

Former Llanilid Quarry Bridgend Mid Glamorgan Wales



Archaeological Evaluation



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Former Llanilid Quarry, Bridgend Mid Glamorgan

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CONTENTS

Summary.....	2
1 Introduction	2
1.1 Location and scope of work	2
1.2 Geology and topography	2
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	3
2 Evaluation Aims	3
2.1 Overall aims of the trial trenching.....	3
3 Evaluation Methodology	4
3.1 Scope of fieldwork	4
3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording.....	4
3.3 Finds	4
3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence.....	4
3.5 Presentation of results	5
4 Results: General.....	5
4.1 Soils and ground conditions	5
4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits.....	5
5 Results: Descriptions	6
5.1 Description of deposits	6
6 Finds	11
6.1 Pottery.....	11
6.2 Other finds.....	11
6.3 Palaeo-environmental remains	11
7 Discussion And Interpretation.....	11
7.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	11
7.2 Overall interpretation	12
Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory	14
Appendix 2 Pottery assessment/ spot dating.....	17
Appendix 3 Environmental data.....	18
Appendix 4 Bibliography and references.....	18
Appendix 5 Summary of Site Details.....	18

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Site location map
 Fig. 2 Area A: trench locations and projected geophysical plots
 Fig. 3 Area B: trench locations and projected geophysical plots
 Fig. 4 Area C: trench locations and projected geophysical plots
 Fig. 5 Plans of Trenches 2, 3 and 6
 Fig. 6 Plans of Trenches 11, 15 and 20
 Fig. 7 Sections 105, 114, 124, 137, 138 and 139.

SUMMARY

In February 2002, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land adjacent to the former Llanilid Quarry on behalf of Davis Light Associates. The evaluation was targeted on possible features indicated by previous geophysical and walkover surveys. Very few of the potential features recorded during the geophysical survey were identified by the trial trenching. However, the field evaluation did reveal a possible trackway and associated ditch to the west of the site, a shallow curvilinear ditch and quarrying to the southeast and very faint traces of indicated enclosures to the south. Very few finds were recovered and the overall density of features was low.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In January 2002 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land adjacent to the former Llanilid Quarry on behalf of Davis Light Associates in respect of a brief written by Andrew Davidson of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and a WSI produced by OA. Neil Maylan, Senior Development Control Officer at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), approved both documents prior to the start of the evaluation.
- 1.1.2 The site consisted of a total of eight fields in three separate areas close to the former quarry workings and the M4 motorway (Fig.1).
- 1.1.3 In the following descriptions these areas are described as Areas A, B and C, and are shown on the general location plan (Fig. 1). Areas A (NGR centered SS 97808200) and B (NGR centered SS 00358110) respectively lie to the west and southeast of the former quarry workings, and Area C (NGR centered SS 99208040) lies adjacent to the M4 motorway, to the south. Areas B and C sites were further split, for the purposes of the geophysical survey, to include Areas B1-B6 and C1-C5.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The geology of the site varies from Lower Westphalian of the Palaeozoic in the north, to Triassic Mudstone of the Mesozoic to the south (British Geological Survey, Sheet 262). Productive coal measures existed throughout the area. The overlying soils vary. Area A comprises fine loam soils known as Brickfield 2. Areas B and C comprise deep well drained coarse loamy and sandy soils known as Wick 1. Area A lies at around 50 m above Ordnance Datum (OD), Area B at around 100-110 m OD and Area C at around 60 m OD.
- 1.2.2 Llanilid Quarry is a former open cast colliery that has now been landscaped. Area A lies to the west of the quarry and consists of rolling pasture. Two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were located in this area and were positioned close to the top of a small hillock that sloped away gently to the south and west and more steeply to the north and east (Fig.2).

- 1.2.3 Area B consisted mostly of hillside pasture that slopes down towards the south. A possible mound lay within the north of this area (Fig.3).
- 1.2.4 Area C consisted of rolling countryside adjacent to the M 4 motorway. Possible enclosures indicated by the geophysical survey were situated on areas of flat ground at the tops of two separate low hills within fields to the north of the motorway (Fig.4).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The development site has been the subject of an archaeological assessment (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2001) and a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2001). The results of these investigations are summarized below
- 1.3.2 The Assessment concluded that the general area around the development site is rich in archaeological features and finds, with sites dating from the Bronze Age through to the 19th Century. However, only one known site lies within one of the three areas to be subject to trial trenching. A scattered Bronze Age hoard was recovered by a metal detectorist on Brigam Farm, during 1998 and 2000. The hoard comprised six incomplete socketed axes, a fragment of a sword blade, two unidentifiable blade fragments and a casting jet. All the finds were reported to have been recovered from the topsoil in land which lies south of the M 4 motorway and within the south of Area C.
- 1.3.3 Whilst no sites are recorded within Areas A and B, they are both located close to Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The remains of a medieval castle lie some 500m to the south of Area A. Llanilid Castle dates to the 12th century and is a motte and bailey construction.
- 1.3.4 Two Bronze Age burial cairns are located some 100m to the north-east of Area C. One of these two barrows at Naboth's Vineyard was partially destroyed during road works in 1929. This revealed a stone cist containing a male crouched burial and a beaker of early Bronze Age date.
- 1.3.5 The walkover survey revealed a number of visible features in Areas A and B most likely relating to disused mine workings and access routes.
- 1.3.6 The geophysical survey carried out by Stratascan revealed a number of potential archaeological features in all three areas as well as confirming some of the results of the initial assessment. In Area A a number of linear features probably associated with a trackway were recorded. In Area B a potentially early mine working and features (probably ditches and pits) were indicated. In Area C two possible enclosures and a number of other anomalies were recorded. The majority of these features are likely to be associated with agricultural field systems.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1 Overall aims of the trial trenching

- 2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains.

- 2.1.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- 2.1.3 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 2.1.4 To make available the results of the investigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of twenty-four trenches laid out to investigate probable features as indicated by the Stratascan geophysical survey and the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust walkover assessment. Twenty-one of the trenches measured approximately 20 m long by 2 m wide, with a further three trenches measuring 10 m long by 2 m wide targeting possible discrete features. In practice some of the trenches were slightly wider and shorter than stated above but an overall area sample of 3% of the site was maintained.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 3.2.2 The trenches were machined to the top of the underlying natural or to the top of archaeologically significant deposits. The natural was tested by mechanically excavated box sections or hand excavation as appropriate. These sections were hand cleaned to verify the nature of underlying deposits.
- 3.2.3 The trenches were cleaned by hand as appropriate and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).
- 3.2.4 Spoil tips were monitored for finds.

3.3 Finds

- 3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 3.4.1 The site produced only a very small number of finds and generally the fills of the revealed features were very 'clean', with no archaeological or environmental inclusions.

3.4.2 A small number of environmental samples were taken, from either dated ditch fills or to ascertain the presence of possible industrial inclusions (for full report see Appendix 3).

3.5 **Presentation of results**

3.5.1 A description of the soils and ground conditions is given below, together with a description of the general stratigraphic sequence and a brief description of the distribution of archaeological deposits.

3.5.2 Trenches revealing no archaeological features or evidence are not described except where changes within the underlying natural soil or the overlying stratigraphy are recorded, for example; where hill-wash deposits or modern disturbance were noted. Trenches containing archaeological features are described individually according to their stratigraphical sequence, with the earliest deposits described first.

