

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
of land at
**COLEG GWENT,
RHADYR,
LLANBADOC, MONMOUTHSHIRE.**
for
Coleg Gwent & Monmouthshire County Council



Report No. 2160/2009



Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

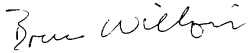

St. Nicholas Church, St. Nicholas Street, Bristol, BS1 1UE. Tel: (0117) 903 9010 Fax: (0117) 903 9011



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Centred on
N.G.R. SO 3630 0218 & SO 3670 0190

Client: Coleg Gwent & Monmouthshire County Council

<i>Author:</i>	Tim Longman
<i>Approved by:</i>	Bruce Williams
<i>Signature:</i>	
<i>Date Issued:</i>	5th August 2009 

CONTENTS

Summary

List of Illustrations

1.	Introduction.....	1
2.	Methodology.....	3
3.	Historical Background.....	4
4.	Archaeological Evidence	7
5.	Cartographic Evidence.....	8
6.	Aerial Photographic Evidence.....	9
7.	Conclusions.....	10
8.	Bibliography & Sources Consulted.....	12
9.	Acknowledgements.....	14

Appendix 1: Policy Statement

Illustrations and Plates

Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	Km	Kilometre
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	m	Metre
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	NGR	National Grid Reference
BC	Before Christ	NMR	National Monuments Record
c.	Circa	OS	Ordnance Survey
HER	Historic Environment Record		

Adopted Chronology

Prehistoric Before AD43	Palaeolithic 1,000,000 – 10,000 BC Mesolithic c. 10,000 – 3500 BC Neolithic c. 3500 – 2000 BC Bronze Age c. 2000 – 600 BC Iron Age c. 600 BC – AD43
Roman	AD43-410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD410-1066
Medieval	AD1066-1540
Post-medieval	AD1540-present

NOTE

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August, 2009.

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SUMMARY

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services was commissioned by Coleg Gwent and by Monmouthshire County Council to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Coleg Gwent – Usk Campus, Rhadyr, Llanbadoc, Monmouthshire (centred on NGR SO 3630 0218 and SO 3670 0190).

The study area, which comprises two parcels of land (Sites A and B), one on the main campus and the other at a nearby equestrian centre, lies in an area of known archaeological potential. Site A was occupied by buildings known as ‘The Rhadyr’ or ‘Rhadyr Farm’ from at least the early 16th century and prior to that, during the 13th and 14th centuries, by the ‘Hospital of the Friars of Eberthin’ or ‘Aberberthin’. It is known that it subsequently became a monastic grange (farm). The farmhouse was demolished in 1934. Site B has no previous known history of occupation, but it is located close to several sites where prehistoric flint scatters have been found. The Roman town/fort of ‘Burrium’ lies only approximately 1.6km to the south east, so evidence for Romano-British activity on either site cannot be discounted.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (original 1:10,000 scale plan enlarged)
- Fig. 2 Coleg Gwent – Usk Campus site plan (Site A), including site of New County Hall
- Fig. 3 Usk Campus (Site B) – showing sites of new college buildings at the Equestrian Centre
- Fig. 4 Usk Campus site plan, showing main buildings with approximate construction dates
- Fig. 5 Extract from Ordnance Survey 2-inch scale map of 1813
- Fig. 6 Extract from *'Map of premises belonging to His Grace The Duke of Beaufort IN THE PARISH OF LAMBADDOCK'*, of 1820
- Fig. 7 Extract from tithe map titled *'Plan of THE PARISH OF LLANBADOCK in the County of Monmouth'*, of 1846
- Fig. 8 Extract from O. S. 1st Edition map (1:2500), published 1882
- Fig. 9 Extract from O. S. map (1:2500) published 1921
- Fig. 10 Plan showing the locations of HER entries

Plates

- Cover Front elevation of F-Block (looking east) - the Headquarters (Admin.) building for Coleg Gwent – Usk Campus
- Plate 1 Oblique aerial photograph (looking north-east) of Coleg Gwent - Usk Campus in the late 1970s
- Plate 2 Rear/side elevations of F-Block (looking west)
- Plate 3 Front elevation of E-Block (looking north-east)
- Plate 4 View south-east along access road - left foreground is E-Block and beyond is the south-west corner of B-Block. Right foreground is part of GL-Block, the rear elevation of H-Block, the north-east end of I-Block and J-Block
- Plate 5 Rear elevation of I-Block (looking west)
- Plate 6 Front elevation of C-Block (looking north-east)
- Plate 7 Front/side elevations of B-Block (looking east)
- Plate 8 View south--east along access road - left foreground is B-Block and beyond is A-Block. Right foreground is north-east corner of J-Block
- Plate 9 Front elevation of J-Block (looking south-east)
- Plate 10 Site A - the proposed location for New Sports Hall (Google Earth)
- Plate 11 Site B - the proposed location for New Equestrian Centre buildings (Google Earth)
- Plate 12 Site B - proposed location for Phase 1 *'LRC, Café, Teaching and Admin'* block, currently occupied by two redundant brick buildings (looking east)
- Plate 13 Site B - proposed location for Phase 2 *'Teaching and Admin'* block (looking south-east)
- Plate 14 Site B - proposed location for Phase 3 *'Teaching and Admin'* block (looking south)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services was commissioned by Coleg Gwent and by Monmouthshire County Council to undertake a desk-based assessment of two sites on the Coleg Gwent – Usk Campus at Rhadyr, Llanbadoc, near Usk (centred on NGR SO 3630 0218 and SO 3670 0190; **Fig.1**). A planning application is to be submitted for the construction of new council offices (County Hall) with associated parking and landscaping on Site A (**Fig. 2 & Cover, Plates 1-10**), plus a new college development at the Equestrian Centre, with associated car parking and landscaping on Site B (**Fig. 3 & Plates 11-14**). At present the administrative headquarters (County Hall) of Monmouthshire County Council is located in Croesyceiliog, Cwmbran. The results of the assessment are produced in this report.
- 1.2 The study area, situated in the hamlet of Rhadyr, is located approximately 1.6km (1 mile) north west of Usk town centre and about 2.25km (1.4 miles) north west of the village of Llanbadoc, on the west bank of the River Usk. Site A stands at a height of approximately 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), while Site B is located at a height of approximately 28m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Site A lies east of the A472 on the main college site, while Site B is about 250m further north west on land west of the A472. The proposed site of the new county hall (Site A) is currently occupied by several college buildings and is bounded to the south west by landscaping and car parks, beyond which is the main Usk – Pontypool road (A472), north west by F-Block (Headquarters building), beyond which is the Berthin Brook, north east by a visitors car park and a sports field, and south by J-Block. The sites of the proposed new college buildings at the Equestrian Centre (Site B) are presently occupied by two disused brick buildings and areas of grass to the east of the existing buildings. The site is bounded north east by the main Usk – Pontypool road (A472), and south and south east by paddocks and the Berthin Brook.
- 1.3 The underlying geology is dominated by Silurian deposits, known as the Usk Inlier, composed of shale and limestone of the Wenlock Series.
- 1.4 Welsh Office Circular 60/96 – ‘Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology’ states, amongst other things that (Para. 8) “*Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation and archaeology ...*”, while Planning Policy Wales (2002, section 6.5) indicates that archaeology forms a material consideration in the planning process and states that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of nationally important archaeological features and sites, whether scheduled or not.
- 1.5 The Curatorial Division of Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) has stated, on behalf of Monmouthshire County Council (the Local Planning Authority), that *‘there could be a significant archaeological resource in the application area but that insufficient information is currently available for this determination to be made’*. They have therefore recommended, following the advice given in Welsh Office Circular 60/96, that an archaeological assessment of the proposed development area should be produced prior to the determination of any planning application, in order that the planning authority is fully informed about the effect of the development on the archaeological resource. There is therefore a requirement for the developers to provide sufficient information on the impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made. This desk-based assessment represents the first stage in this process.
- 1.6 The study involved a visit to the Gwent Record Office (GRO) in Cwmbran on Thursday 16 July, followed by visits to the site and to Usk Library on Tuesday 21 July, and a visit to the Central Register for Aerial Photographs for Wales in Cardiff on Thursday 23 July, all by Timothy Longman of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Primary and secondary documentary sources, including photographic, cartographic and other published material were examined in Cwmbran, Usk and Cardiff. Cadw (Welsh Historic Monuments) in Cardiff were

also contacted regarding any Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the vicinity of the study area.

