

## Archaeological Field Evaluation



**Land West of Windmill Lane (Bryn Melin)  
Cowbridge  
Vale of Glamorgan**

On behalf of

**Redrow Homes Ltd**

December 2022

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*Cover: View of Site, looking WNW*

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## 1 Non-Technical Summary

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*This report details the results of a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation (AFE) undertaken between the 22<sup>nd</sup> August and 5<sup>th</sup> September 2022 on behalf of Redrow Homes Ltd. The works were carried in connection with a proposed residential development on Land West of Windmill Lane (Bryn Melin), Cowbridge (NGR: SS 99596 74002 – approximate centre; fig.1). The works were carried out in connection with a proposed residential development which is currently under consideration in accordance with the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, and other key legislation relating to the planning process (Planning Ref.: 2022/00958/FUL).*

*The Site, which was situated at a height of between 29m and 49m AOD, was located on a gentle hillslope on the southern outskirts of Cowbridge, approximately 19km WSW of Cardiff. It encompassed an area of c. 39400sqm which was under pasture at the time of the AFE.*

*A total of 32 evaluation trenches, representing 5% of the development area, were set out across the Site to target the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Berry 2021) and to provide a comprehensive assessment of the Sites archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential.*

*Of the 32 trenches excavated, five contained features of archaeological interest (Trenches 001, 002, 004, 024 and 028), comprising the remains of an enclosure ditch, a collapsed dry-stone wall and a pit or possible ditch terminus.*

*The dating of these features is largely based on an assemblage of 79 pottery sherds, which indicated two phases of activity, dating the enclosure to the prehistoric/Romano-British period and the collapsed dry-stone wall to the Post-medieval period. The prehistoric date range for the enclosure was further refined by the recovery of a domestic fowl bone, these only being imported through contact with the Roman world via trade routes in the pre-Roman Iron Age. Unfortunately, the palaeoenvironmental assemblage, while mostly showing an archaeological signature, was heavily affected by taphonomic biases that strongly suggest modern inclusion.*

*This programme of AFE revealed the presence of ditches within Trenches 001, 002 and 004 which correspond to anomalies recorded on the geophysical survey (Berry 2021); these are interpreted as forming part of the known bivallate hillslope enclosure (HER 02443). The recovered dateable material suggests that this Site was likely occupied from the Late Iron Age through to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Centuries AD, although it is entirely possible that the prehistoric pottery sherds were actually residual in nature.*

*The collapsed dry-stone wall located in Trench 024 corresponds to a field boundary depicted on the Tithe map of 1840 and the recovered finds assemblage supports a Post-medieval date for this feature. The pit or possible ditch terminus located in Trench 028 remains undated.*

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## 2 Introduction

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Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Redrow Homes Ltd to carry out a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation (AFE) on Land West of Windmill Lane (Bryn Melin), Cowbridge (NGR: SS 99596 74002 – approximate centre; *fig. 1*) in connection with a proposed residential development which is currently under consideration (Planning Ref.: 2022/00958/FUL).

The AFE was carried out between the 22<sup>nd</sup> August and 5<sup>th</sup> September 2022. This report details the results of the programme of archaeological works and is for submission to the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust's (GGAT) Archaeological Advisor.

## 3 Planning Policies

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*Planning Policy Wales* (PPW; Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government 2021), which outlines the Welsh Government's land use planning policies, ensures 'that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, as required by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and other key legislation.'

Chapter 6 of the policy includes the national planning policy framework for the consideration of the historic environment, which details how the 'planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations.' The PPW is also supplemented by guidance contained in *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government 2017), which provides 'guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making...'

Policy MD8 of *The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan* (Vale of Glamorgan Council 2017) also outlines how development proposals 'must protect the qualities of the built and historic environment of the Vale of Glamorgan', specifically:

1. Within conservation areas, development proposals must preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area;
  2. For listed and locally listed buildings, development proposals must preserve or enhance the building, its setting and any features of significance it possesses;
  3. Within designated landscapes, historic parks and gardens, and battlefields, development proposals must respect the special historic character and quality of these areas, their settings or historic views or vistas;
  4. For sites of archaeological interest, development proposals must preserve or enhance archaeological remains and where appropriate their settings'.
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## 4 Site Description

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The Site was located on the southern outskirts of Cowbridge, approximately 10km to the SE of Bridgend and 19km WSW of Cardiff. It was situated at a height of between 29m and 49m AOD – sloping gently from NW to E – and encompassed an c. 39400sqm, irregularly-shaped plot of pastoral land divided by a single dog-legged hedgerow.

It was bounded by a housing estate to the N and W, St Athan Road to the E, with agricultural fields bordering its southern extent; a Public Right of Way extended across the length of the Site from Windmill Lane in the NW, to St Athan Road in the SE.

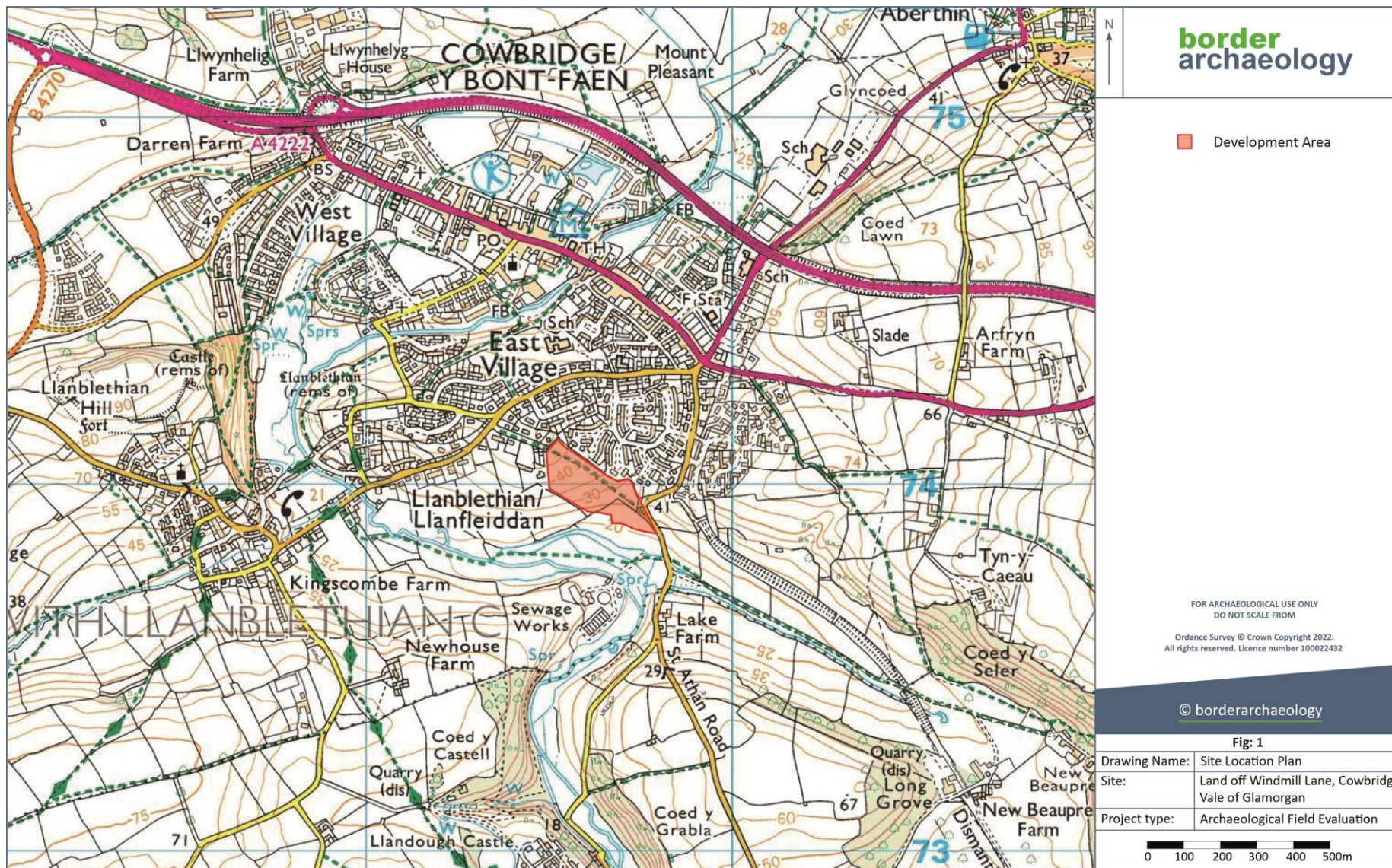
### 4.1 Soils & geology

The British Geological Society (BGS) identifies bedrock of the Blue Lias Formation (marginal Facies) shell limestone, a sedimentary Bedrock that formed in the Jurassic Period approximately 191 to 199 million years ago in a local environment previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas; no superficial deposits are recorded in the area (BGS 2022).

No historic borehole data is available for the Site or its immediate environs (BGS 2022).

During the course of the AFE the underlying natural geology was encountered at a depth of between c. 0.12m and 0.52m below ground level (bgl). On the Slope of the hill, towards the WNW end of the Site, this comprised erratic limestone outcrops within a clayey silt or silty clay matrix; towards the ESE extent of the Site these outcrops became less frequent.

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## 5 Historical & Archaeological Background

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An archaeological desk-based assessment (ADBA) of the known heritage assets within a 1km study area around the Site was previously carried out by Headland Archaeology (Brown 2020) and the following summarises the information contained therein. The results of a geophysical survey undertaken in January 2021 are also discussed below.

### 5.1 Prehistoric

Based on consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER), a bivallate hillslope enclosure (HER No.: 02443s) is the only known heritage asset of prehistoric date located within the Site boundaries. Likely dating to the Iron Age, the remains of the semi-circular bank and ditch measure approximately 10m across and 28m in diameter.

Several assets of this date are also recorded within the wider study area, including: two Neolithic axes (HER Nos.: 00247s & 02442s), a polished flint celt (HER No.: 00319s) and a flint scraper (HER No.: 00820s); a Bronze Age ring cairn (HER No.: 03812s), standing stone (HER No.: 00269s), socketed axe (HER No.: 00271s), human remains (HER Nos.: 00333s & 01481s), flint (HER No.: 02453s) and a palstave (HER No.: 02523s); and the Iron Age hillfort of Caer Dynnaf (HER No.: 00263s & 01915s).

### 5.2 Romano-British

While there are no Romano-British heritage assets recorded within the Site itself, there are a total of 21 assets of this date located within the wider study area.

The finds listed include a fibula (HER No.: 00246s), a brooch (HER No.: 02550s), a coin hoard (HER No.: 00272s), three individual coins (HER No.: 00253s, 00275s & 00276s), finds from Ruscombe House (HER No.: 01950s), and pottery sherds and animal bones from 73 High Street (HER No.: 01725s).

The other assets comprise a settlement (HER No.: 00893s; E000804), a kiln (HER No.: 01528s), a bath house (HER No.: 01586s), the remains of a building (HER No.: 02175s), deposits (HER No.: 01724s, 01726s, 01727s & 01866s), ditches and building remains (HER No.: 01701s; E001112, 01718s & 05224s), and features found during excavations at 75 and 77 High Street (HER No.: 02140s; E001114 & 02141s; E001115).

### 5.3 Medieval

The town of Cowbridge was first recorded as *Pontyfon* between the early 9<sup>th</sup> and early 12<sup>th</sup> Centuries – with ‘pont’ meaning bridge and ‘mon’ or ‘fon’ meaning cow in Old Welsh. By 1645 this had developed into *Pontyfuwch*, meaning ‘bridge of the cow’, while the modern Welsh name *Y Bont-faen* translates to ‘the stone bridge’ (Wyn Owen & Morgan, 2008).

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The Medieval Borough of Cowbridge was founded in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century, although an established settlement may have been present prior to the granting of the Charter in 1254 by Richard de Clare. The Medieval town can be divided into three separate planned areas of burgage plots; the walled town centre and the two undefended 'suburbs' of Eastgate and Westgate. Documentary and archaeological evidence would seem to suggest that Westgate was of low status and remained undeveloped until the Post-medieval and modern periods, although excavations at Hopyard Meadow did uncover the remains of Medieval and Post-medieval buildings'.

