



2014

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT
STOURBRIDGE HOUSE,
LLYSWORNEY, VALE OF GLAMORGAN**



Cardiff Archaeological Consultants
Report 2014-15

Jean-Yves Robic
November 2014

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STOURBRIDGE HOUSE,
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Report 2014/15

Prepared by J.-Y. Robic

for

Mr & Mrs Mackle

Davis Sutton Architects (Agents)

November 2014

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1. Summary

An excavation was conducted in October 2014 in accordance with a written specification for archaeological evaluation at Stourbridge House, Llysworney, Vale of Glamorgan. Four trenches were mechanically excavated within the footprint of the proposed new development. The trenches revealed that the evaluated area was occupied by a large 19th-century quarry probably backfilled before the construction of the building depicted on the 1877 Ordnance Survey map. If it had existed, the potential archaeological resource associated with the medieval remains of Llysworney Moat (Moat Farm) to the west of the development has been totally obliterated by the quarry. On the basis of the results of the evaluation it is concluded and recommended that this evaluation is sufficient to support a positive determination of the proposed planning application with appropriate mitigation measures for the proposed new garage.

2. Site location and description

2.1 The site which forms the subject of this archaeological evaluation is located at Stourbridge House, Llysworney, Vale of Glamorgan (area centred at NGR SS 96170 74257; Figures 1 and 2). It lies at an altitude of around 50m and is located 200m north of St Tydfil's Church and 50m west of the probably medieval remains of Llysworney Moat (Moat Farm). The application area covers some 200 square metres at ground level..

2.2 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation by Mr & Mrs Mackle, prior to the submission of a planning application to the Vale of Glamorgan Council for a replacement detached dwelling and garage at Stourbridge House, Llysworney, Vale of Glamorgan (Figure 3).

2.3 The specification was requested to fulfil the requirements of Welsh Assembly Government: Planning Policy Wales (Seventh Edition, July 2014), Section 6.5.2. which recommends that *'...if important [archaeological] remains are thought to exist at a development site, the planning authority should request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. The results of any assessment and/or field evaluation should be presented as part of a planning application. If this information is not provided, authorities should consider whether it is appropriate to direct the applicant to supply further information or whether to refuse permission for inadequately documented proposals.'*

This advice is detailed in Welsh Office Circular 61/96, especially section 14.

The reason is to ensure that any items of archaeological interest are properly investigated and recorded.

2.4 An ordered archive will be deposited with the Cowbridge Museum, Cowbridge.

3. Summary of archaeological potential

3.1 The following account of the archaeological and historical background of the site has been previously described in the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust brief for archaeological evaluation for 'Land Adjacent to Stourbridge House, Llysworney' (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Curatorial) VOG0980/2/2014/008/JBHD):

'Llysworney is situated between the towns of Cowbridge and Llantwit Major in the Vale of Glamorgan. It is sited on a generally flat plateau without well-defined valleys or stream systems, unlike other parts of the Vale. This is largely due to the geology of the area, Liassic Limestone interspersed with beds of clay. The lack of extensive stream systems has led to settlements being centred on springs and wells. The agricultural quality of the land is relatively rich.

There is very little evidence for prehistoric activity within the Vale of Glamorgan until the Neolithic and Bronze Age, when evidence from the area is predominantly in the form of burials. The Neolithic evidence within the vicinity of Llysworney is not great, although some examples of chambered tombs of a type known as Cotswold Severn, from the extent of their distribution, exist in the Vale. Bronze Age evidence is rather more widespread, again mainly funerary remains in the form of cairns, although the nature of finds such as a palstave and axe heads that are known from the Cowbridge area suggests that settlements existed at that time²

During the Iron Age, the nature of the archaeological remains changes and, in contrast to the earlier periods, is of settlement or ritual deposits. In the upland area of Glamorgan, small hut circles and enclosures tend to be the common remains, although in the lower-lying Vale larger hillforts and enclosures are predominant. The hillfort of Caer Dynnaf lies to the east of Llysworney, enclosing an area of c 3.8ha. The fortified settlement at Mynydd Bychan some 2km to the north of the village is probably typical of smaller settlements of this period in the Vale. The enclosed area at Mynydd Bychan is some 0.9 ha and it was occupied in two main periods, 50 BC – 50AD and AD 50 – AD 100. Unusually for south-east Wales it appears to have been abandoned at the beginning of the Roman period, although a rectangular medieval building was erected in the enclosure in the 12th and 13th centuries¹. These sites may indicate an ordered society at the time when the tribal group known as the Silures occupied the lowland area of South Wales.

This was prior to the Roman occupation of South Wales, which having begun in the late 40s AD gathered momentum in the 70s, with the establishment of the road system across south Wales and the legionary fortress at Caerleon (Isca), manned by the Legio II Augusta. The road system linked a series of forts, which in Glamorgan comprised Cardiff, Gelligaer, Penydarren, Neath, Loughor and Coelbren². It has been suggested that Cowbridge is the location of the fort known as Bovium, mentioned in Iter XII of the Antonine Itinerary. The main road running through the centre of the town of Cowbridge is the Roman road, which

¹ Savory H.N. 1954 Excavations at Mynydd Bychan near Pentre Meyrick *Archaeologia Cambrensis* CIII, 85 – 108.

² RCAHM(W) 1976 Inventory of Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan: Volume 1, Part II Roman, Cardiff.

links the Roman forts of Caerleon and Carmarthen. Major excavations in Cowbridge over the last twenty years have revealed considerable evidence of Roman occupation, and the remains of structures, including a bath house to the north of the main road which appears to be of a military design, have been recorded³.

In the Vale of Glamorgan, the fertile lower-lying land was being exploited as a number of farmsteads and villas were established. Llantwit Major, Moulton and Whitton are all within 10km of Llysworney. However, so far, no evidence for Roman occupation in the immediate vicinity of Llysworney has been found, although given the restricted water supply in the area it is likely that settlement did exist. Post-Roman occupation of the area and the village is however documented. Initially the area may have been part of an extensive early royal estate based on a Roman estate centred on the villa at Llantwit Major. This left the areas not donated to the Church without a centre and Llysworney may have been founded to form a new secular base⁴. This function is reflected in the placename of Llysworney, which is a corruption of Llyswrinydd, a combination of the Welsh word Llys (court) and the personal name, Gwrinydd, therefore meaning the court of Gwrinydd. The court was the centre of the cantref of Gorfynydd, the land between the Rivers Ogmere and Thaw. Although no structural evidence for this court has, so far, been found, it is likely to have consisted of a number of buildings based on a hall, but is unlikely to have been fortified⁵. The only physical evidence found, so far, for the early medieval occupation of Llysworney is a fragment of a decorated slab, probably part of a pillar stone, built into St. Tydfil's church⁶.

Following the Norman invasion, the Llysworney area became part of the Lordship of Glamorgan during the latter part of the 11th century. Robert Fitzhamon established a capital at Cardiff and the lordship extended from the River Rhymney initially to the Ogmere River, then the River Tawe, and north covering the lowland Vale.

Llysworney and Llantwit Major were retained by Fitzhamon whilst other parts of the cantref were shared between his followers. This may well have been for political reasons, although the area contains the best arable farmland in the Vale of Glamorgan and later accounts demonstrate that it was the richest holding in the Lordship of Cardiff⁷. The main administrative centre for the area was at Boverton to the east of Llantwit, but local administration is assumed to have been based at the moated site to the north of the main village of Llysworney. Here well preserved earthworks surround modern Moat Farm with the rectangular central island (some 33.5m by 28.9m) giving a substantial area for a main manor house and ancillary buildings to be sited in. The present buildings are of 17th- or early 18th-century origins⁸. The only other surviving medieval structure is the church of St. Illtyd (see below). The layout of the medieval settlement is assumed to mirror the present one, being centred on the spring to the east of the church, with roads radiating from it,

³ Parkhouse J, & Evans E 1996 Excavations in Cowbridge, South Glamorgan, 1977-88. 1996 *Tempus Reparatum* BAR British Series 245

⁴ Knight J.K. 1984 Sources for the Early History of Morgannwg in Savory H.N.(ed) *Glamorgan County History: Vol II: Early Glamorgan*, 375-6

⁵ Knight J.K. Hen Gastell in its Contemporary Setting in Wilkinson P.F. Excavations at Hen Castell, Briton Ferry, West Glamorgan, 1991-92 *Medieval Archaeology* XXXIX,42.

⁶ RCAHM(W) 1976 Inventory of Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan: Volume 1, Part III; The Early Christian Period Cardiff, 64

⁷ Corbett J.A. 1925 *Glamorgan: Papers and Notes on the Lordship and its Members* London, 90

⁸ RCAHM(W) 1983 Inventory of Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan: Volume III, Medieval Secular Monuments Part II: Non-defensive Cardiff, 85 -88

giving a small nucleated village. Medieval pottery has been found during archaeological investigations at Heol-y-Cawl⁹, Llysworney House¹⁰, Well Cottage¹¹, Black Barn House¹² and Holly House¹³ but, so far, no associated structures have been identified.

In the 16th and 17th century agricultural changes led to more intensive pastoral farming, especially of sheep, which brought increased prosperity to the area. This prosperity is reflected in the large number of well-built stone houses of that period that survive in the present village. One interesting structure connected to the sheep farming is a 19th-century sheep washery sited immediately to the north-west of the central spring. The small stream that flows from the spring, the Stenbridge Brook, runs through this building allowing sheep to be washed¹⁴.

3.2 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants conducted an evaluation at St Tydfil's Church, Llysworney in 2011 (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2011). The excavation revealed no unmarked graves or archaeological features but an extensive phase of building rubble deposition raising the height of the churchyard was recorded to the west and south-west of the church. Artefacts recovered in the rubble layers indicated that they were probably contemporary with the major restoration work of the late 1890s and that they were deposited at that time.

3.3 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants conducted a watching brief at Quince Cottage, Llysworney in 2012 (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2012). Observation of the preparatory work for the extension and associated works at Quince Cottage revealed no archaeological remains.

