

Archaeology Wales

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

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



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Report No. 1679

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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Summary

The following report has been compiled to present the results of an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and site visit that was undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of land at New Court Farm, north of St Teilo's Church, Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire as part of the submission of a planning pre application.

The proposal currently comprises the development of approximately 23 dwellings, altered access and amenity provision. The impact of the proposed development both directly and indirectly on designated sites is considered to be low.

No Scheduled Ancient Monument within the assessment area of 5km will be either directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Of the listed buildings within 1km of the sites, none are directly impacted by the proposed development. The church of St Teilo's and its associated listed features of churchyard cross and chest tombs may be indirectly impacted although there is limited intervisibility, so any impact is considered to be low to moderate. The remaining listed buildings within 1km are not intervisible with the site and those in the 5km radius are too distant to be affected.

Research has identified areas of archaeological interest within the proposed development area from the Post Medieval and Modern periods, the development is considered to have a high impact on any potential remains 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 Greenspace Architects Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) 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) as part of their pre-planning application for 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 approximately 23 dwellings, altered access and amenity provision.

A specification for the DBA was produced by AW in June 2017 and agreed with both the Brecon Beacons National Park (henceforth - BBNPA) and Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (henceforth - GGAT) who both act as archaeological advisors to MCC.

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 2.2 ha.

The site is bounded to the east by the line of the railway and to 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. Along its 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 ground is generally sloping towards the river, the eastern most area is divided by an escarpment running north south along which runs a public footpath which is 3m high. The highest ground to the east is c. 110m AOD, to the west it is 104m AOD, these slope to the river which at its lowest point the ground is c.96m AOD. 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 the urban centre of Abergavenny. The site lies either side of the Gavenny River within a valley surrounded by the steeply sided hills of the Black Mountains. Llantilio Pertholey is largely rural in nature and is characterised by dispersed settlement.

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, 2017.)

3 Method

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

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. 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. It will also clarify the archaeological potential of the site by placing it in its wider context.

This will be followed with a geophysical survey, the primary objective of which will be to locate and describe, by means of geophysical survey and resulting interpretation, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The proposed archaeological work will attempt to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material that might be affected by the scheme, in particular its character, distribution, extent and relative significance. Both the desk based assessment and geophysical survey will inform a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development.

This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* is advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record is recommended.

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 excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting
4. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER, the Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth and the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales (Cardiff)
5. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans

7. 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)
 8. Place name evidence
 9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and LiDAR as available
 10. Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
 11. 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
 - d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Visits).
 - e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
 - f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.
- 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 archaeological studies have been undertaken within a 1km radius of the site (figure 6, appendix I).

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 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 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).

An archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeology Wales in November 2017 (Shobbrook, et al 2018). The results did not show evidence of archaeological features. However due to the numerous anomalies created most likely by fragments of probably metal work, together with ploughing disturbance and geological features the presence of archaeological features not mapped by the geophysics cannot be ruled out.

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. 2.4 km southwest of the site are the remains of the cloisters belonging to St Mary's Priory (SAM MM183) in Abergavenny. In the same area but at 2.5km distance is Abergavenny Roman fort (SAM MM193) and medieval Castle (SAM MM056), Abergavenny Bridge lies a little 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) 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 no registered Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites, Historic Parks and Gardens 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 1.3km or more from the site (figure 4 & 5).

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, Appendix I), 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 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 find of 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 '*Lann*' 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 interior dates to a 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 recut 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. The chapel area (7.5 x 4m) is contained within a kidney shaped earthwork within the hillfort which also lies at the summit. 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). Abergavenny Bridge (SAM MM010) is 670m west of the cloisters, a 15th century seven arch stone 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 were shown on the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey map including a smithy and the Old Mitre Inn. Also on historic mapping the Llanfihangel tramway ran along the western edge of the site by the side of the Hereford Road.

A stone bridge straddles the Gavenny River which is adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, (HER 01482g) this 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 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, 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 Newton 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 high.

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 also part of two further fields to the east which were arable. The landowner is given as 'Lisle Reverend W B M (Glebe)', 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). The edge of the western field shows a linear feature running north-south along the edge of the Hereford Road which is marked as Llanfihangel Tramroad (figure 8).

Further buildings line the edge of the lane to the southeast of the site and 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, plus another field on the east side of the footpath, this has merged from two arable fields as depicted on the tithe into one 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 a Smithy and the Old Mitre Inn. (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 the old lane here has been diverted to run past the house.

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

Aside from the Old Mitre Inn appearing on the other side of the railway line in the 1901 edition, which was amended in the later editions, 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 present 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 19). 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.

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 20). 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– 18)

A site visit was undertaken on Thursday 10th August 2017. Conditions were dry and bright. The current church car park lies at the very southern end of the site and has a tarmac surface. Beyond this, the site is divided into fields of very rough pasture 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 eastern most field is bounded by the railway which is the highest point of the site. This slopes down towards the escarpment and also to the south (photo 2 & 3). No earthwork features that could correlate with the semicircular feature seen on the aerial photography could be found in this area.

The top of Skirrid Fawr is just visible along the east boundary though this is limited by the trees which lie the other side of the railway, the scheduled remains were not discernable from the site (photo 4) and the hill is not visible at all from the lower parts of the site. In fact none of the scheduled monuments were visible from the site, being obscured by topography, distance and planting.

The field to the immediate east of the river is fairly low lying though undulating (photo 6 & 7), the area immediately next to the car park is lower and flatter and appeared to be covered with different vegetation, this corresponds with the semicircular area which appeared on the aerial photograph (photo 5 & 9). The old corn mill is visible from the end of this field, across the river (photo 8).

The western field was partially waterlogged. It sloped down from the road towards the river (west to east) (photo 13). Along its western flank the tramway was visible as an embankment 1.2m high and 5m wide at the top next to the road which ran almost the entire length of the field (photo 12). There were slight signs of a linear running east-west across this field which may be a drain or an old hedge line (photo 11). The church is partly visible from the higher ground generally towards the southern end of the site on both sides of the river and is most visible from the central southern edge (photo 6 & 10).

The stone bridge which lies adjacent to the site was once owned by the church (pers comm Fr Julian Gray 2017) (photo 14).

The listed buildings 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 15 & 16). The cross lies on the south side of the church, away from the site although the tombs are on the north side. The tombs and the church are partly obscured from the site by planting within the churchyard as well as planting on site (photo 6 & 17).

St Teilos House was also visited and whilst this has good views across the valley to the Skirrid Fawr, the lower part of the valley and the site are obscured by topography and trees (photo 18).

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

Reference No.	Name	Site Type	Period	NGR	Importance
N/A	Tramway	Earthwork	19th century		Local/Regional
N/A	Probable drain or field boundary	Depression	Unknown		Local
N/A	Buildings on SE edge of site including a smithy and inn - no longer extant	Possible buried remains	Post Med		Local
N/A	Former Corn Mill	Structure	Post Med		Local

Table 1: archaeological potential in or immediately adjacent to the proposed development area

The site has been used for pasture and arable in the past and the tramway ran along the western edge. There were also structures present adjacent to the site to the southeast now demolished and at the north of the site is an old corn mill, now a dwelling, the area is also in proximity to 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 high 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 will 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 listed building of St Teilos church and the other listed features in its churchyard lie on the opposite side of the lane from the southern end of the site. These may be affected indirectly by the proposed development although it is currently not possible to view the entire site from the church or churchyard, mostly due to the tree planting and to a lesser extent the topography. 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 not very high. The impact on these listed buildings is considered to be low to moderate under current conditions.