The Medieval settlement of Cowbridge/Y Bont-faen (HER No.: 02145s) is one of two non-designated assets dating to this period within the Site boundaries – the second, identified through photographs, comprising an area of field boundaries (HER No.: 00268s) approximately 90m in diameter and enclosed by fragmentary banks.

A further 36 assets dating to the Medieval period are located within the wider study area of the Site. These include:

- three Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Llandough Castle (HER No.: 02202s; 01523s), Llanblethian Castle (HER No.: 00266s), and Cowbridge South Gate (HER No.: 00249s); and
- six listed buildings: the Grade I listed church of St John the Baptist (HER No.: 00264s), a Grade II listed roadside cross (HER No.: 00265s), the Grade II listed parish church of St Dochdwy (HER No.: 00245s), the Grade I listed church of the Holy Cross (HER No.: 01038s), the Grade II listed Mason Arms Inn (HER No.: 01040s), and the Grade II\* listed Llandough castle gatehouse (HER No.: 00681s).

There are also 27 non-designated assets comprising: human remains (HER No.: 00244s); Cowbridge West Gate (HER No.: 00250s), North Gate (HER No.: 00251s), and East Gate (HER No.: 00252s); the Old Town Hall (HER No.: 00254s); a town cross (HER No.: 00255s); William the Prior Tower (HER No.: 00258s); the parish pound (HER No.: 00260s); Bryn y Felin windmill mound (HER No.: 00267s); a brass seal (HER No.: 00277s); building remains (HER No.: 00806s & 00807s); Old Town Mill (HER No.: 01125s); Llanbleiddian Mill (HER No.: 01126s); Ffynnon Swyo holy well (HER No.: 01556s); building remains at Hopyard Meadow (HER No.: 01701s; E001112), the Old Brewery (HER No.: 02140s; E001114), and 77 High Street (HER No.: 02141s; E001115); a field system (HER No.: 01917s); pottery (HER No.: 02471s); Cowbridge churchyard (HER No.: 03729s); Llanblethian churchyard (HER No.: 03735s); Llandough-Juxta-Cowbridge churchyard (HER No.: 03737s); stone walls, a flagged floor and pottery found at 81 High Street (HER No.: 04416s); a bee bole at Llandough Castle (HER No.: 05196s); and a row of Buildings fronting Church Street (HER No.: 05225s).

## 5.4 Post-medieval

The later historical period development of the Site can be traced through historic map regression, with the Plan of the Parish of Llanblethian in the County of Glamorgan tithe map (1840) showing the Site as comprising four parcels of land, with two of these forming the area covered by the aforementioned Medieval field boundaries (HER No.: 00268s). The 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1880 shows little change, although a footpath is depicted through the northern portion of the Site from the western boundary down to the eastern boundary; a road (later named St Athan Road) bounds the E of the Site.

There are no known heritage assets dating to the Post-medieval period within the Site boundary; however, the wider study area lists 146 assets, including 75 Grade II and four Grade II\* listed buildings.

## 5.5 Modern

The 3<sup>rd</sup> revision OS mapping of 1951 shows that a small building, likely a small farm shed or similar, had been erected on the northern Site boundary by this time, while a N-S orientated field boundary that previously bisected the Site at this location had been removed. Aside from this, the majority of the development occurred to the W and NE of the Site, representing the expansion of the settlement core of Cowbridge. Further development is depicted to the N of the Site on the OS map of 1978, which shows a pump house adjacent to the Site boundary near Lakehill Drive, while a large area of housing is shown to have been demolished on the 1990 OS mapping, likely in preparation for re-development.

There are no assets dating to the Modern period located within the Site boundary, although there are 10 located within the wider study area, including seven telephone call-boxes (HER Nos.: 02293s, 02294s, 02295s, 02296s, 02297s, 05708s & 05735s), 61 High Street (HER No.: 05729s), 11 The Limes (HER No.: 04261s; E003552), and a drill hall (HER No.: 05041s).

## 5.6 Undated

There are seven assets of unknown date located within the study area, including: a pond (HER No.: 04392s), a mill race at Coed y Castle (HER No.: 04326s), a grass covered mound named Counsel Tut (HER No.: 00259s), a section of limestone wall with two arched culverts (HER No.: 00772s), Llanblethian Bridge (HER No.: 01026s), Silver Well (HER No.: 01033s), and Ty'n y Caeau earthwork (HER No.: 01937s).

## 5.7 Previous Archaeological Investigations

A total of four previous investigations have been carried out within the boundaries of the Site, including:

- a field visit (HER No.: E001472) carried out by GGAT as part of a project to study prehistoric defended enclosures across Wales;
- a case study mapping the distribution of Romano-British and Medieval settlement evidence in relation to the landscape characteristics of the area was carried out for a predictive model of Early Medieval settlement locations (HER No.: E000792) in the Vale of Glamorgan;
- The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project (HER No.: E005431), which was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, the aim of which was creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain; and
- A watching brief, which recorded no archaeological finds or features, carried out in April 2013 during ground works for an extension at Llyswen, Llanblethian.

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## 5.8 Lidar

LiDAR data showed the presence of irregular earthworks across the entire Site that were thought to relate to the Iron Age enclosure (HER No.: 02443s), Medieval field boundary (HER No.: 00268s) and settlement remains (HER No.: 02145s) recorded on the HER.

## 5.9 Geophysical Survey

The magnetometer survey carried out at the Site by Headland Archaeology in January 2021 identified ‘...a small area of archaeological activity consistent with the presence of an Iron Age hillslope enclosure...’ (Berry 2021). Several anomalies were also identified that, if archaeological, may represent discrete features associated with this enclosure; former field boundaries and agricultural features were also present, along with numerous anomalies of uncertain origin (*ibid.*).

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## 6 Aims & Objectives

The evaluation sought to:

- ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on Site;
- establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes had affected archaeological deposits at the Site; and
- establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.

Additionally, the work aimed to address specific areas of interest as set out in *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* (IFA Wales/Cymru 2017), with the results being integrated into the wider historic and archaeological context of the landscape.

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## 7 Methodology

All archaeological Site works were undertaken in accordance with BA’s *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2021), together with accepted professional standards, including *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers’ Guide* (Lee 2015), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2020a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2020b). BA was cognisant of the requirements of the *ClfA Code of conduct* (2021) throughout the project.

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## 7.1 Site Specific

As outlined in the WSI (BA2270WLC), a total of 32 evaluation trenches measuring c. 1.8m × 30m were excavated, this equating to c.5% of the development area. The trenches were laid out to target anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Berry, M. 2021) and to provide a comprehensive assessment of the Sites archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential (*fig. 2*).

Trenches were opened by machine using a wide-bladed toothless ditching bucket operating under archaeological supervision. Undifferentiated topsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed in level spits by the machine down to the first significant archaeological or geological horizon.

Each trench was cleaned by hand sufficiently to allow the identification and planning of archaeological features and scanned with a metal-detector. Each trench was planned at an appropriate scale. Spot levels were taken as appropriate.

## 7.2 Recording

The following reference numbers have been assigned to this fieldwork project:

- Site code: WLC22;
- OASIS ID: borderar1-511341;
- Museum Accession No.: TBC.

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Field Recording Manual* (2021). The written record was compiled using standard numbered context and trench recording sheets. The drawn record was produced on gridded, archive -stable polyester film at appropriate scales. Measured representative sections of empty trenches were prepared as appropriate and practicable, strictly within established safety parameters.

Temporary benchmarks (TBMs) were established and plans and sections contain level information relative to OS data. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register; these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written Site records.

A high-resolution digital photographic record was made comprising photographs of all stratigraphic units. An appropriate scale was included in each photograph and all photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to written Site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

The progress of the works was recorded and assessed using the Company's ISO 9001 procedures.

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### 7.3 Palaeoenvironmental/Palaeoeconomic Sampling

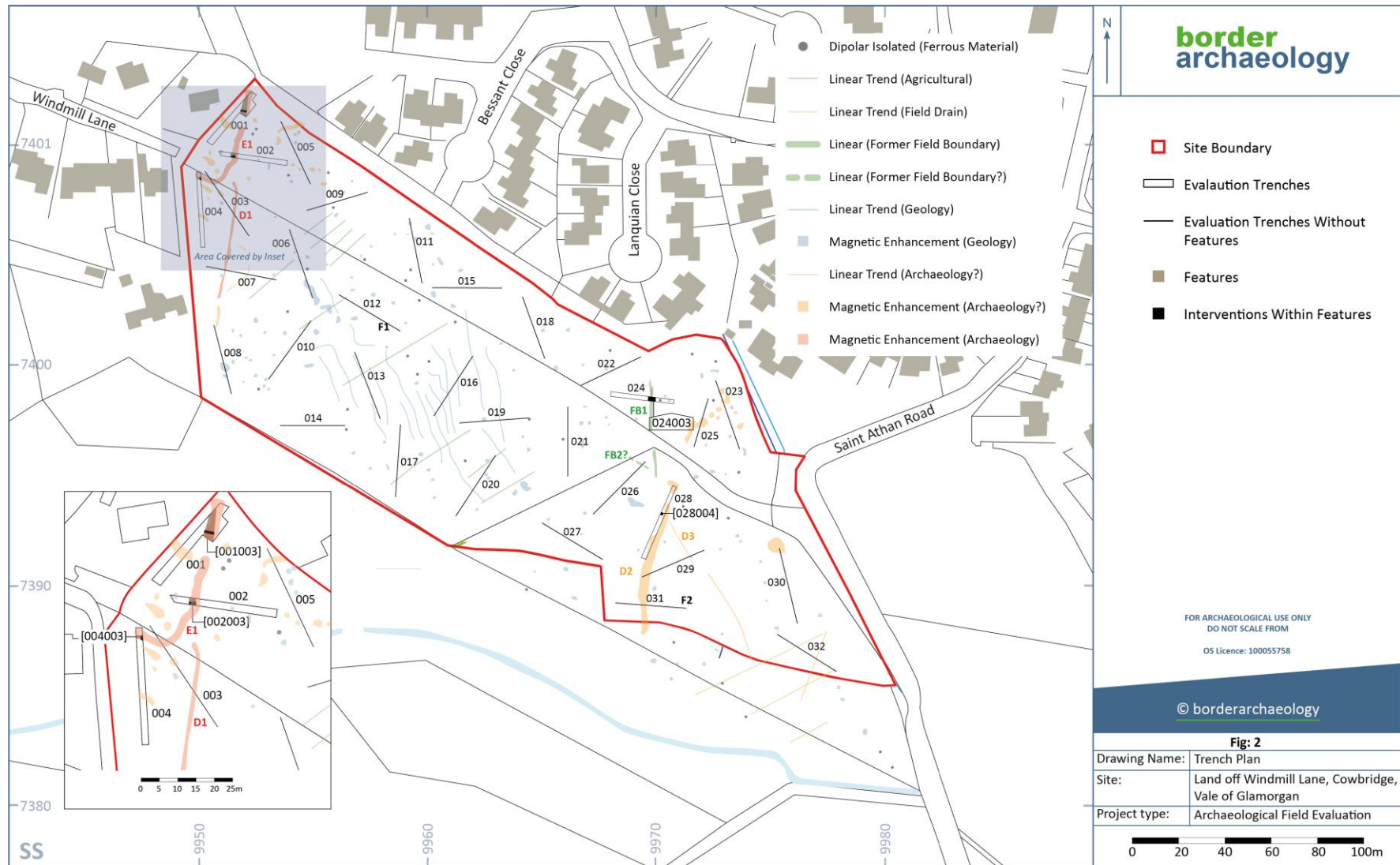
Sampling methodology followed the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA 2017) for environmental sampling and processing, with reference to Historic England guidance (Campbell *et al.* 2011), and was consistent with procedures set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; BA 2022). On site, the samples were collected in sample buckets and identified by context and sample number. Following receipt into the Palaeoenvironmental Department, they were assigned bucket numbers for tracking purposes. The samples were not subject to sub-sampling and their entirety was processed by means of flotation.

