

Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill, Vale of Glamorgan

Archaeological Field Evaluation



Prepared for

Mr. T. A. Jones

By



- BLACK MOUNTAINS ARCHAEOLOGY -
- ARCHAEOLEG MYNYDD DU -

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Summary

Comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf gan Mr TA Jones i gynnal gwerthusiad maes archaeolegol i ddarparu gwybodaeth am natur a hyd a lled unrhyw olion archaeolegol yn Vale View, St Mary Hill, Penybont.

Cafodd cyfanswm o tri ffos eu cloddio â pheiriant, ac wedyn cawsant eu glanhau â llaw a'u cofnodi. Yn ystod y gwerthusiad maes archeolegol nodwyd ffos ffin a banc cysylltiedig o'r 18^{fed} ganrif a aflonyddwyd mewn manau gan ddympio rwbel a gwastraff modern.

Gwnaed y gwerthusiad maes i safonau proffesiynol Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr, fel y'u pennir yn y ddogfen, 'Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation'. Cyhoeddwyd 2014.

Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Mr TA Jones carry out an archaeological field evaluation to inform on the nature and extent of any archaeological remains at Vale View, St Mary Hill, Bridgend.

A total of three trenches were machine excavated followed by hand cleaning and recording. The archaeological field evaluation identified an 18th century boundary ditch and associated bank which was disturbed in places by the dumping of modern rubble and waste.

The field evaluation was undertaken to the professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation. Published 2014.

Acknowledgements

The project was managed by Richard Lewis BA MCifA. The fieldwork was undertaken by Libby Langlands BA MA, Rhys Morgan BA MPhil and Richard Lewis. The report and illustrations were written by Rhys Morgan BA MPhil and Libby Langlands BA MA. The author would like to thank Mr T.A. Jones and family for their help and support for the duration of the project. The copyright of this report is held by Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd. Ordnance Survey maps are reproduced under licence 100058761. Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd retains copyright of any annotations.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd/Archaeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf were commissioned by Mr TA Jones to carry out an archaeological field evaluation at Vale View, St Mary Hill, Bridgend (NGR: SS 9678 5655) to inform on the nature and extent of surviving historic field boundaries within the trenched area.
- 1.1.2 The present report sets out the results of the archaeological field evaluation. The archaeological work was carried out to the professional standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (1994, revised Dec 2014).

1.2 Objectives

- 1.2.1 The definition of an Archaeological Field Evaluation as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) is a programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present the field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.
- 1.2.2 The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource.
 - The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.
 - The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

(Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for geophysical survey. Published 2016 and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation'. Published 2014)

1.3 Legislative framework

- 1.3.1 *Planning Policy Wales* (PPW 10th Edition) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 sets out the Welsh Government's policy towards the historic environment. It states "The historic environment of Wales is made up of individual historic features, archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as historic assets. The most important of these historic assets have statutory protection through scheduling, listing or designation as a conservation area. Other assets are included in formal registers, which identify them as being of special historic interest. Many others make a positive contribution to local character and sense of place. Some, such as buried archaeological remains, have still to be identified. It is important to protect what is significant about these assets and sustain their distinctiveness. Historic assets should be the subject of recording and investigation when they are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them. Historic assets are a non-renewable resource." (PPW 2018, 123-129).
- 1.3.2 Underpinning PPW are a series of legislative powers and TANs. The *Planning (Wales) Act 2015* sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development. The 2015 Act also introduces a mandatory requirement to undertake pre-application consultation for certain types of development. The *Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016* defines in Schedule 4(l) the parameters and definitions for the requirement of pre-application consultation by Welsh Ministers, particularly in response to the effect of statutory designated monuments, buildings, and parks and gardens.
- 1.3.3 Advice on archaeology and buildings in the planning process was contained in Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology and Welsh Office Circular 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment, which updated Welsh Office Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas following the Shimizu (U.K.) Ltd. v. Westminster City Council Judgement (February 1997). Detailed advice on Environmental Impact Assessment is contained within Welsh Office Circular 11/99 Environmental Impact Assessment. Following adoption of the TAN 24 Historic Environment on 31st May 2017, Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology; 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas; and 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment have been cancelled.
- 1.3.4 Any works affecting an ancient monument and its setting are protected through implementation of the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. In Wales the 1979 Act has been strengthened by *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*. The 2016 Act makes important improvements for the protection and management of the Welsh historic environment. It also stands at the centre of an integrated package of secondary legislation (Annexes 1-6), new and updated planning policy and advice, and best-practice guidance on a wide range of topics (*TAN 24 Historic Environment*).
- 1.3.5 Taken together, these will support and promote the careful management of change in the historic environment in accordance with current conservation philosophy and practice.

- 1.3.6 The *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016* sets out a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ concerning sites and monuments of national importance (scheduled/listed), and there exists in the current *Planning Policy Wales* (Chapter 6) a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ of all types of heritage assets.

1.4 Location, topography and geology

- 1.4.1 Vale View is centred on NGR: SS 9678 5655 (Figure 1), is located in the small settlement of St Mary Hill, Bridgend, CF35 5DT, and is part of the wider village and community of Llangan. The property is situated on the northern side of the main road which runs along the southern perimeter of St Mary Hill, which is unnamed. The property comprises a small farmhouse, an adjoining yard to the north, a small plantation to the north of the yard, and large open pastures to the east and south. The nearest church is the Church of St Mary, also located within St Mary Hill, which is c. 1.8km northwest of Vale View on the northern end of the settlement. Although currently situated within the county of Bridgend, St Mary Hill was previously part of the historic county of Glamorganshire which covered much of south Wales from its creation in 1536 up to its abolition in 1974.
- 1.4.2 The area of excavation encompasses the small plantation to the north of the farmyard and the large open pasture to the east. This area, along with the farmhouse, is bounded on the south by the unnamed main road running along the south of St Mary Hill. The remainder of the area is enclosed by barbed wire fencing as well as a shallow bank and ditch circuit (as discussed in Section 3.1).
- 1.4.3 Topographically, St Mary Hill encompasses a small area of upland (or hill), within which Vale View is situated, towards its southern base (Figure 1). To the west of St Mary Hill is an old river basin associated with the Ewenny River, within which the village and community of Ewenny is located.
- 1.4.4 The general geology is Blue Lias Formation (Marginal Facies) carboniferous limestone formed approximately 190-200 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Superficial deposits of alluvium, sands and gravels are sporadically recorded in areas of river terrace, river/stream channels and glacial outwash. The soils are generally well-drained silty clays and coarse loams. A few hundred metres to the north the bedrock geology changes abruptly as this area is dominated by a large band of Penarth Group mudstone which formed approximately 201-210 million years ago in the Triassic period within shallow marine conditions (British Geological Survey. Accessed 14/10/19).

