
Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey: Final report

March 2001

A report for Cadw
by Edith Evans BA PhD MIFA



The enclosure at Stoop Hill from the air © John Sorrell, reproduced with permission

GGAT report no. 2001/023
Project no. GGAT 63

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Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by E M Evans BA PhD MIFA, (Projects Manager, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust). Illustrations were prepared by Paul Jones and Adam Yates. Assistance with fieldwork was provided by Shanon Deal, Natalie Swords and Adam Yates. Neil Maylan provided information on development control issues, and brought a number of sites to the author's attention.

The author is grateful to Steve Clarke (Monmouth Archaeological Society), Evan Chapman (NMGW), Toby Driver (RCAHMW), Nick Glanville (RCAHMW), Enid Hopkins (Central Register of Air Photography for Wales), Chris Hurley, Hilary Malaws (NMR), Geoff Mein (Trostre Excavation Group), Terry Robbins (Kenfig Society), Felicity Taylor (Monmouth Archaeological Society and Chepstow Archaeological Society), John Sorrell, and Bob Trett (Newport Museum) for their assistance. Thanks are also due to Rick Turner of Cadw, who drew up the brief for the project, and provided much encouragement.

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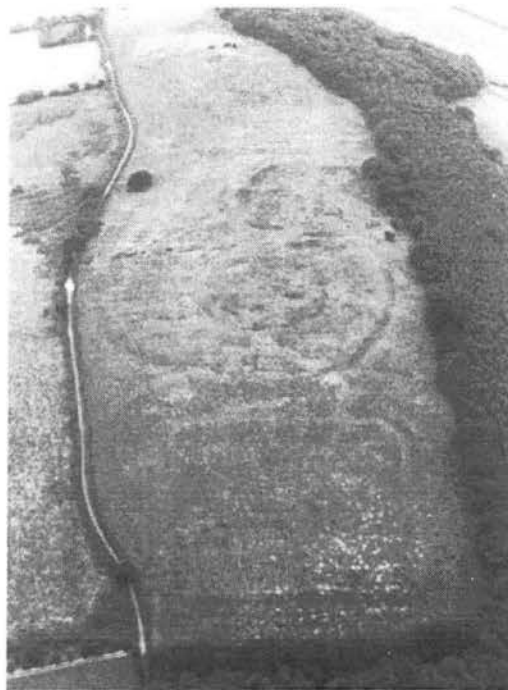


Plate 1: Unexcavated earthworks at Pen-toppen-ash: the square enclosure (foreground) has previously been interpreted as a Roman fortlet, but the form is now known to be typical of late prehistoric/romano-british settlement in this area

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INTRODUCTION

The Romano-British Southeast Wales Lowland Settlement Survey (henceforth RBSEWLSS) was commissioned by Cadw to review the evidence for settlement in the Roman period in southeast Wales. As the driving force for the work was the increase on pressure for development land along the M4 corridor, the northern limit to the greater part of the area in Gwent is an artificial one, approximately 10km north of the motorway, defined for ease of searching map-based sources as the boundary between grid squares SN/SO and SS/ST. From Newport eastwards, the northern limit is the edge of the coalfield, though the area to the south of Caerphilly and the mouth of the Rhymney valley have been included since they partake more of the nature of the lowland area rather than the uplands. The western limit has been set at SS76E, where the coalfield approaches the sea.

The aim of the survey was a greater understanding of patterns of settlement, as it was felt that this would provide a valuable tool to assist the planning process in ensuring that sites of the Roman period did not appear unexpectedly during development.

Previous work in the area

Whilst the archaeology of the legionary fortress of Caerleon and the *civitas* capital of Caerwent have been relatively well studied, that of the surrounding countryside in the Roman period is virtually unknown. It is certain that there must have been a reasonably flourishing rural economy, revenues from which will have been required to maintain the members of the *ordo* which is recorded at Caerwent (RIB 311). It is true that at least some of the surrounding area seems to have been farmed from establishments inside the walls for at least part of the town's history (Brewer 1993, 58), but for logistical reason this cannot have been more than a fraction of the tribal area (that within easy reach of the town). Two villas close to the town itself (Five Lanes and Chapel Tump/Whitewell Brake) have been known since the 19th century, together with a couple of rather enigmatic high status sites (Portskewett Hill and Wyndcliff) a little further east. That more such sites are not known is reflection on the low levels of investigation which have been carried in southeast Wales generally. The situation in Glamorgan as known in the mid 1970s is presented in RCAHMW 1976b on their fig 46 and in the accompanying gazetteer. Compared with twenty military sites known at the time, there are only thirteen civilian sites, seven classed as villas and six of lesser status, and most of these were discovered by the efforts of the Barry and Vale Archaeological Group who were operating in the southeast part of the Vale of Glamorgan. No such plan or gazetteer was ever produced for Gwent, but the level of knowledge was similar. Comparison with other *civitates* in the eastern half of lowland Britain, as presented at around the same date in the *People of Roman Britain* series is instructive. The density of villas and other rural settlements shown for the Trinovantes (Dunnnett 1975, 95 fig 25, 108 fig 29) or villas and small towns/villages for the Coritani (Todd, 1973, 79 fig 17) is many times greater than that for the Silures.

The next review of the area was carried out some ten years later by Robinson (1988). The plan which he produced (Robinson 1988, viii fig 1B) to go with his short study showed twenty-two farmsteads, six villas, four probable villas and six industrial sites in Glamorgan, besides definite or possible 'small towns' at Cowbridge, Cardiff and Kenfig; together with six farmsteads, three possible villas and four industrial sites in southern Gwent. Whilst it would be possible to question some of Robinson's attributions, the criteria for which were not as stringent as those imposed by RCAHMW, the map does show a real increase in the number of sites known. This was a reflection of the amount of fieldwork carried out the period between the two publications, and of the extent to which increasing archaeological involvement in the development process had led to the recording of sites before their destruction.

One of the initiatives carried out the second half of the 1970s was the Marginal Land Survey. This was an attempt to visit all fields that had been brought into cultivation during the intensification of farming in the 1960s in three separate areas, Gower, the Vale of Glamorgan, and Gwent. Few resources were however available for this initiative, each of the areas being the responsibility of a single field officer who worked on an opportunistic basis, walking fields as they were seen to be ploughed; the methodology employed was to walk round the edge of each field and along diagonals and quarter lines, and only to walk transects if finds were noted from the edges or diagonals or there was other obvious evidence for occupation. Although the project led to the identification from finds scatters of a significant number of

new sites, it was notable that the majority of these sites were prehistoric; only one new definite Roman settlement site was found in the Vale, that at New Mill Farm Monknash, most of the others being merely scatters of abraded pottery. It is therefore possible that Roman settlement patterns may be masked by more recent farmsteads and settlements.

The Eastern Vale Survey, carried out as an ancillary to excavations at Cosmeston Medieval Village, concentrated mainly on elucidating the topography in the medieval period of the parishes surrounding Cosmeston, but it produced one major result pertinent to the Roman period, a resurvey and a suggested redating to the Roman period of the settlement/enclosure earthwork site of Ysguborgoch Farm, which had been published as medieval in the early 1980s by RCAHMW (1982, 62-3). This survey concentrated mainly on the study of earthworks, and artefact collection played little part in the programme of work.

Whilst such fieldwork provided a welcome boost to the numbers of sites known, it was carried out with very limited resources, and in many parts of the survey area the known pattern of Roman settlement has been dependent upon the reporting of chance finds made over the last 150 years. Work carried out over the last twenty years elsewhere in Roman Britain has highlighted the inadequacy of any attempt to understand Roman settlement patterns without intensive fieldwork. The results of an entirely literature-based survey are, as Hall (1982, 349) points out, highly misleading, and the result of including sites where 'no indication of occupation extent is given, grid references are wrong, and some [which] appear to be complete fabrications' is that 'uncritical information gains an unwarranted respectability and clouds the academic argument for years to come'.

Methodology

The main work of the project was carried out over two years. In Year 1, work was almost entirely desk-based, and consisted of the compilation of a database, categorisation and mapping of sites, followed by an attempt to model the Romano-British settlement in order to project the likely position of undiscovered sites. Following on from this, Year 2 comprised an in-depth fieldwork-based study of a selected area, and of a small number of what appeared to be important and relatively well-preserved sites. Reporting was carried out in Year 3.

THE DESK-BASED SURVEY

The main product of this phase of the survey was designed to be a database incorporating all known Roman sites in the area, and a series of maps on which these would be marked. During the course of the work, other information, such as geology, soils, aspect and water supply would be added.

The database

The database structure is a development of the standard SMR structure. Not all of the fields of the latter were found to be appropriate; in this case the field was left in the structure, to ensure compatibility when the results were transferred back to the SMR. A full list and description of fields can be found in Appendix 9.

Sources of data

The following sources of data were searched:

1. County SMRs
2. NMR
3. NMGW
4. Newport Museum

5. Monmouthshire Museum Service
6. Local archaeological groups
7. Book of Llandaff
8. Air photographs
9. Other sources

1. County SMR

The initial stage was to download data on all sites on the SMR described as Roman (as first or subsequent period category), and to use this as the basis for a new database. Following the discovery that some sites known to have produced Roman material had not been included under these criteria, sites defined as multiperiod were also examined and any missing Roman material was added. It was then decided to establish an additional table, consisting of undated enclosure and enclosures of late prehistoric form, since where such sites have been excavated, occupation can usually be shown to continue into the Roman period. A third table was subsequently added to the database to contain all sites recognised during the course of the survey from air photographs as possibly being Roman, but where definite proof of date in the form of artefacts was lacking.

One of the objects of the present survey was to evaluate the reliability of the information held on the four county SMRs within whose areas the study area lay, and to upgrade it where necessary. Following the downloading of data to form a new database, this was refined by the following processes:

- a) Checking to eliminate duplicate entries and simplify multiple entries for large sites;
- b) Comparing database entry with material contained in further information file, incorporating results of this review (or provision where necessary) of entries under site description field;
- c) Expansion of entries under site description field in the light of more recent information.

2. NMR and RCAHMW

Given the current arrangements for the exchange of basic data under ENDEX, it was not envisaged that the NMR would contain any significant number of new sites, but the further information files were searched for additional material. This process did not add significantly to the amount of information held. However, RCAHMW's Air Survey Officer was able to provide a number of new sites probably or possibly of Roman date discovered as part of RCAHMW's programme of examination and plotting of archive photographs, as well as information gathered as part of their own flying programme.

3. NMGW

The NMGW in Cardiff holds information on the findspots of acquisitions and objects brought in for identification, held in the form of written records and as annotations to 1:10,000 maps. Both types of information were searched, resulting in the addition of 52 new findspots to the record.

4. Newport Museum

Newport Museum holds information on a computer database of acquisitions and objects brought in for identification. A copy of this was supplied, containing all new objects noted since the last exchange of data between the Trust and the Museum: eleven new entries were added. Information relates to sites from various areas of Gwent, especially the eastern area, and the southern fringe on and immediately behind the Levels.

5. Monmouthshire Museums Service

The only museum to hold data relevant to the project was Chepstow Museum. However, owing to pressure of work the curator was not able to supply the data within the timescale of the project.

6. Local archaeological groups

Members of Chepstow, Kenfig, Monmouth and Trostrey archaeological groups were contacted, and provided information relating to their areas.

7. Book of Llandaff

Davies suggested in 1979 that there is circumstantial evidence to suggest that late Roman landholdings may be represented by those Llandaff estates for which there are charters of and before the 8th century. The boundaries of those charters of this date within the study area were therefore examined and as far as possible plotted onto maps. This information has been used to evaluate data from known Roman sites (Appendix 7).

8. Air photographs

The primary collection of air photographs covering the area is that held by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales. Another collection is held by RCAHMW; and a small collection, generated by previous work on the SAM monitoring programme, is held by GGAT. The RCAHMW collection was not accessed separately, but information was sought from the Air Survey Officer (see above). In addition, John Sorrell kindly lent prints of photographs from his own air survey collection showing cropmarks of the Five Lanes and Wyndcliff villas and two new sections of the main east-west Roman road west of Chepstow.

A selection of areas was made, designed to cover all the significant areas of stray finds noted in the SMR and from museum records. An additional area was chosen to cover part of the Usk Valley, where very few sites were recorded on the SMR but where it had been suggested that it was likely that there had been extensive hilltop settlement (Mein 1986, 6). All the areas were larger than those normally dealt with by the Central Register, some of them being at least 20 km². For this reason, although it had originally been intended that all the air photograph work should be done at an early stage in the project, some areas were deferred until the second year of the project, to avoid overloading the Central Register. Further details of the air photograph search can be found in Appendix 4.

9. Other sources

A variety of other sources were examined. For the most part, these consisted of reports, mainly deriving from investigations in advance of development proposals, which had entered the SMR library, but from which data had not yet been added to the SMR database. Information generated by colleagues from other projects being carried out at the same time was also added.

Categorisation of PRNs

The primary categorisation was into definitely Roman, and possibly Roman. In the case of definite occupation sites, the category 'definitely Roman' means that there is clear evidence that the site was occupied during the Roman period. In the case of PRNs which consist of finds only, or where finds are known from a site where known structures are from

other periods, this category only means that the find itself is definitely Roman. Since the project was not intended to re-examine finds physically, all descriptions as finds on the SMR as Roman have been taken at face value.

Initially it was believed that PRNs of this nature could signify three possible different situations:

- a) There is a Roman site on the spot or in the immediate vicinity
- b) The find arrived on the site as a result of rubbish disposal strategies, such as the manuring of arable fields (particularly in the case of abraded pottery)
- c) The find was transported to the site at a later period (examples are the attested transport for unknown purposes of Roman pottery at Early Christian sites, the reuse of building material exemplified especially by tile, and the loss of antiquarian collections particularly coins)

However, following the detailed fieldwork survey of Year 2, it seems unlikely that there was any significant effect on artefact dispersal from manuring (see Evans 2001, 16)

The 'possibly Roman' category consists mainly of enclosures and field-systems of a type known to have been used or reused in the Roman period, but where clear dating evidence is lacking. All sites identified from air photographs during the course of the survey have been placed in this category. Other earthwork sites are known where, in the absence of finds, there is room for disagreement as to the period in which they were occupied. One such is Ysguborgoch Farm (PRN 846s; Plate 15). This was published by RCAHMW (1982, 62-3) as a medieval field system and huts. However during the East Vale Survey, it was discovered that a settlement in this location did not fit within the medieval tenorial pattern known for this area, and reconsideration of the earthworks suggested that the field system was also anomalous for the medieval period and at least one round hut platform could be recognised (pers com R Newman). Other unexcavated earthwork settlement sites which have been suggested as either medieval or Romano-British on the ground of form, but for which finds confirming a date are absent, are Corntown Farm 2 (PRN 871m), Llandow (PRN 429m), Bishton Church West (PRN 6258g), and a number of field systems (see below, p33)

There are other problems in categorising sites where so few have been excavated. Categorisation is inevitably affected by the prevailing theoretical framework. For instance, the standard interpretation of the rectangular enclosure at Coedy-caerau/Pen-toppen Ash (PRN 416g, MM042) is as a military site; it was first published in any detail by St Joseph (1961, 125-6), who described it as:

'a square earthwork occupies the crest of the ridge (ST379917)...the earthwork is fairly well preserved: a rampart upwards of 20ft wide, and at best 4ft high, can be traced for the whole circuit, with, in places, an accompanying ditch. The earthwork measure 340 ft from NW to SE by 325ft, over the rampart crests. A gate occurs some 8ft from the mid-point of the NW front, and there is probably also a central, SW gate. The character of the work and its plan leave the identification as a Roman fort in little doubt.'

St Joseph does not accompany this description with any of the photographs which he took; but examination of photographs taken on other occasions (Plate 1) shows that this earthwork is enclosed within a second, smaller bank of less regular form, and there seems to be no other record of the NW gateway. Whilst Jarrett (1969, 81) suggests use as a signal station, the site is far larger than would be expected for this purpose and the site can no longer be assumed to be military in the absence of any positive evidence (Manning 1981, 41). An alternative explanation is as what RCAHMW describes as 'multivallate enclosures with wide-spaced ramparts on inland sites' (RCAHMW, 1976, 14-15), and assigns to the Iron Age. The site at Pen-Toppen Ash may, if the outer rampart originally enclosed the inner one on all sides, have been in the class of concentric enclosures, within whose range of size and shape it falls, and with which it shares its siting on permeable soils. Whether or not occupation continued into the Roman period is uncertain, in the absence of any known Roman finds from the site, which is under pasture.

It is clear, therefore, that in the absence of evidence from excavation or geophysics sites will be classified according to currently prevailing beliefs about the nature and date-range of similar examples. In the case of Pen-toppen Ash it was assumed in the early 1960s that a rectilinear earthwork enclosure was the hallmark of the Roman military site and the interpretation was made in accordance with this understanding. Another possible example is the rectangular bivallate enclosure of Pen-llwyn-fawr, Pontllanfraith (PRN 1989g, SAM MM96) which lies outside the survey area; this has also been scheduled as a Roman fort, though the single piece of evidence for this is the form; the rotary quern which has been adduced as evidence for Roman date can no longer be regarded as definitive since this type is now to have originated in the Iron Age (pers comm J Parkhouse).

The secondary categorisation was into activity represented by the individual sites. Thirteen types of activity were noted:

- Military
- Infrastructure
- Maritime/waterfront
- Religious
- Rural settlement (*Figure 2*)
- Settlement with urban characteristics (*Figure 2*)
- Funerary (*Figure 3*)
- Agricultural (*Figure 4*)
- Industrial (*Figure 5*)
- Find of coins only (*Figure 6*)
- Find of jewellery only (*Figure 7*)
- Find of inscribed or sculptured stone only (*Figure 8*)
- Other sites known from finds only (*Figure 9*)

in addition there was a fourteenth category for settlements with high-status attributes (wall-plaster, tessellated pavements, hypocausts), but this was used in addition to categorisation as settlement or religious site.

Three fields were allowed for allocation of category on the database, to permit multiple or alternative uses to be registered; as for example the Arthur John Car Park site in Cowbridge (PRN 01586S), where the site was used first for a building with military connections (military), and the later use included burials (funerary) and corn dryers (?agricultural), or Portskewett Hill (PRN 00495g), which may be either a temple (religious) or a villa (rural settlement). These fields were labelled Category 1, Category 2 and Category 3. Grading was either used to describe successive chronological phases, where known, or (more usually) to list possible activity in descending order of probability.

Mapping and inclusion of additional data

Following the checking of the SMR data, the sites were plotted onto maps, using different colour codes to identify the different categories of activity (normally only Category 1 activities were coded). At this stage the Landranger series of maps (1:50,000) and 1:10,000 quartersheets were used as a base, the former to look at distribution over a large area, and the latter to study the immediate topographical setting of the individual sites. As further data was amassed through stages 1-9 detailed above, the new sites were added to the maps. Subsequently it was decided to plot all sites onto a series of 1:25,000 maps (Pathfinder/Outdoor Leisure/Explorer). This scale is sufficiently large to provide the necessary topographic detail, both permanent (contours, water) and modern identifiers (field boundaries etc) whilst at the same time being small enough for settlement patterns to be seen. These maps were then compared with geological and soil maps, and from the map information, details were added to the database indicating for each site its topographic position, height OD, nearest apparent water supply (as at present), geology, and its soil association as described in Rudeforth *et al* (1984). Other details added to the database were the size and shape of any buildings or enclosures, to allow comparisons to be made between sites.

Modelling

Figure 1

The purpose of this part of the project was to try to identify from the known sites patterns of settlement which could then be extrapolated to suggest the position of sites as yet undiscovered. From study of the maps, it was noted that settlement patterns differed from one part of the study area to the other, and it was therefore decided to divide it into a series of character areas, which it was hoped were sufficiently homogeneous to enable such extrapolation to be carried out. Using a combination of topography, geology and soils, the study area was divided into ten character areas:

1. Severn Levels/fen edge
2. Gwent Iscoed

3. River Usk/Afon Lwyd Valley
4. Wentwood
5. Cardiff/Pontypool
6. Border Vale
7. Vale of Glamorgan
8. Area west of Ewenny River and south of Cefn Cribwr/Cefn Hirgoed, excluding besanded areas
9. Cefn Bryn - Cefn Hirgoed and area to north as far as foot of Uplands proper
10. Kenfig Burrows and Methyr Mawr Warren

A characterisation of these areas can be found in Appendix 3. A certain amount of variation is visible within individual areas; for example in Area 7, the topography to the east of the River Thaw includes a large number of deeply incutting steep-sided cwms, along whose lips the settlements tend to cluster, whereas to the west of the river the cwms are much shorter and the opportunities for this location to be exploited are less. However it was decided that too much subdivision would be counter-productive, in that there would be too few known sites in each area.

The results of this exercise were not particularly promising over most of the character areas. The problem lies in the fact that in all except two of the areas there are too few known sites to be able to assess what constitutes a 'typical' position for any particular type of site. Although some of the areas which appear to be blank are those of less tractable soils, enough work has been done on similar areas in other parts of the country to show that there is no reason to suppose that these areas would not have been occupied during the Roman period. The main exceptions to this discouraging picture were Area 1 and Area 7 (particularly east of the River Thaw) where it is possible to point to favoured locations. It should be borne in mind however that the projections offered based on most favoured locations do not necessarily represent the whole picture in any one section; land tenure patterns can force the disadvantaged into making use of situations which are far from ideal, particularly if population densities are high.

The archaeological literature also contains numerous examples of other types of modelling system. Although these have generally lost favour since they first began to be used in the 1960s, it was agreed that they should be considered in the context of the present study. A clear exposition of the requisites for such systems to work is provided by Clarke (1968, 503-11). The first example which he cites is a system based on attempting to characterise settlements by identifying their territories. In order to know what sort of territory is likely to have been attached to each settlement, it is necessary to have some idea of the distribution and siting of the resources that it wished to exploit (Clarke 1968, 505). In order to arrive at some idea of what these resources are, it is necessary to have a sufficient density of sites to make it likely that a significant number had common boundaries, and thus to be able to determine both the range of ecological niches which the typical territory contained within its boundaries, and its typical size. Even in areas where there are dense clusters of known settlements, their distribution is such that, whilst their relative placement can be determined in some dimensions, the evidence is lacking to determine how they were related in the others. Taking as an example the cwms of the tributaries of the River Thaw near its mouth, there is apparently a dense band of settlements along their lips, known mainly from air photography, and presumably exploiting both the ready availability of water at the bottom of the cwms and the more level areas of good arable soil in their hinterland (as well as a hypothetical area of woodland on the sides of the cwm, if the land utilisation was similar to what it is today). However, because only sporadic settlement was known away from the cwms, it was not possible to determine whether all settlements had access to this range of resources, or whether there were some settlements specialising in exploiting this interface and also a different type of settlement away from cwms, exploiting a different range of resources; it was also not possible to determine, in the absence of finds assemblages from these settlements, to know how many are likely to have been inhabited at any one time, which would have implication for the area of land available for each.

Systems of modelling on a more mechanical basis were also considered, in particular Thiessen polygons (Clarke 1968, 507). There are similar problems encountered in using such systems since they again rely on a reasonably close distribution of sites to work. It was felt that attempting to draw Thiessen polygons on the sites known from the survey would result in the creation of unnaturally large 'territories' in the main, interspersed with a few areas where settlements clustered thickly (and again where there would be no evidence that all were occupied contemporaneously).

THE DETAILED STUDIES (YEAR 2)

Detailed study of a limited area

One of the needs identified at the end of the Year 1 was for detailed field survey on a limited area in order to determine patterns of land use which could then be used to predict where sites were likely to be found. Given the considerable variation between character areas, it was recognised that the results of such a survey would not necessarily be directly transferable to all. However, it was considered that there was enough common ground that such a study would increase our understanding of settlement patterns not only for the character area chosen, but also if to a lesser extent over southeast Wales as a whole.

The character areas were accordingly examined to determine which ones were most suitable for detailed survey. One of the main requirements was for a certain baseline of pre-existing data. On this score only two of the character areas were deemed to qualify. These were Area 1, the Severn Levels and fen edge, and Area 7, the Vale of Glamorgan. The second requirement was that the land use should be such that a programme of fieldwalking would be likely to produce useful results. In Area 1, an extensive study of the inter-tidal zone had already been carried out (Bell *et al* 2000), but inland the geomorphological history and current agricultural regime over most of the area are such that much of the Roman ground surface can be assumed to have been masked by estuarine deposits, which are now in use as permanent pasture. It is therefore unlikely that significant information will be gained from fieldwalking. This has resulted in a distortion of our understanding of the archaeology, with the more marginal land at the sea's edge probably assuming an importance proportionally greater than its real place in the area's economy and ecology. Only extensive excavation further inland, as at Nash (Beasley 1998) can help to redress the balance.

In Area 7, on the other hand, although there are significant areas of pasture, arable cultivation is also practised, making this area suitable for fieldwalking with the purpose of artefact collection. It was therefore decided that the detailed survey would take place in the Vale. The remaining criterion was the project funding criterion that the area should be under medium- to long-term threat of development. Combining this requirement with the best-recorded areas of the Vale resulted in the selection of the area around Cardiff International Airport, the historic parishes of Penmark and Porthkerry for the detailed survey. The results are reported in full in Evans 2001, but the information and understanding gained from the work have also been incorporated in this report.

Surveys of individual sites

Nine individual sites were selected as suitable for further work (Table 1). All had produced significant evidence of Roman occupation and were judged likely to repay further investigation.

Given the limitations to funding, it was not possible to examine all in the same detail. In the event, Ifton Manor and Llanfrynach were set aside, on the grounds that work in connection with the planning process would be likely to bring more information on them. At Croes-carn-einion, it was considered that the data provided by the air photograph, together with a field visit, provided sufficient information to establish the character and extent of the site (see Appendix 5, p115). The same was true of Five Lanes, where a proposed plan of excavation to test the chronological development of the complex, fell through. At the remaining five sites, geophysical work was carried out, the results of which are reported in Appendix 6. A sixth site, Glebe Farm at Porthkerry, was also tested by geophysics as part of the detailed area survey, and the results are also reported in Appendix 6.

A tenth site, Ysguborgoch (PRN 00846s), was added to this group, when examination of the Eastern Vale Survey archive established that there was already a body of unpublished material relating to this site which deserved dissemination.

Table 1: Sites selected for detailed study

Site name	PRN	Grid ref	Area no.	Evidence for settlement	Type	Previous fieldwork
Croes-carn einion, Basseleg	6176g	ST257864	5	Identified by RCAHMW from air photographs. Appears to be two buildings, one aisled and one of winged corridor type. May be situated within an enclosure now marked only by field bank (PRN41g).	Villa	No follow-up work to initial identification
Five Lanes	983g	ST44609100	2	OS fieldworkers in 1950s noted building materials but no datable finds. New AP shows winged corridor building, at least one other building, and possibly associated field system	Villa	No investigation known since 1950s OS field visit
Ifton Manor	6142g	ST46508795	1	Planning permission is being sought for a development in an area on the fringe of this site; a programme of archaeological work on site has been agreed by LPA	Rural settlement, possibly villa; type, extent and date-range have yet to be established	Trial excavation on what appears to be fringes of settlement
Llanbethery	355s	ST03557023	7	Sites of possibly two buildings identified; building material and 2nd-4th century pottery (see RCAHMW 1976b, 114).	?Villa	Small trial excavation produced rubble and 'occupation soil' along with Roman pottery and tile, but not the structural remains which must exist here.
Llanfrynach	313s	SS98037465	7	Site adjacent to east of church (also includes extension in field to south visible on APs)	Appears to be low status rural settlement, but potentially important by reason of association with early church site, and possibly with early field system	SMR records field walking only. Examination of AP held by Central Registry indicates structures in field to south of main site, but nothing visible on field to east of church
Llanmihangel (Pen-y-bryn Farm)	312s	SS98407114	7	Known from scatter of building material and 2nd-4th century pottery; mound visible on surface (see RCAHMW 1976b, 120).	Rural settlement, possibly villa; type, extent and date-range have yet to be established	SMR records field walking only. Examination of AP held by Central Registry failed to reveal any structures

Lower Machen	23g, 24g, 2139g, 4386g	ST228877	5	Deposits containing floors and walls associated with Roman finds (including carved stone) and metalworking debris recorded during ground disturbance for road widening and associated services on A468 bypassing village and immediately to its east. Metal detector finds from fields to south of road.	Industrial, and possibly a fort; extent and date-range have yet to be established other possibility	Salvage recording in 1930s only
Monknash (New Mill Farm)	763m	SS91156980	7	Known from fieldwalking. Building material indicates at least two buildings; 2nd-3rd century pottery, metal detector finds	Probably villa	Limited fieldwalking during Marginal Land Survey in mid 1970s. No further work done.
Wyndcliff, Porthcasseg	6146g	ST52799763	3	Part of a bronze statue has been found; site possibly same as Wyndcliff (764g), from where structural remains were reported in 19th century; new air photograph suggested villa	High-status site; interpreted as religious site, but air photograph evidence favours villa	None

THE SITES

As described above, each site was categorised in the database under up to three different types of activity drawn from a possible list of thirteen. This was simplified for the final analysis by conflating the two different settlement types (rural and urban) and by categorising sites where there were only finds and no structures as 'not known'. Discussion here is therefore arranged under eight headings:

- Agricultural
- Funerary
- Industrial
- Infrastructure
- Maritime/waterfront
- Military
- Religious
- Settlement

Settlement forms the basis of this report, and will therefore be discussed at length, together with the funerary remains presumed to have originally been associated with settlements, and the evidence for the agriculture and industry which will have formed their economic base. Military sites, and those reflecting the infrastructure (along with maritime and waterfront sites) will be briefly discussed beforehand, in order to set the scene. There are no certain examples of religious sites within the survey area, other than those within the conurbations of Caerleon and Caerwent; the few sites for which a religious interpretation has been suggested will be noted after the discussion of settlements sites.

MILITARY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Military

Only three sites can be proved to have had a connection with the Roman army:

PRN	SITE NAME
00514g	ISCA
00101s	CARDIFF CASTLE (ROMAN)
01586s	COWBRIDGE ARTHUR JOHN CAR PARK

The area contains the main legionary fortress, at Caerleon and one other identified fort, at Cardiff. In addition the bathhouse at Arthur John Car Park contains tile stamped by the Second Augustan Legion, though the precise involvement of the military in Cowbridge is still uncertain.

Forts have been suggested at a number of other sites on various grounds:

PRN	SITE NAME
00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU (PEN-TOPPEN-ASH)
02010g	TREDUNNOC CHURCH ROMAN SITE
01182g, 01190g, 01191g, 03287g, 03739g, 06145g	CHEPSTOW
00127s	LITTLE GABALFA
00598s	FOREST LODGE COTTAGE (GELLI QUARRY)
01720s	HOPKINS MOUNT, SWANBRIDGE
02404s	CONCENTRIC DITCHED FORT, KENSON WOOD
02954s	TREODA
01190m	KENFIG
07760g	CRICK ROAD, CRICK

Chepstow, Crick and Kenfig have produced 1st century finds. Pen-Toppen-Ash, Hopkins Mount and Kenson Wood, all small square or rectangular enclosures, have been suggested as small forts on the grounds of their form and size (see above, p11), but investigation at Hopkins Mount during the course of the Eastern Vale survey indicated that it appears to lie in the middle of a field systems, and would therefore seem more likely to be a defended farmstead on Iron Age/Roman date. Pen-Toppen-Ash and Kenson Wood can probably be reclassified similarly. In the case of Forest Lodge, the only evidence adduced is the position, and in the case of Tredunnoc the case rests on the presence of a legionary tombstone, which is more likely to have been brought from Caerleon in the Middle Ages than to have originated here. At the Arthur John Car Park sites, there is a bathhouse containing legionary stamped tile, but there is enough evidence to suggest that this building is probably not attached to a fort. Little Gabalfa is known from antiquarian accounts only, and is probably more likely to have been a settlement.

It was thought at the end of Year 1 of the survey that the site at Lower Machen (00023g, 02139g, 04386g, 06150g, 06172g, 06156g) might have seen a military presence, possibly a fort, at this point in order to control lead production from the adjacent mines. However, given the topography of the site, the most likely location would be the top of the floodplain of the River Rhymney, and geophysical survey here, in the area where extensive finds of pottery and metalwork have been made, showed no evidence for a military layout or for any buildings of military type (see Appendix 6).

Infrastructure

The main infrastructure to the region was provided by the road network. Establishing the line of Roman roads is notoriously difficult, and the following list contains the main suggestions which have not been disproved:

PRN	SITE NAME
01016w/g	ROMAN ROAD, NEATH-CHEPSTOW
05666g	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD, ABERNANT
05892g	CAERLEON-USK ROMAN ROAD, W BANK ROUTE
06053.0g	CAERLEON-USK ROMAN ROAD, E BANK ROUTE
06257g	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD PARC SEYMOUR-MAGOR
06279g	LG SEMICONDUCTOR APPROACH ROAD
00333.0m	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD ON STORMY DOWN
02892m	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD, CAERPHILLY-MACHEN (GWERN-Y-DOMEN SITE 4)
03112m	FFORD-Y-GYFRAITH
00792.0s	ALLEGED ROMAN ROAD
00812.0s	METALLED ROAD, PANTLLACA
00816.0s	PEN YR HEOL - PENSARN
00898.0s	ROMAN ROAD CARDIFF - BRECON (Margary Route 621)
01037.0s	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD FROM W ABERTHAW TO LLANHARRY
02680s	METALLED ROAD, CLIFFWOOD COTTAGE, BARRY
03020s	NEWPORT ROAD, RUMNEY
07761g	BLACK ROCK-CRICK
07762g	CAERLEON-CAERPHILLY

These vary from the well-attested long-distance routes, such as the main road crossing the Wye at Chepstow and proceeding to Neath and Carmarthen (Margary 1967, 60), and the road along the east bank of the River Usk from Caerleon to Usk via Bulmore; through roads whose existence is likely but less certain, such as the east bank Usk route or the road from Caerphilly to Caerleon; to roads postulated on the basis of straight alignments of track, hedgerow and parish boundary, and sites which have been claimed as Roman roads from sightings of undated metalling.

There are also four other PRNs that can be included in this category, though the quay at Caerleon and the bridge or jetty at Barland's Farm, discussed under maritime/waterfront, could also be added:

PRN	SITE NAME	TYPE
00561g	CAERLEON ROMAN BRIDGE	Bridge
00607g	CAERLEON AQUEDUCT	Aqueduct
01160g	STRIGUIL BRIDGE	Bridge
00539s	COLD KNAP (GLAN Y MOR)	Building

The Caerleon and Striguil bridges, over the Usk and Wye respectively, are intimately connected with the road network. Another bridge is possible at Barlands Farm (PRN 04705g); an alternative explanation is as a jetty, and it is therefore discussed below under waterfront structures, along with the Caerleon quay (PRN 02996g). The classification of the building at Cold Knap as infrastructure depends on its identification as a *mansio* or official posting-house (Evans *et al* 1985, 90-4). Caerleon and Caerwent will have had *mansiones* as well, but the building identified by Boon as the Caerleon *mansio*, Bear House Field Building VII (PRN 00592g) is more likely to have been a private courtyard house and Building IX is more likely (Evans 2000, 496). No *mansio* has yet been identified at Caerwent. Other *mansiones* must have existed along the main roads, Cowbridge being a strong candidate.

Caerleon must certainly have had an aqueduct of some nature, to service the baths (Boon 1972, 17-8), but it is not certain that this is to be identified in the earthwork feature PRN 607g on the north side of Lodge Hill. However, a water source on the edge of the coalfield some miles to the west of the fortress is more likely than in the hills to the north (Zienkiewicz 1986, 344), because of the presence of coal dust in the bathhouse drain (though this could have arrived from sources other than the water supply itself). The suggestion that the Risca site is to be identified as the settling tank for the Caerleon aqueduct (Zienkiewicz 1986, 344) can only be regarded as speculation, since so little is known of this site. By the same token, Caerwent, where there was also a major bathhouse (Wacher 1974, 379), will also have been provided with an aqueduct, presumably delivering a water supply from the hills to the north. Nothing is known of this. The Cowbridge bathhouse was probably served by a leat tapping the adjacent River Thaw, but there is no surviving evidence for it. The fort at Cardiff probably had an aqueduct rather than a leat off the River Taff, since this is tidal. Private baths in villas are most likely to have been provided with a piped water supply, as at Llandough (Plate 10).

Maritime/waterfront

There are only two locations with sites that definitely fall into this category, Caerleon and Barland's Farm:

PRN	SITE NAME
02996g	CAERLEON ROMAN QUAY
04703g	BARLAND'S FARM BOAT
04704g	BARLAND'S FARM STRUCTURE NO 1
04705g	BARLAND'S FARM STRUCTURE NO 2

The Caerleon quay and the jetties (or bridges) at Barland's Farm (PRN 04704g, 04705g) were built using both stonework and massive timbers. Caerleon will have had more than one quay (Evans 2000, 494), but the only example known so far is that excavated by Boon (1979), which consisted of a two-period masonry structure with a timber landing-stage on the riverward side, dated to the 3rd century. Toft (1992) has demonstrated that this quay is not suitable for a tidal reach, indicating either that the tidal regime was different from what it is today, or that it was on a dock with a managed water supply.

It has been argued that the building at Cold Knap (above) was connected with a harbour (Evans *et al* 1985, 58-9, 94), and the concentration finds at Black Rock (Rippon 1997, 154; Lee 1845, 10; Hudson 1978) suggests that this may have been a terminal for a ferry across the mouth of the Severn, though at neither place has clear evidence of waterfront installations been found. There is another concentration of finds from what is now the inter-tidal zone at Magor, suggesting that this was another possible harbour (Rippon 1997, 54). How many other harbours were in use along the coastline can only be a matter for conjecture; East Aberthaw, which has produced late 3rd century coinage and where

there was a locally important harbour in the post-medieval period (Evans 2001, 25), is an obvious candidate, but boats could probably have been beached on any suitable inlet or shore without requiring any special quay provisions. The Barlands Farm site was probably no more than a landing stage on a tidal creek, possibly connected with an estate of some sort on the fen-edge. For a fuller discussion of ports and landing-places, see McGrail and Nayling forthcoming.

CIVILIAN SETTLEMENT AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY

Settlements

Figure 2

Setting aside find spots of individual artefacts, which are discussed below (p31), the most numerous class of sites in the SMR is settlements of one sort or another. Most of them are very poorly understood, having been seen only in watching briefs and small trenches. Two main categories can be recognised, settlements with urban characteristics and rural settlements. All the settlements with urban characteristics are reasonably highly Romanised; the rural settlements range from villa sites with elaborate architecture, plastered walls and mosaic floors, to farmsteads existing apparently at subsistence level, where Romanised building types may never have been adopted.

Settlements with urban characteristics

Only six settlements with some potentially urban characteristics are known

PRN	SITE NAME
00023g, 02139g, 04386g, 06150g, 06172g, 06156g	LOWER MACHEN
00239g	CAERLEON CIVIL SETTLEMENT
01055g	VENTA SILURUM (CAERWENT)
04058g	GREAT BULMORE
00107s, 03509s	CARDIFF CIVIL SETTLEMENT
00272s	COWBRIDGE ROMAN SETTLEMENT

Caerwent (*Venta Silurum*) was the *civitas* capital, the seat of local government for the Silures. At Caerleon definitely, and Cardiff probably, settlements grew up outside the walls of the fort or fortress to house a civilian population attracted by the presence of the army, and Bulmore seems to have been a satellite to Caerleon. The settlement at Cowbridge grew up alongside the main road between Cardiff and Neath, with an extensive area of activity to the north away from the road. Lower Machen is likely to have grown up alongside a road from Caerleon to Caerphilly; the main urban characteristic it possesses is density of settlement, but the evidence available to date suggests that there is no organised plan (see Appendix 6). Caerwent, Caerleon and Bulmore, and to a lesser extent Cowbridge, all have evidence for an ordered layout in at least part of the town.

Caerwent (Plate 5) is the most fully developed as a town, with a full range of public buildings (administrative, commercial and religious: Plate 21), a street grid and defences. There is also a large range of domestic buildings, from the very affluent with wallplaster and mosaics, to those doubling as commercial premises (Wacher 1974, 386-8). The plan is best known from excavations carried out at the beginning of the 20th century and seems to represent largely the aspect of the town towards the end of the Roman period, but more recent excavations suggest that development was relatively slow, with significant areas, even close to the centre, which were not built on until the 4th century (Brewer 1993, 59). This finding has significant implications for an understanding of the dynamics of settlement and economics in the Silurian territory.

The histories of the civil settlements outside the fortress at Caerleon (*canabae*) and the fort at Cardiff (*vicus*), and possibly also that of the satellite settlement at Bulmore, are likely to have been as much, if not more, influenced by the fortunes of their parent military installations than purely local factors, but they will have exercised considerable

economic attraction on the surrounding areas.¹ The *canabae* at Caerleon are now known to have been considerably larger than originally thought, and it is likely that the unexplored sections will have contained the commercial centre and public buildings. Excavated structures range from courtyard buildings, through strip buildings (Plate 6), to cottage-type buildings erected on reclaimed ground; these last appear to be associated with areas of possible market gardening or smallholding activity carried out close to the walls of the fortress. The excavated parts of the civil settlement do not seem to have continued in occupation beyond the second quarter of the 4th century (Evans 2000, 459-98).

Identification of the *vicus* outside the fort at Cardiff is somewhat problematical. Material found at the Lloyds Bank site in St Mary Street (samian and a coin of Trajan: Nash-Williams 1928, 257) seems to have come from outside the fort at all stages. More recently, work carried out within the walls of the late Roman fort has revealed a road and occupation of some sort outside the south gate of the second and third forts. The axial road to both forts continued southwards through the gates, and a number of fragmentary buildings were observed to either side of it, occupying the area that had been used for the *praetorium* of the first fort. The excavators suggested that this was a civilian settlement which had sprung up outside the south gate of the fort, to take advantage of the trading opportunities afforded by the military presence. An alternative explanation is that this area formed an annexe to the fort, providing space for activities which could not be conveniently carried out within the defences. The most noticeable activity which was recorded as taking place in this area was metalworking, consisting of smelting and smithing of iron taking place in different parts of the area. There is also some evidence for the manufacture of tiles (Webster 1981, 206-7). It is, however, uncertain whether these structures related to a *vicus* or an annexe, since such industrial processing could have been carried out either.

The settlement at Bulmore was a ribbon development along the road along the east bank of the River Usk, between Caerleon and the fort at Usk. Most of the known structures are strip buildings, but there is at least one large probable funerary monument embellished with high-quality stonework (Macdonald forthcoming; Yates forthcoming). Bulmore is one of the few settlements for which an associated landholding can be plausibly suggested. The domestic/commercial buildings appear to extend southwards as far as the stream rising near Catsash House (pers com A G Marvell), with the funerary material starting on its opposite bank; later documentary evidence suggests that the next landholding northwards may have extended from the next stream to the north, ring to the north of Catsash Farm (Appendix 7). The west side was presumably marked by the River Usk, the east possibly by the crest of the escarpment below which the town lies. A similar pattern, with settlement extending up to a watercourse, can be seen at Lower Machen (Appendix 6).

The date-range of Bulmore was similar to that of the Caerleon *canabae*, ending at the beginning of the 4th century, at a time when the military presence at Caerleon either ceased (Boon 1972, 66) or, more plausibly, was considerably diminished as a result of the Diocletianic army reforms. Whether the legion was completely withdrawn, or was reduced in numbers, there would have been a considerable economic implication for the inhabitants of both settlements, as the market opportunities provided by the soldiers' pay would either have disappeared or have been severely reduced. As Caerwent lies only 12km away, it is possible that its rise is connected with the decline of Caerleon and Bulmore. If this is the case, it would suggest that the capacity of local markets to support more than one urban centre at a time was limited; this in turn conveys important information about the level of economic activity in the countryside, a point which will be more fully discussed below.

The settlement at Cowbridge lies sufficiently far away not to be affected economically by competition from the Caerwent/Caerleon/Bulmore group, and it would seem likely to have formed the market centre for the Vale of Glamorgan (Parkhouse and Evans 1997). This settlement was also a ribbon development, along the road between Cardiff and Neath, extending for at least 700m. There is evidence for strip buildings long the road frontage, together what appears to be a side street of secondary date. Over a large area to the north of the road, well away from the road and not aligned on it, was a complex of gullies and flues of unknown, but probably industrial, purpose (see below). Recent excavations in advance of development (report not available at time of writing) have revealed the existence of iron furnaces close to the frontage of the main road. Dating evidence from the settlement extends from the 1st to the middle of the 4th century.

¹ A *vicus* at Chepstow is a possibility, but since the nature of Roman occupation here is poorly understood, this must remain no more than a hypothesis at the present.

Rural settlements

All other settlement known in the area would appear to be rural in nature, except possibly Chepstow (possibly a *vicus*, see above), together with Pont y Draethen and Goldsland Wood, both of which may be connected with lead mining activity (see below under industrial). There are 82 of them, but one (Taff's Well) is an antiquarian report of 'Roman masonry' and may be misidentified:

PRN	SITE NAME
00225g	ST JULIANS, NEWPORT
00482g, 05443g	STOOP HILL ROMAN VILLA
00495g	PORTSKEWETT HILL ROMAN BUILDING
505g	HAROLD'S HOUSE, PORTSKEWETT
00764g, 02975g	WYNDCLIFF, PORTHCASSEG
00983g	FIVE LANES VILLA, LLANVACHES
01012g	PENHOW RECTORY
01034g	CASTLE TUMP (WHITEWALL BRAKE, RAF CAERWENT)
01102g	PENRHOS FARM, CAERLEON
02141g, 04889g, 06261g	LLANMARTIN (but see below)
02169g, 06157g	CALDICOT, CAERWENT QUARRIES (WOODLAND COTTAGES)
03717g	LLANWERN
04305g, 05308g, 05662g, 06152g	GOLDCLIFF
04441g	THORNWELL
05296g	ROGIET (HOUSING ALLOCATION H2R01)
05313g	SUDBROOK ROAD PORTSKEWETT
05667g	GREAT PENCARN FARM
05684g	GREAT PENCARN FARM EAST
06143g	CHURCH FARM, CALDICOT
06166g	GAER FAWR
06169g	SUDBROOK CAMP
06171g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMP
06173g	PONT Y DRAETHEN
06176g	CROES-CARN-EINION VILLA, BASSELEG
07050g	OAKLANDS FARM 1, FIVE LANES
00218m	DAN-Y-GRAIG VILLA
00222m	RILEY'S ROMAN SITE, MERTHYR MAWR WARREN
00237m	BURROWS WELL SETTLEMENT
00246m	CAE SUMMERHOUSE
01549m	TAFF'S WELL
04229m	CASTLE UPON ALUN
00023s	MAES-Y-FELIN EAST
00100s	ELY RACE COURSE VILLA
00127s	LITTLE GABALFA
00209s	MYNYDD BYCHAN
00312s	LLANMIHANGEL, PEN-Y-BRYN FARM
00313s	LLANFRYNACH
00355s	LLANBETHERY ROMAN VILLA
00382s	WHITTON ROMAN VILLA
00425s	LLANTWIT MAJOR (CAERMEAD) ROMAN VILLA
00468s	BAKER'S LANE, LLANTWIT MAJOR
00480s, 02454s	WELL ROAD, EAST ABERTHAW
00530s	MOULTON
00531s	CWM BARRY SITE 1
534s; 2420s; 3393s; 3396s; 3439s	KENSON SOUTH

00535s	NURSTON
00551s	BARRY CASTLE
00572s, 00981s, 01490s, 01395s, 02527s	CADOXTON, VICTORIA PARK (MAIN STREET)
00577s	BARRY HARBOUR, STOREHOUSE POINT
00578s	BIGLIS
00584s	POP HILL
00590s	SWANBRIDGE SPORTS GROUND
00593s	LESSER GARTH CAVE
00598s, 00773s	FOREST LODGE COTTAGE (GELLI QUARRY), RHIWBINA HILL
00669s	ABERTHIN
00736s, 01519s	PEN Y LAN ROMAN SITE
00763s	NEW MILL FARM, MONKNASH
00768s	LLANDOUGH VILLA
00770s, 01393s, 01943s	DINAS POWYS COMMON
00846s	YSGUBORGOCH
01394s, 02973s	LITTLE GREAVE, WENVOE
01720s	HOPKINS MOUNT, SWANBRIDGE
02411s	FONMON CASTLE WOOD
02444s	CAER DYNNAF
02527s	CASEY COMMON (HILLSIDE COTTAGE), CADOXTON
02813s	COG ROAD, SULLY
02921s	BENDRICKS
02924s	FONMON NORTHEAST
02953s	WENVOE VILLAGE
02955s	PENCOEDTRE, BARRY
02965s	LLANTRITHYD PARK
02976s	
02977s	WHITTON MAWR - PENTREBANE PIPELINE SITE B
02978s	CAERAU
02979s	LLANTRITHYD HOUSE EARTHWORK
02980s	PORCHKERRY BULWARKS
02981s	CASTLE DITCHES, LLANCARFAN
03040s	CASTLE DITCHES, LLANTWIT MAJOR
03347s	FONT-Y-GARY WEST (PENMARK-PORCHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 167)
03433s	MODEL FARM (PENMARK-PORCHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 244)
03453s	PORT ROAD W (PENMARK-PORCHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 164)
03507s	BLAEN-Y-CWM, MONKNASH

These sites are unlikely to constitute even all known settlements, since it is likely that many sites which have been categorised as being of late prehistoric form continued in use into the Roman period, and that a number of sites which have been considered in the past to be medieval are in fact earlier (see above). The following table lists those sites which may be Roman rural settlements, but where definite information is not available to date:

PRN	SITE NAME
00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU (PEN-TOPPEN-ASH)
00426g	PRIORY WOOD CAMP
01118g	
01157g	
01161g	BISHOP BARNET'S WOOD CAMP
02140g	GWAUNSHONBROWN FARM
02141g	LLANMARTIN SITE A (SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE)
02404s	CONCENTRIC DITCHED FORT, KENSON WOOD
02458g	

02931g	WINDMILL NORTH
03102g	ST JULIAN'S PARK
03219g	
03292g	
03293g	KEMEY'S FOLLY
03294g	
03296g	
03298g	UPPER PINK (SSW OF)
03300g	
03308g	TY WILSON (W OF)
03309g	
03310g	
03983g	
04500g	IFTON REEN
04506g	FARTHING HILL
04889g	LLANMARTIN SITES B & C (SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE)
05404g	DEWSTOW FARM
05681g	
05682g	
05683g	
06258g	BISHTON CHURCH WEST
06260g	
06262g	CEFN WOOD, LLANTRISANT
06264g	HILLSIDE BETWEEN LLANLLOWELL AND LLANTRISANT
06266g	LLANGYBI PARK
06268g	PEN-Y-PARC, LLANGYBI
06269g	
06270g	PEN-Y-GLOG
06271g	
06272g	
06273g	
06274g	
06276g	ROCK COTTAGES, LLANGYBI
00023s	MAES-Y-FELIN EAST
00188m	ROGER'S LANE, LALESTON
00335m	
00365m	PANTPYLLAU: PARCNEWYDD
00381m	HIRWAUN COMMON
00404m	EWENNY PARK ENCLOSURE
00429m	EARTHWORKS, LLANDOW
00548m	
00602m	
00628m	CRAIG-Y-PARC
00870m	CORNTOWN FARM 1
00871m	CORNTOWN FARM 2
00872m	TY BRYN, CLEMENSTONE
01075m	
01157m	EWENNY
01195m	
01214m	LLAMPHA COURT S
01362m, 02487m	HORGROVE ENCLOSURE
01706m	CORNTOWN ROAD EWENNY
01821m	COLWINSTON

02477m	CAER LLOI
02580m	HERNSTON HALL FARM
02905m	
03113m	HEOL-Y-MYNYDD
03114m	TAIR CROES DOWN
03115m	Y GRAIG
03116m	HEOL-Y-MYNYDD
03117m	FFYNNON Y DRINDOD
03118m	CLAWDD-Y-MYNACH
03349m	
03352m	
03354m	BROADWAY FARM, LALESTON
03355m	NANT Y COR
03356m	
03357m	SEWAGE FARM, WICK
03358m	PORTHCAWL
03524m	RHYMNEY VALLEY TRUNK SEWER SITE R4
00184s	PARC COED MACHEN
00604s	WENALLT CAMP
00857s	TYN Y WAUN/NEWTON
01021s	NEW BREACH FARM, NASH
01028s	CRACK HILL
01291s	CROP MARK, LLANEDEYRN
01449s	RHOOSE AIRPORT EAST
01451s	KINGSLAND
02137s	
02372s	CROPMARK, ST FAGAN
02399s	DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE, EAST ORCHARD WOOD
02400s	ENCLOSURE, EAST ORCHARD WOOD WEST
02401s	OVAL ENCLOSURE, CASTLETON WOOD
02402s	SEMI-CIRCULAR DITCHES, COED LLANCADLE
02403s	SMALL OVAL ENCLOSURE, COED LLANCADLE
02404s	CONCENTRIC DITCHED FORT, KENSON WOOD
02406s	POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE, LLANCADLE SOUTH
02407s	DITCH, LLANCADLE GORSE
02408s	POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE, LLANCADLE GORSE (1 OF 2)
02409s	POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE, LLANCADLE GORSE (2 OF 2)
02413s	DOUBLE ENCLOSURE, MILL WOOD
02415s	ENCLOSURES, RILLS VALLEY
02418s	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE, KENSON WOOD NORTHWEST
02420s	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURES, KENSON SOUTH
02426s	OVAL ENCLOSURE, TREGOGAN NORTHWEST
02427s	CURVILINEAR MARK, RILLS VALLEY EAST
02441s	NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW9
02443s	WINDMILL LANE, LLANBLETHIAN
02506s	NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW 13
02507s	NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW 14
02508s	NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW 15
02513s	NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW 6
02522s	MYNYDD Y GLEW
02524s	NEW BREACH FARM, NASH
02655s	
02844s	CWM COED-DRWG SITE WP25

02853s	SITE SITE WP35
02923s	LOWER HOUSE FARM WEST, LLANTWIT MAJOR
02924s	FONMON NORTHEAST
02926s	CWM COL-HUW
02927s	CWM COL-HUW NORTHWEST
02928s	BOVERTON ROAD SOUTH
02929s	GREAT HOUSE FARM SOUTHEAST
02930s	WINDMILL EAST
02932s	GROESWEN FARM EAST
02933s	GREAT HOUSE FARM
02934s	LLANMAES EAST
02935s	CASTLETON NORTH
02936s	HOME FARM SOUTH
02937s	SEFTON BUNGALOW WEST
02938s	SEFTON BUNGALOW SOUTH
02939s	CWM-CIDY
02940s	WHITELANDS BROOK EAST
02941s	LOWER TREDOGAN NORTH
02942s	BURTON HOUSE EAST
02943s	LLANDALE SOUTH II
02944s	TOP TREDOGAN
03019s	MAES-Y-FELIN WEST
03026s	ST Y NYLL
03027s	HOMRI, PETERSTON-SUPER-ELY
03028s	
03029s	CROOKLAND GORSE
00956w	CROPMARK, PORT TALBOT

The extent of information varies greatly from site to site. The sites range from those which have been extensively or even completely excavated, such as Biglis, Mynydd Bychan, Thornwell and Witton, through those where excavation has been less complete such as Llandough, Llantwit Major and most of the hillforts, or (in the case of Castle Tump or Ely) not in accordance with modern standards, to those known only from fieldwalking (eg Font-y-gary West, Maes-y-Felin East) or aerial photography (eg Oaklands Farm) or from antiquarian accounts (eg Baker's Lane, Penrhos, St Julians).

The degree of Romanisation also varies considerably from site to site. At the top of the scale, in terms of Romanisation the one hand there are the fully Romanised villas. The following table lists probable villa sites, of which eighteen are known, including three known only from antiquarian accounts. There is also a possible villa site at Penllyn Castle (PRN 02083s), known only from finds. It is possible that the concentration of high-status finds at St Donats (PRN 421s, 01388s) were also derived from a villa, though a temple has been suggested (see below p42); although possible traces of cropmarks have been seen in a field at St Donats (PRN 03041s: Appendix 4), the evidence is not sufficiently clear to decide the matter one way or the other, and they may in fact not be of archaeological origin. The other two sites which have been claimed as temple sites, apparently largely because of their location on hilltops (Portskewett Hill, Wyndcliff), seem more likely to have been villas and are listed as such here: Wyndcliff contains at least one building of villa form (Plate 25, Fig 10), and Portskewett Hill has produced iron slag, a common find on settlement sites.

The site at Stoop Hill (PRN 00482g) has also been claimed as a possible villa; this site was discovered from the air and consists of a slightly polygonal enclosure some 53m across, defined by a broad inner ditch and a narrow outer ditch, and containing rectilinear features appearing as dark cropmarks (cover photo). Although the rectilinear features could be timber buildings, they do not reveal any internal detail. There is as yet no evidence for masonry buildings within the enclosure, and excavations carried out in 1994 on the edge of the enclosure revealed two cobbled areas and associated gullies or ditches, with pottery of mostly early (2nd century) date (Ferris 1994, 10-13). Although the report suggested that the site might be a building of some official function because of the early date, a farmstead of relatively

unromanised structural type would seem to be more likely, and would take its place among the settlements with square enclosures, such as Llanbethery (see below, Appendix 6) and Whitton (Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981).

Table 2: Villas, sources of information

PRN	SITE NAME	INFORMATION TYPE
00225g	ST JULIANS, NEWPORT	Antiquarian account only (Coxe 1801, 86)
00495g	PORTSKEWETT HILL ROMAN BUILDING	Brief note in Bull Board Celtic Stud 1, 340; 4, 265 following discovery of site by farmer
00764g, 02975g	WYNDCLIFF, PORTHCASSEG	Air photograph (Plate 25, Fig 10); geophysical survey metal detector finds (see Appendix 6);
00983g	FIVE LANES VILLA COMPLEX (CHERRY ORCHARD SITE)	Antiquarian account; air photograph (Plate 8, Fig 11; see appendix 5)
01034g	CASTLE TUMP (WHITEWALL BRAKE, RAF CAERWENT)	Unpublished excavation, second half 19th century
01102g	PENRHOS FARM, CAERLEON	Antiquarian account only (Coxe 1801, 86)
06176g	CROES-CARN-EINION VILLA, BASSELEG	Air photograph; watching brief; field visit
07050g	FIVE LANES VILLA COMPLEX (OAKLANDS FARM)	Air photograph (Plate 7, Fig 11; see Appendix 5)
00218m	DAN-Y-GRAIG VILLA	Antiquarian account; excavation (Newman 1990); geophysical survey
00100s	ELY RACE COURSE VILLA	Excavation 1890s (RCAHMW 1976b, 115-9)
00312s	LLANMIHANGEL, PEN-Y-BRYN FARM	Field visit; geophysical survey (see Appendix 6)
00355s	LLANBETHERY ROMAN VILLA	Field visit; unpublished trial excavation; geophysical survey (Plate 23; see Appendix 6)
00382s	WHITTON ROMAN VILLA	Total excavation (Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981)
00425s	LLANTWIT MAJOR (CAERMEAD) ROMAN VILLA	Series of excavations from 1880s to mid 20th century (RCAHMW 1976b, 111-3)
00468s	BAKER'S LANE, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Antiquarian account only ² (Trevelyan 1910, 22)
00530s	MOULTON	Unpublished trial excavation (RCAHMW 1976b, 114; Robinson 1988, xi)
00763s	NEW MILL FARM, MONKNASH	Site visit; geophysical survey; metal detector finds (Plate 22; see Appendix 6)
00768s	LLANDOUGH VILLA	Salvage excavation (Plates 9-10; Owen-John 1988)

Almost all of these sites are at best imperfectly known. Only Whitton has been fully excavated, revealing that it was developed out of an Iron Age farmstead, and had acquired by the early 4th century three stone buildings, one of which was hypocausted, though the hypocaust was never fired. This villa seems not to have developed the amenities known from some of the other sites; Castle Tump, Ely, Five Lanes, and Llantwit Major all had tessellated pavements, and Dan-y-graig, Llandough, Llantwit Major (Caermead), Moulton and Portskewett had wall-plaster. Hypocausts, with evidence for use, are also known from Ely, Llandough and Llantwit Major, and Castle Tump produced flue tiles. Llandough and Llantwit Major all had bath suites; Llandough also had evidence for a piped water supply (Plate 10).

Plans fall into the usual range for Roman Britain. Castle Tump, Llantwit Major and Ely were courtyard villas, Ely being L-shaped, with a porticoed courtyard between the wings; the villa at Whitton had a series of separate blocks arranged around a central yard. There were winged corridor villas at Croes-carn-einion, Dan-y-graig, Five Lanes (the Cherry Orchard site), and one of the buildings at Moulton also seems to have been of corridor type, though it is not known whether it had wings. The second building at Croes-carn-einion was aisled. Single block 'cottage type' buildings are known from Five Lanes (the Oaklands Farm site) and Wyndcliff, though at the last-named there were almost certainly other buildings (see Appendix 6). The Five Lanes complex is of particular interest (Plates 7-8; Fig 11). Two sites in adjoining fields have been seen in different years from the air, with the main buildings on each site lying some 0.45m

from each other. The Oaklands Farm site appears to have started as a late prehistoric oval enclosure with roundhouses, over which was constructed a stone building consisting of a single long range of rooms. It is possible that the more elaborate winged corridor building on the Cherry Orchard site, which is the one for which mosaics are known, may have been an elaboration or replacement on a slightly shifted site.

