

# River Kenson River Restoration

## Cultural-Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

**Draft**

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Natural Resources Wales

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Prepared by	Patrick Mayer BSc (Hons) MA Archaeology and Heritage Consultant Lauren Womersley BSc (Hons) Archaeology and Heritage Consultant
Reviewed by	Stuart Noon BA MA MCIfA Heritage Team Lead / Archaeology & Heritage
Authorised by	Rachel Drabble BSc (Hons) CEnv MISEP Project Manager

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# Contract

JBA Project Manager	Rachel Drabble
Address	Kings Chambers, 8 High St, Newport NP20 1FQ
JBA Project Code	2025s0023

This report describes work commissioned by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) by an instruction dated 19/02/2025. The Client's representative for the contract was Serena Ashdown and Elinor Meloy of NRW. Patrick Mayer and Lauren Womersley of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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The methodology adopted and the sources of information used by JBA in providing its services are outlined in this Report. The work described in this Report was undertaken between February and December 2025 and is based on the conditions encountered and the information available during the said period. The scope of this Report and the services are accordingly factually limited by these circumstances.

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# Executive Summary

This Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was commissioned by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and prepared by JBA Consulting to evaluate the potential impact of the proposed river restoration works along the River Kenson, Vale of Glamorgan, on the historic environment. The river restoration scheme is intended to improve ecological resilience, biodiversity, and the Water Framework Directive (WFD) status of the River Kenson.

The Site lies within an alluvial floodplain that has been heavily modified by 20th-century channel straightening and dredging. As a result of this disturbance and the depth of alluvial deposits, the potential for surviving archaeological features is considered low. However, there is a moderate to high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains, particularly within infilled palaeochannels offering opportunities to enhance understanding of historic landscape evolution.

Several designated and non-designated heritage assets lie within the wider setting of the Site, including Fonmon Castle Registered Park and Garden (PGW(Gm)39(GLA)), Kenson Bridge (83154), Llancadle and Penmark Conservation Areas, and elements of the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (GM534). Owing to the enclosed topography of the Kenson Valley, intervisibility between the Site and most heritage assets is limited. Where the Site does contribute to setting, the proposed re-naturalisation of the river corridor is anticipated to enhance the legibility of the historic rural landscape, resulting in minor to moderate beneficial setting effects.

No significant adverse heritage impacts are predicted. It is recommended that the assessment be updated at detailed design stage and that a programme of geoarchaeological and archaeological monitoring is undertaken during ground-disturbing works to safeguard potential palaeoenvironmental and unexpected archaeological remains.

## Crynodeb Gweithredol

Comisiynwyd yr Asesiad Pen Desg hwn gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) ac fe'i paratowyd gan JBA Consulting i werthuso effaith bosibl ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol y cynnig i wneud gwaith adfer afon ar hyd Afon Kenson, Bro Morgannwg. Diben y cynllun adfer afon yw gwella gwytnwch ecolegol, bioamrywiaeth a statws Afon Kenson o ran y Gyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Dŵr.

Mae'r Safle wedi'i leoli o fewn gorlifdir llifwaddodol sydd wedi'i addasu'n sylweddol ar ôl sythu a charthu'r sianel yn yr 20fed ganrif. O ganlyniad i'r aflonyddu hwn a dyfnder y dyddodion llifwaddodol, ystyrir mai isel ydy'r tebygolrwydd bod nodweddion archaeolegol wedi goroesi. Fodd bynnag, mae tebygolrwydd cymedrol i uchel bod olion paleoamgylcheddol wedi goroesi – yn enwedig o fewn paleosianeli wedi'u llenwi – sy'n cynnig cyfleoedd i wella'r ddealltwriaeth o esblygiad hanesyddol y dirwedd.

Mae nifer o asedau treftadaeth dynodedig a heb eu dynodi o fewn lleoliad ehangach y Safle, gan gynnwys Parc a Gardd Gofrestredig Castell Ffwl-y-mwn (PGW(Gm)39(GLA)), Pont Kenson (83154), Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Llancatal a Phen-marc, ac elfennau o Bentref Canoloesol Amddifad Llancatal (GM534). Yn sgil topograffeg gaeedig Dyffryn Kenson, cyfyngedig yw'r gweleddedd rhwng y Safle a'r rhan fwyaf o'r asedau treftadaeth. Ble mae'r Safle'n cyfrannu at y lleoliad, rhagwelir y bydd y cynnig i ailnaturioli corridor yr afon yn gwella eglurder y dirwedd wledig hanesyddol, gan arwain at effeithiau buddiol bychan i gymedrol ar y lleoliad.

Ni ragwelir unrhyw effeithiau negyddol sylweddol ar y dreftadaeth. Argymhellir y dylid diweddarwr asesiad yn ystod y cam dylunio manwl ac y dylid cynnal rhaglen o waith monitro geoarchaeolegol ac archaeolegol yn ystod gwaith sy'n tarfu ar y ddaear er mwyn diogelu unrhyw olion archaeolegol annisgwyl a phaleoamgylcheddol posib.

# 1 Introduction

This cultural heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) has been prepared by JBA Consulting on behalf Natural Resources Wales (NRW) in support of river restoration proposals on the Kenson River, in the Vale of Glamorgan, South Wales (Appendix A Figure 1). The assessment has been produced in accordance with the ClfA Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020) and the ClfA Code of Conduct (2021), and meets all deliverables. It has been designed to meet methodological expectations as defined in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). (JBA 2025a, OVQ-JBA-XX-XX-RP-HE-0002-S3-P02-River\_Restoration\_WSI). The scope, methodology and reporting structure follow the requirements set out in this WSI, including:

- adoption of a 500 m study area;
- consultation of all prescribed data sources (Cadw, RCAHMW/NMR, HER, historic mapping, aerial photography, LiDAR and documentary records);
- undertaking of a site walkover and archive visit;
- map regression and assessment of historic landscape evolution;
- identification and description of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings;
- assessment of significance and importance in line with ClfA (2020) and IEEMA/IHBC/ClfA (2021) guidance;
- assessment of potential impacts arising from the proposed works; and
- provision of proportionate recommendations for further investigation and mitigation.

The river restoration proposals are seeking to improve the resilience of habitats and increase biodiversity, as well as potentially reduce the local risk of flooding, contributing towards the Kenson River improving its Water Framework Directive (WFD) status. This current assessment reviews the potential impacts of these proposals on the historic environment.

These proposals are complementary and closely related to the removal of a weir downstream of the river restoration scheme forming part of a wider package of river restoration measures. It is intended that the proposals to remove the weir have been undertaken as a permitted development under NRW's permitted development rights (PDR) and have been subject to a separate cultural heritage DBA prepared by JBA Consulting (JBA 2025b, River Kenson Weir Removal Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment. OVQ-JBA-XX-XX-RP-HE-0001-S3-P02-Weir\_WSI).

This assessment has been prepared by Patrick Mayer and Lauren Womersley in line with the requirements detailed in:

- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of conduct (ClfA 2022)
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments (ClfA 2020);
- Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (Cadw 2017a);
- Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Cadw 2011a);
- Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017b);
- Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011b); and
- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA/ClfA/IHBC 2021).

In line with Cadw and ClfA guidance, the aim of this DBA is to determine (as far as is reasonably possible from existing records) the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the study area, to allow the impact of the proposed works on the significance of the historic environment to be identified (or to identify that further evaluation is required) and allow reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept the impact without further intervention.

Specific objectives in relation to this project include:

- To identify whether there is potential for visible and/or sub-surface archaeological remains to be present within the proposed construction areas and understand the potential evidential value and contribution they may make to the significance of the Site;
- To understand the significance of any designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area and assess any potential physical impacts or effects on their setting as a result of the proposals; and
- If appropriate, to identify a strategy to mitigate or offset the impacts on archaeological remains and heritage assets.

## 2 Background and description of proposed works

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) is progressing a river restoration scheme on the Kenson River in the Vale of Glamorgan, South Wales, to address long-standing ecological and hydromorphological degradation. The project focuses on improving the physical condition of the watercourse and its associated habitats, supporting more natural flow regimes, and contributing to the target of achieving 'Good' ecological status under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) by 2027. This forms part of a broader river restoration scheme intended to improve ecological resilience, biodiversity, and the Water Framework Directive (WFD) status of the River Kenson.

The project comprises a 2.2 km stretch of the Kenson River (Plate 1) located northwest of Fonmon Castle and Cardiff Airport. Historically, the Kenson has been extensively altered—most notably through channel straightening and dredging works carried out in the mid-20th century. These interventions significantly shortened the river's length, reduced its natural sinuosity, and led to the formation of steep, unstable banks (Plate 2). In combination with raised embankments and poor floodplain connectivity, these changes have left the channel incised and hydraulically constrained. This has contributed to issues such as bank erosion, sedimentation, and the degradation of riparian and aquatic habitats. The extensive 20th-century channel modifications (straightening, dredging, embankment raising) are also likely to have reduced the survival of archaeological remains within the floodplain.

In response to these conditions, NRW commissioned JBA Consulting to undertake an outline restoration design (JBA 2025c). The resulting proposals are based on previous feasibility work, supported by a site assessment in early 2025 (see section 8), and an appraisal of potential restoration measures tailored to the river's current condition and landscape context.

The proposed restoration strategy is structured around six reaches of the Kenson and includes a suite of nature-based solutions aimed at reinstating natural river processes and improving habitat diversity. These include:

- Bank regrading to restore floodplain connectivity and reduce the energy of high flows;
- Reprofiling riverbanks to more stable, shallower gradients, promoting vegetation growth and lateral connectivity;
- Reconnecting former meanders (palaeochannels) to recreate more natural channel patterns and improve flow variability;
- Introducing in-channel features such as berms, riffles, and large woody material to diversify flow regimes and sediment transport;
- Creating new backwaters to retain floodwaters, support a wider range of flora and fauna, and enhance riparian complexity; and

- Establishing riparian planting schemes using native species to stabilise banks, reduce fine sediment input, and improve water quality.

These interventions would involve potentially significant ground disturbance (e.g., , palaeochannel reconnection). The design incorporates both fluvial and tidal influences, particularly in the lower reaches, and makes provision for the creation of saltmarsh habitat where feasible. These interventions aim to restore natural hydro morphological function across the study area while also providing wider environmental benefits such as improved biodiversity, resilience to flooding, and climate adaptation potential, though these could affect the preservation of palaeoenvironmental deposits.

Table 1 below outlines the proposals for each reach as set out in baseline and design report. These proposals are also depicted in Appendix Figure 2.

Table 1: Description of the proposed options within each reach of the Kenson River.

Reach	Proposed Interventions
Upper Reach 1	Riparian planting (right bank only)
Upper Reach 2	Riparian planting Bank regrading In-channel berms Large woody debris Riffle creation Backwater creation Localised bed raising
Middle Reach 3	Riparian planting Bank regrading In-channel berms Large woody debris Riffle creation Palaeochannel reconnection Backwater creation Localised bed raising
Middle Reach 4	Riparian planting Bank regrading Large woody debris Riffle creation Palaeochannel reconnection Backwater creation Localised bed raising
Lower Reach 5	Bank regarding Localised bed raising Riparian planting
Lower Reach 6	Bank regrading Riparian planting Localised bed raising

At the time of writing the scheme remains at the outline design stage and is expected to be refined through detailed design, supported by further survey work, hydraulic modelling, and engagement with landowners and other key stakeholders. It is recommended that this report is updated following the completion of the detailed design as this may influence both physical and setting impacts.

## 3 Legislative and policy background

### 3.1 Planning Policy Wales, 2024

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies for the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes, Welsh Government Circulars, and policy clarification letters which, together with PPW, provide the national planning policy framework for Wales.

The main objective of PPW is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being in Wales, as required by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and other key legislation. Chapter 6.1 of PPW sets out the planning policy of the Welsh Government with regard to the historic environment. The national planning policy framework for the historic environment as set out in PPW is supplemented by Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment and Cadw associated best practice guidance on the historic environment.

### 3.2 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act, 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 places duties on public bodies requiring them to act in accordance with the 'sustainable development principle'. The Act also establishes well-being goals which include achieving 'a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language', described as 'a society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language'. A properly protected, conserved, and enhanced historic environment can improve the quality of life and well-being for everyone.

### 3.3 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment, 2017

The purpose of Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building Consent applications. TAN 24 provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:

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

The historic environment is defined as follows: 'All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed.' A historic asset is defined as: 'An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.'

### 3.4 Local policy

#### 3.4.1 Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (2011–2026), Vale of Glamorgan Council

The Vale of Glamorgan's approach to local planning is outlined in the Adopted Local Development Plan (LDP) 2011–2026. Formally adopted on 28 June 2017, the LDP establishes the vision, aims, strategic direction, and planning policies that guide development within the Vale of Glamorgan Local Planning Authority area.

##### ***Policy SP10: Built and Natural Environment***

"Development proposals must preserve and where appropriate enhance the rich and diverse built and natural environment and heritage of the Vale of Glamorgan including:

1. The architectural and / or historic qualities of buildings or conservation areas, including locally listed buildings;
2. Historic landscapes, parks and gardens;
3. Special landscape areas;
4. The Glamorgan Heritage Coast;
5. Sites designated for their local, national and European nature conservation importance; and
6. Important archaeological and geological features."

##### ***Policy MD8: Historic Environment***

"Development proposals must protect the qualities of the built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan, specifically:

7. 1 Within conservation areas, development proposals must preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area;
8. 2 For listed and locally listed buildings, development proposals must preserve or enhance the building, its setting and any features of significance it possesses;
9. 3 Within designated landscapes, historic parks and gardens, and battlefields, development proposals must respect the special historic character and quality of these areas, their settings or historic views or vistas;
- 10.4 For sites of archaeological interest, development proposals must preserve or enhance archaeological remains and where appropriate their settings."

## 4 Study area and sources consulted

An initial 500m study area was considered around the river restoration proposals (Appendix A Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. This is considered appropriate to place the Site within its archaeological and historic environment context and to assess potential direct impacts and indirect effects on the setting of heritage assets.

The following data and information sources have been consulted during preparation of this assessment:

- Cadw for designated heritage assets;
- The National Monuments Record/ Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW);
- Heneb Historic Environment Record (HER) search, as held by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) (HER Enquiry Reference Number: 9131);
- Historic mapping (National Library of Scotland and The National Library of Wales);
- LiDAR data (Environment Agency);
- Aerial photography (Google Earth);
- British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology Viewer; and
- The Land Information System (LandIS) Soilscapes Viewer.

A site visit was undertaken by Patrick Mayer on 14/03/2025 to assess the current site conditions, the visibility and accessibility of potential heritage assets, and the potential for direct and indirect impacts arising from the proposed works. The weather during the visit was overcast but dry, and the ground was generally firm underfoot. Results of the site visit are discussed in Section 8 and photographs taken during the visit are included in Appendix C. An archive visit was also undertaken by Patrick Mayer on the 19/03/2025 to the Glamorgan Archives to view plans for "Proposed Improvements" to the River Kenson dated to 1931. OS mapping from 1885 onwards and tithe/estate maps were systematically reviewed to inform the baseline (Section 7). Documentary sources for the medieval period include place name evidence.

## 5 Assessment Methodology

This assessment methodology is based on the Principles for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (IEMA/ClfA/IHBC, 2021). The basis for assessing impacts on the historic environment is an understanding of the cultural significance of heritage assets that might be affected by a proposal and evaluating the consequences of change. This process can be broken down into distinct stages as outlined in Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA/IHBC/ClfA, 2021) and Technical Advice Note 24 (Cadw 2011a).

### **Understanding cultural heritage assets**

#### **Stage 1: Describing the asset**

Research and investigations are undertaken leading to a factual statement that establishes the location, nature and setting of the asset.

#### **Stage 2: Ascribing cultural significance**

Analysis is made of what we value about the asset and the contribution made by its setting, leading to a statement of cultural significance. Cultural significance is not scaled but can be expressed in terms of four key 'heritage values' as outlined in Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (Conservation Principles) (Cadw 2011b). These values include Evidential, Historical, Aesthetic and Communal:

- **Evidential value:** every historic asset has a unique story to tell. The surviving historic fabric and detail - whether above or below ground -helps us to understand when and how each historic asset was made, how it was used and how it has changed over time. Pictorial and documentary sources may also increase our understanding.
- **Historical value:** historic assets may illuminate particular aspects of the past. They can help us to understand how people lived and worked, and the beliefs and values they cherished. They may be associated with notable people or events. Through evocation and association, historic assets can connect past people, aspects of life and events with the present.
- **Aesthetic value:** we may value historic assets for their visual qualities, whether they result from conscious design and craftsmanship, or from the fortuitous effect of change over time. Tastes alter and so do historic assets: earlier records and careful analysis of what survives may help in appreciating aesthetic value.
- **Communal value:** historic assets may be cherished by the people and communities who relate to them, and they may play an important part in collective experience or memory. Historic assets can have economic as well as social value with the capacity to provide a valuable source of income or employment.

### Stage 3: Attributing Importance

The attribution of importance (sometimes termed 'value') is a measure of the degree to which cultural significance of the asset is sought to be protected. A judgement on importance is scaled and can be attributed in accordance with the criteria set out in Table 2 below. As well as the criteria providing guidance, professional judgement, regional variation and individual qualities are also considered in all cases to determine the importance of each asset. Not all the component parts of the asset may have the same importance, and this should be discussed where appropriate in the accompanying text.

Table 2: Criteria for attributing importance

Importance	Examples
High	Scheduled Monuments Listed Buildings Conservation Areas Registered Historic Parks and Gardens Registered Historic landscapes Places or structures of international importance due to their 'outstanding universal value' Non-designated heritage assets of equivalent national importance or potential to contribute significantly to national research objectives
Medium	Non-designated assets of regional or high local importance with potential to contribute significantly to regional and local research objectives. This includes assets which have particular regional associations or may have important associations in a local context (e.g. they have significance to local population or embody something of the special identity of a locality).
Low	Non-designated assets which are relatively poorly preserved or have limited importance in a local context and low potential to add to local and regional research objectives.
Negligible	Assets that have very limited or no archaeological, historical or cultural importance.
Uncertain	Sites where there is evidence that a heritage asset may exist, but where there is insufficient information to determine its nature, extent and degree of survival given current knowledge.

### Evaluating consequences of change

Having understood cultural significance and the importance of each asset, the next step is to understand the degree of the proposed change(s) and the impact they would have on cultural significance as a result of the proposed development. The process of evaluating the consequences of change can be usefully broken down into analytical stages.

### **Stage 4: Understanding change**

This requires a factual statement of how a proposal would change an asset or its setting including the physical change, visual appearance, scale, nature and duration of changes.

### **Stage 5: Assessing impact**

An impact is any change which would increase or decrease the cultural significance of an asset. Impact is scaled and the magnitude of impact reflects the extent to which the cultural heritage significance of an asset is changed by a proposal. These impacts may be positive or negative; direct or indirect; permanent or temporary; and/or cumulative. The impact may also arise at the construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning phases of a development. The magnitude of impact should take account of mitigation measures which have been embedded within the development proposal as part of the design and optioneering process.

A judgement of magnitude of impact can be made based on the following criteria in

Table 3:

Table 3: Criteria for assessing magnitude of impact

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria
Major Negative	Causes total destruction or change to, most key elements of the asset that results in substantial loss of integrity and cultural significance. Comprehensive change to the setting of the asset where this is a critical aspect of the assets cultural significance. Any such change would not normally be reversible.
Moderate Negative	Causes change to, or loss of many key elements which result in a moderate loss of integrity and cultural significance of the asset. Moderate changes to the setting of the asset where this makes an important contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Minor Negative	Change to some elements which lead to a limited loss of integrity and cultural significance of the asset. Change to the setting of the asset where this makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Negligible/No Change	No appreciable change to the cultural significance of the asset or its setting.
Minor Positive	Change to some elements which leads to limited improvement in integrity and cultural significance of the asset, better reveals its cultural significance or arrests decline. Change to the setting of the asset where this makes a limited contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.
Moderate Positive	Causes change to many key elements which result in a moderate enhancement to integrity and cultural significance of the asset, better reveals its cultural significance or reverses decline in some areas. Moderate changes to the setting of the asset where this makes an important contribution to the cultural significance of the asset.

Magnitude of Impact	Criteria
Major Positive	Causes substantive change to most key elements of the asset that results in substantial enhancement of cultural significance, better reveals cultural significance or has widespread reversal of decline. Comprehensive change to the setting of the asset where this is a critical aspect of the assets cultural significance.

### ***Step 6: Determining the significance of effect.***

The effect is the measure that brings together the magnitude of the impact and the heritage assets importance. The significance of effect, also referred to as the weighting of the effect, is a conclusion regarding whether an impact matters or not, reflecting the importance of the affected heritage asset. This is a critical stage of the assessment process as this determines the weight that should be given to the matter in either influencing the design of the proposal, or ultimately in the test as to whether the proposal will be acceptable and permitted. The effect can be articulated through the use of a matrix which brings together the importance of an asset and the magnitude of impact on the assets significance (Table ). Where there are two options for a level of effect, it is a matter of professional judgement which should be articulated in the text description as to the level of effect appropriate.

Table 4: Significance of effect

Importance of Asset	Magnitude of Impact			
	Negligible / No change	Minor	Moderate	Major
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight
Low	Neutral	Slight	Slight or Moderate	Moderate
Medium	Neutral	Slight or Moderate	Moderate	Moderate or Large
High	Neutral	Moderate	Moderate or Large	Large
Very High	Neutral	Moderate or Large	Large	Large

Decisions regarding the acceptability of a proposal will also need to be articulated within the parameters of relevant legislative or policy tests which may use their own specific language and terminology. This assessment considers that major or moderate effects are significant.

Following the identification of an effect, additional mitigation measures can be used to offset, reduce or compensate for adverse effects. Following the identification of additional mitigation, the effect can be reassessed to determine the level of residual effect to an asset.

## 6 Topography and Geology

The underlying geology of the Site is part of the Porthkerry Member - Limestone and mudstone, interbedded. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 201.3 and 190.8 million years ago during the Jurassic period. Superficial deposits of Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period, and Head - Clay, silt, sand and gravel formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period are also recorded (BDS 2025).

The topography within the north of the study area has a distinctive pattern of undulating roads, elevated views, visual connections to the surrounding countryside, and the Kenson Valley floodplain located below. It includes several informal farm-based development and more structured linear housing. Towards the east of the study area, in the areas within and surrounding Penmark, there is a historic linear village layout with a strong collection of Listed and vernacular buildings. The setting has a strong sense of enclosure, with important internal views and spaces contributing to its historic character.

## 7 Baseline context

Data searches of Cadw records and Heneb HER identified 14 designated heritage assets and 34 non-designated heritage assets within a 500m study area surrounding the Site. In addition, there are 27 heritage events recorded. Locations of these assets and events are presented in the figures in Appendix A. Designated heritage assets are shown in Appendix A Figure 3, non-designated heritage assets are shown in Appendix A Figure 4, and heritage events depicted in Appendix A Figure 5.

Details of these heritage assets and events are included in the gazetteer in Appendix B.

The heritage assets discussed within this assessment, including designated and non-designated heritage assets, are identified by their unique identification number assigned by the NHAW for designated assets, which refers to Cadw/National Historic Assets of Wales typically using a five digit identification number, and by the HER for non-designated heritage assets. Assets identified within the Site and study area are discussed and are identified within the text using their unique identifier and can be cross-referenced to the gazetteers in Appendix B.

### 7.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, or Historic Battlefields within a 500m radius of the Site.

#### 7.1.1 Listed Buildings

In total there are six Listed Buildings within the study area. One of which is the Grade I Listed, Fonmon Castle (13597) (Plate 3 & 4). The remaining five Listed Buildings are all Grade II: Stable Block at Fonmon Castle (13616), Cliff Farmhouse (16410), Kenson Bridge (83154), Retaining Walls of South Garden at Fonmon Castle (83159), Walls of Walled Gardens at Fonmon Castle (83164).

#### 7.1.2 Conservation Areas

There are two Conservation Areas (CA) within the study area, at Llancadle to the north of the Site, and Penmark to the east.

