

**Headland Archaeology North West**

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- Key
- Site boundary
  - Study area
  - Non-designated point
  - Non-designated linear
  - Non-designated area

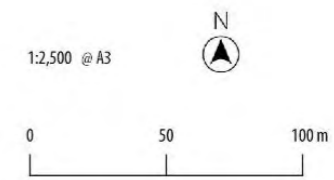


Figure 19. Detail of non-designated assets in Cowbridge centre

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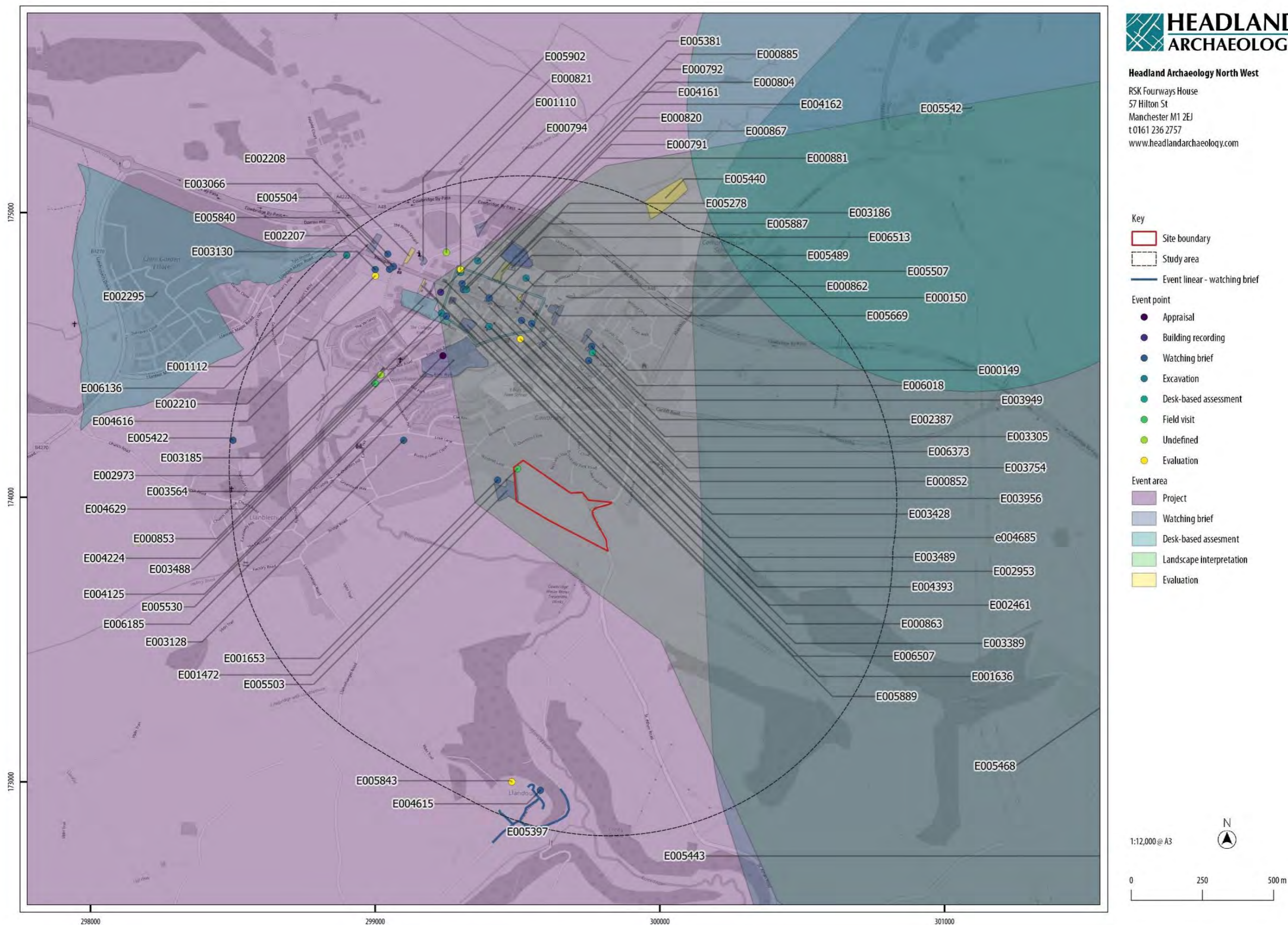


