

Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, Cardiff Watching Brief



Report by: Trysor

For: WR Walters

December 2015



Maes y Ward Farm Bonvilston, Cardiff Watching Brief

By

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Trysor Project No. 2015/495

For: WR Walters

December 2015

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Cover photograph: Excavation of cable trench, looking southeast

Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, Cardiff

Watching Brief

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2015/495

DYDDIAD 10^{fed} Rhagfyr 2015

DATE 10th December 2015

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net .

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

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1. Summary

1.1 In December 2015, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a small solar array at ST0360675432 at Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, planning application 15/00600/FUL.

1.2 No archaeologically significant contexts were recorded

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 2 and 3 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Bowler Energy, of Badger Farm, Willowpit Lane, Hilton, Derby, DE65 5FN, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for the installation of a 150kW Ground Mounted Solar PV System at Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, Cardiff, CF5 6TS, relating to planning application number: 2015/00600/FUL

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

4. The development

4.1 The development consists of five rows of solar panels and connections to the national grid.

5. Conditions on the consent

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

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

Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource, and to ensure compliance with Policies ENV18 and ENV19 of the Unitary Development Plan.

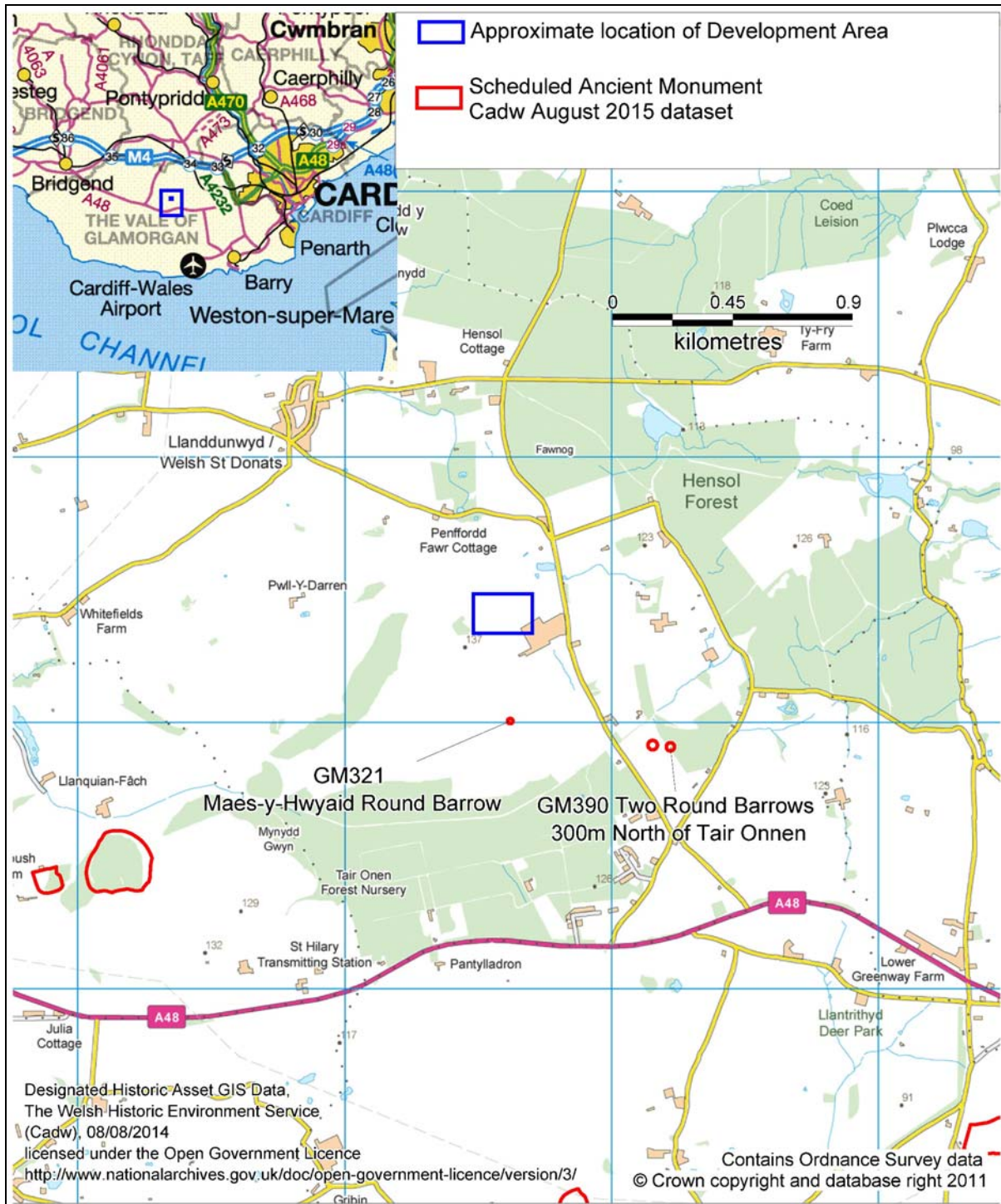


Figure 1: Location of watching brief

6. Historical and Archaeological Overview

6.1 Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust described the archaeology, known and potential, as:

"There are a number of Bronze Age burial cairns around the site, some of which have been investigated archaeologically; finds of flint tools in scatters have also been identified. This represents an apparently concentrated land use, and the importance of this is reflected in that one cairn is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Maes yr Hwyaidd Round Barrow (Cadw ref: GM321), c400m south of the application area. The extent of the group of burial cairns is uncertain, as remains lost by agriculture since the Bronze Age may not have been recorded; and more scattered finds occur widely in the vicinity. Ground disturbing works, particularly those related to cable trenching, have a high potential to reveal finds in this area, and the impact of this must be mitigated. GGAT, 2015"

