

Proposed Drainage Works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire

Archaeological desk-based assessment

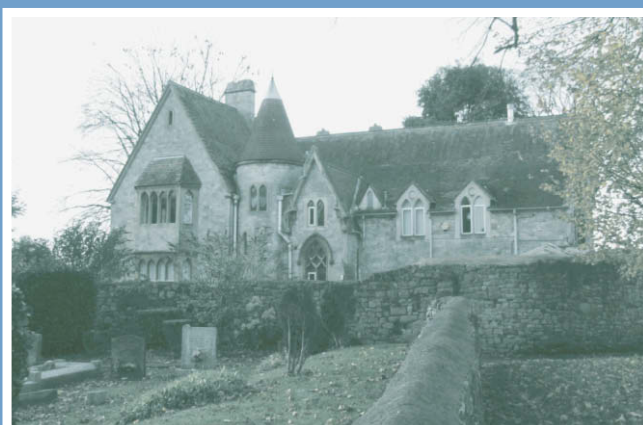
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by Andy Sherman BA

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Top left: The Manor Nursing Home (ID 21080/LB2741), looking northwest @GGAT.

Top right: The Caldicot Lake Bronze Age, Sewn-plank Boat (ID 04782g) under excavation @GGAT.

Bottom left: Caldicot Castle Lake (ID 402110) @GGAT.

Bottom right: Caldicot Castle (ID 00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006), looking west @GGAT.

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Summary

GGAT Projects have undertaken an assessment of the archaeological effects of a proposed development at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire. The assessment reviewed information held by the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR), as well as cartographic and documentary sources. Aerial photographs were examined and a site visit conducted.

A total of 63 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area. The study area contains one Scheduled Ancient Monument and fourteen Listed Buildings, however no Registered Parks and Gardens or designated landscapes were present at the time of the study. A total of 20 previously unrecorded sites were identified by the current study.

The proposed development has been assessed as having a minor effect on two previously identified sites of archaeological interest Caldicot Castle West (ID 301132) and Caldicot Castle (ID 00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006); and as having a minor effect on a single previously unidentified site Caldicot medieval village (ID CLCR015). The proposed development is assessed as having no impact on the remaining 60 sites.

Due to the potential for unknown prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeology to exist within the development area it is recommended that any intrusive ground-works be carried out under the conditions of an archaeological watching-brief with contingencies.

Acknowledgements

Richard Lewis BA MIFA managed this project; the report was researched and prepared by Andy Sherman BA of GGAT Projects. The author is grateful to Vivian Davies (CRAPW), Sue Hughes and Neil Maylan (GGAT Curatorial), the staff of CADW, the RCAHMW, the Gwent Record Office and Susan Stark BA for their assistance with the research and preparation of this project.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Planning history

Black and Veatch Ltd working on behalf of Dŵr Cymru – Welsh Water, are refurbishing the sewerage network at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire (GGAT Curatorial Utilities Number: U0684). This work will include the ‘upsizing’ of current pipes, the installation of new pipes and the construction of associated infrastructure such as pumping stations and storm manholes. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Projects Division (GGAT Projects) was commissioned by Black and Veatch Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment in order to determine the effect of the development on the archaeological resource.

Prior to the refurbishment works beginning Black and Veatch excavated ten test-pits in Chepstow Road and Castle Lea in order to locate the services scheduled for refurbishment. These excavations were conducted under archaeological watching-brief conditions by GGAT projects and will be reported upon shortly (James forthcoming).

1.2 Specification and methodology for study

The assessment comprises a review of existing information about the archaeological resource within a 4.69 square kilometre study area. The study area is centred on NGR ST 485914 882420 and is outlined in green in Figure 1. The assessment is intended to conform to the *Institute of Field Archaeologists’ Standards in British Archaeology: Archaeological desk-based assessments*.

Information recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Monuments Record (NMR) was assessed. Cartographic and documentary sources were studied, along with relevant published information. Current Listed Building data and information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and registered landscapes was obtained from Cadw. Collections of aerial photographs held by the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW) were examined and additional information requested from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). A site visit was made on the 18th November 2008.

1.3 Assessment criteria

The archaeological sites within the study area are categorised in accordance with the only available criteria that are nationally agreed; these are set out in the Department of Transport/Welsh Office/Scottish Office Design Manual for Roads and Bridges paragraph 3.4 Vol. 11 Section 3 Part 2 (Cultural Heritage).

- Category A: national importance
- Category B: regional importance
- Category C: local importance
- Category D: low importance

To these an additional category has been added

- Category U: unknown

The assessment of the importance of individual sites is essentially a subjective exercise based upon the experience of the project team. The importance of certain sites will be implied by their status within the statutory framework. Scheduled Ancient Monuments will always be of national importance; Listed Buildings will be of at least regional importance. Values assigned

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to other sites are given both in relation to their individual importance and to their context within the wider landscape.

The condition of individual sites and the general overall condition of surviving remains has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider landscape context. The condition of sites is recorded following the system used by the GGAT HER, using the following criteria:

- Intact: the site is intact
- Near intact: the site is nearly intact
- Damaged: the site has been moderately damaged
- Near destroyed: the site has nearly been destroyed
- Destroyed: the site has been destroyed
- Restored: the site has been restored
- Moved: the site has been moved (usually finds)
- Not known: the condition of the site is not known

For the purposes of desk-based assessments, rarity is assessed at regional level only. The following criteria are used:

- High: very few sites of this type are known
- Medium: the site is not unusual, but cannot be considered common
- Low: the site is quite common

Group association is where a connection between sites within the landscape can be demonstrated. These will usually be of the same period, but may include groups where the presence of an earlier site or sites has led to the formation of a later complex, or where an earlier site or sites can be shown to have acquired importance as part of a later complex. The criteria are as follows:

- High: the site forms part of an interconnected complex occupying a clearly definable landscape where little or no fragmentation has occurred
- Medium: the site is part of an interconnected complex, which is either limited in scope or badly fragmented
- Low: there are few or no other sites, which are associated

Historical association is where there is a link between the site and known historical or cultural persons or events. Prehistoric sites, which are by definition before historical evidence, cannot have any contemporary historical association, but they may acquire later associations. For the Roman and Early-medieval periods, where survival of historical evidence is poor and patchy, any contemporary documentation at all will be important. Two classifications are given for historical association, one reflecting the certainty of the identification, and the other its importance. Only sites with certain or possible association can be assessed for importance, and historical association can only increase the importance of a site; the absence of it will never decrease its importance.

