	Single enclosed structure (house and garden) in village of Clawdd-coch shown on tithe map. By 1885 no structure shown and area now labelled Burial Ground, until 1900 when disused/destroyed? Modern building now exists on this site, built after 1947	Destroyed
HC133	ST 0555 7771	PMed?	House	Unnamed house and garden in village of Clawdd-coch shown from tithe map onwards, and possibly shown on Yates' map of 1799	Extant
HC134	ST 0558 7773	PMed?	House	Unnamed house and garden in village of Clawdd-coch shown on tithe map and extant until 1921	Destroyed
HC135	ST 0560 7774	PMed?	House	Unnamed house and garden in village of Clawdd-coch shown from tithe onwards	Extant
HC136	ST 0558 7770	PMed?	Barns	Two barns belonging to Clawdd-coch Farm (HC131) shown on tithe map. Appears as 2 extended cottages and gardens by 1887, 3 enclosed cottages by 1921, and now possibly as one structure	Extant
HC137	ST 0555 7765	PMed?	Chapel	Chapel listed in tithe apportionment adjacent to HC136, extant between 1844-1921	Destroyed
HC138	ST 0520 7835	PMed	Cottage	Unnamed cottage shown from 1 st ed OS map, built in same enclosure as HC124 after it was destroyed	Extant
HC139	ST 0468 7905	PMed	Boathouse	Named structure on Hensol Lake shown from 1885 onwards	Disused
HC140	ST 0419 7799	Modern	Pheasantry	Named structure shown on 3 rd ed OS map south of Home (Hensol) Farm, and destroyed by 1947	Destroyed
HC141	ST 0544 7694	PMed	Quarry	Rectangular quarry shown on 1 st ed OS map near HC111. Destroyed/infilled after 1947	Destroyed
HC142	ST 0436 7844	PMed	Dam	Substantial stone built dam/bridge over southern 'fork' of Hensol Lake comprising 5 arches (2 with internal steps) as overflow system	Extant

ID	NGR	Period	Name/Type	Description/Source	Status/Condition
HC143	ST 0468 7912	PMed	Dam	Substantial grass covered 19 th century dam at end of Hensol Lake, with stone built overflow system leading to Mill Pond via stone and later concrete leats	Extant
HC145	ST 0397 7729	PMed?	Mountain Lodge	Possible 1 of 2 earl 19 th century entrance to parkland comprising gateway and lodge itself	Partly extant/ restored
HC146	ST 0528 7772	Med/ PMed	Duffryn Lloff	Large single building and garden/yard shown on tithe and 1 st ed maps. Later OS maps show original building probably destroyed and new buildings constructed in surrounding enclosure	Extant/as buried remains only?
HC147	ST 0502 7735	PMed?	Quarry	Irregular shaped quarry situated in middle of a field near Tre-Dodridge village, seen on APs from 1946 onwards	Destroyed/ disused
HC148	ST 0550 7810	Med/ PMed?	Earthwork	Feature visible on 1991 APs, appears as a waterlogged ditch with internal mound adjacent to drain running to Nant Tredodridge, possible motte, quarry or natural water erosion feature	Unknown

Hensol House and Park

The majority of archaeological interests identified within the assessment area ~~naturally~~ relate to past activity at the house (0322s), lake and park (2338s) (see figures 3 & 4). Furthermore, all of the five interests located within the development area itself relate to Hensol's former parkland, and all but one of these falls within the *Registered* area (Cadw/ICOMOS 2000: 246).

Much of the architectural work visible today at Hensol relates to the 1840s enlargement and remodelling by the architects Wyatt and Brandon of London on behalf of Rowland Fothergill. New additions included the external lodge (2287s) and probably also Mountain Lodge (HC145) (see plate 2), which are both situated at either end of the main, serpentine route through the park, plus the deliberately strengthened four arched bridge (24124) which suggests the Mill Pond over which it was constructed was rather more than the 'trickle' it is today. The stone leat system (including the dam (HC143) which connects Hensol Lake to the Mill Pond and Hensol Mill (HC101)) is thought to be of this period also, and therefore probably so is the dam at the southern 'fork' of the lake being architecturally similar (HC142). These features are all shown on the tithe map of 1844, after which a stretch of the southern fork behind HC143 was removed (HC106) and the western fork completely redesigned (HC117/118). Today, remodelling for the golf course has created ornate ponds that utilise the dam (HC142) once again. The Island (96337) which has a turreted stone built folly upon it, is also thought to architecturally date from this phase although it does not appear until the 1885 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