6.2 There is an additional site recorded in the HER which is closer still to the solar array and cable trenches. This is a round barrow excavated by the Cardiff Archaeological Society in the 1970s, GGAT HER PRN 00325s, NMR NPRN 275865, Maes-y-Hwyaidd round barrow.

6.3 There seems to be considerable confusion surrounding the record for this site, although there is a coherent account of the excavation of the barrow (Ehrenberg et al, 1982).

6.3.1 The HER has its status as a Scheduled Ancient Monument but it is not scheduled and has been fully excavated.

6.3.2 Its NGR is given as ST03657555, an NGR cited in the RCAHMW Inventory (RCAHMW, 1976).

6.3.3 The description from the Cadw grant-aided Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites project is thus: *The barrow is situated on ground sloping gently away to the south, near the edge of a field at present with a maize crop on it. It consists of a gently sloping low mound, 23m in diameter and with a maximum height (on the east side) of 0.7m. GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project 2003*. This description appears erroneous, as it describes a monument which was extant in 2003 on the edge of a south-sloping field, whereas the monument in question here no longer exists above ground and would have lain in the middle of a field on an east facing slope.

6.3.4 The current landowner was a child when the barrow was excavated by the Cardiff Archaeological Society and used to go to watch the archaeologists at work. His father had a good eye for artefacts and had a collection of flints which are still retained by

the family. During the course of the watching brief he described the barrow as having been a substantial mound which was removed during the excavation. He identified the location of the barrow as having been at ST0365375501, in the centre of the field. Little is now visible other than a very shallow hollow, the whole field being covered in a grass crop, up to 0.20 metres high. The field slopes gently to the east with the barrow having been just below the highest point.

6.3.5 The NGR given in the HER is 50 metres north of the location shown by the landowner. This is the NGR given in the excavation report, although the location plan in the same report shows the barrow in a different position.

6.3.6 There is further confusion within the HER as the Scheduled Ancient Monument, GM321, does not seem to have a record, although it may be GGAT HER PRN 00324s which lies 50 metres to the north, although this site is not given as scheduled.

7. Methodology

7.1 In December 2015, the cable trenches for the consented solar array were excavated. This process was observed by Trysor.