The Llancadle CA (Plate 5) directly abuts the northern boundary of the Site, with an area appraisal and management plan (AMP) published in 2009 (VoG 2009a). It is small rural settlement located on the upper slopes of the Kenson Valley. The CA AMP identifies that the topography plays a defining role in the area's setting, with a distinctive pattern of undulating roads, elevated views, visual connections to the surrounding countryside, and the Kenson Valley floodplain located below. The character of the CA is shaped by a combination of informal farm-based development and more structured linear housing, complemented by traditional features such as unkerbed grass verges, stone boundary walls, and a strong architectural core at Llancadle Farm and its associated vernacular outbuildings.

The Penmark CA (Plate 6) directly abuts the eastern boundary of the Site, with an AMP published in 2009 (VoG 2009b). The AMP characterises Penmark as having an historic linear village layout centred on the Grade II\* Listed medieval Church of St. Mary (13617), with a strong collection of Listed and vernacular buildings contributing to its architectural and historic interest. The built form is defined by traditional materials such as local limestone and slate, stone boundary walls, and unkerbed grass verges. While the CA is part of the coastal plateau of the Vale of Glamorgan, it has a strong sense of enclosure, with important internal views and spaces contributing to its historic character. None of the proposed works fall within the boundaries of the Conservation Areas.

#### 7.1.3 Scheduled Monuments

There is a single Scheduled Monument within the study area, the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (GM534) (Plate 7). The monument comprises the remains of earthworks, platforms and building footings and includes non-designated components in the listing.

#### 7.1.4 Registered Parks and Gardens

There is a single Grade II Registered Park and Garden (HPG) within the study area, Fonmon Castle (PGW(Gm)39(GLA)). Registered as the walled, terraced and informal gardens which form an attractive setting for the ancient castle at Fonmon, continually occupied since the medieval period. The historic park and garden is currently incorporated into a wider visitor attraction, associated with the Grade I Listed, Fonmon Castle (13597) where elements of the estate are interpreted as an educational experience. This reflects a modern evolution of land use but does not form a material component of its designated significance.

#### 7.1.5 Registered Historic Landscape

There is one Registered Historic Landscape within the study area, Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan (HLW (SG) 1), which is Registered as Outstanding. The Llancarfan Registered Historic Landscape is situated within the central plateau of the Vale of Glamorgan and represents a well-preserved example of the region's traditional historic character. The nucleated village, centred on the Church of St Cadoc (00385s) which is located approximately 1.5km to the north of the Site, is situated 1km outside of the study area. It reflects the strong monastic and Anglo-Norman influences typical of the Vale. Its form and setting are characteristic of a wider pattern in the region, where prominent churches serve as focal points within compact rural communities. The southern edge of the Llancarfan Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (SG) 1) extends into the north edge of the Site and continues north for 5.5km.

## 7.2 Archaeological and historical overview

### 7.2.1 Prehistoric (up to AD43)

#### ***Prehistoric activity within the Kenson Valley***

To the north of the Site, and extending by approximately 25m into the Site area, is an Iron Age Defended enclosure (PRNs 02404s). This predominantly located within Kenson Wood, and the arable land to the north of the Kenson Valley, probably a late Iron Age enclosed homestead continuing into Roman period, though it could also be a Roman fortlet. No earthworks were observed during fieldwalking undertaken in 2001 (E001660), nor during the Site walkover in 2025 (Plate 8).

#### ***Prehistoric activity in the surrounding landscape***

To the south of the Site, situated approximately 40m away outside of the Kenson valley are the buried remains of a prehistoric settlement (02943s). Identified in 2001 by the Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (E001692), this is recorded as a 70m by 30m rectangular segmented enclosure.

Situated in what is now known as Castle field, to the west of Fonmon Castle (13597) and 70m to the south of the Site is an Iron Age ditched enclosure (PRN 02411s) and two possible ring ditches (PRN 03301s). First identified by the Southeast Wales Romano British Lowland Settlements Survey, the ditch enclosure (PRN 02411s) was excavated in 1997, with a single sherd of Roman Black-Burnished ware identified from within the upper fill of the ditch. As no further dating material was recovered from the lower ditch fills, this feature was interpreted as pre-dating the diffusion of Roman pottery into the Vale of Glamorgan, and as such is assumed to be Iron Age in date. Its relatively narrow width (2.8m) indicates that it must have been intended as a marker for the edge of the settlement or for stock control rather than being defensive in nature. Some 50m to their south-west is Burton House East (PRN 02942s), a former field system or enclosure group, indicating a possible prehistoric settlement site, now crossed by a modern road.

In the south-east of the study area are 3 rectilinear enclosures identified as cropmarks, approximately 50m to the south of eastern end of the Site (PRN 02420s), measuring approximately 377m x 80m. Fieldwalking was undertaken at this location 1999 (E001661) as a part of the Romano-British Southeast Wales Lowland Settlement Survey GGAT63 (E001692). Prehistoric flint tools and pottery (10418m) have been recorded at this location though the fieldwalking recorded no further artefactual evidence, nor were the enclosures identified. Some earthworks were however noted, but were interpreted as a result of modern agricultural activity. A review of modern aerial photography highlights that around half of this location is now under a modern farm complex, though there is a possibility that remains may have survived in the north-western corner of the recorded assets.

In the west of the study area, located approximately 50m to the south-east of the Site two Bronze Age Round Barrows were identified from Aerial Photography in 1995 (PRN 02417s). However, when this site was visited in 1999 during the Romano-British settlement survey no evidence of prehistoric activity was found (E001964). Interpretation remains

tentative due to lack of corroborating ground evidence. Located within the same field as these two potential barrows are the potential buried remains of a prehistoric enclosure (PRN 02406s), consisting of a single ditch orientated east-west for 97m with a central gap. The HER entry for this site notes that while the wooded escarpment leading down to the Kenson River has been surveyed, there has been no evidence identified for a track leading down to the river.

There is an Iron Age enclosure located approximately 50m to the north of the Site (PRN 02407s). This is a semi-circular ditch to the north of the Kenson Valley. In this same location there are some prehistoric extant earthworks present (PRNs 02408s, 02409s), alongside an internal ditched enclosure (PRN 02410s). Form on air photograph of 02408s indicates that it is unlikely to be a Prehistoric Defended Enclosure. (Wiggins and Evans 2005). To the north of the Site is a possible ring ditch identified as a cropmark in aerial photography (PRN 02419s), approximately 100m to the north of the Site. However, this site was visited in 2003 as part of a programme of fieldwalking, noting that there are no traces of archaeological remains present on the surface of the field. Furthermore, there is an Iron Age enclosure located approximately 500m to the north-west of the Site (PRN 02402s).

### 7.2.2 Roman (AD43 to AD410)

In the north of the Site, the Iron Age enclosure which is located within Kenson Wood (PRN 02404s) is recorded as having potential Roman Phases of occupation (Plate 8). Probably late IA enclosed homestead continuing into Roman period, though it could also be a Roman forlet.

At the Iron Age site to the south of the Site (PRN 02420s) Roman Pottery has been identified, alongside some roof tiles as surface finds (PRNs 00534s; 03393s; 03396s ), suggesting the potential reuse of this site. An archaeological evaluation was carried out in this location in 2013 by Cardiff Archaeological Consultants (E005515), which was then excavated revealing a single Roman gully (10417m), likely 4th century, with large amounts of pottery and Roman coins. Two further sherds of Roman pottery (PRN 03396s) have been located some 300m west of the Iron Age site, indicating activity within the area.

Approximately 180m east of the Site, a sherd of abraded pottery, possibly Roman, was recorded during fieldwork near a bank related to a prehistoric enclosure (PRN 02406s). The general evidence from this site suggests a late prehistoric enclosure which continued in occupation into the Roman period or was re-occupied after a break.

Located approximately 230m to the north of the Site, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Cliff Lodge Barn, Llancarfan, during groundworks for a barn conversion (E007278). A pit feature dating to the Roman period (2nd - 3rd century AD) was uncovered below the floor of the barn (PRN 07040s).

### 7.2.3 Early Medieval (AD410 to 1066)

Lan Hoitlon (PRN 03789s), thought to be an early medieval church, is recorded within the study area by the HER. This asset is known only from place name evidence in documentary sources and has no confirmed location, though, has a name which suggests a possible location at Llancadle, however, this has since been considered unlikely. The precise location of this asset remains unknown.

### 7.2.4 Medieval (1066 to c. 1550)

#### ***Early Development of Fonmon Castle***

The early history of Fonmon Castle (13597) during the medieval period is predominantly understood through documentary sources as outlined in the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Fonmon Castle HPG (PGW(Gm)39(GLA) (EDP 2023). While the Castle contains medieval origins the surrounding park is post-medieval in date, more detailed descriptions of these assets are discussed below in section 7.2.5.

The CMP for Fonmon Castle HPG (PGW(Gm)39(GLA) identifies that a structure on the site of the present Grade I Listed Castle (13597) (Plate 3) was likely, based on tradition and interpreted documentary evidence, first built by the St John Family in approximately 1200 who lived in the west of the Parish. However, there appears to be no supporting evidence to demonstrate the involvement of the St John Family in the construction of the Castle (13597). As such, it has been posited that it may have been built under the Umfravilles, who from the 12th century held the lordship of Penmark. As such, it has been assumed that the St John Family were enfeoffed at Fonmon from the start of the 13th century. Between the 15th and 17th centuries the St John's were absent from Fonmon, during which period the Castle was occupied by a series of sub-tenants and fell into a state of general disrepair.

The medieval historic fabric of Fonmon Castle (13597) is no longer visible, having been buried by later additions (EDP 2023), resulting in their being no visible external medieval fabric remaining of the Castle.

Also allowed to fall into disrepair by the Jones' was the Grade II Listed Retainers' Hall at East Orchard (83125). Likely built in the early 16th century, then re-roofed as a barn in the 1800's. This designated heritage asset is situated approximately 450m to the west of the Site, beyond the woodland which delineates its north-western edge. The grounds of Retainers' Hall (83125) also contain a Grade II Listed Dovecote (83118).

It is also noteworthy that the CMP highlights there is no record of a formal park surrounding Fonmon Castle (13597) during the medieval period (EDP 2023). There is evidence supporting this interpretation from Castle Field (Plate 9), located to the west of Fonmon Castle (13597) and 70m to the south of the Site. Specifically, the surviving medieval ridge and furrow visible over much of this field (PRN 03296s) supports the interpretation that this area formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the medieval estate.

### ***Medieval activity in the Kenson Valley***

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data also identifies the valley as a historic landscape feature. Characterised by the flat-bottomed floodplain area (Plate 10), the HLC entry for the Kenson Valley (HLCA003) identifies that this feature likely influenced the siting of surrounding settlements, with the river and tributary streams providing a major water source. No medieval heritage assets were identified within the floodplain; these were primarily located within areas of higher ground. The significance of the floodplain relates mainly to its influence on settlement pattern within the area.

### ***Medieval activity in the surrounding landscape***

Located in the west of the study area is the only Scheduled Monument within the study area, the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (GM534) (Plate 7 and Plate 11). This designated heritage asset extents by 20m into the Site location. Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (GM534) consists primarily of earthworks such as platforms and building footings which are situated around a central hollow way. By 1622 it is depicted on the manorial map of the area as deserted. While not included within the Scheduling, the rest of this field is also recorded as containing earth works related to the Deserted Medieval Village (PRN 02428s). As identified in the HLC data for this area, the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (GM534) represents the earliest known occupation at Llancadle, with the village now located to the north of the Scheduled Monument, and within the Llancadle CA.

Two medieval heritage assets have been identified just 20m south of the Site, road widening revealed middens and pits, along with 12th and 15th century pottery finds (PRNs 01008s, 01009s). Two sherds of medieval pottery were also located 100m to their east (PRN 03363s), and a further four 270m north-east (PRN 03361s). Eight further locations of medieval pottery findspots (PRNs 03307s, 03335s, 03364s, 03367s, 03394s, 03397s, 03443s) have been located within the study area, though all are beyond 230m from the Site, primarily to the south-east. These assets could suggest dispersed medieval activity within the area.

Some 500m west of the Site is East Orchard Castle (PRN 00497s), a medieval complex including a hall, chapel (PRN 00498s), and various farm buildings. It was partially demolished during the mid-18th century and is currently included in the Vale of Glamorgan Council's List of County Treasures.

Briton Chapel (PRN 00501s) was a former chapel present by at least the 14th century when it was recorded on Rees's map of South Wales and the Borders. It is recorded as being 180m south of the Site and no remains have been identified during field investigation. Located just north-east of this recorded feature are the remains of a medieval homestead (PRN 008082), consisting of a long hut represented by a defined rectangular embanked enclosure. A road constructed on the site of the former homestead cut away the north side of the enclosure, revealing a dry stone wall and building debris containing 13th and 14th century pottery (PRN 00925s). It has been suggested by the HER that this former medieval building was constructed on the site of the unlocated Briton Chapel.

Within the study area, assets dating to the medieval period have been recorded in are primarily concentrated on higher ground, in the areas around Llancadle and Penmark, rather than along the valley floor. These suggest that medieval activity in the area was present in Post Medieval (c. 1550 to 1900).

### ***Formalisation of Fonmon Castle Estate***

As discussed in section 7.2.4, the start of the post-medieval period saw the St John Family largely absent from Fonmon, with sub-tenants occupying the Castle (13597), which fell into a period of disrepair. Accordingly, the Castle (13597) was purchased by a leading parliamentarian, Colonel Jones, in 1656. It is the 1660's onwards that refurbishments to Fonmon Castle (13597) began, including the construction of the north wing (EDP 2023).

However, it was not until the mid-18th century when Fonmon Castle (13597) and its HPG (PGW(Gm)39(GLA) were transformed into what is broadly recognisable in the present day. In 1762 Robert Jones III was the owner of the estate, commissioning Thomas Paty of Bristol to create the lavish interiors in the Castle (13597), the construction of the Grade II\* Watchtower Folly (83166) to the south of the Castle, and the conversion of two barns (01801s) to the now Grade II Listed Stable Block (13616), (Plate 13).

The exterior of the Grade I Listed Building Fonmon Castle (13597) was altered to include a battlemented parapet (Plate 14), a round tower, roughcast render, and slate roofs, with Georgian additions contributing to an asymmetrical plan form. The interior still retains its 18th-century features, including plaster ceilings, timber panelling, and a staircase.

However, the many lavish renovations undertaken by Robert Jones III were a contributing factor to his bankruptcy 1784, when he fled to France, leaving the Fonmon Estate to his heir Robert Jones IV. Much like his father Robert Jones IV also had expensive taste, which led to the Fonmon Estate being let in 1794, and selling off large swathes of the estate lands. There are accounts from the early 19th century which describe the Castle (13597); however, these do not provide any details regarding the grounds (PGW(Gm)39(GLA)). There is however an engraving by Homfray from 1828 depicting the castle from the east, as viewed from the eastern side of Fonmon Brook. This engraving depicts some specimen planting to the east of Fonmon Castle, however the extent to which this is an accurate representation of the HPG (PGW(Gm)39(GLA)), or a result of artistic embellishment is unclear.

Evidence suggests that the HPG (PGW(Gm)39(GLA)) surrounding Fonmon Castle (13597) was not formally developed until the mid-18th century, with designed elements located to the south and east, while land to the north closer to the Kenson River remained in agricultural use rather than having a design intent (EDP 2023). The earliest cartographic evidence available for Fonmon dates to 1622 and does not depict any elements of a designed landscape. Rather, this map depicts large, enclosed fields surrounding the estate, presumably used for agricultural use. It should be noted that this is inclusive of a small area of the western bank of the Kenson, annotated as "Lords Mead", i.e. a piece of grassland typically used for hay or pasture, often near a river or stream.

The development of the surrounding landscape is understood mainly from the estate map, from the 1830's and the Tithe map from 1840. (Plate 15). The designed elements from this period are themselves relatively simple, consisting of:

- the main approach from the south which is flanked by ornamental planting;
- an area of managed woodland to the east surrounding Fonmon Brook;
- a ha-ha running southwards from the stable block (PRN 02337s);
- the walled gardens situated to the north and west of the castle which is a Grade II Listed Building (83164); and
- the ornamental garden to the south of the Castle. The retaining wall for this ornamental garden is a Grade II Listed Building (83159) (Plate 6).

In 1834 Robert Oliver Jones succeeded his father Jones IV as the owner of Fonmon. During his tenure new woodland was created to the west of the Grade II Listed Stables (13616) through which the main driveway is still located (Plate 13). Additional woodland was also created in within the ravine of Fonmon Brook. Located within the woodland to the west, south and east of the castle, formal paths were established. Far fewer paths appear to have been established to the north near the Kenson River, highlighting how the Kenson did not historically form a core part of the designed landscape. The overall effect of this planting gave the Fonmon estate a distinctively enclosed character, with expansive views to the west becoming closed off by establishing woodland, which remains a key characteristic of how the HPG is experienced today (EDP 2023).

### ***Post-medieval activity within the Kenson valley***

The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map, published in 1885, depicts a number of post-medieval footbridges having been constructed over the Kenson River within the Site, which are still extant. This map also depicts an area of "withy beds" adjacent to the track that leads to Fonmon Castle (13597) inside the Site boundary. Assuming this land was still being exploited as part of the estate landscape, it highlights the continued agricultural use of this land. It might also indicate wetland management that could preserve palaeoenvironmental deposits.

Located approximately 3m to the east of the Site is the Grade II Listed Kenson Bridge (83154) (Plate 18). Constructed of local limestone rubble in the early 19th century, this narrow single span bridge appears to be unaltered from its initial construction other than minor repair work. Although this bridge crosses the Kenson River, it is a relatively small structure within the landscape. There is clear visibility to the south-east from the Bridge into the Site (Plate 6). Kenson Bridge also forms the boundary between the Site and the Penmark CA to the east, while not being within the CA itself.

The Penmark CA AMP identifies that the Penmark village constitutes the core of the settlement, with a strong sense of enclosure, characterised by its narrow lanes and confined spaces. However, the western edge of the CA there is significantly more dispersed settlements, with clear views from the Kenson Valley from Kenson Bridge (83154), which constitutes a key view into the CA (VoG 2009b) (Plate 6).

At the edge of Kenson Valley, some 75m north of the Site, is a footbridge (PRN 06935s) crossing a tributary of the River Kenson. The footbridge was first recorded on the second edition six-inch OS map of 1900.

Terraced Garden (PRN 03310s) is located approximately 150m to east of the Site, recorded as a series of stone-revetted terraces and interpreted as a garden associated with Penmark Place. Also located within this area are the remains of rectangular building now present as an earthwork (PRN 03311s).

At the south-western end of the Kenson Valley is the location of a post-medieval weir (PRN 06933s) (Plate 20) which has been considered within a previous DBA undertaken by JBA Consulting (JBA 2025b, River Kenson Weir Removal Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment. OVQ-JBA-XX-XX-RP-HE-0001-S3-P02-Weir\_WSI). The weir was previously recorded as part of a wider historic water management system serving Burton Mill and later the Aberthaw Cement Works. The existing fabric comprises a rubble core, dressed stone, cast concrete, and modern brick elements, indicating multiple phases of repair and modification from the late 19th to 20th century. Cartographic evidence suggests the weir was constructed between 1885 and 1900 to improve water supply to the mill. Further alterations likely occurred in the 1930s in connection with water abstraction schemes for the cement works. The weir appears to have fallen into disuse by the mid-20th century following the site's connection to the National Grid and cessation of water-powered operations. Post-medieval activity in the Kenson Valley is predominantly agricultural and industrial (mills, water management, quarrying), with limited structural remains within the Site itself.

### ***Post-Medieval activity in the surrounding landscape***

The Llancadle CA AMP identifies that the oldest surviving structures within the CA all date to the 18th century (VoG 2009a). The CA is characterised by two settlements patterns, linear developments along the main road, and an informal settlement pattern beside the lanes to Llancadle Farm. Predominantly the buildings are constructed of lias limestone, and where buildings have not been rendered, the exposed stonework exemplifies the local vernacular style. The AMP describes the views to the south overlooking the Kenson Valley floodplain, and surrounding woodland, as a bucolic vista which testifies to the settlement's rural hillside location and character. This is identified as an externally facing key view in the AMP. It also notes that this has been somewhat blighted by modern electricity pylons present in the valley (VoG 2009a).

In the 18th century the Grade II Listed Cliff Farmhouse (16410) was constructed (Plate 12). This is thatched farmhouse which stands in within an expansive agricultural area, situated to the high ground to the north of the Kenson River. High hedge rows in the immediate area only allow for glimpsed views of this property, creating a physical barrier with the surrounding landscape. It is also within the Vale of Glamorgan (HLW (SG) 1) Registered Historic Landscape area. Located directly to the north Cliff Farmhouse (16410) is an enclosure identified from aerial photography (PRN 03127s). It has been postulated that this enclosure (PRN 03127s) is related to Cliff Farmhouse (16410). In 2008 a watching brief was undertaken in Cliff Barn (E001388), located 15m to the west of Cliff Farmhouse

(16410). This work monitored the removal of the floor of Cliff Barn, and the excavation of three trenches outside of the barn. No archaeological features were identified during any of these works (E001388). Furthermore, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2016 30m to the south of Cliff Farmhouse (16410) during the removal of a hedgerow and construction of a new garden wall (E007989), and to monitor the demolition of a stable block (E006417). It is noted that a significant amount of modern building rubble had been deposited on the east side of the hedgerow, but that no archaeologically significant finds were encountered during the works.

To the north of the study area, within Llancadle conservation area, is a post-medieval farmstead (PRN 06688s), identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project. Within the south of the farmstead is Llancadle farm (PRN 01630s), a farm building containing key post-medieval features. In 2017 a watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a single storey extension to Rose Cottage in Llancadle, located approximately 80m to the north of the Site, adjacent to Llancadle Farm. A small assemblage of pottery and animal bone was identified during this work dated to the 18th to 20th century.

Approximately 270m to the south of the Site, located on the western side of Fonmon Brook is a post-medieval field system (PRN 03417s). Some of these features are present on the tithe map and consist of a series of earthen banks.

To the north of the Site, some 270m, is a 17th century house, The Green Dragon (PRN 01424s), now in use as a private residence.

There is a possible post-medieval quarry located approximately 110m west of the Site, first depicted on the six-inch edition OS map of 1900. Another quarry is also located 130m to the south-east of the Site (PRN 03317s), with hollows present and a ruinous boundary wall. Some 270m west of the Site, is the location of Blue Lias quarry and lime works (PRN 06930s), which were depicted on the six-inch edition OS map of 1900.

To the north, north-west and north-east of the Site the Thaw Valley Survey identified four Lime Kilns (PRNs 02641s, 02642s, 02640s, 02643s) that were present, each over 230m from the Site. These assets are no longer extant.

Associated with water management practices of the River Thaw, there is an extent Mill Race located approximately 200m to the west of the site (PRNs 02581s and 05239s). This is a canalised portion of the main river channel and is depicted on the tithe map of 1844. To the north of the mill race, some 450m north-west of the Site, is an associated weir and sluice (PRN 05241s) present by 1879. Approximately 450m south-west of the Site is the location of another weir (PRN 05242s) associated with the Old Mill at St Athans (PRN 04298s), also present by 1879, though was likely dismantled when the mill race and associated weir and sluice were abandoned. These features reflect a post-medieval industrial land use as it suggests these features would have been in continuous use through this time and would have likely provided and maintained water to mills in the area which would have been used by local communities.

The dilapidated remains of the Old Mill at St Athans (PRN 04298s) are located approximately 400m to the west of the Site. Depicted on the 4th edition OS mapping of the area, only three walls of this structure are recorded as remaining upstanding.

Three post-medieval footbridges are located in the south-west of the study area.

Approximately 70m south of the Site, beyond the B4265, is a footbridge (PRN 06932s) first depicted on the second edition six-inch OS map of 1900. Some 50m south of here is another footbridge (PRN 06934s), which the HER records as having been present by 1943 when it was recorded on historic mapping. Approximately 450m to the south-west is a third footbridge (PRN 06936s), recorded on the 1921 edition OS map, though was not depicted on the 1949 edition map. To the south of this footbridge is the location of a former pump house (PRN 06937s) present by 1943.