Extensive relandscaping of the park, already redesigned in the 18th century (2338s) is also evident, with many of the main features shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map remaining intact to the present day (Cadw/ICOMOS 2000: 248). These include, for instance, the deliberate planting of the now very large specimen trees scattered across the lawns in front of the house, bordering the eastern side of the lake, and also probably a large cluster immediately north west of Llywn-rhyddid Cottages. Although these cottages are modern buildings constructed on a stretch of new road, they overlook the earlier, main route through the park from the gates at Mountain Lodge. This part of the drive here is now a public road, but established shrubs such as rhododendrons planted alongside the route further indicate its original use. Early 19th century landscape features which have since been destroyed include

structures within the walled garden to the north west of the Castle (HC115/116), and the large circular features (AP20/25, HC003), interpreted as possible enclosures for pheasants prior to shooting, which are now only evident as cropmarks and slight earthworks. The modern enclosure named 'Pheasantry' (HC140) did not last long in comparison, although buried remains may still possibly survive.



Plate 2 Entrance to park at Mountain Lodge (HC145)
(1m scale by gate pillar)

The stone ~~built~~ wall (HC144) (see front cover) seen during the field visit is most likely a further addition of the 1840s. It borders the park to the north and follows the original road system southwards, past the entrances to Bolgoed Farm and Cefn Llys on the west side of the park, and Hensol Villas and the mill to the east, entering the proposed development area to the north east of the present entrance to the golf club. From this point the wall follows the road round the corner to the left before ending abruptly where this road then turns southwards. The area of park enclosed by this wall does not correspond with that drawn by Yates in 1799 (see fig 1). The wall is therefore believed to be a later addition as it does appear to enclose Hensol's land as defined in the 1844 tithe map and apportionment.

whose The tithe evidence furthermore records the presence of an original piece of then disused road, named 'Old Road' (HC004), which does correspond with Yates' late 18th century park boundary. This disused road is seen in 1844 to lead to a field used for pasture named 'Waun y level' [common]. Unenclosed communal land certainly lay to the south of the assessment area in 1844, on an area which has since become Hensol Forest, and this is further attested by the presence of, for instance, the unnamed boundary house (HC120) whose access was from the common only. This fieldname at the terminal of Old Road would therefore suggest that this common also previously continued further north. Additionally, the point when the park wall ends is also the place where a second road appears to leave the suspected common heading south, eventually leading to Tre-Dodridge village. The road network therefore seems to have been altered in this south eastern corner to include new land incorporated within the early 19th century park, and as the whole length of the road appears extremely linear on this eastern side of Hensol, the original route here may have been deliberately straightened, perhaps to form a turnpike road. The structure (HC001) situated in a field, within the development area and adjacent to Old Road, may therefore have been constructed while the old road was still in use. Meanwhile Home Farm, originally known as Hensol Farm (HC107), is a much later structure, shown from 1887 onwards as sited within a clearing in Coed y Mawn wood which was previously known as 'Coed Llwyn Rhythyd'. In 1844 this piece of land was originally a large area of pasture worked by a pre-existing farm of the same name to the south (3026). The undated bank and ditch (HC002) which is aligned with a road heading eastwards away from the Home Farm is perhaps no more than a modern drainage feature. However, although the road is only first seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1885, and is visible as an irregular field boundary prior to this, in light of the unknown location of a medieval deer park at Talyfan which this feature could equally be associated with (RCAHMW 1981: 27), its antiquity can not be determined without further investigation.

Outside Hensol Park

The remainder of land within the proposed development area was once part of the Duffryn Lloff farmstead (HC146) (see plate 3) rented by one Mary Spencer in 1844, with also a meadow and a piece of woodland leased to a William Morgan. Both were tenants of Lord Talbot of Hensol. Situated immediately south east of the development site, Duffryn Lloff is first depicted on the tithe map as a single large building, with additional structures added gradually to the farmstead, until sometime between 1900 and 1921 when the Ordnance Survey maps show the farmhouse at half the original size. The present day tenant has lived at Duffryn Lloff for over 50 years, and has witnessed the construction of an extension to the house and the creation of a permanent access route from the farm to the village of Tre-Dodridge where only footpaths previously existed.



