

**MAES Y WARD FARM,
BONVILSTON, CF5 6TS
WATCHING BRIEF
ST03727548
PLANNING APPLICATION –
2017/00967/FUL (VALE OF GLAMORGAN)**



Report by: Trysor

For: William Walters

July 2023

Watching Brief Undertaken 22 May 2023



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By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2023/870
Event Record HER PRN: GGAT E007114

For: William Walters

July 2023
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Cover photograph: Removing topsoil from the southwestern end of the new trackway, adjacent to the farmyard.

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GLAMORGAN)**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2023/870
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DYDDIAD: 21^{ain} Mis Gorffennaf 2023 **DATE:** 21st July 2023

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	GGAT E007114
Name	Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, CF5 6TS, Watching Brief, ST03727548, Planning Application – 2017/00967/FUL (Vale Of Glamorgan)
Type	WATCHING BRIEF
NGR	ST03727548
Easting	203720
Northing	175480
Summary (English)	In May 2023, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a new access track approximately 175 metres long at Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston. No archaeological features and no artefacts earlier than the 19 th century were recorded. © Trysor 2023
Summary (Cymraeg)	Ym mis Mai 2023, ymgwymerodd Trysor â gorchwyl gwyllo ar waith daear ar gyfer trac mynediad newydd tua 175 metr o hyd ar Fferm Maes y Ward, Tresimwn. Nid oedd unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol nac arteffactau yn gynharach na'r 19eg ganrif. © Trysor 2023
Description	In May 2023, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a new access track approximately 175 metres long at Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston. There were no archaeological features and no artefacts earlier than the 19 th century. © Trysor 2023
Sources	Trysor, 2023 <i>Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, CF5 6TS, Watching Brief, ST03727548, Planning Application – 2017/00967/FUL (Vale of Glamorgan)</i>
Copyright	@Trysor 2023

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1. Summary

1.1 On 22nd May 2023, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a new access track at Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, CF5 6TS at ST03727548, planning application 2017/00967/FUL (Vale of Glamorgan). The groundworks took the form of a single trench, 4 metres wide and approximately 165 metres long, centred on ST03727548.

1.2 No significant archaeological features or contexts were recorded. There were no artefacts earlier than the 19th century.

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 Figure 2 includes other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 William Walters of Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, CF5 6TS commissioned Trysor to undertake a watching brief relating to planning application 2017/00967/FUL (Vale of Glamorgan).

3.2 Trysor prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation, in line with the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists which was approved by the local authority, see Appendix 3.

4. The development

4.1 The development at ST03727548 consists of a new access track of approximately 165 metres from the road to the east to the northern side of the farmyard at Maes y Ward.

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. Condition 4 stated that:

No development approved by this permission shall commence until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the programme and scheme shall be fully completed as defined in the approved details.

Reason: In order that archaeological operations are undertaken to an acceptable standard and that legitimate archaeological interest in the site is satisfied and to ensure compliance with Policies SP1-Delivering the Strategy, SP10-Built and Natural Environment, and MD8-Historic Environment of the Local Development Plan.