- 1.7 There are relatively few entries in either the Historic Environment Record (HER) or the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMRW) in the vicinity of the study area and only one within the study area itself. The site is not in a Conservation Area and there are no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 1.8 Copies of the report will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record (HER) curated by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT Curatorial Division) in Swansea and the National Monuments Record of Wales – Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (NMRW - RCAHMW) in Aberystwyth. The project will be entered in the Historic Environment Record (HER) database.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The aim of this desk-based assessment is to inform the planning process in order that a reasoned decision can be taken regarding any archaeological resource.
- 2.2 The principal objectives of the assessment are:
- to locate any archaeological features affected by the proposed development, assessing the potential for survival, likely condition, and significance of any archaeological features, deposits or structures within the study area.
 - to advise on the potential impact of development upon the archaeological resource.
- 2.3 The following key sources have been consulted
- Documentary sources relevant to the study area including maps and surveys, leases etc.
 - Topographical photographs, prints and drawings
 - Historic Environment Record (HER), curated by GGAT Curatorial
 - Other published sources as a general background
- 2.4 Selected material from the collections of Gwent Record Office (GRO) and Usk Library were consulted. Historical and archaeological information, relevant to the study area, in the Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMRW) was also examined. Aerial photographs in the collection of the Central Register for Aerial Photographs for Wales were also examined.
- 2.5 All information considered appropriate to the study was collated, summarised and presented in the following report. All photocopies, Mss copies and notes, including photographs are preserved in the project archive to be retained at BaRAS's premises at St Nicholas's Church, St Nicholas Street, Bristol BS1 1UE.
- 2.6 It is important to note that caution should be exercised when considering information gained from maps, particularly from early examples (Hindle 1998). Consideration should always be given to the 'white spaces on the map' in addition to information possibly added later. Note that the geodetic accuracy of the maps examined is quite poor in some cases.
- 2.7 A visit to the study area was made by Tim Longman of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) on Tuesday 21 July 2009. Photographs and rough notes were taken during the visit.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Historically, the study area lies in the hundred of Usk in the county of Monmouthshire. The standard work on the county in the historical period is Sir Joseph Bradney's *History of Monmouthshire* (volumes originally published between 1904-33).

Prehistoric and Roman

- 3.2 There is evidence for both prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the study area. Evidence of Mesolithic activity includes flint scatters found in the fields alongside the River Usk (HER 3671; PRN 05631g-34g) and a possible camp at Trostrey (Mein 1999). A Neolithic polished axe was found at Upper Prescoed Farm (NGR ST 349 994) and several standing stones, probably dating from this period, are located in Llanbadoc parish. Numerous Bronze Age artefacts have been found in the parish (Grimes 1951) and there is a possible stone circle at Trostrey (Mein 1999). Iron Age activity in the vicinity is focussed on the fort at Camp Wood (NGR SO 378 032), to the north of Usk. Roman activity in and around Usk has been well documented (Manning 1981, 1989, 2001), focussed on the fort and town of 'Burrium', modern Usk.

Medieval

- 3.3 Usk Castle was built c1070 by the De Clare family.
- 3.4 Richard de Clare (known as 'Strongbow'), earl of Hertford and Gloucester, founded St Mary's Priory in Usk c1135 and, c1154-70 commissioned the layout and building of the new town of Usk.
- 3.5 From 1291 to 1386 a hospital, known as the 'Hospital of the Friars of Eberthin' (HER 3671; PRN 02043g), belonging to the religious house of Santyngfeld, near Calais (France), is documented at Aberberthin or Aberthin (*trans.* 'mouth of the Berthin'; Courtney 1994). The hospital later became a monastic grange (later known as 'The Rhadyr').
- 3.6 In the 'inquisitio post mortem' of Gilbert de Clare, 7th earl of Hertford and Gloucester (d.1295) 'Lampadoc', 'Althebile' and 'Brendyhirok' were held by the service of one knight's fee by John ap Reynulf ap Adam (Barrow 1999).
- 3.7 In the inquisition of the lands of Gilbert de Clare, 8th earl of Hertford and Gloucester (d.1314), who was killed at the Battle of Bannockburn, 'Brendehyroc', 'Althebila' and 'Lampadok' were held by the service of one knights fee by the heir of John ap Adam (Barrow 1999).
- 3.8 In the 15th century the manors of Henrhiw and Llanbadock belonged to the second son of William, earl of Pembroke, Sir Walter Herbert of Caldicot. Sir Walters' wife was Anne Stafford, daughter of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham.

Sixteenth Century

- 3.9 In 1521 the grange (known as 'The Rhadyr') was leased by Santyngfeld, for a period of 40 years, to the Earl of Pembroke (Courtney 1994).
- 3.10 At the Dissolution of the monasteries (c1536-39) 'the Rhadyr', then part of the Monkwood estate belonging to the Cistercian Abbey of Tintern, was bought by Charles Somerset, 1st Earl of Worcester (Valor Ecclesiasticus vol. 4; Barrow 1999).

- 3.11 In 1552 lands in the parish of Llanbadoc, including ‘the farmlands of Radour’, were surveyed to ascertain levels of rental income from the estate (National Library of Wales, Badminton Manorial Rolls No. 1601; Barrow 1999).

Seventeenth Century

- 3.12 Between 1658 and 1666 Henry Williams was the tenant at ‘the Rhadyr’, where his son John, who owned property in Usk, lived until 1727.

Eighteenth Century

- 3.13 In 1759 the farm, referred to as ‘Adder Farm’, including a mill (Rhadyr Corn Mill; HER 3671; PRN 02044g), was leased to W. Morgan (Barrow 1999).

Nineteenth Century

- 3.14 In 1813 and in 1820 Rador Farm (376 acres), in ‘*the Manor of Kilgoygan in the Parish of Lambaddoc*’, was owned by ‘*His Grace The Duke of Beaufort*’ and rented by ‘*David Williams, Ten^t.*’ (GRO D43 Newport 5464).

Table 1: ‘*Plans and Particulars of the Estates of His Grace The Duke of Beaufort in the Manors of Penrose, Kilgoygan and Dingestow in the County of Monmouth*’, dated 1820 (see **Fig. 6** for location of entries)

Cap ^t .	No.	Names of Fields &c.	Quantities		
			<i>a</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>
Ia		The Rador Farm David Williams, Ten ^t .	376	2	1
	1a	House, garden, orchard, &c.	1	0	29
	2a	Piece by the House	12	0	2
	28a	Capentre	7	3	28
	29a	Late Jn. Lewis’	5	1	34

- 3.15 The 1841 census records ‘The Rhadyr’ as still occupied by David Williams, a Master of Usk Grammar School, his family and servants.
- 3.16 In 1843 records (Tithe Apportionment, GRO D968A) show that the land was still owned by ‘*His Grace the Duke of Beaufort*’ and occupied by David Williams (see **Table 2**), areal unit ‘563’ being described as ‘*Homestead*’ (**Fig. 7**).

Table 2: ‘*Apportionment of the Rent-Charge in lieu of Tithes on the Parish of Llanbaddock, in the County of Monmouth*’, dated 11th September 1843 (see **Fig. 7** for location of entries)

Landowner	Occupier	No.	Name	State of Cultivation	Quantities		
					<i>a</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>
Beaufort, His Grace The Duke of	Williams, David		RADYR FARM				
		508		Rough Pasture	14	2	26
		515		Pasture	9	3	24
		516		Garden	0	0	30
		517	Buildings & Yard		0	0	26

		518		Rickyard	0	1	9
		519	Millstream & Land	Pasture	1	0	26
		520			1	3	2
		521		Meadow	1	3	20
		522		Pasture	4	1	23
		523		Meadow	3	0	2
		524		Pasture	5	1	34
		525		Garden	0	0	38
		526	Occupation Road		0	0	30
		527		Arable	10	2	14
		560		Meadow	10	1	21
		561	Rick & Timber Yard		1	0	24
		563	Homestead		0	3	25
		564		Pasture & Orchard	0	3	18
Reece, Thomas	Williams, William		HENRHIW FARM				
		546		Meadow	5	2	30
		555		Arable	7	0	26

- 3.17 In 1851 The Rhadyr, then known as Rhadyr Farm and comprising 360 acres, was occupied by William Gething and his family.
- 3.18 In 1881 the acreage remained the same, but by then was farmed by John E. Price.
- 3.19 In 1891 the tenant was Richard Parker and his family, who farmed some 366 acres. The farm included Rhadyr Corn Mill, which was an ancient mill driven by an overshot wheel, next to the Berthin Brook.
- 3.20 In 1899, after the death of the 8th Duke of Beaufort, the Monkswood estate, including Rhadyr Farm, Rhadyr Corn Mill and 328 acres of farmland, was sold to the 3rd Marquess of Bute. At the sale, the farmhouse was described as '*a family residence with 8 bedrooms, 3 staircases, and a laundry, a dairy and scullery*'. The farm also included a range of farm buildings, including a cider house and a granary (Barrow 1999).