Plate 3 Duffryn Lloff farmhouse (HC146) with later extension to the right
(1m scale by middle door)

Other extant farmsteads within the assessment area include Tynyplanca Farm (HC103), Clawdd Coch (HC131), now also a guest house and situated in the village of the same name, therefore presumably pre-dating the other buildings in the settlement (perhaps with the exception of an unnamed house which is possibly shown on Yates' map of 1799 (HC133)), and Brynhelygen (0161s) which is also of some antiquity as the 16th century farmhouse has a small infilled medieval window in its gable end, and also has a fireplace stair which is the least common type of staircase in Glamorgan (CSGCC 1978: P6, RCAHMW 1988: 161). Interestingly, the field immediately west of the farmhouse is named 'Old Town' in the 1844 tithe apportionment, therefore perhaps suggesting the previous existence of an earlier settlement within this area. The majority of other identified interests within the assessment area relate to both extant and destroyed structures situated within and around the nearby villages of Clawdd Coch and Tre-Dodridge, including the known chapel (HC137) and Non-Conformist burial ground next to Clawdd Coch Farm (HC132). An earlier building (house?) was destroyed on the latter site before the burial ground was in use. Bodies deposited within this area have presumably since been removed, although their head stones are still situated within the enclosure today (now repositioned around its perimeter).

Miscellaneous

The earthworks previously interpreted as an Iron Age hillfort (1452s), situated to the north west of the assessment area, have never been investigated and the theory remains unproven, though unlikely. A section of a large circular feature is visible on several aerial photographs across the corner of the field above Kennet Grove, continuing intermittently into the next field. However, these lie on a low-lying slope, and seem to continue a line of landscape features/pheasantries that appear to follow the park's north west and western boundary.

G27 has been interpreted by the Royal Commission as the probable pale boundary of a deer park of Talyfan, known of from at least the 13th century (RCAHMW 1982: 376). This feature consists of approximately 5.5km of intermittent bank and ditch, from The Vicarage north of Pengelli at ST 0555 7632, heading north to Tre-Dodridge. From here its route is speculated to have continued north east to Clawdd Coch [Red Ditch], then east out of the assessment area past Duffryn Mawr Farm, over the River Ely at about ST 0664 7818 and into the parish of Peterson-super-Ely. The feature is then supposedly represented as a hedge-bank continuing north east, before reaching the road, becoming a bank and ditch once again and heading south east to Maendy Farm at ST 0765 7819. It is further supposed that its route continued southwards, now no longer visible, and possibly represents the 'Hellegogi' shown on Rees' map of Glamorgan in the 14th century (see figure 2). This park boundary is also noted for its unusual form in that its ditch, where evident, follows the outer rather than the inner side of the bank. The Royal Commission therefore suggest that the deer park was situated to the south of this boundary, although its total area is not known as the southern section of perimeter has not yet been determined (RCAHMW 1981: 27, RCAHMW 1982: 375-76). Firstly, however, it is difficult to imagine the deliberate creation of a medieval deer park in which already sat the village of Pendoylan, or at the least its church which has been dated to the 13th century and possibly before from written evidence (Evans 1998: St Cadoc's Church, Pendoylan). Furthermore, the area speculated would have spanned the boundaries of not only two separate member lordships (Talyfan and Peterston) but also two Hundreds (Cowbridge and Dinas Powys) (James 1983: 27; 99). Also, the medieval manor of St Donats is at least 1km nearer than Talyfan to this supposed area, and is known to have had two deer parks; one for fallow and the other for red deer (RCAHMW 1981: 27). Only two sections of this linear feature have both bank and ditch evident (1 in each of the above mentioned parishes/lordships/hundreds, the remainder either consisting of separate ditch, hedgeline, or a conjectured link). It is therefore equally possible that the ditch and hedgeline are no more than drainage and agricultural features, and that the two sections of bank and ditch formed separate interests on either side of the river, each perhaps with the usual internal instead of external ditch. Whether the section of G27 that falls within the assessment area formed part of a park pale remains unknown however without further assessment. Finally, Rees (1932) was unsure of Hellegogi himself for he marks the feature, which he records as a road, with a question mark. If Rees' location is correct, Hellegogi is perhaps more likely to be the road network across the river, as still exists today.

