



# Bro Tathan, Utilities and Service Installation, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan Evaluation Report

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**By:** Barry Cosham

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**Red River  
Archaeology**

**Bro Tathan, Utilities  
and Service Installation,  
St Athan,  
Vale of Glamorgan  
Archaeological Evaluation**

**Client** Welsh Government  
**Project Code** RR1085  
**Prepared By** Barry Cosham  
**Illustrated By** Matthew Smithson-Shaw

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## 1. SUMMARY

Red River Archaeology Ltd. were commissioned by Tetra Tech on behalf of Burroughs on behalf of the Welsh Government to carry out an archaeological evaluation in relation to the provision of below ground utilities around the Bro Tathan site within the Scheduled Monument of West Orchard Manor House (GM083), St. Athan, Vale of Glamorgan (NGR ST 00728 68134). The work was conducted between 31 January and 9 February 2024.

A single Trench c.164m in length, 1.8m in width with four small off-shoots to the west was excavated within the footprint of the proposed utility works.

Significant stone structural remains from two buildings were revealed at the southern end of the trench, including a previously unidentified building. These were part of the known medieval manorial complex and formed the southern and western ranges. One other smaller boundary wall was present and likely also dated to the medieval period. As part of the Scheduled Monument of West Orchard Manor House these remains are of National significance for their potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval secular architecture. A single modern rubbish pit and a natural outcrop/field boundary were also recorded in the north of the trench.

## CRYNODEB

Cafodd Red River Archaeology Ltd ei gomisiynu gan Tetra Tech ar ran Burroughs ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflawni gwerthusiad archaeolegol mewn perthynas â darparu cyfleustodau o dan y ddaear o gwmpas safle Bro Tathan o fewn Heneb Gofrestredig Maenordy West Orchard (GM083), Sain Tathan, Bro Morgannwg (NGR ST 00728 68134). Cynhaliwyd y gwaith rhwng 31 Ionawr a 9 Chwefror 2024.

Cafodd un ffos oddeutu 164m o hyd, 1.8m o led gyda phedair is-ffos i'r gorllewin eu cloddio o fewn ôl troed y gwaith cyfleustodau arfaethedig.

Datgelwyd gweddillion saerñiol sylweddol o garreg o ddau adeilad ar ben deheuol y ffos, gan gynnwys adeilad nad oedd wedi'i ddynodi'n flaenorol. Roedd y rhain yn rhan o gymhlyg hysbys maenordy'r oesoedd canol ac yn ffurfio'r rhesi deheuol a gorllewinol. Roedd un wal derfyn lai arall yn bresennol ac mae'n debygol eu bod nhw hefyd yn dyddio o'r oesoedd canol. Fel rhan o Heneb Gofrestredig Maenordy West Orchard, mae'r gweddillion hyn o arwyddocâd cenedlaethol oherwydd eu potensial i wella ein gwybodaeth am bensaerniaeth seciwlar canoloesol. Cofnodwyd un pydew sbwriel modern a charreg frig naturiol/terfyn cae yng ngogledd y ffos.

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## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation, conducted between 31 January and 9 February 2024 in relation to the provision of below ground utilities around Bro Tathan site, where those utilities intersect with the Scheduled Monument of West Orchard Manor House (GM083), St. Athan, Vale of Glamorgan (NGR ST 00728 68134) hereafter called the Site. Red River Archaeology were commissioned by Tetra Tech on behalf of Burroughs on behalf of the Welsh Government to carry out an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at the proposed site.

2.1.2 The archaeological works were monitored by by the Senior Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Cadw and representatives of Tetra Tech via a site meeting on 1 February 2024.

2.1.3 Red River Archaeology prepared a Method Statement for Archaeological Evaluation outlining a programme of archaeological trial trenching of the site (Red River Archaeology 2024a), in accordance with an Archaeological Specification for Archaeological evaluation and Earthwork Survey (Tetra Tech 2023). This was submitted to Cadw for comment and approval prior to works commencing.

2.1.4 The fieldwork followed the Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (CIfA 2023a), the Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (CIfA 2023b), the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage, 1991), and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England, 2015).

### 2.2 Site Location and Description

2.2.1 The site is located at Bro Tathan (the former RAF St Athan), specifically at West Orchard within Bro Tathan South. This area is designated as a Scheduled Monument (GM083) by Cadw, which measures approximately 1.12ha and is centred on OSGB NGR ST 00728 68134 ranging from approximately 34m above aOD to 41m aOD.