Twentieth Century to the modern day

- 3.21 Proposals for an agricultural school in Usk were first announced in 1896, but it was not until 1913 that the Rhadyr estate, including Rhadyr Farm, was bought from the 4th Marquess of Bute by Monmouthshire County Council. Rhadyr Farm was subsequently converted into an experimental farm for the instruction of young farmers (Bradney 1923) as part of the Monmouthshire Institute of Agriculture, established the same year. A-Block and F-Block were built in 1914 and were enlarged in the late 1930's (**Fig.4**).
- 3.22 During the First World War (1914-18) the college trained members of the Women's Land Army.
- 3.23 K-Block was built in 1923 and J-Block in 1926. In 1934 Rhadyr Farm was demolished and three new college buildings were subsequently built on the site between 1934-39, specifically GL-Block, H-Block and I-Block.
- 3.24 During the Second World War (1939-45) the college directed the wartime food production campaign for Britain. B-Block and E-Block were built in 1940. Further college development occurred in 1960, with the erection of C-Block and D-Block, and subsequently when certain blocks were enlarged.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 The only previous archaeological work to have taken place within the study area is a watching brief in 2001 (Dennis & Harding 2001). The results of a trawl of the Historic Environment Record (HER) were provided by Charina Jones (GGAT Curatorial). No entries (excluding the current project) are recorded in the study area, while other in the vicinity are summarised in **Table 3** below and shown on the accompanying location plan (**Fig. 10**):

Table 3: Summary of Historic Environment Record (HER) trawl

HER No.	PRN	Description	Comments
3671	02043g	Hospital of the Friars of Eberthin	Founded C13, dissolved c1382
	02044g	Rhadyr Mill	Medieval corn mill; now demolished
	02045g	Prioress Mill	Medieval/C16 water mill. Evidence of C18-20 use.
	04273g	Prehistoric flint scatter	One tool type and material
	04302g	Second World War pill box	Sited to defend the nearby railway line
	05631g	Mesolithic site	Flint tool scatter
	05632g	Prehistoric flint scatter	Flint tool scatter, including a knife and scraper
	05633g	Prehistoric flint scatter	Flints, waste/debitage
	05634g	Prehistoric flint find spot	Flint flake
	07911g	Prioress Mill Cottage	Cottage adjoining watermill; C16 and later
	08352g	Aberberthin Chapel	A fraternity chapel appropriated to Usk Priory, mentioned in Dissolution period documents
	08455g	Radyr Chapel	Pre-Norman ecclesiastical site; reference to 'chapel of Radour' in 1556-58
	08541g	Second World War pill box	Sited to protect E-side of munitions works
	08542g	Ponds, leats and Berthin Brook serving Rhadyr Mill and Prioress Mill	Medieval water system

4.2 In addition, a search was carried out of sites entered on the COFLEIN website, which is maintained by the National Monuments Record of Wales – Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (NMRW – RCAHMW). Just two entries (303687 Rhadyr Farm & C30118 Archaeological Watching Brief) were recorded within the study area itself, while several others exist in the near vicinity:

Table 4: Summary of National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) trawl

NPRN	Description	Comments
20697	Prioress Mill House, Rhadyr, Llanbadoc	C16/C17 miller's house
20744	Pair of cottages, Rhadyr, Llanbadoc	Derelict C18 cottages
31647	Prioress Stables, Rhadyr, Llanbadoc	Post-Medieval stables
40087	Prioress Mill, Rhadyr, Llanbadoc	C16 mill; working mill until 1978
91579	Rhadyr Corn Mill, Rhadyr, Llanbadoc	'Corn Mill' and 'Mill' shown on editions of OS 25" map
303687	Rhadyr Farm, Rhadyr, Llanbadoc	C18-C20 farm
C30118	Archaeological watching brief on the site of former Rhadyr Farm	Undertaken in 2001

4.3 The only significant Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) in the vicinity of the study area is a medieval ring-work castle at Graig Foel, some 800m to the south.

5. CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 The first cartographic source that shows the study area in any useful detail is an Ordnance Survey 2-inch map dated 1813 (**Fig. 5**), held at the British Library. On this map 'Radyr' and 'Prioress Mill' are clearly shown.
- 5.2 The next usable plan is included among the '*Plans and Particulars of the Estates of His Grace The Duke of Beaufort in the Manors of Penrose, Kilgoygan and Dingestow in the County of Monmouth*' (GRO D43 Newport 5464) of 1820 (**Table 1 & Fig. 6**). The quality of the surveying is generally rather better than some seven years previously. On the map the study area is numbered plots *1a*, *2a*, *28a* and *29a*. Plot 1a, described on the accompanying schedule as '*House, garden, orchard, &c*', included the farmhouse and was then owned by the Duke of Beaufort and occupied by one David Williams.
- 5.3 The next usable plan is the '*Plan (tithe map) of the Parish of Llanbaddock*' of 1846 (GRO D871.3) (**Fig. 7**), which should be consulted together with its apportionment (GRO D968A) (**Table 2**) of 1843. On the tithe map the study area is numbered plots *527*, *561* & *563*. Plot 563, the farmhouse, is described as '*Homestead*' and is named as *Radyr Farm*. It was owned by The Duke of Beaufort and occupied by David Williams.
- 5.4 There is no cartographic evidence covering the period between the Tithe map of 1846 and the Ordnance Survey (1:2500) 1st Edition plan of 1882, surveyed in 1880-81 (**Fig.8**). In the intervening thirty-five odd years no particular changes appear to have taken place, other than the construction of a water channel and a sluice, north east of '*Rhadyr Farm*' (areal unit 144) and the demolition of an adjoining farm building. Site B lay within farmland (areal unit 128).
- 5.5 There were no cartographic changes to the study area indicated on the 1901 edition O.S. plan.
- 5.6 The changes apparent, by the time of the 1921 O. S. plan (**Fig. 9**), were firstly that the agricultural building that linked the farmhouse (by then part of the 'Monmouthshire Agricultural Institution') with another farm building had been demolished. In addition, at least one new college building (including F-Block) had been erected on neighbouring land (areal unit 60). Site B was unaltered.

6. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

General

- 6.1 A number of vertical air-photographs held by the Central Register for Aerial Photographs for Wales in Cardiff were examined (Enquiry Ref. W-AP-PR 09-149). The available photographs were studied in accordance with standard procedures for air-photograph analysis (Brophy & Cowley 2005; Wilson 2000).
- 6.2 None of the vertical air-photographs incorporating the study area have been selected for inclusion in this report, largely because they either failed to show anything of archaeological significance or because they were taken from too high an altitude to be of much use. However, one oblique air-photograph (**Plate 1**) taken in the late 1970's and made available by Gwent Record Office (see Acknowledgements) has been selected for inclusion.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 To date, one previous archaeological project has taken place within the study area, specifically an archaeological watching brief in 2001 (Dennis & Harding 2001). Stratified archaeology, mainly dating from the 18th–20th centuries was recorded from an average depth of about 0.45m below the modern ground surface. However, the full extent/depth of archaeology was not determined as the excavation did not sample the full range of in-situ deposits and features.
- 7.2 The documentary and cartographic sources that primarily have been the focus of research for this project have provided much useful information on potential archaeological interest in the two areas proposed for redevelopment. This has led to the conclusion that while Site B can probably be considered to have only moderate archaeological potential, Site A is of high archaeological potential.
- 7.3 The HER trawl, provided by the Curatorial Division of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), has pin-pointed several sites in the vicinity of the study area where prehistoric flint scatters have been found. Several prehistoric flints were also recovered during the earlier watching brief (Dennis & Harding 2001). There is also the possibility for evidence of Romano-British activity due to the proximity of the study area to the Roman town/fort of 'Burrium' (modern Usk).
- 7.4 The proposed development comprises two specific areas of land (Sites A & B) within the campus of Coleg Gwent – Usk Campus. Site A, which is currently occupied by college buildings, is known to include the site of Rhadyr Farm, which has a long history of occupation from the medieval period to the 20th century. It is thought likely that a medieval hospital, known as the 'Hospital of the Friary of Eberthin' or 'Aberberthin', stood on the site from the late 13th century to c1386. It was from then until the Dissolution, in the 1530's, a monastic grange known certainly by the 1530's as 'The Rhadyr'. By the early 19th century there is also map evidence (**Fig. 5**) for 'Radyr'. The farmhouse survived until its demolition in 1934 and below ground remains of 18th and 19th century structures and deposits, associated with farm buildings and a driveway, were recorded during a watching brief in 2001 (Dennis & Harding 2001). Therefore it is known that stratified archaeological remains survive in the vicinity. While acknowledging that the foundations belonging to, and services associated with, the present college buildings are likely to have had an adverse impact on below ground remains, it would still seem likely that any future construction work on the site will disturb in-situ archaeology, possibly including medieval features and deposits.
- 7.5 Enquiries were made to staff of Monmouthshire County Council to try to ascertain whether any ground plans existed of the college buildings erected on Site A during the period between 1914 and 1979, when the majority of the buildings were constructed. The author has been informed that 'it is unlikely that any such plans exist'.
- 7.6 While there is no record of any historic buildings on the equestrian centre site (Site B) it does, like Site A, lie in an area which is in relatively close proximity to several known prehistoric sites, including several flint scatters. Therefore, the presence of similar finds cannot be ruled out.
- 7.7 *Welsh Office Circular 60/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* (1996) highlights the fragility and finite nature of Wales' archaeological resource. It is stressed that, depending on the particular circumstances involved, 'Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation, including archaeology. They should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings' and that significant archaeological remains should be preserved, whether physically or 'by record' (Breeze 1993; Cullingworth and Nadin 1994).