### 7.4 Recovery, Processing and Curation of Artefactual Data

Procedures for the recovery and processing of artefacts were consistent with the methodology set out in the WSI (BA 2022), with all finds collected and processed. In accordance with *ClfA Standard and guidance* (2020b) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001), all such materials were labelled with the Site code and context number before being removed off-site. They were stored in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (*ibid.*) and with Historic England technical standards and other relevant sources of information, including standards for data-gathering set out by Brown (2011, 18-20). Each retained assemblage was examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified.

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## 8 Results

Each trench contained a similar sequence of deposits (*plate 1*; see Appendix 1 for full context descriptions). The overlying topsoil had a loose compaction with an average thickness of 0.20m; its colour and composition varied slightly between trenches from a grey brown or brown grey clayey silt to silty clay. Subsoil was only present in six of the trenches; this had an average thickness of 0.27m and comprised a loosely to moderately compacted orange brown silty clay near the crest of the hill (Trenches 006-008 and 010-011), and a firmly compacted red brown clayey silt towards the base (Trench 028). The underlying natural geology also varied slightly, with that observed on the slope of the hill mainly comprising erratic limestone outcrops within a clayey silt or silty clay matrix; from the center of the Site to its ESE extent these outcrops became increasingly less frequent. All of the identified archaeological features either cut or were situated directly above the natural geological substratum.



*Plate 1: Representative section of Trench 022, looking SW*

The topsoil and subsoil both contained occasional inclusions of Post-medieval waste, including horse teeth, several sheep/ goat leg bone fragments (Appendix 3), Post-medieval or later Post-medieval pottery sherds (Appendix 5), bottle glass, a single clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem, a fragment of slate (Appendix 6) and metalwork (Appendix 7). Further pottery sherds, ceramic building material (CBM), an iron (Fe) object and coal fragments of modern date were also observed, however, these were not retained (nr).

Of the 32 trenches excavated, only five (001, 002, 004, 024 and 028) contained features of archaeological interest; these broadly aligned with anomalies identified on the geophysical survey (*fig. 2*) and are detailed below.

## 8.1 Trench 001

Trench 001, orientated NE-SW, was located in the NW corner of the Site (*plate 2*). It contained a single feature of archaeological interest identifiable with the northernmost section of anomaly E1 on the geophysical survey (Berry 2021).

Linear ditch [001003], located at the NE end of the trench, ran in an NNW-SSE direction for >9m; it had a maximum width of c. 2.95m, with steeply sloping sides which were slightly irregular in profile due to being cut into the underlying natural limestone (*plate 3; fig. 3*). The ditch contained a total of two fills, (001004) and (001005).

Basal fill (001005) comprised frequent medium-sized angular limestones in a mid-brown clayey silt matrix; this had a thickness of >0.41m and contained occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Palaeoenvironmental sampling of this deposit revealed poor abundances of pottery and burnt mammal bone, an occasional abundance of unburnt mammal and small animal bone, an uncarbonised wild birch seed and 29 mollusc shells (Appendix 2). Further assessment of the faunal assemblage identified the presence of sheep/ goat, pig, rabbit/ hare, frog/ toad, micro-mammals and passerine bone fragments; a tooth and several cattle bones were also hand-collected on Site (Appendix 3).

The overlying upper fill (001004) was c. 0.61m thick and consisted of frequent medium-sized angular limestones in a mid-grey brown clayey silt matrix; although very similar in colour and consistency to the basal fill, this deposit appeared to contain intentionally dumped waste material. Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental sample revealed poor abundances of pottery, ferrous metal, charcoal and burnt and unburnt mammal and small animal bones; two carbonised wheat grains were also present, along with 61 uncarbonised wild taxa seeds and 107 mollusc shells (Appendix 2). The faunal assessment identified cattle, pig and micro-mammal remains amongst the sampled assemblage, while the hand-collected bones included cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, horse/ donkey, dog/ fox, passerine, and 244 unidentifiable fragments (Appendix 3). Two oyster shells were also present within the fill.

In addition, a further 19 pottery sherds were recovered from fill (001004) during the Site works. The majority of these were broadly Romano-British, with five dating specifically to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Centuries AD and one to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Centuries AD; two fragments of abraded Romano-British CBM were also recovered (Appendix 5).

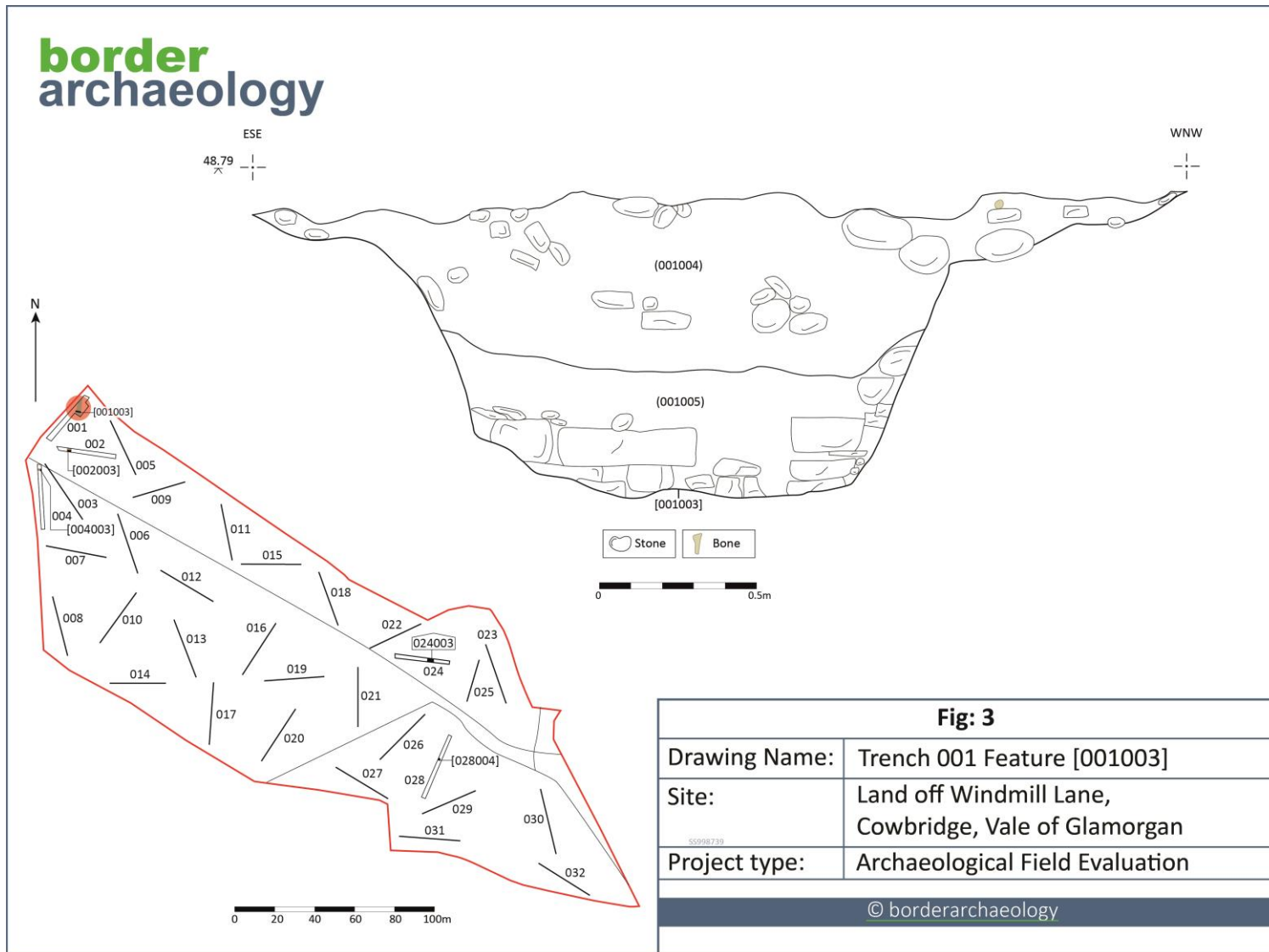
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*Plate 2: Trench 001, looking SW (2 × 1m scale)*



*Plate 3: SSW-facing section of enclosure ditch [001003] in Trench 001, looking NNE (1 × 2m scale)*



## 8.2 Trench 002

Located directly to the SE of Trench 001, WNW-ESE aligned Trench 002 (*plate 4*) also contained a single feature of archaeological interest identifiable with the southernmost section of anomaly E1 on the geophysical survey (Berry 2021).

Linear ditch [002003] had steeply sloping concave sides and ran in an NNE-SSW direction for >2.40m across the western end of the trench; it was c. 1.81m wide and >1m deep (*plate 5; fig. 4*) and contained a total of three fills, (002004), (002005) and (002006).

Basal fill (002004) comprised frequent small to large-sized angular limestones in a dark brown grey clayey silt matrix; it had a thickness of >0.12m and contained very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. A cattle tooth and bone fragment were hand-collected from Site (Appendix 3), along with the distal end of an adult human radius (Appendix 4); three sherds of prehistoric pottery were also recovered (Appendix 5).

Middle Fill (002005) consisted of frequent small to large-sized angular limestones in a mid-grey brown silty clay matrix; this contained occasional charcoal fleck inclusions and measured c. 0.55m in thickness. The palaeoenvironmental analysis produced a poor abundance of unburnt mammal and small animal bone, seven uncarbonised wild taxa seeds, and a total of 344 mollusc shells (Appendix 2). The faunal assessment identified the recovered bone as sheep/ goat and micro-mammal, while a few fragments of cattle bone were also hand-collected on Site (Appendix 3).

Upper Fill (002006) had a maximum thickness of 0.50m, comprising frequent small to large-sized angular limestones in a light grey brown clayey silt matrix. This contained very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, along with a faunal assemblage of cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, horse/ donkey, and domestic fowl bones (Appendix 3); three sherds of prehistoric pottery were also recovered (Appendix 5)

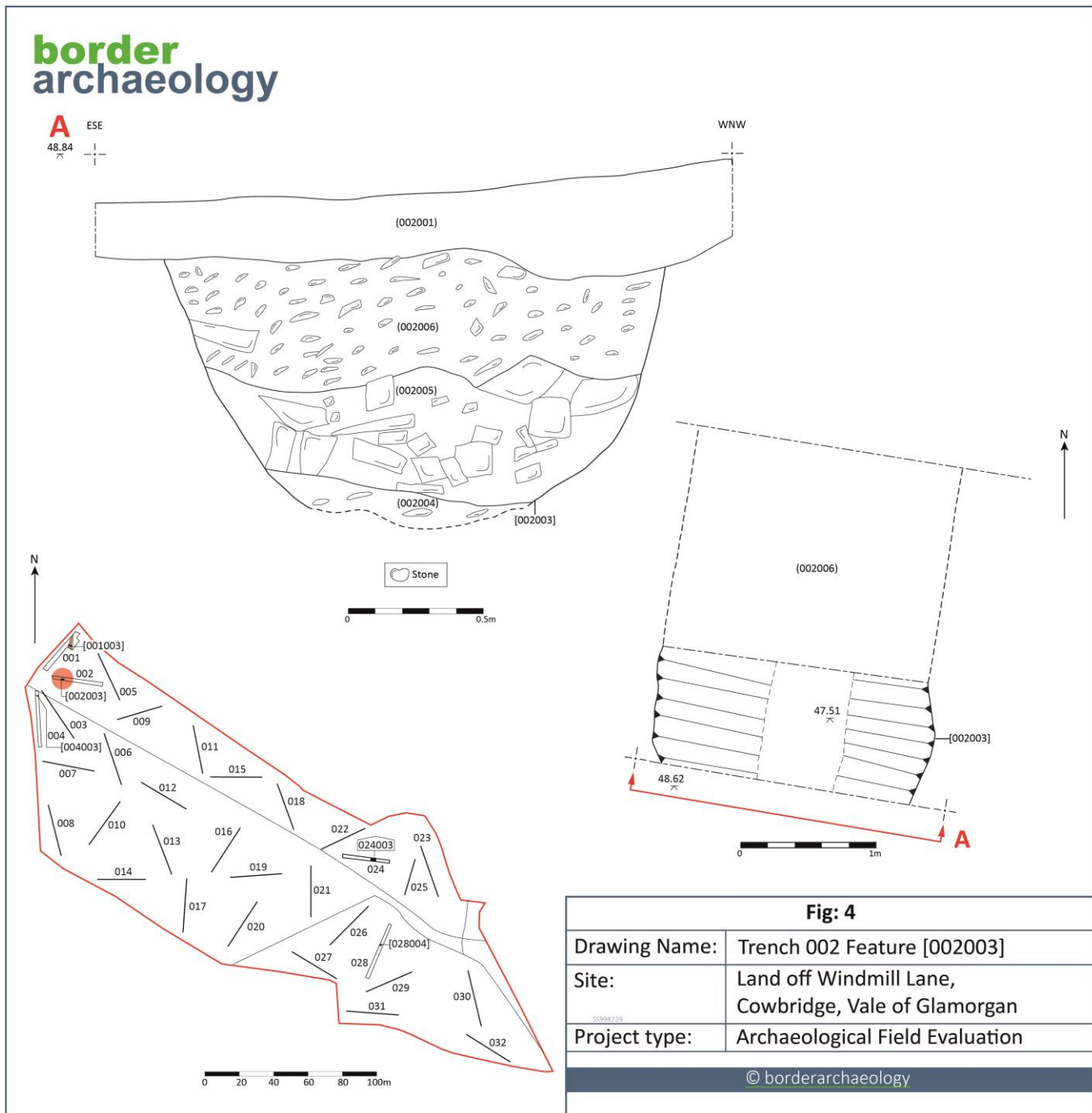
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*Plate 4: Trench 002, looking WNW (2 × 1m scale)*



