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Heritage Impact Assessment

**Land at New Court Farm, North of St Teilo's Church,
Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire**

Prepared for Mr Bryan Nicholls

Project No: 2527

July 2018

Revised October 2018





Archaeology Wales

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Heritage Impact Assessment

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Summary

The following report has been compiled to present the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment and site visit that was undertaken at land at New Court Farm, north of St Teilo's Church, Llantilio Pertholey in association with a proposed development for 32 residential units over 26 plots to assess the potential impact on heritage assets.

St Teilos medieval church and chest tombs (LB 2002 & 19312) are indirectly impacted by the development but this is considered to be low as they have limited intervisibility with the site. The development is, however, likely to alter the wider setting of the church from a semi-rural location although the growth of neighbouring urban areas has already changed the wider setting. St Teilos House (LB 19312) may also be partly intervisible during the winter months. The indirect impact on these assets is considered to be low to moderate.

No other designated sites within 5km will be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

There are two non-designated assets in the vicinity which are indirectly impacted by the proposed development, Brooklands Mill (RCAHMW 40038) and a stone bridge (HER 01482g). Both are partly intervisible with only the western area of the proposed development, a small increase in traffic might impact on the stone bridge. The indirect impact of the proposed new development on the assets in the immediate area is considered to be low.

Other non designated assets have been identified within the proposed development area, including part of the Llanvihangel tramway, the development is considered to have a direct and moderate impact on any potential remains of the tramway within the site. Post medieval and modern activity is known in the area and the potential from other periods is considered to be generally low.

1 Introduction

Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Tensteps Developments Ltd to carry out an Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and site visit on land at New Court Farm, north of St Teilo's Church, Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire (henceforth – the site), centred on NGR SO 31146 16468 (Figure 1 and 2) in association with a proposed development. The local planning authority is Monmouthshire County Council (henceforth – MCC). The site lies within two unitary authority areas, with the northern half of the site being within the Brecon Beacons National Park and the southern half within Monmouthshire (Figure 2).

The proposal currently comprises the development of 32 residential units over 26 plots.

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was produced by Archaeology Wales for the pre-planning stage of the proposed development in August 2017, the findings of which have been incorporated into this report.

The purpose of the proposed Heritage Impact Assessment and Site Visit is to provide Cadw, MCC and BBNPA with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA 2014) and will following the guidance laid out in Managing Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (Cadw 2017).

2 Site Description

2.1 Location

The development area occupies an irregular plot of land to the north of St Teilo's Church, Llantilio Pertholey and centred on NGR SO 31146 16468. The development site as a whole comprises approximately 2.21 ha.

The site is bounded on the east by the line of the railway and on the west by Hereford Road. To the northwest and the southeast the site follows existing property boundaries, while the southern limit is defined by a small lane, this is also the location of the current church car park. Along the northern edge are open fields. The Gavenny River runs southwards through the middle of the site. The development area itself comprises areas of pasture interspersed by trees and hedges. The eastern most area is divided by an escarpment 3m high, running north south along which is a public footpath. The highest ground in the east is c. 110m AOD, in the west it is 104m AOD, these slope down toward the river, at the lowest level the ground is c.96m AOD.

The vicinity of the site is largely pastoral area with some residential and religious buildings, it is located within Llantilio Pertholey which is largely rural in nature and characterised by dispersed settlement. To the south is the urban centre of Abergavenny and the suburb of Mardy. The site lies at the wide valley bottom of the Gavenny River, surrounded by the steeply sided hills of the Black Mountains. To the east is the distinctive Skirrid or Ysgyryd Fawr, to the west are the Sugarloaf, Deri and Llanwenarth peaks, to the north is Bryn Arw, to the south is Ysgyryd Fach or Skirrid Fach and Bloreng to the southwest.

2.2 Geology

According to the British Geological Survey the solid geology beneath the proposed development area is St Maughan's Formation, which is comprised of argillaceous rocks and sandstone. This is overlain by till formed in the Devensian era, as well as a band of alluvial clay along the river. (BGS, 2018.)

3 Method

The methodology for this assessment follows that set out the Specification (Appendix II).

The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed Desk Based Heritage Impact Assessment and site visit, their relationship to the wider historical environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions, and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site and to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work includes a comprehensive assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks. This report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the heritage resource..

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea, within a 1km radius of the assessment area boundary
2. Collation and basic assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 5km from the edge of the aforementioned area.
3. Assessment of all available reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting
4. Assessment of all relevant extant photographic evidence, including available historic photos.
5. All sources indexed in the County Archive, and as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMW
6. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available)
7. Place name evidence
8. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context locally, regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

- c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above
- c) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies

A number of previous archaeological studies have been undertaken within a 1km radius of the site (figure 6).

An evaluation 80m to the south of the site was undertaken by Archaeological Perspectives Analysis Consultancy in 2012 prior to the construction of an annex in the grounds of Glebe Cottage. Only modern features were discovered (HER E004507).

A desk based Assessment has been undertaken for this development by Archaeology Wales (Nikolic 2017) and a geophysical survey was undertaken in 2017 by Archaeology Wales. The survey did not reveal any certain archaeological features. Some anomalies recorded are likely to derive from agricultural metallic objects and a faint linear might be a disused field boundary (Shobbrook and Hart 2017). A desk based assessment was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 1992 700m south of the site (HER E003770) prior to the rebuilding of a day care centre. Another desk based assessment was undertaken by Network Archaeology in 1999 along the route of the Llanvetherine and Gilwern section of pipeline which passed through the northwest of the assessment area, to within 350m of the site (HER E002635).

The site is also within the study area of The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust in 2015 (HER E005431).

4.2 The Historic Landscape

There are ten Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) within 5km of the site (figure 3). The nearest at 2.3 km to the northeast are the remains of St Michaels Chapel and Skirrid Fawr defended enclosure (SAM MM182). The medieval chapel is situated within the large prehistoric hillfort on the top of the mountainous ridge.

Four of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments are within Abergavenny to the southwest. They include the remains of the cloisters belonging to St Mary's Priory (SAM MM183) 2.4 km away. In the same area as the cloisters but at 2.5km distance is Abergavenny Roman fort (SAM MM193) and medieval Castle (SAM MM056). Also Scheduled is Abergavenny Bridge which lies 700m further to the west (SAM MM010).

Also to the southwest is Llanwenarth Churchyard cross base (SAM MM118) 3.7km away and St Faiths churchyard cross (SAM MM306) 3.9km distance, both of medieval date. Beyond these at 4.3km distance are the remains of Hill's Tramroad inclines from the 19th century (SAM MM276).

To the north lies Pen y Clawdd Castle medieval mound (SAM MM145) 3.5km away and 4.8km to the west is a deserted post medieval village called The Graig Settlement (SAM MM273).

Towards the edge of the assessment area of designated sites at 4.1km to the southwest is the Registered Historic Landscape of Blaenavon (Cadw HLW (Gt) 1) (figure 3).

There are eight Historic Parks and Gardens within 5km of the site (Figure 2a). Four parks lie located within Abergavenny to the southwest, these include The Hill (PGW (Gt) 62 (MON)), 1.5km away, Bailey Park (PGW (Gt) 60 (MON)) 1.8km away, Linda Vista Gardens (PGW (Gt) 59 (MON)) and Abergavenny Castle (Gt9), both around 2.6km away. New Cemetery (Gt37) also lies immediately to the south of Abergavenny, 3.2km away on the south banks of the Usk. The remaining parks in the area include the extensive Abergavenny Priory Deer Park (Gt55) just over 2km to the northwest, Llanfihangel Court (Gt14) on the edge of Llanvihangel Crucorney approximately 4km to the north and Coldbrook House (Gt30) approximately 3.1km to the south.

The Hill (PGW (Gt) 62 (MON)) is an early 19th century miniature country estate on the northern edge of Abergavenny, now surrounded by modern urban development. Bailey Park (PGW (Gt) 60 (MON)) is a urban park in the centre of Abergavenny, laid out in 1884 by prominent local ironmaster Crawshay Bailey. Linda Vista Gardens (PGW (Gt) 59 (MON)) is another small urban park, on the southern edge of Abergavenny, formerly the private garden of Linda Vista Villa, built in 1875, sold to the Abergavenny Corporation in 1957 for use as a public park. Abergavenny Castle (Gt9) incorporates the picturesque ruins of Abergavenny Castle within 19th century landscaping with walks. New Cemetery (Gt37) is a late 19th century landscaped garden cemetery on the banks of the river, incorporating woodland planting. Abergavenny Priory Deer Park (Gt55) is a well-preserved medieval deer park on the edge of Sugar Loaf Mountain. Llanfihangel Court (Gt14) comprises 17th century formal gardens and terracing surrounding (and including) Llanfihangel Court. Coldbrook House (Gt30) is a mid-18th century landscaped park, but including late 16th or 17th century terracing, and 18th to 19th century pleasure grounds and formal gardens.

There are no registered Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields within the site or within 5km radius of the site.

4.3 Listed Buildings

There are 347 listed buildings (LB) within the 5km search radius, the majority lie within the town of Abergavenny to the south. A small number are in close proximity to the site. The Church of St Teilo is on the opposite side of the lane which bounds the southern edge of the proposed development area. Listed grade I (LB 2002), parts of the church are dated to the 13th century and within the churchyard are a number of railed chest tombs, a pair of these are also listed (LB 19313) as is the Memorial Cross with its medieval base (LB 19312), both of these are grade II.

Also within proximity to the site is St Telio's House 120m to the west, a grade II 19th century vicarage (LB 19320) and 460m to the east is the 18th century barn and cart shed at Newcourt Farm (LB19315), also grade II. The remainder of listed buildings are at a distance of 1km or more from the site (figure 4 & 5), Triley Court (LB 87662, Listed Grade II) which lies 1.3km to the northwest is a red brick Georgian style 19th century Country House on an elevated position on the slopes of Deri Hill, 200m above the valley, due to its position it has the potential to be impacted by the development.

4.4 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

A search was made of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database covering a similar area, a Roman coin from the 2nd century (PAS ref IARCW-63DAE16CE2) and a bronze cup from the 1st century AD (PAS ref NMGW-9A9D16) were recorded in the area around the site as well as a late medieval dagger guard.

There are 21 sites in the Glamorgan Gwent HER within 1km of the site (figure 7), and nine sites are also recorded by the RCAHMW in the National Monument Record, although some are duplicates of the HER data. The sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

4.5 Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

The earliest archaeological evidence within the assessment area was the discovery of a Neolithic polished axe of black stone which was found 115m south of the site at Glebe Cottage (HER 03975g).

Some 500m north of the site at Triley a group of Bronze Age standing stones may once have stood as suggested by the place-name. Triley was at one time called Trillech, and it is suggested that the name came from a monument comprising three 'meini-hirion'. If the stones were present they have long since been destroyed (HER 03235g).

In the wider landscape is the Scheduled Iron Age defended enclosure on Skirrid Fawr, 2.3 km to the northeast. Made up of a large defensive bank 1.5m high and 2m wide, it covers an area 355m by 65m with concentric enclosures within. At least two hut scoops are visible at the summit (SAM MM182).

The presence of Prehistoric remains on the proposed development is considered to probably be low to moderate.

4.6 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

A number of Roman remains have been recorded within the assessment area.

A Roman trumpet brooch with ridged decoration and traces of enamel was found 566m east of the site (HER 08127g).

Two further finds exist 769m to the southeast of the site, a fragment of blue opaque glass, with layers of green and pink glass and probably from a bead was recorded as Roman in date (HER 08130g). Another find from the same location was a fragment from a carved figurine or similar made from a turquoise coloured fabric and is recorded as undated but could be of the same period (HER 08131g).

The RCAHMW records the 'Leopard Cup', also detailed on the Portable Antiquities Database as found approximately 500m north of the site (RCAHMW 401244 / PAS ref NMGW-9A9D16). Coordinate accuracy is only given to a kilometre grid square. The bronze cup, with a handle in the form of a leopard, dates to the first century AD. The spots on the leopard are silver and the eyes were inlaid with amber. The cup had been placed upside down in a small pit containing cremated human bones. The other find recorded on the Portable Antiquities database, a bronze coin from the 2nd

century (PAS ref IARCW-63DAE16CE2) was found in the area but the location is unknown.

A Roman fort was established in Abergavenny and the scheduled remains (SAM MM193) lies 2.5km south of the site. This is the auxiliary fort of Gobannium. Excavations revealed a bath house and a ditch. Finds suggest a date from 75 AD although Claudian pottery suggests it may have been established c. 50 AD. The forts abandonment around 160 AD was probably part of the reduction of military activity in Wales, the remains of the fort lie under a car park and open grass to the north of the Castle.

4.7 *Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1086)*

A grant of Llan Mawr or Llan Teilio Port Halauc by King Idon to Archbishop Teilo is recorded in the Llandaff charters, part of the bounds of which is made by the Gavenny river. The wording suggests a burial place and although it is not described as an ecclesiastical establishment it has been proposed that the use of the word '*Lanrl*' with the name of '*Teilo*' could indicate that it was a church, thus suggesting an early medieval foundation for the church of St Telios, which stands approximately 30m south of the site. The date put forward is 600 AD (HER 08310g).

The presence of early medieval remains on the proposed development is considered to probably be low.

