

Rose Cottage, Llancadle, Vale of Glamorgan Watching Brief 2016/00035/FUL



Report by: Trysor

For: S Hinton

April 2017



**Rose Cottage
Llancadle
Vale of Glamorgan
Watching Brief
2016/00035/FUL**

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2017/548

For: S Hinton

August 2017

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Cover photograph: The area of development looking southwest

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2017/548

DYDDIAD 7^{fed} Awst 2017 **DATE** 7th August 2017

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.

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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 .

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. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

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1. Summary

1.1 In April 2017, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a single storey extension at Rose Cottage, Llancadle, planning application 2016/00035/FUL (Vale of Glamorgan).

1.2 No archaeologically significant contexts predating the 18th/20th century were recorded.

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 2, 3 and 4 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Mr Stephen Hinton, of Rose Cottage, Llancadle, Vale of Glamorgan, CF62 3AQ commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for a consented single storey rear extension on the northwest side of the dwelling at Rose Cottage, Llancadle, at ST0362068375, relating to planning application number: 2016/00035/FUL, see figure 1.

3.2 Trysor produced a specification for the watching brief, see Appendix A, and it was approved by the planning archaeologist at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.

4. The development

4.1 The development consists of a single storey rear extension to the northwest side of the dwelling, see figure 2.

4.2 The area was in use as a small yard, approximately 3.50 metres by 2.50 metres in area. The house sits on a level area cut into the slope to the north, and the yard area is defined on its northwestern side by a breeze block revetment wall c.1.20 metres high, with a further 0.40 to 0.45 metres set back from main wall. Its northeastern edge was defined by another breeze block wall, a party wall with Fairview next door with a wooden gate at the southeastern end. The yard is accessed from rose cottage by a step down from the existing extension to the main house to the southwestern side.

5. Conditions on the consent

5.1 In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground disturbing works in the development area so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief shall be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority shall be informed in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of development on site of the name and address of the said archaeologist and no work shall commence on site until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the proposed archaeologist is suitable. A copy of the watching brief shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within two months of the fieldwork being completed by the archaeologist.

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 ENV18 and ENV19 of the Unitary Development Plan.