*Plate 5: NNE-facing section of enclosure ditch [002003] in Trench 002, looking SSW (1 × 1m scale)*



**Fig: 4**

<b>Drawing Name:</b>	Trench 002 Feature [002003]
<b>Site:</b>	Land off Windmill Lane, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan
<b>Project type:</b>	Archaeological Field Evaluation
© borderarchaeology	

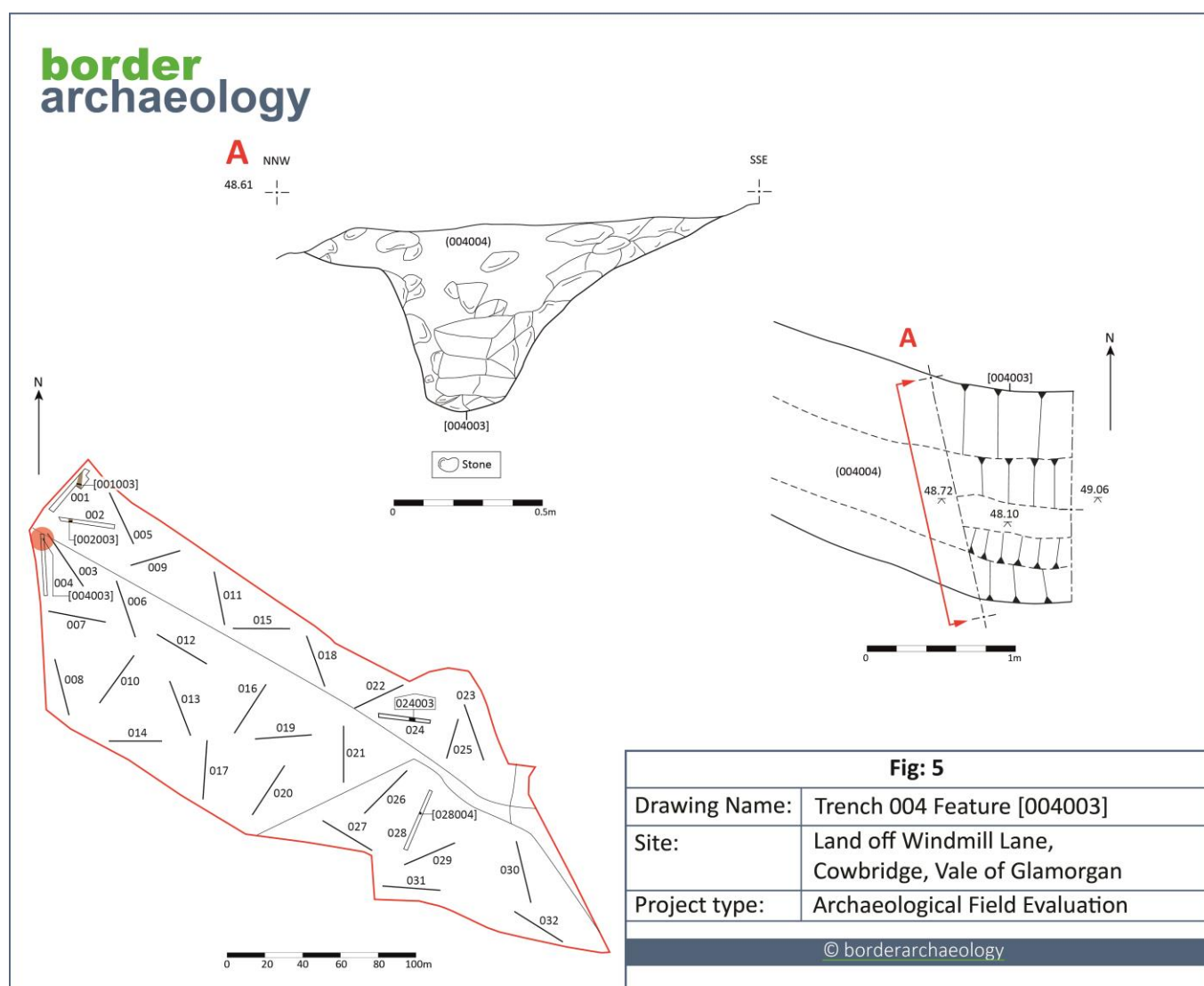


## 8.3 Trench 004

Also located in the NW part of the Site, NNW-SSE orientated Trench 004 (*plate 6*) contained the continuation of the southernmost section of geophysical anomaly E1 (Berry 2021).

Orientated in a WNW-ESE direction at the northern end of the trench, linear ditch [004003], had steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a near flat base (*fig. 5; plate 7*). It contained a single fill, (004004), and was visible for a length of c. 2m, measuring c. 1.40m wide and 0.61m deep.

Singular fill (004004) comprised frequent medium-sized angular limestones in a mid to dark yellow brown silt matrix, with analysis of the palaeoenvironmental sample revealing a poor abundance of burnt mammal bone and charcoal, 108 uncarbonised wild taxa seeds, and 15 mollusc shells (Appendix 2).





*Plate 6: Trench 004, looking SSE (2 × 1m scale)*



*Plate 7: ESE-facing section of enclosure ditch [004003] in Trench 004, looking WNW (1 × 1m scale)*

## 8.4 Trench 024

Trench 024 was situated in the eastern part of the Site, towards the northern boundary. It was orientated in a WNW-ESE direction and contained a single feature, a collapsed dry-stone wall 024003; this is identifiable with anomaly FB1 on the geophysical survey (Berry 2021), as well as a former field boundary depicted on the 1840 tithe map and 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of the area.

A total of 13 sherds of pottery were recovered from amongst the stones, with five of these dating specifically to the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries and a further seven dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries (Appendix 5). Shards of bottle glass dating from the 1850s to 1880s and up to the 1920s were also recovered (Appendix 6), along with a coin dating to the reign of George III (Appendix 7).

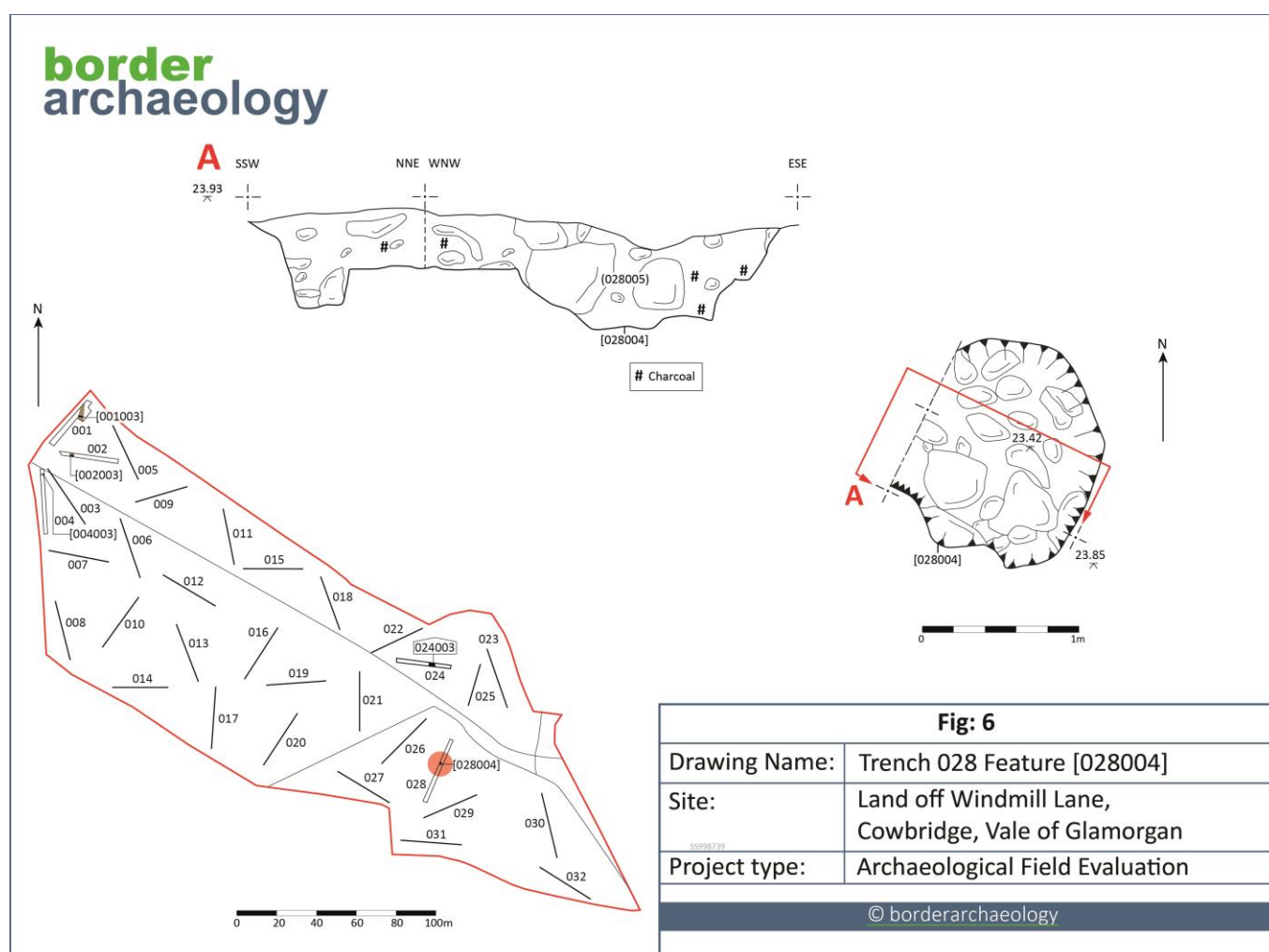


*Plate 8: Collapsed dry-stone wall 024003 in Trench 024, looking SSE (2 × 1m scale)*

## 8.5 Trench 028

Orientated in an NNE-WSW direction, Trench 028 was situated within the smaller plot of land in the SE part of the Site. This contained a single feature of archaeological interest which was interpreted as a pit [028004], although it could equally be the terminus of a ditch; while two ephemeral linear features are recorded on the geophysical survey at this location (Berry 2021), their orientations do not appear to correspond to feature [028004].