It is noticeable that almost all the villas come from the east of the area; only two villas, Monknash and Dan-y-graig (four if Penllyn and St Donats are counted) have so far been discovered east of Cowbridge. Analysis carried out by Hodder and Millett (1980) indicate that towns seem to exert an attraction on villa-builders, high-status towns, such as *civitas* capitals having a relatively large catchment areas with peak densities at 8-10km away, and towns of lower status having peak densities up to 4km away. The following table shows the distance of all sites identified as possible villas (including Penllyn and St Donats) from the nearest urban centres, including the *canabae* at Caerleon and possible *vici* at Chepstow, Caerphilly and Cardiff:

Table 3: Distances from villas to nearest urban settlement

VILLA	DISTANCE FROM NEAREST URBAN SETTLEMENT IN KM							
	Chepstow	Caerwent	Caerleon	Bulmore	Cardiff	Machen	Caerphilly	Cowbridge
Wyndcliff	4	9						
Portskewett	6	3.5						
Castle Tump		1						
Five Lanes		2.5						
Penrhos		10.5	1	1.5				
St Julians		13	1.5	3				
Croes-carn-einion			9		12	3	10	
Ely					3			15
Llandough					3.5			18
Moulton					12			10
Whitton					9			10
Llanbethery					15			6
Llanmihangel								3.5
Caermead								5.5
Baker's Lane								6
Penllyn								2
St Donats								8.5
Monknash								8.5
Dan-y-graig								15

Using this model, it is possible to see that Castle Tump, both Five Lanes sites, Portskewett and Wyndcliff fall within the expected range for sites surrounding *civitas* capitals. Penrhos and St Julians fall just outside the 10km zone for the *civitas* capital of Caerwent, but may in fact be focused on Bulmore or the civil settlement at Caerleon. The main surprise is the spacing of the villas in the Vale of Glamorgan; these are generally further away than the theory would predict. If this is not simply a distortion created by the small size of the same, it may suggest that there was a different relationship between villa-owners and towns than that over much of lowland Britain. Given the non-standard nature of settlement in the area (see p30), this cannot be ruled out.

There is a wide range in the degree of Romanisation of sites below the level of villas represented in the excavation record. Sites where structural remains of Roman date have been discovered are as follows:

² Assuming that this is not a misplaced duplicate for the Caermead site.

Table 4: Less Romanised settlements, sources of information

PRN	SITE NAME	INFORMATION TYPE
00482g, 05443g	STOOP HILL ROMAN VILLA	Excavation on peripheral area (Ferris 1994)
02169g, 06157g	CALDICOT, CAERWENT QUARRIES (WOODLAND COTTAGES)	Excavation (Vyner and Allen 1988)
04441g	THORNWELL	Full excavation (Hughes 1996)
05296g	ROGIET (HOUSING ALLOCATION H2R01)	Unpublished field evaluation and watching brief (Marvell 1996c)
05667g	GREAT PENCARN FARM	Unpublished field evaluation (Marvell 1996b)
05684g	GREAT PENCARN FARM EAST	Unpublished field evaluation (Marvell 1996b)
06142g	IFTON MANOR	Unpublished field evaluation (Bateman 1997)
06143g	CHURCH FARM, CALDICOT	Unpublished field evaluation (Insole 1998)
06169g	SUDBROOK CAMP	Partial excavation (Nash-Williams 1939; Sell forthcoming)
06171g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMP	Excavation (Nash-Williams 1933)
00237m	BURROWS WELL SETTLEMENT	Unpublished trial excavation (Savory 1953)
00246m	CAE SUMMERHOUSE	Unpublished excavation (Davies 1967, 1973b)
00209s	MYNYDD BYCHAN	Full excavation (Savory 1954; 1955)
00313s	LLANFRYNACH	Fieldwalking (<i>Archaeol Wales</i> 16 (1976) 34 no 60)
00480s, 02454s	WELL ROAD, EAST ABERTHAW	Unpublished excavation (RCAHMW 1976b, 120)
00531s	CWM BARRY SITE 1	Unpublished watching brief (Thomas 1958, 296)
00535s	NURSTON	Unpublished excavation (RCAHMW 1976b, 120; Evans 2001)
00551s	BARRY CASTLE	Unpublished excavation (RCAHMW 1976b, 120)
00572s, 00981s, 01490s, 01395s, 02527s	CADOXTON, VICTORIA PARK (MAIN STREET)	Unpublished trial and rescue excavation <i>Archaeol Wales</i> 5 (1965) 17 no.32; <i>Archaeol Wales</i> 11 (1971), 17-18; no.30
00578s	BIGLIS	Full excavation (Parkhouse 1988)
00584s	POP HILL	Unpublished excavation (RCAHMW 1976b, 120)
00736s, 01519s	PEN Y LAN ROMAN SITE	Chance finds (Whittle 1986)
00846s	YSGUBORGOCH	Unpublished survey (see Fig 13)
01394s, 02973s	LITTLE GREAVE, WENVOE	Note of discoveries during field visit <i>Archaeol Wales</i> 11 (1971), 18 no.32
01720s	HOPKINS MOUNT, SWANBRIDGE	Unpublished survey
02955s	PENCOEDTRE WOOD, BARRY	Field evaluation (Bashford and Hughes 1998)
02980s	PORTHKERRY BULWARKS	Excavation (Davies 1973a)

The sites at Dinas Powys Common (Plate 14; Fig 12), Ysguborgoch (Plate 15; Fig 13) and Hopkins Mount survive as earthworks, Dinas Powys Common and Hopkins Mount being enclosures with associated field systems, which will be discussed more fully below. Ysguborgoch has hut sites and a field system. Only Dinas Powys Common has been proved to be Roman by excavation, but the other two are so similar in form and topographical situation that they are included here without qualification.

At most of the sites where buildings have been excavated, there is insufficient evidence to assess the form of the site, typical remains consisting of fragmentary buildings without mortar bonding, timberslots, postholes, ditches and gullies, all associated with Roman pottery and in some cases tile. Even where sites have been reasonably fully excavated, the

remains are usually too badly disturbed by ploughing to provide very much more information, beyond confirming that there is a general lack of Romanisation in the structural elements of the site. There is not, however, necessarily any direct correlation between the degree to which a settlement is Romanised and the prosperity of its inhabitants; such matters may be more a question of cultural attitudes rather than social position or purchasing power; the inhabitants of Biglis could afford some fine copper-alloy jewellery and appeared to have no problems in maintaining stock over winter (Parkhouse and Evans 1996, 239). At the present stage of knowledge there is no reason apparent which led one settlement to increase in prosperity whereas another, which may have been very similar in the Iron Age, stayed at what appears to be subsistence level.

It is not however just the buildings which reveal low levels of Romanisation in some sites. A few have been excavated which suggest that even the utensils reaching the site show a lack of integration into the market economy; the site at Cae Summerhouse was remarkably poor in pottery (J L Davies pers comm.). At Pencoetre Wood, the superficial appearance of the site was of two low mounds, damaged by ploughing. Excavation found that the natural clay subsoil was cut by shallow linear feature, possibly eroded, on site of one of mounds; both sites produced redeposited clay, burnt daub and limestone fragments. A single sherd of Black Burnished flat-rimmed bowl datable to the later 2nd century was found stratified within one of the mounds; three abraded sherds of coarsewares came from overlying layers. The excavators suggested that mounds represent the remains of cob or clay roundhouses of Roman or sub-Roman date (Bashford and Hughes 1998). If this is a Roman site, it represents something on the very fringes of Romanised life.

Emphasis placed on pottery as marker of affluence may be inappropriate if there was a was a thriving tradition of making and using vessels in wood, leather or horn, none of which would normally leave any trace in the archaeological record. Since Wales became aceramic after the Roman occupation, it would seem reasonable to suggest that there may have been a tradition of using non-ceramic vessels before, and that when pottery became difficult to obtain, biodegradable alternatives were the obvious replacement. A consequence of this would be that the very restricted use of pottery at sites such as Cae Summerhouse is not primarily an index of wealth/poverty but merely of the extent of Romanisation. A case can in fact be made out for the aceramic phase starting, in rural areas at least, from the middle of the 4th century.³ The alternative explanation is that there was a massive population movement that affected rural areas of South Wales but not the *civitas* capital of Caerwent where late 4th century coinage occurs (Parkhouse and Evans 1996, 238). Coin evidence suggests that the communities of rural west and southwest Wales had withdrawn from the monetary economy by AD 350, unless in close contact with urban markets, like Caldicot, possibly having reverted to barter (Boon in Parkhouse 1988, 52; Davies 1983, 89-90).

The question which needs to be asked is whether poor surviving material culture (*eg* non-Romanised buildings, little in the way of pottery) really mean that the inhabitants are poor, or that their wealth is stored in ways not immediately apparent in the archaeological record, for example as livestock? It has already been noted that whilst the inhabitants of Biglis were 'poor' in terms of the structural elaboration of their settlement, they appear to have been relatively rich in terms of their copper-alloy assemblage (Parkhouse and Evans 1996, 239). The copper-alloy objects at Thornwell also have a relatively high ratio (71%) of jewellery (17 objects out of a total of 24; Hughes 1996, 67-73).⁴ This would suggest that the inhabitants of these sites were investing in portable wealth in the form of objects of personal adornment, but had little use for the trappings of a more Romanised way of life. The hypothesis that the surviving material culture is not necessarily an index of relative wealth or poverty would probably best be tested by looking at human skeletal remains: no obvious signs of malnutrition were noted at Biglis or Thornwell, though no detailed tests were carried out.

As part of the present general survey of southeastern Wales, a detailed survey was carried out in a limited area around Penmark and Porthkerry at the eastern side of the Vale of Glamorgan to the west of Barry (Evans 2001), and the results permit certain conclusions to be drawn as to the nature of Roman-period settlement in the Vale. This work, which is presented fully in Evans 2001, involved fieldwalking of large blocks of land within the detailed study area, which comprised some 15km². A significant block (more than 1km²) was arable, which was walked after ploughing; other

³ cf coin use, which appears to finish at about the same date Boon, G C, 1988, Note on late Roman coinage in the Vale of Glamorgan in Parkhouse, 52

⁴ This pattern is also visible in rural sites of more overtly Romanised character; the makeup of the copper-alloy assemblage from Whitton was very similar to that of Biglis, with 71 objects out of a total of 105 as jewellery (Jarrett and Wrathmell, 163-78) a percentage of 68%.

smaller areas of arable and reseeded pasture were also walked, as was land under established pasture. The walking of the areas under grass did not result in the identification of any new sites likely to belong to the Roman period,⁵ but the results of artefact collection in ploughed fields showed that Roman pottery:

1. Was not a common find in comparison with medieval and post-medieval pottery;
2. Occurred on average at the rate of one find every 0.5km – 1.0km (apart from one cluster of finds in adjacent fields);
3. Normally occurred as single sherds rather than groups of sherds, but was frequently associated with other settlement debris;
4. Frequently occurred in fields with air photograph or geophysical evidence for sites of late prehistoric/Romano-British form;
5. Was likely to occur at locations typical for sites of late prehistoric/Romano-British form (particularly above the tops of cwms: Plate 16), as established by air photograph studies (Driver 1995).

An excavation was carried out at Nurston, in one of the fields producing a single sherd during fieldwalking; this field was also the location of a series of enclosures which were visible on air photographs, and which were not related to the present field system, or to the post-medieval or medieval field systems as far as they could be reconstructed from map evidence (Evans 2001, Appendix 2). The results of the excavation showed that, whilst all features above the general level of the surface of the bedrock had been removed by ploughing, rock-cut features of Iron Age and Roman date survived. The artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence suggested these features lay on the periphery of a settlement whose economic basis was probably mixed agriculture, where iron smithing was also taking place.

The conclusions drawn from this fieldwork, including the Nurston excavation were:

1. That the use of midden material in manuring fields was unlikely to be a significant factor in the presence of Roman pottery in the ploughsoil;
2. That all sites producing even a single sherd of Roman pottery should therefore be regarded as potentially sites where pottery was being used.

Following on from this, the following sites, known only from finds of Roman pottery, have been identified as potential settlement sites, or as indicators that there is settlement in the near vicinity:⁶

PRN	SITE NAME
00445g	COLD HARBOUR PILL, REDWICK, NEAR MAGOR
03642g	USKMOUTH POWER STATION
03718g, 03936g, 3995G, 04730G	NEWPORT SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, NASH
03995g, 04319g, 06165g, 06277g, 06278g	MAGOR PILL
04406g, 04407g	SUDBROOK FORESHORE
05259g	PETERSTONE GREAT WHARF
05353g	
05574g	SHIRENEWTON HOME FARM 1
05575g	SHIRENEWTON HOME FARM 2
05618g	NEWHOUSE FARM, MATHERN add to map
06151g	ABBEY FARM, LLANTARNAM
06153g	UPPER CHAPEL LODGE
06155g	BEDWIN SANDS
06162g	ST BRIDES GREAT WHARF
06163g	COED-Y-FON, TREDUNNOC

⁵ Apart from the possible reclassification of an earthwork site comprising the remains of huts and lynchets at Penmark Place to the west of the Old Vicarage (RCAHMW 1982, 56) from medieval to Roman.

⁶ Finds of coins and jewellery only are excluded, as their patterns of loss are likely to be different from that of pottery. Finds of tile and carved and inscribed stone are more problematical, owing to the reuse of Roman building material in later periods. Finds of pottery from two of the round barrows at Welsh St Donats (PRN 02465s) have been excluded, since their deposition may have had a funerary or ritual association.

06168g	LEECHPOOL
07047g	TREDUNNOC GAER
00211m	PORTHCAWL GOLF COURSE
00264m, 00302m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN
00873m	
03248m	REDLANDS, LLANHARRY
03255m	RADYR
03525m, 03526m	MINORCA, MICHAELSTONE-Y-FEDW
00028s	BEAUVILLE, ST ANDREWS
00532s	WEST RIDGE, PORTHKERRY
00533s, 03038s	PENMARK
00591s	SULLY CASTLE
00967s	BARRY PARADE GARDENS
00990s	BARRY, COLD KNAP GARDENS
01372s	87 & 89 BLACK OAK ROAD, CYNCOED
01436s	CWM BARRY SITE 2
01438s	ROMILLY PARK, BARRY
02396s	THE DROPE, MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY
02518s	RHOOSE AIRPORT
02527s	CASEY COMMON (HILLSIDE COTTAGE), CADOXTON
02553s	WHITEFIELDS FARM S, ABERTHIN
02958s	CAEMAEN FARM
02967s	BARRY ISLAND
02969s	CLARKE'S FIELD, LLANDAFF
02974s, 3067s	WRINSTONE FARM NORTH
03039s	WHITTON SITE NO.3
02922w	MARGAM SANDS

A further implication from the Penmark-Porthkerry survey is that there may to some extent be masking of Roman sites by settlements that continue in use to the present day. At two of the hamlets within the survey area, East Aberthaw and Penmark, Roman occupation was discovered from chance finds made during ground disturbance. At a third, Porthkerry, an Iron Age – Roman period site was found through metal detecting and geophysical survey within the area of the shrunken medieval village. It is possible that this pattern may be more widespread within the area, and sites with a poor surviving material culture are less likely to be picked up through chance finds.

The results of this survey (Fig 15) suggest that Roman sites occur at a density of one site every 0.5km - 1.0km over the Lias limestone in the Vale of Glamorgan, the most favoured location being the high ground at the edges of cwms, but with some sites in more central positions on the plateau between the cwms. Without a great deal more fieldwalking or excavation, however, it is not possible to determine whether all, or even the majority, of these sites were occupied at the same time; some of the excavated sites have evidence for hiatuses in occupation (Biglis – Parkhouse 1988, 20-30; Mynydd Bychan - RCAHMW 1976b, 48). Fully comparable data are not available for other areas or other geological formations, but it is possible to gain some idea of the validity of these figures by comparing the Penmark-Porthkerry area with the parish of St Andrews Major, 7km to the northeast on Carboniferous and Triassic rocks, with significant areas of alluvium on the lower ground. Whilst intensive walking of ploughed fields has not taken place here, it was one of the parishes covered by the East Vale Survey in 1983-5. This survey, carried out in conjunction with the excavation of the medieval village of Cosmeston, was primarily designed to complement the village by increasing understanding of the landscape and settlement patterns within which it was set. The main focus was on earthwork identification, which resulted in the recognition or reassessment of some sites of probable Roman date amongst the medieval and post-medieval settlements; a little opportunistic walking for finds collection was also undertaken specifically in the vicinity of known or suspected Romano-British sites, but there was no attempt at the strategy of artefact collection over extensive areas of arable that proved so useful in Penmark and Porthkerry.

The topography of St Andrews is very different from that around Penmark and Porthkerry, consisting of steep hills in the north and west of the parish, fringing a large low-lying area adjacent to the Sully Brook and Nant yr Argae. Densities of settlement resemble those from the Penmark-Porthkerry area before detailed fieldwalking (generally 1-2km between sites but with some more closely spaced). As at Kenson South and Nurston, there is a cluster of finds around Biglis. The ploughsoil finds of pottery made during the excavation immediately to the east suggested that the settlement may have consisted of contiguous enclosures, probably at much the same level of Romanisation as the excavated area, or that the focus of settlement shifted in the earlier part of the 2nd century when the excavated area appears to have been abandoned (Parkhouse 1988, 31-2). Metal detector finds made since the end of the excavation appears to represent settlement shift in the later 4th century (Sell 1989). Fewer finds have been made to the northwest and their significance is uncertain, though here again settlement activity on the crest of the hill was suggested by the East Vale Survey. This survey also found a sherd of pottery in one of the fields to the south of Ysguborgoch. It would seem likely that here too fieldwalking of larger blocks of land would increase the density of sites here to something like that around Penmark and Porthkerry.

As far as the topography of the area is concerned, it can be seen that there is an apparent preference in this area too for high ground, with two hilltop sites (Pop Hill, Ysguborgoch)⁷ and two sites on shoulders (Pencoetre Wood, Biglis); Dinas Powys lies on the shoulder of the hills connecting Ysguborgoch and Pop Hill. No sites are known from the low ground. It is possible however that distribution this may be more apparent than real, if alluviation has buried the valley too deeply for sites to be recognised from casual finds.

Agricultural activity

Figure 4

Thirty-four sites have produced evidence for field systems. In the absence of dating information, the possibility that any of these may be Roman must be regarded as purely hypothetical. Sites which are not certainly Roman are marked with an asterisk. Field systems which have in the past been claimed as pre-medieval, but have been rejected during the work for this project, can be found in Appendix 2.

PRN	SITE NAME
05259g	PETERSTONE GREAT WHARF (PE-16)
05662g	HILL FARM, GOLDCLIFF
05667g	GREAT PENCARN FARM
05684g	GREAT PENCARN FARM EAST
05717g	PETERSTONE GREAT WHARF (PE-6)
05912g	NASH WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS
07051g	*OAKLANDS FARM SITE 2, FIVE LANES
07052g	*FIVE LANES VILLA SITE 2
07729g	*WAUN DEILAD
07739g	*HYPATIA, LLANVACHES
07745g	*IFTON RECTORY
07750g	*COMMON-Y-COED
07737g	*MYNYDD-BACH, NEWCHURCH, SITE 1
00765g	*PENTERRY FARM
01821m	*COLWINSTON
00578s	BIGLIS
00817s	RUMNEY GREAT WHARF
00846s	YSGBORGGOCH FARM
01449s	RHOOSE AIRPORT EAST
01720s	HOPKINS MOUNT, SWANBRIDGE
01943s	DINAS POWYS COMMON
01945s	PENLLYN

⁷There are also two hilltop sites in immediately adjoining the area in the parish of Cadoxton (Victoria Park and Casey Common)

02393s PALAEOCHANNELS, RUMNEY GREAT WHARF
 2420s; *RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURES, KENSON SOUTH
 02444S CAER DYNNAF
 02922s *NEWTON MOOR
 02925s *CWM-CIDY WEST
 03038s *NURSTON NORTH
 03121s *WHITTON FIELD SYSTEM
 03297s *NURSTON
 03438s PENMARK-PORThKERRY SURVEY FIELD 293
 03439s PENMARK-PORThKERRY SURVEY FIELD 14
 03452s *SUFTON WELL (PENMARK-PORThKERRY SURVEY FIELD 28)
 03461s *PEN-Y-BRYN FARM, LLANMIHANGEL

Generally speaking, most traces of ancient field systems occur in proximity to known rural sites and appear to be fairly localised. However, the existence of a field system at Penllyn which ignores the main Roman road between Cardiff and Neath shows that it is possible that some of the present field systems may have their origins in the Iron Age. Most of the sites known have been observed from the air, and are characterised by banks and lynchets. Excavation of any elements of field systems has taken place on only a few sites.

Much of the western half of the interior of Caer Dynaf was occupied by a system of small rectilinear terraced enclosures delimited by low stony banks, associated with at least one rectangular stone building. The bank enclosing one of the terraces was shown by excavation to be Roman in date, and the excavator interpreted the complex as one or possibly two enclosures separated by a trackway. The whole settlement complex produced large quantities of pottery ranging in date from the late 1st to the 4th century were found, amongst which was a cheese press; there was also a pair of small iron shears (Davies 1973a, 94). More limited excavation has taken place at Dinas Powys (Fig 12, Plate 14) where the field system consists of small quadrangular and rectangular enclosures outlined by low stony banks and scarps, at the centre of which is an enclosure about 33m square, containing two rectangular 'huts' each about 15 x 10m overall. More traces of fields appear to the east. A trial excavation in the central enclosure showed the system to be of 2nd – 4th century date (Thomas 1979). The systems of paddocks associated with the settlements at Hopkins Mount and Ysguborgoch (Fig 13, Plate 15) have not been excavated, but typologically they are very similar to Dinas Powys.

The most extensive excavations of field systems have taken place on the Gwent Levels, where a programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling has done much to establish the nature of land use. However, the evidence indicates that this was a specialised ecological niche, predominantly marsh, so the information from this area cannot necessarily be extrapolated into different areas.

A series of ditches forming part of a Roman field system have been excavated in the inter-tidal zone of the Wentlooge Level to the east of Newport. The excavated features on sites B and C consisted of ditches on several different alignments (Fulford *et al* 1994, 181-8), but including large quantities of occupation debris suggesting that the settlement to which they related was not far away. Pollen samples taken from associated deposits within the upper ditch fill suggested that, while it was accumulating, the land was being used as pasture with any cultivation some distance away (Fulford *et al* 1994, 201-3).

More recently excavations have been carried out on the site of the Nash Waste Water Treatment Works, on the Level to the west of Newport. The final report is not yet available, but the interim report (Beasley 1998) indicates that there were two main periods of field system, each with sub-phases. The area seems to have started as largely freshwater marshland, before the first fields for which there was evidence. These were laid out on the cardinal points and were in use in the late 1st – late 2nd century; four fields defined by large boundary ditches were encountered within the area of excavation, but although they appeared to have been laid out with care, there was insufficient evidence to determine whether they were part of a planned landscape. The incorporation of a drainage system within these fields show that flooding was a problem, and environmental evidence indicates that this was a period of fluctuating salinity. This field system seems to have gone out of use around the beginning of the 3rd century, when it was replaced by a second, less carefully laid out system to the west, characterised by meandering ditches, two of which had fences at their bases. During the period of this field system's use, the environment became more unstable with intermittent freshwater inundations as well as

regular flooding by salt water. This system appears to have gone out of use at the end of the century, and was overlain by silts. Pollen samples indicate that the area was pasture or meadow in the first period, with few trees; what little indication that there was of agriculture in the vicinity came from the second period. A number of post structures in both periods are interpreted as cattle enclosures or pens, and in the second phase there were a number of burials of juvenile cattle. No structures were encountered which would suggest permanent human occupation on the site, though quantities of occupation rubbish, including building rubble in the fill of the ditches to the first field system, suggest that any settlement was not far distant, and the pottery assemblage, consisting mainly of coarse and local wares, indicates that it is unlikely to have been of high status.

Excavations on the site of the Gwent Levels Wetlands Reserve at Hill Farm, Goldcliff, inland of the present sea wall, have revealed an extensive soil horizon associated with a system of banks and ditches which was first laid out in the Iron Age but continued in use into the late Roman period. Environmental evidence indicates that the area was initially salt marsh, but was later affected by more strongly marine conditions (Locock and Walker 1998). These fields are probably associated with the rectangular buildings in the intertidal zone at Goldcliff, which date largely to the Iron Age, but one of which (Building 8), constructed from driven timbers, probably with some sort of plank cladding, and posts down the long axis, continued in use in the Roman period. It stood on a hummock surrounded by an area covered with depressions amongst which cattle hoofprints were the best preserved (Bell *et al* 2000, 106-29). No pollen samples are reported from deposits associated with this building, but the insect remains suggest that it was used as a byre, and that the structures were initially erected in an area of raised bog subjected to inundation by the sea at high tides, but becoming increasingly dominated by a marine environment (Bell *et al* 2000, 257-9). The nature of the evidence here suggests that the site may have been used seasonally in the spring and summer for pasturing stock (Bell *et al* 2000, 281). Although the latest of the buildings did not continue in use very far into the Roman period, the field system persisted to the middle of the 4th century (Locock and Walker 1998, 42-3; Locock 1999, 6). Roman drainage features of a similar type were found further west in the area of Saltmarsh on the other side of Goldcliff Pill (Roberts 1999, 12-4) and probably represent a further area of field system.

Evidence for animal husbandry on dryland sites comes from the bone reports which have been compiled for sites of varying degrees of Romanisation: Llantwit Major, Llandough, Whitton, Biglis, Mynydd Bychan, Nurston and Thornwell, though the earlier reports lack the detail of the more recent ones. Before summarising the results of the work carried out on the faunal remains from the various sites, a few words may be said on interpretation of data on age at death. Some workers (eg O'Conner in Zienkiewicz 1986b, 235) assume that full meat-weight potential shortly before skeletal maturity (four years); however, in view of data available from the early modern period on ideal fattening times, this may be an over-simplification, as some breeds may require additional time to attain their maximum weight.⁸ In consequence, the number of sites where cattle and sheep were valued for meat rather than wool, milk or traction may be underestimated. Slaughtering patterns may perhaps be best interpreted:

- Below about 3 years: definitely slaughtered for meat
- Skeletally mature, but with no sign of degeneration of joints or excessive wear on teeth: inconclusive
- Marked tooth wear and/or degeneration of joints: meat not the primary purpose of stock

The results of fieldwalking for the Penmark-Porthkerry survey suggested that pottery did not normally travel far from the farmstead, and most did not derive from midden material used in manuring the fields (Evans 2001, 16). Unless pottery is rare as a find because it was not in common use on most sites, this suggests either that the sequence of rubbish on midden/midden on fields was not the practice in this area in the Roman period, or that cattle were not kept in stalls to any significant extent. The arable regime may have involved the use of extensive fallowing or plant materials gathered from elsewhere (eg seaweed) for maintaining arable fertility (Fenton 1981, 212-3), whilst animal husbandry perhaps involved some other sort of management regime, such as folding of stock in temporary enclosures on open fields (Davies 1814, vol 1 574; vol 2 213, 308); or if stalled, a system such as dung accumulation in the byre over winter might have been practised (Fenton 1981, 214).

The results of the analysis of bone assemblages from the various sites may be summarised as follows:⁹

⁸ eg Davies (1814, 212) considers that Glamorgan cattle reach their maximum meat weight at five years.

⁹ Mynydd Bychan has been omitted, as the report is so summary as to be of little use; the normal farmyard species are present.

Table 5: Evidence for animal husbandry

SITE	SUMMARY OF FAUNAL REMAINS	REFERENCES
Biglis	<p>Sheep/goat predominate at all periods, possibly to a greater extent in IA than later, but relatively small numbers mean that this is not a secure conclusion; however greater meat weight in cattle; at least some being kept beyond optimum slaughtering age not only for meat production, but also for draught/dairy or wool purposes; however possibly as many as 20% of the sheep killed before reaching maturity, and possibly 5% of cattle at c 1½-2 yrs; no obvious changes in slaughtering patterns throughout occupation of site; pig also present, little evidence for slaughtering age c 1½ and c 4 yrs both noted, but commentary suggests that former age more frequent. Foetal calf bones indicate ?stillbirths - cattle kept on site at least part of the time; predominance of lower limb bones suggest slaughtering on site. Also domestic fowl.</p>	J Whitborne in Parkhouse 1988 (microfiche)
Llandough	<p>Roughly even numbers of sheep/goat and cattle; pig minor component. Only 4% total cattle/sheep/pig teeth indicated death before maturity (includes one pig milk tooth); milk/traction/wool. Predominance of lower limb bones suggests slaughtering on site; few foetal/immature calf bones suggest cattle were not kept on site at least part of the time.</p> <p>A cattle femur from a 3rd/4th century demolition deposit showed excessive wear of the cartilage covering - one possible explanation of this is hard work such as ploughing, but old age or injury are also possible.</p>	J Whitborne in Owen-John 1988 (microfiche)
Llantwit Major	<p>Animal bone described as mainly very fragmentary. Cattle, pig, sheep/goat, red deer present; also horse, badger, cat and domestic fowl, all of which categorised as 'few' (range of species reported in 1888 excavations covers same ground); also shellfish. Some attempt to provide size indications for cattle and sheep/goat, but no age at death and no overall statistics.</p>	C Matheson in Nash Williams 1953, 158-63
Nash	<p>Preliminary report only. Cattle, sheep/goat and pig were present together with horse; the cattle predominated, but the data may have been skewed by the presence of three cattle burials.</p>	B J Meddens in Beasley 1998
Nurston	<p>There are very few animal bones, the majority not identifiable as to species, though the normal farmyard species are all present. The bones are almost all of the 2nd class, lower meat-bearing, bones; three bones and teeth are from immature individuals, suggesting a meat-maximisation strategy.</p>	M Locock in Evans 2001, 168-9
Thornwell	<p>Animal bone: sheep/goat more numerous than cattle until later Roman, and even then fewer cattle than would be expected on fully Romanised site; however meat weight of cattle greater throughout IA and Roman periods; majority of cattle kept beyond prime meat years (six or over), though sheep mainly killed at a somewhat earlier age than would be expected if wool was the main asset; little evidence that young were being culled. Pigs also seem to have been killed at range of ages, but relative paucity of ageing evidence makes this conclusion uncertain. Domestic fowl and duck also present, together with horse.</p>	S Pinter-Bellows in Hughes 1996, 81-3

Whitton	Cattle formed major food source; proportions of mature and immature animals suggest emphasis on meat and milk production. Pigs minor ecological niche as woodland grazers; preference for sucking pig as food. Sheep/goat only supplementary importance as food source; proportion of mature animals suggest importance of wool. ¹⁰ [Note that the conclusion that milk is not of major importance is not valid since it does not take account of sheep dairying (which is mentioned in conclusions).] Horse and dog were also present.	I A Kinnes in Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981, 232-38
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Direct evidence for arable cultivation comes also comes from only a handful of sites: Biglis, Dan-y-graig, Nurston, Thornwell and Whitton.

Table 6: Evidence for arable crops

SITE	SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOR ARABLE FARMING	REFERENCES
Biglis	Samples of carbonised grain from two of the corn-dryers from Biglis, both with finds indicating filling 3rd-4th century, indicate predominance of club wheat, with some six-rowed hulled barley and one oat grain (which could be either wild or cultivated) - very little chaff.	Parkhouse 1988, 64
Dan-y-graig	Remains in a late 3rd-early 4th kiln indicated that main crop was wheat, largely spelt, though also some evidence for emmer and hulled barley, plus typical weeds of cultivation. Sample from the stem flue dominated by grain, apparently material which was being dried and fell down into the flue; differs significantly from samples from the void which contained abundant glume bases and probably represent fuel; few signs of germination and this load of grain was therefore not probably being malted.	A E Caseldine in Newman 1990
Fonmon Castle Wood	Samples taken from fill of ditch, probably largely Iron Age but with sherd of Roman pottery at top of fill. Remains largely comprised chaff, notably glume bases of wheat, many of which were poorly preserved. A few of the glume bases were sufficiently well preserved to demonstrate that spelt wheat was present, but most were assigned to broader groupings, in particular an emmer/spelt category. Presence of oat signalled by awn fragment, which could be from either cultivated or wild oat.	A E Caseldine in Evans 2001, 163-4
Nurston	Samples taken from two fills of a ditch/gully, the lower of which is probably Iron Age. Two assemblages similar, suggesting spelt was the main crop, but some of the remains could be those of emmer. Possible evidence for bread/club wheat occurs in later sample, possibly indicating start of a change in crops being grown in the area, but evidence extremely slight. Both samples dominated by chaff and seeds of weeds of cultivation, suggesting they represent sieving waste obtained during crop-processing activity.	A E Caseldine in Evans 2001, 169-71
Thornwell	Very few fragments of charred plant remains recovered; include wheat, barley and unspecified legume, but potential for interpretation.	L Moffett in Hughes 1996, 85
Whitton	Only plant remains came from well, emmer and oats were the only cultivated species, also a number possible fodder species; all from the bottom of the well.	Wilson in Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981 240-3

'Corn-drying kilns' were also found at the urban site of Cowbridge (Plate 17). The precise range of function for which these were used is uncertain; the example on the Bear Field was one of a series of flues of different types (see below,

¹⁰ Note the relatively high proportion of pierced roundels suitable for use as spindle whorls: Webster, J, Pottery spindlewhorls and counters, 1981, in Jarrett and Wrathmell, 147-8, nos.1-11; and bone bobbins: J Webster, 1981, Bone artefacts, in Jarrett and Wrathmell 211-5, nos.17-9)

p39), but although no charred plant remains were found in either, rubble on the Arthur John Bath House site contained cereal grains, again mainly spelt, but also emmer, barley and possibly oats, likely to be contaminants of the spelt crop (Parkhouse and Evans 1996, 68).

Taken together, the evidence suggests that mixed farming was taking place at Biglis, Nurston, Thornwell and Whitton. At most of the other sites, the absence of evidence of either faunal or plant remains makes it impossible to determine what was happening, but at both Goldcliff and Rumney Great Wharf it is clear that land unsuitable for arable was being used as pasture, probably on a seasonal basis. What is unclear is whether this represents a specialist pastoral community, or merely the use of different types of land for different purposes by people practising mixed farming. Some form of transhumance was probably being practised, even if only over short distances. There is as yet no evidence to determine whether the uplands were also involved in transhumance; where upland and lowland are in relatively close proximity, as in the area of the survey, it does represent a maximisation of the productive potential of the land (Webley 1976, 22).

Industrial

Figure 5

The following PRNs were classed as industrial. An asterisk again indicates that the site is not certainly Roman:

Table 7: Types of industrial activity appearing in archaeological record

PRN	SITE NAME	INDUSTRY TYPE
00023g, 06172g	LOWER MACHEN	Lead-working
00239g	CAERLEON CIVIL SETTLEMENT	Smelting; copper-alloy working
00401g	GLYN USK	Smelting/smithing
00504g	PORTSKEWETT HILL IRONWORKING SITE	Smelting/smithing
01055g	VENTA SILURUM (CAERWENT)	Building trades, shoe-making, wool processing; other trades little evidence recorded
02356g, 02357g, 02359g, 02360g, 05909g, 05910g, 05911g, 06158g	CALDICOT POTTERY KILNS I	Pottery
03629g	BLACKBIRD ROAD, CALDICOT	Pottery
04058g	GREAT BULMORE	Glass-working, working of copper alloy and iron-smithing
05664g	ABERNANT POTTERY KILN (CELTIC MANOR GOLF COURSE)	Pottery
00611m, 01505m	* LLANHARRY (TY-ISAF & LLECHAU)	Mining
00617m	BOLSTON GAER, MISKIN	Smelting/smithing
00622m	*MWYNDUDDU IRON MINE	Mining
00719m	CEFN PWLL DU, DRAETHEN	Mining
03346m	SCHOOL ROAD, MISKIN	Mainly smelting; some smithing
00101S	CARDIFF, POSSIBLE VICUS	Smelting and smithing
00312S	LLANMIHANGEL, PEN-Y-BRYN FARM lumps of ironstone, slag	Smelting/smithing
00355S	LLANBETHERY	Smelting/smithing
00480s	WELL ROAD, EAST ABERTHAW	Smelting/smithing
00530S	MOULTON	Smelting/smithing

00533S	PENMARK	Smelting/smithing
00535s	NURSTON	Smithing
00572S	CADOXTON, MAIN STREET	Smelting/smithing
00763S	MONKNASH	?Smelting and smithing
00817S	RUMNEY GREAT WHARF	?Smelting and smithing
00894s	LLANEDERYN POTTERY KILN	Pottery
00902s	LEAD MINE, GOLDSLAND WOOD	Mining
00981S	VICTORIA PARK, CADOXTON, BARRY	Smelting/smithing
01528s, 01586s, 01866s	COWBRIDGE (ARTHUR JOHN CAR PARK, BEAR FIELD, BEAR BARN)	Smithing; ?other industry
01434s	WHITTON SITE NO.2	Smelting/smithing
02393S	PALAEOCHANNEL, RUMNEY GREAT WHARF	?Smelting and smithing
03433S	MODEL FARM (PENMARK-PORTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 244)	Smithing

For the purpose of the survey, sites have been classified as 'industrial' where they have provided evidence of manufacturing; this does not necessarily mean that the site was entirely, or even primarily, an industrial site; it merely means that manufacturing of some sort was being carried out. In the area studied, these divide into pottery kilns, mines, and sites where iron slag has been discovered. In the case of the urban sites (Caerwent, Caerleon, Bulmore, Cowbridge) it is virtually certain that a wider variety of crafts and industries were being carried out than those for which evidence survives. Wachter (1974, 386) notes the presence of carpenters' and masons' tools, a cobbler's last, and a wool-comb in Caerwent. The civil settlement at Caerleon has produced little clear evidence for industry, other than the smelting of iron and the manufacture of copper-alloys. At Cowbridge, evidence for iron smithing, on large enough scale to be classed as a true industrial process, comes from the quantities of slag found in ditches on the Bear Field and Bear Barn (Parkhouse and Evans 1996, 5-44, 205-9); the distribution on the Bear Field suggested that it may have been generated by a focus towards the northwest corner of the site, though no typical smithing structures were found. The structural remains and earth-cut features, however, do suggest that some other sort of industrial activity, as yet unidentified, was taking place, as there is evidence for water-management (Plate 12) and a series of flues (quite distinct from the standard model of corn-drier), one of which had clear evidence that the associated fire was located above and in the middle of the structure, which must have been designed to provide bottom heat with a forced draft (Plate 13).

There can be little doubt that within the context of Roman Britain pottery kilns (other than military kilns, of which no examples are known) represent the manufacture by a skilled labour force of goods which were designed for trade. The two sites of Caldicot and Abernant fall into this class, with the Caldicot kilns being longer established than Abernant, where only a single kiln is known to have been in operation. Unfortunately, the circumstances of the discovery of these sites has meant that, whereas the kilns at Caldicot and Llanedeyrn (Vyner and Evans 1978; Barnett *et al* 1990) were relatively well understood, the ancillary pottery production areas have hardly been examined at all; mitigation measure preserved the Celtic Manor site *in situ* as a scheduled ancient monument, and excavation accordingly ceased at an exploratory stage, though not before identifying the fragmentary remains of associated buildings, and possible evidence for lead processing for stoppers, plugs and fixings (Marvell 1996a).

There are two identified lead-mining sites within the survey area, Draethen (Tuck and Tuck 1968) and Goldsland Wood (Treseder 1978). The best-known is undoubtedly the lead mine at Draethen, where a mine consisting of a series of passages created by the removal of ore-bearing rock was recorded by a group of cavers. In the main passage, the largest part of the mine, was a hearth associated with Roman pottery and a series of counterfeit coins ('minims') of Tetricus I (AD271-3), in various stages of production. Other Roman pottery came from another passage (Potsherd Passage). The excavators came to the conclusion that it is unlikely that there was significant working in the complex after the end of the Roman period.

The site at Machen (Appendix 6), on the opposite side of the River Rhymney from Draethen, would appear from casual finds to have been a specialist lead-working site, presumably processing ores derived from Cefn Pwll Du. Little excavation has been carried out here, none of which has served to elucidate the processes involved, but the quantities of

material found, and the density of features found by geophysical survey, suggest that the process was on a large scale. The relatively high silver content of the ore at Draethen suggests that official exploitation is likely.

Most of the remaining sites contain evidence for iron-working. Information on the iron-mining sites themselves is extremely thin, consisting only of Roman pottery from the area of post-medieval iron mines, together with the discovery in the 19th century of wooden shovels reputed to have been of Roman make (Wilkins 1903, 6,13,14); none of this can be regarded as particularly reliable. A smelting site close to a major outcropping of iron ore has been discovered at School Road, Miskin (Young and Macdonald 1997), but the remains consist almost entirely of slag-dumps, with no associated structures. Furnace bottoms have been found *in situ* within the civil settlement at Caerleon (Plate 18: Evans 2000, 154-8).

Slag is recorded from quite a large number of sites though frequently the metal is not noted. Although iron slags probably predominate, without detailed study it is not possible to say whether they were derived from smelting or smithing. With the exception of Cowbridge, discussed above, most of these sites probably represent small-scale working, such as that taking place at Whitton villa (Jarrett and Wrathmell 1983, 204-10), which was probably designed for very local use. The discovery of iron slag from a variety of fairly closely-spaced rural sites indeed suggests that smithing to produce the necessary iron implements may have taken place in virtually every farmstead, though it is not possible to say whether each would have had a resident blacksmith, or whether the smith would have been an itinerant worker.

Funerary

Figure 3

Funerary activity is massively under-represented in the area; there were only 36 PRNs which could be classed as funerary, and of these, three are tombstones and one a piece of lead coffin, all of which may have moved from their original positions. Of the burials noted below, not all are certainly Roman, and sites which could belong to some other period are marked with an asterisk.

Table 8: Burials types

PRN	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION
00171g	THOMPSON'S FARM, LISWERRY	Roman cremation and inhumation cemetery
00240g, 05814g	LLANWERN GOLF COURSE	Row of six N-S burials in stone cists
00377g	TOMBSTONE RIB 360 (TREDUNNOC CHURCH)	Roman inscribed tombstone
00427g, 00428g, 00429g, 00552g, 00649g, 00658, 005646g	CAERLEON AND BULMORE CEMETERIES	Cemeteries attached to the fortress and canabae at Caerleon and the settlement at Bulmore
00432g	TOMBSTONE RIB 367	Roman inscribed ?tombstone
00498g	DEWSTOW FARM QUARRY	Roman inhumation cemetery
00644g	MALPAS	Dubious record of Roman cemetery
00984g	LLANFAIR DISCOED	Roman cremation burial
01053g	A48 W OF CAERWENT	Roman inhumation burial
02169g	CALDICOT	Infant burial in cist within settlement
02464g	CHEPSTOW CATTLE MARKET	Roman cremation cemetery
02856g	TOMBSTONE RIB 366, PENTRE BACH GRANGE	Roman inscribed tombstone
03579g	MAGOR BREWERY SEWAGE WORKS	Roman inhumation burial
04441g	THORNWELL	Infant burials in settlement
05646g	CELTIC MANOR GOLF COURSE 3, SITE 4	Fragments of cremated bone alongside Roman road

05665g	*CELTIC MANOR GOLF COURSE CIST BURIAL	Cist burial (body not preserved); close to pottery kiln
05669g	OAK CREST, UNDY	Inhumation in Bath stone coffin N-S no grave goods
06259g	ABERNANT FARM	Cist and other burials associated with Roman and Iron Age pot
00701m	CEFNON, RUDRY	Fragment of Roman lead coffin
00207s	*PENTRE MEYRICK ROAD, LLANGAN	Cist burial and RB pottery, not necessarily associated
00578s	BIGLIS	Inhumations in settlement
00606s	NEWLANDS, LLANISHEN	Roman cremation burials
00893s, 01528, 01586s	COWBRIDGE BURIALS	Burials in settlement; also funerary sculpture
02181s	SULLY COIN HOARD, PROBABLE LOCATION	Roman coin hoard, reported to have been found with a skeleton
02272s	GREAT HOUSE FARM, LLANDOUGH	Largely Early Christian cemetery, originally RB
02921s	ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE; BENDRICKS	Romano-British - Early Christian cemetery; reports of lead coffin with typical Roman decoration from vicinity
05912g	NASH WATER TREATMENT WORKS	Two inhumations found during excavation of a field system close to presumed settlement

These burials come from a wide variety of contexts. The Caerleon cemeteries are of familiar type, dedicated burial areas lying outside the fortress and its associated settlement (Boon 1972, 107-8); most of the evidence comes from casual finds, but two areas have been excavated to modern standards, the Abbeyfield site (Plate 20: Evans and Maynard 1997) which forms part of the larger cemetery on Lodge Hill to the north of the fortress, and at The Coed, Bulmore Road, in the *Ultra Pontem* area on the east bank of the River Usk, again part of a larger cemetery area (Burnham *et al* 1994, 250-1). Both were cremation cemeteries, the former with a preponderance of male burials and the latter females. Uncremated bone does not usually survive at Caerleon because of the adverse soil conditions, and the reported inhumations seem to have been represented largely by stone coffins and grave goods; none has been properly excavated. Associated features, whilst not necessarily standard, fall within normal parameters for Roman Britain, such as the pipe burial from the Bulmore Road (Boon 1972, 108) and the tumulus from Lodge Hill, recorded by an inscription (RIB 369). It is somewhat difficult to know where the *Ultra Pontem* region of the Caerleon cemeteries stopped and the cemetery for Bulmore began, if indeed there was any formal division, since burials have been reported widely from along Bulmore road between the two settlements. Certainly there are burials running right up to the built-up area of Bulmore, with apparently a stream separating the two zones of land use. However, Bulmore is also notable for a zone of burials running behind the buildings on the road frontage; these must belong to the Bulmore settlement itself (Macdonald forthcoming). The burials at Abernant Farm, on the other side of the next stream (Mein 1997), may belong to a different community.

Caerwent will also almost certainly have had formal roadside cemeteries, but so far only one burial is known (PRN 01053g). Too little is known about the topography and nature of occupation at Chepstow to permit meaningful comment. The situation at the other town for which there is excavated funerary evidence, Cowbridge, may be more complex. The presence of a high-quality funerary sculpture certainly suggests burial and commemoration in normal Roman style, but this had been redeposited and the place in which it had originally been erected is unknown. All the excavated burials came from areas where there is evidence for other use, though at least some of this seems to represent changes in land use over time rather than an intermingling of the living and the dead. The fact that four burials, one dated to the 4th century by the bracelets on its wrist, were made over the site of the demolished 1st-early 2nd century bath-house would certainly suggest that this was probably seen as a cemetery area by those responsible for the burials; the fact that one grave cut the building shows that they were unaware it was there (Parkhouse and Evans 1996, 71, 187, 224). Although one grave appears to have been cut later by a ditch, this does not necessarily indicate that non-funerary

activity was being carried out at the same time. More problematic is the cremation (Parkhouse and Evans 1996, 36) that was inserted into the Bear Field in the 3rd century, at a time when this area was in use for unidentified but probably industrial processes. There is also a cremation in a local coarseware jar from the newly excavated site 11a Westgate at Cowbridge. There may be a parallel here with the Celtic Manor cist burial, found close to a pottery kiln. The burials at Nash were found during a watching brief on groundworks for the new water treatment works. Both were inhumations and in a poor state of preservation because of the soil conditions, but one may originally have been contained in a wooden coffin. Their exact relationship to the field system has not yet been established (Beasley 1998, 15, 31).

The situation on the rural sites is also complex although, as most of the recorded burials are not connected with any known habitation site, it is difficult to make any comment, apart from noting the existence of undoubted cemeteries at Abernant Farm, Dewstow, Liswerry, Llanishen and Llanwern. At Llandough the cemetery which grew to its maximum extent in the Early Medieval period was probably started to serve the adjacent villa. The Atlantic Trading Estate cemetery also appears to have started in the Roman period, though most of the skeletons again dated to the Early Medieval period; congenital abnormalities suggest that this was the burial place of a family group (Newman forthcoming). At Biglis, one of the burials, the inhumation in the grave cut through the palisade trench prior to the boundary bank construction (Parkhouse 1988, 29-31) appears to have taken place while the site was being occupied, apparently a continuation of the Iron Age practice of burial within settlement (Murphy 1992).¹¹ The situation at the settlements of Caldicot and Thornwell, with infant burials (Vyner and Allen 1988, 78; Hughes 1996, 25) only, is more in accordance with Roman practice.

Religious

Temples are known from excavated remains at Caerwent (Plate 21) and epigraphic evidence at Caerleon (Evans 2000, 494-5). Both of these are urban environments. A possible temple of Romano-Celtic type has also been suggested on the basis of geophysical survey (Young and Macdonald 1999). Rural religious sites are more elusive. Four sites have been suggested as possible temples in a rural environment:

PRN	SITE NAME
00495g	PORTSKEWETT HILL ROMAN BUILDING
00764g, 02975g	WYNDCLIFF
06166g	GAER FAWR
00421s, 01388s	ST DONATS

These attributions have been made on the grounds of association with fragments of statuary (St Donats, Wyndcliff), or position, on the summits of steep hills, like Lydney on the opposite side of the River Wye (Gaer Fawr, Portskewett, Wyndcliff). None is proven to be a religious site, and the identification of Wyndcliff as a villa now seems more likely in the face of new air photograph evidence (Appendix 6 and Plate 25); villas within the confines of hillforts are known from elsewhere in the British Isles (Trow and James *nd*), and Gaer Fawr could fit this pattern too. The site on Portskewett Hill can also probably be more convincingly interpreted as a villa, since it has produced iron slag, which is frequently associated with settlement sites (see above). It is difficult to comment further on St Donats, which is known only from finds.

So far, only a single definite rural temple site is known from the territory of the Silures; this lies just outside the survey area, at Gwehelog near Usk (Arnold and Davies 2000, 128, 130). Whilst it would occasion no surprise if this type of site is under-represented in the record, the possibility must also be borne in mind that, given the general lack of Romanisation of the rural areas, sacred places continued to be represented by natural features only, with no buildings. There may also have been a tradition of veneration of earlier monuments (Bradley 2000, 156-8); this may be the explanation for the samian and Roman ironwork from a barrow at St Brides Netherwent (PRN 06154g; Buckley 1975, 48), the collection of pottery, mainly of 3rd-4th century date (PRN 02465s) associated with two barrows in Bronze Age cemetery at Welsh St Donats (Ehrenberg *et al* 1982, 811-812), and the two hearths (PRN 04213m) found against the

¹¹ The radiocarbon date of the second burial, which was stratigraphically later than anything else on site, has been recalibrated to AD423-649 (Stuiver *et al* 1998a).

inner face of the cairn ring during the excavation of Pond Cairn, also a Bronze Age burial monument (RCAHMW 1976a, 93).

GENERAL DISCUSSION

The general picture emerging from the evidence so far available for the settlement pattern of southeastern Wales is of dispersed settlements, characterised by generally low levels of surviving material culture, and with a high proportion of excavated sites demonstrating continuity from the later prehistoric period. More extensive excavation would probably show a pattern like that established for Williams (1988) in southwestern Wales, with settlement within an area characterised by general stability, but some shift from site to site, caused by factors which have probably nothing to do with the incoming Romans. Any discussion of the nature of settlement in our area, however, needs to address the question of the wide diversity of Romanisation, from the fully Romanised *civitas* capital of Caerwent, and villas such as Ely, Five Lanes, Llandough and Llantwit Major to sites which are barely Romanised at all, such as Pencoetre Wood. The situation of the mass of the population appears to be similar to that over the other regions of Wales (Arnold and Davies 2000, 65-76), but with an extra tier of more highly Romanised society, more similar to that in southern England. Clearly some individuals were clearly integrated into Roman life whilst others remained on the fringes. There is no clear reason why this should be the case. The suggestion has been put forward that partible inheritance may militate against accumulation of sufficient land to make the construction of villas viable (Esmond Cleary 1989, 114). However, partible inheritance was the normal Roman pattern (Johnston 1999, 52), which would seem to militate against this suggestion.

Two possibilities suggest themselves, one which can be defined as economic-fiscal, and the other as social. In the first, the continued presence of a military garrison may have led to a taxation of the local community in kind, providing agricultural produce directly to the forts, rather than a taxation in money which was then used by the military to buy supplies. Monetary taxation is generally believed to have acted a stimulus to production, with the introduction of the idea of the production of a surplus which could then be sold for money; if this was not the case in areas with a strong military presence, the production of a surplus would have been necessary to meet levy requirements, but would not then automatically have led into the market economy. A social model presupposes that only the upper levels of society interacted directly with the state or markets, obtaining their wealth in the form of rent or customary dues paid in kind. The presence of traded goods or even coinage on low-status sites might not necessarily imply a direct connection with the market; they might have arrived there by gift exchange or *largesse*.

The end of the Roman period may also have seen little in the way of cultural change. We have suggested above (p30) that the general dearth of later 4th century material anywhere but in the major towns may signal withdrawal from the market economy rather than abandonment of sites. In the countryside, some suggestion of continuity of settlement is provided by evidence for continuity of burial. This is very slight, given the low numbers of burials known both in the Roman and the Early Christian periods, but the mainly Early Christian cemeteries at Atlantic Trading Estate and Llandough appears to have started in the Roman period (Thomas and Holbrook 1994, 67-8). This may be more significant than evidence merely for occupation later on Roman sites, since the latter may be explained as reuse of a desirable location. Continuity of burial, however, suggests continuity of the community, particularly in the case of Atlantic Trading Estate where the skeletal evidence suggests the presence of a family group (Newman forthcoming). The situation at Caerwent and Caerleon is more complex. There is no clear evidence that the Early Christian cemetery here is a continuation of a Roman cemetery (Campbell and Macdonald 1994), though development around a late Roman Christian grave beyond the area of excavation is a likely scenario. This does not however imply that any occupation in the area of Caerwent bore any meaningful relation to the Roman town itself. We may also instance the two Early Christian burials known from Caerleon, where they are associated with evidence for occupation in the area of Roman buildings both inside and outside the fortress, but where there is no evidence of a continuous presence extending back into the Roman period (Evans and Metcalf 1992, 54-6; Evans 2000, 170-3).

The new hypotheses generated by this project need to be tested by future work. A detailed research agenda is presented in Appendix 8, but the most important points are summarised here:

- To ensure sites are not missed during pre-development investigations, every find of Roman pottery should be treated as potentially signalling the presence of a Roman site.
- Full excavation needs to be carried out over a wide spectrum of sites to determine the normal range of variables for any particular class of site.
- More use needs to be made of radiocarbon dates, both on sites where there are few artefacts (to confirm or disprove the presence of settlement sites with little contact with the markets), and on sites where the finds sequence ends in the mid 4th century (to determine whether this represents cessation of occupation or cessation of identifiable market activity).
- More palaeoenvironmental work needs to be carried out to examine the economic basis of settlement, and more human osteological work to determine the nutritional status of the population.