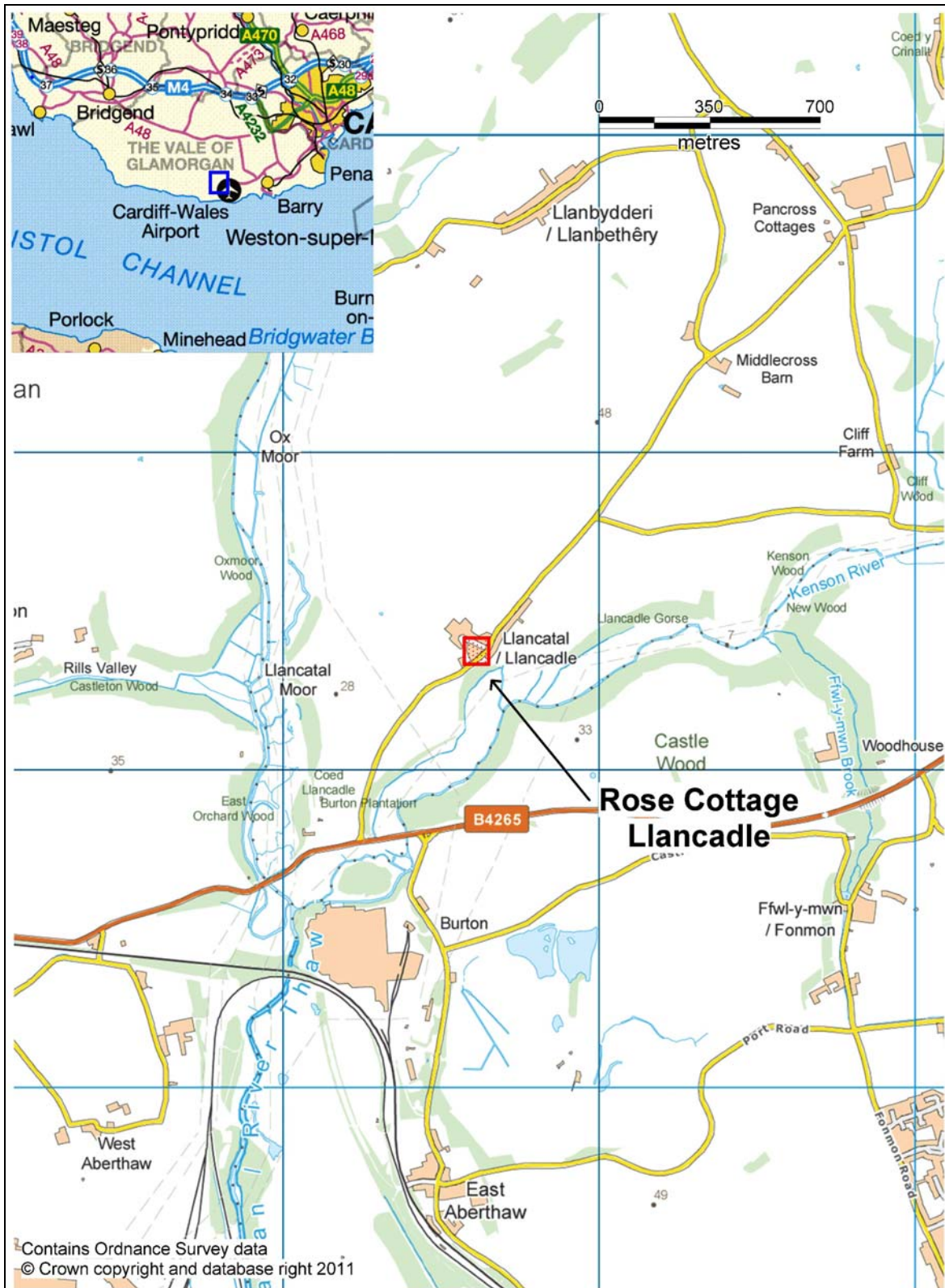


Figure 1: Location of Rose Cottage, Llanccadle

6. Historical and Archaeological Overview

6.1 Rose Cottage is the western part of a building in the post medieval core of Llandcadle village, at the southern end of the settlement as it has now developed, see figures 1 & 2.

6.2 The area is part of the Llandcarfan Historic Landscape and the development site lies within the Llandcadle Character Area (004).

6.3 The settlement lies to the northwest of the Kenson Valley. There are cropmarks features in the fields to the east and southwest of the modern village (PRNs 02402s, 2403s, 02407s, 02408s – 02410s, 02416s) which have not been tested through excavation but may represent evidence of prehistoric activity.

6.4 To the southwest of the modern village is an earthwork site, scheduled as a deserted medieval settlement (SM GM534, PRN 02428s). A manorial estate map from 1622 shows two empty rectilinear plots with a trackway that runs between them down to the fields alongside the river that may have originally been at least two dwelling sites in this area.

6.5 A chapel building (PRN 00496s) of unknown date used to stand in the core of the post medieval village was demolished in 1969. It had been used as a cottage for a number of years although has been reported as being in use in as a chapel in the 19th century. It had been thought previously that *Llan Hoitlan* mentioned in medieval charters was Llandcadle but this has since been dismissed.

6.6 Although there is a Historic Environment Record (HER) record, (PRN 01630s), shown on the building adjacent to the development area on online sources, this is a record for the farmhouse at Llandcadle Farm which lies 80 metres to the west-northwest.

7. Methodology

7.1 In April 2017, the watching brief on groundworks for a single storey rear extension was undertaken by Trysor.

7.2 Due to limited space within the development area, Trysor authorised lifting of the paving slabs that created the yard surface prior to the watching brief.

7.3 Trysor recorded the layers under the paving slabs after cleaning the area.

7.4 The site code used was RCL2017. The following number sequences were used to record contexts, photographs and drawings, see Table 1.

Number Sequence	Used For	Numbers Used
001 - 100	Context numbers	1 to 32
101 - 200	Photograph numbers	101 to 127
201 - 300	Drawing Numbers	201

Table 1: Number sequences used

7.5 Natural bedrock was reached over most of the area, and the nature of the extension meant that other deposits would not be disturbed and they were left in situ.