- 7.8 At the time of writing no formal Planning Application has been submitted for the study area. However, the proposed development is likely to have some negative impact on the soil strata and possible archaeological remains that may be preserved below the surface as subterranean features or deposits (Davis et al. 2004).
- 7.9 The exact nature of any further archaeological requirement for the recording of (prior to any consent) or programme of archaeological work after consent, in relation to this site, will be the decision of the Archaeological Planning Manager at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (acting on behalf of the local planning authority [Monmouthshire County Council]).

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1813 Ordnance Survey 2-inch map (British Library)

1820 *Map of premises belonging to the Duke of Beaufort* (GRO D43 Newport 5464)

1846 *Plan of* (Tithe map) *THE PARISH OF LLANBADOCK in the County of Monmouth* (GRO D871.3); with apportionment

1882 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1:2500), surveyed 1880-81, published 1882

1901 Ordnance Survey second edition (1:2500), Surveyed 1880-81; Revised & published 1901

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Collections of Gwent Record Office (GRO), including:

Map of premises belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, 1820 GRO D43 Newport 5464

Llanbadoc Parish Tithe Apportionment, 1843 GRO D968A

Llanbadoc Parish Tithe Map, 1846 GRO D871.3

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Historic Environment Record (HER), curated by the Curatorial Division of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)

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APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national, devolved and local authority policies.

NATIONAL POLICIES

Statutory protection for archaeology is enshrined in national legislation passed in the Westminster Parliament, including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAM). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any work that would affect a SAM.

Welsh Office Circular 60/96 – Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology

Paragraph 8 states that:

Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation, including archaeology. They should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings.

Paragraph 10 states that:

The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled.

Paragraph 18 states that:

There will be occasions, particularly where remains of lesser significance are involved, when planning authorities may decide that the significance of the archaeological remains is not sufficient when weighed against all other material considerations, including the need for development, to justify their physical preservation in situ, and that the proposed development should proceed. Planning authorities will, in such cases, need to satisfy themselves that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory arrangements for the excavation and recording, or other investigation, of the archaeological remains and the publication of the results.

Paragraph 19 states:

From the archaeological point of view excavation should be regarded as a second best option.... The preservation in situ of important archaeological remains is therefore to be preferred.

Paragraph 20 states that:

Archaeological investigations, such as excavation and recording, should be carried out before development commences, working to a project brief prepared by the planning authority (with reference to their archaeological advisers). Investigation can be achieved through agreements reached between the developer, the archaeologist and the planning authority. Such agreement should secure and implement an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation, to an agreed timetable, and provide for the subsequent publication of its results.

DEVOLVED POLICIES

Planning Policy Wales (2002)

Current land use planning policy is contained in 'Planning Policy Wales' (2002), drawn up by the Welsh Assembly Government, which provides the strategic policy framework for the effective preparation of local planning authorities' development plans.

Planning Policy Wales (2002, section 6.5) indicates that archaeology forms a material consideration in the planning process and states that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of nationally important archaeological features and sites, whether scheduled or not. Where local authorities decide that preservation *in situ* is not justified and destruction of the archaeological remains may proceed, they must be satisfied that the developer has made appropriate provision for archaeological investigation, recording and publication (ibid, para. 6.5.3).

Paragraph 6.5.1 states that:

The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. In cases involving lesser archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development.

Paragraph 6.5.7 states that:

Where a development proposal affects a listed building or its setting, the primary consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

LOCAL POLICIES

Unitary Authority Policy

Monmouthshire County Council has included a policy on 'Historic Heritage – Archaeology' in its Local Development Plan (May 2009). The policy states that the local authority shall '*ensure buried archaeological assets are protected from harmful impacts of development, or other appropriate management where suitable*'.

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, acting on behalf of the local planning authority (Monmouthshire County Council) had indicated that an '*archaeological assessment of the proposed development area*' should be carried out for this site.

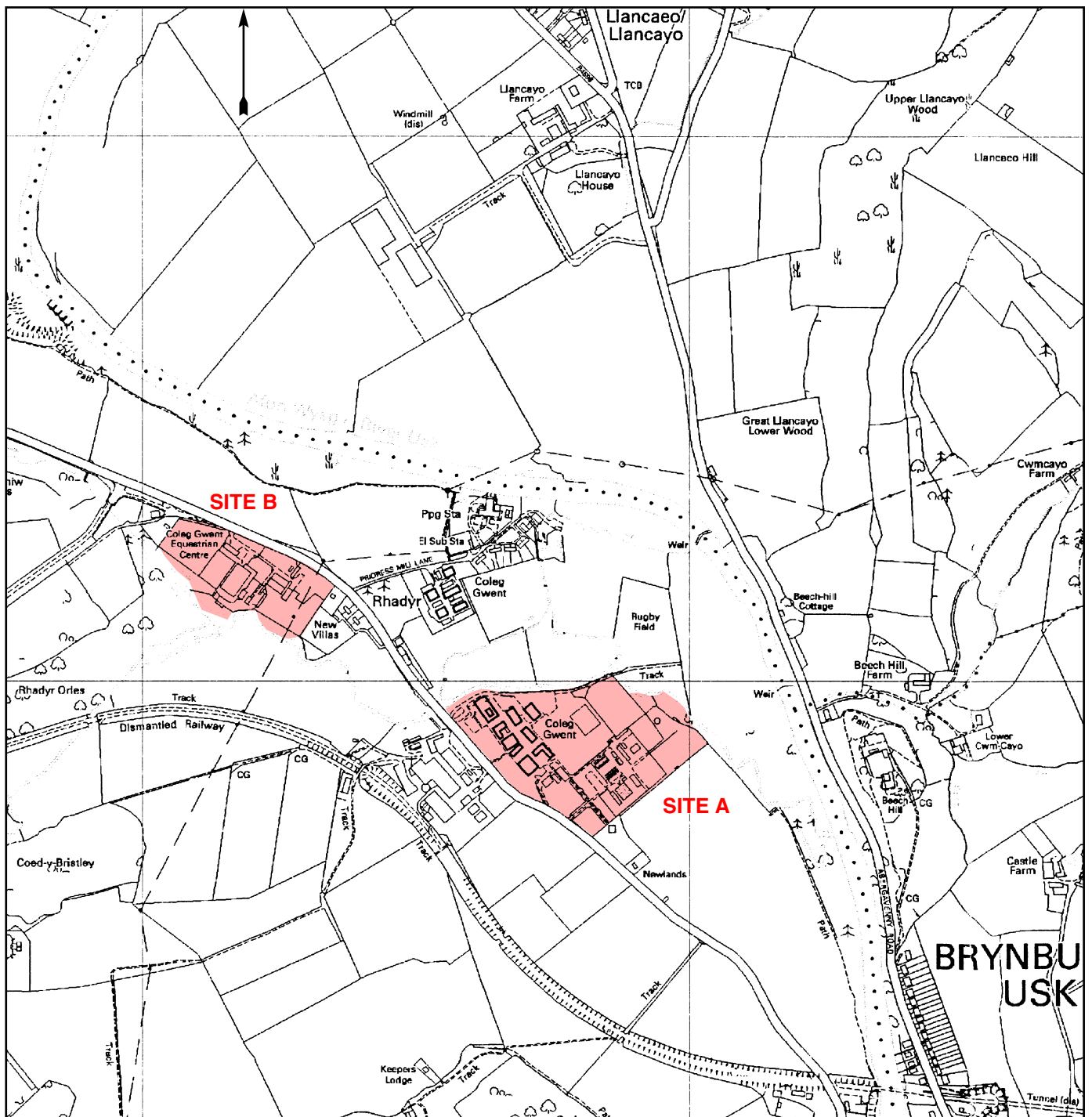


Fig.1 Site location plan (original scale 1:10,000, enlarged)