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF PRNS IN SURVEY

GWENT

PRN	SITE NAME	SHORT TEXT	NGR	NGR2
00023g	ROMAN METALWORKING SITE 1, LOWER MACHEN	Roman structural remains and metalworking debris	ST22708790	
00024g	ROMAN METALWORKING SITE, LOWER MACHEN	Roman structural remains and metalworking debris	ST22708790	
00163g	NEWPORT EAST	Two Roman coins	ST3087	
00171g	THOMPSON'S FARM, LISWERRY	Roman cremation and inhumation cemetery	ST34068762	
00217g	BRYNDERWEN ROAD, NEWPORT	Single Roman coin	ST32508881	
00225g	ST JULIANS, NEWPORT	Structural remains high-status Roman building(s)	ST3389	
00230g	NEWPORT SOUTH	Roman coins	ST3286	
00235g	NEWPORT SOUTH	Roman coins	ST3286	
00239g	CAERLEON CIVIL SETTLEMENT	Civil settlement surrounding fortress at Caerleon	ST33909060	
00240g	LLANWERN GOLF COURSE	Single Roman coin	ST36408756	
00277g	GOLDCLIFF STONE (RIB 395)	Roman inscribed building stone	ST36318238	
00377g	RIB 36 (TREDUNNOC CHURCH)	Roman inscribed tombstone	ST37999485	
00401g	GLYN USK	Roman coins and metalworking debris	ST36339268	
00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU (PEN-TOPPEN-ASH)	Roman fortlet/signal station	ST37959163	
00426g	PRIORY WOOD CAMP	3 sides of a sub-rectangular univallate earthwork with inner enclosure	ST36089043	
00427g	CHEPSTOW HILL CEMETERY, CAERLEON	Roman cemetery area, Caerleon	ST35309070	
00428g	CAERLEON BULMORE ROAD CEMETERY	Roman cemetery area, Caerleon	ST35209020	
00429g	LITTLE BULMORE	Roman cremation burial	ST356912	
00432g	TOMBSTONE RIB 367	Roman inscribed ?tombstone	ST38129275	
00436g		Structural remains of high-status Roman building	ST3591	
00445g	COLD HARBOUR PILL, REDWICK, NEAR MAGOR	Roman and medieval pottery, leather and copper alloy	ST43208428	
00482g	STOOP HILL ROMAN VILLA	Roman building within ditched enclosure	ST483874	
00484g	CALDICOT PILL	Single Roman coin	ST490874	
00485g	CALDICOT MOOR	Roman coins	ST4687	
00495g	PORTSKEWETT HILL ROMAN BUILDING	Remains of high-status Roman building	ST49818874	
00498g	DEWSTOW FARM QUARRY	Roman inhumation cemetery	ST46758860	
00504g	PORTSKEWETT HILL IRONWORKING SITE	Ironworking debris associated with Roman building	ST49978840	
00514g	ISCA	Legionary fortress, occupied late 1st-4th century	ST33909060	
00549g	CAERLEON ULTRA PONTEM	Part of civil settlement at Caerleon	ST3490	
00552g		Roman cemetery area, Caerleon	ST34659004	
00561g	CAERLEON ROMAN BRIDGE	Roman bridge over River Usk at Caerleon	ST34189038	

00607g	CAERLEON AQUEDUCT	Possible aqueduct serving Roman fortress	ST328918	ST314925
00638g	MALPAS FARM	Find of Roman quernstone only	ST3091	
00644g	MALPAS	Dubious record of Roman cemetery	ST3090	
00649g	CAERLEON USK ROAD ROMAN CEMETERY	Roman cemetery area, Caerleon	ST34669125	
00658g	CAERLEON TWIN OAKS	Roman cemetery area, Caerleon	ST3291	
00764g	WYNDCLIFFE	Roman building or enclosure	ST52829766	
00765g	PENTERRY FARM	Field system represented by lynchets	ST5239954	
00983g	FIVE LANES VILLA, LLANVACHES	Remains of high-status Roman building	ST44609100	
00984g	LLANFAIR DISCOED	Roman cremation burial	ST4492	
01008g	PENHOW	Single Roman coin	ST4290	
01010g	PENHOW	Single Roman coin	ST4290	
01012g	PENHOW RECTORY	Possible Roman settlement	ST42449080	
01016.1g	ROMAN ROAD, CAERLEON TO CAERWENT	Possible W end Roman road Caerleon-Caerwent	ST350903	ST380908
01034g	CASTLE TUMP (WHITEWALL BRAKE, RAF CAERWENT)	Roman villa site	ST47539115	
01053g	A48 W OF CAERWENT	Roman inhumation burial	ST45819066	
01055g	VENTA SILURUM	Roman civitas capital, occupied	ST468905	
01058g	CRICK	Single Roman coin	ST4890	
01102g	PENRHOS FARM, CAERLEON	Structural remains of Roman building	ST34209180	
01103g	DEVAUDEN GREEN	Find of Roman jewellery	ST4899	
01104g	DEVAUDEN GREEN	Roman coins, possibly hoard	ST4899	
01106g		Single Roman coin	ST4995	
01118g		Remains of circular enclosure	ST40889555	
01138g	WENTWOOD MILL	Hoard of Roman coins	ST43829618	
01148g	PORTSKEWETT BLACK ROCK	Roman coins and jewellery	ST51288802	
01153g	CHARSTON ROCK	Roman coins	ST519881	
01157g		Non-defensive subrectangular enclosure	ST51379453	
01160g	STRIGUIL BRIDGE	Earlier bridge over Wye, above Chepstow Bridge	ST53159477	
01161g	BISHOP BARNET'S WOOD CAMP	Small non-defensive bivallate hillslope enclosure	ST51969419	
01168g	PWLLMEYRIC	Roman coins	ST5293	
01182g		Roman coins	ST53569425	
01190g	CHEPSTOW, GEORGE HOTEL	Roman coins	ST53289377	
01191g	CHEPSTOW, STATION ALLOTMENTS	Single Roman coin	ST53529344	
02010g	TREDUNNOC CHURCH ROMAN SITE	Suggested Roman fort	ST380948	
02139g	ROMAN FINDS, MACHEN	Roman finds, mainly pottery and industrial debris	ST22708790	
02140g	GWAUNSHONBROWN FARM	A possible much-eroded earthwork enclosure on a knoll	ST263843	
02141g	LLANMARTIN SITE A (SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE)	Possible Roman farmstead	ST396898	
02169g	(WOODLAND COTTAGES) CALDICOT	Settlement, not very Romanised structurally	ST473893	

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02291g	BELMONT	Roman bronze key	ST349897
02356g	CALDICOT POTTERY KILN I	Roman pottery kiln producing greywares	ST474877
02357g	CALDICOT POTTERY KILN II	Roman pottery kiln producing greywares	ST474877
02358g	CALDICOT POTTERY KILN III	Roman pottery kiln producing greywares	ST474877
02359g	CALDICOT POTTERY KILN IV	Roman pottery kiln producing greywares	ST474877
02360g	CALDICOT POTTERY KILN V	Roman pottery kiln producing greywares	ST474877
02464g	CHEPSTOW CATTLE MARKET, ST MARYS PRIORY	Roman cremation cemetery	ST536939
02496g	TWYN YR ALLT	Oral tradition of 'Roman fort'; possibly AP evidence	ST244844
02458g		Enclosure	ST37758877
02856g	TOMBSTONE RIB 366, PENTRE BACH GRANGE	Roman inscribed tombstone	ST28549207
02975g	WYNDCLIFF, PORTHCASSEG	Rectangular building w 2 corridors; boundary ditch	ST5296
02985g		Roman coin hoard	ST4690
02996g	CAERLEON ROMAN QUAY	Timber quay, breakwater and possible boathouse	ST33539017
03102g	ST JULIAN'S PARK	Enclosure of unknown period	ST338892
03173g	VICARAGE ORCHARD GARDEN, CAERWENT	Excavation showed features from C2nd to Post Med.	ST47189046
03219g		Enclosure, possibly post-Roman	ST515910
03287g		Roman sculptured stone	ST53539412
03292g		Enclosure of unknown period	ST40308951
03293g	KEMEY'S FOLLY	Enclosure of unknown period	ST38429214
03294g		Enclosure on OS APs	ST390972
03296g		Small cropmarked enclosure	ST375997
03298g	UPPER PINK (SSW OF)	A horseshoe-shaped cropmark open to the NNW.	ST45159615
03300g		Early medieval enclosure	ST49429538
03308g	TY WILSON (W OF)	Corner of a ditched(?) enclosure	ST41139902
03309g		Oval enclosure, containing ditched enclosure and small circle	ST41459971
03310g		Round enclosure, possibly of rath type	ST40069734
03579g	MAGOR BREWERY SEWAGE WORKS	Roman inhumation burial	ST43608499
03629g	BLACKBIRD ROAD, CALDICOT	Roman pottery manufacturing debris	ST484876
03630g		Sherds of Roman pottery	ST485877
03642g	USKMOUTH POWER STATION	Sherds of Roman pottery	ST325836
03717g	LLANWERN	Roman building debris	ST369880
03718g	NEWPORT SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, NASH	Find of Roman pottery	ST336838
03739g		Pit or ditch containing Roman finds	ST53519356
03782g	YSGUBOR-WEN	Sherd of RB pottery; sherd medieval pottery	ST25588675
03935g	CHRISTCHURCH	Single Roman coin	ST34108952

03936g	NEWPORT SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, NASH	Sherds of Roman and medieval pottery	ST335840	
03937g		Roman brooch	ST43488685	
03983g		Circular cropmarked enclosure	ST351940	
03995g	UNDY or MAGOR SEWAGE WORKS	Sherds of Roman pottery	ST435850	
04025g	BROCKWELLS FARM	Single Roman coin	ST47058970	
04058g	GREAT BULMORE	Roman settlement with urban characteristics	ST360916	
04063g	HENDREW FARM	Roman coin hoard (?all 4th century)	ST39859150	
04252g	GRAIG-Y-SAESON, BASSALEG	Roman coin hoard (3rd century)	ST278858	
04305g	GOLDCLIFF SEA WALL	Sherds of Roman and medieval pottery etc	ST370820	
04319g	MAGOR PILL FORESHORE	Finds of late IA, RB and medieval pottery etc	ST438843	
04320g		Single Roman coin	ST3489	
04374g	THE CAYO, SHIRENEWTON	Roman copper-alloy statuette	ST47029355	
04386g	LOWER MACHEN	Roman brooch	ST229877	
04406g		Sherds of Roman pottery	ST50048684	
04407g	SUDBROOK FORESHORE	Sherds of Roman pottery	ST49948682	
04441g	THORNWELL	Settlement in use late Neolithic/early BA to Roman	ST54009198	
04500g	IFTON REEN	Circular enclosure (?ringwork)	ST47158682	
04506g	FARTHING HILL	Stone bank enclosing hill-crest, which is divided into 3 sections by banks	ST495889	
04703g	BARLAND'S FARM BOAT	Roman boat, substantially complete	ST404865	
04704g	BARLAND'S FARM STRUCTURE NO 1	Roman timber/stone waterfront structure	ST404865	
04705g	BARLAND'S FARM STRUCTURE NO 2	Roman timber/stone waterfront structure	ST404865	
04730g	ROMAN POTS	Find of Roman pottery and animal bone	ST438850	
04734g	CHURCHYARD EXTENSION, ST MARY'S CHURCH, UNDY	Finds of Roman and medieval pottery	ST4398286975	
04889g	LLANMARTIN SITES B & C (SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE)	Possible Roman farmstead	ST396898	
04922.0g	BULMORE, WATCHING BRIEF ON CAERLEON-USK ROAD	Part of Caerleon-Usk Roman road (E bank R Usk)	ST33259160	
05046g	CAERWENT-EARLSWOOD GAS PIPELINE GP7	Linear spread of rubble incorporating Roman tile	ST46309063	
05198g	CELTIC MANOR GOLF COURSE NO. 3 CAT'S ASH, CAERLEON	Part of Roman road Caerleon-Caerwent	ST36309090	
05259g	PETERSTONE GREAT WHARF	Roman pottery washed up on foreshore; ditch system	ST273798	ST277800
05296g	HOUSING ALLOCATION H2R1 ROGIET	Roman building of two phases	ST45608770	
05308g	GOLDCLIFF SEA WALL	Finds from sea wall in NMW	ST368820	
05313g	SUDBROOK ROAD PORTSKEWETT	Probable medieval buildings, Roman finds	ST49988807	

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05316.0g	COLDRA WOOD CW 5	Bank/hollow way, possibly Roman road	ST358900	
05319.0g	COLDRA WOOD 4	Bank, possible agger of Roman road	ST347900	
05331g	SECOND SEVERN CROSSING TRIAL PIT 13	Second Severn crossing report 1990 - pp 19-24 trial work	ST48328728	
05353g		Find of Roman pottery	ST36069058	
05363g	GREAT LLANMELIN FARM	Roman bronze mount in the shape of a mule head	ST45499223	
05374g	THORNWELL FARM	BUFAU assessment, Thornwell Farm 1992; abraded Roman pottery in trial trenches	ST53909160	
05404g	DEWSTOW FARM	Semi-circular soilmark	ST46488920	
05443g		Find of Roman pottery	ST48168720	
05445g	DEWSTOW FARM	Wessex Assessment Dewstow Farm 1992; Roman finds	ST46588898	
05453g	CRICK LANE, PORTSKEWETT	Series of prehistoric and Roman negative features	ST49538848	
05571g	DINHAM ESTATE, CAERWENT	Foundation building of uncertain period & function	ST47469047	
05574g	SHIRENEWTON HOME FARM 1	Finds of flints and RB, med and post-med pottery	ST47579309	
05575g	SHIRENEWTON HOME FARM 2	Finds of flints and RB, med and post-med pottery	ST47599285	
05618g	NEWHOUSE FARM, MATHERN	Misc features, associated prehistoric and RB pot	ST530912	
05646g	CELTIC MANOR GOLF COURSE 3, SITE 4	Fragments of cremated bone alongside Roman road	ST36459165	
05662g	HILL FARM, GOLDCLIFF	Roman horizon with bank and gullies	ST369822	
05664g	ABERNANT POTTERY KILN	Roman pottery kiln producing Caerleon ware	ST36809140	
05665g	ABERNANT FARM CIST BURIAL	Cist burial (body not <i>in situ</i>)	ST36769139	
05666g	ABERNANT ROMAN ROAD	Possible spur off Caerleon-Caerwent Roman road to S	ST371916	
05667g	GREAT PENCARN FARM	Roman buildings associated with field system	ST28108360	
05669g	OAK CREST, UNDY	Inhumation in Bath stone coffin N-S no grave goods	ST435872	
05675g	SLUVAD FARM TO COURT FARM FORD SITE	Possible Roman road, Caerleon-Abergavenny	ST32709690	
05678.0g		Possible Roman road, Caerleon-Abergavenny	ST33059260	ST33099806
05681g		Possible subrectangular enclosure with internal features.	ST33449682	
05682g		Doubtful small circular parchmark	ST33109660	
05683g		Possible rectangular enclosure parchmark	ST33559640	
05684g	GREAT PENCARN FARM EAST	Roman field system, probably associated with buildings	ST28108360	
05814g	LLANWERN GOLF COURSE	Row of six N-S burials in stone cists	ST36278756	
05892.0g	CAERLEON-USK ROMAN ROAD, W BANK ROUTE	Alternative route of roman road Caerleon to Usk	ST34159082	SS379004
05909g	CALDICOT POTTERY KILN VI	Roman pottery kiln producing greywares	ST478878	

05910g	CALDICOT KILNS, ASSOCIATED FEATURES	Misc features associated with Roman pottery kiln	ST48258776	
05911g	CALDICOT CASTLE, KILN WASTERS	Wasters from Roman pottery kiln	ST487885	
05912g	NASH WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS	RB palaeochannels, ditches, buried soil & burials.	ST337840	
06053.0g	CAERLEON-USK ROMAN ROAD, E BANK ROUTE (former a9)	Part of roman road from Caerleon to Usk	ST391978	SS379004
06141g	PETERSTONE GOUT	Roman finds	ST278805	
06142g	IFTON MANOR	Roman pottery associated with gullies & grave	ST46508795	
06143g	CHURCH FARM, CALDICOT	Settlement	ST48308900	
06144g	TREDEGAR HOUSE, NEWPORT	Nine fragments Roman brick and tile	ST28738525	
06145g	21 BRIDGE ST, CHEPSTOW	Roman occupation and finds	ST536942	
06146g	PORTHCASSEG	Frag of Roman copper alloy- statuettes	ST52799763	
06150g		Bronze fibula	ST2387	
06151g	ABBEY FARM, LLANTARNAM	Roman pottery including mortarium	ST309931	
06152g		Roman pottery and amber gemstone	ST368820	
06153g		Roman lead lamp-holder and other lead objects	ST41329035	
06154g	ST BRIDES NETHERWENT BARROW	Samian and iron objects from BA barrow	ST433903	
06155g		Roman coarse pottery	ST448845	
06156g	MACHEN	Roman bronze ring	ST229877	
06157g	CAERWENT QUARRIES	Assemblage of finds of Roman period	ST476896	
06158g	DURAND JUNIOR SCHOOL, CALDICOT	Roman pottery	ST4787	
06160g	LANGSTONE PARISH CHURCH	Possible Roman tile built into wall of church	ST37138915	
06161g	ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LLANFIHANGEL LLANTARNAM	Possible Roman tile built into wall of church	ST30709315	
06162g	ST BRIDES GREAT WHARF	Roman pottery	ST300815	
06163g	COED-Y-FON, TREDUNNOC	Roman pottery	ST37159471	
06164g		Roman pottery	ST47108811	
06165g	MAGOR PILL	Roman pottery	ST43868463	
06166g	GAER FAWR	Frag Roman brick	ST44109878	
06167g	MAIN ROAD, PORTSKEWETT	2 Roman coins	ST50288827	
06168g	LEECHPOOL	Roman pottery	ST50588897	
06169g	SUDBROOK CAMP	Roman occupation in IA hillfort	ST50558732	
06170g	ELM FARM, UNDY	Prehistoric/Roman palaeochannel	ST43908738	
06171g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMP	Roman finds in IA hillfort	ST46109257	
06172g	ROMAN METALWORKING SITE 2, LOWER MACHEN	Concrete floor associated with metalworking debris	ST23158785	
06173g	PONT Y DRAETHEN	Foundations associated with Roman finds	ST21908775	
06175g	WILCRICK	Part of copper-alloy pendant or fitting	ST412875	
06176g	CROES-CARN-EINIION VILLA, BASSELEG	Roman villa	ST257864	

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06203g	ROMAN COIN HOARD, MANOR FARM, ROGIET	Hoard of c 3,500 late 3rd century coins in pot	ST45498770	
06257g	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD PARC SEYMOUR-MAGOR	Possible Roman road Parc- Seymour-Magor	ST40759075	ST43558480
06258g	BISHTON CHURCH WEST	Metalled surface	ST38488729	
06259g	ABERNANT FARM	Cist & other burials associated with Roman and IA pot	ST37109175	
06260g		Horseshoe shaped and part of rectangular enclosure	ST248878	
06261g	LLANMARTIN SITE D	Sherds of greyware	ST396897	
06262g	CEFN WOOD, LLANTRISANT	Two sides of a possible rectilinear enclosure	ST39629623	
06263g	CEFN HILL, LLANTRISANT	Possible robbed building showing as cropmark	ST39929648	
06264g	HILLSIDE BETWEEN LLANLLOWELL AND LLANTRISANT	Possible subrectangular embanked enclosure	ST39259797	
06265g	LLANGYBI WALKS	Possible Roman villa	ST383977	
06266g	LLANGYBI PARK	NW corner of ?large rectilinear enclosure	ST362973	
06267g	WHITE HOUSE, LLANGYBI	Field system	ST369961	
06268g	PEN-Y-PARC, LLANGYBI	Small square enclosure	ST35819684	
06269g		Possibly two sides of a rectangular enclosure	ST34479680	
06270g	PEN-Y-GLOG	Rectangular enclosure with internal division	ST34829577	
06271g		Two sides of a possible rectangular enclosure	ST33809702	
06272g		Large kidney-shaped enclosure	ST313954	
06273g		Subrectangular earthwork enclosure	ST39959550	
06274g		Small circular enclosure	ST37159902	
06275g		Cropmark of two small parallel lines	ST338889650	
06276g	ROCK COTTAGES, LLANGYBI	Two sides of possible small rectangular enclosure	ST37479828	
06277g	MAGOR PILL	Finds of Roman and IA pottery & bone on foreshore	ST438845	
06278g	MAGOR PILL	Finds of Roman pottery on foreshore	ST855455	
06279g	LG SEMICONDUCTOR APPROACH ROAD	Roman road	ST28358470	
06306g	HOWICK FARM	Extensive scatter of Roman pottery	ST498964	
07050g		?Roman building and enclosures	ST44989140	
07051g	OAKLANDS FARM SITE 2, FIVE LANES	System of enclosures, trackways and ?huts	ST44909135	
07052g	FIVE LANES VILLA SITE 2	System of fields and enclosures	ST447910	
7047g	TREDUNNOC GAER	Fragmentary Roman potsherds from a molehill	ST38949487	
7048g	BEECHWOOD ROUNABOUT, CHEPSTOW	Roman road Chepstow- Caerleon; length of agger	ST52319296	ST52599307
7049g	ROMAN ROAD PWLLMEYRIC-CRICK	Roman road Chepstow- Caerleon; path/field boundary	ST51409211	ST49609050
07665g	LOWER MACHEN	Copper-alloy pelta-shaped mount or pendant	ST22818816	
07666g	LOWER MACHEN	Copper-alloy mount	ST22308822	
07667g	LOWER MACHEN	Lead pierced roundel	ST23108798	

07668g	RISEDALE, MICHAELSTONE-Y-FEDW	Copper-alloy object	ST24458435	
07726g	WET WOOD 1, PORTHCASSEG	Enclosure group	ST51059750	
07727g	WET WOOD 2, PORTHCASSEG	Small rectangular enclosure	ST51019792	
07728g	PENTERRY FARM W	Two side of rectilinear earthwork enclosure	ST51959975	
07729g	WAUN DEILAD	Series short parallel linear features	ST40408715	
07730g	RIDINGS WOOD	Small subrectangular dark cropmark enclosure	ST39678803	
07731g	COED RHEDYN	N-S linear feature, small square enclosure W side	ST36458940	
07732g	LANGSTONE	3 rectilinear parchmarks in villa-like arrangement	ST36958915	
07733g	OSTREY	Two sides of a rectilinear enclosure	ST45909590	
07735g	BOXTREE COTTAGE, NEWCHURCH	Two sides of rectilinear earthwork enclosure	ST44559730	
07736g		Ring ditch	ST47289750	
07737g	MYNYDD-BACH, NEWCHURCH, SITE 1	Possible field system	ST44509745	
07738g	MYNYDD-BACH, NEWCHURCH, SITE 2	Possible ring ditch	ST44559749	
07739g	HYPATIA, LLANVACHES	Field system; a number of rectilinear enclosures	ST430918	
07741g	WILLIS HILL	Small rectilinear enclosure	ST505922	
07742g	COALPITS EAST, ST PIERRE	Pair of rectilinear enclosure	ST49259230	
07743g	COALPITS NORTH, ST PIERRE	Cluster of ring ditches	ST49359302	
07745g	IFTON RECTORY	Series of rectilinear enclosure, probable field system	ST45808820	
07746g	TEN ELMS, CAERWENT	Rectilinear enclosure or building	ST46329058	
07747g	PENHEIN	Rectilinear enclosure	ST44709322	
07748g	CUHERE WOOD	Sub-square enclosure	ST45659277	
07749g	DELLY'S BRAKE	Oval enclosure	ST41529032	
07750g	COMMON-Y-COED	Two rectilinear features meet at angle close to 90	ST43408945	
07751g	SALISBURY HILL	Two sides of rectilinear enclosure	ST42008923	
07752g	IFTON GREAT WOOD	Subrectangular enclosure	ST45798922	
07753g	BURNESSE CASTLE QUARRY	L-shaped enclosure or building	ST46108823	
07754g	WINDMILL FARM, LLANFAIR DISCOED	Three sides of rectilinear enclosure	ST42929203	
07760g	CRICK ROAD, CRICK	Ditch containing early Roman pottery found in watching brief	ST48659006	
07761g	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD, BLACK ROCK - CRICK	Postulated line of road from Severn crossing to Caerwent	ST513880	ST487900
07762g	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD, CAERLEON-CAERPHILLY	Postulated line of road following lower Rhymney valley	ST340906	SO154873
01016.2w	CAERLEON-CARDIFF ROMAN ROAD	Roman road Caerleon-Cardiff, Lodge Hill section	ST315905	

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PRN	SITE NAME	SHORT TEXT	NGR	NGR2
00038m	NOTTAGE INSCRIBED STONE/MILESTONE RIB 2252-3	Roman inscribed milestone	SS821781	
00090m	KENFIG BURROWS	Several Roman iron horse shoes found.	SS79718007	
00092m	KENFIG BURROWS	Roman coin hoard	SS7880	
00142m	MILESTONE RIB 2251	Roman inscribed milestone	SS82698222	
00179m	TON PHILIP N, LALESTON	Roman coins	SS87008052	
00180m	7 WEST ST, ABERKENFIG	Single Roman coin	SS89208364	
00181m	CEFN GLAS, ABERKENFIG	Roman coin hoard	SS89208318	
00188m	ROGER'S LANE, LALESTON	Chambered tomb or IA/RB settlement	SS86778067	
00193m	LOCK'S COMMON, NEWTON NOTTAGE	?Roman ceramic animal statuette	SS80747749	
00198m	NOTTAGE COURT	Roman copper-alloy mount	SS82047817	
00211m	PORTHCAWL GOLF COURSE	Roman coin and pottery	SS80347863	
00218m	DAN-Y-GRAIG VILLA	Roman villa	SS84037803	
00222m	RILEY'S ROMAN SITE, MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Roman building debris and coin	SS84577717	
00223m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Roman melon bead	SS84847730	
00237m	BURROWS WELL SETTLEMENT	Excavation of an area 80 yards SW of Burrows Well	SS85587720	
00242m	MERTHYR MAWR WINDMILL	Single Roman coin	SS86727730	
00246m	CAE SUMMERHOUSE	Iron Age/Roman farmstead	SS86397798	
00249m	MACKWORTH INN, LALESTON	Single Roman coin	SS88557904	
00264m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Sherds of Roman pottery	SS86037694	
00276m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Roman brooches	SS86207706	
00290m	OGMORE B4524	Roman coins	SS88237688	
00302m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Sherds of Roman pottery and jewellery	SS86127693	
00304m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Frag of Roman copper-alloy buckle	SS86217711	
00307m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Roman brooch	SS86767691	
00318m	A48 TYTHEGSTON ROUNDAABOUT	Single Roman coin	SS86297971	
00333.0m	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD ON STORMY DOWN	Possible Roman road, Newton Down	SS840797	
00365m	PANTPYLLAU/ PARCNEWYDD	Fragmentary remains of earthwork enclosure	SS92738245	
00381m	HIRWAUN COMMON	Univallate almost circular enclosure	SS93468332	
00394m		Roman coin hoard	SS90617979	
00395m	ARSENAL, BRIDGEND	Single Roman coin	SS92107910	
00404m	EWENNY PARK ENCLOSURE	Earthwork enclosure with bank and ditch	SS90417657	
00429m	EARTHWORKS, LLANDOW	Large rectangular univallate enclosure divided into two compartments	SS93127422	
00602m		Subrectangular enclosure or oval platform	ST00408398	
00611m	TY-ISAF, LLANHARRY	Iron mine, alleged association with Roman pottery	ST01658070	

00617m	BOLSTON GAER, MISKIN	Sherd Roman pottery and industrial debris	ST04778090
00622m	MWYNDDU IRON MINE	Post-medieval iron mine, Roman shovels reported	ST05608173
00628m	CRAIG-Y-PARC	Iron Age homestead - sub-ovoid enclosure	ST09308082
00701m	CEFN ON, RUDRY	Fragment of Roman lead coffin	ST17958549
00719m	CEFN PWLL DU, DRAETHEN	Lead mine containing Roman and early med finds	ST218877
00870m	CORNTOWN FARM 1	Embanked enclose(s) associated with field system	SS93307625
00871m	CORNTOWN FARM 2	Circular earthwork enclosure	SS92757645
00872m	TY BRYN, CLEMENSTONE	Small multivallate enclosure	SS91687342
00873m		Finds of flint scraper and RB pottery	SS82507925
01075m		Possibly a ring ditch	ST02278044
01157m	EWENNY	Quadrilateral cropmark enclosure	SS913777
01190m	KENFIG TOWN (ROMAN FINDS)	Finds of Roman pottery, coin, penannular brooch	SS79948252
01195m		Subrectangular/circular banked enclosure	ST01868016
01197m		Post-medieval pottery and Roman glass	ST04458045
01214m	LLAMPHA COURT S	Enclosure with building platform	SS92737493
01281m	SANDY BAY, NEWTON	Coin find, probably not an archaeological site	SS82607654
01362m	HORGROVE ENCLOSURE	Oval-shaped defensive enclosure, possibly a homestead	SS85588150
01404m	PENYFAI BAPTIST CHAPEL	Single Roman coin	SS89448203
01505m	LLECHAU, LLANHARRY	Iron mine, alleged association with Roman pottery	ST01108055
01549m	TAFFS WELL	Possible Roman building	ST11928364
01569m	EWENNY CHURCH	Tessellated pavement found at Ewenny	SS91257780
01706m	TESSELLATED PAVEMENT CORNTOWN ROAD EWENNY	Enclosure complex seem on AP	SS90907710
01821m	COLWINSTON	Field system	SS933764
01830m	HEOL-Y-MILWYR, OGMORE DOWN	Find of Bronze Age spear and Roman coin	SS89197570
01888m	SKER ROCKS	Single Roman coin	SS788797
02258m		Part of Caerleon-Loughor road	SS868796
02259m		Part of Caerleon-Loughor road	SS89457850
02477m	CAER LLOI	Rectangular earthwork enclosure with simple entrance	SS87307760
02491m	ROMAN ROAD CARDIFF - NEATH (POSSIBLE)	Crop mark possibly associated with Cardiff-Neath Roman road	SS83178198
02492m	SIGHTING POINT FOR ROMAN ROAD, STORMY DOWN	Crop mark possibly associated with Cardiff-Neath Roman road	SS845804
02493m	ROMAN ROAD CARDIFF - NEATH (POSSIBLE), STORMY DOWN	Crop mark possibly associated with Cardiff-Neath Roman road	SS832820
02522m	CORNTOWN FARM 3	1 base sherd RB coarseware	SS926785
02523m	EWENNY FAIR SITE	Roman finds made on medieval fair site	SS914797
02580m	HERNSTON HALL FARM	Large rectangular enclosure	SS91127830

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02791m	BLAEN CRYMLYN COIN HOARD	Roman coin hoard, late 3rd-early 4th century	SS94188540	
02868m	CORNTOWN REPLACEMENT ELECTRICITY POLES	Finds: prehistoric, ?RB, medieval & post-medieval	ss914770	
02892m	GWERN-Y-DOMEN SITE 4	Possible Roman road	ST17808745	
03112m	FFORD-Y-GYFRAITH	Trackway, probable Roman road	SS872802	SS866857
03113m	HEOL-Y-MYNYDD	Incomplete (sub)rectangular enclosure	SS878753	
03114m	TAIR CROES DOWN	Bivallate oval enclosure with discontinuous ditches	SS915766	
03115m	Y GRAIG	Semicircular enclosure or ring ditch	SS843779	
03116m	HEOL-Y-MYNYDD	Irregular ?univallate cropmark enclosure	SS879751	
03117m	FFYNNON Y DRINDOD	Enclosures and field systems	SS937735	
03118m	CLAWDD-Y-MYNACH	Possible small univallate enclosure of Iron Age/Roman date	SS91357115	
03248m	REDLANDS, LLANHARRY	Sherd cooking pot	ST01438053	
03255m	RADYR	Roman pottery	ST132806	
03346m	SCHOOL ROAD, MISKIN	Series of small slag dumps associated with Roman pot	ST05208144	
03348m	THE DELL, LALESTON	T-shaped parch-mark	SS87457985	
03349m		Polygonal enclosure defined by ?ditch	SS867790	
03352m		B-shaped enclosure	SS86677908	
03353m	CAEAU GLEISION, LALESTON	Possible L-shaped building	SS88107935	
03354m	BROADWAY FARM, LALESTON	Horseshoe shaped enclosure	SS87678017	
03355m	NANT Y COR	Parchmark large rectangular enclose with building	ST234853	
03356m	PONT Y DRAETHEN	Foundations associated with Roman finds	ST21908775	
03357m	SEWAGE FARM, WICK	Small rectangular cropmark enclosure	SS925727	
03358m	PORTHCAWL	Parts of two adjacent subrectangular enclosures	SS812779	
03359m	MERTHYR MAWR	Roman and medieval finds	SS85797707	
03524m	RHYMNEY VALLEY TRUNK SEWER SITE R4	Two sides of a rectilinear enclosure	ST238864	
03525m	MINORCA 1, MICHAELSTONE-Y-FEDW	Greyware	ST23898600	
03526m	MINORCA 2, MICHAELSTONE-Y-FEDW	Roman brooch	ST24078603	
04213m	POND CAIRN	2 hearths against cairn ring, associated with sherd BB	SS91548119	
04229m	CASTLE UPON ALUN	Possible ditch associated with Roman pottery	SS91237441F	
01016.5w	GLANWENNY	Part of Caerleon-Loughor road	SS90207815	
01016.6w	GLANWENNY	Agger, part of Caerleon-Loughor road	SS90407827	SS90207834

SOUTH GLAMORGAN

PRN	SITE NAME	SHORT TEXT	NGR	NGR2
00023s	MAES-Y-FELIN EAST	Spread of building debris associated Roman pottery	ST108722	
00028s	BEAUVILLE, ST ANDREWS	Roman pottery	ST135722	
00056s	A45 QUARRY	Finds of flints and RB pottery	ST121741	
00060s	ROUNDABOUT, WENVOE MOUNT STUART GRAVING DOCKS	Two Roman coins	ST19007430	
00061s		Single Roman coin	ST179747	
00092s		Single Roman coin	ST1375	
00099s	25 HEOL Y CASTELL	Single Roman coin	ST132753	
00100s	ELY RACE COURSE VILLA	Villa with bath suite, evidence for ironworking	ST14727615	
00101s	CARDIFF CASTLE (ROMAN)	Roman auxiliary fort, later 'Saxon shore' 1st-4th	ST18067659	
00107s	CARDIFF LLOYDS BANK	Possible vicus to Cardiff auxiliary fort.	ST18107640	
00122s		Single Roman coin	ST1978	
00123s	CONVENT FIELD PENYLAN	Single Roman coin	ST1978	
00127s	LITTLE GABALFA/LLYS-TAL-Y-BONT	Possible Roman site, described as 'encampment'	ST1778	
00142s	LECKWITH FLATS	Single Roman coin	ST166755	
00158s	ANGLESEY STREET, CANTON	Single Roman coin	ST162767	
00169s	PEN-CRUG	Two Roman coins	ST081781	
00171s	SANT Y NYLL	Single Roman coin	ST09757807	
00184s	PARC COED MACHEN	Rectangular univallate enclosure	ST08507910	
00207s	PENTRE MEYRICK ROAD, LLANGAN	Cist burial and RB pottery, not necessarily associated	SS96977758	
00209s	MYNYDD BYCHAN	Group of huts enclosed by bank and ditch	SS96307560	
00235s		Roman coins	SS9471	
00272s	COWBRIDGE ROMAN SETTLEMENT	Roman 'small town'	SS9974	
00273s		Single Roman coin	SS9972	
00293s		Find of gold torc and coins	SS96347071	
00312s	LLANMIHANGEL, PEN-Y-BRYN FARM	Roman building debris and finds, C2nd-4th	SS98407114	
00313s	LLANFRYNACH	Rectangular enclosure, Roman and medieval pot	SS98037465	
00355s	LLANBETHERY ROMAN VILLA	Roman building and occupation material	ST03557023	
00356s	LLANBETHERY COIN HOARD	Roman coin hoard	ST03587019	
00382s	WHITTON ROMAN VILLA	IA to RB settlement, latterly villa	ST08117133	
00421s	ST DONATS CASTLE	Roman coins	SS9368	
00425s	LLANTWIT MAJOR (CAERMEAD) ROMAN VILLA	Large, fully Romanised villa	SS95886998	
00452s	COL-HUW VALLEY, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Roman coins	SS961677	
00468s	BAKER'S LANE, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Foundations of Roman building	SS96306920	

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00480s	WELL ROAD, EAST ABERTHAW	Roman building(s) 1st-4th century	ST03436670
00494s		Roman coin hoard	ST0069
00530s	MOULTON	Complex including Romanised building C ?1st-4th	ST07416963
00531s	CWM BARRY SITE 1	Two hearths associated with Roman finds	ST098674
00532s	WEST RIDGE	Roman pottery	ST085671
00533s	PENMARK	Medieval and Roman finds	ST058689
00534s	KENSON SOUTH	Finds of Roman pottery	ST052684
00535s	NURSTON (FONMON)	Possible building associated with iron working	ST056676
00539s	COLD KNAP (GLAN Y MOR)	Roman courtyard building, possibly mansio	ST09936648
00550s		Single Roman coin	ST12906777
00551s	BARRY CASTLE	Roman building and occupation material	ST10106721
00572s	CADOXTON, MAIN STREET	Roman drystone building & other features, C2nd-4th	ST133692
00573s	CADOXTON SEA VIEW HOUSE	Single copper-alloy coin	ST13156915
00577s	BARRY HARBOUR, STOREHOUSE POINT	Roman brick/tile frags and Roman pottery	ST108667
00578s	BIGLIS	Agricultural settlement 1st-4th century	ST14206940
00584s	POP HILL	Building with Roman pottery, 2nd-4th century pot	ST15906998
00590s	SWANBRIDGE SPORTS GROUND	Roman building and occupation material	ST163678
00591s	SULLY CASTLE	Roman pottery	ST152683
00593s	LESSER GARTH CAVE	Cave with finds and occupation late BA - Med	ST12558210
00598s	FOREST LODGE COTTAGE (GELLI QUARRY), RHIWBINA HILL	Roman coins, pottery and brick/tile	ST14508326
00602s	RHIWBINA, GREENHILL LODGE	Single Roman coin	ST15488177
00604s	WENALLT CAMP	Univallate oval enclosure	ST15228276
00605s	COED-Y-WENALLT	Single Roman coin	ST15258315
00606s	NEWLANDS, LLANISHEN	Roman cremation burials	ST1782
00611s	LLANEDEYRN COIN HOARD (1)	Roman coin hoard	ST19648110
00632s	PISTYLL-YR-ACHDDU	Roman pilum head	ST22908253
00643s		Roman coin hoard	ST0674
00669s	ABERTHIN	?Timber building with cobbled floor, IA/RB pottery	ST01537530
00736s	PEN Y LAN ROMAN SITE	Roman building	ST198788
00763s	NEW MILL FARM, MONKNASH	Probable winged villa	SS91156980
00768s	LLANDOUGH FARM	Iron Age farmstead, RB villa, medieval grange	ST168732
00770s	DINAS POWYS COMMON 1	Roman rural settlement and associated field system	ST15007100
00773s	FOREST LODGE	Seaview Cottage appears to have formed the nucleus	ST144832
00792.0s	ALLEGED ROMAN ROAD	Roman coins and unspecified remains	SS95077008 SS95826998
00794s	PENPEEL FARM	RB type quern	ST2280

00812.0s	METALLED ROAD, PANTLLACA	Roman road	ST202817	ST20228170
00815s	LLANEDEYRN COIN HOARD (2)	Roman coin hoard	ST199813	
00816.0s	PEN YR HEOL - PENSARN	Possible Roman road, Pen yr Heol and Pensarn, Rumney	ST213794	ST218789
00817s	RUMNEY GREAT WHARF	Series of ditches; Roman finds	ST240780	
00846s	YSGUBORGOCH FARM	Earthwork complex of huts, track & six enclosures	ST13377190	
00857s	TYN Y WAUN/NEWTON	Double ditched trapezoidal enclosure	SS998763	
00894s	LLANEDERYN POTTERY KILN	Roman pottery kiln producing greywares	ST199813	
00898.0s	ROMAN ROAD CARDIFF - BRECON (Margary Route 621)	Roman road, Cardiff-Brecon	ST131973	ST122985
00902s	LEAD MINE, GOLDSLAND WOOD	Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval lead mines	ST109719	
00906s	QUAY STREET, CARDIFF	Medieval/post-medieval town houses & quay wall	ST181763	
00909s		Roman coins	ST15316837	
00967s	BARRY PARADE GARDENS	Roman pottery	ST10566677	
00981s	VICTORIA PARK, CADOXTON, BARRY	Occupation layer with Roman pottery	ST13026904	
00985s		Roman coin	ST13226903	
00990s	BARRY, COLD KNAP GARDENS	Occupation layer with Roman pottery	ST100663	
01021s	NEW BREACH FARM, NASH	Slight traces of semi-circular feature, comprising a bank & ditch	SS973730	
01028s	CRACK HILL	Bivallate roughly square enclosure with traces possible field system	SS94557657	
01291s	CROP MARK, LLANEDEYRN	enclosure complex seen on Westair AP BU 1778/6	ST229834	
01372s	87 & 89 BLACK OAK ROAD, CYNCOED	Roman pottery	ST191819	
01378s	PENARTH, ST AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH	Three Roman coins and one Byzantine	ST18867203	
01393s	DINAS POWYS	Roman pottery	ST150708	
01394s	LITTLE GREAVE, WENVOE	Enclosure associated with ?Roman building	ST124732	
01395s	CADOXTON	Roman and medieval occupation	ST132692	
01434s	WHITTON SITE NO.2	Possible Roman smelting hearth	ST083719	
01436s	CWM BARRY SITE 2	Finds of pottery	ST101674	
01438s	ROMILLY PARK, BARRY	Roman pottery	ST10186693	
01449s	RHOOSE AIRPORT EAST	Fragmentary traces of enclosures	ST07656665	
01451s	KINGSLAND	Large dubious oval enclosure on a hill-top	ST02207190	
01471s		Roman pottery	ST1469	
01490s	MAIN STREET, CADOXTON	Roman 'occupation layer'	ST131689	
01514s	WOMANBY ST. CARDIFF	Frag Roman pottery in med pits	ST180763	
01519s	PEN Y LAN ROMAN SITE	Roman buildings	ST19837872	
01528s	COWBRIDGE BEAR FIELD	RB occupation w ditches & corn-driers	SS99447484	
01586s	COWBRIDGE ARTHUR JOHN CAR PARK	Roman bath-house	SS99537477	

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01662s	LLANISHEN FACH FARM	Single Roman coin	ST16288212
01720s	HOPKINS MOUNT, SWANBRIDGE L	Square enclosure visible as cropmark	ST171678
01727s	E VILLAGE, LLANBETHIAN	Roman finds - no details known	SS99307427
01943s	DINAS POWYS COMMON 2	Field system	ST151708
01945s	PENLLYNN	Field system defined by lynchets	SS982752
02005s	PITCOT FARM, ST BRIDES MAJOR	Rectilinear parchmark features seen on APs	SS897736
02031s	SULLY ISLAND	Single Roman coin	ST16756690
02083s	PENLLYN CASTLE	Misc RB copper-alloy objects (metal detector finds)	SS98107632
02085s		Single Roman coin	SS97757543
02087s	BROCASTLE FARM, CRACK HILL	Find of Roman jewellery	SS94497667
02137s		Well defined oval enclosure	ST22558230
02144s	ROMAN ENCLOSURE, GOLDSLAND WOODS	Series of RB enclosures, possibly with lead mining	ST10087109
02155s	BIGLIS	Metal detector finds made to N and E of 578S	ST144694
02181s	SULLY COIN HOARD, PROBABLE LOCATION	Roman coin hoard	ST14176825
02272s	GREAT HOUSE FARM, LLANDOUGH	Largely Early Christian cemetery, possibly originally RB	st16837334
02372s	CROPMARK, ST FAGAN	Circular feature visible on RAF APs.	ST10887854
02393s	PALAEOCHANNEL, RUMNEY GREAT WHARF	RB palaeochannels, ditches and probable well	ST245784
02396s	THE DROPE, MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY	Find of RB and post-medieval pottery	ST11657602
02399s	DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE, EAST ORCHARD WOOD	Subsquare, double ditched enclosure	ST02786785
02400s	ENCLOSURE, EAST ORCHARD WOOD WEST	Cropmark c170 to W of double- ditched enclosure at East Orchard Wood	ST02546780
02401s	OVAL ENCLOSURE, CASTLETON WOOD	Elongated oval enclosure with second ditch at entrance	ST02606815
02402s	SEMI-CIRCULAR DITCHES, COED LLANCADLE	Two semi-circular ditches enclosing spur	ST03066834
02403s	SMALL OVAL ENCLOSURE, COED LLANCADLE	Small external oval enclosure lying to N of enclosure (2402S).	ST03066834
02404s	CONCENTRIC DITCHED FORT, KENSON WOOD	Squared concentric-ditched multivallate fort	ST04686876
02406s	POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE, LLANCADLE SOUTH	Possible incomplete defended enclosure	ST03776807
02407s	DITCH, LLANCADLE GORSE	Semi-circular ditch encloses area closed by scarp	ST04076851
02408s	POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE, LLANCADLE GORSE (1 OF 2)	Polygonal enclosure internal sub-divisions	ST04026855
02409s	POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE, LLANCADLE GORSE (2 OF 2)	Polygonal enclosure or annex	ST04026855
02411s	FONMON CASTLE WOOD	Curving enclosure with Roman pottery	ST04466823

02413s	DOUBLE ENCLOSURE, MILL WOOD	'Figure of eight' double enclosure	ST07176873
02415s	ENCLOSURES, RILLS VALLEY	Earthworks of 2 incomplete enclosures within enclosing ditch	ST02626838
02418s	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE, KENSON WOOD NORTHWEST	Three-sided rectilinear enclosure, open along S side	ST04406875
02420s	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURES, KENSON SOUTH	Complex of 3 fragmentary rectilinear enclosures	ST05226847
02426s	OVAL ENCLOSURE, TREGOGAN NORTHWEST	Late prehistoric oval enclosure; ditches associated with RB pot	ST06816798
02427s	CURVILINEAR MARK, RILLS VALLEY EAST	Thin curvilinear mark in pasture, possibly natural.	ST02766842
02441s	NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW9	Ditch section of enclosure visible in modern channel cut	SS99407570
02443s	WINDMILL LANE, LLANBLETHIAN	Small bivallate hillslope enclosure	SS99507410
02444s	CAER DYNNAF	Roman farmsteads within IA hillfort	SS98357427
02454s	WELL ROAD, EAST ABERTHAW	RB building	ST03506680
02464s	WHITEFIELDS FARM E, ABERTHIN	RB type quern	ST02307550
02465s	WELSH ST DONATS ROUND BARROWS 1 AND 2	Find of Roman pottery	ST03657555
02474s		Roman coins	ST02707480
02506s	NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW 13	One of series of interlinked circular features, visible as channel	SS99107600
02507s	NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW 14	One of series of interlinked circular features, visible as channel	SS99107610
02508s	NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW15	One of series of interlinked circular features, visible as channel	SS98907610
02513s	NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW6	One of series of interlinked circular features, visible as ditched mound	SS99407560
02518s	RHOOSE AIRPORT S	Find of Roman pottery	ST06506715
02522s	MYNYDD Y GLEW	Small ringwork with dependent annexe	ST03407670
02524s	NEW BREACH FARM, NASH	Small ringwork, E side only traceable	SS97207300
02527s		Occupation deposit	ST12906930
02542s		Single Roman coin	SS99207620
02546s		Single Roman coin	SS98507550
02548s		Roman coins	SS98307440
02550s		Find of Roman jewellery	ST00507460
02553s	WHITEFIELDS FARM S, ABERTHIN	Find of Roman pottery	ST02007520
02655s		Enclosures; undated (Vyner 1987)	SS902713
02680s	METALLED ROAD, CLIFFWOOD COTTAGE, BARRY	Road, well-made and finely metalled	ST08656695
02710s		Finds; Roman-med (NMW)	ST107668

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02724s	SULLY ISLAND	Finds; Roman coins (NMW)	ST167669
02813s	COG ROAD, SULLY	Medieval deposits & cut features; single RB sherd	ST150683
02844s	CWM COED-DRWG SITE WP25	Circular enclosure, possibly of Iron Age date	ST09297610
02853s	SITE WP35	Large sub-oval enclosure	ST10637695
02887s		Irregular, kidney-shaped enclosure	SS94076872
02921s	BENDRICKS	Roman activity on ATE	ST132676
02922s	NEWTON MOOR	Field system running at diagonal to present fields	ST00027582
02923s	LOWER HOUSE FARM WEST, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Building in rectilinear enclosure; possible villa	SS96466798
02925s	CWM-CIDY WEST	Irregular field system and enclosure group	ST08806760
02926s	CWM COL-HUW	Oval enclosure; only part of former ditch visible as cropmark	SS96106790
02927s	CWM COL-HUW NORTHWEST	Rectangular enclosure of unknown date	SS95966785
02928s	BOVERTON ROAD SOUTH	Circular enclosure (ring ditch)	SS97506852
02929s	GREAT HOUSE FARM SOUTHEAST	Ring ditch pair	SS98596931
02930s	WINDMILL EAST	Oval enclosure	SS97406927
02931s	WINDMILL NORTH	Square enclosure, now largely destroyed by road construction	SS97396948
02932s	GROESWEN FARM EAST	V-shaped enclosure, incomplete to N	SS96966946
02933s	GREAT HOUSE FARM	Polygonal univallate enclosure	SS98416935
02934s	LLANMAES EAST	Ring ditch c 20m in diameter	SS98386962
02935s	CASTLETON NORTH	Large circular enclosure c 60m diameter	ST02196868
02936s	HOME FARM SOUTH	Square ?ditched enclosure	ST04566722
02937s	SEFTON BUNGALOW WEST	Circular ?enclosure surrounded by several possible ring ditches	ST05646840
02938s	SEFTON BUNGALOW SOUTH	Rectangular enclosure, possibly recent	ST05936812
02941s	LOWER TREGOGAN NORTH	Circular enclosure with possible later multivallate enclosure	ST06816810
02942s	BURTON HOUSE EAST	Irregular field system and/or enclosure group	ST04236785
02943s	LLANDALE SOUTH II	Rectangular enclosure segmented into three sections	ST03896813
02944s	TOP TREGOGAN	Enclosure group and early field system	ST07236767
02953s	WENVOE VILLAGE	Pottery, finds etc	ST123724
02954s	TREODA	Large playing-card shaped enclosure, probably military	ST156804
02955s	PENCOEDTRE, BARRY	Sherds RB pot associated with ?buildings	ST127705
02956s	MORFA YSTRADOWEN	1st century denarius and gold ingot	ST01827831
02957s	TANGLEWOOD	Single coin	ST05067335
02958s	CAEMAEN FARM	Roman pottery, coin and lead sealing	ST05187276
02959s		Single Roman coin	ST01357400
02960s		Roman coins and fibula	ST02077352
02961s		Single Roman coin	ST04447145
02962s	TYGANOL, LLANTRITHYD	Roman brooch	ST03977277
02963s		Roman brooch	ST04167259

02964s		Roman coins	ST04207275
02965s	LLANTRITHYD PARK	Roman brooch	ST04977353
02966s	PANT-Y-MOCH	Two Roman coins	ST02107388
02967s	BARRY ISLAND	Roman pottery	ST115666
02968s	CARDIFF GREYFRIARS	Roman pottery	ST183766
02969s	CLARKE'S FIELD, LLANDAFF	Roman pottery	
02970s		Roman coins	ST12097773
02971s		Single Roman coin	ST12407753
02972s	CARDIFF WESTERN CEMETERY	Single Roman coin	ST12237542
02973s	LITTLE GREAVE, WENVOE	Roman pottery and worked stone	ST125733
02974s		Roman pottery and flints	ST13587293
02975s		Single coin	ST10987461
02976s		Roman coins	ST10717209
02977s	WHITTON MAWR - PENTREBANE PIPELINE SITE B	Roman pottery and other cultural material	ST10507201
02978s	CAERAU	Roman pottery from interior of hillfort	ST13357500
02979s	LLANTRITHYD HOUSE EARTHWORK	Roman finds in IA hillfort	ST03867318
02980s	PORTHKERRY BULWARKS	Roman buildings in IA hillfort	ST08206630
02981s	CASTLE DITCHES, LLANCARFAN	Roman finds in IA hillfort	ST05907002
02982s	COED-Y-CYMDDA	Roman bracelet and Oxfordshire bowl	ST13297398
02983s	MOORLANDS FARM, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Single Roman coin	SS95096934
02984s	FLANDERS FARM, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Roman brooch	SS96526836
02985s		Roman brooch	SS96907502
02986s		Single Roman coin	SS97637545
02987s		Single Roman coin	SS97807540
02988s		Roman brooch frags	SS98007527
02989s	PENLLYN/NEWTON MOOR	Roman brooch	SS9876
03019s	MAES-Y-FELIN WEST	?Square enclosure, incomplete; ?traces other banks	ST09967221
03020s	NEWPORT ROAD, RUMNEY	Metalled E-W road surface, probably Roman	ST21007875
03021s	THE DOWNS FARM, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Roman coins	SS951702
03022s	LLANTWIT MAJOR BYPASS	Part of curvilinear enclosure	SS96856960
03023s	LLANFRYNACH EAST	B-shaped enclosure/linear features/robbed building	SS981746
03025s		Probably drainage system	ST109774
03026s	ST Y NYLL	Small square earthwork enclosure	ST09667807
03027s	HOMRI, PETERSTON- SUPER-ELY	Small square cropmark enclosure	ST088754
03028s		Part of rectangular cropmark enclosure	ST09687827
03029s	CROOKLAND GORSE	Rectangular bipartite enclosure	SS99177148
03030s	CORRWG MLS	Roman finds; mainly abraded pottery	SS974752
03031s		Abraded mortarium rim of ?Caerleon ware	SS976755

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03032s		2 sherds RB pottery	SS979783
03033s		1 sherd RB pottery	SS930677
03034s	CWM NASH	Two Roman coins	SS91127024
03035s	ST ANDREW'S MINOR CHURCH	Roman boxtile built into wall of church	SS92817342
03036s	ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH, MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY	Roman tile built into wall of church	ST11517635
03037s	PENMARK	Four Roman coins	ST056689
03038s	NURSTON NORTH	Multiperiod field system over rectangular enclosure	ST05516745
03039s	WHITTON SITE NO.3	Find of Roman pottery	ST081721
03041s	KING GEORGE'S FIELD, ST DONATS	Possible building complex, showing as cropmarks	SS945683
3040s	CASTLE DITCHES, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Roman coins in Iron Age hillfort	SS96026742
3061s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W8	Roman coin and copper-alloy stud-head	ST12957338
3062s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W112	Three Roman fibulae	ST12967307
3063s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W114	Two Roman fibulae	ST13207318
3064s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W126	Sestertius of Nerva and iron knife	ST13537304
3065s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W169	Roman fibula	ST13617284
3066s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD DP21	Roman fibula fragment	ST13507222
3067s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W168	Copper-alloy barbarous radiate of Probus	ST13507247
3068s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W122	Roman fibula	ST13747356
3069s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD DP38	Roman dolphin fibula	ST14397205
3070s	CWM CIDY	Roman fibula fragment	ST08996778
3071s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W77	Roman hare and hound knife handle	ST13247363
3072s	GOLDSLAND WOOD W	Two Roman coins	ST10527401
3073s	ST LYTHANS SE	Roman coin	ST11217454
3074s	BURDONSHILL NW1	Roman coin	ST11587235
3075s	BURDONSHILL NW2	Roman coin	ST11657226
3076s	BURDENSHILL NE	Roman coin	ST11937242
3077s	TWYN BWMBEGAN	3rd century coin hoard	ST12247394
03121s	WHITTON FIELD SYSTEM	Extensive series rectangular enclosures	ST084713
03124s	PANTYLLADRON	Enclosure and linear feature	ST036740
03241s	LAVERNOCK ROAD QUARRY	Rectilinear cropmark enclosure	ST16936863
03295s	GLEBE FARM (PENMARK/PORHTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 227)	Roman settlement, probably with Iron Age predecessor	ST08076667
03297s	NURSTON	Series enclosures showing as cropmarks	ST056678
03298s	FONMON EAST	Cropmark enclosure/ring ditch	ST049677
03299s	FONT-Y-GARY CARAVAN PARK	Pair of ring ditches	ST05106604
03300s	HOME FARM	Rectilinear enclosure	ST05486730
03301s	FONMON ESTATE FIELD F7 (2)	Two possible ring ditches within curvilinear enclosure	ST04456803
03302s		Circular enclosure	ST04286680

03303s	ABERTHAW FARM	Pair of ring ditches	ST03606660	
03304s		Ring ditch	ST04046637	
03305s	PENMARK PLACE (COWSHED FIELD)	Two sides possible rectilinear cropmark enclosure	ST05406847	
03306s	LLANCADLE SOUTH	1 sherd Roman pottery	ST03756800	
03321s	PENMARK/PORHTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 96 (HOME)	N-S gully	ST04446725	
03327s	CWM-CIDY	Frag RB tile	ST08786733	
03328s	FONMON HOME FARM HOME FIELD	Roman pottery	ST04496724	
03347s	FONT-Y-GARY (PENMARK- PORHTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 167)	1 sherd Roman pottery	ST04546621	
03393s	WOODHOUSES S (PENMARK-PORHTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 11)	1 fragment Roman tile (tegula)	ST05006825	
03396s	WOODHOUSES N (PENMARK-PORHTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 10)	2 sherds Roman pottery (Severn Valley ware)	ST04856850	
03399s	NURSTON (PENMARK- PORHTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 110)	Settlement known from excavated ditch; IA/RB pot	ST05606750	
03433s	MODEL FARM (PENMARK- PORHTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 244)	1 sherd Roman pottery ass with slag	ST08106755	
03439s	PENMARK-PORHTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 14	Cattle trail	ST05056859	
03452s	SUFTON WELL (PENMARK- PORHTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 28)	Series E-W banks and lynchets	ST058686	
03453s	PORT ROAD W (PENMARK- PORHTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 164)	1 frag Roman imbrex	ST03306660	
03454s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 127	1 sherd probably RB coaseware	ST13507162	
03455s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 232	1 sherd Roman pottery (greyware)	ST13886972	
03456s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 233	1 sherd Roman pottery (greyware)	ST14106980	
03457s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 237	1 sherd Roman pottery (greyware)	ST14106960	
03458s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 250	2 sherds definitely Roman pottery, + 2 sherd possible	ST14306950	
03459s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 252	7 sherds Roman pottery	ST14306930	
03460s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 253	4 sherds Roman pottery	ST14506940	
03461s	PEN-Y-BRYN FARM, LLANMIHANGEL	Multiperiod field system	SS985712	
03507s	BLAEN-Y-CWM, MONKNASH		SS91107046	
03509s	OCCUPATION OUTSIDE S GATE CARDIFF FORTS (FORTS 2 & 3)	Structures and evidence for metalworking	ST18067659	
01016.13w	ROMAN ROAD	Possible course Caerleon- Loughor Roman road	ST244842	
01016.7w	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD FROM W ABERTHAW TO LLANHARRY	Possible Roman road, W Aberthaw-Llanharry	ST026671	SS994777

WEST GLAMORGAN

PRN	SITE NAME	SHORT TEXT	NGR	NGR2
00790w	MILESTONE RIB 2255	Milestone (not in situ)	SS81608485	
00956w	CROPMARK, PORT TALBOT	A subrectangular cropmark enclosure, ditched or palisaded	SS819836	
01997w	MARGAM SANDS	Roman bronze wheel-brooch	SS7685	
02345w	MARGAM SANDS	Single Roman coin	SS76808580	
02738w	MARGAM PARK	Roman road, Caerleon-Loughor	SS80958515	
02922w	MARGAM SANDS	Finds made in the area including coins and a quern	SS7685	

APPENDIX 2: SITES PROPOSED AS ROMAN IN SMR BUT REJECTED

PRN	SITE NAME	NOTES	NGR
00122g	DAN-Y-GRAIG QUARRY, RISCA, POSSIBLE LEAD MINE	Lead mine - Roman working suggested, but not supported by evidence.	ST2390
00123g	DAN-Y-GRAIG QUARRY, RISCA, POSSIBLE IRON MINE	Iron mine - Roman working suggested, but not supported by evidence.	ST2390
00125g	ROMAN QUARRY- DUBIOUS ENTRY	Roman quarrying suggested here, but not supported by evidence.	ST2896
00126g	ROMAN QUARRY	Roman quarrying suggested here, but not supported by evidence.	ST2998
00661g		Single Greek coin, possibly antiquarian loss.	ST3291
03216g	PORTHCASSEG FIELD SYSTEM	Further examination of air photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1828 frames 4175-6) suggests that these fields are likely to be related to the present field system and therefore probably early post-medieval. A proper map regression needs to be carried out to determine whether this is the case.	ST52169842
05625.0g	PAVED ROAD NEWBRIDGE - HAFODYRYNYS	No evidence for Roman work.	ST21339682
05229.0g	SLUVAD FARM/COURT FARM PIPELINE	Suggested location of Roman fort: no evidence found during watching brief.	ST326973
05300g	ROGIET (HOUSING ALLOCATION H2R01)	Probable post-medieval road.	ST45678788
00362m	CEFN HIRGOED	Rectangular post-med cattle enclosure, originally suggested as Roman fortlet.	SS92288278
00413m	BOMIUM	Possible site for Roman fort - fieldwork has failed to find evidence.	SS90457815
00734m		Coin find, probably not an archaeological site.	ST1283
01504m	POSSIBLE LEAT	Possible leat, associated with quarrying site - no evidence for Roman activity.	ST00948090
01810m	BOMIUM	Possible site for Roman fort - fieldwork has failed to find evidence.	SS89257861
01818m	BEACON DOWN FIELD SYSTEM	Re-examination of published air photograph shows that present and former systems are on the same alignment and in places can be seen to follow exactly the same lines. Must be part of same enclosure system which has partly reverted to common land.	SS887756
01819m	OLD CASTLE DOWN (BRYNAWEL) FIELD SYSTEM, ST BRIDES MAJOR	The plan of the set of fields appears as a former westward extension of the present fields, so they must indicate a contraction of the enclosed land around Brynawel (RCAHMW 1982, 310 FS6).	SS898757
02260.0m	VERVIL DYKE	Bank and ditch; possible large enclosure; no evidence for Roman presence.	SS888774
01821m	COLWINSTON FIELD SYSTEM	Dubious; similarity with Corrwg should now suggest a possible post-medieval date.	SS933764
00456s		Grave with metal object of unknown use and date.	SS96636854
01501s	HORSELAND MOAT	Medieval moated site with carved stonework.	ST04057239

01944s	BURDENS HILL FIELD SYSTEM	Re-examination of the published photograph shows that Vyner has misread the perspective and that the earthworks can be related to the present system of land division. The earthworks appear to represent a series of ?crofts fronting onto the road, with ridge and furrow in some of the larger fields.	ST116718
01946s	CORRWG FIELD SYSTEM	Excavation by Fox and Murray Threipland of parts of this field system show that some of banks and mounds associated with it contained 18th century – early 19th century pottery, and that the field system with its associated cottages was clearly still in use by this date, though it appears to have been cleared away before 1847 (RCAHMW 1982, 310-1 FS7).	SS978752
01947s	THE HAYES, PENMARK FIELD SYSTEM	Some of the square fields noted by Vyner (1986, 38) to the west of Penmark Castle and north of Higher Town Croft, and thought by him to predate the medieval strip system, are extant on in a book of maps of the Romilly estate drawn up in 1805 (GRO CL/MS 5.178).	ST058688
02203s	PORTHKERRY CASTLE	Natural rock formation; not archaeological site.	ST08296584

APPENDIX 3: CHARACTER AREAS

The study area contains a wide variety of countryside and soil types, reflecting a diverse underlying geology. Since the location of sites depends on local topographical conditions, the area has been divided into ten sections, each with its own distinctive characteristics, and each section has been considered separately. Assessments of soils are drawn from Rudeforth *et al* 1984.

1. Severn Levels/fen edge
2. Gwent Iscoed
3. Wentwood
4. River Usk/Afon Lwyd Valley
5. Cardiff/Pontypool
6. Border Vale
7. Vale of Glamorgan
8. Area west of Ewenny River and south of Cefn Cribwr/Cefn Hirgoed, excluding besanded areas
9. Cefn Bryn - Cefn Hirgoed and area to north as far as foot of Uplands proper
10. Kenfig Burrows and Merthyr Mawr Warren

1. SEVERN LEVELS/FEN EDGE

The problem of defining the extent of the Levels is discussed by Rippon (1996, 10); the area described here is taken, partly for reasons connected with recent archaeological evaluations in this area, as comprising the alluviated area of the coastline together with the slightly higher area of solid geology at the fen-edge.

Geology and soils

This area is characterised by alluvial deposits formed under marine influence. The fen-edge changes according to the nature of the geology inland, but with a high proportion of river terrace deposits and clays and marls.

The soils consist of the Newchurch 2 association on the Levels proper, fringed from Magor to Caldicot by a band of the Wallasea 1 association, and elsewhere by the Escrick 1, Denchworth, Middleton, Wick 2 and Worcester associations, depending on the nature of the hinterland. Soils of the Newchurch 2 association are usually waterlogged for long periods in winter, Wallasea 1 also during growing season; both are suitable for grassland but cannot be grazed in the winter, or too early or late in season, without damage to soil and vegetation. Cultivation is limited by the same problems. Other soils have similar limitations except for the Escrick and Wick series and some of their associates, which are also suitable for arable.

Topography

The Levels are low-lying, and are both at present and in the Roman period prone to flooding. The slight rise in height at the fen-edge may be significant in reducing this risk for settlements located here. The present drainage pattern is largely artificial, and concerned with flood control both in respect of the high levels of groundwater and in respect of the streams which cross the Levels on their way from the higher ground to the sea. Whilst similar problems are likely to have produced a regime with similar characteristics in the Roman period, the extent to which the two coincided is only gradually becoming clearer as the result of excavation. That the Roman drainage pattern was not identical with the present one is demonstrated by the existence of buried palaeochannels at Barlands Farm, Magor Pill, Rumney Great Wharf and possibly at other locations. The Levels is one of the few parts of the survey area where significant changes in the coastline since Roman times are possible; evidence comes from two places only, from Rumney Great Wharf where the shoreline was appreciably further south than it is today, and Goldcliff where the present intertidal zone was probably in stabilised salt marsh (Locock 1999, 6).

Known archaeological sites

Most of the evidence of Roman occupation comes from the Wentloog and Caldicot Levels; the Level of Mendelgief has produced no recorded Roman material, and this and Cardiff East Moors and Cardiff West Moors (which have a single recorded find each) are largely obliterated by late 19th/20th century development; the St Pierre and Mathern/Chepstow Levels material is known from Black Rock and Charston Rock only. Sites are known in two main positions, the immediate fen edge, and the present seaward edge of the Level.

The fen-edge material is various. There are slight indications of roads along the fen-edge at Rumney; though this has not been proved to be Roman there is no evidence that it is connected with post-medieval activity. Another reported road of possible Roman date in a similar position at Bishton now seems more likely to be a floor or hardstanding within a more complex site, probably a settlement, though again a Roman date cannot be proved. Direct evidence for settlements are known from Sudbrook, where the Iron Age promontory fort was occupied continuously or reoccupied, Stoop Hill, Rogiet and Great Pencarn, the last of which has produced evidence for what may be two adjacent settlements. Industrial activity is known at Caldicot where pottery was being made. The presence of other settlements is indicated by burials at Liswerry, Llanwern and Undy. The densest concentrations of material suggest that settlements in both types of location may average at least one every kilometre. A single undated enclosure has been noted from air photographs near Ifton Reen, but this may be medieval.

The seaward sites consist chiefly of chance finds clustered at intervals near to the present sea wall, some of these sites producing evidence for agricultural activity, and one, Goldcliff, being a continuation of a late prehistoric settlement where evidence for agriculture exists alongside structural remains (Bell *et al* 2000, 106-29). The main locations for Roman material are Rumney Great Wharf, Peterston Great Wharf and St Brides Great Wharf on the Wentloog Level; Nash/Uskmouth, Goldcliff, Magor and Cold Harbour Pills and Sudbrook on the Caldicot Level; and Black Rock and Charston Rock on the Mathern Level. The majority of these locations are on or near the point at which palaeochannels reach the sea wall, but whether or not these actually represent the mouths of the palaeochannels in Roman times depends on the position of the coastline (see above). That activity may be occurring along the course of the channels is suggested by Rumney Great Wharf, which though now at the sea's edge is known to have been at least some distance inland in the Roman period, and by Barland's Farm where the boat was apparently scuttled next to a bridge or jetty.