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.

St Teilos House listed building is not directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development as it is not intervisible with the site. In fact, no other designated assets except St Teilos church and its related designated features are indirectly or directly affected by the proposed development. The site is also next to an area of established low density housing to the north, and also further south, as such the development is not out of character with the area.

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 adjoining features as identified from map evidence whose property boundaries could have originally extended into the site. These are mostly of local interest and low significance with the possible exception of the tramway. There is also the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present (see section 8.1).

The former corn mill (RCAHMW 40038) may be indirectly impacted by the proposed development although this is currently screened by trees. Other 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 23 new dwellings in an area north of St Teilos church. The impact of the proposed new development on the assets in the immediate area is considered to be low to moderate, depending on the level of intervisibility which is currently very low and the volume of traffic introduced to the area.

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 mostly screened by topography and planting, the site is also proposed next to an area of existing low density housing so will not cause a significant change to the character of the area.

Of the remaining listed buildings within 1km of the site, none are directly impacted by the proposed development as they are not intervisible so any impact on them is considered to be low. The majority of the listed buildings are found outside of the 1km area and are not impacted by the proposed development.

9.2 *Impacts on Non-designated Assets*

A tramway and possible drain or boundary exists within the site. Some structures have been identified which lay close to the boundary of the site which have now gone and there is a standing corn mill, now a dwelling which is adjacent to the site. These sites are mostly of local significance, the tramway having at least local significance.

The potential for archaeological remains to exist within the proposed development area is considered to be generally low for most periods, and high for Post Medieval and Modern.

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

10 Sources

General

Archaeology Wales, 2017, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey: land at New Court Farm, North of St Teilo's Church, Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire

British Geological Survey interactive map
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed August 2017]

Cadw Scheduled Monument and Listing National Database [accessed August 2017]

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments.

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record [supplied August 2017]

Portable Antiquities Scheme Database <https://finds.org.uk/database> [accessed August 2017]

RCAHMW Coflein <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/> [accessed August 2017]

Shobbrook, A., J. Muller and R. Hart, 2018, Geophysical Survey at Llantilio Pertholey. AW Report No. **1680**

Maps

Llantilio Pertholey Parish tithe maps from Cynefin
<http://cynefin.archiveswales.org.uk/en/tithe-maps/> [accessed August 2017]

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 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
6005 58_3609 0131	RAF	20/06/1960
5118 58_RAF_751 3163	RAF	21/07/1951
8506 248 155	MAFF	01/06/1985
8354 1PRURAF_0351 001	RAF	14/11/1983
7144 BKS 157_791	BKS	01/06/1971
7542 MAL24_75 0129	Meridian	24/04/1975
6207 58_5000 0042	RAF	19/03/1962
9139 7491 246	Geonex	01/08/1991
8501 1285 013	JASStory	28/04/1985
5228 24_Meridian_52 1248	Meridian	18/04/1952