4.8 *Medieval (AD 1086 – AD 1536)*

The grade I listed church of St Teilos church (HER 01480g / LB 2002) is built in the Gothic Decorated style, constructed of coursed rubble sandstone and slate roofs. The nave, north aisle and lower part of the tower are dated to the 13th century. The south porch is also medieval but was rebuilt in the 19th century, the south aisle is late medieval in origin but the current form dates from the early 18th century. The east window in the north aisle and the belfry windows may also be medieval. It has three chantry chapels which may be 16th century. Much of the remainder of the interior dates to the post medieval period with a major restoration undertaken in the late 19th century and minor restoration in the 20th. The church suffered a fire in 1974 but little damage was done to the church or contents, excepting the organ. The stalls are late medieval but are reported as having come from a London church in the 20th century, there is also a re-cut medieval font.

The churchyard of St Telios is also medieval (HER 08213g) but has been extended to the west in recent times. It contains the original socket stone of the medieval churchyard cross which has been restored as a war memorial with modern steps and shaft (HER 01481g / LB 19312).

850m to the south is Mill Cottage or Cwm Mill a former corn mill which is possibly on the site of a medieval watermill, recorded as extant in the 14th century (HER 01478g). Another building, labelled Maerdy Park on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping lies 750m to the southwest is also suggested as extant in the 14th century (HER 01477g). The source for these appears to be the William Rees map of South Wales and Borders in the 14th Century, published in 1932.

In the wider landscape a number of scheduled medieval remains are present including the foundation banks of St Michaels Chapel on the north end of the summit of Skirrid Fawr (SAM MM182) 2.3km to the northeast. Comprising low and spread foundation banks that define a rectangular space (7.5 x 4m), it lies at the north end of a kidney shaped earthwork and concentric enclosures of prehistoric date.

In Abergavenny, St Mary's Priory cloisters are located on the south side of the church in an area now occupied by a car park and church hall (SAM MM183). The Priory was founded around 1100 outside the east gate of the town by Hamelin de Ballon, Lord of Abergavenny and was a daughter house of the Benedictine abbey at Le Mans. It was dissolved in 1536.

Abergavenny Bridge (SAM MM010) is 670m west of the cloisters, a 15th century seven arch stone road bridge with later alterations.

Abergavenny Castle (SAM MM056) lies c.2.5km to the southwest originated as a motte and bailey possibly built in 1087 in a strategically important position above the valley of the river Usk, and was the seat of the Norman Lord of Abergavenny. The remains of the stone tower which stood on the motte are probably below the Victorian building that now houses the museum. The castle was extensively rebuilt in the 13th and 14th centuries by the Hastings family but most of the castle buildings were destroyed in the Civil War. A large curtain wall was built in the 12th century which survives to almost its full height to the southwest of the gatehouse.

Pen y Clawdd Castle mound (SAM MM145) lies 3.5km to the north, the motte comprises a steep sided mound 30m in diameter surrounded two sets of ditch and bank. An excavation revealed walls on the summit of the motte.

The remains of two medieval churchyard crosses lie 3.7km and 3.9km to the southwest, Llanwenarth Churchyard cross base surviving to 2.2m high (SAM MM118) and St Faiths churchyard cross (SAM MM306), the octagonal shaft survives to a height of 2.18m.

A bronze dagger guard was found in the assessment area dated to the medieval period and recorded in the Portable Antiquities Database (PAS NMGW-4D8488).

The presence of medieval remains on the proposed development is considered to be moderate.

4.9 Post-Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1899) & Modern

The following archaeological remains in the assessment area belong to the post medieval or later periods.

Adjacent to the south eastern edge of the site a number of buildings are shown on the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey map including a smithy and the Old Mitre Inn, the public house is closed but the building survives as Mitre Cottages. Also on historic mapping is the route of the Llanvihangel tramway the remains of which run within the western edge of the site by the side of the Hereford Road. It was completed in 1811 and formed part of an extended route designed to join Hereford to the Newport and Brecon canals. It primarily carried coal, stone and iron and was closed in the mid 19th century, replaced by the railway which runs further east.

A stone bridge straddles the Gavenny River which is adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, (HER 01482g) and is believed to date from the post medieval period. Another bridge from this period is recorded 550m to the south (HER 01490g).

Also in proximity to the site are two chest tombs with railed enclosures in the churchyard of St Telios on its north side (HER 07868g / LB 19313), they date from the 19th century and are built in Neo Classical style, these are listed grade II.

Adjacent to the northern end of the site, on the western bank of the Gavenny is Brooklands Mill (RCAHMW 40038) an old corn mill.

100m to the west is the Vicarage belonging to the church at St Teilo's House built in 1860 in the Victorian Gothic style of grey sandstone rubble with yellow freestone quoins and dressings, it is listed grade II (HER 07867g / LB 19320).

A number of other post medieval dwellings are recorded in the area. To the west of the site at 850m distance is Ty-Gwyn a 19th century house on the site of a pre 1637 timber framed Mansion (HER 01483g / RCAHMW 18). The garden of this country house is also recorded from the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map including elements such as walled garden and icehouse (RCAHMW 265907). To the north, at 500m distance is Werni-arain Cottage recorded on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (HER 09349g). 750m to the northwest is Great House or Ty Mawr, a 17th century house which has been reconstructed and modernised in later centuries (HER 01486g / RCAHMW 36976). The remains of fish ponds are also recorded here (HER 01487g) and outbuildings (RCAHMW 43247).

A findspot of a fragment of an 18th century semicircular cowbell was found 400m to the east, (HER 08129g) it is decorated with inscribed radiating lines and part of an inscription is visible. 80m beyond this site is an early 18th century threshing barn extended into a cart shed at one end in Newcourt Farm which is listed grade II (LB 19315).

Two post medieval scheduled monuments can be found in the wider landscape. The Graig Settlement at 4.8km to the west is a deserted post medieval village, this was occupied from at least the 18th century and went through several phases of development and decline until the early 20th century (SAM MM273). On the northern edge of the Registered Historic Landscape of Blaenavon (Cadw HLW (Gt) 1) 4.2km to the south is Hill's Tramroad Inclines (SAM MM276). It was built in the 19th century by Blaenavon Ironworks to carry coal, limestone and iron to the canal and Llanvihangel Railway at Llanfoist.

The potential for archaeology from this period is considered to be moderate.

5 Map Regression

(Figures 8 to 9)

5.1 Tithe map of the parish of Llantilio Pertholey 1847

The mid 19th century map shows the site covers an area made up of two fields either side of the river which may be pasture and part of two further fields to the east which were arable. The landowner is given as 'Lisle Reverend W B M (Glebe)', the occupier is John Harris, the apportionment also shows that 'Vicarage House' was at this time the building to the south of the church in parcel 806 (later known as Glebe Cottage) although this is also occupied by John Harris. The edge of the western field shows a linear feature running north-south along the edge of the Hereford Road which is marked as Llanvihangel Tramroad (figure 8).

The Mitre Cottages buildings are present along the lane to the southeast of the site, the small field or garden behind is called Old Mitre and used for arable. A track runs along the current footpath separating the pasture and arable fields on the east side. The mill is present to the north with a mill pond behind.

5.2 Ordnance Survey Historic Maps

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1881 1:2500

On the 1881 OS 1st Edition map the site appears as two fields either side of the river, the two fields on the east side of the footpath have merged with the branch line of the Newport Abergavenny and Hereford Great Western Railway having taken some of the land. The tramroad is still indicated but labelled the 'Old Tramway'. The mill is labelled the Corn Mill. A number of buildings are present next to the south eastern area of the site, including the Old Mitre Inn, to the north of these is the smithy. (A record dated to the mid 18th century in the Parish Registers says that the garden of the Old Mitre Inn was owned by the church.) The old vicarage is now labelled as Glebe Cottage and St Teilos House has been built to the west, part of a track which ran to the south of this building has gone.

Some of the historic houses can be seen at this scale, including Ty-Gwyn, Werni-yr-arain and New Court Farm. A gravel pit is marked to the south.

Ordnance Survey 2nd & 3rd Edition 1901 & 1920 1:2500; 1902 1 to 6 inch; 1953 1 to 6 inch

The Smithy and Inn continue to be present on the mapping and very little change is visible (figure 9).

Ordnance Survey 1970 1:2500 & 1977 1:10 000

The Smithy is no longer visible by this edition of the map although The Old Mitre Inn is still present and is shown next to 'Mitre Cottages'. At this time the map shows the location of a stone by the western edge of the main road opposite the site though this is not shown as an antiquity.

By 1977 the Inn is no longer indicated on the 1:10 000 map.

6 Aerial Photographs and LiDAR

Historic and recent aerial photography were examined as was the digital terrain model based on LiDAR, which is available for the area at 2m resolution.

Recent aerial photography from Google Earth dated to 2013 appeared to show a semicircular feature in the south eastern part of the site, north of the church (photo 43). However, no other mapping, recent or historic shows these markings. However, older photography from Google Earth from 2010 does show severe erosion of this area, some of which appears to be linked to vehicle tracking over the site in a semi circular arch which corresponds to the feature in the later photography. This corresponds to a break of slope on the site.

An imagery from 1946 showed a number of fields in the area with pock marks, these do not appear on later photographs and it is assumed that these were perhaps associated with activity during the war (photo 44). No further features were discerned in the aerial photographic images of the site and surrounding area.

The LiDAR digital terrain 2m resolution model was available for the entire site. The river and escarpment which runs north - south parallel to the river can be seen as can the railway and the line of the tramway on the western edge no other features of note can be seen at this resolution aside from a slight ridge running diagonally near the north of the site by the railway (figure 10).

7 Site Visit

(Photos 1– 42)

The site

The site visit took place on 4th July 2018. The conditions were sunny and very warm.

The current church car park lies at the very southern end of the site and has an asphalt surface (photos 1 & 2). Beyond this the site is divided into fields either side of the river, the area to the east is further divided by an escarpment of between 2-3m in height which runs parallel to the river for most of the length of the field and along which is a drain, a hedge and a footpath. The banks of the river are lined with trees on both sides as is the escarpment.

The vegetation was extremely high given that no grazing has taken place for some time, this inhibited the visibility of ground features within the site and also access across the site. The tree canopy was dense.

The previous site visit in 2017 found no features to correlate with the semicircular feature seen on the aerial photography, however the rising ground which probably relates to this can be discerned in the lower field.

The easternmost field lies on a ridge above its neighbour. The ground rises to the east and north until it meets the railway line running along its boundary, which is the highest point of the site. This boundary is lined with trees (photo 3) and the field was covered by long grasses and wild flowers. From its highest point the church is mostly hidden by a canopy of mixed trees, more visible was a site of housing development in Mardy to the south which was under construction and Blorengge hill beyond and Deri hill in the west (photos 4 & 5).

To the east Skirrid Fawr is visible from the site boundary by the railway line, at this time of year it is hidden behind deciduous trees although in winter this view will be more open (photo 6). This is however the very highest level of the development site and the hill is a substantial distance away. None of the scheduled monuments were visible from the site, being obscured by topography, distance and planting.

From the northern most part of this field the view to the south and the church is even more limited (photo 7).

The lower field is level near the car park and then rises to the east away from the river, the upper field is 2-3 metres higher (photos 1 & 8). It is possible to see the church and churchyard from this field but it is limited by the tree canopy (photos 9 & 10).

The old mill is also visible from near the river bank when standing opposite; the tree foliage at this time was very dense so the view was limited. The view to and from the mill from the lower field and of a wider area will be possible in winter (photos 11 & 12).

The northern part of this field is lined with trees restricting visibility to the north and is also reduced by lying at a very low level (photo 13), access across this field was limited by very dense vegetation

The west field also slopes towards the river from the level of the roadside verge in the west. At the highest and closest point to the lane the church is just about visible

through the trees (photo 14); the wall of the church yard is visible though the lych-gate is not. The church tower is most visible from the central southern end of this field (photo 15).

This field has the tramway running along its western flank parallel to the road, although part of this field had been more recently grazed the northern part had high vegetation ground cover and the earthwork was not as visible as in 2017 though it can be discerned (photo 16). The embankment is 1.2m high and 5m wide at the top next to the road and runs almost the entire length of the field (photo 17).

The linear feature which was reported to run from the tramway to the river across the middle of the field was not visible at all due to the vegetation. A photograph from 2017 shows that this may be a drain or an old hedge line (photo 18).

The view to the north is to the residential development and old mill, the hill beyond is barely visible (photo 16).

The surrounding area

The heritage assets in proximity to the site were visited to assess the impact of the proposed development.

The church of St Teilos lies on the opposite side of the lane from the site, within its churchyard is part of a medieval cross and post medieval chest tombs which are also listed (photo 25). It is set back from the lane and the church yard surrounded by a low stone wall, the cemetery area has been extended westward in the recent past and the original boundary wall is still *in situ* (photo 19), with a large old yew tree just inside the boundary. The new churchyard to the west is bordered by the river which is planted with trees and these restrict the view to the northwest and the western area of the site (photos 20 & 21).

The southern edge of the church yard is marked by a modern house (photo 22).

From the north side of the church views across to the lower of the eastern fields and the church car park is restricted by two yews (photo 23).

A number of chest tombs can be seen in the church yard, the listed chest tombs with their original railings are also on the north side of the church. The view from here to the easternmost field is restricted by the Mitre Cottages and mixed planting (photo 26), the clearest view of the upper east fields is from the churchyard wall (photo 27). Beyond the yew trees, the view from the churchyard to the eastern field along the river is the clearest (photo 28).

The listed cross base is on the southern side of the church and has no views of the site (photo 24).

From the lych-gate the edge of the western field is visible (photo 30). The bridge, which is not designated, lies adjacent to the site was once owned by the church (Pers. Comm. Fr Julian Gray, 2017) and there are very restricted views towards to the eastern fields from here, though it may be impacted by increased traffic to and from the new development (photo 30).