In 1999 a fieldwalking survey as part of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey was carried out in several fields. Over 100 sherds of post-medieval pottery and several clay pipes were found during the survey (PRNs 03336s, 03362s, 03365s, 03368s, 03395s, 03398s), their locations ranging from 201m to 500m from the Site, within the southern portion of the study area. Distribution pattern could suggest agricultural manuring, or dispersed settlement, or even roadside activity.

Boundary banks, possibly a post-medieval croft, are located in the north-west corner of a field some 330m south-east of the Site.

Post-medieval activity around the Site appears to be predominantly agricultural and industrial in nature, with no dense settlement within the floodplain.

## 7.2.5 Modern (1900 to present)

### ***Modern ownership of Fonmon Castle***

Robert Oliver Jones' ownership of the estate continued until 1917 when the male line became extinguished. From this point the Fonmon Estate passed by marriage to the Boothby family who lived there throughout the 20th century.

The CMP identifies aerial photographs from 1956 depicting the woodland to the north of the Castle, which broadly separates it from the Kenson River, as having been felled and replaced with a plantation, that has subsequently established and remains present today (EDP 2023).

### ***Modern activity in the Kenson Valley***

Documentary evidence held at Glamorgan Archives includes plans for "Proposed Improvements" to the River Kenson dated to 1931 (Plates 23 and 24). These plans aimed to increase the volume of water available to the Aberthaw Cement Works by raising water levels. Primarily these plans set out where meanders in the Kenson, within the Site, could be straightened, alongside the construction of a "poutrelle" structure, a concrete frame into which wooden stop planks could be inserted to regulate flow. Although no documentary evidence was identified stating that these works were progressed, it is very likely that the condition of the Kenson River is a direct result of the implementation of these planned

improvement works. The proposals set out in this documentation highlight that excavated material from the straightening works was to be utilised in the backfilling of meanders that were present on the Kenson River. The location of these meanders is still visible on aerial photography, alongside in LiDAR data as depicted in Appendix A Figure 6. Backfilling of historic meanders and widespread floodplain reworking reduces the likelihood of intact archaeological features but may preserve palaeoenvironmental sequences in infilled channels. It was not possible to confirm the survival of this "poutrelle" structure during the site visit, however the presence of concrete reinforcement observed on the weir may represent a 20th-century modification associated with this proposed scheme.

While the precise date of implementation for the river improvements is not known, photographic evidence from the Glamorgan River Board confirms that river straightening works were underway by 1951 (Plates 25). It is possible that some of this work had been undertaken prior to this date, with the fifth edition OS Map of 1949 depicting some straightening of the river channel. It remains uncertain whether this is the result of natural meander cutoff, or early evidence of anthropic alterations to the Kenson River.

Lastly, it is worth noting that by the time the second edition OS map was published in 1900, there are no longer any "withy beds" depicted as present in the 1885 OS map. This area is depicted in 1900 as containing continuous woodland (6). The loss of withy beds and establishment of woodland indicates a shift away from traditional agricultural exploitation toward managed forestry, which forms part of the modern baseline landscape.

#### ***Modern activity in the surrounding landscape***

Located on the western edge of the study area is the line of the Llantrisant-Aberthaw Railway (PRN 01570.0s), which at its closest point is 200m to the west of the Site. This railway closed in sections between 1930 and 1951, with the remains of the track having been lifted in 1977.

Within the grounds of Llancadle Farm, some 250m north of the Site, is the crash site of Hawker Tempest NV787 (PRN 05144s), which is said to have gone down in 1946 on the edge of a wooded slope within the farm grounds.

There is a roofless modern structure identified within the HER as being visible in 2012, that was not present on earlier depictions of the area. This structure is approximately 400m to the west of the Site. Modern features in the surrounding landscape (railway, crash site, modern structures) do not materially increase archaeological potential within the floodplain but contribute to the contemporary landscape context.

#### **7.2.6 Unknown**

In the south-west of the Site, and located to the south of the Kenson River, a possible archaeological site was recorded in 1965 (E000842). It is not known whether any specific archaeological features were observed during this event as the HER holds no further details regarding this location, other than describing that field observations were undertaken. As it appears no development has appeared in this specific area, there is a possibility that there

be may elements of this archaeological site that have survived due to limited ground disturbance.

In the east of the study area there is an undated trackway extending into the southern edge of the Site by approximately 30m (PRN 03439s). This is recorded as a diagonal cattle trail extending towards an area of quarrying.

On the eastern bank of Fonmon Brook there is an undated earthen bank (PRN 03418s). Situated approximately 300m to the south of the Site, this has been interpreted as a possible field boundary.

A series of possible lynchets (PRN 03440s) are located 130m east of the Site, running down slope. These features have been identified due to similar features in nearby fields identified as lynchets. There is an earthwork of unknown date located approximately 150m to the east of the Site (PRN 03312s). The HER records this as a possible building platform for a modern shed. Some 280m south of the Site are fragments of building material (PRN 03392s) the HER suggest it to have been part of a 19th or 20th century building, possibly earlier, though no building is depicted in this location on historic mapping. Approximately 150m to the east of the Site are a number of earthworks which have been interpreted as a series of lynchets and building platforms (PRN 01908s). A medieval date has been suggested by the HER, though this can be no more than a suggestion in the absence of excavated evidence.

Located approximately 200m to the north of the Site is an undated D-shaped cropmark (PRN 04002s). It has been suggested that this is a potential prehistoric site, however, there has been no further investigation undertaken that may date this site.

Situated in the west of the study area, and approximately 70m to the south of Site, are a series of undated earthworks (PRN 03318s), which may represent an historic field system, or a number of lynchets. Similarly, located directly to the east of these earthworks is an undated platform surviving as earthwork (PRN 01906s), and a triangular earthwork field possibly representing an enclosure predating those in the surrounding fields (PRN 08117s).

To the south of the Site, approximately 230m, is the locations where, on the six-inch edition OS map of 1885, Burton Farmstead (PRN 06926s) is recorded as being extant. It appears the former farmstead has since been rebuilt on. Some 145m north of the farmstead is Burton Bridge (PRN 06925s), a currently extant bridge first depicted on the 1879 OS map, and just to the north of this asset is a well (E006918) first depicted on the 1879 OS map. No further information on these assets are recorded by the HER.

Similarly, there are a number of undated features present to the north of the Site identified from aerial photography, none of which are known to have any upstanding earthworks. These include a rectilinear three-sided enclosure located approximately 250m to the north of the Site (PRN 02418s), a possible circular enclosure (PRN 03126s) approximately 230m to the north of the Site, and a cluster of possible pits (PRN 02416s) approximately 160m to the north.

A timber mill (PRN 06928s), first recorded in 1879, is located 340m south-west of the Site, just south of a sluice (PRN 06927s) suggested to be of a potentially similar date. No further information is recorded on these assets within the HER.

Situated some 460m east of the Site is Rose and Crown (08315s), a former public house, now private, first identified in 1879, likely post-medieval in date.

To the west of the Mill Race (PRN 05239s), some 490m from the Site, are the remains of a rubble built structure (PRN 05238s) within East Orchard Wood. Though their period and function are currently unknown, it is possible that they may be associated with the adjacent mill. Although numerous undated features exist in the wider landscape, few have confirmed archaeological significance and many are likely agricultural, natural, or modern in origin.

## 8 Site Walkover

A site visit was undertaken by Patrick Mayer on 14/03/2025 to assess the current site conditions, the visibility and accessibility of potential heritage assets, and the potential for direct and indirect impacts arising from the proposed works. The weather during the visit was overcast but dry, and the ground was generally firm underfoot. Photographs taken during the visit are included in Appendix C. An archive visit was also undertaken by Patrick Mayer on the 19/03/2025 to the Glamorgan Archives to view historic maps, estate plans, engineering drawings.

The site walkover commenced from the Fonmon Castle Estate car park to the south of the Site. It was noted on the site walkover that Fonmon Castle has an outdoor reception area, play equipment, and a dinosaur experience on the edge of the Kenson Valley.

The whole of the Site extent was walked on foot during the visit, from the weir (PRN 06933s) in the west of the study area, as far as Kenson Bridge (83154) in the east. The Site location is bound predominantly by steep wooded hillsides, predominantly preventing intervisibility with the surrounding landscape, most notably with Fonmon Castle (13597) and its associated Listed Buildings. Likewise, the northern side of the Kenson Valley was climbed to establish the extent to which Cliff Farmhouse (16410) overlooks the Site. This confirmed that the local topography and high local hedgerows obscure all intervisibility with the Site.

The steep topography of the Kenson Valley was observed to create an enclosed landscape, with very little intervisibility with the Lancarfan Registered Historic landscape (HLW (SG) 1). Conversely, the Llancadle CA, the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (GM534), and rural elements of the Penmark CA are clearly visible from the Site location.

Modern habitat ponds were also located within the Site, which were had been constructed in according to the planning application 2023/00577/FUL.

It should be noted that there are modern electricity pylons present throughout the Kenson Valley. It was noticeable during walkover that the Site is directly under the flight path for Cardiff Airport. The result of this are frequently low flying aircraft descending past the Site, which present a loudly audible feature in an otherwise quiet and rural soundscape.

Seasonal vegetation and waterlogging constrained visibility somewhat during the walkover. The walkover did confirm that the Site is visually enclosed; with limited intervisibility with key heritage assets; and modern intrusions that form part of the baseline.

## 9 Assessment of archaeological potential

The archaeological and historical background set out in Section 7 demonstrates that the wider landscape surrounding the Kenson Valley has seen consistent human activity and occupation from the prehistoric period through to the present day. This is evidenced by a range of archaeological sites and findspots, including Iron Age enclosures, interrelated Roman activity, medieval settlements, post-medieval agricultural and estate-related activity and Modern features in the surrounding landscape. However, despite this rich historic environment context, the archaeological potential within the Site itself is considered to be low as assets in the surrounding landscape occur primarily on higher ground and valley sides rather than on the valley floor.

The Site is situated on the flat-bottomed floodplain of the Kenson River, which has undergone significant geomorphological transformation over time, particularly during the 20th century through dredging and channel straightening works (see Sections 2 and 7.2.6). The nature of these floodplain deposits, likely consisting of built-up alluvium, limits the likelihood that buried archaeological features are present. Any archaeological remains that may exist are therefore likely to be buried beneath layers of deep alluvial deposition.

Nonetheless, the geomorphological context of the Kenson Valley does suggest that there is a medium to high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to be present within the Site. The floodplain may preserve peat layers, or waterlogged sediments, containing organic materials such as pollen, plant macrofossils, or preserved wood, which could provide valuable insights into the palaeoenvironmental history of the valley. These remains are likely to be of particular interest for reconstructing past land-use patterns, climate conditions, and river dynamics.

In summary, while the potential for encountering discrete archaeological features within the Site is low due to the depositional nature of the floodplain, the Site holds a moderate to high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains that may contribute to the understanding of the historic landscape evolution of the Kenson Valley. Actual palaeoenvironmental survival will depend on localised hydrology, degree of past truncation, and organic preservation.

## 10 Assessment of significance and importance

There are numerous heritage assets surrounding the Site that have been descoped at this stage of the assessment. It has been determined that these assets are a sufficient distance away from the proposed works locations that they will not be physically impacted. These assets are also sufficiently screened by the surrounding vegetation and buildings that there will not be any impact on their settings from the proposed works. This is particularly pertinent to the steep sided nature of the Kenson Valley, which screens many of the heritage assets in the study area. As such only the following assets have been progressed for further assessment:

Name	Reference
Fonmon Castle Park and Garden	PGW(Gm)39(GLA)
Penmark Conservation Area	N/A
Llancadle Conservation Area	N/A
Lancarfan Historic Landscape	HLW (SG) 1
Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village	GM534
Kenson Bridge	83154
Southern non-Scheduled area of the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village	02428s
Iron Age Defended enclosure	02404s

### 10.1 Designated heritage assets

The Grade II Registered Park and Garden of Fonmon Castle (PGW(Gm)39(GLA)) holds evidential, historical, and aesthetic value derived from its development as a formal designed landscape. Its historical significance is rooted in the castle's medieval origins, with early associations to the Umfraville family and subsequent ownership by the St John family in the 13th century (EDP 2023). However, the park and gardens primary historical interest derives from its later evolution under the ownership of the Jones family from the mid-17th century onward. Successive generations of the Jones family shaped the estate across multiple phases of expansion, decline, and revival, culminating in its eventual inheritance by the Boothby family in the 20th century. The park's key evidential and aesthetic values stem from the 18th-century landscaping works initiated by the Jones family. During this period, the estate was developed as an enclosed landscape. Ornamental gardens were walled to create private, self-contained spaces, and deliberate planting schemes on the western side of the estate screened outward views to foster a sense of seclusion. The layout of paths and walks recorded in 19th-century mapping further emphasises this enclosed character, being largely confined to the wooded ravine of Fonmon Brook rather than extending into the wider landscape. Although the Registered Park and Garden technically includes a small portion of the Kenson Valley, CMP mapping shows that this area functioned historically as agricultural land and does not contribute meaningfully to the designed character or significance of the historic park. Its role is better understood as part of the estate's

agricultural hinterland rather than an element of the designed landscape. Fonmon Castle Registered Park and Garden (PGW(Gm)39(GLA)) is therefore considered to be of high importance.

The Penmark CA has historical and aesthetic value, centred on the medieval Church of St Mary and a cohesive group of traditional vernacular buildings. Its character is defined by narrow lanes, stone boundary walls, and unkerbed verges, reflecting the rural settlement pattern of area. The western edge of the CA, adjacent to the Kenson Valley, has a more open, dispersed character with key views identified towards this open land from Kenson Bridge (83154) facing east. As such the contribution of the Site to the significance of the CA is limited, constituting part of its surrounding rural landscape context. This is because the CA's special interest is defined primarily by its internal built form and views within the settlement, rather than long-distance rural views. The Penmark CA is therefore considered to be of high importance.

The Llancadle Conservation Area has historical and aesthetic value, defined by its informal farm-based development, linear settlement pattern, and strong architectural core at Llancadle Farm. Its character is shaped by traditional features such as stone boundary walls, unkerbed grass verges, and visual connections to the surrounding countryside. Key outward facing views are identified from the elevated settlement towards the Site and its enclosing woodland. While the Site lies outside the Conservation Area, it forms a key component to its setting, contributing positively to its significance maintaining historic rural valley landscape that frames views southwards. The Llancadle Conservation Area is therefore considered to be of high importance.

The Llancarfan Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (SG) 1) holds historical and evidential value as a well-preserved example of the Vale of Glamorgan's traditional rural landscape. It is characterised by nucleated settlement patterns centred on prominent medieval churches, compact village forms, and surrounding agricultural land. The southern edge of the designation extends into the Site, although this area is not a focal point of the landscape's historic character. Because the core significance is centred on Llancarfan village, ecclesiastical complex, and historic field patterns north of the Site. The Site, and by extension the Kenson Valley, forms the southern boundary of the Registered Historic Landscape and does not contribute to our understanding of its historic core, instead functioning as a peripheral landscape feature. As a seasonally flooded area, it likely played a role in shaping how the surrounding landscape was historically exploited and therefore does contribute somewhat to its significance in terms of illustrating historic exploitation of marginal land. The Llancarfan Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (SG) 1) is therefore considered to be of high importance.

Kenson Bridge (83154) derives its significance primarily from its evidential and historical value as a well-preserved example of early 19th-century rural infrastructure associated with local estate and agricultural development. Its coursed limestone rubble construction and single-span form provide tangible evidence of vernacular bridge-building practices in the Vale of Glamorgan. The bridge's setting, spanning the Kenson River at the boundary of the Penmark Conservation Area, contributes to its aesthetic value by reinforcing the rural

character and historic connectivity of the surrounding landscape. The Site makes a positive contribution to the bridge's significance by preserving its historic rural and agricultural context, within which the structure continues to be experienced as a functional and visual component of the valley landscape. This is through maintaining its rural historic context, rather than enhancing any designed relationship. Kenson Bridge is therefore considered to be of high importance.

Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (GM534) derives its significance from its evidential and historical value as a rare and well-preserved example of a medieval rural settlement, abandoned by the early 17th century. Surviving earthworks such as building platforms and hollow ways offer valuable evidence for the layout, organisation, and character of medieval settlement in the Vale of Glamorgan. Although the asset is entirely buried, the Site makes a limited contribution to its significance as only a small portion of the scheduled area extends into it. But it does help elucidate the wider historic landscape context in which the village was situated, particularly its proximity to the Kenson Valley floodplain and associated agricultural land. Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village is therefore considered to be of high importance.

## 10.2 Non-designated heritage assets

The southern, non-scheduled area of the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (PRN 02428s) derives its significance from its evidential value as part of the same medieval settlement complex as the adjacent Scheduled Monument (GM534). Although not formally designated, it is understood to contain similar earthwork features and contributes to the overall understanding of the village's extent, organisation, and function. The Site makes a limited contribution to the asset's significance by helping to contextualise the village within its broader agricultural and topographical setting on the edge of the Kenson Valley. The southern, non-scheduled area of the Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village is therefore considered to be of medium importance. Although it forms part of the wider settlement complex, it does not share statutory protection, and its importance is lower due to reduced certainty of survival and archaeological quality.

The Iron Age enclosure (PRN 02404s) derives its significance from its evidential value as a probable late prehistoric settlement or defensive site, contributing to our understanding of Iron Age activity in the Kenson Valley and wider Vale of Glamorgan. Although no upstanding remains are visible, the enclosure's identification through aerial photography suggests buried archaeological potential. Although no earthworks are currently visible. The Site makes a limited contribution to the asset's significance which is contextual by preserving the surrounding floodplain spatial landscape, which helps to situate the enclosure in its original topographical context overlooking the valley. The Iron Age defended enclosure is therefore considered to be of medium importance.

# 11 Impact assessment

The following impact assessment has been undertaken based on the outline design of the proposed Kenson River restoration scheme, as set out in Section 2 and Table 1 of this report. This is a preliminary impact assessment, undertaken prior to confirmation of detailed construction methodologies. As such, this assessment does not incorporate detailed information on construction methods, temporary works requirements, access routes, compound locations, or construction-related activities, all of which have the potential to give rise to additional direct or temporary setting impacts on the historic environment. The conclusions presented below are therefore based on the currently available information and should be treated as provisional. The assessment follows IEMA/CIfA/IHBC (2021) guidance by adopting a precautionary and proportionate approach. The following assessment evaluates direct physical impacts and changes to setting for those assets identified in Section 10 as warranting detailed consideration.

It is recommended that this assessment is updated at the detailed design stage, once greater clarity is available regarding the specific nature, extent, and location of ground-disturbing works and associated construction activities. Any ambiguities on these details are likely to result in a planning condition being placed upon the works for them to then be confirmed prior to commencement of any construction related activities. All permanent and temporary works associated with the proposed scheme, including construction access, compounds, and ground-disturbing activities, will be designed to avoid direct physical impacts on the Scheduled Monument and its designated buffer zone.

Although construction access arrangements are yet to be confirmed, it is anticipated that access routes will be selected to avoid known heritage assets. On this basis, no direct impacts from construction access are predicted, subject to confirmation at detailed design stage.

## 11.1 Direct physical impacts

The proposed restoration works will involve ground disturbance across the Kenson River floodplain, including bank regrading, , and palaeochannel reconnection, which may result in direct impacts to sub-surface deposits. These groundworks will largely be targeted on previously disturbed ground within a historically modified alluvial floodplain, where 20th-century channel realignment has significantly affected the preservation of earlier archaeological features, and the potential for surviving remains is considered low. However, there remains a moderate to high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to be encountered in waterlogged deposits, particularly within palaeochannels and wetter areas. There is also the potential for construction-related activities to disturb remains associated with the Iron Age enclosure (PRN 02404s), but only if works are undertaken in close proximity to its location.

## 11.2 Setting impacts

The proposed restoration works will reverse 20th-century modifications by reinstating a more natural, sinuous channel form and reconnecting the Kenson River with its floodplain, thereby enhancing the historic rural character of the valley. These interventions will reintroduce features such as meanders, wetlands, and vegetated banks, contributing to a landscape more characteristic of a natural floodplain landscape. The Site forms part of the wider setting for several designated heritage assets, including Fonmon Castle Registered Park and Garden (PGW(Gm)39(GLA)), Kenson Bridge (83154), and the Llancadle and Penmark Conservation Areas. For some heritage assets (e.g., Fonmon Castle RPG), the Site forms only a peripheral part of their setting, so any enhancement will be limited. Where the Site contributes to these assets' significance, the proposed restoration works will enhance the legibility of their historic landscape context. By reinstating floodplain processes, improving landscape coherence, or reducing the visual effects of artificial channelisation more reflective of their original character prior to 20th-century modification. As such, the proposals will result in a permanent positive change, and the magnitude of impact is considered minor positive, with a moderate positive significance of effect. For assets such as Fonmon RPG, where the Site contributes minimally to significance, the effect may be slight positive rather than moderate positive. This may need revisiting once detailed design (including temporary works) is confirmed.

## 12 Conclusions and recommendations

This DBA has been undertaken to identify and evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed Kenson River restoration scheme on the historic environment. The Site is located within an alluvial floodplain that has been significantly altered by 20th-century river modifications. As a result, buried archaeological deposits are likely to be either truncated or obscured, and the potential for archaeological features is therefore considered to be low. As indicated by the geomorphology, historical disturbance, and absence of known archaeological assets within the Site. However, the geomorphological setting indicates a moderate to high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains within the floodplain sediments, especially in palaeochannel and waterlogged contexts.

The proposed restoration works have been assessed as having the potential to deliver positive changes to the historic character of the Kenson Valley, restoring a more naturalised floodplain character consistent with pre-20th century form. These interventions will enhance the legibility of the area's historic rural landscape and are likely to result in beneficial setting effects for a number of heritage assets, including Kenson Bridge (83154), the Llancadle and Penmark Conservation Areas, and the Fonmon Castle Registered Park and Garden (PGW(Gm)39(GLA)). The magnitude of positive change may vary between assets depending on their sensitivity and the degree to which the Site contributes to their significance (e.g., limited contribution for Fonmon RPG vs. clearer contribution for Llancadle CA). Long-term effects are beneficial, temporary construction-phase effects could be neutral or adverse and will require management and confirmation at detailed design stage.

### 12.1 Recommendations

It is recommended that this assessment is revisited and updated once further details are available regarding the proposed construction methodology. This includes confirmation of the nature, depth, and extent of groundworks such as bank regrading, and palaeochannel reconnection, as well as the location of temporary access routes, working areas, site compounds, and material storage zones. These elements have the potential to introduce additional impacts to the historic environment and should be considered in an updated assessment. A revised assessment may alter both the magnitude and significance of effects (particularly temporary construction-phase impacts). It is recommended that a programme of geoarchaeological and archaeological monitoring be undertaken to further identify any potential impacts upon the historic environment as a result of any groundworks once these are known.

Given the moderate to high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains within the floodplain sediments of the Kenson River, and the residual potential for isolated archaeological features, it is recommended that a programme of geoarchaeological and archaeological monitoring is implemented during construction. This should focus on areas of ground disturbance associated with restoration measures such as palaeochannel reconnection. Even shallow groundworks may locally affect palaeochannel edges or alluvial sequences. The aim of this monitoring would be twofold: firstly, to facilitate the identification, sampling,

and recording of any waterlogged deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest, including peat layers, preserved organic material, or stratified alluvial sequences; and secondly, to identify any unexpected anthropogenic archaeological remains that may survive despite the disturbed nature of the Site. The monitoring strategy should be designed in consultation with the Local Authority's archaeological advisor, and set out within a Project Design following CfA Standards and Guidance and include clear aims, methods, staffing, and reporting requirements. Where possible such work should be aligned with wider geotechnical or environmental investigations to maximise efficiency and minimise disruption.

The scope and extent of any monitoring could be further refined through a programme of geoarchaeological investigation, such as a borehole or hand auguring survey, to establish the nature and extent of the ground conditions prior to the commencement of construction activities. The purpose being to refine the predicted location of palaeoenvironmental deposits and therefore target monitoring more effectively (proportionate mitigation). The scope of any such investigations should be agreed in advance with the local planning authority archaeological advisor or GGAT Archaeological Planning Service and specified within the Project Design.