3.5.3 A table of contexts is given in Appendix 1, which briefly describes individual contexts.

4 **RESULTS: GENERAL**

4.1 **Soils and ground conditions**

4.1.1 The underlying undisturbed soil or 'natural' within Area A consisted of a brownish yellow silty loam, which contained occasional, sub-rounded stone scatters. Within Areas B and C the natural was slightly more mixed and consisted of orange brown silty loam, which varied to a reddish brown silty loam with frequent sub-angular stone. In all areas the underlying soils became progressively paler and sandier with depth.

4.1.2 The underlying natural was typically overlain by a thin layer of orange brown silty clay subsoil beneath the present topsoil, but the distinction between topsoil and subsoil was not always readily apparent. Where not otherwise described, the depths or these layers are given in the table of contexts.

4.1.3 The evaluation took place at the end of January and beginning of February 2002, in a period of heavy rain and showers. Conditions were therefore not ideal. However the underlying natural soils were fairly well drained and it was possible to clean, identify and investigate features to a satisfactory level.

4.2 **Distribution of archaeological deposits**

4.2.1 A probable former trackway and associated ditch were located within Area A.

4.2.2 A shallow curvilinear ditch, a north-south aligned field ditch and a possible trackway were located within Area B, together with indications of probable quarrying to the north of this area.

4.2.3 A single former field boundary and possible traces of two indicated enclosures were identified within Area C.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Area A

5.2 *Trench 1*

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was aligned east-west across a small hillock and measured 20 m long by 2.5 m wide (Fig. 2).
- 5.2.2 The underlying natural brownish yellow silty loam was located at a depth of 0.3 m beneath the present topsoil. Two north – south aligned ditches, 106 and 108 cut from this level and were seen to continue across Trench 2, to the south
- 5.2.3 Ditch 108 lay close to the western end of the trench and measured 3.5 m wide. Its upper fill consisted of a dark brown silt loam. This ditch was not excavated within Trench 1, but both ditches 106 and 108 were fully sectioned as cuts 205/207 and 209 respectively within Trench 2. These features are described more fully under the heading for that trench.
- 5.2.4 The western side of ditch 106 was revealed within the eastern end of the trench where it was sectioned to reveal an evenly sloping cut to a depth of at least 0.7 m. The ditch contained three fills (103, 104 and 105) but produced no finds.

5.3 *Trench 2*

- 5.3.1 Trench 2 lay approximately 30 m to the south of Trench 1 on a parallel east-west alignment. It measured 21 m long by 2.4 m wide and revealed three north – south aligned ditches, 205/207 and 209, which cut the underlying natural from a depth of between 0.2 – 0.36 beneath the present topsoil (Figs 5 and 7).
- 5.3.2 At the eastern end of Trench 2, a ‘V’ shaped ditch, 205, had been truncated by the re-cutting of a broader and shallower ditch, 207, on the same alignment. The earlier of these ditches, 205, had evenly sloping sides and a narrowly rounded base. It measured at least 0.6 m deep by 1 m wide and contained a single fill of yellow brown silty sand. The upper re-cutting ditch, 207, had more rounded sides and a flatish base and measured 3.1 m wide by 0.75 m deep. It contained four separate fills that varied from a primary fill of grey-brown silt loam, 204, to a upper fill of brown silty sand, 201. None of these fills produced any finds.
- 5.3.3 A broad ditch, 209, lay close to the western end of the trench. Its cut measured 4.8 m wide by up to 0.86 m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat, stony base. The ditch contained a thin primary fill, 212, of dark brown sandy silt loam and a thicker secondary fill, 211, of red-brown silty loam. A fragment of coke was recovered from the secondary fill, indicating it to be of post-medieval origin.
- 5.3.4 The fills of ditch 209 were overlain by a thick red-brown silty clay loam subsoil, 210, which measured up to 0.56 m thick which is possibly the same as the upper fill, 201, of ditch 205, to the east. These fills were sealed by up to 0.25 m of topsoil.

Area B

5.4 Trenches 5, 8 and 9

5.4.1 Trenches 5, 8, and 9 contained no archaeological features. The underlying natural consisted of a variable orange-brown to reddish brown silty loam as throughout Area B and was overlain by up to 0.3 m of subsoil and topsoil.

5.5 Trench 3

5.5.1 Trench 3 was aligned NNW-SSE along the ridge of a possible mound within the north of Area B. It measured 20 m long by 2 m wide.

5.5.2 The trench revealed an area of natural bedrock, at shallow depth, which gradually dropped down to a brown silty clay loam within the northern end of the trench. An area of probable quarrying was partially revealed along the eastern edge to the trench and was sectioned to reveal a vertical cut, 302, that was at least 0.7 m deep against the adjacent bedrock. This cut was filled by a uniform, red-brown clay loam fill, which was very similar to the surrounding topsoil (Fig. 5). An area of relatively flat ground to the northeast of the trench was also noted and this probably indicates the extent of quarrying here. No other features were found.

5.6 Trench 4

5.6.1 Trench 4 was positioned ENE-WSW across the ridge of the same mound as was examined by Trench 3 above and the two trenches formed an inverted 'T' across this feature.

5.6.2 This trench revealed an extensive area of bedrock at a depth of only 0.2 m beneath the present topsoil and a thin and patchy spread of subsoil.

5.6.3 A possible irregular cut, 402, at the western end of the trench, was investigated but appeared to be a wholly natural feature. This cut dropped vertically against the surrounding bedrock to a depth of 0.52 m before undercutting the surrounding stone. It was filled by a soft, red-brown silt clay loam, which appeared to be archaeologically 'clean'. No other features were apparent within the trench.

5.7 Trenches 6 and 7

5.7.1 Trenches 6 and 7 were targeted on a possible curvilinear feature and the faint trace of a straight ditch or land-drain (Fig.3).

5.7.2 Trench 6 revealed a single shallow ditch, 603, cutting the underlying natural at a depth of 0.34 m beneath the present topsoil (105.26 m OD). The ditch was aligned NNW-SSE and lay approximately halfway along the trench (Fig. 5). Its cut had a 'V' shaped profile and measured 0.46 m deep by 1.08 m wide (Fig. 7). It contained two fills: a shallow dark brown primary fill, 602, and a thicker and paler secondary fill, 601. The lower fill contained small amounts of charcoal and burnt bone and an unidentified iron object whilst the secondary fill produced two sherds of early medieval pottery.

5.7.3 The location of this feature suggests that it is a curvilinear feature indicated by the Stratascan survey and as such continues into Trench 7 as ditch or gully 703.

5.7.4 No other features were apparent within this trench.

5.8 Trench 7

5.8.1 Trench 7 revealed a single shallow ditch or gully, 703, which may correspond to ditch 603 (above) but was both shallower and more poorly defined. The cut of this feature was also aligned NNW-SSE but appeared to narrow and terminate within Trench 7. It had gently sloping sides with a rounded base and measured up to 0.7 m wide by 0.1 m deep. It was filled by reddish-brown silty clay, 704, which contained frequent stone but which produced no finds.

5.8.2 No other features were apparent.

5.9 Trench 10

5.9.1 This trench was originally intended to investigate a possible stone platform, noted during the walkover assessment, on the northern edge of Area B3. However during an initial site visit the resident farmer revealed that this had been laid down during his tenancy to firm up the ground around an installed trough. It was therefore deemed unnecessary to further investigate this feature (*Pers. Com.* Reece of Torgelli Farm).