Figure 20. Previous archaeological events

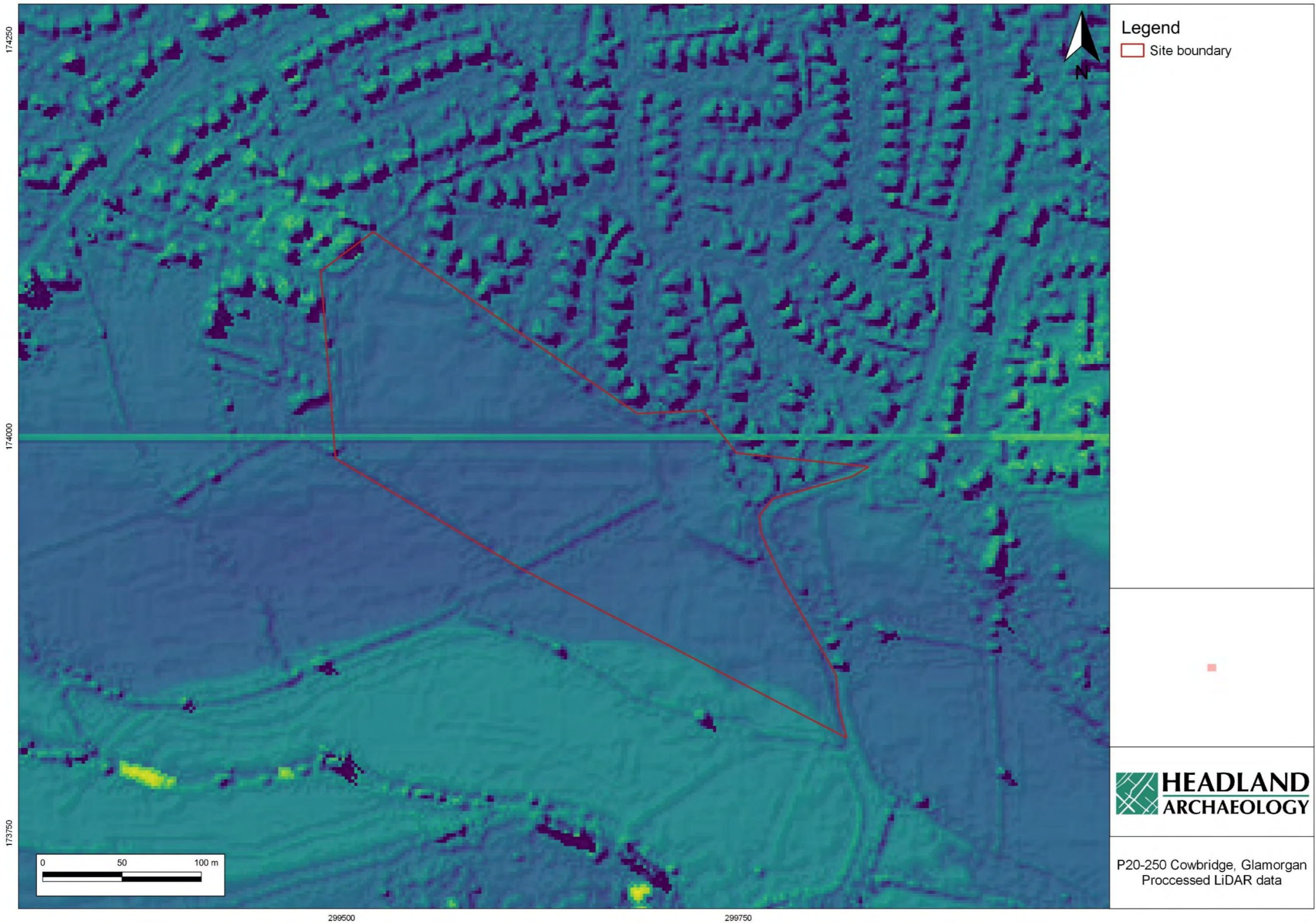


Figure 21. Processed LiDAR data

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

### 7.1 PREHISTORIC PERIODS

#### PALAEOLITHIC (800,000 – 8500 BC)

- 7.1.1 Archaeology from this period is normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlements or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale.
- 7.1.2 The climate and landscape of Wales have changed many times throughout this time and the destructive effects of the last ice sheet have resulted in the survival of only sporadic evidence for a human presence (IFA Wales/Cymru, 2011).
- 7.1.3 The first record of early Neanderthals at Pontnewydd Cave in Denbighshire is one of the most significant Palaeolithic sites in Britain, with hominid remains of probable Neanderthal affinity together with an Acheulian stone tool industry (University of Central Lancashire, 2020).
- 7.1.4 One of the best known prehistoric burials in Britain is one found at Goat's Hole Cave at Paviland, where the misnamed 'Red Lady of Paviland' was discovered in 1823. This burial is now understood to be a ceremonial interment of the Gravettian period of the Palaeolithic (c 28-21,000 BP). At the time of discovery this was the first such burial to be found and was also the first human fossil ever to have been recovered anywhere in the world (Aldhouse-Green, 2001).
- 7.1.5 There are no known archaeological assets dating to the Palaeolithic period recorded within the site boundary or the wider study area. Overall it is therefore considered that there is a low potential for previously unknown Palaeolithic remains to be encountered at the site. Any remains from this period are likely to comprise artefacts in secondary contexts due to subsequent glacial action in the region.

#### MESOLITHIC (8500-4000 BC)

- 7.1.6 Evidence for human activity is greater at a regional level after 8000 BC, with Mesolithic sites in the intertidal zone of the Severn Estuary being considered of international importance (IFA Wales/Cymru, 2003).
- 7.1.7 Lines of footprints made by barefoot humans have been recorded stratified within post-glacial marine sediments at at Uskmouth and Magor Pill, both on the present inter-tidal foreshore of the Severn Estuary dating to the Mesolithic period (Aldhouse-Green et al, 1992).
- 7.1.8 Evidence for Mesolithic activity has also been found at Burry Holms, Gower, with flint assemblages indicating food processing activities possibly exploiting the marine resource. Numerous caves along the coast may have been inhabited in the Mesolithic period, although the earliest evidence here dates to the Bronze Age (GGAT, 2020).
- 7.1.9 There are no known Mesolithic archaeological remains within the site boundary or the wider study area. Overall it is therefore considered that there is a low potential for previously unknown Mesolithic remains to be encountered at the site. Any remains from this period are likely to comprise artefacts in secondary contexts due to subsequent glacial action in the region.

#### NEOLITHIC (4000-2200 BC)

- 7.1.10 In the Neolithic period there was a gradual transition towards settlement interrelated with a shift towards agriculture, with the Neolithic period being characterised by clearance of forested areas and domestication of both animals and crops. The introduction of farming around 4000 BC had a dramatic impact on the landscape of Wales and fundamentally changed they ways in which people lived and interacted. Wales also has a particularly rich legacy of field monuments dating to this period. However, most are associated with funerary and ritual activities and there is little evidence for early domestic activity or settlement (IFA Wales/Cymru, 2008).

- 7.1.11 In the Vale of Glamorgan, Goldsland Cave has been found to contain late Neolithic human remains, pottery and lithics in a pit outside the entrance to the cave. There is also a chambered tomb at St Lythans (IFA Wales/Cymru 2017).
- 7.1.12 There are no known archaeological assets dating to the Neolithic period located within the site boundary. There are four assets dating to the Neolithic located within the study area: two axes (00247S & 02442S), a polished flint celt (00319S), and a flint scraper (00820S).
- 7.1.13 It is therefore assessed that there is a low potential for Neolithic archaeology to be encountered on the site. Any remains of this period are likely to be confined to isolated features and stray artefacts which may have been disturbed through later agricultural activity.