To the east of the church and adjoining the site are Mitre Cottages, formerly the Mitre Inn (photo 31). Although these are close to the eastern field, they lie at a lower level so their view of the proposed development area in the east is restricted.

Brooklands Mill is located at the edge of the proposed development, at the end of the western field and opposite the eastern field (photos 11 & 12). There is a view from the corner of this building to the south across the western field (photo 32). Views across the river to the proposed site are restricted; this is currently dense with tree cover but at other times of the year will be more open (photo 33).

St Teilos House lies 100m to the west (photo 34). The building faces northeast towards the site, the fields opposite are densely lined with trees which restrict the view though the proposed development area is more visible in winter (photos 35 & 36).

From its elevated position Triley Court (photo 37) has views towards the Skirrid (photo 38) but the views to the site are restricted by the topography and by planting (photo 39).

New Court Farm buildings (photo 41) do not have a view of the proposed development as this is blocked by agricultural buildings and from the road the view to the site is shielded by topography (photo 40). From higher up the slopes the view of the valley bottom is also occluded (photo 42).

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

Ref No.	Name	Site Type	Period	NGR	Importance
N/A	Tramway	Earthwork	19th century	SO 30912 16317	Local
N/A	Probable drain or field boundary	Depression	Unknown	SO 31081 16435	Local
N/A	Smithy	Possible buried remains	Post Med	SO 31140 16388	Local

Table 1: archaeological potential in the proposed development area

The site has been used for pasture and arable in the past and the tramway was constructed along its western edge. The site of the old smithy may lie within the site at its southeastern edge but this is not certain. A number of structures lie in proximity to the site including Mitre Cottages, formerly the Old Mitre Inn, a stone bridge, to the north of the site is an old corn mill, now a dwelling, and St Teilos church and churchyard.

The potential for archaeological remains to survive within the proposed development areas from the post medieval and modern periods is moderate but the significance is probably low, the potential for remains from other eras is considered to be generally low.

8.2 Previous Impacts

The site has been used partly for pasture in the past but some areas were used for arable in the post medieval period and ploughing during these times may have impacted upon any archaeological remains.

The construction of the tramway within the site and the railway at its eastern border may also have had an impact on archaeological remains within the proposed development. Any levelling activity in relation to the construction of the car park or the erosion seen in aerial photographs may also have had an impact.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

The proposed development for the construction of housing and associated infrastructure has the potential to have a negative impact on any buried archaeological remains. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:

- Enabling works, such as the installation of the contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services
- Landscaping and terracing works
- Surface stripping
- Construction of roads and infrastructure
- Foundation excavations
- Service installation.

The proposed development may have the potential to generate indirect (visual) effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting of the sites and landscapes.

8.4 Designated Sites and Landscape

The grade I listed building of St Teilos church (LB 2002) and the other grade II listed features in its churchyard (LB 19313 & 19312) lie on the opposite side of the lane from the southern end of the site. These have restricted views of the proposed development and it is not possible to view the entire site from the church or churchyard, this mostly due to the tree planting and to a lesser extent the topography. The medieval cross base is the other side of the churchyard and not intervisible at all with the site. The main view across to the proposed development is into an area which will have landscaping and low numbers of housing.

There is the potential for an increase in traffic from the 23 dwellings to impact upon the setting of these designated sites although the number of houses is small and therefore the increase will be small.

The site is close to an area of established low density housing to the north, as such the development is not entirely out of character with the area. However, there is likely to be an impact from the development by it altering the wider setting of the church which is currently semi rural location with dispersed houses. Other developments, specifically a development to the west of the church under

construction will have a bigger indirect impact on the development on the church and a bigger direct impact on the local archaeological resource.

The impact on these listed buildings is considered to be low to moderate under current conditions.

St Teilos House grade II listed building (LB 19312) is not directly affected by the proposed development as it is not intervisible with the site, although there may be some intervisibility at times of the year when the tree foliage is gone. The current vista includes existing houses to the north of the site, the impact of additional development is likely to be low. The indirect impact from the proposed development on St Teilos House is expected to be low.

Triley Court (LB 87662) and New Court Farm listed buildings (LB19315, barn and cart shed) are not expected to be impacted directly or indirectly by the development. The views towards the proposed development site at the bottom of the valley are restricted by both tree cover and also by the topography.

Other listed buildings in the surrounding will not be impacted by the development, being too distant from the site and without views towards it.

No scheduled ancient monuments are intervisible with the site, mostly these do not have a clear line of site due to topography and are at some distance away. The Registered Historic Landscape of Blaenavon is also not intervisible with the site.

8.5 *Non-designated Archaeological Sites*

There are non-designated archaeological sites in the proposed development area, as laid out in section 8.1, that will be impacted upon.

These are post medieval earthworks and potentially the buried remains of features as identified from map evidence and the site visit in 2017. These are mostly of local interest and low significance (see section 8.1).

The former corn mill (RCAHMW 40038), Brooklands Mill is likely to be indirectly impacted by the proposed development, although this is currently screened by trees, the vista will be more open in the winter. However, the development opposite will have landscaping and low numbers of housing. The field to the south of the mill is intervisible with the gable end of the building only. The impact of the proposed development is indirect and low to moderate.

The stone bridge (HER 01482g) on the road next to the site will be indirectly impacted by the development, there is likely to be a small increase in traffic from the proposed development and the bridge is also intervisible with the western field.

Other non designated sites within the 1km radius are not considered to be impacted by the proposed development.

9 Conclusions

9.1 *Impacts on Designated Assets*

The proposed development is for 32 residential units over 26 plots in an area north of St Teilos church. A number of designated assets exist in the immediate vicinity of the site. St Teilos medieval church, medieval cross base and chest tombs (LB 2002, 19313 & 19312) are screened to some extent from the proposed development by mixed tree planting and topography and so intervisibility is limited. The development will have minimal affect on the wider, semi rural setting of the church although there

will be a small increase in traffic. The growth of neighbouring urban areas will have a greater impact on the designated assets. The impact of the proposed new development on the assets in the immediate area is considered to be indirect and low to moderate.

Of the remaining listed buildings in the vicinity of the site, none are directly impacted by the proposed development, St Teilos House (LB 19312) is likely to be partly intervisible during the winter months. The listed barn and cart shed within New Court Farm (LB LB19315) and Triley Court (LB 87662) are not intervisible due to the topography restricting the view of the valley bottom. The impact on these listed buildings is considered to be low. The majority of the listed buildings in the 5km area are not impacted by the proposed development.

The Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km radius will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development as these are all at some distance from the site and are screened by topography and planting.

The Historic Parks and Gardens within the 5km radius will not be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. These parks all lie at some distance from the proposed development site, due to the topographical settings of the Parks and Gardens and intervening urban development and natural features the proposed development will not be visible from the Parks and Gardens or their essential settings, and the area of proposed development shares no current or historic links, visual or otherwise, with the Parks and Gardens.

9.2 *Impacts on Non-designated Assets*

A tramway and possible drain or field boundary exists within the site. The old smithy may have lain close to the boundary of the site, but this is likely to be located under the church car park. Any groundworks are likely to directly affect these sites.

Other features adjacent to the site include a corn mill, now a dwelling (RCAHMW 40038) and a stone bridge (HER 01482g). The mill will be indirectly affected but the impact is considered to be generally low. The stone bridge will be impacted by any increase in traffic levels and is partly intervisible with the southwest area of the development.

The significance of these assets is considered to be of local importance.

The potential for archaeological remains to exist within the proposed development area is considered to be generally low for most periods, and moderate for post medieval and modern.

No further features of archaeological interest, or areas of archaeological potential, have been identified within the proposed development site.

9.3 *Mitigation*

The presence of post medieval activity is attested by earthworks and depression features on site and at the border from map evidence. The extent of other below-ground remains is unknown but there is the potential for survival, therefore the following is considered appropriate mitigation.

An archaeological watching brief during groundworks to ensure any such features are preserved through record.

10 Sources

General

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Shobbrook, A and Hart, R, 2017, Land at New Court Farm, North of St Teilo's Church, Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire – Geophysical Survey.

Maps

Llantilio Pertholey Parish tithe maps from Cynefin

<http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/tithe-maps/> [accessed July 2018]

Ordnance Survey 1881 1:2500 map

Ordnance Survey 1901 1:2500 map

Ordnance Survey 1920 1:2500 map

Ordnance Survey 1902 1 to 6 inch map

Ordnance Survey 1953 1 to 6 inch map

Ordnance Survey 1970 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1977 1:10 000

Ordnance Survey map sheets sourced from Gwent Archives and The National Library of Scotland on line: <http://maps.nls.uk/os/> [accessed August 2017]

Remote imagery

LiDAR 2m imagery Natural Resources Wales [downloaded August 2017]

Google Earth Imagery (various dates) [accessed August 2017]

Central Register of Air Photography for Wales:

4628 106GUK_1355 7082	RAF	02/04/1946
5112 4119	RAF	12.05/1951
4644 106GUK_1652 1073	RAF	11/07/1946
8506 248 156	MAFF	01/06/1985
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8506 248 155	MAFF	01/06/1985
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7542 MAL24_75 0129	Meridian	24/04/1975
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8501 1285 013	JAStory	28/04/1985
5228 24_Meridian_52 1248	Meridian	18/04/1952