2.2.2 The local geology is Porthkerry Member - Limestone and mudstone, interbedded. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 201.3 and 190.8 million years ago during the Jurassic period (BGS 2023). There are no records of superficial geology at the Site.

2.2.3 The local soils are recorded as Soilscape 7; freely draining slightly acidic but base-rich soils (Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2023)

### 2.3 Archaeological Background

*Cadw Listing GM083*

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- 2.3.1 The monument comprises the remains of medieval manor house. It is situated in a field just east of RAF St. Athan and consists of a roughly rectangular area of turf covered banks and mounds. The ground is marshy to the east and north, where there is an area of old quarrying. In the north-east corner a spring wells up from under some masonry at the foot of a mound c. 1.8m high.
- 2.3.2 Along the north side is a discontinuous bank 6m wide, with an external height of 1.8m and an internal height of 1m. There are stones lying on the ground outside it. This bank turns southward at the west end rises and widens slightly to a mound with an external height of c.1m, which is the highest point of the site. East of it is a roughly rectangular area c. 9 x 4m of slightly lower level ground. East of this is another mound and more banks running east and south in curving lines. On the south side of the site are two mounds 1.5m high, with a 1m gap in between them. Further mounds and irregular banks lie to the east. Further north on the east side there are traces of a straight stone wall, with a gap where parallel banks run east - west for a short way. The turf covered banks and mounds are generally 0.5m - 1m high, with steepish sides, sometimes with stones visible in the sides.
- 2.3.3 The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval secular architecture. The monument is a well-preserved example of its type and forms an important element within the wider medieval context. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information in regard to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.
- 2.3.4 The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

#### *Wider Area*

- 2.3.5 No archaeological assets, monuments or find spots were located within the site. However, an extensive Bronze Age landscape is present to the northwest and a ploughed-out barrow to the northeast of site. Roman ditches, pits, postholes and burials thought to indicate possible settlement were present to the east of site, along with Iron Age roundhouses, structures and burials. Two Medieval Scheduled Monuments are located within 0.5km and 0.7km of the site, and archaeological work c.100m south identified a large number of human cremations. During the Second World War the site was part of RAF St. Athan.

## **2.4 Previous Archaeological Works in the Site**

- 2.4.1 A field survey of the area was undertaken in 1970 by DRB (PRN E000756) this survey is present in the *Medieval non-defensive secular monuments of Glamorgan* by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) (1982, 199-201). This survey noted the site is a complex earthwork with vestiges of walls that had been severally truncated by later

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quarrying and stone robbing. The survey indicated the manor was arranged around an irregular courtyard west of a marsh. Although called a castle there are no remains to suggest a defensive structure.

- 2.4.2 A large area of quarrying occupies the centre of the site in the area of the courtyard with building remains to the north and east. The eastern range consists of two separate buildings and is clearly defined. The northern range is a group of structures less clearly defined. The remains of a possible dovecot lies to the north of the area.
- 2.4.3 As part of the current phase of works a Level II earthwork survey was undertaken (Red River 2024b) which concluded: "In the main the earthworks of West Orchard Manor appear to be as depicted in the 1970 survey (RCAHMW 1982) albeit very overgrown at present. The drone survey picked up more ephemeral features than discernible with the naked eye under such conditions."



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### 3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to:

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- Establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- Provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered.
- Assess the findings with regard to the research objectives of the Archaeological Research Framework for Wales
- Determine the geological and soil formation at the site and establish the depths of topsoil.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.1.2 The results of the evaluation will be used to further assess the archaeological potential of the site and the predicted impact of the proposed development. This will in turn facilitate decisions on any need for further archaeological mitigation works.

#### 3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Method Statement (Red River Archaeology 2024a) produced in accordance with an Archaeological Specification for Archaeological evaluation and Earthwork Survey (Tetra Tech 2023) and agreed with Cadw. The trench follows the line of the utility installation trench which is c. 164m long and up to 2m wide, with four off-sets extending westwards measuring c.6m, 8.9m, 11m and 12.6m in length.

3.2.2 The evaluation trench was set out using a GPS with sub-50mm accuracy. The excavated evaluation trench limit of excavation, context edges, intervention locations and levels were also recorded and mapped using GPS.

3.2.3 All trenches were excavated by an eight-tonne rubber tracked 360-degree mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed grading bucket and excavated under constant archaeological supervision. Non-significant overburden was removed in shallow, even spits until either the undisturbed geological substrate was exposed or the top of the first significant archaeological

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horizon was reached. Thereafter, any identified deposits were cleaned and investigated by hand to define their extent, nature and form. All revealed archaeological features were cleaned by hand, no significant excavation was undertaken.