Gwent Archives Record Office

Parish records and historic mapping

Archaeology Wales

Figures

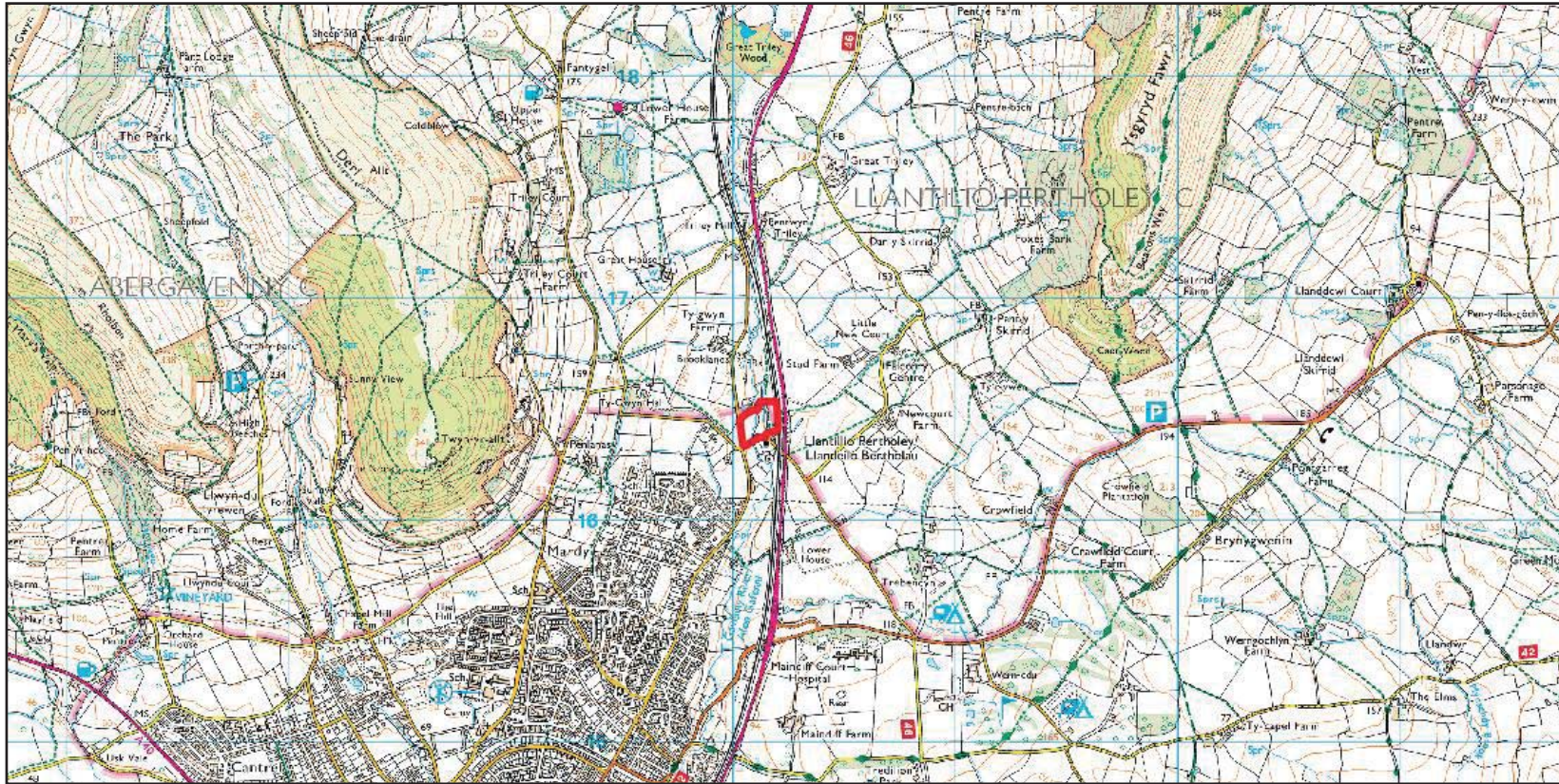


Figure 1. Location of development area

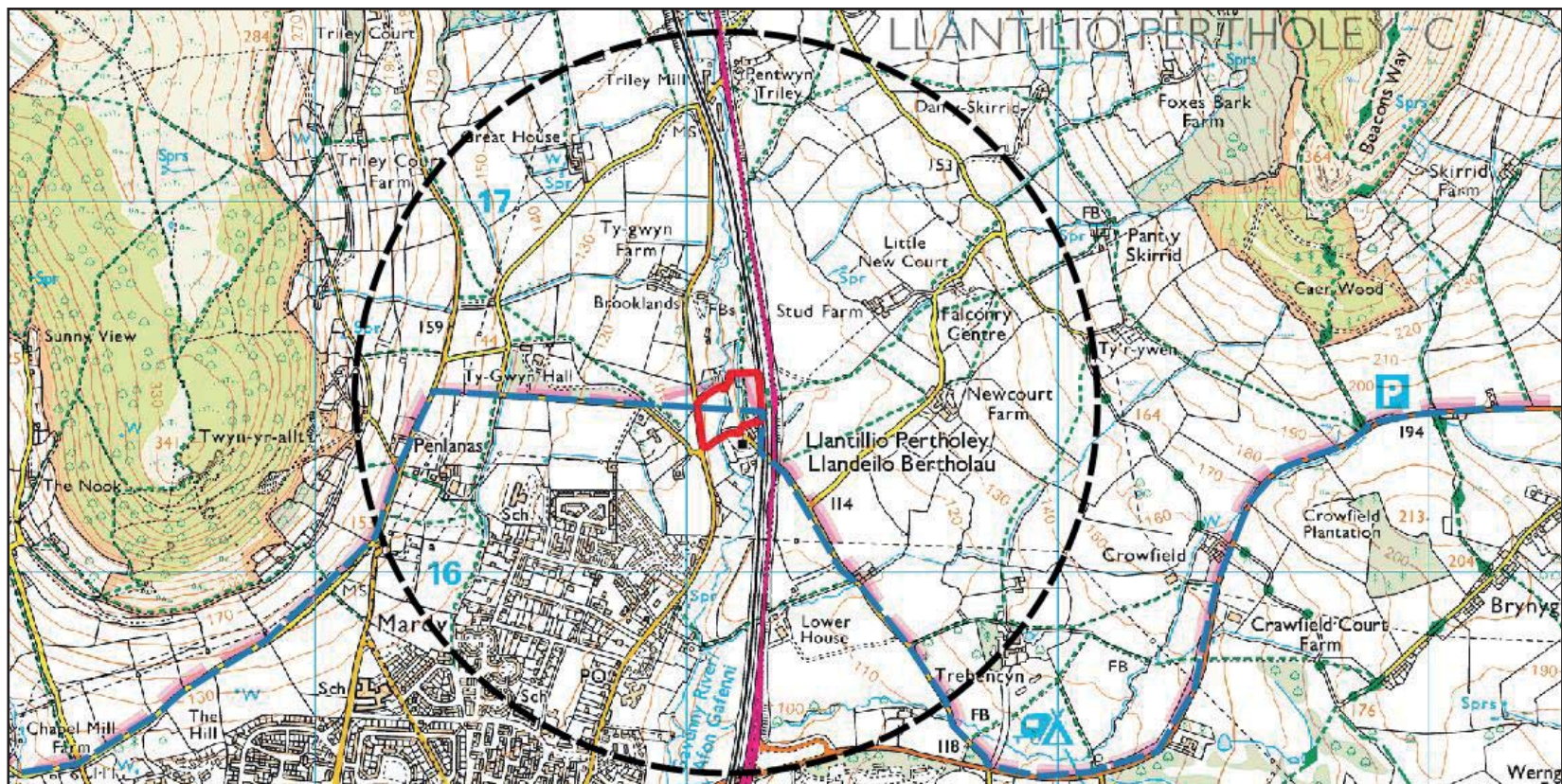


Figure 2. Location of development area (red), applied study area (black), old UA boundary (pink), new UA boundary (blue).

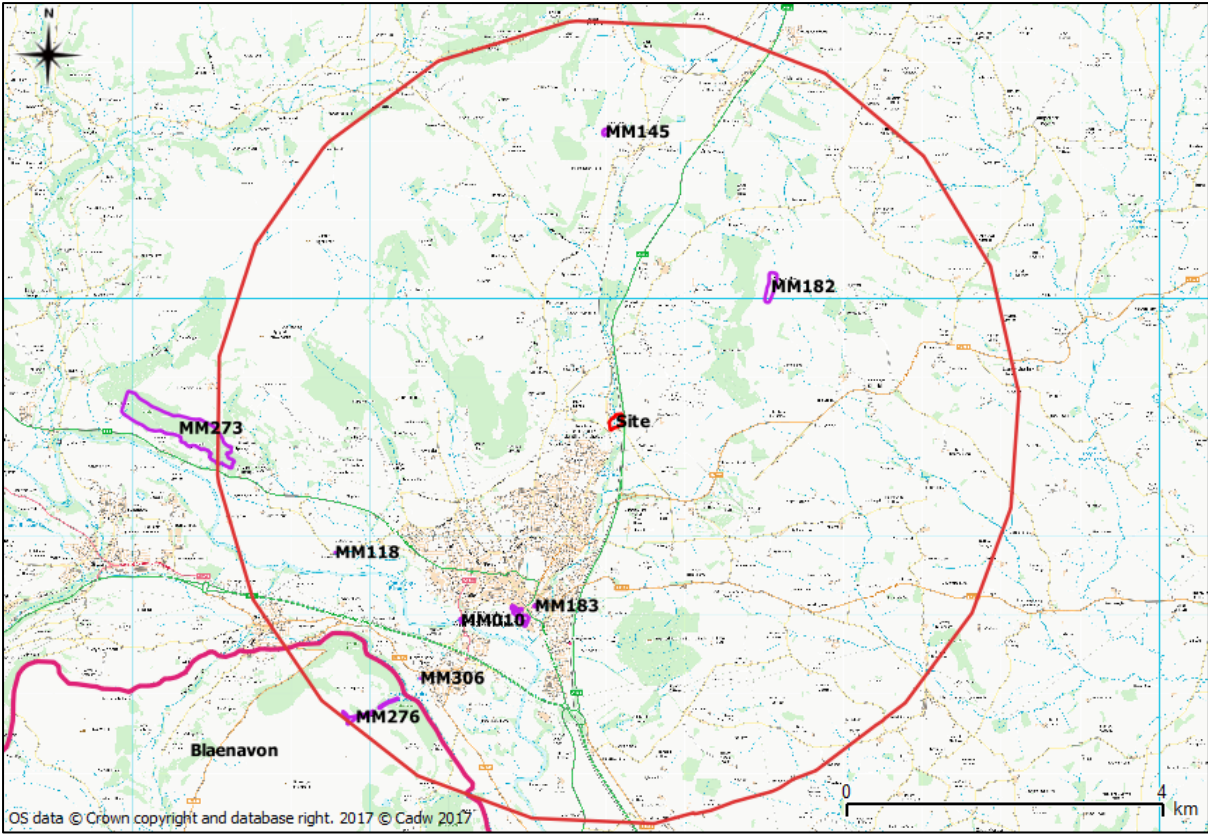


Figure 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Historic Landscape in 5km area