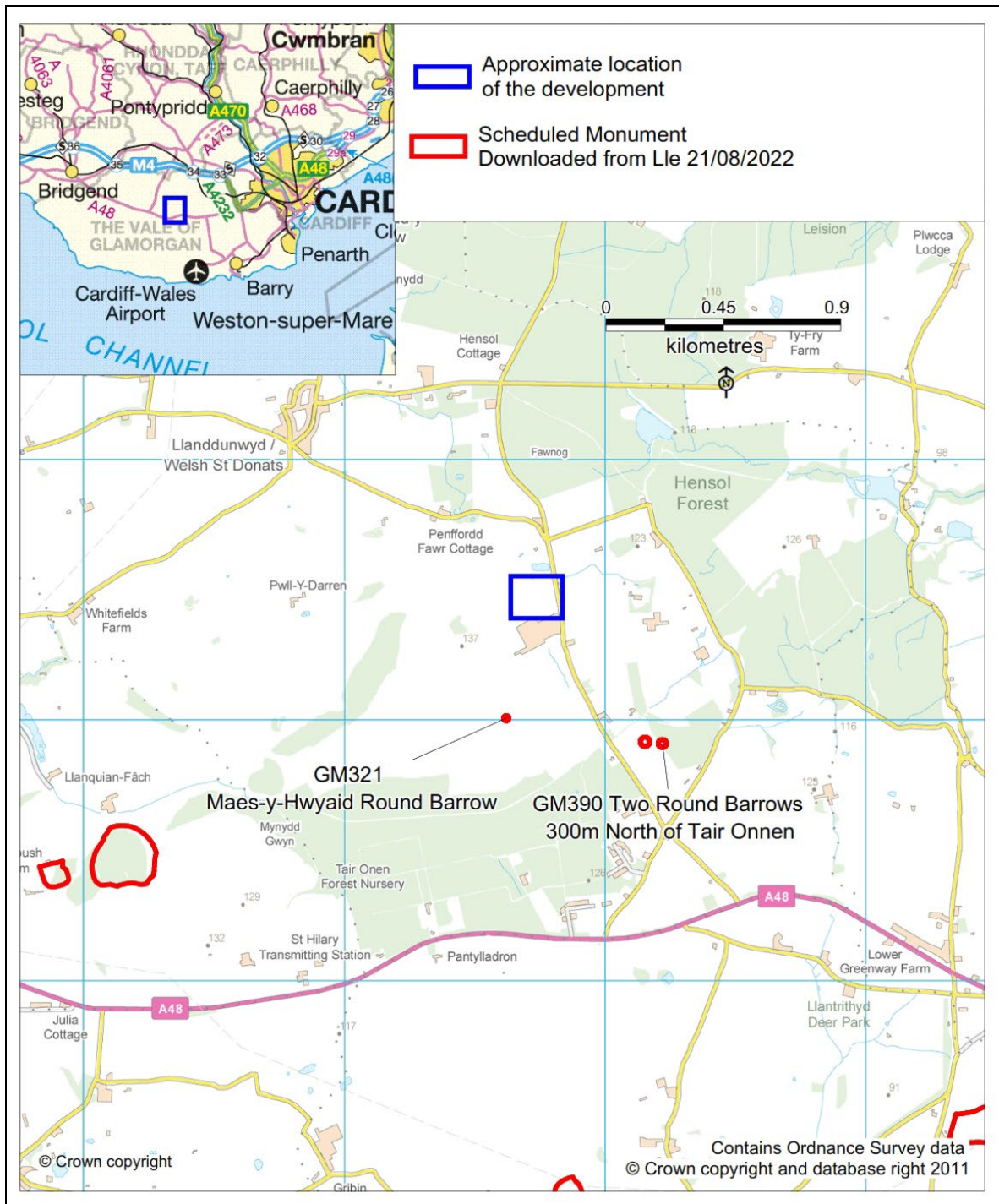


Figure 1: Location of the development

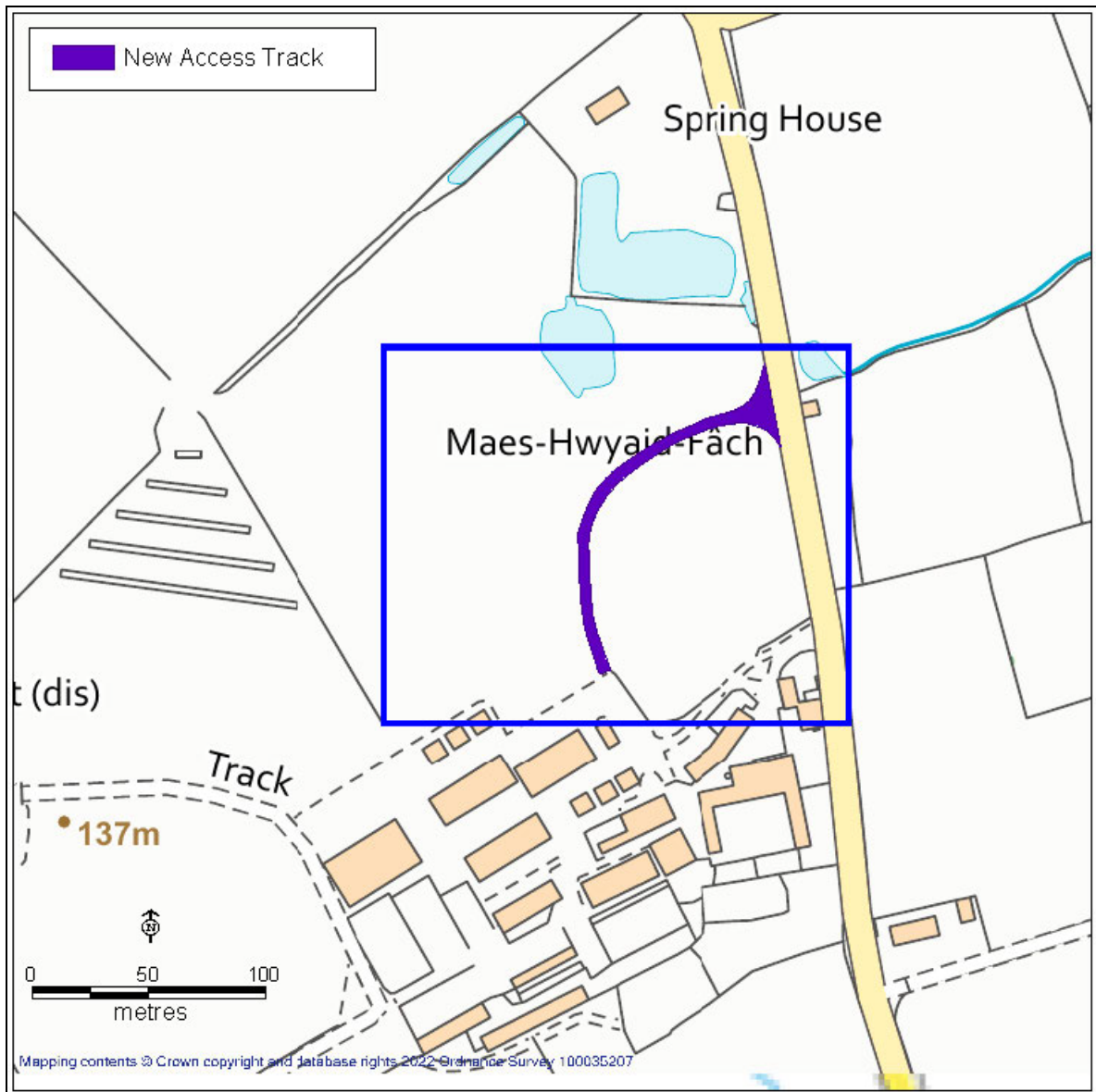


Figure 2: Detail of the track

6. Archaeological and Historical Overview

6.1 In a letter dated 23 October 2017, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, as advisors to the Vale of Glamorgan LPA, identified a concentration of prehistoric activity within 500 metres of the new access track.

The Historic Environment Record, curated by this Trust, shows that the application area is set within a landscape that is rich in archaeological remains and a possible Bronze Age Round Barrow (Maes-y-Hwyaid Northwest, PRN 00325s) is situated within the same field as the proposed development. There are also a number of additional Bronze Age burial cairns within the area, some of which have been investigated archaeologically; finds of flint tools in scatters have also been identified. This represents an apparently concentrated land use, and the importance of this is reflected in that one cairn is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Maes-y-Hwyaid Round Barrow (Cadw Ref.: GM321), c.400m south of the application area. The extent of the group of burial cairns is uncertain, as remains lost by agriculture since the Bronze Age may not have been recorded; and more scattered finds occur widely in the vicinity.

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in the adjacent field to the west of the application area during the groundworks associated with a solar farm in 2015. No archaeological remains were encountered however the depths of excavation were relatively shallow (PRN: E005537). The proposed application is for the construction of a new access road of considerable dimensions and therefore, the potential of encountering significant archaeological remains during ground disturbance works in this area is relatively high.

GGAT, 2017

6.2 The watching brief in 2015 was undertaken by Trysor (Trysor, 2015). No archaeologically significant contexts or artefacts were recorded.

6.3 The first map to show fields is the 1841 parish tithe map. The field through which the access track will run is shown as one large field similar to the current layout. The field parcel 237 was laid to pasture at the time of the tithe survey but no field name is given. The owner of the field was the Sir Aubrey Thomas Digby leased to Samuel Collins and the field was tenanted by Evan Jones. The field pattern has not altered over time as shown on Ordnance Survey maps from 1885 onwards.

7. Methodology

7.1 On 22nd May 2023, a watching brief was carried out by Trysor during the mechanical removal of the overburden across the site down to natural subsoil.

7.2 The site code used was MYW2023. 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 to 003
101 to 200	Photograph numbers	101 to 112
201 to 300	Drawing Numbers	-

Table 1: Number sequences used

7.3 The topsoil was removed separately to the subsoil down to the natural subsoil. It was taken down in spits up to 0.10 metres deep and a good surface was maintained, suitable for observing archaeological features. Initially a test area was taken down at the southwestern corner into the natural subsoil to establish levels and the nature of the natural subsoil. This area proved to be anomalous to the rest of the trackway with the subsoil further down than elsewhere.

7.4 The spoil was dumped to the north of the new track around a depression to be filled in. The spoil heap was given a cursory walkover to look for prehistoric artefacts, and the spoil from molehills alongside the new trackway was also observed. The only artefacts recovered were 19th century or 20th century from the topsoil (001).

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, 2020).

8.2 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Thickness of layer	Description	Interpretation
001	Variable thickness	10YR 4/3 dark brown friable loam with very few artefacts except for a 6 to 8 metre band centred on ST0372675471 where a large quantity of 19th/20th century pottery and other artefacts were recorded. Not all were retrieved.	Turf/ploughsoil

Context Number	Thickness of layer	Description	Interpretation
002	Variable thickness	7.5 YR 4/4 brown friable silty clay with very few coarse components	Subsoil
003	-	7.5 YR 4/4 brown stony gravel, containing gritstones and sandstones from 0.05 to 0.15 metres in length	Natural Subsoil

8.3 The topsoil (001) was stripped separately to the subsoil (002).

8.4 The topsoil (001) varied in thickness, generally it was between 0.10 metres to 0.20 metres deep. At the southwestern end, near the farm yard, (001) was deeper but this area had been disturbed by a water pipe and creation of the gravel track around the yard.

8.5 For an 8-metre section along the trackway centred on ST0372675471, the topsoil contained many artefacts of 19th or early 20th century date. Not all were retrieved but a sample was retained and reported on by Martin Locock, see Appendix 2. Three groups of material were recovered, all from the topsoil (001): natural stone, pottery and glass. Three types of non-local natural stone were noted: haemetite (ironstone), coal and slate. The slate may be derived from roofing slate. Ironstone and coal were worked extensively in the industrial areas to the north of the site. A small amount of late 19th to early 20th pottery was recovered, including brown-glazed red earthenware, and decorated and undecorated whiteware. The only notable finds were the handle of a whiteware chamber pot and a salt-glazed stoneware ale bottle. The ale bottle had been stamped and printed allowing its manufacturer to be identified as the Price pottery works in Bristol and the brewer as the Crown Brewery, Pontyclun, Rhondda Cynon Taf, probably of late 19th century date. The glass included medicine bottles and wine bottles of late 19th century date. The material is considered to be of very low significance and is presumed to have been brought to site as part of domestic waste.