In addition, ongoing engagement with key stakeholders is recommended throughout the progression of the project. This should include consultation with Heneb (the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust), the Vale of Glamorgan Council Conservation Officer, Cadw, and the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust.

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50.1

CL/MS/4/672/1

D/DFV/31/209

DF/VOL/26/156

DF/VOL/38

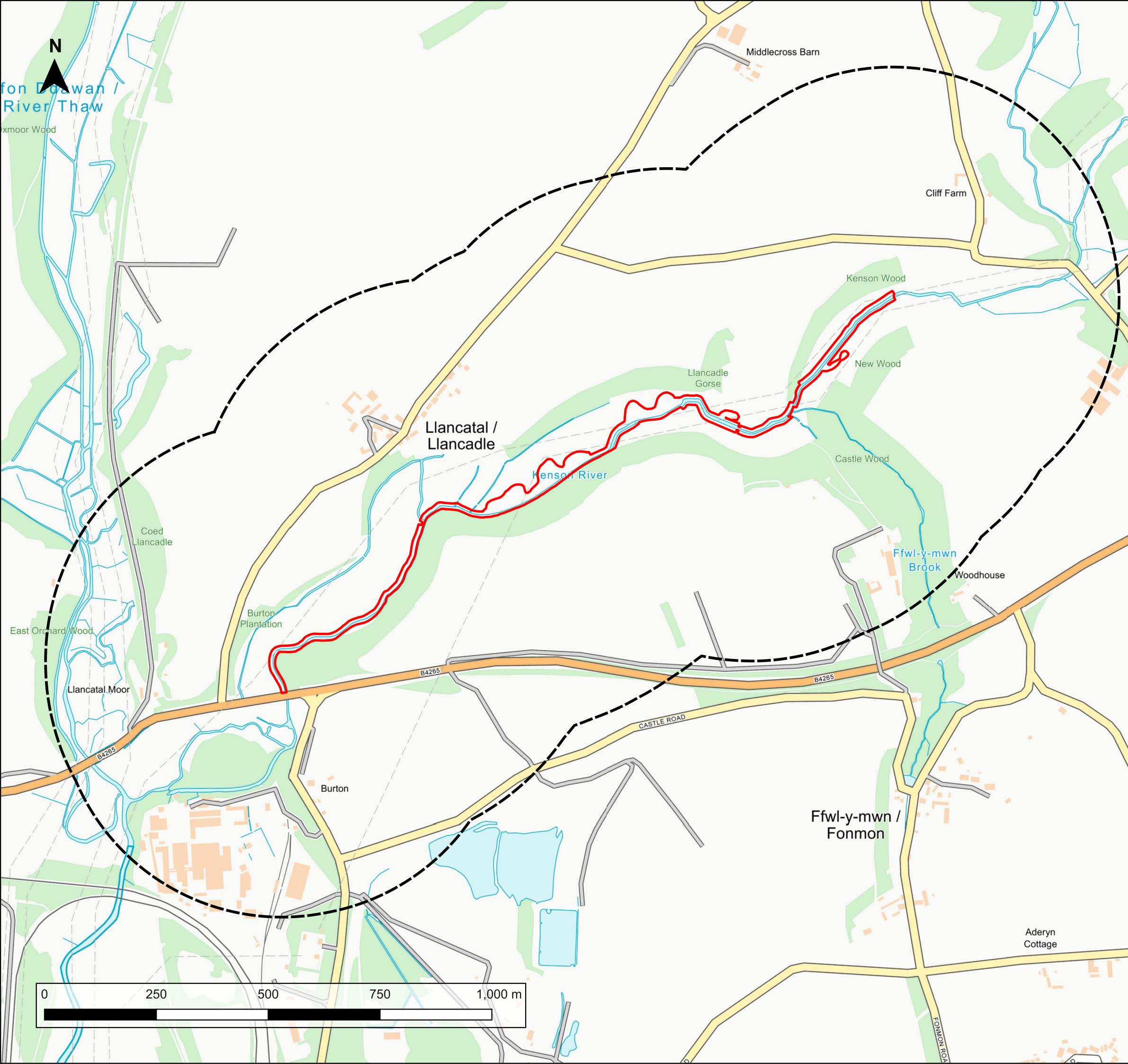
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DSA/20/430

DX6C56/27-36

P47/21

## A Appendix - Figures



1 Broughton Park  
Old Lane North  
Broughton  
Skipton  
North Yorkshire  
BD23 3FD  
+44 (0)1756 799 919  
info@jbaconsulting.com

**JBA**  
consulting



### NRW Kenson River Restoration DBA

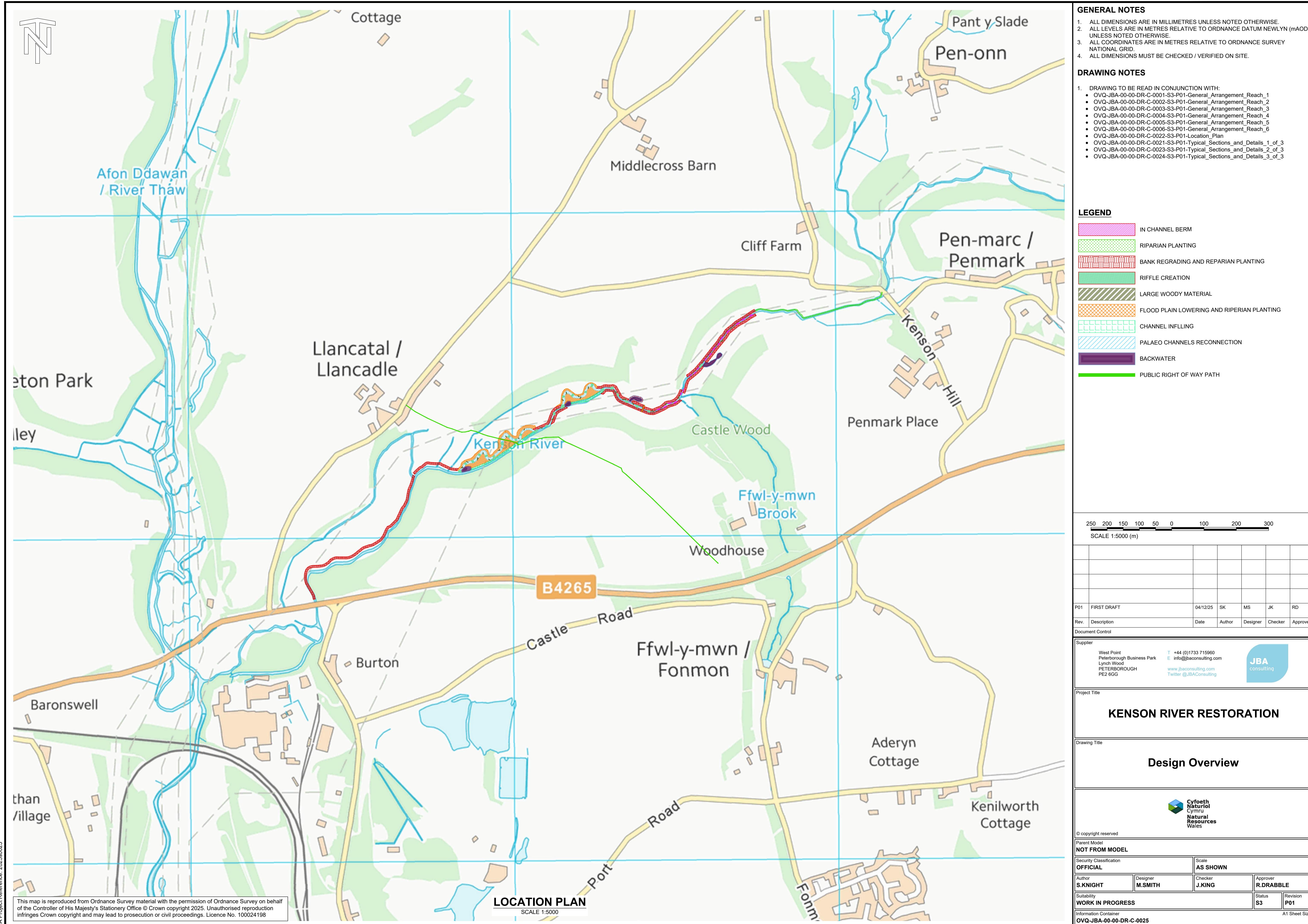
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□ Study Area (500m)

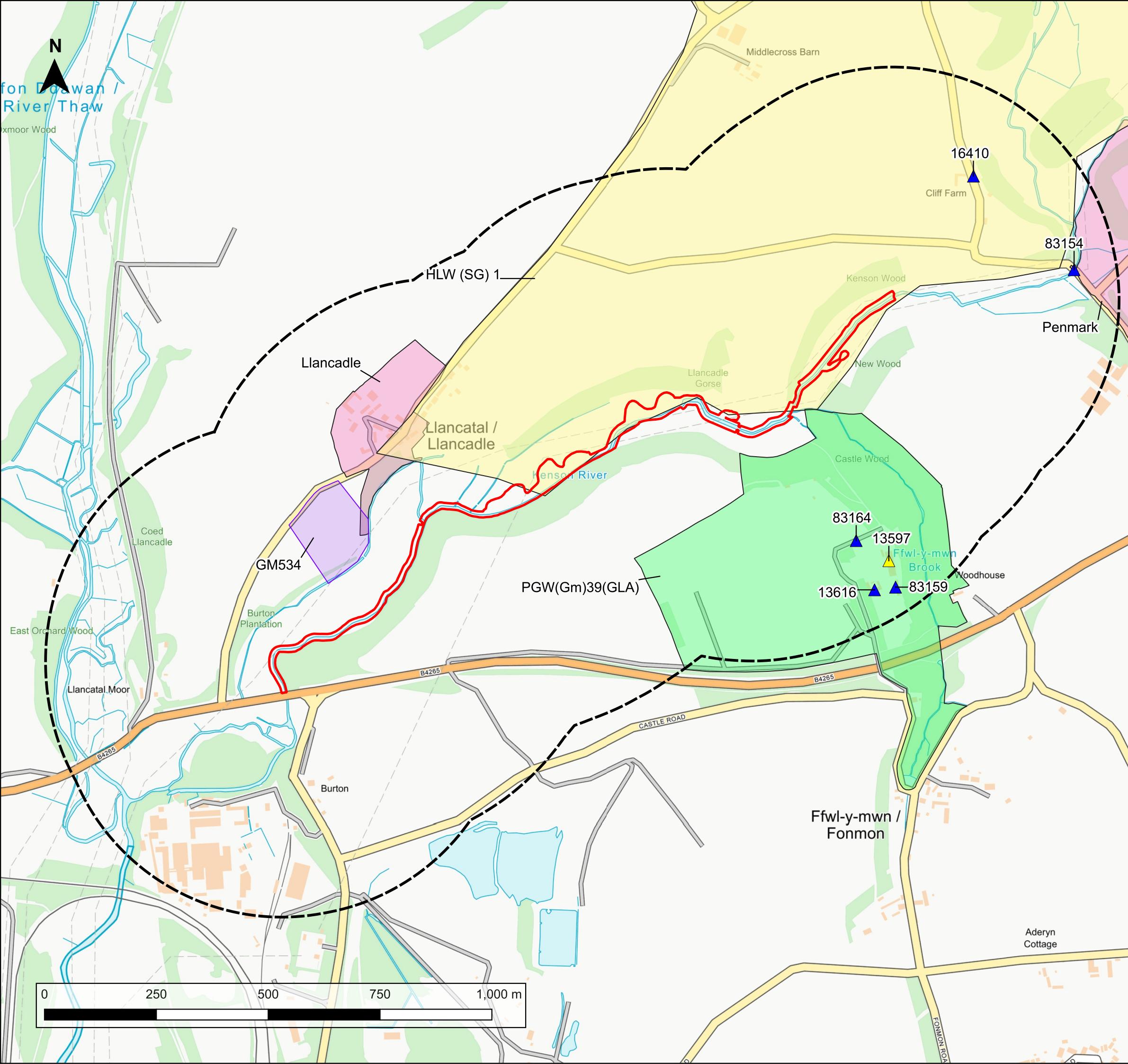
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**Natural Resources Wales**

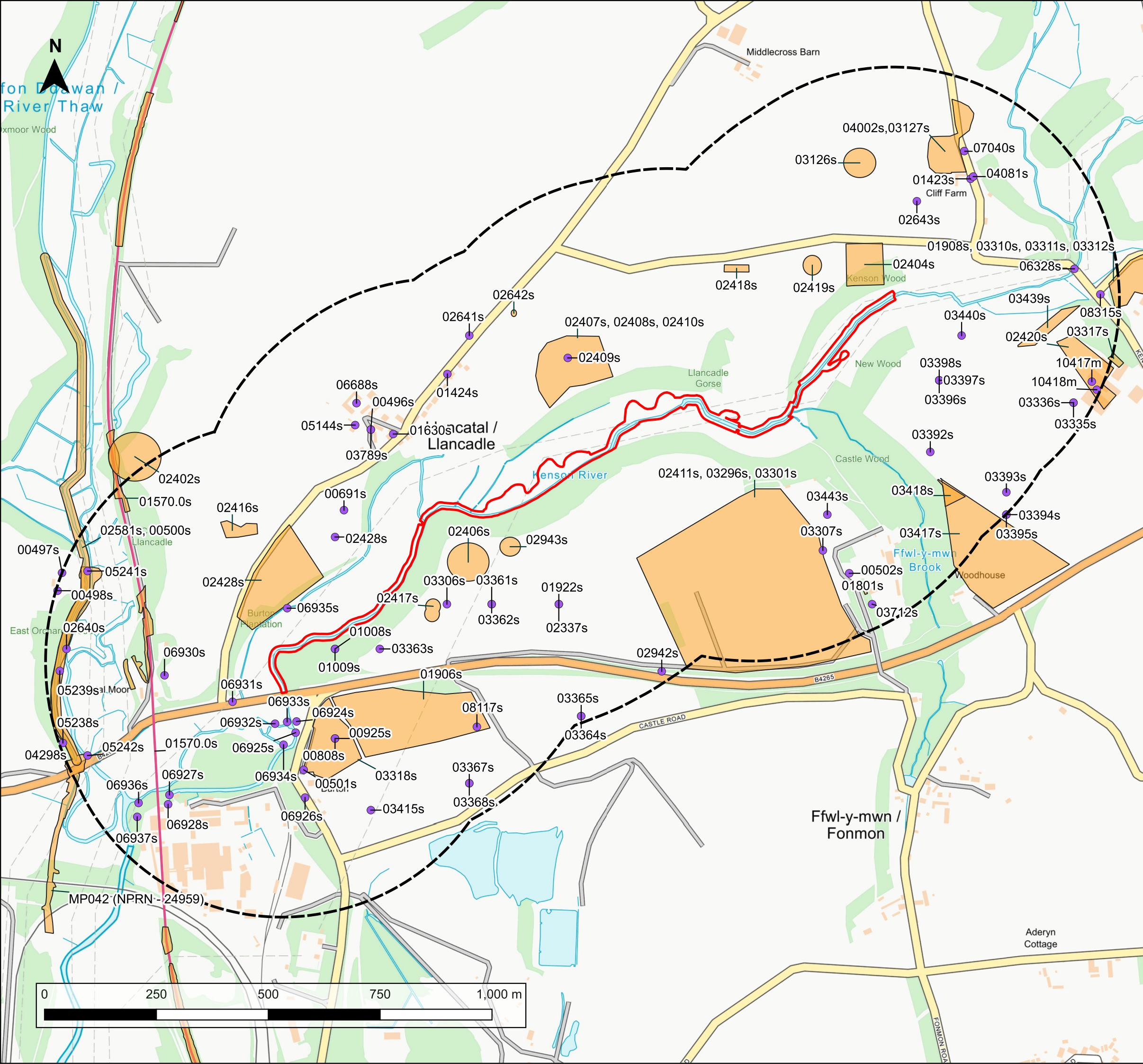
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Checked By: PM Date: 10/12/2025 1:8,000  
Approved By: SN Date: 10/12/2025 Original at A3

Figure Title: Figure 1: Site Location

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1 Broughton Park  
Old Lane North  
Broughton  
Skipton  
North Yorkshire  
BD23 3FD  
+44 (0)1756 799 919  
[info@jbaconsulting.com](mailto:info@jbaconsulting.com)

**JBA**  
consulting



## NRW Kenson River Restoration DBA

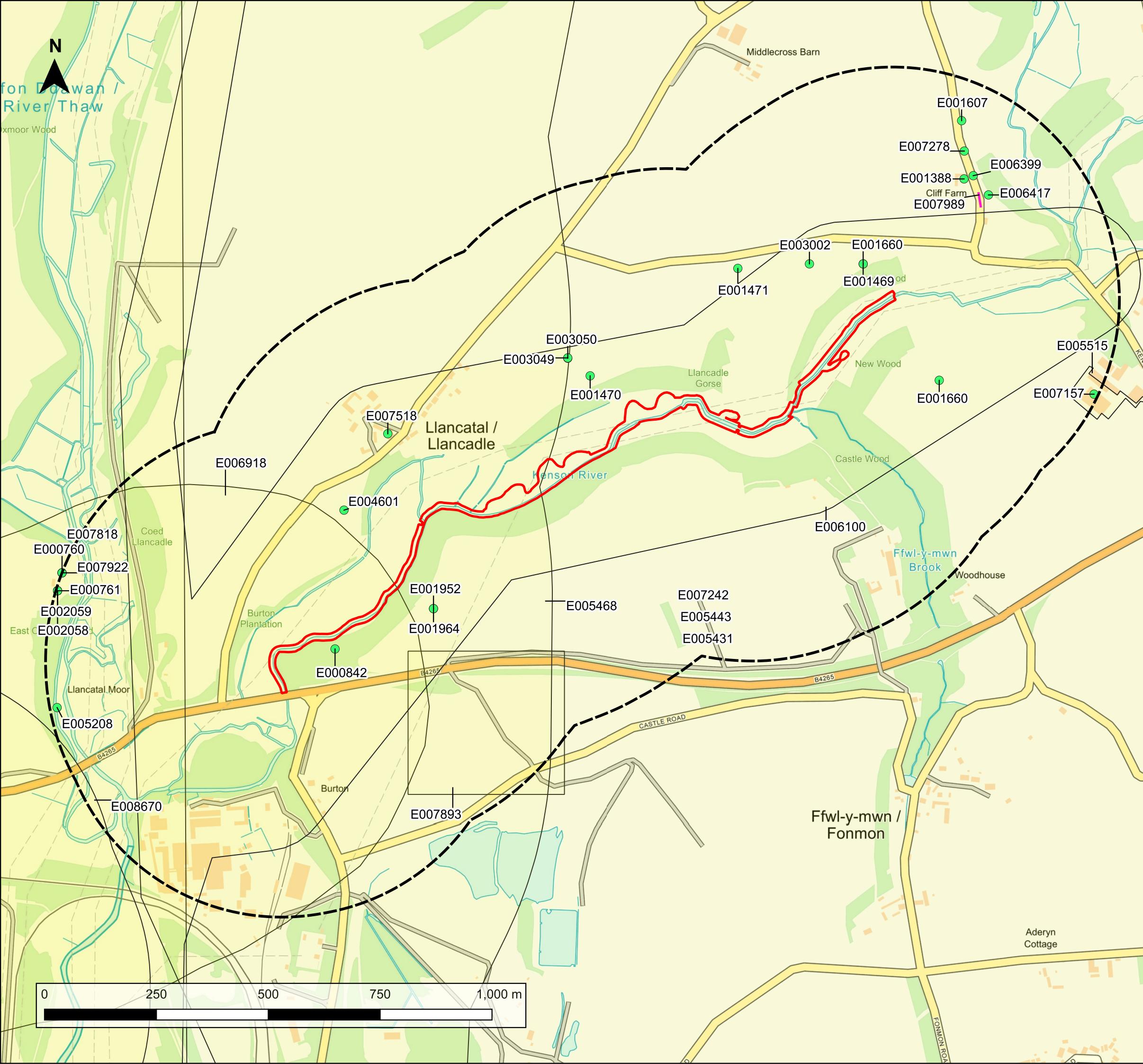
-  River Restoration Scheme
-  Study Area (500m)
-  Monument Points
-  Monument Lines
-  Monument Polygons

 Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru  
Natural Resources Wales

**Drawn By:** LW **Date:** 10/12/2025 **Scale:**  
**Checked By:** PM **Date:** 10/12/2025 1:8,000  
**Approved By:** SN **Date:** 10/12/2025 Original at A3

**Figure Title:** Figure 4: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

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North Yorkshire  
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+44 (0)1756 799 919  
info@jbaconsulting.com

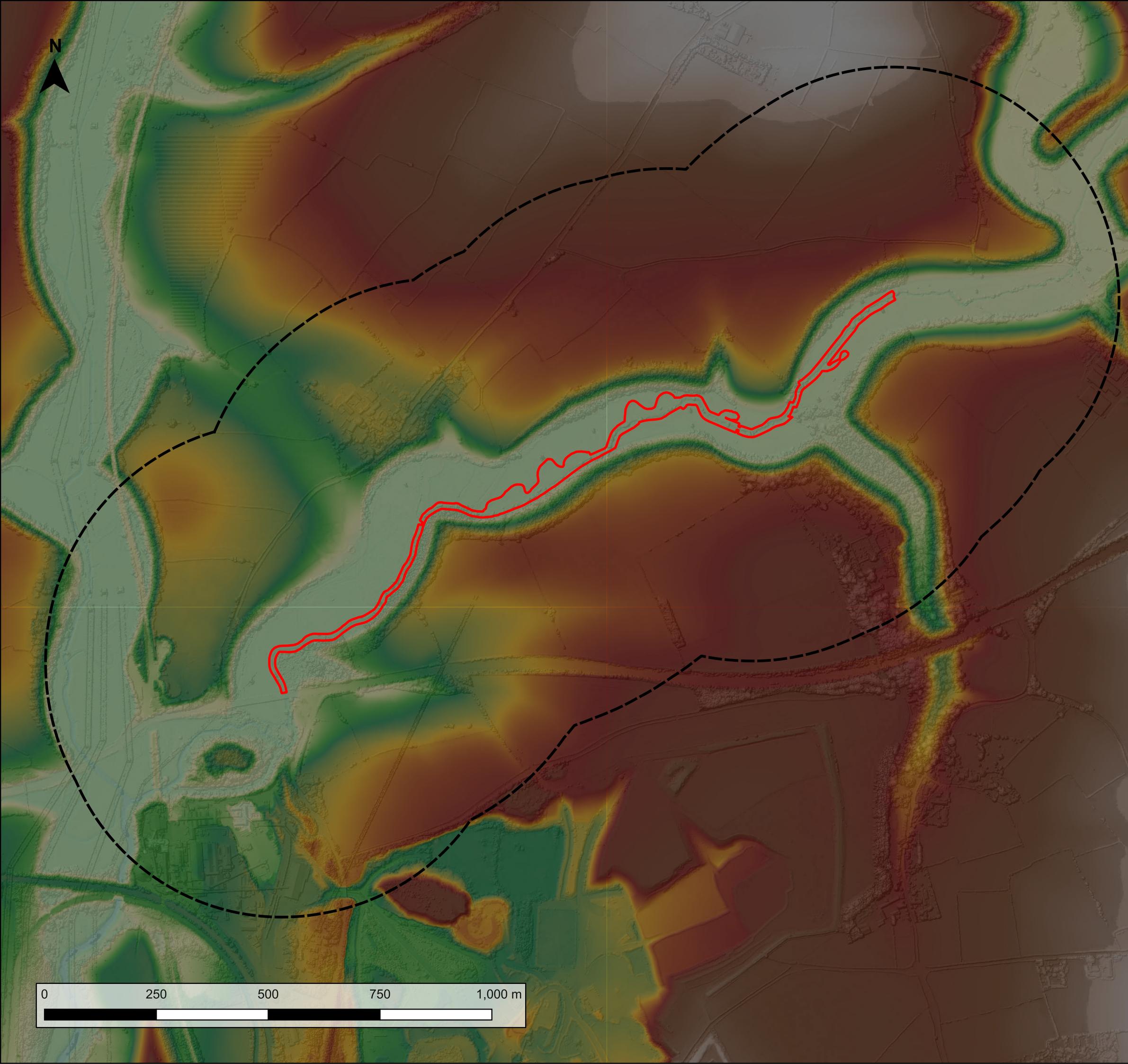
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**Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru**  
**Natural Resources Wales**