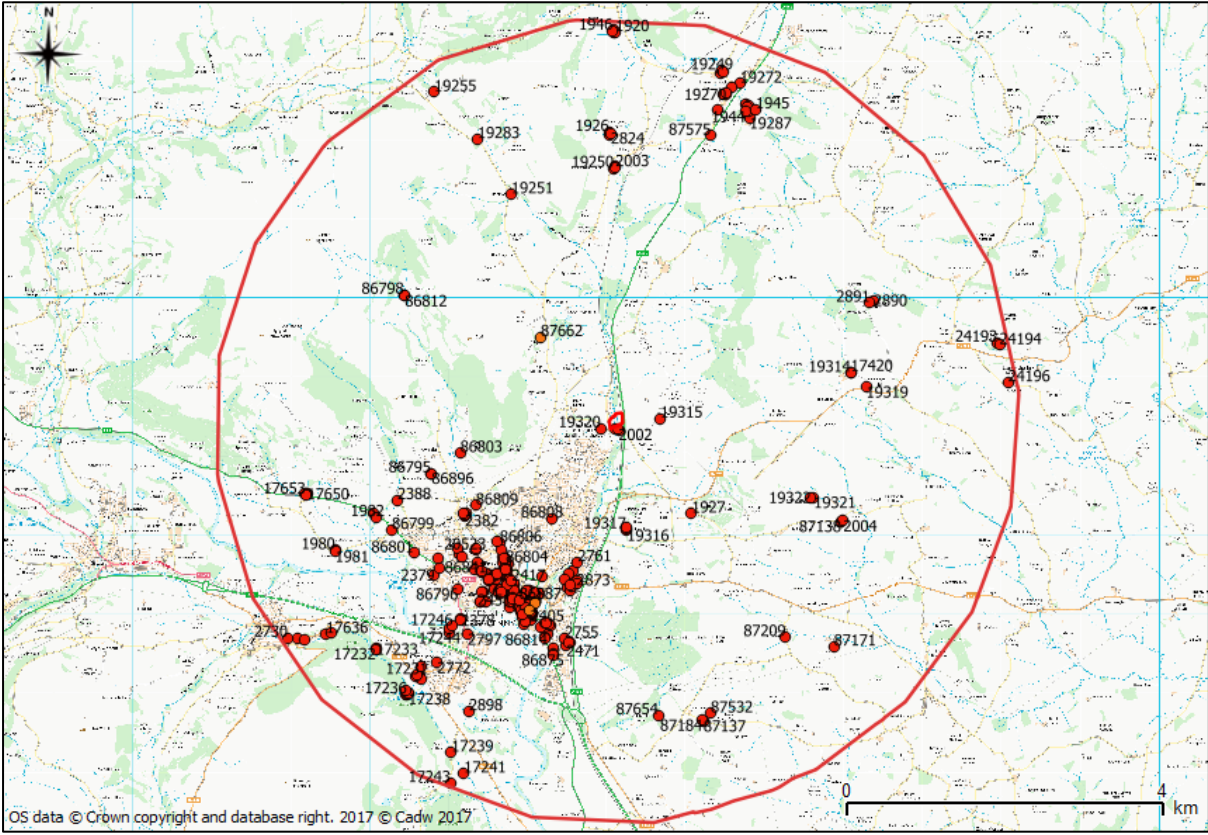


Figure 4: Listed Buildings in the 5km area

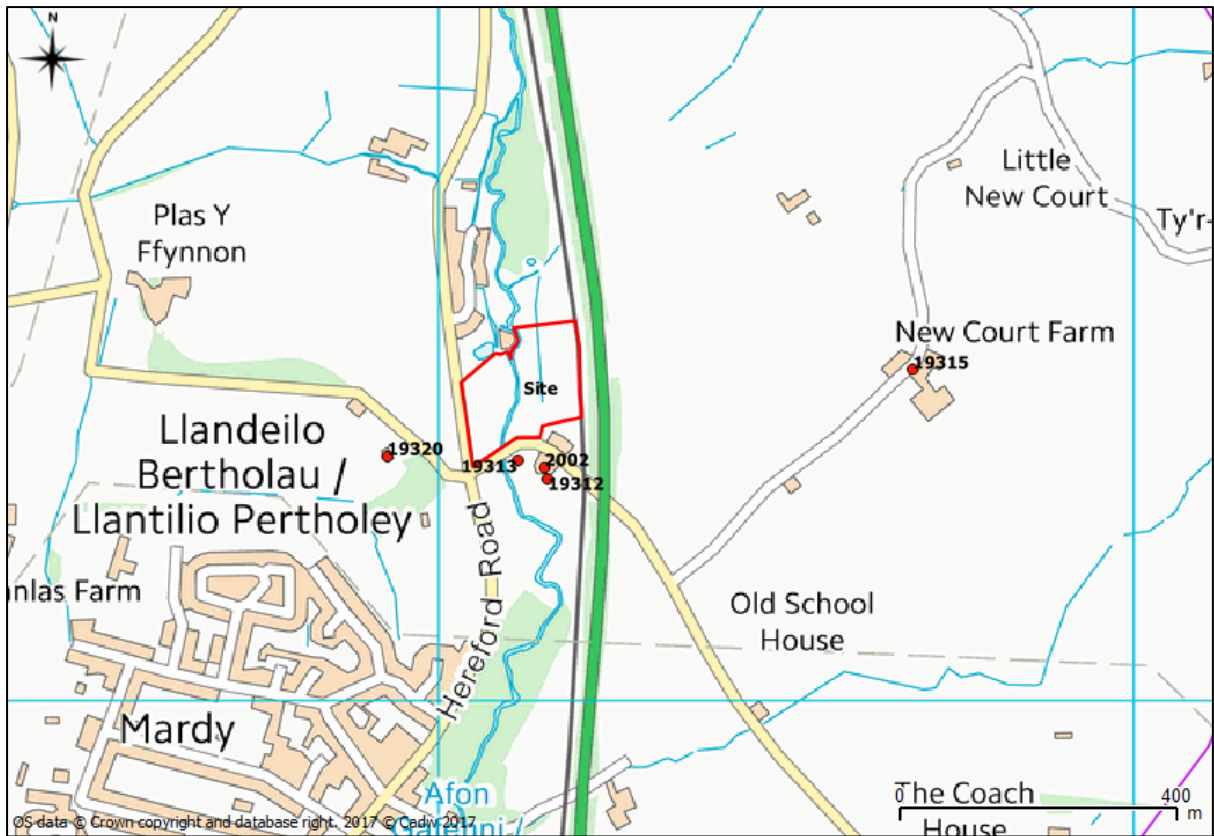


Figure 5: Listed Buildings within 1km radius

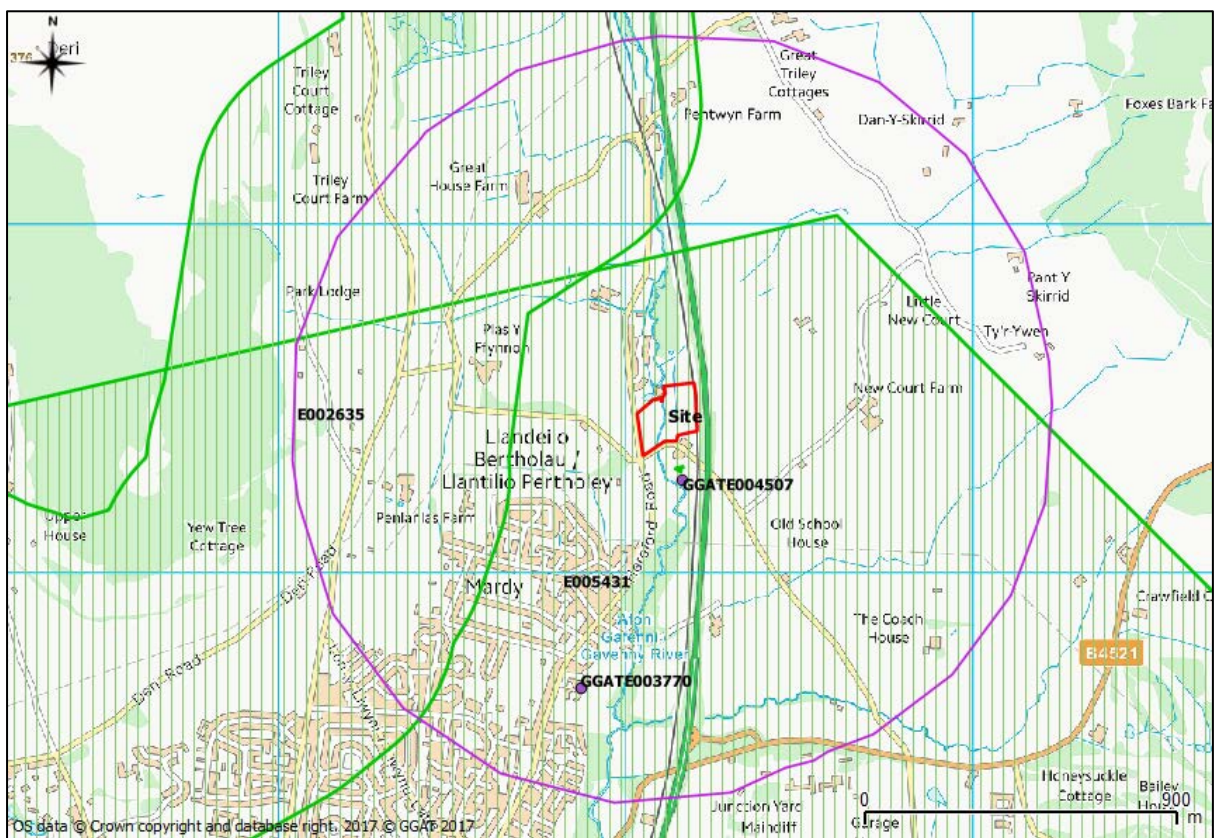


Figure 6: HER event records within 1km

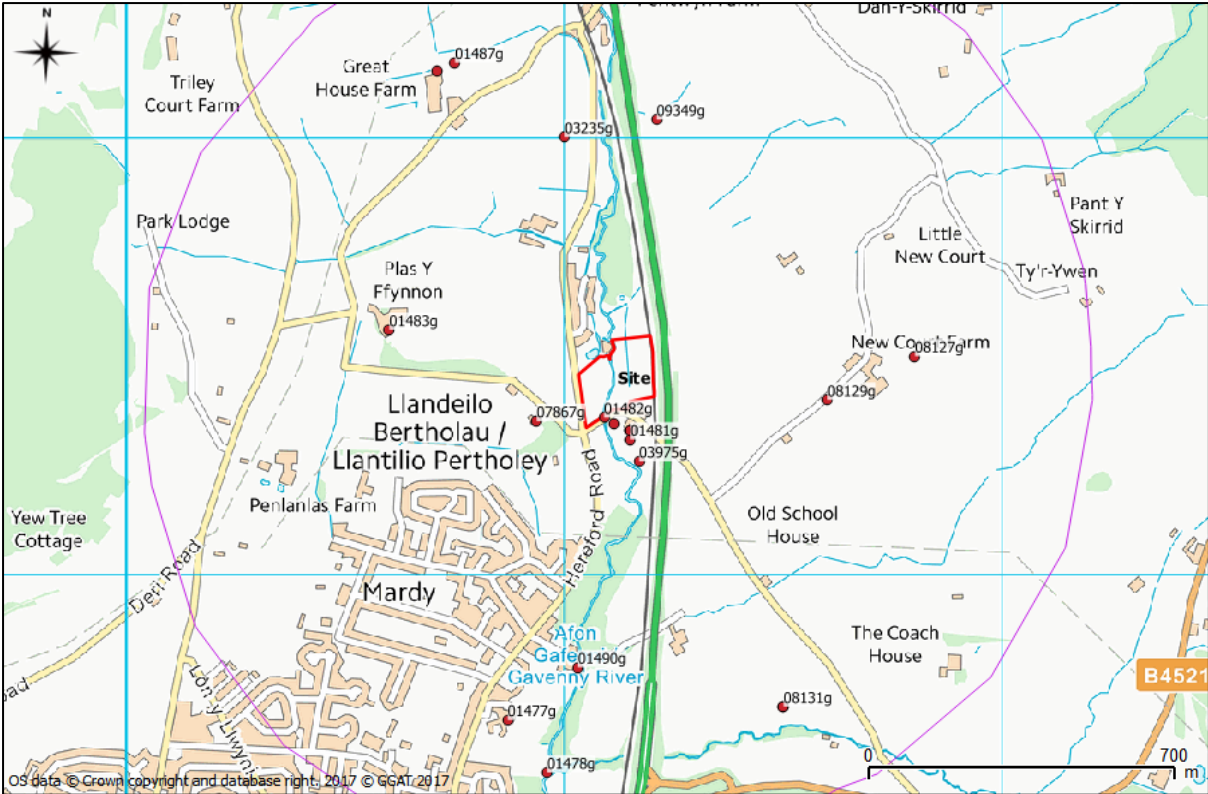


Figure 7: HER core records within 1km

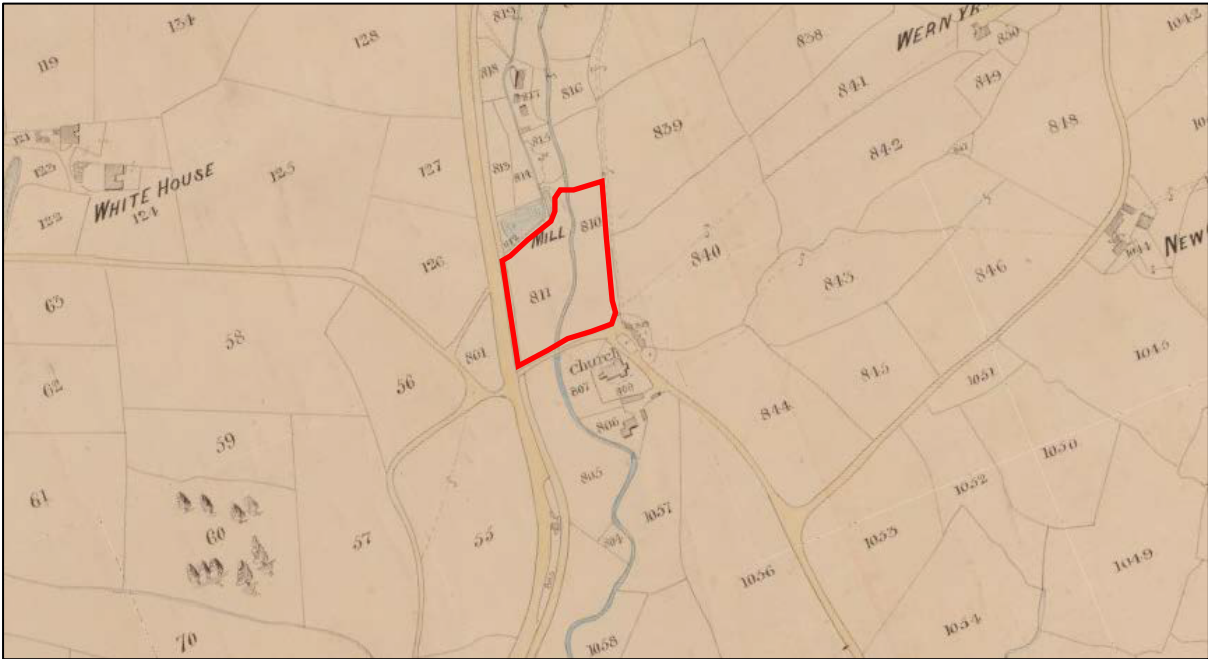


Figure 8: Tithe Map of Llantilio Pertholey 1847 Source: Cynefin

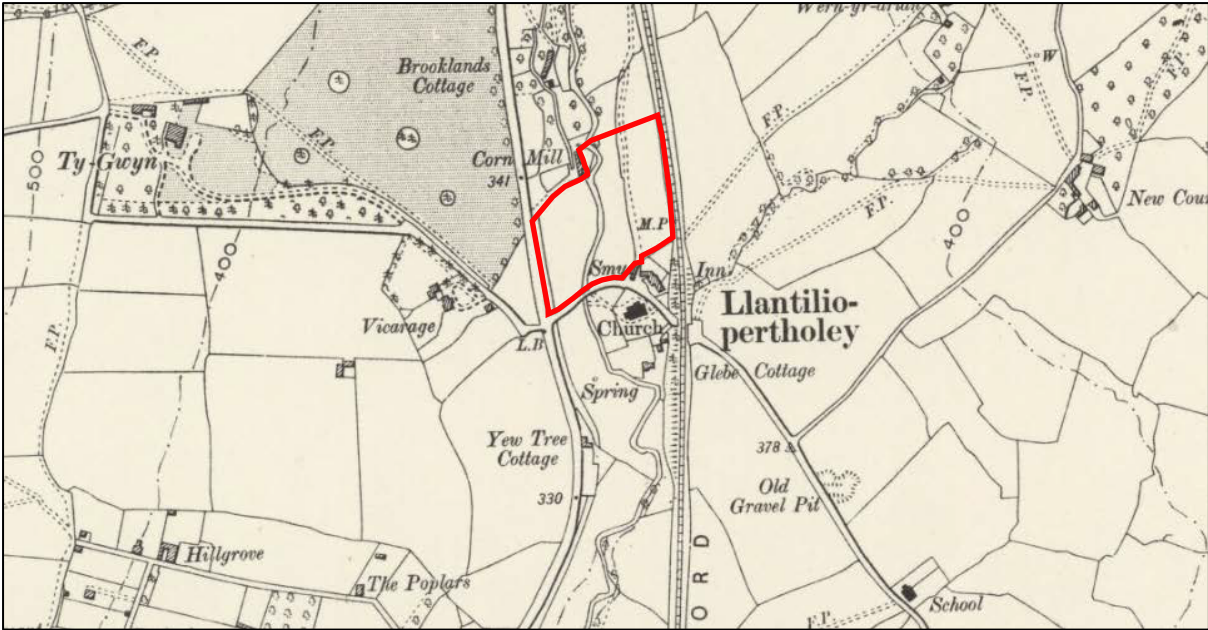


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 1 to 6 inch map 1902 Source: National Library of Scotland



Figure 10: 2m resolution LiDAR DTM

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Plates



Photo 1: Southeast corner looking west



Photo 2: Southeast corner looking north



Photo 3: Northeast corner looking south to church



Photo 4: Mid east edge looking east towards Skirrid Fawr



Photo 5: South end on east bank looking north



Photo 6: South end on east bank looking south towards church



Photo 7: North end on east bank looking southeast up slope



Photo 8: North end on east bank looking west to former corn mill



Photo 9: East bank (midway) looking northeast showing change in vegetation



Photo 10: Southwest corner looking southeast to church



Photo 11: Western edge looking east showing linear



Photo 12: Western edge looking northwest showing tramway



Photo 13: Northwest corner looking south



Photo 14: Stone bridge looking east



Photo 15: Chest tombs on north side of church looking east



Photo 16: St Teilos Church and Churchyard Cross base on Memorial



Photo 17: View of site from lane, looking north



Photo 18: View from lane outside St Teilos House, looking northeast to Skirrid Fawr, site is on east side of picture



Photo 19: Google Earth 2013 image showing semi circle north of the church



Photo 20: Aerial photo from April 1946 4628 106GUK_1355 7082 showing pock marks

Archaeology Wales

