

**WATCHING BRIEF AT
RUSCOMBE HOUSE, WESTGATE,
COWBRIDGE CF71 7AQ
PLANNING APPLICATION:
2018/00461/FUL
(VALE OF GLAMORGAN)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Tim Makin

December 2018



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RUSCOMBE HOUSE, WESTGATE,
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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2018/632

For: Tim Makin

December 2018

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Cover photograph: The area in which the new extension was to be built, looking southeast.

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2018/632

EVENT RECORD HER PRN - GGAT E006135

DYDDIAD 12^{fed} Rhagfyr 2018 **DATE** 12th December 2018

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

JENNY HALL MCIFA *Jenny Hall*

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

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Event Record PRN – GGAT HER

PRN	E006135
Name	Watching Brief at Ruscombe House, Westgate, Cowbridge CF71 7AQ Planning Application: 2018/00461/FUL (Vale Of Glamorgan)
Type	WATCHING BRIEF
NGR	SS9907874840
Easting	299078
Northing	174840
Summary (English)	In October 2018, Trysor carried out a watching brief on the groundworks for a rear extension at Ruscombe House, Westgate, Cowbridge, at SS9907874840. Two undated linear features were recorded. © Trysor 2018
Summary (Cymraeg)	Yn ystod Mis Hydref 2018, cwblhawyd Trysor brîff gwyllo ar waith paratoadol ar gyfer estyniad y tu cefn i Ruscombe House, Westgate, Y Bontfaen, cyfeirnod grid SS9907874840. Cofnodwyd dwy ffos yno ond nid oedd unrhyw dystiolaeth yn bresennol i'w dyddio. © Trysor 2018
Description	
Sources	Trysor, 2018, Watching Brief at Ruscombe House, Westgate, Cowbridge CF71 7AQ Planning Application: 2018/00461/FUL (Vale Of Glamorgan)
Copyright	© Trysor 2018

Project boundary – groundworks at SS9907874840, GIS polygon will be supplied to HER

1. Summary

1.1 In October 2018, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a rear extension at Ruscombe House, Westgate, Cowbridge, CF71 7AQ at SS9907874844.

1.2 Two linear features were recorded within the foundation trench Contexts [006] and [008] were sealed by a former plough soil dating to before Ruscombe House was built in the 1970s. No dating evidence was retrieved from feature [006] and only artefacts dating to 19th century or later were recovered from feature [008].

1.2.1 Feature [006] was a shallow gully with a homogenous fill. Feature [008] was a much larger, deeper feature filled by a charcoal-rich silt clay.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 3 and 6 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Mr Tim Makin of 2, Cefn Onn Meadows, Cardiff, CF14 0FL, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to prepare a written scheme of investigation relating to condition 3, planning application number: 2018/00461/FUL (Vale of Glamorgan) and implement the approved written scheme of investigation, see Figure 1.

3.2 Trysor prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), in line with Standards and Guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, see Appendix 1.

3.3 An existing part of the house and conservatory were removed prior to the watching brief, and a new foundation trench excavated on the northern side of the house, see Figure 2. The excavation of the trench was observed by Trysor in October 2018.

Watching Brief at Ruscombe House, Westgate, Cowbridge CF71 7AQ
 Planning Application: 2018/00461/FUL (Vale Of Glamorgan)

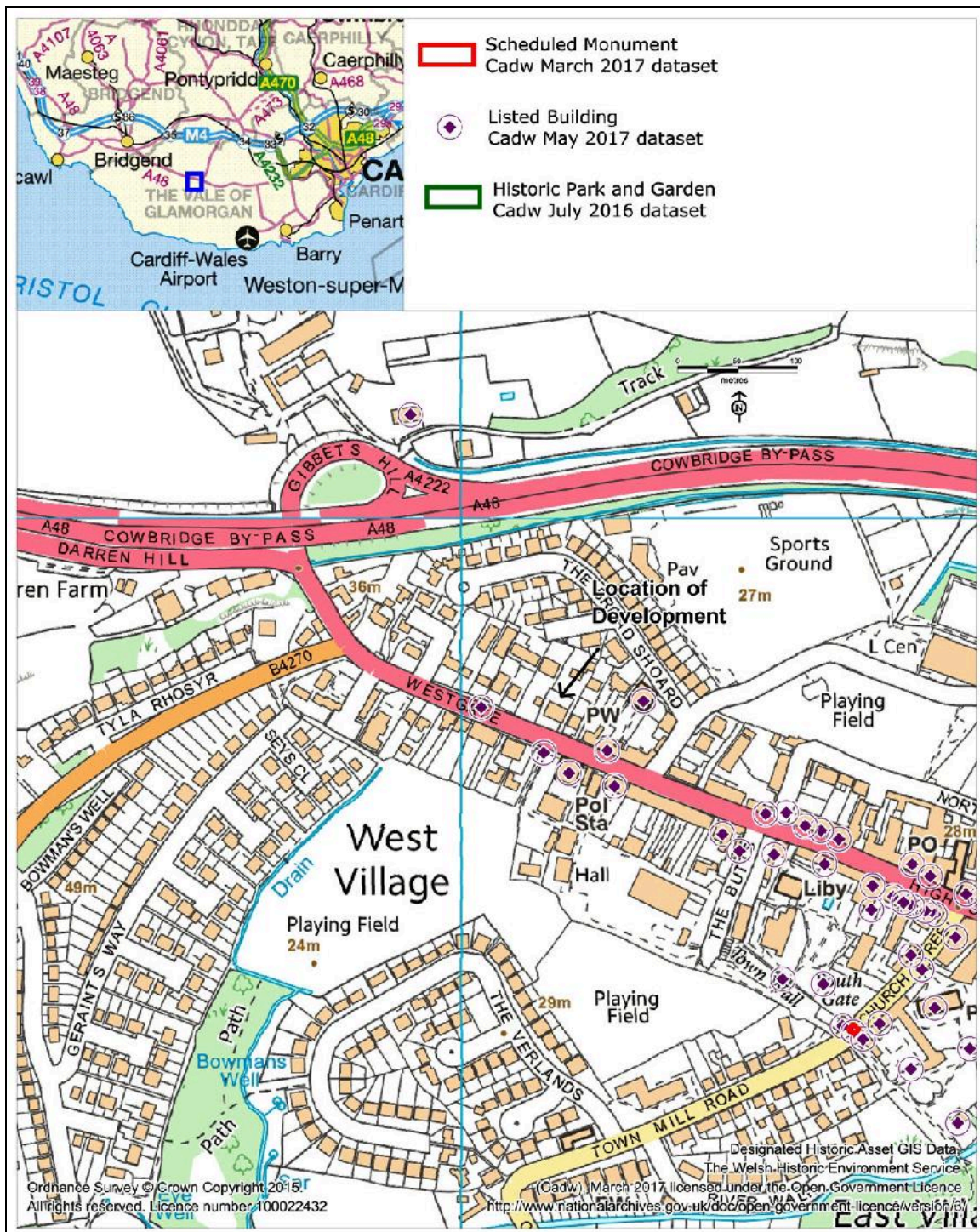


Figure 1: Location of Ruscombe House, Westgate, Cowbridge.