Definitely and possibly Roman sites

PRN	SITE NAME	
00163g	NEWPORT EAST	Finds only
00171g	THOMPSON'S FARM, LISWERRY	
00217g	BRYNDERWEN ROAD, NEWPORT	Finds only
00230g	NEWPORT SOUTH	Finds only
00235g	NEWPORT SOUTH	Finds only
00240g	LLANWERN GOLF COURSE	Finds only
00277g	GOLDCLIFF STONE (RIB 395)	
00445g	COLD HARBOUR PILL, REDWICK, NEAR MAGOR	Finds only
00482g	STOOP HILL ROMAN VILLA	
00484g	CALDICOT PILL	Finds only
00485g	CALDICOT MOOR	Finds only
01148g	PORTSKEWETT BLACK ROCK	Finds only
01153g	CHARSTON ROCK	Finds only
02356g, 02357g, 02358g, 02359g,	CALDICOT POTTERY KILNS	
02360g		
03579g	MAGOR BREWERY SEWAGE WORKS	
03629g	BLACKBIRD ROAD, CALDICOT	
03630g		Finds only
03642g	USK MOUTH POWER STATION	Finds only

03717g	LLANWERN	
03718g, 03936g	NEWPORT SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, NASH	Finds only
03937g		Finds only
03995g	UNDY/MAGOR SEWAGE WORKS	Finds only
04305g	GOLDCLIFF SEA WALL	Finds only
04319g	MAGOR PILL FORESHORE	Finds only
04406g		Finds only
04407g	SUDBROOK FORESHORE	Finds only
04703g, 04704g, 04705g, 05909g,	BARLAND'S FARM	
05910g		
04730g	ROMAN POTS	Finds only
04734g	CHURCHYARD EXTENSION, ST MARY'S CHURCH, UNDY	Finds only
05259g	PETERSTONE GREAT WHARF	
05308g	GOLDCLIFF SEA WALL	Finds only
05331g	SECOND SEVERN CROSSING TRIAL PIT 13	
05443g		Finds only
05618g	NEWHOUSE FARM, MATHERN	Finds only
05662g	HILL FARM, GOLDCLIFF	
05667g	GREAT PENCARN FARM	
05669g	OAK CREST, UNDY	
05684g	GREAT PENCARN FARM EAST	
05814g	LLANWERN GOLF COURSE	
05912g	NASH WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS	
06141g	PETERSTONE GOUT	Finds only
06142g	IFTON MANOR	Finds only
06152g		Finds only
06155g		Finds only
06158g	DURAND JUNIOR SCHOOL, CALDICOT	
06160g	LANGSTONE PARISH CHURCH	
06162g	ST BRIDES GREAT WHARF	Finds only
06164g		Finds only
06165g, 06277g, 06278g	MAGOR PILL	Finds only
06170g	ELM FARM, UNDY	Finds only
06203g	ROMAN COIN HOARD, MANOR FARM, ROGIET	
06258g	BISHTON CHURCH WEST	
06279g	LG SEMICONDUCTOR APPROACH ROAD	
00817S	RUMNEY GREAT WHARF	
02393S	PALAEOCHANNEL, RUMNEY GREAT WHARF	

Undated enclosures

PRN	SITE NAME
04500g	IFTON REEN
02140g	GWAUNSHONBROWN FARM

Field systems

PRN	SITE NAME
05259g	PETERSTONE GREAT WHARF (PE-16)
05662g	HILL FARM, GOLDCLIFF
05667g	GREAT PENCARN FARM
05684g	GREAT PENCARN FARM EAST
05717g	PETERSTONE GREAT WHARF (PE-6)
05912g	NASH WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS

07729g WAUN DEILAD
00817s RUMNEY GREAT WHARF
02393s PALAEOCHANNELS, RUMNEY GREAT WHARF

2. GWENT ISCOED

This area lies between the Levels at the south and the hills of Wentwood and the Usk valley to the north and west, extending from Newport to the Wye at Chepstow.

Geology and soils

Geologically this area is much less homogeneous than either the Levels to the south or Wentwood to the north. The southeastern part is occupied by a series of river terraces interspersed between areas of Triassic deposits (Keuper marl, sandstone and dolomitic conglomerate), and Carboniferous deposits, mainly limestones but with some outcrops of sandstone. Further west towards Newport, these rocks are replaced mainly by the Old Red Sandstone series, but with the Lower Lias around Llanwern and Bishton, separated from the ORS by a band of Keuper marl. Alluvial deposits occur in the stream valleys.

Soils consist of the East Keswick 3 and Escrick 2 associations, except at the western end, where the Denchworth association occurs over the Lower lias, with the Worcester association over the Keuper marl to its north. Most of the soils in the East Keswick 3 and Escrick 2 associations are well-drained and are suitable for both arable and grassland. Soils in the Denchworth and Worcester associations are wetter; the former is liable to be damaged by stock if grazed when wet, but drier areas can be cultivated.

Topography

The area consists mainly of gently rolling countryside, with a few small steep hills. It is watered mainly by a number of streams which rise in the hills of Wentwood and cross the area on their way to the Severn.

Known archaeological sites

Away from the Levels, this area is dominated by the *civitas* capital of Caerwent, and by the main east-west road which ran through it. Two villas complexes are known in the vicinity of the town, one occupying a rise in the ground some 0.5m to the northeast (Castle Tump/Whitewall Brake), and the other on a fairly level site near the main road at approximately 2 km to the west of Caerwent in the vicinity of Five Lanes. At Five Lanes the main villa site consists of a winged corridor building with at least one outlying building standing within a complex of enclosures, not all contemporary with the villa and probably including at least one round house. To its northeast is another complex (Oaklands Farm) which appears to have started as an oval enclosure with widely spaced ramparts, containing three possible roundhouses in the outer enclosure, and a later narrow rectangular stone building occupying most of the inner enclosure; this site also lies within a larger complex of enclosures including apparent trackways. There is another high-status site known from the summit of Portskewett Hill; this has been described as a temple site, but there appears to be no definite evidence for this apart from the hilltop location, and the presence of evidence for ironworking nearby suggests that it may instead be another villa.

A cluster of lower status settlements, approximately 1km apart are known from the vicinity of Caldicot; just below the crest of the ridge now being destroyed by Caerwent Quarries, Church Farm on the side of the neighbouring hill; and another settlement is likely at Dewstow where burials are known and Roman pottery was discovered during the course of recent trial excavation. The first of these sites, like the site at Thornwell, which is also situated on the summit of a low hill. Other possible settlements, of unknown status, occur at Chepstow (fort?), Llanmartin, Penhow; and there is continuing/reoccupation of the hillfort at Llanmelin camp, and agricultural activity at Portskewett. A handful of settlements with no clear dating evidence are known from the area, but there are not enough of them to add significantly to the picture. For the fen-edge, see above (Section 1).

Definitely and possibly Roman sites

PRN	SITE NAME	
00495g	PORTSKEWETT HILL ROMAN BUILDING	
00498g	DEWSTOW FARM QUARRY	
00504g	PORTSKEWETT HILL IRONWORKING SITE	
505g	HAROLD'S HOUSE, PORTSKEWETT	Finds only
00764g , 02975g	WYNDCLIFF (PORTHCASSEG)	
00983g	FIVE LANES VILLA 1, LLANVACHES	
00984g	LLANFAIR DISCOED	
01008g	PENHOW	Finds only
01010g	PENHOW	Finds only
01012g	PENHOW RECTORY	
01034g	CASTLE TUMP (WHITEWALL BRAKE, RAF CAERWENT)	
01053g	A48 W OF CAERWENT	
01055g	VENTA SILURUM	
01058g	CRICK	Finds only
01160g	STRIGUIL BRIDGE	
01168g	PWLLMEYRIC	Finds only
01182g		Finds only
01190g	CHEPSTOW, GEORGE HOTEL	Finds only
01191g	CHEPSTOW, STATION ALLOTMENTS	Finds only
02141g	LLANMARTIN SITE A (SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE)	
02169g	(WOODLAND COTTAGES) CALDICOT	
02464g	CHEPSTOW CATTLE MARKET, ST MARYS PRIORY	
02985g		Finds only
03173g	VICARAGE ORCHARD GARDEN, CAERWENT	
03287g		
03739g		
04025g	BROCKWELLS FARM	Finds only
04441g	THORNWELL	
04889g	LLANMARTIN SITES B & C (SUBRECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE)	
05046g	CAERWENT-EARLSWOOD GAS PIPELINE GP7	
05296g	HOUSING ALLOCATION H2R1 ROGIET	
05313g	SUDBROOK ROAD PORTSKEWETT	
05363g	GREAT LLANMELIN FARM	Finds only
05374g	THORNWELL FARM	Finds only
05445g	DEWSTOW FARM	
05453g	CRICK LANE, PORTSKEWETT	
05571g	DINHAM ESTATE, CAERWENT	
06143g	CHURCH FARM, CALDICOT	
06145g	21 BRIDGE ST, CHEPSTOW	
06153g		Finds only
06154g	ST BRIDES NETHERWENT BARROW	Finds only
06157g	CAERWENT QUARRIES	
06167g	MAIN ROAD, PORTSKEWETT	Finds only
06168g	LEECHPOOL	Finds only
06169g	SUDBROOK CAMP	
06171g	LLANMELIN WOOD CAMP	
06175g	WILCRICK	Finds only
06257g	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD PARC SEYMOUR-MAGOR	
06261g	LLANMARTIN SITE D	
7048g	BEECHWOOD ROUNDABOUT, CHEPSTOW	

7049g	ROMAN ROAD PWLLMEYRIC-CRICK
07051g	OAKLANDS FARM SITE 2, FIVE LANES
07050g	OAKLANDS FARM 1, FIVE LANES
07052g	FIVE LANES VILLA SITE 2
07730g	RIDINGS WOOD
07731g	COED RHEDYN
07732g	LANGSTONE
07746g	TEN ELMS, CAERWENT
07760g	CRICK ROAD, CRICK
07761g	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD, BLACK ROCK - CRICK

Undated enclosures

PRN	SITE NAME
02458g	
03219g	
03292g	
04506g	FARTHING HILL
05404g	DEWSTOW FARM
07730g	RIDINGS WOOD
07731g	COED RHEDYN
07741g	WILLIS HILL
07742g	COALPITS EAST, ST PIERRE
07743g	COALPITS NORTH, ST PIERRE
07744g	UPPER HOUSE, SHIRENEWTON
07747g	PENHEIN
07748g	CUHERE WOOD
07749g	DELLY'S BRAKE
07751g	SALISBURY HILL
07752g	IFTON GREAT WOOD
07753g	BURNES CASTLE QUARRY
07754g	WINDMILL FARM, LLANFAIR DISCOED

Field systems

PRN	SITE NAME
07051g	*OAKLANDS FARM SITE 2, FIVE LANES
07052g	*FIVE LANES VILLA SITE 2
07739g	HYPATIA, LLANVACHES
07745g	IFTON RECTORY
07750g	COMMON-Y-COED

3. WENTWOOD

This area consists of the hills of central Gwent from the Usk to the Wye.

Geology and soils

The north and west of this area is characterised by sandstones and brownstones of the Old Red Sandstone, but to the south and east this give way to the Carboniferous limestone series, which comprises limestone and dolomite, and some sandstone. Alluvium occurs in the stream valleys.

Soil associations in the area are the Eardiston 1, Eardiston 2, Oglethorpe, Waltham and East Keswick 3. Most of the soils in these associations are well drained and can be used for both arable and grassland.

Topography

Consists of a range of steep-sided hills up to nearly 300m in height. Springs and streams very common.

Known archaeological sites

Very few. The only known settlement is in the Gaer Fawr hillfort, where a Roman tile has been recovered, and at Porthcasseg/Wyndcliff, where a Roman building, probably a villa, is known and high status metalwork finds, including the leg of a statue, have been recovered. A few undated settlements are known.

Definitely and possibly Roman sites

PRN	SITE NAME	
00764g, 02975g	WYNDCLIFF, PORTHCASSEG	
01103g	DEVAUDEN GREEN 1	Finds only
01104g	DEVAUDEN GREEN 2	Finds only
01106g		Finds only
01138g	WENTWOOD MILL	Finds only
04374g	THE CAYO, SHIRENEWTON	Finds only
05574g	SHIRENEWTON HOME FARM 1	Finds only
05575g	SHIRENEWTON HOME FARM 2	Finds only
06146g	PORTHCASSEG	
06166g	GAER FAWR	
06306g	HOWICK FARM	Finds only

Undated enclosures

PRN	SITE NAME
03310g	
03309g	
03308g	TY WILSON (W OF)
03300g	
03298g	UPPER PINK (SSW OF)
01161g	BISHOP BARNET'S WOOD CAMP
01157g	
01118g	
07726g	WET WOOD 1, PORTHCASSEG
07727g	WET WOOD 2, PORTHCASSEG
07728g	PENTERRY FARM W
07733g	OSTREY
07735g	BOXTREE COTTAGE, NEWCHURCH
07736g	
07738g	MYNYDD-BACH, NEWCHURCH, SITE 2

Field systems

PRN	SITE NAME
00765g	PENTERRY FARM
07737g	MYNYDD-BACH, NEWCHURCH, SITE 1

4. RIVER USK/AFON LWYD VALLEYS

This area extends from the base of the Blaenau at the west to the escarpment overlooking the Usk Valley to the east, and to Christchurch to the south.

Geology and soils

Geologically this area consists largely of Old Red Sandstone, but with an area of Silurian rocks to the north between the River Usk and the Afon Lwyd. There are extensive areas of alluvium in the valleys of both rivers as well as their tributary streams, and the river valleys also have areas of river terrace.

The Milford association of soils dominates the area between the rivers and on the east side of the lower Usk, but there are areas of the Denbigh 1 and Cegin associations over the Silurian rocks, and Eardiston 2 on the east bank of the Usk. To the west of the Afon Lwyd are soils of the Bromyard, Eardiston 2 and Middleton associations. Soils of the Milford association are well-drained and suitable for both agriculture and grassland. The Bromyard, Denbigh 1 and Eardiston 2 associations are similar in nature. The Middleton association is suitable for grassland and occasional cereal crops, but there is a danger of damage to vegetation and structure if it is grazed too early or late; the Cegin association, although suitable for grassland, is waterlogged for long periods and liable to be damaged if grazed, and is also intractable to cultivate.

Topography

The area between the River Usk and the Afon Lwyd is one of small steep hills, largely under 150m in height, divided in two by the relatively broad valley to the Sor Brook. At the east side these steep hills overlook the broad flat floodplain of the River Usk; on its other side is the steeper and more continuous escarpment which forms the western limit of the Wentwood hills. There are numerous springs and streams.

Known archaeological sites

The Roman archaeology is dominated by the legionary fortress at Caerleon together with its civilian satellites, the *canabae* outside its walls and Bulmore towards the foot of the escarpment on the other side of the River Usk. Caerleon has extensive cemeteries; burials have also been located at Bulmore, but it is not clear whether there was more than one cemetery here. Antiquarian accounts indicate the presence of high status buildings at St Julian and Penrhos within a 2km radius of the fortress, but these have not been located. A possible villa is suggested by a cropmark in the Usk floodplain below Llangibby. It must be called into question whether the small square earthwork at Pen Toppen Ash (Coed y Caerau) on the crest of the escarpment east of the River Usk is military, since Iron Age/Roman farmsteads are now also known to have taken this form (see above, p11); a further possibility is Priory Wood Camp further west on the same ridge. A concentration of finds and a slight earthwork suggests a settlement of some kind at Tredunnoc, but there is no reason to suppose that this activity is military, as has been suggested (the tombstone now in the church is that of a legionary, and probably came from Caerleon); defences (no longer visible), like those of Pen Toppen Ash could relate to a purely civilian site. Other activity is known from Abernant where there appear to have been two settlements, one on either side of the eponymous stream, the more westerly of the two being represented by a pottery kiln as well as a burial, and the other only by burials. Aerial photographic search has greatly increased the number of enclosures known between the River Usk and the Afon Lwyd, and on the escarpment to the east of the Usk, but no dates are available for any of these.

Definitely and possibly Roman sites

PRN	SITE NAME
00225g	ST JULIANS, NEWPORT
00239g	CAERLEON CIVIL SETTLEMENT
00377g	RIB 36 (TREDUNNOC CHURCH)
00401g	GLYN USK

00416g	COED-Y-CAERAU (PEN-TOPPEN-ASH)	
00427g	CHEPSTOW HILL CEMETERY, CAERLEON	
00428g	CAERLEON BULMORE ROAD CEMETERY	
00429g	LITTLE BULMORE	
00432g	TOMBSTONE RIB 367	
00436g		
00514g	ISCA (ROMAN FORTRESS)	
00549g	CAERLEON ULTRA PONTEM	
00552g		
00561g	CAERLEON ROMAN BRIDGE	
00607g	CAERLEON AQUEDUCT	
00638g	MALPAS FARM	Finds only
00644g	MALPAS	
00649g	CAERLEON USK ROAD ROMAN CEMETERY	
00658g	CAERLEON TWIN OAKS	
01016.1g	ROMAN ROAD, CAERLEON TO CAERWENT	
01016.2w	CAERLEON-CARDIFF ROMAN ROAD	
01102g	PENRHOS FARM, CAERLEON	
02010g	TREDUNNOC CHURCH ROMAN SITE	
02291g	BELMONT	Finds only
02996g	CAERLEON ROMAN QUAY	
03935g	CHRISTCHURCH	Finds only
04058g	GREAT BULMORE	
04063g	HENDREW FARM	Finds only
04320g		Finds only
04922.0g	BULMORE, WATCHING BRIEF ON CAERLEON-USK ROAD	
05198g	CELTIC MANOR GOLF COURSE NO. 3 CAT'S ASH, CAERLEON	
05316.0g	COLDRA WOOD CW 5	
05319.0g	COLDRA WOOD 4	
05353g		Finds only
05646g	CELTIC MANOR GOLF COURSE 3, SITE 4	
05664g	ABERNANT POTTERY KILN	
05665g	ABERNANT FARM CIST BURIAL	
05666g	ABERNANT ROMAN ROAD	
05675g	SLUVAD FARM TO COURT FARM FORD SITE	
05678.0g		
05892.0g	CAERLEON-USK ROMAN ROAD, W BANK ROUTE	
06053.0g	CAERLEON-USK ROMAN ROAD, E BANK ROUTE)	
06151g	ABBAY FARM, LLANTARNAM	Finds only
06161g	ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LLANFIHANGEL LLANTARNAM	
06163g	COED-Y-FON, TREDUNNOC	Finds only
06259g	ABERNANT FARM N	
7047g	TREDUNNOC GAER	Finds only

Undated enclosures

PRN	SITE NAME
05683g	
05682g	
05681g	
03983g	
03296g	
03294g	
03293g	KEMEY'S FOLLY

03102g ST JULIAN'S PARK
00426g PRIORY WOOD CAMP
06262g CEFN WOOD, LLANTRISANT
06263g CEFN HILL, LLANTRISANT
06264g HILLSIDE BETWEEN LLANLLOWELL AND LLANTRISANT
06265g LLANGYBI WALKS
06266g LLANGYBI PARK
06267g WHITE HOUSE, LLANGYBI
06268g PEN-Y-PARC, LLANGYBI
06269g
06270g PEN-Y-GLOG
06271g
06272g
06273g
06274g
06275g
06276g ROCK COTTAGES, LLANGYBI

5. CARDIFF PONTYPOOL

This area extends along from the base of the coalfield to the Levels, and between the Rivers Taff and Afon Lwyd.

Geology and soils

Much of the area consists of glacial drift, with Old Red Sandstone at the base of the coalfield and in smaller areas north of Cardiff, and Triassic formations in the centre of Cardiff, flanked to the north by Silurian. There are alluvium and river terrace deposits in the valleys.

Soils are predominantly of the Middleton association, with smaller areas of the Bromyard, Eardiston 2, Malham 2 and Wick 1 associations. The soils of the Middleton association are mostly seasonally wet and most suitable for grassland. The other associations are much better drained and also suitable for grazing, with little danger of damage in wet weather and usually not affected by drought. The Bromyard, Malham 2 and Wick 2 associations are also suitable for arable.

Topography

This is broken countryside with small steep hills of similar character to those between the Afon Lwyd and Usk, but rising towards the base of the coalfield, and with numerous springs and streams.

Known archaeological sites

Auxiliary forts are known from Cardiff, and also from Caerphilly which, although lying within the Coal Measures and beyond the area of the survey, probably had some influence on settlement patterns at the north-western side of the area. Another possible fort is identified by the Glamorgan County History at Treoda (Whitchurch) on the basis of an earthwork enclosure, and there is much more dubious suggested fort at Michaelstone-y-Fedw. There is extensive occupation at Lower Machen, finds from which include carved stonework. Geophysical survey (Appendix 6) shows extensive occupation on the south side of the A468, which is likely here to follow the course of the Roman road from Caerleon to Caerphilly, but there is as yet no evidence for anything fully urban in character; finds show that the settlement was connected with the lead-mining known to have taken place in the hillside above Draethen, with large amounts of lead slag and waste. A villa has been identified by RCAHMW from air photographs at Croes-carn-einion, Basseleg. Other settlements are known at Penylan and probably also Rhiwbina (Forest Lodge Cottage/Gelli Quarry) and Minorca, where finds are associated with what appears to be traces of earthworks; there is Roman occupation debris in the Lesser Garth Cave; and a kiln site at Llanedeyrn. Two sites cannot be precisely located, one known from an

antiquarian account as a 'Roman encampment' near Gabalfa, and the other cremation burials at Llanishen. A few undated enclosures are known.

Definitely and possibly Roman sites

PRN	SITE NAME	
00023g, 00024g, 02139g, 04386g, 06156g, 06172g	ROMAN METALWORKING SITE 1, LOWER MACHEN	
02496g	TWYN YR ALLT	
02856g	TOMBSTONE RIB 366, PENTRE BACH GRANGE	
03525m	MINORCA 1, MICHAELSTONE-Y-FEDW	Finds only
03526m	MINORCA 2, MICHAELSTONE-Y-FEDW	Finds only
03782g	YSGUBOR-WEN	Finds only
04252g	GRAIG-Y-SAESON, BASSALEG	Finds only
06144g	TREDEGAR HOUSE, NEWPORT	Finds only
06150g		Finds only
06173g	PONT Y DRAETHEN	
06176g	CROES-CARN-EINION VILLA, BASSELEG	
00701m	CEFNO, RUDRY	
00719m	CEFNO PWLL DU, DRAETHEN	
01549m	TAFFS WELL	
02892m	GWERN-Y-DOMEN SITE 4	
03255m	RADYR	Finds only
03524m	RHYMNEY VALLEY TRUNK SEWER SITE R4	
00060s	MOUNT STUART GRAVING DOCKS	Finds only
00061s		Finds only
00101s	CARDIFF CASTLE (ROMAN)	
00107s	CARDIFF LLOYDS BANK	
00122s		Finds only
00123s	CONVENT FIELD PENYLAN	Finds only
00127s	LITTLE GABALFA/LLYS-TAL-Y-BONT	
00142s	LECKWITH FLATS	Finds only
00158s	ANGLESEY STREET, CANTON	Finds only
00598s	FOREST LODGE COTTAGE (GELLI QUARRY), RHIWBINA HILL	
00602s	RHIWBINA, GREENHILL LODGE	Finds only
00605s	COED-Y-WENALLT	Finds only
00606s	NEWLANDS, LLANISHEN	
00611s	LLANEDEYRN COIN HOARD (1)	Finds only
00632s	PISTYLL-YR-ACHDDU	Finds only
00736s, 01519s	PEN Y LAN ROMAN SITE	
00773s	FOREST LODGE	
00794s	PENPEEL FARM	Finds only
00812.0s	METALLED ROAD, PANTLLACA	
00815s	LLANEDEYRN COIN HOARD (2)	Finds only
00816.0s	PEN YR HEOL - PENSARN	
00894s	LLANEDERYN POTTERY KILN	
00898.0s	ROMAN ROAD CARDIFF - BRECON (Margary Route 621)	
00906s	QUAY STREET, CARDIFF	
01016.13w	ROMAN ROAD	
01372s	87 & 89 BLACK OAK ROAD, CYNCOED	Finds only
01514s	WOMANBY ST. CARDIFF	Finds only
01662s	LLANISHEN FACH FARM	Finds only
02954s	TREODA	
02968s	CARDIFF GREYFRIARS	Finds only

02969s	CLARKE'S FIELD, LLANDAFF	Finds only
03020s	NEWPORT ROAD, RUMNEY	
07665g	LOWER MACHEN	Finds only
07666g	LOWER MACHEN	Finds only
07667g	LOWER MACHEN	Finds only
07668g	RISEDALE, MICHAELSTONE-Y-FEDW	Finds only
03509s	CARDIFF CIVIL SETTLEMENT	
07762g	ROMAN ROAD, CAERLEON-CAERPHILLY	

Undated enclosures

PRN	SITE NAME
02905m	
02137s	
01291s	CROP MARK, LLANEDEYRN
00604s	WENALLT CAMP
06260g	
03355m	NANT Y COR

6. BORDER VALE

This area extends from the River Thaw at the west to the River Taff at the east. At the north it runs up to the foot of the Coalfield escarpment. At the south it is defined on the east side by the Ely Valley, but to the west it is less clearly distinguished from the Vale proper; for the purposes of the survey a line has been taken through Ystradowen to Clawdd Coch.

Geology and soils

To the north of a line drawn approximately along the River Thaw and through Welsh St Donats, Bonvilston, St Nicholas, the present northern suburbs of Cardiff to Michaelstone y Fedw and Rogerstone, the geology consists largely of sand and gravel, mostly glacial in origin, with some boulder clay mainly towards the east. There are outcrops of Carboniferous limestone at Llansannor, Pantygwyn, east of Talygarn, east of Miskin and around Pentyrch, and of Triassic formations and the Lower Lias at either side of St Brides super Ely; smaller areas of Triassic formations also occur further west at Llanharry and Pendoylan. There are extensive areas of alluvium in the Thaw, Ely and Taff valleys, and in Morfa Ystradowen on the Thaw there are also peat deposits.

Soils consist largely of the Arrow and Wick 1 associations, with smaller areas of Eardiston 2, East Keswick 1 and Malham 2 associations, and the Ston Easton and Clifton associations around St Brides super Ely. The Ely and Taff valleys contain areas of the Alun and Enborne associations with a small area of the Compton association towards the Rhymney estuary. The Arrow association consists of a suite of soils which differ markedly in their characteristics, ranging from free-draining to seasonally waterlogged, the former mainly on hills and the latter mainly in valleys. The Alun association comprises a similar range of soil types, but the Enborne association is liable to waterlogging, unsuitable for arable and likely to be damaged by grazing at the wrong time. The other associations are free-draining but not usually severely affected by drought, and are suitable for mixed farming

Topography

At the eastern side of the area, its southern side is bounded by the steep escarpment on the south side of the Ely Valley. The Ely floodplain is flat and marshy for much of its length, but away from the river, and to the west the country is broken. It is well watered, with numerous tributaries of the River Ely as well as springs and ponds.

Known archaeological sites

Very few sites are known from this area. An iron smelting site is known from Miskin, and there are antiquarian accounts of traces of Roman mining activity around Llanharry, though this has not been confirmed by modern fieldwork. Otherwise the only evidence for a Roman presence is a few stray finds, mostly from the east end of the area. There are also a number of undated enclosures, again mostly towards the east side.

Definitely and possibly Roman sites

PRN	SITE NAME	
00611m	TY-ISAF, LLANHARRY	
00617m	BOLSTON GAER, MISKIN	
00622m	MWYNDDU IRON MINE	
01197m		Finds only
01505m	LLECHAU, LLANHARRY	
03248m	REDLANDS, LLANHARRY	Finds only
03346m	SCHOOL ROAD, MISKIN	
00169s	PEN-CRUG	Finds only
00171s	SANT Y NYLL	Finds only
00593s	LESSER GARTH CAVE	
02396s	THE DROPE, MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY	Finds only
02956s	MORFA YSTRADOWEN	Finds only
02970s		Finds only
02971s		Finds only

Undated enclosures

PRN	SITE NAME
01195m	
01075m	
00628m	CRAIG-Y-PARC
00602m	
02853s	SITE WP35
02844s	CWM COED-DRWG SITE WP25
02372s	CROPMARK, ST FAGAN
00184s	PARC COED MACHEN
03025s	
03026s	ST Y NYLL
03027s	HOMRI, PETERSTON-SUPER-ELY
03028s	

7. VALE OF GLAMORGAN

For the purposes of the survey this area is taken as extending from the River Ewenny at the west to the River Taff at the east (excluding Cardiff West Moors which form part of the Levels, Section 1), and on the north to the Border Vale as defined above (Section 6).

Geology and soils

Over most of the Vale, the underlying bedrock is the Lower Lias. There are areas of carboniferous limestone from Ogmores Down to Ewenny, from Crack Hill to Penllyn and northwards towards Pencoed, Llanblethian to St Hilary Down and extending towards Welsh St Donats, St Lythans Down to St Nicholas and Burdonshill, and the ridge east of Wenvoe, with small outliers around Lavernock, Cadoxton, Barry Island and further west around St Andrews Minor. At the interface between these two major geological areas Triassic marls and conglomerate appear with Rhaetic sandstone,

generally in much smaller areas except to the east of Bonvilston and Barry, where they form a significant proportion of the total. This is also a small area of Old Red Sandstone around Aberthin. To the east of Cowbridge the lias gives way south of the A48 to glacial drift. The floors of the larger valley systems are covered in alluvium.

The dominant soil over the lias is the Ston Easton association, with patches of the Denchworth association. The Malham 2 association occurs mainly over the Carboniferous limestone, and the Worcester and Denchworth associations over Triassic deposits. The Fladbury 1 association occurs in the lower Thaw valley and the middle Waycock valley, and the Compton association in the valley of the Cadoxton River and its tributaries. The Ston Easton association contains soils which are naturally fertile and free-draining and are highly valued for agriculture. They are suitable for mixed farming and there is little risk of damage by winter-grazing stock. The Malham 2 association is suitable for mixed farming, but the Denchworth and Worcester associations tend to be waterlogged in winter and are more suitable for grazing. The Fladbury and Compton associations are prone to prolonged waterlogging and cannot be grazed except in summer; the Fladbury association is not suitable for arable, and the Compton association only in the highest part of the floodplain.

Topography

The main river in the area is the Thaw, which divides the area into a larger western part and a smaller eastern part but there are numerous smaller rivers and streams. There are three main topographic zones:

- (i) To the east of the River Thaw the land effectively forms an undulating plateau dissected by a system of branching cwms with precipitous sides, which extend inland from the coast up to and beyond the northern limit of the Lias as far as the edge of the Ely valley.
- (ii) To the west of the River Thaw, east of Ogmere Down and north of the A48, but with an outlying area in the area of Llangan and Corntown extending as far as the River Ewenny, the bedrock is also the Lower Lias, with the exception of the small outcrop of carboniferous around St Andrews Minor. Here, however, the cwms are not only shallower and not so steep-sided, but also much shorter, extending in from the coast for no more than around 1km and generally lacking side-branches. The single branching system, the Afon Alun and its tributaries, drains northwards into the River Ewenny, but here the valleys are less steep.
- (iii) The Carboniferous limestone/Triassic areas (Newton Down, Penllyn, Llanblethian/St Hilary Down, and the area north of Barry) are characterised by steep-sided hills.

Known archaeological sites

Considerable amounts of fieldwork have been carried out in some parts of the Vale, and consequently the level of information is much higher than for other areas. The largest settlement is the 'small town' of Cowbridge. Eight villas or farmsteads sufficiently Romanised to have substantial masonry buildings are known; Ely, Llandough, Llanfrynach, Llanmihangel (Pen-y-bryn Farm), Llantwit Major, Monknash (New Mill Farm), Moulton, Whitton 1; Llanbethery produced some evidence for substantial building during limited investigations in the 1950s, but the geophysical work carried out as part of the present survey failed to find any masonry structure. In addition there are other settlements either less Romanised, or insufficiently well known to determine status: Biglis, Cadoxton, Clemenstone (Ty Bryn), Corntown, Cwm Barry, East Aberthaw, Llantrithyd Park, Nurston, Penllyn Castle, Pop Hill, St Donats, St Lythans, Wenvoe (Little Greave) and Whitton 2, and the probable metalworking site at Goldsland. There are also what appear to be occupation sites at Sully, Swanbridge, and others whose location cannot at the moment be precisely located, such as the Bendricks (Barry), or the settlement with which the burial at Llangan was associated (if Roman). Most of these probably had Iron Age antecedents, and reoccupation or continued occupation is known from Caerau, Llanblethian, Llancarfan, Llantrithyd Place and Mynydd Bychan. There are also casual finds, some of which are as yet unrelated to structures, and a large number of undated enclosures.

In some areas where fieldwork has been most intense, especially around Barry, densities of sites known at the start of the survey were at least one per kilometre. As a result of the fieldwork carried out in Penmark and Porthkerry in Year 2 of the survey, it is possible to estimate that the true densities are probably more like one per 0.5km or 0.75km. The work is discussed more fully above, under settlements.

Definitely and possibly Roman sites

PRN	SITE NAME	
01821m	COLWINSTON	
01830m	HEOL-Y-MILWYR, OGMORE DOWN	Finds only
02522m	CORNTOWN FARM 3	Finds only
02523m	EWENNY FAIR SITE	Finds only
02868m	CORNTOWN REPLACEMENT ELECTRICITY POLES	Finds only
03117m	FFYNNON Y DRINDOD	
04229m	CASTLE UPON ALUN	
00023s	MAES-Y-FELIN EAST	
00028s	BEAUVILLE, ST ANDREWS	Finds only
00056s	A45 QUARRY ROUNDABOUT, WENVOE	Finds only
00092s		Finds only
00099s	25 HEOL Y CASTELL	Finds only
00100s	ELY RACE COURSE VILLA	
00207s	PENTRE MEYRICK ROAD, LLANGAN	
00209s	MYNYDD BYCHAN	
00235s		Finds only
00272s	COWBRIDE ROMAN SETTLEMENT	
00273s		Finds only
00293s		Finds only
00312s	LLANMIHANGEL, PEN-Y-BRYN FARM	
00313s	LLANFRYNACH	
00355s	LLANBETHERY ROMAN VILLA	
00356s	LLANBETHERY COIN HOARD	Finds only
00382s	WHITTON ROMAN VILLA	
00421s	ST DONATS CASTLE	Finds only
00425s	LLANTWIT MAJOR (CAERMEAD) ROMAN VILLA	
00452s	COL-HUW VALLEY, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Finds only
00468s	BAKER'S LANE, LLANTWIT MAJOR	
00480s, 02454s	WELL ROAD, EAST ABERTHAW	Finds only hoard
00494s		
00530s	MOULTON	
00531s	CWM BARRY SITE 1	
00532s		Finds only
00533s	PENMARK	Finds only
00534s	KENSON SOUTH	Finds only
00535s	NURSTON (FONMON)	
00539s	COLD KNAP (GLAN Y MOR)	
00550s		Finds only
00551s	BARRY CASTLE	
00572s	CADOXTON, MAIN STREET	
00573s	CADOXTON SEA VIEW HOUSE	Finds only
00577s	BARRY HARBOUR, STOREHOUSE POINT	
00578s	BIGLIS	
00584s	POP HILL	
00590s	SWANBRIDGE SPORTS GROUND	
00591s	SULLY CASTLE	Finds only
00643s		Finds only
00669s	ABERTHIN	
00763s	NEW MILL FARM, MONKNASH	
00768s	LLANDOUGH VILLA	
00770s	DINAS POWYS COMMON 1	

00792.0s	ALLEGED ROMAN ROAD	Finds only
00846s	YSGUBORGOCH FARM	
00857s	TYN Y WAUN/NEWTON	
00902s	LEAD MINE, GOLDSLAND WOOD	
00909s		Finds only
00967s	BARRY PARADE GARDENS	Finds only
00981s, 01395s, 02527s	VICTORIA PARK, CADOXTON, BARRY	
00985s		Finds only
00990s	BARRY, COLD KNAP GARDENS	Finds only
01016.7w	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD FROM W ABERTHAW TO LLANHARRY	
01378s	PENARTH, ST AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH	Finds only
01393s	DINAS POWYS	Finds only
01394s, 02973s	LITTLE GREAVE, WENVOE	
01434s	WHITTON SITE NO.2	
01436s	CWM BARRY SITE 2	Finds only
01438s	ROMILLY PARK, BARRY	Finds only
01449s	RHOOSE AIRPORT EAST	
01471s		Finds only
01490s	MAIN STREET, CADOXTON	Finds only
01528s	COWBRIDGE BEAR FIELD	
01586s	COWBRIDGE ARTHUR JOHN CAR PARK	
01720s	HOPKINS MOUNT, SWANBRIDGE	
01727s		Finds only
01943s	DINAS POWYS COMMON 2	
01945s	PENLLYN	
02031s	SULLY ISLAND	Finds only
02083s	PENLLYN CASTLE	Finds only
02085s		Finds only
02087s	BROCASTLE FARM, CRACK HILL	Finds only
02144s, 02976s	ROMAN ENCLOSURE, GOLDSLAND WOODS	
02155s	BIGLIS	
02181s	SULLY COIN HOARD, PROBABLE LOCATION	
02272s	GREAT HOUSE FARM, LLANDOUGH	
02404s	CONCENTRIC DITCHED FORT, KENSON WOOD	
02420s	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURES, KENSON SOUTH	
02444s	CAER DYNNAF	
02464s	WHITEFIELDS FARM E, ABERTHIN	Finds only
02465s	WELSH ST DONATS ROUND BARROWS 1 AND 2	Finds only
02474s		Finds only
02518s	RHOOSE AIRPORT SOUTH	Finds only
02527s		
02542s		Finds only
02546s		Finds only
02548s		Finds only
02550s		Finds only
02553s	WHITEFIELDS FARM S, ABERTHIN	Finds only
02680s	METALLED ROAD, CLIFFWOOD COTTAGE, BARRY	
02710s		Finds only
02724s	SULLY ISLAND	Finds only
02813s	COG ROAD, SULLY	
02921s	BENDRICKS (ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE)	
02922s	NEWTON MOOR	

02923s	LOWER HOUSE FARM WEST, LLANTWIT MAJOR	
02924s	FONMON NORTHEAST	
02925s	CWM-CIDY WEST	
02953s	WENVOE VILLAGE	
02955s	PENCOEDTRE, BARRY	
02957s	TANGLEWOOD	Finds only
02958s	CAEMAEN FARM	Finds only
02959s		Finds only
02960s		Finds only
02961s		Finds only
02962s		Finds only
02963s		Finds only
02964s		Finds only
02965s	LLANTRITHYD PARK	
02966s	PANT-Y-MOCH	Finds only
02967s	BARRY ISLAND	Finds only
02972s	CARDIFF WESTERN CEMETERY	Finds only
02974s		Finds only
02975s		Finds only
02977s	WHITTON MAWR - PENTREBANE PIPELINE SITE B	
02978s	CAERAU	
02979s	LLANTRITHYD HOUSE EARTHWORK	
02980s	PORTHKERRY BULWARKS	
02981s	CASTLE DITCHES, LLANCARFAN	
02982s	COED-Y-CYMDDA	Finds only
02983s	MOORLANDS FARM, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Finds only
02984s	FLANDERS FARM, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Finds only
02985s		Finds only
02986s		Finds only
02987s		Finds only
02988s		Finds only
02989s	PENLLYN/NEWTON MOOR	Finds only
03019s	MAES-Y-FELIN WEST	
03021s	THE DOWNS FARM, LLANTWIT MAJOR	Finds only
03030s	CORRWG MLS	Finds only
03031s		Finds only
03032s		Finds only
03033s		Finds only
03034s	CWM NASH	Finds only
03035s	ST ANDREW'S MINOR CHURCH	
03036s	ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH, MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY	
03037s	PENMARK	Finds only
03038s	NURSTON NORTH	
03038s	PENMARK	Finds only
03039s	WHITTON SITE NO.3	Finds only
03040s	CASTLE DITCHES, LLANTWIT MAJOR	
03061s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W8	Finds only
03062s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W112	Finds only
03063s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W114	Finds only
03064s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W126	Finds only
03065s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W169	Finds only
03066s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD DP21	Finds only
03067s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W168	Finds only

03068s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W122	Finds only
03069s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD DP38	Finds only
03070s		Finds only
03071s	WRINSTONE FARM FIELD W77	Finds only
03072s	GOLDSLAND WOOD W	Finds only
03073s	ST LYTHANS SE	Finds only
03074s	BURDONSHILL NW1	Finds only
03075s	BURDONSHILL NW2	Finds only
03076s	BURDENS HILL NE	Finds only
03077s	TWYN BWMBEGAN	Finds only
03295s	GLEBE FARM (PENMARK/PORHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 227)	
03306s	LLANCADLE SOUTH	Finds only
03321s	PENMARK/PORHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 96 (HOME)	
03327s	CWM-CIDY	Finds only
03328s	FONMON HOME FARM HOME FIELD	Finds only
03347s	FONT-Y-GARY WEST (PENMARK-PORHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 167)	Finds only
03393s	WOODHOUSES S (PENMARK-PORHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 11)	Finds only
03396s	WOODHOUSES N (PENMARK-PORHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 10)	Finds only
03399s	NURSTON (PENMARK-PORHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 110)	
03433s	MODEL FARM (PENMARK-PORHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 244)	Finds only
03453s	PORT ROAD W (PENMARK-PORHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 164)	Finds only
03454s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 127	Finds only
03455s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 232	Finds only
03456s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 233	Finds only
03457s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 237	Finds only
03458s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 250	Finds only
03459s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 252	Finds only
03460s	VALE SURVEY, ST ANDREWS FIELD 253	Finds only
03507s	BLAEN-Y-CWM, MONKNASH	

Undated enclosures

PRN	SITE NAME
03118m	CLAWDD-Y-MYNACH
01214m	LLAMPHA COURT S
01706m	CORNTOWN ROAD EWENNY
01157m	EWENNY
00335m	
00871m	CORNTOWN FARM
00429m	EARTHWORKS, LLANDOW
00404m	EWENNY PARK ENCLOSURE
03114m	TAIR CROES DOWN
03116m	HEOL-Y-MYNYDD
03117m	FFYNNON Y DRINDOD
03356m	
03357m	SEWAGE FARM, WICK
02426s	OVAL ENCLOSURE, TREGOGAN NORTHWEST
02401s	OVAL ENCLOSURE, CASTLETON WOOD
02407s	DITCH, LLANCADLE GORSE
02411s	FONMON CASTLE WOOD
02418s	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE, KENSON WOOD NORTHWEST
02415s	ENCLOSURES, RILLS VALLEY
02413s	DOUBLE ENCLOSURE, MILL WOOD

02409s POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE, LLANCADLE GORSE (2 OF 2)
 02408s POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE, LLANCADLE GORSE (1 OF 2)
 02420s RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURES, KENSON SOUTH
 02406s POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE, LLANCADLE SOUTH
 02404s CONCENTRIC DITCHED FORT, KENSON WOOD
 02402s SEMI-CIRCULAR DITCHES, COED LLANCADLE
 02443s WINDMILL LANE, LLANBLETHIAN
 02400s ENCLOSURE, EAST ORCHARD WOOD WEST
 02399s DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE, EAST ORCHARD WOOD
 02005s PITCOT FARM, ST BRIDES MAJOR
 01451s KINGSLAND
 01028s CRACK HILL
 01021s NEW BREACH FARM, NASH
 02403s SMALL OVAL ENCLOSURE, COED LLANCADLE
 02932s GROESWEN FARM EAST
 02944s TOP TREGOGAN
 02943s LLANDALE SOUTH II
 02942s BURTON HOUSE EAST
 02941s LOWER TREGOGAN NORTH
 02940s WHITELANDS BROOK EAST
 02939s CWM-CIDY
 02938s SEFTON BUNGALOW SOUTH
 02937s SEFTON BUNGALOW WEST
 02936s HOME FARM SOUTH
 02935s CASTLETON NORTH
 02427s CURVILINEAR MARK, RILLS VALLEY EAST
 02933s GREAT HOUSE FARM
 02441s NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW9
 02931g WINDMILL NORTH
 02930s WINDMILL EAST
 02929s GREAT HOUSE FARM SOUTHEAST
 02928s BOVERTON ROAD SOUTH
 02927s CWM COL-HUW NORTHWEST
 02926s CWM COL-HUW
 02655s
 02524s NEW BREACH FARM, NASH
 02522s MYNYDD Y GLEW
 02513s NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW6
 02508s NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW15
 02507s NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW 14
 02506s NEWTON MOOR THAW VALLEY SITE FW 13
 02934s LLANMAES EAST
 03022s LLANTWIT MAJOR BYPASS
 03023s LLANFRYNACH EAST
 03024s LLANFRYNACH WEST
 03029s CROOKLAND GORSE
 03041s KING GEORGE'S FIELD, ST DONATS
 03124s PANTYLLADRON
 03241s LAVERNOCK ROAD QUARRY
 03298s FONMON EAST
 03299s FONT-Y-GARY CARAVAN PARK
 03300s HOME FARM
 03301s FONMON ESTATE FIELD F7 (2)

03302s
03303s ABERTHAW FARM
03304s
03305s PENMARK PLACE (COWSHED FIELD)

Field systems

PRN	SITE NAME
00578s	BIGLIS
00817s	RUMNEY GREAT WHARF
00846s	YSGBORGOCH FARM
01449s	RHOOSE AIRPORT EAST
01821m	*COLWINSTON
01943s	DINAS POWYS COMMON 2
01945s	PENLLYN
03121s	WHITTON FIELD SYSTEM
03297s	NURSTON
03438s	PENMARK-PORTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 293
03439s	PENMARK-PORTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 14
03452s	SUFTON WELL (PENMARK-PORTHKERRY SURVEY FIELD 28)
03461s	PEN-Y-BRYN FARM, LLANMIHANGEL

8. AREA WEST OF EWENNY RIVER AND SOUTH OF CEFN CRIBWR/CEFN HIRGOED, EXCLUDING BESANDED AREAS

Geology and soils

Geologically speaking, this area is an outlier of the Vale, but is more evenly divided between Carboniferous limestone (mainly at west side), Lower Lias (mainly towards south) and Triassic (widespread); the Ogmore and Ewenny floodplains represent significant areas of alluvium, with glacial drift also present towards the confluence and in the north and west at the edges of Kenfig Burrows.

Soils are as the Vale, with the addition of more restricted areas of the Wick 1, Eardiston 2 and East Keswick 1 associations, and the Alun association in the floodplains. The Alun, East Keswick 1, Malham 2, Ston Easton and Wick 1 associations are all suitable for mixed farming, but the other associations are prone to flooding and more suitable to summer grazing only.

Topography

Countryside is mainly gently rolling, but with the south side of Newton Down forming a significant escarpment. The mouths of a couple of short steep-sided cwms on the edge of Merthyr Mawr Warren have been choked by sand-dune formation (see Area 10). There is a scattering of springs and ponds, particularly to the east of Bridgend, and a substantial stream runs along the foot of Cefn Cribwr to drain into the Ogmore River.

Known archaeological sites

The two best known sites in this area are the villa at Dan-y-graig, and the low-status site at Cae Summerhouse which evolved from an Iron Age farmstead. Besides these, there is a ploughed-out earthwork to the north of Laleston published by RCAHMW as Neolithic chambered tomb but for which an alternative explanation, proposed by Savory (1972) is as an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. A L-shaped enclosure complex at Caeau Gleision on the other side of Laleston noted from air photographs has been examined on the ground and appears as a much more complicated earthwork; it may be Roman, but as it was under grass at the time of the field visit (Appendix 5) it was impossible to confirm this. There are also a number of undated enclosures, mostly from the same area, some at least of which may be Roman.

Definitely and possibly Roman sites

PRN	SITE NAME	
00038m	NOTTAGE INSCRIBED STONE/MILESTONE RIB 2252-3	Finds only
00142m	MILESTONE RIB 2251	
00179m	TON PHILIP N, LALESTON	Finds only
00193m	LOCK'S COMMON, NEWTON NOTTAGE	Finds only
00198m	NOTTAGE COURT	Finds only
00211m	PORTHCAWL GOLF COURSE	Finds only
00218m	DAN-Y-GRAIG VILLA	
00246m	CAE SUMMERHOUSE	
00249m	MACKWORTH INN, LALESTON	Finds only
00318m	A48 TYTHEGSTON ROUNDABOUT	Finds only
00333.0m	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD ON STORMY DOWN	
00394m		Finds only
00395m	ARSENAL, BRIDGEND	Finds only
00873m		Finds only
01016.5w	GLANWENNY	
01016.6w	GLANWENNY	
02258m		
02259m		
02491m	ROMAN ROAD CARDIFF - NEATH (POSSIBLE)	
02492m	SIGHTING POINT FOR ROMAN ROAD, STORMY DOWN	
02493m	ROMAN ROAD CARDIFF - NEATH (POSSIBLE), STORMY DOWN	
03112m	FFORD-Y-GYFRAITH	
00790w	MILESTONE RIB 2255	
01997w	MARGAM SANDS	Finds only
02345w	MARGAM SANDS	Finds only
02738w	MARGAM PARK	
02922w	MARGAM SANDS	Finds only

Undated enclosures

PRN	SITE NAME
00188m	ROGER'S LANE, LALESTON
02580m	HERNSTON HALL FARM
02487m	HORGROVE ENCLOSURE
02477m	CAER LLOI
01362m	HORGROVE ENCLOSURE
03115m	Y GRAIG
00956w	CROPMARK, PORT TALBOT
03347m	BRYNTIRION FOOTBALL FIELD
03348m	THE DELL, LALESTON
03349m	
03351m	WHITNEY FARM, LALESTON
03352m	
03353m	CAEAU GLEISION, LALESTON
03354m	BROADWAY FARM, LALESTON
03358m	PORTHCAWL

9. CEFN BRYN/CEFN HIRGOED AND AREA TO NORTH AS FAR AS FOOT OF UPLANDS PROPER

Geology and soils

These two ridges with their hinterland form an outlier to the Coal Measures. The valley of the River Ogmore which cuts through the middle contains glacial sand and gravel and boulder clay, together with more recent alluvium.

The soils are the Withnell 1 association on the crest of the ridge with Brickfield 2 and Wilcocks 1 on the slopes, with Wilcocks 1 continuing (where not removed by opencasting) across Parc Slip and Hirwaun Common/Nant Crumlyn to the base of the main Coal Measures escarpment. The Ogmore valley contains soils of the Alun association. Whereas the Alun association is suitable for mixed farming, the Brickfield 2 association is prone to waterlogging and liable to structural damage. The Wilcocks 2 association is suitable only for rough mountain grazing; it should be noted however, that at least Cefn Hirgoed, where it occurs today, was afforested into the Middle Ages (Walker *et al* 1997), and the soils in the Roman period were therefore probably of somewhat different composition, with the potential to be utilised for other activities than at present.

Topography

The two ridges run end to end east-west with lower ground to their north, and are divided by the Ogmore valley. Springs are plentiful on their flanks, and Nant Crumlyn, now a marsh, is drained by the headwaters of the Ewenny River.

Known archaeological sites

No certainly Roman settlement sites are known from this area; there are a few undated enclosures, and a series of coin finds from the west side of the Ogmore River.

Definitely and possibly Roman sites

PRN	SITE NAME	
00180m	7 WEST ST, ABERKENFIG	Finds only
00181m	CEFN GLAS, ABERKENFIG	Finds only
01404m	PENYFAI BAPTIST CHAPEL	Finds only

Undated enclosures

PRN	SITE NAME
00381m	HIRWAUN COMMON
00365m	PANTPYLLAU:PARCNEWYDD

10. KENFIG BURROWS AND MERTHYR MAWR WARREN

Geology, soils and topography

The Roman-period geology and topography of these areas is now masked by blown sand. Soils as classified by the Soil Survey of England and Wales are as developed over these sand areas (Sandwich association) and probably do not relate to their agricultural potential in the Roman period.

Known archaeological sites

Merthyr Mawr Warren contains one known settlement site, Burrows Well, and scatters of finds which suggest the existence of at least two further sites and probably more. Kenfig Burrows has produced Roman finds from near Kenfig Castle at the north end of the area, and at the south from Sker Point and the dunes within 1 km of it.

Definitely and possibly Roman sites

PRN	SITE NAME	KIND
00090m	KENFIG BURROWS	Finds only
00092m	KENFIG BURROWS	Finds only
00222m	RILEY'S ROMAN SITE, MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	
00223m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Finds only
00237m	BURROWS WELL SETTLEMENT	
00242m	MERTHYR MAWR WINDMILL	Finds only
00264m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Finds only
00276m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Finds only
00290m	OGMORE B4524	Finds only
00302m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Finds only
00304m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Finds only
00307m	MERTHYR MAWR WARREN	Finds only
01190m	KENFIG TOWN (ROMAN FINDS)	Finds only
01281m	SANDY BAY, NEWTON	Finds only
01888m	SKER ROCKS	Finds only
03359m	MERTHYR MAWR	Finds only

APPENDIX 4. SITES ADDED TO THE SMR FROM AIR PHOTOGRAPHS HELD BY THE CENTRAL REGISTRY OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHY FOR WALES

These sites may be Roman, but are not necessarily so; further evaluation is required to confirm or deny this. Further details of the sites which have been visited can be found in Appendix 5.

Area	Reasons for search
A. To E and SE of Bridgend, centred SS870795	Thin scatter of finds round Roman road area from Laleston to River Ogmore crossing.
B. Around Marcross and St Donats, centred SS9469	Thin scatter of finds round Marcross/St Donats, extending up as far as Llantwit Major area (which has been recently been studied by RCAHMW).
C. Around Cowbridge, centred ST0075	Area centred on Cowbridge, taking in two main dense cluster of findspots (mainly metal detector): (a) Around and to N of Roman road immediately E of Cowbridge; wider range of material from around Penllyn Castle, possibly indicating high-status site; (b) Llantrithyd, may be connected with Llantrithyd House enclosure, but also extend further E centred on ST0573; Extended out to take in stray finds Ystradowen/Bonvilston/Llanmihangel/Crack Hill.
D. Along Ely Valley and adjacent Downs, centred ST105765	Rather a thin scatter of finds mainly along Ely Valley (Peterston/St y Nyll/St Fagans/Michaelston) but extending onto higher ground by Culverhouse Cross.
E. Area around Machen, centred ST235865	Lower valley of River Rumney; to look at Machen and determine whether any sort of shape could be seen to it (particularly whether it looked like a fort); also cluster of findspots around 'Minorca'.
F. Area between Caerleon and Usk, OS map quarters ST39NW and ST39NE	This area was selected partly to test A G Mein's hypothesis that there is likely to have been a series of sites along the crest of the escarpment overlooking the Usk Valley (Mein 1986, 9) and partly because this is an area which registers as largely blank on the SMR and it was considered important to establish whether this was a real absence of sites or merely an absence of archaeological investigation.
G. Area between Llanwern and Undy, centred on ST4088	Cemetery sites and stray finds come from Llanwern and Undy, stray finds from Leechpool and Wilcrick, and Roman tile is built into the walls of Langstone church. In addition, a possible Roman road was reported at Bishton, whilst work further E suggests that there should be a cluster of sites along the edge of the Levels.
H. Area around Caerwent, centred ST4590	Clusters of findspots round Llanvaches, Shirenewton and St Brides Netherwent. It is also uncertain where a number of the sites alluded to by Lee (1855) in vicinity of Caerwent were situated, and it was hoped that air photography might throw some light on them.
I. Area between Wentwood and Devauden, centred ST4698	Finds of Roman material recorded from the Gaer hillfort, Devauden and Wentwood Mill. Also a number of sites in the area of Porthcasseg, noted during search for more detail on Wyndcliff site.

AREA A

- PRN** 03349M
Site name
NGR SS867790
OS map quarter SS87NE
Site visit? Yes
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Polygonal enclosure c 30m across, defined by ?ditch. 250m SE of ring cairn PRN 229m.
References 1950 58 RAF 497/5202-3; 5163
- PRN** 03351M
Site name WHITNEY FARM, LALESTON
NGR SS8777877
OS map quarter SS87NE
Site visit? Yes
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Bipartite cropmark enclosure, c 50m N-S by 30m, divided by transverse showing darker than surrounding ?arable, as does rest of cropmark.
References 1950 58 RAF 497/5167; 5098-7
- PRN** 03352M
Site name
NGR SS86677908
OS map quarter SS87NE
Site visit? Yes
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description B-shaped enclosure c 50m N-S by 30m E-W across each section, defined as dark mark against surrounding arable. c200m SE of ring cairn PRN 229m, in same field.
References 1950 58 RAF 497/5163
- PRN** 03353M
Site name CAEAU GLEISION, LALESTON
NGR SS88107935
OS map quarter SS87NE
Site visit? Yes
Type Building
Form Cropmark
Description L-shaped ?building, showing as parchmark. Consists of 3 units, one on each arm and one in angle; angle and E arm clearest, W arm less so; maximum length on either arm c 70m, width c 40m.
References 1954 58 RAF 1335/0099-0100
- PRN** 03354M
Site name BROADWAY FARM, LALESTON
NGR SS87678017
OS map quarter SS88SE
Site visit? Yes
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Horseshoe shaped enclosure, open end to E, c 40m across. Field boundary (now removed) close to it at N side appears to respect it.
References 1967 OS 67 090/142-3

AREA B

- PRN** 03041s
Site name KING GEORGE'S FIELD, ST DONATS
NGR SS945683
OS map quarter SS96NW
Site visit? Yes
Type Building
Form Cropmark
Description Between St Donats Bay and Tresilian Bay. N field has elaborate series incoherent cropmarks covering an area of c 200x200m, and showing dark against background ?arable on OS 67 001 frame 132; includes what may be ?apsidal room towards W side of field, and another towards SE corner. Field to S, separated from it by Llantwit road, has what may be a rectangular enclosure c 80x60m showing as a parch mark on frame 143; S side v strongly marked, N side less so, and E and W not v clear. Also faint dark lines on same alignment in same field on RAF 5098.
- References** 1962 RAF 5098/0370-1 02/MM Air photo/1967/OS 67 001/132-3; 143
- PRN** 03356M
Site name
NGR SS94076872
OS map quarter SS96NW
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Irregular, kidney-shaped enclosure showing as dark cropmark against surrounding ?arable; c 50m long.
- References** 1967 OS 79 130/132-3
- PRN** 03357M
Site name SEWAGE FARM, WICK
NGR SS925727
OS map quarter SS97SW
Site visit? Yet
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Small rectangular cropmark enclosure, showing dark against surrounding arable; c 40m N-S by c 30m E-W.
- References** 1954 58 RAF 1335/20-21
- PRN** 03358M
Site name PORTHCAWL
NGR SS812779
OS map quarter SS87NW
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Parts of two adjacent subrectangular cropmark enclosures; only corners closest to each other visible. Area has since been built over by extension to Porthcawl.
- References** 1954 58 RAF 1335/108-10
- PRN** 03022S
Site name LLANTWIT MAJOR BYPASS
NGR SS96856960
OS map quarter SS96NE
Site visit? No
Type Unknown
Form Cropmark
Description Part of curvilinear enclosure.
- References** 1972 OS 72 64/

PRN 03507s
Site name BLAEN-Y-CWM, MONKNASH
NGR SS91107046
OS map quarter SS97SW
Site visit? Cropmark
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Enclosure system, apparently consisting of rectilinear network of lines (?more than one phase of building with rooms) occupying an area of c70x120m); and also two small ring-shaped enclosures (?roundhouses) occupying the same area. ? Later Roman villa buildings replacing Iron Age/early Roman roundhouses?
References 1946 RAF CPE UK 1828/2050-1

AREA C

PRN 03023S
Site name LLANFRYNACH EAST
NGR SS981746
OS map quarter SS97SE
Site visit? No
Type Settlement?
Form Cropmark
Description Series of cropmarks in N half of field, comprising B-shaped enclosure at E side next to lane (SS98057454), two parallel E-W linear features in NW corner (SS98207465), with small square ?robbed building to S of them, near E boundary of field (SS98227458).
References 1969 OS 67 90/006

PRN 03024S
Site name LLANFRYNACH WEST
NGR SS975745
OS map quarter SS97SE
Site visit? No
Type Field system
Form Cropmark
Description Large complex area of field system and enclosures a short distance to SW of Llanfrynach church.
References CPE UK 281/4313
 1970 OS 70 67/137

PRN 03029S
Site name CROOKLAND GORSE
NGR SS99177148
OS map quarter ST98SE
Site visit? Yes
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Rectangular bipartite enclosure, long axis N-S, showing as dark cropmark.

