

Castle Cement Limited

Carbon Capture and Storage Project – Padeswood, North Wales

Volume 4, Draft Technical Appendix 8.3

Heritage Significance Technical Note

RSK

JUNE 2024

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This technical note has been prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, part of RSK Group, on behalf of Castle Cement Limited (hereafter referred to as “the Applicant”). It provides an assessment of the heritage significance of Padeswood Hall, Padeswood Hall Farm and Padeswood Hall Farmhouse in relation to the proposed Carbon Capture and Storage project located within the Padeswood Cement Works, near Mold, Flintshire (hereafter referred to as “the Site”). Additionally, the farm buildings to the south east of Padeswood Hall have been considered in light of their association with the hall.
- 1.1.2 The assessment has been informed by a rapid desk-based assessment of the buildings, augmented with observations made on-site during a site visit on 18 January 2023.
- 1.1.3 Historic map extracts are included in **Appendix A** and photographs of the buildings in **Appendix B**.
- 1.1.4 The assessment of the buildings has been prepared in accordance with Cadw’s current guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset. Significance has been expressed with reference to Cadw’s guidance on the considerations for listing, comprising the architectural interest, historical interest, close historical associations, group value, age and rarity of the building.¹ Using professional judgement the relative level of interest for each of the listing considerations has been expressed as either ‘Negligible’ (none), ‘Low’ (local), ‘Medium’ (regional) or High (national) reflecting the assessed degree of heritage significance.
- 1.1.5 Further guidance on the assessment of heritage significance as part of the planning application process is contained in **Planning Policy Wales 12 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government, 2017)**² and in best practice guides produced by Cadw including **The Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017)**³, **Conservation Principles (Cadw 2011)**⁴ and **Managing Historic Character in Wales (Cadw 2017)**⁵.

1.2 Limitations

- 1.2.1 The following limitations were noted during the site visit:
- Snow coverage led to poor visibility of the building roofs and ground conditions;

¹ <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/historic-assets/listed-buildings/understanding-listing#section-how-are-buildings-chosen-for-listing>

² <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan24-historic-environment.pdf>

³ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%20EN.pdf>

⁴ https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Conservation_Principles_EN_0.pdf

⁵ <https://cadw.gov.wales/sites/default/files/2019-05/Managing%20Historic%20Character%20in%20Wales%20%20EN.pdf>

- Visible collapse of the first floor of Padeswood Hall prevented access beyond the staircase. Observations of the first floor were therefore made from the stairs insofar as visibility was possible;
- Padeswood Hall Farmhouse was not accessible at the time of the site visit. Observations were made from the perimeter of the building; and
- The farm buildings to the south east of Padeswood Hall were also internally inaccessible. One building was viewed through a partially open roller shutter enabling some limited comments to be made regarding alterations.

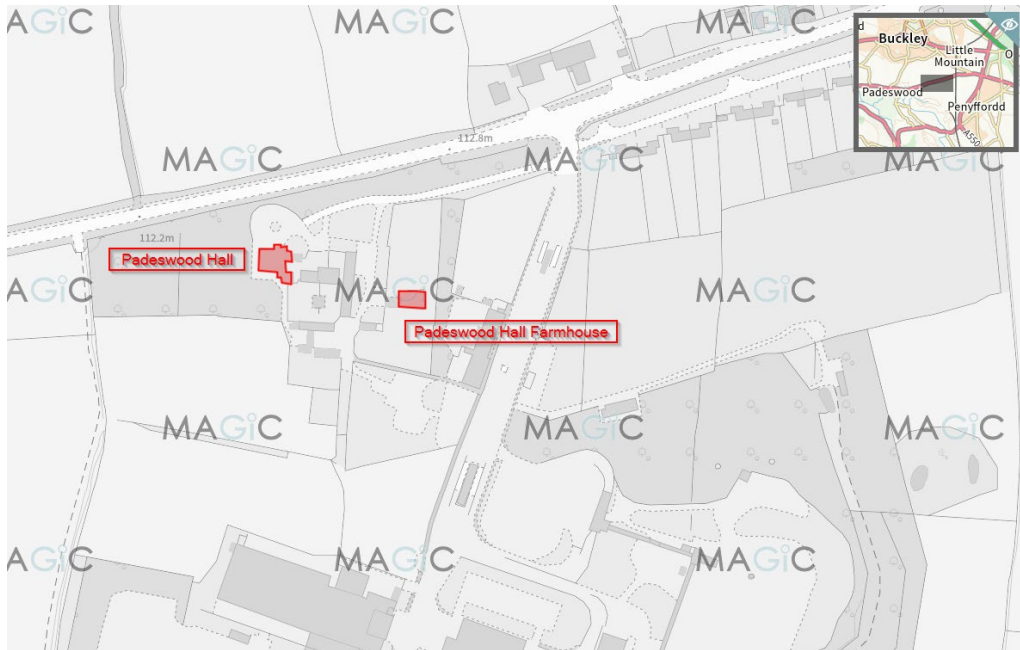
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2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1.1 The Site comprises two domestic buildings and a courtyard of former farm buildings (including Padeswood Hall, Padeswood Hall Farm buildings and Padeswood Hall Farmhouse; which their heritage significance has been assessed) located to the west of the entrance of the Site and immediately to the south of the A5118, approximately equidistant between Padeswood in the west and Penymynydd in the east. The Site is located in the administrative district of Flintshire at NGR 328996,362561, nearest post code CH7 4HB. The location of the Site, Padeswood Hall and Padeswood Hall Farm are illustrated in **Figure 1**.
- 2.1.2 Padeswood Hall and Padeswood Hall Farmhouse are accessed from the entrance to the Site via a short, gated track to the east, and are largely screened from public vantage points by tall hedgerows and mature tree cover. A car park is situated to the east of Padeswood Hall Farmhouse, the cement works then extending to the south and east.
- 2.1.3 Twentieth century housing flanks the southern side of Padeswood Drive (which runs parallel with the A5118) further to the east, while buildings to the north of the A5118 are of mixed character, predominantly late 19th century terraces of cottages interspersed with modern low-density garden or agricultural buildings, a former petrol station and a modern bungalow. The surrounding landscape is rural/agricultural.
- 2.1.4 The Site is situated at approximately 110m Above Ordnance Datum, located on a gentle south facing slope which falls from Buckley in the north towards Black Brook and the course of the Afon Alun in the south.
- 2.1.5 The local geology is highly varied, the solid geology in the location of the buildings being mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation. Superficial geology is uniformly Devensian Till (diamicton).⁶