- 3.2.4 All information identified during the site works was recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient graphic record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features and deposits. Records were made of the contexts and features revealed as per the Method Statement. All spoil heaps were examined for finds.
- 3.2.5 All retained finds and archaeo-environmental samples were to be treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (English Heritage, 1995) and the UKIC's document *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990). All identified finds dated to the Post-medieval or Modern periods (Section 4.5) and were deemed to have negligible archaeological value and as such no finds were retained.
- 3.2.6 All identified deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recording to post-excavation. 2nd Edition* (English Heritage 2011). No deposits were identified during the evaluation that required sampling.
- 3.2.7 The results of the archaeological work as presented in this report will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017), current Historic England guidelines (English Heritage, 2008; Historic England, 2015), and comply with RCAHMW Guidelines for Wales (RCAHMW, 2015) and the ADS digital records ([archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice](http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice)).
- 3.2.8 The Archaeological Archives Forum standards (Brown, 2011) will also be adhered to in relation to the compilation and treatment of the archive.
- 3.2.9 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct (CIfA, 2022) and this will be adhered to in relation to the current project.
- 3.2.10 Digital archives will be submitted to RCAHMW while the physical site archive will ultimately be deposited with the National Museum, which will also include a copy of the report.
- 3.2.11 A copy of the final report will be submitted to the regional HER in accordance with the Welsh Archaeological Trusts Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (2022).

3.2.12 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by Red River Archaeology Ltd. at its Cardiff office and will ultimately be deposited with the National Museum of Wales, which will also include a copy of the report.

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## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1 Evaluation Results (Figures 2 to 4)

4.1.1 A single trench measuring c.164m long with four off-shoots was excavated. Two sets of stone structural remains and two separate boundary walls were identified along with a modern rubbish pit. The results of the evaluation are presented below. A summary of all contexts can be found in Appendix 2.

#### *Deposit Sequence*

4.1.2 The natural geological deposit (005) comprised mid brownish yellow silty clay with occasional outcroppings of the underlying bedrock. Above this was an interface/subsoil (004) comprising mid yellowish brown silty clay up to 0.1m thick. Above this was the topsoil (003) comprising mid brown silty clay up to 0.25m thick. In various places along the length of the trench a further two deposits were noted above the topsoil. Redeposited natural (002) comprising mid yellowish brown silty clay was up to 0.15m thick. Above this was the grass/sod layer (001) comprising dark brown silty clay up to 0.05m thick.

4.1.3 As noted within the earthwork survey (Red River 2024b) a trackway was present that truncated the building remains described below. In some cases, the level of the trackway was below the surviving masonry. It was also noted that there were possible cobbles within the trackway although it is unclear if they represent a medieval surface or are a deliberate part of the trackway construction.

### 4.2 Medieval

4.2.1 The following section describes the medieval structural remains in turn from the south to the north. No conclusive datable material of medieval date was recovered during the works however based on the type/style of construction these were most likely the wall/foundation remains which formed part of the medieval manorial complex.

4.2.2 Building wall/foundation [007] (Southern Range) located close to the southern edge of the proposed development area was orientated east-west. It comprised a single course of large (up to c.0.8m x 0.25m) unworked local stone blocks which were roughly bonded though no bonding material was present. This wall/foundation (Plate 03) was in relatively good condition, covered by a 0.1m to 0.15m thick soil layer, and measured approximately 1m wide and survived to a height of up to 0.2m.

4.2.3 Wall/foundation [007] was constructed atop an earthwork that, while largely a natural outcrop, appears to have been enhanced both raising the level and presumably forming a level and firm building platform. This build-up/levelling material (006) comprised small and medium angular

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stones in a matrix of mid brownish yellow silty clay that was not excavated. This deposit was present to varying degrees in the southern c. 36m of the Trench.