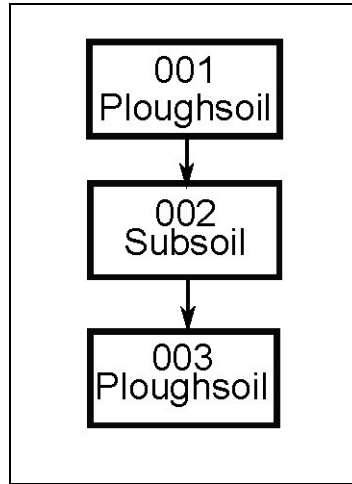


Figure 3: Harris Matrix showing the site stratigraphy.

9. Archive

9.1 Colour digital photographs were taken using a 24M pixel camera. The photographs are catalogued in Appendix 1 and reduced versions of the photographs included. Full versions of the photographs will be deposited with the archive.

9.2 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.

9.3 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record managed by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Baglan.

10. Public Benefit

10.1 A summary of the watching brief 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).

10.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and regional HER making it publicly accessible to all, in line with current guidance, (NPAAW, 2017, RCAHMW, 2015 and WAT, 2022).

10.3 The purpose of the work, the nature of archaeological deposits and the history of the site was discussed with the clients and one other person on site. The client said the field had been regularly ploughed to a depth of 6 or 7 inches. In this field they rarely hit bedrock but random sinkholes appear. These can be up to 6' deep on occasion but usually under 3' wide. The client backfills these sinkholes as they appear with stone and tamps the material down. The edge of one of these was encountered at ST0375775508 but not recorded separately.

11. Conclusion

11.1 No artefacts or archaeological strata pre-dating the 19th century was observed during the watching brief.

11.2 The field is prone to sinkholes appearing and these are backfilled by the landowner as they appear. A larger depression may have been filled by the dumping of material from elsewhere as there is a concentration of 19th century pottery over an 8-metre section of the access track in the ploughsoil.

12. Sources

20.1 Historic Maps

Parish tithe map. 1841, Welsh St Donats

Ordnance Survey, 1885, 1:2500, Glamorganshire XLVI.1

Ordnance Survey, 1900, 1:10560, Glamorganshire XLVI.NW

Ordnance Survey, 1919, 1:10560, Glamorganshire XLVI.NW

20.2 Non-published

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

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

Trydor, 2015, *Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, Cardiff, Watching Brief*

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*, v.2

20.3 Published

CIfA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, updated June 2020

CIfA, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

CIfA, 2020c, [Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.](#)

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

APPENDIX 1: Photographs

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
MYW2023_101	Excavation of a test area to test the depth of natural subsoil at the southwestern end of the new access track, at approximately ST0373075412,. Here the topsoil (001) was deeper than elsewhere. A water pipe trench ran diagonally southeast to northwest across and that and the proximity to the existing farm yard may explain the depth.	22/05/2023	Looking north-northwest
MYW2023_102	The east south-east facing section of the test area at the southwest end of the new access track showing the depth of (001) at this point as well as (002) below and the natural subsoil (003).	22/05/2023	Looking west-southwest
MYW2023_103	From ST0373075412, looking north-northwest showing how the natural subsoil rose up after the initial 5 metres at the southwest end. The line of the water pipe can be seen in the foreground running diagonally across the base of the trench	22/05/2023	Looking north-northwest
MYW2023_104	Looking south-southwest towards the southwest end of the trackway	22/05/2023	Looking south-southwest
MYW2023_105	General view of the removal of (001) looking north	22/05/2023	Looking north
MYW2023_106	View after (001) and (002) removed taken from ST0373575416, looking north-northwest	22/05/2023	Looking north-northwest
MYW2023_107	View after (001) and (002) removed taken from ST0372775435, looking north	22/05/2023	Looking north
MYW2023_108	View after (001) and (002) removed taken from ST0373875480, looking north	22/05/2023	Looking north

MYW2023_109	View after (001) and (002) removed taken from ST0373875480, looking northeast.	22/05/2023	Looking northeast
MYW2023_110	View after (001) and (002) removed taken from ST0375075500, looking east-northeast	22/05/2023	Looking east-northeast
MYW2023_111	Removal of (001) at the northeast end of the trackway for the splay, looking east.	22/05/2023	Looking east
MYW2023_112	After (001) and (002) were removed, any areas that potentially have been left too high were checked by removing spits down into the subsoil, looking south-southwest	22/05/2023	Looking south-southwest

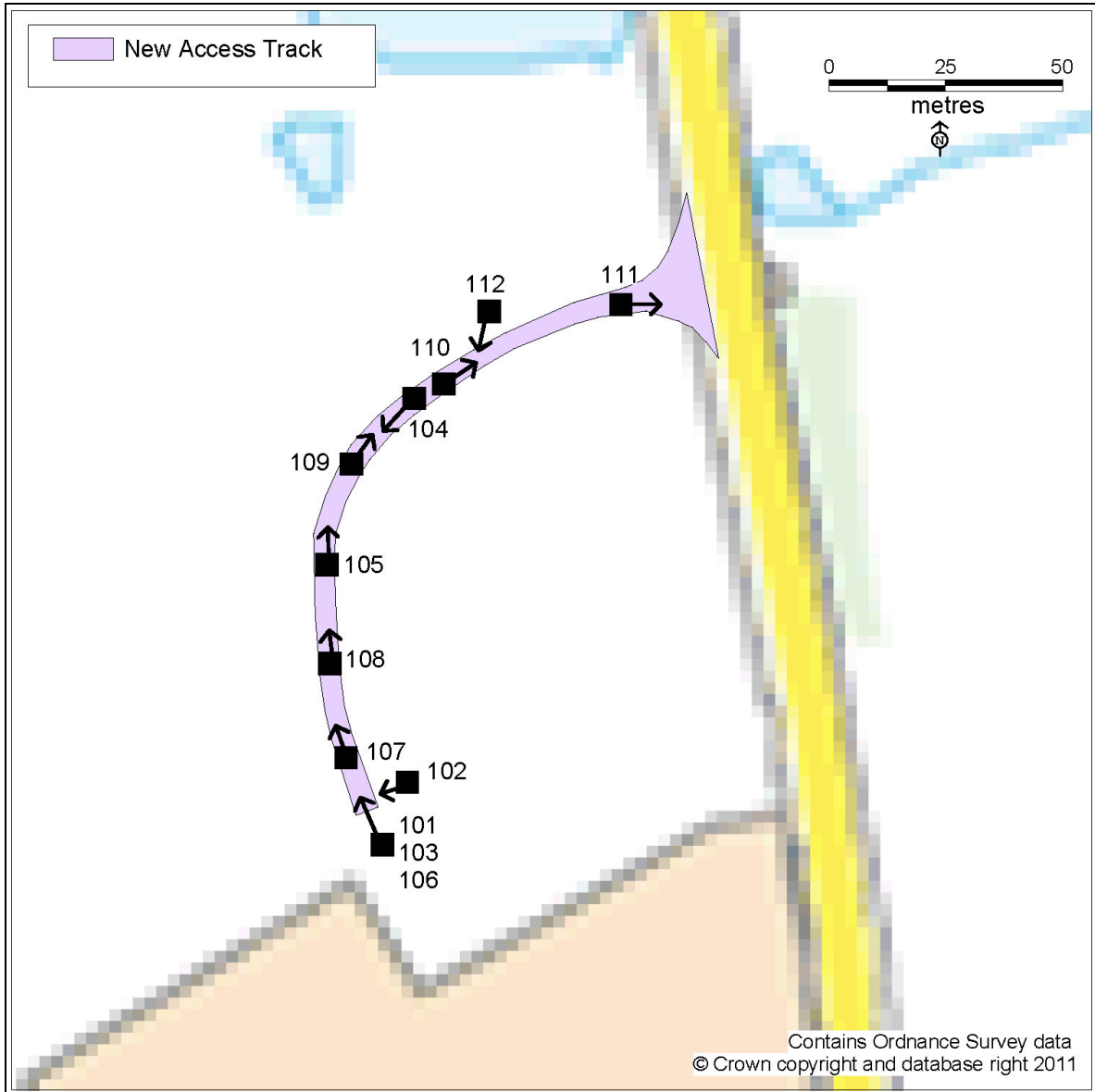


Figure 4: Location of photographs labelled with the photograph number.