⁶ <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/>
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Figure 1 Site Location



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3 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

- 3.1.1 The Bistree tithe map is in too poor a condition to determine if any buildings were present on the Site in the 1830s. Local plots recorded in the apportionment indicate the land was owned by Samuel Hancock and included a croft and meadow. The first series OS map (1 Inch, published 1840, refer to **Appendix A**) depicts buildings in this location but the level of detail is too schematic to determine the form of the buildings.
- 3.1.2 There is no record of Padeswood Hall in the 1841 census, however both the 1851 and 1861 censuses indicate William Hancock as head of Padeswood Hall (occupation listed as a 'merchant selling bricks and tiles'), with his wife Mary Ann, three sons (one a cotton broker), two daughters, plus a butler, cook, house maid and nurse. The Hancock family owned and ran the Lane End brickworks in Buckley. The works had been established in 1792 by John Rigby and William Hancock, taking advantage of the canalised River Dee and transporting the bricks via a tramway for distribution. The brickworks continued to operate until closure in 2004.
- 3.1.3 The Welsh National Archives, North East Wales Archives and British Newspaper Archive hold no records or articles referring to the building or Hancock Family at Padeswood prior to 1842. It is therefore likely that the house was built in or around 1840-41.
- 3.1.4 The first Edition OS (1:10,560, surveyed 1869-74) is the earliest large-scale mapping available for the Site, indicating that by the mid-19th century the Padeswood Hall complex had largely been established. The hall was situated at the north west corner of a courtyard of farm buildings, to the west of Padeswood Colliery and accessed directly from the Chester/Mold road to the north.
- 3.1.5 Census records for 1881 suggest the hall had been leased to Lt Colonel Walter Ashton Rigby, listed as farmer of 200 acres. Walter Rigby was the son of a Cheshire wine merchant and lived at the hall with his wife Mary, four sons, two daughters and nine servants (including a governess, cook, kitchen maid and housemaids). By 1901 Henry Hancock (brick manufacturer) and family were residents at the hall.
- 3.1.6 OS mapping indicates that the most substantial alterations to the building stock occurred in the period between 1898 and 1908, the works including alterations to Padeswood Hall and the building of Padeswood Hall Farmhouse. Throughout the first half of the 19th century the OS map sequence shows little further change. A summary of the visible changes within the OS map sequence is described in **Table 1**. Historic map extracts are included in **Appendix A**.
- 3.1.7 The Padeswood Hall estate was purchased for use as a horticultural institute by the University College of North Wales in the 1920s, and is recorded as a horticultural demonstration centre in 1937, eventually closing in 1944.⁷

⁷ <https://cdn.harper-adams.ac.uk/document/profile/150818-A-Short-History-of-Agricultural-Education-and-Rese125679.pdf>

- 3.1.8 The hall and land was sold by the County Council to Tunnel Portland Cement Company Ltd in 1944, and the cement works began operating on the adjacent land in 1949, becoming Castle Cement in 1986 and in 2007 Hanson Cement following acquisition of Hanson by Heidelberg Cement.
- 3.1.9 In its present condition the overall layout of Padeswood Hall and the adjacent farmhouse remains little changed from that depicted on the 1908 OS mapping. The farm buildings have clearly been altered during the period since 1948, most notably with the removal of the western range (the courtyard now enclosed by a wall on its western side), and an east-west aligned structure at the northern end of the eastern range has been demolished. Lean-to structures on the eastern elevation of the eastern range have also been removed. The buildings of the northern range have been modified through insertion of new openings along the northern elevation. The buildings of the southern range have been altered, the western and southern sides of the horseshoe configuration replaced with modern garages.