4. Historical and Archaeological Overview

4.1 Cowbridge lies on the line of the Roman road from Cardiff to Neath. There is little physical evidence for this road which was plotted by Margary in 1973 as route RR60c mainly following the course of the A48 (Burnham & Davies, 2010, p.317, Sherman & Evans, 2004, p.24). The A48 to the north of Cowbridge is a 20th century bypass and the line of the Roman road is believed to have followed the main road through Cowbridge, along what is now the A4222. In 1977/1978 Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust excavated at 75 High Street, Cowbridge and recorded a V-shaped ditch 1.5 metres wide and 0.9 metres deep (Robinson, DM, 1980, p.21) which has been identified as the ditch on the northern side of the road.

4.1.1 It has been suggested that Cowbridge may be the site of the Roman fort Bovium, mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary. Evidence for this includes a large, 13 room, Roman bathhouse discovered in 1981 to the north of the town, and large ditches, up to 5 metres wide and more than 1 metre deep. One ditch at 61 High Street (Midland Bank) was recorded during excavations in 1981/82 (HER PRN E000863) had been heavily truncated by later features but was thought to be aligned northeast to southwest and out of use during the 2nd century. Another large ditch was recorded at the Local Authority Landscape Depot running east to west again out of use in the 2nd century (Burnham & Davies, 2010, p.304).

4.1.2 There is extensive evidence of settlement at Cowbridge during the Roman period although so far it has been difficult to define the nature of that settlement. Buildings, enclosures, drainage systems, kilns, iron working sites, burials and artefacts have all been found.

4.1.3 Excavations in 1981 at Hopyard Meadow to the south of Westgate and 160 metres to the west of the current development site recorded Roman ditches, postholes and a possible small Roman building and occupation layer, (Parkhouse & Evans, 1996, p.211) (HER PRN GGATE001112). The largest ditch contained 4th century artefacts including a carved sandstone lion (Parkhouse & Evans, 1996, p.215 - 216). It was considered that this area was on the edge of the settled area in the Roman period, but the carved lion could indicate the presence of a funerary element prior to the 4th century AD. Three evaluation trenches in 1996 at The Nook, Westgate, 80 metres to the west northwest of the current development site recorded no Roman artefacts or features, but a watching brief in 2013 at Wayside 95 metres to the west northwest of the development site revealed a single Roman feature dating to the 1st or 2nd century (Robic, J-Y, 2013) (HER PRN GGAT E005504).

4.2 Medieval Cowbridge was a planted new town, but without a castle or military focus. Whether there was a formal settlement here in the immediate post-conquest phase is unknown at present, but by 1254 Richard de Clare had founded a settlement at Cowbridge and by 1262-3 had somewhere in the region of 59 burgesses. The settlement continued to grow and by 1306 had 276 burgesses (Robinson, DM, 1980, p.37-38)

4.2.1 The original burgage plots are considered to have been within the area of the walled town, to the east of the development site. As the population increased the burgage plots are believed to have expanded outwards to the west and east along the main road, each plot lying at right angle to the road, (Robinson, DM, 1980, p.40-42).

4.2.2 The current development plot in the western section of the possible layout of burgage plots identified by Robinson (Robinson, DM, 1980, figures 9 & 10). He suggested burgage plots in this part of the area would date to around 1306 when there were 276 burgesses.

4.2.3 The evidence from Hopyard Meadow on the south side of Westgate, to the west of the current development plot did not produce evidence for burgage plots (AG Marvell in Parkhouse and Evans, 1996, 110-122). Indeed two buildings recorded and thought to be of medieval were arranged parallel to the road, rather than at right angles, with a suggestion of features connecting the two structures. (HER PRN GGATE001112).

4.2.4 Evaluation trenches in 1996 at The Nook, 80 metres to the west northwest of the development site recorded a gully running north northeast to south southwest containing medieval pottery (Locock & Williams, 1996). Its purpose was unknown. This is recorded under event record HER PRN GGATE002210 in the regional HER, but that record is currently located as point data some 100 metres to the south of the Nook. A record for the medieval pottery, HER PRN GGAT02471s is also badly located and the point data currently lies c. 850 metres to the south of the Nook.

4.3 Whether there were burgage plots this far west of the centre of Cowbridge or not, by the time of the tithe map in 1843, the current development area lay in a field, number 11 on the tithe map and called "Meadow", see Figure 2. It was part of land leased by a Thomas Griffiths along with field (10) to the west and a stable and garden (12) to the east.



Figure 2: Parish tithe map.

4.3.1 The development site remained part of a field until the 1970s when Ruscombe House and other houses were built.

4.4 Excavations at Larkhill, 35 metres to the west northwest of Ruscombe House recorded no artefacts or archaeological features (Turner, J, 2009) (HER PRN GGATE005504).

4.5 The underlying geology is are of interbedded shell limestones of the Blue Lias Formation laid down approximately 191 to 199 million years ago in the Jurassic period in shallow, lime-mud rich seas. Overlying this are Quaternary deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel laid down up to 3 million years ago (BGS, 2018).

5. Methodology

5.1 On 15th October 2018, a watching brief was carried out by Trydor on the mechanical excavation of the foundation trench for two walls for an extension to the rear of Ruscombe House.

5.2 The site code used was RCH2018. The following number sequences were used to record contexts and photographs, see Table 1.

Number Sequence	Used For	Numbers Used
001 - 100	Context numbers	001- 009
101 - 200	Photograph numbers	101 to 112

Table 1: Number sequences used

5.3 The excavation of the foundation trench for the two walls was carried out with mini mechanical excavator and a 0.65 wide, toothed bucket. The northern part of the foundation trench was 13.2 metres west-northwest to east-southeast long, and the western part was 4.75 metres long, see Figure 3.