Plate 1: MYW2023_101: Excavation of a test area to test the depth of natural subsoil at the southwestern end of the new access track, at approximately ST0373075412, looking north-northwest. Here the topsoil (001) was deeper than elsewhere. A water pipe trench ran diagonally southeast to northwest across and that and the proximity to the existing farm yard may explain the depth.



Plate 2: MYW2023_102: The east south-east facing section of the test area at the southwest end of the new access track showing the depth of (001) at this point as well as (002) below and the natural subsoil (003), looking west-southwest.



Plate 3: MYW2023_103: From ST0373075412, looking north-northwest, showing how the natural subsoil rose up after the initial 5 metres at the southwest end. The line of the water pipe can be seen in the foreground running diagonally across the base of the trench.



Plate 4: MYW2023_104: Looking south-southwest towards the southwest end of the trackway.



Plate 5: MYW2023_105: General view of the removal of (001) looking north.



Plate 6: MYW2023_106: View after (001) and (002) removed taken from ST0373575416, looking north-northwest



Plate 7: MYW2023_107: View after (001) and (002) removed taken from ST0372775435, looking north.



Plate 8: MYW2023_108: View after (001) and (002) removed taken from ST0373875480, looking north.



Plate 9: MYW2023_109: View after (001) and (002) removed taken from ST0373875480, looking northeast.



Plate 10: MYW2023_110: View after (001) and (002) removed taken from ST0375075500, looking east-northeast.



Plate 11: MYW2023_111: Removal of (001) at the northeast end of the trackway for the splay, looking east.



Plate 12: MYW2023_112: After (001) and (002) were removed, any areas that potentially have been left too high were checked but removing spits down into the subsoil, looking south-southwest.

**APPENDIX 2:
Artefacts
Martin Locock**

Summary

Quantification of overall site assemblage by category	See below
Description of recovery strategy	The material was recovered from topsoil 001.
Description of excavation sampling strategy	Watching brief on groundworks.
Description of selection strategy	All material was retained.
Location of final archive (digital and physical) with repository accession number	
Interpretation of the overall material assemblage	Residual post-medieval – modern material.

Material	No.	Weight (g)
Natural stone	7	49.27
Pottery	8	355.57
Glass	14	467.67

Summary of Finds Reports

Three groups of material were recovered from the topsoil 001 during the watching brief. Three types of non-local natural stone were noted: haemetite (ironstone), coal and slate. The slate may be derived from roofing slate. Ironstone and coal was worked extensively in the industrial areas to the north of the site. A small amount of late 19th -early 20th pottery was recovered, including brown-glazed red earthenware and decorated and undecorated whiteware. The only notable finds were the handle of a whiteware chamber pot and a salt-glazed stoneware ale bottle which had been stamped and printed, allowing its manufacturer to be identified as the Price pottery works in Bristol and the brewer as the Crown Brewery, Pontyclun, Rhondda Cynon Taf, probably of late 19th century date. The glass included medicine bottles and wine bottles of late 19th century date.

The material is considered to be of very low significance and is presumed to have been brought to site as part of domestic waste.

Material Type Reports

Title of report (Material Type and project)	Natural stone Maes Y Ward 2023
Report type:	Description
Author	Martin Locock BA PCTHE MA MCifA FHEA
Date of data collection	May-June 2023
Date of report completion	June 2023

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Summary of assemblage and significance

A small group of natural stone was recovered, of no significance.

1.1.2 Overall size of assemblage (weight/count)

Seven stones (49.27g)

1.1.3 Summary of dates

Undated.

1.1.4 Aims of the report

The report aims to characterise the material and assess its significance and potential for further analysis. This document is intended to comply with CifA Specialist Reporting Toolkit guidance 2022.

1.1.5 Recovery strategy

The material was recovered by hand selection during the watching brief.

1.1.6 Sampling strategy

All recorded material was examined.

1.1.7 Context information

The material was recovered from topsoil 001.

1.1.8 Range of dates

Undated

1.1.9 Report preparation (paradata)

The report was prepared shortly after fieldwork and processing.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 Methods of identification and quantification

The stone was examined visually.

1.2.2 Reference to standards

None.

1.2.3 Reference collections and type series

None.

1.2.4 Reference data

None.

1.2.5 Codes and abbreviations

None.

1.2.6 Scientific analysis

None.

1.2.7 Archive products of recording

Spreadsheet and report.

1.2.8 Archive selection process and criteria

All materials were retained apart from rough recording notes.

1.3 Quantification

1.3.1 Quantification of material by count/weight

Context	Material Detail	Collected Fragment Count	Collected Weight (g)
001	Ironstone	3	45.26
001	Slate	1	2.01
001	Coal	3	2.00

1.3.2 Higher quantification

None.

1.4 Characterisation

1.4.1 Material classified

All material was classified by broad type.

1.4.2 Basic classification

See 1.3.1.

1.4.3 Detailed classification

None.

1.4.4 Classification by components

None.

1.4.5 Descriptions of decoration

None.

1.4.6 Description of condition and completeness

No indication of weathering.

1.4.7 Description of taphonomic evidence

None.

1.4.8 Description of use

None.

1.4.9 Description of manufacture

N/a

1.4.10 Results of scientific analysis

None.

1.5 Significance, potential and recommendations

1.5.1 Statement of significance and potential

A small collection of non-local stone of low significance and potential.

1.5.2 Contribution to project research aims

None.

1.5.3 New material-led research aims

None.

1.5.4 Recommendations for further recording and analysis

None.

1.5.5 Recommendations for illustration

None.

1.6 Contextualisation

1.6.1 Assemblage in relation to context

The material presumably derives from post medieval or modern activity in the area.

1.6.2 Assemblage in relation to sequence, character of site, function and site formation processes

The material may have been transported from elsewhere.

1.7 Interpretation

1.7.1 Discussion of the assemblage

Ironstone was extensively quarried in the Llanharan-Taff's Well belt to the north (Rhondda Cynon Taff), and also at Wenvoe Quarry to the east (Cardiff).

The slate is presumably from north or west Wales.

1.7.2 Discussion of excavated context

The material is presumed to be redeposited waste or incidental losses.

Presumably post-medieval.

1.7.3 Discussion in relation to phasing

No indication of earlier activity on site.

1.7.4 Characterisation and phasing

Probably poste-medieval.

1.8 Standardised data tables

1.8.1 Scientific data

None.

1.8.2 Catalogue

See 1.3.1.

1.9 Illustration

None.

1.10 Bibliography

None.

Title of report (Material Type and project)	Pottery from Maes Y Ward 2023
Report type:	Full analysis
Author	Martin Locock BA PCTHE MA MCifA FHEA
Date of data collection	
Date of report completion	

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Summary of assemblage and significance

A small group of 19th-20th domestic pottery and a stoneware jar, of no significance.