## BRONZE AGE (2200-700 BC)

- 7.1.14 During the Bronze Age early farming communities developed more stable and stratified communities. Lithic technology also evolved, with a new range of implement types becoming more common.
- 7.1.15 Evidence for settlements is scarce in Wales, but there is a high number of monuments associated with funerary and ritual activities (IFA Wales/Cymru, 2008).
- 7.1.16 Within the Vale of Glamorgan a small round barrow was found to contain a central pit but no burial deposits at Tinkinswood, 50m from a Neolithic chambered cairn (IFA Wales/Cymru, 2016).
- 7.1.17 There are no known archaeological assets dating to the Bronze Age period located within the site boundary. There are eight non-designated assets dating to the Bronze Age period within the wider study area: a ring cairn at Caer Dynnaf (03812S), Y Carreg Wen standing stone (00269S), a socketed axe (00271S), human remains (00333S), an inhumation found at Cowbridge Girls High School (01481S), a flint (02453S, and a palstave (02523S).
- 7.1.18 There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown archaeology of this period to be encountered at the site due to the proximity of any Bronze Age assets, with the closest being a Y Carreg Wen standing stone 430 m to the north. Any remains of this period are likely to be confined to isolated features and stray artefacts or potential evidence settlement activity.

## IRON AGE (700 BC- 43 AD)

- 7.1.19 Population continued to expand throughout the Iron Age period, and this is reflected across the county by increasing settlement numbers.
- 7.1.20 In the south east of Wales the heartland of the Iron Age tribe the Silures consisted roughly of the preserved counties of Glamorgan and Gwent. Furthermore, an extension of Silurian influence most likely existed in the Late Iron Age along the southern edge of Powys in the area of Brecon from the third century BC.
- 7.1.21 There is a known archaeological non-designated asset dating to the Iron Age period located within the site boundary: a bivate hillslope enclosure (02443S), which is semi-circular in shape and consists of a bank and ditch approximately ten meters across both. Although the asset is largely obliterated above ground there may be archaeological remains (Figure 3).
- 7.1.22 There is one heritage asset of Iron Age date located within the study area: Caer Dynnaf hillfort (HDL4) is located approximately 990 m to the west of the site, and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument comprising a damaged hillfort with triple ramparts situated on the top Llanblethian Hill, enclosing an area of c.3.8ha within the main rampart, and a further 1.1 ha between inner and outer banks, with an entrance to the west. Internal occupation evidence has also been identified. Within the enclosure the ground is covered with low banks and hollows which are slight and ill-defined. Modern field-walls and a prehistoric ring-cairn exist within the enclosure. Three or four roughly rectangular enclosures with irregular internal sub-divisions lie within the enclosure and these may be of Roman date. A small medieval fortification lies in the northern third of the annex which has been truncated for this purpose. Parts of the site have been excavated, but no internal structures dating to the Iron Age were found.
- 7.1.23 There is therefore assessed to be a high potential for previously unknown archaeology of this period to be encountered at the site. Any remains from this period are likely to be associated with the hillslope enclosure located within the site boundary.

## 7.2 HISTORIC PERIODS

### ROMAN/ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD (43AD- 410AD)

- 7.2.1 The Romans did not approach Wales as a single objective. Having invaded the lowlands of south east England, Wales was one of the first significant areas of upland the Roman army encountered. It was a large western landmass, occupied by disparate tribes, who at this time were hostile to Rome and its allies. It was a refuge for dissenters, such as Caratacus. It was also known for its mineral wealth. Wales was not a unified country at this time (Cadw, 2011).
- 7.2.2 The first two major campaigns into Wales in AD 47 and 60 had to be halted to deal with uprisings by 'conquered' tribes elsewhere. The damage and disruption caused by the Boudiccan revolt followed by a change of Emperor delayed the Roman conquest of Wales by more than 10 years. The final invasion was completed in circa AD 77 with the fall of Anglesey and the defeat of the Ordovices (Cadw, 2011).
- 7.2.3 The Romans changed the settlement pattern for Wales. New forts provided new markets for trade and commerce. Settlements often grew next to the forts they served. Multicultural populations concentrated around bigger forts and fortresses, bringing trade goods from across the Empire (Cadw, 2011).
- 7.2.4 In South East Wales, significant Roman sites can be found across the region including Caerleon legionary fortress, amphitheatre, baths and barracks (*Isca*), Caerwent tribal capital of the Silures (*Venta Silurum*), Gelligaer II auxiliary fort, Cardiff Castle, and Cold Knap mansio in Barry. Glamorgan and Monmouthshire belonged to the territory of the Civitas of the Silures, with its caput at Venta Silurum (Caerwent) (IFA Wales/Cymru, 2008).
- 7.2.5 Cowbridge is considered one of the strongest candidates to be the Bovium station, with remains uncovered in the area. A Roman bath house (*Thermae*) that was abandoned has been uncovered with bricks stamped by the 2nd Legion. This suggests a military presence in the station (Arnold & Davies, 2000). The 2<sup>nd</sup> Legion (*Legio Secundae Augusta*) was present in the invasion force of the imperial propraetor Aulus Plautius in AD43. The legionary force in Britain underwent a reformation during the governorship of Marcus Trebellius Maximus in AD67. The *Legio Secundae Augusta* was moved from Gloucester (*Glevum*) to a new fortress more strategically located at Caerleon, West Glamorgan (*Isca Silurum*) c. AD75. The legion remained in reserve at Caerleon throughout Agricola's governorship (c. AD78 to 84) (Roman Britain, 2022).
- 7.2.6 There are no Roman heritage assets recorded within the site boundary. There are a total of 21 assets of Roman date located within the wider study area, comprising a fibula found 100 yards from the town wall (00246S), a Roman coin found at Vale Forge on North Road (00253S), a Roman coin hoard (00272S), two more Roman coins (00275S & 00276S), a settlement (00893S) and kiln (01528S) at Bear field, a bath house (01586S), ditches and building remains at Hopyard Meadow (01701S), a Roman ditch at 61 High Street (01718S), Roman deposits at 2 High Street (01724S), 57 High Street (01726S), The Hall (01727S), and Bear Barn (01866S), pottery sherds and animal bones at 73 High Street (01725S), finds from Ruscombe House (01950S), Roman features at the Old Brewery (02140S), evidence of Romano-British activity at 77 High Street (02141S), remains of a building to the rear of Woodstock House (02175S), a brooch (02550S), and ditches (05224S).
- 7.2.7 There is assessed to be a moderate potential for encountering previously unknown archaeological features or finds of Roman origin due to the prevalence of known Roman artefacts and remains in the local area. Any finds are likely to be associated with nearby settlement or agricultural activity.

### EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (410-1066 AD)

- 7.2.8 The Early Medieval period in Wales embodies a process of fundamental social, political and economic transition from which the recognisable beginnings of Wales itself first emerged. There is little convincing evidence for the continued use of Roman urban or military sites, including those which remained in occupation during the fourth century. It is thought that hillforts and enclosures sites established in the Iron Age saw continued use into the Early Medieval period (IFA Wales/Cymru, 2008).
- 7.2.9 After the end of the Roman occupation, the eastern core of the territory around the former *caput* became the small successor kingdom of Guenta deriving its name from the former *Venta Silurum*. The western part of the former *civitas* territory came to comprise a series of seven *cantrefi*. In the 10th century the area was renamed *Morgannwg*, after a king of Glamorgan, Morgan Hen (IFA Wales/Cymru, 2008).

- 7.2.10 The town Cowbridge (Y Bont-faen) is first recorded as Pontyfon, (with mon or fon meaning cow in Old Welsh, which was used between 800 AD up to the early 12th century (Wyn Owen & Morgan, 2008).
- 7.2.11 There are no heritage assets dating to the Early Medieval period located within the site boundary or the study area.
- 7.2.12 It is assessed that there is therefore a low potential for previously unknown archaeological remains dating to the Early Medieval period to be encountered on site. Any finds are likely to be isolated findspots and features related to agricultural exploitation of low archaeological significance.

## MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1066AD-1500AD)

- 7.2.13 South-east Wales presents a rural environment typical of much of south-western Britain and in many areas (outside of the valleys) one that is better preserved. The area benefits from a good survival of sites and landscapes of both nucleated and dispersed settlement patterns exist (IFA Wales/Cymru, 2008).
- 7.2.14 The Normans built a castle at Loughor, which the Welsh prince Gruffudd ap Rhys destroyed in 1115 and which the Normans rebuilt in 1215. Caerphilly Castle, another of the county's many castles, was built in 1271 to counter a threat to English rule in Glamorgan by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, the only Welsh ruler that the English officially recognized as prince of Wales; its importance declined a few years later, however, with the loss of Welsh independence in 1283. The Normans built substantial fortifications at Cardiff and Cowbridge, and in the Vale of Glamorgan they practiced the manorial system. In the early 15th century Welsh forces led by Owain Glyn Dŵr ravaged the region. The Act of Union created the county of Glamorgan in 1536 (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2020).
- 7.2.15 There are two non-designated assets dating to the Medieval period located within the site boundary: an area of field boundaries (00268S) approximately 90 m in diameter enclosed by fragmentary banks identified in photographs, and Cowbridge/Y Bont-faen Medieval settlement (02145S). The HER record for this asset states: *'Throughout Medieval this area was marsh, in wet season this marked one of few points where Thaw could be crossed. No castle but town wall & ditch, 278 burgages by 1306. The medieval Borough of Cowbridge was founded in the 13th century, although an established settlement may have been present prior to the granting of the Charter in 1254 by Richard de Clare. The medieval town can be divided into three separate planned areas of burgage plots; the walled town centre and the two undefended 'suburbs' of Eastgate and Westgate. Documentary and archaeological evidence would seem to suggest that Westgate was of low status and remained undeveloped until the post-medieval and modern periods, although excavations at Hopyard Meadow did uncover the remains of medieval and post-medieval buildings'.*
- 7.2.16 A further 36 assets dating to the Medieval period are located within the wider study area. These comprise three Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Llandough Castle (GM337), Llanblethian Castle (GM094), and Cowbridge South Gate (GM136). There are also six listed buildings dating to the Medieval period: the grade I listed church of St John the Baptist (13144S), a grade II listed roadside cross (13145S), the grade II listed parish church of St Dochdwy (GM3370), the grade I listed church of the Holy Cross (GM3375), the grade II listed Mason Arms Inn (13231S), and the grade II\* listed Llandough castle gatehouse (13421S).
- 7.2.17 There are also 27 non-designated assets dating to the Medieval period. These comprise human remains (00244S) found near a churchyard by Llandough Castle, Cowbridge West Gate (00250S), North Gate (00251S), and East Gate (00252S), the Old Town Hall (00254S), a town cross (00255S), William the Prior Tower (00258S), the parish pound (00260S), Bryn y Felin windmill mound (00267S), a brass seal (00277S), Medieval building remains (00806S & 00807S), Old Town Mill (01125S), Llanbleiddian Mill (01126S), Ffynnon Swyo holy well (01556S), Medieval remains at Hopyard Meadow (01701S) the Old Brewery (02140S), and 77 High Street (02141S), a Medieval field system (01917S), pottery found at The Nook (02471S), Cowbridge churchyard (03729S), Llanblethian churchyard (03735S), Llandough-Juxta-Cowbridge churchyard (03737S), stone walls, a flagged floor and pottery found at 81 High Street (04416S), a bee bole at Llandough Castle (05196S), and a row of Buildings fronting Church Street (05225S).
- 7.2.18 There is assessed to be a very high potential for encountering archaeological remains dating to the medieval period due to the recorded presence of two known heritage assets dating to this period within the site boundary, as well as numerous assets in the local area. Any remains are likely to represent agricultural practices due to the Medieval field boundaries within the site or relate to the Medieval settlement (02145S).

## POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD (1500-1900AD)

P20-250

Cowbridge (Y Bont-faen)

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

- 7.2.19 The later historical period development of the site can be traced through historic map regression.
- 7.2.20 A map titled 'South Wales' (Moll, 1724) notes the settlement of 'Cowbridg' (Figure 22).
- 7.2.21 The tithe map, *Plan of the Parish of Llanblethian in the County of Glamorgan* (1840, Figure 23) shows that the site was roughly covered by four parcels of land. Three of these (plots 354, 361 & 363) were owned by Elenora Markham and occupied by Edward and Christopher Bradley, comprising North Field (plot 354), Castpiece (plot 361) and South Piece (363), and kept as a meadow, a pasture and meadow respectively. Plot 359 was owned by Daniel Jones and occupied by Richard Howe. It was named The Four Acres and cultivated as meadow. Plots 354 and 361 form the area covered by Medieval field boundaries (002685)
- 7.2.22 Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> edition mapping surveyed in 1880 (Figure 24) shows that the field boundaries conformed to the boundaries as recorded on the earlier tithe mapping. A footpath ran through the northern portion of the site from the western boundary down to the eastern boundary. A road (later St Athan Road) bounds the east of the site.
- 7.2.23 There are no known heritage assets dating to the Post-Medieval period within the site boundary. Within the wider study area there are 146 assets from this period as outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Post Medieval Assets