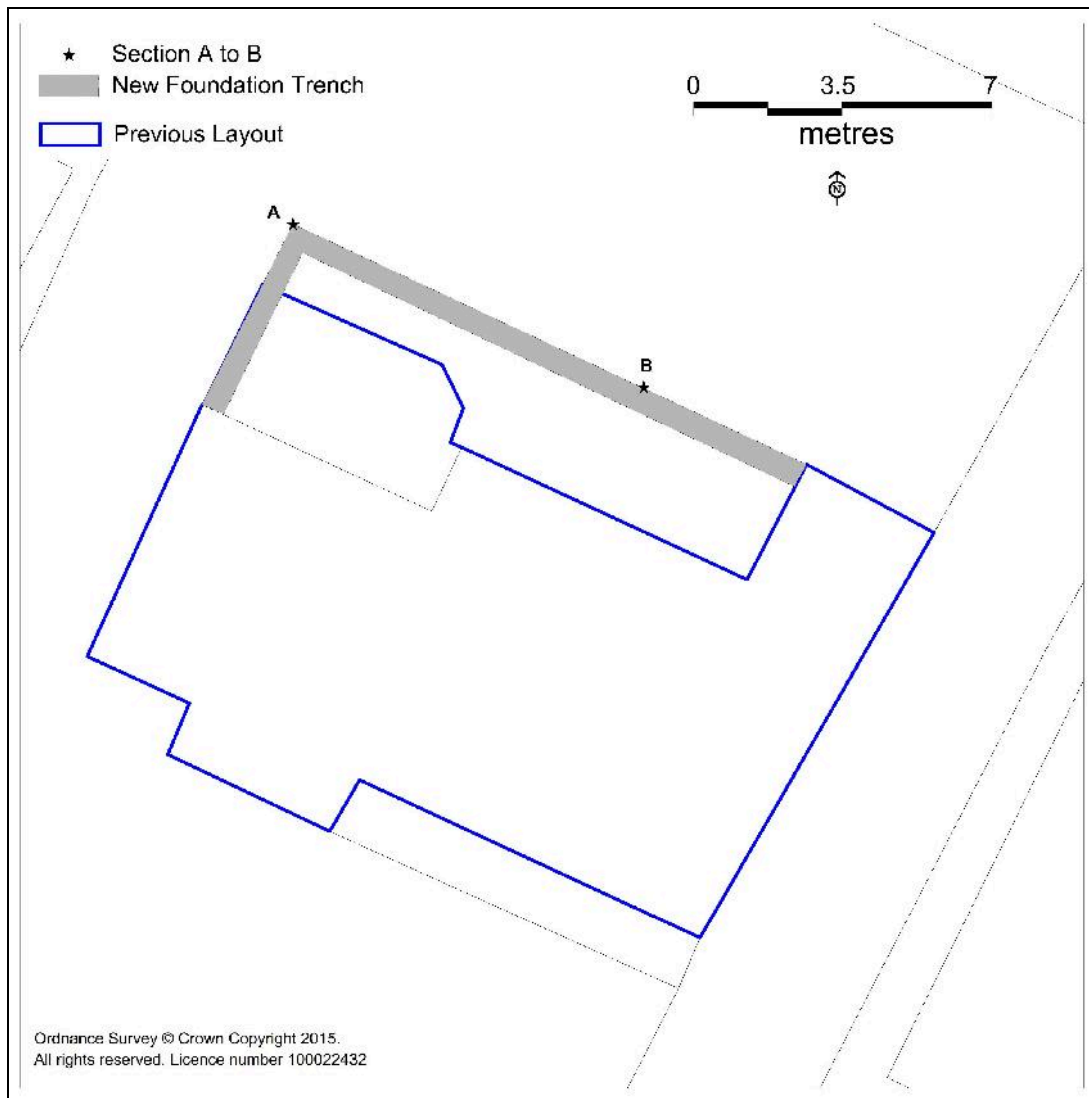


Figure 3: The location of the excavated foundation trench

6. Site Stratigraphy

6.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

6.2 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	c.0.20 metres where present	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown loam with less than 1% gravel	Garden Soil (already removed in some areas)
002	Up to 0.50 metres	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown clay	Former ploughsoil
003	Up to 1.0 metres	5YR 4/3 reddish brown clay with less than 15% gravel	Fill of 004
004	More than 1.0 metres	Cut filled by 003, cuts 002	Cut
005	0.3 metres	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clay with some small stones	Fill of 006
006	0.3 metres	Cut filled by 005, cuts 009	Cut, probably a shallow gully. Undated.
007	More than 0.46 metres	10YR 3/1 very dark grey with some charcoal and stones towards its bottom up to 0.20 metres long.	Fill of [008]
008	More than 0.46 metres	Cut filled by 007, cuts 009. The feature was still visible in the base of the trench so its complete profile and depth was not ascertained. 4.2 metres wide at top in section.	Cut, probably a ditch. Undated although no finds earlier than 19 th century.
009	-	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay with sand	Natural Subsoil
010	More than 1.0 metres	Stone rubble	Modern fill of [004]