Appendix I

Gazetteer of HER sites

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.
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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.

Archaeology Wales

Appendix II

Written Scheme of Investigation

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Specification

For Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey:

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

**Prepared for:
Greenspace Architects Ltd**

Project No: 2527

June 2017

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey 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 Greenspace Architects Ltd as part of the pre-planning application investigation of the site.

1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans for approximately 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 proposed development is currently in the pre-planning stages of development.

This Specification has been prepared by Siân Thomas, 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 Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey.

The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey is to provide the MCC with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Ed.9 November 2016), Section 6.5, and Technical Advice Note 24. The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are adequately preserved or fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

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). This specification is to be approved by both the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (henceforth – BBNPA) and the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (henceforth - GGAT) who both act as archaeological advisers to MCC.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA December 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Development Details & Site Description

Draft development details have been provided by the developer, and proposals currently comprise the development of approximately 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 2017).

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective of the desk based assessment 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 archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

This will be followed with a geophysical survey, the primary objective of which will be to locate and describe, by means of geophysical survey and resulting interpretation, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The proposed archaeological work will attempt to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material that might be affected by the scheme, in particular its character, distribution, extent and relative significance.

Both the desk based assessment and geophysical survey will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by

record will be recommended.

4 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area.

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- A geophysical survey (Stage 3)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 4)

5 Method statement for a detailed desk based assessment (Stage 1)

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. 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 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 excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 4. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include visits to Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.
 5. Assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW
 6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
 7. 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).
 8. Place name evidence.
 9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
 10. Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
 11. 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.