Ty Du (0232s) is reputedly the smallest motte in the county, and probably derived its name from a now destroyed house situated to the south west (HC121). It is considered to be 'a motte without masonry' although its position adjacent to a small tributary brook of the Nant Tredodridge which feeds the defensive ditch and keeps the general area marshy "could have made a strong obstacle" (RCAHMW 1991: 72/MO 10). This earthwork is not a Scheduled Monument, unlike Felin Isaf (PRN 555m), outside of the assessment area to the north east, which is situated on the River Ely itself and thought part of the defences for the lordship of Peterston (RCAHMW 1991: 54-55/MO 2). In between these lies the feature HC148, identified on colour aerial photographs taken in 1991 as a circular waterlogged ditch with internal mound, also seemingly fed by an adjacent tributary brook of the Nant Tredodridge. Today the feature is overgrown with trees, and as it is situated on private land outside of the actual development area, permission to look at the site in more detail was not sought (see plate 4).



Plate 4 Unknown site (HC148)

4 Assessment of effect

4.1 Effect on known sites

Only those interests for which the development will potentially have a negative upon have been designated a value and category of risk shown in the table below.

ID	Period	Name/Type	Value	Potential effect
0161s	PMed	Brynhelygen	B	Minor
0322s	PMed	Hensol Castle	A	Minor
2338s	PMed	Hensol Park	A	Major/see below
3026	PMed?	Llwyn-rhyddid	A	Minor
HC001	PMed?	Barn	C	Major
HC002	Med/PMed?	Earthwork	U	Major
HC003	PMed?	Cropmark	U	Major
HC004	Med?	Old Road	B	Major
HC101	Med?	Hensol Mill	B	Minor
HC104	PMed?	Castell bach	C	Minor
HC107	PMed	Home Farm	C	Minor
HC122	PMed?	Cottage	C	Minor
HC131	PMed?	Clawdd-coch Farm	B	Minor
HC132	Modern	Extant structure on site of PMed building	D	Minor
HC138	PMed	Cottage	C	Minor
HC144	PMed?	Wall	B	Major
HC146	Med/PMed	Duffryn Lloff	C	Minor
HC148	Med/PMed?	Earthwork	U	Minor

The development proposal for an extension to the existing golf course will potentially have a major effect on those interests identified within the development area. Furthermore, the development may have a minor effect, listed above, on those interests identified surrounding the site, largely in terms of possible temporary off-site changes such as noise, pollution and vibration during the construction phase. Hensol Mill (HC101) has been also included in the list of being at minor risk in consideration of its potential close proximity to the access route for construction vehicles etc.

HC148

4.2 Effect on potential sites

Categories of importance and risk have not been assigned to the artefacts recovered within the assessment area due to the nature of their recovery. The hoard of silver coins found in 1927 (0162s) were discovered unassociated with further archaeological evidence, and the precise locations of the two Bronze Age artefacts (0167s, 0321s) were not recorded beyond that they occurred somewhere within the area assessed. However, given the unknown early history of Hensol in general, the possibility of discovering further archaeological evidence, either associated with these artefacts or new sites entirely, can not be dismissed without further investigation.

4.3 Effect on landscape

As the LANDMAP study has recognised, the development of this particular area of the Vale is poorly understood yet "it has significance as a landscape of high intrinsic value", and therefore "Needs of development needs to be weighed against the historic landscape and specific site interests, as part of the planning process" (GGAT 1998).

Cadw/ICOMOS have designated Hensol Castle as a Grade II *Registered Historic Park and Garden* on the basis of "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 [Mill Pond], associated with a major house that is an early example of the Gothic style in Wales" (2000: 247).