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Historical association- identification

- Certain
- Possible
- Unknown

Historical association- importance

- High
- Medium
- Low

The assignment of values to identified interests requires consideration of the reliability and accuracy of the source data, ranging from fully-recorded features seen in open excavation to antiquarian comments on finds of note from a poorly-defined location. The confidence with which the values have been assigned is noted, using the following criteria:

- High: existing information is reliable and detailed
- Medium: existing information is apparently reliable but limited in detail
- Low: existing information is too limited to allow its reliability to be assessed

The effect of the proposal on the archaeological resource has been assessed using the following criteria:

- Severe: total loss
- Major: significant loss, likely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
- Minor: loss unlikely to result in a reduction of value of the surviving site
- None: no identifiable effect
- Beneficial: development will protect, preserve or enhance the site better than if the development did not occur

2. Background

2.1 Location and topography

The study area is centred on NGR ST 485914 882420 and is bounded on the east, west and south by the modern housing developments of the town of Caldicot, in amongst which can be found the remains of a medieval and Post-medieval village nucleated around the Norman church of St Mary's. The northern boundary of the study area is formed by the country park surrounding the medieval castle of Caldicot and the flood plains of the Nedern Brook.

The urban development within the study area occupies undulating terrain consisting of river terraces and moraines rising to 50m OD above the Severn floodplain (Priestley and Children 2007, 58). In the far southeast corner of the study area the land lies below the 10m contour forming the boggy flood plain of the Nedern Brook.

2.2 Geology

The underlying geology of the study area varies across the site but is mainly Triassic Mercian Mudstone over sandstone. On the flood plain of the Nedern Brook the underlying geology is alluvial silts, clays and organics beds similar to the Wentlooge Formation of the Severn Estuary (Insole 1998a, 2).

2.3 Walkover survey

A walkover survey was conducted on the 18th November 2008. The area was photographed; all sites previously identified from a search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record were visited in order to assess their current condition. A total of 20 previously unrecorded sites, identified from map regression and aerial photograph, were also investigated. No new sites were identified during the walkover survey. A sample of photographs taken illustrating the current condition of the archaeological interests and the study area in general can be seen in Appendix II.

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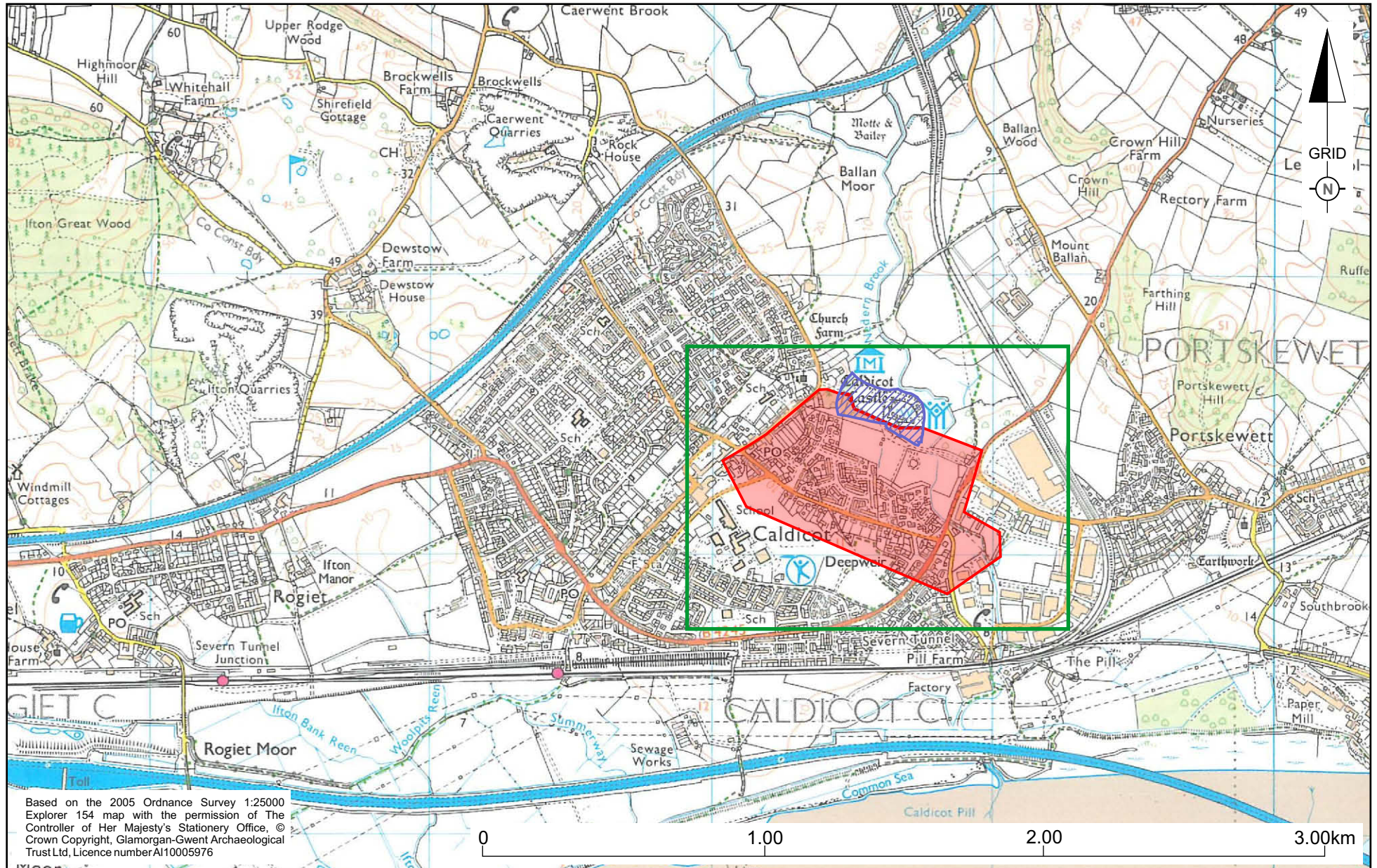


Figure 1. Location plan of the area of works (red), study area (green) and Caldicot Castle SAM (blue)