1.5 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.5.1 The excavation area comprises open fields on the edge of historic but now largely enclosed common land. The Vale of Glamorgan LandMap (Lewis and Hudson 2006, 46-7) entry for the area of St Mary's Hill notes "Bronze Age round barrows are widely distributed across a landscape that demonstrates more of an upland character than other parts of the Vale of Glamorgan". Two of the more prominent burials are those at Tair Onnen (SAMGm390) and Maes-y-Hwyaid, Welsh St Donats (SAMGm321). Occupation in the Iron Age is represented by a series of hillforts and defended enclosures, the more notable being Llanquian Wood Camp (SAMGm225) east of Stalling Down and Y Gaer (SAMGm079) south of Pendoylan. Roman settlement of the area is suggested by a wide distribution of small finds, indicating some sort of occupation north of the A48 Roman road, but no structural remains have yet been discovered.
- 1.5.2 Medieval remains within the aspect area are both prolific and impressive; a greater percentage being military types, a direct response no doubt to the political pressure between the Welsh Blaenau lordships and the Norman held lands. The range of sites varies considerably, and examples include a grange and dovecot belonging to Neath Abbey at St Mary Hill and a motte and bailey castle (SAMGm377) 400m northeast; the castle by the mid-12th century was a sub-fee held of St Fagans by the Hawey family (RCAHMW 1991, 102). North (600m) from here is a possible deserted medieval settlement centred on St Mary's Church. Persondy Moat to the west also lies within the area administered by Gelligarn grange. Penllyn Castle, to the southeast of Penllyn village, is the remains of an 11th/12th century medieval castle built on a commanding position overlooking the Thaw and Ewenny valleys, with original material surviving in the present garden wall, stable-block, and keep which is possibly one of the earliest in Wales. Cottrell Castle Motte (SAMGm364) and St Nicholas Gaer motte and bailey (SAMGm096) are two castles in the manor of Tre-hill, a knight's fee of St Nicholas in the lordship of Llanblethian, and probably belonged to William Corbet (1262). The small motte at Llanquian (SAMGm225) to the south was in a sub-manor of Llanblethian, held by the St Quintin family. The same family owned Talyfan Castle (SAMGm421) to the south of Ystradowen, the largest stone castle in the Llanblethian lordship (RCAHMW 1991 and 2000).
- 1.5.3 Although difficult to trace exactly, the name 'St Mary Hill' presumably derives from the Church of St Mary situated near the northern perimeter of the settlement. The construction of the Church of St Mary can be dated to the 12th century, however little remains of its original form (Cadw).
- 1.5.4 The historical evidence for the bounds of Vale View farm has been outlined comprehensively by Martyn Jones (2019), and it is not the intention of this report to repeat *verbatim* what he has already covered. However, a short summary of the farm's history will suffice for the purposes of this report.

- 1.5.5 The 1844 tithe apportionment map (Plate 1) illustrates that the current bounds to the NW and NE of Vale View Farm date back to at least this date, at which point the farm is owned by Sir Thomas Aubrey and occupied by Richard Basset and used for a mixture of arable and pasture. At this time the homestead for the farm is located in the NW of the farm at a dwelling called 'Ty'r-mynydd' which translates from Welsh to 'Mountain House'. Land to the north and west of Vale View Farm is described as Saint Mary Hill Down and is categorised as Common Land.
- 1.5.6 The 1875 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Plate 2) shows that St Mary Hill Down, still common land, contains several 'Old Quarries'. The map also suggests that the parcel of land on which the current dwelling, yard and plantation now stand was an addition to the farm with an unmade trackway running around its perimeter providing access to Ty'r Mynydd and St Mary Down. Later editions of the map show that the boundary of the farm has not altered since the late 19th century. However it is clear that by 1897 the dwelling 'Ty'r Mynydd' appears to have gone out of use and by 1948 it is marked as '(site of) Ty'r Mynydd' (Plate 2-6). The current dwelling at Vale View can be seen on an aerial photograph dated to 1969 (Plate 7).
- 1.5.7 Documentary evidence sourced by Jones (2019) from the Aubrey Estate papers held indicate that land at "'Kellygarne' (Gelligarn)...upon St Mary Hill Down", which is highly likely to refer to land at Vale View Farm, was leased to John Jones between 26th January 1749 and 30th July 1790 who was required to "sufficiently repair, uphold, amend, maintain Hedge Ditch" (Glamorgan Archives DAU 239/240, Jones 2019). Jones goes on to provide further historical examples of the legal responsibility of landowners bordering St Mary Down to maintain their hedge and ditch boundaries.
- 1.5.8 Jones (2019) also documents two events that have altered the topography of land at St Mary Hill Down, which is adjacent to Vale View Farm boundary. The first event was a campaign of land reclamation carried out in 1940-49 with the objective to reclaim land that had become 'marginal' as a result of quarrying. The second event, carried out in the 1980s, was a dumping of waste material including building rubble. It is argued that both events may have had an effect on neighbouring boundaries such as that at Vale View Farm.
- 1.5.9 An aerial photograph dated to 1969 (Plate 7) shows a trackway running westwards along the northern boundary of Vale View Farm and continuing westwards through the land known as St Mary Hill Down and terminating just north of the 'Old Quarries' marked on historic mapping. The section of trackway running west of Vale View Farm does not appear on historic mapping prior to the 1969 aerial photograph but does feature on later editions and can be seen as a surviving landscape feature up to the present (Plates 8-11). To the south of this trackway it is clear from the scoured appearance of the ground that some substantial groundworks activity has taken place which probably represents the land reclamation activity documented by Jones (2019).
- 1.5.10 Lidar imagery (Plates 12-13) details the present topography of the area and in particular shows a steep SE sloping gradient towards the NW boundary of Vale View Farm.

2 Methodology

- 2.1.1 The archaeological field evaluation consisted of the excavation of three 1.6m wide trenches of varying length (5.8m, 6m and 4.6m respectively) totalling 26.24 square metres. The trenches were positioned at key points along the east, northeast and north of the farm's current boundary in order to examine the survival, nature and extent of any historic field boundaries (Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 Existing established hedge species within the bank, overgrown vegetation and barbed wire fencing along the curtilage perimeter were encountered in the location of all three trenches.
- 2.1.3 The plant provided was a Takeuchi TB153FR excavator with a 1.6m wide grading bucket.
- 2.1.4 The archaeological recording techniques conformed to the best industry standard. All trench sections were cleaned by hand. All deposits were recorded using a single continuous context numbering system pro forma and were recorded with the trench number prefix (summarised in Appendix III). All contexts were drawn in section at a scale of 1:10 and in plan at a scale of 1:20. All contexts were photographed in digital using a Fujifilm FinePix S4800 super wide (30x) 24-720mm camera at 16mp with suitable scales. The investigations were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum using an EMLID Reach GN55/ Glonass (GPS) Receiver and data logger with a 10-20mm tolerance. All trench areas and areas of archaeological potential were surveyed with a Garrett Ace 200i metal detector with a 16.5 x 23cm PROformance search coil. No metallic artefacts were identified. Following recording, all trenches were backfilled with excavated material and levelled.
- 2.1.5 One small sherd of early 19th century pottery was retained, which was cleaned and catalogued. No deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential were encountered.
- 2.1.6 The field evaluation was carried out to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2014).
- 2.1.7 A digital copy of the report and archive summary will be supplied to the regional HER (GGAT), the LPA and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