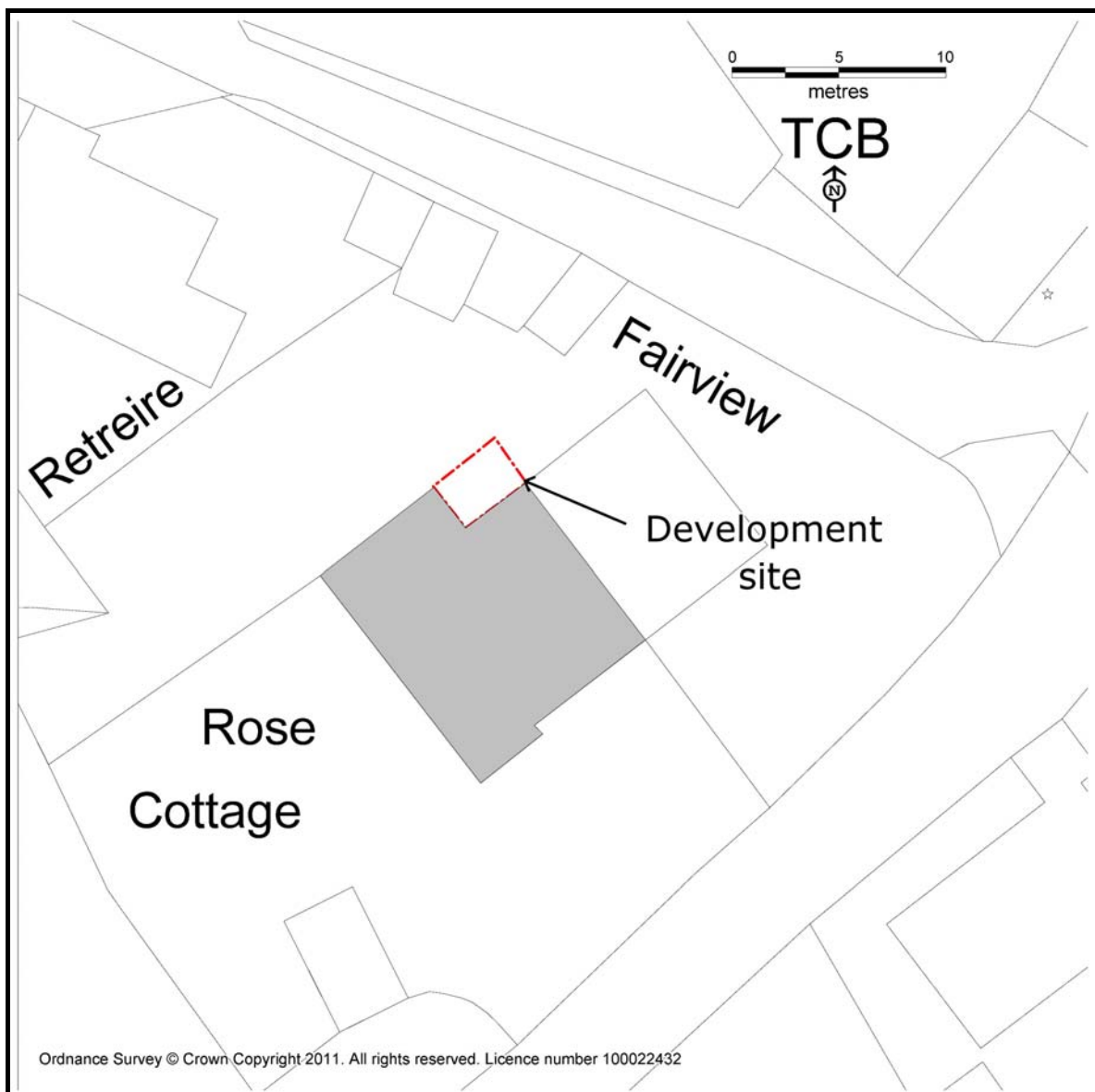


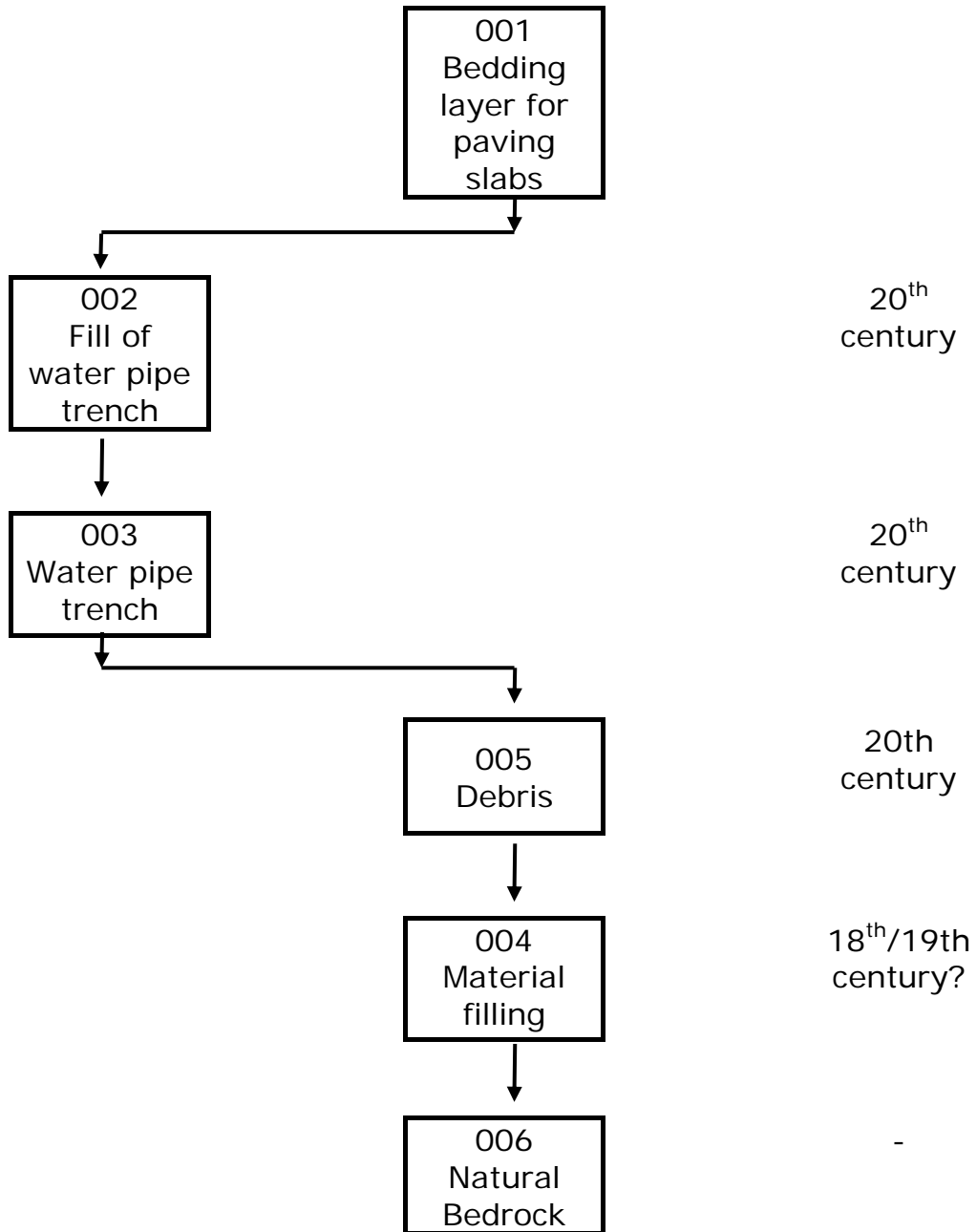
Figure 2: The location of the development area, a small conservatory to be inserted into the corner of the existing house footprint.