6.3 Foundation Trench (Plates 1 to 12, Appendix B)

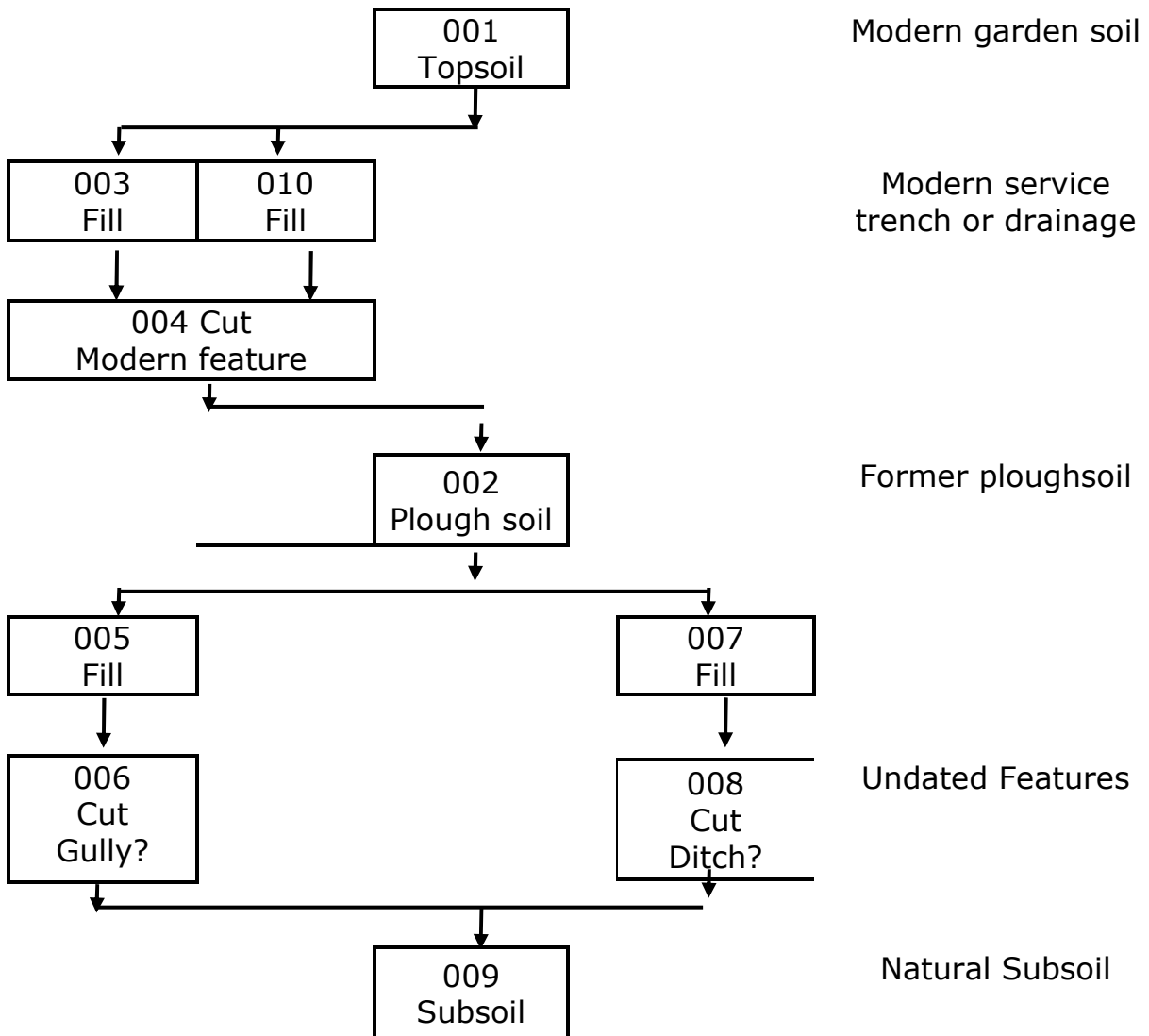
6.3.1 The subsoil (009) was cut by two features, [006] and [008]. Neither feature was dated, other than their fills were sealed by (002), the former plough soil when the site was a field.

6.3.2 Feature [006] was filled by (005), a uniform 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clay with some small stones. The feature was 0.30 metres deep, 0.90 metres wide (west-northwest to east-southeast) and at least 0.65 metres long (width of the foundation trench). It may be a narrow, shallow gully running from a northerly to southerly direction. No artefacts were retrieved from and its date is unknown although it cut the subsoil and the fill was sealed by (002).

6.3.3 Feature [008] was filled by (007), 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silt clay with some charcoal and stones towards its bottom up to 0.20 metres long. The feature was over 0.46 metres deep, 4.2 metres wide (west-northwest to east-southeast) across the top in section, and at least 0.65 metres long (width of the foundation trench). Its profile suggests that it is a ditch running from a northerly to southerly direction. Only 19th century artefacts were retrieved from the fill (007) and its date is unknown although it cut the subsoil and the fill was sealed by (002).

6.3.4 Layer (002) above these features was a 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown clay, up to 0.50 metres deep and considered to be the former plough soil from when the site was part of the field system before Ruscombe House was built in the 1970s.

6.3.5 A modern trench or pit [004] was observed in the northern corner of the trench, cutting (002) and sealed by (001) a thin garden soil probably dating to or after the building of Ruscombe House.