Extending from the western side of the trench, feature [028004] had a sub-circular shape in plan with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and an irregular base; it measured c. 1.40m in length, >1.16m in width and c. 0.33m in depth and contained a single fill. This comprised a mid to dark orange brown clayey silt (028005) with occasional charcoal flecks and large angular stone inclusions. The palaeoenvironmental analysis produced a poor abundance of ceramic building material, a single indeterminate carbonised cereal grain, and two uncarbonised wild taxa seeds from this deposit (Appendix 2) but unfortunately not datable material was recovered.





*Plate 9: Trench 028, looking SSW (2 × 1m scale)*



*Plate 10: SE-facing section of pit [028004] in Trench 028, looking NW (1 × 1m scale)*

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## 9 Discussion

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The programme of AFE carried out on Land West of Windmill Lane (Bryn Melin), Cowbridge broadly supported the results of the geophysical survey (Berry 2021), confirming the presence of the partial enclosure ditch E1 in Trenches 001, 002 and 004, and the former field boundary FB1 in Trench 024.

Of note, however, is the absence of ditches E1 and D1 from Trench 003, with the latter also absent from Trench 007. The reason for this is unclear at present as the shallowness of the trenches at this location would suggest that any features present would have been cut directly into the limestone bedrock with any later truncations being clearly evident; as this was not the case it is possible that these anomalies – along with anomalies D2, D3 and FB2 which were absent from the trenches in the E of Site – had non-archaeological origins.

The other anomalies recorded in the SE part of the Site seemingly relate to areas of modern disturbance, particularly within Trenches 030 and 032.

### 9.1 The Palaeoenvironmental assemblage (Appendix 2)

The palaeoenvironmental assemblage produced limited results that were heavily affected by taphonomic biases, which strongly suggest a high degree of modern inclusion. Nevertheless, the presence of charcoal, particularly in pit [028004] in Trench 028, indicates that burning activities were taking place in the vicinity.

### 9.2 The Faunal Assemblage (Appendix 3)

Although small, the recovered faunal assemblage included remains from the major domesticates, providing an idea of the diet and possibly the animal economy of the local area. While there was no obvious evidence for primary butchery, skin-processing or craft-working waste, primary contexts were recovered from ditch [001003]. Ditch [002003] also produced bone from a domestic fowl, which were only imported through contact with the Roman world via trade routes in the Late Iron Age.

### 9.3 The Human Remains (Appendix 4)

The recovered human bone provides little information on the inhabitants of the Site or their burial practices; however, the assessment did reveal the presence of Periostitis, a non-specific inflammatory response caused by an infection that was either recurring or partially healed at the time of the individual's death.

### 9.4 The Finds (Appendices 5-7)

The recovered pottery assemblage suggests two periods of activity at the Site, with occupation of the enclosure in the NW seemingly spanning the Late Iron Age through to the late Romano-British period. The fragments of possible

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*imbrex* and *tegula* from ditch [001003] also suggest the presence of a building in the vicinity, although the small amount of material does not suggest that this was close by.

The collapsed dry-stone wall located in the eastern part of the Site produced sherds of pottery dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries; a George III coin (1760-1820) and 19<sup>th</sup> Century glass shards were also recovered, placing the collapse of this feature firmly in the Post-medieval period.

## 10 Conclusions

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Ditches [001003], [002003] and [004003] correspond to anomalies recorded on the geophysical survey (Berry 2021) and are interpreted as forming part of the known bivallate hillslope enclosure (HER 02443). This partially extends into the Site from the NW, with the survey showing a possible E-facing causewayed entrance located directly S of Trench 001.

The pottery from ditch [002003] suggests that this feature was in use during the prehistoric period, with the recovered domestic fowl bone narrowing this date down to the Late Iron Age or later. Ditch [001003] on the other hand, produced purely Romano-British pottery, with the latest material providing a date in the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Centuries. This discrepancy may suggest that the prehistoric sherds were residual in nature or that the enclosure was occupied from the Late Iron Age through to the late Romano-British period; however, this could only be determined through further investigation work.

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Post-excavation management was undertaken by Janice McLeish MA (Hons.) ACIfA, Director: Post-excavation Services. Palaeoenvironmental processing was undertaken by Peter Rose BA under the supervision of Craig Lathwell BSc (Palaeoenvironmental Supervisor). Finds processing was undertaken by Emma Hardy MA.

This report was written by Lyndsey Bromage BSc (Hons.), Site Supervisor, and Lyndsey Clark BSc (Hons.) MCI fA, Director: Archaeological Operations & Reporting. The illustrations were produced by Miranda Schofield MA MCI fA, Manager: Archaeological Illustration. It was edited by Amy Bunce BSc MCI fA, Director: UK Operations & Palaeoenvironmental Science and was approved by George Children MA MCI fA, Director: Quality and Compliance. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Kim Doolan BA (Hons.) & Emma Hardy MA (Archivists) and Kate Smith MA ACIfA, Director: Performance Delivery.

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The project was managed by Amy Bunce, with George Children MA MCI(A) providing technical and editorial guidance.

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## 14 Appendix 1: Context Tabulation

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds nr=not retained	Sample No.	Provisional date
001	(001001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-grey brown clayey silt; occasional small to large-sized angular stone inclusions; c. 0.15m (max.) thick; overlies (001005).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(001002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a clayey silt matrix; cut by [001003].	Natural Substratum	-	-	Geological
	[001003]	Cut	(001004) (001005)	-	Linear feature, orientated NNE-SSW; moderate breaks of slope (top) & steeply sloping irregular sides (not based); >9m long; c. 2.95m (max.) wide; >1m deep; cuts (001002); associated with [002003] & [004003].	Cut of an enclosure ditch	-	-	3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> Century AD
	(001004)	Fill	-	[001003]	Frequent medium-sized angular limestone in a loosely compacted mid-grey brown clayey silt matrix; c. 0.61m (max.) thick; underlies (001001); overlies (001005).	Upper fill of enclosure ditch [001003] – dumped waste within a naturally accumulated deposit	Animal bone Oyster shell Pottery CBM	002	3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> Century AD
	(001005)	Fill	-	[001003]	Frequent medium-sized angular limestone in a loosely compacted mid-brown clayey silt matrix; occasional charcoal fleck inclusions; >0.41m thick; underlies (001004).	Basal fill of enclosure ditch [001003] – naturally accumulated deposit	Animal bone	003	3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> Century AD
002	(002001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-grey brown clayey silt; occasional small to large-sized angular stone inclusions; c. 0.12m (max.) thick; overlies (002006).	Topsoil	Animal bone	-	Modern
	(002002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a clayey silt matrix; cut by [002003].	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds nr=not retained	Sample No.	Provisional date
002	[002003]	Cut	(002004) (002005) (002006)	-	Linear feature, orientated NNE-SSW; moderate to sharp breaks of slope (top) & steeply sloping concave sides (not based); >2.40m long; c. 1.81m (max.) wide; >1m deep; cuts (002002); associated with [001003] & [004003].	Cut of an enclosure ditch	-	-	Prehistoric
	(002004)	Fill	-	[002003]	Frequent small to large-sized angular limestone in a loosely compacted dark brown grey clayey silt matrix; very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions; >0.12m thick; underlies (002005).	Basal fill of enclosure ditch [002003] – weathering/ naturally accumulated deposit	Animal bone Human bone Pottery	-	Prehistoric
	(002005)	Fill	-	[002003]	Frequent small to large-sized angular limestone in a loosely compacted mid-grey brown silty clay matrix; occasional charcoal fleck inclusions; c. 0.55m (max.) thick; underlies (002006); overlies (002004).	Middle Fill of enclosure ditch [002003] – naturally accumulated deposit	Animal bone	001	Prehistoric
	(002006)	Fill	-	[002003]	Frequent small to large-sized angular limestone in a loosely compacted light grey brown clayey silt matrix; very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions; c. 0.50m (max.) thick; underlies (002001); overlies (002005).	Upper Fill of enclosure ditch [002003] – naturally accumulated deposit	Animal bone Pottery	-	Prehistoric
003	(003001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-brown grey silty clay; occasional small-sized angular stone inclusions; c. 0.12m (max.) thick; overlies (003002).	Topsoil	Animal bone Pottery Fe object CTP Glass Slate	-	Modern
	(003002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a silty clay matrix; underlies (003001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
004	(004001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-brown grey clayey silt; occasional roots; c. 0.20m (max.) thick; overlies (004004).	Topsoil	Pottery	-	Modern

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds nr=not retained	Sample No.	Provisional date
004	(004002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a silty clay matrix; cut by [004003].	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
	[004003]	Cut	(004004)	-	Linear feature orientated WNW-ESE; gradual to moderate breaks of slope (top), steeply sloping to near vertical sides, sharp breaks of slope (base) & near flat base; >2m long; c. 1.40m (max.) wide; c. 0.61m (max.) deep; cuts (004002); associated with [001003] & [002003].	Cut of an enclosure ditch	-	-	?Prehistoric
	(004004)	Fill	-	[004003]	Frequent medium-sized angular limestone in a moderately compacted mid to dark yellow brown silt matrix; no inclusions; c. 0.61m (max.) thick; underlies (004001).	Singular fill of enclosure ditch [004003] – naturally accumulated deposit	-	004	?Prehistoric
005	(005001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted grey brown clayey silt; occasional small to large-sized angular stone inclusions; c. 0.25m (max.) thick; overlies (005002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(005002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a light-yellow brown silty clay matrix; underlies (005001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
006	(006001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted light to mid-grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; c. 0.23m (max.) thick; overlies (006002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(006002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted orange brown silty clay; occasional angular limestone inclusions; c. 0.29m (max.) thick; underlies (006001); overlies (006003).	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(006003)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a moderate to firmly compacted silty clay matrix; underlies (006002).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
	(007001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted brown grey clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.19m (max.) thick; overlies (007002).	Topsoil	Pottery	-	Modern

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds nr=not retained	Sample No.	Provisional date
007	(007002)	Deposit	-	-	Loose to moderately compacted light orange brown silty clay; frequent angular limestone inclusions; c. 0.09m (max.) thick; underlies (007001); overlies (007003).	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(007003)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a moderate to firmly compacted light orange brown silty clay matrix; underlies (007002).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
008	(008001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted light grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; c. 0.19m (max.) thick; overlies (008002).	Topsoil	Pottery	-	Modern
	(008002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted orange brown silty clay; occasional angular limestone inclusions; c. 0.09m (max.) thick; underlies (008001); overlies (008003).	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(008003)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a light to mid-yellow/orange brown silty clay matrix; underlies (008002).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
009	(009001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted grey brown clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.20m (max.) thick; overlies (009002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(009002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a light-yellow brown silty clay matrix; underlies (009001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
010	(010001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted light to mid-grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; c. 0.30m (max.) thick; overlies (010002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(010002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted light to mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional angular limestone inclusions; c. 0.42m (max.) thick; underlies (010001); overlies (010003).	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(010003)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a firmly compacted light grey brown silty clay matrix; underlies (010002).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
011	(011001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; c. 0.15m (max.) thick; overlies (011002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds nr=not retained	Sample No.	Provisional date
011	(011002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid-brown silty clay; occasional small to medium-sized angular limestone inclusions; c. 0.13m (max.) thick; underlies (011001); overlies (011003).	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(011003)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within an orange brown clay matrix; underlies (011002).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
012	(012001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted light brown grey clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.24m (max.) thick; overlies (012002).	Topsoil	Pottery (nr)	-	Modern
	(012002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a moderate to firmly compacted mid-orange brown silty clay matrix; underlies (012001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
013	(013001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted light grey brown clayey silt; occasional angular stone inclusions; c. 0.19m (max.) thick; overlies (013002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(013002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a moderately compacted mid-orange brown silty clay matrix; underlies (013001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
014	(014001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted light grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; c. 0.19m (max.) thick; overlies (014002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(014002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a moderately compacted mottled silty clay matrix; underlies (014001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
015	(015001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-brown grey clayey silt; occasional small-sized angular stones & charcoal fleck inclusions; c. 0.21m (max.) thick; overlies (015002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(015002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a firmly compacted orange brown silty clay matrix; underlies (015001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
016	(016001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; c. 0.24m (max.) thick; overlies (016002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds nr=not retained	Sample No.	Provisional date
016	(016002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone outcrops; underlies (016001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
017	(017001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; c. 0.21m (max.) thick; overlies (017002).	Topsoil	Pottery (nr) Fe object (nr) Coal (nr)	-	Modern
	(017002)	Deposit	-	-	Erratic limestone outcrops within a moderately compacted light yellow/ orange brown silty clay matrix; underlies (017001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
018	(018001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted grey brown clayey silt; frequent medium-sized angular stone inclusions; c. 0.12m (max.) thick; overlies (018002).	Topsoil	Pottery	-	Modern
	(018002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted red brown clayey silt with very frequent limestone outcrops; underlies (018001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
019	(019001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; c. 0.22m (max.) thick; overlies (019002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(019002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid-orange brown silty clay with frequent limestone outcrops; underlies (019001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
020	(020001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-grey brown clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.23m (max.) thick; overlies (020002).	Topsoil	CBM (nr)	-	Modern
	(020002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone outcrops; underlies (020001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
021	(021001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots & charcoal fleck inclusions; c. 0.24m (max.) thick; overlies (021002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(021002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone outcrops; underlies (021001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological



Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds nr=not retained	Sample No.	Provisional date
022	(022001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted grey brown clayey silt; occasional medium-sized angular stone inclusions; c. 0.16m (max.) thick; overlies (022002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(022002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted red brown clayey silt with very frequent limestone outcrops; underlies (022001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
023	(023001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted grey brown clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.17m (max.) thick; overlies (023002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(023002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted dark brown clayey silt with frequent limestone outcrops; underlies (023001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
024	(024001)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone outcrops; underlies 024003.	Natural substratum		-	Geological
	(024002)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots, wood & plastic inclusions; c. 0.15m (max.) thick; overlies 024003	Topsoil	Pottery (nr) Glass George III coin - SF001	-	Modern
	024003	Masonry	-	-	Stone boundary orientated N-S; comprising one course of dry-stone walling; underlies (024002); overlies (024001).	Collapsed Wall	Pottery	-	Post-medieval
025	(025001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted grey brown clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.13m (max.) thick; overlies (025002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(025002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted red brown clayey silt with frequent limestone outcrops; underlies (025001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
026	(026001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted light to mid-grey brown clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.27m (max.) thick; overlies (026002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(026002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone outcrops; underlies (026001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds nr=not retained	Sample No.	Provisional date
027	(027001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-brown clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.24m (max.) thick; overlies (027002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(027002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid-orange brown silty clay; underlies (027001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
028	(028001)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted red brown clayey silt with occasional limestone outcrops; cut by [028004].	Natural Substratum	-	-	Geological
	(028002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted red brown clayey silt; occasional angular limestone inclusions; c. 0.6m (max.) thick; underlies (028003); overlies (028005).	Subsoil	-	-	Post-medieval
	(028003)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-brown silty clay; occasional angular stone inclusions; c. 0.21m (max.) thick; overlies (028002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	[028004]	Cut	(028005)	-	Sub-circular shape with sharp breaks of slope, steeply sloping to near vertical sides & an irregular base; c. 1.40m (max.) long; >1.16m wide; c. 0.33m (max.) deep; cuts (028001).	Cut of pit	-	-	Undated
	(028005)	Fill	-	[028004]	Loosely compacted mid to dark orange brown clayey silt; occasional charcoal flecks & large angular stone inclusions; c. 0.33m (max.) thick; underlies (028002).	Singular fill of pit [028004] - dumped waste within a naturally accumulated deposit	Animal bone	005	Undated
029	(029001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid to dark grey brown clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.23m (max.) thick; overlies (029002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(029002)	Deposit	-	-	Firmly compacted mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone outcrops; underlies (029001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
030	(030001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted light to mid-grey brown clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.21m (max.) thick; overlies (030002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(030002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone outcrops; underlies (030001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological

Trench No.	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds nr=not retained	Sample No.	Provisional date
031	(031001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted mid-grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; c.0.21m (max.) thick; overlies (031002).	Topsoil	Pottery (nr)	-	Modern
	(031002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone outcrops; underlies (031001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological
032	(032001)	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted light grey brown clayey silt; no inclusions; c. 0.23m (max.) thick; overlies (032002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
	(032002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid-orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone outcrops; underlies (032001).	Natural substratum	-	-	Geological

## 15 Appendix 2: Palaeoenvironmental Analysis Report

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Peter Rose BA, Border Archaeology

### 15.1 Introduction

This report details the results derived from three ditches and one pit investigated during an Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land West of Windmill Hill (Bryn Melin), Cowbridge.

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (BA 2022), at least 40ℓ or 100% of the deposits were sampled. Due to the restrictions of evaluation trenching, this resulted in five samples comprising 160ℓ of material being received by the Palaeoenvironmental Department.

The samples were processed by means of flotation with the resultant archaeological and archaeobotanical material, from both the floating element and the heavier residue/retent, sorted and visually identified. The nature and interpretative significance of the recovered remains is detailed in Section 14.4 below.

The five samples were retrieved from five contexts from four separate features, from which between 10ℓ and 40ℓ were taken dependent on the ability to sample secure contexts. The results are presented by context in Section 14.5 below.

### 15.2 Site Description

The land comprising the evaluation totalled approximately 39400sqm and was located on the southern outskirts of Cowbridge, approximately 19km WSW of Cardiff.

At the time of evaluation the land was pastoral farmland.

#### 15.2.1 Soils and Geology

The surrounding geology comprised of freely draining slightly acidic but base-rich soils. This geology would support the survival of charcoal and phytoliths (SSEW 1983).

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## 15.3 Objectives & Methodology

### 15.3.1 Objectives

The purpose of the palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy implemented during archaeological evaluations is the retrieval of non-specific palaeoenvironmental remains and the further characterisation of features that cannot be fully investigated due to the confines of the evaluation parameters. An additional purpose to palaeoenvironmental reporting in the case of archaeological evaluations is the recommendation of further, potentially specific, palaeoenvironmental sampling in further archaeological mitigation.

### 15.3.2 Methodology

Sampling methodology followed the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA 2017) with reference to Historic England guidance (Campbell *et al.* 2011). On site, the samples were collected in 10ℓ sample buckets and identified by context and sample number.

The samples were not subject to sub-sampling and their entirety was processed by means of flotation. Flotation was undertaken in Siraf-style tanks (Williams 1973) with a 500µm retent mesh and 250µm flot sieve. No refloating was required for these samples. Retents were initially scanned by magnet to retrieve any archaeometallurgical debris and a sieve bank was used to facilitate visual sorting with the smaller fractions sorted by means of magnifying lamp and/or illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ( $\leq \times 10$ ). The flots were sorted entirely by means of illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ( $\leq \times 10$ ). The results of this analysis are reported with the flot and retent data recombined due to limited to no variance in the species being reported.

### 15.3.3 Personnel

Flotation and analysis were undertaken within the Palaeoenvironmental Department under the guidance of Craig Lathwell BSc ACIfA and Amy Bunce BSc MA MCIfA. External and internal specialists were consulted for archaeological finds, archaeometallurgical material and archaeozoological assemblages.

## 15.4 Description and methodology of materials

Detailed below are the general implications of the discovery of certain materials within the palaeoenvironmental samples and their specialised methodological considerations. Section 14.5 details such information by context.

### 15.4.1 Finds

Archaeological finds within palaeoenvironmental samples are fairly common and help confirm that the sampling of the material was not biased in any manner.

In this case, sampling produced poor abundances of pottery in ditch [001003], a poor abundance of ferrous metal in upper fill (001004) of ditch [001003], and ceramic building material in pit fill (028005).

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#### 15.4.2 Bone

Both burnt and unburnt bone may be present within palaeoenvironmental samples with taphonomic conditions occasionally proportionately affecting their preservation. Burnt bone is reasonably conclusively of anthropogenic origin, deriving from domestic activities as well as some industrial and funeral practices. Unburnt bone may have become incorporated due to animal death in the vicinity of the context. Incidences of the inadvertent inclusion of unburnt bone from decomposed individuals, especially of small mammals and reptiles, can highlight specific ecological niches; however, unburnt bone from large mammals is a good indicator of nearby settlement and potential butchery.

Sampling produced occasional to poor abundances of unburnt mammal bone, small animal bone and burnt animal bone in the ditch fills of [001003], [002003] and [004003].

#### 15.4.3 Shell

Terrestrial shell comprises that from snails that may have been present in the area during deposition of the fills. Identification of the species represented highlights any ecological niches preferred by certain species in the environments they inhabited.

Archaeomalacological identification is undertaken in-house on the basis of apical and diagnostic fragments utilising reference texts (Cameron 2008; Evans 1972; Kerney & Cameron 1979; Welter-Schultes 2012). Environmental interpretations follow Davies (2008) with ecological groups for terrestrial and freshwater species as designated by Evans (1972) and Sparks (1961) and ecological preferences inferred by reference to Kerney and Cameron (1979). Taphonomic uncertainty (Lowe & Walker 1997) is recognised and unknown habitat and associations (Bush 1988) accepted.

Terrestrial shell was present in all samples excluding pit fill (028005). Sampling produced a total of 21 incidences of *Aegopinella* sp. (Glass snails), 75 incidences of *Cecilioides acicula* (Blind snail), 22 incidences of *Cepaea* sp. (Grove snails), 18 incidences of Clausilidae (Door snails), 163 incidences of *Discus rotundatus* (Rotund Disc), two incidences of Hygromiidae (Leaf snails), six incidences of *Vallonia* cf. *excentrica* (Eccentric Vallonia), four incidences of *Vertigo pygmaea* (Crested Vertigo), eight incidences of *Vertigo* sp. (Whorl snails) and single incidences of *Cochlicopa* sp. (Pillar snails) and Helicidae (Typical snails), with 174 indeterminate incidences and a poor abundance of indeterminate fragments.

The habitats of these species show high variation from leaf litter to open areas, suggesting modern inclusion which is further supported by the presence of *Cecilioides acicula*, a subterranean burrowing snail.

#### 15.4.4 Charcoal

Charcoal is ubiquitous in palaeoenvironmental samples as it is used in domestic, funerary and industrial settings or may be present as a result of accidental firings. Identification of the wood species making up the charcoal assemblage can add valuable data as to wood selection and anthracological analysis can indicate the ecology.

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While often relied upon for dating, in particular  $^{14}\text{C}$ , charcoal is not the best material to use. Charcoal is subject to the 'Old Wood problem', whereby wood is known to be frequently reused and charcoal redeposited. In addition, wood grows over many years and it is not possible to know precisely where within the tree a charcoal fragment has derived.

Anthracological analysis is undertaken in-house, utilising reference keys (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990a; Schweingruber 1990b) at  $\times 100$  magnification with higher magnifications to  $\times 400$  used where necessary. Lighting is by incident lighting with transmitted lighting where necessary. Charcoal is transversally sectioned with tangential or radial sectioning undertaken where required.

Growth ring curvature and diameter size classification is by reference to Ludemann-Nelle (L-N) templates (Ludemann 2002; Nelle 2002) whereby classes I, II, III, IV & V represent diameters  $< 20\text{mm}$ ,  $20\text{-}30\text{mm}$ ,  $30\text{-}50\text{mm}$ ,  $50\text{-}100\text{mm}$  and  $> 100\text{mm}$  respectively. Growth ring curvature is additionally classified by reference to Marguerie-Hunot (M-H) test cards (Marguerie & Hunot 2007) whereby weak, moderate and strong curvature are categorised 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

Sampling produced charcoal in all samples, presented as indeterminate fragments. A poor abundance of fragments was present in all samples except pit fill (028005) which presented stronger evidence of localised burning.

#### 15.4.5 Uncharred archaeobotanical material

In the vast majority of instances of uncharred archaeobotanical material in palaeoenvironmental samples, it must be disregarded as of potentially modern origin. However, waterlogged conditions and some other preservational conditions can allow uncharred archaeobotanical remains to be considered.