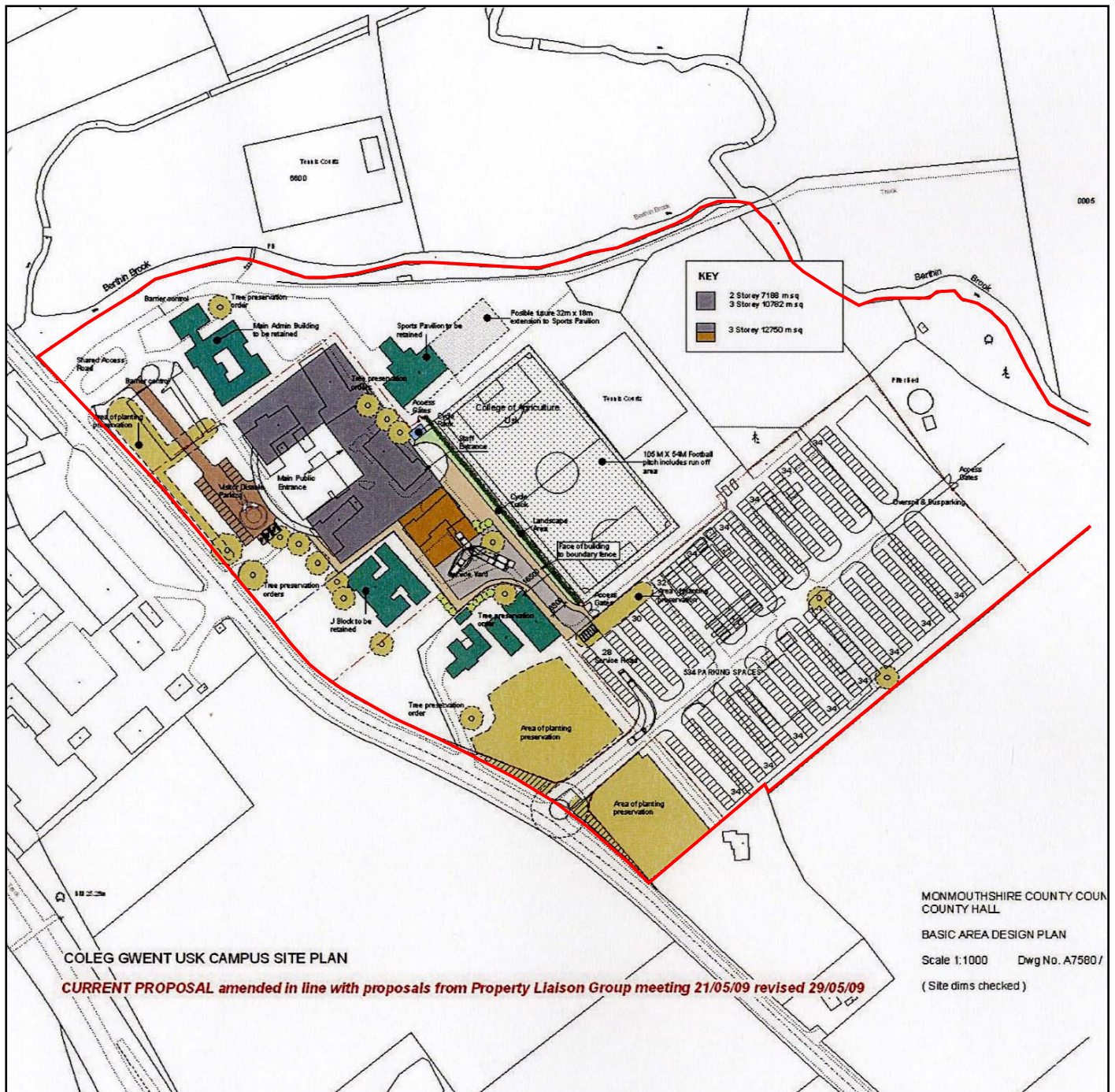


Fig.2 Coleg Gwent – Usk Campus site plan (Site A), including site of New County Hall

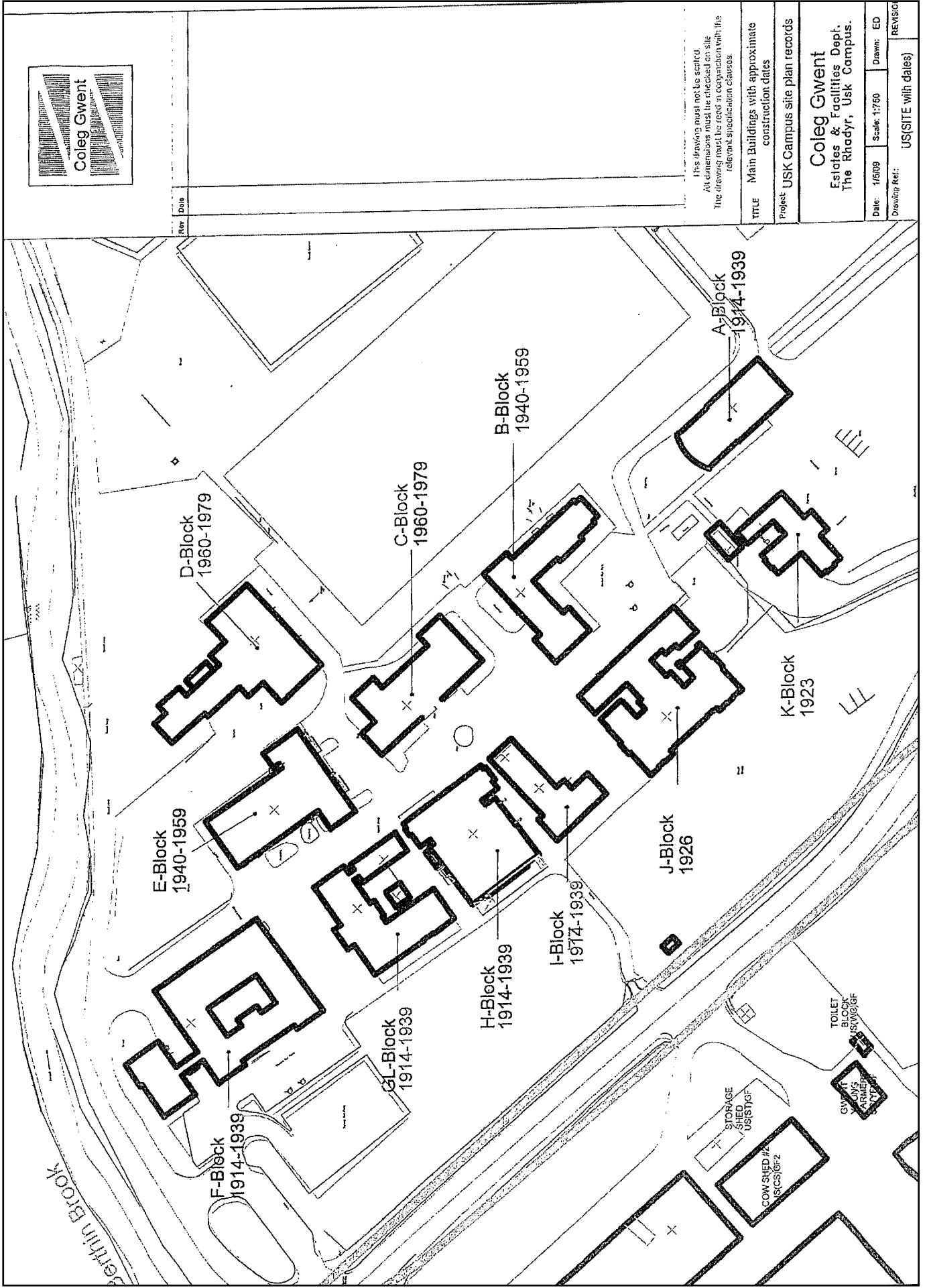


Fig.4 Usk Campus site plan, showing main buildings with approximate construction dates