PRN 06260G
Site name
NGR ST248878
OS map quarter ST28NW
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Part of rectangular enclosure (>10m x >6m) at W side; facing it to E is horseshoe shaped enclosure (c40m across) open at W side.
References 1946 106G UK 3140-1

AREA D

PRN 03025S
Site name
NGR ST109774
OS map quarter ST17NW
Site visit? No
Type Agricultural
Form Cropmark
Description Probably drainage system, but may possibly be system of enclosures; consists of series of linear features at right angles towards W side of field; in NE corner two widely spaced E-W elements with two N-S linear features at right angles and another between them on a different alignment; two shorter lengths of E-W linear feature to S.
References 1981 J A Storey 8669/236-7

PRN 03026S
Site name ST Y NYLL
NGR ST09667807
OS map quarter ST07NE
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Earthwork
Description Small square earthwork enclosure c40m across at E end of ?hollow way running from St y Nyll Farm. Probably connected with chapel of St y Nyll, but presence of Roman coin find (PRN 171s) means that it could be Roman site.
References 1991 Geonex (NRSC)/166; 247-8

PRN 03027S
Site name HOMRI, PETERSTON-SUPER-ELY
NGR ST088754
OS map quarter ST07NE
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Small square cropmark enclosure, c 25m across.
References 1991 Geonex (NRSC)/159; 191; 196-7

PRN 03028S
Site name
NGR ST09687827
OS map quarter ST07NE
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Part of rectangular cropmark enclosure c 30 x >40m.
References 1966 OS 66 200/14-5

AREA E

PRN 03355M
Site name NANT Y COR
NGR ST234853
OS map quarter ST28NW
Site visit? Yes
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Large rectangular enclosure, c 180 x 100m, with small ?building (c25m across) against S side, and possibly other elements within enclosure to N of building. Parchmarks. Not very clear. Earlier APs show this area as wooded in 1946.
References 1962 58 RAF 5154/77; 134-5

AREA F

PRN 06262G
Site name CEFN WOOD, LLANTRISANT
NGR ST39629623
OS map quarter ST39NE
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Two sides of a possible rectilinear enclosure; SW side showing clearly as dark line on APs, NW side less clearly.
References 1967 OS 67 089/214-5

PRN 06263G
Site name CEFN HILL, LLANTRISANT
NGR ST39929648
OS map quarter ST39NE
Site visit? No
Type Building
Form Cropmark
Description Possible robbed building showing as dark cropmark in form of small hollow square.
References 11967 OS 67 089/214

PRN 06264G
Site name HILLSIDE BETWEEN LLANLLOWELL AND LLANTRISANT
NGR ST39259797
OS map quarter ST39NE
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Earthwork
Description Possible subrectangular embanked enclosure, partly ploughed out.
References 1967 OS 67 089/216-7

PRN 06265G
Site name LLANGYBI WALKS
NGR ST383977
OS map quarter ST39NE
Site visit? No
Type Building
Form Cropmark
Description To N of Llangybi Walks on Usk floodplain, possible building, showing on 1967 sortie (Source 01) as cropmark of dark lines apparently forming rectilinear building complex (not a complete rectangle) divided into a series of rooms; shows on 1947 sortie (Source 02) as parchmarks of similar form, though not clear enough to copy, in 'missing' part of Source 01's rectangle; on 1991 sortie (Source 03) very little can be seen, but N side of complex can just be made out.
References 1967 OS 67 089/170-1
 1947/CPE UK 1997/4247
 1991 H010

PRN 06266G
Site name LLANGYBI PARK
NGR ST362973
OS map quarter ST39NE
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description NW corner of ?large rectilinear enclosure with possible ditch running tangentially to it but a short distance away to W, both appearing as dark crop marks.
References 1967 OS 67 089/115,160-1

PRN 06267G
Site name WHITE HOUSE, LLANGYBI
NGR ST369961
OS map quarter ST39NE
Site visit? Yes
Type Earthwork
Form Cropmark
Description AP site; three NE-SW parallel lines showing dark, middle closer to southernmost, but joined to northernmost by another dark line at right angles.
References 1967 OS 67 089/116-7

PRN 06268G
Site name PEN-Y-PARC, LLANGYBI
NGR ST35819684
OS map quarter ST39NE
Site visit? Yes
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Small square enclosure, appearing as dark cropmark.
References 1967 OS 67 089/115-6

PRN 06269G
Site name
NGR ST34479680
OS map quarter ST39NW
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Possibly two sides of a rectangular enclosure, represented by dark cropmarks, but these may merely be caused by ploughing.
References 1967 OS 67 089/101-2

PRN 06270G
Site name PEN-Y-GLOG
NGR ST34829577
OS map quarter ST39NW
Site visit? Yes
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Rectangular enclosure with internal division, appearing as dark cropmark, possibly building.
References 1967 OS 67 089/199-200

PRN 06271G
Site name
NGR ST33809702
OS map quarter ST39NW
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Two sides of a possible rectangular enclosure, appearing as a dark cropmark.
References 1967 OS 67 089/058

PRN 06272G
Site name
NGR ST313954
OS map quarter ST39NW
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Cropmark
Description Large kidney-shaped enclosure, visible as parchmark.
References 1967 OS 67 089/11-2

PRN 06273G
Site name
NGR ST39959550
OS map quarter ST39NE
Site visit? No
Type Enclosure
Form Earthwork
Description Subrectangular earthwork enclosure.
References 1946 CPE UK 1828/4134

<i>PRN</i>	06274G
<i>Site name</i>	
<i>NGR</i>	ST37159902
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST39NE
<i>Site visit?</i>	No
<i>Type</i>	Enclosure
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Small circular enclosure, appearing as parchmark.
<i>References</i>	1969 OS 69 089/098/318-9
<i>PRN</i>	06275G
<i>Site name</i>	
<i>NGR</i>	ST338889650
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST39NW
<i>Site visit?</i>	No
<i>Type</i>	Unknown
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Small cropmark in the form of two small parallel lines, each with return at either end, giving whole general outline of capital I.
<i>References</i>	1947 CPE UK 1997/4231-40
<i>PRN</i>	06276G
<i>Site name</i>	ROCK COTTAGES, LLANGYBI
<i>NGR</i>	ST37479828
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST39NE
<i>Site visit?</i>	No
<i>Type</i>	Enclosure
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Two sides of possible small rectangular enclosure, appearing as dark cropmark immediately E of road between Caerleon and Usk.
<i>References</i>	1991 H010/86-91-008&86-91-081
AREA G	
<i>PRN</i>	07729g
<i>Site name</i>	WAUN DEILAD
<i>NGR</i>	ST40408715
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST48NW
<i>Site visit?</i>	Cropmark
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Series short parallel linear features showing as dark marks; not parallel with any element of present of present field system
<i>References</i>	1946 RAF CPE UK 1885/3020, 4021
<i>PRN</i>	07730g
<i>Site name</i>	RIDINGS WOOD
<i>NGR</i>	ST39678803
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST38NE
<i>Site visit?</i>	Enclosure
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Small subrectangular dark cropmark enclosure c 10m across
<i>References</i>	1949 RAF CPE UK 2081/3454-5

PRN 07731g
Site name COED RHEDYN
NGR ST36458940
OS map quarter ST38NE
Site visit? Enclosure
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description N-S linear feature with small square enclosure (side c40m) against it on W side at N end; both show as dark cropmarks, but that of enclosure has halo of slight parch mark to either side of dark
References 1962 58 RAF 5154/006

PRN 07732g
Site name LANGSTONE
NGR ST36958915
OS map quarter ST38NE
Site visit? Parchmark
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Three rectilinear parchmarks over an area c 100x100m; two are roughly rectangular (c 40x30m; c30x20m) and the third L-shaped (arms c 20m wide, length of each c 60m and 40m); configuration is suggestive of a villa site, but no internal detail is visible in any of the parchmarks. In field opposite church, which contains Roman brick/tile.
References 1991 Geonex H010/88-91-016

AREA H

PRN 07050g
Site name OAKLANDS FARM 1, FIVE LANES
NGR ST44899140
OS map quarter ST49SW
Site visit? Building
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Long rectangular building c 27m long (E-W), consisting of file of 4 rooms.
References 1996 J Sorrell (see Plate 7)

PRN 07051g
Site name OAKLANDS FARM SITE 2, FIVE LANES
NGR ST44909135
OS map quarter ST49SW
Site visit? Field system
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description System of enclosures and ?trackways showing as cropmarks, including two roughly concentric, widely-spaced ?ditches surrounding the rectangular building PRN 7050g; also what looks like a cluster of roundhouses immediately to the E of the building, between the two ditches but nearer to the inner one.
References 1996 J Sorrell (see Plate 7)

<i>PRN</i>	07052g
<i>Site name</i>	FIVE LANES VILLA SITE 2
<i>NGR</i>	ST447910
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST49SW
<i>Site visit?</i>	Field system
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	System of fields and enclosures showing as cropmarks, ranging from square to long and narrow rectangular; possibly also a roundhouse. Closely adjacent to winged corridor villa building (PRN983g) and the small subsidiary building; one long narrow (cursus-like) enclosure is definitely not contemporary with winged corridor building, but other enclosures may be.
<i>References</i>	1995 J Sorrell (see Plate 8)
<i>PRN</i>	07733g
<i>Site name</i>	OSTREY
<i>NGR</i>	ST45909590
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST49NE
<i>Site visit?</i>	Enclosure
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Two sides of a rectilinear enclosure, lying at an angle to present field system, though seem to be represented by part of boundary - ?reuse.
<i>References</i>	1946 CPE UK 1828/4019-20
<i>PRN</i>	07735g
<i>Site name</i>	BOXTREE COTTAGE, NEWCHURCH
<i>NGR</i>	ST44559730
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST49NW
<i>Site visit?</i>	Enclosure
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Earthwork
<i>Description</i>	Two sides of rectilinear earthwork enclosure.
<i>References</i>	1946 CPE UK 1828/3192-4
<i>PRN</i>	07736g
<i>Site name</i>	
<i>NGR</i>	ST47289750
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST49NE
<i>Site visit?</i>	Ring ditch
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Ring ditch
<i>References</i>	1971 BKS/167011-3
<i>PRN</i>	07737g
<i>Site name</i>	MYNYDD-BACH, NEWCHURCH, SITE 1
<i>NGR</i>	ST44509745
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST49NW
<i>Site visit?</i>	Unknown
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Two linear features crossing at right angles, possibly part of field system; possibly but not certainly related to present field system.
<i>References</i>	1971 BKS/157947

PRN 07738g
Site name MYNYDD-BACH, NEWCHURCH, SITE 2
NGR ST44559749
OS map quarter ST49NW
Site visit? Ring ditch
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Possible ring ditch
References 1971 BKS/157947

PRN 07739g
Site name HYPATIA, LLANVACHES
NGR ST430918
OS map quarter ST49SW
Site visit? Field system
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Field system consisting of a number of rectilinear enclosures; possibly connected with present field system, but it not possible to establish this without further work.
References 1946 CPE UK 1828/3099

PRN 07741g
Site name WILLIS HILL
NGR ST505922
OS map quarter ST59SW
Site visit? Enclosure
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Small square enclosure c 50m across on crest of hill.
References 1946CPE UK 1828/3010-1; 1946 CPE UK 1885/4033

PRN 07742g
Site name COALPITS EAST, ST PIERRE
NGR ST49259230
OS map quarter ST49SE
Site visit? Enclosure
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Two rectilinear enclosures sharing a boundary; appear to be earlier than present field boundaries.
References 1946 CPE UK 1828/3012-3, 4084-6; CPE UK 1885/3081-3

PRN 07743g
Site name COALPITS NORTH, ST PIERRE
NGR ST49359302
OS map quarter ST49SE
Site visit? Ring ditch
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Cluster of circular features showing as light cropmarks; one about 10m across at W side of cluster, and another ?four smaller to E; covering an area of c 50 x 70m altogether.
References 1946 CPE UK 1828/3012-3

<i>PRN</i>	07744g
<i>Site name</i>	UPPER HOUSE, SHIRENEWTON
<i>NGR</i>	ST47659371
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST49SE
<i>Site visit?</i>	Enclosure
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Two conjoined rectilinear enclosures, northern one c20m square, southern c 40x20m.
<i>References</i>	1946 CPE UK 1828/3015-6
<i>PRN</i>	07745g
<i>Site name</i>	IFTON RECTORY
<i>NGR</i>	ST45808820
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST48NE
<i>Site visit?</i>	Field system
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Series of rectilinear enclosure, probably field system; could be related to present field system.
<i>References</i>	1946 CPE UK 1885/4012-3
<i>PRN</i>	07746g
<i>Site name</i>	TEN ELMS, CAERWENT
<i>NGR</i>	ST46329058
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST49SE
<i>Site visit?</i>	Enclosure
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Rectilinear enclosure or building; one rectangular element c30x15m, with another rectilinear feature parallel with the long side c 20m to its south. Aligned on Roman road which continues in use as modern road.
<i>References</i>	1946 CPE UK 1885/4038-40
<i>PRN</i>	07747g
<i>Site name</i>	PENHEIN
<i>NGR</i>	ST44709322
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST49SW
<i>Site visit?</i>	Enclosure
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Rectilinear enclosure.
<i>References</i>	1962 58 RAF 5502/0030-40
<i>PRN</i>	07748g
<i>Site name</i>	CUHERE WOOD
<i>NGR</i>	ST45659277
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST49SE
<i>Site visit?</i>	Enclosure
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Sub-square enclosure c 60m across.
<i>References</i>	1966/OS 66 145/118-9 1971F41 39 RAF 3764/110

PRN 07749g
Site name DELLY'S BRAKE
NGR ST41529032
OS map quarter ST49SW
Site visit? Enclosure
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Oval enclosure, c 100 x 120m; cropmark is not continuous, with break between N and S ends.
References 1966 OS 66 145/034-6

PRN 07750g
Site name COMMON-Y-COED
NGR ST43408945
OS map quarter ST48SW
Site visit? Field system
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Two rectilinear features, one 120m long, the other 100m long, meeting at close to right-angles; possibly part of a field system, but does not appear to be related to present field system. Stands out against a background of geological features.
References 1966 OS 66 145/012-3

PRN 07751g
Site name SALISBURY HILL
NGR ST42008923
OS map quarter ST48SW
Site visit? Enclosure
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description Two sides of rectilinear enclosure measuring c 100x 70m.
References 1966 OS 66 145/012-3

PRN 07752g
Site name IFTON GREAT WOOD
NGR ST45798922
OS map quarter ST48SE
Site visit? Enclosure
Type No
Form Earthwork
Description Subrectangular enclosure c 60x50m showing in 1966 when this part of Ifton Great Wood was occupied by scrub or young trees.
References 1966 OS 66 144/003-5

PRN 07753g
Site name BURNESSE CASTLE QUARRY
NGR ST46108823
OS map quarter ST48SE
Site visit? Enclosure
Type No
Form Cropmark
Description L-shaped enclosure or building with what appear to be subdivisions, showing as dark cropmark; one arm c 40x30m, the other c 60x20m.
References 1966 OS 66 144/004-5

<i>PRN</i>	07754g
<i>Site name</i>	WINDMILL FARM, LLANFAIR DISCOED
<i>NGR</i>	ST42929203
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST49SW
<i>Site visit?</i>	Enclosure
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Earthwork
<i>Description</i>	Three sides of rectilinear ?earthwork enclosure measuring c90x25m.
<i>References</i>	1971 F41 39 RAF 3764/110
AREA I	
<i>PRN</i>	07726g
<i>Site name</i>	WET WOOD 1, PORTHCASSEG
<i>NGR</i>	ST52059750
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST59NW
<i>Site visit?</i>	Earthwork
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Earthwork
<i>Description</i>	Shows on air photograph (Source 01) as group consisting of horseshoe-shaped enclosure c50m diam; flanked to NE by trapezoidal enclosure of about the same size, none-parallel sides of which extended to the S by fainter earthworks forming 'funnel'; to W of 'funnel' and S of horseshoe-shaped enclosure and two fainter parallel E-W earthworks.
<i>References</i>	1946 RAF CPE UK 1828/3177-8
<i>PRN</i>	07727g
<i>Site name</i>	WET WOOD 2, PORTHCASSEG
<i>NGR</i>	ST52019729
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST59NW
<i>Site visit?</i>	Earthwork
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Earthwork
<i>Description</i>	To S of 07726g and not so closely related, small rectangular enclosure c20x50m, oriented roughly E-W.
<i>References</i>	1946 RAF CPE UK 1828/3177-8
<i>PRN</i>	07728g
<i>Site name</i>	PENTERRY FARM W
<i>NGR</i>	ST51959975
<i>OS map quarter</i>	ST59NW
<i>Site visit?</i>	Earthwork
<i>Type</i>	No
<i>Form</i>	Cropmark
<i>Description</i>	Two sides of a rectilinear earthwork enclosure, at least 70x70m, in field adjacent to earthworks of 765g and at an angle to them, but could be associated.
<i>References</i>	1946 RAF CPE UK 1828/4175-6

APPENDIX 5: FIELD VISIT RECORDS

A number of field visits were arranged as part of the work for Year 1. As it was clearly impossible to visit more than a fraction of the sites on the record, visits were targeted as follows:

- a) *Sites and possible sites identified by air photography*: to see whether remains could be recognised on the ground, and whether there were any artefacts which might confirm that the site was of Roman date.
- b) *Location of chance finds*: to see whether there were any earthworks or structures which could be seen on the ground, and whether other finds could be found to add to information already known about the site.
- c) *Sites where remains of uncertain but possible Roman origin have been reported*: to see if nature could be clarified.

For maximum efficiency, sites were generally grouped so that a number could be visited at the same time. As only a limited time had been allocated to site visits, it was decided that only sites adjacent to rights of way would be visited, to obviate the necessity of negotiating access and thus maximising the number of sites which could be visited. This did however mean that inspection was restricted to the edges of fields, and rights of way where these crossed the site.

A few sites were visited during Year 2. Most of these were being assessed for suitability for geophysical survey, so information from site visits is recorded in Appendix 7 with the geophysical data; other sites have been added in the appropriate position in this appendix.

CHARACTER AREA 1

Site name:	Field W of Bishton Church
PRN(s):	6258g
NGR:	ST38488729
Date	25-01-99
Description of site	Site lies to the west of that surrounding Bishton churchyard, right at the edge of the Levels from which it rises as a south-facing slope. It was recorded in an annotation on maps held in NMGW as 'metalled road surface containing limestone blocks found at depth of 3ft while making new approach road. It appeared to be running roughly E-W and its line could be verified in field immediately W if section were cut.' Examination of a copy of draft of sheet 176 of the 1812 survey for the first edition OS map (2" to the mile) and the 1847 the tithe map showed no evidence that this was a post-medieval road.
Reason for visit	To see whether there was evidence for an <i>agger</i> , and whether any datable material could be recovered
Weather conditions:	Sunshine and showers
Land use	Pasture
Results	<p>The field had been fairly closely grazed and low earthworks could be seen. It was impossible to make out the form of these from the road, but they appeared to seem suggestive of a complex occupying a significant part of the lower half of the field rather than a road: there was no <i>agger</i>. The metalled surface described on the Museum map annotation must therefore be regarded as more likely to have been a yard or floor than a road.</p> <p>It would appear that there is a site here of some description, but as yet its date and nature are not known. In favour of a possible Roman origin is the fact that such locations on slightly higher ground at the edge of the Levels were favoured for Romano-British settlement, and that Bishton was the centre of an early estate recorded in the Book of Llandaff (Davies 1979b, 110).</p>
Visited by	E M Evans
References	NMGW map annotation sheet ST38SE Davies, W, 1979b, Roman settlement and post-Roman estates in South-East Wales, in P J Casey (ed), <i>The end of Roman Britain</i> , <i>BAR Brit Ser</i> 71, 153-73

CHARACTER AREA 2

Site name: Five Lanes
PRN(s): 0983g
NGR: ST44609100
Date 25-01-99

Description of site A Roman villa complex extending over an area of approximately 500x650m on a gentle slope overlooking a tributary of the Nedern brook approximately 2km west of Caerwent, and close to the A48 which is probably on or close to its Roman course at this point. It consists of two groups of masonry buildings, one of which lies within an oval ditched enclosure, both surrounded by field systems. The site is now under pasture.

A Roman villa has been known here since the first half of the 19th century when tessellated pavements were discovered 'in a field called the Cherry Orchard' just north of the Roman road 'about half a mile westward of Caerwent' (Morgan 1855, 427). Although this distance does not correspond with that of the present site, the identity is confirmed by the field name which appears on the Llanvaches tithe map of 1842. Building debris (stone, flanged tile, imbrices) was recovered by OS fieldworkers in 1957 after ploughing (OS 1957).

An air photographs taken by John Sorrel in 1995 (Plate 8) revealed clear details of two buildings in the area previously confirmed as being that where the pavements were found (the Cherry Orchard site), together with a field system represented by a series of ditched enclosures; A description of the features was published by Mein (1995). A second photograph taken in the following year by the same photographer (Plate 7) revealed what appears to be another building with ditched enclosures in the field adjoining to the northeast (Oaklands Farm). Unfortunately there is a gap between the ancient field systems which show up on the two photographs and it is not clear how they relate.

Cherry Orchard site

The larger of the two masonry buildings which appear on this site appears to be a winged corridor building lying close to the present edge of the road, comprising at least five rooms in a line in a main range with wings formed merely by the addition of an extra room on the southeast side of each of the end rooms. The main block may continue to the southwest, as its northwestern ('back') wall seems to project a little in this direction. Behind it what looks like a narrow range of rooms, but which probably represent a second phase of construction, either underlying or overlying the other building; at least some of the identified room divisions may belong to this phase rather than the 'winged corridor' phase. A second, smaller building of at least two rooms lies some 45m to the southeast and may continue out of the field into the road verge. At least part of the field system, a long narrow enclosure similar to those at Llanmihangel, would appear to pre-date the 'winged corridor' building which cuts across its eastern end. The rest of the field system lies to the north and east of the second building, but there is no clear relationship between the two, nor with the long enclosure.

Oaklands Farm site

A long rectangular masonry building c 27m long (east-west), consisting of a file of four rooms. It lies within a system of enclosures and ?trackways showing as cropmarks, including two roughly concentric, widely-spaced ditches forming an oval enclosure surrounding the rectangular building. There is also what looks like a cluster of roundhouses immediately to the east of the building, between the two ditches but nearer to the inner one.

Provisional interpretation of the complex is of an Iron Age enclosure with roundhouses which was replaced by a simple masonry building, which may in turn have been replaced by a more extensive villa building with tessellated floors.

Reason for visit Assess likely damage caused by road widening, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Sunshine and showers

Land use Pasture

Results The Cherry Orchard site can be seen clearly over the hedge from the road; it contained sheep and was fairly closely grazed. Low earthworks were visible from the road, but were not intelligible from ground level. The 'winged corridor' building would appear to occupy slight terrace in the east half of the field, which falls away at the east to a lower-lying area which at the time of the visit (February 1999) was partly under water. The relative levels of field and verge suggest that road widening has caused minimal damage and site probably continues under wide verge on north side of road. The Oakland Farm site was also under pasture, but nothing was noted. It too is prone to winter flooding.

Visited by E M Evans

References Mein, A G, 1995, Five Lanes, Caerwent, *Archaeol Wales* **35**, 54-5
Morgan, O, 1855, Excavations...within the walls of Caerwent, *Archaeologia* **36**, 427
OS, Record Card, 1957, ST 49 SW 2

Site name: Llanmartin sites A-D

PRN(s): 2141g, 4889g, 6261g

NGR: ST396898

Date 25-01-99

Description of site The site was identified from an aerial photograph by Vyner (1979) and consists of a group of conjoined subrectangular enclosures defined by ditches or palisade trenches. These are of a type known elsewhere in the region to be of Iron Age origin, often continuing in use in the Roman period. Enclosure A (PRN 2141g) to the west was larger and was somewhat trapezoidal, though the sides (34 x 36m) were of similar length. Enclosure B (PRN 4889g) was more rectangular (25 x 36m); it was not clear whether it cut Enclosure A, or had been added to it. Enclosure C, in the same general area as B (same PRN), was less clearly marked but appeared not to be contemporary with either. The enclosures lie on sloping ground just below the crest and towards the end of a slight ridge, with a northwestern exposure.

Reason for visit Fieldwalking at the time of discovery (July 1976) had failed to find any artefacts which would confirm the suggested date, since area of cropmarks was a hayfield.

Weather conditions: Sunshine and showers; fields partially waterlogged

Land use Grass; recently reseeded

Results Field boundaries have changed since 1976. The field which lay between the road and the field containing the enclosures has then been subdivided N-S (fields 1 and 2) by a wire fence starting opposite the entrance to Church Farm farmyard. The field containing the enclosures (field 3) was laid to grass, but had relatively recently been reseeded. The grass was partly grown, but patches of bare earth were still visible between the rows. The more easterly of the pair of fields to the S (field 2) had also been ploughed and sown, but growth was less advanced, leaving bare earth visible.
Find: Two sherds of greyware were recovered from field 2; only post-medieval material was recovered from field 3, but conditions were less favourable since much less earth was visible
 It would appear that the complex extends over the crest to the south-facing side of the ridge (Llanmartin site D; PRN 6261g). The Roman date of the site is confirmed.

Visited by E M Evans

References Vyner, B E, 1979, Cropmarks at Llanmartin, Gwent, *Bull Board Celtic Stud* **28**, 343-6

CHARACTER AREA 3

Site name:	Gaer Fawr
PRN(s):	6166g
NGR:	ST44109878
Date	25-01-99
Description of site	A bivallate hillfort situated at the northern edge of a very steep ridge; internally featureless apart from a curvilinear enclosure bank at the S end and a mound at the N end. There is no record of any excavation. An annotation on maps held by NMGW records the discovery in 1976 by H N Savory and G C Boon of 'fragments of hypocaust tiles found on top of ploughed-down inner rampart on the west side', which they conjectured were probably derived from the internal enclosure bank.
Reason for visit	Assess likelihood of there having been a major Roman presence, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions:	Sunshine and showers
Land use	Pasture internally; ramparts lightly wooded
Results	A further fragment of Roman brick was recovered up from the outer side of the inner rampart, about halfway along its west side, but no closely datable finds. It would require geophysics or excavation to determine what form any Roman occupation took, but the presence of brick argues for a substantial building or buildings.
Visited by	E M Evans
References	NMGW map annotation sheet ST49NW

CHARACTER AREA 4

Site name	Common Cefn-Llwyn
PRN(s)	
NGR:	ST330945
Date	05-02-99
Description of site	Hilltop: a straight stretch of road, serving also as a parish boundary, leaves the north side of Caerleon and runs to this point, from which a direct line can no longer be traced. It was thought that, if this is a Roman road and terminates at this point, there might be a site here
Reason for visit	To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions:	Bright sunshine
Land use	Pasture; houses and gardens
Results	The pasture fields were examined for earthworks and the gardens for Roman pottery; all examination was carried out from the road. One garden adjoining the road had been recently dug over, in another an excavation had been carried out into the subsoil for a new garage. Nothing was seen to suggest that there had been a Roman site here
Visited by	E M Evans
Site name	Pen-y-glog
PRN(s)	6270g
NGR:	ST34829577
Date	05-02-99
Description of site	AP site on sloping ground with eastern aspect. Rectangular bipartite enclosure approximately 100 x 40m, long axis E-W, showing as dark cropmark.
Reason for visit	To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions:	Bright sunshine
Land use	Mainly pasture; new barn built in NE corner of field
Results	Nothing visible, either as earthwork in field or in section where ground cut away for barn; no find in soil from barn excavation. Farmer reports that nothing out of the ordinary was noted when barn constructed
Visited by	E M Evans
References	Air photo sortie OS 67 089 frame 199-200 (10-05-67)

Site name Pen-y-parc
PRN(s) 6268g
NGR: ST35819684
Date 05-02-99
Description of site AP site on sloping ground with eastern aspect; overlooks Usk valley, but separated from it by another hill. Small enclosure approximately 45m square, with what appeared to be boundary ditch showing as cropmark.
Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions: Bright sunshine
Land use Pasture
Results Enclosure visible as low banks. East side most clearly marked and has been prolonged towards south; possibly reused as field boundary
Visited by E M Evans
References Air photo sortie OS 67 089 frames 115-6 (10-05-67)

Site name The White House
PRN(s) 6267g
NGR: ST369961
Date 05-02-99
Description of site AP site lying mainly on the floodplain of a stream, below a steep northeast-southwest slope. Three northeast-southwest parallel lines showing dark, middle one closer to southernmost, but joined to northernmost by another dark line running at right angles; all presumably ditches. Configuration was thought probably to relate to a field system, but was sufficiently close to that of a Roman temple to warrant further investigation.
Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions: Bright sunshine
Land use Pasture
Results Field system; date unknown. Middle and southernmost parallel lines define two lynchets at base of steep slope at S, third line (on level ground) not clearly visible; cross line visible as slight earthwork on level ground
Visited by E M Evans
References Air photo sortie OS 67 089 frame 116-7 (10-05-67)

Site name: Coed-y-fon, Tredunnoc

PRN(s): 06163g

NGR: ST37159471

Date 05-02-99

Description of site Mortarium and beaker in Caerleon ware found in field to SW of crossroads. Site is on sloping ground with an eastern aspect at the foot of a steep hill.

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Overcast

Land use Pasture

Results At E end of field c50m from corner of road is north-south bank roughly parallel with lane; at its south end is another bank at right angles; appears to be small rectilinear enclosure. Likely to be small Iron Age defended settlement succeeded by Roman occupation

References NMGW map annotation ST39SE

Site name: Tredunnoc Church

PRN(s): 6163g

NGR: ST380948

Date 05-02-99

Description of site Suggested by Mein (1986, 97 n. 8) as site of Roman fort, with earthworks to south, west and southwest of church, which contains a Roman tombstone found in the churchyard. However this is the tombstone of a legionary and cannot be used to infer the presence of an auxiliary fort, and a civilian settlement is perhaps more likely.

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Overcast

Land use Churchyard, houses and gardens

Results Church now surrounded on all sides except north by houses, mainly recent. No sign of earthworks; no Roman pottery visible in any turned earth, in churchyard, gardens, or field to north of church

References Mein, A, 1986, *Norman Usk*

CHARACTER AREA 5

Site name:	Croes-Carn-Einion villa, Basseleg
PRN(s):	06176g, 41g
NGR:	ST257864
Date	01-02-99
Description of site	Villa (PRN 6176g) discovered from the air by RCAHMW whose photograph shows two buildings lying at an angle, one an aisled building, and the other less clearly defined but probably a winged corridor building. Other, less definite features are visible in the vicinity, including some in the field to the northeast. In the same field, a short distance to the south, a bank was recorded on the SMR (PRN 41g). This was classified as an undated earthwork, OS fieldworkers being of the opinion that it was a recent fieldway (OS 1962). In 1979 during the monitoring of a new gas pipeline which ran close to the bank, it was noted that a mortared wall had been cut through (Lambert 1979); no pottery was reported, but there were amongst the rubble a number of tiles, described as being 'approximately 0.25cm square and 0.5cm thick [with] lattice decoration'. Allowing for the obvious error in the reporting of the dimensions, it would seem feasible that these were Roman, though none were taken away from the site, and the inclusion of the results erroneously in the Early Christian and Medieval section of <i>Archaeology in Wales</i> has served to obscure the significance of the find.
Reason for visit	If possible to recover datable material
Weather conditions:	Dull and overcast
Land use	Arable; field with buildings planted to ?kale; other field more recently ploughed and with no vegetation
Results	One piece of roller-patterned flue tile was collected from the same side of track as the buildings, and several pieces of imbrex from other side. No pottery or other finds were noted, and no finds were noted in the adjoining field. All the fragments of tile were abraded; it is possible from position of finds that they were disturbed by cutting of gas pipe trench in 1979, and that normal cultivation may therefore not go deep enough to disturb the remains of the buildings. The position of the gas pipe was marked as it crosses the road; this should enable it to be eliminated from any plot of the photograph, and also to locate with slightly more precision the wall discovered in 1979 which must belong to a different building from those which show in the photograph.
Visited by	E M Evans
References	Lambert, I J, 1979, Rhiwderin-Wentloog gas pipeline, <i>Archaeol Wales</i> 19 , p44 OS, Record Card, 1962, ST28NE5

Site name: Ysgubor-wen, Basseleg

PRN(s): 3782g

NGR: ST25768626

Date 01-02-99

Description of site Piece of Romano-British coarseware discovered during watching brief on Rhiwderin-Wentloog gas pipeline.

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Dull and overcast

Land use Pasture

Results Area around this site has been confused by the re-routing of paths and digging of embanked pond whose run-off prevented access to the area where Roman pottery was found.

Visited by E M Evans

References

Site name: Minorca, Michaelstone-y-Fedw

PRN(s): 3525m; 3526m

NGR: ST2586

Date 01-02-99

Description of site NMGW maps record brooch discovered at ST24078603 and a sherd of greyware (6161g) discovered at ST23898600. The find-spots are on gently sloping ground, just on the north side of a slight summit, with a northerly exposure. Inspection of the 1842 tithe map showed that two fields in this area were called Cae'r Gnap and Waun Arrw.

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Dull and overcast

Land use More easterly of two fields (6160g) pasture. Other field (6161g) arable; untouched since harvesting of crop

Results In arable field what appears to be a low, largely ploughed out curvilinear bank was noted, best seen from the north, encircling the north side of an area towards the north end of the field, but not sufficiently clear to be certain that it is not a natural landform.

Visited by E M Evans

References NMGW map annotation sheet ST28NW

Site name:	Nant-y-cor, Michaelston-y-Fedw
PRN(s):	3355g
NGR:	ST234853
Date	01-02-99
Description of site	Site on sloping ground within a meander of the River Rhymney, which it overlooks. Visible as parchmarks on an air photograph, and takes the form of a large rectangular enclosure, c 180 x 100m, with a small ?building (c25m across) against its south side, and possibly other elements within the enclosure to the north of the building. Inspection of the 1842 tithe map showed that two fields in this area were called respectively Cae Knap and Cae Knap Issa. The date and nature of this monument are unknown, but a Roman origin is possible.
Reason for visit	To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions:	Dull and overcast
Land use	Arable
Results	Field was being sprayed at the time of field visit, so inspected only from the track at top. Nothing was visible.
Visited by	E M Evans
References	Air photo sortie 58 RAF 5154 frames 77; 134-5 (1962)

Site name:	Lower Machen
PRN(s):	23g, 24g, 2139g, 4386g
NGR:	ST2388
Date	Visit 1 on 01-02-99; visit 2 on 77-01-00; visit 3 on 20-03-01
Description of site	Lower Machen village lies towards the bottom of sloping ground overlooking the floodplain of the River Rhymney (Plate 24); at the north side of the village the ground starts to rise much more steeply and is bisected by a small ravine. Roman finds, mainly of 1st-2nd century date, and masonry structures have been found on several occasions during construction of the A468 bypassing the village and the relaying of services alongside it; the construction of the bypass revealed 'occupation layers extending intermittently from Lower Machen Post Office for a distance of roughly 400 yards eastwards along the south edge of the old road' (Nash-Williams 1937, 108). Metal detector finds have been made to the south of the road at this point, in the fields between the road and the river. The site is close to known Roman workings in the lead/silver mines at Draethen on the opposite side of the river. Since the finds include carved stonework, it seems likely that there is a settlement of some importance; a fort to control the mines was considered a possibility, as the location is analogous to that of Pumpsaint.

Reason for visit	<p>Visit 1: To determine where any fort might lie, and whether there is any evidence of Roman occupation on the N side of the A468.</p> <p>Visit 2: To assess the suitability of the site for geophysics.</p> <p>Visit 3: In company with local amateur, J Giblin, to ascertain area of metal detector finds and location of test pits.</p>
Weather conditions:	<p>Visit 1: Dull and overcast</p> <p>Visit 2: sunny and frosty</p> <p>Visit 3: Overcast</p>
Land use	<p>Fields where metal detector finds have been made were rough pasture; at time of second and third visits they were arable. Fields to the north of the road are pasture; field to northeast of church had recently been reseeded at time of first visit.</p>
Results	<p><i>Visit 1 results</i></p> <p>General inspection carried out of environs of Lower Machen. Field towards river, in which metal detector finds have been made, was partially waterlogged; its north side is raised above river level, and crossed by a number of slight east-west ridges, though it is not clear whether these were natural or artificial in origin. The north side of the A468 has been terraced into rising ground. The parish church lies near the foot of the ravine, and therefore, if the site is a fort, it seems that the common pattern, where a church is found to be overlying the headquarters building, is unlikely to be repeated here; any fort was considered more likely to lie on the flatter ground nearer the river. However, a curvilinear bank was noted on the hillside to the east of road running up the east side of the ravine, and it is possible that the Roman site, if not military in origin, may be the successor to an Iron Age site.</p> <p><i>Visits 2 and 3</i></p> <p>For details, see Appendix 7. The results of the geophysics indicates that the occupation in the area nearer the river is unlikely to be military.</p>
Visited by	E M Evans
References	<p>Nash-Williams, V E, 1936, The Roman occupation of Monmouthshire, <i>Archaeol Cambrensis</i> 91, 379</p> <p>Nash-Williams, V E, 1939, A new Roman mining site at Lower Machen, <i>Archaeol Cambrensis</i> 94, 108-10</p> <p>Tuck, N W and Tuck, J P, 1965, Roman mine, Draethen, Glamorganshire, <i>Bristol Exploration Club, Caving Report</i> 15</p>

CHARACTER AREA 7

Site name: Pitcot Farm, St Brides Major
PRN(s): 2005s
NGR: SS897736
Date 18-11-98
Description of site AP site; situated on slightly sloping ground with a SW exposure approximately 0.5m from the head of a cwm extending inwards from the coast. Rectangular building with at least three ranges of rooms round what appears to be a courtyard, showing as parchmark; plan suggestive of a courtyard villa.
Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions: Overcast
Land use Arable
Results Site had been ploughed, harrowed and sown with winter wheat. Some post-medieval pottery and (?19th century) building debris noted, but no Roman material.
Visited by G Dowdell
References Air photo GGAT SMC monitoring A52.18, (1987)

Site name Wick Sewage Farm
PRN(s) 3357m
NGR: SS925727
Date 04-02-99
Description of site AP site, lying at the side of a small waterless inland cwm, with a northwestern aspect. Small rectangular cropmark enclosure, showing dark against surrounding arable.
Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions: Dull and overcast
Land use Pasture
Results Footpath running past site was blocked. Field examined from over hedge; nothing visible.
Visited by E M Evans
References 01/MM Air photo/1954/58 RAF 1335/20-21

Site name Crookland Gorse

PRN(s) 03029S

NGR: SS99177148

Date 0-02-99

Description of site AP site, on the summit of a slight rise. Rectangular bipartite enclosure, long axis N-S, showing as dark cropmark.

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Dull and overcast

Land use Pasture

Results Low mound visible towards centre S side of field; low E-W bank in N of field is probably an old field boundary

Visited by E M Evans

Site name: King George's Field, St Donats

PRN(s): 3041s

NGR: SS945683

Date 18-11-98

Description of site AP site, extending over two fields sloping down towards the sea at the south. In the more northerly of the two is what appears to be extensive cropmarks suggestive of an elaborate villa complex, including what may be an apsidal room towards the west side of field, and another towards the southeast corner; however the marks are not sufficiently clear for certainty. Field to the south, separated from the other by the Llantwit road, has what may be a rectangular enclosure

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Overcast

Land use Rough pasture

Results Nothing visible

Visited by G Dowdell

References Air photo, sortie RAF 5098 frames 0370-1 (1962)
Air photo, sortie OS 67 001 frames 132-3; 143 (1967)

Site name Col Cwm-Huw
PRN(s) 02926s
NGR: SS96106790
Date 04-02-99
Description of site AP site just above lip of N side of cwm. Oval enclosure; only part of former ditch visible as cropmark
Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions: Dull and overcast
Land use Pasture
Results Nothing visible
Visited by E M Evans
References RCAHMW, list of sites identified during AP plotting programme

Site name Col Cwm-Huw NW
PRN(s) 02927s
NGR: SS95966785
Date 04-02-99
Description of site AP site just above lip of N side of cwm. Rectangular enclosure of unknown date
Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions: Dull and overcast
Land use Pasture
Results Nothing visible
Visited by E M Evans
References RCAHMW, list of sites identified during AP plotting programme

Site name Lower House Farm

PRN(s) 02923s

NGR: SS96466798

Date 04-02-99

Description of site AP site just above lip of N side of cwm. Building in rectilinear enclosure; possible villa

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Dull and overcast

Land use Pasture

Results Slight earthworks; not legible from ground level in lighting conditions at time of field visit

Visited by E M Evans

References RCAHMW, list of sites identified during AP plotting programme

Site name Llantrithyd, sites to E of church

PRN(s) 02962s 02963s, 02964s

NGR: ST03977277, ST04167259, ST04207275

Date 04-02-99

Description of site Series of metal-detector finds: 3rd century enamelled disc brooch, late 1st/2nd century trumpet brooch, 2nd-3rd century coins. Came from three separate fields, all on sloping ground with southern aspect

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Dull and overcast

Land use Pasture

Results Nothing visible

Visited by E M Evans

References NMGW map annotation, sheet ST07SW

Site name:	Ysguborgoch settlement site
PRN(s):	846s
NGR:	ST13377190
Date	29-11-00
Description of site	<p>A complex of earthworks comprising narrow fields or paddocks bounded by stony banks, together with the remains of a number of huts, including probable round huts (Plate 15). In a pasture field on the summit of a hill. A tacheometric survey was carried out in 1984 as part of the East Vale survey (Fig 13).</p> <p>The site consists of a complex of earthworks occupying about 6 acres, with a hollow way at the east end of the site and a set of banks descending a slope in a westward direction. The western limit of the site is marked by a steep slope with a drop of perhaps 2m. This slope, which is obviously man-made, continues in a southerly direction into the adjacent woodland. The bank widths are up to 5m and height up to 1m. The banks may represent walls, as they evidently contain a great deal of stone (carboniferous limestone, derived from local bedrock). Possible hut sites are marked by the numbers 1-4. The fields/paddocks are similar in form to those which form part of the Romano-British settlement on Dinas Powis Common, 2km to the southeast.</p> <p>The three fields to the south of the earthworks were walked in October 1984, when they were under winter wheat; finds were collected from a 15m strip around the edges, but the interiors of the fields were not walked. The results are summarised (from west to east) as follows¹²:</p> <p>Field 125: <i>Flints</i> - 1 unworked flake.</p> <p>Field 126: <i>Flints</i> - 2 cores, 1 unworked flake, 1 possibly retouched; <i>medieval pottery</i> - 1 sherd Vale Fabric, 2 sherds glazed, 1 pot handle</p> <p>Field 127: <i>Roman pottery</i> - 1 probable sherd coarseware; <i>medieval pottery</i> - 3 sherd Vale Fabric II, 1 sherd undiagnostic unglazed, 1 sherd glazed; <i>clay pipe</i> - early 18th century bowl.</p> <p>Whilst the results from the fieldwalking are not conclusive, the probable presence of Roman pottery in the vicinity of the site must (in the light of the results of the Penmark-Porthkerry survey) be regarded as suggestive of Roman activity in the area, since pottery of this period, unlike medieval pottery, does not seem to stray far from the sites of settlements.</p> <p>The site was published by RCAHMW (1982, 62-3) as a medieval field system and huts. However, the conclusion reached by the East Vale Survey was that it was more likely to be Roman because: (1) the layout does not appear to be that of a medieval village; (2) some of the earthworks appear to be roundhouses; (3) the location, on the summit of a hill, is more typical of Romano-British settlements in this area; (4) it does not fit into the known medieval tenorial pattern for this area (unpublished field notes and pers comm R Newman).</p>
Reason for visit	To determine whether there had been any change in the site since it was surveyed in 1984.
Weather conditions:	Overcast
Land use	Pasture

¹² Omitting modern pottery, of which all fields produced numerous sherds.

Results There appears to have been no change; the earthworks are still in good condition, standing an estimated 0.6m – 0.9m high.

Visited by G Dowdell

References RCAHMW, 1982, 62-3

Site name Pant-y-moch

PRN(s) 02966s

NGR: ST02107388

Date 04-02-99

Description of site Trier *siliqua* of Magnus Maximus, and *Felicitas* issue of Magnentius. Found on level ground just below east side of St Hilary Down

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Dull and overcast

Land use SW corner of field grass; rest arable

Results Examined from over hedge as field not readily accessible. Nothing visible

Visited by E M Evans

References NMGW map annotation, sheet ST07SW

CHARACTER AREA 8

Site name

PRN(s) 3352m

NGR: SS86677908

Date 09-02-99

Description of site AP site, on slightly sloping ground with eastern aspect. B-shaped enclosure c 50m north-south by 30m east-west across each section, defined as dark mark against surrounding arable

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Bright sunshine

Land use Rough pasture

Results Nothing visible

Visited by E M Evans

References Air photo sortie 58 RAF 497 frame 5163 (1950)

Site name

PRN(s) 3349m

NGR: SS867790

Date 09-02-99

Description of site AP site on slightly sloping ground with eastern aspect; polygonal enclosure approximately 30m across, defined by ?ditch

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Bright sunshine

Land use Pasture

Results Nothing visible

Visited by E M Evans

References Air photo sortie 58 RAF 497 frames 5202-3; 5163 (1950)

Site name Caeau Gleision

PRN(s) 3353m

NGR: SS88107935

Date 09-02-99

Description of site AP site, on the edge of a slight plateau, open at all side. L-shaped building or enclosure, showing as parch mark; maximum dimensions approximately 70 x 40m. Consists of 3 units, one on each arm and one in angle

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Bright sunshine

Land use Pasture

Results Field is covered by earthworks which do not seem to correspond closely with air photograph, although north range does appear to be represented as a series of low banks defining two units. The most prominent are a mound towards the southwest corner of the field, and a ridge running between the ruined building in the field to the west and Caeau Gleision farmhouse the other side of the lane to the east. There is also an L-shaped bank in the northwest corner of the field, which is probably an old field bank and not connected with the parch mark.

Visited by E M Evans

References Air photo sortie 58 RAF 1335 frame 0099-0100 (1954)

Site name Whitney Farm, Laleston

PRN(s) 3351m

NGR: SS87777877

Date 09-02-99

Description of site AP site on slightly sloping ground with southern aspect; bipartite cropmark enclosure approximately 50 x 30m, with long axis running north-south.

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Bright sunshine

Land use Pasture

Results In this position in the field is a subrectangular hollow, long axis east-west, very damp in base with marked growth of moss. However, this feature does not correspond closely in form to feature on AP

Visited by E M Evans

References Air photo sortie 58 RAF 497 frames 5167; 5098-7 (1950)

Site name Ton Philip N, Laleston
PRN(s) 179m
NGR: SS87008052
Date 09-02-99
Description of site Four 1st-2nd century coins. Level ground.
Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions: Bright sunshine
Land use Pasture
Results The only feature visible in this field is a small circular hollow in the middle of the field
Visited by E M Evans
References Savory, H N, 1950, Recent discoveries of Roman coins in South Wales, *Bull Board Celtic Stud*, **14**, Pt 1 87, no 11 (end)

Site name
PRN(s) 00188M
NGR: SS86778067
Date 09-02-99
Description of site Site discovered initially as cropmark; described by Savory (1972) as being embanked settlement site consisting of an enclosure of elongated trapezoidal shape with subdivisions and annexes defined by dark lines which appear to represent ditches. Reported by RCAHMW as being on ground approximately rectangular area, 55m long x 18m at the E end & 15m at the W, contains an irregular spread of stones up to 0.6m high; traces of a bank/mound in 1 corner and interpreted by them as long barrow
Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.
Weather conditions: Bright sunshine
Land use Grass
Results All that is visible is a low mound
Visited by E M Evans
References Savory H N, 1972, *Archaeol Wales* **12**, 15 no 11
 RCAHMW, 1976, Glam Invent I pt 1, 40, no.44

Site name Broadway Farm, Laleston

PRN(s) 03354M

NGR: SS87678017

Date 09-02-99

Description of site AP site, on sloping ground with southern aspect. Horseshoe shaped enclosure, approximately 40m across; open end to east

Reason for visit To determine whether any earthworks or other features could be seen, and see whether any datable material could be recovered.

Weather conditions: Bright sunshine

Land use Grass

Results Nothing visible

Visited by E M Evans

References Air photo sortie OS 67 090, frames 142-3 (1967)

APPENDIX 6: SITES WHERE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT

Geophysical survey was carried out on six sites, New Mill Farm Monknash, Pen-y Bryn Farm Llanmihangel, Llanbethery, Glebe Farm Porthkerry, Lower Machen and Wyndcliff (Porthcasseg) in an attempt to clarify their nature and extent. It was not possible to follow up any of this survey work by excavation.

All the work was carried out by Stratascan.

<i>Site name</i>	Monknash enclosure and villa (New Mill Farm)
<i>NGR</i>	SS91156980
<i>PRN(s)</i>	763m
<i>Site type and description</i>	<p>A Roman villa site within a circular ditched enclosure, probably of more than one phase, situated on open ground near to and above the seaward end of Cwm Nash. The site is on improved pasture, and was first recognised in 1975 when a concentration of building debris, including mortar traces, tufa, ceramic tile and Pennant sandstone slates, was identified after ploughing together with Roman and Iron Age pottery. Metal detectorists have since found Roman copper-alloy objects and 4th century coins.</p>
<i>Air photograph coverage</i>	<p>Air photographs taken by RCAHMW (17-07-96) show the W side of a curvilinear enclosure in the field immediately W of the site (this is a single field, not the two fields shown on the map); it obviously continues into the field in which the site is situated, but is just not showing because of crop conditions). A series of other dark cropmarks are probably not archaeological in origin: they include a pair of parallel ditches which appear to continue the line of the track from the S, and a series of dark streaks which are probably geological.</p> <p>Examination of coverage held by the Central Registry failed to reveal any other cropmarks.</p>
<i>Field visit</i>	<p>The field visit took place on 13th October 1999. The site was visible on the ground in the triangular field as slight earthworks in October 1999. An east-west bank may continue the line of the south portion of the ditch, but it does not continue into neighbouring field. It appeared to be associated with line of stones visible to the farmer as a parch mark in summer 1999, more or less on the line of the bank. A block of worked tufa noted beside the track.</p>
<i>Geophysical survey</i>	<p>An area of 70x100m was surveyed using both resistivity and magnetometry. The results are summarised here and are presented in full in the attached report prepared by Stratascan (Baker and Mercer 1999).</p> <p>The building shows as a series of high-resistance anomalies (R5) outlining a rectilinear area measuring 16m wide and 30m long, though since it appears to be open-ended at the south end, it may have continued further in this direction. The incompleteness of the outline may be caused by stone robbing. The outline at the east side is irregular, and probably represents a series of small rooms. A series of discrete high-resistance anomalies surrounding the main building outline are not easily interpreted, though the shape and position of the rectangular anomaly in the southwest corner does suggest that there may be a solid floor here. The high-resistance anomalies are surrounded by areas of positive magnetic anomaly, which probably indicate spreads of building debris with high magnetic potential, such as tile.</p> <p>The ditches are much more complex than they appear on the air photograph. There is a large curvilinear double-ditched enclosure, presumably the same as that appearing on the air photograph on the other side of the track, though there is some difficulty in</p>

lining them up. The positive magnetic anomalies which define this enclosure (M2) are associated with smaller negative anomalies, possibly representing the associated banks. A series of large positive east-west anomalies (M3) may indicate that the main enclosure was subdivided. In the southeast of the survey area, a network of smaller positive magnetic anomalies (M1) and low-resistance anomalies (R1) seem to represent a complex of ditched features, probably a field system.

The general appearance of the site suggests that the site began in the Iron Age, when it was surrounded by roughly circular defences consisting of a large inner ditch and small outer ditch, associated with banks. Since the banks and ditches have now been ploughed flat, it is not clear whether the enclosure would have been seriously fortified (the site is not naturally defensible), or whether it was connected more with the demarcation of the settlement and stock control. It is also not clear whether the east-west ditch system represents a division of the enclosure when the outer ditch was fully operational, or whether it represents the refortification of a smaller area at a different time. Roman occupation of the site is represented by a substantial stone building, or buildings; the areas of high resistivity and high magnetic anomaly not immediately associated with the identified building may represent another building, not necessarily of the same period. There is no clear indication as to whether the field system is associated with the settlement site, though enclosures of this type (paddocks rather than fields proper) are associated with the Roman settlement on Dinas Powis Common.

References

- Dowdell, G, 1976, *Archael Wales* 16, 34 No.61
RCAHMW, 1996, Air photograph 17.07.96/965082 frames 1049-51
Barker, PP and Mercer, E J F, *Geophysical survey carried out at New Mill Farm, Monkash* (Unpublished report, ref 1410 Site 4)

Site name	Llanmihangel (Pen-y-bryn Farm)
NGR	SS98507115
PRN(s)	312s; 3461s
Site type and description	<p>A Roman villa overlying what appears to be a system of paddocks with a possible trackway, situated on the limestone plateau approximately 2km northeast of Llantwit Major. The field in which it lies is arable.</p> <p>The site when originally recognised took the form of a slight mound visible on the surface of a field, where ploughing had unearthed blocks of dressed limestone, fragments of stone roofing slates and tiles, lumps of ironstone and iron slag, samian and coarse pottery of the 2nd-4th centuries.¹³</p>
Field visit	<p>The field was walked on 4th October 1999, after it had been ploughed and harrowed. No mound is now visible on the surface of the field, but there was a spread of stones, including worked sandstone situated in the middle of the field opposite the gate from the road and extending to the right. The northeast corner of this spread was c 100m west of the east boundary to the field and c 85m north of the south boundary; from this point two 'wings', c 15m wide, extended to the west (c 60m long) and south (c 35m long). Roman pottery noted in this spread. Another spread of rubble was noted towards the northeast corner of the field, but did not appear to be associated with any finds; the southeast corner of this was c 40m east of the west boundary of the field and c 70m south of the north boundary.</p>
Geophysical survey	<p>The results of the geophysical survey are summarised here. The full reports by Stratascan (Barker and Mercer 1999, Barker and Mercer 2000) accompany this report.</p> <p>The initial 700x100m survey area, employing both resistivity and magnetometry, was situated so as to coincide with the main surface scatter of rubble, which included worked stone and Roman pottery, and whose shape suggested that it derived from a building with one east-west and one northwest-southeast wing. However, since the results appeared to show a building extending beyond the west side of the survey area, the survey was extended, with resistivity only, by the same amount to the west. The anomalies in the original data were abstracted afresh with the new data, allowing for a revised interpretation which takes advantage of the fact that a larger area gives a better resolution. The results now correspond more closely with what is visible at the surface of the field. The following description of results</p> <p>The survey area is covered by a network of linear features appearing as positively magnetic anomalies and high resistance anomalies most closely spaced in an eastnortheast-westsouthwest direction, but with some anomalies at right-angles. This is interpreted by Stratascan as an ancient field system; whilst that part of it which showed in the original survey area could also have been interpreted as faulting of the Lias limestone bedrock, the fact that in the enlarged area it terminates in another enclosure running at right-angles to the original ones is more suggestive of a field system. However, the form in which appear on the data, as high-resistance anomalies, is unusual for fields; they may have been surrounded by walls, or by ditches which were later infilled with rubble. A separate system of fields or paddocks may be represented by those few linear positive magnetic anomalies which do not appear to be part of the same system; these do not show on the new plot, which shows only resistivity data. These cut across the other field system, showing that the two are of different periods.</p>

¹³ There was also a scatter of 6 flints from the east side of the field, together with medieval pottery and glass slag.

A building or a number of buildings seems to be represented by high-resistance linear anomalies. Most of the western anomalies already appeared on the first survey, which showed a complex of high-resistance anomalies divided into a series of compartments suggestive of rooms; this now continues to the west for a short distance before terminating. It can now be seen that there are groups of similar 'rooms' to the east and north; the incoherent nature of the whole complex suggests that the stone may have robbed from many linking walls, which accordingly do not show up on the plot, but it is clear that the building or buildings extended over a much bigger area than originally believed; extending for nearly 100m east-west, and more than 80m north-south. The fact that the wall lines are on more than one alignment indicates that more than one period of building is present; and it is also clear that none of these buildings can be of the same date as either of the field systems.

Areas of high-resistance anomaly scattered over the linear features probably indicate spreads of building debris, whilst areas of positive magnetic anomaly would seem to represent similar spreads, but of building materials with high magnetic potential, such as tile; these would correspond roughly to the surface traces. There is also a series of similar anomalies at the western side of the survey area, possibly more buildings, but no detail could be seen. The areas of low resistance are more difficult to interpret, but the fact that they are rectilinear in shape suggests that they are more likely to be archaeological than geological. The pair of parallel anomalies lying between these features and the building may represent a ditched trackway.

Air photograph coverage

No clear information could be obtained from a search of the air photographs in Central Registry (Cover search W-AP-PR-99154a). One photograph (US 7 LOC 212 frames 3001-2, taken 08/03/) shows a complex of linear markings in the SE corner of the field; it was not initially clear whether this represented buried features or was the result of agricultural activity before the photograph was taken, but in view of the results of the site visit, it seems that the latter is the case.

Other information

A mid 2nd century coin hoard discovered by metal detectorists in the same field close to the area of the geophysical survey (see below) was reported to NMGW under the Treasure Act in December 2000. A small excavation by E Chapman and E Besly of NMGW established the position of the pot which had contained the hoard and was able to determine that it had been cut into the subsoil (ex inf E Besly). The hoard has not yet been fully studied.

References

- Barker, PP and Mercer E J F, 1999, Geophysical survey carried out at Llanmihangel, Vale of Glamorgan, S Wales (unpublished report ref 1410 site 3)
Barker, PP and Mercer E J F, 2000, Supplementary report on a geophysical survey carried out at Llanmihangel, Vale of Glamorgan, S Wales (unpublished report ref 1438/2)
RCAHMW, 1976, *An inventory of the ancient monuments in Glamorgan. Vol 1: Pre-Norman, Part II The Iron Age and Roman occupation*, 120 No.763

Site name Llanbethery
NGR ST03557023
PRN 355s
Site type and description A rectangular defended enclosure of typical Iron Age form with Roman occupation characterised by building debris, situated on the northwest lip of a small cwm (Pant y Coed) in which flows a tributary stream of the River Thaw. The site extends across two present-day fields.

The site was first discovered in 1957 when a hoard of 814 Roman coins, mainly of AD 330-35, was ploughed up in the lower half of a greyware jar, from the southwestern field. At this date the site showed in this field as a stony ridge with a smaller mound at right-angles to the southeast end. Test pitting revealed a layer of rubble and occupation soil with pottery of the late 2nd-4th century, roof and box tile, possible tesserae, nails, iron slag and animal bone. No note was made at the time of the depth of these deposits, but the recollection of those there at the time is that they were fairly deeply buried (pers comm. G Dowdell).

Field visit Carried out on 13th September 1999. The southwestern was arable, but with a wide unploughed headland under long grass at the south side, above the lip of the cwm. The field had been harvested and rotivated at the time of the site visit; a search was made for surface finds in the area of the recorded buildings but none were noted. A second visit in December after ploughing produced a sherd of Iron Age or Early Roman pottery (see Appendix 1). The 'stony ridge' noted in earlier accounts was hardly visible, and the 'mound at right angles' not at all. The northwestern field was pasture. Slight earthworks were visible, projecting c 60m from hedge; the clearest feature is probably the northwestern boundary bank.

Geophysical survey Geophysical survey was carried out in two phases, the results of which are summarised here. The full report by Stratascan (Barker and Mercer 1999) accompanies this report.

The initial survey, of an area 70x100m, was carried out using both magnetometry and resistivity. It located the southwest corner of what seemed to be a rectangular double-ditched enclosure containing other cut features and one possible wall. Since the easiest way of defining the site appeared to be by establishing the extent of the enclosure, the decision was made to extend the survey to the north and east; in view of the size of the area which had potentially to be covered and the financial constraints involved, only a single technique could be considered for the extension, and on the advice of Stratascan magnetometry was chosen as it had provided more detailed results for the first stage of the survey.

The only features which showed up on the resistivity survey and not with magnetometry were a series of north-south linear low-resistance anomalies, interpreted by Stratascan as modern field drainage, and a high-resistance linear anomaly, probably a wall, aligned on the enclosure. Otherwise all features are positive magnetic anomalies: there are naturally no resistance anomalies recorded from the north and east sides of the site. The site is a double-ditched enclosure measuring 115m north-south by 90m east-west with the inner ditch being wider than the outer ditch. In spite of the steepness of the slope down to the cwm at the east side, it was obviously felt appropriate to continue the ditches all the way round the site, possibly as measure for controlling stock. A smaller enclosure, 55m wide east-west and clearest at its south end, lay concentric within the main enclosure. There was also a series of other linear features both within main enclosure and beyond it, but mostly aligned with it, as well as what appear to be pits of various sizes.

The only possible masonry feature noted was the high resistance anomaly noted in the original survey area, though any such other feature would not necessarily have been seen in the northern half of the site where resistivity was not used. However, it does seem surprising that no spreads of building debris were located since the reports from the 1950s note the presence of box tile and roofing tile, which should have shown up on the magnetometry survey. All features in the southwestern field have been obliterated at the surface of the ground by ploughing, but in the northeastern field, which is under pasture, some at least survive as slight earthworks.

Air photograph coverage

No information was obtained from a search of the air photographs in the Central Registry (Cover search W-AP-PR-99154).

References

- Barker, PP and Mercer E J F, 1999, Geophysical survey carried out at Llanmihangel, Vale of Glamorgan, S Wales (unpublished report ref 1410 site 3)
Barker, PP and Mercer E J F, 2000, Supplementary report on a geophysical survey carried out at Llanmihangel, Vale of Glamorgan, S Wales (unpublished report ref 1438/2)
RCAHMW, 1976, *An inventory of the ancient monuments in Glamorgan. Vol 1: Pre-Norman, Part II The Iron Age and Roman occupation*, 114 No.760

Site name	Glebe Farm, Porthkerry
NGR	ST080056667
PRN	3295s
Site type and description	A site known initially as the find spot of an Antoninianus of Postumus (AD260-9) of PACATOR ORBIS, found by a metal detectorist towards northeast corner of field No.227 of the Penmark/Portkerry survey (Evans 2001). The results of the geophysical survey suggest that it was a late prehistoric enclosure where occupation continued or was resumed in the Roman period.
Field visit	The field survey of this field revealed a series of low earthworks which appeared to be house platforms and area probably connected with the medieval village of Porthkerry. Information from the geophysical survey shows that the site must extend under the lane leading to Porthkerry Church, and presumably into the field on the other side of the lane, though here again no surface traces are visible; three small mounds of rubble against the northern boundary of this field are again probably not connected with this site. A very small abraded sherd of ?Gloucester mortarium was found in northwest corner of the field.
Geophysical survey	The geophysical survey revealed an extensive series of linear anomalies, which were picked up by both resistivity and magnetometry. These were most striking towards the northeastern corner of the field, in the area in which the coin was found, and seemed to represent the south side of an enclosure which must run under the lane into the fields at the north. A series of concentric features registering as both positive magnetic anomalies and low-resistivity anomalies probably represent ditches which were originally dug to define the enclosure but have now filled up. More than one period of activity seems to be represented. There are no surface traces of these geophysical anomalies, which are unconnected with the earthworks house platforms lying further east.
Air photograph coverage	No information was obtained from a search of the air photographs in the Central Registry (Cover search W-AP-PR 99-127).
References	Barker, P P and Mercer, E J F, 1999, <i>Geophysical survey carried out at Glebe Farm, South Wales</i> (Unpublished report, ref 1410 Site 5)

Site name	Lower Machen Roman metalworking site
<i>NGR</i>	Centred ST230879.
<i>PRN(s)</i>	23g, 24g, 2139g, 4386g
<i>Site type and description</i>	Roman leadworking site, lying on the flood plain of the River Rhymney close to known Roman workings in the lead/silver mines at Draethen on the opposite side of the river (Tuck and Tuck 1971). Roman finds (including carved stonework, metalworking debris and 'numerous pieces of lead'), mainly of 1st-2nd century date, and masonry structures (walls and floors) have been found on several occasions during construction of the A468 bypassing the village and the relaying of services alongside it; the construction of the bypass revealed 'occupation layers extending intermittently from Lower Machen Post Office for a distance of roughly 400 yards eastwards along the south edge of the old road' (Nash-Williams 1937, 108) From the type and quantity of finds, the site would appear to have been a leadworking settlement extending for approximately half a kilometre east-west. It was probably founded no later than AD 75, and intensively occupied into the later 2nd.

*Fieldwalking and
trial excavation*

GGAT's local contact, Mr J Giblin, has been walking fields belonging to Plas Machen Farm for approximately 5 years, both with a metal detector and collecting surface finds. He has noted Roman material in the field containing the cricket ground, the adjacent field to the west (the field crossed by the track), and the field to the west of this (the field adjacent to the road between Lower Machen village and Pont y Draethen). The field with the cricket ground is under pasture and has been very little searched, but an as of Domitian (IF no.65) was discovered at ST 2297 8783. Most of the finds have come from the field crossed by the track, where they are not normally found south of a northing of 8775, however, a brooch has been found as far south as ST22518760. In the field beside the road leading to Pont y Draethen, Roman material has been found only adjacent to the canalised stream which runs alongside the eastern hedge, extending no further south than the remains on the opposite side of the hedge; the western side of this area has a sinuous boundary. It seems probable that this represents the original course of the stream, which formed the western boundary of the Roman settlement.