Gwent Archives Record Office

Parish records and historic mapping

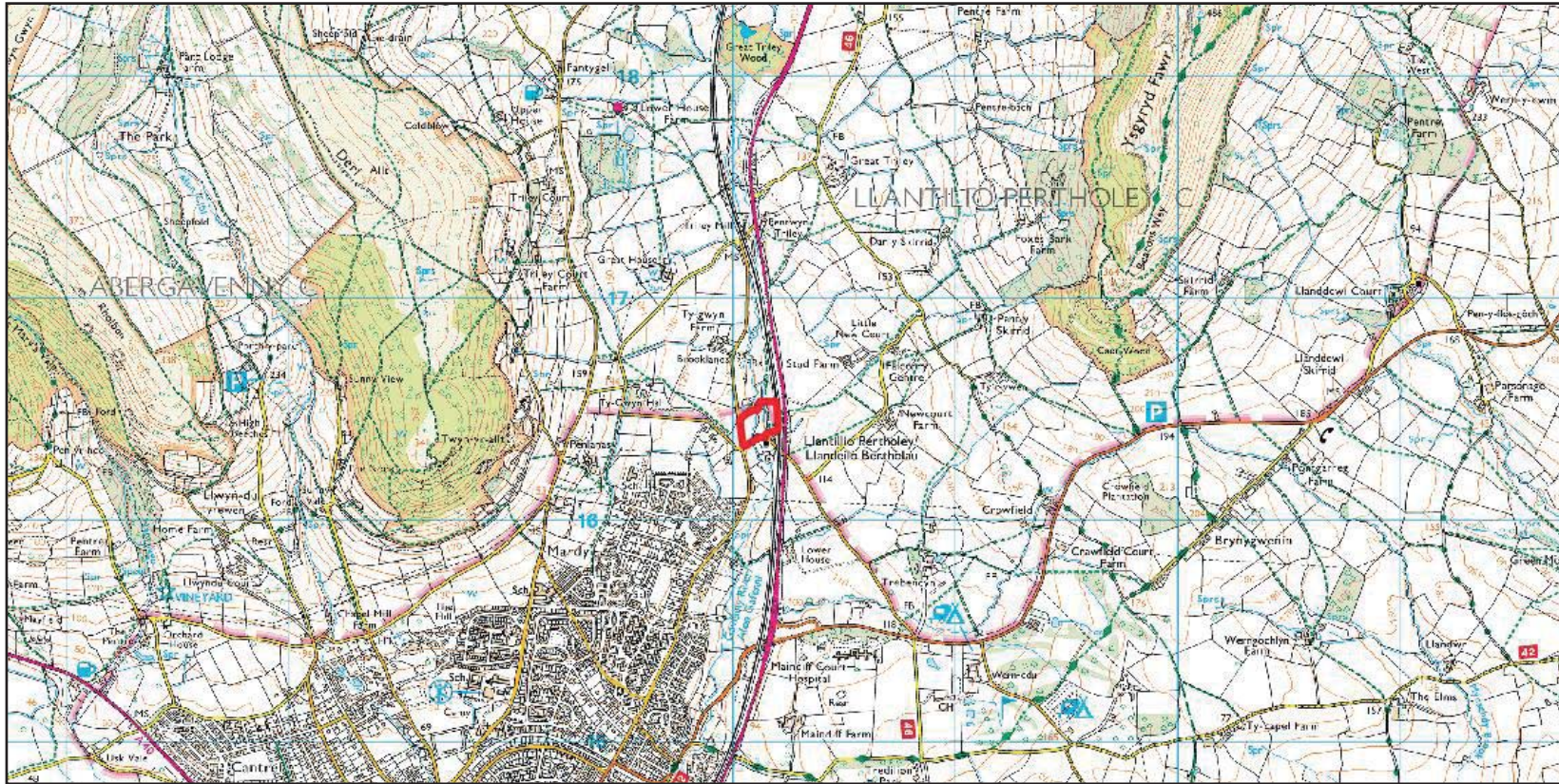


Figure 1. Location of development area

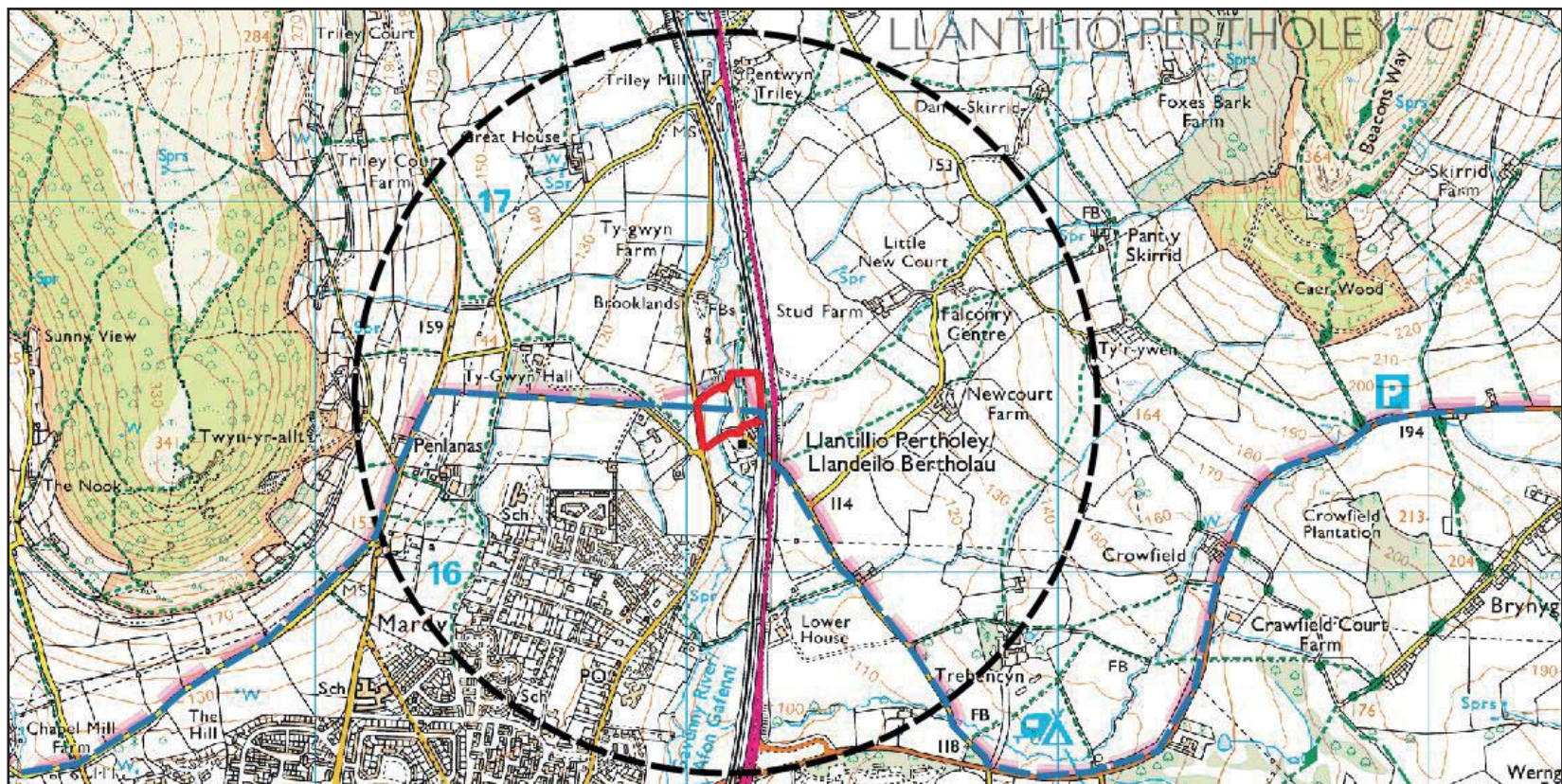


Figure 2. Location of development area (red), applied study area (black), old UA boundary (pink), new UA boundary (blue).

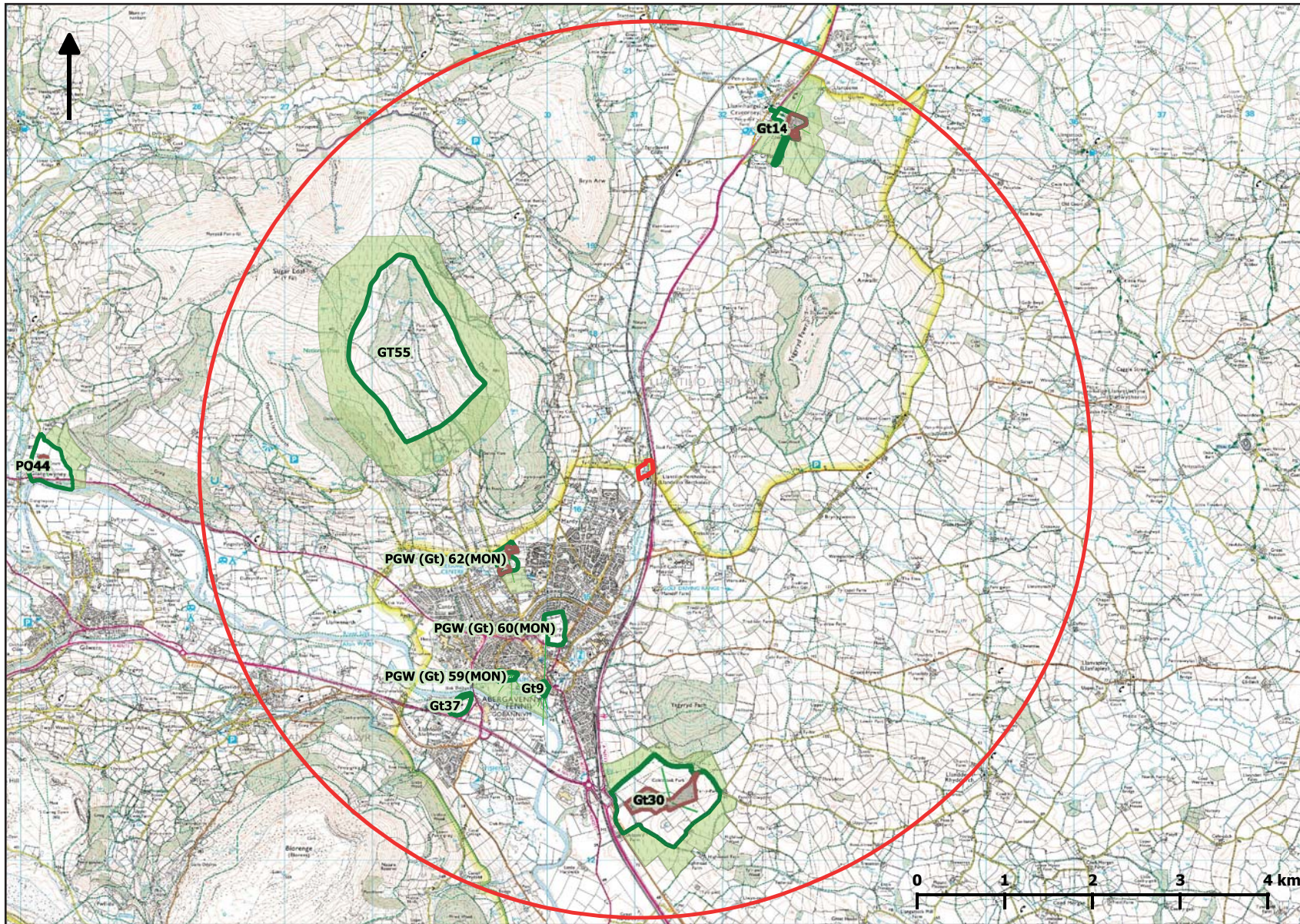


Figure 2a. Registered Parks and Gardens within the 5km area

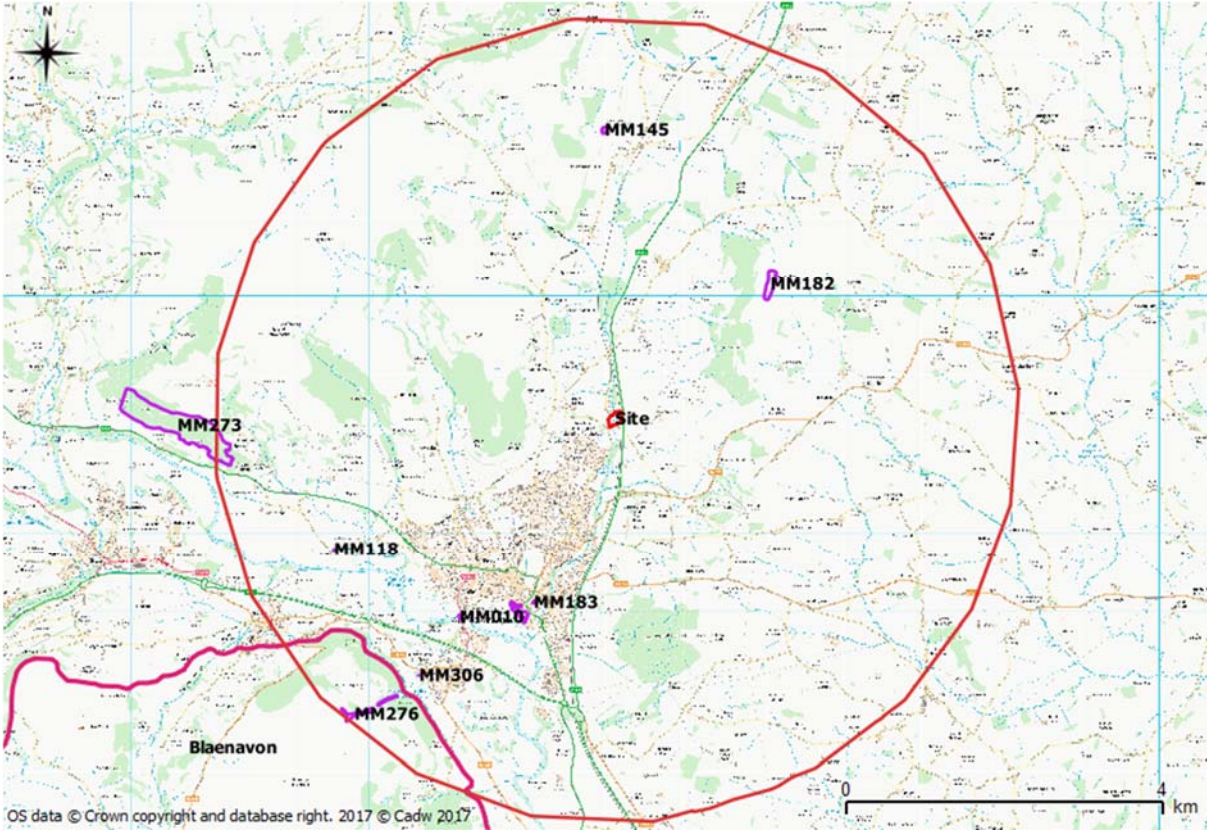


Figure 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Historic Landscape in 5km area