Table 1 Description of buildings depicted on historic OS map sequence

OS Date	Padeswood Hall	Padeswood Hall Farm Buildings	Padeswood Hall Farmhouse
1869-74 (1:10,560)	Rectilinear building with outrigger to the east. The range of outbuildings forming the western side of the farmyard abutted the south east corner of the hall. Gardens to the north, west and south with an orchard to the south.	Four ranges of buildings around a central courtyard. Western range comprises two linear buildings aligned north-south, abutting the farmhouse. Northern range comprises two slightly offset rectilinear buildings. Eastern range comprises a north-south aligned building with projecting structures (lean-tos) to the east, with an east-west aligned range at the northern end. Southern range comprises a horseshoe arrangement of structures opening to the east.	Not Built
1898 (1:10,560)	Minor modification to the north east corner of Padeswood Hall, infilling the space to the north of the original outrigger.	No substantive changes to core farm buildings. Small outbuilding constructed to east of eastern range.	Not Built

OS Date	Padeswood Hall	Padeswood Hall Farm Buildings	Padeswood Hall Farmhouse
1909 (1:2,500 and 1:10,560)	Veranda depicted around western, northern and southern sides of the hall. Addition of a projecting extension at the eastern end of the norther elevation. Changes to plan form of outrigger to the east. Northern of the farm buildings in the western range incorporated into the hall, with a small dog-leg extension. Small east-west aligned outbuilding constructed to east of outrigger.	Minor alteration to outbuildings to east of farm complex.	Padeswood Hall Farmhouse built to east of farm complex.
1938 (1:10,560)	No mapped changes	No mapped changes	No mapped changes
1948 (1:10,560)	No mapped changes	No mapped changes	No mapped changes

4 DESIGNATION STATUS

- 4.1.1 The buildings are not statutorily listed or recorded as locally listed buildings by the Flintshire County Council.
- 4.1.2 Padeswood Hall is recorded as a non-designated heritage asset by the Clwyd Powys Historic Environment Record (reference number 178802). It is described as a *“Traditional farm building, or building now encompassing a traditional farm building, identified from OS 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile map by CPAT. Farm”*. The building was added to the Historic Environment Records in 2021 following a digitisation of traditional farm buildings in Flintshire in 2019 by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT).
- 4.1.3 The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales contains a separate entry for Padeswood Hall (NPRN 409419), describing the building as *“a substantial 2-storey hipped-roofed house.”* The surrounding garden is separately identified by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales as asset NPRN 266274 (*“This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Flintshire XIV, sheet 10 (1899). Its main elements on that map include greenhouse, kitchen garden and lawns.”*). Both are depicted in a postcard dated 1905 (**Figure 2**).
- 4.1.4 The courtyard of farm buildings to the south east of Padeswood Hall are also recorded on the Historic Environment Records, comprising four further agricultural buildings (assets 178803, 178804, 178805 and 178806) and the farm as a whole (asset 178363).

Figure 2 1905 Postcard of Padeswood Hall (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales)



- 4.1.5 Padeswood Hall Farmhouse, dating to the period between 1898 and 1909, is not recorded on the Historic Environment Records and is not deemed to be of heritage interest.

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5 DESCRIPTION AND CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS

5.1 Padeswood Hall and Gardens

- 5.1.1 Padeswood Hall is a multi-phase structure, the western portion dating to c. 1840-41, with substantial modifications to the rear made between 1898 and 1908 (illustrated in **Figure 3**). The ubiquitous painted render finish prevents close analysis of the phasing.

Figure 3 Padeswood Hall western elevation



- 5.1.2 The main structure comprises a two storey plus basement, three-bay house of rendered brick construction. Externally the render is painted white. The roof is hipped with slate tiles and projecting eaves, through which iron rainwater goods project. There are four chimney stacks with square-sectioned, embossed ceramic pots. The principal elevation faces west across the former gardens, with three full height windows on the ground floor and three at first floor level. The main entrance is on the northern elevation which originally formed the main approach to the house, comprising a large unpainted timber door and surround with fanlight above.
- 5.1.3 To the rear is a two storey extension built between 1898 and 1908 with a pitched, slate tiled roof and chimney stacks. The extension projects forward of the earlier northern elevation, with two flat roofed, canted bay windows at ground floor level. The extension obscures the rear elevation of the earlier structure. Further outriggers at the back of the building were added between 1898 and 1908, incorporating part of the former western farm building range.
- 5.1.4 The following general observations can be made regarding the condition and degree of survival of historic features:
- Externally the rendered finish and colour reflects that visible in an image of the house taken in 1906;

- The roof form of the western portion of the house and its materials are presumed to be original;
- The chimney form is consistent across all sections of the building, suggesting either that all were replaced in the early 20th Century, or that the new chimneys were designed to replicate the originals;
- The external doors are modern replacements; and
- All windows have been replaced with uPVC units.