8. Site Stratigraphy

8.1 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).

8.2 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	Less than 0.05m	Scalplings and sand	Bedding layer for paving slabs, previously removed
002	Not excavated	2.5Y 4/3 loose sand plus blue alkathene pipe	Fill of modern water pipe trench
003	Not excavated	Cut for modern water pipe trench	Modern water pipe trench
004		2.5Y 3/1 clay with gravel, small coal flecks and partial glazed pottery	Late post medieval material filling a hollow in the surface of the bedrock
005		2.5Y 3/2 mottled sandy clay with gravel, slate, clay pipe and metal	20 th century, mixed layer,
006	-		Bedrock Jurassic limestone Porthkerry Member



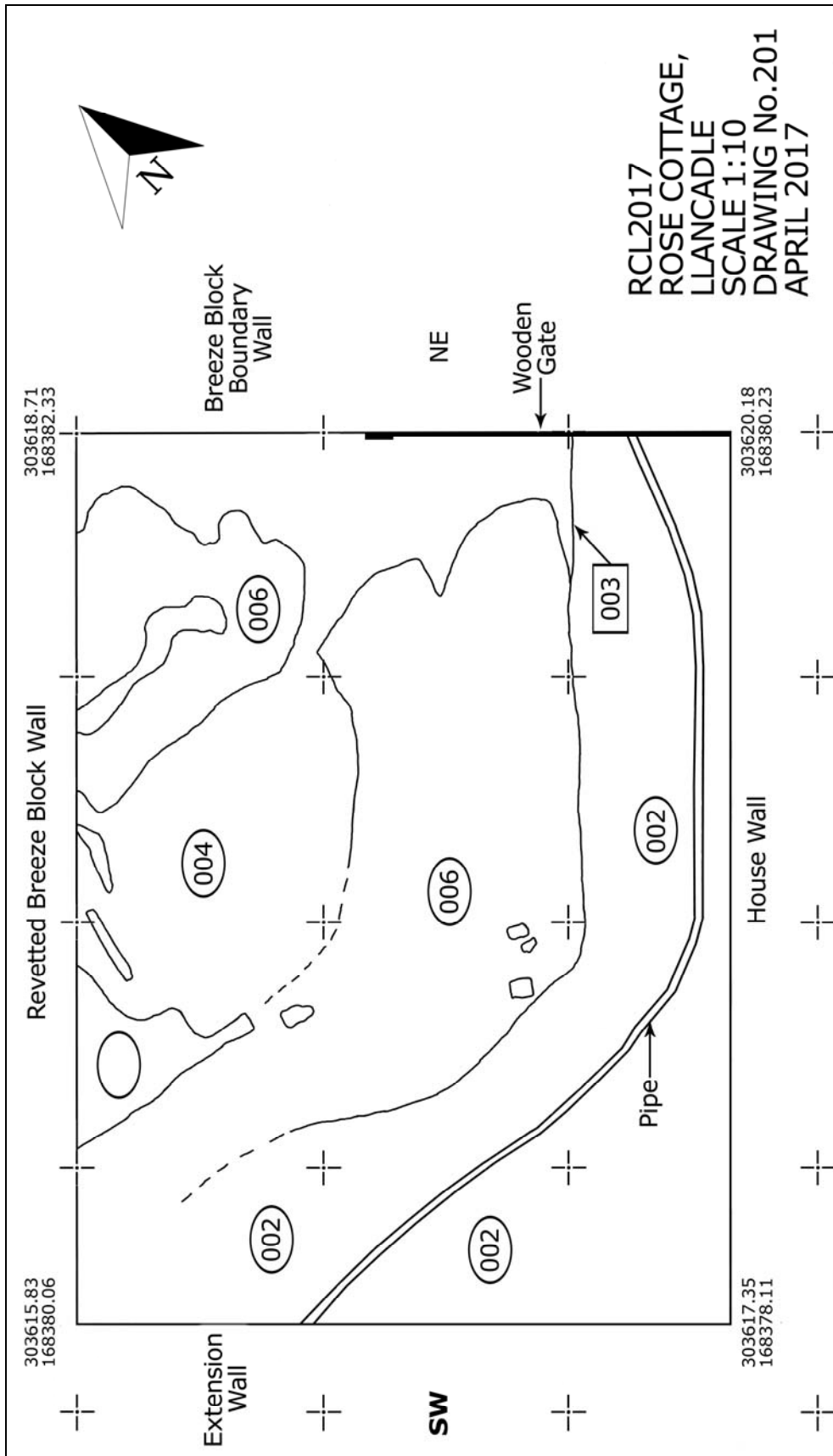


Figure 3; Site plan after removal of (001) and (005)