Within this general spread of Roman material, five areas have been identified as having particular characteristics.

- A ST22798789 Immediately east of the track and south of the northern hedge. This area is characterised by paving slabs and tiles large and small, including roof tiles.
- B ST22678791 Immediately south of the northern hedge and west of the track. This area is characterised by large numbers of small metal objects; towards the east side (closer to the gate) large tiles and roof tiles tend to appear.
- C ST22638786 Adjacent to the western hedge and approximately 50m south of the northern hedge. The ploughsoil is very black here, and building rubble (Old Red Sandstone and oolitic limestone) is brought up by the plough. Three test pits were dug, producing evidence for burning and metal processing together with large amounts of pottery (see below).
- D ST22688790 Immediately to the south of area B. This area is characterised by samian and other pottery.
- E ST22598787 In the field next to the road leading to Pont y Draethen, immediately adjacent to the canalised stream. This area is characterised by large amounts of early samian.

Three test pits were dug in area C, each approximately 1m square and extending down to undisturbed subsoil. No notes were made at the time, but Mr Giblin's reconstruction from memory indicated the following:

Pit 1 located c 53m from northern hedge and 6.7m from western hedge. Large amounts of pottery including joining sherds of black burnished and greyware jars.

Pit 2 located immediately to the south of Pit 1. The layer immediately above the subsoil consisted of crushed stone; above this was a layer of reddish soil.

Pit 3 located 1.5m to the north of Pit 1. This contained a feature constructed from rough-hewn Old Red Sandstone blocks, and consisting of two L-shaped lines of stones one with arms extending north and east and the other with arms extending south and east, the east-west arms of the two running parallel to each other and a short distance apart. It is possible that this may have been a drain or a flue. The stratification observed in this pit can be summarised as:

Uppermost 0.45 - 0.6m below present ground level:	Dark brown/black ploughsoil
A further 0.15m - 0.60m, below ploughsoil	Lighter soil with Roman finds
	Crushed galena
	Undisturbed sand.

Examination of the pottery, which included joining sherds from different test pits, suggests that all three were dug into the same context, for which a 2nd century date is indicated.

Whilst most of the finds from Lower Machen are reported from the south of the road, a few finds are known from the north. These are two copper-alloy ?mounts reported from ST22818816 and ST22308822 (IF nos.46 and 57) and a lead pierced roundel from ST23008798 (IF no.3). In addition, Roman pottery (black burnished and greyware), animal teeth and bone was noted during building work at ST22768801.

Geophysical survey Each of the two fields within the extent of known Roman settlement was sampled by means of a 50x1000m area parallel with the road. The results are only summarised here, but a copy of the full report, compiled by Stratascan, accompanies this report.

The overall plan of features revealed by the geophysical survey does not suggest that there was a fort here, as suggested in the 1999 review of this project, since none of the typical structures associated with forts appear. There was clearly more than one period of occupation, since features are on more than one alignment, but interpretation of the majority of the features is rather problematical. There does not however appear to be any overall plan to the settlement. There are at least two rectilinear structures showing as high resistance anomalies on the same alignment as the modern road, one in each survey area, which may be buildings (though it is also possible that they may be earthworks); there are also a number of less easily interpreted structural features at the west side of the western area. There is a dense network of cut features showing as positive magnetic anomalies, including a number forming two or more sides of small rectilinear enclosures, at least one of which (at the western side) may be a timber building. The most striking of the cut features is a large ditch running at an angle to the modern road (M1); a high-resistance feature runs alongside it to the south (R1) and may be the associated earthwork, though the two are not exactly parallel. Further interpretation is difficult in the absence of a termination or any returns to either. A low-resistance anomaly on the south side of R1 has no obvious explanation. The very low resistance linear anomaly R5 could be a ditch, but it does not show up on the magnetometer data. The discrete positive magnetometer anomalies with negative returns are of a kind which is normally associated with iron objects, whereas the other positive anomalies may be pits.

Air photograph coverage The air photograph coverage held in the Central Registry was examined, but no features were discernable.

References

Giblin, J, 1999, Lower Machen, *Archaeol Wales* **39**, 106
 Nash-Williams, V E, 1939, *Archaeol Cambrensis* **94**,108-110
 Nash-Williams, V E,1937-9, *Bull Board Celtic Stud*, **19**, 375ff
 Tuck, N W & Tuck, JP, 1965, Roman Mine, *Bristol Exploration Club, Caving Report* **15**
 Makepeace, G A, 2000, The Toll House, Lower Machen: Archaeological Evaluation (unpublished report no.Newport 10/00)

Site name Wyndcliff (Porthcasseg)
PRN(s) 764g/2975g/6146g
NGR ST52799763
Site type and description Roman building, almost certainly a villa, lying within a curvilinear ditched enclosure at the edge of the cliff above the River Wye close to the Eagle's Nest viewpoint.

Remains on the ground are reported in the late 19th century as being 'double walls...with a distance of about 5 ft between them, extend[ing] 70 yards' to where it disappeared in dense undergrowth (Anon, 1893)¹⁴. These are no longer visible, and it is not certain exactly where they were. A series of finds indicating a substantial Roman building have been made, including a carved stone roof finial similar to one from Llantwit Major (Nash Williams 1928, 266). More recently a series of metal detector finds have been made, including part of a bronze statue (Trett and Hudson 1993). Boon (1973, 44) surmised that this site was a temple, probably because of the location on a waterless hilltop.

Air photograph coverage The best evidence for the nature of the site comes from two air photographs taken in 1996 by John Sorrel (see Plates 25). These show a rectangular block bounded on each of the long sides by a corridor; the central section is at least twice as wide as the corridors, and a cross-wall towards the south end marks off a well-defined room at this end. There is probably a corresponding wall towards the north end giving a total of three rooms, but this is less clear. A curvilinear ditch lies close to the north side, sweeping round to enclose the hilltop.

No further information was obtained from a search of air photographs in the Central Registry, apart from a slightly increased resolution of enclosure ditch.

Site visit A field visit carried out on 10th September 1999. Three-quarters of the site is under pasture; this was visited in company with the landowner. The rest currently forms part of Wyndcliff Wood which totally obscures any archaeological features both on the ground and from the air.

Slight irregularities are visible on the ground in the pasture field roughly at the position of the building noted on the air photograph. There other slight irregularities on the summit though not all seem likely to be archaeological; the landowner noted that a slight hump towards the south side marks the former position of cattle feeders and a bank running across the site is an old north-south field boundary (shown on OS 6", various edns). No trace of the enclosure ditch (or an associated bank) appears on the ground. The landowner reports that he is told by the metal detectorist that the building is occasionally visible from ground level as a parch mark, though he has never managed to see it himself. He also reports that to the best of his knowledge the summit has never been ploughed, attempts having been given up because bedrock is immediately below the surface; however land below the summit both east and west has been ploughed (information from his own tenure of the land, and from the previous owner).

Geophysical survey Examination of this site was hampered by the fact that the bedrock lies just below the surface over most of the survey area. Since the main objective at this site was to determine whether there were additional buildings to the one seen by air photography, resistivity alone was tried initially with the aim that, if good resolution could be

¹⁴ What was believed to be an addition to this site was reported as: 'At the bottom of the western slopes of the hill between an old limekiln and the path which leads through the Woods from St Arvans to the summit of the Wyndcliff is seen the unmistakable fragment of a stone rampart of different construction to those above; as this one is a single wall 7 or 8 yards wide.' The field visit showed that this was a quarry face, the blocks being caused by natural faulting.

obtained from this technique, it would be possible to survey a larger area than would be possible if both techniques were used. However, the initial results showed that good resolution was obtained only over what appeared to be the area of deeper soil, and the information provided did not differ greatly from that obtained from the air photograph. It was therefore decided to use magnetometry as well. Overall, the geological effects have resulted in the survey's being rather disappointing, but there are indications suggesting that other buildings may be present within the enclosure ditch.

The survey located the building and ditch revealed in the air photograph, and was able to provide greater detail of its internal detail. It would appear to be a corridor villa with corridor on the east side, facing towards the River Wye and a complex of rooms. These appear as linear high-resistance and negative magnetic anomalies, indicating a masonry building; the detail shown by the two techniques is similar, but not always the same. The magnetometer survey includes, at the south end, a unit consisting of two rooms and a corridor.¹⁵ At the north end an apse was revealed on the resistivity survey; this may belong to a different phase. The magnetometer survey also revealed a positive anomaly extending southwards from the southeast corner of the building, probably associated with it (?a boundary wall). There is also a small circular/polygonal structure lying separately due south of the building; this may have nothing at all to do with the Roman remains, but it is possible that in a villa complex it could be some sort of associated structure such as a mausoleum (cf Lullingstone).

In addition to the linear features picked up by the magnetometer survey there was a series of clusters of magnetic disturbance over and to the east of the building and in the northwest and southwest corners of the survey area; these may be spreads of building materials with high magnetic potential, such as tile, but the presence on the resistivity survey of a complex of possible linear features to the east of the building suggests that there may be other buildings here, obscured by the effects of the geology. There is no possibility of determining from the survey alone whether those spreads at the extreme west of the survey area have any connection with the other feature on the site.

References

- Anon, 1893, *Archaeol Cambrensis* **5 ser 10**, 340-1
Boon, G C, 1973, *An illustrated guide to the ancient monuments of Wales 4: The Roman occupation*
Nash-Williams, V E, 1928, Topographical list of Roman remains found in South Wales, *Bull Board Celtic Stud* **4**, 246-71
Sorrell, J, 1996, Air photographs (one reproduced here as Plates 25)
Trett, B and Hudson R, 1993, Newport Museum, enquiries, *Archaeol Wales* **23**, 62

¹⁵ For a discussion of complexes of rooms in Roman domestic buildings, see P J Drury, 'Form, function, and the interpretation of the excavated plans of some large secular Romano-British buildings', in P J Drury (ed), 1982, *Structural reconstruction: Approaches to the interpretation of the excavated remains of buildings*, BAR Brit Ser 110 289-308. This is his type S6 (p296)

APPENDIX 7: POSSIBLE LATE ROMAN/EARLY CHRISTIAN ESTATES DESCRIBED IN THE LLANDAFF CHARTERS

The following estates in the Llandaff charters are from the group thought by Davies (1979b) to predate a fundamental shift in landholding practices in the 8th century and may therefore possibly represent late Roman estates. All the estates listed below have been identified, largely by Evans (1893), as falling within the area covered by the survey; the identification notes in the boundaries section are as given by Evans in his appendix 4. Although a significant number of the estates are provided with perambulations, these were all added much later and may not be the original bounds (Davies 1979b, 163 n10).

Working from the knowledge current in the mid 1970s (see above, p 00), Davies (1979b, 161) suggested that Roman villas seemed more likely to be lying alongside the estates of the Book of Llandaff rather than within them. The results of the present attempt to match Llandaff estates with the Roman settlement pattern suggest that the pattern may be rather more complex. There are still no high-status sites known for certain to lie within any estates, although Wyndcliff is a possibility; however it still seems highly likely that villas are under-represented in the record. Roman settlement is known within the estate at *Ager Cemais* (Abernant North) and almost certainly at *Ecclesia Elidon/Guocob* (St Lythans/Wenvoe), though here the boundaries are less clear. In neither case is it certain what is the nature of the settlement, though the St Lythans/Wenvoe are seems most likely to be covered with a network of sites, probably mostly if not all of fairly low social status. Of particular interest is the fact that the two known sites at Abernant appear to lie on either side of the southern boundary of the *Cemais* estate, with what may be a road lying immediately outside the boundary; the kiln and isolated cist burial lie outside *Cemais* whilst the cemetery of cist burials lie on the other side of the stream inside the estate.

Date	c625
Estate	<i>Ecclesia Cynmarchi</i> with its territorium <i>Manaur Tnoumur & Lann Deui, Lann Iunabui, Lann Guruoe, podium Mafurn, Lann Calcuch</i> and <i>Lann Cerniu</i>
LL no	165
Modern name	St Kyemark
Grid ref	ST526942
Size etc	
Boundaries	'The boundary is the manor of Tnoumur, <i>Chepstow</i> , from the fissure of the valley of Annwg on the Wye upwards along the valley to the ditch in the valley, following the ditch near the high road throughout its length to the Pool Merrick. Upwards with Pool Merrick for a boundary to the Pant mawr, along Nant Catguistil upwards to the Sow's track, to the Taran-bwll, to the []tog, to the mound of the Yew-tree, through the wood downwards to the dyke, along it to the Wye, with its weirs downwards as far as Pant Annwg, where the boundary began' (Evans 1893, 372).
Notes	A number of peculiarities in the text make this rather doubtful as an early record (Davies 1979a, 105).
Discussion	This estate lies contiguous to Emricorua upstream of junction between Pant Annwg and Wye. From the position of St Kynemark's priory, Pant Annwg seems likely to be the Castle Dell at Chepstow. The 'high road' is likely to be the Roman running southwestwards from Striguil Bridge, but its course is uncertain between the bridge and the Beechwood Roundabout. The Pool Meyrick as a watercourse is probably the stream now known as the Mounton Brook; the other placenames cannot be identified, unless Nant Catguistil is to be equated with the tributary of the Mounton Brook (now canalised), which runs up through Bishop Barnets wood.

Date c722

Estate *Emricorua*

LL no 158

Modern name Chepstow

Grid ref ST535940

Size etc tres unicias agri pleni nauigationis Guy fluminis

Boundaries 'Its boundary is: the valley of the Annwg on the banks of the Wye. The boundary of LLAN CYNVARCH = ST KINMARK is: From the other side of Pant Annwg upwards to the head of the ditch in the pant, upwards to the other pant on the shoulder towards the east, downwards as far as the Allt to the well ?*Dropping well*, along the Gwver as far as the Wye. Along the Wye upwards with its weirs as far as Pant Annwg on the banks of the Wye where the boundary began' (Evans 1893, 371).

Notes Only corruption appears to be in witness list (Davies 1979a, 102)

Discussion This estate lies contiguous to Tnoumur downstream of junction between Pant Annwg and Wye. Pant Annwg seems likely to the Castle Dell (see above). The other placenames cannot be readily identified.

Date c693

Estate *Ager Porthcassec*

LL no 150a

Modern name Porthcasseg

Grid ref ST524981

Size etc

Boundaries No boundaries given

Notes

Discussion Without boundaries, the only clues to its whereabouts are the name and the fact that the grant included the estate's two weirs (Davies 1979a, 99), suggesting that it extended to the River Wye. A connection with the probable villa at Wyndcliff is possible, but cannot be confirmed.

Date	c620
Estate	<i>territorium</i>
LL no	141
Modern name	Mathern
Grid ref	ST523909
Size etc	
Boundaries	<p>'From the mouth of the Pool Merrick <i>brook</i> upwards to the pool, to Lybiaw's stone. From the pool to the stone, to the head of the higher ground, along the higher ground to the well of Elichguidd, upwards along the brook to the well of Crug Llewyrn. From the well of Crug Llewyrn near to the mouth of Nant Bywgwan. Along Nant Biwgwan as far as the pools of Rhinion, to the two pools. From the two pools straight downwards to the Carn. From the Carn downwards to the ditch on the ridge of the mountain. From the ditch towards the east transversely across the head of the pant of Nant Ruisc. Along the dyke as far as Lunbiw's Kiln. From the Kiln downwards along the dyke as far as the carn of Perth yr Onn, downwards to the ruins, to the pool. Along the pool to the mouth of Pwll Neuynn [<i>Hunger Pill</i>] on the Wye. Along the Wye and the Severn, with its wears and its landing-places for ships, as far as the mouth of the Merrick <i>brook</i> (Evans 1893, 369).</p>
Notes	<p>Document does not appear to be an original charter, though the boundaries are those later attested for the Mathern estate (Davies 1979a, 97).</p>
Discussion	<p>Much of the boundary is difficult to trace, but the section on the Wye/Severn shore is reasonably clear. This estate lies to the southwest of Thornwell; one of the landmarks along the boundary not far inland from the mouth of the Wye is given as 'the ruins', possible of a Roman building. Although the detailed perambulation of the bounds is probably an addition to the original charter and therefore not of 7th century date, the probability that the ruins given as a landmark are of Roman date must be high, since available evidence suggest that Dark Age buildings were not stone built (though ruins of a timber-framed structure are conceivable). There is some evidence for the existence of an as yet undiscovered substantial structure with a tile/stone slate roof and glass windows in the vicinity of Thornwell (Hughes 1996, 95), and of a source relatively close at hand for the tile used in Chepstow Castle (Shoesmith 1991, 160). Rippon (1996, 35 suggests Pwll Neuynn is 'the now canalised stream which runs down centre of Mathern Level and marks boundary between Mathern and Chepstow', rather than Hunger Pill as suggested by Evans. If this is the case there may be another landholding between Mathern and Thornwell.</p>

Date c722

Estate *Cumcerruc*

LL no 179c

Modern name ?Kilgwrrwg

Grid ref ST454982

Size etc tres uncias

Boundaries None given

Notes

Discussion Without boundaries it is not possible to trace this estate further

Date c710

Estate *Lann Catgualatyr*

LL no 180b

Modern name Bishton

Grid ref ST387873

Size etc

Boundaries 'From Aber Nant Alun into the marsh as the brook leads upwards to its source. From its source over the Cecin straight on at once to the top of the Sychnant, *Drybrook*, on another part of the Cecin. Along the Sychnant downwards as far as the pant in the wood. Along the Sychnant towards the right as it leads downwards as far as the ridge of the Allt near Cestill Dinan ?*Bishton Castle*. Along the Cecin of the ridge of the Allt to Rhiw Merchiau. Along the Rhiw, *slope*, downwards as far as the spring of the Gyblè. Along the Gylblè downwards as far as the marsh. Through the marsh straight making for Hendrè Merchitir. From the Hendrè to the Dead Pools, westwards along the Cecin of Cethin through the marsh as far as Lontrè Tunbwłch. From the Lontrè of Tunbwłch straight through the marsh as far as Aber Nant Alan, where the *boundary* began' (Evans 1893, 373-4).

Notes

Discussion This lies at the interface of the Levels and higher ground, and although the western part of the boundary (up the Llan Allen stream) is clearly traceable, the estate includes land on both, since the charter also includes shore rights (*'Lann Catgualatyr cum omni sua tellure cum silua et cum maritimis et cum omni sua libertate'*) Rippon (1996, 36) notes that this suggests that the estate extended to the River Severn; in the southwestern corner presumably Llan Allen stream now flowing into Elver Pill Reen. It is possible that the Gyblè is the watercourse in whose palaeochanel the Barlands Farm boat was found.

Date	c700
Estate	<i>Ager Cemais</i>
LL no	183b
Modern name	Kemeys Inferior
Grid ref	ST381928
Size etc	cum duabus unciis agri
Boundaries	'From Aber Humir on the Usk along the Humir to its source. Along the Usk as far as Aber Nant Vychan as it leads upwards to the breast of the Allt towards the right to the Ardd through the Dou Civiw. Along the Ardd throughout its length to the breast of the Allt, making for the source of Nant Humir, that is Nant Merthyr, where the boundary began' (Evans 1893, 374).

Notes

Discussion This estate lies to the north of Bulmore and is one of the few where the boundaries can be reasonably well followed, since the topography is dominated by the escarpment (allt) above the River Usk. It seems reasonable to suppose that Aber Nant Vychan is the stream which has given its name to Abernant Farm; there are few other streams, indicating that Nant Humir is probably the stream to the south of Bertholey House. The course of the southeastern boundary along the escarpment is less certain, and it is not possible to estimate its position from the acreage of the estate, since the course of the river has almost certainly changed since Roman times.

Date	c680
Estate	<i>Uilla Greguri</i>
LL no	151a
Modern name	Gabalfa
Grid ref	ST165784
Size etc	<i>cum tribus modiis terrarum</i>
Boundaries	None given, but location given as <i>super ripam Taf</i> (on the bank of the Taff).
Notes	Some doubt as to authenticity of record (Davies 1979a, 100)
Discussion	It is not possible to place this estate more accurately without boundaries. The area is now built up.

Date c685
Estate *Uilla Meneich*
LL no 159b
Modern name nr Llandaff
Grid ref ST1578
Size etc cum vi modiis agri
Boundaries Finis illius uilla est. Uilla Giurgii ex altero latere quam dederat Brochmail idem antea simili modo Oudoceo episcopo. Finis istius uillæ est. Id est meneich hoc est ad aquilonem tref irgillig. Id est tref ircil antiquo nomine...Finis: a uia magna que ducit a porta halan usque ad riu tinui. Id est henriu. Iterum per circuitum usque ad uiam magnam quæ ducit ad riu finion (Evans 1893, 159-60).

Notes

Discussion It is not possible to place this estate more accurately without more detailed boundaries, although it seems likely that the estate impinged on the Roman road (*uia magna*). This area is now built up.

Date c710
Estate *Estrat Ager, id est Tollcoit*
LL no 188b/179a
Modern name Fairwater
Grid ref ST138779
Size etc cum sex modiis terræ
Boundaries 'Finis: ab oculo fontis tollcoit usque ad fossam paludis in capite et ab occidente per trasuersam usque ad petram iacinthinum uallo ducente usque a petram onnbrit' (Evans 1893, 189).

Notes

Discussion It is not possible to place this estate more accurately without more detailed boundaries. This area is now built up.

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Date	c685
Estate	<i>Ecclesia Elidon & Guocob</i>
LL no	157
Modern name	St Lythans
Grid ref	ST110729
Size etc	Peculiarities in record suggest that interpolations have been made
Boundaries	‘The boundary of these villages [villarum] is: From the pant nearest to the spring of the Gwrrimi, <i>Little Rumney</i> . From the Gwrrimi straight to the mouth of Pant Ciu, along it upwards as far as the top of the hill, to the dyke. Along the dyke transversely across the road. Along the dyke through the wood downwards to the pant, along the dyke to the Carn. Along the dyke to the well. From the well to the dyke. Along the dyke to the other well. From the well along the ditch upwards through the wood to the hill above (?) the Allt, along the ditch. Along the ditch to the pant. Along the pant upwards across the high road, along the dyke over the hill straight to the top of Pant Golych, <i>now Dyffryn Golwch</i> , to Hen Lotrè Eliddon, at the head of the pant. The pant downwards through the middle of the valley to the spring of the Golych. The Golych downwards along it to the place opposite Powisva Dewi, at the top of the Garn. Ynys Teir-erw on the other side of the brook. Along the brook downwards as far as its influx into the Guorrimi. Along the Guorrimi upwards as far as the place over against the pant where the boundary began’ (Evans 1893, 370-1).
Notes	
Discussion	In spite of the very detailed perambulation, this boundary cannot readily be followed. The estate seems to have been bounded for part of the distance along its west side by <i>Dyffryn Golwch</i> and to have extended at its north side across the Roman road to the escarpment above the River Ely.
Date	c665
Estate	<i>Riugraenuac, Nantauan, ultra Nantauan, trans Nantauan = uilla Gurberdh</i> (four estates)
LL no	147
Modern name	Llansannor
Grid ref	SS9977
Size etc	
Boundaries	<i>uilla Gurberdh = a palude Elleti usque Nadauan</i>
Notes	
Discussion	It is not possible to place these estates more accurately without boundaries.

Date c715
 Estate *Uilla Procliuii*
 LL no 204b
 Modern name [Thaw river]
 Grid ref ?SS97
 Size etc
 Boundaries None given, but estate is described as '*iuxta Nadauan*'
 Notes Record corrupt (Davies 1979a, 116-7)
 Discussion Without boundaries or more precise place-names, this estate cannot be placed; however the name (*clivus* = cliff, slope) suggests that it situated downstream from Cowbridge where the Thaw flows mainly in a steep-sided valley, rather than upstream where it flows in a more open valley, though the Penllyn escarpment is possible.

Date c706
 Estate *Uilla Conuc*
 LL no 176a/190b
 Modern name Eweny river
 Grid ref SS87/97
 Size etc
 Boundaries 'Finis illius: A uertice montis gurai usque ad amnem Euenhi. Latitudo autem a fossa magna usque ad fossam contra mare' (Evans 1893, 176).
 Notes
 Discussion Index of Evans (1893, 394) suggests that Cnwc is to be identified with St Brides Major, but without boundaries it is not possible to place this estate more accurately.

APPENDIX 8: A RESEARCH AGENDA FOR THE ROMAN PERIOD IN SOUTHEAST WALES

The Romano-British Lowland Settlement Survey has not only permitted a summary to be made of the present state of knowledge; it has also highlighted those areas where more needs to be done. One of the purposes of the survey was to produce information to inform the planning process, and it is only by being aware of the potential of sites affected by planning applications that curators can draw up briefs which allow for maximum data retrieval on sites which are likely to be destroyed. A criticism which has been levelled at research designs and research agendas for archaeological fieldwork is that they constrain the thinking of excavators, leading them to ignore data which lies outside the parameters of the agenda. A more important factor is that, without an appreciation of the problems, a programme of data collection based on standard criteria may fail to address the questions which need to be answered; the problem of unanticipated data should be addressed not by digging with a mind so open that all data are imbued with equal significance, but by building in feedback from the results being produced during excavation (Boismier 1991, 11, 13).

Whilst the primary purpose of this appendix is to inform the planning process, it is hoped that the general discussion of problems and potential which it contains will be of assistance to those wishing to carry out academic research on the area.

This appendix is divided into two sections. The first concerns general problems which need to be addressed throughout; the second is based on the particular requirements of the individual character areas. Section 2 also contains information on the likely usefulness of various techniques.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Identification of sites

As there is evidence to suggest that significant numbers of Roman sites may have been barely integrated into the market economy and have had access to only very limited amounts of pottery, every find of Roman pottery, whether reported as a casual find, or made as the result of fieldwalking or watching briefs, should be regarded as potentially signalling the presence of a Roman site.

Understanding of sites

Over the area as whole, very few sites of any type have been excavated to any great degree. As a result, detailed knowledge of any particular type of site is low; it is frequently not possible to determine whether features encountered are typical or whether they are peculiar to the site in question. This is particularly a problem in watching briefs, where it is frequently not possible to understand what is happening in the small areas available for excavation. This is further compounded by the fact that, in developments which will result in the fragmentation of ownership (eg new housing estates), it is unlikely that more than disjunct fractions of the site will be available for future investigation. In devising appropriate mitigation measures therefore, consideration should be given to whether full excavation before development is preferable to preserving the site in a fragmented state which may not be intelligible in the future.

Dates

The data available suggest that Roman sites may exhibit considerable continuity of occupation both from the late prehistoric period and extending into the post-Roman period;¹⁶ the latter is particularly complicated by the general absence of coinage and traded materials such as pottery reaching many sites after the middle of the 4th century. Accordingly, in contradiction of normal practice for Roman-period archaeology, radiocarbon samples should, wherever possible, be taken as a matter of course from the upper levels of all sites where 4th century occupation is present, with a

¹⁶ It may be possible to use Roman pottery in field survey as a marker for identifying unenclosed sites of potential Late Iron Age date.

view to obtaining dates if post-excavation analysis shows that coins and/or pottery dated to at least the middle of the century are present.

On sites where the dating material consists of very small amounts of Roman pottery only, radiocarbon dates should be obtained where possible to determine whether these are sites of Roman date with little contact with the market economy, or Early Christian sites with residual material.

Environment

Very little palaeoenvironmental work has been carried out in lowland Southeast Wales for sites of the Roman period. More data are urgently required to provide reliable information on the environmental and agricultural background to the settlement economy; such work will also help to determine whether apparent changes in the agricultural economy from the Iron Age to the Roman period noted over Wales as a whole are real or merely a function of changes in rubbish disposal strategies (Caseldine 1990, 77). The results obtained from the sites at Nurston and Fonmon Castle Wood show that useful information can be obtained from samples where the density of carbonised plant remains is fairly low. On large-scale projects, it would be useful to determine whether field systems are confined to areas around settlements (an infield/outfield arrangement) or whether they run all the way between settlements.

With regard to determining whether a low degree of Romanisation is or is not an indicator of wealth or poverty, human skeletal remains can now be tested to examine the nutritional status of the individual, including during childhood development, children being one of the groups more at risk if food resources for the group are stretched (Garnsey 1999, 43-61, esp pp53-60, 101, 106, 112).¹⁷

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER AREAS

Character area 1: Severn levels/fen-edge

Potential for further work

Further work needs to be done on clarifying the topography of the area in the prehistoric and Roman periods. Much of the information known from this area has been produced by excavation. A key feature is the Roman horizon, characterised as a gleyed horizon with organic material preserved on the surface, known so far from excavation between Goldcliff and Nash on the Caldicot Level and between Peterstone and Rumney on the Wentloog Level.

Techniques

<i>Fieldwalking</i>	Suitable for the fen-edge (where fields have been ploughed) and the inter-tidal zone, but unlikely to produce useful information on the Levels proper.
<i>Air photography:</i>	Previous experience shows that air photography is unlikely to be useful.
<i>Geophysics</i>	A small amount of work has been done, but this is still at the experimental stage and it is not yet possible to determine how useful it is.

Character area 2: Gwent Iscoed

Potential for further work

This area is almost certainly under-represented in terms of known sites, particularly since Caerwent is likely to have acted as a major focus for villas (Hodder and Millett 1980). So far most of the archaeological investigation in this area has taken the form of excavation in the town of Caerwent.

¹⁷ Malnutrition in infancy may however be a consequence of ignorance as to what constitutes a proper diet (Garnsey 1999, 106-7)

Techniques

<i>Fieldwalking</i>	The distribution of metal-detecting and other sporadic finds suggests that an organised programme of fieldwalking on land which has been ploughed would be likely to produce much new information. However, a significant proportion is under grass and is therefore likely to become available only at infrequent intervals.
<i>Air photography:</i>	Air photography has identified a number of new sites, and seems to have reasonable potential. The results from Five Lanes show that considerable detail can be revealed in the right conditions.
<i>Geophysics</i>	Little geophysical work has been done in the area, and the diverse geological conditions suggest that results may vary considerably from one part of the area to another. However, the results from Sudbrook Camp, where a known buried stone building was not picked up by either resistivity or magnetometry, suggest that caution should be used in adopting these methods of survey in similar geological conditions.

Character area 3: Wentwood

Potential for further work

Very little archaeological work has taken place in this area, and it is probably this which has resulted in the low amounts of data available so far. This area is almost certainly under-represented in terms of settlement, and will also have lain partly within the expected villa zone surrounding Caerwent.

Techniques

<i>Fieldwalking</i>	An organised programme of fieldwalking on land which has been ploughed may produce much new information. However, a significant proportion is under grass and is therefore likely to become available only at infrequent intervals, and there are also considerable areas of woodland.
<i>Air photography:</i>	This area contains fairly extensive woods, but the results from air photographic search on open ground are quite encouraging.
<i>Geophysics</i>	The only site where geophysics is known to have been used is Wyndcliff on the carboniferous limestone, where detail on the deeper soil was reasonably well represented, but the technique could not distinguish any detail where the bedrock was close to the surface.

Character area 4: River Usk/Afon Lwyd Valley

Potential for further work

Dense Roman activity is known in the area immediately around Caerleon and Bulmore, and fieldwork in the Bulmore area on the escarpment to the east of the River Usk has shown that there is a good potential for finding new sites.

Techniques

<i>Fieldwalking</i>	Given the known density of sites, systematic fieldwalking is therefore likely to produce results, particularly in elucidating the nature of those sites which have been identified as undated enclosures. However, a significant proportion is under grass and is therefore likely to become available only at infrequent intervals.
<i>Air photography:</i>	The number of new sites identified in 1998-99 through examining aerial photographs suggests that this technique has considerable potential in this area.
<i>Geophysics</i>	Geophysics has been used mainly around Caerleon (on the Afon Lwyd Floodplain) and Bulmore (on the Old Red Sandstone escarpment overlooking the River Usk), in circumstances where it has then been tested by excavation. In both locations, some of the excavated structures appeared on the geophysical survey, but not all.

Character area 5: Cardiff/Pontypool

Potential for further work

Although little settlement is known from this area to date, there is no reason to suppose that it would not have been exploited in Roman times, since the lack of sites probably reflects the lack of fieldwork. A considerable proportion of the area is now covered by suburbs of Cardiff, Newport and Cwmbran, but a detailed field survey of the Lower Rhymney Valley, on the model of the Penmark/Porthkerry survey, has been begun by a local resident.

Techniques

<i>Fieldwalking</i>	This technique seems to be the most promising from the point of view of identifying new sites.
<i>Air photography:</i>	The searches which were carried out in the area of Lower Machen produced some new sites. The discovery of the Croes-carn-einion villa from the air shows that considerable detail can be revealed in the right conditions.
<i>Geophysics</i>	The survey of part of the site of Lower Machen, lying on the floodplain of the River Rhymney, has produced positive results in an area corresponding with significant quantities of fieldwalking finds, but the results have not been tested by excavation.

Character area 6: Border Vale

Potential for further work

This area has tended to be written off in the past in the belief that it not have been attractive to early agriculture, in spite of the fact that it contains significant areas of free-draining and easily cultivatable soils (Crampton and Webley 1960). This suggests that the absence of Roman-period settlement is probably more apparent than real.

Techniques

<i>Fieldwalking</i>	Fieldwalking seems to be the most likely technique to identify new sites. However, most of the area proportion is under grass and is therefore likely to become available only at infrequent intervals.
<i>Air photography:</i>	No air photograph searches were done on the western part of the area, but the search on the Ely Valley was not very productive, and this technique may not be particularly productive here.
<i>Geophysics</i>	No data.

Character area 7: Vale of Glamorgan

Potential for further work

This is the area where the greatest amount of fieldwork has been done, and where its results are reflected in relatively high densities of sites of all descriptions, including settlements. However, the results are still unevenly spread, with the greatest densities in the eastern Vale, where the density of known settlements is beginning in some areas to approach what is needed to assess the pattern of land use. The results of the Penmark/Porthkerry survey (Evans 2001) show what can be achieved with a programme of systematic fieldwalking in such an area, but more needs to be done, both in seeing whether the pattern of land use identified here is typical of the area as a whole, and in determining, through geophysical survey and excavation, whether the assumptions made about the identification of sites from fieldwalking are justified. In the western Vale considerably more fieldwork needs to be done for the data to be brought up to the same level.

Techniques

<i>Fieldwalking</i>	This technique has considerable potential for producing evidence for new sites. The Vale of Glamorgan contains a higher proportion of arable to grass than most of the survey areas.
<i>Air photography:</i>	Although some good results have been produced from aerial photographic survey, notably by Driver (1995), this technique rarely produces useful new information, since it is only in exceptional circumstances that weather conditions are suitable for the generation of cropmarks.
<i>Geophysics</i>	The work carried out at Monknash, Llanmihangel, Llanbethery and Porthkerry as part of the present survey (see Appendix 6) suggests that there is considerable potential for this technique on the Lias, though it should be borne in mind that none of these has been tested by excavation. Survey on the Bear Field in Cowbridge, on Carboniferous Limestone, produced results from magnetometry produced results which were convincing borne out by subsequent excavation (Parkhouse and Evans 1997, 4-6), but it should be remembered that large quantities of iron slag in some of the ditch fills must have contributed to their high visibility on the survey, and some features known from excavation did not register.

Character area 8: Area west of Ewenny River and south of Cefn Cribwr/Cefn Hirgoed

Potential for further work

Given the general similarity of the topography and soils of this area to the western Vale, it would be surprising if its settlement history was not similar. It is therefore likely that more fieldwork, particularly systematic fieldwalking, would add sites to the record at a similar density at least to the Vale at present, and probably higher, as projected for the Vale.

Techniques

<i>Fieldwalking</i>	No systematic fieldwalking has yet been carried out in this area, but there seems no reason to suppose that it would not be as effective as in the Vale.
<i>Air photography:</i>	The number of new sites identified in 1998-99 through examining aerial photographs suggests that this technique may have considerable potential in this area.
<i>Geophysics</i>	Geophysical work carried out at Dan-y-graig (Newman 1990, 264-7) produced very promising results, in the shape of what appears to be a winged corridor villa; however, this has not been tested by excavation.

Character area 9: Cefn Bryn/Cefn Hirgoed and area to north as far as foot of Uplands proper

Potential for further work

So far, this area appears to be largely a blank in the Roman period, and it is unlikely that significant increases in the knowledge base could be achieved without higher investment than for the other character areas. Much of it is currently used for rough pasture, which has poor potential for the identification of sites to period from fieldwalking.

Techniques

<i>Fieldwalking</i>	Fieldwalking would appear to be of little use on rough pasture; improved pasture provides more scope for the recovery of finds if walked after ploughing and reseeded, but it will be available only at infrequent intervals.
<i>Air photography:</i>	As with fieldwalking, the large areas of rough pasture are not conducive to finding sites from air photographs.
<i>Geophysics</i>	No data.

Character area 10: Kenfig Burrows and Methyr Mawr Warren

Potential for further work

Sand cover makes air photography useless as a research tool, and although fieldwalking may produce new sites if sands are rearranged, the chance nature of this makes it difficult to design any coherent research programme. There are no data on the effectiveness of geophysics.