- 4.2.4 Building wall/foundation [008] located approximately 5.5m north of wall/foundation [007] was also orientated east-west. It comprised a single course of small to medium (up to c.0.3m in diameter) unworked local stone blocks, no bonding material was present. This wall/foundation was in very poor condition surviving as a rubble line only clearly visible in section (Plate 004, Figure 4.1). It was covered by a 0.05m thick soil covering and measured approximately 0.8m wide and survived to a height of up to 0.15m.
- 4.2.5 Walls/foundations [009], [010] and [011] comprised a single building (Western Range) and are described together. Portions of three sides of the structure (north, west and south) were exposed within the trench which was orientated north-south overall. It comprised a highly fragmentary discontinuous single course of unworked local stone blocks which were roughly coursed though no bonding material was present. By and large this wall/foundation was sat on the bedrock although in places patches of stoney deposit (006) were visible (Plates 05-07). This wall/foundation was in generally poor condition, covered by a 0.01m to 0.3m thick soil covering and measured approximately 1m wide and survived to a height of up to 0.15m (Figure 4.2).
- 4.2.6 Boundary wall/foundation [012] located approximately 75.5m north of structure 2 was orientated northwest-southeast. It comprised a single course of small to medium (up to c.0.2m in diameter) unworked local stone blocks, no bonding material was present. This wall/foundation was in very poor condition surviving as a rubble spread visible in the base of the trench (Plate 08). It was covered by a 0.3m thick soil covering and measured approximately 0.8m wide and survived to a height of up to 0.1m.

### 4.3 Modern

- 4.3.1 A single pit [013] was located 18m south of wall/foundation [012] which was sub-circular in shape and measured up to 1m in diameter. This pit was unexcavated though various modern plastic items could be seen in the fill (014) (Plate 09) which was essentially the same as the topsoil – mid brown silty clay.

### 4.4 Undated/natural

- 4.4.1 Towards the northern end of the Trench was an apparent earthwork, when stripped it became clear that it was largely part of the natural topography albeit slightly enhanced by a dump of stones. This feature (015) was irregular/linear in plan and comprised a stoney deposit in a matrix of mid brownish yellow silty clay and was sitting on outcropped bedrock. It measured approximately 1.1m in width and was up to one stone thick (c. 0.1m), rooting was evident throughout.

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## 4.5 Finds

### *Pottery (by David Gilbert)*

4.5.1 The pottery assemblage of 53 sherds was all recovered from the topsoil. It was cleaned and identified on site and returned to the topsoil during backfilling. The following fabric types (after Jarrett 2013) were noted:

BPT200: English Stoneware, 1700-1900+

BPT201: Red earthenware flowerpots, 1800+

BPT202a: Pearl ware, 1770+

BPT202b: Refined whiteware, 1800+

BPT278b: Transfer-printed whiteware, 1830+

BPT304e: Refined Red Earthenware, 1750+

BPT326: Creamware, 1760-1830

4.5.2 The pearlware, transfer-printed and plain whitewares are all tablewares, from plates and bowls. It appears to be an assemblage that is entirely domestic in character. The range is entirely post-medieval in date and common in the region. No material associated with the medieval manor was recovered. Pearlware (BPT202a) was produced in Staffordshire from c.1770, and in Bristol from c.1790 possibly at the Bristol Pottery. Refined whiteware was introduced in 1800, but more common in the Bristol area by c.1820 (*ibid.*) and the Llanelly Pottery from 1839 onwards (Hughes & Pugh 1990).

4.5.3 Also present in the topsoil were sherds of modern bathroom tile, salt-glazed drainpipes, and ceramic electricity insulators.

### *Glass (by David Gilbert)*

4.5.4 The glass assemblage of 17 sherds was all recovered from the topsoil. It was cleaned and identified on site; the majority were undiagnostic clear glass body sherds. Two sherds are from brown beer bottles. An aqua glass base of a jar was marked in the form of a capital M with two horizontal lines to either side, possibly 'FMF' in monogram (Moulded on base), a similar monogrammed jam jar held by the Victoria and Albert Museum (C.111-2011) is attributed to the Albion Bottle Company Ltd., England, ca. 1945 – 1950.

4.5.5 The following intact bottles were also noted:

- Clear glass medicine bottle, square profile base and body, 37x37mm and 115mm tall, the finish displays a neck ring and thread for a screw cap. The body is embossed with the letters 'D.D.D.' on one side, which refers to 'DeHaven's Dyspepsia Destroyer' dating the bottle to 1870-1900.