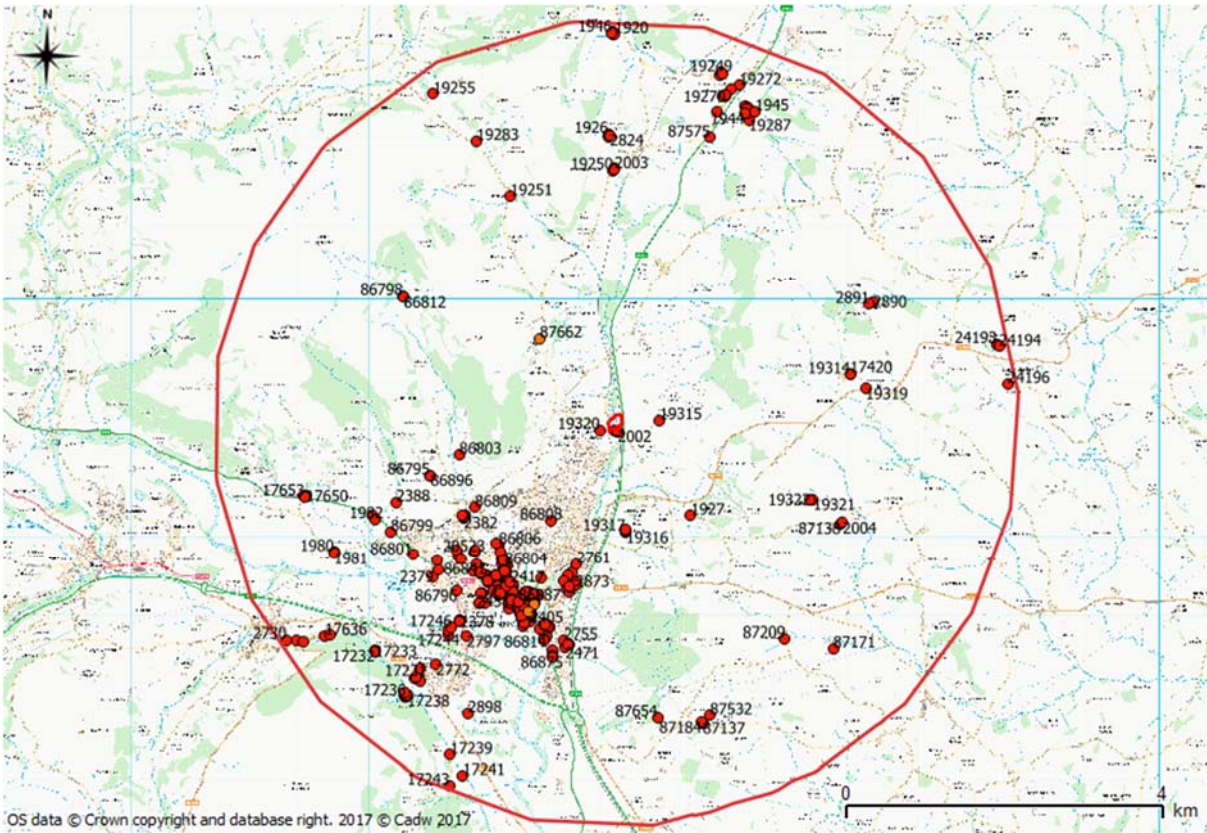


Figure 4: Listed Buildings in the 5km area

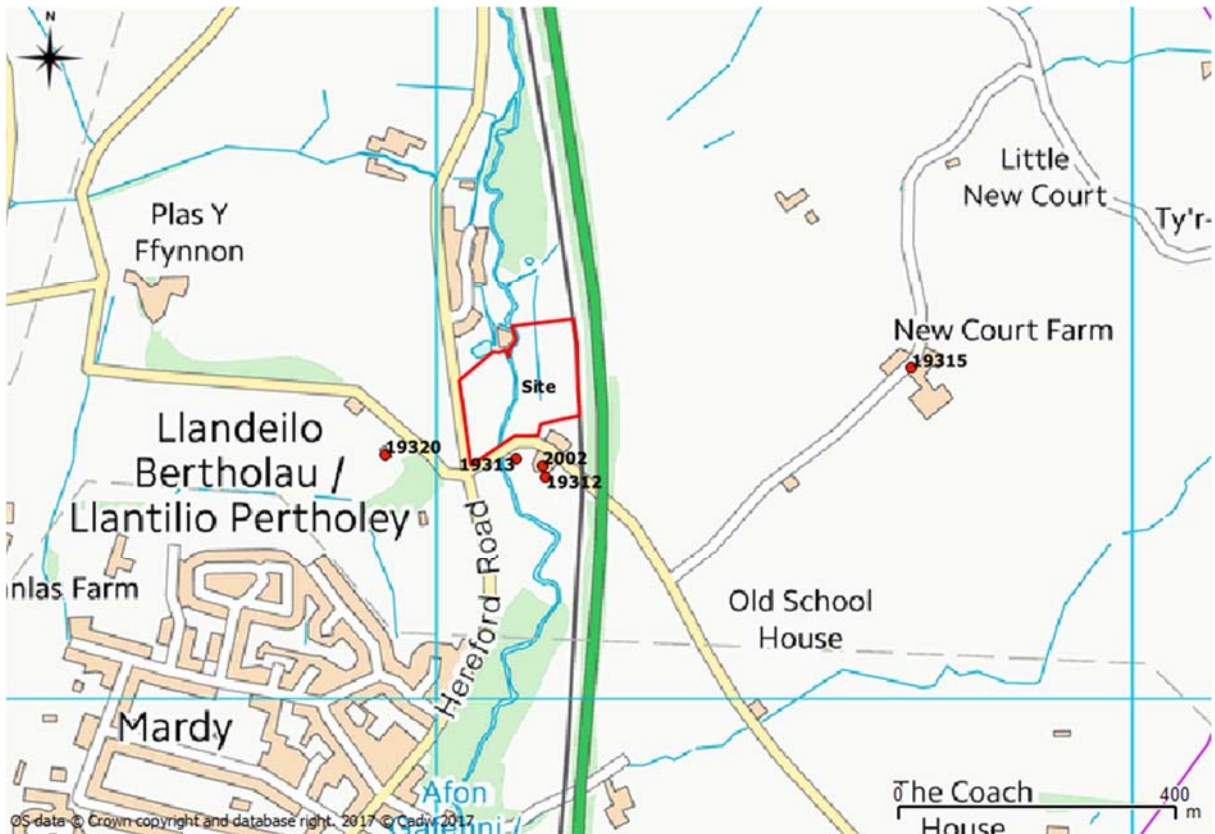


Figure 5: Listed Buildings within 1km radius

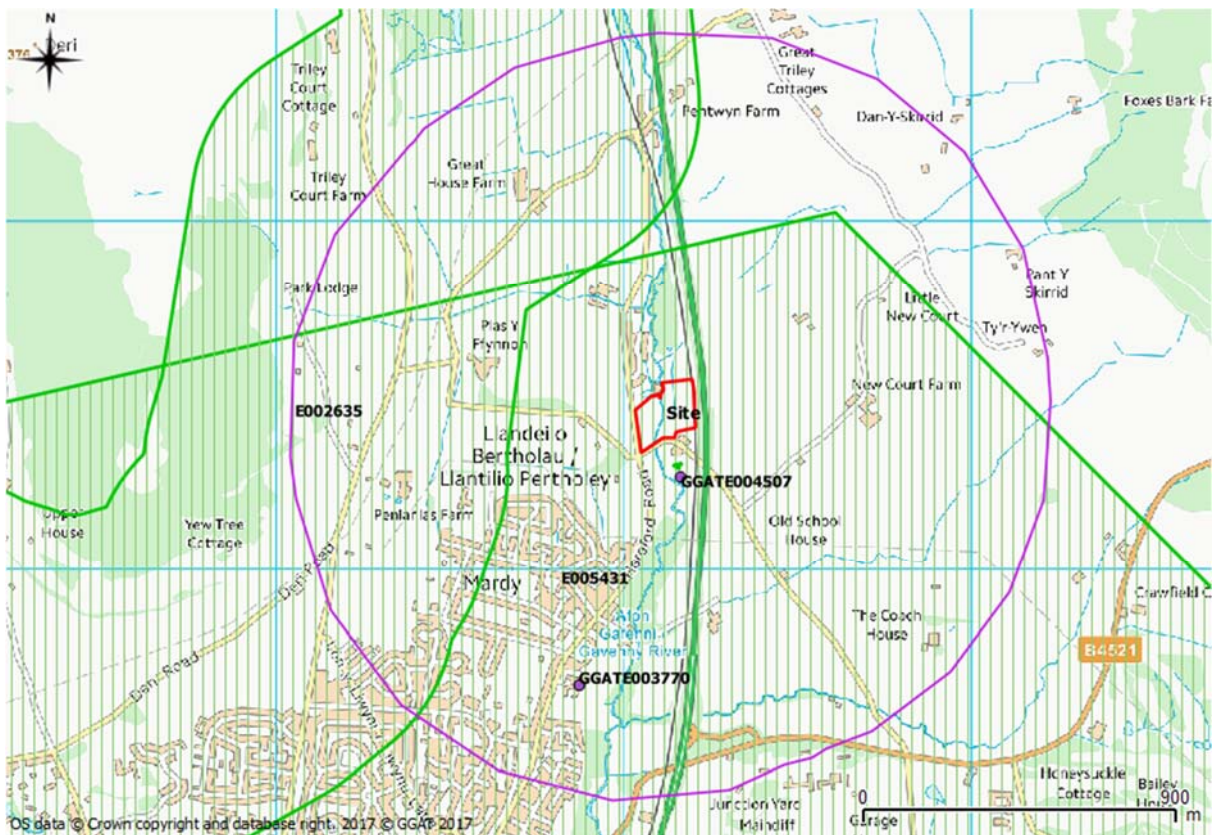


Figure 6: HER event records within 1km

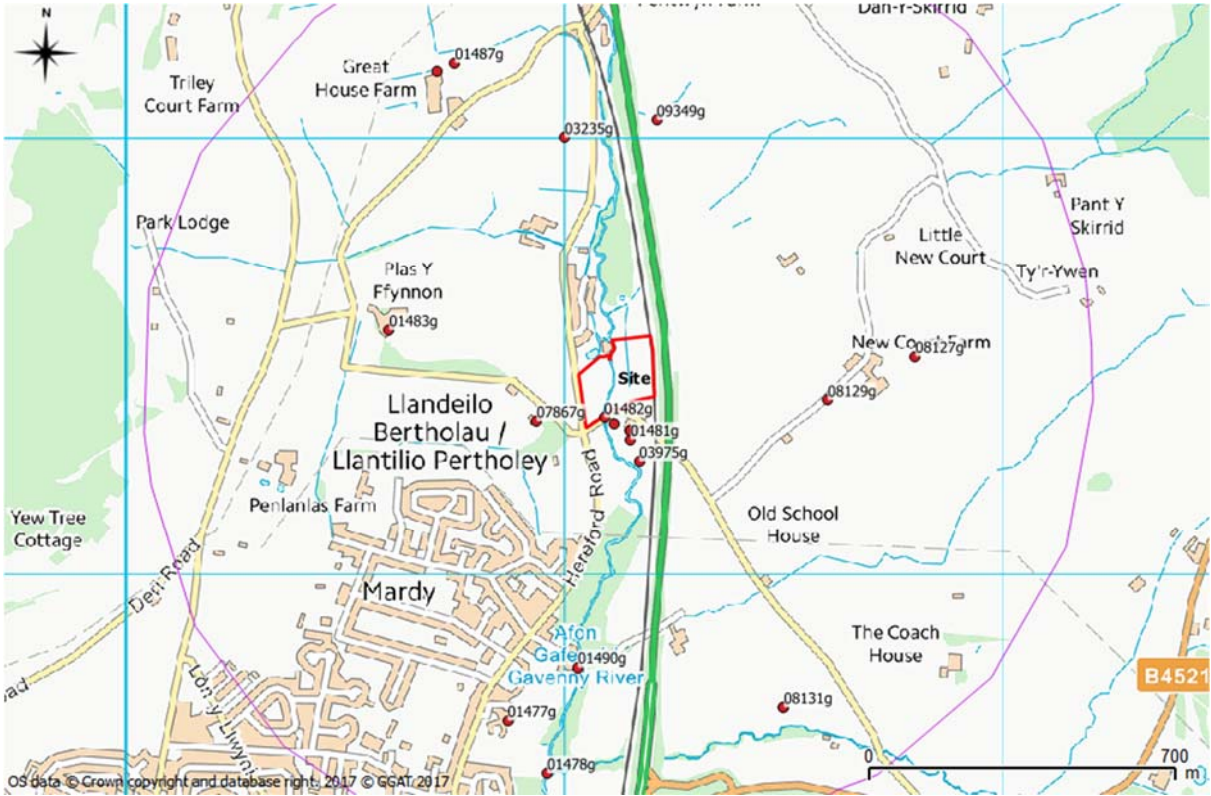


Figure 7: HER core records within 1km



Figure 8: Tithe Map of Llantilio Pertholey 1847 Source: Cynefin

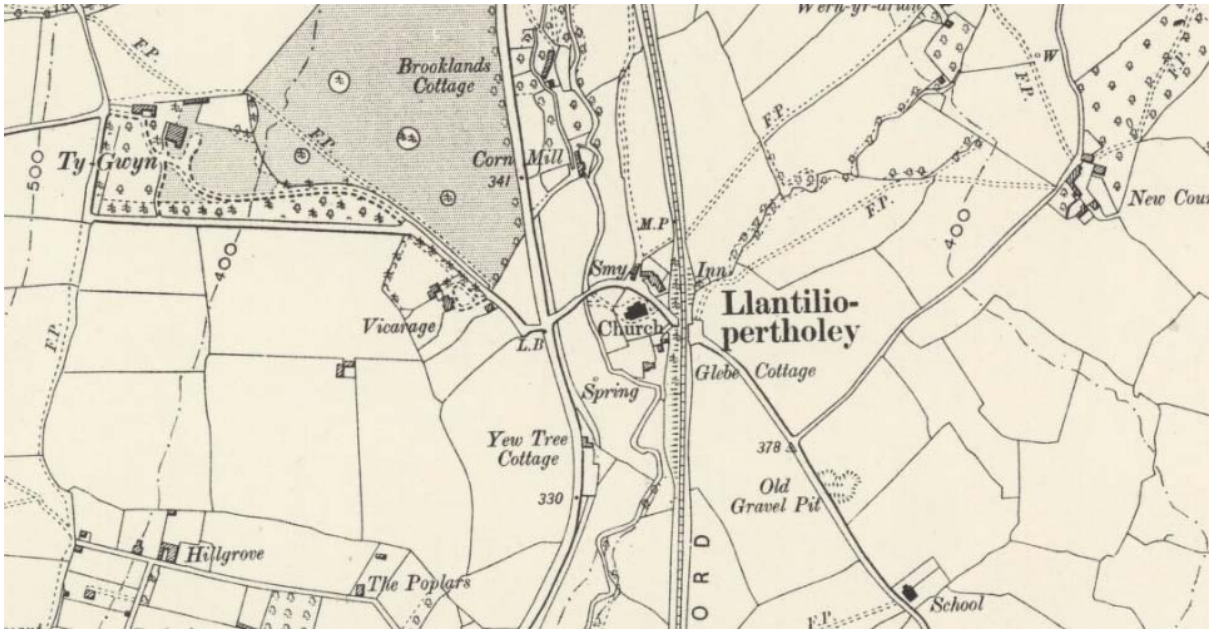


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 1 to 6 inch map 1902 Source: National Library of Scotland



Figure 10: 2m resolution LiDAR DTM



Photo 1: church car park with view of east field, looking north



Photo 2: View from car park, looking south



Photo 3: Southern entrance to upper east field, looking northeast



Photo 4: View towards church, Mardy development and Blourenge Hill seen in background, looking southwest



Photo 5: View from eastern boundary, looking west to Deri Hill



Photo 6: Profile of Skirrid Fawr visible through trees from highest point of east field, railway line to fore, looking east (from 2017)



Photo 7: View from northeast corner of site, looking south towards church



Photo 8: Southern entrance to lower east field, looking north



Photo 9: Lower east field, near south entrance, looking south to church (from 2017)