9. Photographs

9.1 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 4. The photographs are included in Appendix B at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
RCL2017_101	Front of Rose Cottage, Llancadle	03/04/2017	Looking north
RCL2017_102	After paving slabs lifted, showing (001) and (005)	03/04/2017	Looking southeast
RCL2017_103	After removal of (001) and (005)	03/04/2017	Looking southeast
RCL2017_104	(004) filling hollow in (006) the natural bedrock	03/04/2017	Looking southeast
RCL2017_105	First in sequence of photos with planning frame running from northeast to southwest, along northwestern edge of site.	03/04/2017	Looking northwest
RCL2017_106	Second in sequence of photos with planning frame running from northeast to southwest, along northwestern edge of site.	03/04/2017	Looking northwest
RCL2017_107	Third in sequence of photos with planning frame running from northeast to southwest, along northwestern edge of site.	03/04/2017	Looking northwest

RCL2017_108	First in sequence of photos with planning frame running from southwest to northeast, along centre of site, looking northwest.	03/04/2017	Looking northwest
RCL2017_109	Second in sequence of photos with planning frame running from southwest to northeast, along centre of site, looking northwest.	03/04/2017	Looking northwest
RCL2017_110	Third in sequence of photos with planning frame running from southwest to northeast, along centre of site, looking northwest.	03/04/2017	Looking northwest
RCL2017_111	General view of site	03/04/2017	Looking northeast
RCL2017_112	Modern water pipe trench (002) and [003] at southwestern end of site	03/04/2017	Looking northeast
RCL2017_113	General view of site	03/04/2017	Looking southwest