3 Results

3.1 Stratigraphic evidence

- 3.1.1 The archaeological field evaluation consisted of the excavation of three 1.6m wide trenches of varying length (5.8m, 6m and 4.6m respectively) totalling 33.28 square metres. The results of each evaluation trench, including contextual information, are detailed in Appendix III.
- 3.1.2 Trench 1 (Figures 1&2; Plates 14&15)
- 3.1.3 Level of present ground surface: SE end 94.665mOD.
- 3.1.4 Trench 1 was positioned NW/SE across the western boundary of the small plantation north of Vale View's yard. The trench was 1.6m wide x 5.8m long and had a total depth of 0.84m. Pre-excavation, the boundary was observed as a low eroded bank planted with a double row of established hedge species along its crest. To the NW exterior of the bank a shallow ditch was visible which was bounded by a post and wire fence that ran parallel along its outside edge.
- 3.1.5 The basal layers were a natural alluvial outwash comprising compacted mid-orangey brown silty clay (103) in the SE half of the trench that overlay a risen bedrock deposit of Jurassic carboniferous limestone (Blue Lias) (107) that was present in the NW half. A ditch [106] was seen to cut down to the bedrock (107), with an excavated width of 2.85m. Its full profile and extent could not be determined due to the placement of a barbed wire perimeter fence. On the internal edge of the ditch the corresponding bank (102) was recorded measuring 1.5m wide and 0.6m high and made up of mid-brown clay loam. The ditch [106] contained a primary fill (104) that consisted of a more compact mid-brown silty clay that was on average 0.12m deep.
- 3.1.6 At the northwest end of Trench 1 ditch fill (104) was directly overlaid by a deposit of modern waste and demolition material (105) that had a maximum depth of 0.27m included fragments of concrete and brick. A later southwest/ northeast aligned post and wire fence was cut into this deposit and remains *in situ*.
- 3.1.7 No archaeological finds were discovered within any of the deposits in Trench 1.
- 3.1.8 Trench 2 (Figures 1&3; Plates 16&17)
- 3.1.9 Level of present ground surface: SE end 104.175mOD, NW end 105.085mOD.
- 3.1.10 Trench 2 was positioned NW/SE across the northwest perimeter of Vale View Farm and was the only trench that was not limited by a barbed wire fence and therefore a near full profile of the ditch and bank was achieved. The trench was 1.6m wide x 6m long with a total depth of c.1.6m. Pre-excavation, the boundary was observed as a bank faced with a drystone wall on its southeast elevation with established hedge species planted along the crest. Behind the hedge line to the northwest the ground rose steeply and appeared to contain large fragments of stone and concrete. The trench was excavated in two spits. The second 4.6m long section of which is recorded in section (Figure 3). The trench was extended to the NW to achieve a more complete ditch profile than was originally uncovered.
- 3.1.11 The basal layer was a natural alluvial outwash comprising compacted mid-orangey brown silty clay (202) which was observed along the entire length of the trench.

- 3.1.12 At the northwest end of Trench 2 a southwest/ northeast aligned exterior ditch [205] cut into this natural with a maximum excavated width of 3m and an excavated depth of 1.3m. The corresponding bank (206) was observed inside the line of the ditch with a maximum excavated width of c.1.5m and an excavated height of c.0.5m although significant root intrusion has caused the horizon between bank material (206) and natural (202) to be blurred making accurate dimensions difficult to determine. The bank appeared to be faced on its south east elevation with a well eroded drystone wall that was on excavation poorly defined and was not observed in section.
- 3.1.13 Within ditch [205] a primary fill (204) was recorded as a mid-brown silty clay with medium compaction and no significant inclusions with a depth of 0.25m. A fragment of post-medieval pottery was retrieved from the section of this fill which probably relates to the known farm buildings in close proximity to the east.
- 3.1.14 This primary fill was overlain by a significant deposit of modern waste and demolition material (203) that had a depth of 1m and appeared to have been tipped into the ditch [205] from the NW. Waste deposit (203) predominantly consisted of large limestone blocks some of which were faced, together with further small-large fragments of limestone, concrete and brick, and modern rubbish such as insulation, polystyrene and stripped wires. These inclusions were bound within a matrix of loose dark-brown/black loam.
- 3.1.15 Trench 3 (Figures 1&4; Plates 18-20)
- 3.1.16 Level of present ground surface: SW end 105.873mOD.
- 3.1.17 Trench 3 was positioned SW/NE across the northern perimeter of the large open pasture to the northeast of the farmhouse. The trench was 4.6m long, 1.6m wide and had an average depth of 0.73m. Pre-excavation, the boundary was observed as a low bank planted with a row of established hedge species along its crest. To the north the bank was bounded by a post and wire fence which limited the ability to position the trench across the boundary. Beyond this a higher ground surface was observed.
- 3.1.18 The basal layers were a natural alluvial outwash comprising compacted mid-orangey brown silty clay (304) towards the south of the trench and a risen bedrock deposit of carboniferous limestone (Blue Lias) (307) towards the N. The subsoil (303) was a mid-reddish brown silty clay with a depth of 0.2m.
- 3.1.19 A full profile of the bank and ditch boundary was not possible in Trench 3 due to the presence of the northern boundary fence. The recorded section revealed a bank (302) measuring 3.9m wide with an excavated depth of 0.65m, although the horizon between bank material (302) and the natural (304) were diffuse as a result of considerable root intrusion. The bank deposit consisted of a mid-brown silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular small- and medium-sized limestone fragments throughout and was well-built. The high quantity of stone suggests that the bank may have been faced with a drystone wall here as was observed in Trench 2.
- 3.1.20 At the NE edge of the trench the corresponding ditch [306] was visible as a cut into the natural lias bedrock (307) although it was only observed to a depth of 0.18m. A primary fill (305) was identified within this ditch as a more compact mid-brown silty clay. Overlying this was a loose dark grey brown loam deposit (308) with a max recorded depth of 0.45m that had frequent inclusions of small-medium fragments of limestone and occasional fragments of modern waste.

3.1.21 No archaeological finds were discovered within any of the deposits within Trench 3.

4 Discussion and conclusions

- 4.1.1 The objective of the archaeological field evaluation was to investigate the survival, nature and extent of historic field boundaries surrounding the land at Vale View Farm.
- 4.1.2 Three trenches were positioned across the current perimeter of the property where an eroded bank and hedge survives but is superceded by a post and wire fence. All three trenches revealed a substantial field boundary the N/ NW perimeter of Vale View Farm in the form of an exterior ditch [106][205][306] and corresponding interior bank (102)(206)(302) that is planted with established hedgerow species.
- 4.1.3 A shallow primary fill of 0.15-0.2m depth was observed in all three trenches (104)(204)(305) and an early 19th century pottery fragment was recovered from the primary fill (204) of ditch [205] in Trench 2. In all trenches the primary fill was overlain by further deliberate deposits all of which had a loose dark brown loam matrix and contained, to varying degrees, waste material including fragments of masonry, bricks and concrete as well as fragments of modern rubbish (105)(203)(308). These deposits were most clearly evidenced in Trench 2 where a near full profile of the ditch was achieved. Here the waste deposit (203) had a depth of 1m and had clearly been tipped from the northwest (exterior) of the bank and ditch field boundary. In trenches 1 and 3 this later waste deposit was followed by a post and wire fence which in both cases, as excavation has revealed, falls within the ditch feature.
- 4.1.4 The findings of the archaeological field evaluation support the documentary evidence that has been discussed in detail by Jones (2019); that a substantial bank and ditch boundary was cut to demarcate the bounds of Vale View Farm, probably in the late 18th/ early 19th century. Documentary evidence suggests that a hedged bank and ditch were already *in situ* when the land of Vale View Farm was leased to John Jones between 1749 and 1790. Historic mapping shows that the north and northwest boundary remains largely unchanged since at least the tithe map of 1844. The recovery of early 19th century pottery from the primary ditch fill supports this view.
- 4.1.5 The boundary ditch was later overlain by modern waste deposits with evidence of tipping suggesting that this material originated from the N/NW (exterior) of the boundary. This is in line with the two land reclamation events described by Jones (2019). The historic field boundary have then been superceded by a post and wire fence that overlays the boundary ditch as observed in Trench 1 and 3.