The Unitary Development Plan for the Vale of Glamorgan recognises the assessment area as an area of Special Landscape Value, and furthermore that golf related development "can have significant adverse impacts on the environment, landscape and ecology of an area, and can have significant adverse effects on ... archaeological sites ..." (UDP Draft Deposit 1998: 5). As noted above, the part of the development area located to the east of the main road which divides the site is probably characterised by the continuing agricultural use of medieval field systems, while the western half is former parkland which has been later enclosed. Located within the latter is an area of woodland, Coed Pen-brych, which has existed at least since the tithe evidence of 1844, but is potentially much older. The likelihood of additional specimen parkland trees still existing in other areas of the site is also of significance. However, under UDP regulations regarding golf related proposals, these historic landscape features will not be necessarily affected, for the Planning Guidance states "Proposals for golf courses and golf driving ranges will be permitted if (i) the proposal respects the indigenous landscape pattern", requiring consideration of the existing woodlands, trees and hedgerows (UDP Draft Deposit 1998: 6; 7).

GUIDANCE NOTE

The draft development designs for the extended golf course submitted for this archaeological desk-based assessment does not recognise or include provisions for existing areas of woodland, trees or hedgerows. Should this draft become the Final development design, section 4.3 above would need to be revised in lieu of the potentially severe effect this development will have on these interests.

5 Mitigatory measures

5.1 *Known sites*

Further archaeological evaluation through excavation and/or survey of those interests identified within the development area, in order to fully assess the potential nature, extent and value of each of the archaeological interest and to preserve that interest by record. These interests are:

- HC001 - possible barn
- HC002 - bank and ditch earthwork
- HC003 - large circular, possible, ringditch
- HC004 - section of Old Road
- HC144 - mid 19th century park boundary wall

5.2 *Potential sites*

The potential for discovering new sites in an area whose history is as elusive as Hensol's is relatively high, and therefore it is deemed necessary that further evaluation be recommended in order to assess the significance of any unknown interests discovered during the construction phase.

5.3 *Landscape*

Further evaluation of those identified historic landscape interests is not deemed necessary if final development plans recognise and include provisions for their continued existence as recommended in the UDP Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance for golf related development (1998).

6 Conclusion

Of the 67 sites of archaeological interest identified within the assessment area, five of these are located within the proposed development site itself. All five require further archaeological evaluation to fully assess the nature, extent and value of each interest prior to the commencement of any development.

The landscape in which these features lie is considered to be of great intrinsic value, highlighted in Cadw and ICOMOS' *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*, the Vale of Glamorgan Council's *Unitary Development Plan* and specific guide to golf related developments, and the national LANDMAP project. The qualities of this area should not however be greatly compromised by the proposed extension to the present golf course if these issues are given appropriate consideration.

Bibliography

Primary sources

Aerial photography (Central Register of Aerial Photographs for Wales)

Cover search W-AP-PR-00-242 (visited 16 August 2000)

Sortie Number	Date	Type	Scale	Air Survey Organisation	Print Number
CPE UK 1871	4/12/1946	B&W	1:10000	RAF	1096-98, 3097-99
58 RAF 5098	2/5/1962	B&W	1:10000	RAF	F21, F22: 242; F21: 181
OS 63 074	31/5/1963	B&W	1:24000	Ordnance Survey	122
OS 69 308	29/6/1969	B&W	1:7000	Ordnance Survey	66-70, 94-98
OS 79 129	22/9/1979	B&W	1:24400	Ordnance Survey	77-78
13 RAF 5767	19/5/1980	B&W	1:50000	RAF	12
J A Story 8669	29/6/1981	B&W	1:5000	JAStory(NRSC)	2981: 208-13; 3081:43-49, 140-45, 220-25
H010	1/7/1991	Colour	1:5000	Geonex(NRSC)	16091: 155-59, 255-60; 15991: 31-37, 120-25

Cartographic evidence (* SMR/** National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth)