3.4 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants conducted an archaeological Level 2 building recording and a watching brief at Lower Farmhouse in 2013 (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2013). The building recording and the watching brief confirmed that Lower Farmhouse was probably built in the late 18th or early 19th century and was substantially altered during the late 19th century or early 20th century and modernised in the later 20th century. The discovery of a prehistoric flint and residual medieval pottery sherds in late 19th-century rubbish pits suggested prehistoric or medieval occupation nearby.

3.5 The resource

The site is located in the ground of Stourbridge House to the north of St Tydfil's Church and 50m west of the probably medieval remains of Llysworney Moat (Moat Farm, Figure 1). Llysworney Moat is probably of medieval origin and may have been the site of the

⁹ Mesner S.I. 1995 Archaeological Watching Brief: Heol -Y-Cawl, Llysworney, South Glamorgan Unpublished GGAT Contracts report. Copy in HER

¹⁰ Recorded in HER PRN 01368s

¹¹ Howell JK 2001 Well Cottage, Llysworney Vale of Glamorgan: Archaeological Watching Brief Unpublished GGAT Contracts report. . Copy in HER

¹² Appleton-Fox N 1999 Land Adjacent to Sidney House Farm Unpublished Marches Archaeology report. Copy in HER
Sell S 2002 Black Barn House: Archaeological Watching Brief Unpublished GGAT Contracts report.. Copy in HER

¹³ Turner JG 2009 Holly House, Llysworney: Archaeological Watching Brief SMR Unpublished Cardiff Archaeological Unit report. Copy in HER

¹⁴ County of South Glamorgan 1982 County Treasures Survey: St.Andrew's Minor, Llysworney, Llandow, Nash Unpublished report, copy in SMR

administrative centre of Cantref Gwrinydd (RCAHMW 1982, 85-88). The development area is currently occupied by an H-shaped dwelling orientated north-south alongside a track to the west.

No specific information about the history of the development area was available but cartographic sources show that the site remained un-built until the construction of a rectangular building orientated east-west (Plate 1). A small extension to the north and a boundary wall to the south are depicted on the 1919 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4). The site layout remained unchanged until the construction of Stourbridge House in the 1970s or 1980s (Figure 3). Recent archaeological investigations at Lower Farmhouse to the south-west (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2013) and at Black Barn House and other sites nearby produced medieval pottery (See footnotes 9 to 13) without associated features suggesting a nearby medieval occupation.

4. Aims and objectives of the investigation

4.1 The work should elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the known and potential archaeological remains which exist in the development area (Figure 3) and in particular the mapped remains of a building.

4.2 On the basis of its contents the evaluation report will provide information which is sufficiently detailed to allow informed decisions to be taken to safeguard the archaeological resource or to propose a mitigation strategy to preserve it by record.

4.3 The archaeology of the application area as a whole, locally or regionally, will be considered although the evaluation trenches will be confined to the areas that will be directly affected by the new buildings and their services or some aspect of it. Any remains of potential interest should be considered, whatever their date.

4.4 The excavation and recording will examine and record the archaeological resource within the specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the *Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation for contractual arrangements in field archaeology* and other relevant by-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists. It will result in appropriate published accounts and an ordered, accessible archive.

4.5 The excavation and its record will provide sufficient information by which to determine the level of importance of surviving archaeological features and place them in an interpretative framework.

4.6 It is intended to recover artefactual, environmental and technological evidence from the excavated deposits providing cultural and chronological data towards an interpretation of the evaluated site.

5. Methodology

5.1 The evaluation consisted of the mechanical and hand excavation of four 6m x 2m trenches (T1-T4) located within the footprints of the proposed new dwelling. (Figures 5, Plate 2). Trench T5, originally located in the footprints of the proposed garage, could not be excavated due to the location of a domestic gas tank and the position of existing services. The trenches were excavated to the top of the archaeological resource and limited excavation in the features recorded to ascertain their date and nature. The work was conducted by trained archaeological professionals to the standards set by the Institute for Archaeologists (1994-2013).

5.2 The evaluation area was positioned to retrieve the maximum archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood. The precise location of the evaluation area is indicated in Figure 5.

5.3 Written, drawn and photographic records to an appropriate level of detail were made including context sheets, a site diary, three-dimensional field drawings and survey data. Plans and section drawings were at a scale of 1:20 and 1:100. The drawings were cross-referenced to fixed boundaries on the relevant OS plan.

6 The evaluation results

6.1 The evaluation was carried out by Jean-Yves Robic and Louis Stafford between the 20th and the 22nd of October 2014 under generally dry weather conditions. The evaluation was completed by a watching brief during site investigations conducted by Pat Ruddock of Mann William Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers on the 30th of October 2014 before backfilling of the trenches.

The excavation was monitored on Tuesday 21st of October by Judith Doyle of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

6.2 The evaluation was limited to the grassed garden to the east of Stourbridge House. The area of the proposed garage to the south of the existing building was not evaluated due to the location of a domestic gas tank and services that could not be disturbed at the time of the evaluation. The ground level sloped gently toward the north and rose sharply westward over a bank to the north of the existing building.

The general stratigraphy recorded was broadly similar in the four trenches with only localised differences in the western end of T1 and the western side of T2 (Figures 6 to 9, Plates 3 to 11). Below the thin topsoil (Context 01), a layer of clean re-deposited yellow-brown clay with occasional small to medium limestone rubble was recorded (Context 08). This layer was clear of any domestic or industrial artefacts and was, at first, thought to be natural. Its thickness varied from 0.10m in T3 and T4 and to 0.40m in T1 and T2 to the north. Below 08 was another layer of grey re-deposited clay with large limestone blocks and medium to large bitumen blocks (Context 09). The thickness of 09 varied from 0.16m in T1

to 0.50m in T3. This layer overlay a dark-brown organic deposit with 19th-century domestic artefacts (Context 10). Its thickness also varied but only from 0.16m to the south to 0.30m to the north (Plates 9 and 11). Ground water started to fill the excavation in all the trenches at this level. Below 10, a layer of loose, wet and soft grey clay with abundant limestone chippings, small to medium rubble and 19th-century domestic artefacts (Context 11) was exposed. It overlay in T4 a 0.20m thick band of white to light-grey soft clay with no inclusions (Context 12) covering the limestone bedrock (Context 13). The thickness of deposit 11 increased from south to north and was recorded at 0.20m in T4 and 1.40m in T1. The presence of the clay layer 12 above the substratum could not be ascertained in T1 and T2. Water in the excavation and the depth and instability of the excavation side excluded any hand excavation.

The bedrock was recorded at a depth of 1m below ground level in T4, 1.90m in T2 and 2.40m in T1. A 0.50m high step in the bedrock (Context 16) was clearly visible in T2 (Plate 6). The step in the bedrock and the gradual increased depth of the bedrock provide evidence for the existence of a large quarry abandoned and backfilled during the 19th century under the evaluation area (Figure 10).

6.3 The western end of T1 presented a different stratigraphy (Figure 6, Plates 3 and 4). Below the topsoil 01, a 0.80m thick of brown soil and building rubble (Context 02) formed the raised ground to the north-west of the existing building A modern trench cut (Context 03) filled with gravel (Context (04) was recorded in the upper layer of the deposit 02. The trench was for a drain pipe taking the rainwater to a soakaway to the north. The eastern edge of the bank was delineated by a breeze-block retaining wall built on concrete foundations (Context 07). Below the made-up ground 02 on the western side of the retaining wall, a 0.10m thick band of buried topsoil (Context 05) overlay a layer of light-brown to grey firm clayey soil with occasional stone and 19th-century domestic artefacts. The limited extend of the excavation did not permit a clear interpretation of this context but it is likely to be a buried subsoil layer or the fill of a 19th-century rubbish pit. The stratigraphy in T1 also clearly shows that the development site had been extensively landscaped at the time of the construction of the existing building with made-up ground 02 and the re-deposited natural clay 08.

6.4 In trench T2, an irregular cut (Context 14) was recorded along the western edge of the trench (Figure 7, Plate 5). It was filled with dark-brown soil with limestone fragments, frogged bricks and modern wall tiles and late 19th- to early 20th-century domestic artefacts (Context 15). It is likely that this feature was associated with the construction of the existing building.

7 The finds

Only a small quantity of domestic artefacts were recovered from the excavation. The artefacts recovered represent only a sample as contexts were either not fully excavated or machine excavated. All artefacts have been cleaned and marked. No specialist report was required at this stage.

Context 02 (T1): General 20th century building rubble including bricks, pipe, concrete. None were retained

Context 06 (T2): 5 large animal bones (Cattle?), coarse ware with internal brown lead glaze 19th / early 20th century.

Context 09 (T3, T4): Fragments of large clay drain pipe (one with external brown glaze), white porcelain, grey lime mortar lumps, broken bitumen block up to 0.18m thick with a flattish surface with small gravel.

Context 10 (T3, T4): Three fragments of a pale green glass egg-shaped Hamilton bottle (not before 1814), 2 fragments of dark green glass wine bottle base, 1 fragment of clay pipe stem and bowl, 30 sherds of coarse ware with internal brown lead glaze (19th/early 20th century), 3 sherds of white porcelain (2 with blue painted motif), 2 sherds of Ewenny ware with yellow slip decoration (19th/early 20th century), 1 fragment of a Staffordshire or Bristol yellow slipware with trailed or combed brown lines (18th century), 2 fragments of iron wire, 1 large sawn animal bone

Context 11 (T1, T2, T4):

Two animal bones, 9 sherds of coarse ware with internal brown lead glaze (19th/early 20th century), 1 sherd of white porcelain, 1 sherd of Ewenny ware with yellow slip decoration (19th/early 20th century).