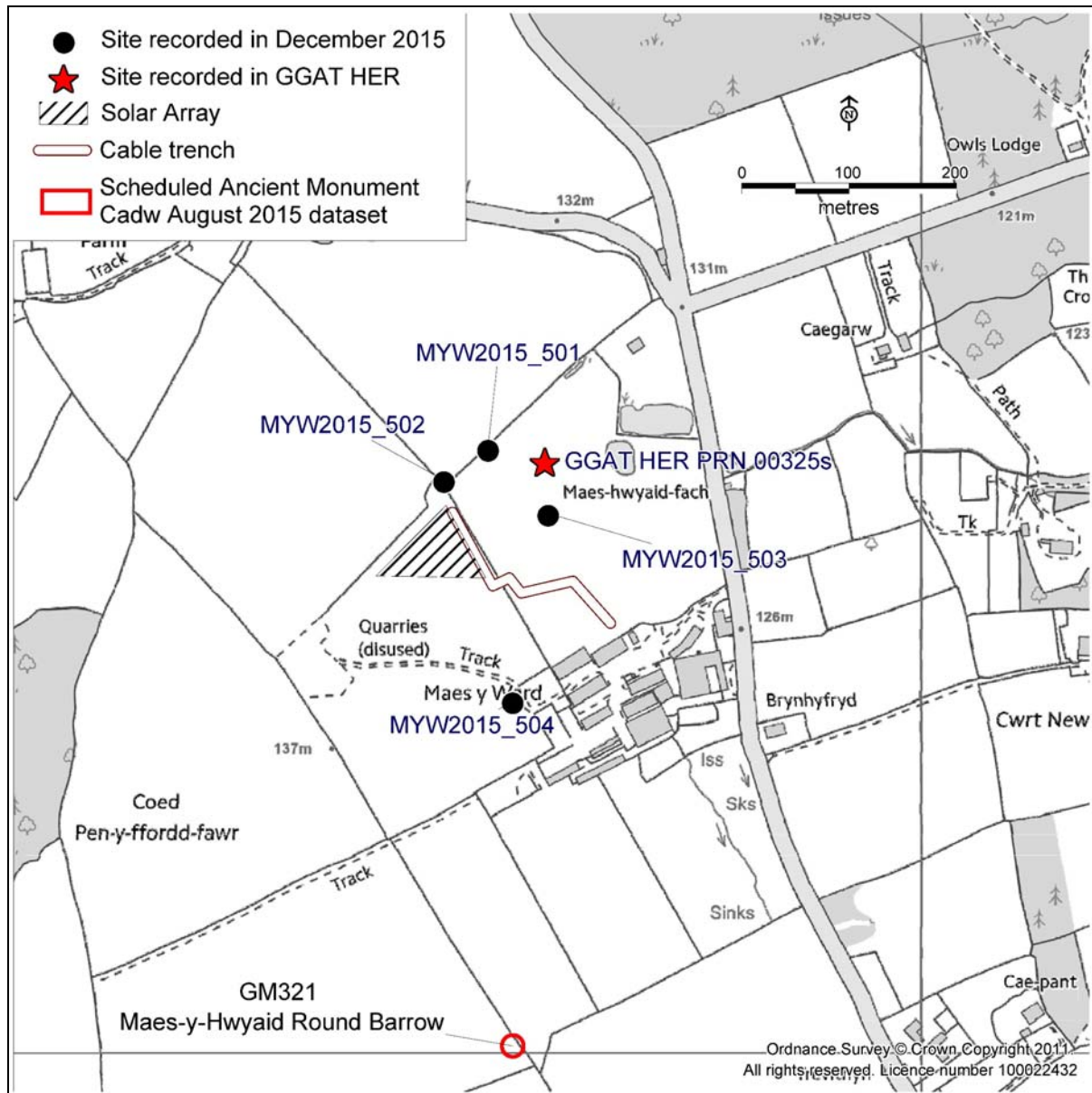


Figure 2: The location of the cable trench, solar array, features in the wider landscape noted by Trysor in December 2015, the site recorded in the HER within the field north of the farm in December 2015 and the Scheduled Ancient Monument (August 2015 dataset)

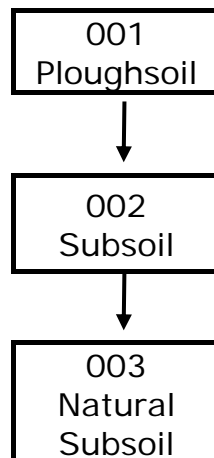
8. Site Stratigraphy

8.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). The mechanical excavation of the cable trenches were watched by Trysor and the stratigraphy recorded.