2.1.2 Overall size of assemblage (weight/count)

8 sherds, 355.57g, EVE <1.

2.1.3 Summary of dates

Mid 19th-early 20th century

2.1.4 Aims of the report

The report aims to characterise the material and assess its significance and potential for further analysis. This document is intended to comply with CifA Specialist Reporting Toolkit guidance 2022.

2.1.5 Recovery strategy

The material was recovered by hand selection during machine excavation.

2.1.6 Sampling strategy

All recorded material was examined.

2.1.7 Context information

The material was recovered from topsoil and presumably represents domestic waste from a nearby location.

2.1.8 Range of dates

The wares are typical of the mid 19th-early 20th century. The earliest datable wares are the transfer printed wares (c. 1850 or later). The latest datable ware is the printed stoneware beer bottle, early 20th century.

2.1.9 Report preparation (paradata)

The report was prepared shortly after fieldwork and processing.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Methods of identification and quantification

Sherds were examined visually and described by ware, sherd type, and vessel type. Any surface treatment, decoration and joining sherds from other contexts were noted.

Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVE) was calculated at assemblage level.

2.2.2 Reference to standards

The report was prepared in line with MPRG 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*.

2.2.3 Reference collections and type series

The nomenclature and indicative dates for wares is based on the MOLA Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes (MOLA 2015). The terminology used is in line with Worcester Ceramics Online Database (no date).

2.2.4 Scientific analysis

None.

2.2.5 Archive products of recording

Spreadsheet and report.

2.2.6 Archive selection process and criteria

All materials were retained apart from rough recording notes which were transcribed and discarded.

2.3 Quantification

2.3.1 Quantification of material by count/weight

Context ID	Object Type	Material Detail	Collected Fragment Count	Collected Weight (g)
001	Plate, body	Brown glazed red earthenware with black inclusions	1	83.80
001	Plate, body	Brown glazed red earthenware	2	11.93
001	Plate, rim	Blue transfer-printed white ware	3	33.39
001	Plate, body	Blue transfer-printed white ware	3	19.43
001	Bowl, body	Whiteware	2	14.73
001	Chamber pot?, handle	Whiteware	1	33.14
001	Plate, body	Yellow-brown glazed stoneware	1	5.61
001	Bottle, body and base	Stoneware ale bottle, incised stamp Price Bristol 15, brown-glazed with black stamped label, []tyclun	1	153.54

2.3.2 Higher quantification (NISP/ EVE)

The entire assemblage is less than 1 Estimated Vessel Equivalent.

2.4 Characterisation

2.4.1 Material classified

All material was classified by ware and element.

2.4.2 Basic classification

Brown-glazed red earthenware – 19th century domestic or dairy ware

Blue transfer-printed whiteware – late 19th century table ware

Whiteware – late 19th-20th century table ware

Chamber pot - late 19th century

Yellow-brown glazed stoneware – late 19th century table ware

Stoneware ale bottle – late 18th-20th century) (salt glazed) (Worcester Ceramics Online Database (no date) fabric 200).

2.4.3 Detailed classification

The only material of note is the stoneware ale bottle.

The maker's stamp indicates that the bottle was produced by Price of Bristol. The Price company operated a commercial pottery throughout the 19th-early 20th century, producing a range of utilitarian wares including drains and storage jars, as well as table wares and decorated fine pottery.

The company is recorded by Reg Jackson's *Bristol Pottery and potters* as operating St Thomas Street Pottery 2, Bristol Old Stoneware Pottery, under the company names: Charles Price 1818; Charles Price & Sons 1845-1849; Joseph & Charles Price & Brothers 1864-

1882; Price, Sons & Company, 1882-1907, Price, Powell & Company 1907-1961. It is unclear whether the “Price “ stamp was used throughout or was changed from time to time to reflect company changes. In 1874 they advertised among their range of highly-glazed stoneware “ale bottles”. The stamped 15 is presumably the volume of the ale bottle, 15 Imperial fluid ounces = $\frac{3}{4}$ Imperial pint (426 ml). (Jackson, n.d.)

A description of the Price works in 1923 (cited by Jackson from *Bristol Times and Mirror*, 27 March 1923) mentioned that “An interesting little process was the printing of the name of the firms on bottles and jars. It is done before they are dipped in glaze and there are two methods. Much of the printing is done by rubber stamps, but the choicest work is accomplished by means of transfers, and I saw some splendid transfer work being executed.” It is assumed that this example is rubber stamped and was produced as batch for the purposes of the Pontyclun brewery.

The brewery in Pontyclun, Rhonda Cynon Taf, was operated as the Crown Brewery by D and T Jenkins, of Pontypool. In 1919 the brewery works was purchased by the South Wales and Monmouthshire United Clubs Brewery, a consortium comprising the South Wales Branch of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union Ltd, so that beer could be provided directly rather than from the brewery companies which were facing shortages. In 1977 the Brewery changed its name to Crown Brewery Co. Ltd (Pontyclun) and later merged with Buckley's Brewery Ltd to form Crown Buckley PLC. The Pontyclun site ceased brewing in 1989 and ceased bottling after 1999 (Brewing History n.d).

2.4.4 Classification by components

Almost all the components are body sherds apart from a transfer-printed ware plate rim and the chamber pot handle.

2.4.5 Descriptions of decoration

The transfer-printed ware decorations appear to be typical ‘willow pattern’ derivatives. The ale bottle decoration is described in 2.4.3.

2.4.6 Description of condition and completeness

The sherds appear in good condition and are unweathered.

2.4.7 Description of taphonomic evidence

There is little indication of damage or decay after burial.

2.4.8 Description of use

There was no evidence of use.

2.4.9 Description of manufacture

Apart from the earthenware, all the wares were probably produced by template or moulded.

2.4.10 Results of scientific analysis

None.

2.5 Significance, potential and recommendations

2.5.1 Statement of significance and potential

The material is of very low significance and potential.

2.5.2 Contribution to project research aims

The presence of the assemblage may reflect domestic occupation in the vicinity, although it may have been transported from off-site as part of waste or landfill.

2.5.3 New material-led research aims

None.

2.5.4 Recommendations for further recording and analysis

None.

2.5.5 Recommendations for illustration

None further.

2.6 Contextualisation

2.6.1 Assemblage in relation to context

The material is presumably residual derived from elsewhere.

2.6.2 Assemblage in relation to sequence, character of site, function and site formation processes

It is likely that the pottery was brought from off-site as part of waste or fill.

2.7 Interpretation

2.7.1 Discussion of the assemblage

A mixture of late 19th century domestic wares, and a late 19th century ale bottle.

2.7.2 Discussion of excavated context

The topsoil 001 is likely to contain material of mixed origin and date.

2.7.3 Discussion in relation to phasing

None.

2.7.4 Characterisation and phasing

None.

2.8 Standardised data tables

2.8.1 Scientific data

None.

2.8.2 Catalogue

See 2.3.1.

2.9 Illustration





Stoneware beer bottle showing the maker's stamp "Price, Bristol 15" and the black stamped brewery label "[---]tyclun"

2.10 Bibliography

Brewing History (n.d)

http://breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=A_Short_History_of_the_Crown_Brewery,_Pontclun

Jackson, R (no date) *Bristol Potters and Potteries*

https://www.bristolpottersandpotteries.org.uk/potteries-letter/s/page/2/?wpv_view_count=2202

MOLA (2015) *Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes*

<https://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>

MPRG (2016) *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*

Worcester Ceramics Online Database (no date) <https://worcestershireceramics.org/>

Title of report (Material Type and project)	Glass from Maes Y Ward 2023
Report type:	Description
Author	Martin Locock BA PCTHE MA MCifA FHEA
Date of data collection	May 2023
Date of report completion	July 2023

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Summary of assemblage and significance

A small group of 19th-20th century bottle glass of low significance.