Context 14 (T2): Modern building rubble including frogged bricks (not retained), white porcelain wall tile (not retained), 2 sherds of white porcelain, 2 sherds of Ewenny ware with yellow slip decoration (19th/early 20th century), 1 ceramic door knob, 1 small clear glass bottle with metal screw-top, 1 fragment of pale green glass water bottle (Late 19th century) embossed 'CYMEDRO[L]
COWBR[IDGE]'

8 Conclusions and recommendations

8.1 The evaluation failed to confirm that evidence of occupation associated with the medieval remains at Moat Farm existed on the site of the proposed development. The work showed that a quarry occupies the evaluation area and is likely to extend further in all directions (Figure 10).

8.2 The artefacts recovered in the lower backfilling layer suggest that the quarry was abandoned and backfilled in the first half of the 19th century. The 1840 Tithe map of the parish of Llysworney does not record a quarry on the development site and the 1877 first edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a building that was incorporated in the existing building but no evidence for a quarry. The 1877 building was probably built over the backfilled quarry confirming the mid-19th-century date for its backfilling. The only potential clue as to the existence of a quarry is provided by an un-published 2 inches map held at the

Glamorgan archives that depicts a square-shaped boundary at the approximate location of the development site and a straight angular boundary to the north of Moat Farm (Figure 11). There is no annotation on the map to confirm the existence of a quarry but by the time of the 1840 Tithe map the angular boundaries are not visible in the development area (Figure 4). In the absence of any earlier cartographic document, dating the opening of the quarry remains difficult but a 17th- or 18th-century date cannot be excluded. All the pottery fragments and other domestic artefacts can be dated to the 19th century. The early fragment of yellow slipware dated to the 18th century was recovered from the organic layer 10 and appeared residual in this context. As the full extent of the quarry was not determined, it is also possible that the area of the quarry uncovered was the latest phase of its exploitation after earlier exploited areas had been abandoned.

8.3 Enough information was gathered during the evaluation to propose a phasing for the occupation of the site and sequence of deposition for the contexts:

Phase I: 17th/18th or early 19th century. Opening and exploitation of the quarry.

Phase II: 1820-1840. Abandonment and backfilling of the quarry (12, 11, 10 and 09?).

Phase III: 1840-1877. Construction of the first building on site (05, 06).

Phase IV: 1970s/1980: Construction of Stourbridge House and landscaping (08, 14 and 15, 03 and 04, 07, 02 and 01).

8.4 On the basis of the results, it is concluded and recommended that this evaluation is sufficient to support a positive determination of the proposed planning application with appropriate mitigation measures for the area of the proposed garage that was not included in the evaluation.

9 Acknowledgements

The author is pleased to acknowledge the help and assistance of Michael Plageman of Davies Sutton Architects in providing information and plans, of Louis Stafford during the watching brief, of Judith Doyle from the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for monitoring the excavation, of Pat Ruddock of Mann Williams during the site investigation and of Mike Ponsford, CAC, for editing the report.

10 References

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Cartographic resources:

1813 un-published 2 inch map, Glamorgan Archives

Tithe map of the Parish of Llysworney, Glamorgan Archives

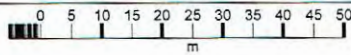
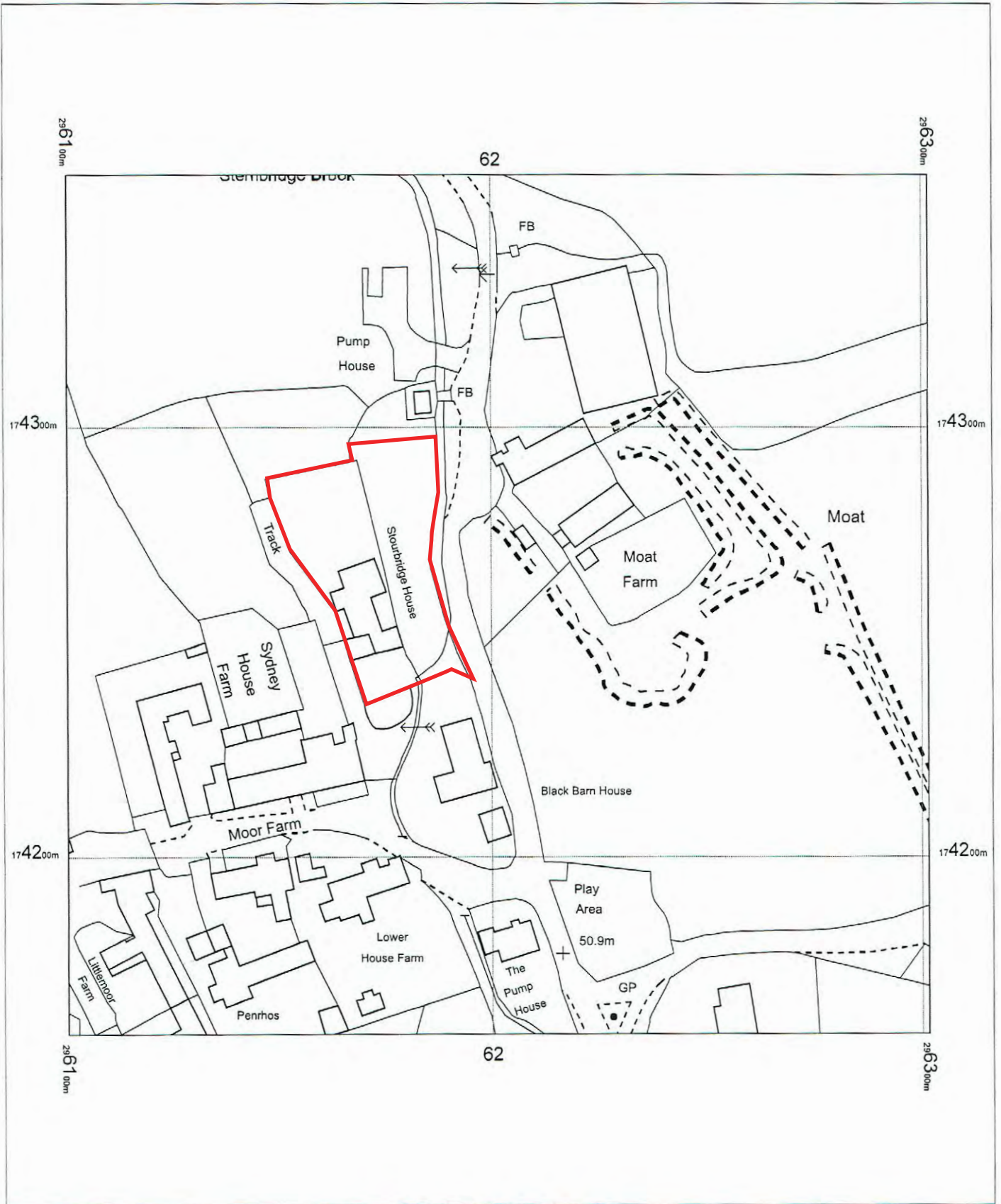
Ordnance Survey Map, Glamorganshire Sheet XLV, 1877, 1:2500, Cardiff Library

Ordnance Survey Map, Glamorgan Sheet XLV, 1919, 1:2500, Cardiff Library

11 Appendices

11.1 Summary list of contexts

No.	Location	Brief description	Relationship	Notes
01	All	Topsoil	Over 02	21th C
02	T1	Made-up ground	Under 01	20th C
03	T1	Cut for drain	In 02	20th C
04	T1	Upper fill of 03	In 03	20th C
05	T1	Buried topsoil	Under 02	19th C
06	T1	Buried subsoil/fill of pit?	Under 05	19th C
07	T1	Breeze block retaining wall	In 02	20th C
08	All	Re-deposited natural clay	Under 01, 02	20th C
09	All	Made-up ground	Under 08	19th or 20th C
10	All	Organic deposit	Under 09	19th C
11	All	clay and stone chippings	Under 10	19th C
12	T4	Grey/white clay	Under 11	19th C
13	All	Limestone bedrock	Under 12, 11	Geology
14	T2	Linear cut	In 07	20th C
15	T2	Fill of 14	In 14	20th C
16		Quarry cut in bedrock	In 13, Under 11	19th C



— Proposed development



OS MasterMap 1250/2500/10000 scale
09 October 2014, ID: BW1-00367509
www.blackwellmapping.co.uk