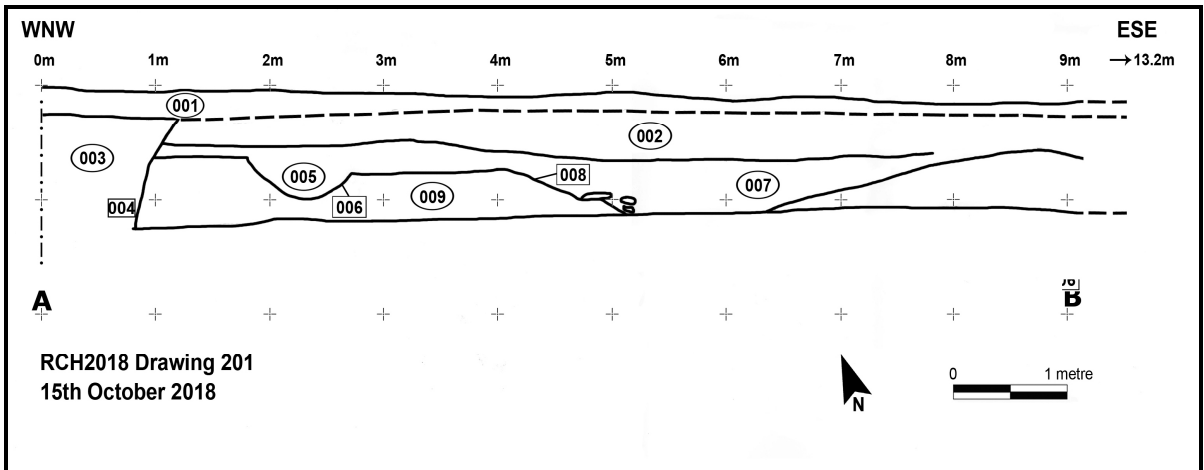


Figure 4: Section A to B drawn at 1:10 scale

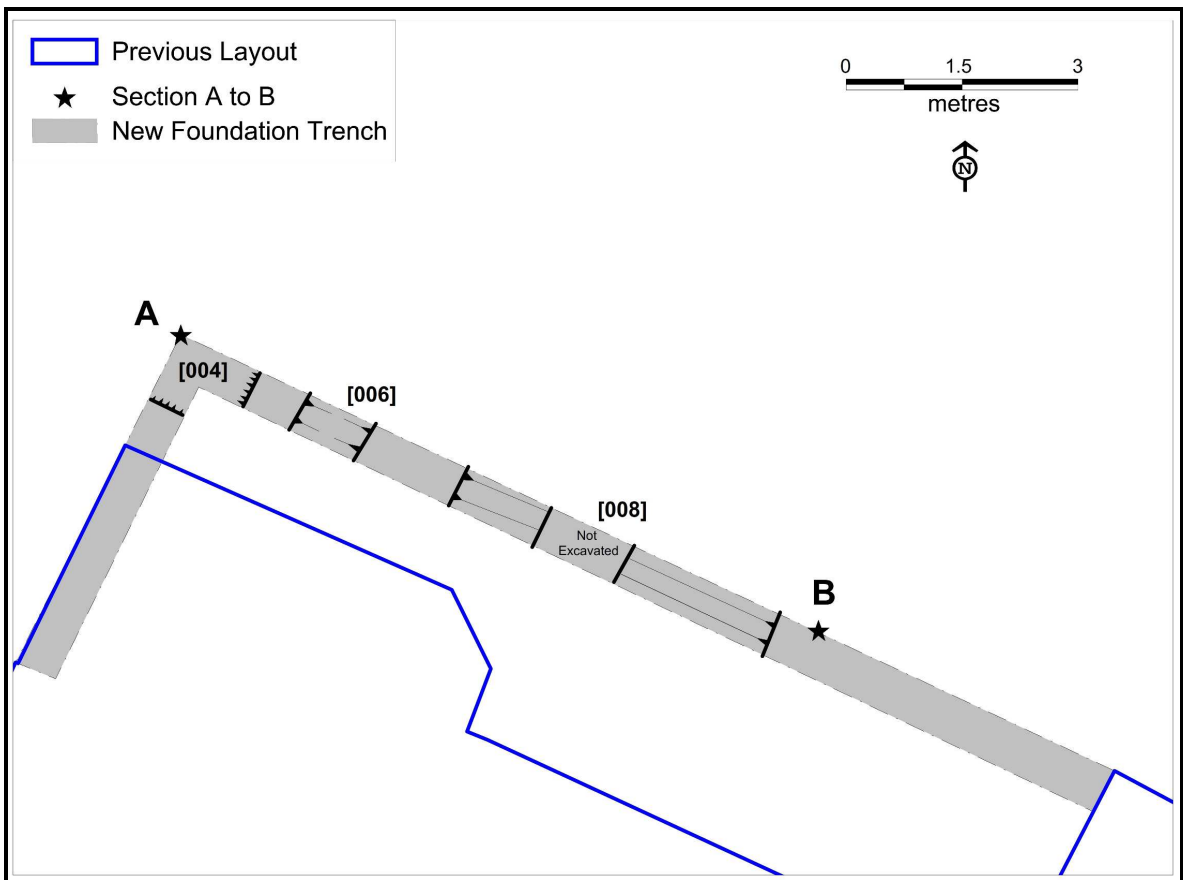


Figure 5: Plan of features recorded.

7. Photographs

7.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of topsoil stripping and excavation of trenches using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following map, see Figure 6. The photographs are included in Appendix 2 at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
RCH2018_001	General view of the development area	15/10/2018	Looking west
RCH2018_002	General view of the development area	15/10/2018	Looking east
RCH2018_003	General view of the development area	15/10/2018	Looking southeast
RCH2018_004	Northern part of the foundation trench with (007) clearly visible in the northern section	15/10/2018	Looking west-northwest
RCH2018_005	Northern part of the foundation trench with (007) and [008] clearly visible in the northern section, overlain by (002) and (001).	15/10/2018	Looking northeast
RCH2018_006	Northern part of the foundation trench, with (007) and [008] clearly visible in the northern section, overlain by (002) and (001), cutting subsoil (009)	15/10/2018	Looking east
RCH2018_007	Northern corner of the foundation trench showing (001) overlying (003) and [004].	15/10/2018	Looking north
RCH2018_008	Northern part of the foundation trench, showing (005) and [006] and subsoil (009). Contexts (002) and (001) overlying	15/10/2018	Looking northeast.
RCH2018_009	Northern part of the foundation trench with the western part of (007) and [008] clearly visible in the northern section, overlain by (002) and (001).	15/10/2018	Looking northeast.
RCH2018_010	Northern part of the foundation trench with the eastern part of (007) and [008] clearly visible in the northern section, overlain by (002) and (001).	15/10/2018	Looking northeast.

RCH2018_011	Northern end on the western part of the foundation trench, looking northwest, showing stone fill (010) of [004].	15/10/2018	Looking northwest
RCH2018_012	Southern end of the western part of the foundation trench	15/10/2018	Looking west northwest