Date	Map Title	Reference (where applicable)
c1668	** R Peer <i>Glamorganshire</i>	MAP 6643
1718	**T Taylor <i>A new map of Glamorgan with its Hundreds</i>	MAP 5622
1844	** <i>Tithe map of the parish of Pendoylan, Glamorgan, with apportionment</i>	A/C 423 and A/C 423/P2
1885	**1 st ed Ordnance Survey (6")	GLAM XLII NW & SW
1900	**2 nd ed Ordnance Survey working sheet	GLAMXLII NW & SW
1921	**3 rd ed Ordnance Survey (6")	GLAM XLII NW & SW
1947	**4 th ed Ordnance Survey (6")	GLAM XLII SW
1948	**4 th ed Ordnance Survey (6")	GLAM XLII NW
1932	*W Rees <i>South Wales and the Border in the Fourteenth Century: south east sheet</i> (2 miles to 1 inch). Ordnance Survey, Southampton	
1974	* <i>Geological Survey of Great Britain (England & Wales): Bridgend</i> . Ordnance Survey 1:50000, sheet 261 & 262	
1983	* <i>Soils of England and Wales: sheet 2 Wales</i> (1:250000) with legend. Lawes Agricultural Trust (Soils Survey of England and Wales), Harpenden, Herts	
1984	*G Walters & B James <i>George Yates' Map of Glamorgan 1799: a facsimile edition of 'A map of the county of Glamorgan from an actual survey'</i> . South Wales Record Society vol 2.	
1998	<i>Ordnance Survey Explorer 151: Cardiff & Bridgend</i> (1:25,000). Ordnance Survey, Southampton	

Documentary evidence

National Library of Wales. *Schedule of Talbot of Hensol Deeds and Documents 1429-1789*. NLW, Aberystwyth.

Secondary sources

- Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments & ICOMOS UK. 2000. *Glamorgan Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, part 1: parks and gardens*. Cadw, Cardiff
- County of South Glamorgan County Council. 1978. *County Treasures Survey: Pendoylan, Ystradowen, Welsh St Donats*. County of South Glamorgan, Cardiff.
- Evans, E M. 1998. *Glamorgan Historic Churches Survey, Churches in the Archdeaconry of Llandaff: deaneries of Caerphilly, Cardiff and Llandaff*. Welsh Historic Churches Project, A Report for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. GGAT, Swansea.
- Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. 1998. *Landscapes Working for the Vale of Glamorgan: historical aspects*. GGAT Curatorial Division, Swansea.
- James, B Ll (ed). 1983. *Morganiae Archaiographia 'A Book of the Antiquaries of Glamorganshire' by Rice Merrick*. South Wales Record Society, vol I, Barry Island.
- Newman, J. 1995. *The Buildings of Wales: Glamorgan (Mid Glamorgan, South Glamorgan and West Glamorgan)*. Penguin Books, University of Wales Press.
- RCAHMW. 1981. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan, vol IV: domestic architecture from the Reformation to the Industrial Revolution, part I: the greater houses*. HMSO, Cardiff.
- RCAHMW. 1982. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan, vol III: medieval secular monuments, part II: non-defensive*. HMSO, Cardiff.
- RCAHMW. 1988. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan, vol IV: domestic architecture from the Reformation to the Industrial Revolution, part II: farmhouses and cottages*. HMSO, London.
- RCAHMW. 1991. *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan, vol III: medieval secular monuments, part 1a: the early castles from the Norman Conquest to 1217*. HMSO, London.
- Sell, S H. 2000. *River Valleys Survey: Ely and the Vale of Glamorgan*. A Report for the Environment Agency and Cadw. GGAT Report 2000/033.
- Smith, J B. 1971a. 'The kingdom of Morgannwg and the Norman conquest of Glamorgan', in T B Pugh (ed) *Glamorgan County History, vol III: the middle ages*. Glamorgan County History Trust Ltd, Cardiff: 1-43.
- Smith, J B. 1971b. 'The lordship of Glamorgan and Morgannwg, 1217-1317', in T B Pugh (ed) *Glamorgan County History, vol III: the middle ages*. Glamorgan County History Trust Ltd, Cardiff: 45-86.
- The Vale of Glamorgan Council. 1998. *Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011, Supplementary Planning Guidance (Draft Deposit): golf related development*. The Vale of Glamorgan Council, Barry.
- Thomas, H M. 1992. *A Catalogue of Glamorgan Estate Maps*. A Glamorgan Archives Publication, Brown & Sons, Cowbridge & Bridgend.
- Wessex Archaeology. 1992. *Hensol Park, Hensol, South Glamorgan: archaeological desk-top study*. Wessex Archaeology, Report No W539.
- Williams, G. 1974. 'The economic life of Glamorgan 1536-1642', in G Williams (ed) *Glamorgan County History, vol IV: early modern Glamorgan*. Glamorgan County History Trust Ltd, Cardiff: 1-72.