1:1250 scale print at A4, Centre: 296202 E, 174259 N

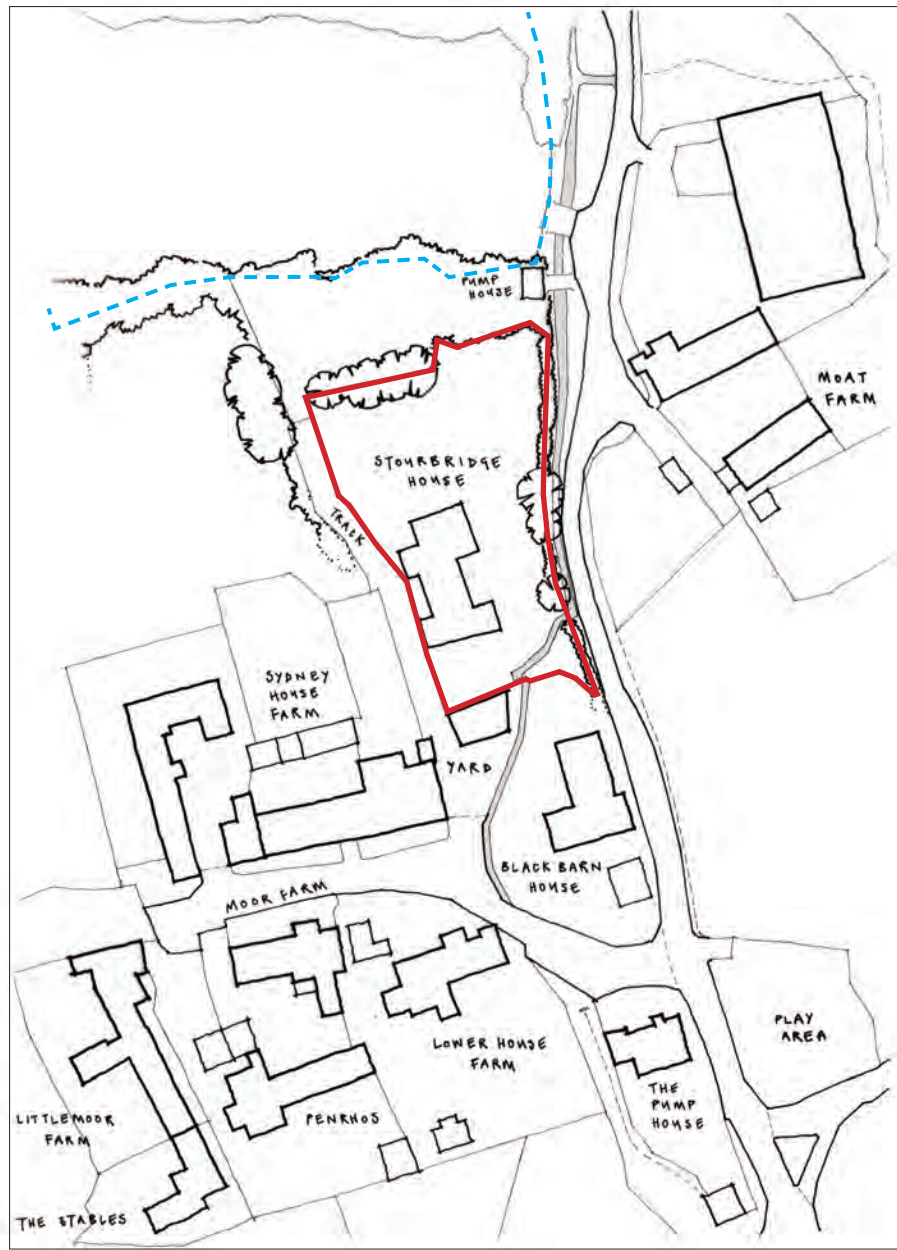
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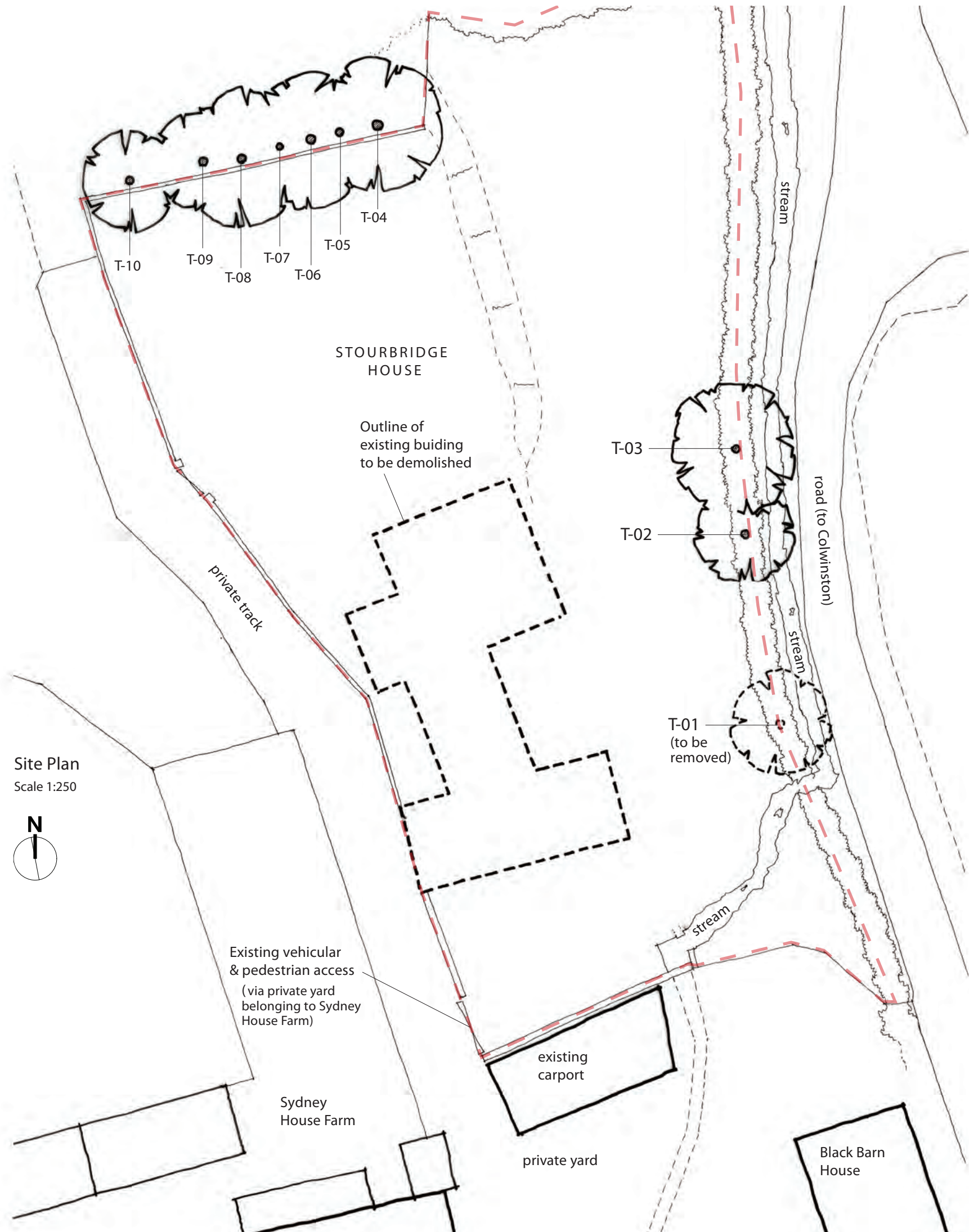
BLACKWELL'S
www.blackwellmapping.co.uk