Drawn By: LW Date: 11/12/2025 Scale:  
Checked By: PM Date: 11/12/2025 1:8,000  
Approved By: SN Date: 11/12/2025 Original at A3

Figure Title: Figure 5: Heritage Events



1 Broughton Park  
Old Lane North  
Broughton  
Skipton  
North Yorkshire  
BD23 3FD  
+44 (0)1756 799 919  
info@jbaconsulting.com

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NRW Kenson River Restoration  
DBA

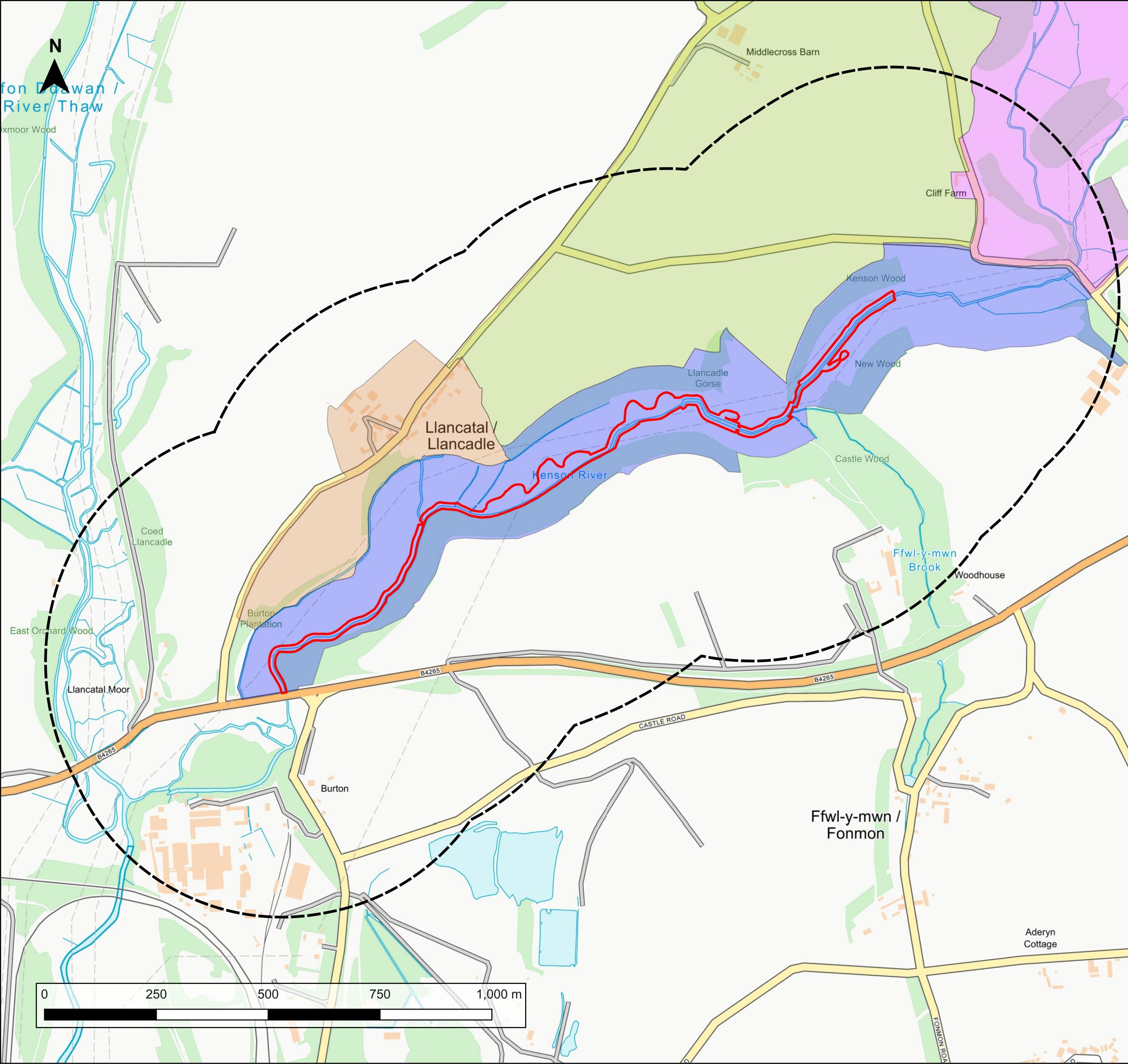
■ River Restoration Scheme  
□ Study Area (500m)

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Figure Title: Figure 6: LiDAR

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1 Broughton Park  
Old Lane North  
Broughton  
Skipton  
North Yorkshire  
BD23 3FD  
+44 (0)1756 799 919  
info@jbaconsulting.com

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### NRW Kenson River Restoration DBA

— River Restoration Scheme

□ Study Area (500m)

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

■ Croftown and Llancadle (East)

Agricultural Plateau

■ Kenson River Valley

■ Llancadle

■ Lower Llancarfan valley

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Figure Title: Figure 7: Historic Landscape Characterisation

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## **B Appendix - Gazetteer**

## B.1 Designated heritage assets

Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
GM534	Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village	Scheduled Ancient Monument	ST 03494 68165	The monument comprises the remains of earthworks, platforms and building footings, representing a deserted village, of probable medieval date. The structures were situated around a sunken trackway or "hollow way". The remains are located to the south-west of the modern settlement. A manorial map of 1622 shows the settlement as abandoned. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement. The monument forms an important element within the wider medieval context and the scheduled area may be expected to contain a wide range of archaeological information, including chronological detail and evidence in regard to construction techniques and agricultural methods. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

N/A	Llancadle	Conservation Area	ST 03614 68453	<p>The Llancadle Conservation Area encompasses the small rural hamlet of Llancadle in the Vale of Glamorgan. Llancadle is located about 8 km west of Barry on a minor road between Aberthaw and Llancarfan. Cardiff International Airport lies 2 kilometres to the south east. The Conservation Area has a rural setting surrounded by open countryside and lies within the Nant Llancarfan Special Landscape Area. Llancadle lies within the rolling coastal plateau of the Vale of Glamorgan. It is situated on the upper slopes of the northern side of the valley of the River Kenson which, within a kilometre has joined the River Thaw within the curtilage of the Aberthaw Cement Works before discharging into the Severn Estuary. The geology of the area is generally that of lias limestone and mudstone. There are two distinctive settlement patterns: linear development beside the main road through the village and an informal settlement pattern beside the lanes to Llancadle Farm. Iron Age defended enclosures have been recorded in Llancadle Gorse. Evidence of medieval settlement in the immediate area is evidenced by the site of a deserted village in pasture to the south of the village (mostly outside the conservation area). The village is thought to have been abandoned by the 17th century. 'Llancadl' is identified on Christopher Saxton's map of the county of Glamorgan (1578) and 'Lancad' appears on Thomas Kitchin's map of Glamorgan (1759). However, from an external inspection of the</p>
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Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
				conservation area's buildings there would appear to be no building in today's Llancadle older than the 18th century.
N/A	Penmark	Conservation Area	ST 05442 68874	The Penmark Conservation Area encompasses the rural village of Penmark in the Vale of Glamorgan. Penmark is located 5km west of Barry and immediately north of the Cardiff Wales Airport. Penmark is part of the rolling coastal plateau of the Vale of Glamorgan. The village is built on a promontory of land bounded by the heavily wooded valley of the River Weycock. There are several local, deeply incised valleys to the south (at Cwm) and southwest (Kenson Hill). That at Cwm contains a stream, which rises from the southeast, creating steep slopes (below the Old Vicarage), which fall towards Barrenhill and the Weycock Valley. The Conservation Area has a rural setting surrounded by open countryside and lies within the Nant Llancarfan Special Landscape Area. Traces of Roman occupation have come to light at Penmark, including Roman pottery, probably of the 4th Century, several coins and mediaeval pottery. A Norman Castle exists at Penmark, which has been in a ruinous state for several centuries and is situated in a commanding position overlooking the Weycock brook. This position is at the head of a steep wooded bank, approximately 30m from the valley floor. The village has

Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
				<p>been historically linked to local agriculture and the majority of the buildings in the village reflect this, having been originally built as cottages attached to farms and small holdings. Whilst many of these ties with the land have now been severed the predominant use remains residential. There are some exceptions, in particular the Village Hall, Church of St. Mary and the Six Bells Inn, which provide valuable community facilities. Throughout the Conservation Area are a number of outbuildings immediately fronting the street that are a legacy of the earlier farming community. These reinforce the rural nature of the village and historic agrarian nature of the economy in Penmark.</p>

Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
HLW (SG) 1	Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan	Registered Historic Landscape	ST 04562 68921	The River Ogmore, where the historic character of the landscape, including the large churches and the settlement pattern, is generally untypical of Wales, reflecting more the landscapes across the border in England. The ancient settlement and secluded valley of Llancarfan, situated in the central plateau of the vale, is one of the best surviving and most complete, typical example of the historic landscape of the Vale of Glamorgan as a whole. The setting of the large church within its picturesque, nucleated village is typical of the strong, monastic and Anglo-Norman influences in the vale, as demonstrated elsewhere such as Llandough, Llantwit Major and Merthyr Mawr. The focal setting of the ancient church at Llancarfan, itself testimony to early Welsh Christianity, can also be regarded as typical of the regional settlement pattern as a whole.
PGW(Gm)39(GLA)	Fonmon Castle	Grade II Registered Historic Park & Garden	ST 04589 68071	Registered as the walled, terraced and informal gardens which form an attractive setting for the ancient castle at Fonmon, continually occupied since the mediaeval period. The grounds incorporate an interesting small keep which was once set in its own garden. The registered park and garden has group value with the castle and its associated estate buildings and structures. Fonmon Castle (LB: 13597) is situated in grounds on the western lip of a steep ravine in which the Fonmon Brook

Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
				<p>runs northwards to join the Kenson river. There appears to have been little parkland at Fonmon. A field and some walled paddocks to the north (of likely seventeenth-century date), woodland in the valley to the east, and a long straight ha-ha, now within the gardens, running southwards from the stable block, indicates that the large field to the west was probably considered parkland from the later eighteenth century when the ha-ha was probably made. On the 1760s estate map the field is named 'Castle Field' and on the tithe map of 1840 it is recorded as the 'Great Lawn'. The grounds are entered from the south, reached by a narrow lane from the hamlet of Fonmon, crossing a bridge (LB: 83165) over the B4205 which isolates the southern end of the grounds from the rest. The entrance of wooden gates is flanked by square stone piers and pine trees, a former lodge to the east (NPRN 19658). The drive then runs to the house through the gardens. North of the house and gardens is a partitioned, trapezoidal, pasture field partly enclosed with rubble stone walls, flanked on the north and east sides by woodland, with buildings (or their remains) in the far north-west and north-east corners. The far north-east paddock has now been developed as part of the gardens. To the south-east is a former orchard, labelled as such on the 1840 tithe map. The</p>

Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
				<p>wooded valley of the Fonmon Brook, which runs south-north, is largely semi-natural deciduous woodland, with some ornamental planting below the gardens which may have begun before 1828. This area can be thought of as woodland grounds rather than parkland. There is at least one path leading into the woodland from the gardens, now rather overgrown, and there may originally have been more. The gardens originated in the second half of the seventeenth century with modifications made over the following centuries. They occupy a roughly rectangular area, elongated north-south, to the south and west of the castle. Most of the area is level, but on the east the ground drops steeply down to the ravine of the Fonmon Brook and the gardens extend part of the way down the slope. The gardens can be divided into two main areas: the lawn, walled garden and kitchen garden to the west of the castle, and the informal garden to the south, truncated at the south end by the B4265 cutting. To the south of the house and stables is a large level lawn. A few specimen trees stand on the southern part of the lawn, including a cedar and a plane. The lawn is bounded on the east by a substantial crenelated stone revetment wall with a parapet c. 1m high (LB: 83159). Below is a steep drop down to the valley of the Fonmon Brook and from the terrace there is a good view out over</p>

Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
				<p>the valley. Near the castle a flight of steps, flanked by low walls, lead southwards down the slope to a sloping path against the revetment wall and, eventually, down into the wooded valley. Features in the garden include a disused quarry ornamented with a pond and a small informal rockwork cascade fed from a tank in the stables; and in the south-east corner stands a tall, narrow, battlemented tower or keep, called the Watch Tower (LB: 83166). The garden incorporates the line of the old drive, still visible, and part of the ha-ha. The kitchen garden (LB: 83164) lies to the north and north-west of the castle. It occupies a rectangular area, elongated east-west, and bounded by rubble stone walls on all sides except the south bounded by a hedge. It is divided into two unequal compartments by a north-south wall, the northwards continuation of the wall revetting the lawn to the west of the house. The smaller bay to the north of the house is enclosed by walls standing to about 2.1m high. An arched doorway leads to the service area to the south. Buildings along the north wall include a brick bothy, a glasshouse with a brick base, and a brick-based vine house. A shallow-arched opening leads into the main compartment to the west. The walls rise to a height of about 2.3m-2.8m high on the north.</p>

13597	Fonmon Castle	Grade I Listed Building	ST 04738 68097	<p>There is speculation that a timber castle was erected on this easily defensible site soon after the Norman Conquest of South Wales, and that the first stone building was then added in about 1200. This would have adjoined or even been within the timber enclosure, but physical evidence, apart from the changes in level in the gardens and outworks - except for the so-called Watchtower (qv) - is no longer apparent. It is perhaps significant that the first surviving stone build is well away from the edge of the ravine. This is the section on the left of the entrance court running east-west and containing the Drawing Room in what was the first floor hall of the castle. This section has the thickest walls of the present building. Since the first build is relatively small, approx. 8m x 13m, it must be imagined that it was only a part of what continued in use until more of the stone castle was built. This was the east curtain which extended the existing range to the edge of the precipice and then turned the south-east corner to include the south range. The rooms within the east curtain, now the Stairhall, are believed to have been created by Colonel Jones (see below) in the 1660s with both the west wall and the roof dating from then, but it would probably have had some sort of building against it previously. Curiously the thickest section of these walls are along the ravine edge on the east side where attack might be considered least likely so the more vulnerable south and west approaches to the castle must have continued to be</p>
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			<p>defended in some further way not now apparent. These additions, with both square and rounded towers, must be from fairly early in the C13, for the more vulnerable square corner tower type quickly fell from favour. (Rochester Castle for instance had its corner tower rebuilt in circular form after being undermined in the civil war of 1216; while Grosmont and Skenfrith Castles in Monmouthshire were given all semi-circular towers in about 1230.) All this was probably built by the St. John family, who were certainly owners later in the Middle Ages and continued as such until 1656. The open quadrangular form of the C13 castle with apartments set against a curtain wall would strongly suggest that it was intended to complete the quadrangle, but this appears never to have happened, and the next major addition seems to have been a short north wing built in the 16th century over a characteristic barrel-vaulted semi-basement. The castle seems to have gone undamaged through the Civil War with the St. John family supporting Parliament, but they later fell on bad times financially and in 1656 sold the whole of their Glamorgan estate to Colonel Philip Jones whose successors still own it today. The Colonel is said to have been responsible for the addition of the double depth wing on the north side of the castle and also the rooms of the east range, but some of the internal decoration may date from after his death in 1674 and be attributable to Oliver Jones who owned the castle 1678-85. The next major additions,</p>
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			<p>giving it most of its present internal character, was the work of Robert Jones III, great-grandson of Oliver Jones. He married Jane Seys of Boerton in 1762 and began the castle improvements by employing Thomas Paty of Bristol to undertake them. This firm had done similar makeovers to houses such as the 16th century Stoke Park north of Bristol in 1760-4, and they supplied the overall battlements and render to enhance the castle look while at the same time putting in a regular display of sash windows to improve light levels internally, and remodelled the interior for comfort and elegance. This involved breaking through walls to increase the size of rooms, thus forming the Stairhall and the Drawing Room, and making further improvements to the service end following what had already been achieved in the late 17th century. The 19th century saw the estate in decline and little was done to the castle except for the addition of the entrance porch and the extension to the south wing in the period between 1840 and 1878; the extension appears to be shown on the Tithe Map of 1841. There is, however, the possibility that alterations in the 19th century may have been more considerable than imagined, with mid-18th century pastiche on the staircase and in the Dining Room for example, but this is uncertain. The castle passed by marriage to Sir Seymour Boothby in 1917 and his grandson still lives there.</p>
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Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
13616	Stable Block at Fonmon Castle	Grade II Listed Building	ST 04706 68032	<p>This building is said to be of c1500 and in origin a barn but the evidence for this early date is now largely hidden. It is shown on the 1622 estate map. It was converted into a stable block in the mid-18th century, presumably contemporary with the Thomas Paty work to the house in the 1760s, and appears to have seen little alteration since apart from a limited amount in the Victorian period. The castellated parapet and the medieval chimney from East Orchard look appropriate for the 1760s (East Orchard was bought by Oliver Jones in 1767), but the still gabled roofline is clearly shown on the Jeston Homfray engraving of 1828, so these changes are probably Victorian also. The 1841 Tithe Map shows an additional large north wing, now gone. The building has had mixed uses, starting as a barn, then part living accommodation for estate workers, before becoming stables and hayloft.</p>

Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
16410	Cliff Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	ST 04927 68956	18th century thatched farmhouse with 19th century granary range to the N end and a mid-19th century range to the S. Two storey central cell of two unit direct entry plan. Colourwashed elevations with thatched roof with decorative ridge. Two gable end stacks. Three randomly placed modern casements to ground floor, in original openings with one two-light casement to first floor under eyebrow. The N end is a one and a half storey granary range with slated roof, limestone rubble elevations, modern five-light timber window to ground and flight of stone steps leading up to granary door, now with modern leaded window. Gable end stack is of brick with concrete roof tiles. To the S end of the central cell is an early 19th century two storey range, set at right angles to it. W gable is slate hung, with rubble stack. Symmetrical main front to S is exposed rubble and has three 16 panes sashes with horns to first and two to ground, flanking central four panelled door with semi-circular fanlight over.
83154	Kenson Bridge	Grade II Listed Building	ST 05152 68747	A probably early 19th century bridge which appears to be as built except for minor repairs. Bridge built of local limestone rubble with dressed voussoirs to the segmental arch ring. Narrow single span bridge which was originally more hump-backed but has been flattened out by the addition of a stone causeway at either end.

Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
				Repaired parapets with cock-and-hen stones. Crosses the Kenson River and is half situated in Llancarfan Community.
83159	Retaining Walls of South Garden at Fonmon Castle	Grade II Listed Building	ST 04753 68038	Probably mainly mid/late 19th century in design, but incorporating earlier fragmentary walls from the castle and from the late 17th century 'Keep Garden'. There have been alterations, additions and strengthening in the 20th century. Castellated limestone rubble walling defining the main south terrace of the castle garden and retaining it against the east ravine. The highest corner by the beech tree has buttresses lately added.
83164	Walls of Walled Gardens at Fonmon Castle	Grade II Listed Building	ST 04665 68142	Probably mostly late 17th century, and a part of the 1656-85 improvements to the castle undertaken by Colonel Philip Jones and Oliver Jones, though they may incorporate some changes; and they have been repaired and extended in the 19th century. The outer walls of the main rectangle are the older part. There is a programme of repair at the present time (winter 2003). Walls of local limestone rubble varying between about 2m and 3m in height, some capped with flat coping stones and some partly broken at the tops. The walls vary in thickness and some may be earlier than others. They enclose three main compartments but are themselves continuous. There is a long narrow garden to the north of the house, a large square one to the north-west of the

Reference Number	Name	Type	NGR	Description
				house and a later narrow one to the west. The main north and east walls are thick ones and these could possibly bear some relation to a medieval bailey or be built from stone taken from the medieval walls, but see History.

## B.2 Non-designated heritage assets

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
06933s	Weir, Burton	Post Medieval	ST 03394 67731	The weir is a composite structure incorporating a range of construction materials and techniques, reflecting multiple phases of repair or modification. The first cartographic evidence of a weir at this location appears on the 1900 OS map, where a solid line is depicted across the river channel at the site. This feature marks the division between the main course of the River Kenson and the leat feeding the mill, suggesting the initial construction phase of the weir was between 1885 and 1900 to further raise water levels and increase flow to the mill. exclusively via the weir. The weir is approximately 20m in length, and 1m in width. On the south-west facing elevation, the irregular rubble core of the weir is exposed. This core comprises unworked

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
				<p>and roughly sorted stones of varying sizes and shapes, which have undergone significant erosion over time. In contrast, the opposing north-east facing elevation displays dressed stonework, which is visible for approximately 10m from the southern bank. Adjacent to this section is a length of cast concrete, approximately 3.5m long, positioned directly atop the rubble core. From this point, a concrete cap extends along the full remaining length of the weir towards the southern bank, overlaying the underlying stone structure. At the northern edge of the weir, a plinth constructed of modern red bricks laid in a running bond is visible abutting the structure to the south. This brickwork, set on a concrete pad, is laid at an angle of approximately 45 degrees relative to the main alignment of the weir. The present course of the River Kenson now bypasses the weir to the north, having eroded the bank at this point. This has resulted in the structure being partially outflanked by the river.</p>

02406s	Enclosure, Llancadle South	Prehistoric	ST03776807	<p>PRN 02943s is a possible annexe to this enclosure (Wiggins and Evans 2005). Single ditch c97m E-W with central gap, partially enclosing spur overlooking Kenson valley to N. Possible incomplete defended enclosure. Further, as yet unpublished work by RCAHMW has resulted in the identification of a rectangular enclosure (02943s), c70 x 30m, segmented into three sections, situated along the modern tree line within the original enclosure, and two circular ditches (PRN 2417s). Field walked as part of GGAT 63 Penmark-Porthkerry survey, field 2. The only earthwork noted during fieldwork was a possible bank in the northwest corner of the field with the ground to the north of it level but falling away to the south. This could be a natural landform, but it is possible that it could be connected with the air photograph feature PRN 02406s; if so, it has been largely ploughed out. A search of the heavily wooded escarpment below the site failed to find any evidence for an associated track to the river. An abraded sherd of South Gaulish samian probably of 2nd century date (PRN 3306s), was collected during fieldwalking from south of the possible bank. The evidence from this site suggests a late prehistoric enclosure which continued in occupation into the Roman period or was re-occupied after a break.</p>
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Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
02408s	Enclosure, Llancadle Gorse (1 of 2)	Prehistoric	ST04026855	Faint undulations visible on the ground, but no archaeological feature discernible. The field is unsuited to grow crops, and the repeated ploughing has probably damaged any archaeology beyond recognition. Enclosure group (2408-10S) adjacent to semi-circular ditch (2407S). Polygonal enclosure (2408S) c55m x 43m with internal sub-divisions with second (earlier) polygonal enclosure or annex (2409S) to E c54m x 40m. Linear ditch (2410S) runs c68m S from enclosures. Much pitting in vicinity (Driver 1995, 5, 8). Form on air photograph indicates that it is unlikely to be a Prehistoric Defended Enclosure. (Wiggins and Evans 2005).
02410s	Ditch, Llancadle Gorse	Prehistoric	ST04026855	Enclosure group (2408-10S) adjacent to semi-circular ditch (2407S). Polygonal enclosure (2408S) c55m x 43m with internal sub-divisions with second (earlier?) polygonal enclosure or annex (2409S) to E c54m x 40m. Linear ditch (2410S) runs c68m S from enclosures. Much pitting in vicinity (Driver 1995, 8).
03301s	Fonmon Estate Field F7	Prehistoric	ST04456803	Two possible ring ditches within curvilinear enclosure, of which only north side appears clearly though traces of what may be a S side, showing as dark marks on AP Geonex H010 134/91/036 close to north boundary of field 8. (Note that larger pale-coloured rings on same photo in field 7 to the north are probably agricultural in