8.2 Context Catalogue

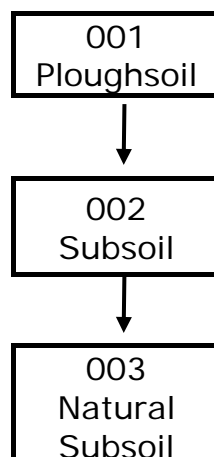
8.2.1 Eastern field

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.20m	10YR 3/3 loam	Topsoil
002	Up to 0.30m	10YR 4/3 clay silt	Subsoil
003	-	10YR 4/3 sand/gravel	Natural subsoil



8.2.2 Western field

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.15m	10YR 4/3 silty loam	Topsoil
002	Up to 0.30m	10YR 4/4 clay silt	Subsoil
003	-	10YR 4/3 sand/gravel	Natural subsoil



9. Additional Sites recorded

9.1 During the watching brief, other features not connected with the watching brief were noted, including the location of the excavated barrow as shown by the landowner. Details of these sites are in Appendix C.

10. Photographs

10.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of topsoil stripping and excavation of trenches using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following map, see Figure 3. The photographs are included in Appendix B at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
MYW2015_101	The area that the round barrow, MYW2015_503, formerly stood according to the landowner prior to excavation	01/12/2015	Looking northeast
MYW2015_102	Stone pile, MYW2015_501, on boundary bank	01/12/2015	Looking north
MYW2015_103	Stone spread, MYW2015_502	01/12/2015	Looking south
MYW2015_104	Stone spread, MYW2015_502	01/12/2015	Looking southwest
MYW2015_105	Stone spread, MYW2015_502	01/12/2015	Looking southwest
MYW2015_106	Quarry on the farm	01/12/2015	Looking southwest
MYW2015_107	Western field in which the solar array will stand	01/12/2015	Looking north
MYW2015_108	Excavating cable trench	01/12/2015	Looking east
MYW2015_109	Excavating cable trench	01/12/2015	Looking southeast
MYW2015_110	Excavated cable trench alongside hedgerow in the eastern field	01/12/2015	Looking south southeast
MYW2015_111	Starting to excavate the cable trench in the western field	01/12/2015	Looking northeast
MYW2015_112	Excavating cable trench	01/12/2015	Looking south southeast
MYW2015_113	Excavated cable trench	01/12/2015	Looking north
MYW2015_114	Excavated cable trench	01/12/2015	Looking southwest