TEL: 02920 228 779
maps.cardiff@blackwell.co.uk

Figure 1: Location plan



Location Plan
Scale 1:1250



Site Plan
Scale 1:250

Figure 2: Existing site plan

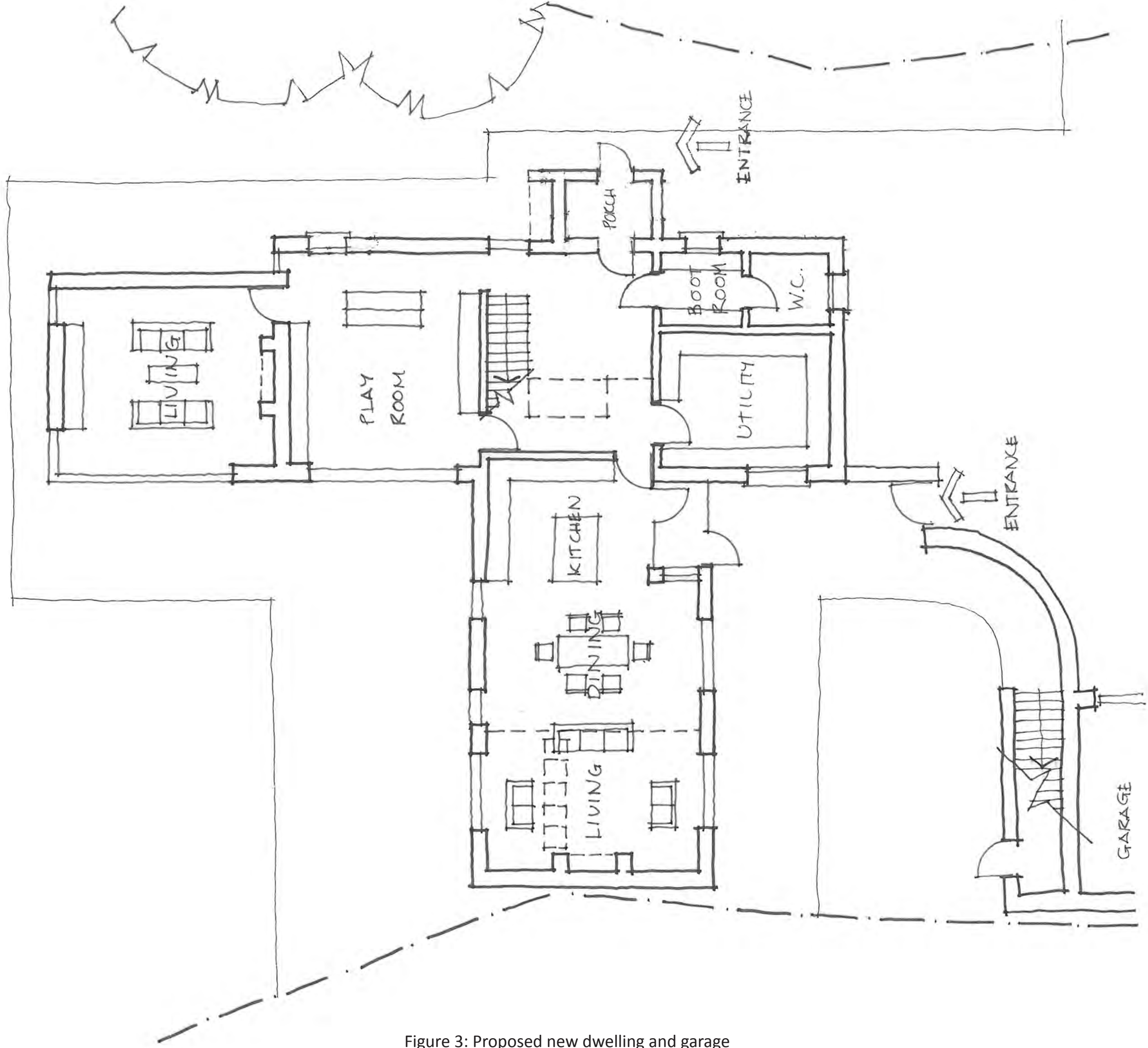
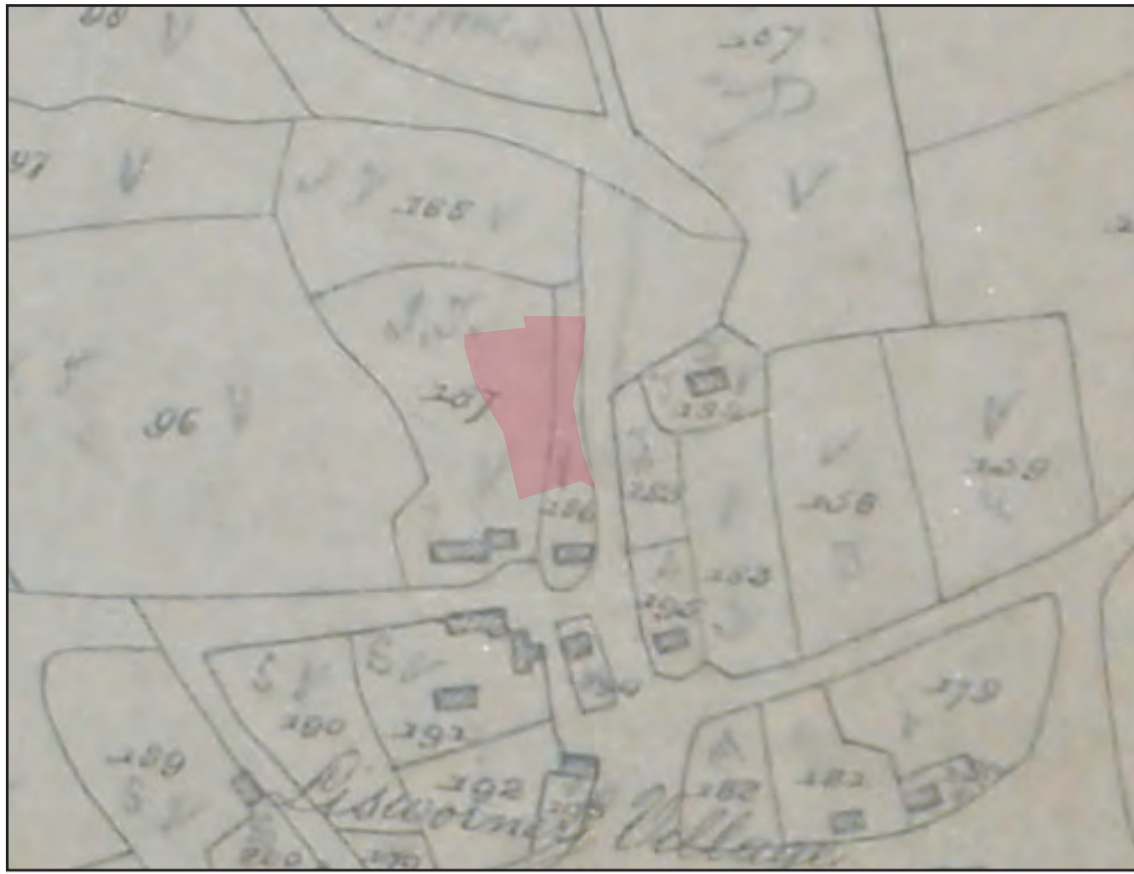
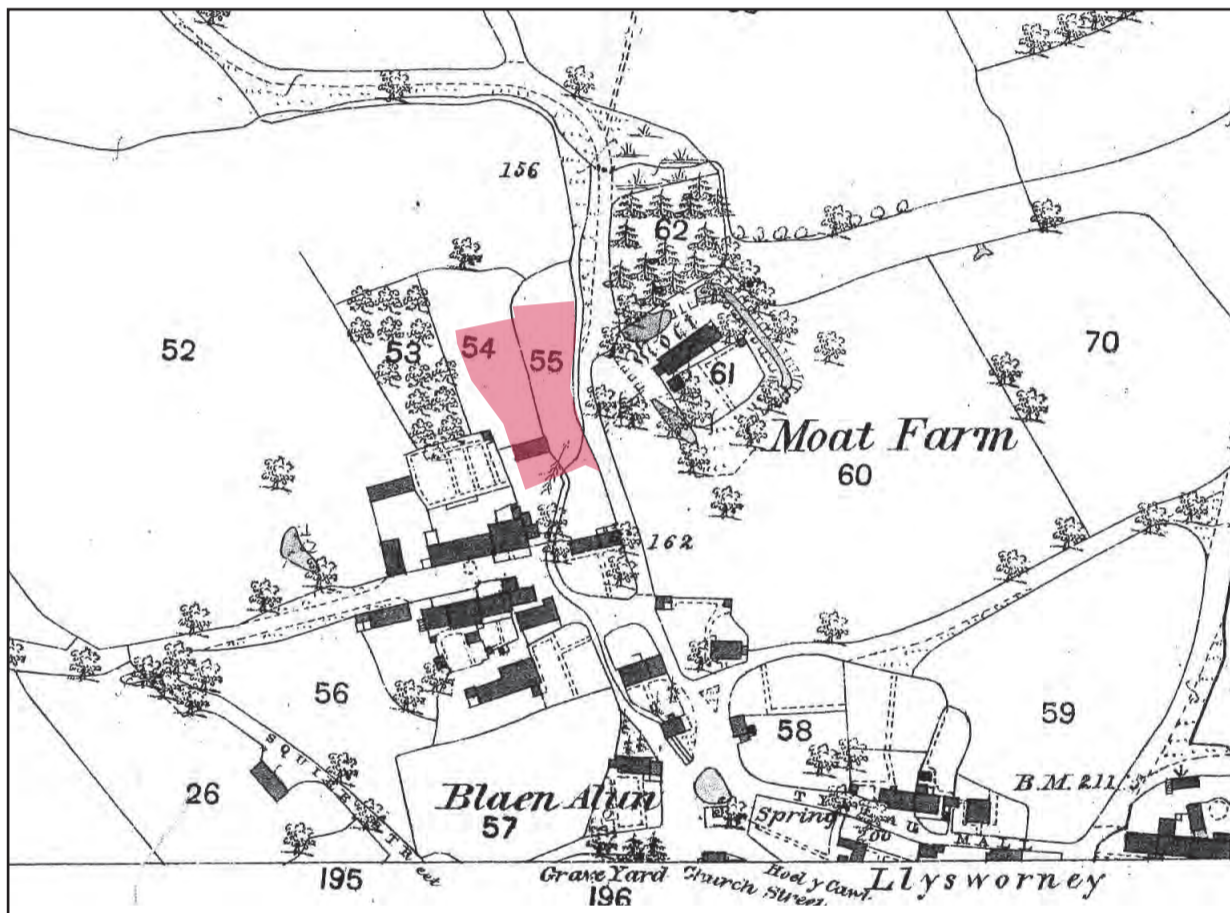


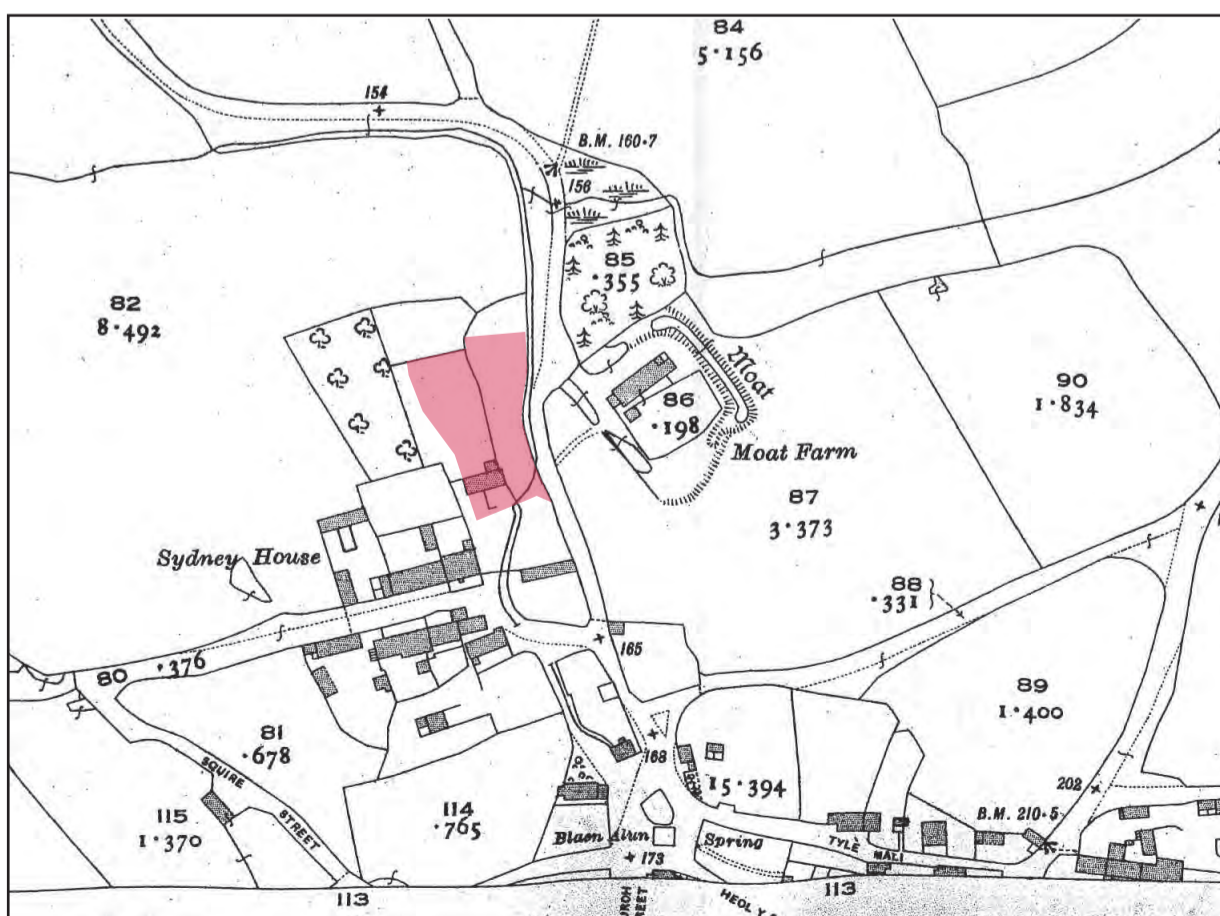
Figure 3: Proposed new dwelling and garage