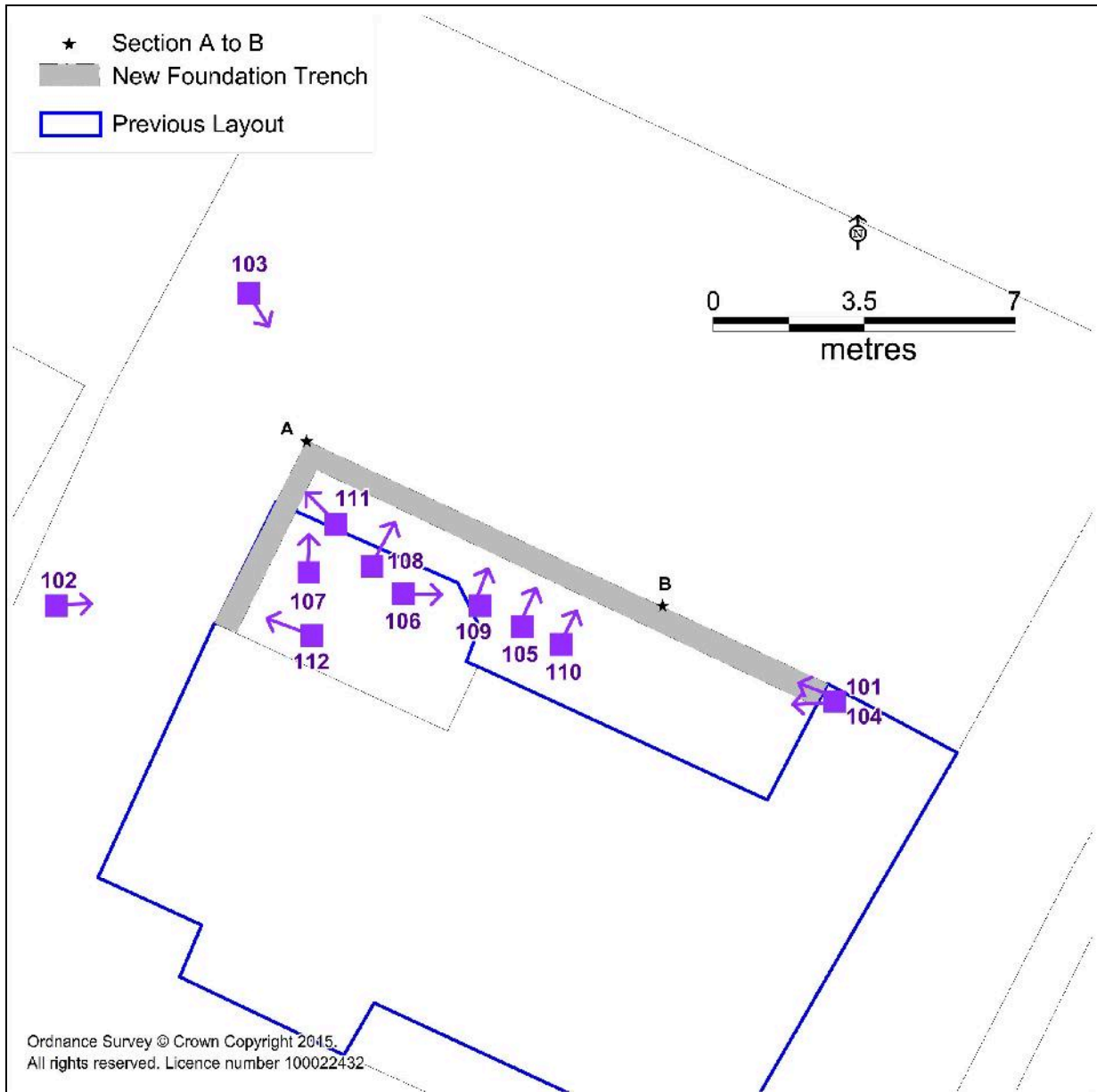


Figure 6: Location of photographs RCH2018_101 to RCH2018_112

8. Conclusion

8.1 Two linear features were recorded which appear to predate the former ploughsoil when the site was part of the field system before Ruscombe House was built in the 1970s.

8.2 Both features appeared to be at roughly right angles to the present road layout and parallel to former field boundaries. No dating evidence was retrieved from the slighter feature [006]. From the broader, deeper feature, retrieved artefacts dated to 19th century or later.

9 Archive

9.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

9.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Swansea Event Record PRN GGAT E006135.

10. Sources

BGS, 2018, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, available online from the CIfA website, www.archaeologists.net

Trydor, 2018, Specification for Watching Brief During Groundworks Relating to Extensions and Alterations at Ruscombe House, Westgate, Cowbridge CF71 7AQ Planning Application: 2018/00461/Ful (Vale Of Glamorgan)

APPENDIX 1 – Watching Brief Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF DURING GROUNDWORKS RELATING TO EXTENSIONS AND ALTERATIONS AT RUSCOMBE HOUSE, WESTGATE, COWBRIDGE CF71 7AQ PLANNING APPLICATION: 2018/00461/FUL (VALE OF GLAMORGAN)

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**SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF DURING GROUNDWORKS
 RELATING TO EXTENSIONS AND ALTERATIONS AT RUSCOMBE HOUSE,
 WESTGATE, COWBRIDGE CF71 7AQ
 PLANNING APPLICATION: 2018/00461/FUL (VALE OF GLAMORGAN)**

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr Tim Makin of 2, Cefn Onn Meadows, Cardiff, CF14 0FL, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to prepare a written scheme of investigation relating to condition 3, planning application number: 2018/00461/FUL (Vale of Glamorgan) and implement the approved written scheme of investigation.

1.2 The development is at SS9907874840 on the northeast side of Westgate (A4222), Cowbridge.

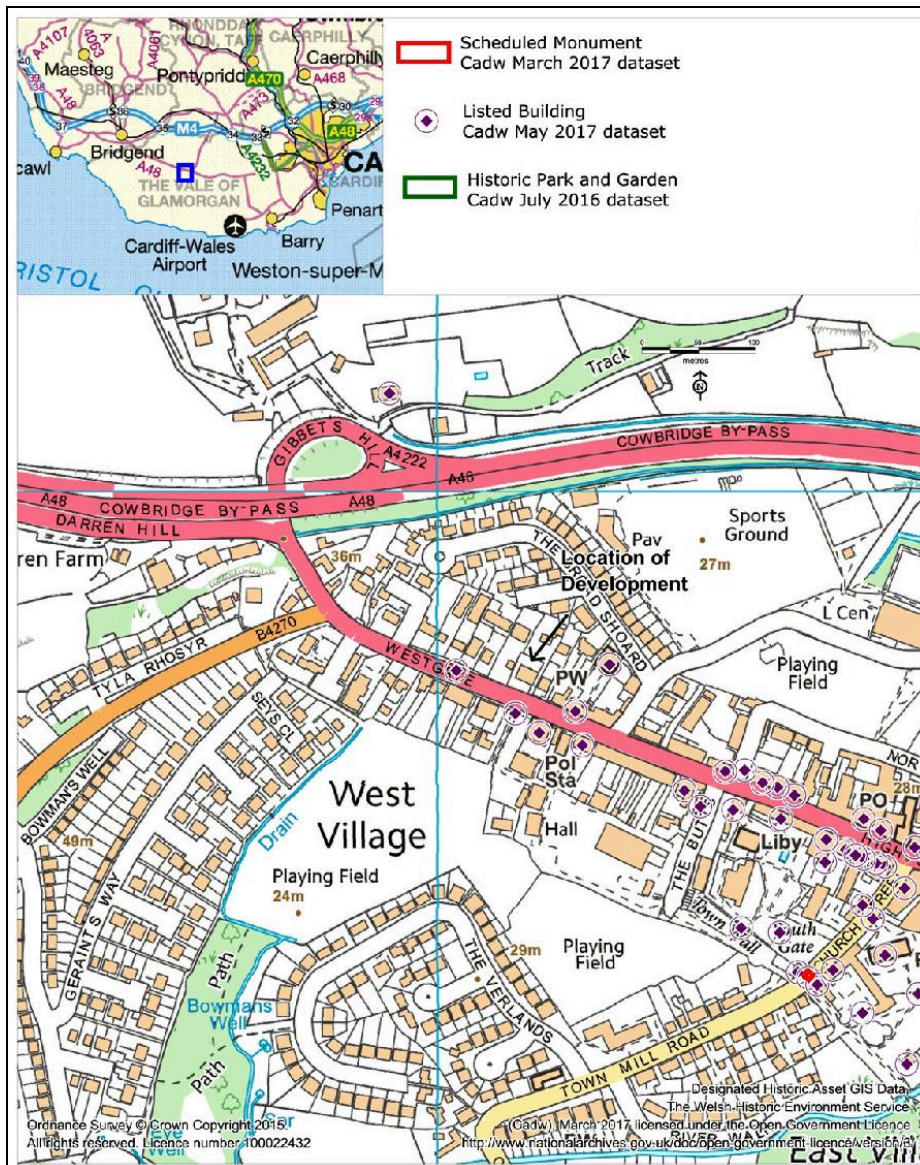


Figure 1: Location of the development on the north side of Westgate, Cowbridge.

2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1 The objective of this specification is to specify the method to be used for an archaeological watching brief sufficient to meet the requirements of Condition 3 and mitigate the impact on the archaeological resource.