5.10 Trench 11

5.10.1 Trench 11 was aligned NE-SW on sloping ground within a field to the west of Area B and measured 20 m long by 2 m wide. The topsoil and subsoil were thicker than elsewhere and measured up to 0.2 m and 0.36 m thick respectively.

5.10.2 Two features cut from the level of the underlying natural, a N-S aligned ditch, 1104, at the northeastern end of the trench and a possible shallow pit, 1106, at its south western end (Fig. 6).

5.10.3 Ditch 1104 measured 0.92 m wide by 0.38 m deep and had a rounded base and steeply rounded sides (Fig. 7). It contained one fill, 1105, a reddish brown sandy silt, with contained a single sherd of early medieval pottery and occasional charcoal flecking.

5.10.4 A sub-rounded feature, 1106, was investigated within the southwestern end of the trench. This feature was only partially revealed against the side of the trench and as such measured 2.5 m long by 0.5 m wide by only 0.24 m deep. It had rounded sides and a flat base and was filled by a clean reddish to yellow brown sandy silt, 1107. This feature is possibly a shallow pit but was thought more likely to be a natural variation within the underlying soils.

5.10.5 An irregular spread, 1108, was also investigated within the north east of the trench. This was similar to the fill of 1106 but was very poorly defined and measures only 0.1 m deep. It contained no finds and was also thought to be a variation within the underlying natural.

5.11 *Trench 12*

5.11.1 Trench 12 was aligned ENE-WSW across possibly disturbed ground to the west of Area B. It measured 20 m long by 2.4 m wide and revealed a reddish brown silty sand natural at a depth of 0.3 m beneath the present ground level.

5.11.2 Two features were sectioned within the northwestern end of the trench, a possible shallow tree-bole, 1205, and a shallow ditch, 1203, which cut from the level of the overlying subsoil.

5.11.3 Feature 1205 appeared as a sub-rounded cut within the underlying natural, which extended 1.5 m from the southeastern side of the trench. This feature measured 1.4 m wide by only 0.1 m deep and was filled by a clean reddish brown silty sand, 1204. The shape, depth and fill of this feature suggest it was of natural origin.

5.11.4 A north-south aligned ditch, 1203, had been cut from the level of a layer of subsoil overlying feature 1205. The ditch measured 1.3 m wide by 0.2 m deep and had shallow, rounded sides with a gently concaved base. It was filled by brown silty sand, 1202, which contained no finds.

Area C

5.12 *Trenches 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24*

5.12.1 Trenches 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24 revealed no archaeological features. The underlying natural consisted of orange-brown to reddish-brown silty loam, which was typically found at a depth of between 0.3 m – 0.46 m beneath the present ground level.

5.13 *Trench 14*

5.13.1 Trench 14 revealed a probable NE-SW aligned former field-boundary, 1403, which had been cut from the level of the underlying natural within the western end of the trench.

5.13.2 The cut of this feature had steep, sloping sides and an uneven, stepped, base. It measured 1.3 m wide by 0.48 m deep. Its fill consisted of reddish brown sandy silt

that contained approximately 10% of sub-rounded stone that was concentrated towards the top of the fill. As initially exposed, this feature appeared similar to existing field boundaries within adjacent hedgelines.

5.14 *Trench 15*

- 5.14.1 Trench 15 contained a single faintly defined NW-SE ditch or gully, 1503 that may correspond to the plot of a rectilinear enclosure, as shown by the geophysical survey.
- 5.14.2 This feature had been cut from the level of the underlying natural and measured 0.7 m wide by 0.2 m deep. It had concave sides and a gently rounded base and was filled by clean greyish brown sandy silt, 1502 that was barely distinguishable from the surrounding natural (Fig. 7). Although this feature may correspond to the indicated rectilinear enclosure it is notable that no corresponding return was seen within Trench 17, which also targeted the enclosure but revealed only irregular variations within the underlying natural. It therefore seems likely that cut 1503 was the product of natural variations within the underlying soils rather than a deliberately created feature.

5.15 *Trench 20*

- 5.15.1 Trench 20 was carefully cleaned and inspected for traces of a possible curvilinear enclosure that was indicated by the geophysical survey. A very faint curving linear cut, 2005, was identified and excavated within the underlying natural (Fig. 6), but it is unclear whether this was a naturally caused variation within the underlying soils or part of the plotted enclosure.
- 5.15.2 Cut 2005 measured 1.9 m wide by 0.35 m deep and had a rounded base and sides. It was filled by orange-brown clayey silt, 2004, that was both sandier and less stony than the surrounding natural (Fig. 7). This fill was archaeologically 'clean' and contained no finds. The eastern side of this cut curved from the southwest towards the north whereas its western side was more uneven and formed an 's' shape compound curve across the trench in the same general direction (Fig. 6). Although this may have been one side of the indicated enclosure, a corresponding return was not seen within the trench and the very faint nature of this feature and its clean and inorganic fill indicate it was more likely to have been the result of natural processes.

5.16 *Trench 24*

- 5.16.1 Trench 24 lay on ground that sloped down steeply towards a field boundary at its SE end. A layer of banded blue-gray alluvial clay filled the bottom of the trench and was overlain by a blackish brown peaty silt, 2401. This layer contained some modern debris and appears to be a modern dumped deposit.

5.17 Trench 25

- 5.17.1 Trench 25 was aligned NNE-SSW on sloping ground at the south of Area C. A layer of grey alluvial clay silt filled the southern end of the trench and was cut by two east-west and north-south aligned land-drains. These were investigated and found to contain squared ceramic drainpipe. No archaeological features were evident.

6 FINDS

6.1 Pottery

- 6.1.1 Only three sherds of pottery were recovered from across the whole of the evaluation. These were dated as early medieval (see also appendix 2) and came from the fill of a probable field ditch within the northeast of Trench 11 and the secondary fill, 601, of a probable curvilinear ditch within Trench 6.

6.2 Other finds

- 6.2.1 A small amount of burnt bone was recovered from the primary fill, 602, of a probable curvilinear ditch within Trench 6. The small size and abraded nature of the recovered bone means that it is un-diagnostic. Pottery from the secondary fill of the same feature is dated as early medieval.
- 6.2.2 Several small fragments of coke were recovered from the fill, 211, of a probable trackway ditch, 209, within Trench 2, and these indicate this deposit to be post-medieval.
- 6.2.3 Other finds were limited to two fragments of squared ceramic land-drain pipe from the topsoil over Trench 7 and from a modern dump deposit within Trench 24. An unidentifiable fragment of metal was recovered from the primary fill, 602, of the curvilinear ditch in Trench 6.

6.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

- 6.3.1 Generally the fills encountered were inorganic and un-anthropogenic. Samples were taken from the dated ditch fills but these were subsequently dated as early or post-medieval (for full report see Appendix 3).