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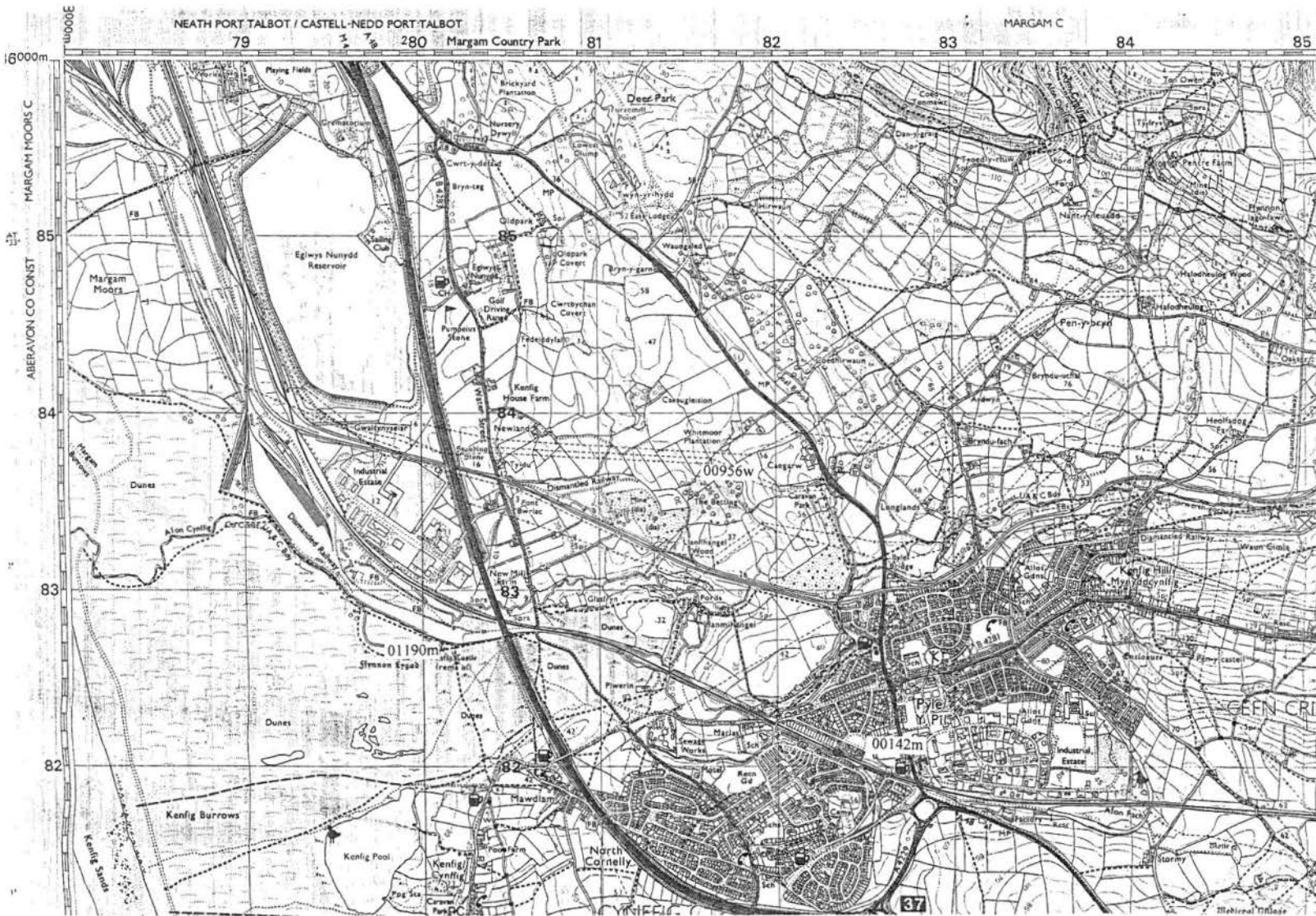
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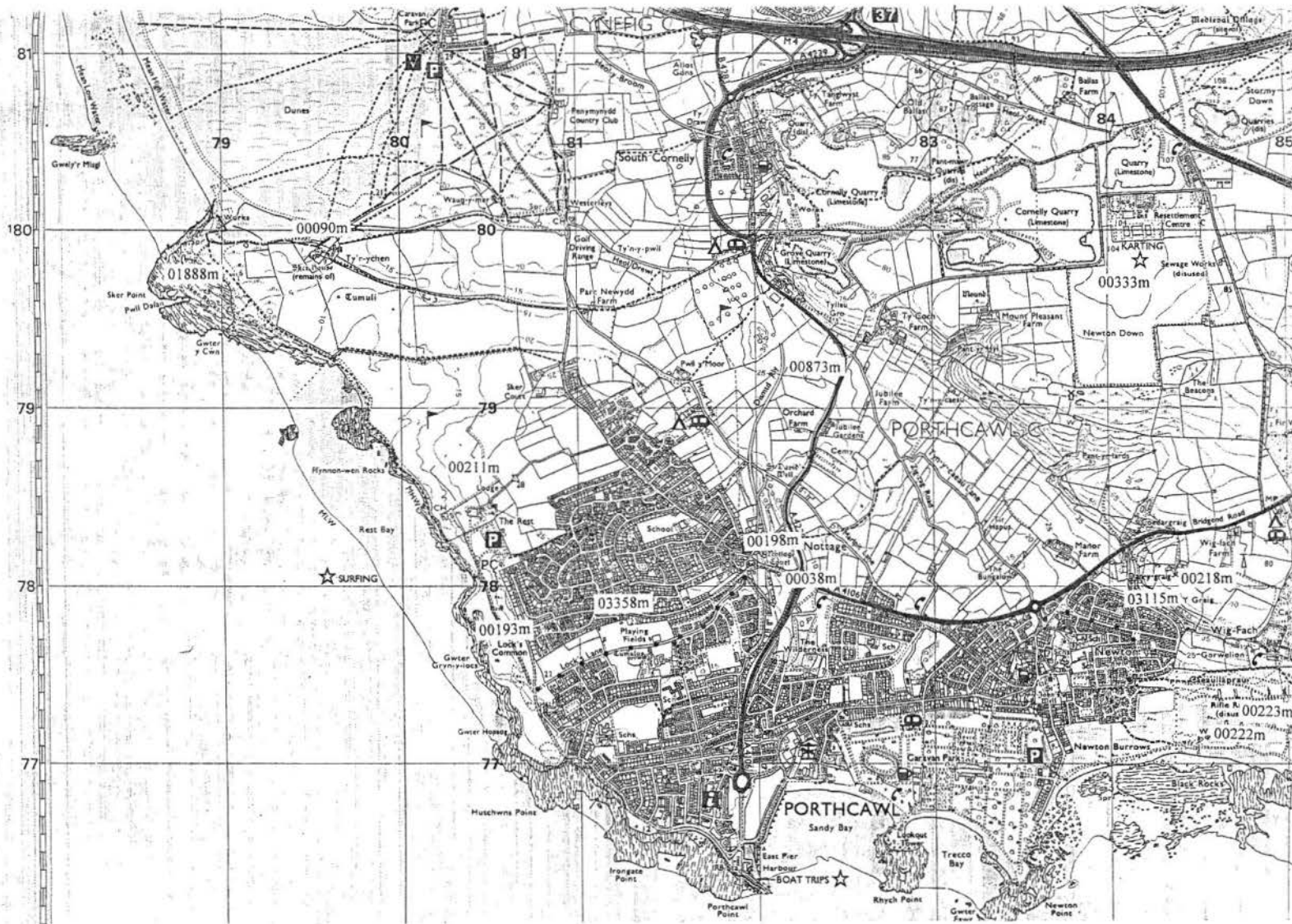
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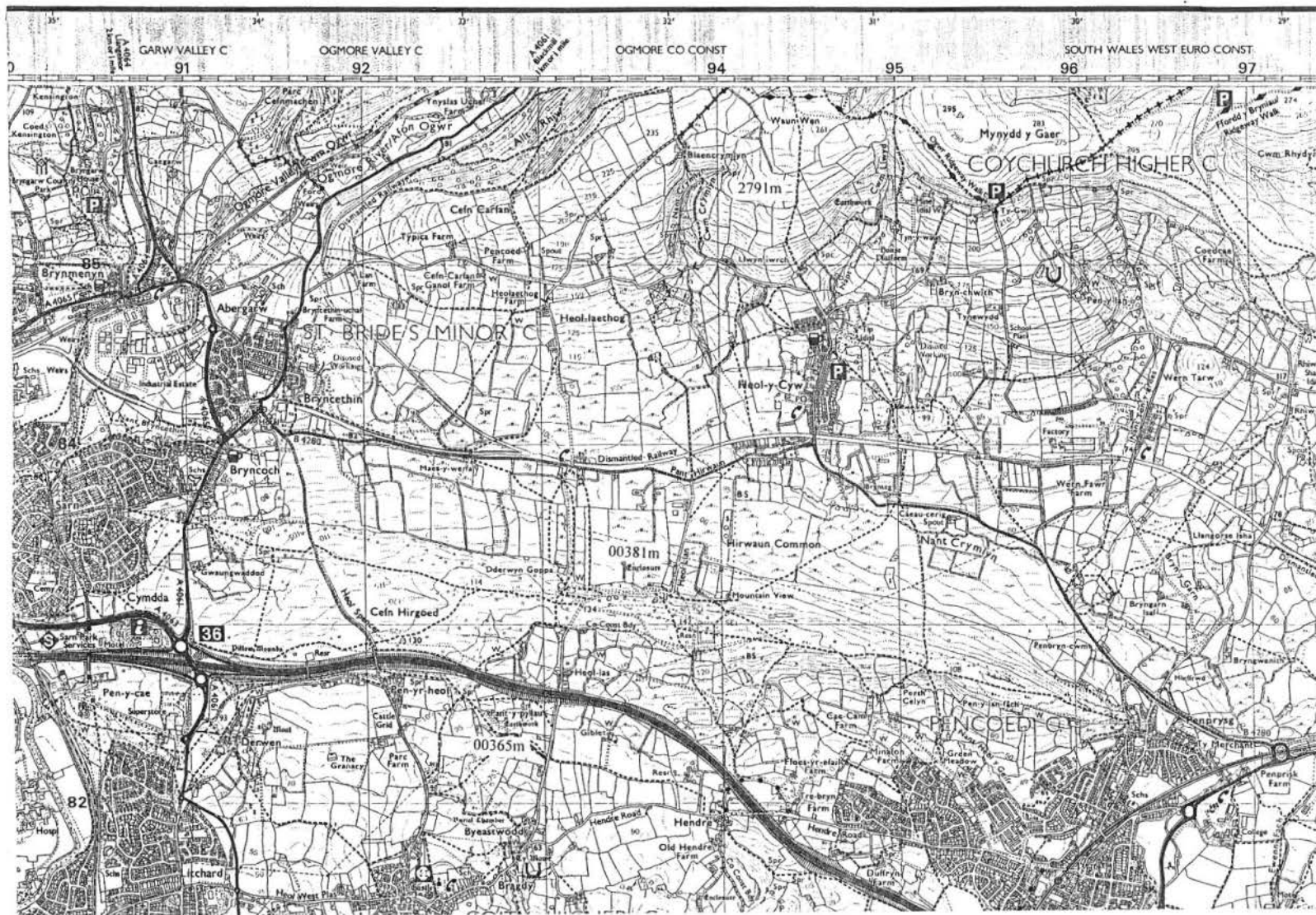
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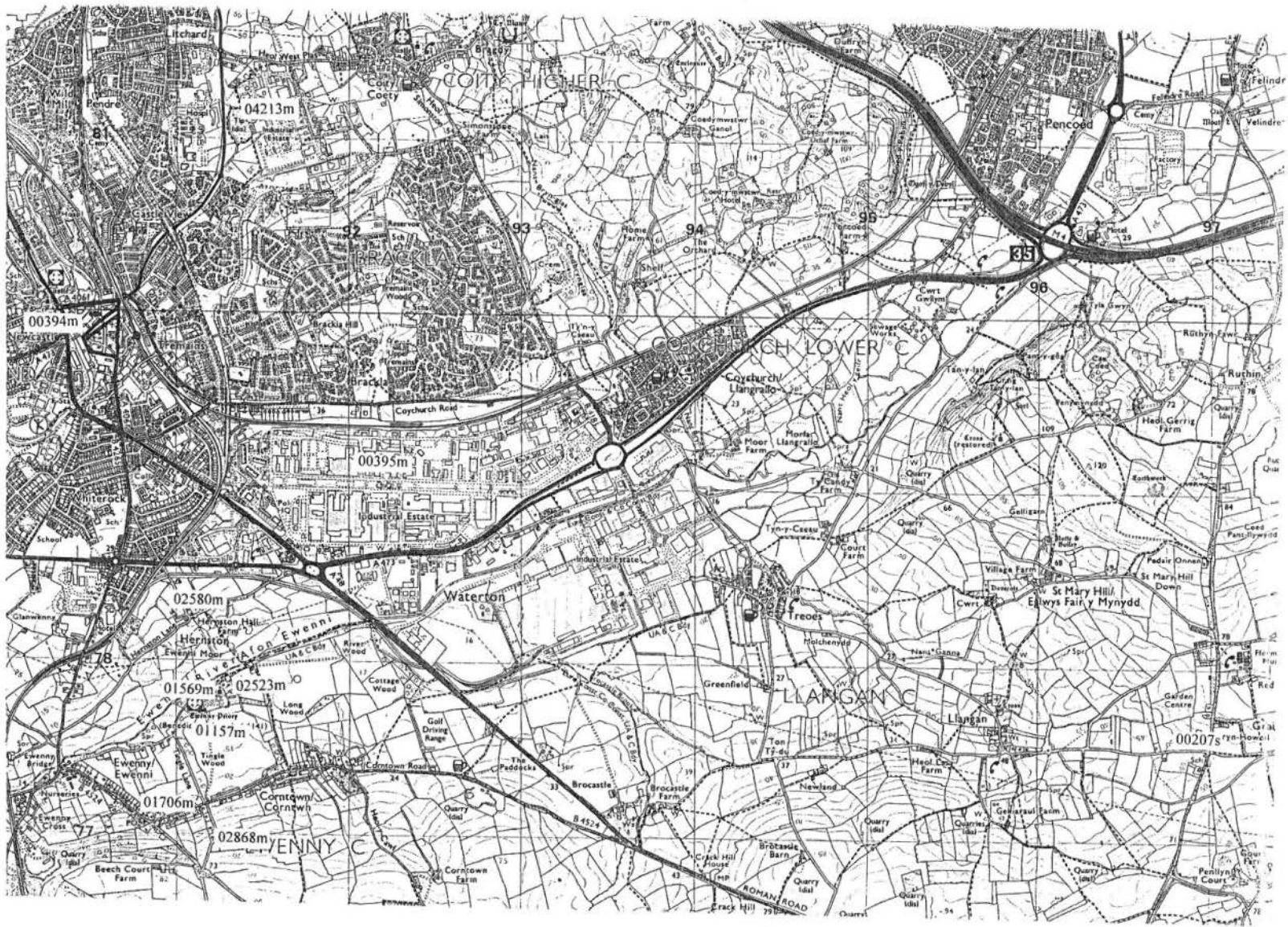
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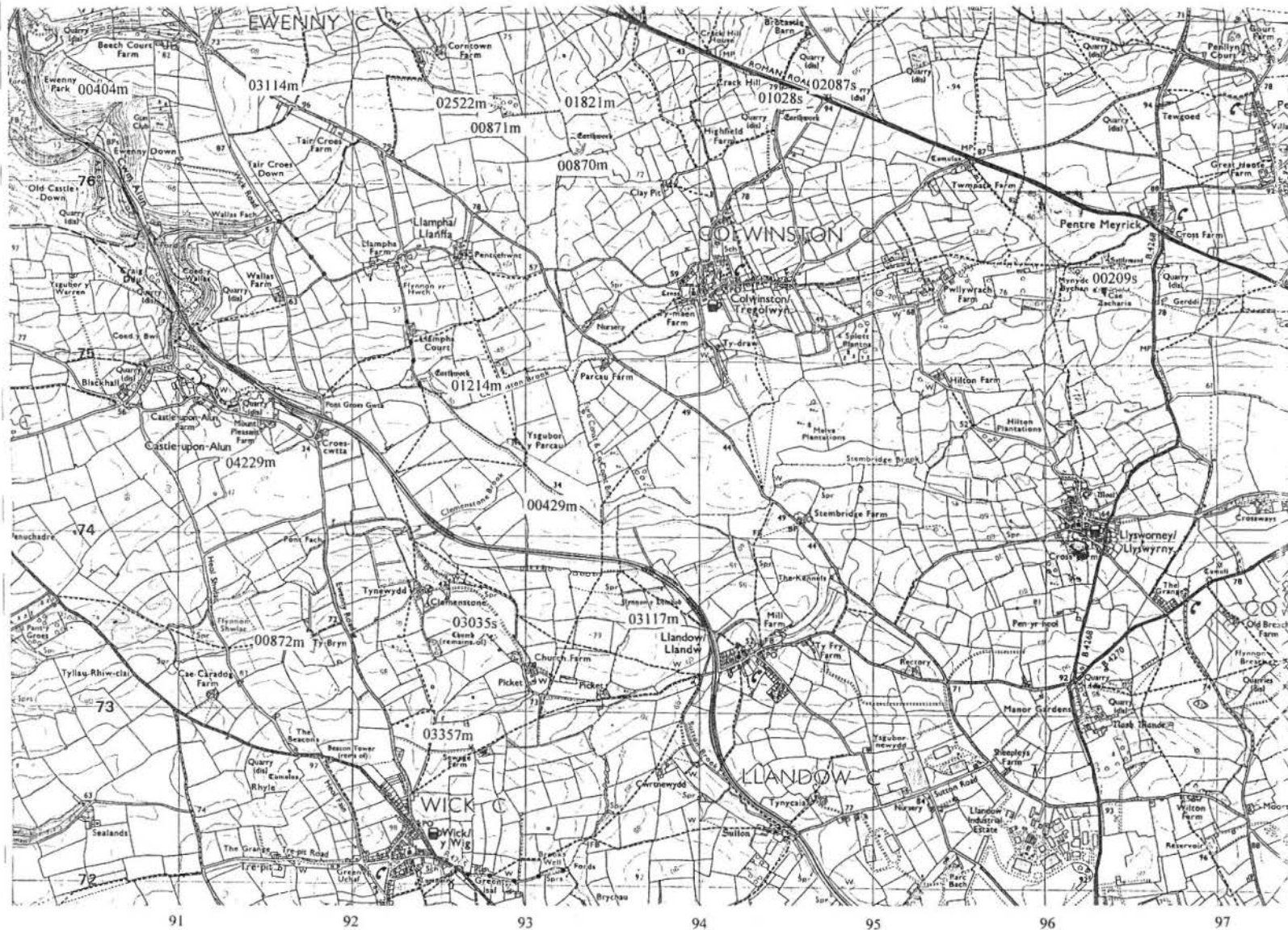
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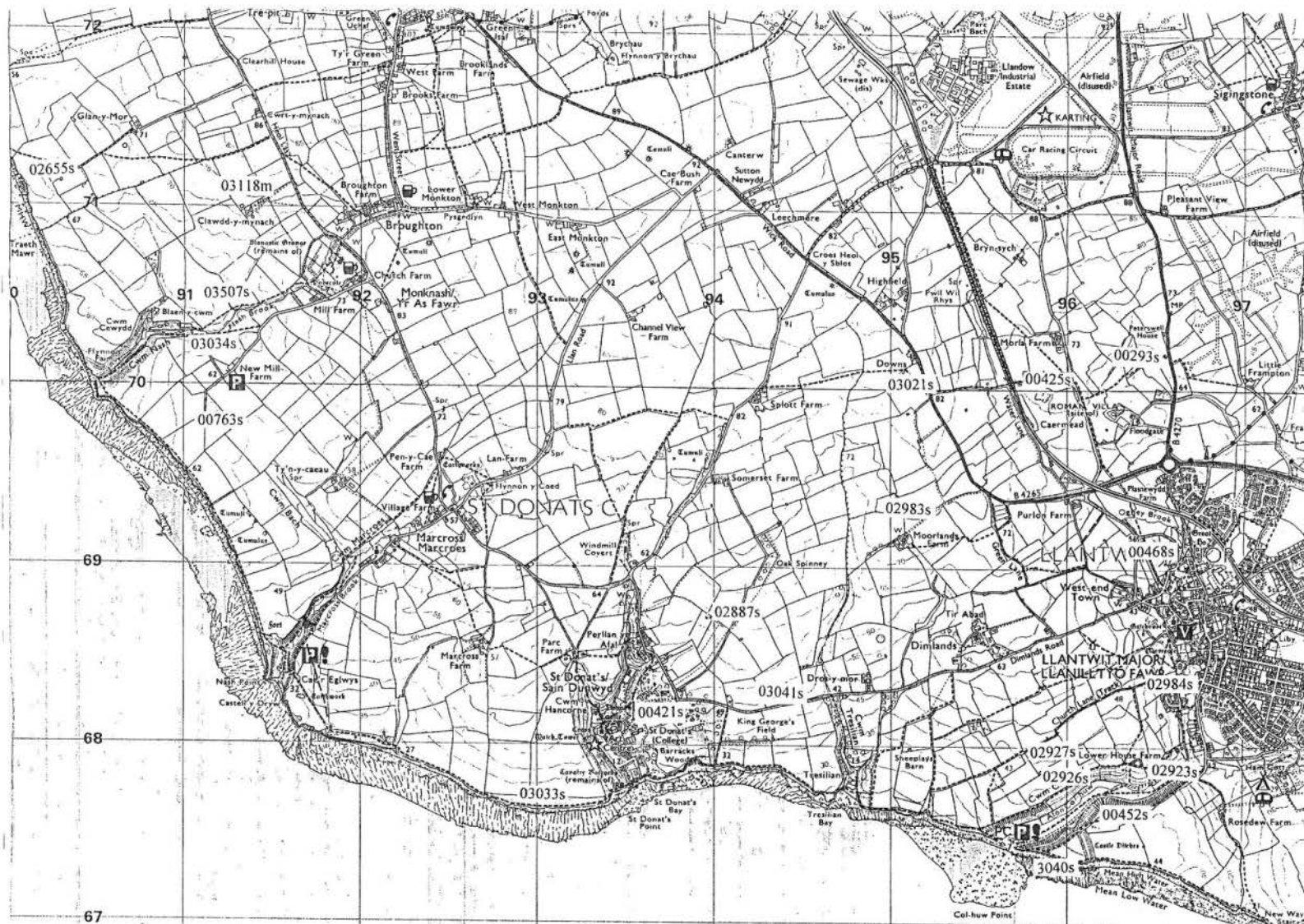
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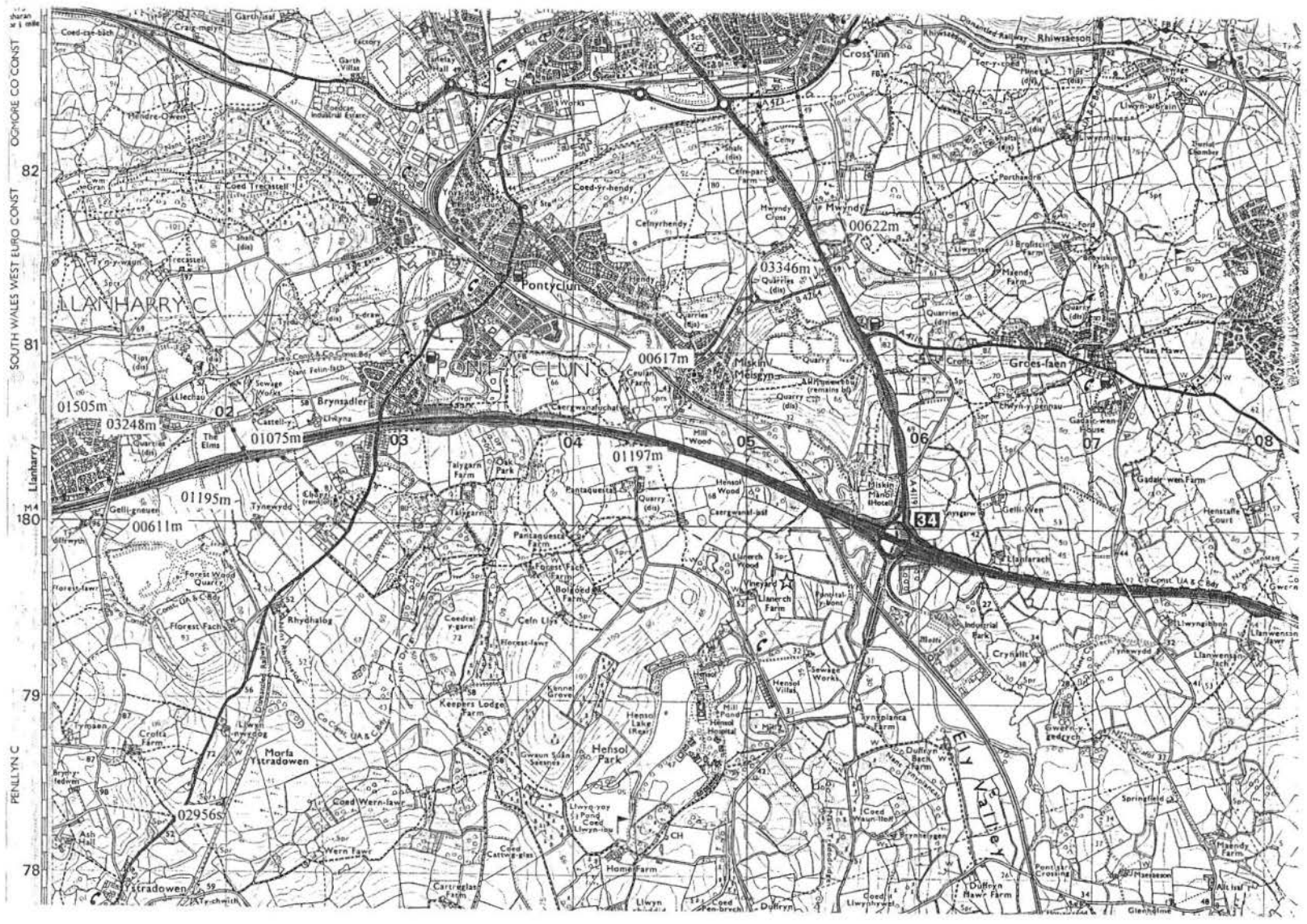
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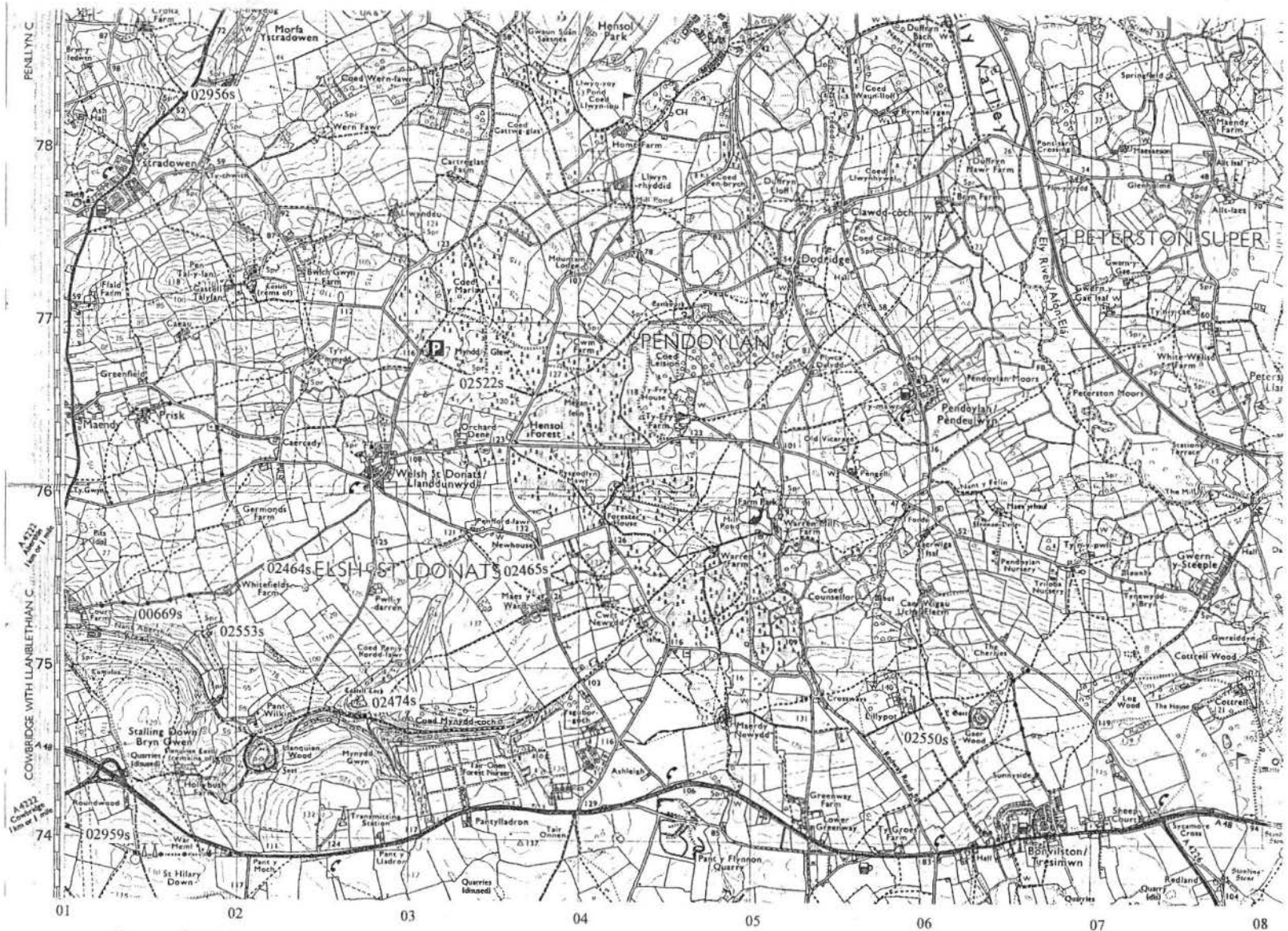
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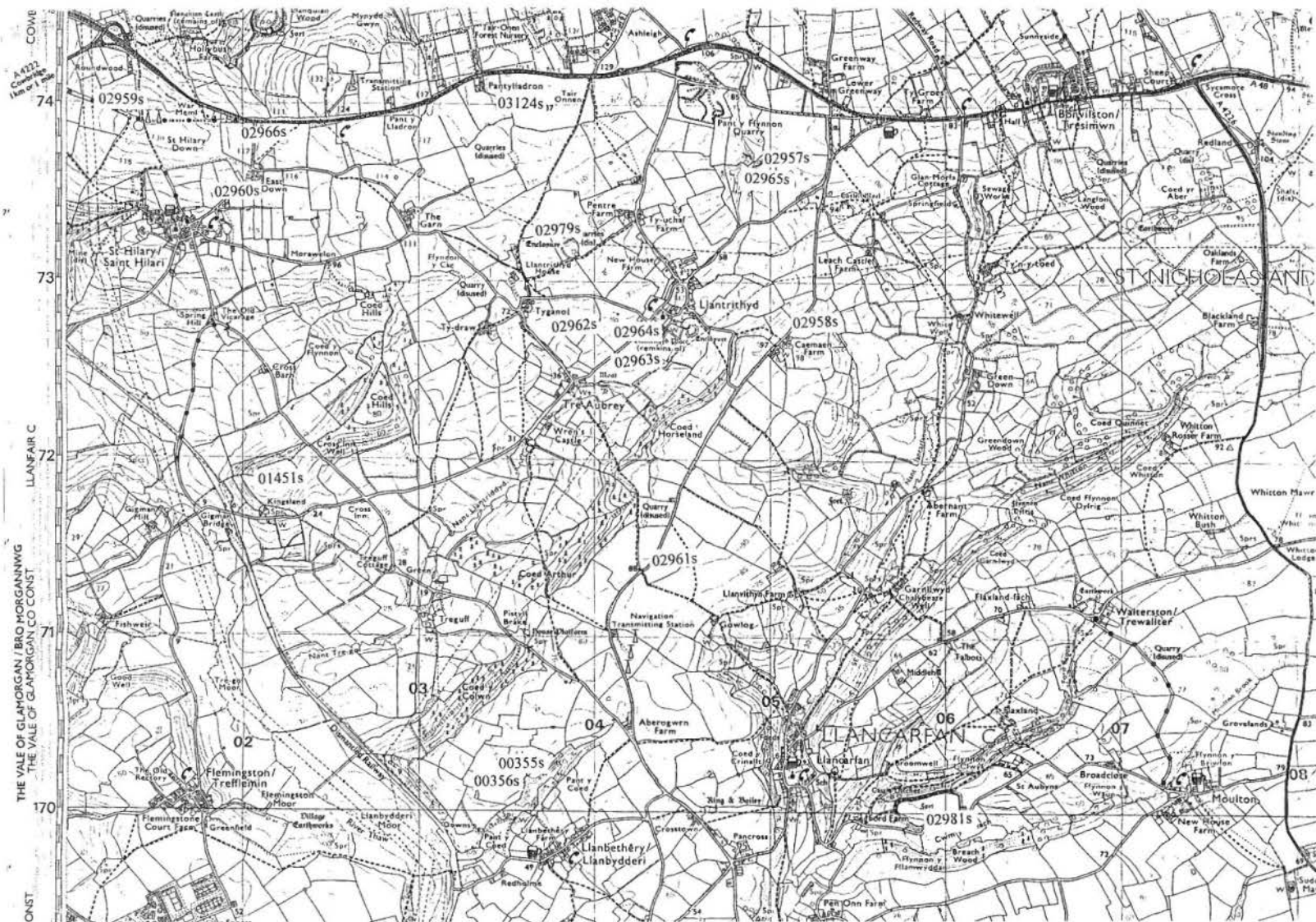
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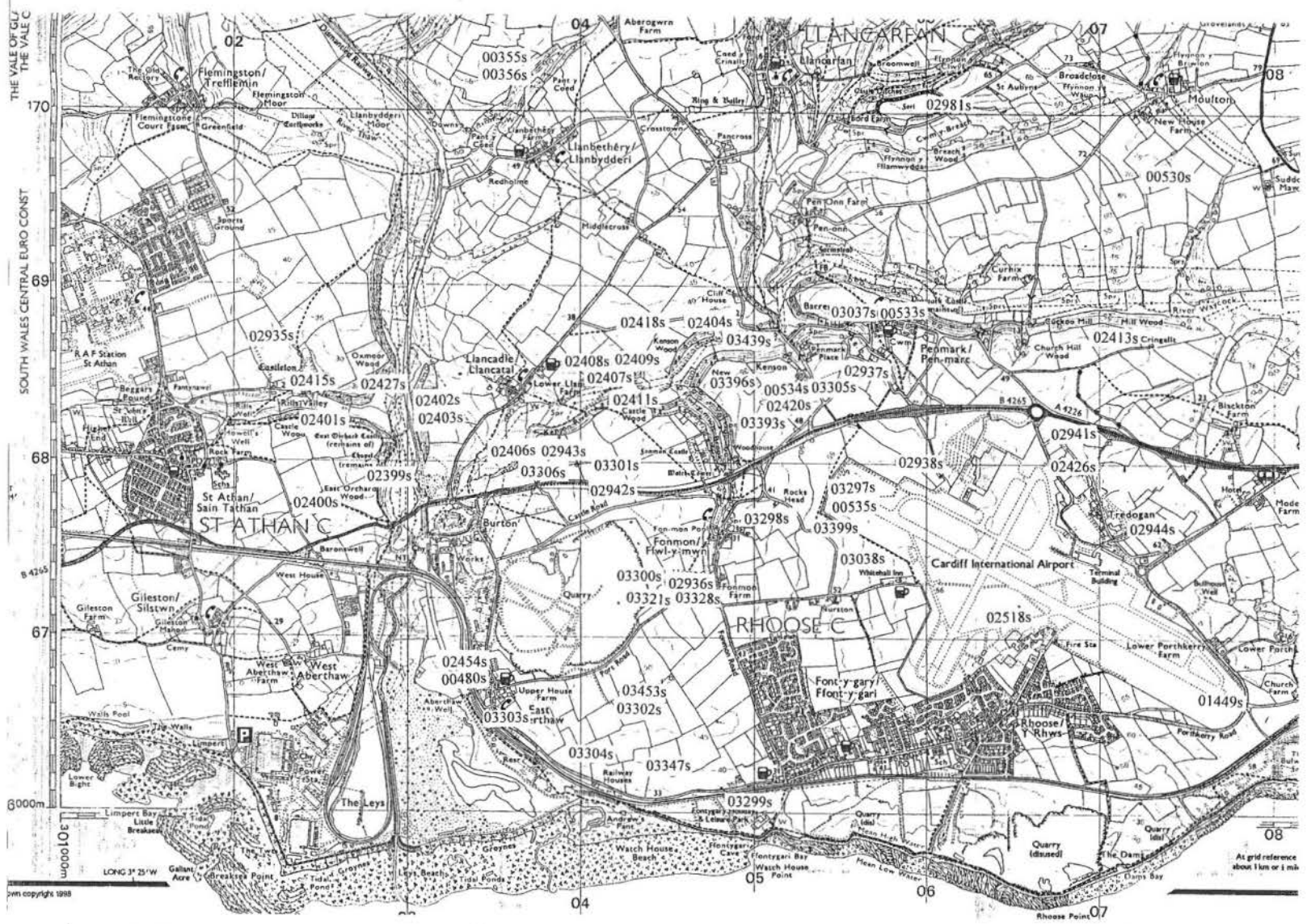
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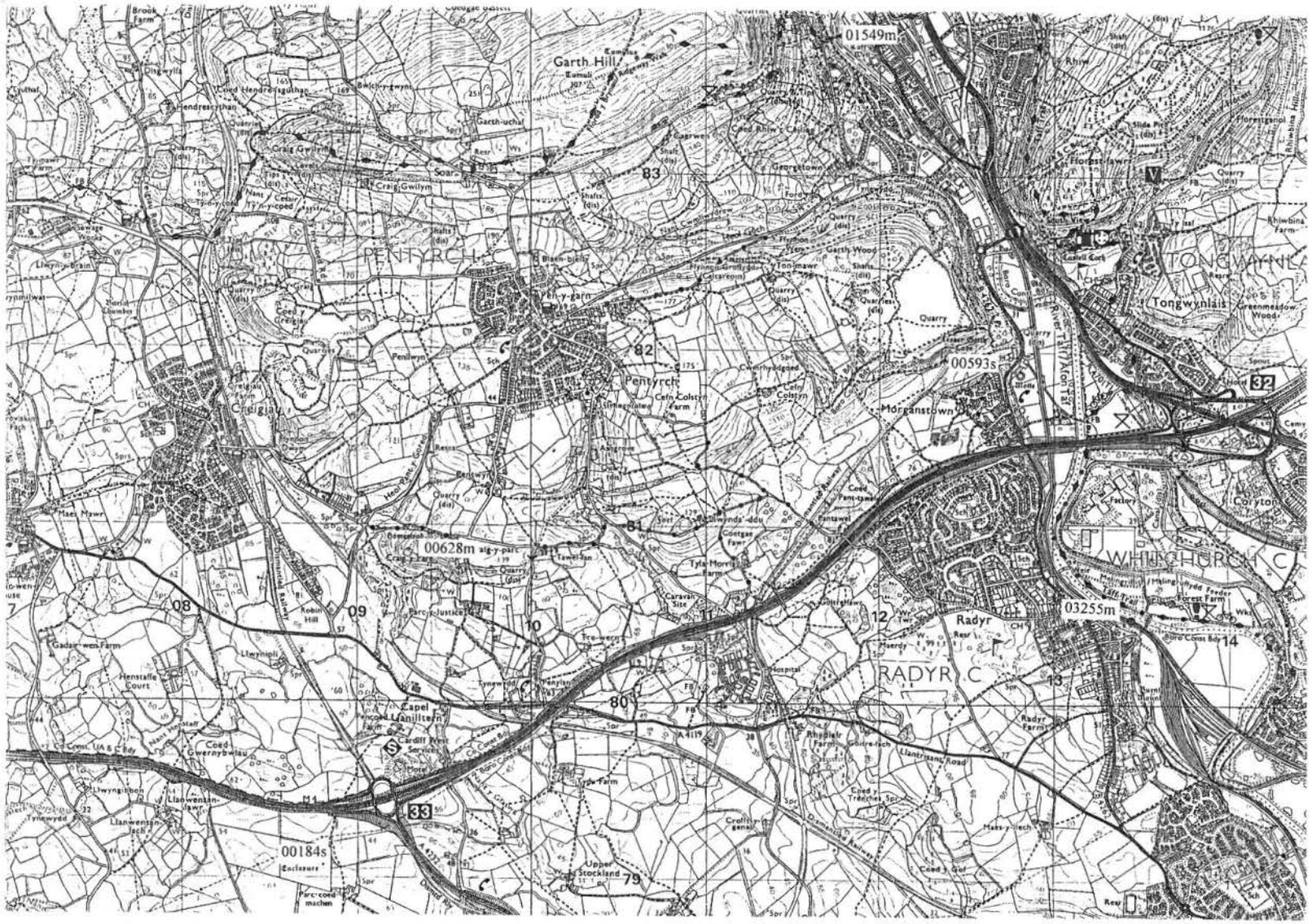
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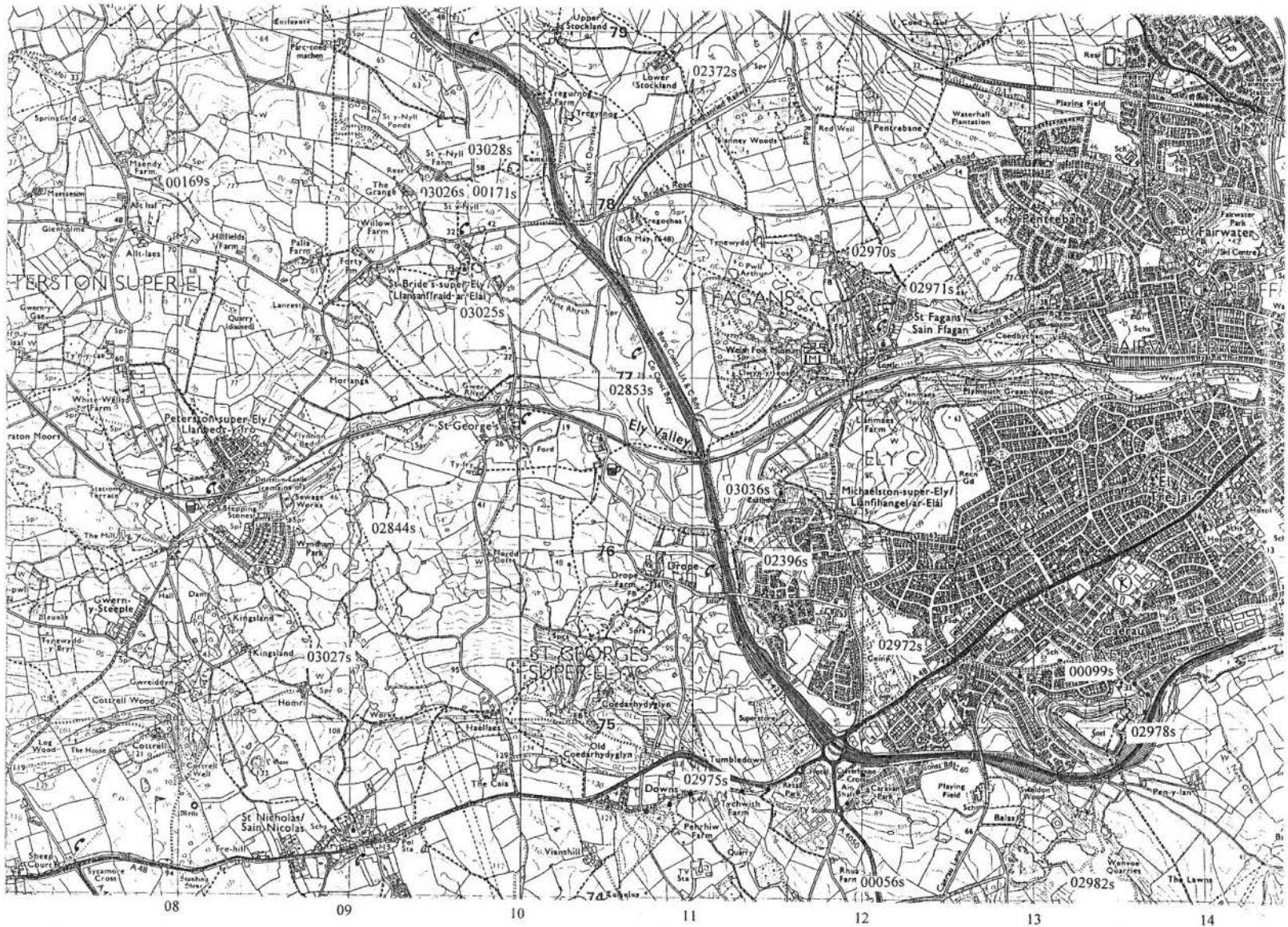
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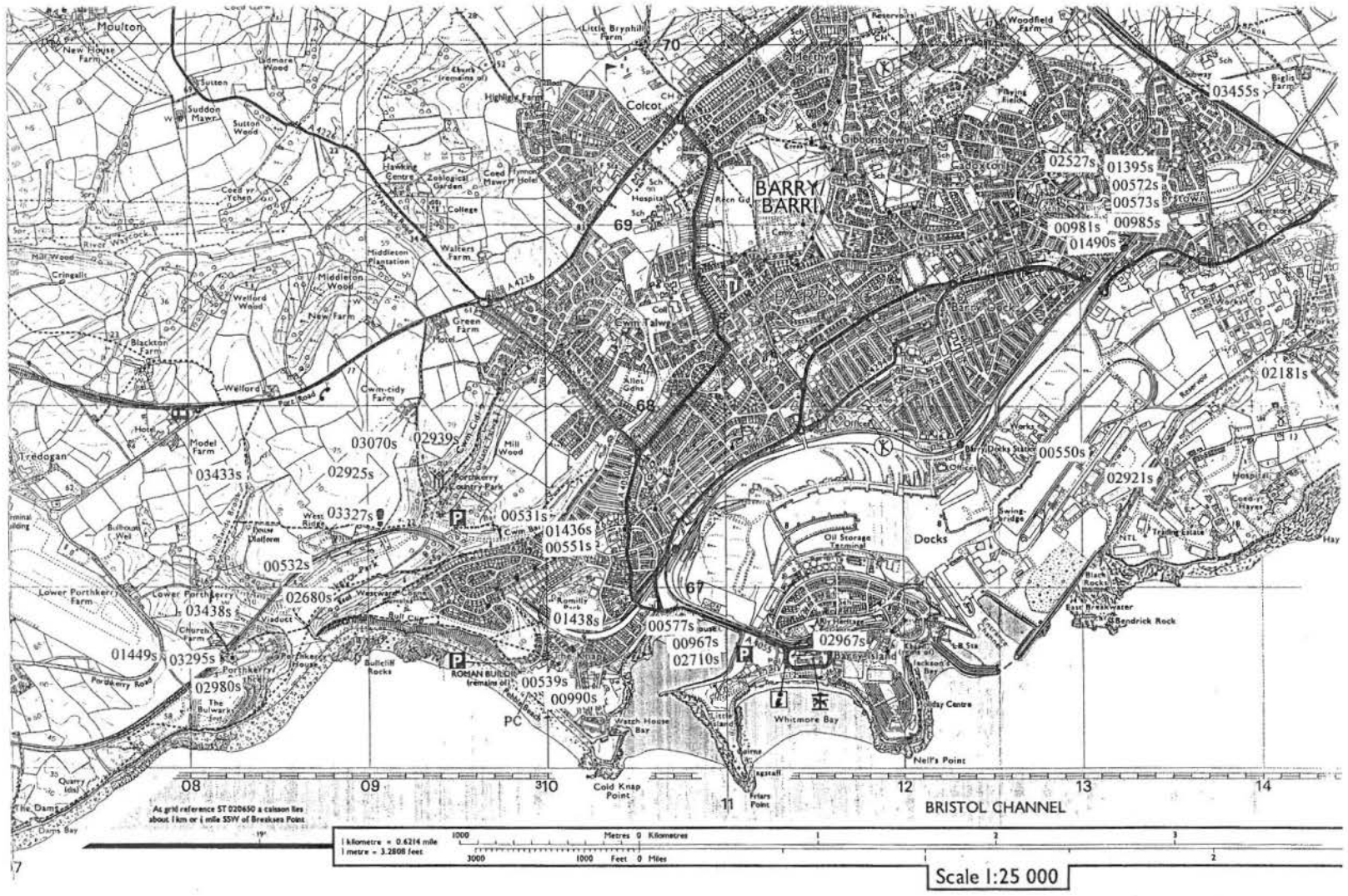
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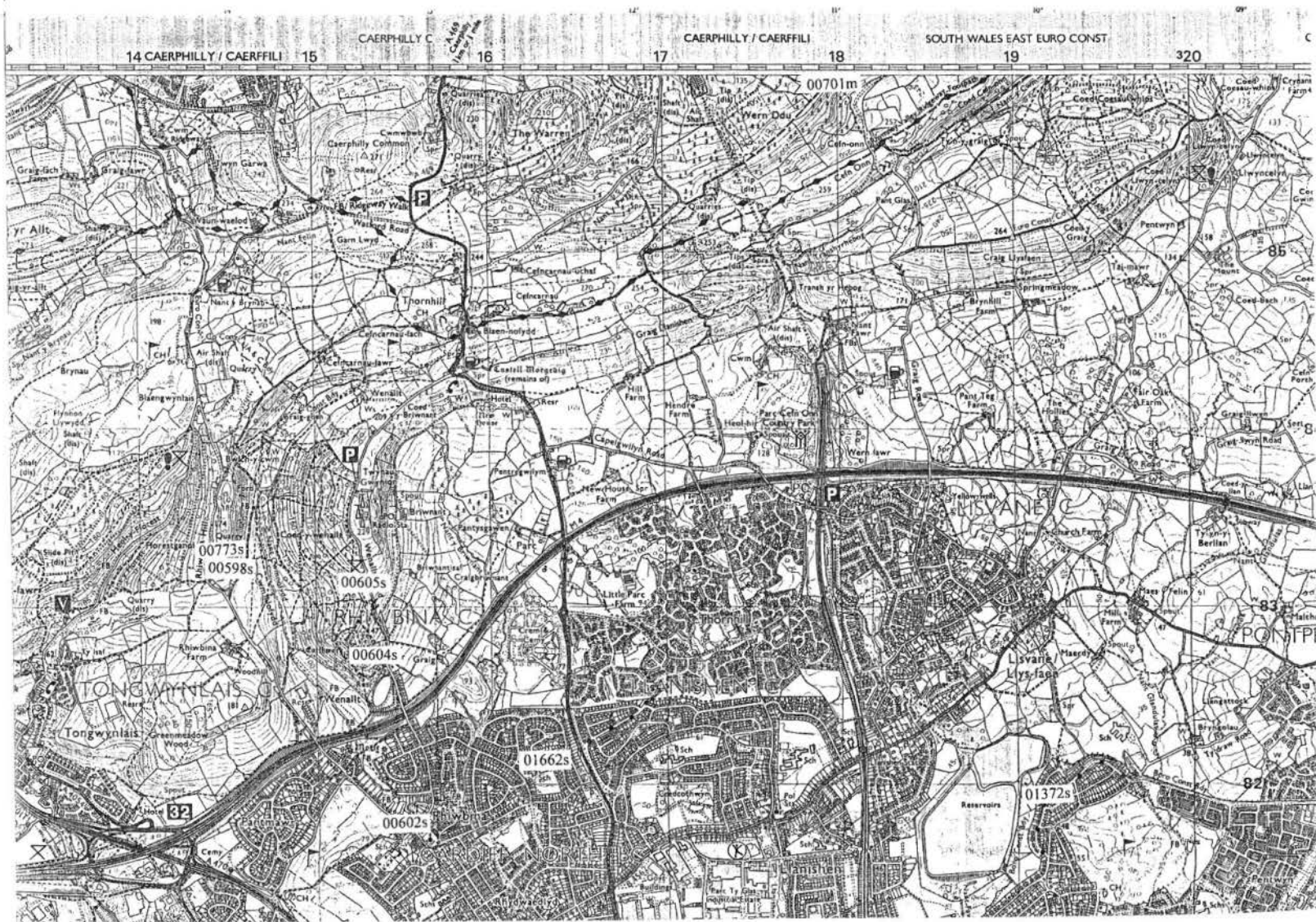
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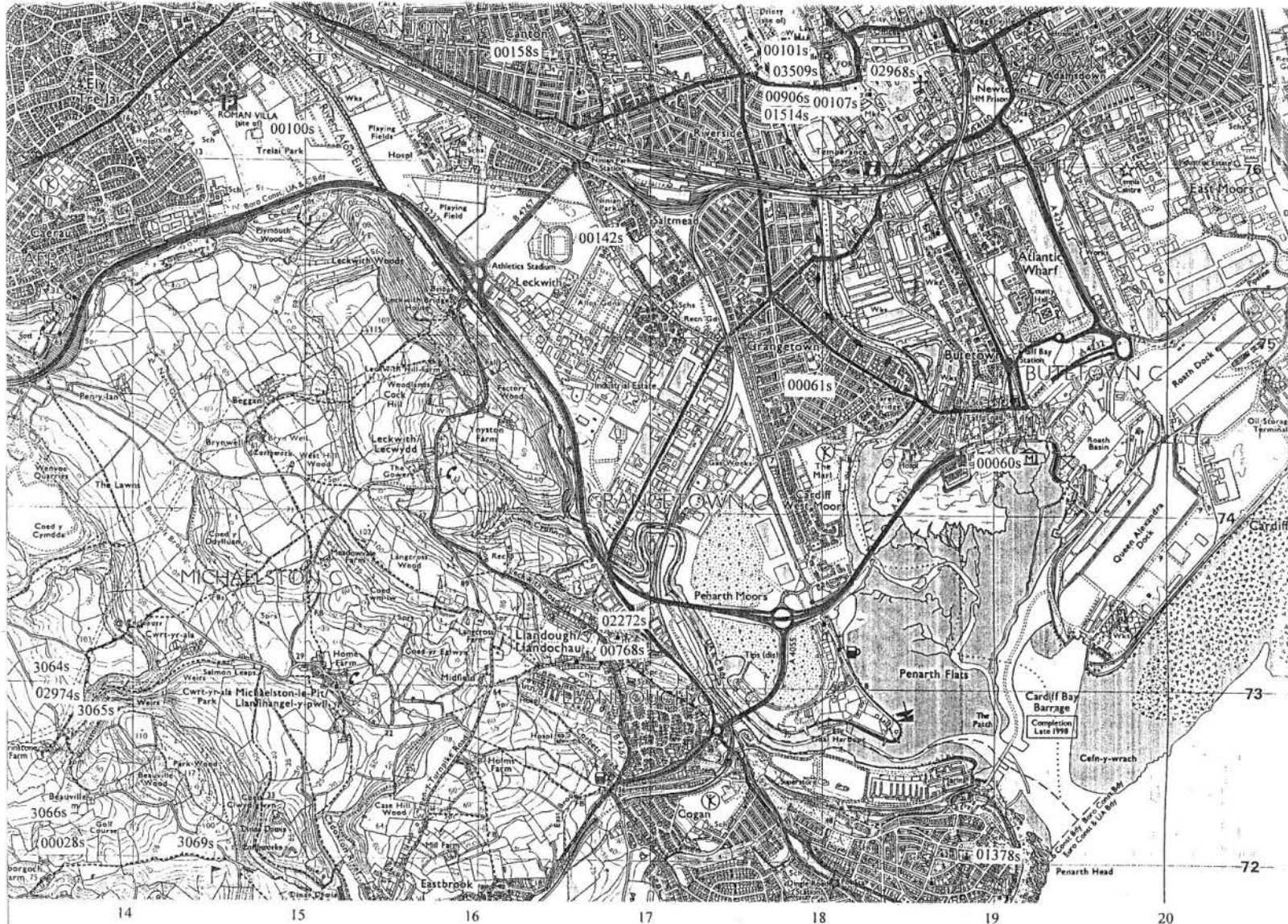


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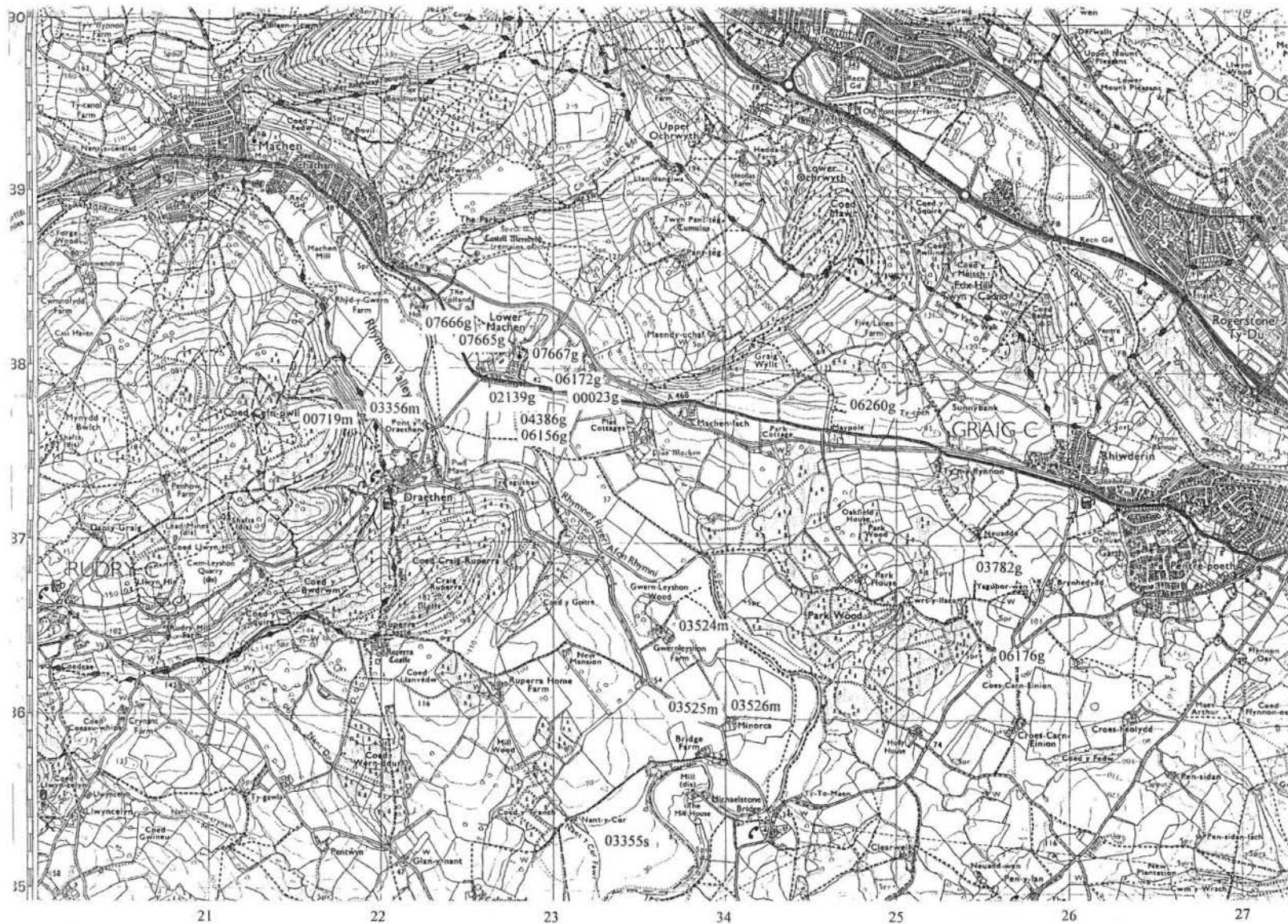
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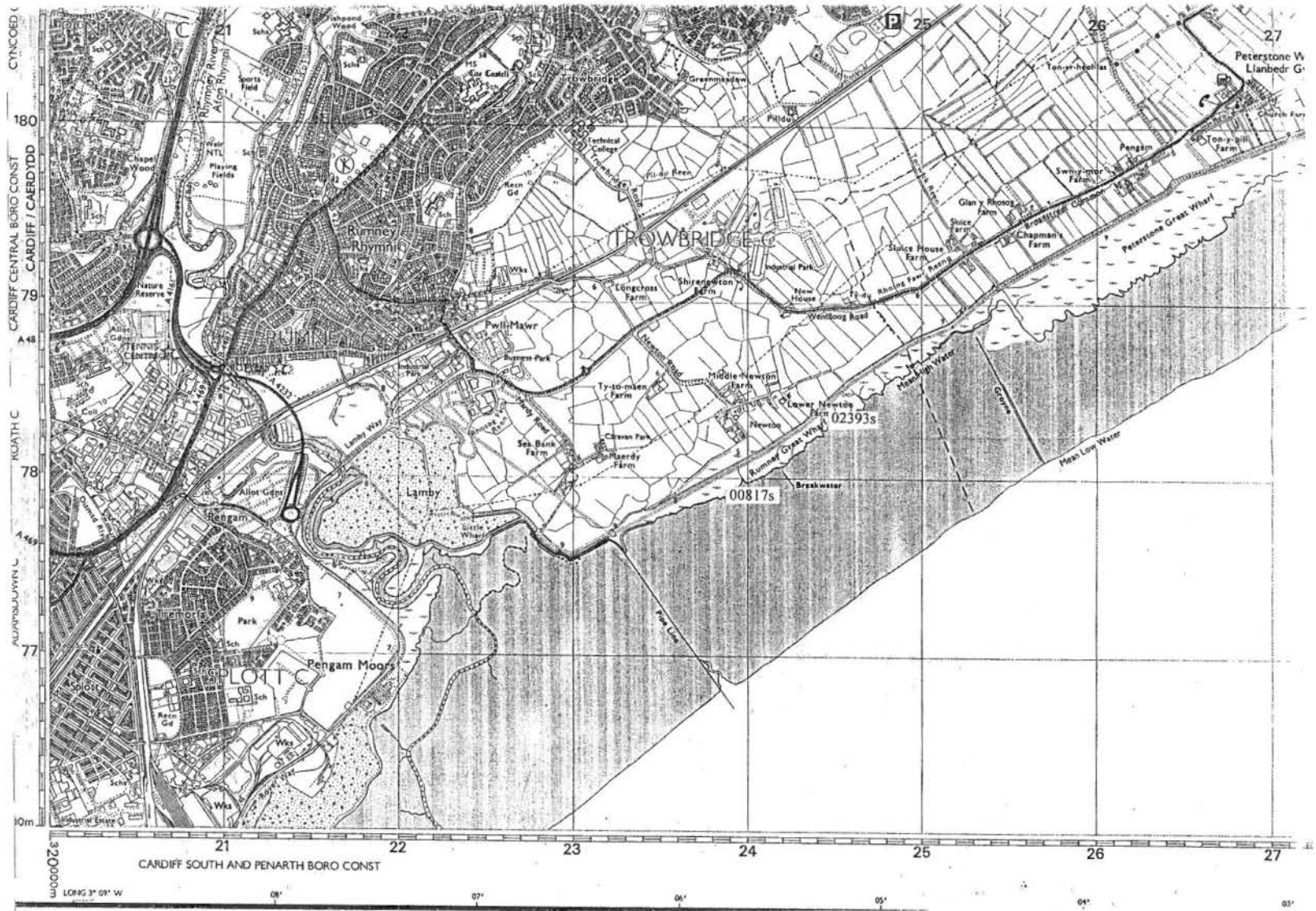
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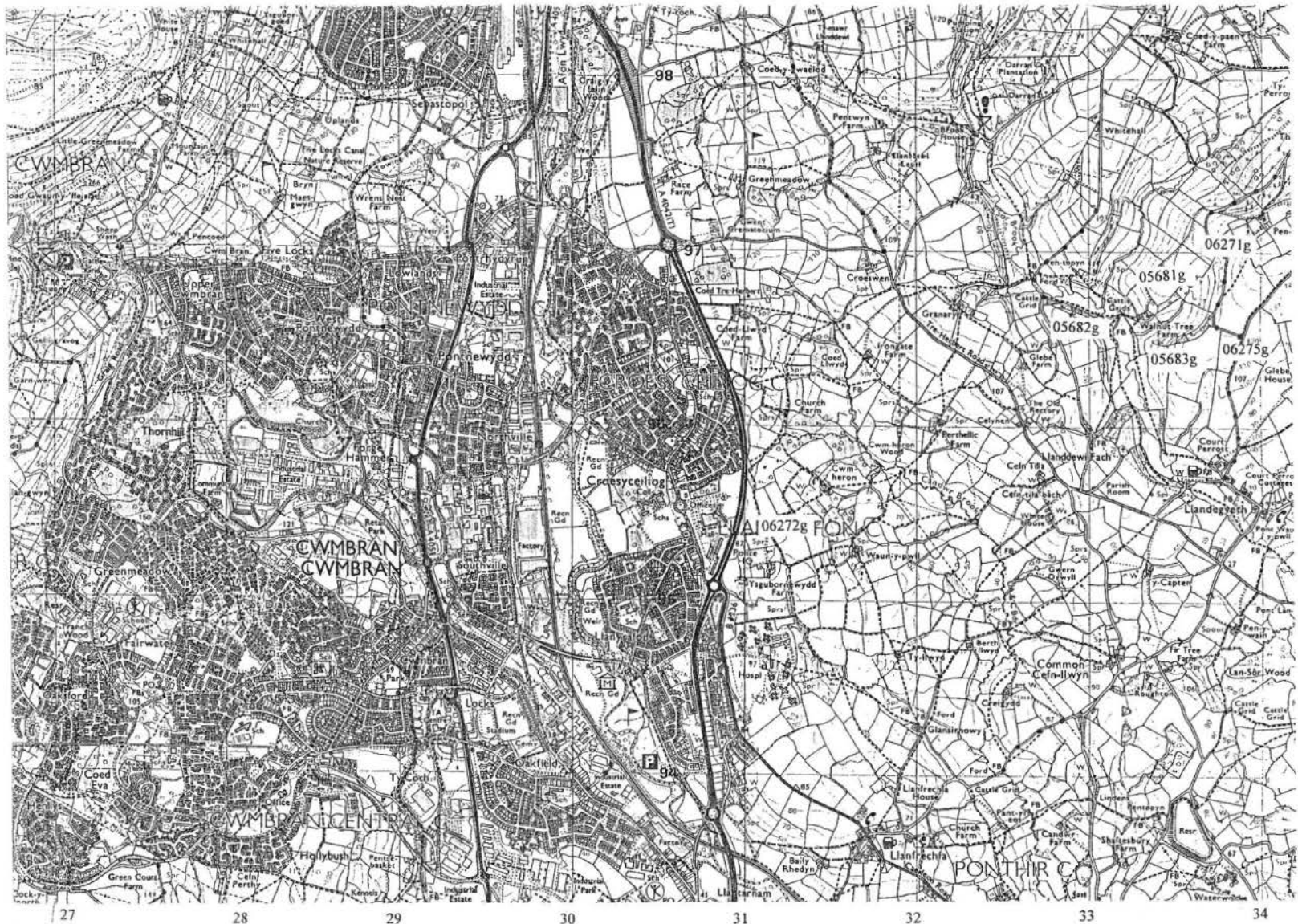
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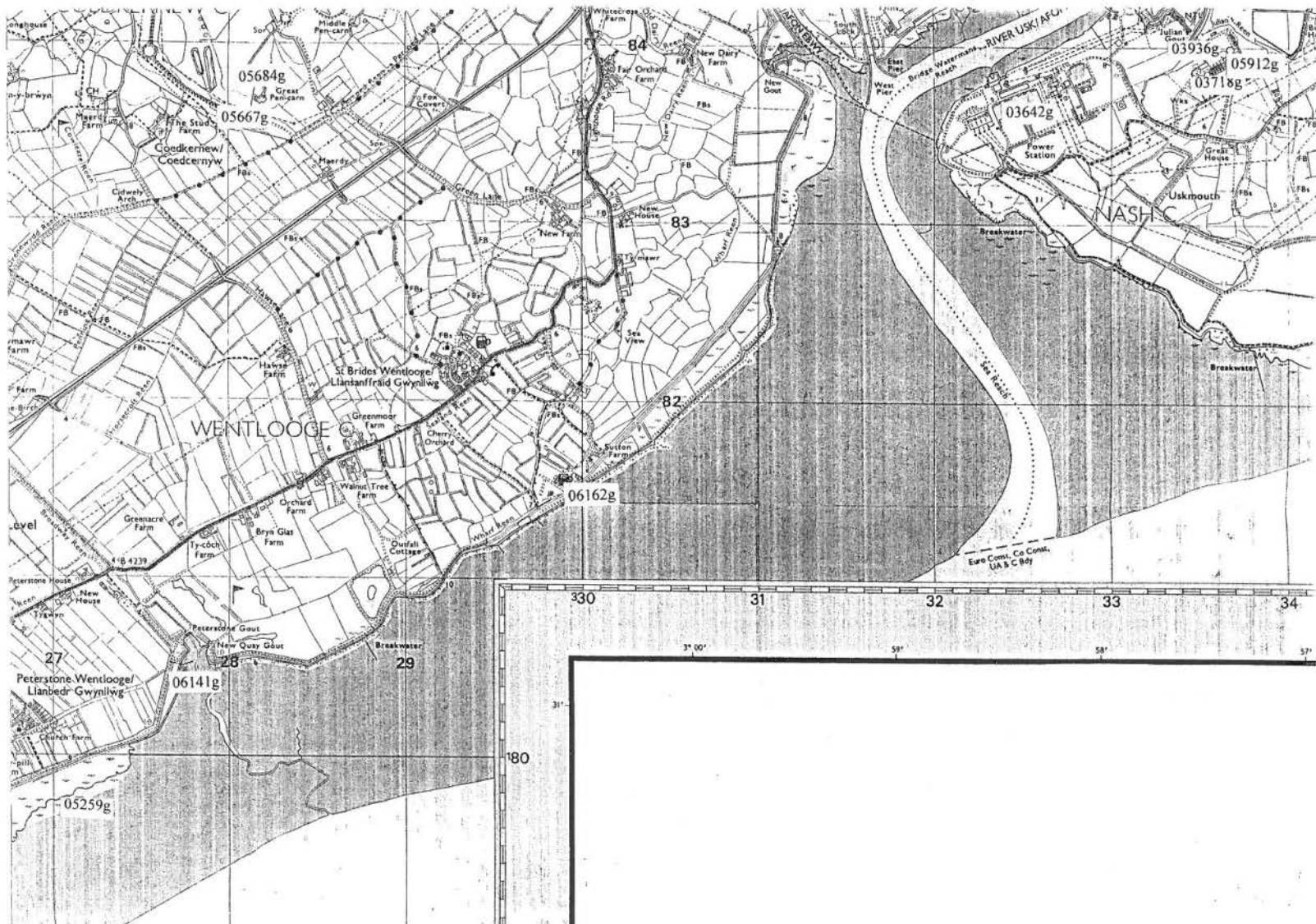
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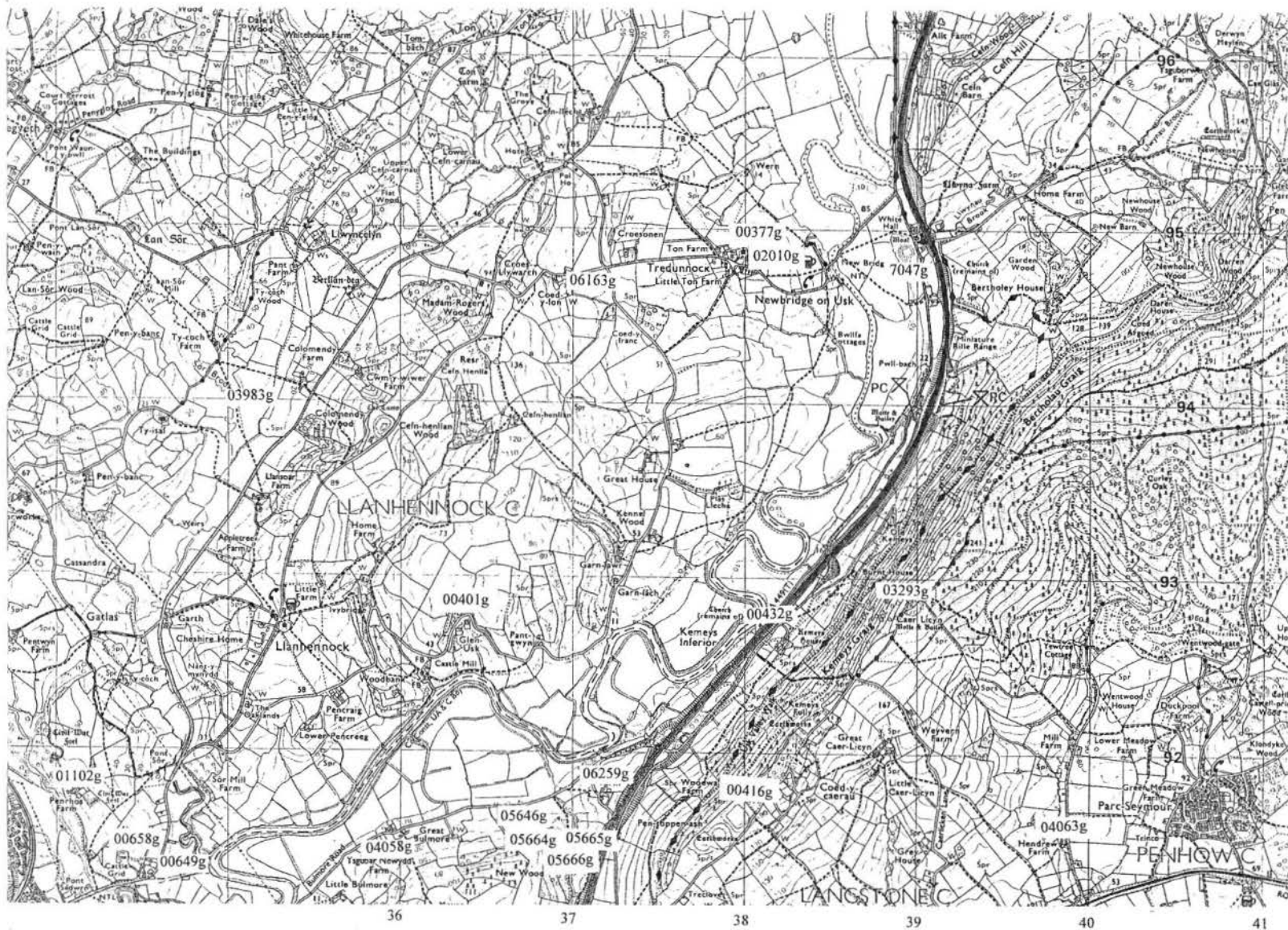
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PRNs 03642g, 03718g, 03936g, 05259g, 05667g, 05684g, 05912g, 06141g, 06162g



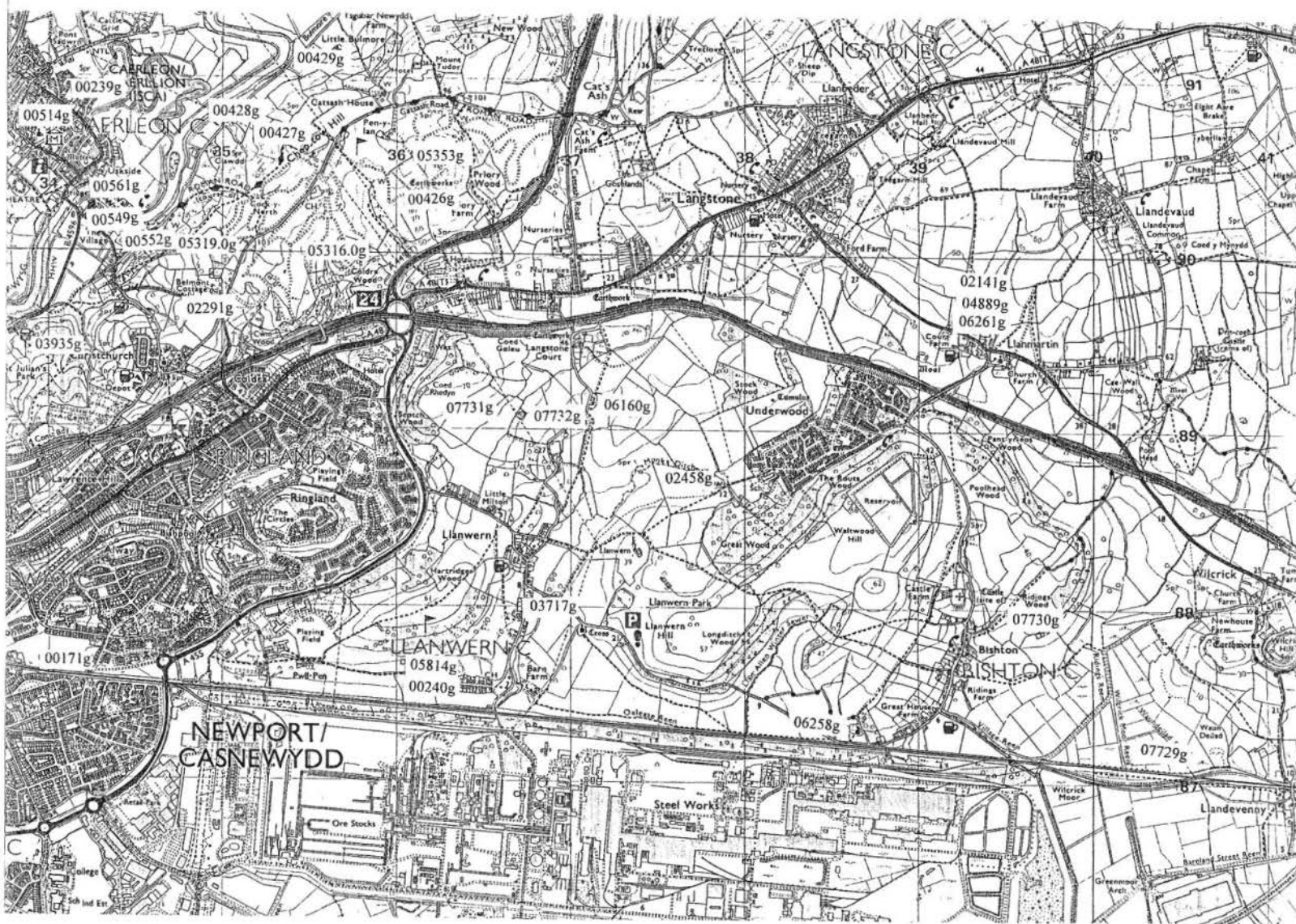
Area map 30: Llangybi, from Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976 (only sites identified to 6 grid figures or better have been plotted)

PRNs 01118g, 03294g, 03296g, 03310g, 06262g, 06263g, 06264g, 06265g, 06266g, 06267g, 06268g, 06269g, 06270g, 06273g, 06274g, 06276g



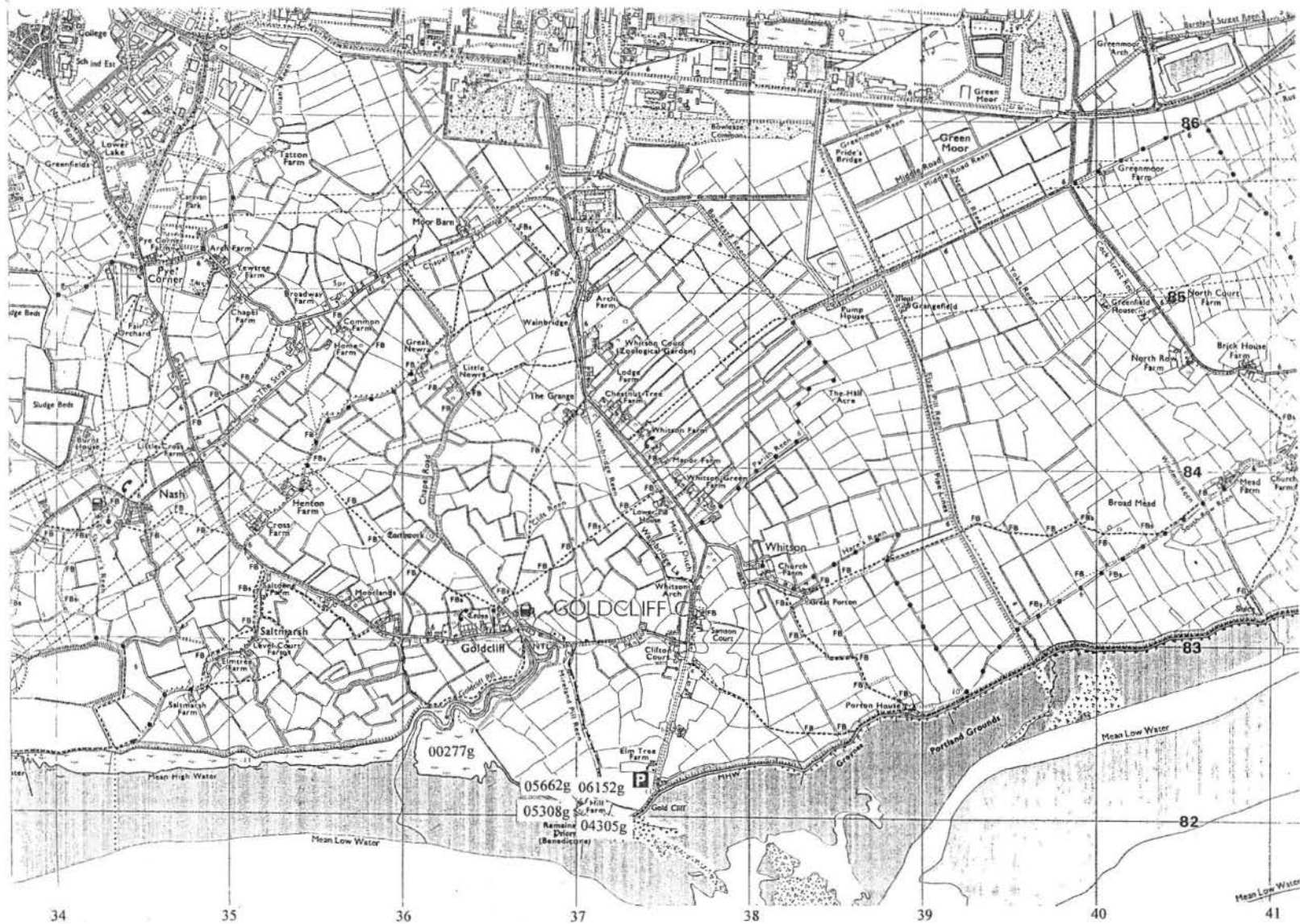
Area map 31: Llanhennock, from Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976 (only sites identified to 6 grid figures or better have been plotted)

PRNs 00377g, 00401g, 00416g, 00432g, 00649g, 00658g, 01102g, 02010g, 03293g, 04058g, 04063g, 05646g, 05664g, 05665g, 05666g, 06163g, 06259g, 07047g



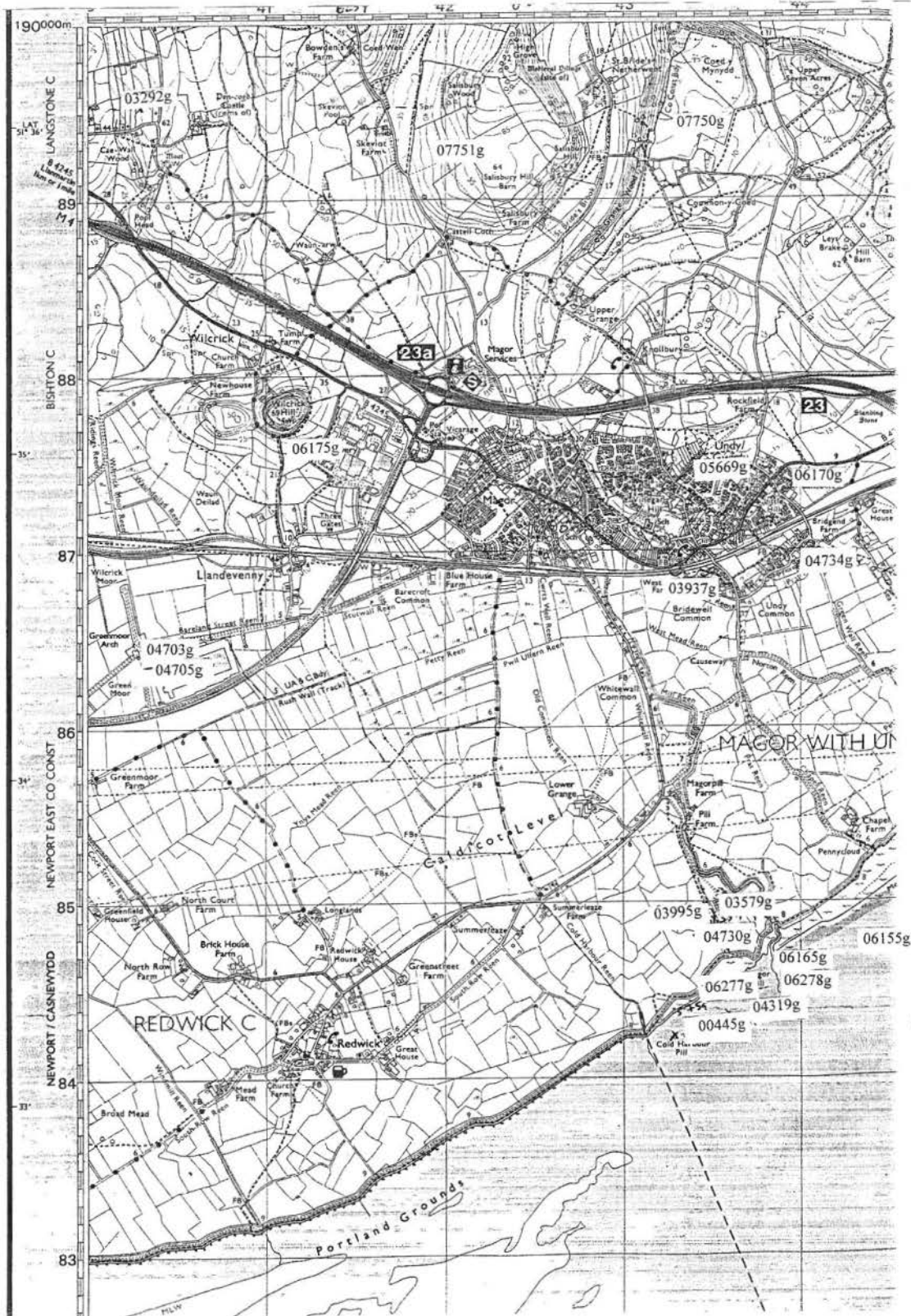
Area map 32: Llanwrn and Bishton, from Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976 (only sites identified to 6 grid figures or better have been plotted)