Photo 10: Lower east field from north end, looking south to church



Photo 11: Lower east field at north end, looking west to former corn mill (taken in 2018)



Photo 12: Lower east field at north end, looking west to former corn mill (taken in 2017)



Photo 13: View towards church from north end of lower east field, looking south



Photo 14: View of church tower from west field, looking southeast



Photo 15: View from west field towards church, looking southeast



Photo 16: West field from southwest corner, looking north, tramway is still discernible in 2018



Photo 17: Tramway embankment as seen in 2017



Photo 18: Linear running east-west midway through west field, looking east, as seen in 2017



Photo 19: Old western boundary of church yard, looking south



Photo 20: View from centre of churchyard towards proposed development site, looking northwest



Photo 21: New churchyard area looking northwest towards site



Photo 22: Chest tombs in churchyard, looking south



Photo 23: View from north side of church to site, looking north



Photo 24: Medieval cross base, looking north



Photo 25: East end of St Teilos church, looking west



Photo 26: Listed chest tombs on north side of church, looking northeast



Photo 27: View from edge of churchyard, looking northeast towards site and Mitre Cottages garden



Photo 28: View from churchyard beyond the yews, looking north



Photo 29: Stone bridge looking east



Photo 30: View from lychgate looking northwest across bridge to site



Photo 31: Mitre Cottages, looking south



Photo 32: View of west field from the mill, looking south



Photo 33: View towards site from the mill, looking east



Photo 34: St Teilos House, looking southwest



Photo 35: View from lane in front of St Teilos House towards site, looking east



Photo 36: View towards site from further west of St Teilos House, looking northeast, site is on right side of picture (from 2017)



Photo 37: Triley Court, looking northwest



Photo 38: View from Triley Court to Skirrid Fawr, looking east



Photo 39: View from drive at Triley Court, looking southeast



Photo 40: View from road by New Court Farm to southwest



Photo 41: New Court Farm, looking northeast



Photo 42: View from road above New Court Farm, looking west



Photo 43: Google Earth 2013 image showing semi circle north of the church



Photo 44: Aerial photo from April 1946 4628 106GUK_1355 7082 showing pock marks

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 5601
Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Rowena Hart, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

1km radius of NGR SO 31146 16468

PRN 01477g NAME MARDY PARK NGR SO30871567 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey
TYPE Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1
MEDIEVAL, HOUSE, RANK: 2
SUMMARY Building labelled Maerdy Park shown on OS mapping

DESCRIPTION Building labelled Maerdy Park shown on OS mapping (OS map). May have been extant in the 14th century (Rees 1932)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988
CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: No traces of an earlier (e.g. medieval) building visible in the grounds of the property (OS Record card) RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1957

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Document OS Record Card
Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"
Map Rees, W 1932 South Wales and Borders in 14th Century

PRN 01478g NAME MILL COTTAGE : CWM MILL NGR SO30961555 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey
TYPE Medieval, Mill, RANK: 1
SUMMARY Possibly on the site of a Watermill, extant 14th Century. It was reported that the Mill had been converted into a cottage and was the property of the County Council. No traces of the Medieval Mill were found.

DESCRIPTION Possibly on the site of a Watermill, extant 14th Century. It was reported that the Mill had been converted into a cottage and was the property of the County Council. No traces of the Medieval Mill were found.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Document OS Record Card

PRN 01480g NAME ST TEILO'S CHURCH AT LLANTILIO

PERTHOLEY NGR SO31151633 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE Medieval, Church, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The church at Llantilio Pertholey is attested in *Liber Landavensis*, probably going back to c AD 600. It consists of nave with integral two-bay chancel; short two-bay N aisle, short three-bay S aisle; N tower of one build with the N aisle; S porch; three chapels, the Triley chapel opening from the N aisle, the Neville chapel opening from the N side of the chancel, and the Wern-ddu chapel opening from the S side of the chancel and the S aisle, used as a vestry. Further vestry provisions were added in 1981, All the medieval styles of architecture from Early English are represented, and the outer wall of the S aisle was rebuilt in 1709.

DESCRIPTION The church at Llantilio Pertholey is attested in *Liber Landavensis*, probably going back to c AD 600; it was prebend (Brook 1988, 81). The churchyard is polygonal, but has been extended to the W; the churchyard cross survives. Church consists of nave with integral two-bay chancel; short two-bay N aisle, short three-bay S aisle; N tower of one build with the N aisle; S porch; three chapels, the Triley chapel opening from the N aisle, the Neville chapel opening from the N side of the chancel, and the Wern-ddu chapel opening from the S side of the chancel and the S aisle, used as a vestry. Further vestry provisions (the Tredilion Room) including toilet facilities and a kitchen were built against the N side of the nave in 1981, replacing a 19th century boiler house. At the point at which the nave joins the S aisle, the slope of the nave/chancel roof changes to accommodate the aisle under a catslide; the N aisle has a separate E-W double-pitched roof; there are N-S double pitched roofs over the Wern-ddu chapel and the porch, whilst the other two chapels and the Tredilion Room have catslide roofs with a break in slope. Much of the masonry is anonymous coursed rubble using a variety of sandstones, further obscured by the pointing which has smeared mortar over the faces of the walls. Most of the dressings and architectural ornament is in a medium-grained sandstone whose colour ranges variously from light red to fawn to yellowish. A number of distinctive masonry styles do however stand out: 1) Coursed rubble composed mainly of long thin blocks of purplish sandstone fairly closely set, but with some larger blocks of red conglomerate, with ashlar dressings in fawn/yellowish medium sandstone. This masonry appears in the N wall of the N aisle and tower, the E wall of the N aisle and the W wall of the nave. 2) Coursed rubble composed of rather larger and more neatly cut blocks of the same sandstone; used for the S wall of the S aisle and dated 1709 by a tablet built into it; does not appear elsewhere in the building. 3) Squared rock-faced blocks of sandstone laid in snecked courses. Appears in the E wall of the chancel, E end of S aisle, and N wall of the porch, where a stone let into it records restoration 1889-94. 4) Random rubble facing employed in the walls of the Tredilion Room, and dated to 1981. The first type of masonry appears to define at least a part of the original building, the nave, N aisle and lower part of the tower, constructed in the 13th century (the Decorated E window of the N aisle is an insertion; the ogee-headed window in the tower is within a section of rebuilt masonry; the status of the stair turret door, with Caernarvon arch head, cannot be assessed since the wall in which it is inserted has been plastered). It seems likely the nave/chancel block had the same undifferentiated form when built, and extended eastwards at least as far as a point level with the E wall of the N aisle. This may have been a structure of double-pile plan with aisle and nave/chancel of roughly equal width and a tower at the W end of the N range; it would therefore resemble the roughly contemporary St Maughams, although in that church the N range with the tower extends further W than the S range, reversing the situation at Llantilio Pertholey, and the basement of the tower is physically separated from the rest of the interior of the church. A faculty of 1826 (NLW LL/F/461) shows that the middle of the three arches between the two ranges was constructed in brick in that year to replace a 'Small Arch and Pillar'; there is no indication of the original form of this small arch, but the general effect may have been similar to the S side. The next datable feature is the E window of the N aisle, of 13th/14 century date, apparently inserted when the upper part of this wall was rebuilt. This may also be the date of the belfry windows. The E window of the chancel is later. The unusual timber arcades to the Triley and Wernddu Chapels are of late Perpendicular type, described in detail by Crossley and Ridgway (1959, 56-7). They are of the same form, but with differing detail in the carvings, particularly the rosettes down the inner sides of the piers. The Neville chapel is probably of similar date; most of the windows in the chapels were replaced or renewed. There is little to date the initial construction of the S aisle. Given the discrepancy between the arch sizes of the arches between the nave and the S aisle, it seems likely that this aisle originally had a different form, possibly as a series of chantry chapels, and that it was not until the south wall was rebuilt in 1709 that it gained its present form. The E bay (opening to chancel) at least is likely to have had a different form, since its arch is not related to the nave arcade. It is also apparent that the rebuild was structurally unstable and required the addition of a flying buttress in the roof and a reconstruction of the S wall; the movement caused at the top of the wall can be seen deforming the roof on the outside. The ceilings appear to be of uniform design and probably 17th century; that in the S nave must predate reconstruction of present aisle in its present form. Some sort of division between nave and chancel was clearly in place when the ceilings were made; this is most

likely to have been the rood screen, of which a fragment was discovered re-used in the roof in 1890, but is now lost (Crossley and Ridgway (1959, 56). Most of the windows are rectangular, of two or three lights with plain square heads, divided by slender mullions, but mostly so much restored that it is difficult to be certain of the form of any original chamfers. Completely renewed are the nave W window (attributed to 1729 by a leaflet in the church), the chancel E window (attributable by associated masonry to 1889-94 restoration) and the S window of the Wernddu Chapel (possibly also the 1889-94 restoration, since it also has limestone jambs). As well as these windows and the walls noted above, the late Victorian restoration was also responsible for the provision of copings with crosses, and the kneelers which support them. The Wernddu chapel appears to have been partly reconstructed after the fire of 1974. This fire did very little damage to the church and its contents, the main loss being the organ. The most interesting of the internal fittings are the late medieval stalls described by Crossley and Ridgway (1959, 57-8), but for which they were unable to find a provenance, are described in the leaflet produced by the church as 'brought here from a London church early this century'. There is a recut medieval font, and the communion table may be Jacobean. Most of the monuments are recorded in Bradney, but not all, and some have been abbreviated; some have changed position since Bradney's record. In 1919 Wright (1938, 246) noted four bells. One was medieval, dated between 1508-46, one of 1665 (cracked), and the other two of 1792. References: Documentary: LL/F/461 (NLW) Faculty (draft) with petition, citatory decree and specification for reseating and improvement of church. WCC Chan 50; 127/7 (NLW) Chancels valuations: no 45 Llantilio Pertholey Published: Bradney, J A, 1906, A history of Monmouthshire. Vol I pt iia, The Hundred of Abergavenny, 208-11 Brook, D, 1988, The early Christian church in Gwent, Monmouthshire Antiq 5, 67-84 Crossley, F H, and Ridgway, M H, 1959, Screens, lofts and stalls situated in Wales and Monmouthshire. Part ten, Section XIII: Monmouthshire Archaeol Cambrensis 108, 14-71 Wright, A, 1938b, The church bells of Monmouthshire iii, Archaeol Cambrensis, 93, 226-47 Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS listed building 2002 I

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 5117 GGATE001386

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317
Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Abergavenny
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project
EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN 01481g NAME LLANTILIO PERTHOLEY CHURCHYARD CROSS (WAR MEMORIAL) NGR SO31151631 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE Medieval, Churchyard cross, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The medieval churchyard cross has been restored as a war memorial. Only the socket stone survives from the Middle Ages, the steps and shaft being modern.

DESCRIPTION Restored as war memorial, on four modern steps with modern shaft; only socket-stone is medieval - octagonal top, broached corners. Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project Recorded as part of First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent (Crawford 2014)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004
CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2014

STATUS listed building 19312 II

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004823

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of Abergavenny
Report Crawford, J. 2014 First World War Scoping Study Glamorgan and Gwent

PRN 01482g NAME Bridge NGR SO31091636 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE Post-Medieval, Bridge, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY A post medieval bridge.

DESCRIPTION A post medieval bridge.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 01483g NAME TY-GWYN NGR SO30601656 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Ty Gwyn. 19th Century house on the site of a pre- 1637 Mansion.*

DESCRIPTION *Ty Gwyn. 19th Century house on the site of a pre- 1637 Mansion. The present house was built in 1880 on the site of a timber-framed house. Residence and estate of Floyer family.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 18*

SOURCES

Document OS Record Card

PRN 01486g NAME GREAT HOUSE:TY MAWR NGR SO30711715 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Post-Medieval, House, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Great House C. 1630 House and reconstructed C. 1700 and modernised in the 18th Century with remains of fish ponds.*

DESCRIPTION *Great House C. 1630 House and reconstructed C. 1700 and modernised in the 18th Century with remains of fish ponds. The seat of a branch of Morgan of Arxton. A large two- storeyed farmhouse with a modern slate roof and stone walls which average 0.7m thick. The majority of the windows are comparatively modern and above two of them are dripstones. There are several thick, old, wooden ceiling beams in the interior. It was reported to be in a fair state of repair.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 36976*

SOURCES

Document OS Record Card

PRN 01487g NAME Fishpond, Llantilio Pertholey NGR SO30751717 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Fishpond, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *See 1486. Fishpond at 'Great House' Ty Mawr. House constructed C. 1630.*

DESCRIPTION *See 1486. Fishpond at 'Great House' Ty Mawr. House constructed C. 1630.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 01490g NAME Bridge, Llantilio Pertholey NGR SO31031579 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Bridge, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY "Lliwyd recorded that there were three good stone bridges in the parish of Llantilo-Pertholey, he did not give there names, but they presumably crossed the river Gavenny."

DESCRIPTION "Lliwyd recorded that there were three good stone bridges in the parish of Llantilo-Pertholey, he did not give there names, but they presumably crossed the river Gavenny."