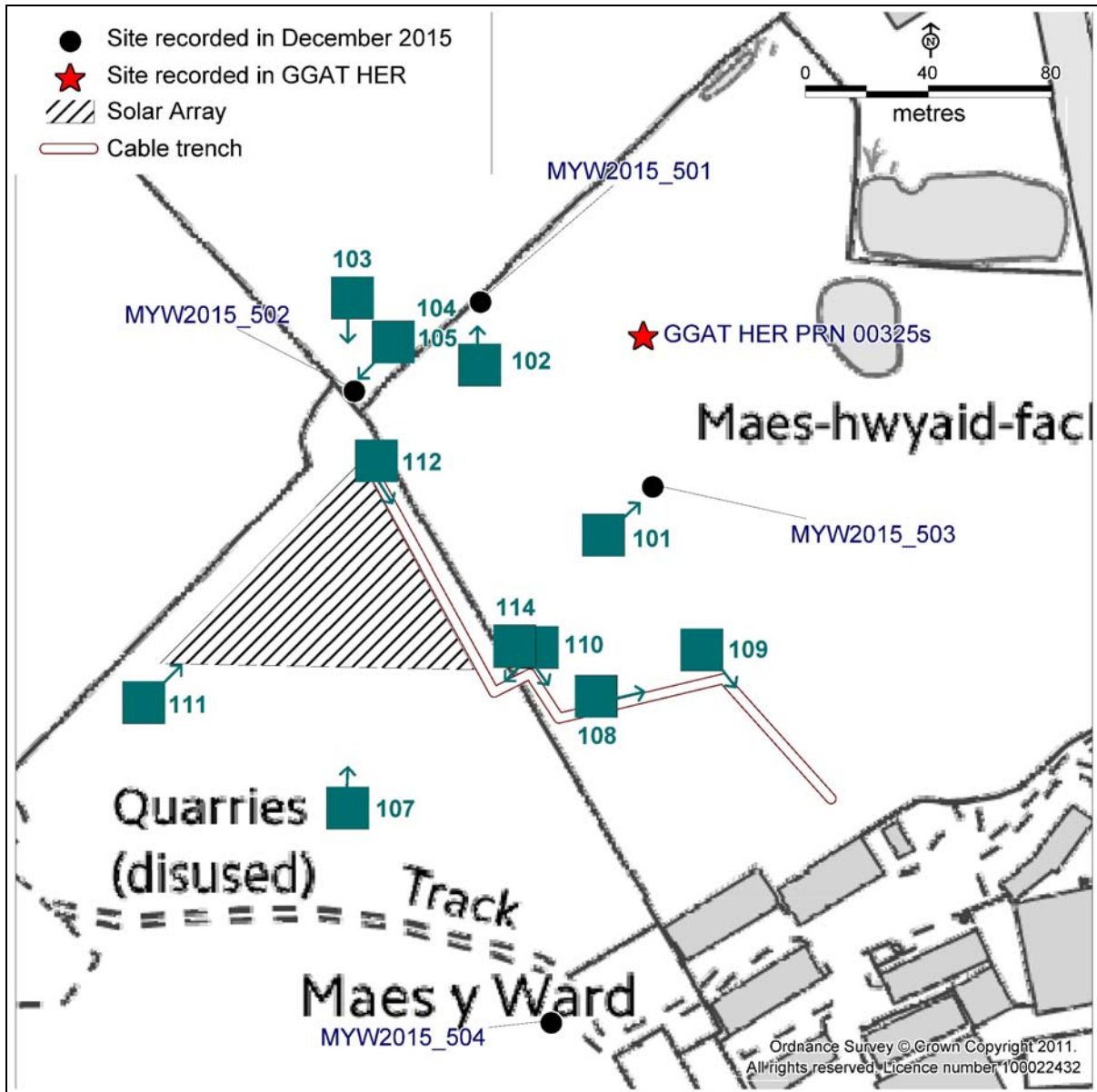


Figure 3: Location of photographs

11. Conclusion

11.1 No archaeological contexts or artefacts were observed during removal of the topsoil and subsoil.

12. Archive

12.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

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

13. Sources

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

Ehrenberg M, Price J, Vale V, 1982, The excavation of two bronze age round barrows at Welsh St Donats, South Glamorgan *Bulletin of Board of Celtic Studies* 29 (4) 776-842

RCAHMW, 1976, *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Glamorgan, Volume I: Pre-Norman, Part I The Stone and Bronze Ages*, page 97b, note at end of number 372

APPENDIX A – Watching Brief Specification

MAES Y WARD SOLAR INSTALLATION WATCHING BRIEF SPECIFICATION

Planning application – 2015/00600/FUL

1. Introduction

Bowler Energy, of Badger Farm, Willowpit Lane, Hilton, Derby, DE65 5FN, have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for the installation of a 150kW Ground Mounted Solar PV System at Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, Cardiff, CF5 6TS, relating to planning application number: 2015/00600/FUL

The development is at ST0360675432.