Stourbridge House 1840 (Tithe map of the parish of Llysworney)



Stourbridge House 1877 (Glamorganshire XLV2, 1877 1/2500)



Stourbridge House 1919 (Glamorgan XLV2, 1919 1/2500)

Figure 4: Stourbridge House between 1840 to 1919

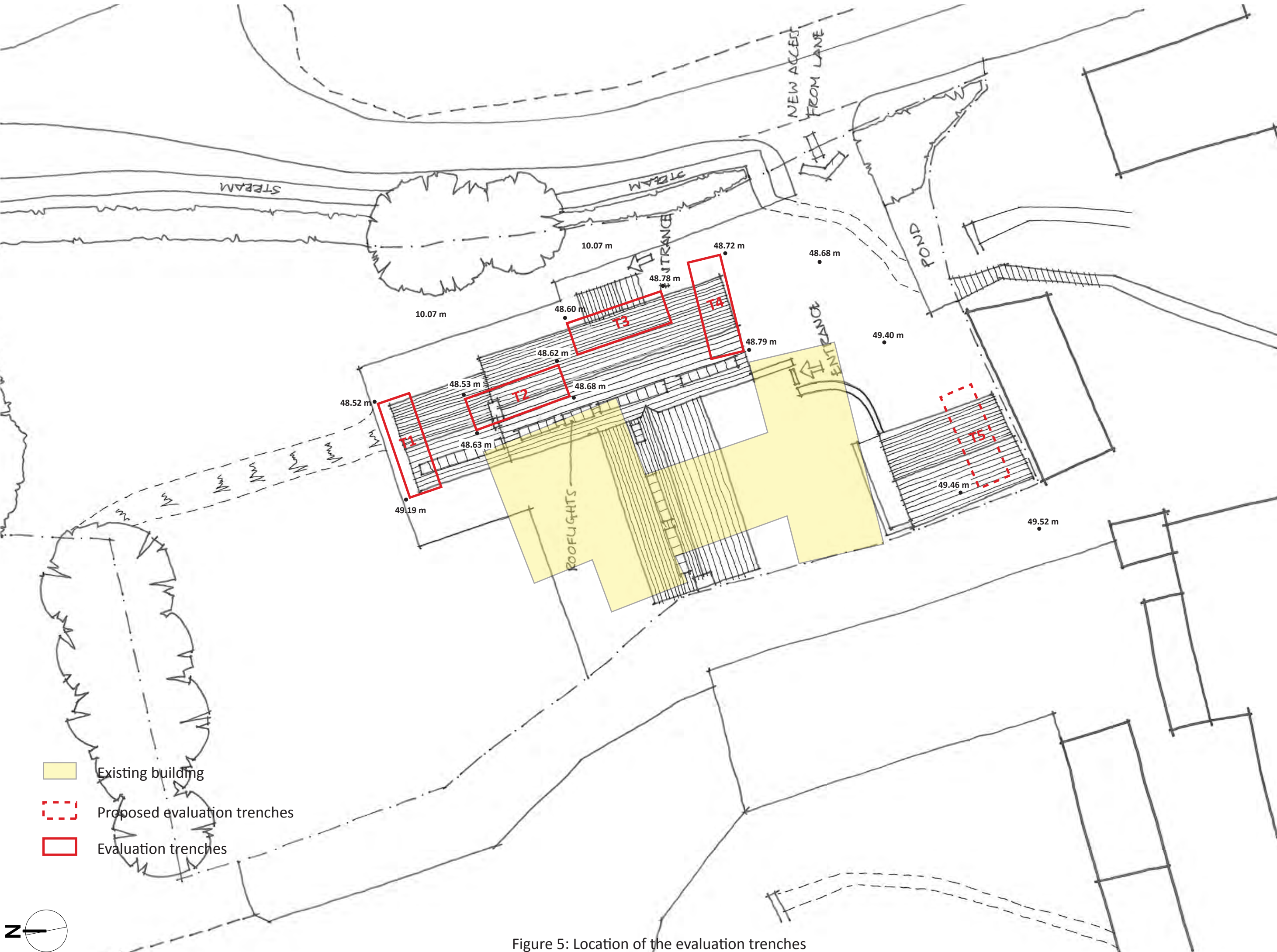
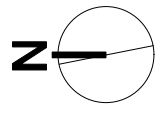
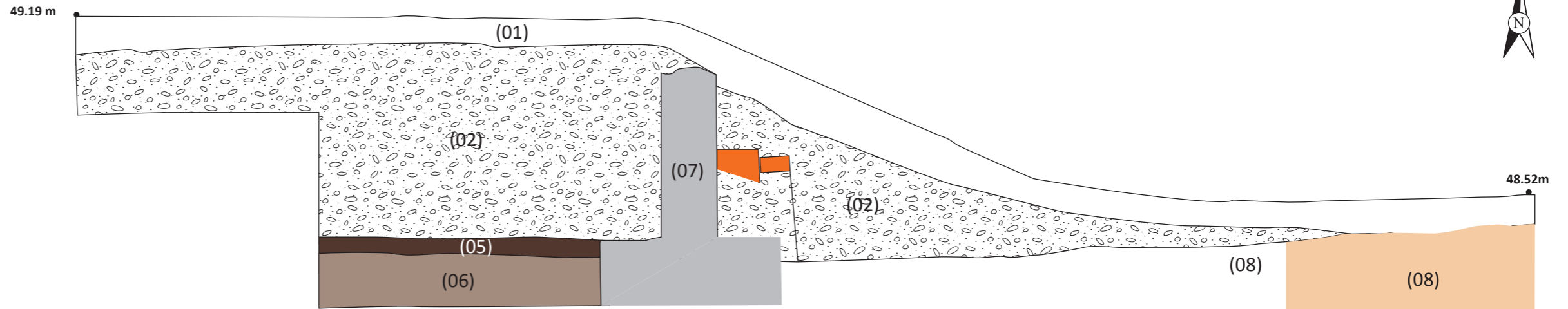


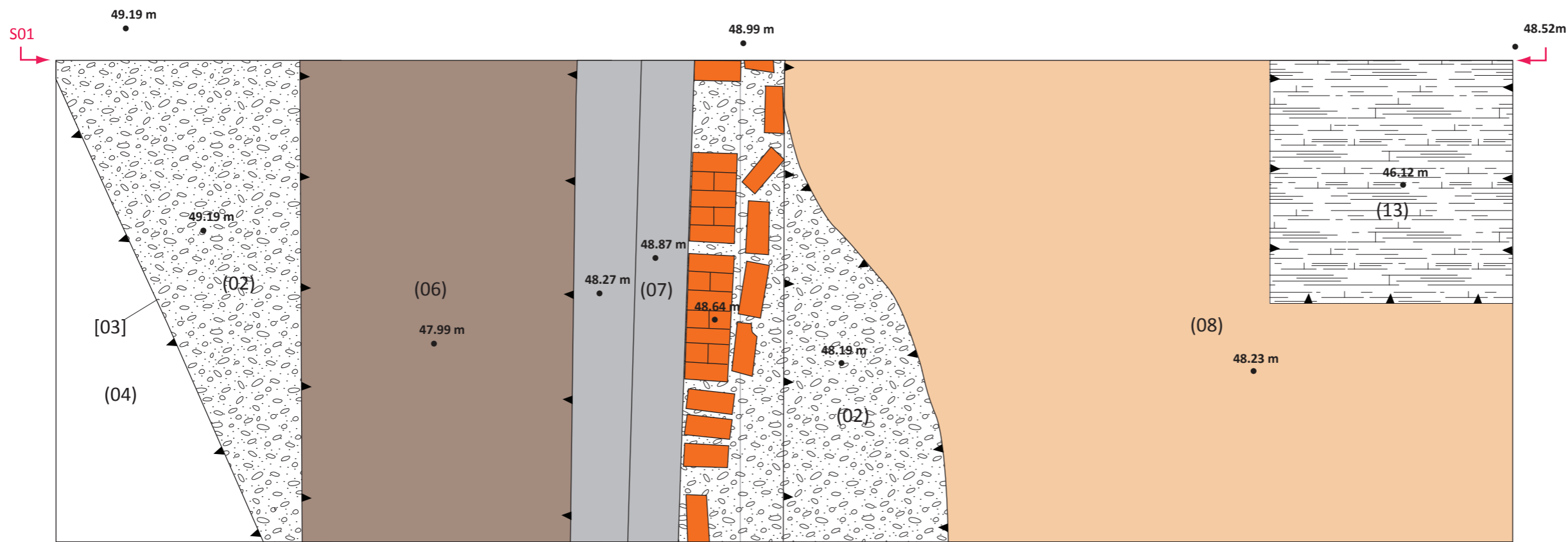
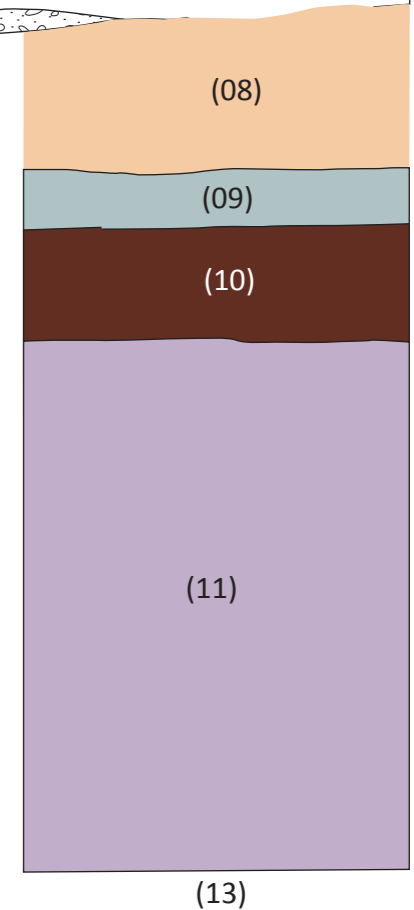
Figure 5: Location of the evaluation trenches