- c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.
- d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Visits).
- e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
- f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

6 Method statement for a 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.

7 Method statement for the geophysical survey (Stage 3)

The area to be surveyed will include all of the accessible development area (see the attached plan, Figure 2). On-site adjustments may be required to avoid areas of magnetic interference or inaccessibility. The site will be located and the survey grids laid out by GPS and plotted onto an O.S. base map.

The survey will be carried out using a Bartington Grad601 Magnetometer. This is chosen as an efficient and effective method of locating archaeological anomalies on this type of site. The machine consists of two high stability fluxgates gradiometers suspended on a single frame, accurately aligned, that can detect localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. When mapped in a systematic manner this allows changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil to be plotted. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by iron-based objects or areas of heat-activity, such as hearths and kilns. More subtle anomalies may be generated by changes, typically in the iron-oxide content, of underlying soils, compared to the natural subsoil. This helps to detect infilling material of features such as ditches and pits, as well as overlying material such as wall lines.

The survey area will be divided into 20m square grids along a common alignment. Within each grid, zig-zag traverses 1m apart will be walked with instrument readings being logged at 0.25m intervals. Incomplete survey lines resulting from irregular area boundaries or obstacles will be completed using the "dummy log" key.

A composite of each detailed survey area will be created and processed using the software package *Terrasurveyor v.3*. A variety of processing tools will be used to enhance any potential archaeology. The final results will be presented at an appropriate scale tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

8 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 4)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1, 2 and 3 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The 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 archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots 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 (if applicable)
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to the client, to BBNPA and to GGAT for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format.

The site archive

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 in '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.

9 Resources and timetable

Standards

The desk based assessment will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Rowena Hart.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to commence imminently.

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.

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.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