3.1.2 Overall size of assemblage (weight/count)

14 fragments weighing 467.67g.

3.1.3 Summary of dates

19th-20th century, probably late 19th century

3.1.4 Aims of the report

The report aims to characterise the material and assess its significance and potential for further analysis. This document is intended to comply with CifA Specialist Reporting Toolkit guidance 2022.

3.1.5 Recovery strategy

The material was recovered by hand selection during excavation.

3.1.6 Sampling strategy

All recorded material was examined.

3.1.7 Context information

The material was recovered from the topsoil 001.

3.1.8 Range of dates

19th-20th century

3.1.9 Report preparation (paradata)

The report was prepared shortly after fieldwork and processing.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Methods of identification and quantification

The material was inspected visually and assigned by colour, shape and component.

3.2.2 Reference to standards

None.

3.2.3 Reference collections and type series

None.

3.2.4 Reference data

None.

3.2.5 Codes and abbreviations

Noen.

3.2.6 Scientific analysis

None.

3.2.7 Archive products of recording

Spreadsheet and report.

3.2.8 Archive selection process and criteria

All materials were retained apart from rough recording notes.

3.3 Quantification

3.3.1 Quantification of material by count/weight

Context ID	Object Type	Material Detail	Collected Fragment Count	Collected Weight (g)
001	Bottle, neck	Clear	1	34.43
001	Bottle, neck	Clear, with moulded lettering	1	4
001	Bottle, body	Clear, square	1	45.01
001	Bottle, body	Clear	2	5.21
001	Bottle, body	Green	6	185.11
001	Bottle, neck	Green, neck and rim, short neck (30mm)	1	14.51
001	Bottle, base	Green, oval, based stamped []AN & GILBEY	1	142.19
001	Bottle, body	Green, stamped [F?]ORD	1	37.21

3.3.2 Higher quantification (NISP/ EVE)

None.

3.4 Characterisation

3.4.1 Material classified

All material was classified by general type.

3.4.2 Basic classification

All the material was classified as moulded bottle glass. The majority was from cylindrical bottles.

3.4.3 Detailed classification

One clear bottle appears to be from a medicine bottle, with moulded lettering identifying it as manufactured by Cousins, Thomas & Co., Oxford (dated to 1890-1920). The three other clear bottle fragments also seemed to be from medicine bottles.

One green bottle neck appears to be from a W + A Gilbey 19th century oval onion-shaped bottle, perhaps the same object as the thick oval base stamped & Gilbey.¹

A green bottle body fragment was found with a shoulder stamp [F] ORD, presumably Oxford.

3.4.4 Classification by components

Body sherds	5
Neck sherds	3
Base sherds	1

3.4.5 Descriptions of decoration

None.

3.4.6 Description of condition and completeness

All material was fragmentary. The broken edges appear to be unweathered.

3.4.7 Description of taphonomic evidence

¹ W & A Gilbey was founded in 1857.

The material seems to have been buried rapidly and was not disturbed after deposition.

3.4.8 Description of use

Presumably domestic use.

3.4.9 Description of manufacture

The bottles were made using moulds, with the possible exception of the onion bottle. All datable examples are from after 1850.

3.4.10 Results of scientific analysis

None.

3.5 Significance, potential and recommendations

3.5.1 Statement of significance and potential

This group of material is of very low significance and potential.

3.5.2 Contribution to project research aims

None.

3.5.3 New material-led research aims

None.

3.5.4 Recommendations for further recording and analysis

None.

3.5.5 Recommendations for illustration

None.

3.6 Contextualisation

3.6.1 Assemblage in relation to context

The material was presumably transported from off-site as part of domestic rubbish.

3.6.2 Assemblage in relation to sequence, character of site, function and site formation processes

The material appears to be residual.

3.7 Interpretation

3.7.1 Discussion of the assemblage

A group of late 19th century medicine and wine bottle fragments.

3.7.2 Discussion of excavated context

Residual material.

3.7.3 Discussion in relation to phasing

None.

3.7.4 Characterisation and phasing

None.

3.8 Standardised data tables

3.8.1 Scientific data

None.

3.8.2 Catalogue

See 2.3.1.

3.9 Illustration



Short tapering neck from what appears to be a Gilbey's 19th century onion-shaped bottle.



Body sherd marked [F]ORD, probably Oxford.



Clear medicine bottle with moulded ridges and lettering (Cousins, Thomas & Co., Oxford).

APPENDIX 3: Watching Brief Specification

**MAES Y WARD FARM, BONVILSTON, CF5 6TS
WATCHING BRIEF
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ST03727548
PLANNING APPLICATION – 2017/00967/FUL (VALE OF GLAMORGAN)**

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**MAES Y WARD FARM, BONVILSTON, CF5 6TS
WATCHING BRIEF
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ST03727548
PLANNING APPLICATION – 2017/00967/FUL (VALE OF GLAMORGAN)**

1. Introduction

1.1 William Walters of Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, CF5 6TS has commissioned Trysor to undertake a watching brief relating to planning application 2017/00967/FUL (VALE OF GLAMORGAN).

1.2 The development consists of a new access track of over 175 metres from the road to the east to the northern side of the farmyard.

1.3 The development crosses a field to the north of the farmyard and will divide the current field into two. The central point of the access track is approximately ST03727548, see Figure 1.

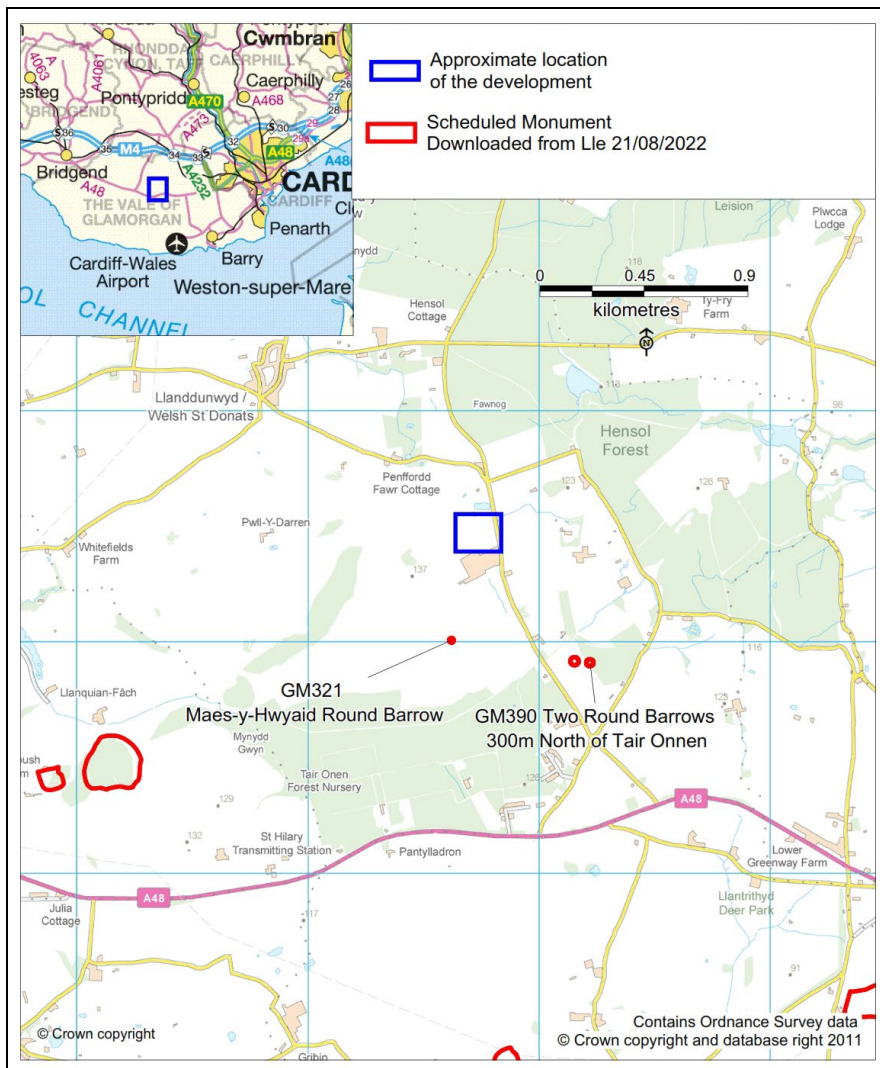


Figure 1: Approximate location of the development to the north of the current Maes y Ward farm access