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

PRN 03235g NAME TRILEY (TRILLECH) NGR SO3117 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Bronze Age, Standing stone, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The place-name Triley, at one time called Trillech, is suggested to have taken its name from the existance of a monument comprising three meini-hirion. If tthis is the case, then the monument has long since been destroyed. Dimensions not known.*

DESCRIPTION *The place-name Triley, at one time called Trillech, is suggested to have taken its name from the existance of a monument comprising three meini-hirion. If tthis is the case, then the monument has long since been destroyed. Dimensions: Dimensions not known. (1978) Triley, at one time called Trillech, no doubt took its name , since destroyed. (Source 01) GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project 2003*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

*Pm desc text/Evans EM/2003/GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project
01/MM Record Card/OS/1978/SO 31 NW 27/*

PRN 03975g NAME GLEBE COTTAGE NGR SO31171626 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Neolithic, Axe, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Neolithic axehead c3000-2000BC of ground and polished black stone.*

DESCRIPTION *Neolithic axehead c3000-2000BC of ground and polished black stone. Neolithic axe, One tool type and material, Single item. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/PM Letter/Tucker A/2.10.84

PRN 07867g NAME ST TEILO'S HOUSE NGR SO3093616352 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Vicarage, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Located about 300m west of the Church of St Teilo, Llantilio Pertholey, St Teilo's House is a vicarage built in 1860 and designed probably by J P Seddon.*

DESCRIPTION *Located about 300m west of the Church of St Teilo, St Teilo's House is a vicarage built in 1860 and designed probably by J P Seddon, diocesan architect, although the Prichard and Seddon design dated 1858 is different and more strongly Gothic. It has 2 storeys and attics in typical Victorian Gothic style, is randomly planned with many projecting gables with fretted bargeboards, and is built of squared purple/grey rockfaced sandstone rubble with yellow freestone quoins and dressings, and a Welsh slate roof banded in purple and grey. Listed as a good and unaltered*

example of a Victorian vicarage.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2001

STATUS *listed building 19320 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 96430, Associated with 1480g*

SOURCES

PRN 07868g NAME ST TEILO'S CHURCH CHEST TOMBS NGR SO3111316345 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Tombstone, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Two chest tombs and their railed enclosures in the churchyard of the Church of St Teilo, about 10m north of the church. The style of the tombs suggests that the date of death is closely contemporary with the date of construction, ie c1855 (one is for 'S*

DESCRIPTION *Two chest tombs and their railed enclosures in the churchyard of the Church of St Teilo, about 10m north of the church. The style of the tombs suggests that the date of death is closely contemporary with the date of construction, ie c1855 (one is for 'Simon ?Arorus' died 1853, the second for 'Mary Ann Elizabeth Evans' d 1854). The tombs stand immediately next to each other, and are built of limestone ashlar with complete wrought and cast iron railings, in Neo Classical style. Listed as a well-preserved pair of Victorian chest tombs retaining full sets of railings.*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2001

STATUS *listed building 19313 II*

CROSS REFERENCES *Same as 96430, Associated with 1480g*

SOURCES

PRN 08127g NAME SITE NAME UNKNOWN NGR SO318165 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Roman, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Trumpet brooch with ridged decoration and traces of enamel or similar on upper bow. The mid-bow moulding is in the form of waves like a simplified profile line drawing of the shape of the brooch itself.*

DESCRIPTION *Trumpet brooch with ridged decoration and traces of enamel or similar on upper bow. The mid-bow moulding is in the form of waves like a simplified profile line drawing of the shape of the brooch itself. Also possible traces of enamel or similar on lower bow. The catch plate has broken off but there are traces of it with hatching decoration. The foot knob is moulded also. No trace of pin or spring mechanism. Length 67mm max. (01)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Mm List/2002/Newport Museum & Art Gallery - Victoria Newton

PRN 08129g NAME SITE NAME UNKNOWN NGR SO316164 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Post-Medieval, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *C18th fragment from bronze cow bell in semi-circular shape with inscribed radiate lines in groups of three at even intervals.*

DESCRIPTION *Fragment from bronze cow bell in semi-circular shape with inscribed radiate lines in groups of three at even intervals. Half of an engraved medallion also is visible with script which is partially legible "Pach[?]" and then underneath "m" (Paches Farm?).*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Mm List/2002/Newport Museum & Art Gallery - Victoria Newton

PRN 08130g NAME SITE NAME UNKNOWN NGR SO315157 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Roman, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Fragment of blue opaque glass with evidence of layers of green and pink glass. Possibly from a bead.*

DESCRIPTION *Fragment of blue opaque glass with evidence of layers of green and pink glass. Possibly from a bead. (01)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Mm List/2002/Newport Museum & Art Gallery - Victoria Newton

PRN 08131g NAME SITE NAME UNKNOWN NGR SO315157 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Unknown, Findspot, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *Fragment of turquoise coloured fabric. looks like its part of a small figure or similar as it looks like it has been carved.*

DESCRIPTION *Fragment of turquoise coloured fabric. looks like its part of a small figure or similar as it looks like it has been carved. (01)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Moved DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Mm List/2002/Newport Museum & Art Gallery - Victoria Newton

PRN 08213g NAME LLANTILIO PERTHOLELY CHURCHYARD NGR SO31151633 COMMUNITY Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Medieval, Churchyard, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *The churchyard is polygonal, as shown on the tithe map of 1847, but has been extended to the W, resulting a a curvilinear W side; it slopes up slightly to the W.*

DESCRIPTION *The churchyard is polygonal, as shown on the tithe map of 1847, but has been extended to the W, resulting a a curvilinear W side; it slopes up slightly to the W. The present boundary is a coursed sandstone rubble wall; the main entrance is a modern (1955) half-timbered lych gate in the NW corner of the original churchyard area with a path to the S porch. There is also a set of double gates and a stile on the E side with a path along the S side of the church to the porch. The churchyard cross survives (PRN 1481g); some of headstones (one with maker's mark 'R Paige/A Venny') are in the same style as Llanover. Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 1480g, Associated with 1481g*

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Deanery of

Abergavenny

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 08310g NAME LANN TELIAU PORT HALAUC/LANN MAUR (LLANTILIO PERTHOLAU) **NGR** SO31151633 **COMMUNITY** Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *Early Medieval, Church, RANK: 1*

SUMMARY *First mentioned in the Llandaff charters, LL122 (c600). This site is not described as an 'ecclesia' though the use of Lann with the name of Teilo strongly suggests that it was already a church.*

DESCRIPTION *First mentioned in the Llandaff charters, LL122 (c600); grant of 'Lann Maur id est Lann Teiliau Port Halauc ubi Biuan cum quattuor sociis suis iacet' [= Llan Mawr alias Llan Teilio Port Halauc, where Biuan lies with his four companiions] by King Idon to Archbishop Teilo; bounds include the Gavenny, preceeded and followed by two of its tributaries (Davies 1978, 138; 1979, 95). This site is not described as an 'ecclesia' or any other word designating an ecclesiastical establishment', but the use of Lann with the name of Teilo strongly suggests that it was already a church; and the mention of Biuan and his four companions as lying there suggests a cemetery; Davies references Biuan to the witness list of LL166, dated c595, but he is listed among the laymen Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database*

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 01471g*

SOURCES

Book Davies, W 1978 An early Welsh microcosm

Book Davies, W 1979 The Llandaff charters

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

PRN 09349g NAME Werni - arain Cottage, near Llantilio Pertholey **NGR** SO31211704 **COMMUNITY** Llantilio Pertholey

TYPE *POST MEDIEVAL, COTTAGE, RANK: -*

SUMMARY *Werni -arain Cottage visible on 1st edition OS Map (1882)*

DESCRIPTION *Werni -arain Cottage visible on 1st edition OS Map (1882)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1"

PRN 10053g NAME Building - Llantilio Portholey **NGR** - **COMMUNITY** -

TYPE , , **RANK:** -

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION -

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

*Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk*

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 5601

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Rowena Hart, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

1km radius of NGR SO 31146 16468

PRN E002635 **NAME** Llanvetherine to Gilwern, Proposed Pipeline.

DBA NGR SO355180 **COMMUNITY** Grosmont

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 1999 **ORGANISATION** Network Archaeology **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Network Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of the 44km route of the proposed pipeline from Herefordshire to Powys. This report assesses the section between Llanvetherine and Gilwern. It is recommended that seven phases of work take place (Network Archaeology 1999).
Stage 1: Feasibility Study Stage 2: Desk based assessment Stage 3: Non-intrusive field survey, involving field reconnaissance, field walking, metal detector survey, earthwork survey, auger survey and a geophysical survey. Stage 4: Field Evaluation Stage 5: Area Excavation Stage 6: Watching Brief Stage 7: Post-Excavation involving archive, report and publication. There are three main sites that require archaeological excavation before construction starts (Network Archaeology 1999).

DESCRIPTION Network Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of the 44km route of the proposed pipeline from Herefordshire to Powys. This report assesses the section between Llanvetherine and Gilwern. It is recommended that seven phases of work take place. Stage 1: Feasibility Study Stage 2: Desk based assessment Stage 3: Non-intrusive field survey, involving field reconnaissance, field walking, metal detector survey, earthwork survey, auger survey and a geophysical survey. Stage 4: Field Evaluation Stage 5: Area Excavation Stage 6: Watching Brief Stage 7: Post-Excavation involving archive, report and publication. It is advised that the proposed route will have a direct and minor impact on both Roman Roads RR62a and RR630 and that further investigations are recommended. There is also a potential but uncertain impact on NPRN 34036 - a slag wall which is part of the Pant-y-Beiliau former ironworks as the centre point of the slag wall lies close to the proposed pipeline; field reconnaissance is advised to clarify the nature and extent of the site followed by an evaluation if the works are impacted by the development. It is also recommended that a reconnaissance survey should establish whether the proposed route will have an impact on any extant remains of an associated tramway, with a cross section to be recorded during a watching brief. Two parish boundaries are also crossed by the proposed pipeline route; it is deemed unavoidable and that a reconnaissance survey should establish if they are represented by extant ditches and banks, and should be assessed to establish antiquity and to record during a construction watching brief. A further eight sites are affected by the proposed pipeline route: 3 parish boundaries, former woods, stream meander and pits in rectilinear formation. It is recommended that a watching brief is conducted on the parish boundaries (Network Archaeology 1999).

COMMENTS *None*

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES *E002964, E002962 GGAT02902g, GGAT02510g, GGAT10746g, GGAT10747g, GGAT10748g, GGAT10749g, GGAT10750g, GGAT10751g, GGAT10452g, GGAT10753g, GGAT10755g, GGAT10756g, GGAT10760g*

SOURCES

Report Network Archaeology 1999 Llanvetherine to Gilwern Proposed High Pressure Natural Gas Supply Pipeline. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. 900 99/03

PRN *E003770* **NAME** *Mardy Park, Abergavenny, Archaeological Desk-Top Study.* **NGR** *SO30871567* **COMMUNITY** *Llantilio Pertholey*

TYPE *Desk Based Assessment* **YEAR** *1992* **ORGANISATION** *Wessex Archaeology* **PERSON** *-*

SUMMARY *Wessex Archaeology undertook a Desk-Top Study due to the reconstruction of a day care centre currently occupying this plot of land. The recommendations are that some evaluatory fieldwork will have to take place before construction takes place. This will take the form of three 10m x 2m trenches.*

DESCRIPTION *Wessex Archaeology undertook a Desk-Top Study due to the reconstruction of a day care centre currently occupying this plot of land. The reconstruction would involve the demolition of a 19th century building on the site and its replacement with a totally new structure. Various sources were consulted, including the Welsh Office aerial photographic collection, the Gwent Record Office, the Sites and Monuments Record and the collection of journals and histories in the Salisbury library of University College, Cardiff. In addition the records of geotechnical pits dug on site by Gwent County Councils engineers department were consulted. Within the application area a number of features which are of potential archaeological importance were identified from the aerial photographs; however these are thought to be modern features. There is no surviving documentary evidence and the results of the geotechnical survey suggest that the site is relatively undisturbed but prehistoric remains cannot be ruled out as there would be no documentary evidence for this. The recommendations are that some evaluatory fieldwork will have to take place before construction takes place. This will take the form of three 10m x 2m trenches.*

COMMENTS *None*

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES *-*

SOURCES

Report Adam, N. 1992 Mardy Park, Abergavenny, Archaeological Desk-Top Study. 93-92/02

PRN *E004507* **NAME** *Glebe Cottage, Llantilio Pertholey* **EVAL** *NGR* *SO3116316268* **COMMUNITY** *Llantilio Pertholey*

TYPE *EVALUATION* **YEAR** *2012* **ORGANISATION** *Archaeological Perspectives Analysis Consultancy (APAC)* **PERSON** *-*

SUMMARY *An evaluation was carried out prior to a programme of works to construct an annex on the grounds of the property of Glebe Cottage. Two trenches were dug to a size of 19m x 1m and 10m x 1m to the depth of 0.75m. The conclusion is that the site seems to be free of any archaeological features.*

DESCRIPTION *An evaluation was carried out prior to a programme of works to construct an annex on the grounds of the property of Glebe Cottage. Two trenches were dug; Trench 1- 19m x 1m and Trench 2- 10m x 1m. Trench 1 uncovered a 120mm plastic foul pipe, a BT cable and a black plastic water pipe which lay on top of an old 19th century clay land drain and a white electric cable. The only find to come from this trench is one sherd of 19th/20th C stoneware preserves jar. Trench 2 only uncovered a deposit of building rubble, bricks and plaster. The conclusion is that the site seems to be free of any archaeological features. It is recommended that a watching brief should be carried out on any further excavation. (Phillips 2012)*

COMMENTS *APAC Ref.no. EV/GLA/11*

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES *-*

SOURCES

Report Phillips, N. 2012 Glebe Cottage, Llantilio Pertholey: EVAL 3300 2015/01

PRN E005431 **NAME** *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain* **NGR** SS5858587907 **COMMUNITY** Bishopston
TYPE PROJECT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** University of Reading **PERSON** Allen, M et al
SUMMARY *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain.*

DESCRIPTION *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain. It includes both traditionally published reports and 'grey literature' reports from developer-funded excavations since 1990. With the inclusion of the Welsh settlement data in 2015 to complement that from England, the project includes some 3600 records of rural sites, accounting for c. 2500 individual settlements, the vast majority of which were reported on since the implementation of PPG 16 in 1990. However the project has reached back and includes some sites published as early as 1808. Each site is described with bibliographic entries, as well as information on chronology, settlement type, morphological form and associated material culture and environmental data. The project has not included all investigations, such as watching briefs and small-scale evaluations producing Roman evidence, but has limited its scope to those that have yielded plan, chronology and quantified finds data susceptible of characterisation and synthesis. The cut-off for inclusion here is publication before 31st December 2014 for sites in England and March 2015 for sites in Wales (Allen et al 2015).*

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Online Resource Allen, M, Blick, N, Brindle, T, Evans, T, Fulford, M, Holbrook, N, Richards, J.D, Smith, A. 2015 The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/index.cfm>

*AM - 08.01.17 (16:08) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 1614.
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk*

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**Land at New Court Farm, North of St Teilo's Church, Llantilio
Pertholey, Monmouthshire**

Prepared for:

Tensteps Developments Ltd

June 2018



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Figure 1. Location map

Figure 2. Site plan - detail

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an Heritage Impact Assessment associated with the proposed residential development on land at New Court Farm, north of St Teilo's Church, Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Tensteps Properties Ltd as part of the pre-planning application investigation of the site.