3. The development

3.1 The development consists of an extension and alterations to the existing dwelling at Ruscombe House.

3.2 It will include an extension across the back of the house, an extension to front porch, and a stone patio around northern and western sides of house.

4. Conditions on the planning application consent

4.1 In granting approval for the planning application, the Local Planning Authority imposed conditions on the consent. Condition 3 specifies an action necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment.

No development or site clearance shall commence until the Local Planning Authority have been informed in writing of the name of a professionally qualified archaeologist who is to be present during the undertaking of any excavations in the development area so that a watching brief can be conducted. No work shall commence until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the proposed archaeologist is suitable. A copy of the watching brief report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within two months of the archaeological fieldwork being completed.

Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource, and to ensure compliance with Policies SP1 (Delivering the Strategy), SP10 (Built and Natural Environment) and MD8 (Historic Environment) of the Local Development Plan.

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

5.1 There is currently an event record, HER PRN GGAT E002461 shown on the development site in the regional Historic Environment Record. However, this event record is for a watching brief carried out at 1 to 3 Westgate, which 180 metres to the east southeast at SS99248 74760. Therefore there are no genuine records for events or historic assets currently recorded as point data in either the regional Historic Environment Record held by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust or the National Monuments Record within the development area.

5.2 Cowbridge lies on the line of the Roman road from Cardiff to Neath. There is little physical evidence for this road which was plotted by Margary in 1973 as route RR60c mainly following the course of the A48 (Burnham & Davies, 2010, p.317, Sherman & Evans, 2004, p.24). The A48 to the north of Cowbridge is a 20th century bypass and the line of the Roman road is believed to have followed the main road through Cowbridge, along what is now the A4222. In 1977/1978 Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust excavated at 75 High Street, Cowbridge and recorded a V-shaped ditch 1.5 metres wide and

0.9 metres deep (Robinson, DM, 1980, p.21) which has been identified as the ditch on the northern side of the road.

5.3.1 It has been suggested that Cowbridge may be the site of the Roman fort Bovium, mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary. Evidence for this includes a large, 13 room, Roman bathhouse discovered in 1981 to the north of the town, and large ditches, up to 5 metres wide and more than 1 metre deep. One ditch at 61 High Street (Midland Bank) was recorded during excavations in 1981/82 (HER PRN E000863) had been heavily truncated by later features but was thought to be aligned northeast to southwest and out of use during the 2nd century. Another large ditch was recorded at the Local Authority Landscape Depot running east to west again out of use in the 2nd century (Burnham & Davies, 2010, p.304).

5.2.2 There is extensive evidence of settlement at Cowbridge during the Roman period although so far it has been difficult to define the nature of that settlement. Buildings, enclosures, drainage systems, kilns, iron working sites, burials and artefacts have all been found.

5.2.3 Excavations in 1981 at Hopyard Meadow to the south of Westgate and 160 metres to the west of the current development site recorded Roman ditches, postholes and a possible small Roman building and occupation layer, (Parkhouse & Evans, 1996, p.211) (HER PRN GGATE001112). The largest ditch contained 4th century artefacts including a carved sandstone lion (Parkhouse & Evans, 1996, p.215 - 216). It was considered that this area was on the edge of the settled area in the Roman period, but the carved lion could indicate the presence of a funerary element prior to the 4th century AD. Three evaluation trenches in 1996 at The Nook, Westgate, 80 metres to the west northwest of the current development site recorded no Roman artefacts or features, but a watching brief in 2013 at Wayside 95 metres to the west northwest of the development site revealed a single Roman feature dating to the 1st or 2nd century (Robic, J-Y, 2013) (HER PRN GGAT E005504).

5.3 Medieval Cowbridge was a planned new town, but without a castle or military focus. Whether there was a formal settlement here in the immediate post-conquest phase is unknown at present, but by 1254 Richard de Clare had founded a settlement at Cowbridge and by 1262-3 had somewhere in the region of 59 burgesses. The settlement continued to grow and by 1306 had 276 burgesses (Robinson, DM, 1980, p.37-38)

5.3.1 The original burgrave plots are considered to have been within the area of the walled town, to the east of the development site. As the population increased the burgrave plots are believed to have expanded outwards to the west and east along the main road, each plot lying at right angle to the road, (Robinson, DM, 1980, p.40-42).

5.3.2 The current development plot in the western section of the possible layout of burgrave plots identified by Robinson (Robinson, DM, 1980, figures 9 & 10). He suggested burgrave plots in this part of the area would date to around 1306 when there were 276 burgesses.

5.3.3 The evidence from Hopyard Meadow on the south side of Westgate, to the west of the current development plot did not produce evidence for burgrave plots (AG Marvell in Parkhouse and Evans, 1996, 110-122). Indeed two buildings recorded and thought to be of medieval were arranged parallel to the road, rather than at right angles, with a suggestion of features connecting the two structures. (HER PRN GGATE001112).

5.3.4 Evaluation trenches in 1996 at The Nook, 80 metres to the west northwest of the development site recorded a gully running north northeast to south southwest containing medieval pottery (Locock & Williams, 1996). Its purpose was unknown. This is recorded under event record HER PRN GGATE002210 in the regional HER, but that record is currently located as point data some 100 metres to the south of the Nook. A record for the medieval pottery, HER PRN GGAT02471s is also badly located and the point data currently lies c. 850 metres to the south of the Nook.

5.4 Whether there were burgage plots this far west of the centre of Cowbridge or not, by the time of the tithe map in 1843, the current development area lay in a field, number 11 on the tithe map and called “Meadow”. It was part of land leased by a Thomas Griffiths along with field (10) to the west and a stable and garden (12) to the east.

5.5 The development site remained part of a field until the 1970s when Ruscombe House and other houses were built.

5.6 Excavations at Larkhill, 35 metres to the west northwest of Ruscombe House recorded no artefacts or archaeological features (Turner, J, 2009) (HER PRN GGATE005504)

6. Scope of Work

6.1 A watching brief will be maintained on groundworks associated with the extensions to the house.

6.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA, 2014a) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation. The CIfA define a watching brief as:

“.....a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.”

6.3 The purpose of a watching brief is described as:

“a. to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

b. to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

7. Methodology

7.1 The programme of work will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a)

7.2 A two-person team will watch the excavation of groundworks for the extension. Features of archaeological interest will be recorded. Excavation of any features will be limited to that necessary to establish their extent and character, unless their excavation is required to allow the development to proceed.

8. Recording

8.1 A plan of the groundworks, and representative sections if appropriate, will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area. If archaeological features of contexts are encountered, plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.