5 Bibliography

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6 Appendices

6.1 Appendix I: Figures

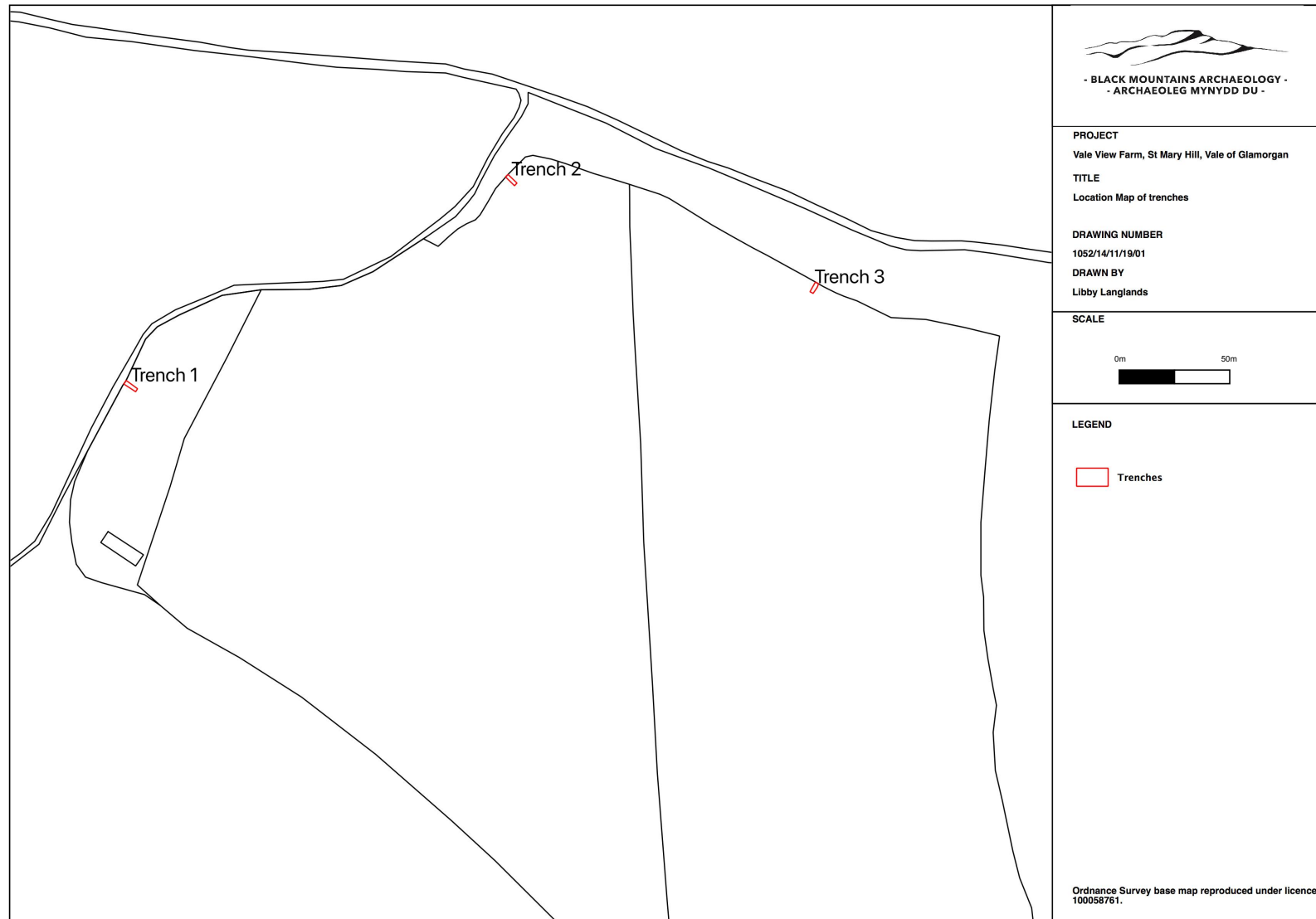


Figure 1. Location map of trenches

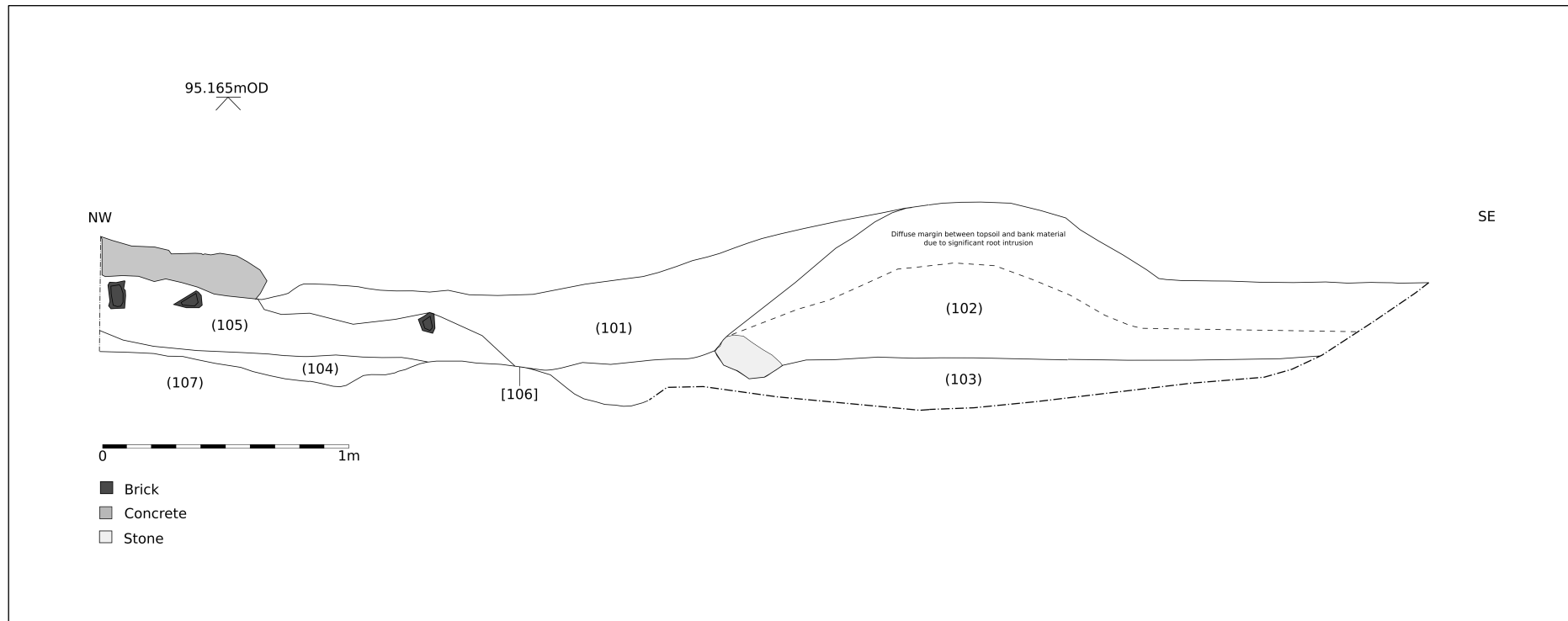


Figure 2. SW facing section of Trench 1

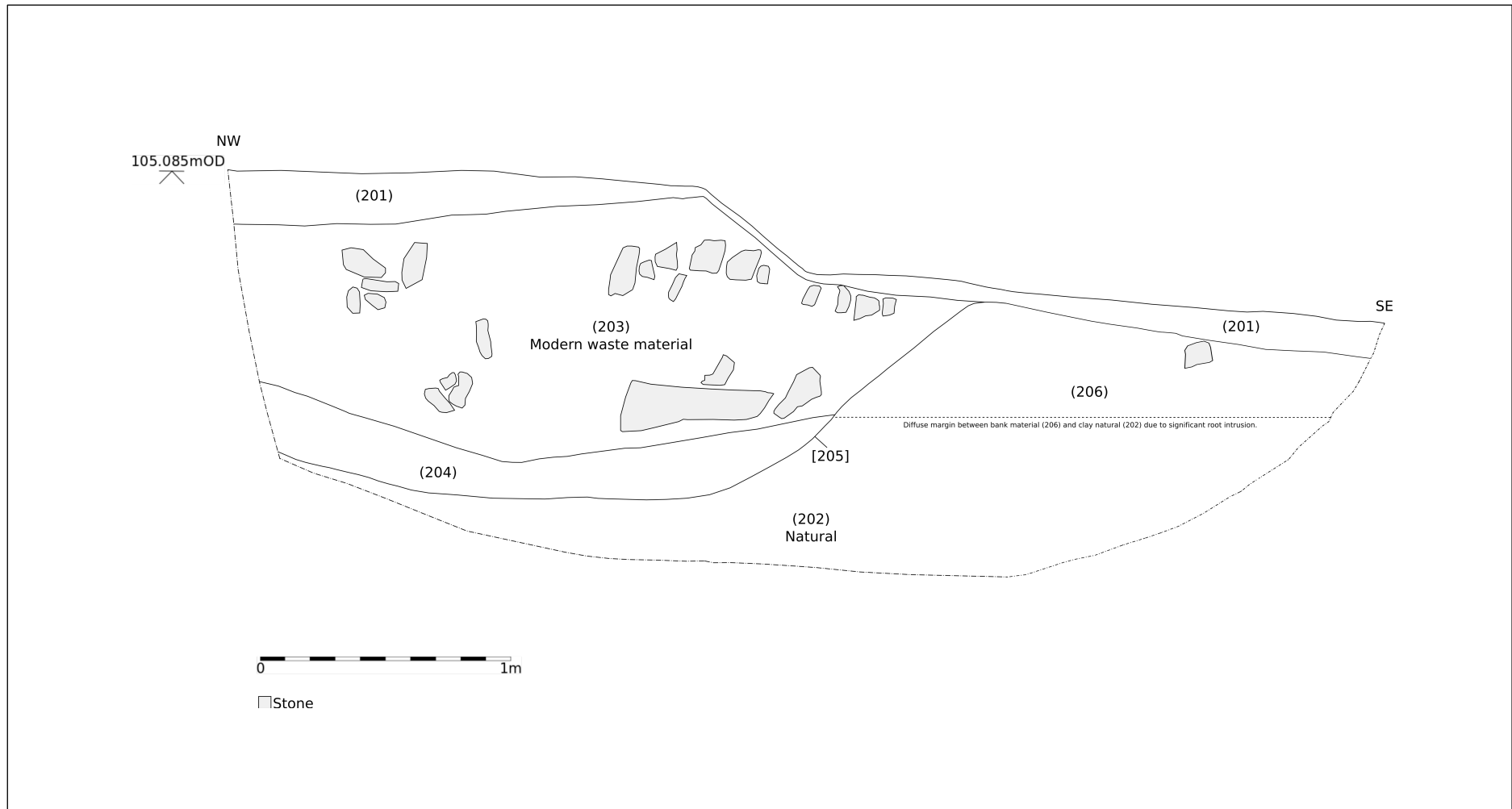


Figure 3. SW facing section of Trench 2