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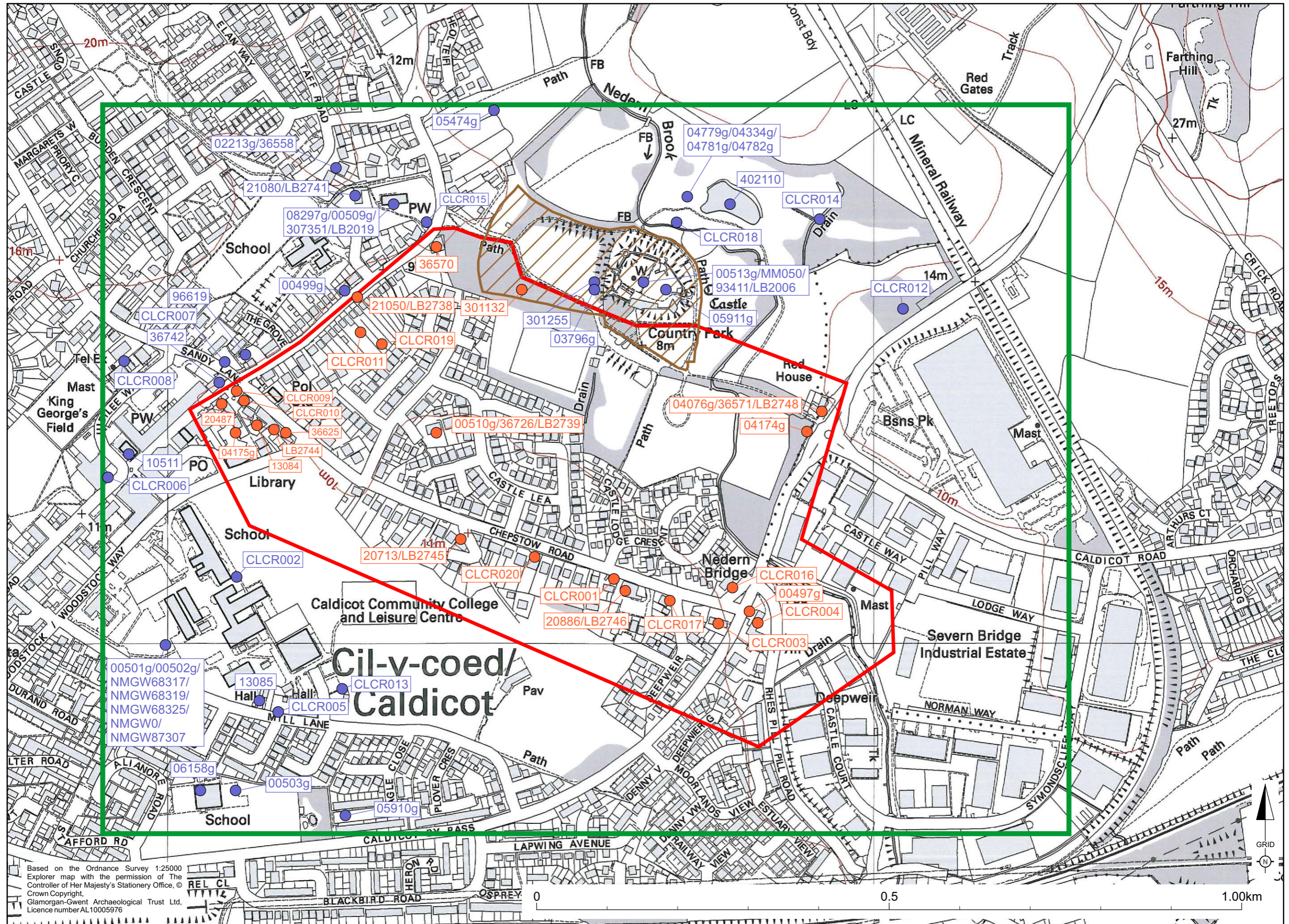


Figure 2. Location showing study area (green), area of development (red), Caldicot Castle SAM (brown) and sites of archaeological interest (sites within the development area are shown as orange and sites outside the development area but inside the study area are shown as blue)

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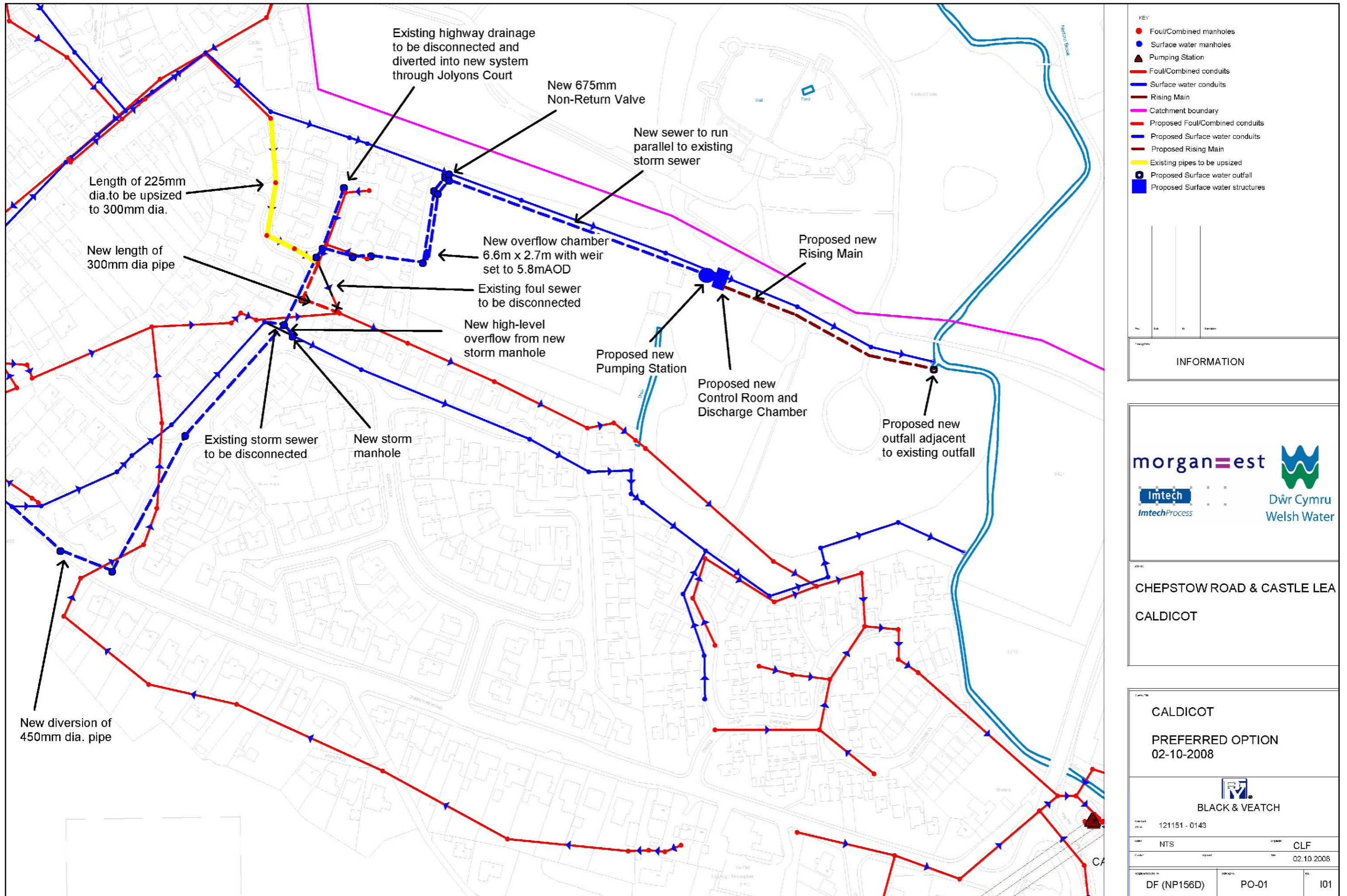