- Existing building
- Proposed evaluation trenches
- Evaluation trenches






Section 01



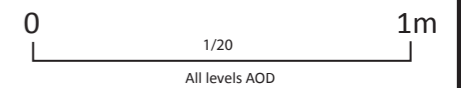
Trench T1

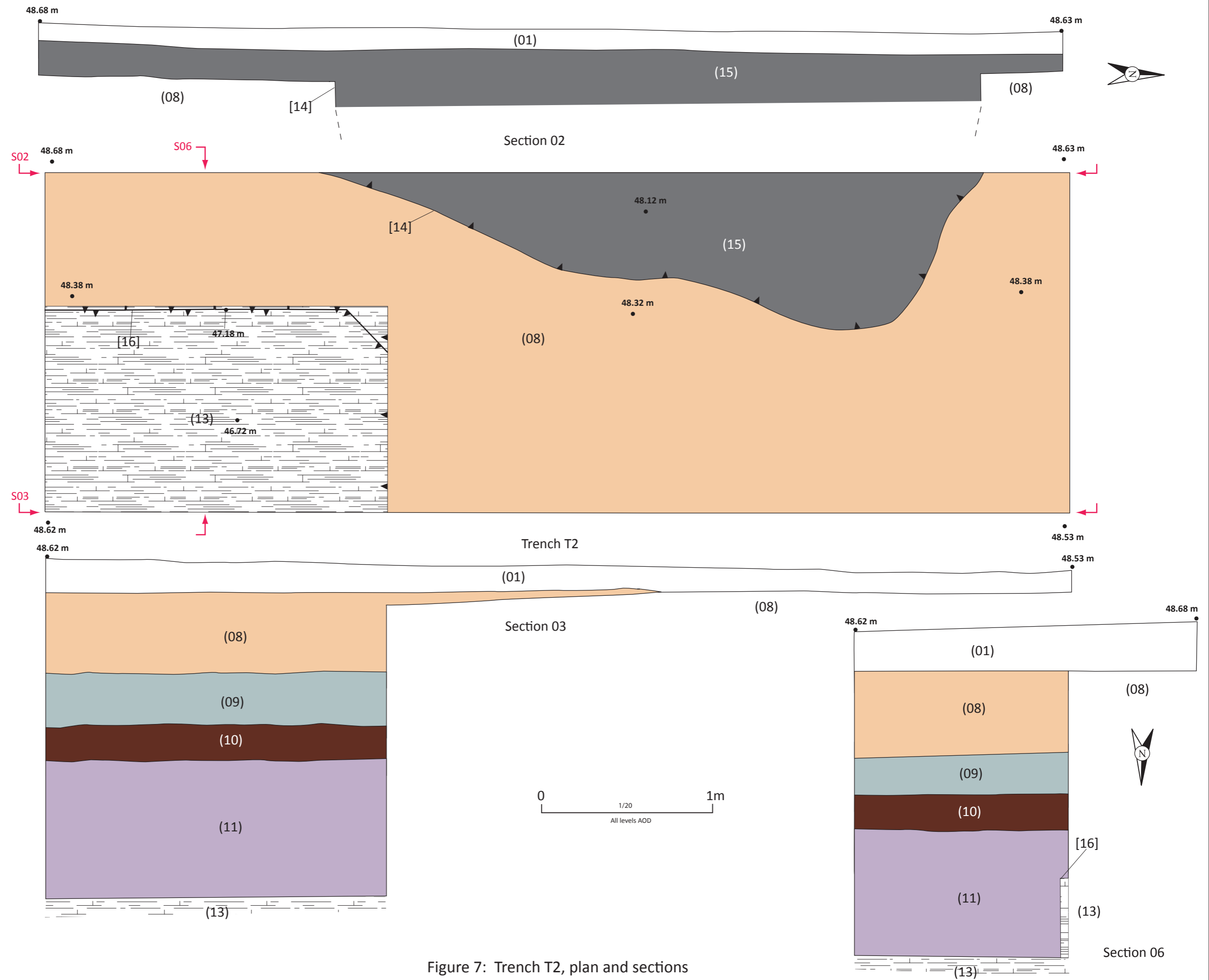
 Brick

 Section

CAC Archive	Area: T1
N°: P02, S01	

Figure 6: Trench T1, plan and section

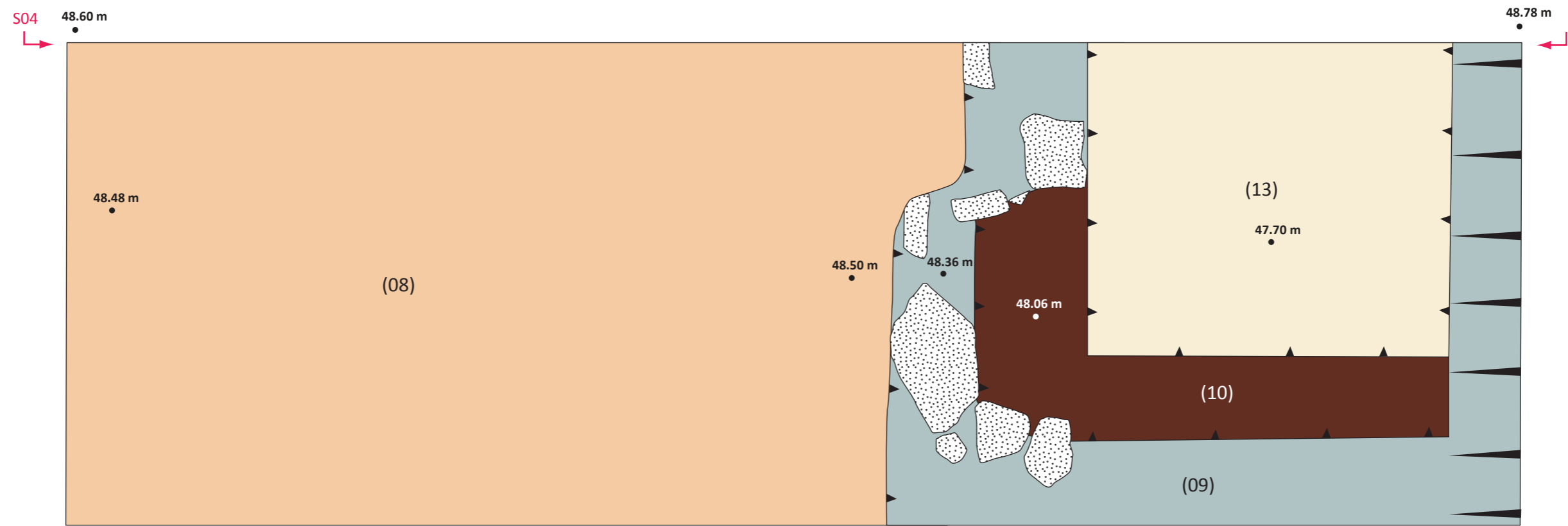
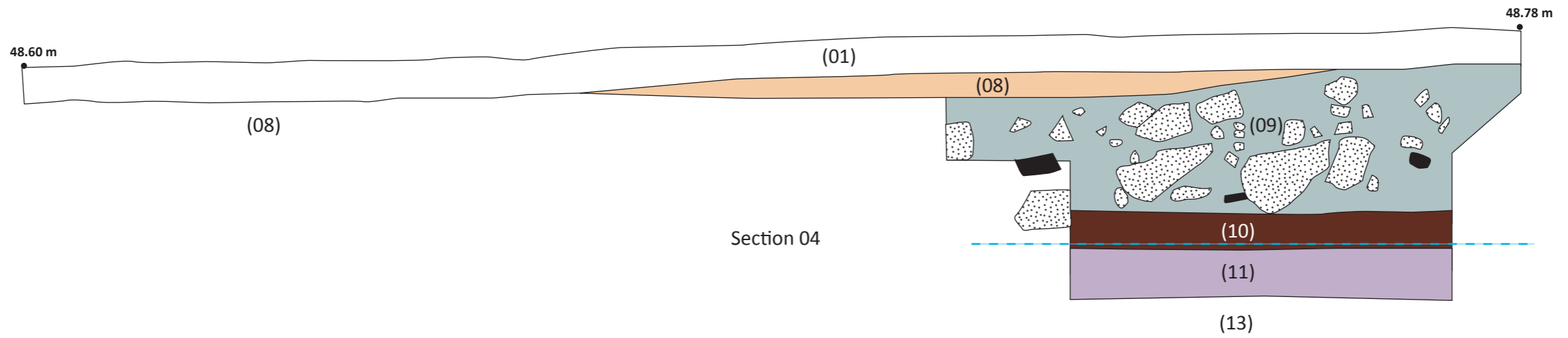