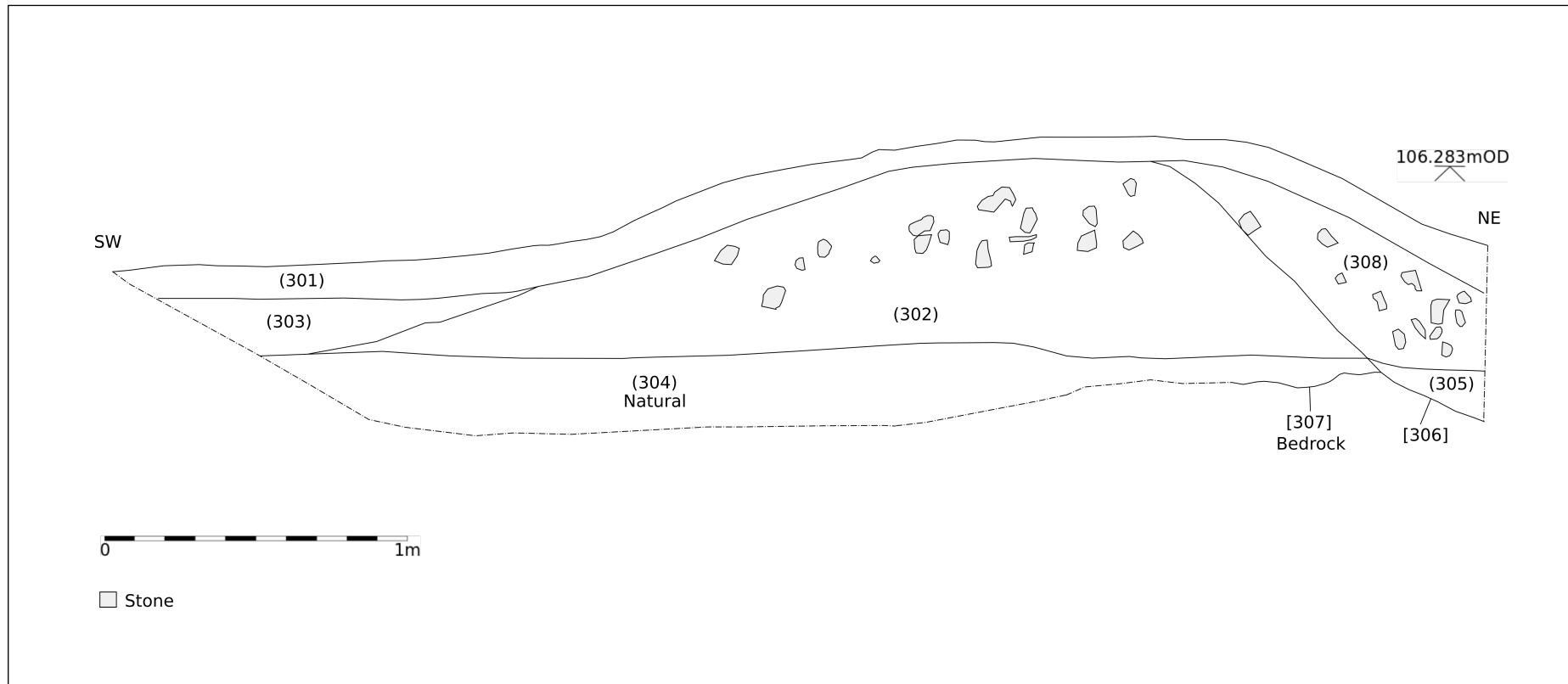


Figure 4. SE facing section of Trench 3

6.2 Appendix II: Plates



Plate 1. 1844 Tithe map of the parish of St Mary Hill in the County of Glamorgan. © NLW



Plate 2. 1875 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill (six inch to the mile). © Glamorgan Archives