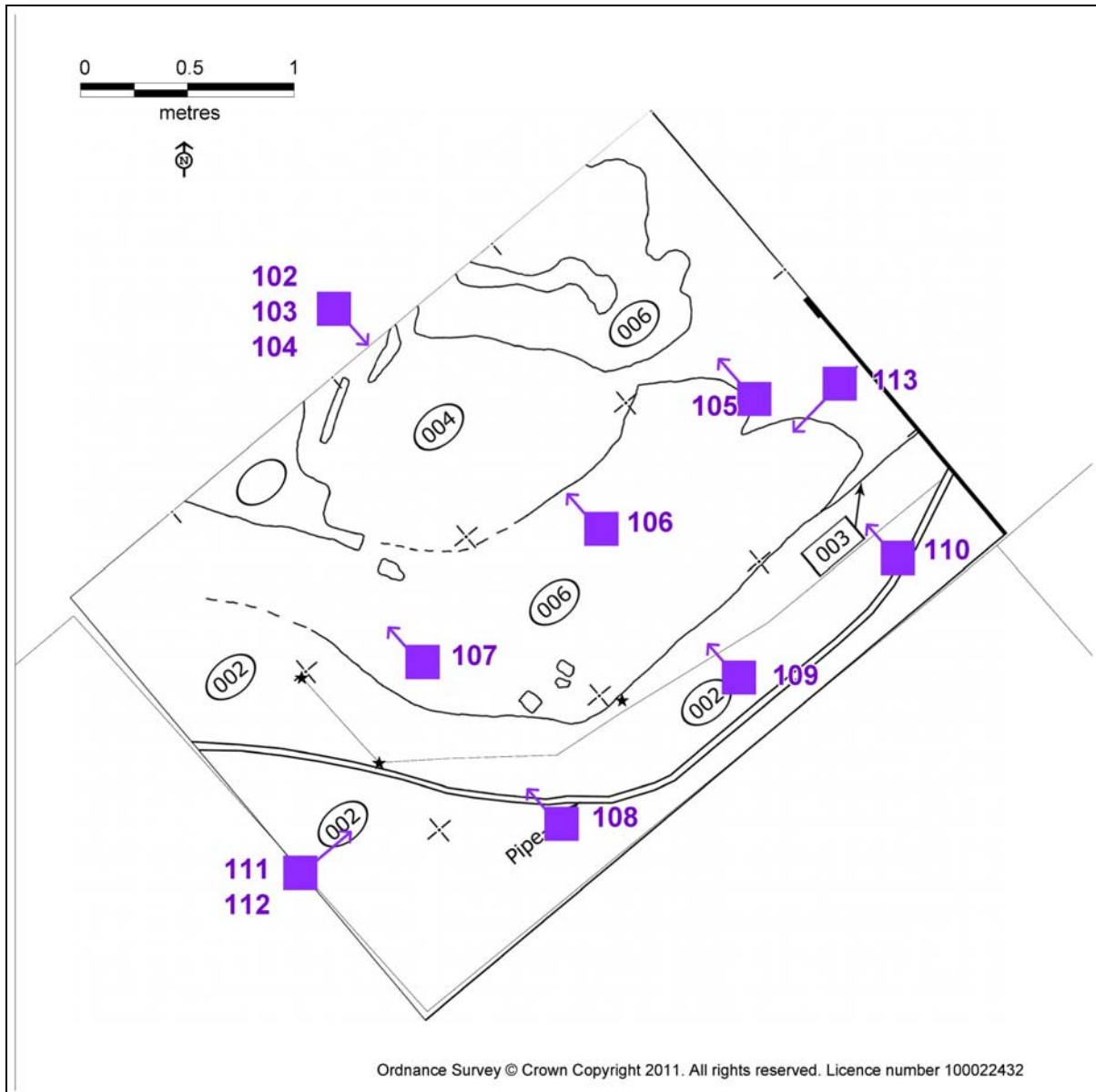


Figure 4: Location of photographs

10. Conclusion

10.1 No archaeological contexts or artefacts were observed during removal of the bedding for the paving slabs and material below dating to earlier than 18th century.

10.2 Context (004) was left in situ but would not be impacted on by the development.

11 Archive

11.1 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.

11.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Swansea.

12. Sources

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

APPENDIX A – Watching Brief Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT ROSE COTTAGE, LLANCADLE, VALE OF GLAMORGAN

Planning application – 2016/00035/FUL

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr Stephen Hinton, of Rose Cottage, Llancadle, Vale of Glamorgan, CF62 3AQ has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for a consented single storey rear extension on the northwest side of the dwelling at Rose Cottage, Llancadle, relating to planning application number:

2016/00035/FUL

1.2 The development is at ST0362068375.

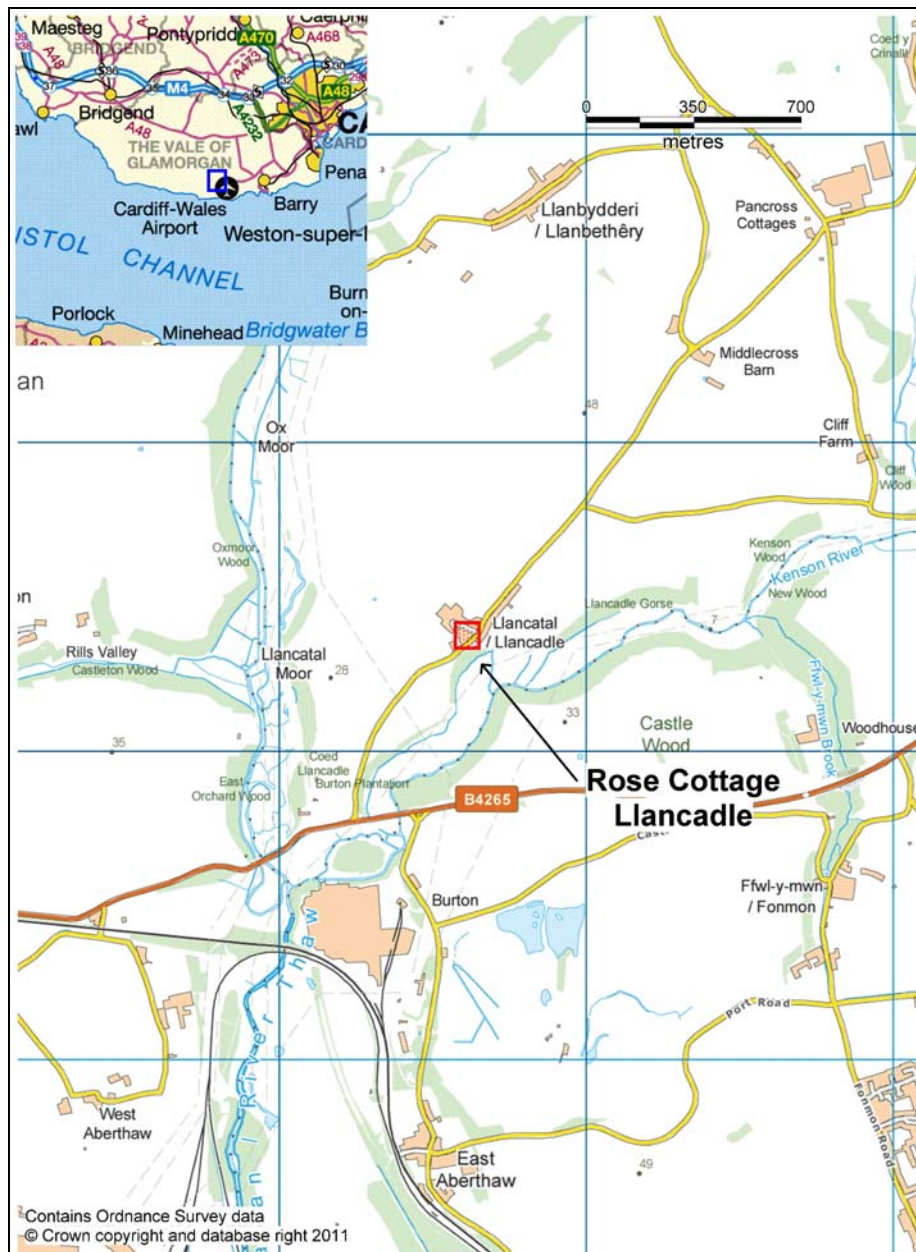


Figure 1: Approximate location of the development site.