7 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

7.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 7.1.1 The evaluation took place during a period of heavy rain and showers and these conditions were obviously not ideal for archaeological evaluation. However the underlying natural soils were fairly well drained and it was possible to clean, identify and investigate features to a satisfactory level. Particular attention was paid to trenches where the geophysical survey indicated archaeological activity and all sections were closely monitored.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

BELQ 02: Table of Contexts						
Trench 1						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Date
100	Layer	Topsoil	0.22			Modern
102	Layer	Subsoil	0.23			
103	Fill	Fill of 106	0.3			
104	Fill	Fill of 106	0.18			
105	Fill	Fill of 106	0.10+			
106	Cut	Ditch	0.80+	1.00+		
107	Layer	Natural				
108	Cut	Ditch		3.5		
109	Fill	Fill of 108		3.5		
Trench 2						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Date
200	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			Modern
201	Layer	Subsoil	0.4			
202	Fill	Fill of 205	0.1			
203	Fill	Fill of 205	0.1			
204	Fill	Fill of 205	0.15			
205	Cut	Ditch	0.75	2.4		
206	Fill	Fill of 207	0.26			
207	Cut	Ditch	0.65+	1		
208	Layer	Natural				
209	Cut	Ditch	2.4	0.9		
210	Fill	Fill of 209	0.57			
211	Fill	Fill of 209	0.4		Coke fragments	Post med
212	Fill	Fill of 209	0.1			
213	Layer	Stoney natural				
Trench 3						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Date
300	Layer	Topsoil	0.1			Modern
301	Layer	Natural				
302	Cut	Quarrying	0.9			
303	Fill	Fill of 302	0.9			
304	Layer	Subsoil	0.26			
305	Layer	Natural				
Trench 4						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Date
400	Layer	Topsoil	0.2			Modern
401	Layer	Natural				
402	Cut	Natural feature	0.65+			
403	Fill	Fill of 402	0.65+			
Trench 5						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Date
500	Layer	Topsoil	0.2			Modern
501	Layer	subsoil	0.15			
502	Layer	Natural				

BELQ 02:Table of contexts						
Trench 6						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Date
600	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			
601	Fill	Fill of 603	0.44		Pottery	Medieval
602	Fill	Fill of 603	0.1		Burnt bone, Metal	
603	Cut	Ditch	0.46	1.08		
604	Layer	Natural				
Trench 7						
700	Layer	Topsoil	0.2			Modern
701	Layer	Subsoil	0.1			
702	Layer	Natural				
703	Cut	Ditch or gully	0.1	0.7		
704	Fill	fill of 703	0.1	0.7		
Trench 8						
800	Layer	Topsoil	0.18			Modern
801	Layer	Subsoil	0.14			
802	Layer	Natural				
Trench 9						
900	Layer	Topsoil	0.36			Modern
901	Layer	Subsoil	0.2			
902	Layer	Subsoil	0.05			
903	Fill	Fill of 903	0.28			
904	Cut	Natural feature	0.28	1.1		
905	Layer	Natural				
Trench 10 :Not excavated						
Trench 11						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	Topsoil	0.36			Modern
1101	Layer	Subsoil				
1102	Layer	Subsoil				
1103	Layer	Natural				
1104	Cut	Ditch	0.38	0.92		
1105	Fill	Fill of 1104	0.38	0.92	Pottery, charcoal	Medieval
1106	Cut	Natural feature	0.24	0.5		
1107	Fill	Fill of 1106	0.04	0.5		
1108	Layer	Natural				
Trench 12						
1200	Layer	Topsoil				Modern
1201	Layer	Subsoil				
1202	Fill	Fill of 1203	0.2	1.3		
1203	Cut	Ditch	0.2	1.3		
1204	Fill	Fill of 1205	0.1			
1205	Cut	Natural feature?	0.1	1.4		
1206	Layer	Natural				
Trench 13						
1300	Layer	Topsoil	0.33			Modern
1301	Layer	Natural				

BELQ 02: Table of contexts						
Trench 14						
1400	Layer	Topsoil	0.28			Modern
1401	Layer	Natural				
1402	Fill	Fill of 1403	0.48			
1403	Cut	Ditch/boundary	0.48	1.3		
Trench 15						
1500	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			Modern
1501	Layer	Natural				
1502	Fill	Fill of 1503	0.2	0.7		
1503	Cut	Ditch?	0.2	0.7		
Trench 16						
1600	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			Modern
1601	Layer	Natural				
1602	Fill	Fill of 1603	0.19	0.6		
1603	Cut	Natural feature?	0.19	0.6		
Trench 17						
1700	Layer	Topsoil	0.28			Modern
1701	Layer	Natural				
Trench 18						
1800	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			Modern
1801	Layer	Natural				
Trench 19						
1900	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			Modern
1901	Layer	Natural				
Trench 20						
2000	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			Modern
2001	Layer	Natural				
2002	Fill	Fill of 2003				
2003	Cut	Natural depression?				
2004	Fill	Fill of 2005	0.35	1.9		
2005	Cut	Ditch?	0.35	1.9		
Trench 21						
2100	Layer	Topsoil	0.34			Modern
2101	Layer	Natural				
Trench 22						
2200	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			Modern
2201	Layer	Natural				
2202	Layer	Subsoil	0.14			

BELQ 02: Table of contexts						
Trench 23						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Date
2300	Layer	Topsoil	0.2			Modern
2301	Layer	Natural	0.25			
2302	Layer	Natural				
Trench 24						
2400	Layer	Topsoil	0.38			Modern
2401	Layer	Dumped deposit	0.2			Modern
2402	Layer	Alluvial				
2403	Layer	Natural				
Trench 25						
2500	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			Modern
2501	Layer	Subsoil	0.22			
2502	Layer	Subsoil	0.08			
2503	Layer	Colluvial				
2504	Cut	Land-drain	0.7+	0.65		Modern
2505	Fill	Fill of drain	0.7+	0.65		Modern
2506	Cut	Land-drain	0.5+	0.8		Modern
2507	Fill	Fill of drain	0.5+	0.8		Modern
2508	Layer	Natural				

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT/ SPOT DATING

Pottery from Bridgend, Mid-Glamorgan (site BELQ02)

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 3 sherds with a total weight of 34 g. All three sherds were in the same fabric *ie* dense, sub-angular clear quartz c 0.5mm, with rare sub-rounded red ironstones and calcareous material up to 1mm. Of the two sherds from context 601, one was small (5 g) and abraded, but oxidised to a bright orange, whereas the other, a large (27 g) basesherd with a sagging profile from a hand-finished vessel, was dark grey. The sherd from 1105 was also dark grey, and although small and abraded, showed traces of criss-crossed incised decoration. The ware seems typical of much of the earlier medieval pottery found in this area of Wales, and could have originated in any one of several centres in the Vale of Glamorgan or the Forest of Dean (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 369-76).

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context

Context	No	Wt	Date
601	2	32	12 th – 13 th C?
1105	1	2	12 th – 13 th C?
Total	3	34	

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Gaylynnne Carter and Dana Challinor

Two samples were taken during the evaluation for the recovery of charred plant remains from two separate ditches. The samples were processed by flotation using a modified Siraf-type machine, with the flot collected on a 250µm mesh. After air-drying the flots were scanned for material under a binocular microscope at x10 and x20 magnification.

Both of the flots were moderate in size, and dominated by charred material. Both contained similar assemblages. Wood charcoal was more abundant in ditch 603 (context 602), which included several non-oak species in addition to *Quercus* sp. (oak), than in ditch 209 (context 211) which also produced cf. *Clematis vitalba* (clematis). Both assemblages produced small to moderate amounts of grain, including *Hordeum* sp. (barley) and probable *Avena* sp. (oat), although preservation was poor. Small quantities of chaff, in the form of moderately preserved glume bases were present in both contexts. Although no wheat grain was recognised, this chaff attests to the presence of *Triticum diccicum/spelta*, (emmer/spelt wheat). Weed seeds were occasionally present in both contexts, including *Rubus* sp. (blackberry type). Other charred material was more common in ditch 209 (context 211), in the form of possible monocotyledonous rhizomes. Both flots contained modern root material and coal, with modern seeds and insect cases also evident in ditch 209 (context 211).