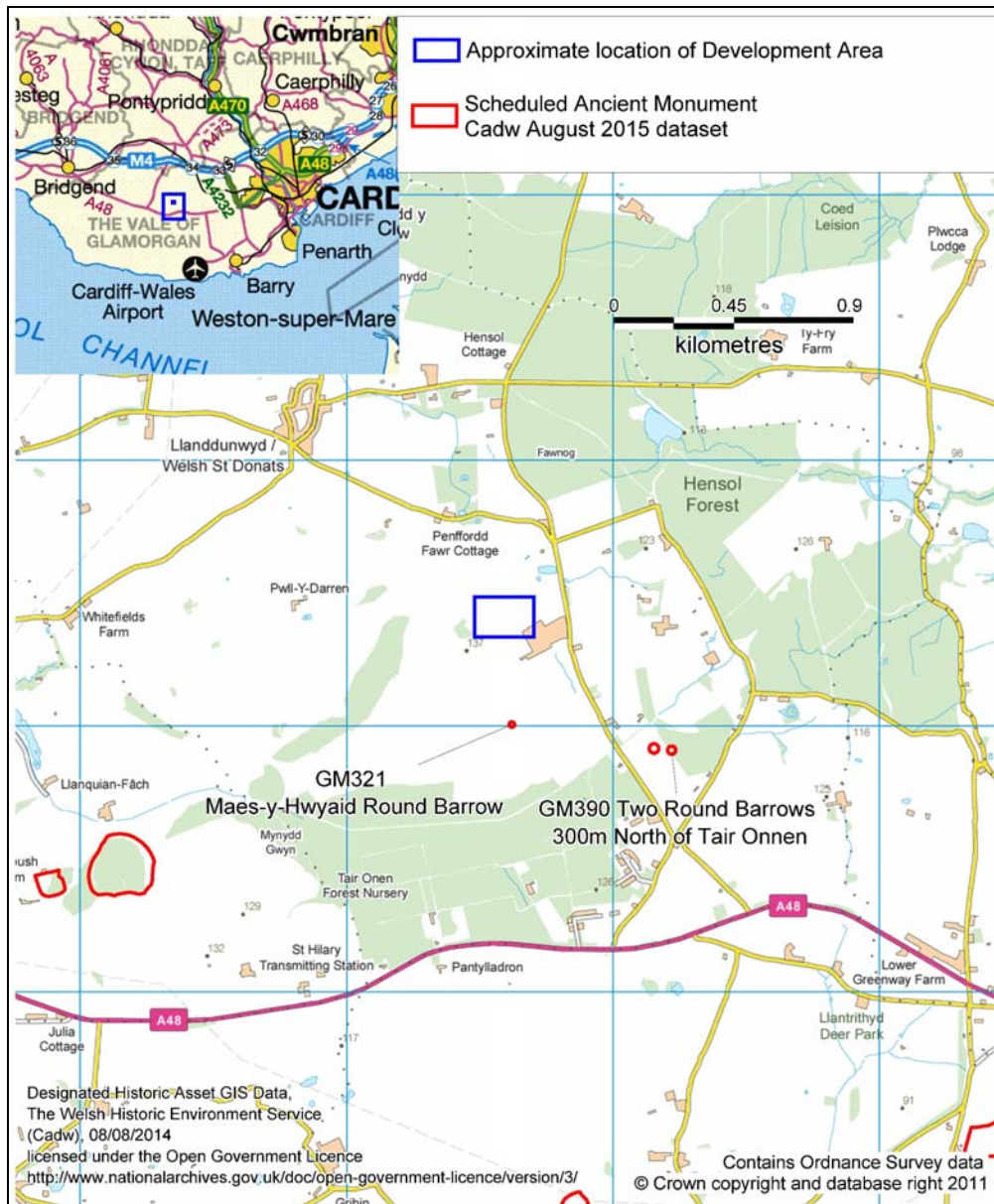


Figure 1: Approximate location of the Maes y Ward solar installation.

2. The development

The development consists of five rows of solar panels and connections to the national grid.

3. Nature of the archaeological resource

In a letter dated 22 July 2015, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust as advisors to the Vale of Glamorgan identified a concentration of prehistoric activity within 500 metres to the south of the solar installation.

There are a number of Bronze Age burial cairns around the site, some of which have been investigated archaeologically; finds of flint tools in scatters have also been identified. This represents an apparently concentrated land use, and the importance of this is reflected in that one cairn is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Maes yr Hwyaidd Round Barrow (Cadw ref: GM321), c400m south of the application area. The extent of the group of burial cairns is uncertain, as remains lost by agriculture since the Bronze Age may not have been recorded; and more scattered finds occur widely in the vicinity. Ground disturbing works, particularly those related to cable trenching, have a high potential to reveal finds in this area, and the impact of this must be mitigated. GGAT, 2015

4. Conditions on the consent

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

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

Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource, and to ensure compliance with Policies ENV18 and ENV19 of the Unitary Development Plan.

5. Field methodology

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

A two-person team will watch the excavation for groundworks associated with turbine and features of archaeological interest recorded. Excavation of any features will be limited to that necessary to establish their extent and character, unless their excavation is required to allow the development to proceed.

6. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust Heritage Management Section and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action. The applicant will be responsible for paying for any further work necessary such as curatorial monitoring, finds conservation, finds specialist, radio-carbon dating etc.

7. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy.

8. Recording

A plan of the groundworks, and representative sections if appropriate, will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area. Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.