2. The development

2.1 The development consists of a single storey rear extension to the northwest side of the dwelling.

3. Conditions on the consent

3.1 In granting approval for the application, the Local Planning Authority imposed a condition on the consent; the condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground disturbing works in the development area so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief shall be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority shall be informed in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of development on site of the name and address of the said archaeologist and no work shall commence on site until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the proposed archaeologist is suitable. A copy of the watching brief shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within two months of the fieldwork being completed by the archaeologist.

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 ENV18 and ENV19 of the Unitary Development Plan.

4. Nature of the archaeological resource

4.1 Rose Cottage is the western part of a building in the post medieval core of Llancadle village at the southern end of the settlement as it has now developed.

4.2 The area is part of the Llancarfan Historic Landscape and the development site lies within the Llancadle Character Area (004).

4.3 The settlement lies to the northwest of the Kenson Valley. There are cropmarks features in the fields to the east and southwest of the modern village (PRNs 02402s, 2403s, 02407s, 02408s – 02410s, 02416s) which have not been tested through excavation but may represent evidence of prehistoric activity.

4.4 To the southwest of the modern village is an earthwork site, scheduled as a deserted medieval settlement (SM GM534, PRN 02428s). A manorial estate map from 1622 shows two empty rectilinear plots with a trackway that runs between them down to the fields alongside the river that may have originally been at least two dwelling sites in this area.

4.5 A chapel building (PRN 00496s) of unknown date used to stand in the core of the post medieval village was demolished in 1969. It had been used as a cottage for a number of years although has been reported as being in use in as a chapel in the 19th century. It had been thought previously that *Llan Hoitlan* mentioned in medieval charters was Llancadle but this has since been dismissed.

4.6 Although there is a Historic Environment Record (HER) record, (PRN 01630s), shown on the building adjacent to the development area on online sources, this is a record for the farmhouse at Llancadle Farm which lies 80 metres to the west-northwest.

5. Field methodology

5.1 A watching brief will be carried out on groundworks in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a)

5.2 A two-person team will watch the excavation of groundworks associated with development, and features of archaeological interest 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.

6. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

6.1 In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this watching brief specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Heritage Planning Section and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action.

6.2 The client will be responsible for paying for any further work necessary. This may include extra time on site, extra time for post excavation processes, finds processing, analysing and conservation, dating techniques such as radio-carbon dating, on-site monitoring, but this list not exhaustive.

7. Health & Safety

7. 1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health & safety policy.

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. Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area.

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 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.

8.4 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

8.5 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. Reporting

9.1 A report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of Annexe 1 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a, p.12) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

10. Dissemination

10.1 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 the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales)

11. Archive

11.1 The 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). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW for Upland Survey (RCAHMW, 2011). Digital archives will conform to the RCAHMW guidelines issued in 2015 (RCAHMW, 2015). Any artefacts will be deposited with a suitable local artefact store, or retained by the landowner.

12. Resources to be used

12.1 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. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

12.2 If specialist post excavation expertise is required, such as for finds work, an available qualified archaeologist with the correct expertise will be used.

13. Qualification of personnel

13.1 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

13.2 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.

13.3 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.

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

14.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

15.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2017/548

16. Sources

16.1 Non-published

Central Excavation Unit, 1986, *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2014, *Archaeological WSI/Project Design Monitoring Form – Notes and Guidance*

RCAHMW, 2011, *Form AB12: “Notes for Guidance” in the preparation of applications for Uplands Archaeology Initiative projects 2012-13*

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

16.2 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*

16.3 Web-based

Historic Wales, accessed 21/01/2017, <http://historicwales.gov.uk>

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor, January 2017

APPENDIX B: Photographs



Plate 1: RCL2017_101, The front of Rose Cottage, Llancadle, the southwestern part of the whole building, looking north.



Plate 2: RCL2017_102, after the paving slabs had been lifted, showing remains of (001), the bedding for the paving slabs and (005) debris layer, probably from when extension was built, looking southeast.



Plate 3: RCL2017_103, after removal of (001) and (005) showing (002)/[003], the modern water pipe trench, and (004) material filling a hollow in (006) natural bedrock, looking southeast..



Plate 4: RCL2017_104, detail of the (004), material filling a hollow in the natural bedrock, looking southeast.