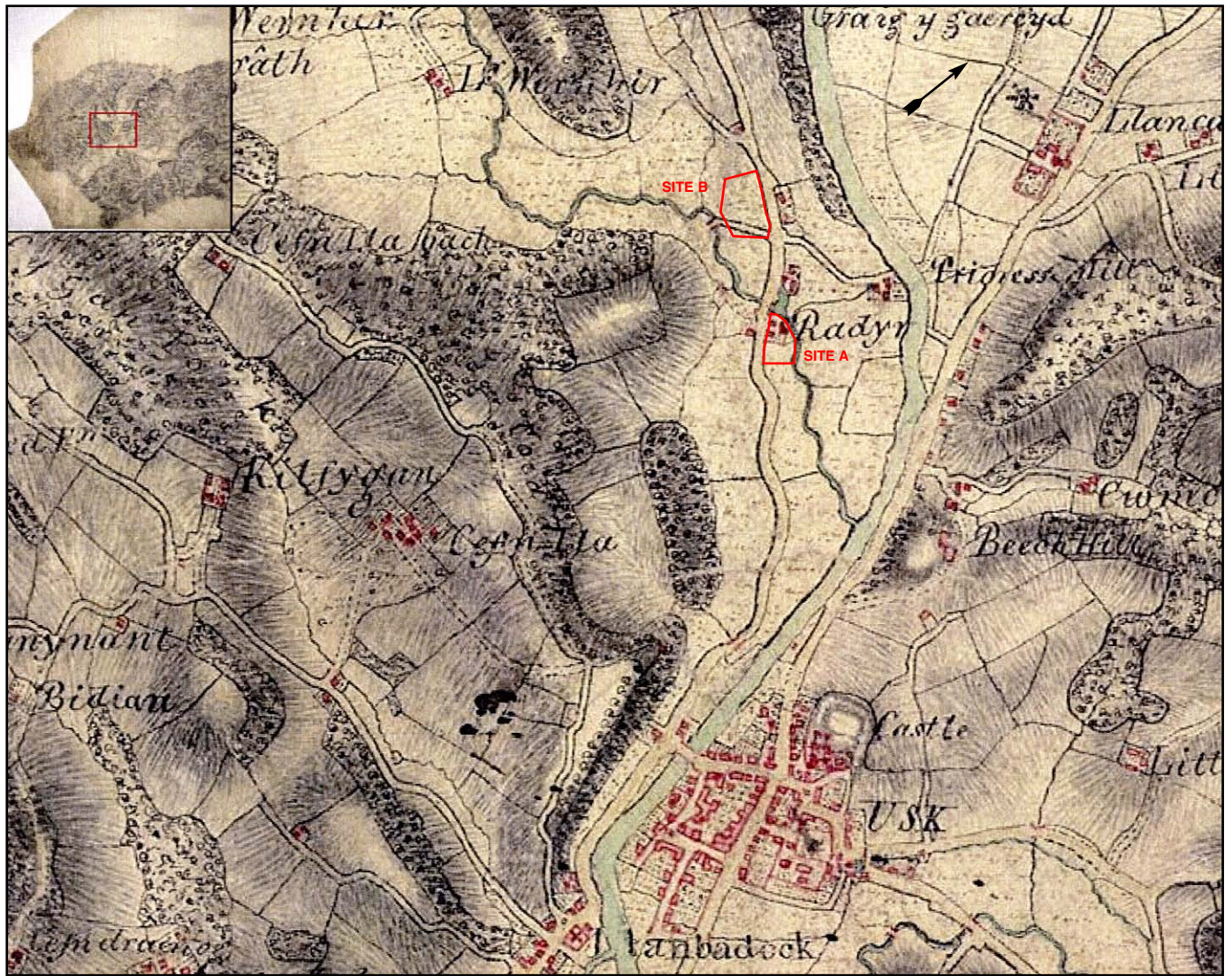


Fig.5 Extract from Ordnance Survey 2-inch scale map of 1813

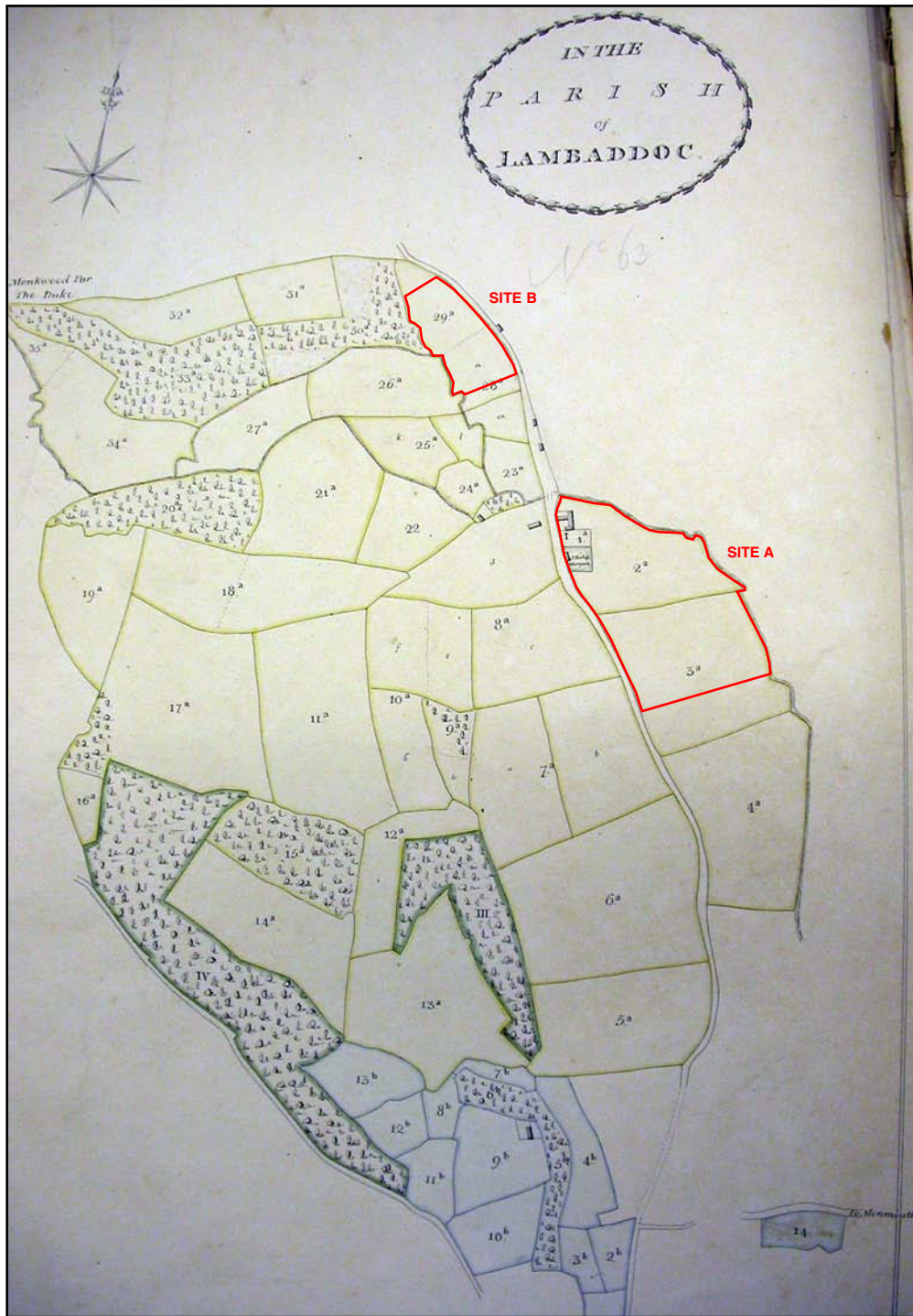


Fig.6 Extract from 'Map of premises belonging to His Grace The Duke of Beaufort IN THE PARISH OF LAMBADDOC', of 1820