A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook. If archaeological contexts are encountered they will be recorded following the *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986, using a consecutive numbering system.

Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA, 2014b). Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. Following reporting they will be returned to the applicant.

In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Ministry of Justice licence will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

9. Reporting

A report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.8 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a, p.14) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

10. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated by the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales)

11. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2013c). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the

investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

12. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

13. Qualification of personnel

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/495

16. Sources

16.1 Non-published

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

GGAT, 2015, Letter dated 22 July 2015

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

16.2 Published

CIfA, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

CIfA, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

CIfA, 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor, September 2015

APPENDIX B



Plate 1: MYW2015_101, Feature MYW2015_503, from the site of the excavated barrow, GGAT HER PRN 000325s, as shown to Trydor by the landowner, looking northeast.



Plate 2: MYW2015_102, the stone pile, MYW2015_501, in the northern boundary of the field in which round barrow MYW2015_503 stood, looking north. This may be normal field clearance dumped by machine on the boundary bank, or could be the remains of the stone component of the barrow.



Plate 3: MYW2015_103, stone spread, MYW2015_502 over which the field boundary runs, looking south.



Plate 4: MYW2015_104, detail of the stone spread, MYW2015_502, looking southwest



Plate 5: MYW2015_105, further detail of stone spread MYW2015_502, looking southwest. Chippings are visible in places which suggests that there is some modern component



Plate 6: MYW2015_106, part of the quarry, MYW2015_504, in use in 2015 to the west of the farm buildings, looking southwest. A previous quarry in the western corner of the field is now used as a storage area.



Plate 7: MYW2015_107, the field in which the solar array will stand, looking north towards the northern corner where it will stand.



Plate 8: MYW2015_108, excavating cable trench, looking east.



Plate 9: MYW2015_109, excavating cable trench, looking southeast.



Plate10: MYW2015_110, excavating cable trench along hedgerow from cabinet in eastern field, looking south southeast



Plate 11: MYW2015_111, starting excavation of the cable trench in the western field , taken from the western side of the area of the solar array, looking northeast.



Plate 12: MYW2015_112, excavating the cable trench in the western field, looking south southeast



Plate 13: MYW2015_113, excavated cable trench in western field, looking north northwest.



Plate 14: MYW2015_114, excavated cable trench, looking southwest

Appendix C – Gazetteer of Other Features Observed

NPRN: MYW2015_501

MAES Y WARD

STONE PILE

NGR: ST0359775561

Grid reference taken at centre of site

Altitude: 0

Broadclass: Monument <By Form>

Period: Modern

Form: Earthwork

Condition: B

Site Status:

Description: A linear pile of stones in the northern hedgeline of the field in which a former round barrow, MYW2015_503, lay. The round barrow was excavated by the Cardiff Archaeological Society in the 1970s. The stone pile consists of smaller stones to the west, approximately 0.15 metres to 0.30 metres in length, with larger stones, up to 0.80 metres long, to the east. Overall the stone pile measures about 5 metres long, northeast to southwest, by 1.5 metres wide and 0.50 metres high. It lies on a low boundary bank on which there are small trees and a post and wire fence. Obviously it postdates the field boundary, and maybe field clearance, the stones dumped by a machine, but it is possible that it is the remains of the stone from the round barrow.

HER PRN:

PHOTOGRAPHS: MYW2015_102, Plate 2

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NPRN: MYW2015_502

MAES Y WARD

STONE PILE

NGR: ST0355675532

Grid reference taken at centre of site

Altitude: 0

Broadclass: Monument <By Form>

Period: Unknown

Form: Earthwork

Condition: C

Site Status:

Description: This stone pile underlies a boundary line between two fields. Overall it measures at least 6 metres in diameter and 0.50 metres high. Its origins are unclear and there are modern chippings in its surface in places. A water tank has been inserted into its southern side. It may be former field clearance, or possibly could be the remains of a round barrow, similar to MYW2015_503

HER PRN:

PHOTOGRAPHS: MYW2015_103, MYW2015_104, MYW2015_105, Plates 3, 4, and 5

=====

NPRN: MYW2015_503

MAES Y WARD

ROUND BARROW

NGR: ST0365375501

Grid reference taken at centre of site

Altitude: 0

Broadclass: Religious, Ritual and Funerary

Period: Bronze Age

Form: Earthwork

Condition: E

Site Status:

Description: In the HER this site is probably recorded as PRN 00325s, although the description and details are for a different barrow. In the excavation report by Ehrenberg et al it is referred to as WSD2 (Welsh St Donats 2).

