

South Wales RIGS Group Site Record RIGS Description

SECTION A

General	South Wales
Site Name:	File Number:
St Mary Hill, Pencoed	Site_VOG_579
RIGS Number: 661	Surveyed by:
	Elaine Burt
Grid Reference:	Date of Visit:
SS 9627 7915	27 th October 2010
RIGS Category:	Date Registered:
Scientific, educational	
Earth Science Category:	Owner: Unknown
Stratigraphy, Sedimentology	Planning Authority: Vale of Glamorgan
	Council
Site Nature:	Documentation prepared by:
Hilltop crags	Elaine Burt
Unitary Authority:	Documentation last revised:
Vale of Glamorgan Council;	1 st February 2011
OS 1:50,000 Sheet: 170	Photographic Record:
	Attached
OS 1:25,000 Explorer Sheet: 151	
BGS 1:50,000 Sheet: E261/2	

RIGS Statement of Interest:

This site contains a large number of crags belonging to the arenaceous part of the Penarth Group Marginal Facies. They display a number of sedimentological features of this unit.

The site would be good for educational purposes as it has good public access via footpaths and is a safe environment to study in.

Geological setting/context:

The hilltop at St Mary Hill displays a number of crags of Triassic age belonging to the marginal facies of the Penarth Group.

In this area, from St Mary Hill to Pyle, the marginal facies is dominated by a thick sequence of sandstones, which are largely equivalent to the Westbury Formation of other areas. This marginal facies is unique to South Wales.

The crags at St Mary Hill comprise mainly well-sorted, quartz-rich, pale yellow-brown medium-grained, massive sandstones (arenites). Bed thicknesses range from medium to thick. Parallel lamination and cross bedding is visible in some units. Locally, the sandstones are coarse-grained or conglomeratic, containing well rounded quartz pebbles in erosive basal lags. Thin partings of shaly mudstone are present in some unit tops, and normal grading can be identified in some beds, although the sequence shows a general coarsening upwards.

The general dip of the units is approximately 20° North.

The arenaceous sandstones of the marginal facies are interpreted as shallow marine and shoreface sediments, possibly originally derived from the Carboniferous Coal Measures to the North and subsequently re-worked (Francis, 1959; Wilson et. al. 1990).

At St Mary Hill, the coarse sediments are thought to be indicative of a progadational sequence (Wilson, et. al. 1990).

References:

FRANCIS, E H. 1959. The Rhaetic of Bridgend. Proceedings of the Geologists Association, Vol. 70, 158-170.

WILSON, D, DAVIES, JR, FLETCHERR, CJN. and SMITH, M. 1990. Geology of the South Wales Coalfield, Part VI, the country around Bridgend. Memoir of the British Geological Survey, Sheet 261 and 262 (England and Wales).

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Please score Accessibility and Safety Red Amber or Green

Accessibility:

Χ

Comment: Easy access on foot from well maintained public footpaths. Roadside parking nearby.

Safety:

X

Comment: Low crags in field setting. No known hazards.

Conservation status:

There are no known conservation designations of this RIGS

OWNERSHIP/PLANNING CONTROL:

Owner/tenant: Unknown (local farm?)

Planning Authority: Vale of Glamorgan

Planning status/constraints/opportunities:

There are no known planning constraints or opportunities

CONDITION, USE & MANAGEMENT:

Present use: The area is maintained as pasture land

Site condition: The site is in good condition and not overgrown

Potential threats: No threats foreseen

Site Management: No management needed at present.

SITE DEVELOPMENT:

Potential use (general):

Potential use (educational): The site is a good site for teaching purposes or for groups to visit because of its easy access from well maintained public footpaths and also the safe teaching and learning environment. This is an unusual inland exposure of the Penarth Group.

Photographic Record