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- Clear glass milk bottle, round base 74mm in diameter, embossed on the neck 'Pasteurised Milk 1pt 568ml Bridgend Creamery'. The bottle is a slender neck type introduced in 1935 that was replaced in 1980 with the 'dumpy' style bottle.
  - Clear moulded glass perfume bottle. Oval base and body profile, 26x11mm and 50mm in height, the finish displays a neck ring and thread for a screw cap. The base has 'BOURJOIS' moulded on it. This company was founded in 1863 with perfumes introduced in 1924.
  - Clear third-of-a-pint glass milk bottle. Round base 66mm in diameter. Has the trace of labelling reading 'Gregory Farm D. Jenkins Flemingston'.
  - Green glass 'marasca' type moulded bottle. Square base and body profile, 39x39mm and 167mm tall, the finish displays a neck ring and thread for a screw cap.

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## 5. DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Reliability of Field Investigation

5.1.1 The evaluation was conducted in generally dry conditions with the trenches examined in diffuse lighting, as such potential archaeological remains were easy to identify when present. It is unlikely that any archaeological features were missed during the archaeological works.

### 5.2 Evaluation Objectives and Results

5.2.1 The archaeological works were able to determine that there are significant structural remains of probable medieval date present in the area of the proposed services trench.

### 5.3 Interpretation (Figures 5 and 6)

5.3.1 Significant upstanding archaeological remains were identified. Other features were also recorded, these are discussed by phase below.

#### *Medieval*

5.3.2 The remains of various walls were identified which can reasonably be divided into two separate buildings: the southern range and the western range. A further wall to the north was identified interpreted as the remains of boundary wall.

5.3.3 The southern range was identified as likely comprising wall [007] and wall [008]. The former wall was constructed in a way congruent with medieval building and had a width sufficient to potentially support a two-storey construction, however the remains of wall [008] were narrower, of rubble construction, and in poor condition. This range was shown on the RCAMHW 1970 survey, but there is a slight discrepancy in precise location and orientation of the range between the modern data and the historical survey.

5.3.4 The apparent difference in the construction and dimensions of walls [007] and [008] could indicate these belong to two different structures. The topography of the land here also slopes fairly sharply down to the north between the two walls which would not have given a level platform for building. It is possible therefore that the southern range might have extended south from wall [007] and occupied an area that is now largely outside the southern boundary of the scheduled area and within the wide roadside verge. Wall [008] could then represent a boundary wall within the complex. The results of the RCAHMW survey would suggest the southern range was located within the scheduled area, however the eastern extent of these earthworks was not highlighted in the drone survey and could not be discerned on the ground during the evaluation.

5.3.5 The western range comprised three sections of wall forming the western parts of three sides of a single building [009, 010, 011]. This building was likely constructed in the same manner as the southern range although was not as well preserved making accurate comparison difficult.



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Both buildings were comprised of walls that were approximately 1m wide at the base. It was possible to obtain an accurate measurement for the length of the western range; 19.9m north-south (external surface to external surface). The width remains unknown but was likely similar to the buildings comprising the eastern range as surveyed in 1970 and has been projected thus. The western range prior to this evaluation was not known to exist. It is poorly preserved and has been truncated significantly by the trackway which would have made identifying it via survey practically impossible.

- 5.3.6 Boundary wall [012] was distinct from the structural walls discussed above, being noticeably narrower (0.8m vs 1m) and of slighter construction. While undated like the structures, it seems probable it is from the medieval occupation of the site representing a boundary or internal division. It is not shown on the 1841 plan of St Athans parish, Glamorganshire, tithe map. The wall is not visible on the ground and does not appear to align with any mapped or surviving landscape features. Based on the thickness of the soil covering, it seems probable that this wall was fairly comprehensively robbed out at some point, as modern ploughing has not occurred.

*Modern*

- 5.3.7 Modern rubbish pit [013] contained plastic rubbish likely dating from the 1980s or later. Other than the surprise at the location of such a feature, distant as it was from the site access, this feature has no archaeological merit.
- 5.3.8 There was a very large quantity of Post-medieval and Modern finds within the soil covering the structures discussed above. A selection was cleaned and examined during the fieldwork, it was confirmed that no medieval material was present and was discarded during the backfilling.

*Undated/natural*

- 5.3.9 Natural outcrop/field boundary (015) was visible as an earthwork prior to excavation and appears to simply be where the underlying solid geology outcrops and had been slightly enhanced, probably via field clearance of surface stones. Part of this earthwork outside the potential development area was topped with a mature hawthorn/blackthorn hedge/tree line, and presumably functioned as a field boundary in the past.