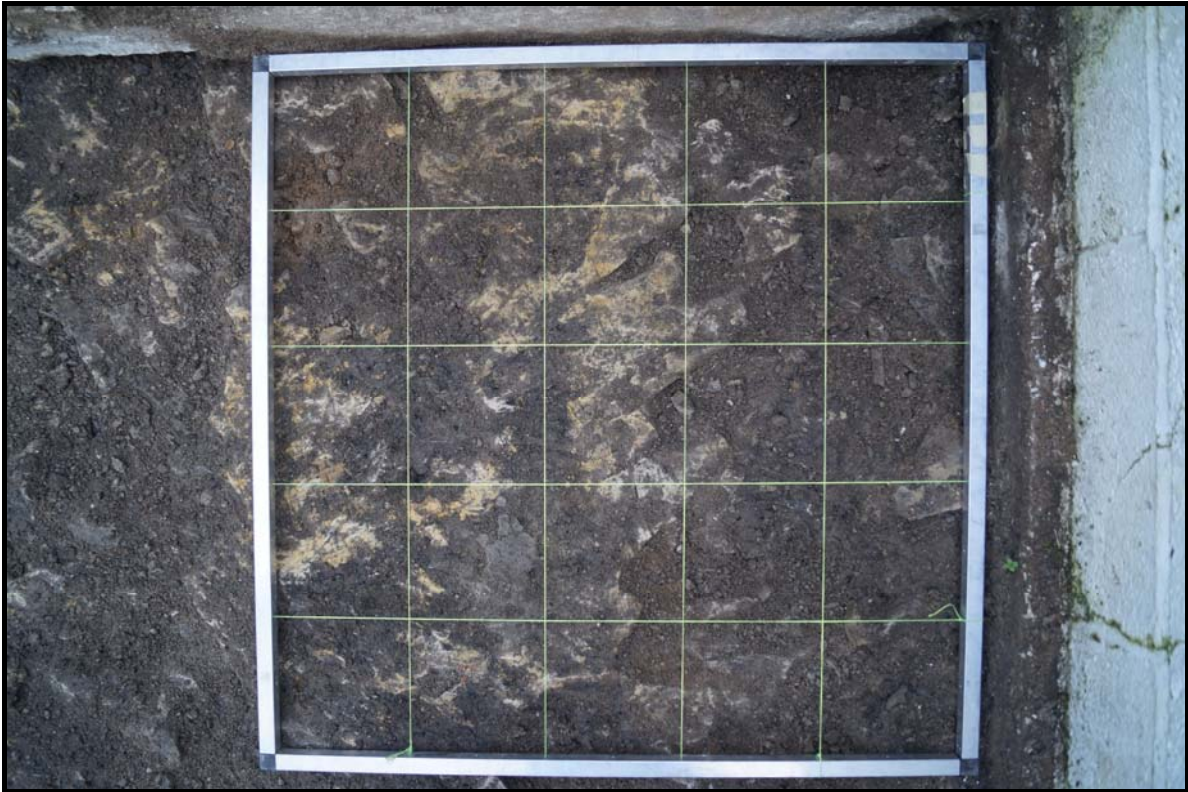


Plate 5: RCL2017_105, First in sequence of photos with planning frame running from northeast to southwest, along northwestern edge of site, showing (006), looking northwest



Plate 6: RCL2017_106, Second in sequence of photos with planning frame running from northeast to southwest, along northwestern edge of site, showing (006), looking northwest.



Plate 7: RCL2017_107, Third in sequence of photos with planning frame running from northeast to southwest, along northwestern edge of site.



Plate 8: RCL2017_108, First in sequence of photos with planning frame running from southwest to northeast, along centre of site, looking northwest.



Plate 9: RCL2017_109, Second in sequence of photos with planning frame running from southwest to northeast, along centre of site, looking northwest.



Plate 10: RCL2017_110, third in sequence of photos with planning frame running from southwest to northeast, along centre of site, looking northwest.



Plate 11: RCL2017_111, general view of site, looking northeast.



Plate 12: RCL2017_112, the modern water pipe (002) and [003] at southwestern end of site, looking northeast.



Plate 13: RCL2017_113, general view, looking southwest.

Appendix C: Finds Report

Rose Cottage

Finds

by Martin Locock BA MCIfA FHEA

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery, animal bone and other material of 18th-20th century date were recovered from topsoil (005) and fill 004.

Catalogue

Context	Material	No.	Weight (g)
004	Slipware	1	5
005	Glazed pipe	3	91
005	Brick fragments	3	80
005	Clay pipe stem, 1mm bore	1	2
005	Plastic	1	1
005	Brown glazed earthenware	1	4
005	Iron nails, 55mm long, square; 37mm long, round; fragment	3	13
005	Ironstone	1	35
005	Slate, with black coating on one side	1	140

Discussion

The material is dominated by 20th century material including plastic and glazed ceramic pipe fragments and a nail. Early material includes the clay pipe stem, which has a narrow bore suggesting 18th century date, and slipware and brown-glazed earthenware of 18th-19th century date. The slate is presumably part of a children's writing tablet.

The material is a typical incidental domestic assemblage.