LIST ENTRY NO.	HERID	NAME	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHING	IMPORTANCE
13182	01041s	6 & 7 Church Street	II	299375	174638	Medium
13184	05713s	The Boot House at Grammar School	II	299335	174568	Medium
13185	00257s	Cowbridge Grammar School	II*	299349	174581	High
13186	05711s	Gate Piers & End Piers, Walls, Railings & Gates at W Entrance to Churchyard	II	299384	174626	Medium
13188	05712s	S, SE & NW Churchyard Walls	II	299424	174560	Medium
13190	02220s	71 & 73 Eastgate	II	299747	174532	Medium
13191	02217s	East House, 18 Eastgate	II	299868	174388	Medium
13192	01043s	The Ancient Druid Inn 44 Eastgate	II	299769	174484	Medium
13193	01044s	The Armoury 46 Eastgate	II	299761	174490	Medium
13194	01045s	East Villa 48 Eastgate	II	299754	174495	Medium
13195	05716s	Heath House 54 Eastgate	II	299726	174517	Medium
13196	01047s	56 & 58 Eastgate	II	299715	174524	Medium
13197	02219s	70 Eastgate	II	299665	174556	Medium
13198	05731s	The Old Brewery Building	II	299672	174599	Medium
13199	02222s	Glanthaw 1 High Street, including forecourt wall and railings	II	299660	174592	Medium
13200	00256s	The Town Hall	II*	299568	174653	High
13201	05719s	Water Pump against SE Elevation of No 23 High Street	II	299546	174650	Medium
13202	01050s	23 High Street	II	299539	174658	Medium
13203	05720s	Mounting Block attached to 25 & 27 High Street	II	299519	174658	Medium
13204	01073s	27 High Street	II	299517	174664	Medium
13205	01074s	35, 35a & 35b High Street	II	299487	174676	Medium
13206	02224s	Xantippe 2 High Street	II	299474	174677	Medium
13207	01051s	Lloyds Chemist 41 High Street	II	299467	174679	Medium
13208	01077s	43 High Street	II	299460	174680	Medium
13210	01039s	The Bear Hotel	II	299376	174714	Medium
13211	01080s	Llwyn Celyn 77 High Street	II	299315	174735	Medium



LIST ENTRY NO.	HERID	NAME	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHING	IMPORTANCE
13212	01650s	79 - 81 High Street	II	299300	174742	Medium
13213	01128s	Woodstock House 83 High Street	II	299287	174746	Medium
13214	05730s	NW Boundary Wall To No 83 High Street	II	299271	174757	Medium
13215	01082s	16 High Street	II	299537	174625	Medium
13216	01083s	18 High Street	II	299529	174628	Medium
13217	04411s	20 High Street	II	299520	174633	Medium
13218	01084s	22 High Street	II	299512	174635	Medium
13219	01086s	Principality Building Society 28 High Street	II	299499	174639	Medium
13220	01052s	Ogmore Vale Bakery 30 High Street	II	299493	174641	Medium
13221	01053s	The Great House 32 High Street	II*	299485	174646	High
13222	05724s	Woodcocks and W G Davies 36 High Street	II	299468	174651	Medium
13223	02225s	40 - 42 High Street	II	299457	174655	Medium
13224	01055s	Duke of Wellington 48 High Street	II	299412	174653	Medium
13225	05725s	50 High Street	II	299395	174672	Medium
13226	01094s	52 High Street	II	299387	174675	Medium
13227	02226s	Farthings Old Wine House 54 High Street	II	299376	174679	Medium
13228	01095s	58 High Street Caecady House	II	299360	174687	Medium
13229	01096s	High Street Garage 60 High Street	II	299342	174676	Medium
13230	00682s	The Old Hall	II	299303	174714	Medium
13232	05733s	Rose Cottage, including forecourt garden walls	II	299318	174579	Medium
13233	06262s	NW Garden Wall to Rose Cottage and SW Garden Walls to Old Hall & Grammar School Garden at SE	II	299302	174614	Medium
13235	05734s	The Poplars, including garden walls and gate	II	299414	174498	Medium
13236	05787s	1 & 3 Westgate, Cowbridge, SOUTH GLAMORGAN	II	299254	174756	Medium
13237	05789s	21 Westgate, Cowbridge, SOUTH GLAMORGAN	II	299122	174809	Medium
13238	01072s	Ramoth Chapel	II	299152	174850	Medium
13239	05788s	National Westminster Bank 4 Westgate	II	299218	174739	Medium
13424	01081s	Great House with Forecourt Walls & Gatepiers	II*	298889	173935	High
15763	00243s	Llandough Castle Flats	II	299500	173014	Medium
15764	01524s	NE, SE and SW Walls, Gatepiers and Railings enclosing Landough Castle and Gatehouse	II	299445	172976	Medium
22283	04415s	1-3 The Butts	II	299232	174725	Medium
22284	05714s	SE Wall To former Grammar School Garden	II	299375	174543	Medium
22285	05717s	77 Eastgate	II	299731	174549	Medium
22286	01056s	66 Eastgate, Colours	II	299680	174550	Medium
22287	05721s	29 High Street	II	299511	174666	Medium
22288	01078s	Lloyds Bank 33 High Street	II	299496	174671	Medium
22289	05726s	Vale of Glamorgan Public House 51 & 53 High Street	II	299433	174685	Medium
22290	01076s	Roddam Travel & Watts Morgan 55 High Street	II	299421	174689	Medium