5.1.5 Internally the original room layout survives largely intact, with only minor partitioning. Alteration of the building to commercial use in the second half of the 20th century has resulted in the loss of earlier decorative and functional features and detailing. In general the condition of the surface finishes is very poor, with significant deterioration and damage to the fabric due to mould growth, water ingress and some vandalism. The following key points were noted:

- Original decorative plasterwork, including acanthus-leaf ceiling roses and cornices, are present in three rooms. Embossed friezes were noted in one room and the hallway. Elsewhere there is little evidence of surviving decorative features;
- The staircase in the hallway is typically late-Georgian, with fine twisted stick balusters. This has been damaged with some balusters broken, apparently recently;
- The larger formal rooms retain their original timber window surrounds and shutters, though the window units are now all uPVC;
- No original fireplaces were observed;
- Skirtings have been replaced in most rooms;
- Doors have largely been replaced with modern fire doors or part glazed doors;
- Modern stud wall partitions were noted in several rooms to subdivide spaces for office use/storage;
- Modern heating, pipework and strip lighting is present throughout;
- An observed area of ceiling collapse due to water ingress suggests the ceilings have been replaced, at least in part, with skimmed plasterboard. Elsewhere there are lowered ceilings or ceiling tile coverings; and
- Original room functions have been lost due to repurposing for commercial use. No features were observed relating to specific activities (e.g. kitchens, bathrooms, storage etc.).

5.1.6 The gardens to the hall surround the west and south of the building. At present these are heavily overgrown, and at the time of survey were snow covered. The gardens are relatively simple, comprising lawns with perimeter hedges containing mature trees. A more distinct belt of mature trees is present along the northern boundary of the lawn. Two mature trees and a specimen willow survive in the centre/western end of

the lawn. Kitchen gardens and glasshouses referred to in the RCAHMW description are no longer extant. It is unknown if below ground features of these aspects survive.

- 5.1.7 Historic mapping indicates that originally the house had a separate entrance to the adjacent farm buildings. This comprised a short driveway approaching the house from the north east via an entrance from the main road. As depicted on the mapping, the driveway widened in front of the northern elevation of the house and included a turning circle for carriages/vehicles. These features still survive, though overgrown, as visible in aerial photography of the Site (**Figure 4**).

Figure 4 Aerial View of Padeswood Hall and Gardens



5.2 Padeswood Hall Farm Buildings

Figure 5 Padeswood Hall Farm Buildings, view to south west



- 5.2.1 The farm buildings at Padeswood Hall are arranged around a central, overgrown courtyard and comprise two principal ranges of two storey agricultural buildings to the east and south, two adjoining single storey buildings to the north and a range of single storey modern garages in a horseshoe configuration to the south of the southern range. A low, open sided shed is located in the centre of the courtyard.
- 5.2.2 The earliest structures are the eastern, southern and northern ranges which are likely to date to the 1840s, contemporary with (or possibly earlier than) the hall. The eastern and southern ranges are brick built, of two storeys with pitched, slate covered roofs. The northern range comprises two adjoining, slightly offset single storey sheds with shallow pitched roofs. The following observations were noted:
- **Eastern range:** two distinct phases of brick construction, with a taller element at the northern end. English garden wall brickwork to all elevations. All lean-to structures depicted on historic mapping have been removed. All original windows, ventilation slits and doors have been bricked up. The northern elevation is rendered, possibly having been rebuilt following removal of an east-west aligned building in the second half of the 20th century. A large modern doorway with concrete lintel and roller-shutter has been inserted into the southern elevation. Internally the space has been opened up into a single large storage space, with concrete pilasters inserted to support the side walls and roof trusses. There are no obvious signs of original functions, however the pattern of door and window openings suggest this was originally for stabling or cow houses (shippons) with hay lofts above;
 - **Southern range:** single range, apparently of a single phase. Brick built with English garden wall brickwork to all elevations. All original windows, ventilation slits and doors have been bricked up. Modern plate glass windows inserted on southern elevation. Large folding timber doors beneath concrete lintel on

eastern gable elevation. The building is overgrown with ivy in parts and the interior was not inspected; and

- **Northern range:** Two offset sheds, brick built. The eastern possibly has a slate roof, while the western has been reclad with corrugated sheeting. The northern and western elevations of the western shed have been rebuilt, with large concrete-framed garage doors to the north and modern brickwork to the west, possibly suggesting this structure has been completely replaced. Both buildings are in use as informal storage.

5.2.3 To the south of the southern range are two rows of modern garages, of composite construction with brick end walls, corrugated sheet cladding to the monopitch roofs and timber doors.

5.2.4 In the centre of the courtyard is an open-sided animal shelter or store, comprising a single spine wall supporting a corrugated sheeting roof to either side which is supported on timber uprights.

5.3 Padeswood Hall Farmhouse

Figure 6 Padeswood Hall Farmhouse



5.3.1 The farmhouse (built between 1898-1908) is located to the east of the farm buildings and comprises a two-storey, brick built domestic house with exposed brick at the ground floor, rendered brick to the upper storey and gabled roof with slate tile coverings. The ground plan is irregular. From the visible areas seen during the site inspection there has been some modernisation with the introduction of uPVC windows and modern extraction flues. The house is currently occupied and assumed to be in good condition generally.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Padeswood Hall

Architectural interest- Low to Medium

- 6.1.1 Padeswood Hall is a domestic country house built in a relatively simple late Georgian style, with white painted rendered brick elevations and very limited external adornment to the elevations, doorways or windows. The architect is unknown.
- 6.1.2 The likely date of construction places the house at the very tail end of the period in which Georgian architecture was fashionable, as Italianate-influenced designs increasingly predominated in the early Victorian period. Stylistically Padeswood Hall does not compare with listed examples of late Georgian villas in the local area, such as the Grade II listed Ffrith Hall (Cadw reference 19385). Later alterations have obscured parts of the original external layout, and many original features including the windows and doors have been replaced.
- 6.1.3 Internally the original floor plan survives, with some minor partitioning. Original decorative plasterwork and joinery survives to varying degrees in a limited number of the ground floor rooms (ceiling roses, cornices, friezes, skirtings and window shutters), however the fireplaces and other functional fittings were removed during the building's use as educational and office space. The internal décor is in a dilapidated state due to water ingress, mould growth and damage following a number of years of disuse.