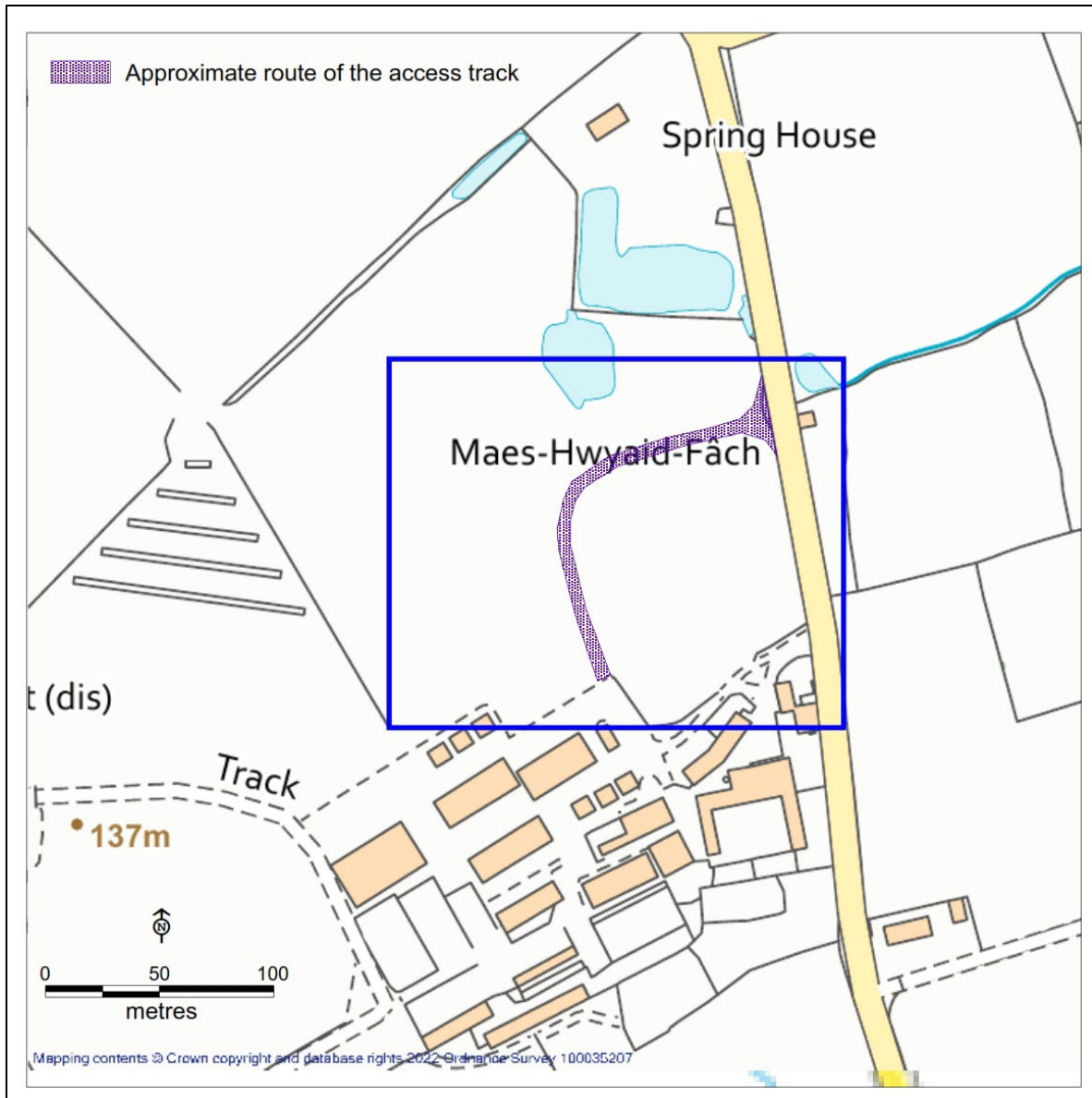


Figure 2: More detailed location of the access track

2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a programme of archaeological work during construction of a new access track, related to planning application; 2017/00967/FUL (VALE OF GLAMORGAN).

3. The development

3.1 The development consists of the construction of a new access track approximately 175 metres long. It will run from the public road to the east, approximately 100m north of the existing farm entrance, through a field to the northern side of the Maes y Ward farm building complex. A new access point will also be created with visibility splay and relocation of hedge.



*Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, CF5 6TS,
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3.2 The change is necessary as the farm buildings are being split into different ownership and a new access is needed to part of it. The field through which the new access track will run will become two fields, one either side of the track.

3.3 The track will be 4.0 metres wide and some 175 metres long from the public road to the farm buildings. The track excavation will be approximately 700mm deep.

3.4 During construction, the topsoil will be stripped from the line of the track and placed alongside the excavated area. The subsoil will be removed and taken to another site on the farm to re-profile a depression in a field, to improve conditions in that field.

4. Conditions on Planning Consent

4.1 Full planning permission was approved by Vale of Glamorgan LPA with conditions.

Condition 4 states that:

No development approved by this permission shall commence until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which shall be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the programme and scheme shall be fully completed as defined in the approved details.

Reason:

In order that archaeological operations are undertaken to an acceptable standard and that legitimate archaeological interest in the site is satisfied 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 In a letter dated 23 October 2017, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, as advisors to the Vale of Glamorgan LPA, identified a concentration of prehistoric activity within 500 metres of the new access track.

The Historic Environment Record, curated by this Trust, shows that the application area is set within a landscape that is rich in archaeological remains and a possible Bronze Age Round Barrow (Maes-y-Hwyaid Northwest, PRN 00325s) is situated within the same field as the proposed development. There are also a number of additional Bronze Age burial cairns within the area, some of which have been investigated archaeologically; finds of flint tools in scatters have also been identified. This represents an apparently concentrated land use, and the importance of this is reflected in that one cairn is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Maes-y-Hwyaid Round Barrow (Cadw Ref.: GM321), c.400m south of the application area. The extent of the group of burial cairns is uncertain, as remains lost by agriculture since the Bronze Age may not have been recorded; and more scattered finds occur widely in the vicinity.

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in the adjacent field to the west of the application area during the groundworks associated with a solar farm in 2015. No archaeological remains were encountered however the depths of excavation were relatively shallow (PRN: E005537). The proposed application is for the construction of a new access road of considerable dimensions and therefore, the potential of encountering significant archaeological remains during ground disturbance works in this area is relatively high.
GGAT, 2017

5.2 The watching brief in 2015 was undertaken by Trysor (Trysor, 2015).

6. Historical Overview of the Development Plot:

6.1 The first map to show fields is the 1841 parish tithe map. The field through which the access track will run is shown as one large field similar to the current layout. The field parcel 237 was laid to pasture at the time of the tithe survey but no field name is given. The owner of the field was the Sir Aubrey Thomas Digby leased to Samuel Collins and the field was tenanted by Evan Jones. The field pattern has not altered over time as shown on Ordnance Survey maps from 1885 onwards.