It is likely that the assemblages represent redeposited fuel, possibly including turf burning and indicating proximity to domestic areas. The presence of modern roots, seeds, coal, insect cases and other uncharred amorphous organic matter (wood fragments), particularly in ditch 209 (context 211), suggests that modern contamination is a risk. The state of preservation, and quantity of material recovered suggests that the potential for good economic information is limited unless future excavations reveal deeper, better sealed deposits.

APPENDIX 4 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Archaeological Assessment At Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, Report number 410 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust 2001

McCarthy, MR and Brooks, CM, 1988 *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD900-1600* Leicester University Press

OAU Fieldwork Manual (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

Report for Gwynedd Archaeological trust of Geophysical survey carried out at Bridgend, Mid-glamorgan Stratascan 2001

APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: The Former Llanilid Quarry, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, Wales.

Site code: BELQ 02

Grid reference: Centered on SS 992 815

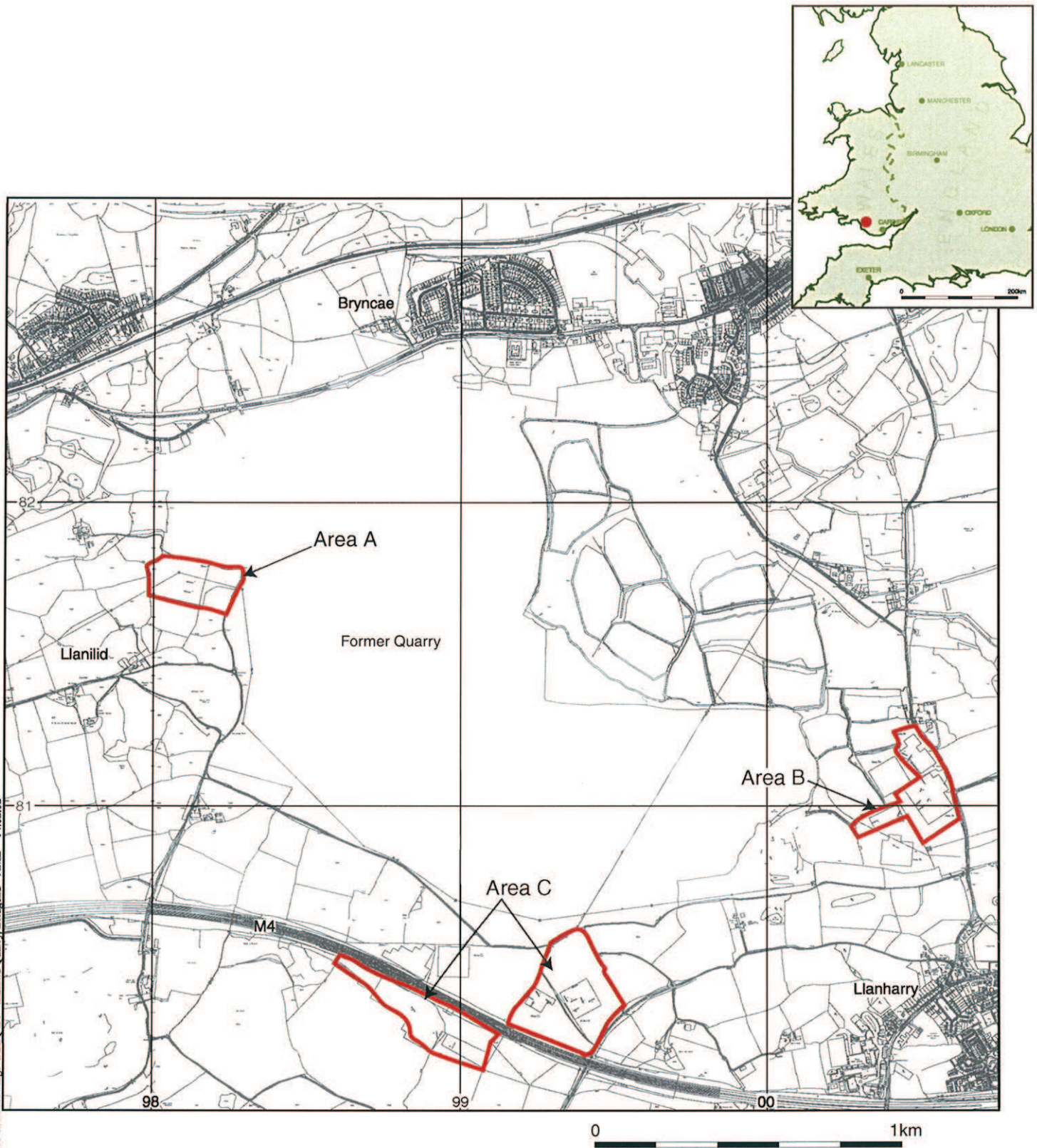
Type of evaluation: Twenty-four trenches targeted on a geophysical survey and site walkover.

Date and duration of project: Two weeks from January - February 2002.

Summary of results: A possible trackway and associated ditch found within Area A, a shallow curvilinear ditch and quarrying within Area B and very faint traces of possible enclosures within Area C. Generally very few features or finds.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES. The final location of the archive is currently in negotiation, but it is anticipated that it will be deposited with the National Museum Service.

Server4(W)\oapubs\1\All drawings\BELO EV\Llanilid Quarry, Bridgend * AMD * 14.02.02