S01 Section

CAC Archive	Area: T2
N°: P03, S02, S03	

Figure 7: Trench T2, plan and sections



-  Bitumen
-  Stone
-  Water table level
-  Section

Trench T3

Figure 8: Trench T3, plan and section

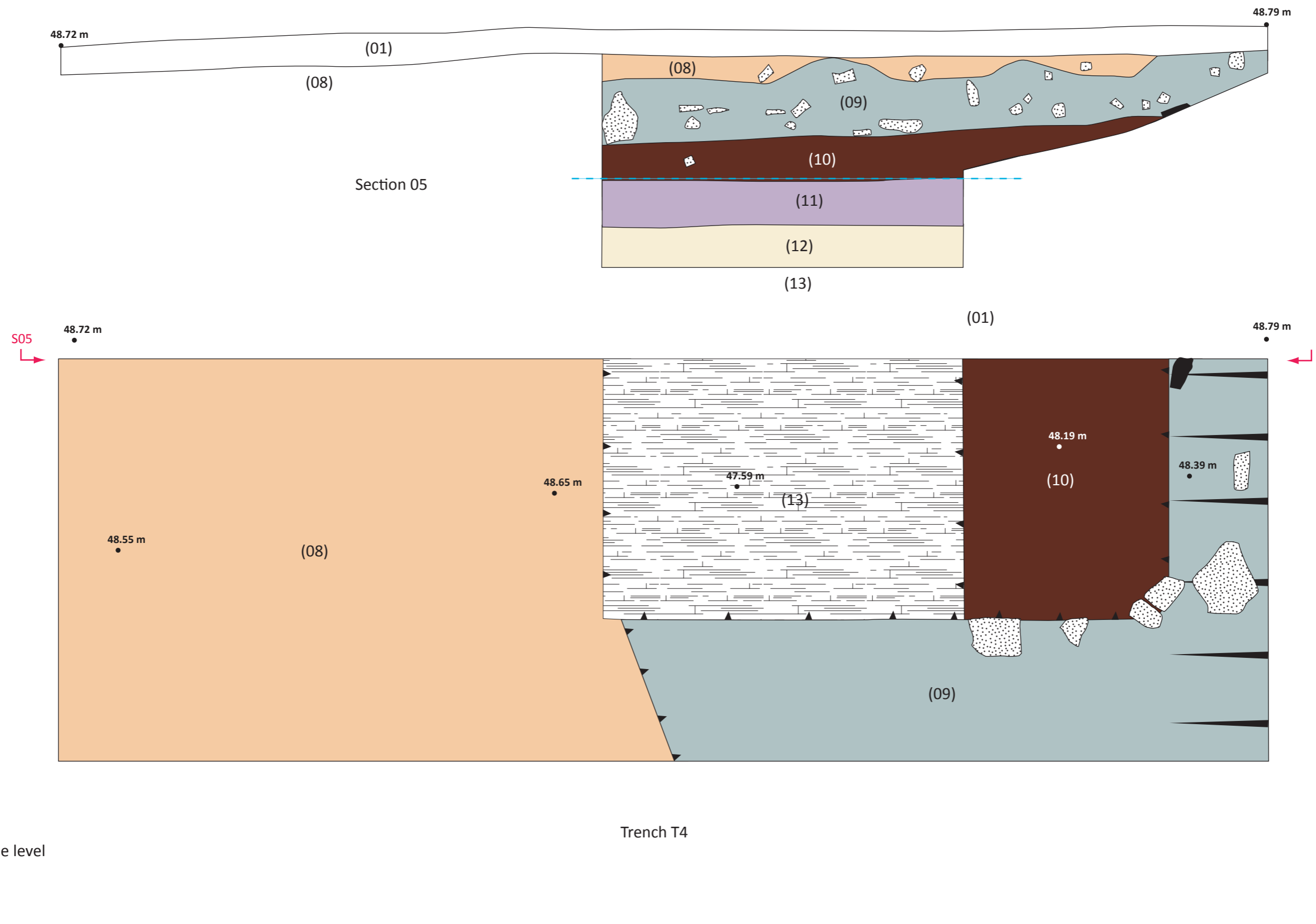
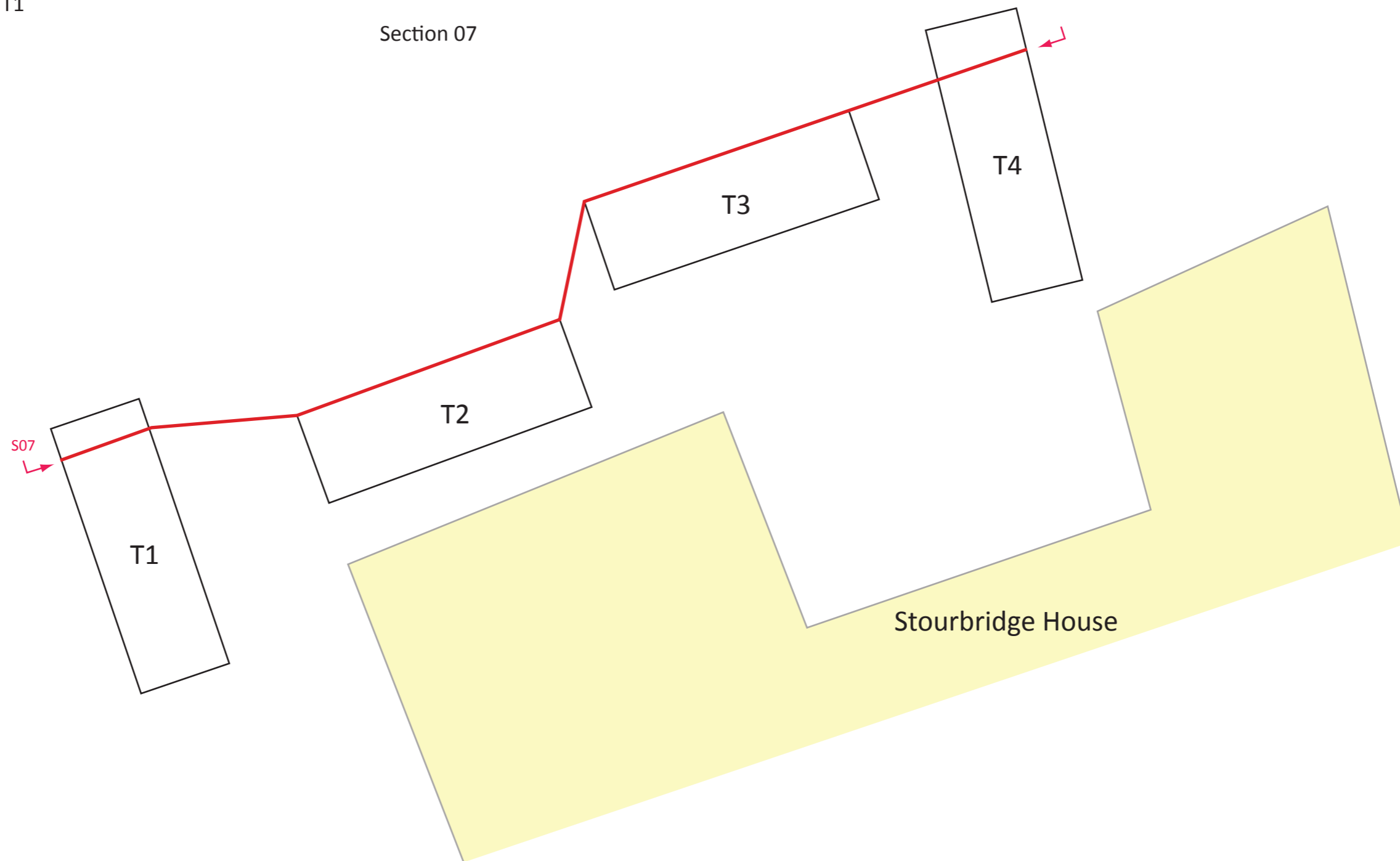
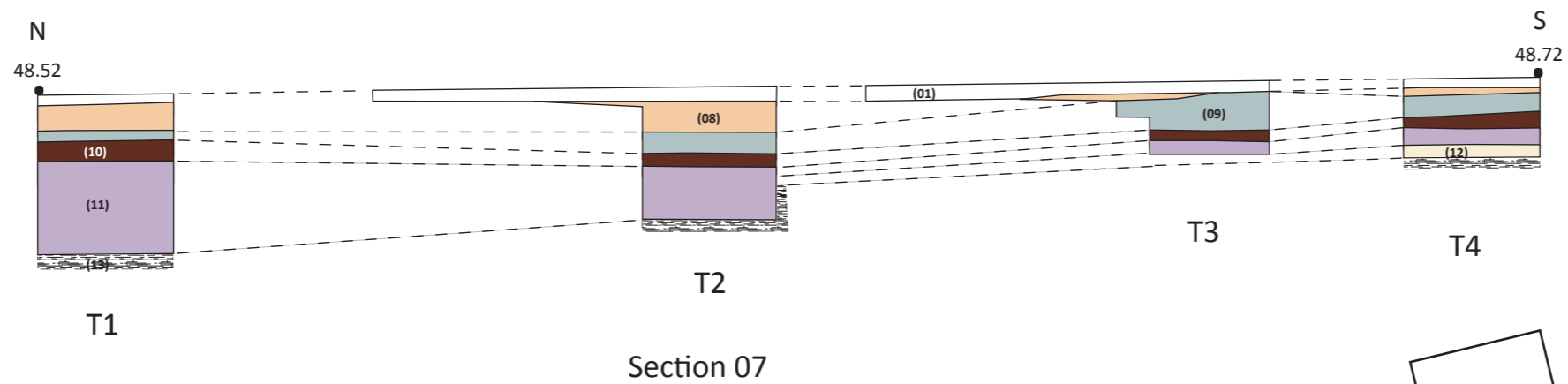


Figure 9: Trench T4, plan and section

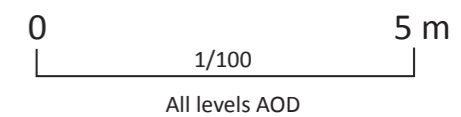
Llysworney 2014
Stourbridge House



S01
Section

CAC Archive Area:
Nº: P01, S07

Figure 10: North-south section across T1-T4





..... Development site

Figure 11: Stourbridge House 1813 (Un-published 1813 2 inches map)



Plate 1: The eastern gable end wall of the 19th-century building from the east



Plate 2: The evaluation area from the north



Plate 3: Trench T1 from the west



Plate 4: Trench T1 from the east



Plate 5: Trench T2 from the south



Plate 6: Trench T2, Cut 16 in bedrock from the south



Plate 7: Trench T3 from the north



Plate 8: Trench T3 from the south



Plate 9: Trench T3, contexts 01, 08, 09, 10 in eastern section from the west



Plate 10: Trench T4 from the west



Plate 11: Trench T4, contexts 01, 08, 09, 10 in southern section from the west