7. Scope of Mitigation

7.1 It is proposed that the groundworks for the development be watched as part of a archaeological watching brief.

7.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA, 2020a) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation. They 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.”

7.3 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.

7.4 This watching brief should establish whether any features can be identified as of possible archaeological significance.

7.5 If archaeological features are encountered further mitigation may be required.

8. Methodology

8.1 The groundworks will be watched under archaeological supervision.

8.2 The watching brief will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2020a).

8.3 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.

9. Recording

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

9.3 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, 2020c). 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 a recognised museum archive if the artefacts are from a archaeologically sealed context, or of regional or national significance.

9.4 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.

9.5 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.

9.6 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

9.7 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.

10. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

10.1 In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust 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 curatorial monitoring, finds conservation, finds specialist, radio-carbon dating etc. Further contingency arrangements will be guided by Trysor’s Contingency Arrangements Policy 2021.

11. Health & Safety

11.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. The risk assessment will be in accord with current Covid19 regulations and advice at the time the work is undertaken.

12. Reporting

12.1 A report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.8 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2020a, p.14-15) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and archived with the National Monuments Record. This WSI will be included as an Appendix in the report.

13. Public Benefit and Outreach

13.1 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). 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.

13.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and regional HER making it publicly accessible to all, in line with current guidance, (NPAAW, 2017, RCAHMW, 2015 and WAT, 2022).

13.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client and others on site where possible. This will widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

14. Archive

14.1 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, 2020b). 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). Further details are in the Selection Strategy in Appendix 1 and the Data Management Plan in Appendix 2.

14.2 The significance of any artefacts retrieved will be assessed and this will determine where may be an appropriate place for deposition, subject to agreement by the legal owner, the landowner. No local museum covers this area but the National Museum would take nationally important artefacts. (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017). The National Monuments Record again has limited scope for storing artefacts but they are well equipped for storing paper and digital records.

14.3 If the artefacts are deposited separately to the rest of an archive, a copy of the report and archive will be deposited with the artefacts.

15. Resources to be used

15.1 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.

16. Qualification of personnel

16.1 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

16.2 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.

16.3 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.

16.4 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.

16.5 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.

16.6 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.

16.7 Wendy Carruthers (BSc, MSc) 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.

17. Insurance & Professional indemnity

17.1 Trysor has Public Liability, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

18. Project identification

18.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2023/870. Site code is MYW2023. The GGAT HER Event Record PRN is E007114.

19. Monitoring

19.1 Staff from the local planning authority and the planning archaeologists at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust will be welcome to visit the site and monitor the work. They will be informed as to when work will start on site and contact details given, although the watching brief is may be spread over parts of several days following the progress of the development.

20. Sources

20.1 Historic Maps

Parish tithe map. 1841, Welsh St Donats

Ordnance Survey, 1885, 1:2500, Glamorganshire XLVI.1

Ordnance Survey, 1900, 1:10560, Glamorganshire XLVI.NW

Ordnance Survey, 1919, 1:10560, Glamorganshire XLVI.NW

20.2 Non-published

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

Trysor, 2015, *Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, Cardiff, Watching Brief*

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) V.2*

20.3 Published

CIfA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, updated June 2020*

CIfA, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

CIfA, 2020c, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

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

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor, December 2022

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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 a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a wide 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. Amongst other things he was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He has been a partner in Trysor



*Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, CF5 6TS,
Watching Brief, ST03727548*

Planning Application – 2017/00967/FUL (Vale of Glamorgan)

since 2004 undertaking a wide variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTION STRATEGY

**Maes y Ward Farm, CF5 6TS
22/12/2022 v.1
Selection Strategy**

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Organisation	Trysor

Stakeholders

		Date Contacted
<p>Collecting Institution(s)</p> <p><i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i></p>	<p>Artefact archive not contacted yet. Potential for artefacts that require archiving considered Low, due to the location of the site within the medieval town and close to the location of known prehistoric burials. Artefacts from non-sealed contexts will be noted and returned to landowner unless they are assessed as of regional or national importance. Artefacts from sealed contexts will be retained and recorded. A decision will be made at that point if any need to be deposited in an archive, when their significance has been assessed against the results of the watching brief. Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish.</p>	<p>Not contacted</p>

Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	

Resources

Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required to date, beyond trays, bags, markers record sheets. The potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Low. Artefacts from the topsoil will be recorded and returned to the landowner, unless they are assessed as being of regional or national importance.

Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment whilst enabling development
- The methodology to be used and its context is given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales
<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>

If necessary a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

As there are no other parameters for this project defining what artefacts are collected, retained and disposed of, artefact retention and disposal will be guided by the 2019 document from the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, *Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines for Wales*

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

Appendix 2 of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include

c) Vector GIS files as .shp files

d) Drawings as .pdf files

e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

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*

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) V.2*

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix B in this WSI

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

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*

WAT, 2022, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) V.2*

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this procedure.

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trydor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Digital	Section	
		3.1	

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor backups

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).

4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.

4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The [Materials Selection Template](#) may be useful in structuring this section.

Field notes and context sheets – bound and presented as paper archive

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (eg. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Artefacts	Section	
		3.3	
Stakeholders			
Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).			
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook			
Selection			
Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none">5.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.5.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).5.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.5.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.			
The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.			
As stated above			
Uncollected Material			
If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.▪ Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.			
As stated above			
De-Selected Material			
Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.			
Kept within Trysor archive folders			

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Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Materials Selection Template

This table may be inserted into Section 3 of the main Selection Strategy Template to help present differing selection strategies for different material types

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Stakeholders	Review Points

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook
 Trysor
www.trysor.net

38, New Road,
 Gwaun Cae Gurwen
 Ammanford
 Carmarthenshire
 SA18 1UN

enquiries@trysor.net

Work Digital / Think Archive - Data Management Plan Overview

APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Maes y Ward Farm, CF5 6TS 22/12/2022 v.1 Data Management Plan

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

The sections below are the basic components of the Data Management Plan. Each section comprises a series of sections which need to be completed.

The Work Digital / Think Archive guidance provides a full version of this document which includes Questions to Consider, Guidance and Examples where appropriate.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts See main part of WSI
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What data will you collect or create? How will the data be collected or created? See main part of WSI and Appendix A for artefacts. Digital data : Catalogues photographs, Report as pdf.
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? Through Online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives
Section 6: Selection and Preservation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? • What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? • Have you contacted the data repository? • Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? <p>Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs Costs of archiving have been considered</p>
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will you share the data and make it accessible? • Are any restrictions on data sharing required? <p>Through archiving – no restrictions other than acknowledgement</p>
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who will be responsible for data management? <p>Jenny Hall & Paul Sambook</p>

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Event PRN will be E007114
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated

22 nd December 2022
Version 1
Related data management policies
NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i>
RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1</i>
WAT, 2022, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) V.2</i>

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
Site notes including context sheets on paper Photographs Report GIS data

How will the data be collected or created?
Site notes on paper on site, scanned later Photographs on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?
The report will accompany any data. Relevant metadata will be created

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?
Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. All agreements with others will be adhered to.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?
Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions. Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?
Report, catalogued photographs
What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?
Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW
Have you contacted the data repository?
No – not necessary
Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?
No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
Deposit in RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
No, other than our copyright should be respected.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
Trydor partners