This round barrow was excavated by the Cardiff Archaeological Society in the 1970s. It was drawn to their attention by Ralph Walters, the tenant farmer at the time, and verified as such by HN Savory, Keeper of Archaeology at the National Museum.

The current landowner, William Walters, Ralph Walter's son, was a child when the barrow was excavated and used to watch them excavating. He showed Trysor where it was located which places it 50 metres to the south of the grid reference given in the excavation report. He said before excavation it was an upstanding mound, but now it is just a slight hollow in a pasture field.

The Cardiff Archaeological Society excavated the barrow on summer weekends from 1970 to 1975 under the direction of Mr Peter J Green. The excavation report was written by Margaret Ehrenberg, Jennifer Price and Vanda Vale who had been involved in the excavations but who were not able to access the site notes and photographs. They used site plans and finds that were in their possession and published their report in Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies in 1982.

The barrow was 11.40 metres in diameter, approximately 0.50 metres high and defined by a stone kerb and no external ditch.

Beneath the mound was an oak charcoal spread approximately 1 metre by 1 metre, dated to 2270 +/- 70b.c. (c.2910 BC), later Neolithic. The soil was not discoloured so the deposit was probably not burnt in situ.

The barrow itself consisted of a reddish loam earth mound, covered by a layer of loosely packed stones and loamy soil, c. 0.40 metres deep, over which lay a thin layer of topsoil, less than 0.10 metres deep.

The mound material overlay a yellowy grey soil presumed to be natural subsoil. On the south and southeast edge of the barrow mound the kerb still remained. The stone blocks set on edge were of white littoral Lower Lias limestone and Triassic breccia.

In the southwest quadrant within the stone layer was a waterworn limestone slab 1.0m x 0.60 m x 0.20m, with small stones set on edge packed along its eastern edge. When removed the stone was found to lie directly on the earthen mound. Fragments of cremated bones, pottery sherds and a plano-convex flint knife were

Maes y Ward Farm, Bonvilston, Cardiff, Watching Brief

found in the humus (topsoil) and stone layer around this stone.

Two small pots were found outside the southeast of the kerb in an area where a stony layer such as that covering the mound spread for 3 metres beyond the mound. There were no artefacts or bone associated with these.

The primary burial lay within the northeast quadrant of the mound, in the form of an upright pot lying against a stone setting within the earth mound. Fragments of cremated bone of an infant less than 1 year old were found within the pot and scattered around the setting. Within

the stone setting were also a plano-convex flint knife and two large flint flakes. The authors of the excavation report thought that the stone setting had been created on the former ground surface with the cremation placed alongside and then the mound built over it.

Fragments of Beaker pottery, from probably more than one vessel, were found within the earth mound and the stony layer in the northern and eastern parts of the barrow. Fragments of Food Vessel from a single vessel were found within western part of the mound and further fragments of Food Vessel were found in the topsoil and stony layer across the barrow. There were also 22 flints in addition to those already mentioned.

Within the topsoil and stony layer were numerous Roman, medieval and post medieval sherds, but no non-prehistoric material was found within the mound.

The record in the HER is very confused. The NGR is 50 metres to the north of the site indicated by the current landowner. This NGR is based on the text in the excavation report but the location plan, figure 1 shows a position further to the south. The description says the barrow lies on a south-facing slope but the location shown to Trysor slopes to the east and there is no south facing slope within that field. It is also given as scheduled but the nearest scheduled site lies to the south of the farm. The description of the barrow does not match the description given in the excavation report.

Trysor, December 2015

HER PRN: 00325s

PHOTOGRAPHS: MYW2015_101, Plate 1

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NPRN: MYW2015_504

MAES Y WARD

QUARRY

NGR: ST0362075326

Grid reference taken at centre of site

Altitude: 0

Broadclass: Industrial

Period: Modern

Form: Earthwork

Condition: A

Site Status:

Description: A quarry to the west of the farm buildings.

HER PRN:

PHOTOGRAPHS: MYW2015_106, Plate 6