LIST ENTRY NO.	HERID	NAME	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHING	IMPORTANCE
22291	05727s	56 High Street	II	299369	174682	Medium
22292	01068s	34 Westgate	II	299128	174779	Medium
22293	05791s	Police Station	II	299090	174790	Medium
22295	05732s	Building to rear of Town Hall	II	299577	174685	Medium
22296	05718s	Citizens' Advice Bureau 79 Eastgate	II	299721	174558	Medium
22299	05183s	Cowbridge War Memorial	II	299560	174637	Medium
22300	01085s	26 High Street	II	299505	174638	Medium
22301	05728s	Barclays Bank 62 High Street	II	299343	174696	Medium
22303	05790s	Water Pump near Police Station	II	299069	174807	Medium
22304	05710s	Eastfield House	II	300085	174273	Medium
22305	05796s	Llanblethian House 1 & 2, including Forecourt walls and railings	II	298751	173875	Medium
22306	05707s	Kingscombe House	II	298753	173791	Medium
22309	05715s	49 Eastgate	II	299821	174474	Medium
22310	01057s	Eastgate Gallery 68 Eastgate	II	299674	174554	Medium
22311	05723s	Former Coach House to rear of 34 & 36	II	299466	174627	Medium
22312	05722s	31 High Street	II	299505	174668	Medium
N/A	02496s	Grist Mill	Non-designated	299038	174414	Low
N/A	02495s	Lime Kiln	Non-designated	299457	175074	Low
N/A	02600s	Lime Kiln	Non-designated	299650	173380	Low
N/A	02598s	Lime Kiln, Llanfair	Non-designated	299187	173195	Low
N/A	01570.0s	Llantrisant - Aberthaw Railway	Non-designated	301800	180300	Low
N/A	RR GGAT 006-05	West Aberthaw - Llanharry Roman Road	Non-designated	299894	173932	Medium
N/A	RR60c-01	Cardiff - Neath Roman Road	Non-designated	304895	174005	Medium
N/A	00248s	Town Walls (Conjectured)	Non-designated	299408	174662	Low
N/A	00261s	Stocks	Non-designated	299560	174650	Low
N/A	00771s	The Old Brewery, 75 High Street	Non-designated	299320	174730	Low
N/A	00914s	Eagles Academy, previously Spread Eagle Inn	Non-designated	299250	174860	Low
N/A	01032s	14 High Street	Non-designated	299550	174620	Low
N/A	01042s	7 Church Street	Non-designated	299375	174638	Low
N/A	01048s	58 Eastgate	Non-designated	299000	174000	Low
N/A	01054s	The Great House 34 High Street	Non-designated	299480	174640	Low
N/A	01058s	10 Westgate	Non-designated	299197	174751	Low
N/A	01059s	12 Westgate	Non-designated	299193	174753	Low
N/A	01060s	14 Westgate	Non-designated	299189	174755	Low

LIST ENTRY NO.	HERID	NAME	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHING	IMPORTANCE
N/A	01061s	16 Westgate	Non-designated	299186	174757	Low
N/A	01062s	18 Westgate	Non-designated	299182	174759	Low
N/A	01063s	20 Westgate	Non-designated	299178	174761	Low
N/A	01064s	22 Westgate	Non-designated	299174	174763	Low
N/A	01065s	28 Westgate	Non-designated	299170	174760	Low
N/A	01066s	30 Westgate	Non-designated	299150	174770	Low
N/A	01067s	32 Westgate	Non-designated	299140	174770	Low
N/A	01069s	7 Westgate	Non-designated	299130	174780	Low
N/A	01070s	9 Westgate	Non-designated	299220	174770	Low
N/A	01071s	11 Westgate	Non-designated	299210	174770	Low
N/A	01075s	37 High Street	Non-designated	299480	174660	Low
N/A	01079s	69 High Street	Non-designated	299347	174721	Low
N/A	01087s	38 High Street	Non-designated	299464	174650	Low
N/A	01088s	1 The Limes	Non-designated	299640	174570	Low
N/A	01089s	2 The Limes	Non-designated	299630	174560	Low
N/A	01090s	9 The Limes	Non-designated	299601	174535	Low
N/A	01091s	9A The Limes	Non-designated	299590	174540	Low
N/A	01526s	Toll-house	Non-designated	299310	174560	Low
N/A	01527s	Toll-house	Non-designated	299920	174340	Low
N/A	01649s	Old Limes Chapel	Non-designated	299640	174530	Low
N/A	01669s	Llandough Castle Mews	Non-designated	299490	172943	Low
N/A	01691s	Glebe House	Non-designated	298630	173850	Low
N/A	01978s	Elms Cottage	Non-designated	298970	174040	Low
N/A	02141s, E001115	Excavation at 77 High Street	Non-designated	299310	174730	Medium
N/A	02214s	Bridge House	Non-designated	299050	173990	Low
N/A	02218s	69 Eastgate, Cowbridge	Non-designated	299760	174530	Low
N/A	02223s	2 High Street, Cowbridge	Non-designated	299600	174600	Low
N/A	02227s	Hill House	Non-designated	298650	173910	Low
N/A	02231s	Tyn y Caen	Non-designated	300660	173700	Low
N/A	02232s	Verity's Court	Non-designated	299440	174680	Low

LIST ENTRY NO.	HERID	NAME	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHING	IMPORTANCE
N/A	02439s	Lime Kiln	Non-designated	300300	174100	Low
N/A	02497s	Five Dunraven Estate Fishponds	Non-designated	299800	174800	Low
N/A	02589s	Lime Kiln	Non-designated	300300	174700	Low
N/A	02591s	Lime Kiln	Non-designated	300800	174100	Low
N/A	02596s	Gravel Pit	Non-designated	300300	174700	Low
N/A	02597s	Lime Kiln	Non-designated	299100	173500	Low
N/A	02599s	Lime Kiln	Non-designated	298900	173400	Low
N/A	02601s	Lime Kiln	Non-designated	299900	173400	Low
N/A	04012s	Llanblethian Woollen Factory	Non-designated	298530	173760	Low
N/A	05755s	Llandough Mill	Non-designated	299630	172992	Low
N/A	06197s	45 & 47 High Street	Non-designated	299447	174685	Low
N/A	06259s	St. Quintin's House	Non-designated	298946	174123	Low
N/A	06359s	Cross House	Non-designated	298586	173984	Low
N/A	06360s	Porth y Green	Non-designated	299110	174221	Low
N/A	06363s	Cobbled paving, Verity's Court	Non-designated	299449	174682	Low
N/A	06364s	Milestone, Aberthin Road	Non-designated	299925	174347	Low
N/A	06367s	Workers Cottages, Llanblethian	Non-designated	298518	173810	Low
N/A	06371s	Bridge at Glanthaw	Non-designated	299657	174579	Low
N/A	06422.1m	Llancaiach branch of Taff Vale Railway	Non-designated	299990	174520	Low

7.2.24 There is assessed to be a low probability of encountering archaeological deposits dating to the Post-Medieval period within the site boundary. Any surviving below-ground archaeological remains are likely to be representative of post-medieval agricultural practices.

## MODERN (1900AD - PRESENT)

7.2.25 1947 aerial photos showed the site comprising a single plot, with fields to the north, south and east of the site. Some buildings had been built on Windmill Lane to the west of the site (Welsh Government, 2013).