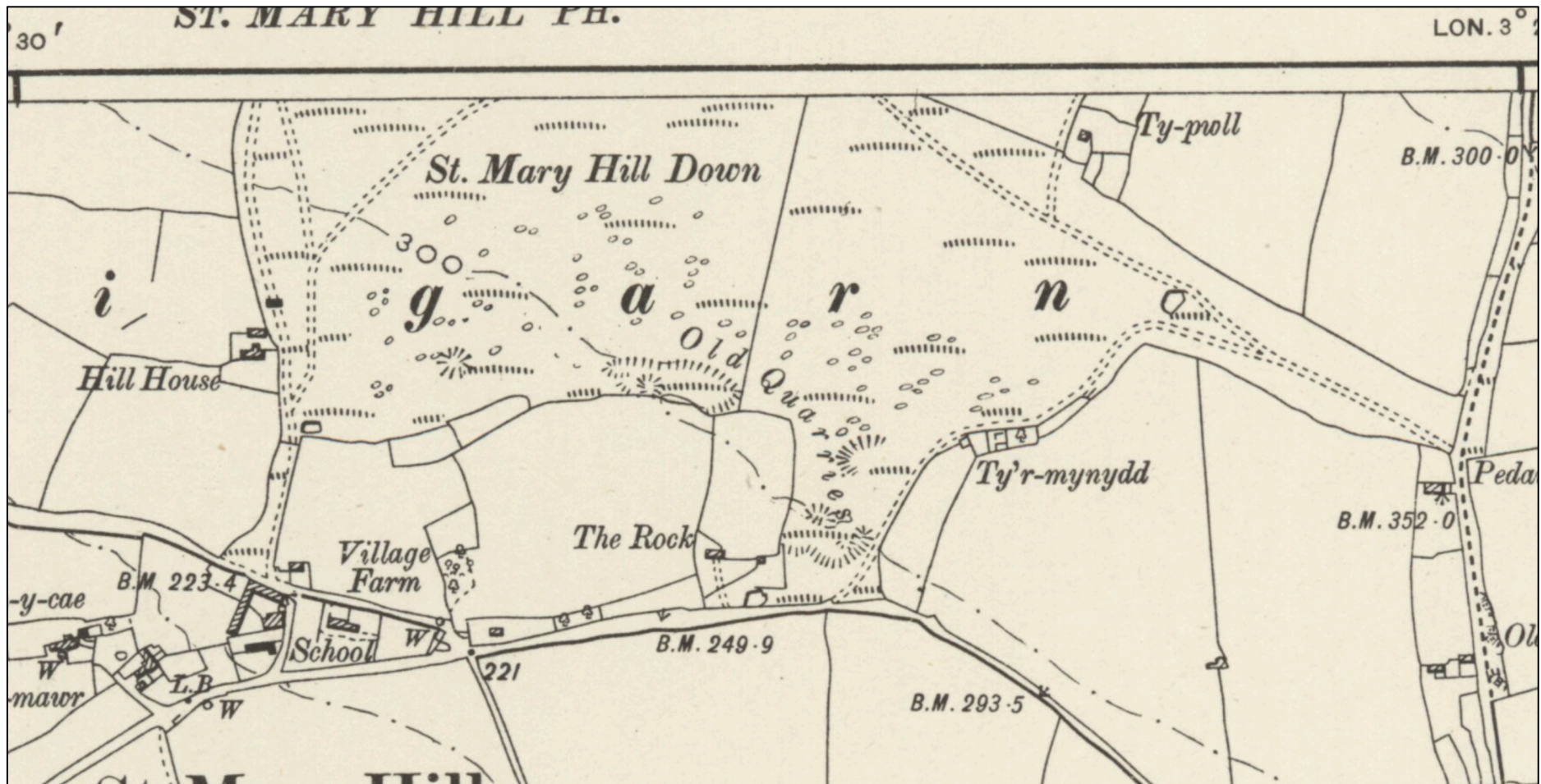


Plate 3. 1897 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill (six inch to the mile). © Glamorgan Archives



Plate 4. 1914 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill (six inch to the mile). © Glamorgan Archives

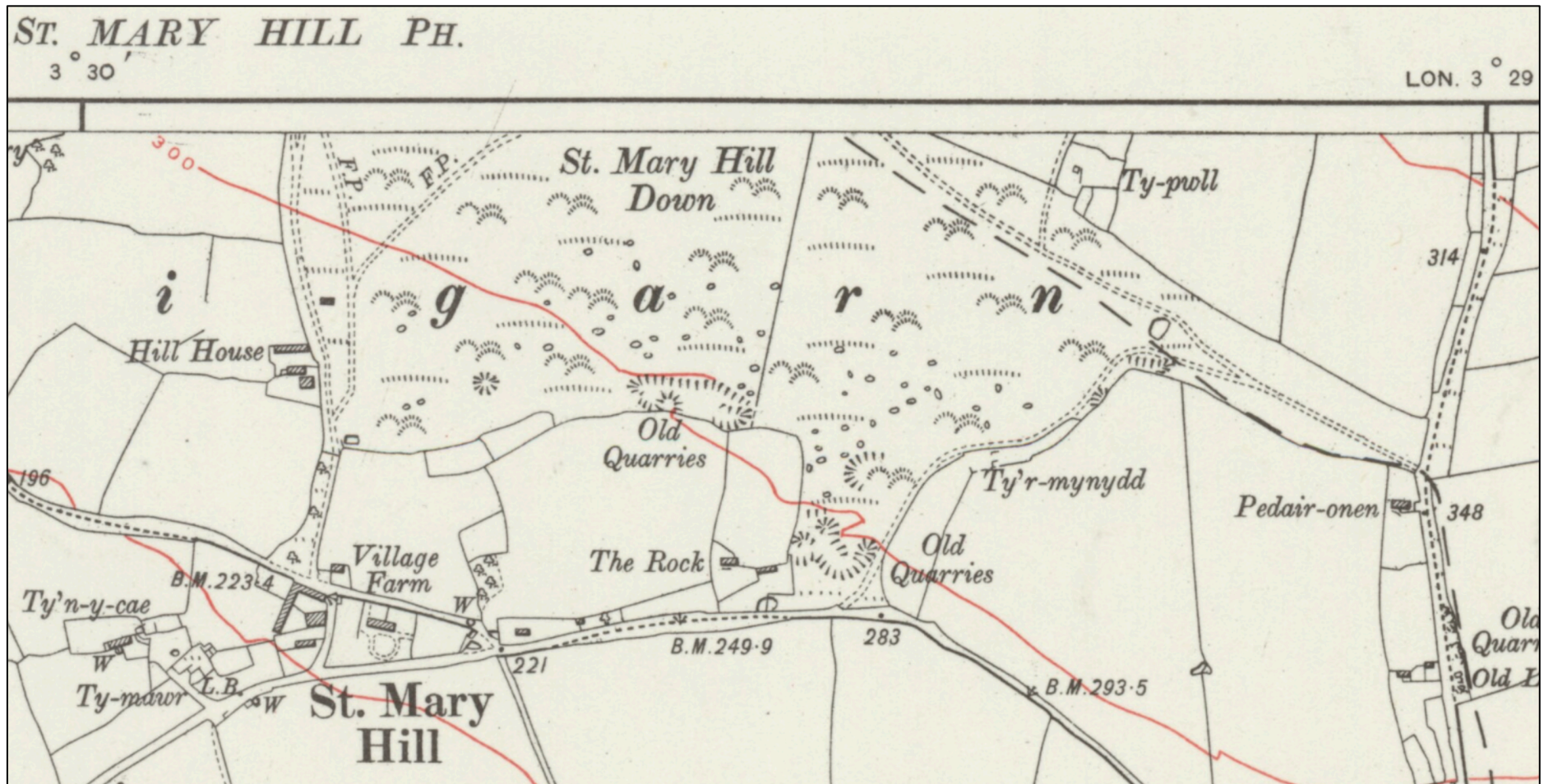


Plate 5. 1933 4th Edition Ordnance Survey Map showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill (six inch to the mile). With addition of Catchment Area Boundary along N boundary of Vale View Farm. © Glamorgan Archives