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Figure 1: Site location

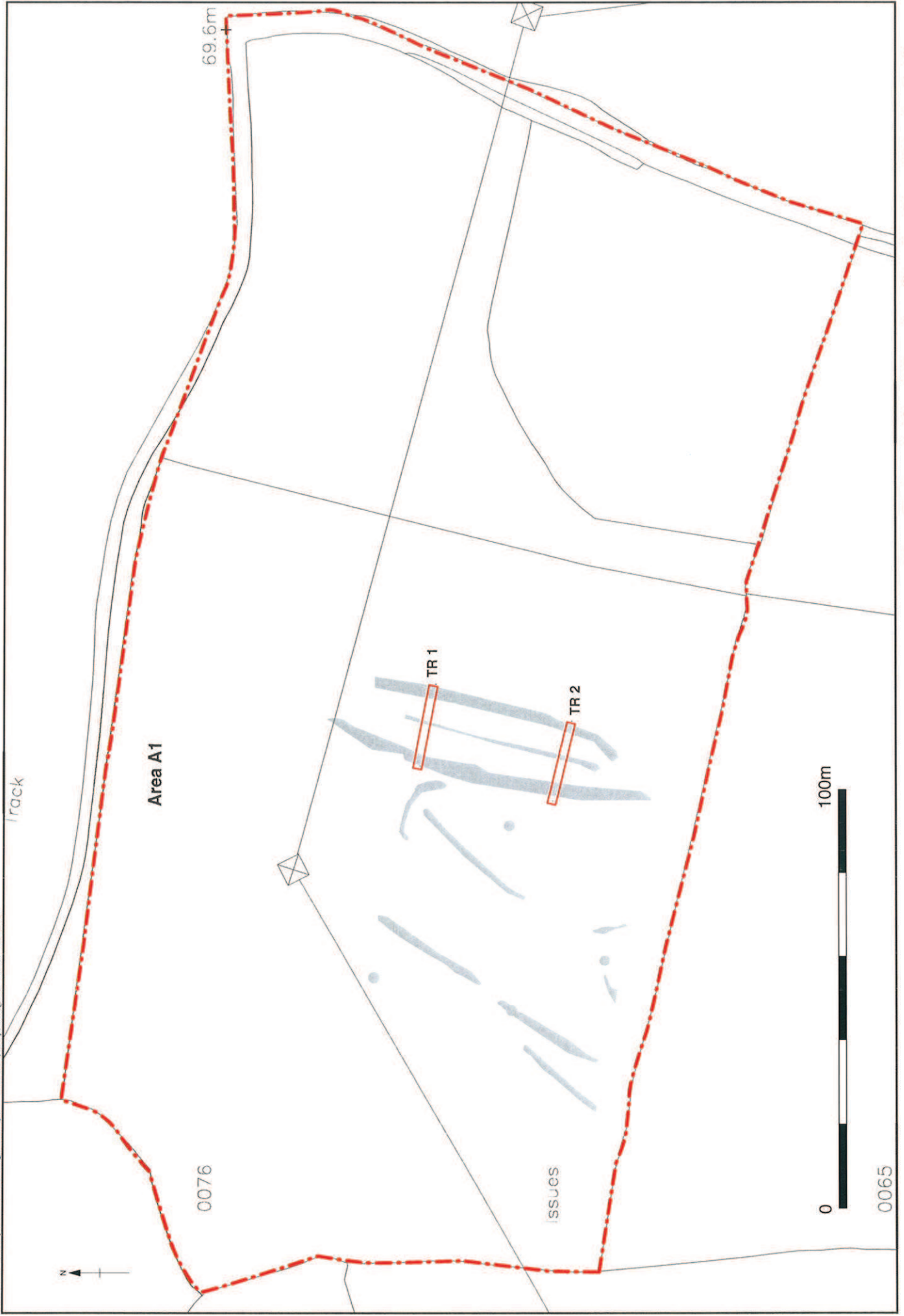
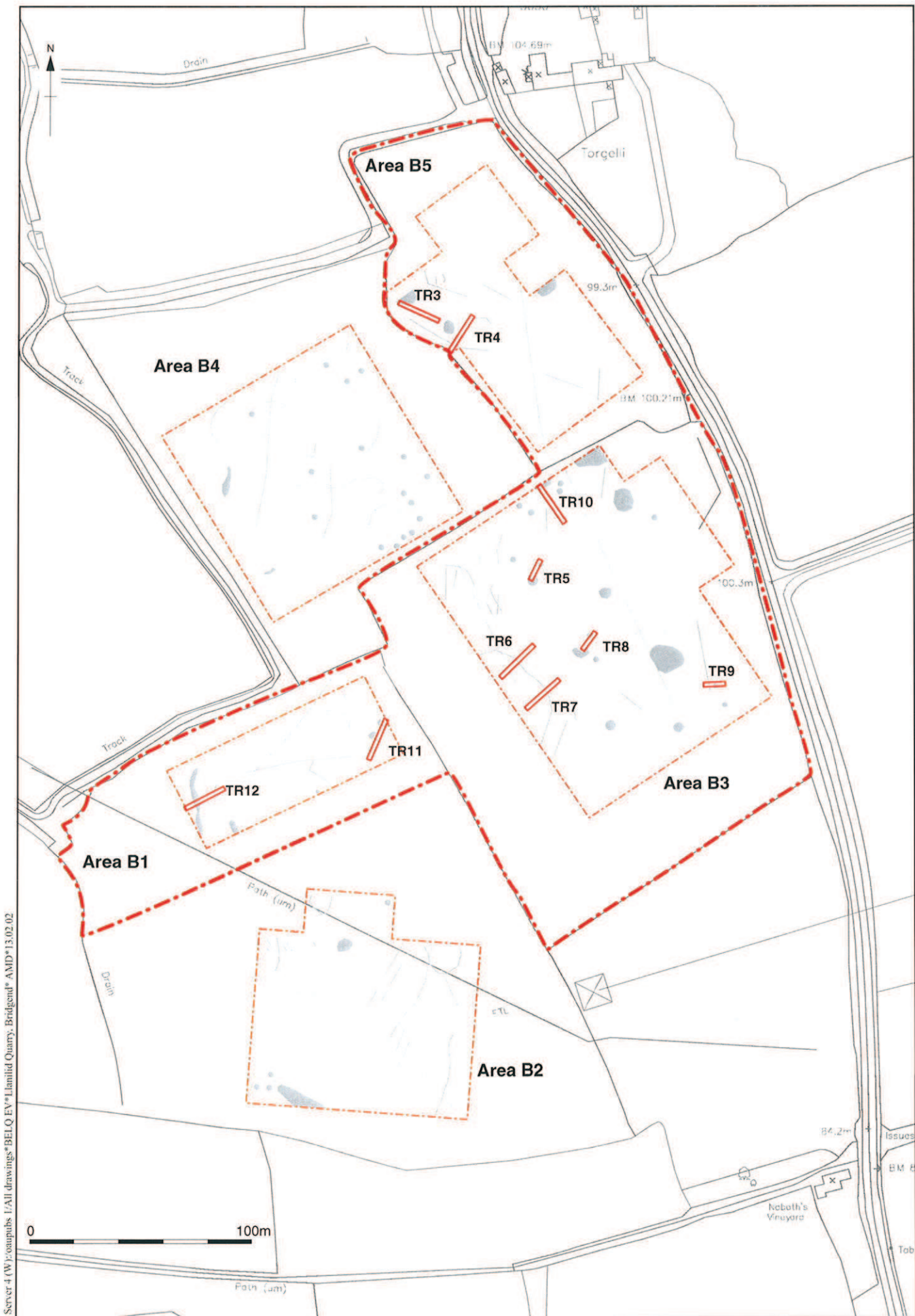


Figure 2: Area A - Trench Location; Showing Plot of Geophysical Survey



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Figure 3: Area B - Trench Location; Showing Plot of Geophysical Survey