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## 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

### 6.1 Potential Archaeological Resource and Significance

- 6.1.1 The results of the evaluation demonstrate that there are significant archaeological remains within the proposed development area. These were very concentrated towards the southern part of the Site with the northern section also retaining one probable medieval boundary wall.
- 6.1.2 These results have the potential to contribute to the corpus of knowledge on medieval non-defended sites of high status which has been identified by the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales as having very little new work undertaken (Davidson *et al.*, 2017). As these remains are within the bounds of a known Scheduled Monument (GM083) they are of National significance for their potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval secular architecture.
- 6.1.3 Any development works will have a serious impact on the survival of the monuments remains, some of which are already very poorly preserved.

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### Web Sources

British Geological Survey (BGS)

[https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?\\_ga=2.59558701.1824075151.1665495648-560036265.1665495648](https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.59558701.1824075151.1665495648-560036265.1665495648)  
(accessed 29/01/2024)

Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute

<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> (accessed 29/01/2024)

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## APPENDIX 1      ARCHIVE STATEMENT

The site archive is currently comprised of the following materials:

Item	Quantity
Context data	15 Context record sheets (A4)
GPS Plans	Digital data
Site Drawings	2 Sections on 1 x A4 sheets
Digital Photographs	69 Images
Registers (Context, finds, drawing, photo)	3 Photo registers 2 Drawing registers

The archive material is contained within one box.

The archive is currently stored by Red River Archaeology Ltd. at their Cardiff Office, Unit K7 Capital Business Park, The Levels, Cardiff, CF3 2PU

## APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT DATA

Context no.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m.)	Width (m.)	Depth (m.)	Description	Interpretation
001	Deposit	-	-	-	-	≤0.05	Grass/Sod/Organic material. Dark brownish silty clay. Top layer of sod/grass.	Sod
002	Deposit	-	-	-	-	≤0.15	Redeposited Material. Mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent natural stone inclusions. Likely the result of the construction of the airfield and associated structures.	Redeposited Material
003	Deposit	-	-	-	-	≤0.25	Mid brownish silty clay, Common natural stone inclusions covering earthworks. Field appears to have been under pasture for a long time as no indication of modern ploughing.	Topsoil
004	Deposit	-	-	-	-	~0.10	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Likely not a true subsoil but an interface between topsoil and natural.	Subsoil
005	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Mid brownish yellow silty clay, occasional bedrock outcropping within the excavated area.	Natural
006	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Mix of small/medium angular stones in a matrix of mid brownish yellow silty clay. Not excavated. Likely used to build up the ground levels.	Levelling Deposit
007	Masonry	-	-	1.00+	~1.00	≤0.20	Wall in a E/W orientation. Local stone in mostly large blocks, unworked, one course. Likely wall foundation. No bonding material. Likely the base of a large wall that formed part of a substantial building.	Building Wall
008	Masonry	-	-	1.00+	~0.80	0.15	Wall in a E/W orientation. Local stone, small to medium sized stones ≤0.3m. No coursing/bonding visible. Likely foundational. Likely formed part of a boundary wall rather than part of a structure.	Building Wall
009	Masonry	-	-	1.00+	~1.00	0.15	E/W turning to N/S. Local stone, mixed sized up to 0.3m visible. Unworked with only the remains of one coursing. Likely to be part of a Wall foundation. Same as [010] + [011].	Building Wall
010	Masonry	-	-	1.00+	~1.00	0.10	N/S orientation. Local stone, mixed sizing up to 0.3m. Unworked stone with only one course visible. No bonding material present. Likely part of a wall foundation. Same as [009] + [011].	Building Wall

Context no.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m.)	Width (m.)	Depth (m.)	Description	Interpretation
011	Masonry	-	-	1.00+	~1.00	0.15	N/S to E/W orientation. Local stone, mixed sizes up to 0.3m. Unworked with only one coursing visible. No bonding material present. Likely to be a wall foundation.	Building Wall
012	Masonry	-	-	1.00+	0.80	0.10	NW/SE orientation. Local stone, mixed sizes up to 0.2m. Unworked, only one course visible. Likely part of a boundary wall with no bonding material present.	Boundary Wall
013	Cut	-	014	1.00	0.90	-	Ovoid in plan, unexcavated. A modern dump, likely 1970s onwards.	Modern Pit
014	Fill	013	-	1.00	0.90	-	Ovoid in plan, unexcavated. A modern dump, likely 1970s onwards.	Modern Pit Fill
015	Deposit	-	-	1.00+	1.10	-	Irregular linear mid yellowish brown silty clay, friable compaction with occasional rooting and frequent stone inclusions. Likely a strong natural sedimentation rather than any deliberate deposition.	Natural deposit