Historic interest - Low

- 6.1.4 The building is tangentially associated with the Buckley brick and tile industry, and new wealth creation in North Wales which was stimulated by the transport links facilitated by the canalisation of the River Dee in the 18th century.

Close historical associations- Low

- 6.1.5 The house was built for local businessman William Hancock, proprietor of the Lane End Brickworks and having associations with the Buckley brick and tile industry. The house and farm operated as a horticultural institute for a short period between 1924 and 1944, before transferring to the ownership of the cement works. There is very little documentary information relating to the house, the most frequently recorded references associated with its use as a horticultural centre.

Group value- Low

- 6.1.6 The house forms part of a group, historically associated with the adjacent 19th century farm buildings. Though fallen into disuse and overgrown, the surviving gardens to the

west and south of the house, and the original driveway to the north provide context for the house and form part of its setting which contributes to its heritage significance.

Age and rarity- Low

- 6.1.7 Padeswood Hall was built in or around 1840-42. Measured against Cadw's criteria for listing this places the hall in the later period, requiring much greater selectivity given the number of buildings constructed and surviving from 1840 onwards.

6.2 Padeswood Hall Farm Buildings

Architectural interest- Low

- 6.2.1 The eastern, southern and northern ranges are typical of early-mid 19th century brick-built agricultural buildings in the local area. They have been modified through structural alteration, blocking of windows and doors and at least partial loss of internal functional uses.
- 6.2.2 The modern garages to the south of the southern range and a small open sided shed in the centre of the farmyard are not of architectural interest.

Historic interest - Low

- 6.2.3 The farm is associated with agricultural practice which was widespread in the area in the mid - late 19th century.

Close historical associations- Low

- 6.2.4 There is some historic interest due to the association with the adjacent hall. The farm operated for approximately 20 years as a horticultural institute before transferring to the ownership of the cement works. There is very little documentary information relating to the farm.

Group value- Low

- 6.2.5 The farm buildings form part of a group, historically associated with the adjacent hall. The courtyard arrangement is typical of the form which emerged in the first half of the 19th century. This arrangement persists, though has been altered through the loss of

a former range to the west and an earlier perpendicular range in the north east corner of the farm.

Age and rarity- Low

6.2.6 Surviving farm buildings from the mid-19th century onwards are relatively common.

6.3 Padeswood Hall Farmhouse

Architectural interest- Negligible

6.3.1 The farmhouse was built between 1898 and 1908. The building is not of architectural interest.

Historic interest - Low

6.3.2 The house is associated with changes to the organisation of Padeswood Hall Farm at the turn of the 20th century.

Close historical associations- Negligible

6.3.3 There are no close historical associations.

Group value- Low

6.3.4 There is some limited group value with the adjacent farm buildings.

Age and rarity- Negligible

6.3.5 As an early 20th century farmhouse there is negligible interest given the age and rarity of this building. Surviving domestic buildings of the early 20th century are common.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Padeswood Hall and Gardens

- 7.1.1 Padeswood Hall dates to c.1840-41, and is a moderately high-status house built in a late-Georgian architectural style. The architect is unknown. The building has obviously been subjected to alteration and modernisation, with the loss of the original windows and doors externally and incremental changes to the building plan at the rear. A large proportion of the internal decorative features have also been lost. The room layout survives, however the legibility of original room functions has been diminished by the removal of fittings.
- 7.1.2 Based on the site inspection and documentary evidence the building's status as a non-designated heritage asset (as recorded by the Historic Environment Records and Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales) is considered to be justified. Compared with other listed examples of Georgian villas in the local area, Padeswood Hall is of low architectural interest. There is some local historic interest as the home of the Hancock family (noted brick and tile merchants associated with the Buckley brick industry), until the sale of the house in c. 1924. The building is in poor condition.
- 7.1.3 The gardens surrounding Padeswood Hall are also identified as a non-designated heritage asset by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. The gardens are overgrown but retain their original layout, with the exception of the lost glasshouse and kitchen garden, though these may be detectable as surface/below ground features.

7.2 Padeswood Hall Farm Buildings

- 7.2.1 The original farm buildings are mid-19th century in date, likely to have been built around the same time as Padeswood Hall. The courtyard layout survives, but all of the surviving buildings have been substantially altered with blocking of windows and doors, loss of external ranges and lean-to extensions, addition of modern roller shutter entrances and complete demolition of some of the original buildings.
- 7.2.2 The farm buildings are identified as non-designated heritage assets and are recorded on the HER. Overall their heritage value is low, and it is the group value these buildings have with Padeswood Hall and the survival of the farm layout that contributes most to their heritage significance.