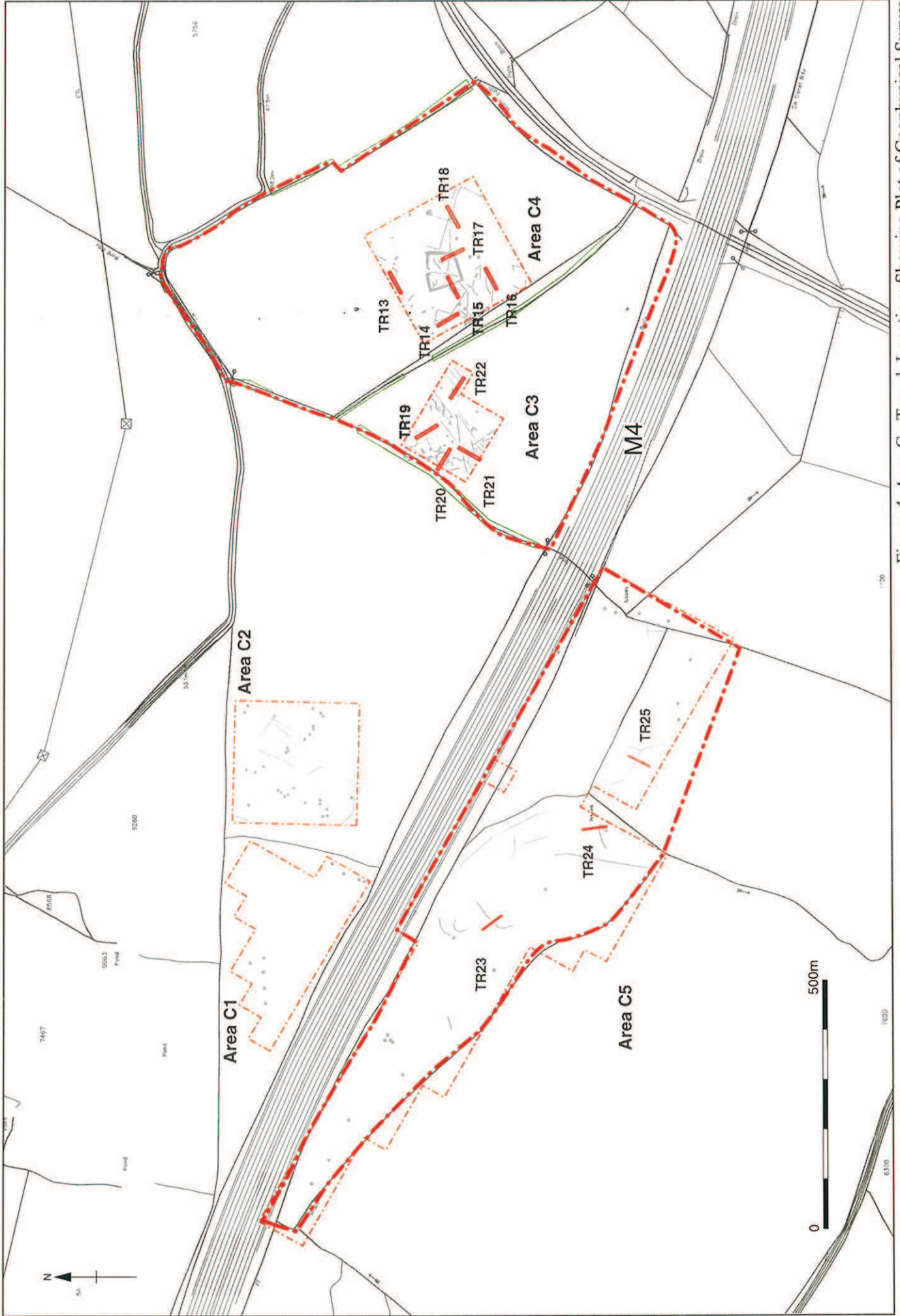


Figure 4: Area C - Trench Location; Showing Plot of Geophysical Survey

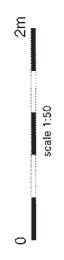
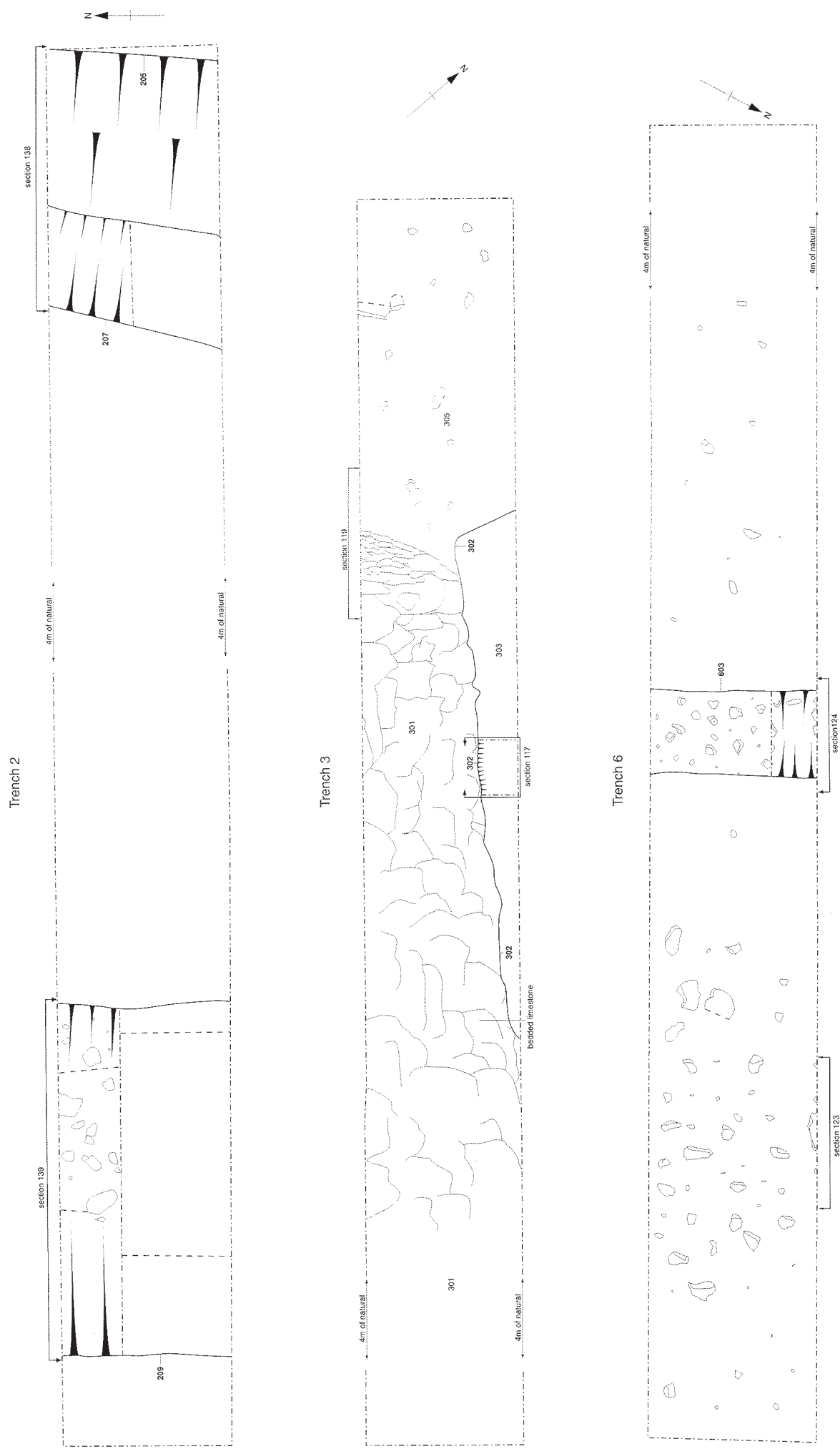
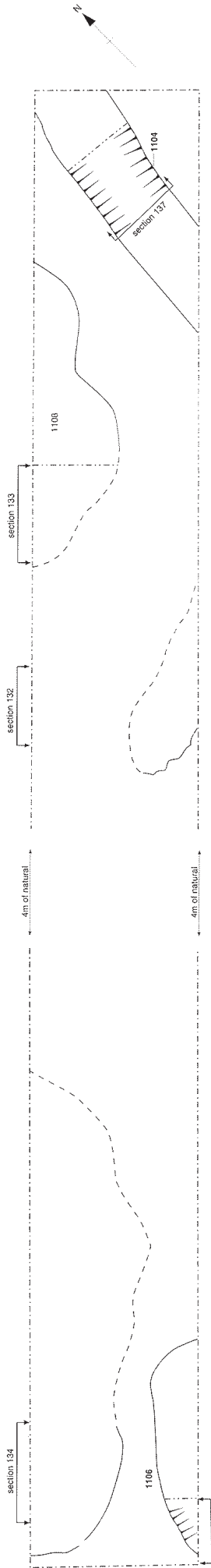
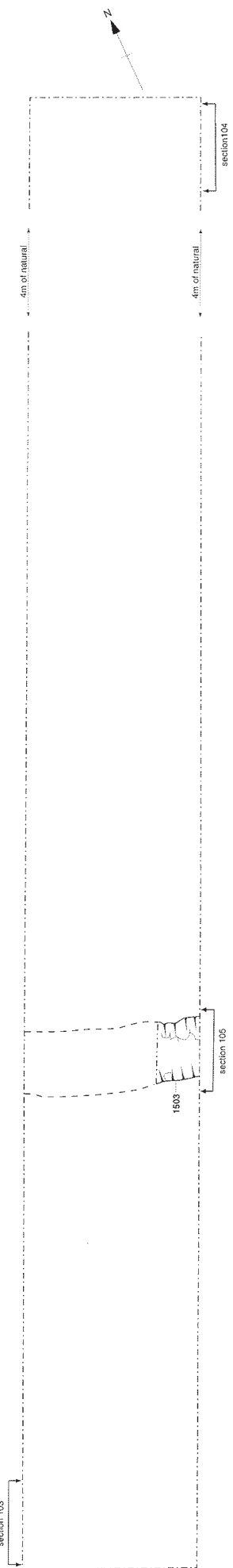