Figure 3. Proposed location of drainage works

2.4 Historical and archaeological background

2.4.1 Prehistoric (up to AD43) and Roman (AD43 to 410)

Evidence for human activity in the vicinity of Caldicot from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is largely limited to stray finds such as the Palaeolithic flint axe-head (ID 07600g) and the abraded Levallois flake (ID 04416g) from the foreshore of the Severn Estuary.

The remains of four adults and two children/adolescents (ID 00492g) dating to the 4th millennium BC were recovered from Ifton Quarries (located to the southwest of the study area at NGR ST 46428819) in 1908. This collective burial probably represents the successive deposition of bodies or body parts over a period of time during the Neolithic (Peterson and Pollard 2004, 69-70). Within the study area significant Bronze Age waterlogged deposits suggestive of settlement within a sequence of palaeochannels were revealed during excavations carried out at Caldicot Lake (ID 402110). Part of at least one sewn-plank boat (ID 04782g) was recovered during this excavation and dated to c2500BC (Priestley and Children 2007, 56).

Since this excavation was on a small scale and was confined to former river courses, it is hard to use the evidence to reach broader conclusions about the Bronze Age occupation of the Nedern Valley. For example, it is not certain whether the wood working debris and animal bone recovered during the excavation, derived from an immediately adjacent settlement or was deliberately dumped in order to create a hard crossing place, at a point where the course of the Nedern Brook is constrained by spurs of limestone which extend into the flood plain from the east and west (Filmer-Sankey 1993, 11).

The land to the north of Caldicot beyond the Nedern Valley is semi upland unsuitable for arable use and the abandonment of the hillforts to the north was Llanmelin (ID 1026g) and Wilcrick Hill (00474g), at the end of the Iron Age may suggest that the Romans discouraged occupation of the more 'defensible' areas or that occupation may have become uneconomic. It is possible that prior to the Roman conquest Llanmelin hillfort may have been the tribal centre for the area and that Caerwent effectively replaced it (Insole 1998b, 3-4). The Romano-British *Civitas Capital* of the native tribe the Silures (*Venta Silurum* or Caerwent ID 01055g) lies approximately 1.5 kilometre to the northwest of the study area (Insole 1998a, 3).

An Iron Age settlement that continued into the Roman period was excavated a short distance to the northwest of the study area, just below Caerwent Quarry, in 1977 (Vyner and Allen 1988, 65-128). It seems to have begun immediately prior to the Roman conquest of the area and continued as an agricultural holding until some time in the 4th century AD. The site had been badly damaged by ploughing and was very difficult to interpret. It is likely that a number of the other known Roman sites have their origins in the Iron Age (Filmer-Sankey 1993, 12).

A fen-edge settlement at Stoop Hill (ID 00482g, NGR ST 483874) has been interpreted as a villa on the basis of its square ditched enclosure, although its status has recently been questioned (Brewer 2004, 234). Evans (2001, 26-7) suggests the building represents a farmstead of relatively unromanised type. The site occupies a slight rise immediately to the north of the intersection of solid geology and the alluvium and may have been the centre of an estate extending across the levels. Pottery production appears to have been concentrated to the northwest, where a series of six single-flue updraught kilns (IDs 02356g – 02360g) operated during the 3rd century producing South Wales Grey Ware vessels, probably for the market at Caerwent (ID 01055g). These included open-mouthed jars, bowls and dishes (Arnold & Davies 2000, 110; Brewer 2004, 234 and Priestley & Children 2007, 56).

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Structural evidence and finds (ID 05443g) possibly connected with activities on the villa estate was identified during the course of the Dŵr Cymru - Welsh Water's South East Coastal Strategy Pipeline scheme. These finds were located on land sloping down to the Severn flood plain just south of the railway line along the southern edge of the of Caldicot and were approximately 300m from the Stoop Hill villa site. The pottery indicated an initial phase of quarry activity cAD 120-200, followed by the construction of a building and fence and other associated features during the late 3rd to early 4th centuries. The structure may have been domestic, as indicated by the volume of pottery and other waste, or related to agricultural activities or quarrying (Carew 2003, 43).

Another possible villa site is situated to the west of the development area at Ifton Manor (ID 06142g) and two possible Roman practice camps (IDs 08920g/301128 and 08921g/301129) comprising univallate rectangular enclosures lie nearby approximately 230m apart. Other settlement evidence found in the area includes a late Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead (ID 06143g) of modest status located at Church Farm on the hill overlooking Caldicot to the north of the study area (Evans 2001, 15; Insole 2000; Arnold & Davies 2000, 78 and Brewer 2004, 235).

Two Romano-British inhumations (ID 00498g, NGR ST 4675 8860 and ID 04362g, NGR ST4741 9025) are noted on the regional Historic Environment Record in the vicinity of the study area, both were probably buried in the Roman tradition beside roads leading away from Caerwent (Insole 1998, 4).

2.4.2 Early-medieval (410 to 1066)

The origins of the settlement at Caldicot are unknown, although it certainly existed by the time of Domesday Book. In a charter of c895 in the Book of Llandaff, it is called Castel Conscuit. The church, now St Mary's (ID 00509g/307351/LB2019), was then dedicated to St Bride (Filmer-Sankey 1993, 14).