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
				origin)? Roundhouses within larger enclosure. Enclosure at least 70m diam, 'roundhouses' c10m diam GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (2001) Site unlikely to be a defended enclosure.
02419s	Kenson Wood West	Prehistoric	ST04566876	Ring ditch c 20m in diameter, incomplete to the NW (Driver 1995, 5, 8). The site lies within a ploughed field, in which no traces of a monument can be observed.
02937s	Sefton Bungalow West	Prehistoric	ST05646840	Circular? enclosure, c 30m in diameter, surrounded by several possible 'ring ditches'. Within area studied as part of Penmark-Porthkerry survey, but permission could not be obtained for a site visit.
02943s	Enclosure, Llancadle South II	Prehistoric	ST03896813	Rectangular enclosure, c 70 x 30m, segmented into three sections, situated along the modern tree line within the previously recorded Llancadle South prehistoric enclosure (PRN 02406s). GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (2001). [Erroneously named Llandale in error for Llancadle in initial RCAHMW information and may appear under this name in some contexts].
02417s	Ditch and Barrow,	Bronze Age	ST03726799	Two sub-round ditches, the largest 15m in diameter and incomplete to the E, showing on air photographs. The field was walked as part of the Romano-British settlement survey (1999) and nothing relating to any

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
	Llancadle South (B)			<p>prehistoric monument was found. An inspection during the present study met with similar results. Dimensions not known. (1975) Two sub round ring ditches, largest c 15m diameter, incomplete to E (Driver 1995, 8). (1999) This field was walked as part of the RB settlement survey and nothing related to the ring ditches was noted. GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project 2003. Ring ditch pair; to N, sub round c.15mx14m open to E. To S, smaller oval c.12mx8m, incomplete to NE. Well defined cropmarks located together on crest of hill. No surviving evidence of these features were see during the fieldwalking of field 2 for the Penmark-Porthkerry survey.</p>

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
02399s	Double ditched enclosure, east orchard wood, St	Iron Age	ST02786785	Subsquare, double ditched enclosure c115m x 90m, simple entrance to S. Linear E-W ditch (2405S) c56m to S may be contemporary outwork. No obvious internal features visible. Enclosure ditches partly fossilised in modern hedge bank to N (Driver 1995, 5, 8). Sited on a hillslope which continues to rise to the N; E side defended by drop to valley of River Thaw. Views to the S and W. No current view to the E because of wood, but excellent views if East Orchard Wood not there. Subsquare, double ditched enclosure c115m x 90m, simple entrance to S. Linear E-W ditch (2405S) c56m to S may be contemporary outwork. No obvious internal features visible. Enclosure ditches partly fossilised in modern hedge bank to N No longer visible on the ground in any form.
02405s	Ditch, East Orchard Wood	Iron Age	ST0278067740	Linear E-W ditch c56m to S of double-ditched enclosure PRN 2399S, may be contemporary with it.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
02402s	Semi-circular ditches, Coed Llancadle, Llancarfan	Iron Age	ST03066834	Two semi-circular ditches c22m apart enclose eroded spur c81m x 100m. Small external oval enclosure lies to N (2403S). GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (2001) Pair of semicircular ditches c.22m apart enclose eroded spur c.81mx100m overlooking R.Thaw to W. Ditch terminals to S show spreading due to erosion. Small external circular mark c.5mx4m to N. (01 Zienkiewicz) The site lies on a gentle slope to the W. Directly to the NW, W and SW the ground falls sharply into a wooded, steep ravine. Two semicircular ditches c22m apart enclose eroded spur c81m x 100m. Small external oval enclosure (PRN 2403S) lies to N this may possibly be an annexe; it has been rejected as an enclosure in its own right. No longer visible on the ground in any form.
02403s	Enclosure, Coed Llancadle	Iron Age	ST0309068390	Small external oval enclosure lying to N of enclosure.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
02404s	Ditched Fort, Kenson Wood, Llancarfan	Iron Age	ST04686876	Squared concentric-ditched fort c61m x 84m, with up to five circuits. Well defined inner enclosure c57m x 38m with simple entrance to E (Driver 195, 5, 8). Probably late IA enclosed homestead continuing into Roman period, though it could also be a Roman forlet. Sited on a well ploughed arable field, with young crop growth. On reasonably level ground, sloping slightly to S before ending in a scarp into Kenson Wood and Kenson river valley. Reasonable views to W and S, if not for tree coverage to S. N and E views restricted by rise in land. Very stony ground.
02407s	Ditch, Llancadle, Gorse	Iron Age	ST04076851	Semi-circular ditch encloses area c48m x 25m closed by scarp of Kenson valley to S (Driver 1995, 5, 8). Sited in a well ploughed arable field, with young crop growth. On reasonably level ground, sloping slightly to S before ending in a scarp into Llancadle Gorse and Kenson river valley. Reasonable views to W and S, if not for tree coverage to S. N and E views restricted by rise in land. Ground very stony.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
02420s	Rectilinear Enclosures, Kenson South	Iron Age	ST05226847	<p>Complex of 3 fragmentary rectilinear enclosures c377m x 80m overall, aligned NW-SE. Find of Roman pottery and tile (PRNs 00534s, 03393s; 03396s) nearby. The enclosure group at Kenson South, possibly a series of small fields (or an enclosure complex), is the only site of its type noted in the study area, and is close to two findspots of Roman pottery (Thomas 1958, no 5). (Driver 1995, 7 fig 4, 8)</p> <p>Appearing in fields 12 and 13 of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey, on Ordnance Survey 75/308 frame 008, is a complex of three fragmentary rectilinear enclosures c 377m x 80m overall, aligned northwest-southeast. It was plotted by RCAHMW and interpreted as possibly forming a series of small fields or an enclosure complex (Driver 1995, 7 fig 4, 8). On Geonex H010 134/91/035 is a cluster of ring ditches, c10-20m across, which appear to lie within the double enclosure noted from the OS print.(Another partial enclosure in field No.16, on the other side of the subsidiary cwm leading down to the Kenson River at what is now Kenson Bridge, has the same alignment and may be connected, but it is also possible two otherwise unconnected groups of features are both aligned on the cwm.)</p>

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
02411s	Ditch, Castle Wood	Iron Age	ST04466824	<p>Single curving ditch with simple entrance gap, enclosing area c82m x 39m, on the lip of the Kenson River valley. This site appears on Ordnance Survey film 75/308 frame 009. It was originally published as a single curving defensive ditch, built against the valley edge to the north, and enclosing an area c82x39m, elongated east-west, with a simple off-centre entrance gap. Following re-examination of the original photograph at higher magnification, it was possible to see an interrupted palisade trench running outside the ditch, with a possibly contemporary boundary ditch extending westwards from its western end. No surviving earthworks could be detected during the field visit to field 4 for GGAT 63 Southeast Wales Romano British Lowland Settlements Survey. A search of the heavily wooded escarpment below the site carried out during fieldwork failed to find any evidence for an associated track to the river. Excavation carried out as part of the same project located the enclosure ditch which had been identified from air photography. Its relatively narrow width (2.8m) indicates that it must have been intended as a marker for the edge of the settlement or for stock control rather than being defensive in nature; there was no associated bank, and it is likely that this, and any other above-ground</p>

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
				structures, have been destroyed by ploughing. Two possible postholes were also identified, one inside the enclosure and the other (less certain) outside. The only datable find was a sherd of Black Burnished ware that was produced from the ditch fill. Extrapolation from such limited excavation is difficult, but the fact that a single sherd of Roman pottery came from the top of the ditch fill, and no pottery from the rest of it, suggests that it was of pre-Roman date and may have largely filled before Roman pottery became at all diffused into the countryside. The charred plant remains from the ditch indicate that wheat was being threshed in the vicinity.
01801s	Fonmon Castle Stables	Medieval	ST0470668032	Converted in 1750 from former medieval barn. Included on Vale of Glamorgan Council's List of County Treasures.
01908s	Platform, Penmark, Rhoose	Medieval	ST05526872	Large terrace at top of N-facing slope, with evidence for quarrying, including 3 irregular platforms at E end (near road. Largest 15.2m x 9.1m. The features recorded in field 15 of Penmark-Porthkerry survey by RCAHMW (1982, 56 LH41) as lynchets (PRN 1908s) appear to be more complex than this description would imply. Those in the northeast corner of the field below the hut platforms are probably genuine lynchets, since there is a change of ground level N-S, at right-angles

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
				to the slope, part-way down the hill (not planned by RCAHMW). The combination of hut sites and lynchets is similar to that at Dinas Powis Common (PRN 00770s) and Ysuborgoch (PRN 00846s) (the latter also on a marked slope), and a Roman date is therefore possible, though this can be no more than a suggestion in the absence of excavated evidence.
01910s	Penonn Farm, Llancarfan	Medieval	ST05256921	Large complex with a main terrace running along an old field boundary, with a main platform at W end, 15m x 8m, with wall bank, 2 smaller square platforms (8m x 8m), a lower platform (6m x 6m), and a central circular depression. RC notes as poss. Grange.
03296s	Fonmon Estate	Medieval	ST04456795	Ridge and furrow (north-south) visible over much of field, especially northern third, to the north of what appears to be an old field bank on a line with the south end of the (unmarked) plantation at the east side of the field. Gully crossed northwest corner of field diagonally from southeast to northwest - may be the same as north south gully noted approximately half-way along southern side of field, but continuity could not be established because of lying hay. Note that old field bank shows on AP H010 134/91/035.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
02428s	Deserted Medieval Village, Llancadle	Medieval	ST03506815	Earthworks of shrunken village of Llancadle, survive for c360m x 200m. Comprise central NWSW hollow way running S of series of level platforms and terraces c70m x 70m. Possible lynchets to SW and N.
00500s	Hump Backed Bridge, St. Athan	Medieval	ST02946806	A small hump-backed bridge with a semi-circular arch. The bridge is of stone rubble, 5.5m long, 2.2m wide, and an arch height of 1.5m. No dateable feature, but it may have been associated with East Orchard Castle (00497s), and may be of pre-17th century origin (OS record card).
01570.0s	Llantrisant-Aberthaw Railway	Post Medieval	ST018803	Former D11: Post-medieval - modern Great Western and Taff Valley railway between Llantrisant and Aberthaw through Cowbridge, closed in sections 1930-51. The Cowbridge Railway Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1862, to construct a standard-gauge line from Cowbridge to join up with the Taff Vale railway at Maesaraul. However, it was then decided to terminate the northern end of the new route at Llantrisant and lay a third rail on the Mawndy Branch of the Taff Vale to Maesaraul Junction. The passenger service was withdrawn in 1951; a freight service remained over the full length until 1965 but only as far south as Llanharry until 1975. The remains of the track were lifted in 1977

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
03310s	The Graig. Penmark	Post Medieval	ST05406872	In the field immediately to the north of Penmark Place, a post-medieval gentry house (PRN00521s). Field is very steep (side of tributary cwm to Kenson River) and faces north. Site consists of a series of stone-reveted terraces of variable width, clearer to E side of N-S hedge partly dividing (which is largely clear of trees on this side), where there are certainly 4 terraces in all, 3 above the wall and one below; top terrace at narrowest is c 10m wide or rather less - back of terrace below consist of series of bays. To W of hedge, 3 terraces all above the wall; top terrace wall realigned at W end to join garden wall (also on 1975 map). Another wall parallel with E boundary of field. Quite distinct from remains of medieval platform houses and lynchets recorded by RCAHMW in SE corner of same field (PRN 01908s). Most likely interpretation is as a formal garden connected with Penmark Place; north-facing aspect is not an obstacle to this interpretation as it would not necessarily have been intended for the growing of delicate plants.
03311s	The Paddock	Post Medieval	ST05506868	Rectangular structure built out of the boundary bank on E side of field; appears to be a building, probably post-medieval, reduced to a couple of courses of walling and grassed over.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
02581s	Mill Race, St. Brides	Post Medieval	ST02906860	Thaw Valley Survey; OS1 15 mill race, sheet 46.3 Thaw Valley Project (Graves-Brown 1997)
02642s	Lime Kiln, Llancarfan	Post Medieval	ST03906860	Thaw Valley Survey; OS1 74 lime kiln sheet 50.1 Thaw Valley Project (Graves-Brown 1997)
03317s	Kenson Hill	Post Medieval	ST05256854	Quarry activity noted in field 14 of Penmark-Porthkerry survey, between boundary Ty-draw/field to W of Kenson Hill and the ruined wall (disused boundary) which divides the latter, esp at SE end just beyond end of barn in the corner of Ty-draw; not so clear towards NW end - vegetation masks hollows. Probably post-medieval GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (Evans 2001), 48.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
03417s	Field, Fonmon	Post Medieval	ST049681	Series of banks within field 9 of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey. The lines of some of these are on the tithe map, but all forming part of the same complex of field boundaries related to the present field system; none are on the 1st edn OS map. These comprise: 1. N-S bank (ditch to E), c 70m from E boundary; has slight S-curve 2. E-W bank to W of bank no.1, and c 60m from S boundary 3. E-W bank (ditch to N) running straight across field, c 30m N of bank no.2; has been partly cut away at W end - this cut-away area extends c 20m E of W boundary, and for c 14m N of bank; much stone, but as there is a cattle trough here, both lowering of level and presence of stone could be a result of cattle trampling in wet ground.
03127s	Enclosure, Llancarfan	Post Medieval	ST04856900	Enclosure seen on rcahmw ap 965109 64 - possibly associated with cliff house?

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
04298s	Structure, Old Mill, St.Athan	Post Medieval	ST0290067646	Structure related to Old Mill at St.Athan. The structure is visible on the 4th edition OS; it is not visible on earlier mapping but does appear to relate to the Old Mill shown on the 1st-4th edition OS maps. On the 4th edition the structure is shown as roofed and rectangular in shape, it is orientated NW to SE. On 2012 mapping the structure is no longer intact and only three walls are shown as remaining these being the N, S and W walls.
MP042 (NPRN - 24959)	Old Mill, St Athan	Post Medieval	ST0292367648	Corn Mill. R. Thaw. Ruinous.
04297s	Possible Structure, St. Athan	Modern	ST0288567664	A roofless structure visible on 2012 mapping, the site is not visible on earlier mapping. It measures 5m in length and 3m in width and is aligned NW to SE.
01906s	Platform, Burton, Aberthaw	Unknown	ST03536778	To S of modern road. Small platform (8m x 4m) within larger embanked enclosure, c. 70m x 70m, with steeper slope to E. The field also contains plough ridges but relationship is not apparent. D

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
03312s	Gooseacre, Rhoose	Unknown	ST05546866	Opposite gate is a small mound, reported by A Radcliff (farmer's wife) as having been the site of a shed (which must have been of fairly substantial construction if it generated enough debris to form the mound), with another, small mound slightly to its W. Just to the S of these mounds is an E-W cross-bank, apparently previously a field boundary.
02416s	Pits, Coed Llancadle Southeast	Unknown	ST03276816	Six pits of post-built rectangular structure c26m x 14m, aligned E-W (Driver 1995, 8).
02418s	Rectilinear Enclosure, Kenson Wood	Unknown	ST04406875	Three-sided rectilinear enclosure, c43m x 14m, open along S side (Driver 1995, 8). Sited in a well ploughed arable field, with young crop growth. On reasonably level ground, sloping slightly to S before ending in a scarp into Kenson Wood and Kenson river valley. Reasonable views to W and S, if not for tree coverage to S. N and E views restricted by rise in land. Ground very stony. No longer visible on the ground.
02421s	Ditch, Cwm (1 of 2)	Unknown	ST05606851	One of two sub-round ring ditches showing on air photographs. This is the larger of the pair and the more easterly. The field was walked as part of the Romano-British settlement survey (1999) and nothing relating to any prehistoric monument was found. An inspection during the present study met with similar results.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
				Dimensions not known. GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project 2003 One of two sub round ring ditches, (with 2422S), 112m apart. This is the largest and most easterly of the pair, c16m diameter. This field (field 21) was walked as part of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey and nothing related to the ring ditches was noted.
02422s	Ditch, Cwm (2 of 2)	Unknown	ST05606851	One of two subround ring ditches (with 2422S), 112m apart. This is the smallest of the pair and the most westerly, c.12m in diameter. Partial outer ditch visible to the north of western ring (Driver 1995, 8). This field (field 21) was walked as part of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey and nothing related to the ring ditches was noted. GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (Evans 2001, 8, 52) A site visit during the Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites survey failed to find any traces of this monument on the ground.
03126s	Enclosure, Penmark	Unknown	ST04616892	Possible circular enclosures seen on rcahmw ap 965109 61/62 (01 Zienkiewicz) NGR falls in a field under arable crop and is located on gentle south facing hillslope that sits above a steep drop southwards into a narrow valley below. No earthworks or other features were visible.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
03305s	Penmark Place / Cowshed Field	Unknown	ST05406847	Two sides of possible sub-rectangular enclosure appearing on AP OS/78/308 frames 008-9; other parallel linear features in the vicinity. Possible field system. During fieldwalking a NW-SE ditch was noted, starting c 37m from SE boundary of field and c 50m from W and continues NW curving slightly to run in direction of barns on other side of lane; ground rises slightly to N and E (inside) of ditch; this appears to be part of the sub rectangular enclosure.
03318s	Boundary Banks, Burton	Unknown	ST03526770	Series of boundary banks visible in field 89 of Penmark-Porthkerry survey: E-W bank or lynchett (ST 03526770) on crest of slope at W side, extending from field 88, and with right-angled return disappearing under S hedge of field approx one-third of the way from hedge partly dividing triangle from main field; no ditch visible; probably field boundary appearing on Evans Mouse estate plan. E-W hedge bank in E third of this field, still with hedge in situ; right-angle return at W end; probably the line which appears on 1975 OS 1:1000 map as irregularity at E end of S boundary of this field (corner at ST03756773). N-S bank approx half-way along main part of field at c ST03656780; ditch to E; lower part immediately above hollow at N of field is double, with the second section to the E of the main bank; also, probably appears on Evans Mouse

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
				map GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (Evans 2001, 70).
03319s	Kenson	Unknown	ST05346842	Slight sub rectangular mound near boundary at W side of field 16 of Penmark-Porthkerry survey, opposite gate to barnyard on other side of lane, c 5m wide E-W and c35m long N-S; probably house platform, but no evidence as to whether it is medieval or post-medieval. GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (Evans 2001).
03418s	Field, Fonmon	Unknown	ST04896723	Stony mound c 30m from N end of field 9 of Penmark-Porthkerry survey - possibly remains of EW bank; very wet N of this point GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (Evans 2001, 45).
03439s	Cattle Trail, Kenson	Unknown	ST05056859	On N-facing slope of Field 14 of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey there is a cattle trail running diagonally downhill SW-NE, starting at SW end slightly below S boundary and c 100m E of boundary between fields 10 and 12 of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey, at a point where there appears to have been some quarrying - hollow terraced into hillside on S side, with slight bank on N (downhill) side; another, less well marked hollow slightly higher and to W. Possibly connected with crop marked enclosure site in fields 12-13 (PRN 02420s).

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
04001s	Cropmark Enclosure, Penmark place	Unknown	ST05246838	NMR entry reads: Cropmark of a trapezoidal ditched enclosure, c. 75m NE-SW by 40-50m. Further features have been noted in the vicinity (Nprn89373) & a RB pot sherd has been recorded (NARST06NE28). RCAHMW AP965109/60-61 J.Wiles 13.11.03 No further evidence; available evidence is consistent with being prehistoric, defended enclosure. (Wiggins and Evans 2005)
04002s	Cropmark Enclosure II, Cliff House	Unknown	ST04906908	NMR entry reads: Cropmark of a D-shaped, ditched enclosure, c. 60m N-S by 42m, resting on steep slopes to the E. RCAHMW AP965109/63-4, 67 J.Wiles 14.11.03 No further evidence; available evidence is consistent with being prehistoric, defended enclosure. (Wiggins and Evans 2005) No earthworks or other features were visible during the field visit (Gerrard, Wiggins and Evans 2006).
02409s	Enclosure, Llancadle Gorse (2 of 2)	Prehistoric	ST04026855	Field Visit: Faint undulations visible on the ground, but no archaeological feature discernible. The field is used to grow crops, and the repeated ploughing has probably damaged any archaeology beyond recognition. (Egloff and Evans 2010)
02942s	Burton House East	Prehistoric	ST04236785	Irregular field system and/or enclosure group, now crossed by modern road, covers area c120m E-W x 250m N-S. associated pits, indicating possible settlement and/or quarrying

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
10418m	Flint, Kenson Hill	Prehistoric	ST0520268479	A Prehistoric flint flake, flint scrape, piece of worked stone and two sherds of potentially prehistoric pottery were recovered from a Roman occupation site (10418m) in 2013.
03306s	Findspot, Llancadle South	Roman	ST03756800	One sherd of Roman pottery found during fieldwalking.
03393s	Woodhouses, Blaenavon	Roman	ST05006825	One fragment of Roman tile (tegula) found during fieldwalking.
03396s	Findspot, Woodhouses, Kenson	Roman	ST04856850	Two sherds of Roman pottery (Severn Valley ware) found during fieldwalking.
07040s	Pit, Cliff Lodge	Roman	ST0490669012	A small sub-circular pit uncovered during a watching brief at Cliff Lodge Barn in 2015 (E007278), dated to the 2nd-3rd century A.D.
10417m	Roman Occupation, Kenson Hill	Roman	ST0519168497	A Roman occupation site, severely damaged by ploughing, first uncovered during an archaeological evaluation (E005515) and further excavated during an archaeological watching brief (E007155), both in 2013. Features uncovered include a gully, 3 pit like features.
03789s	Lan Hoitlon	Early Medieval	ST03586839	Church first mentioned in the charters attached to the Life of St Cadoc as a pre-existing institution. A location at Llancadle (as here) has been suggested but is now regarded as incorrect.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
00496s	Chapel, Llancadle	Medieval	ST03586839	The remains of this chapel appropriated to Tewkesbury, were bulldozed away in 1969 and two houses now occupy the site.
00497s	East Orchard Castle	Medieval	ST02896807	Medieval manorial complex including a hall, free-standing chapel, and various farm buildings. Collapse of a partition wall showed surviving later gypsum floor and underlying debris in section. The sealed debris yielded a large crested ridge tile fragment
00498s	Chapel, St Athan	Medieval	ST02886803	The chapel is rectangular and orientated E-W, with walls of stone rubble, and average 4.0m high x 0.6m thick.
00501s	Briton Chapel	Medieval	ST03436763	Marked on Rees's map as Briton Chapel. Local residents knew nothing of the remains or site of a chapel at Burton, and the site was not identified during field investigation.
00502s	Fonmon Castle, Rhoose	Medieval	ST 04649 68069	Fonmon Castle is in good condition. The walls are castellated, but the surfaces have been roughcast. There is no trace of any earthworks around the castle.
00691s	Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village	Medieval	ST03526821	A hollow track in the field terminates at a platform house with associated small enclosures, presumably an abandoned Medieval farmstead.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
00925s	Enclosure and Dry Stone Wall, Rhoose	Medieval	ST035677	Dry stone wall, in section together with building debris containing late 13th early 14th Cnt pottery sherds.
01008s	Middens and Pits, Rhoose	Medieval	ST035679	At Burton, road widening revealed middens and pits with 12th/15th century pottery.
01009s	Findspot, Rhoose	Medieval	ST035679	At Burton, road widening revealed middens and pits with 12th/15th century pottery finds.
02428s	Deserted Medieval Village, Llancadle	Medieval	ST03506815	Earthworks of shrunken village of Llancadle, survive for c360m x 200m. Comprise central NW-SW hollow way running S of series of level platforms and terraces c70m x 70m. Possible lynchets to SW and N.
03307s	Findspot, Fonmon	Medieval	ST04596812	One sherd medieval pottery.
03335s	Findspot, Kenson	Medieval	ST05156845	Three sherds of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking of Field 12 of Penmark-Porthkerry survey.
03361s	Findspot, Llancadle South	Medieval	ST03856800	4 sherds of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking of Field 2 of Penmark-Porthkerry survey.
03363s	Findspot, Burton	Medieval	ST03606790	Two sherds of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.
03364s	Findspot, Burton	Medieval	ST04056775	Two sherds of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
03394s	Findspot, Fonmon	Medieval	ST05006820	12 sherds of medieval pottery and two fragments of medieval brick/tile found during fieldwalking.
03397s	Findspot, Woodhouses, Kenson	Medieval	ST04856850	4 sherds of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.
03443s	Findspot, Fonmon	Medieval	ST04606820	One sherd of medieval pottery recovered from the upcast of a shallow cutting.
00808s	Medieval Homestead, Burton	Post-medieval	ST035677	The remains of a medieval long hut, enclosed by a faintly defined rectangular embankment. This had been cut away on the N side by a new road, revealing its drystone construction and a building debris layer. This contained late C13th-early C14th sherds.
01423s	Cliff House, Llancarfan	Post-medieval	ST04926895	Central doorway, 3 room plan. Winding stair by gable fireplace. Ogee stopped beam.
01424s	Green Dragon (P.H)	Post-medieval	ST0375168514	Small, whitewashed gabled-entry house of 17th Century with later additions under thatched roof with eyebrow over attic window. Hall has beamed ceiling & winding stair.
01630s	Llancadle Farm	Post-medieval	ST03636838	Key features of the Post-medieval farm building of Llancadle Farm include a chimney backing on the entry, outside cross passage, and dressed stone doorway (RCAHMW 1982).