7.2.26 1951 OS 1:10,560 3<sup>rd</sup> revision mapping (Figure 25) shows a small building located on the northern site boundary in the eastern area of the site. This is likely to be a small farm building such as a storage shed. A boundary that previously bisected the site in the central area was removed. Aside from this, the majority of the development occurred outside of the site boundary, with areas of residential development to the west and north east of the site representing the expansion of the settlement core of Cowbridge.

7.2.27 1969 aerial photos showed that some residential development had begun to the north of the site, indicating the expansion of Cowbridge. Windmill Lane to the west of the site also saw further residential development (Welsh Government, 2013).

7.2.28 1978 OS mapping (Figure 26) shows further development directly to the north of the site, and a pump house was noted adjacent to the site boundary near Lakehill Drive.

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Cowbridge (Y Bont-faen)

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- 7.2.29 1990 OS mapping (Figure 27) shows a potential phase of redevelopment, with a large area of mid-century housing having been demolished, likely in preparation for re-development.
- 7.2.30 There are no assets dating to the Modern period located within the site boundary. There are ten assets dating to the Modern period located within the study area. These include six designated assets: five telephone call-boxes (13474S, 13475S, 13476S, 13477S & 13478S), and 61 High Street (13144S5). There are also two non-designated assets of Modern date located within the study area: 11 The Limes (04261S), a drill hall (05041S), and two further telephone call-boxes (05708S & 05735S).
- 7.2.31 There is assessed to be a low probability of encountering previously unknown archaeological remains of modern date at the site. Any such remains are likely to comprise construction debris from adjacent developments, or represent modern agricultural activity.

## UNDATED ASSETS

- 7.2.32 Within the study area there are seven non-designated assets of unknown date: a pond (13145S9), a mill race at Coed y Castle (04326S), Counsel Tut, a grass covered mound (00259S), a section of limestone wall with two arched culverts (00772S), Llanblethian Bridge (01026S), Silver Well (01033S), and Ty'n y Caeau earthwork (01937S).

## LIDAR RESULTS

- 7.2.33 LiDAR data for the site (Figure 21) shows irregular earthworks are present across the entire site boundary, with stronger features visible in the northern, southern and eastern corners of the site. It is likely those in the western field represent the recorded Iron Age hillslope enclosure (02443S) and Medieval field boundary (00268S) and settlement (02145S) remains. A large anomaly is visible on the LiDAR adjacent to the Medieval settlement (02145S). This is visible in modern satellite imagery and was noted during the site visit. It appears to be a disused pit (06878s) that is likely to be representative of settlement activity due to its proximity to the Medieval settlement (02145S). A depression (06879s) at the north eastern corner of the field is also visible on LiDAR data and noted during the walkover survey.



Figure 22. 1724 map of South Wales by Herman Moll

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Cowbridge (Y Bont-faen)  
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Figure 23. 1840 tithe plan of the parish of Llanblethian in the county of Glamorgan

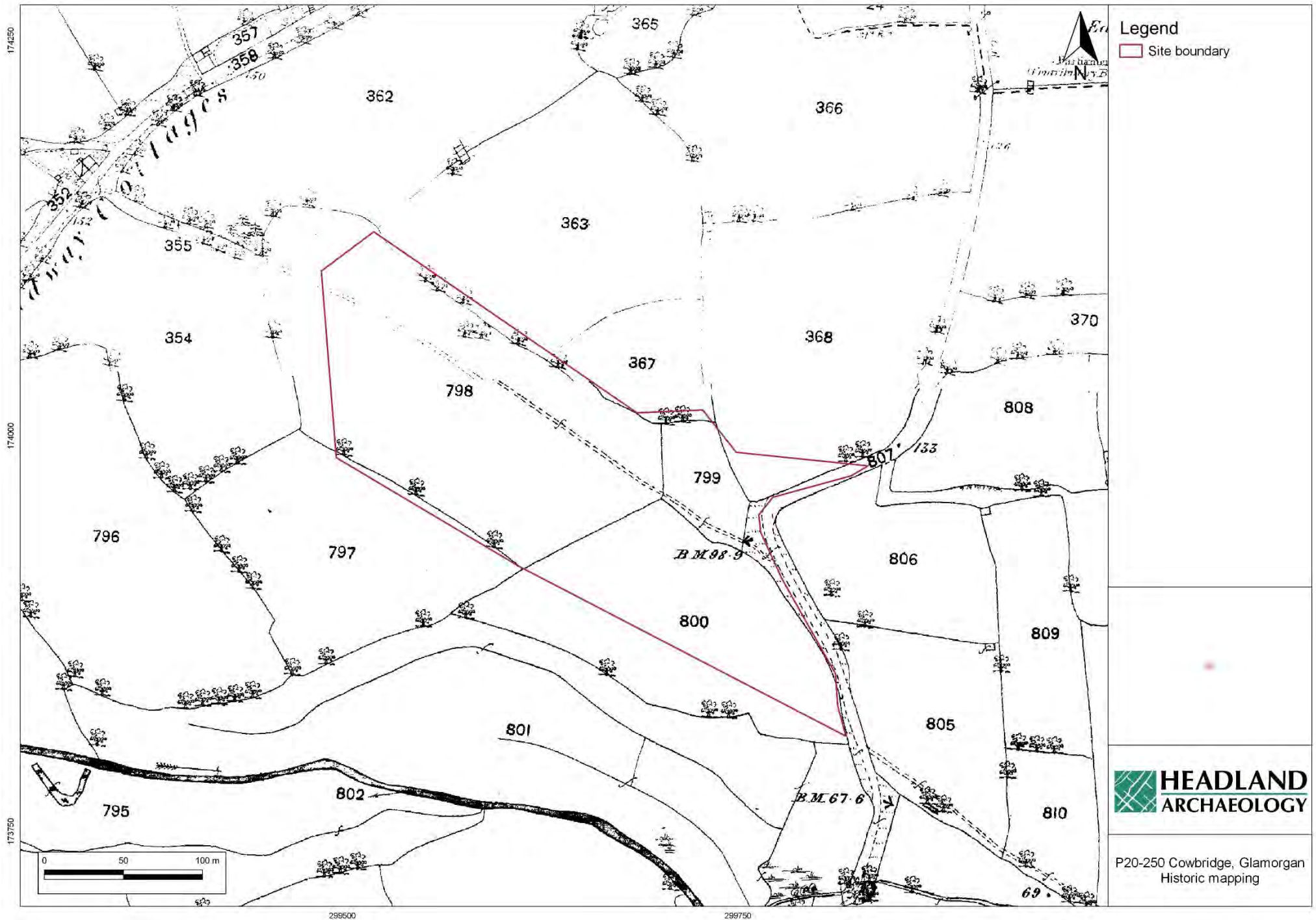


Figure 24. 1880 OS mapping

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 Cowbridge (Y Bont-faen)  
 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