The church's interest in recording its holdings and land-grants has led to the survival of a great deal of documentary evidence for pre-Norman landscape in the Llandaff Charters. From this source it is clear that many of the churches in the in the area where founded in the 7th – 9th centuries, including those at Dingestow, Llandenny, Rogiet, St Arvans and Undy. However, it seems unlikely that the selection of location for these churches was related to a group of now-lost Early-medieval nucleated settlements; rather, the distribution was probably a proto-parish system serving a small, dispersed population (the parish system became finalised in the 12th century). In his work of 1978 Davies has suggested that the estate boundaries mentioned in the charters might reflect those of Roman estates, but the evidence for continuity over the intervening 500 years is lacking (Locock 1999, 10).

Two settlements, however, support Davies' view. At Mathern, the medieval landholding that included the bishop's palace can be identified in the charter dating to AD 560. Portskewett was an important pre-Norman crossing-place and port, mentioned by Nennius, and chosen by Harold Godwinson as the site of a hunting lodge. In both cases genuine continuity seems likely (*Ibid*).

The deserted settlement at Penterry is surrounded by indications of pre-Norman activity, including a chapel at St Kynemark and traces of house-platforms and cultivation on the hillslopes to the north and east, and thus it is possible that the declining medieval settlement had its origins in the pre-Norman period (*Ibid*).

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2.4.3 Medieval (1066 to 1485)

The lordship of Caldicot was created in the late 11th century after the Norman Conquest of South Wales and the first earthen castle (ID 00513g/MM050/93422/LB2006) was probably built at this time under the tenure of William Fitzroger (Norman 2000, 154). The existing pattern of landholding that the Normans inherited is unclear, although the Roman estate structure may have survived in this area, albeit in a fragmentary state. Unusually, the lordship was divided into two separate parts, the area around the castle at Caldicot and an area around Shirenewton further to the north; both parts were surrounded by the Lordship of Chepstow (Priestley and Children 2007, 57).

Caldicot Castle was in the hands of the de Bohun family by the mid 12th century, which is first documented in AD 1216, the castle is situated on a stone promontory jutting out into water meadows beside the Nedern Brook, a naturally defensive site. Construction of the masonry castle was probably started by Henry de Bohun and continued by his son Humphrey; further work was carried out from the late 13th century through to the second quarter of the 14th century and again during the 1380s under the ownership of Thomas Woodstock, Edward III's youngest son.

A second motte and bailey castle, known as The Berries (ID 00496g/307943/MM026) is located to the north of the study area on the eastern side of the Nedern Brook and has not been excavated; although the local name for the earthwork of Bullan has been associated with a family holding in the area during the late 11th century (Filmer-Sankey 1993, 14). There is also a sizeable earthwork (ID00505g) at Portskewett that has been attributed to Harold's hunting lodge mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles as being built in 1065 (Garmondsway 1972, 190-1) before being destroyed by Caradoc, son of Gruffydd, the King of South Wales (Filmer-Sankey 1993, 14).

Church Farm (ID 03162g) located at the northern boundary of the study area is likely to have a medieval origin as the original farm buildings, which still survive on the opposite side of Church Road to Caldicot Castle, appear to be early Post-medieval in date. There are also substantial lynchets on the slopes going down from Church Road to the Nedern, which are possibly the result of continual ploughing in the medieval period, although an earlier date cannot be discounted (Insole 1998b, 5).

The village of Caldicot appears to have been sited some one kilometre to the west of the castle surrounding the Norman church of St Mary's (ID 00509g/307351/LB2019). It was a nucleated Anglo-Norman post-Conquest settlement with houses surrounding a central preaching cross and an open-field system of cultivation. Recent archaeological investigations have located the remains of medieval buildings on the east side of Church Road (ID 40807g) a short distance to the north of the current development area (Priestley and Children 2007, 57).

Caldicot appears to have been seriously affected by outbreaks of plague during the mid 14th century. Between 1361 and 1366, the number of customary tenants fell from 41 to four and by 1372 there was none. Cultivation of corn on the manor had ceased by 1366 and by 1374 the lord of the manor had disposed of all his stock (Rippon 1996, 97).

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2.4.4 Post-medieval (1485 to 1901) and modern (1901 to present)

Caldicot castle fell into decay during the 16th century and was leased in 1759 by Capel Hanbury, a Pontypool industrialist and it remained in the Hanbury family until 1830, when the lease was passed to the Lewis's of St Pierre. In 1857 Charles Lewis bought the castle outright, adding to his extensive estates in the area. In 1885 J. R. Cobb bought the castle and lands, and carried out a programme of restoration (see ID 301255). In 1963 the Chepstow Rural District Council bought the castle from the Cobb family, and from 1974 it has been administered as a tourist attraction (Williams 1996, 6).

The construction of the Severn Railway Tunnel (constructed between 1873 and 1886) must have had some impact on the village although most of the infrastructure for this development seems to have occurred a short distance away at Rogiet and Sudbrook, with the construction of a large marshalling yard, the tunnel and associated pumping station along with housing to accommodate the railway workers. However, when a number of the workmen were killed during construction of the tunnel, the inquest into their deaths was held at the Ye Olde Tippling Philosopher (ID 20886/LB2746) in Caldicot.

During the late 20th century Caldicot became a satellite commuter village for both Newport and Bristol leading to large-scale house building and land development.

2.5 Map regression and cartographic review

Map regression shows that the village of Caldicot changed very little between the publication of the tithe map for the Parish of Caldicot in 1858 and the publication of the seventh edition (1954) Ordnance Survey (OS) map.

The tithe map (Figure 4) shows a small village clustered around St Mary's Church (ID 00509g/307351/LB2019) and the crossroads of the Newport and Chepstow roads with occasional houses spread along these two roads. As well as St Mary's Church and Caldicot Castle (ID 00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006), the apportionment to the tithe map notes the presence of Caldicot School (ID 00499g) and Tippling Philosopher, presumably a reference to the Ye Olde Tippling Philosopher Public House (ID 20886/LB2746). The village is surrounded by open fields with the apportionment to the tithe map recording that land parcels 170, 171 and 175a are meadows given over to pasture. Dispersed amongst the meadows are a series of small orchards (land parcels 95, 174 and 282) and farms, notably Court House Farm (land parcel 176, ID 00510g/36726/LB2739).