7.3 Padeswood Hall Farmhouse

- 7.3.1 The farmhouse was built between 1898 and 1908. It is a turn-of-the-century farmhouse which is likely to have been built to separate the management of the farm from

Padeswood Hall. The house is not listed or identified as a non-designated heritage asset.

- 7.3.2 Based on the site inspection and documentary evidence, its architectural and historic interest is assessed as being negligible and it is not regarded as a non-designated heritage asset.

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8 SUMMARY

- 8.1.1 Padeswood Hall dates to approximately 1840-41 and is built in a late-Georgian architectural style. Based on the observations undertaken during the site inspection and documentary evidence, the building's status as a non-designated heritage asset (as recorded by Historic Environment Records and Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales) is considered justified. Padeswood Hall is considered to be of low architectural interest.
- 8.1.2 The original farm buildings are likely to have been built at the same time as Padeswood Hall. The surviving buildings have been altered substantially and are considered to be of low value.
- 8.1.3 Padeswood Hall Farmhouse has been assessed as having negligible architectural and historic interest and it is regarded as not a non-designated heritage asset.

9 REFERENCES

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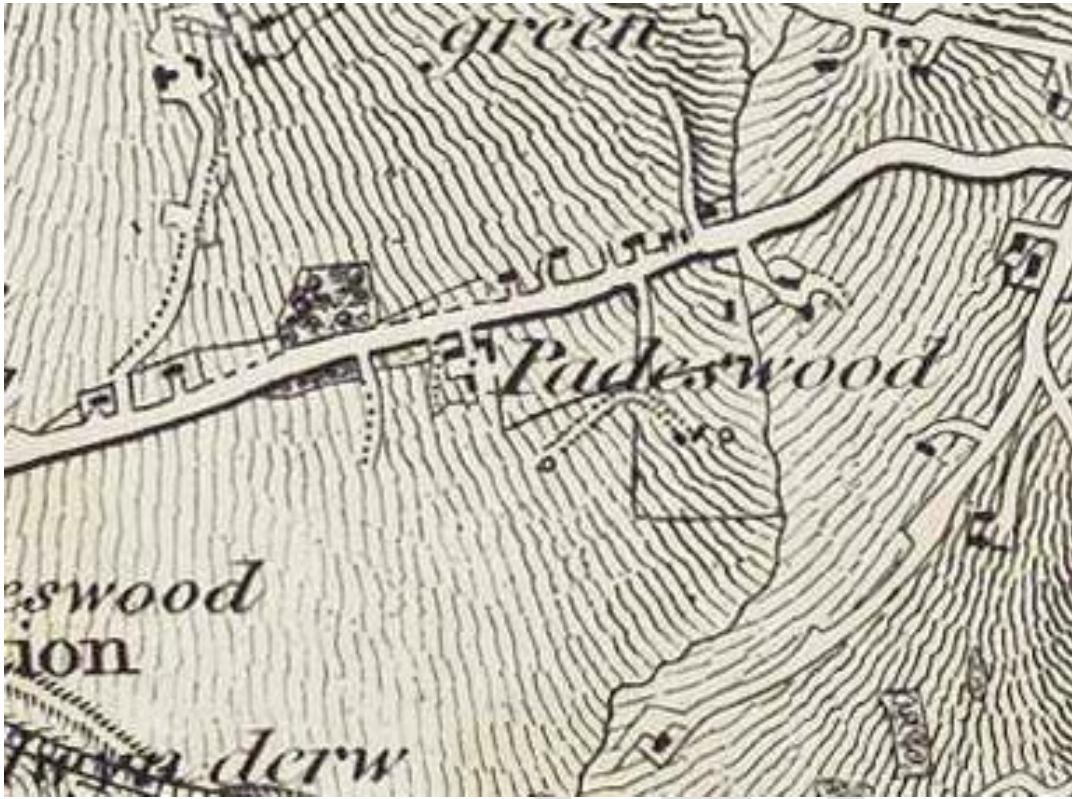
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APPENDICES