1. Introduction and planning background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for a Heritage Impact Assessment to be undertaken in association with plans for c.23 dwellings, altered access and amenity provision on land at New Court Farm, north of St Teilo's Church, Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire (henceforth – the site), centred on NGR SO 31146 16468 (Figure 1 and 2). The local planning authority is Monmouthshire County Council (henceforth – MCC). The site lies within two unitary authority areas, with the northern half of the site being within the Brecon Beacons National Park and the southern half within Monmouthshire (Figure 2). The proposed development is currently in the pre-planning stages of development.

This WSI has been prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Greenspace Architects Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during a Heritage Impact Assessment and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Heritage Impact Assessment and Site Visit is to provide PCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The methodology set out in this WSI will be Brecon Beacons National Park (henceforth - BBNPA) and Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (henceforth - GGAT), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to MCC. All work will conform to the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014) and will following the guidance laid out in *Managing Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (Cadw 2017), and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Location and Geology

Draft development details have been provided by the developer, and proposals currently comprise the development of c.23 dwellings, altered access and amenity provision. The development area occupies an irregular plot of land to the north of St Teilo's Church, Llantilio Pertholey and centred on NGR SO 31146 16468. The development site as a whole comprises approximately 2 hectares.

The site is bounded to the east by the line of the railway and to the west by Hereford Road. To the north-west and the south-east the site boundary follows existing property boundaries, while to the south it is bounded by a small lane. Along its northern side the site is bounded by open fields. The Gavenny River runs southwards through the middle of the site. The development area itself comprises open pasture land, with the Gavenny River running southwards through the middle. There is a Public Footpath, which also runs north to south through the site. The ground slopes gently downwards from both the west and east towards the Gavenny River in the centre of the site, which is approximately 96mAOD. The site lies in a largely pastoral area which includes some residential and religious buildings.

The site is located within Llantilio Pertholey, which is located immediately to the north of Abergavenny. The site lies at the bottom of a valley, through which the Gavenny River runs. The valley sides slope steeply from the tops of ridges to the west and east before becoming gentler towards the valley floor. Llantilio Pertholey is largely rural in nature and is characterised by dispersed settlement along the valley sides. To the south is the large urban centre of Abergavenny, which stretches south and west along the Gavenny River.

The solid geology beneath the proposed development area is the St Maughan's Formation, which is comprised of argillaceous rocks and sandstone. This is overlain by till formed in the Devensian era, as well as a band of alluvial clay along the river banks (BGS 2018).

3. Site Specific Objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Heritage Impact Assessment and Site Visit. This work will be undertaken following the guidance laid out within *Managing Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*, produced by Cadw in May 2017.

The aim will be to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk-based study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks. The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the heritage resource.

4. The proposed archaeological work

The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desktop study and site visit, and their relationship to the wider historical environment. The work will include the following elements:

- Detailed desk-based study (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)
- Archiving (Stage 4)

4.1. Method Statement for a Historic Impact Assessment (Stage 1)

The desk-based study will consider the following:

- a. The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area. It will involve the following areas of research:
 1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea, within a 1km radius from the centre of the proposed development area.
 2. Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 5km from the edge of the aforementioned area.
 3. Assessment of all available reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 4. Assessment of all relevant extant photographic evidence, including available historic photos.
 5. All sources indexed in the County Archive, and as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMMW.
 6. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 7. Place name evidence.
 8. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b. The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.

4.2. The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the accessible development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the visible archaeology.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements.

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

The site visit will also assess the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance. Photographs will be taken from the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact and Designated sites within the study area (and SAMs to 5km) will also be visited with photographs taken towards the proposed development to help illustrate and assess this visual impact on these sites.

4.3. The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser historical significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall historical importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant historic photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. A description of the assets and their setting
5. A summary of the significance of the assets and their setting
6. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: Greenspace Architects Ltd and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

4.4 Archiving (Stage 4)

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out ' *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

5. Staff

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart (AW Project Manager) and the site visit and report undertaken by a suitably qualified member of the Archaeology Wales team.

6. Additional Considerations

Health and Safety

6.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

6.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

6.3. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

7. Quality Control

7.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

7.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

7.3. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

8. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*.

Cadw, 2017. *Managing Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*.

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html - Accessed 12/06/2018

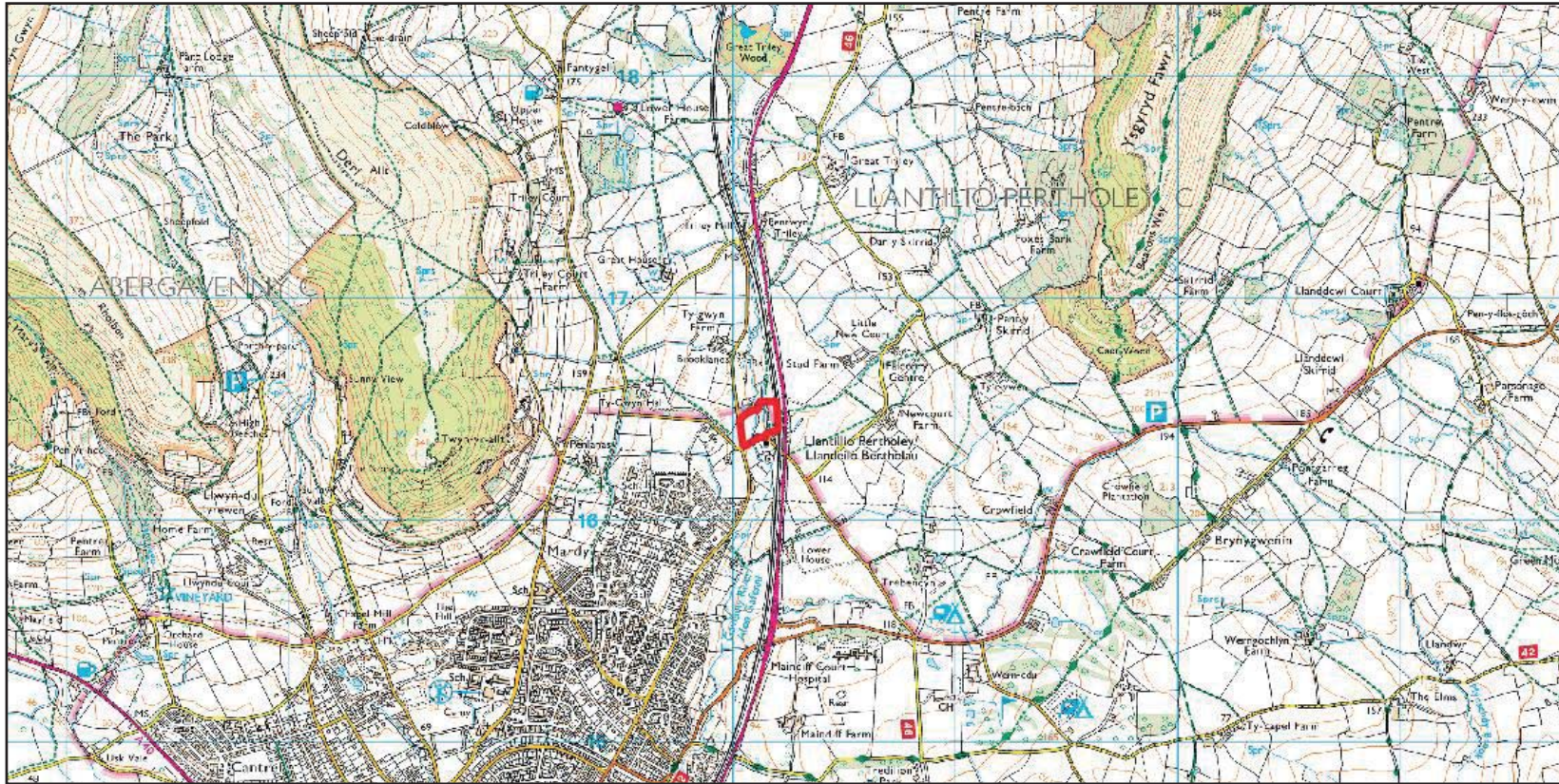


Figure 1. Location of development area

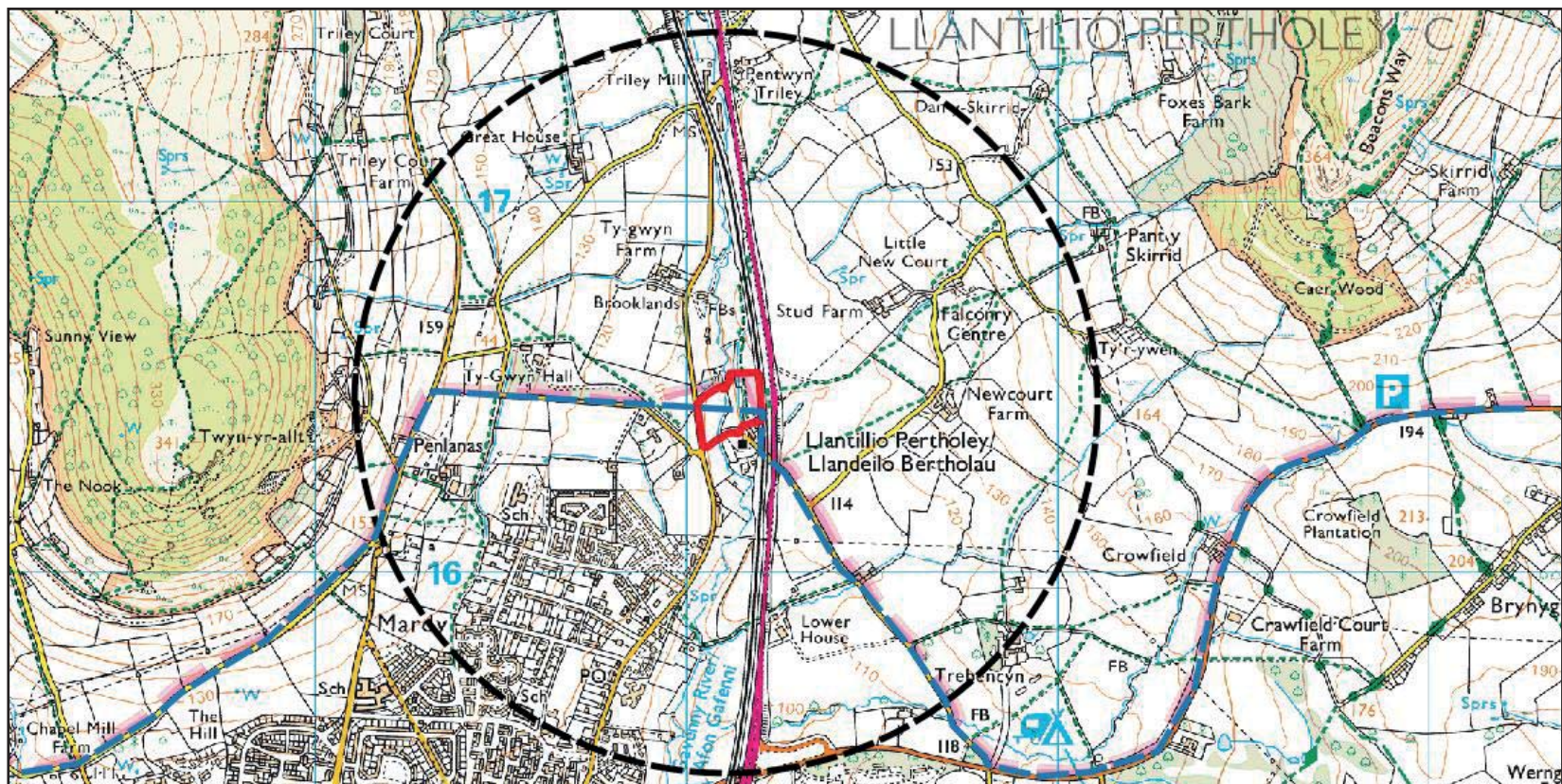


Figure 2. Location of development area (red), applied study area (black), old UA boundary (pink), new UA boundary (blue).