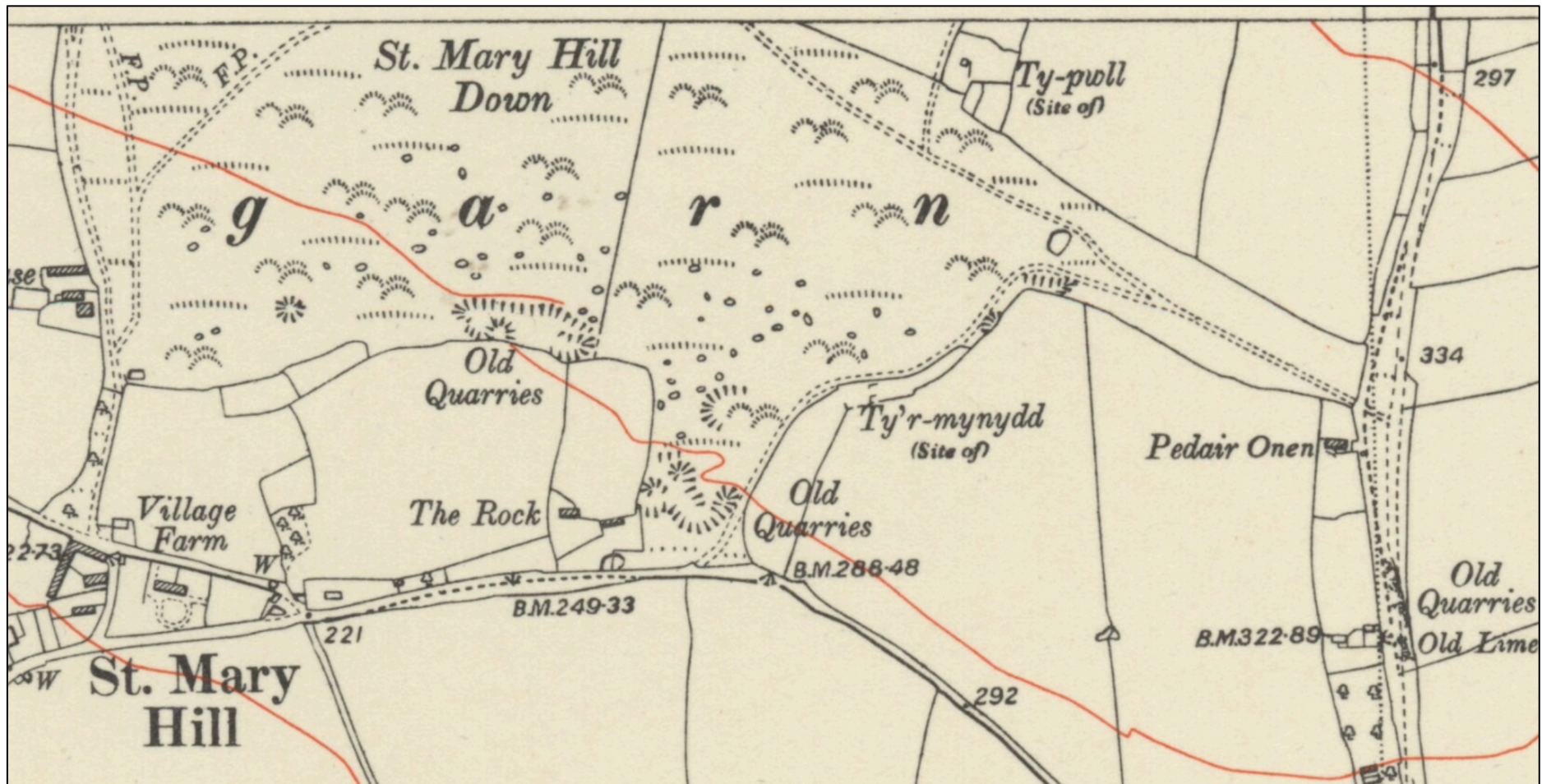


Plate 6. 1948 5th Edition Ordnance Survey Map showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill (six inch to the mile). © Glamorgan Archives



Plate 7. 1969 Aerial Photograph showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill. © CRAPW 2019



Plate 8. 2001 Aerial Photograph showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill.



Plate 9. 2006 Aerial Photograph showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill. © Google Earth



Plate 10. 2016 Aerial Photograph showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill. © Google Earth



Plate 11. 2018 Aerial Photograph showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill. © Google Earth

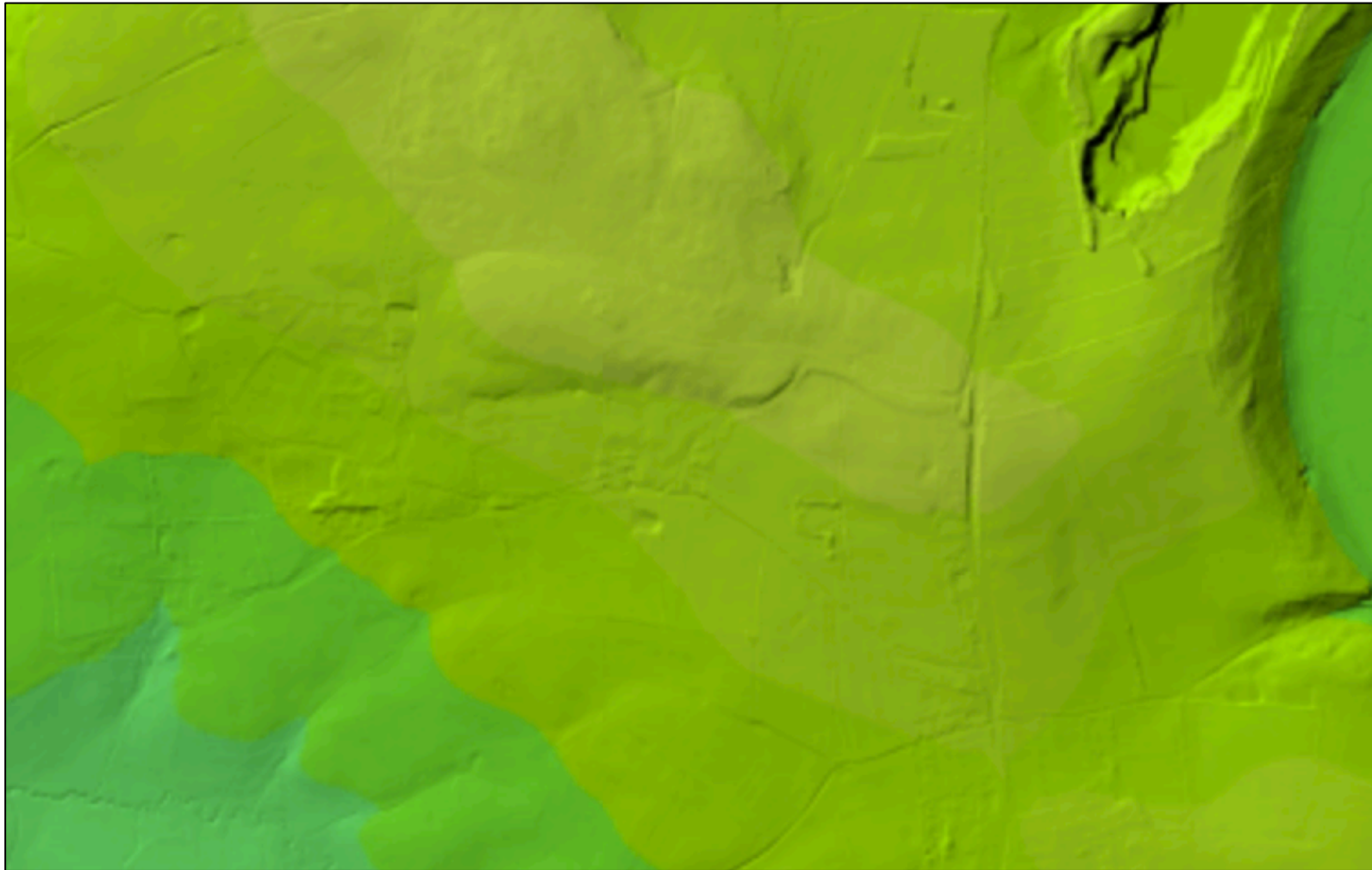


Plate 12. Lidar digital terrain model showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill. © NRW 2019