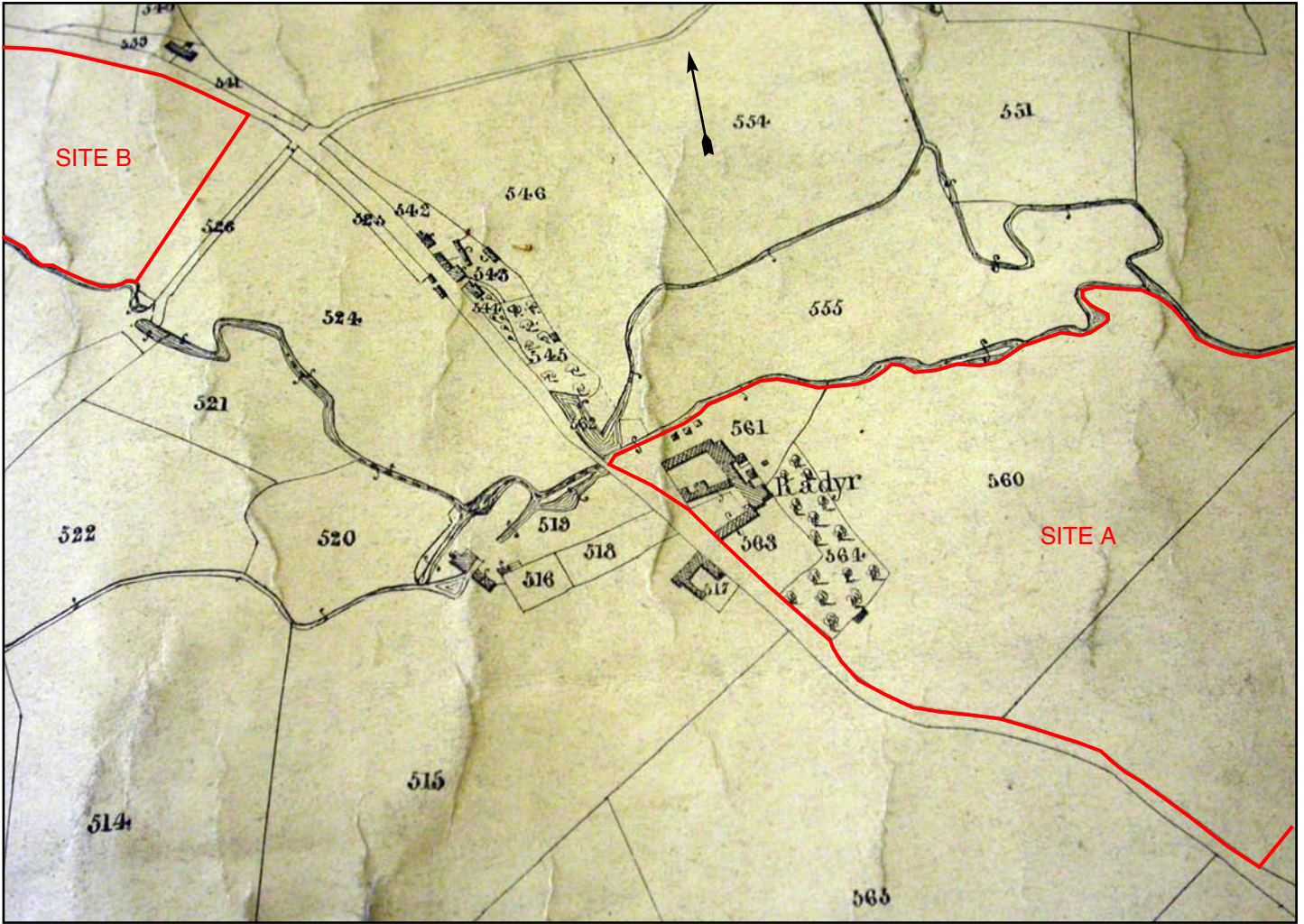


Fig.7 Extract from tithe map titled 'Plan of THE PARISH OF LLANBADOCK in the County of Monmouth', of 1846