8.2 A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook. If archaeological contexts are encountered they will be recorded following the *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986, using proforma recording sheets and a consecutive numbering system.

8.3 Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA, 2014b). Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. Following reporting they will be returned to the applicant (landowner). If the landowner does not wish to retain the artefacts, negotiation will commence at the earliest possible opportunity with Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Museum Service.

8.4 Deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled according to *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage.

8.5 In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Ministry of Justice licence will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

8.6 Should removal of in situ human remains be required, work will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England, 2017. Guidance for best Practise for the Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England. Available at: http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE_ToHREfCBG_FINAL_WEB.pdf

8.7 Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

9. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

9.1 In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action. The applicant will be responsible for paying for any further work necessary such as revised programme of work, curatorial monitoring, finds conservation, finds specialist, environmental sampling and processing, radio-carbon dating etc.

10. Health & Safety

10.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. Managing safe working alongside other workers and machinery within confined spaces will be a priority.

11. Reporting

11.1 Following the completion of the on-site work, a report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.4 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a).

11.2 The report will address the aims and purposes of the watching brief and be fully representative of the information gained including negative evidence. It will contain at a minimum:

- A non-technical summary of the watching brief
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purposes of the evaluation
- Methodology
- Results including structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered, details will be included in appendices as appropriate
- Interpretation
- Discussion/Conclusion including significance of result in a local, regional and national context.
- Index to Archive and location of archive
- Illustrations, including a location plan
- Bibliography

11.3 Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record, after approval of the report from the local planning authority.

12. Public Benefit and Outreach

12.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated by the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales). If appropriate, a full report on findings will be submitted for publication with an appropriate regional or national archaeological journal within one year of the completion of the fieldwork element of the project.

12.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and regional HER making it publicly accessible to all.

12.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client, and others on site, in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

13. Archive

13.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2014c) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

13.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important, discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the landowner.

14. Resources to be used

14.1 Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trydor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

15. Qualification of personnel

15.1 Trydor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

15.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

15.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and

watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

15.4 Martin Locock (BA, MCIfA) – Martin has undertaken many bone reports for Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and others. He has also undertaken studies of bricks and mortar. He has undertaken watching briefs and evaluations across south Wales, including within Cowbridge.

15.5 Dee Williams (BA Archaeology and Classical Studies) graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter. After University she pursued a career in field archaeology. Her first supervisory post was with Wessex Archaeology (Manpower Service Commission 1984-5) as the Finds Officer on a large multi-period urban excavation in Dorchester. From 1986 to 1994 she was employed as the Finds Officer with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. From 1994 to the present she has worked as an administrator in the Department of Archaeology at Lampeter but continues her research interests in finds with specialisms in ceramics and glass.

15.6 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCIfA, FSA) - Flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts can be analysed. Recent projects have varied from a few artefacts recovered during the excavation of a late medieval house in North Wales to over 16,000 Mesolithic artefacts from Bath. In addition to standard typological studies Ian Brooks has developed specialist techniques to investigate the original source of the flint and the deliberate heat treatment of flint by the use of micropalaeontology.

15.7 Wendy Carruthers (BSc, MSc, MCIfA) has worked as a freelance archaeobotanist for over 30 years, mainly analysing plant macrofossils from sites in southern and central England and Wales. After graduating in Manchester she worked as a field botanist for a year, followed by a couple of years on archaeological excavations as a digger and planner. I then took the Masters course in Plant Taxonomy at Reading, and started working as a freelance archaeobotanist after I graduated. In the early 1990s she was the English Heritage Archaeobotanist at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for four years. Over the years she has analysed charred, waterlogged, mineralised, silicified and desiccated plant remains. She is particularly interested in preservation by mineralisation.

16. Insurance & Professional indemnity

16.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

17. Project identification

17.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2018/632, site code RCH2018.

18. Monitoring

18.1 Relevant staff from the LPA, or their representatives, will be welcome to visit the site and monitor the work. The client will be asked to notify the planning authority when work will commence.

19. Sources

19.1 Non Published

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1*

19.2 Published

CIfA, 2014a, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

CIfA, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

CIfA, 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

English Heritage, 2011 revised, *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage

Locock, M & Williams, D, 1996, *Re: Archaeological Field Evaluation, The Nook, Westgate, Cowbridge, South Glamorgan, GGAT report 96/027*

Parkhouse, J and Evans, E, 1996, *Excavations in Cowbridge*

Robic, J-Y, 2013, Cardiff Archaeological Consultants, Report No 2013/15

Robinson, DM, 1980, *Cowbridge: The Archaeology and Topography of a Small Market Town in the Vale of Glamorgan*, Town Survey No 1, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Turner, JG, 2009, *Larkhill Westgate Cowbridge, Archaeological Watching Brief*

19.3 Web based materials

Cof Cymru, <http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en>, accessed 28/09/2018

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed 28/09/2018

19.4 Data Sources

Vale of Glamorgan Planning Application search

<http://vogonline.planning-register.co.uk/PlaRecord.aspx?AppNo=2018/00461/FUL>

Accessed 28/09/2018

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

September 2018

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APPENDIX 2: Photographs



Plate 1: RCH2018_101, General view of the development area looking west.



Plate 2: RCH2018_102, General view of the development area, looking east.



Plate 3: RCH2018_103, General view of the development area, looking southeast.



Plate 4: RCH2018_104, Northern part of the foundation trench, looking west northwest, with (007) clearly visible in the northern section.



Plate 5: RCH2018_105, Northern part of the foundation trench, looking northeast with (007) and [008] clearly visible in the northern section, overlain by (002) and (001).



Plate 6: RCH2018_106, Northern part of the foundation trench, looking east with (007) and [008] clearly visible in the northern section, overlain by (002) and (001), cutting subsoil (009).



Plate 7: RCH2018_107, Northern corner of the foundation trench, looking north, showing (001) overlying (003) and [004].



Plate 8: RCH2018_108, Northern part of the foundation trench, looking northeast showing (005) and [006] and subsoil (009). Contexts (002) and (001) overlying.



Plate 9: RCH2018_109, Northern part of the foundation trench, looking northeast with the western part of (007) and [008] clearly visible in the northern section, overlain by (002) and (001).



Plate 10: RCH2018_110, Northern part of the foundation trench, looking northeast with the eastern part of (007) and [008] clearly visible in the northern section, overlain by (002) and (001)



Plate 11: RCH2018_111, Northern end on the western part of the foundation trench, looking northwest, showing stone fill (010) of [004].



Plate 12: RCH2018_112, Southern end of the western part of the foundation trench, looking west northwest.