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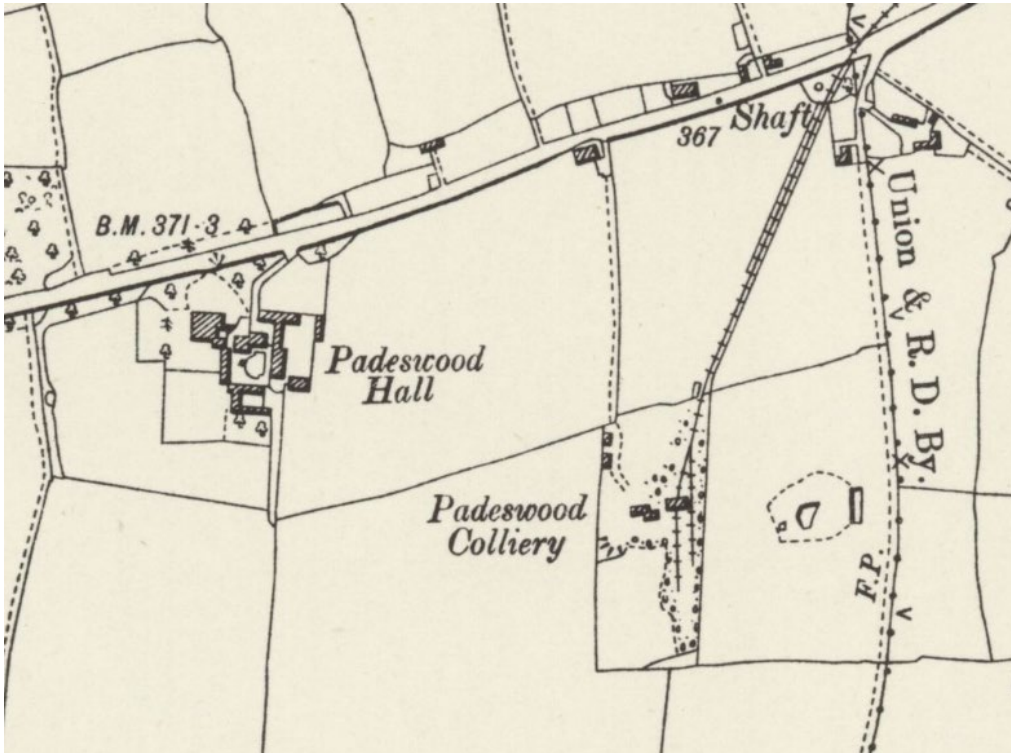
APPENDIX A HISTORIC MAPS