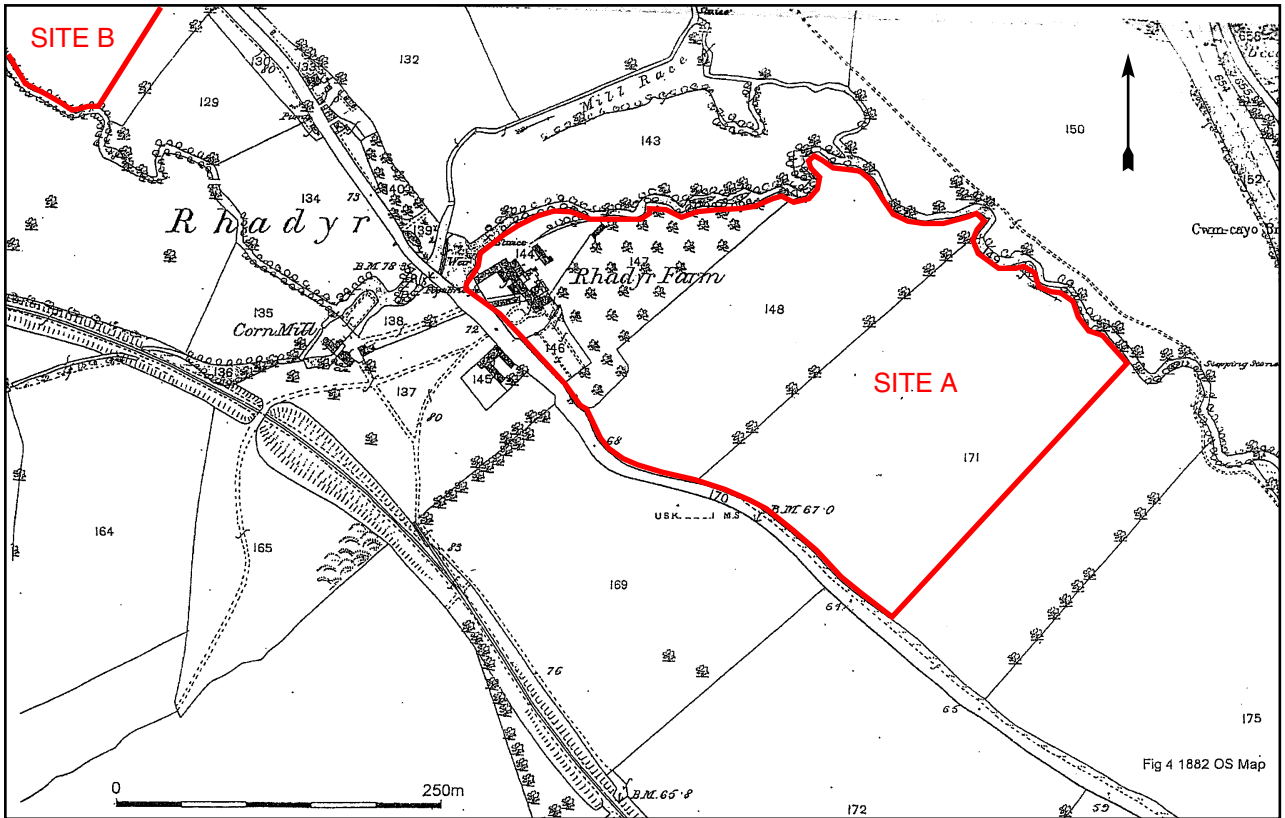


Fig.8 Extract from O. S. 1st Edition map (1:2500), published 1882

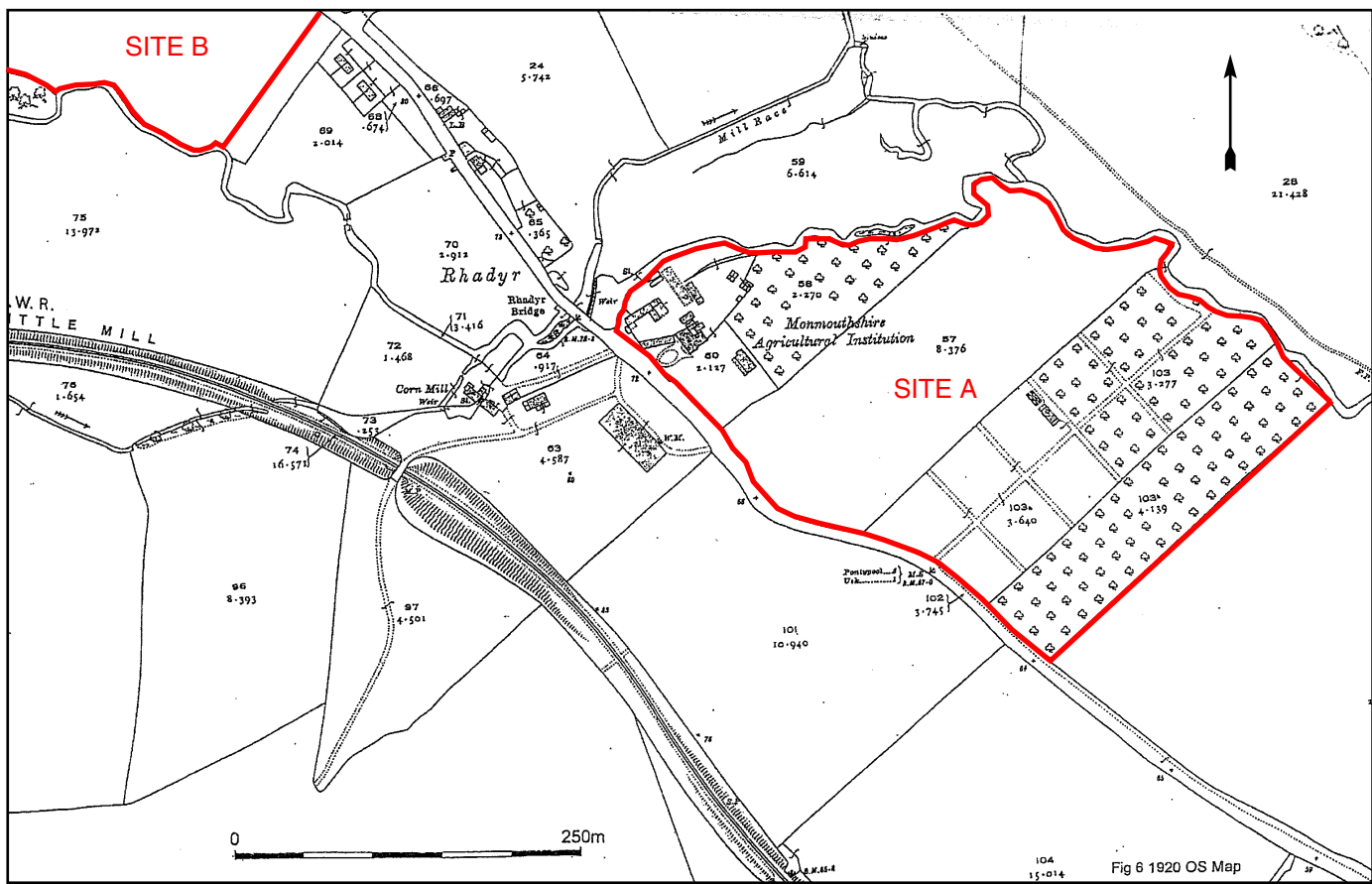


Fig.9 Extract from O. S. map (1:2500) published 1921

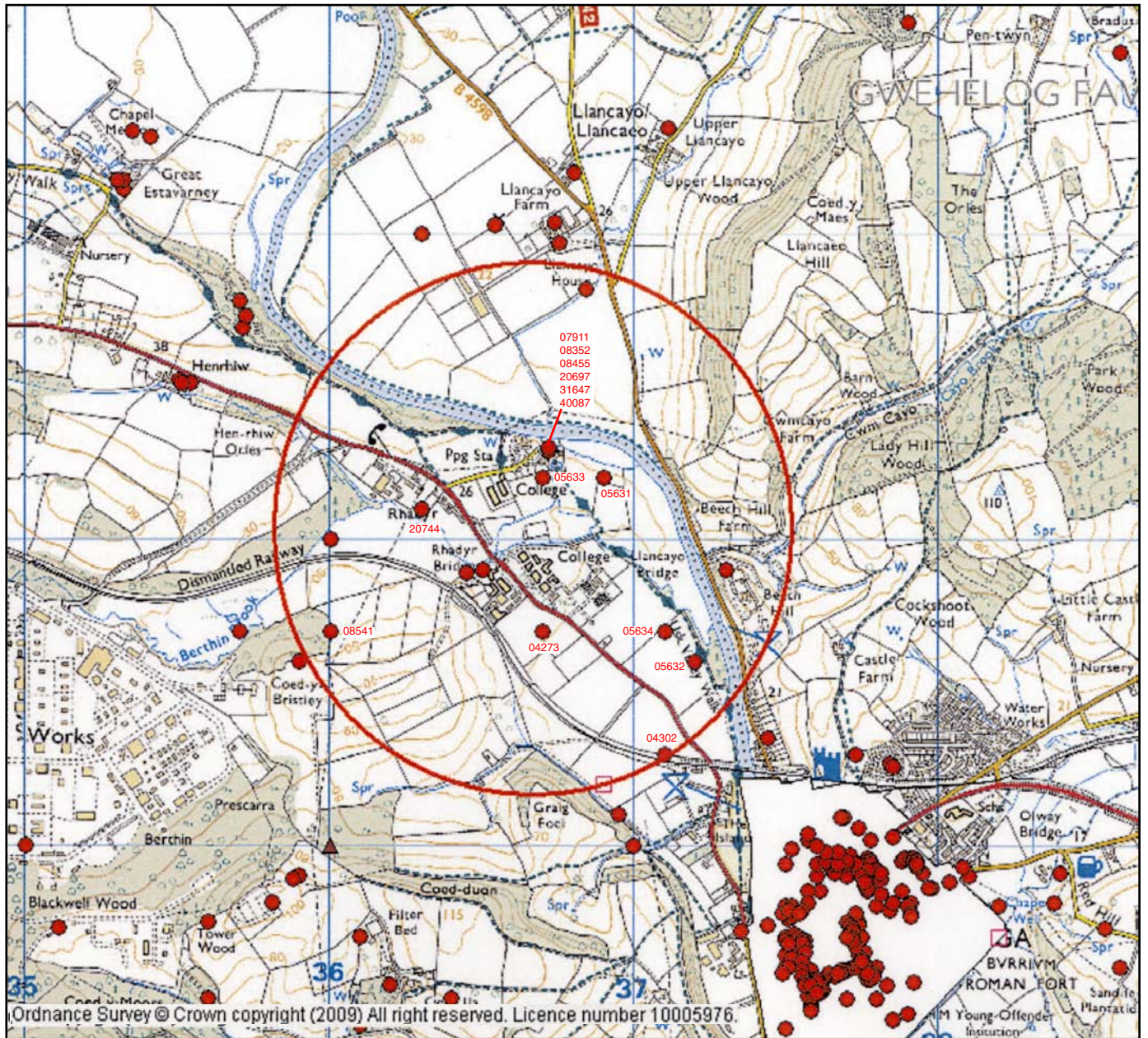


Fig.10 Plan showing the locations of HER entries



Plate 1
Oblique aerial photograph (looking north-east) of Coleg Gwent - Usk Campus in the late 1970s



Plate 2
Rear/side elevations of F-Block (looking west)



Plate 3
Front elevation of E-Block (looking north-east)



Plate 4
View south-east along
access road - left fore-
ground is E-Block and
beyond is the south-west
corner of B-Block. Right
foreground is part of GL-
Block, the rear elevation
of H-Block, the north-
east end of I-Block and
J-Block



Plate 5
Rear elevation of I-Block
(looking west)



Plate 6
Front elevation of C-
Block (looking north-east)



Plate 7
Front/side elevations of
B-Block (looking east)



Plate 8
View south--east along
access road - left
foreground is B-Block
and beyond is A-Block.
Right foreground is north-
east corner of J-Block



Plate 9
Front elevation of J-Block
(looking south-east)



Plate 10
Site A - the proposed
location for New Sports
Hall (© Google Earth)



Plate 11
Site B - the proposed
location for New
Equestrian Centre
buildings (© Google
Earth)



Plate 12
Site B - proposed loca-
tion for Phase 1 'LRC,
Café, Teaching and
Admin' block, currently
occupied by two redund-
ant brick buildings
(looking east)



Plate 13 Site B - proposed location for Phase 2 'Teaching and Admin' block (looking south-east)



Plate 14 Site B - proposed location for Phase 3 'Teaching and Admin' block (looking south)