Uncharred wild taxa were present in all samples, producing a total of nine incidences of *Betula* sp. (Birch), four incidences of Polygonaceae (Buckwheats), two incidences of *Ranunculus* sp. (Buttercup), four incidences of cf. *Ranunculus* sp. (Buttercup), five incidences of *Sambucus nigra* (Elder), four incidences of *Taraxacum officinale* (Common Dandelion), 147 incidences of *Urtica dioica* (Common Nettle) and single incidences of *Polygonum aviculare* (Prostrate knotweed), cf. Polygonaceae (Buckwheats), cf. *Rumex* sp. (Dock) and *Sonchus asper* (Spiny Sowthistle).

The species represent a varied population of common weed species which suggests modern inclusion as the soil conditions would not support survival of uncharred material.

#### 15.4.6 Charred archaeobotanical material

Charred archaeobotanical material is generally the most illustrative palaeoeconomic remnant. Charring is generally accepted to be almost solely of anthropogenic origin and the material can therefore be used to directly reconstruct the past agricultural or consumer economy and diet with acceptance of the intrinsic bias of a charred assemblage over unpreserved plant remains.

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Archaeobotanical identification is undertaken in-house utilising reference texts that include the most relevant to the British assemblages (Anderburg 1994; Berggren 1969; Berggren 1981; Groningen Institute of Archaeology 2006-present; Jacomet 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000; Renfrew 1973; Schoch *et al.* 1988) with classification following Stace (2010).

Sampling produced only single incidences of *Triticum cf. aestivum/durum* (Bread Wheat) and *Triticum sp.* (Wheat) with a single indeterminate incidence.

## 15.5 Description of results

Detailed below are the palaeoenvironmental remains from each context, an assessment of the localised palaeoenvironment reconstruction is attempted. Results for all contexts can be observed in the table in Section 14.6 below.

### 15.5.1 [001003]: (001004), (001005)

(001004) was the upper fill of ditch [001003], the artefactual assemblage comprised a poor abundance of pottery and ferrous metal. The faunal assemblage comprised unburnt mammal bone, small animal bone and burnt mammal bone. Botanical material comprised carbonised cereal, uncarbonised wild taxa, and charcoal. A molluscan assemblage was also present.

(001005) was the basal fill of ditch [001003], the artefactual assemblage comprised a poor abundance of pottery. The faunal assemblage comprised an occasional abundance of unburnt mammal bone and small animal bone with a poor abundance of burnt mammal bone. Botanical material comprised uncarbonised wild taxa and charcoal. A molluscan assemblage was also present.

A broadly archaeological signature was derived from ditch [001003], although quantities were extremely limited and influence by modern inclusion.

### 15.5.2 [002003]: (002005)

(002005) was the middle fill of ditch [002003], the faunal assemblage comprised a poor abundance of unburnt mammal bone and small animal bone. Botanical material comprised uncarbonised wild taxa, and charcoal. A molluscan assemblage was also present. Although likely to be archaeological, the assemblage was influenced by modern inclusion.

### 15.5.3 [004003]: (004004)

(004004) was the single fill of ditch [004003], the faunal assemblage comprised a poor abundance of burnt mammal bone. Botanical material comprised uncarbonised wild taxa and charcoal. A molluscan assemblage was also present. The assemblage was heavily influenced by modern inclusion.

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#### 15.5.4 [028004]: (028005)

(028005) was the single fill of pit [028004], the artefactual assemblage comprised a poor abundance of ceramic building material. Botanical material comprised carbonised cereal, uncarbonised wild taxa and charcoal. Although anthropogenic, it is not possible to determine how archaeological the fill was.

### 15.6 Table of results

The following table details the abundance results from both the archaeobotanical material and the archaeological finds. Weight and quantity records have been recorded but are not presented here due to the variation between materials.

Abundance key: + = rare; ++ = occasional; +++ = common; ++++ = abundant.

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Context no.			001004	001005	002005	004004	028005
Sample no.			002	003	001	004	005
Sample part			1/4-/4/4	1/1	1/4-4/4	1/3-3/3	1/4-4/4
Bucket no.			29333-6	29344	29329-32	29341-3	29340
Sample vol. (mL)			6697	2605	4510	5855	1960
% sample analysed			100	100	100	100	100
Waterlogged?			N	N	N	N	N
Refloated?			N	N	N	N	N
Latin name	Common name	Plant part					
<b>Carbonised cereal</b>							
<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum/durum</i>	Bread/Durum Wheat	caryopsis	1				
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	caryopsis	1				
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	caryopsis					1
<b>Uncarbonised wild taxa</b>							
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	seed	5	1		3	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Prostrate Knotweed	seed	1				
Polygonaceae	Buckwheats	seed				4	
cf. Polygonaceae	Buckwheats	seed	1				
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Buttercup	seed	1		1		
cf. <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Buttercup	seed	2			2	
cf. <i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	seed					1
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	seed	1		2	1	1
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Spiny Sowthistle	seed				1	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	seed	1		2	1	
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	seed	49		2	96	
<b>Charcoal</b>							
Indeterminate <2mm	Indeterminate	fragments	+	+	+	+	+++
Indeterminate 2-4mm	Indeterminate	fragments	+	+	+	+	+++
Indeterminate >4mm	Indeterminate	fragments	+	+		+	++
<b>Artefactual</b>							
Ceramic/pottery	-	-	+	+			
CBM	-	-					+
Fe	-	-	+				
<b>Faunal</b>							
Mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	++	+		
Small Animal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	++	+		
Mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	+		+	
<b>Molluscan</b>							
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	Glass snails	-	3		18		
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Blind snail	-	45	1	24	5	
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	Grove snail	-	7		15		
Clausiliidae	Door snails	-		12	6		
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	Pillar snails	-			1		
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	Rotund Disc	-	12	13	138		
Helicidae	Typical snails	-			1		
Hygromiidae	Leaf snails	-		1		1	
<i>Vallonia</i> cf. <i>excentrica</i>	Eccentric Vallonia	-	6				
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	Crested Vertigo	-	4				
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Whorl snails	-	2			6	
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-	28	2	141	3	
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	fragments			+		

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## 15.7 Conclusions & Recommendations

While mostly showing an archaeological signature, the results were heavily affected by taphonomic biases with the high diversity but low abundance of species strongly suggesting modern inclusion. This was further confirmed by the presence of burrowing Blind snails (*Cecilioides acicula*).

The charcoal present in pit fill (028005) may indicate burning activity but the age of this activity could not be confirmed.

### 15.7.1 Recommendations

Due to the nature of the materials recovered and the full analysis undertaken, no further work is recommended.

Retention of the materials detailed in this report, as an incorporation of the Site archive for deposition with the museum, is not recommended.

## 15.8 Copyright

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## 16 Appendix 3: Animal Bone Assessment Report

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Matilda Holmes PhD, Freelance Specialist

### 16.1 Introduction

A small assemblage of 383 hand-collected, refitted fragments of animal bones and teeth was recovered from seven contexts, of which 131 could be identified to taxon, during an Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land West of Windmill Hill (Bryn Melin), Cowbridge. Dating is taken from pottery spot dates and derives from prehistoric, Romano-British and Post-medieval features. This report aims to characterise the zooarchaeology and assess the potential and significance of the Site for understanding human-animal interactions.

### 16.2 Methods

All bones and teeth were scanned and recorded by context including those that could not be identified to taxon, although for some elements a restricted count was employed to reduce fragmentation bias: vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. A basic recording method was undertaken to assess the potential of the animal bone assemblage. The number of bones and teeth that could be identified to taxon were noted, as well as those used to age the major domesticates (tooth wear and bone fusion). The quantity of bones likely to be useful for metrical data were also recorded. Other information included condition and the incidence of burning, gnawing, butchery marks and refitted fragments. Recording methods and analysis are based on guidelines from Baker and Worley (2014).

### 16.3 Summary of Findings

Bones were in fair condition, though some from the topsoil and prehistoric ditch [002003] context (002006) were more poorly preserved. The assemblage was highly fragmentary and almost all contexts contained refitted fragments and loose teeth, suggesting they were friable upon excavation. Minimal evidence for butchery or burning implies that processing was not intensive and that bones were not routinely exposed to fire as a means of cooking or disposal. However, a few small, unidentified burnt and calcined fragments were recovered from contexts (001004), (001005) and (004004). Very little canid gnawing was observed, the only example coming from context (002005), suggesting that most of the material was buried soon following discard.

There were no obvious deposits of primary butchery, skin-processing or craft-working waste, though primary contexts were evident from ditch [001003] context (001004) where a loose epiphysis was recovered alongside the corresponding metaphysis, and Trench 003, which contained a group of sheep/ goat leg bones that may have been from the same animal.

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## 16.4 Prehistoric

A few bones and teeth were recovered from prehistoric ditch [002003] contexts (002004), (002005) and (002006). Cattle were most common, with a few bones of sheep/ goat, pig, equid and domestic fowl also recorded (Table 1). The presence of the latter implies a late prehistoric date as these birds were only imported through contact with the Roman world via trade routes in the pre-Roman Iron Age (Poole 2010). The environmental samples produced numerous micro-mammal (including shrew) and frog/ toad remains (Table 2).

## 16.5 Romano-British (3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Century)

The largest deposit of the assemblage came from ditch [001003], contexts (001004) and (001005), which comprised a large, fragmentary group dominated by cattle remains, which were twice as numerous as the next most common taxon, sheep/ goats (Table 1). Pigs, equids (horse or donkey) and canids (dog or fox) were also recorded as well as a small passerine bone. Further finds of rabbit/ hare, micro-mammals (including field vole), passerine and frog/ toad were recorded from the samples (Table 2).

It is notable that this group included the metaphysis/ epiphysis pair that indicates a primary context and it may be a relatively secure feature.

## 16.6 Post-medieval

A group of horse maxillary teeth was recovered from topsoil (002001) and several sheep/ goat leg bones (metatarsal, metacarpals x2, first phalanges x3 and a second phalanx) were produced from Trench 003. The sheep/ goat bones may not all have been from the same individual, but it is likely that some of them were.

## 16.7 Potential & Significance

This is a small zooarchaeological assemblage, the quantity of major domesticates (cattle, sheep/ goat and pig) identified to taxon from a single phase (Romano-British ditch [001003]) falls just below the threshold of 100 fragments suggested as a minimum for reliable analysis (Hambleton 1999). High fragmentation has also reduced the quantity of useful mortality data available, which again makes it of limited potential for better understanding the animal economy. The assemblage has no significance on a regional or national scale and is restricted to analysis of a single feature (ditch [001003]) to provide an idea of the diet and possibly the animal economy of the local settlement. The small quantity of prehistoric and Post-medieval animal remains means that further analysis will not add anything beyond the species list already provided in Tables 1 and 2.

## 16.8 Recommendations

Preservation was moderate and only one assemblage from Romano-British ditch [001003] produced a sizeable quantity of animal remains. However, the sample is too small for detailed analysis and interpretation would be

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limited to diet and possibly the use of animals for primary and secondary products based on remains from a single feature. As a stand-alone assemblage the zooarchaeology is not worth further analysis, but if other finds from the Site go ahead to full analysis it will be useful to add in the results of full analysis of the animal remains to provide as complete a picture as possible of those living in the area in the past.

Timetable for further work if the Site goes ahead to full analysis

Task	Description	Time(hrs)
Recording	Fully record material from ditch 1003	1
Analysis	Tabulate or otherwise illustrate data, including quantification of taxa, anatomical elements, mortality and taphonomic data	1
Interpretation	Consider the findings in relation to diet and the animal economy	2
Total		4

## 16.9 References

Baker, P. and Worley, F., 2014, *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice*, Portsmouth: English Heritage.

Hambleton, E., 1999, *Animal Husbandry Regimes in Iron Age Britain*, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports British Series 282.

Poole, K., 2010, 'Bird introductions', in T. O'Connor and N. Sykes (Eds.) *Extinctions and Invasions: A Social History of British Fauna*, Oxford: Windgather 156-165.