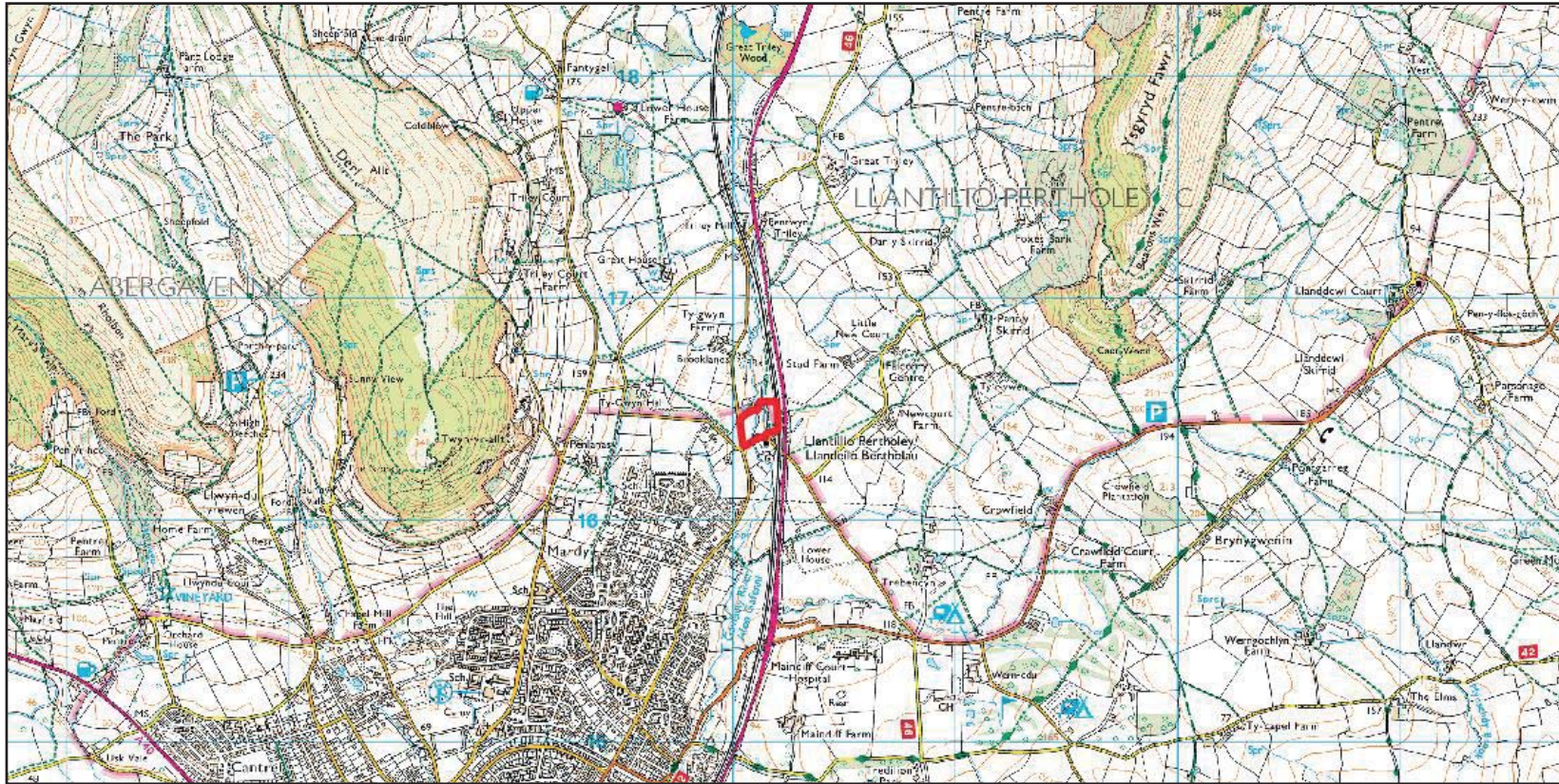


Figure 1. Location of development area

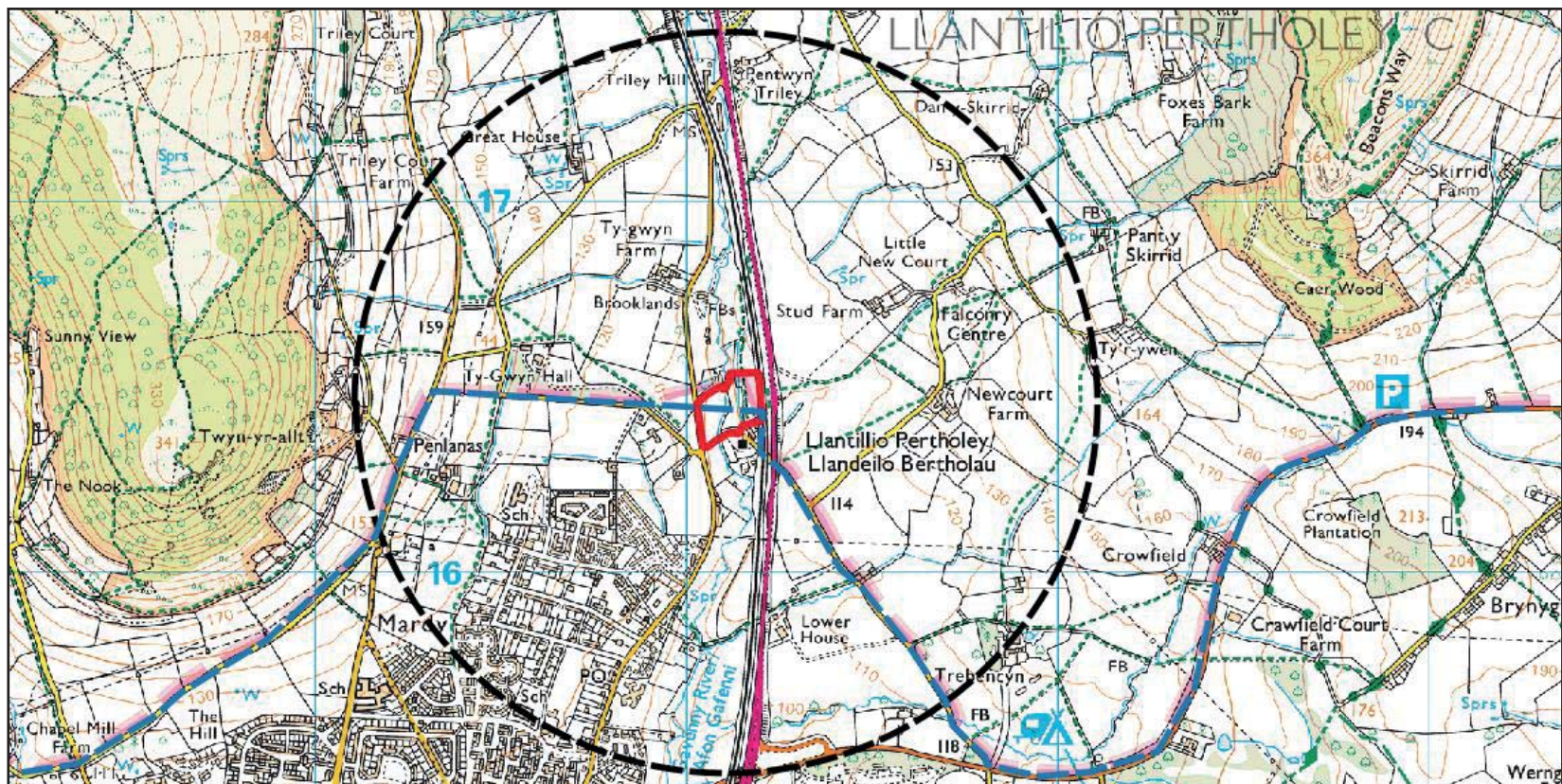
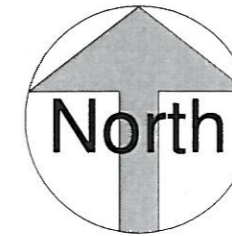
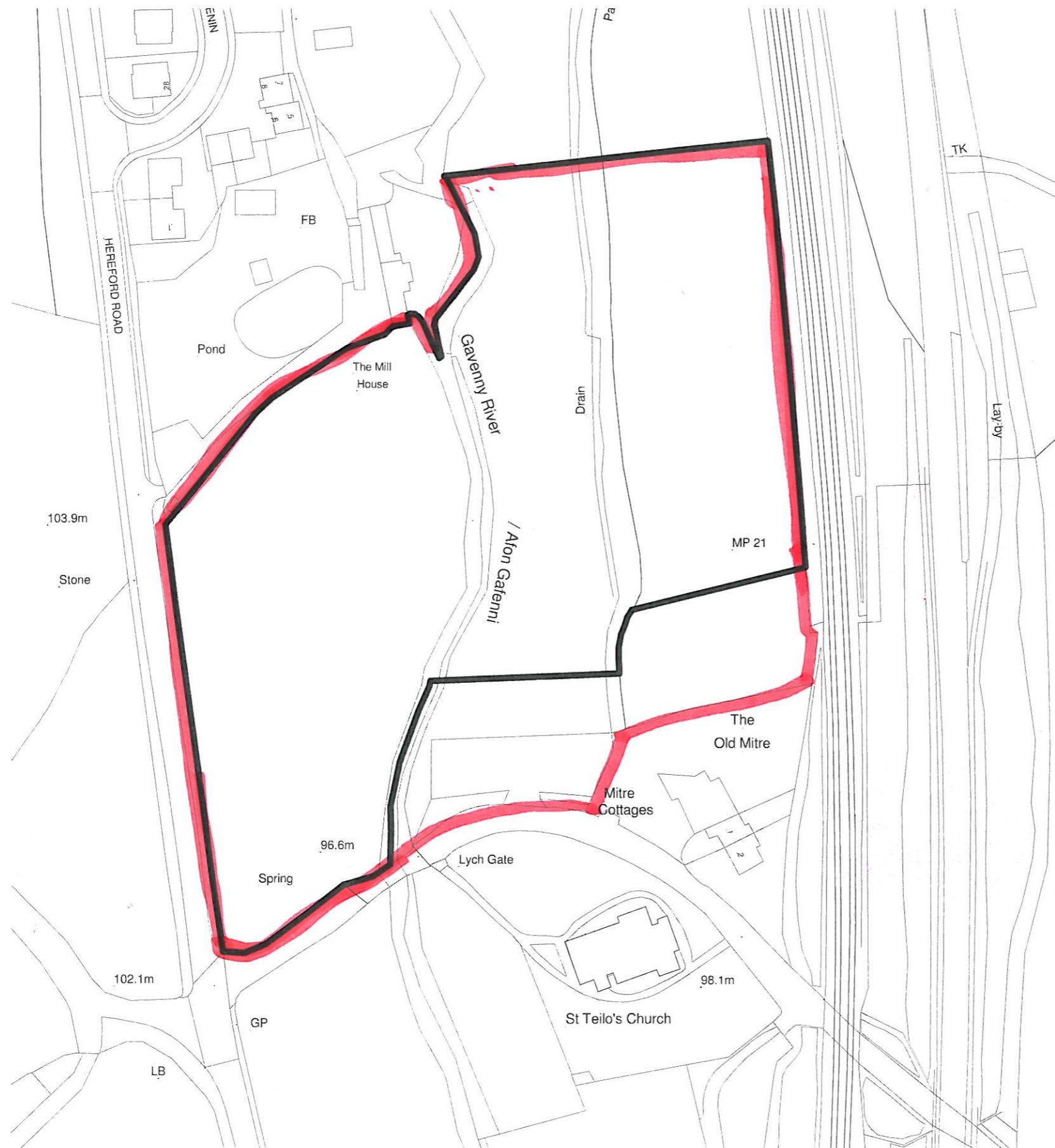


Figure 2. Location of development area (red), applied study area (black), old UA boundary (pink), new UA boundary (blue).



VISUAL SCALE 1:1250 @ A3

Rev.	Revision description	Drawn	Checked	Date

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Project
**Land at New Court Farm, North of
St Teilo's Church, Llantillio
Pertholey**

Title
Location Plan

Scale @ A3	Drawn By	Checked By	Date
1 : 1250	jv	ks	31/05/16

Job No.	Sheet No.	Rev.
16-23	A001	-

Drawing
Number

16-23 A001 -

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