1840 First Series OS Map (1 Inch)



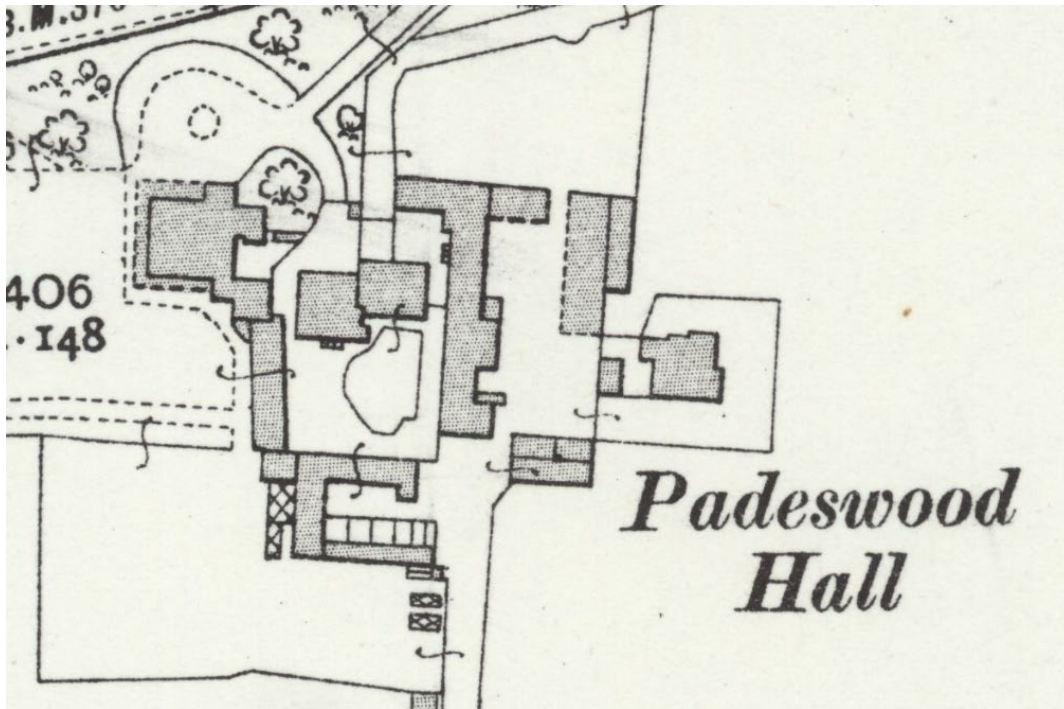
1869-74 OS, 1:10,560 Scale



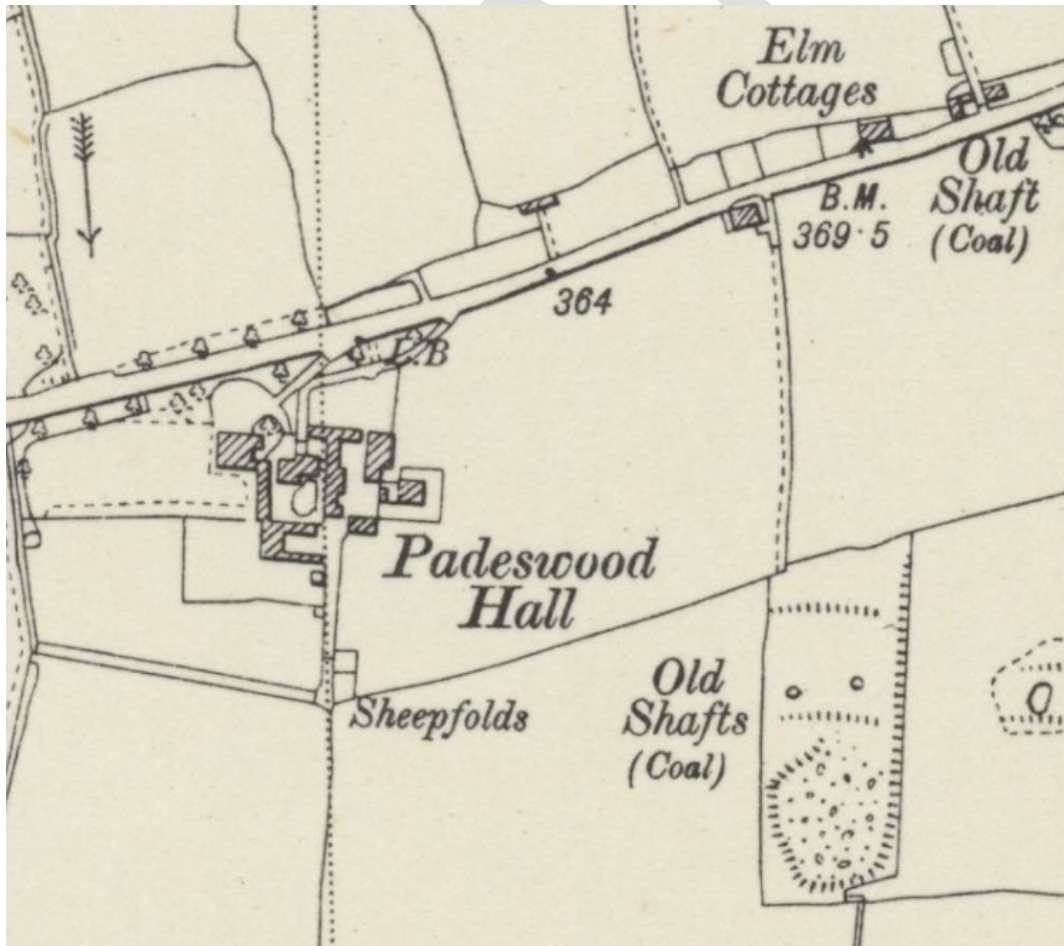
1898 OS, 1:10,560 Scale



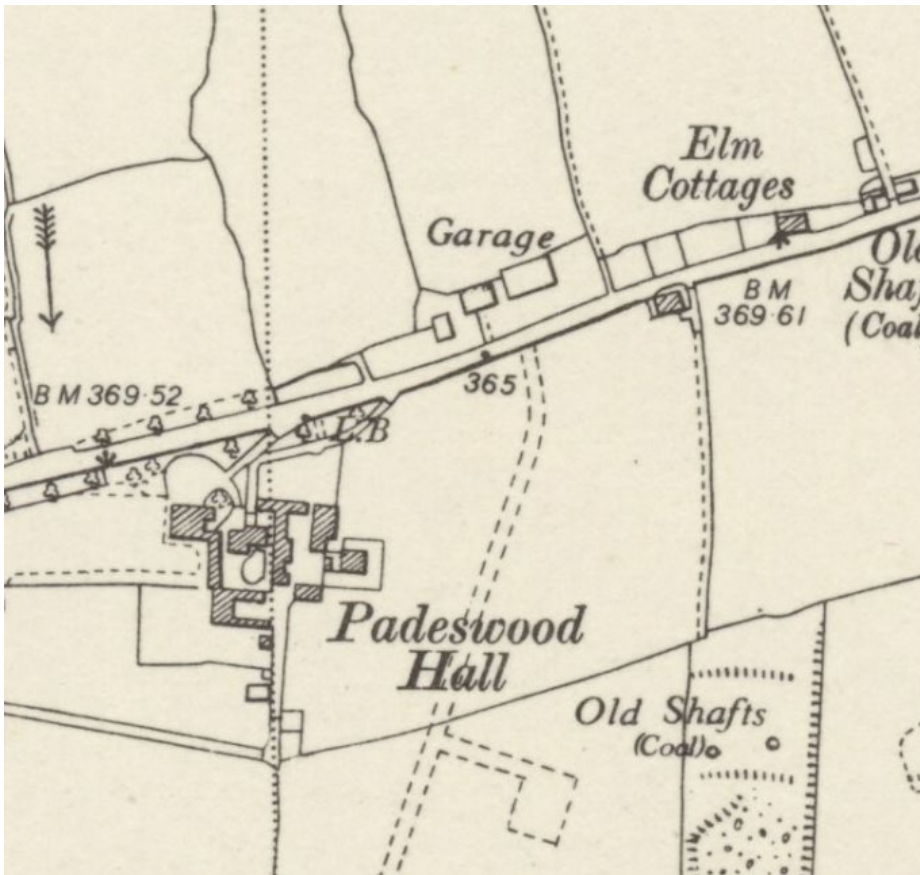
1909 OS, 1: 10,560 Scale



1909 OS, 1:2,500 Scale



1938 OS, 1:10,560 Scale



1948 OS, 1:10,560 Scale



1960-63 OS, 1:10,000 Scale

APPENDIX B PHOTOGRAPHS

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Padeswood Hall

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Padeswood Hall Farm Buildings

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Padeswood Hall Farmhouse

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