Figure 5 : Plans of Trenches 2, 3 and 6

Trench 11



Trench 15



Trench 20

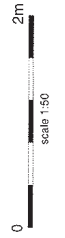
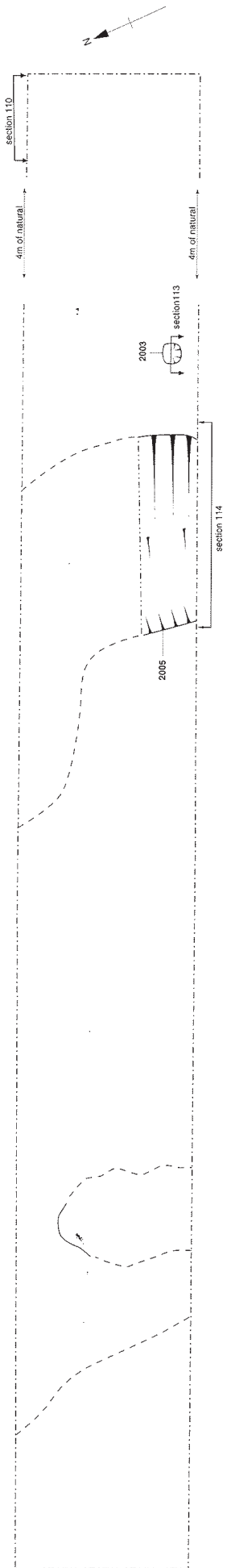


Figure 6 : Plans of Trenches 11, 15 and 20

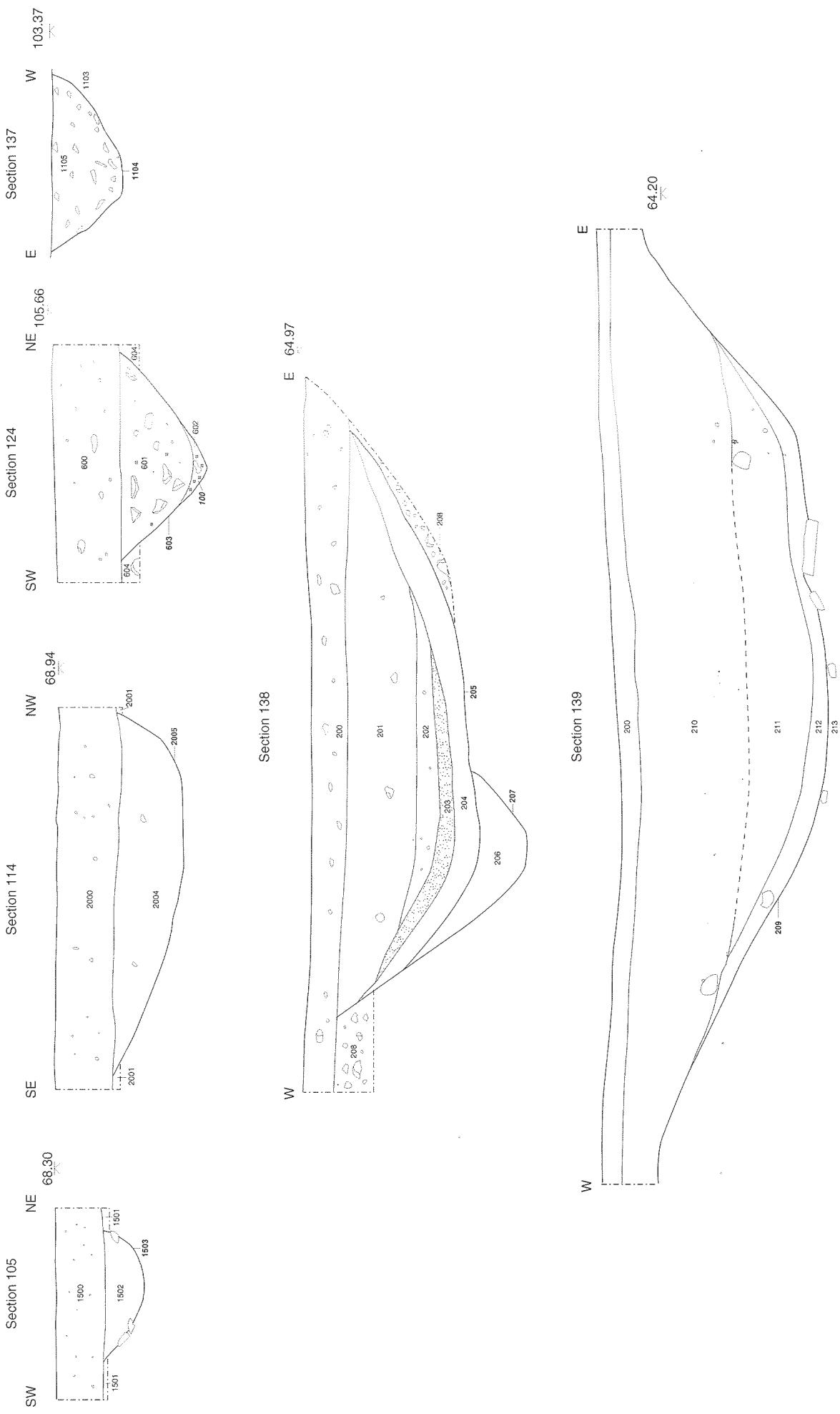


Figure 7 : Sections 105, 114, 124, 137, 138 and 139



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