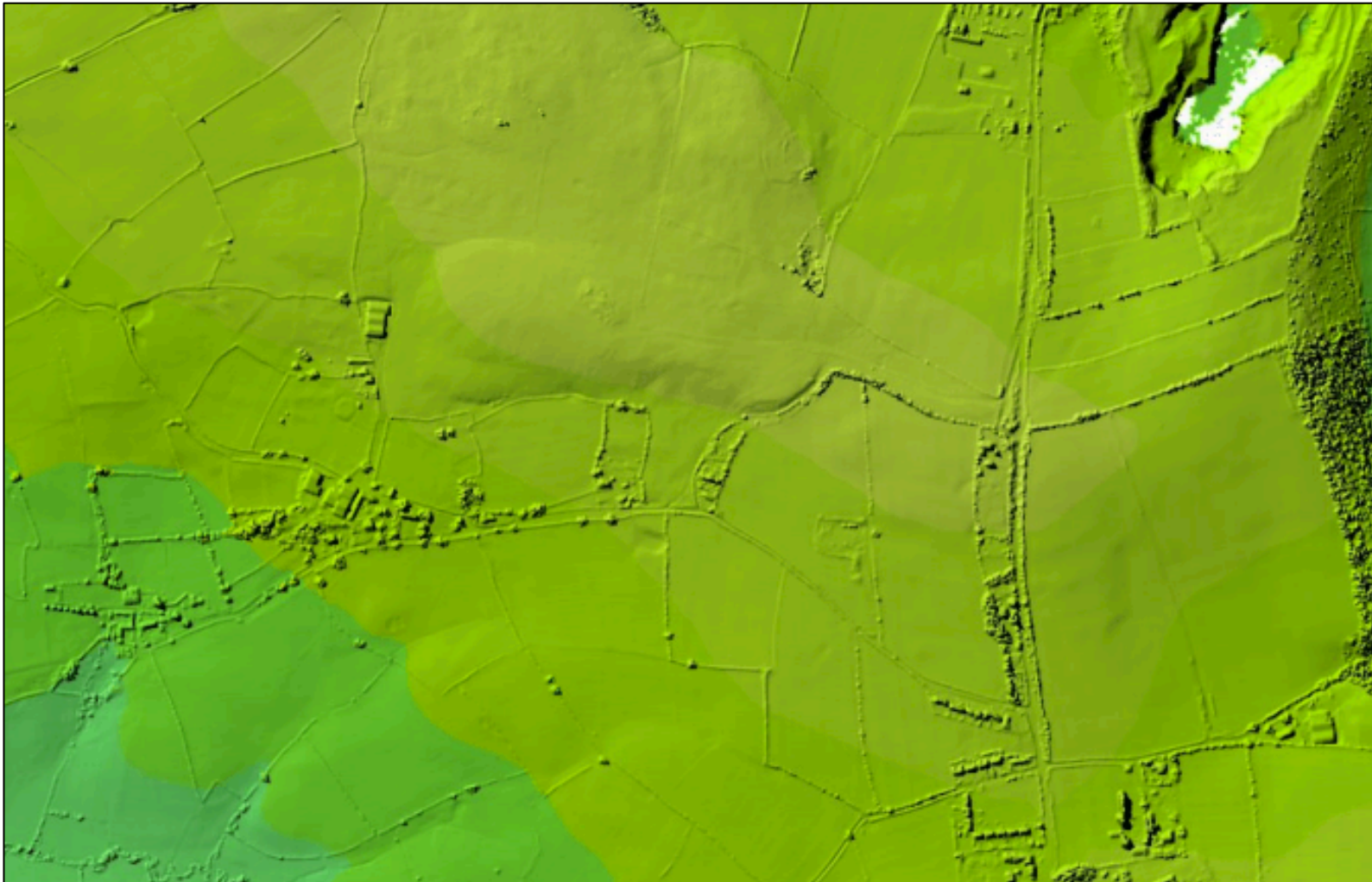


Plate 13. Lidar digital surface model showing Vale View Farm, St Mary Hill. © NRW 2019



Plate 14. SW facing section of Trench 1.



Plate 15. Detail of SW facing section of Trench 1 showing modern debris deposit (105).



Plate 16. Pre-excitation photo of Trench 2 showing remains of stone face of bank. NW facing.



Plate 17. SW facing section of Trench 2.



Plate 18. NW facing section of Trench 3.



Plate 19. SE facing section of Trench 3.



Plate 20. Plan view showing cut of ditch [306] running across the NE end of Trench 3. NE facing.

6.3 Appendix III: Context Inventory

6.3.1 Trench 1

6.3.2 Level of present ground surface: SE end 94.665mOD. Trench length 5.8m. Trench width 1.6m. Average depth 0.6m. Trench 1 was position NW/SE across W boundary of Vale View Farm. Bank and ditch field boundary uncovered of probable 18th century date which had been partly infilled with modern rubble and waste.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
101	Deposit	0-0.5m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt, loose, occasional small angular fragments of limestone throughout	Modern
102	Deposit	0-0.3m	Bank material, mid-brown silty clay, medium compaction	Post-medieval
103	Deposit	0.46-n.b	Natural alluvial deposit, mid-orangey-brown silty clay, compact	Natural
104	Deposit	0.2-0.32m	Primary fill of ditch [106], mid-brown silty clay, medium compaction	Post-medieval
105	Deposit	0-0.39m	Waste and demolition material consisting primarily of small-large fragments of brick and limestone within a dark-brown/black loam matrix rich in coal dust, clinker, plastic etc.	Modern
106	Cut	0.21-0.32m	Cut of ditch, shallow, full profile not obtained	Post-medieval
107	Deposit	0.32-n.b	Bedrock deposit of carboniferous limestone (Blue Lias)	Natural

6.3.3 Trench 2

6.3.4 Level of present ground surface: SE end 104.175mOD, NW end 105.085mOD. Trench length 6m. Trench width 1.6m. Average depth 1.3m. Trench 2 was positioned NW/SE across NW boundary of Vale View Farm. Bank and ditch field boundary uncovered of probable 18th century date which had been infilled with significant quantities of modern rubble and waste.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
201	Deposit	0-0.22m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt, loose, occasional small angular fragments of limestone throughout	Modern
202	Deposit	0.53-1.3m n.b	Natural alluvial deposit, mid-orangey-brown silty clay, compact	Natural
203	Deposit	0.05-1.13m	Waste and demolition material consisting primarily of small-large fragments of brick and limestone within a dark-brown/black loam matrix rich in charcoal, coal dust, clinker, plastic etc.	Modern
204	Deposit	0.86-1.15m	Primary fill of ditch [205], mid-brown silty clay, medium compaction	Post-medieval
205	Cut	0.56-1.23m	Cut of ditch, deep, full profile not obtained	Post-medieval
206	Deposit	0.05-0.5m	Bank material, mid-brown silty clay, medium compaction	Post-medieval

6.3.5 Trench 3

6.3.6 Level of present ground surface: SW end 105.873mOD. Trench length 4.6m. Trench width 1.6m. Average depth 0.73m. Trench 3 was positioned NE/SW across N boundary of Vale View Farm. Bank and ditch field boundary uncovered of probable 18th century date. A later infill deposit was also observed.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
301	Deposit	0-0.2m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt, loose, occasional small angular fragments of limestone throughout	Modern
302	Deposit	0.1-0.31m	Bank material, mid-brown silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular small- and medium-sized limestone fragments throughout, medium compaction	Post-medieval
303	Deposit	0.1-0.3m	Subsoil. Mid-reddish brown silty clay, compact	Modern
304	Deposit	0.3-0.72m n.b	Natural alluvial deposit, mid-orangey-brown silty clay, compact	Natural
305	Deposit	0.42-0.59m n.b	Primary fill of ditch [306], mid-brown silty clay, medium compaction	Post-medieval
306	Cut	0.43-0.6m n.b	Cut of ditch, full profile not obtained	Post-medieval
307	Deposit	0.8m-n.b	Bedrock deposit of carboniferous limestone (Blue Lias)	Natural
308	Deposit	0.1-0.52m	Dark grey brown loam, loose, containing frequent small-med stone fragments and occasional frags of modern waste, plastic, etc.	Modern



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As part of our desire to improve our quality of service we welcome any feedback you are able to provide.

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