P20-250 Cowbridge, Glamorgan  
 Historic mapping





Figure 25. 1951 OS mapping

P20-250  
 Cowbridge (Y Bont-faen)  
 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Figure 26. 1978 OS mapping



Figure 27. 1990 OS mapping

## 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 8.1.1 There is assessed to be a low potential for previously unknown Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age remains to be encountered at the site likely to comprise isolated features and stray artefacts in secondary contexts due to subsequent glacial action in the region, as well as later agricultural activity. There is also considered to be a low potential for previously unknown archaeological remains dating to the Early Medieval period to be encountered on site likely to be isolated findspots and features related to agricultural exploitation of low archaeological significance. There is also a low probability assessed of encountering previously unknown archaeological remains of modern date at the site likely to comprise construction debris from adjacent developments or represent modern agricultural activity.
- 8.1.2 There is considered a moderate potential for encountering previously unknown archaeological features or finds of Roman origin due to the location of Roman artefacts and remains in the local area. Any finds are likely to be associated with nearby settlement or agricultural activity.
- 8.1.3 There is assessed to be a high potential for previously unknown archaeology dating to the Iron Age period to be encountered at the site. Any remains from this period are likely to be associated with the hillslope enclosure located within the site boundary.
- 8.1.4 There is considered to be a very high potential for encountering archaeological remains dating to the medieval period due to the location of two assets dating to this period within the site boundary, as well as numerous assets in the local area. Any remains are likely to represent agricultural practices due to the Medieval field boundaries within the site.

## 9 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 9.1 DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

- 9.1.1 Direct impacts upon buried archaeological remains have the potential to occur during the construction phase of a development as a result of any intrusive groundworks. At the time of writing the detailed development proposals have not been confirmed, but related activities which may have an impact upon buried archaeological remains include any areas of cut and fill, bulk excavation and topsoil stripping, site compound establishment and excavations for footings, roads, utilities and landscaping.
- 9.1.2 Indirect impacts upon heritage assets in the area surrounding the site may occur as a result of the construction and operation of the development causing visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light, movement) within their settings, such that our ability to appreciate the significance of heritage assets as adversely (or beneficially) affected.

### 9.2 POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS

- 9.2.1 There are a total of three non-designated assets located recorded by the HER within the site boundary: a bivate hillslope enclosure (02443S), a Medieval settlement (02145S), and a medieval field boundary (00268S).
- 9.2.2 The Iron Age hillslope enclosure (02443S) and Medieval field boundary is considered to be of low importance as they are assets of local significance listed in the HER. The Medieval settlement is considered to be of medium importance as it is an asset of regional importance representing Medieval settlement activity included in the HER.
- 9.2.3 It is anticipated that development of the site may result in the destruction of these heritage assets. It may be possible to avoid the location of the Medieval settlement (02145S) and Iron Age enclosure (02443S) in the development layout which would avoid any direct impacts to these known archaeological remains.

### 9.3 POTENTIAL INDIRECT IMPACTS

- 9.3.1 Based on the location and significance of known sensitive built heritage receptors and designated heritage assets in the study area, and the location of the proposed development site alongside existing residential development, significant indirect effects to the setting of heritage assets are not considered likely as a result of the proposed development of the site.
- 9.3.2 A visit to Caer Dynnaf hillfort (HDL4) demonstrated that the proposed development site was partially visible but is predominantly screened by tree cover and the townscape (Figure 13). A visit to Llanblethian Castle (Figure 14) demonstrated that the site was visible from a pedestrian bridge over the River Thaw located to the north of a lime kiln (03994S). A visit to Llandough Castle demonstrated that the site was not visible and is well screened by woodland (Figure 15).

## 10 FURTHER ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

- 10.1.1 Given the recorded presence of an Iron Age hillslope enclosure, and a Medieval settlement and field boundaries within the site boundary it is probable that the local planning authority may require direct investigation of the significance of the known remains, and further assessment of the site's archaeological potential.
- 10.1.2 Should archaeological remains be proven by evaluation, mitigation of any development impact as necessary and appropriate subject to the nature of the archaeological resource would be required. Discovery of significant archaeological remains within the site may require avoidance through design of any future proposed development to allow preservation in situ.
- 10.1.3 Such works should be proportionate to the importance of the remains and significance of the impacts, and in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF.
- 10.1.4 Further assessment and mitigation may be recommended as follows:
- A programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive site investigation in areas that can be demonstrated as not previously disturbed; for example, geophysical survey and targeted archaeological trial trenching, to inform decision-making and/or any further mitigation requirements; and
  - Dependent upon the result of the above, a programme of archaeological mitigation works, such as a watching brief or set piece excavation, secured as a condition of consent prior to any development within the site boundary.

# 11 CONCLUSIONS

- 11.1.1 The assessment presented in this report has considered the known archaeological and heritage resource within and surrounding the site in order to establish the potential constraints for the proposed development of the site.
- 11.1.2 It is concluded that there is a low potential for previously unknown archaeological remains dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods to be encountered at the site, a moderate potential for encountering previously unknown archaeological features or finds of Roman origin, a high potential for remains dating to the Iron Age period, and a very high potential for encountering archaeological remains dating to the medieval period due to the location of two assets dating to this period within the site boundary. There are three non-designated assets located within the site boundary: an Iron Age bivate hillslope enclosure (02443S), a Medieval settlement (02145S), and medieval field boundaries (00268S).
- 11.1.3 As the development represents the potential loss of three non-designated assets, it is likely that the Local Planning Authority may require a programme of evaluation to further assess known and potential archaeological features. These surveys may then be used to inform a scheme of targeted trial trenching to ascertain to extent of archaeological remains present within the site boundary.
- 11.1.4 Dependent upon the result of trial trenching, a programme of archaeological mitigation works may be required, such as preservation in situ of significant remain, or a watching brief or set piece excavation, secured as a condition of consent prior to any development within the site boundary.

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