The first edition (1818 and 1887) Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) shows limited development within Caldicot between 1858 and 1887, with only a limited number of small houses being constructed on the periphery of the village such as Ash Cottage (ID CLCR005). The largest change marked on the first edition OS map is the increase in the amount of small orchards lining the sides of the Chepstow and Newport roads and the construction of a number footbridges across the area drainage ditches.

Little further development is marked on the second edition (1901) Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6); what development there was being limited to the center of the village where a handful of buildings have been constructed on Church Road.

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By the time of the third edition (1922) Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) the Caldicot and District Gas Company have constructed a gasworks (ID CLCR013) on the southern edge of the village and the Walker Memorial Home (ID CLCR012) had been built on the northern eastern edge of the village. In the centre of the town a police station (ID CLCR010), blacksmiths workshop (ID CLCR002) and two allotment gardens (IDs CLCR008 and CLCR011) are marked for the first time of this edition.

The seventh edition (1954) Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) shows a short row of houses (ID CLCR020) constructed on the southern side of Chepstow Road and a chapel (ID 13085) having been built on Mill Lane.

2.6 Aerial Photography review

Two features of archaeological interest are visible on the aerial photographs covering the study area.

A cropmark (ID 301132) showing an apparently curving, plough-levelled bank is visible in the field to the west of Caldicot Castle (ID 00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006), in aerial photographs 965106-58 and 965106-50. This bank appears to pre-date the other boundaries at the edge of the field. However, the ditch fronting the bank is comprised of a series of squared cuttings, similar to recent quarries or peat-cuttings, which may indicate a more recent origin (RCAHMW).

The vertical aerial photographs, particularly those taken by the RAF in 1948 (CPE/UK/1871 and CPE/UK/1885), show a curving earthwork (ID05474g), probably a ditch, which runs broadly parallel to the northern boundary of the field to the south of Church Farm (ID02214g/36633/LB2055). At the eastern end, it curves north under a hedge, whilst in the next field the line appears to continue as a soil mark. Also in the field south of Church Farm are two or three lesser features (possible ditches) that run approximately east-west to join the curving line. Subsequent photographs (especially OS/66/43) show the field to have been ploughed and the earthworks are less clear. A site inspection conducted by the Ordnance Survey indicated that this field is hummockier than the others, although no coherent pattern of earthworks was visible. The principal curving ditch (and the soil mark which continues its line to the north) can be related to the field boundary shown on a map of the area which, although not itself dated, is thought by the Gwent Record Office to be c1800 (John Foord's Map Book). The tithe map of 1858 and the first edition (1881) Ordnance Survey map show that the curved field boundary of c1800 had been straightened out and had moved slightly to the north. The parallel ditches are not marked on the maps but do appear to relate to the main boundary, and are most likely to be drainage ditches (Filmer-Sankey 1993).

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3. Archaeological Interests

There are 63 sites of archaeological interest identified within the study area (Tables 1 & 2, Figure 2). The study area contains one Scheduled Ancient Monument and fourteen Listed Buildings; however, no Registered Parks and Gardens or designated landscapes were present at the time of the study. Caldicot Castle (ID 00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006) is both a Scheduled Ancient Monument and a Grade I Listed Building. St Mary's Church (ID 00509g/307351/LB2019) and the occupied sections of Caldicot Castle (ID 301255) are Grade I Listed Buildings; whilst Court House Farm (ID 00510g/36726/LB2739), Castle Lodge (ID 04076g/3657/LB2748), Numbers 8-10 Newport Road (ID 20487), Prospect House (ID 20713/LB2745), Ye Olde Tippling Philosopher Public House (ID 20886/LB2746), Upper House (ID 21050/LB2738), The Manor Nursing Home (ID 21080/LB2741), Castle Inn (ID 36570), Number 18 Chepstow Road (ID 36625), Cross Inn Public House (ID 36742) and Ivy Lodge (ID LB2744) are all Grade II Listed Buildings. A total of 20 previously unrecorded sites were identified by the current study. Further information relating to these interests can be found in the gazetteer in Appendix V.

Numbers with a letter suffix are Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER). Five and six figure numbers without a letter suffix are National Primary Record Numbers (NPRNs) of the National Monuments Record, as supplied to the HER under the ENDEX agreement. Numbers with a 'LB' prefix are Listed Buildings, as provided by Cadw. Numbers prefixed by NMGW are artefacts reported to the National Museum Wales, as supplied to the HER under the ENDEX agreement. Sites represented by CLCR followed by a three-digit number correspond to new or potential sites identified by the current study. ID numbers in **bold** have been given an archaeological value of 'A', were as ID numbers in *Italics* have been given an archaeological value of 'B'.

Table 1: Identified archaeological interests

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Site status	Value
00497g	Deepweir Tump	ST48828805	Medieval	De-scheduled	C
00499g	Caldicot School	ST48255488499	Post-medieval	None	D
00501g	Priory House	ST4888	Medieval	None	C
00502g	Caldicot Village Cross	ST4888	Medieval	None	C
00503g	Westmenende	ST481878	Medieval	None	C
00509g/307351/LB2019	St Mary's Church at Caldicot	ST48328862	Medieval	LBI	A

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ID	Name	NGR	Period	Site status	Value
00510g/36726/LB2739	Court House Farm	ST48388830	Post-medieval	LBII	B
00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006	Caldicot Castle	ST48678851	Medieval	SAM/LBI	A
02213g/36558	Caldicot Hall	ST48248867	Post-medieval	None	D
03796g	Caldicot Fulling-mill	ST486885	Medieval	None	C
04076g/36571/LB2748	Castle Lodge	ST4891888330	Post-medieval	LBII	B
04174g	Red House	ST489883	Post-medieval	De-scheduled	C
04175g	Church Road Numbers 1 and 3	ST481883	Post-medieval	De-scheduled	C
04334g	Caldicot Castle lake probable fish trap	ST48738863	Bronze Age	None	C
04779g	Caldicot Castle lake possible platform	ST48738863	Bronze Age	None	C
04781g	Caldicot Castle lake brushwood structure	ST48738863	Unknown	None	C
04782g	Caldicot Castle lake sewn-plank boat	ST48738863	Bronze Age	None	A
05474g	Church Farm Ditches	ST48468875	Medieval	None	D
05910g	Caldicot Cobbled Floor	ST48258776	Roman	None	C
05911g	Caldicot Castle Roman pottery	ST487885	Roman	None	C
06158g	Roman pottery found at Durand Junior School	ST48058780	Roman	None	C
08297g	Ecclesia Castell Conscuit	ST48328862	Early-medieval	None	C
10511	Caldicot Methodist Chapel	ST47958827	Post-medieval	None	C
13084	Jubilee Chapel	ST48138831	Post-medieval	None	D
13085	Caldicot Chapel	ST48138792	Post-medieval	None	D
20487	Numbers 8 - 10 Newport Road	ST48088834	Post-medieval	LBII	B
20713/LB2745	Prospect House	ST48428815	Post-medieval	LBII	B
20886/LB2746	Ye Olde Tippling Philosopher Public House	ST4865188079	Post-medieval	LBII	B