PRNs 00171g, 00239g, 00240g, 00426g, 00427g, 00428g, 00429g, 00514g, 00549g, 00552g, 00561g, 02141g, 02291g, 02458g, 03717g, 03717g, 03935g, 04889g, 05353g, 05814g, 06160g, 06258g, 06261g, 07729g, 07730g, 07731g, 07733g



Area map 33: Goldcliff, from Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976 (only sites identified to 6 grid figures or better have been plotted)

PRNs 00277g, 04305g, 05308g, 05662g, 06152g



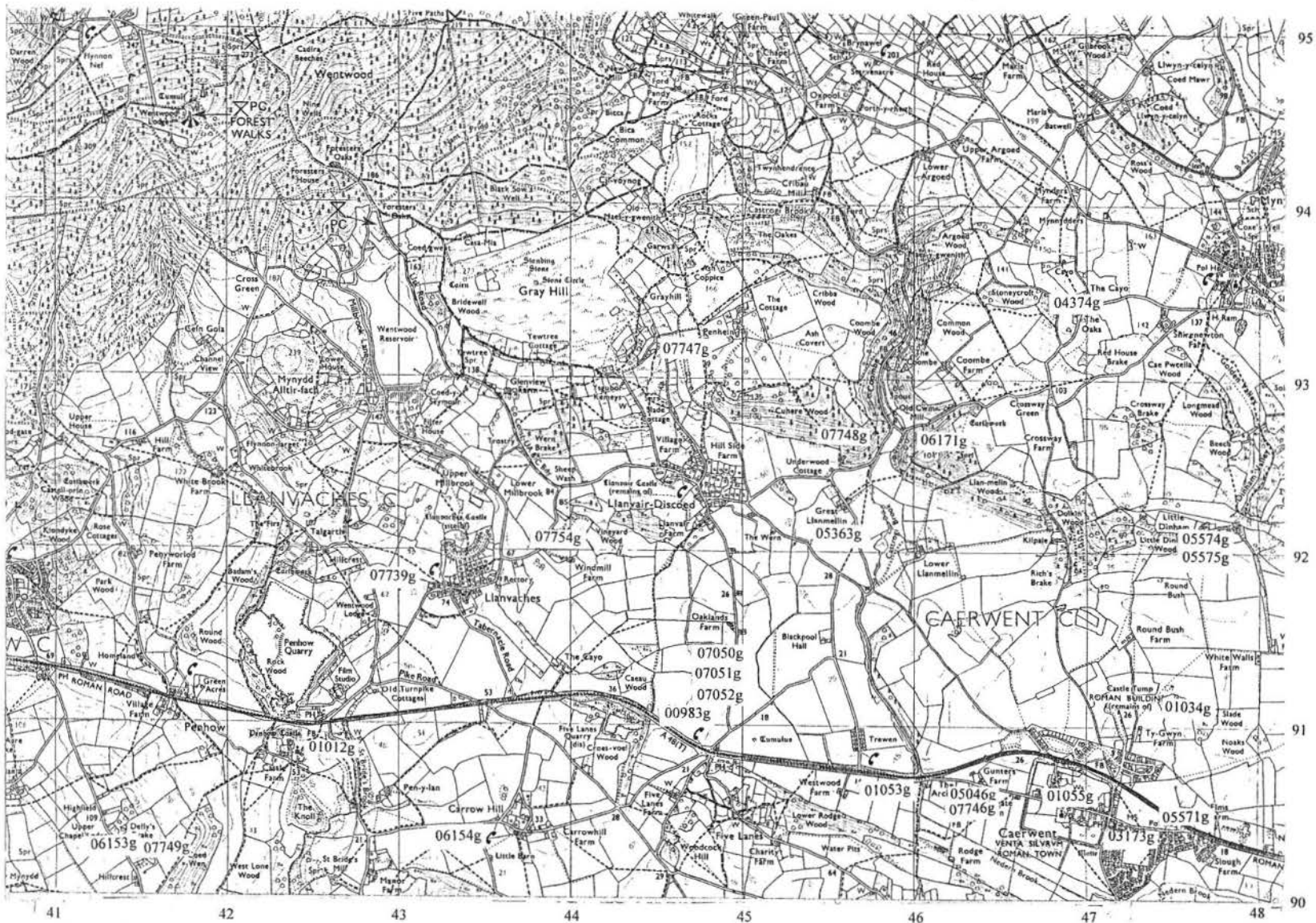
Area map 34: Wilrick and Redwick, from Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976 (only sites identified to 6 grid figures or better have been plotted)

PRNs 00445g, 03292g, 03579g, 03937g, 03995g, 04319g, 04703g, 04704g, 04705g, 04730g, 04734g, 05669g, 06152g, 06155g, 06165g, 06170g, 06175g, 06277g, 06278g, 07750g, 07751g



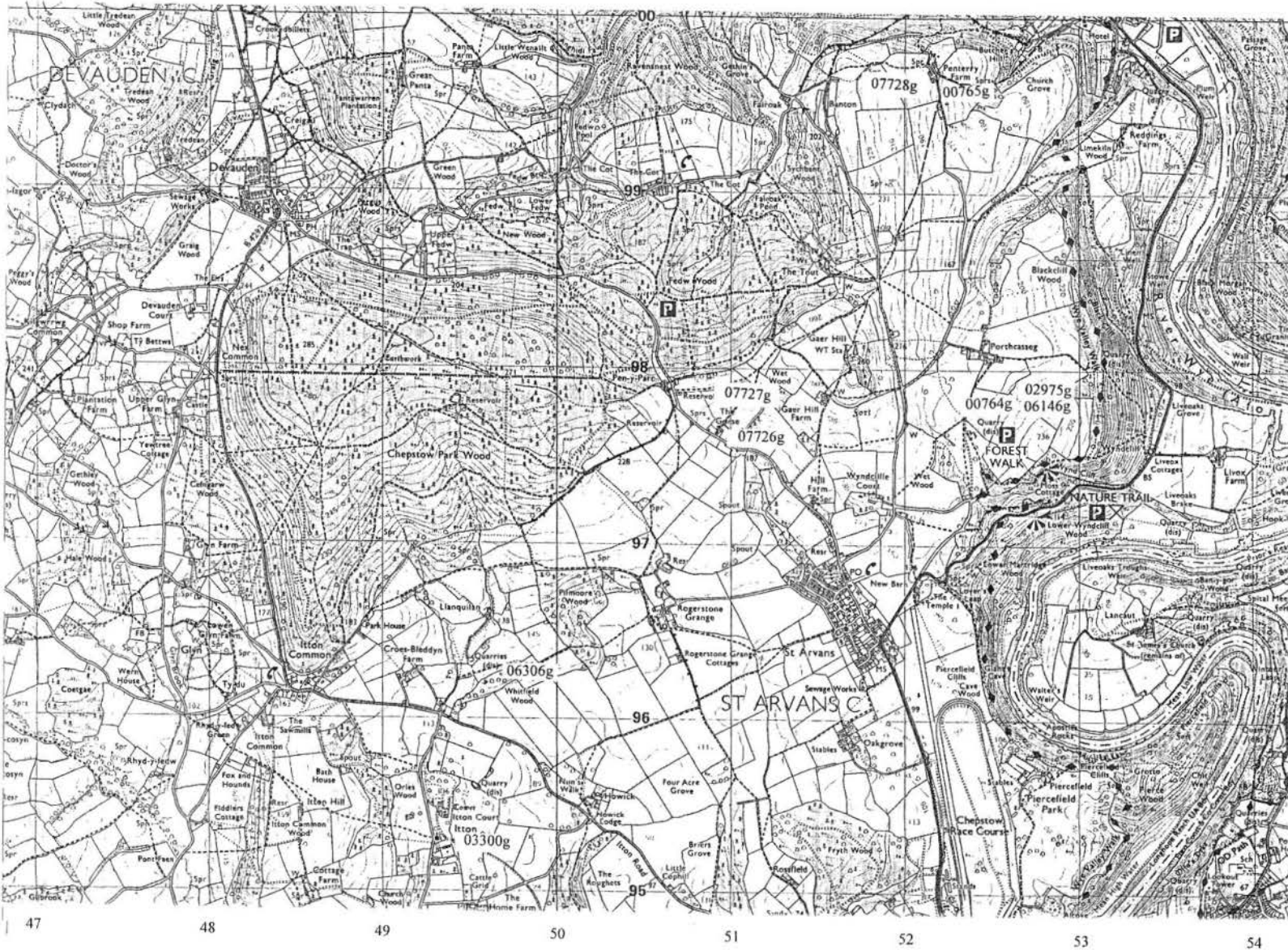
Area map 35: Caldicot and Portskewett, from Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976 (only sites identified to 6 grid figures or better have been plotted)

PRNs 00482g, 00484g, 00495g, 00498g, 00504g, 01148g, 01153g, 02169g, 02356g, 02357g, 02358g, 02359g, 02360g, 03629g, 03630g, 04025g, 04406g, 04407g, 04500g, 04506g, 05296g, 05313g, 05331g, 05404g, 05443g, 05445g, 05453g, 05909g, 05910g, 05911g, 06142g, 06143g, 06157g, 06158g, 06164g, 06167g, 06168g, 06169g, 06203g, 07745g, 07752g, 07753g



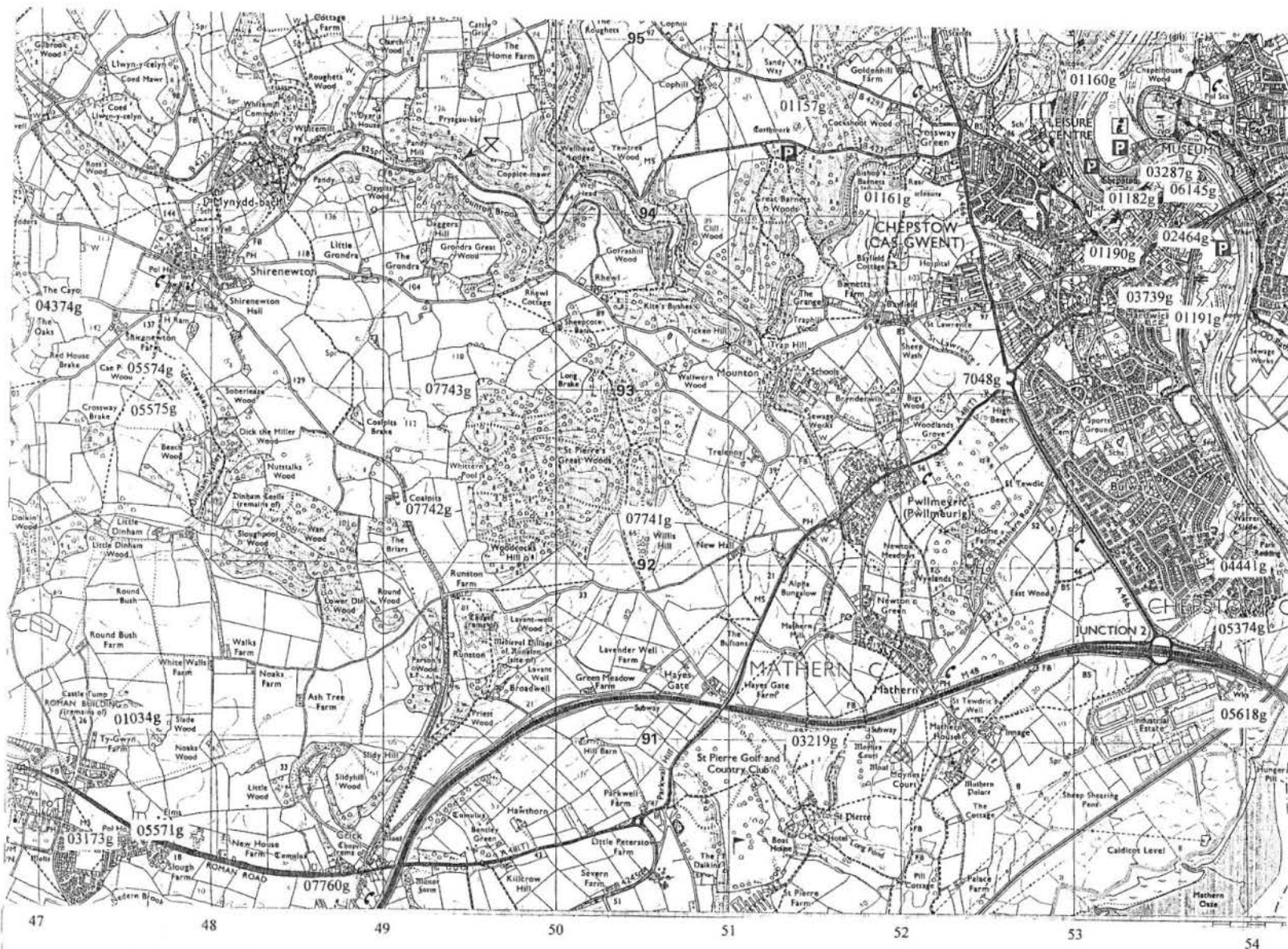
Area map 37: Caerwent and Llanvaches, from Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976 (only sites identified to 6 grid figures or better have been plotted)

PRNs 00983g, 01012g, 01034g, 01053g, 01055g, 03173g, 04374g, 05363g, 05571g, 05574g, 05575g, 06153g, 06154g, 06171g, 07050g, 07051g, 07739g, 07746g, 07747g, 07748g, 07749g, 07754g



Area map 38: St Arvans, from Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976 (only sites identified to 6 grid figures or better have been plotted)

PRNs 00764g, 00765g, 02975g, 03300g, 06146g, 06306g, 07726g, 07727g, 07728g



Area map 39: Chepstow, from Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976 (only sites identified to 6 grid figures or better have been plotted)

PRNs 01034g, 01157g, 01161g, 01182g, 01190g, 01191g, 02464g, 03173g, 03219g, 03287g, 03739g, 04374g, 04441g, 05374g, 05571g, 05574g, 05575g, 05618g, 06145g, 07048g, 07741g, 07742g, 07743g, 07760g

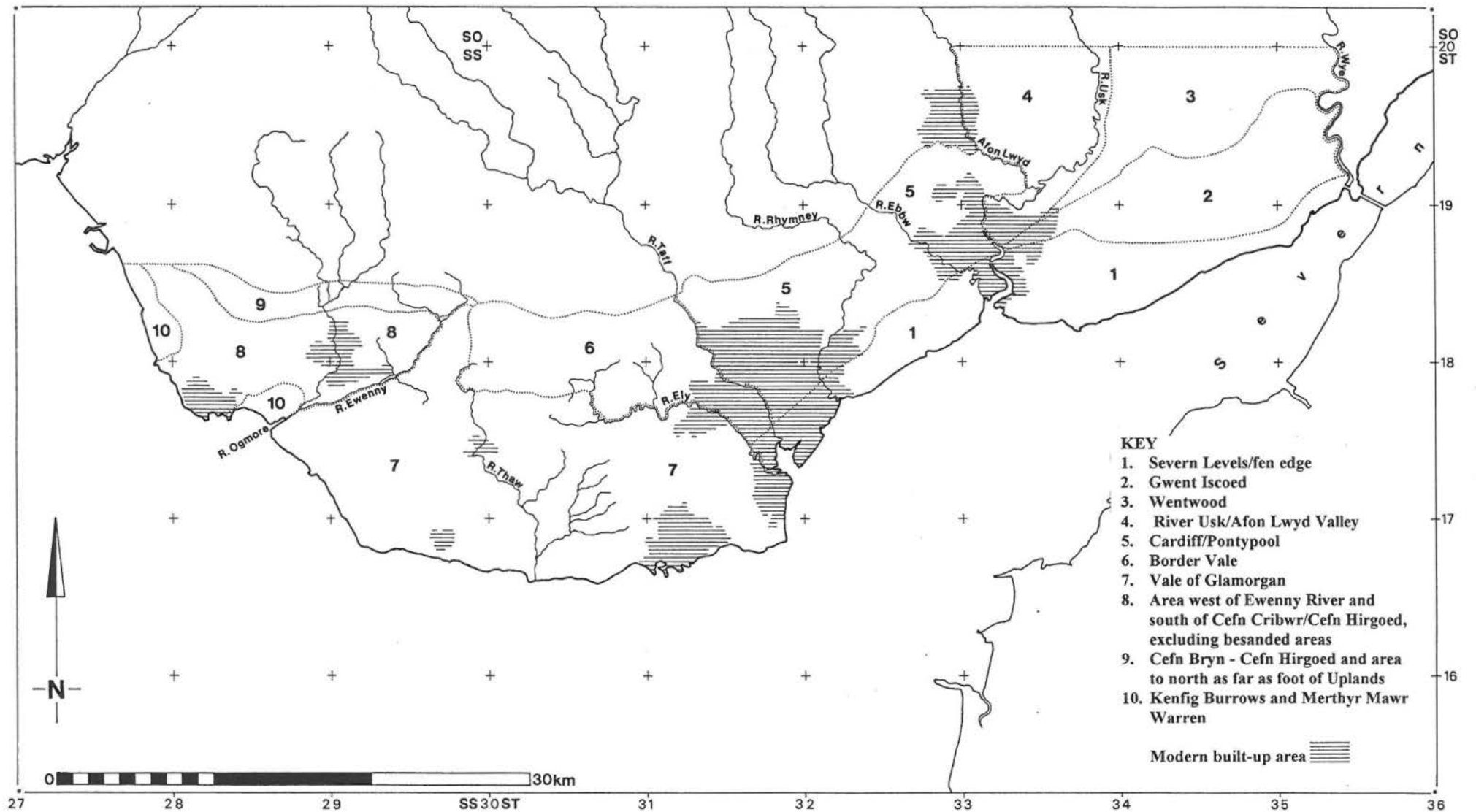


Figure 1: Survey area showing major rivers and character areas based on Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976

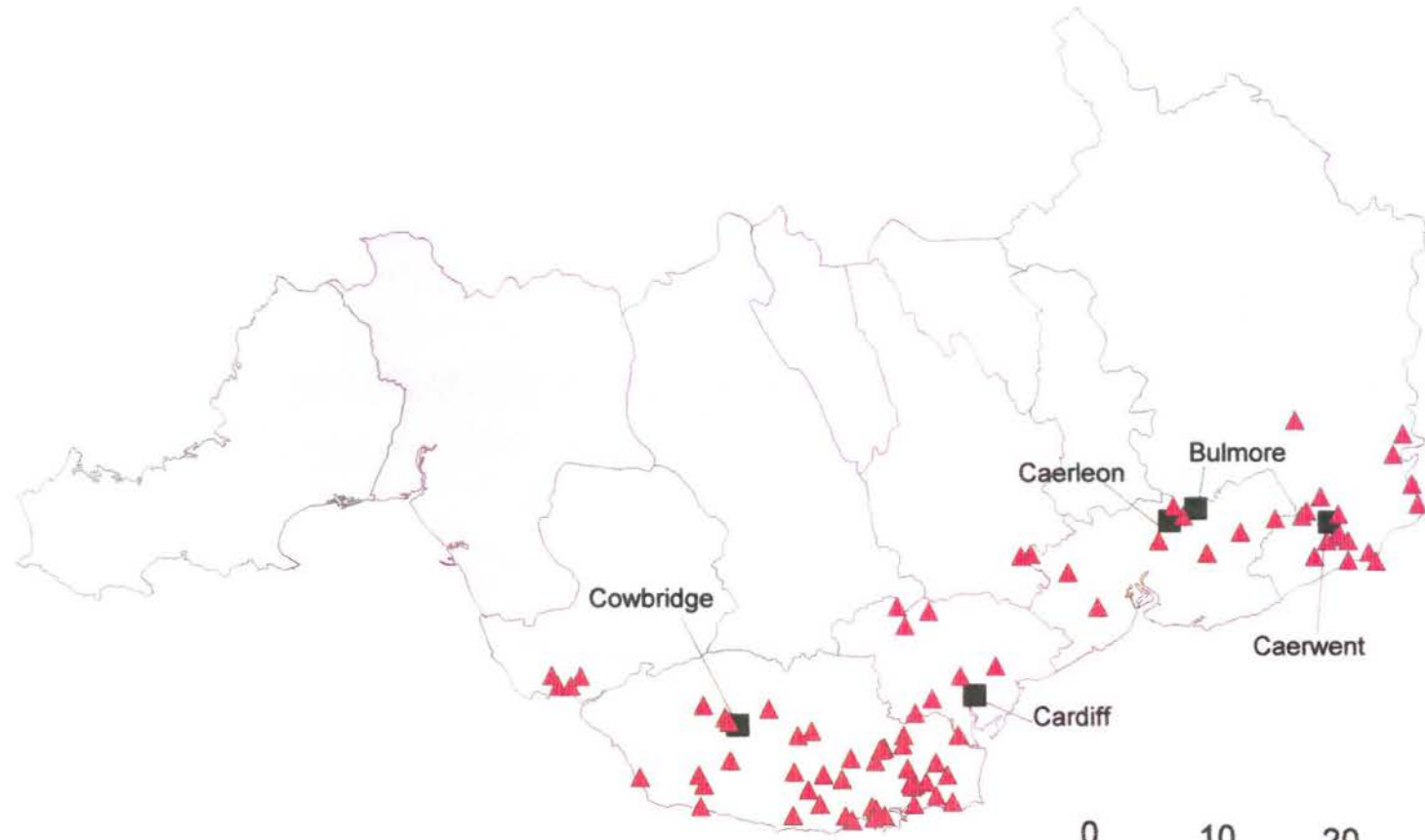
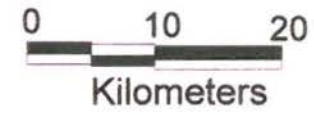


Fig 2: Settlement sites



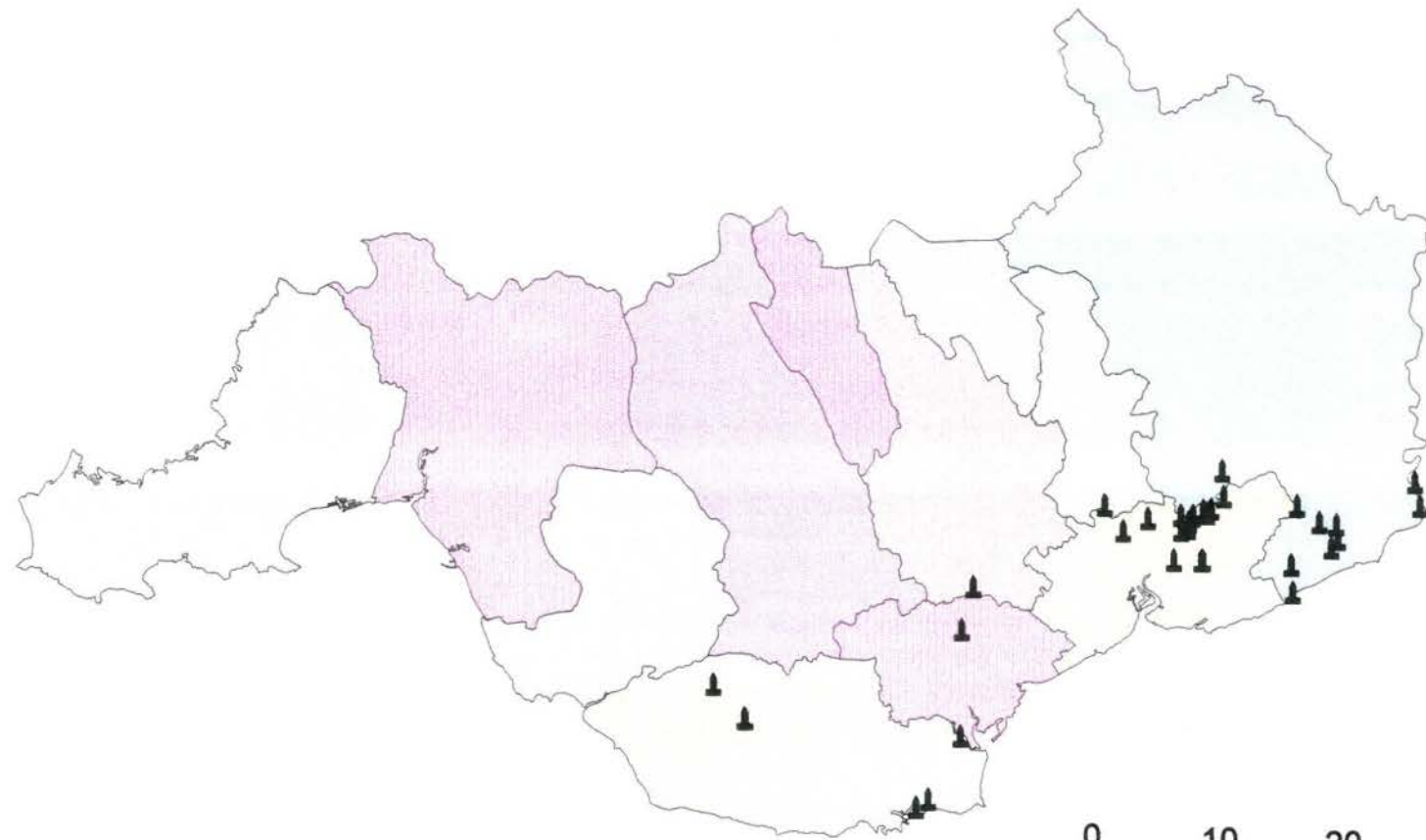
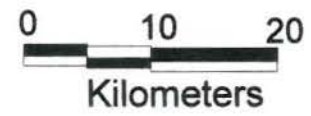


Fig 3: Funerary sites



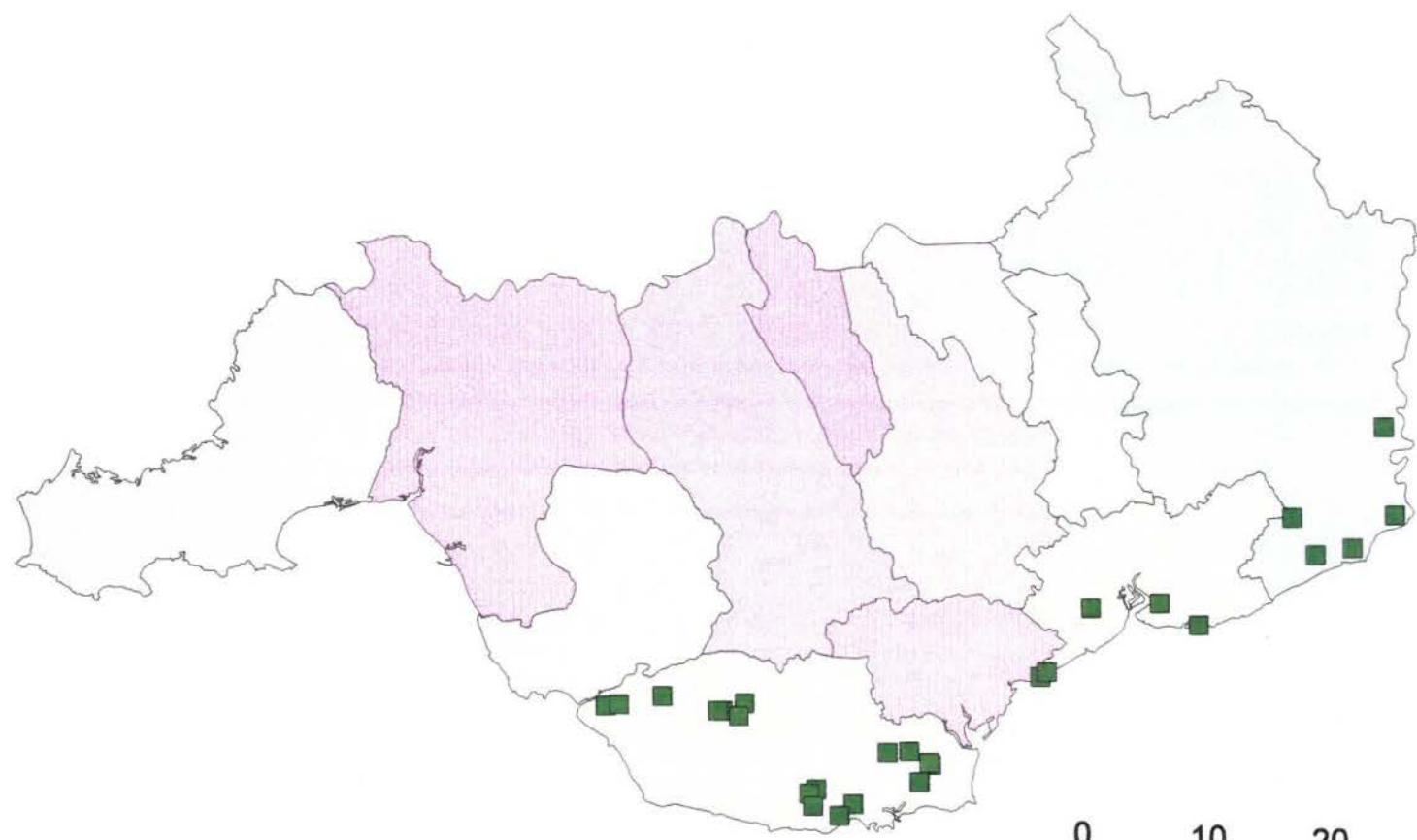
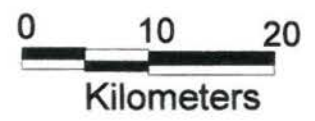


Fig 4: Agricultural sites



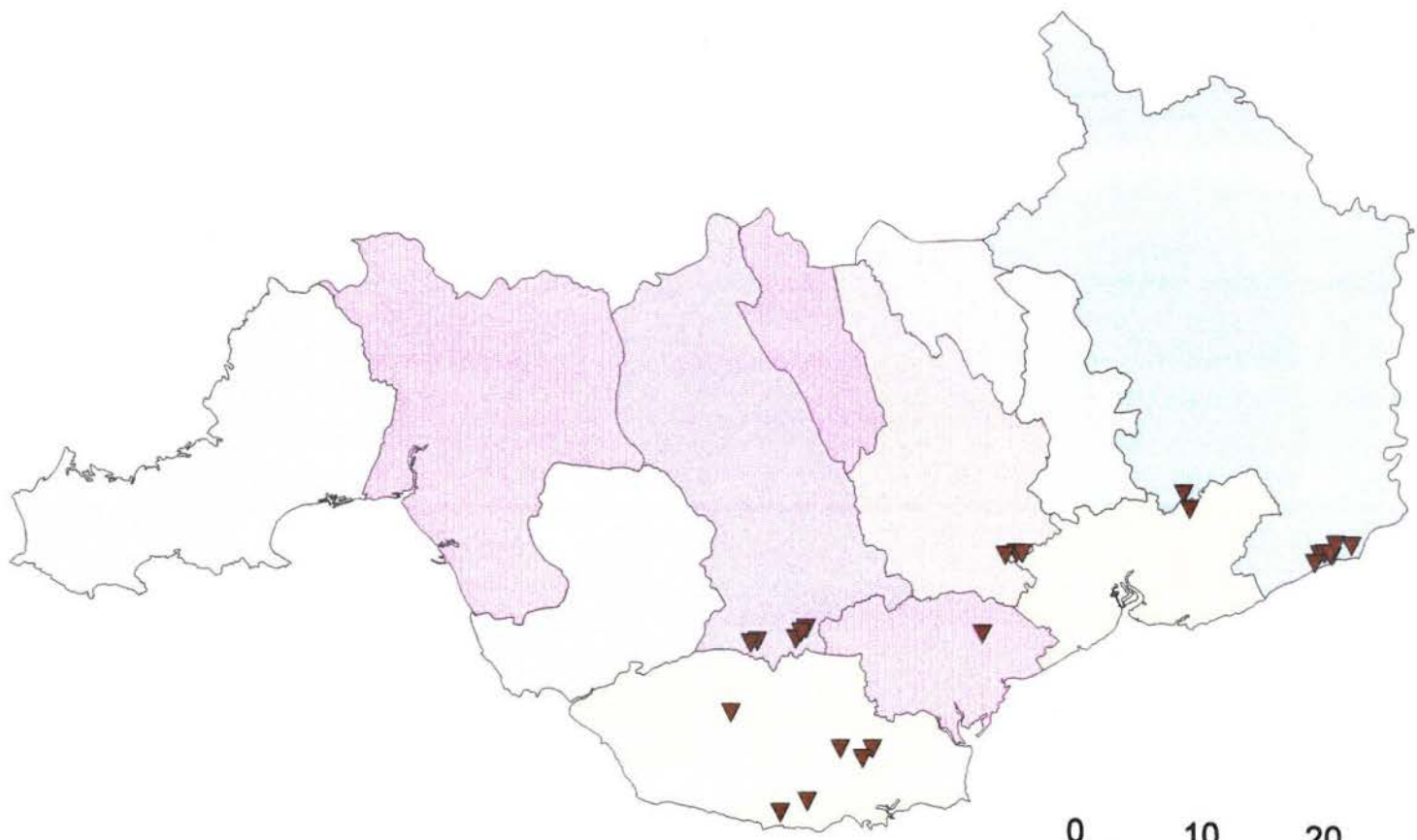


Fig 5: Industrial sites

0 10 20
Kilometers

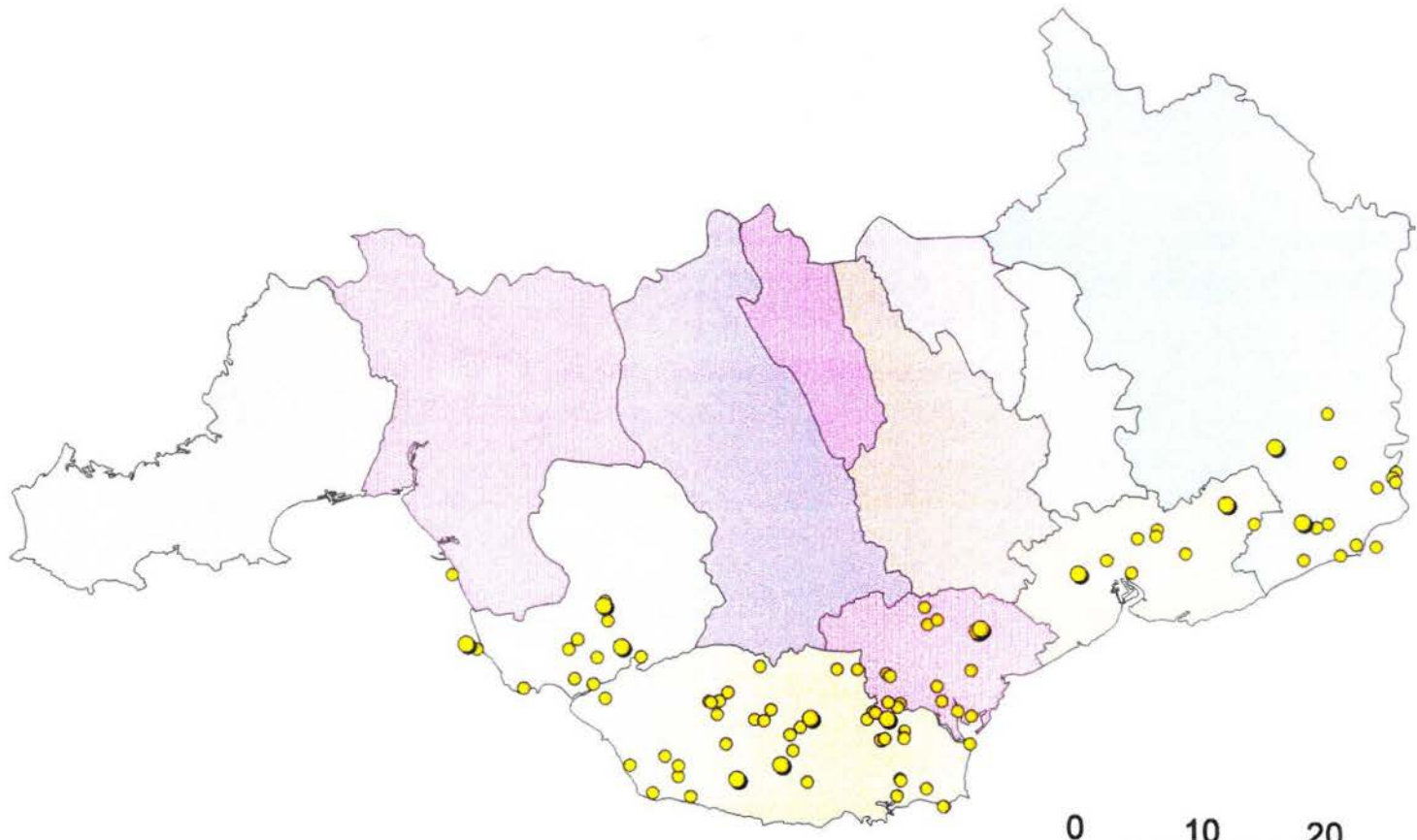
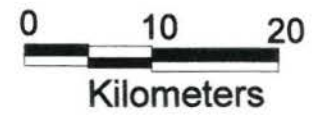


Fig 6: Coins and coin hoards



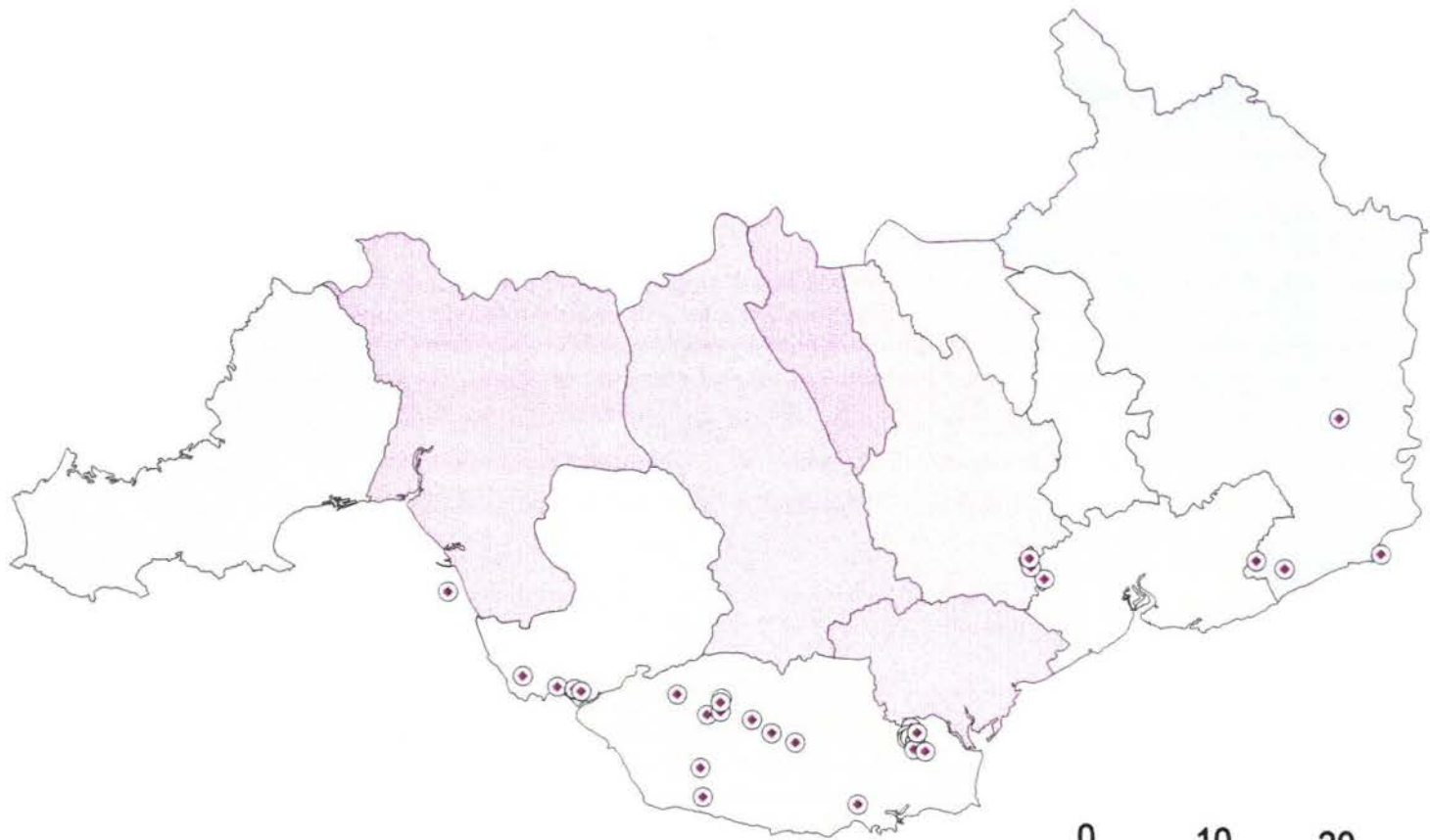


Fig 7: Jewellery

0 10 20
Kilometers

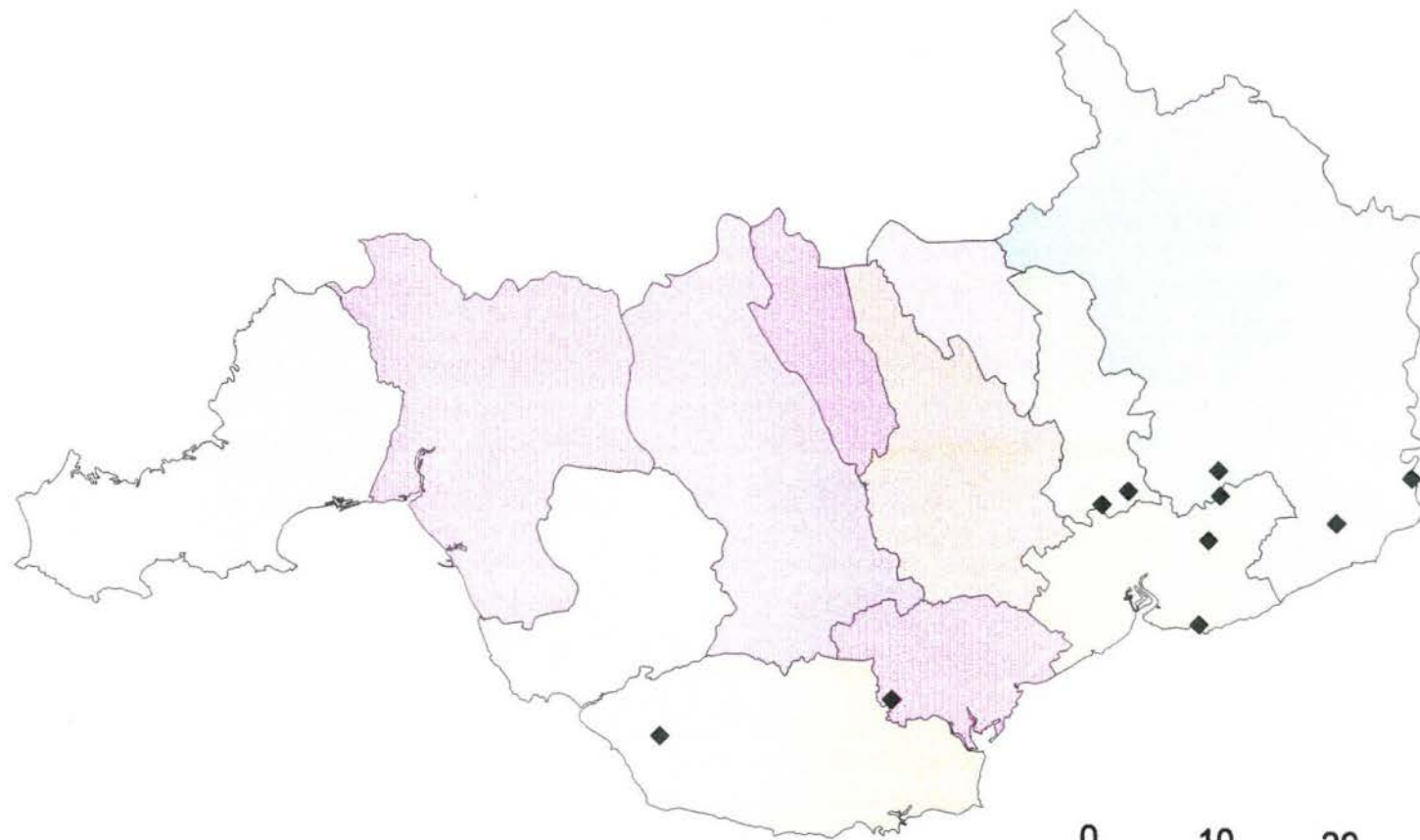


Fig 8: Inscribed stone and re-used building materials

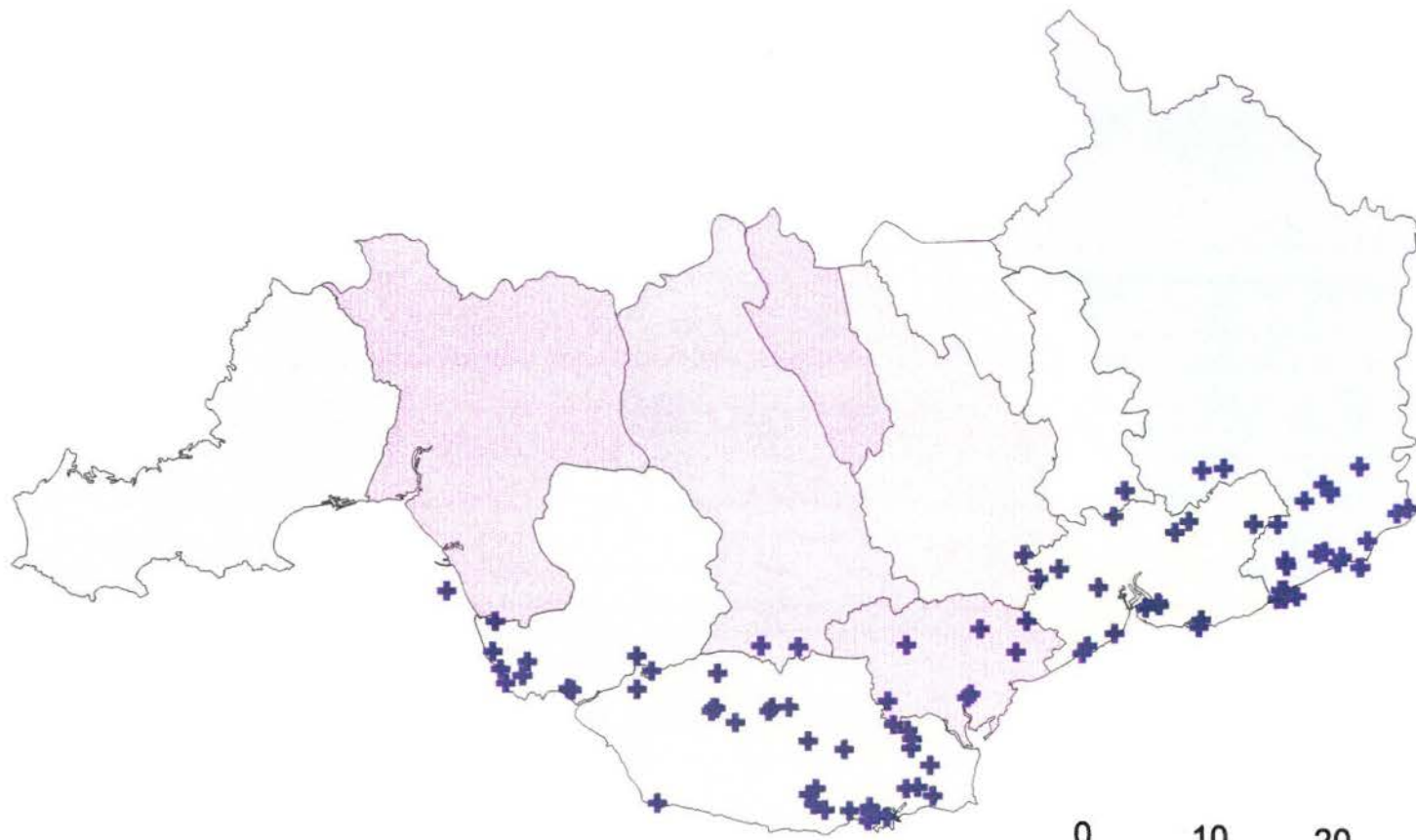


Fig 9: Other findspots

0 10 20
Kilometers

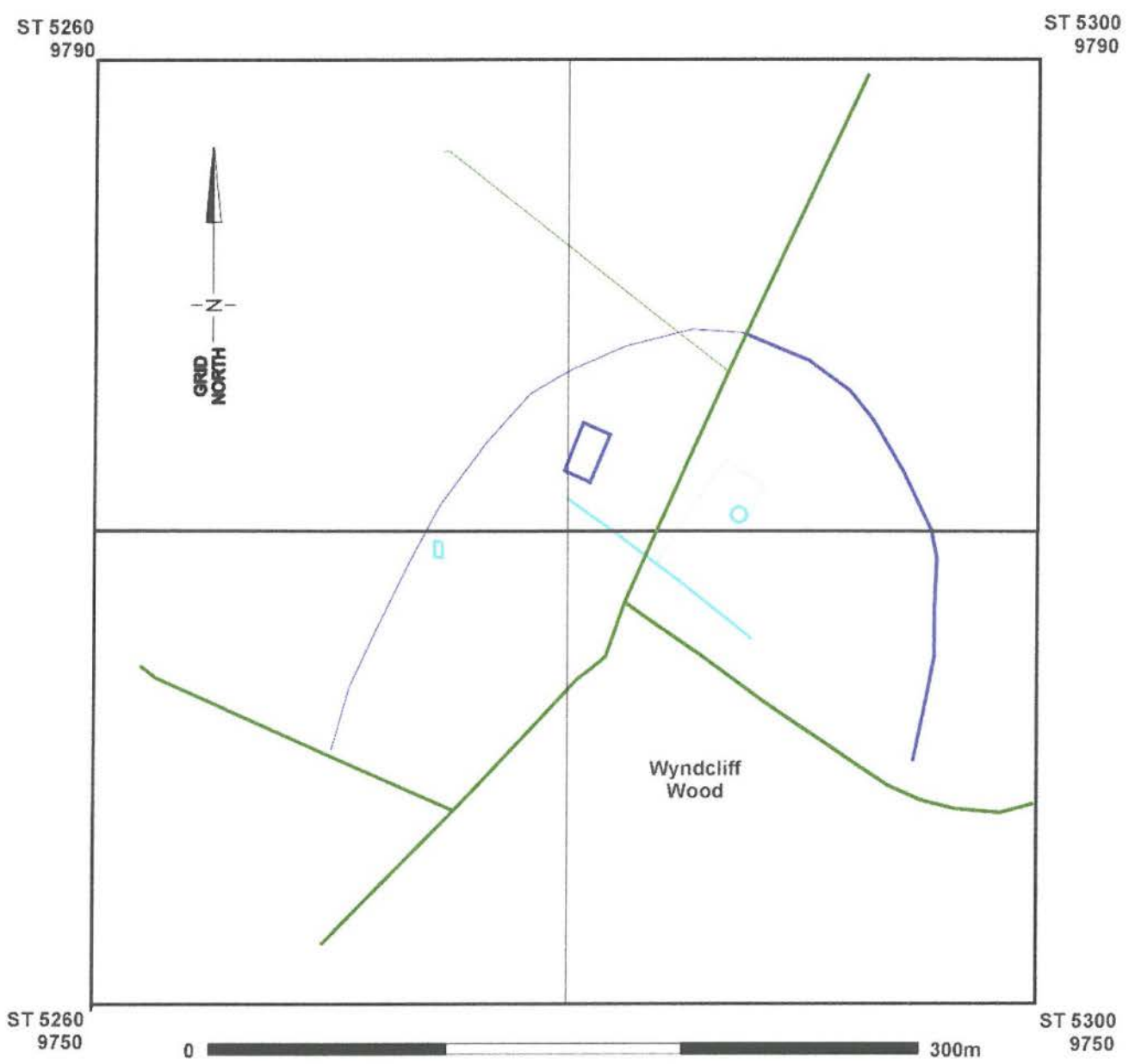


Figure 10: Air photograph plot of Wyndcliff enclosure and villa; modern detail taken from Ordnance Survey (copyright) reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976

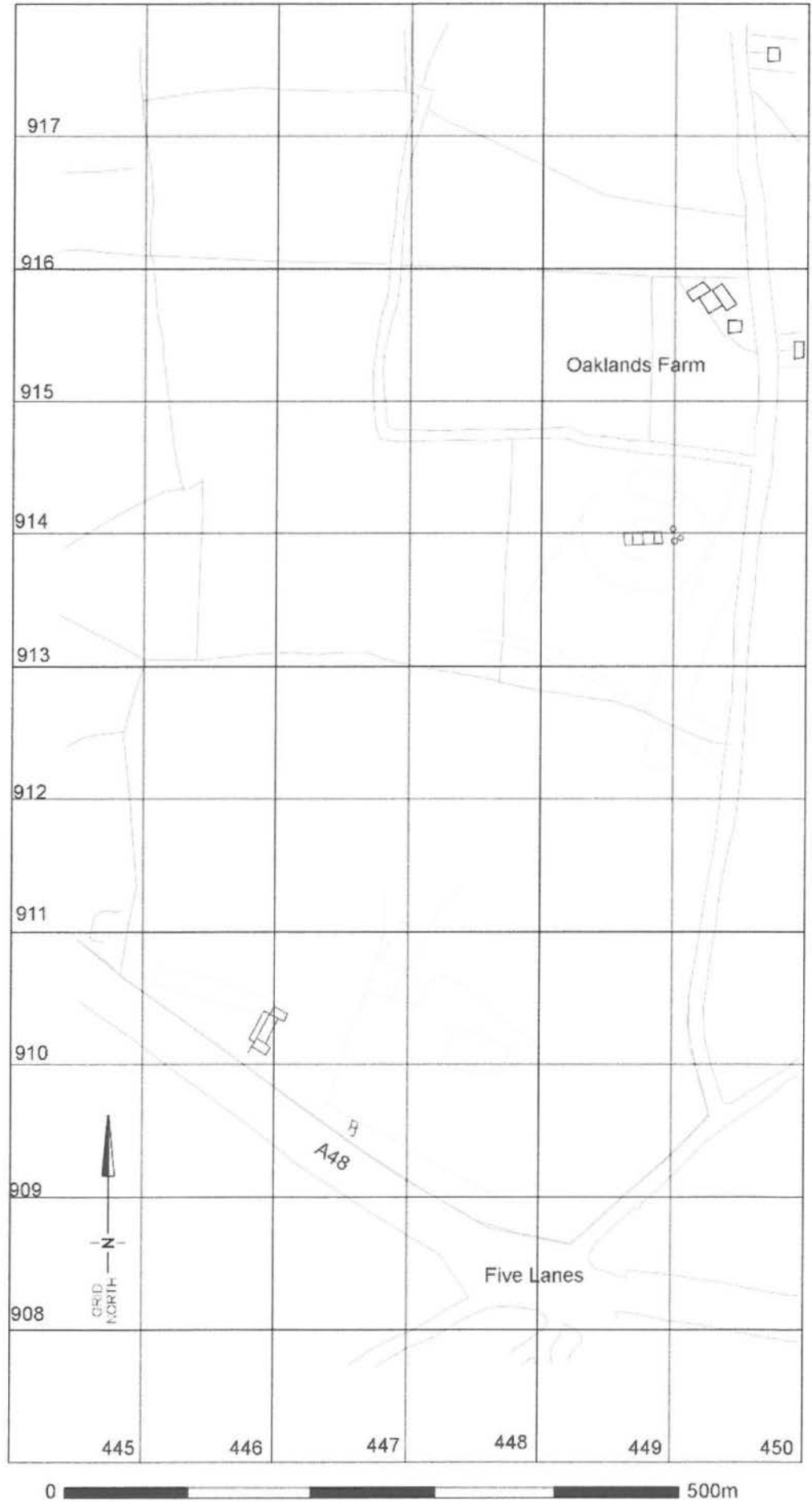


Figure 11: Air photograph plot of Five Lanes villa complex; modern detail taken from Ordnance Survey (copyright) reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976.

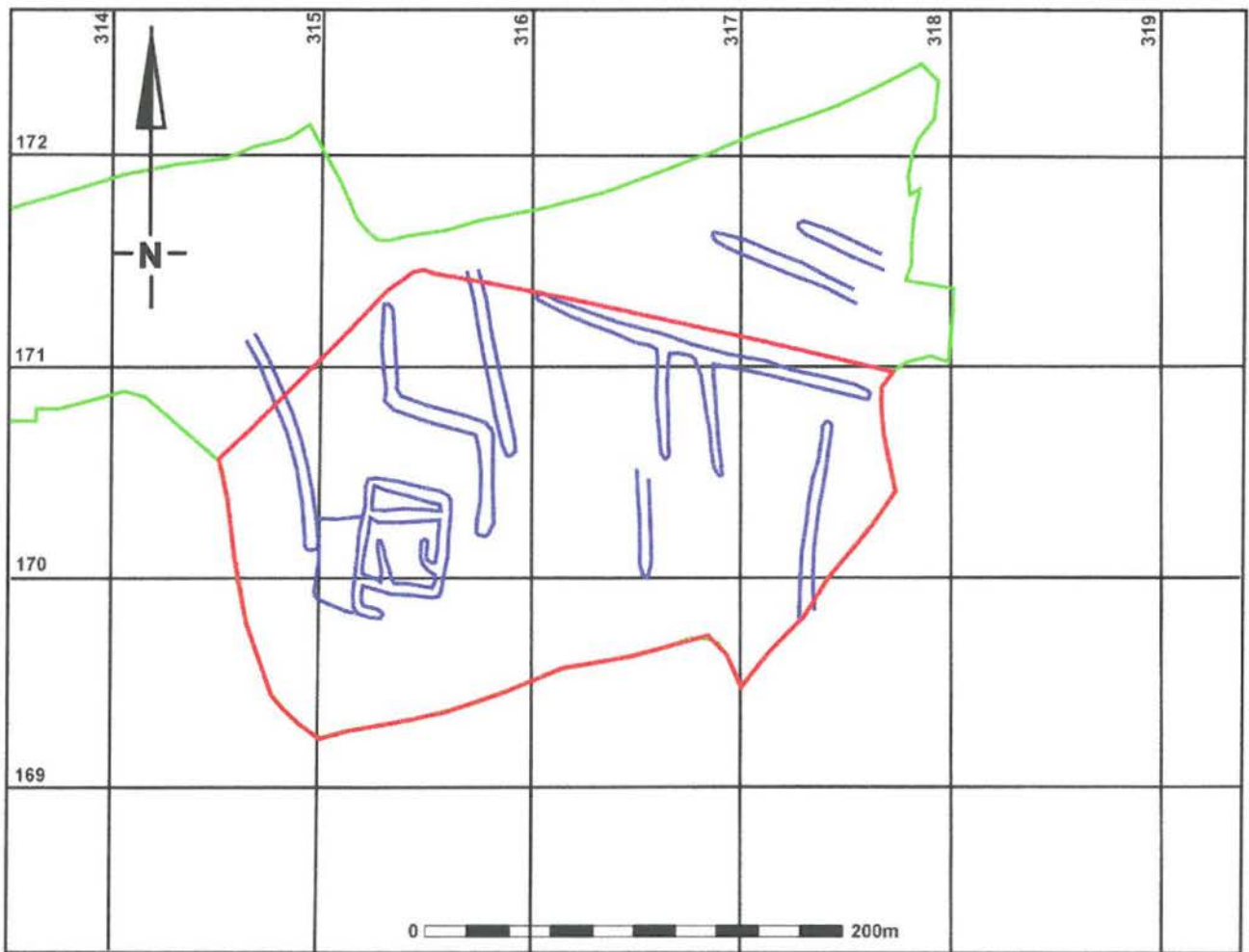


Figure 12: Air photograph plot of enclosure and earthworks on Dinas Powys Common; modern detail taken from Ordnance Survey copyright reproduced under licence no.AL 100005976. Scheduled area shown in red.



*Plate 2: The Roman road running through Cowbridge
(© GGAT)*



Plate 3: The Roman building at Cold Knap, possibly a mansio (© GGAT)



Plate 4: The Barlands Farm boat during excavation (© GGAT)



*Plate 5: The Roman town of Caerwent from the west
(© GGAT)*



Plate 6: Part of the civil settlement at Caerleon: the Cambria house site (© GGAT)



Plate 7: The Five Lanes villa complex: the Oaklands Farm site (© John Sorrell, reproduced with permission)



Plate 8: The Five Lanes villa complex: The Cherry Orchard site (© John Sorrell, reproduced with permission)



Plate 9: The villa at Llandough during excavation (© GGAT)



Plate 10: Pipe trench at Llandough with collars still in situ (© GGAT)



Plate 11: The settlement site at Caerwent Quarry, Caldicot, under excavation (© GGAT)



Plate 12: Bear Field, Cowbridge: ditch with water-management system (© GGAT)



Plate 13: Bear Field, Cowbridge; flue with evidence of firing at top (© GGAT)



*Plate 14: Dinas Powys Common; settlement and enclosures
(© GGAT)*



*Plate 15: Ysguborgoch: settlement and enclosures
(© GGAT)*



Plate 16: Part of the eastern Vale of Glamorgan, showing typical location of settlements. The cwms are marked by woodland; Castle Ditches, Llancarfan, lies on the tip of the promontory at the right and Moulton at the extreme left, at the top of the neighbouring cwm. No detailed fieldwalking has been done in this area to determine whether there are other sites. (© GGAT)



*Plate 17: Arthur John Car Park, Cowbridge: excavation of kiln
(© GGAT)*



Plate 18: Cambria House, Caerleon: metalworking area with what appears to be the base of an iron-smelting furnace (half-sectioned) in the foreground (© GGAT)



Plate 19: The Cowbridge lion, a funerary sculpture (© GGAT)



Plate 20: The Abbeyfield site, Caerleon: a cremation cemetery (© GGAT)



Plate 21: The temple at Caerwent (© GGAT)



Plate 22: Monkash enclosure and villa looking east; the bank runs diagonally in the foreground (© GGAT)



Plate 23: Llanbethery Iron Age and Roman-British settlement, northwestern field; the bank is just visible in front of the kink in the hedge at the left-hand side (© GGAT)



Plate 24: Lower Machen, area of geophysical survey on the edge of the floodplain of the River Rhymney (© GGAT)



Plate 25: Wyndcliff from the air, showing the building (bottom left) and enclosure ditch (© John Sorrell, reproduced with permission)