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
01922s	Fonmon Warren	Post-medieval	ST0468	Manorial rabbit warren of St Johns of Fonmon Castle is suggested by the name Connegree an enclosure close to the castle on the map of manor.
02337s	Fonmon Castle Parkland	Post-medieval	ST0468	A ha-ha running southwards from the stable block, and now within the gardens, indicates that the large field to the west was probably considered as parkland from the second half of the 18th century to the present century.
02640s	Lime Kiln, St. Athan	Post-medieval	ST02906790	Thaw Valley Survey; OS1 72 lime kiln sheet 50.1
02641s	Lime Kiln, Llancarfan	Post-medieval	ST03806860	Thaw Valley Survey; OS1 73 lime kiln sheet 50.1
02643s	Lime Kiln, Llancarfan	Post-medieval	ST04806890	Thaw Valley Survey; OS1 75 lime kiln sheet 50.1
03336s	Findspot, Kenson	Post-medieval	ST05156845	19 sherds of post-medieval pottery found during fieldwalking Field 12 of Penmark-Porthkerry survey.
03362s	Findspot, Llancadle South	Post-medieval	ST03856800	5 sherds of post-medieval pottery found during fieldwalking in Field 2 Penmark-Porthkerry survey.
03365s	Findspot, Burton	Post-medieval	ST04056775	15 sherds of post-medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.
03367s	Findspot, Burton	Post-medieval	ST03806760	7 sherds of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
03368s	Findspot, Burton	Post-medieval	ST03806760	16 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 1 fragment of a clay pipe found during fieldwalking.
03395s	Findspot, Fonmon	Post-medieval	ST05006820	75 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 1 fragment of clay pipe found during fieldwalking.
03398s	Findspot, Woodhouses, Kenson	Post-medieval	ST04856850	11 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 8 fragments of clay pipe found during fieldwalking.
03712s	Fonmon Castle Gardens	Post-medieval	ST047680	Walled, terraced and informal gardens form an attractive setting for this ancient castle, continually occupied since the medieval period. The grounds incorporate an interesting small keep which was once set in its own garden.
04081s	Cliff Barn, Llancarfan	Post-medieval	ST0492668955	19th century barn associated with Cliff Farmhouse (PRN 01423s) constructed of limestone, limewashed, approx. 5.6m x 21m. Converted to a dwelling.
06932s	Footbridge, Burton	Post-medieval	ST0336667733	Footbridge depicted on 2nd-4th Ed. OS Maps (1900-1943).
06933s	Weir, Burton	Post-medieval	ST0339367737	Weir depicted on 3rd-4th Ed. OS Maps (1919-1943).
06934s	Footbridge, Burton	Post-medieval	ST0338567686	Footbridge depicted on the 4th Ed. OS Map (1943)
06935s	Footbridge, Burton	Post-medieval	ST0339367991	Footbridge depicted on 2nd - 4th Ed. OS Map (1900-1943).

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
06936s	Footbridge, Burton	Post-medieval	ST0306167556	Footbridge depicted on 3rd-4th Ed. OS Maps (1919-1943) .
06328s	Kenson Bridge, Penmark	Post-medieval	ST0515268749	Grade II Listed bridge built of local limestone rubble with dressed voussoirs to the segmental arch ring. Narrow single span bridge which was originally more hump-backed but has been flattened out by the addition of a stone causeway at either end.
05239s	Mill Race East Orchard, near St Athan	Post-medieval	ST0288567851	Canalised channel which is shown on the tithe map of 1844 and 1st-3rd Edition OS plans.
05241s	Weir and Sluice East Orchard, near St Athan	Post-medieval	ST0294768074	Weir and Sluice recorded on 1st Edition OS plan of 1879
05242s	Weir East Orchard, near St Athan	Post-medieval	ST0294767662	Weir recorded with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition OS plan
06937s	Pump house and aqueduct, Burton	Post-medieval	ST0305867525	Pump house and aqueduct depicted on 4th Ed. OS Map (1943).
06688s	Lamcadle Farmstead	Post-medieval	ST0354868449	Potential historic farmstead identified as part of and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project, visible on Second Edition OS mapping.

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
06930s	Lime works and Quarry, Burton	Post-medieval	ST0311967841	Blue Lias quarry and lime works noted on the 2nd Ed. OS Map (1900).
06931s	Quarry, Burton	Post-medieval	ST0327167782	Quarry depicted on 2nd - 4th Ed. OS Maps (1900-1943) .
03415s	Enclosure, Burton	Post-medieval	ST03586754	Old boundary banks (aligned N-S/E-W) demarcating a former croft in the NW corner of a field.
05144s	Hawker Tempest NV787 crash site	Modern	ST0354568400	Crash site of Hawker Tempest NV787.
03392s	Building, Fonmon	Unknown	ST04836834	Patch of fragments of building materials including daub and metamorphic slate, suggesting the former presence of a building.
03440s	Possible Lynchets, Kenson	Unknown	ST049686	Possible lynchets aligned north-south downslope.
05238s	Stone structure East Orchard Wood, near St Athan	Unknown	ST0289267690	Remains of a rubble built stone structure in East Orchard Wood.
06927s	Sluice, Burton	Unknown	ST0313067574	Sluice as depicted on 1st - 4th Ed. OS Maps (1879-1943).

Reference Number	Name	Period	NGR	Description
06924s	Well, Burton	Unknown	ST0341467738	Well seen on 1st Ed. OS Map (1879) through to the 3rd Ed. OS Map (1919).
06925s	Burton Bridge	Unknown	ST0341267713	Burton Bridge depicted on 1st Ed. OS Map (1879) to 4th Ed. OS Map (1943)
06926s	Burton Farmstead	Unknown	ST0343367568	Burton Farmstead depicted on 1st - 4th Ed. OS Maps (1879-1943).
06928s	Wood Mill, Burton	Unknown	ST0312767553	Wood mill as depicted on 1st - 2nd Ed. OS Maps (1879-1919).
08117s	Triangular Earthwork, Rhoose	Unknown	ST0381767726	A triangular earthwork field, once divided by a hedge by now few trees. The earthwork field is in a different orientation to its neighbours and possibly represents an enclosure predating the surrounding fields.
08315s	Rose and Crown (P.H)	Unknown	ST0521068692	Public house identified on 1st Edition historic OS map (1879).

### B.3 Heritage events

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
E000760	East Orchard Castle, Full Survey, 1970	1970	ST02896807	A survey was undertaken at East Orchard Castle by DRB in 1970.

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
E000761	Chapel At St Athan, Full Survey, 1970	1970	ST02886803	A survey was undertaken at Chapel St Athan by DRB in 1970.
E000842	Site Name Not Known, Field Observation, 1965	1965	ST035679	A field observation was made near Burton in the Vale of Glamorgan by H.J. Thomas and G. Davies in 1965.
E000905	East Orchard Castle, Salvage Excavation, 1964-6	1964-6	ST02896807	A salvage excavation took place at East Orchard Castle by Barry and Vale Archaeology Group between 1964-6.
E001388	Cliff Barn, Llancarfan Wb	2008	ST0492668955	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the removal of the floor level of Cliff Barn, Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan as well as on the excavation of three trenches outside of the barn. The cobbled floor of the barn was removed with a JCB. No visible archaeological features were identified during monitoring of the excavation.
E001468	Field Visit to Semi-Circular Ditches, Coed Llancadle	2005	ST03066834	Field visit undertaken as part of GGAT 78 Prehistoric defended enclosures that forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites. The term prehistoric, defended enclosure includes hillforts, coastal promontory forts, ringworks and lowland defended sites. This report presents the results of the first year's work, which consisted largely of a desktop study of the known defended sites in Glamorgan, the main part of the report consists of a gazetteer of sites prefaced by an introduction that discusses general aspects of their appearance.

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
E001469	Field Visit to Concentric Ditched Fort, Kenson Wood	2005	ST04686876	Field visit undertaken as part of GGAT 78 Prehistoric defended enclosures that forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites. The term prehistoric, defended enclosure includes hillforts, coastal promontory forts, ringworks and lowland defended sites. This report presents the results of the first year's work, which consisted largely of a desktop study of the known defended sites in Glamorgan, the main part of the report consists of a gazetteer of sites prefaced by an introduction that discusses general aspects of their appearance.
E001470	Field Visit to Ditch, Llancadle Gorse	2005	ST04076851	Field visit undertaken as part of GGAT 78 Prehistoric defended enclosures that forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites. The term prehistoric, defended enclosure includes hillforts, coastal promontory forts, ringworks and lowland defended sites. This report presents the results of the first year's work, which consisted largely of a desktop study of the known defended sites in Glamorgan, the main part of the report consists of a gazetteer of sites prefaced by an introduction that discusses general aspects of their appearance.
E001471	Field Visit to Rectilinear Enclosures, Kenson Wood Northwest	2005	ST04406875	Field visit undertaken as part of GGAT 78 Prehistoric defended enclosures that forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites. The term prehistoric defended enclosure includes hillforts, coastal promontory forts, ringworks and lowland defended sites. This report presents the results of the first year's work, which consisted largely of a desktop

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
				study of the known defended sites in Glamorgan, the main part of the report consists of a gazetteer of sites prefaced by an introduction that discusses general aspects of their appearance.
E001606	Field Visit to Penmark Place, Cropmark Enclosure	2006	ST05246838	Field visit undertaken as part of Prehistoric defended enclosures of Glamorgan, year 3. This report presents the results on the third years' work of the Prehistoric defended enclosures GGAT78. A desk-based assessment of known and potential prehistoric, defended enclosures in the former county of Glamorgan was undertaken in the lead up to a programme of field work. Identified sites were visited and details including form, current condition and current threats were noted and added to a database already compiled from existing records. The results presented in this report are drawn from fieldwork carried out mainly in the third year of the project, but also some which took place in the first and second years. The principal part of this report is formed of a gazetteer of sites prefaced by an introduction discussing general aspects of their appearance. The project forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites. The term prehistoric, defended enclosure includes hillforts, coastal promontory forts, ringworks and lowland defended sites.
E001607	Field Visit to Cliff House Cropmark Enclosure II	2006	ST04906908	Field visit undertaken as part of Prehistoric defended enclosures of Glamorgan, year 3. This report presents the results on the third years' work of the Prehistoric defended enclosures GGAT78. A desk-based assessment of known

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				<p>and potential prehistoric, defended enclosures in the former county of Glamorgan was undertaken in the lead up to a programme of field work. Identified sites were visited and details including form, current condition and current threats were noted and added to a database already compiled from existing records. The results presented in this report are drawn from fieldwork carried out mainly in the third year of the project, but also some which took place in the first and second years. The principal part of this report is formed of a gazetteer of sites prefaced by an introduction discussing general aspects of their appearance. The project forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites. The term prehistoric, defended enclosure includes hillforts, coastal promontory forts, ringworks and lowland defended sites.</p>
E001660	Field Visit to Concentric Ditched Fort, Kenson Wood	2001	ST04856850	<p>Fieldwalking of Field 10 (one of two known as Woodhouses) of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey (E001693) undertaken as part of the Romano-British Southeast Wales Lowland Settlement Survey GGAT63 (E001692). Field ploughed, walked in 20m transects for artefact collection (3 people). No archaeological features noted. Artefacts collected comprised 2 sherds of Roman pottery (PRN 03396s), 4 sherds of medieval pottery/tile (PRN 03397s) and 77 sherds of post-medieval pottery (03398s).</p>

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
E001661	Field Visit to Rectilinear Enclosures, Kenson South	1999	ST05226847	Fieldwalking of Fields 12 and 13 of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey (E001693) undertaken as part of the Romano-British Southeast Wales Lowland Settlement Survey GGAT63 (E001692). Arable, ploughed and harrowed. Field walked in 20m transects for artefact collection, but no Roman pottery or other artefacts were found. No trace was seen of the enclosures recorded from air photographs (PRB 02420s), but a number of slight earthworks were also noted, although no PRNs allocated to any of them because of their alignment on the present fields: it seems likely that most if not all were used by recent cultivation.
E001952	Field Visit Llancadel South (B)	2003	ST03726799	Field visit undertaken as part of GGAT 72 Prehistoric funerary and ritual sites project. This forms part of the pan-Wales Prehistoric funerary and ritual sites project that intends to visit all funerary and ritual sites of the Neolithic & Bronze Age in Wales and assess their state of preservation in order to ensure their continued preservation (Pearson and Lewis 2003).
E001964	Field Walking Llancadel South (B)	1999	ST03726799	Fieldwalking of Field 2 of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey (E001693) undertaken as part of the Romano-British Southeast Wales Lowland Settlement Survey GGAT63 (E001692). The field was ploughed with wide rotavated headlands and was walked in 20m transects for artefact collection (2 people). A possible bank was noted in NW corner, N of opening to field 1. Could be natural landform, but could be connected with AP feature 02406s; if so, largely

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
				ploughed out, but with ground level to N and falling away to N. No traces were seen of the other two cropmark features in this field (PRNs 02943s; 02417s). One sherd of Roman pottery recovered (PRN 03306s).
E002058	Field Visit Chapel at St Athan	1956	ST02886803	Visit recorded on an OS Record Card. The structure is very ruined and overgrown with ivy. (Quinnell 1956; OS Record Card)
E002059	Field Visit Chapel at St Athan	1970	ST02886803	Visit recorded on an OS Record Card. Condition unchanged since 1956 published survey 25" correct.
E003002	Field Visit Kenson Wood West	2003	ST04566876	Field visit undertaken as part of GGAT 72 Prehistoric funerary and ritual sites project. This forms part of the pan-Wales Prehistoric funerary and ritual sites project that intends to visit all funerary and ritual sites of the Neolithic & Bronze Age in Wales and assess their state of preservation in order to ensure their continued preservation. The site lies within a ploughed field, in which no traces of a monument can be observed (Pearson and Lewis 2003).
E003049	Field Visit, Polygonal Enclosure, Llancadle Gorse (1 Of 2)	2010	ST04026855	Field visit undertaken as part of the Prehistoric and Roman Scoping Project (GGAT89 Yr2). To assess the survival/condition of selected sites.
E003050	Field Visit, Polygonal Enclosure, Llancadle Gorse (2 Of 2)	2010	ST04026855	Field visit undertaken as part of the Prehistoric and Roman Scoping Project (GGAT89 Yr2). To assess the survival/condition of selected sites.

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
E006417	New Garage and Stables, Cliff Farm, Llancarfan	2016	ST0496068914	The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by the client to carry out a watching brief on groundworks in conjunction with the demolition of a stable block and construction of a new stable block and new garage at Cliff Farm, Llancarfan, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan, in order to comply with a planning condition. Groundworks for the garage were observed on 20 July 2016. There were no finds or features uncovered (Roberts 2016).
E006918	Gileston to Oldmill, Vale of Glamorgan	2014	ST0290967623	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Capita Symonds to carry out a rapid archaeological appraisal on the potential impact of road improvement works between Gileston and Oldmill (B4265) in the Vale of Glamorgan. There were 54 sites of archaeological interest in the study area (500m outside the development area), 24 of which were previously unknown. None of the sites fell within the development area itself. Two linear features cross the site, the Roman Road (01037.0s) and the Llantrisant to Aberthaw Railway (015770.05). The report concluded that any development would have the potential to impact the known archaeological sites as identified in this report, as well as the risk that it could encounter previously unknown sites of all periods (Lewis 2014).
E007278	Cliff Lodge, Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan	2015	ST0490669012	Cardiff Archaeological Consultants was commissioned by the client to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Cliff Lodge Barn, Llancarfan, during groundworks undertaken to convert the barn into a single dwelling. A pit feature dating to

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
				the Roman period (2nd - 3rd century AD) was uncovered below the floor of the barn. No other archaeological features were recorded (Robic 2015).
E007518	Rose Cottage, Llancadle	2017	ST0362068375	In 2017 Trysor were commissioned to undertake a watching brief on groundworks for a single storey extension at Rose Cottage, Llancadle. A small assemblage of pottery, animal bone and other material of 18th-20th century date were recovered from topsoil (005) and fill (004), including: 1 sherd of slipware, 3 glazed pipes, 3 brick fragments, 1 clay pipe stem, 1 piece of plastic, 1 brown glazed earthenware, 3 iron nails, 1 ironstone and 1 piece of slate. No archaeologically significant contexts predating the 18th/20th century were recorded.
E007893	Track Between Castle Road and Fonmon	2005	ST038678	Channel Archaeology conducted a preliminary walkover survey of a 400m long track between Castle Road and Fonmon, ahead of a project to upgrade an existing farm track to make it accessible for tipper lorries travelling from a nearby quarry. The site visit took place on 25 August 2005. The track dates approximately to 1970, when highway improvement works in the area were carried out. The survey revealed two elements of archaeological potential: a triangular earthwork which is indicated on the OS plan (08117s) and a hedge line with gully abutting the existing track. The earthwork comprises a field in a different orientation to the others, possibly an enclosure that predates the current fields. The

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
				proposed work may disturb these features and so a watching brief was recommended.
E007922	High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent	2010	ST137722	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, on behalf of CADW, carried out a project examining high status settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent (E007242), which involved a field visit. 30 potential candidates for a site visit were identified based on the analysis of details carried out during stage two of the assessment. Only 10 positive responses from landowners were obtained by the time of the field visits. Using a combination of landowner permission, cold calling, and where possible recourse to public rights of way, some 16 high status settlement sites (17 interests) were visited: Beauville Castle (00026s/00012s), Pentrebach Farmhouse (00149g), Llandewi Castle (00174w), Llanwern Moat (00256g), Earthworks, Clemenstone (00429m, 00430m), Ifton Manor (00491g), East Orchard Castle (00497s), Old Court, Biglis (00576s), Cosmeston Castle (00592s), St Cawdraf's Monastery (00624m), New Mansion at Ruperra Home Farm (01388m), and Llanteilo Court (01427g).
E007989	Hedgerow Removal, Cliff Farm, Llancarfan, Barry, Vale of Gla	2016	ST 04940 68904	In 2016 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust were commissioned to carry out a watching brief during the removal of a hedgerow and construction of a new garden wall at Cliff Farm, Llancarfan. This took place on 7th November 2016. An earth bank lined the hedgerow, close to the surface of the outcrop. The bank itself comprised a core of un-

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
				coursed limestone and clay loam, above which was topsoil. A significant quantity of modern building rubble and garden waste had built up on the east side of the hedgerow, creating a distinct deposit built up against the bank. No archaeologically significant finds, features or deposits were encountered during the course of the watching brief.
GGATE002657	Aberthaw Power Station Works	2001	ST031662	GGAT was commissioned to carry out a desk-based assessment for the Aberthaw Power Station Works, Aberthaw for Innogy PLC who were preparing a scheme to recover pulverised fuel ash from the Aberthaw Power Station (Evans 2001).
GGATE006991	Aberthaw Power Station Ash Recovery Scheme	2001	ST0318466349	Innogy was required to produce an Environmental Statement in support of a planning application for Ash extraction at the Aberthaw Power Station site. It was concluded that there would be no adverse effect on existing sites of archaeological interest.
GGATE006100	GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	2016-17	SS5711599529	A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales. They have since been used to inform our input into coastline management plans and other conservation measures, but with the advances made elsewhere in methodology and techniques, they are no longer fit for this purpose in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to bring the existing Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment, carried out in the 1990s, into line with recent assessments in England, where a rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is still ongoing.

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
GGATE007625	Penmark Roundabout, Tredogan Road, Rhoose	2021	ST 06753 68209	Dalcour Maclaren were commissioned by Simonstone Business Park Ltd. to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment to inform a detailed planning application for the development of land at Penmark Roundabout, Tredogan Road, Rhoose. It was concluded that no known assets would be affected by the development, and it is unlikely that any unknown remains exist in the area, owing to previous ground disturbance.
GGATE008670	West Aberthaw Farm, St Athan	2013	ST 0240 6720	In July 2013 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by INRG Solar Ltd to carry out a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of land at West Aberthaw Farm, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan, in relation to a proposal to establish a solar park at the site. It was determined that the proposed development will potentially have a negligible impact on the significance of Listed buildings at West Aberthaw Farm, resulting from an alteration to their adjacent setting; however, the proposed development will not adversely impact other designated heritage assets in the vicinity.
GGATE005431	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain	2015	SS5858587907	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain.

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
GGATE005443	Early Medieval Settlement Case Study across the Vale of Glamorgan	2010	ST0857271113	During 2010, a case study was undertaken in the Vale of Glamorgan, in order to work towards a predictive model of early medieval settlement location in Wales to help in identifying new settlement sites.
GGATE005468	Aberthaw to Upper Boat to Cilfynydd, Overhead Electricity Line (ZB)	2013	ST0252966482	In December 2013, AMEC Environment & Infrastructure (UK) Ltd were commissioned by Energy Alliance to carry out an archaeology and cultural heritage appraisal to inform proposals for the refurbishment of the existing overhead electricity line between Aberthaw, Upper Boat and Cilfynydd. The appraisal concluded that, as the scope of works involved ground intrusive work, the level of impact on the heritage resource would be medium, and mitigation measures were proposed.
GGATE008224	Beggarâ€™s Pound, Bro Tathan	2019	ST 0145868410	In 2019 WYG were commissioned to carry out an Archaeological and Heritage Desk-based Assessment to support the consideration of the proposed demolition of existing buildings and re-development at Beggarâ€™s Pound, Bro Tathan. The development proposals were thought likely to have a substantial negative magnitude of impact upon any remains present, depending on the location, preservation, character and extent of remains, though a large amount of truncation would have already taken place.
GGATE006809	Pancross Farm, Llancarfarn, Vale of Glamorgan	2014	ST0480069800	Cardiff Archaeological consultants were commissioned to undertake a watching brief at Pancross Farm, Llancarfarn, Vale of Glamorgan. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

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GGATE002470	Aberthaw, Vale of Glamorgan WB	1999	st0351666727	Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned by Baston Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief during ground works for a barn redevelopment at Aberthaw in the Vale of Glamorgan.
GGATE008671	West Aberthaw Farm, St Athan	2013	ST 0240 6720	In July 2013 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by INRG Solar Ltd to carry out a site visit as part of an Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of land at West Aberthaw Farm, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan, in relation to a proposal to establish a solar park at the site.
GGATE001477	Field visit to enclosure, east orchard wood west	2005	ST02546780	Field visit to enclosure, east orchard wood west undertaken as part of GGAT 78 Prehistoric defended enclosures that forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites.
GGATE001583	Field visit to Fonmon northeast	2006	ST04866777	Field visit undertaken as part of Prehistoric defended enclosures of Glamorgan, year 3.
GGATE002065	Field visit Penmark Castle	1986	ST05866891	Visit recorded on a CADW SAM visit sheet.
GGATE002066	Field visit Penmark Castle	1989	ST05866891	Visit recorded on a CADW SAM visit sheet.
GGATE002067	Field visit Penmark Castle	1995	ST05866891	Visit recorded on a CADW SAM visit sheet.
GGATE002068	Field visit Penmark Castle	2003	ST05866891	Visit recorded on a CADW SAM visit sheet.
GGATE002069	Field visit Penmark Castle	1956	ST05866891	Visit recorded on an OS Record Card.
GGATE002070	Field visit Penmark Castle	1970	ST05866891	Visit recorded on an OS Record Card. Condition unchanged since 1956 published survey. (OS Record Card)

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
GGATE002071	Field visit Penmark Castle	1982	ST05866891	Visit recorded on an OS Record Card. No change. Published survey 1:2500 (1973) correct. (OS Record Card)
GGATE004601	Lowland Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent	2015	SS449891	Following on from a scoping project conducted in 2010 which reviewed the need to assess various classes of site dating to the Medieval and post-medieval periods, a project examining lowland settlement sites in Glamorgan and Gwent has been undertaken by the Glamorgan - Gwent Archaeological Trust with grant aid from Cadw. Of the 140 lowland settlement sites assessed, a total of 31 were considered to be of National significance (category A), including those already protected by Scheduled Ancient Monument status, with 19 sites being of potential National Significance (to be established following further investigation), and a further 21 sites were considered to be of at least Regional Significance. Recommendations for further work, primarily survey and management have been made. Recommendations for consideration for protection will be made in a separate report (Roberts 2015).
GGATE004966	Sites in The Vale for Husbandry in Glamorgan & Gwent	2016	SS96187300	Field visit made as part of the Cadw funded project 'Husbandry in Glamorgan & Gwent', carried out by GGAT.
GGATE005048	St. Athan trial pits, east of Rock Road	2005	ST028676	Monmouth Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief for AMEC Group Limited during the excavation of trial pits at St. Athan. One (1) stone filled field drain containing one (1) sherd of medieval pottery and an assemblage of post-medieval pottery was identified.