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ID	Name	NGR	Period	Site status	Value
21050/LB2738	Upper House	ST48278849	Post-medieval	LBII	B
21080/LB2741	The Manor Nursing Home	ST4826788631	Post-medieval	LBII	B
301132	Caldicot Castle West	ST485885	Not known	None	C
301255	Caldicot Castle (occupied portions)	ST48688851	Post-medieval	LBI	A
36570	Castle Inn	ST48388856	Post-medieval	LBII	B
36625	Number 18 Chepstow Road	ST48178830	Post-medieval	LBII	B
36742	Cross Inn Public House	ST48088837	Post-medieval	LBII	B
402110	GGAT's Caldicot Castle Lake Excavation	ST48798862	Modern	None	A
96619	Number 5 Church Road	ST48118841	Post-medieval	None	C
<i>LB2744</i>	Ivy Lodge	ST4815388304	Post-medieval	LBII	B
NMGW0	Bone Spoon	ST4888	Medieval	None	D
NMGW68317	Boar Tusk	ST4888	Not Known	None	D
NMGW68319	Lead Counter	ST4888	Post-medieval	None	D
NMGW68325	Iron Arrowhead	ST4888	Medieval	None	D
NMGW87307	Silver Ring	ST4888	Medieval	None	D

Table 2: New or potential sites identified by the current study

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Site status	Value
CLCR001	Caldicot Milestone	ST486356880988	Post-medieval	None	C
CLCR002	Smithey	ST481010883895	Post-medieval	None	D
CLCR003	Mount Villa	ST487759880292	Post-medieval	None	C
CLCR004	Ightfield House	ST488374880356	Post-medieval	None	C
CLCR005	Ash Cottage	ST481571879020	Post-medieval	None	C

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ID	Name	NGR	Period	Site status	Value
CLCR006	Ryde Cottage	ST479130882339	Post-medieval	None	C
CLCR007	White Hart Public House	ST480824883958	Post-medieval	None	D
CLCR008	Sandy Lane Allotment Gardens	ST479392884025	Post-medieval	None	D
CLCR009	Caldicot Cross Guidepost	ST481018883585	Post-medieval	None	D
CLCR010	Caldicot Police Station	ST481121883452	Modern	None	D
CLCR011	Church Road Allotment Gardens	ST482748884407	Modern	None	D
CLCR012	Walker Memorial House	ST490329884739	Modern	None	D
CLCR013	Caldicot Gas Works	ST482464879385	Modern	None	D
CLCR014	Footbridge	ST489163885999	Post-medieval	None	D
CLCR015	Caldicot Village	ST4836788590	Medieval	None	C
CLCR016	130 - 134 Chepstow Road	ST4880588079	Post-medieval	None	C
CLCR017	Chepstow Road Buildings	ST4871588060	Post-medieval	None	D
CLCR018	Caldicot Castle Drive pond	ST4841488594	Post-medieval	None	D
CLCR019	Church Road Pond	ST4830488424	Post-medieval	None	D
CLCR020	78 - 98 Chepstow Road	ST4852088120	Modern	None	D

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4. Assessment

The effect of the development on the archaeological resource is assessed according to the criteria given in section 1.3, the results of this assessment are summarised in Table 3 and 4, below:

4.1 Effect of the proposed development on known archaeological interests (Table 3)

There are 40 known sites of archaeological interest within the study area; of these fifteen (IDs 00497g, 00510g/36726/LB2739, 00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006, 04076g/36571/LB2748, 04174g, 04175g, 13084, 20478, 20713/LB2745, 20886/LB2746, 21050/LB2738, 36570, 36625, 301132 and LB2744) are located within the proposed development area.

There is the potential for significant undisturbed, buried archaeology to exist within the vicinity of Caldicot Castle West (ID 301132) and Caldicot Castle (ID 00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006); consequently the impact of the proposed development upon these two sites has been assessed as minor. The proposed pumping station, control room & discharge chamber and the proposed surface water conduit running parallel to the castles south facing wall are the most likely works to disturb these archaeological interests. Due to the nature of the proposed development however the impact upon the thirteen remaining sites within the proposed development area has been assessed as none. The impact of the proposed development upon the 28 sites outside of the development area has also been assessed as none.

Table 3: Effect of the proposed development on known archaeological interests

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Value	Effect
00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006	Caldicot Castle	ST48678851	Medieval	A	Minor
301132	Caldicot Castle West	ST485885	Not known	C	Minor
00497g	Deepweir Tump	ST48828805	Medieval	C	None
00499g	Caldicot School	ST48255488499	Post-medieval	D	None
00501g	Priory House	ST4888	Medieval	C	None
00502g	Caldicot Village Cross	ST4888	Medieval	C	None
00503g	Westmenende	ST481878	Medieval	C	None
00509g/307351/LB2019	St Mary's Church at Caldicot	ST48328862	Medieval	A	None
00510g/36726/LB2739	Court House Farm	ST48388830	Post-medieval	B	None
02213g/36558	Caldicot Hall	ST48248867	Post-medieval	D	None
03796g	Caldicot Fulling-mill	ST486885	Medieval	C	None