Context	Feature	Phase	Unidentified	Cattle		Sheep/ goat		Pig		Equid	Canid	Passerine	Domestic	Total
				Bones	Teeth	Bones	Teeth	Bones	Teeth				Fowl	
(002004)	Ditch [002003]	Prehistoric	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
(002005)	Ditch [002003]	Prehistoric	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
(002006)	Ditch [002003]	Prehistoric	5	3	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	10
(001004)	Ditch [001003]	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C	244	20	27	16	10	6	4	8	3	1	-	95
(001005)	Ditch [001003]	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
(002001)	Topsoil	Post-medieval	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
(003001)	Topsoil	Post-medieval	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Table 1: Summary of hand-collected animal remains by context

Context	Feature	Phase	Sample	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Rabbit/ hare	Micro-mammal	Passerine	Frog/ toad
(002005)	Ditch [002003]	Prehistoric	1	-	2	-	-	16	-	17
(001004)	Ditch [001003]	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C	2	1	-	1	-	10	-	-
(001005)	Ditch [001003]	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C	3	-	1	1	1	7	1	10
(004004)	Ditch [004003]	Unphased	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Summary of animal remains from samples, by context

## 17 Appendix 4: Human Bone Assessment Report

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Niamh Dyer BSc MSc, Border Archaeology

### 17.1 Introduction

A single fragment of human bone was recovered during the post-excavation assessment of a faunal assemblage from an Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land West of Windmill Hill (Bryn Melin), Cowbridge.

### 17.2 Summary of Findings

The human bone fragment was recovered from the basal fill (002004) of prehistoric ditch [002003] and comprised the distal end of a right radius with 3cm of radial shaft present. Due to the lack of features on the distal end of the radius relative to sex estimation, the sex of this individual cannot be determined. The break on the distal radial shaft that has detached this fragment from the rest of the radius is likely to have occurred either through taphonomic damage or during excavation, due to the exposed white cortical bone at the site of the break and lack of healed bone which would otherwise suggest a peri-mortem or antemortem break. There is also extensive post-mortem damage to the distal radial articular surface and ulnar notch, with roughly 80 percent of the distal radial auricular surface lost. The section of auricular surface present appears to be fully fused, which suggests that this individual was of adult age. This is further supported due to the lack of fusion lines around the distal end of the radius. Furthermore, there is evidence of Periostitis across the surface of the bone due to the presence of fine pitting and patches of porous grey woven bone (Roberts and Manchester 2010).

### 17.3 Discussion & Conclusions

The presence of Periostitis in adult bones is suggestive of a non-specific inflammatory response caused by an infection and as both active woven bone and healed lamellar bone are present, it appears that the infection was either recurring or partially healed at the time of death (DeWitte 2014). Due to the lack of further skeletal material relative to this individual, further analysis as to the type of infection cannot be undertaken.

### 17.4 References

DeWitte, S.N., 2014, 'Differential survival among individuals with active and healed periosteal new bone formation', *International Journal of Paleopathology*, 7(1), 38-44.

Manchester, K., Roberts, C.A, 2007, *The Archaeology of Disease*, Cornell University Press, United Kingdom.

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## 18 Appendix 5: Pottery Assessment Report

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K.H. Crooks BA, Border Archaeology

### 18.1 Introduction

A total of 79 sherds of pottery ranging in date from the prehistoric to the Post-medieval was recovered during an Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land West of Windmill Hill (Bryn Melin), Cowbridge. The majority of the pottery was recovered during machine stripping of topsoil. While the majority of the pottery was of Post-medieval date and included wares from North Devon and South Somerset, a single feature is dated to the prehistoric by pottery in two of its fills, while a ditch in Trench 001 is dated to the Romano-British period.

### 18.2 Methodology

The pottery was washed and examined by eye using a hand lens (x10). Romano-British pottery is referenced to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. Post-medieval pottery is, where possible, referenced to work by Allan (1984).

Pottery from the Site is summarized below (Table 1).

### 18.3 The Pottery

#### 18.3.1 Trench 001

Pottery from Trench 001 was recovered from the fill (001004) of a ditch [001003]. The presence of the base of a beaker in New Forest metallic colour coated ware (NFO CC) suggests a date in the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Centuries AD. Five small body sherds of Dorset Black Burnished (DOR BB 1) ware were found in the same feature. The majority of the pottery from the feature (nine sherds) was of South Wales Reduced Ware (SWA RE); while eight of these were body sherds, a single sherd of a bowl with a flanged rim, imitating a Black Burnished Ware form, was present. The shape of one of the body-sherds suggested that it may come from a similar vessel. Three sherds from the context were of an unidentified oxidized very soft sandy ware, badly damaged and abraded.

#### 18.3.2 Trench 002

Ditch [002003] is dated to the prehistoric period by sherds of pottery recovered from two of its fills. With the exception of a sherd with a raised line decoration from the upper fill (002006) no form sherds were present. Three further very fragile sherds were recovered from the basal fill of the same feature (002004). All were of a very sandy fabric.

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### 18.3.3 Trench 024

All pottery from the trench was of Post-medieval/ later Post-medieval date. It was found amongst the remains of a collapsed wall 024003 made from the local natural rock. This included the latest pottery to be recovered from the Site and all material was greatly abraded and damaged with the surfaces broken away. From this context came a very tiny crumb of transfer printed ware dating to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century or later. A coin of George III was recovered from the same trench.

### 18.3.4 Pottery from the topsoil

All remaining pottery from the Site dated to the Post-medieval or the later Post-medieval period and was recovered from undifferentiated topsoil deposits. The majority was of South Somerset ware with a variety of forms present. However, a single sherd with a clear, mottled glaze which was broken into three fragments is thought to be of Malvern Chase ware.

While some level of abrasion was present on the majority of the pottery from the topsoil deposits, that from Trench 008 was particularly damaged. It is possible that this simply represents dumping of midden material which had been exposed to wear, for instance by lying on a yard surface, before deposition on the Site.

## 18.4 Ceramic Building Material

Two fragments of building material, both abraded, were recovered from context (001004). It is likely that they are of Romano-British date. One example is slightly curved and may be part of an *imbrex*; the other piece, also very fragmentary has what appears to be part of a flange on one side suggesting that it is from a *tegula*. Both fragments were much abraded and were in a sandy oxidized fabric. Although their presence suggests a building in the vicinity the small amount of material does not suggest that this was close by.

## 18.5 Conclusions & Recommendations

The small assemblage of material recovered during the archaeological evaluation on Land West of Windmill Hill in Cowbridge included Romano-British and prehistoric pottery identified from two trenches in the NW corner of the Site.

Both the Romano-British and the prehistoric pottery were recovered from secure contexts; a ditch and an enclosure feature identified during geophysical survey (BA 2022). This material should be retained as part of the physical Site archive. Should further work take place on the Site these finds from the Archaeological Field Evaluation should be incorporated into the main corpus of finds from the Site.

The Post-medieval material was recovered from undifferentiated topsoil deposits, with the exception of later Post-medieval pottery recovered from the wall in Trench 024. The pottery is of common forms and fabrics and is summarised below. Depending on the policy of the receiving body retention of this material is not considered necessary.

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## 18.6 References

Allan, J.P., 1984, *Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter 1971-1980*, Exeter Archaeological Reports **3**.

Border Archaeology, 2022, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Field Evaluation on behalf of Redrow Homes Ltd concerning Land West of Windmill Lane (Bryn Melin) Cowbridge Vale of Glamorgan*.

Tomber, R. & Dore, J., National Roman Fabric Reference Collection; Museum of London Archaeology Service <http://romanpotterystudy.org.uk/nrfrc/base/> [accessed 18.10.2022].

Table 1: Summary of pottery from the site

Context	Fabric	No.sh	Date	Comments
(001004)	NFO CC	1	3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> C AD	Black metallic slip. Foot of beaker
(001004)	DOR BB 1	5	2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> C AD	Body sherds
(001004)	SWA RE	9	Romano-British	Body sherds
(001004)	SWA RE	1	Romano-British	Rim similar to DORBB1 flanged bowl.
(001004)	Sandy	3	Romano-British	Sandy red coarse-ware; very abraded
(002004)		3	Prehistoric	Much angular quartz
(002006)		3	Prehistoric	Quartz and calcareous inclusions. Single sherd has raised line decoration
(003001)	SSom?	1	post-medieval	Lacks diagnostic surfaces. One has fragment of glossy glaze.
(003001)	Malvernian	1	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> C	Internal mottled glaze. Subangular quartz
(003001)	Cist	1	16 <sup>th</sup> C?	Highly fired with internal black glaze
(003001)	S.Som	3	17 <sup>th</sup> C	All with internal trailed slip and clear gl. Form of one similar to Allan Fig. 65.3D.
(003001)	S.Som	5	18 <sup>th</sup> C	One form similar to Allan Fig.66.2A, but plain internal gl. Remainder plain internal glaze. One plain base, highly fired and fine. One internal glaze
(003001)	NDGT	1	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C	Internal olive glaze.
(003001)	Red	1	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C	Internal clear glaze. Possible S Somerset
(004001)	NDGT	1	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C	Internal olive glaze
(004001)	Red	2	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C	Internal glaze; One from dish with trailed white slip
(004001)	?	1	?	White body – no inclusions. Glossy black glaze

Context	Fabric	No.sh	Date	Comments
(007001)	S.Som/NDev	2	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C	1 x dish with internal glaze. Form Allan fig. 63.1. Spout. ?Allan Fig 66.4 – 18 <sup>th</sup> c
(008001)	Red	1	16 <sup>th</sup> C	Internal green glaze; greatly abraded; large jar. ?SSomerset
(008001)	S Som	3	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C	One has internal brown and white trailed slip decoration. Others internal glaze. All abraded
(018001)	SSom	5	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C	S Somerset ware; one has clear glaze and white slip, the remainder clear internal glaze. Dish - rim Allan Fig. 65 1B.
(024003)	Cream	1	18 <sup>th</sup> C	Creamware
(024003)	Malvern chase?	3	16 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> C	Very small fragments may all be part of same sherd
(024003)	Red	17	Post-medieval	May be South Somerset; no diagnostic features/surfaces survive. One base of small vessel; one has white slip
(024003)	TPW	1	L18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> C	Blue transfer
(024003)	Red	6	S Somerset	Clear glaze
(024003)	Slipware	1	18 <sup>th</sup> C	Brown glaze; white slip – manganese mottled glaze type

## 19 Appendix 6: Finds Assessment Report

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K.H. Crooks BA, Border Archaeology

### 19.1 Introduction

Five fragments of vessel glass (59g), a single clay tobacco pipe stem and a fragment of slate were recovered during an Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land West of Windmill Hill (Bryn Melin), Cowbridge. These were all of comparatively recent date.

### 19.2 Glass

From Trench 003 came a single fragment of bottle glass; it is scratched and damaged, presumably post-deposition, with the damage consistent with lying in plough soil or on a surface. The dark green colour suggests a date from the 18<sup>th</sup> Century onwards.

All remaining fragments of glass from the Site were from deposits associated with the collapsed wall 024003, from which came pottery of later 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> Century date. One of these was of aqua coloured glass which mainly dates from the 1850s to 1880s and up to the 1920s. It appears to be from the base of a rounded bottle. Also associated with the wall came a fragment probably from a beer or spirits bottle with the letters ARD and part of the words 'trade mark'. The use of 'trade mark' probably suggests a date from the 1870s onwards. This would concord with the two fragments of colourless glass from the same context, with colourless glass introduced at about this time.

### 19.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

A single clay tobacco pipe stem was found in the topsoil (003001) of Trench 003. The wide bore, of about 8/64" suggests that this is of an early, 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Century date.

### 19.4 The Slate

A single fragment of slate, probably from a roof, was also recovered from topsoil (003001) of Trench 003. As it was not recovered from a stratified deposit it may therefore be of recent date.

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## 20 Appendix 7: Metalwork Assessment Report – Forthcoming

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Document Title		Document Reference	
Archaeological Field Evaluation on behalf of Redrow Homes Ltd concerning Land West of Windmill Lane (Bryn Melin) Cowbridge Vale of Glamorgan.		BA2270WLC/REP	
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