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GGATE005208	St Athan sewer refurbishment	2005	ST0188768130	The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Arup Group & Partners Ltd, in 2005, to undertake a Desk Based Assessment. The work was carried out to the east of the village of St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan. This was done to assess the potential impact on the archaeological resource of the proposed sewer refurbishment and improvement. 11 potential sites were identified, these included, but not limited to: a WWII Gun Emplacement, Quarry & Limekiln and a stone structure.
GGATE005515	Penmark Place, Kenson Hill, Penmark	2013	ST0520068420	During August 2013, Cardiff Archaeological Consultants were commissioned by EH Radcliffe & Son Ltd to undertake a six trench archaeological evaluation at a site at Penmark Place, Kenson Hill, Penmark. A single Roman gully, probably dating to the first half of the 4th century, was recorded.
GGATE006399	Cliff Farmhouse, Llancarfan, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan	2016	ST0492668957	GGAT were commissioned by the client to carry out a level 3 historic building survey in 2016 of the listed Cliff Farmhouse, Llancarfan, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan to comply with listed building consent. The survey found at least six main phases of construction, dating from the 17th century onwards
GGATE007124	Land at Llancadle Farm, Llancadle, Vale of Glamorgan	2014	ST0322168863	Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Llancadle Farm, Llancadle, Vale of Glamorgan, as part of a planning application to develop a new solar park. There is the potential for Prehistoric remains below ground within the site but their probable significance is unlikely to preclude development.

Event ID	Name	Dates	NGR	Description
GGATE007125	Land at Llancadle Farm, Llancadle, Vale of Glamorgan	2014	ST0322168863	A field visit undertaken as part of an archaeological desk-based assessment (E007124).
GGATE001467	Field visit to oval enclosure, Castleton Wood	2005	ST02606815	Field visit to oval enclosure, Castleton Wood undertaken as part of GGAT 78 Prehistoric defended enclosures that forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites.
GGATE001466	Field visit to double ditched enclosure, east orchard wood west	2005	ST02786785	Field visit to double ditched enclosure, east orchard wood west undertaken as part of GGAT 78 Prehistoric defended enclosures that forms part of the pan-Wales project to study these sites.
GGATE000845	Fonmon in the Vale of Glamorgan	1965	ST048675	A field observation was made at Fonmon in the Vale of Glamorgan by H.J. Thomas and G. Davies in 1965.
GGATE007157	Penmark Place, Kenson Hill, Vale of Glamorgan	2014	ST0519668469	Cardiff Archaeological Consultants was commissioned by E H Radcliffe & Son Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Penmark Place, Kenson Hill, Vale of Glamorgan. A 2013 archaeological evaluation (E005515) had uncovered the remains of a gully from the Roman period. Several features, including the full length of the gully, were recorded during the watching brief, along with an abundance of pottery and several coins, which placed the occupation of the site between the 2nd century and first half of the 4th century A.D. Several prehistoric artefacts were also recovered suggesting earlier occupation of the site.
GGATE007242	High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent	2010	ST137722	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, on behalf of CADW, carried out a project examining high status settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent. A total of 277 medieval/post-medieval sites were initially assessed, following which 58 continued to a more detailed

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				assessment. Of those, between 33 and 37 were considered to be/potentially be of National Significance, 19 of which are already Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Nine sites were considered to be at least of Regional Significance.
GGATE008536	Forge Cottage, Fonmon Road, Fonmon	2023	ST 04743 67582	Cardiff Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the development of Forge Cottage, Fonmon Road, Fonmon. No significant archaeological deposits were present in the monitored areas.
GGATE008698	Forge Cottage, Fonmon Road, Fonmon	2024	ST 04749 67552	Cardiff Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an building recording prior to the conversion of redundant outbuildings into holiday accommodation on land belonging to Forge Cottage, Fonmon Road, Fonmon.
GGATE008699	Forge Cottage, Fonmon Road, Fonmon	2024	ST 04756 67560	Cardiff Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the conversion of redundant outbuildings into holiday accommodation on land belonging to Forge Cottage, Fonmon Road, Fonmon.

#### B.4 Historic-landscape characterisation

HLC ID	Name	Type	NGR	Description
HLCA002	Lower Llancarfan valley	Medieval/post-medieval field system; post-medieval settlement: clustered and loose dispersed scatter; post-medieval buildings; relict and buried prehistoric	ST 05092 69069	Lower Llancarfan Valley is an area characterised by post-medieval fieldscape of large semi-regular enclosed fields established before the publication of the tithe map of 1840. Some hints remain as to the earlier medieval pattern along with strong elements of the prehistoric landscape in the form of Castle Ditches, the Iron Age hillfort enclosure that dominates the north of the character area. The main element to survive from the post-medieval period in a

HLC ID	Name	Type	NGR	Description
		and medieval settlement; ecclesiastical and historic associations; water sources; relict agri-industrial features; traditional boundaries; minor communication.		recognisable form is the area's field system, which includes large semi-regular enclosed fields representing the post-medieval amalgamation of earlier medieval strip fields, around Pen-onn in particular, and small areas of unimproved land around the Castle Ditches hillfort enclosure in the north of the area. Boundaries within the area are predominately agricultural comprising high hedgerows on banks, with mortared walls of local limestone associated with areas of settlement. The main settlement of the area is the much altered small clustered post-medieval hamlet of Pen-onn, with a small number of scattered/dispersed farmsteads elsewhere, some of which may have had medieval precursors. The settlement at Pen-onn, considered possibly the site of a monastic grange, comprises of a small hamlet of irregular layout located at the junction of the road with tracks or lanes to the Nant Llancarfan and River Waycock. The hamlet, which has a mixture of building of various dates and types, now retains little of its early post-medieval character.

HLC ID	Name	Type	NGR	Description
HLCA003	Kenson River Valley	Medieval/post medieval meadow land; water supply; Ancient and other broadleaf woodland; drainage ditches; relict agricultural and settlement features; communication links.	ST 04273 68426	Medieval/post medieval meadow land. Kenson River Valley, an area today characterised by its geography, a flat-bottomed valley forming a narrow river terrace or floodplain either side of the River Kenson. This area exists as semi-improved meadowland with ancient replanted and ancient semi-natural woodland. A further key characteristic of the area is its open nature the predominant field boundaries here are drainage ditches. The area is depicted on the manorial map of Lancadel (Llancadle): 1622, as being divided into linear meadows including 'the Lord's Mead' and 'Kensom Meadow', and the 'Towns Meade'; the latter further sub-divided into narrow strips or quillets of interspersed copyholders, the strips aligned east-west and stretching between the settlement of Llancadle and the River Kenson. These linear strips occasionally survive, preserved by relict earthwork boundary features, or lynchets.
HLCA004	Llancadle	Post-medieval settlement: clustered (later ribbon development); post-medieval buildings; relict and buried medieval settlement and agricultural features; ecclesiastical associations.	ST 03627 68388	Llancadle is characterised today as a clustered, unplanned settlement, with recent ribbon development and infilling. The settlement layout can be demonstrated to be largely similar to that extant in the 17th century, which in turn is the shrunken remains of a more extensive medieval settlement. The remains of the deserted medieval settlement (SAM GM534, NPRN 15341, PRN 00691s, 02428s), also contribute to the overall historic character of Llancadle. The remains of a now deserted medieval village in the southern part of the character area survive as relatively well-preserved earthworks, and parchmarks representing a series of enclosures or crofts, with associated house platforms, and a hollow way. The tithe map shows the area of the deserted settlement as a

HLC ID	Name	Type	NGR	Description
				single elliptical enclosure named Bull Close, whilst the manorial map of 1622 shows several closes within the area: Westerclose, the Trench and the Acre, among others, and a hollow way running south east from Marsh Way (the southern extent of Lancadie Street) to the sharelands of Townsmeade within the Kenson Valley to the east. Two closely arranged small rectangular crofts are also visible near the southeastern extent of the hollow way, which is shown doglegging between them.

HLC ID	Name	Type	NGR	Description
HLCA005	Crosstown and Llancadle (East) Agricultural Plateau	Medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape; dispersed medieval/post medieval settlement; Medieval/post-medieval buildings; buried prehistoric archaeology; communication	ST 04464 68906	Crosstown and Llancadle (East) Agricultural Plateau is largely characterised by surviving post-medieval field system; consisting of medium and large almost regular enclosed fields. An echo of the earlier medieval field pattern of strip fields is preserved in the surviving boundaries, which can be demonstrated to be on similar alignments as those shown on the manorial map of 1622, which in turn defined discrete areas or groups of strip fields. Settlement in the area is characteristically dispersed and includes a range of post-medieval agricultural buildings at Middlecross, including a barn (NPRN 37,611; PRN 01969s) and detached outbuilding all within a group of rectangular enclosures (the farmhouse at Middlecross lies outside of the character area), a series of recent large agri-industrial sheds have been added to the complex. Of particular note is the house at Crosstown (PRN 01428s); here the main part of the building consists of a much-altered medieval hall house with inserted 16th century fireplace backing onto cross-passage. Although not listed Crosstown does retain features of medieval date, namely the two-centre headed doorway with plain-chamfered jambs to the cross-passage, and a trefoil-headed single light. Later alterations to the building during the sixteenth century included the insertion of the hall fireplace with its plain chamfered stone jambs and timber bressumer, and a doorway alongside with plain chamfered stone dressings and Tudor arch, other features included a hollow and ogee-moulded beamed ceiling (now removed) in the hall.

## C Appendix - Plates



Plate 1 - General shot of the Kenson River facing east from one of the central footbridges.



Plate 2 - Example of the steep and unstable banks present along the River Kenson, facing south-east.



Plate 3 - The south facing elevation of the Grade I Listed Building Fonmon Castle (13597), facing north.



Plate 4 - The view from Fonmon Castle (13597) across the formal gardens to the Grade II\* Listed Watchtower at Fonmon Castle (83166), facing south.



Plate 5 - The view from the Site towards the Llancadle CA, facing north.



Plate 6 - The view into Penmark CA as seen from the Grade II Listed Kenson Bridge (83154), facing east.



Plate 7 - The Scheduled Monument Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (GM534) facing south towards the Site, with the Kenson Valley floodplain visible in the rear of the frame.



Plate 8 - The western edge of Kenson Wood where the Iron Age Defended enclosure (02404s) is recorded on the HER, facing north east.



Plate 9 - The view into Castle Field with the wooded edge of the Kenson Valley in the rear of the frame, facing north-west.



Plate 10 - A view of the flat-bottomed floodplain present in the Kenson Valley, facing west.



Plate 11 - The Scheduled Monument Llancadle Deserted Medieval Village (GM534) as viewed from the Site, facing north.



Plate 12 - The view towards the Grade II Listed Cliff Farmhouse (16410), which does not have intervisibility with the Site, facing north.



Plate 13 - The Grade II Listed Stable Block (13616), facing north east.



Plate 14 - The east facing elevation of the Grade I Listed Fonmon Castle (13597), with the 18th century alterations apparent, facing north-east.



Plate 15: Tithe map of 1840 (ref: IR 29/51/106, Genealogists 2025)



Plate 16: View of the ornamental garden to the south of the Castle. The retaining wall for this ornamental garden is a Grade II Listed Building (83159), facing north-west.



Plate 17 - The 19th century woodland to the west of Fonmon Castle (13597), facing west.



Plate 18 - The Grade II Listed Kenson Bridge (83154) as view from the Site, facing south-east.



Plate 19 - The view from the Grade II Listed Kenson Bridge (83154) into the Site, facing west.



Plate 20 - The post-medieval Weir (06933s), facing north-west.



Plate 21 - The woodland to the north of the Fonmon Castle HPG (PGW(Gm)39(GLA) identified in the CMP as being a modern plantation, facing south-east.

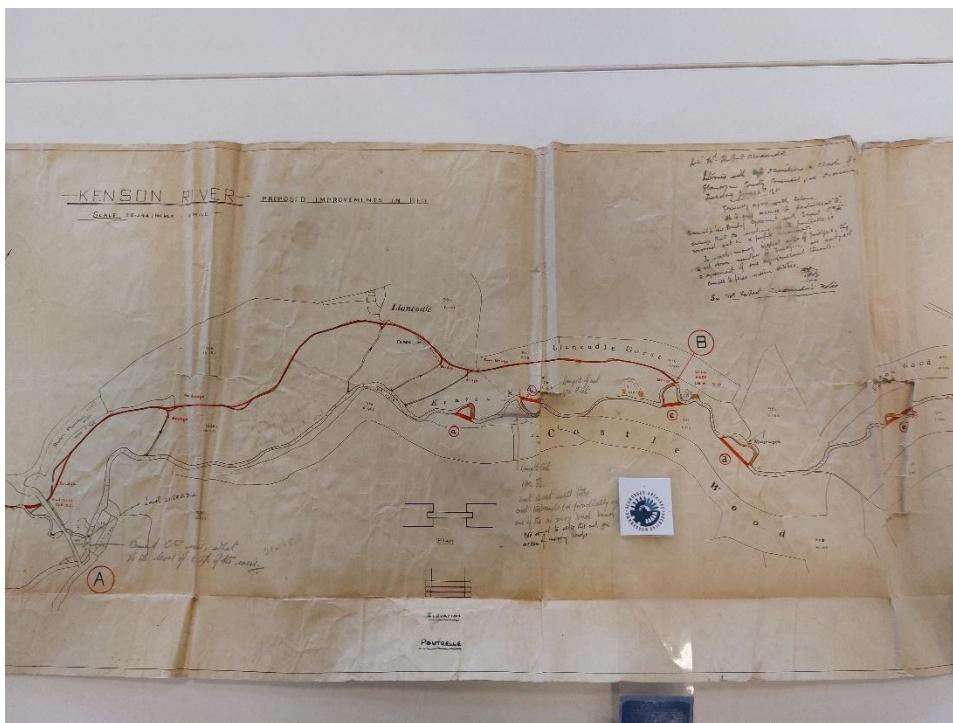


Plate 22 - Plan of the "Proposed Improvements" to the Kenson River dated to 1931, as provided by Glamorgan Archives.

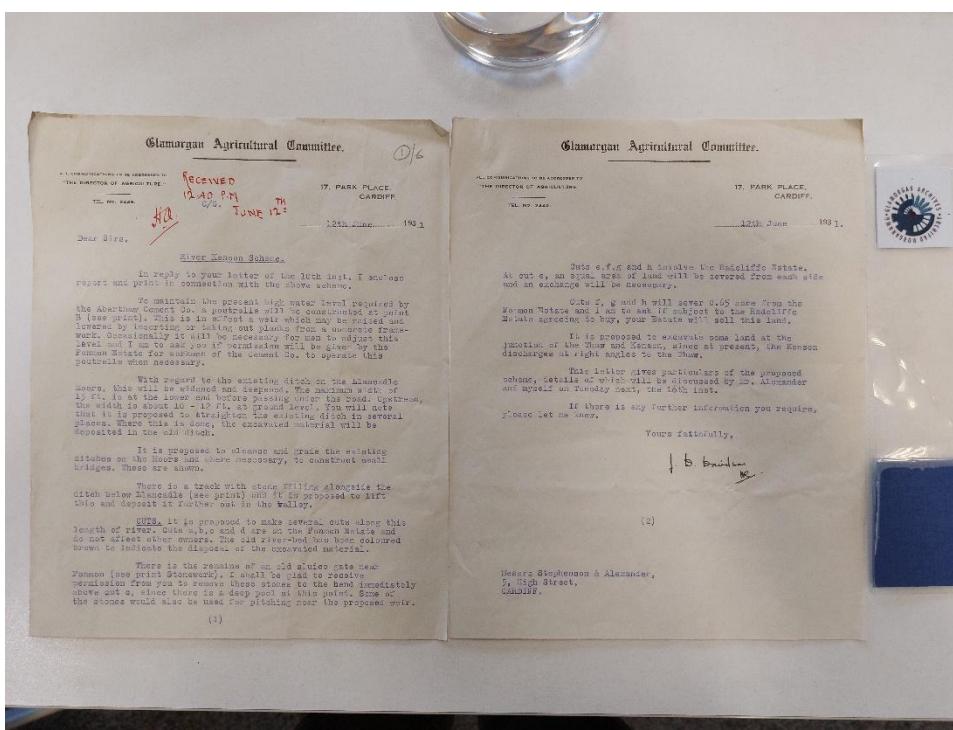


Plate 23 - Photograph of the supporting letter accompanying the "Proposed Improvements" map for the Kenson River.



Plate 24 - A photograph from the Glamorgan River Board highlighting the River straightening works were underway by 1951.

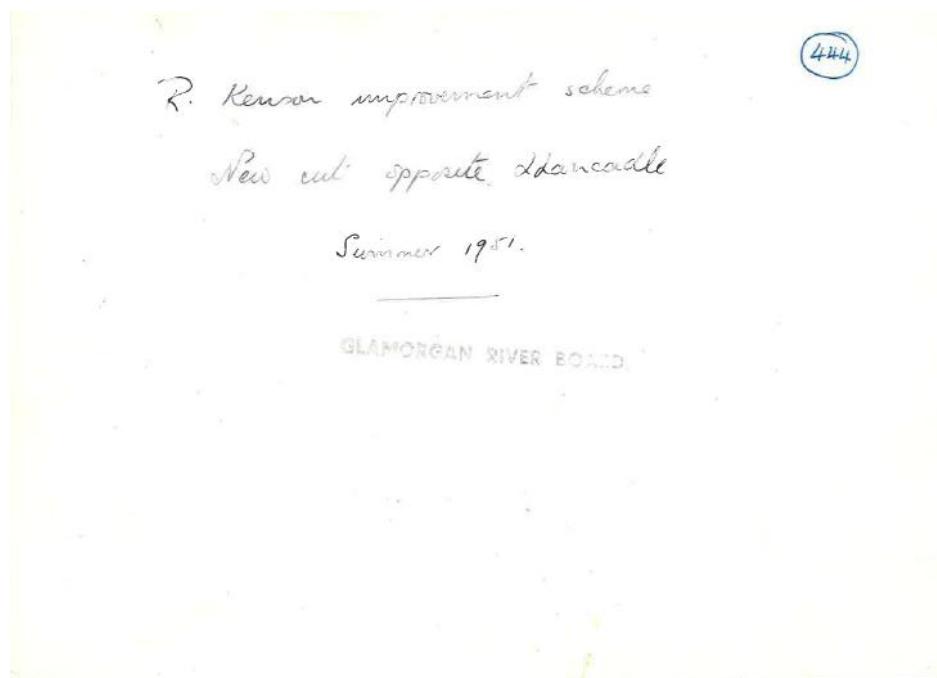
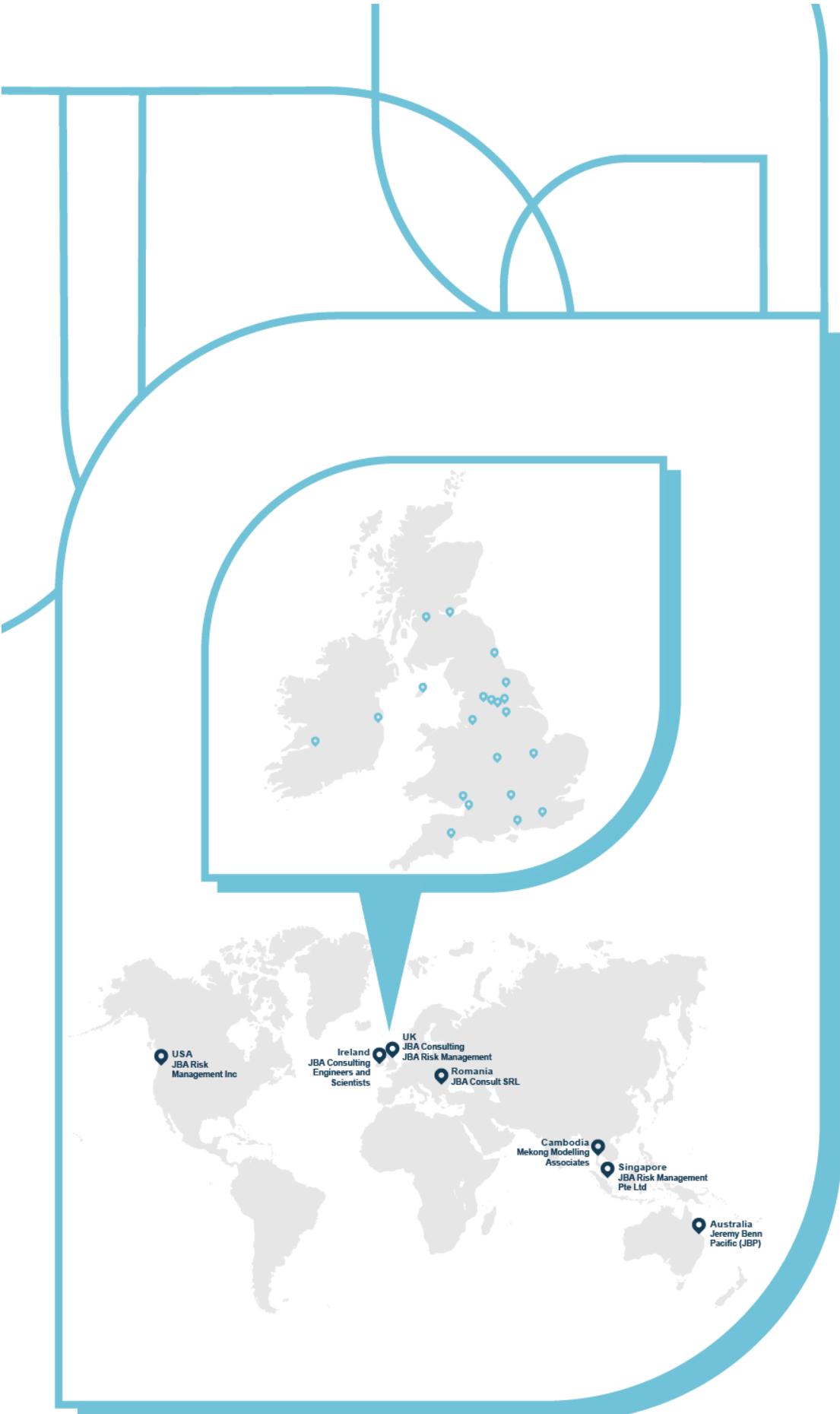


Plate 25 - The reverse side of the photograph in Plate 16, highlighting the date of the straightening works as being approximately 1951.



Plate 26 - The location of the "withy beds" depicted as present in the 1885 OS map, which are no longer present, facing north-west.



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