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ID	Name	NGR	Period	Value	Effect
04076g/36571/LB2748	Castle Lodge	ST4891888330	Post-medieval	B	None
04174g	Red House	ST489883	Post-medieval	C	None
04175g	Church Road Numbers 1 and 3	ST481883	Post-medieval	C	None
04334g	Caldicot Castle lake probable fish trap	ST48738863	Bronze Age	C	None
04779g	Caldicot Castle lake possible platform	ST48738863	Bronze Age	C	None
04781g	Caldicot Castle lake brushwood structure	ST48738863	Unknown	C	None
04782g	Caldicot Castle lake sewn-plank boat	ST48738863	Bronze Age	A	None
05474g	Church Farm Ditches	ST48468875	Medieval	D	None
05910g	Caldicot Cobbled Floor	ST48258776	Roman	C	None
05911g	Caldicot Castle Roman pottery	ST487885	Roman	C	None
06158g	Roman pottery found at Durand Junior School	ST48058780	Roman	C	None
08297g	Ecclesia Castell Conscuit	ST48328862	Early-medieval	C	None
10511	Caldicot Methodist Chapel	ST47958827	Post-medieval	C	None
13084	Jubilee Chapel	ST48138831	Post-medieval	D	None
13085	Caldicot Chapel	ST48138792	Post-medieval	D	None
20487	Numbers 8 - 10 Newport Road	ST48088834	Post-medieval	B	None
20713/LB2745	Prospect House	ST48428815	Post-medieval	B	None
20886/LB2746	Ye Olde Tippling Philosopher Public House	ST4865188079	Post-medieval	B	None
21050/LB2738	Upper House	ST48278849	Post-medieval	B	None
21080/LB2741	The Manor Nursing Home	ST4826788631	Post-medieval	B	None
301255	Caldicot Castle (occupied portions)	ST48688851	Post-medieval	A	None
36570	Castle Inn	ST48388856	Post-medieval	B	None

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ID	Name	NGR	Period	Value	Effect
36625	Number 18 Chepstow Road	ST48178830	Post-medieval	B	None
36742	Cross Inn Public House	ST48088837	Post-medieval	B	None
402110	GGAT's Caldicot Castle Lake Excavation	ST48798862	Modern	A	None
96619	Number 5 Church Road	ST48118841	Post-medieval	C	None
LB2744	Ivy Lodge	ST4815388304	Post-medieval	B	None
NMGW0	Bone Spoon	ST4888	Medieval	D	None
NMGW68317	Boar Tusk	ST4888	Not Known	D	None
NMGW68319	Lead Counter	ST4888	Post-medieval	D	None
NMGW68325	Iron Arrowhead	ST4888	Medieval	D	None
NMGW87307	Silver Ring	ST4888	Medieval	D	None

4.2 Effect of the proposed development on newly identified and potential sites (Table 4)

A total of 20 new sites have been identified; of these sites 10 are located within the proposed development area (IDs CLCR001, CLCR004, CLCR009-CLCR011, CLCR015-CLCR017, CLCR19 and CLCR020). However, all of these sites are currently some distance from the proposed works, as a result of this the impact of the proposed development upon these new sites has been assessed as none. Realignment of the proposed drainage or the associated infrastructure may, however, necessitate further mitigation measures.

The impact of the proposed development on nine of the newly identified sites (CLCR002, CLCR005-CLCR008, CLCR012-CLCR014 and CLCR018) situated outside of the development area has been assessed as none. However, while the accepted location of the remaining site (Caldicot medieval village, ID CLCR007) lies outside of the development area, nucleated around the Norman church (ID 00509g/307351/LB2019) its full extent is unknown. As a result the impact of the proposed development on this site has been assessed as minor.

Table 4: Effect of the proposed development on new or potential sites

ID	Name	NGR	Period	Value	Effect
CLCR015	Caldicot Village	ST4836788590	Medieval	C	Minor
CLCR001	Caldicot Milestone	ST486356880988	Post-medieval	C	None
CLCR002	Smithey	ST481010883895	Post-medieval	D	None

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ID	Name	NGR	Period	Value	Effect
CLCR003	Mount Villa	ST487759880292	Post-medieval	C	None
CLCR004	Ightfield House	ST488374880356	Post-medieval	C	None
CLCR005	Ash Cottage	ST481571879020	Post-medieval	C	None
CLCR006	Ryde Cottage	ST479130882339	Post-medieval	C	None
CLCR007	White Hart Public House	ST480824883958	Post-medieval	D	None
CLCR008	Sandy Lane Allotment Gardens	ST479392884025	Post-medieval	D	None
CLCR009	Caldicot Cross Guidepost	ST481018883585	Post-medieval	D	None
CLCR010	Caldicot Police Station	ST481121883452	Modern	D	None
CLCR011	Church Road Allotment Gardens	ST482748884407	Modern	D	None
CLCR012	Walker Memorial House	ST490329884739	Modern	D	None
CLCR013	Caldicot Gas Works	ST482464879385	Modern	D	None
CLCR014	Footbridge	ST489163885999	Post-medieval	D	None
CLCR016	130 - 134 Chepstow Road	ST4880588079	Post-medieval	C	None
CLCR017	Chepstow Road Buildings	ST4871588060	Post-medieval	D	None
CLCR018	Caldicot Castle Drive pond	ST4841488594	Post-medieval	D	None
CLCR019	Church Road Pond	ST4830488424	Post-medieval	D	None
CLCR020	78 - 98 Chepstow Road	ST4852088120	Modern	D	None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
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5. Mitigation

Map regression along with analysis of documentary sources and aerial photographs have highlighted ten previously unidentified archaeological interests and fifteen known archaeological interest within the development area.

The potential for undisturbed, buried archaeology to exist within the vicinity of Caldicot Castle West (ID 301132) and Caldicot Castle (ID 00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006) is significant; with the northern extent of the proposed works being extremely close to the boundary of the Scheduled Ancient Monument area surrounding Caldicot Castle. The proposed pumping station, control room and discharge chamber, and the proposed surface water conduit and raising main, running parallel to the castle's south facing wall are likely to have a potential effect on surviving elements of these archaeological interests.

Whilst the accepted location of the medieval village of Caldicot lies outside of the proposed development area, nucleated around the Norman church of St Mary's (ID 00509g/307351/LB2019), its full extent is unknown. The possibility of significant quantities of unknown medieval archaeology being discovered in Caldicot has been demonstrated by the excavation of a series of medieval buildings, a short distance to the north of the study area, by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services in the late 1990s (see Insole 1998a and Insole 1998b). There is also a limited possibility that discrete Prehistoric and Roman material (such as IDs 05911g, 06158g and 04782g) in the area that may be disturbed by the groundworks. Whilst any of the groundworks within the development area has the possibility of disturbing the remains of the medieval village, the works associated with the proposed surface water conduit along Castle Lea and Chepstow Road are most likely to have an impact on any surviving medieval features of deposits.

As a result it is recommended that any intrusive ground-works be carried out under the conditions of an archaeological watching-brief with contingencies.

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
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Tithe map of 1858 for the parish of Caldicot

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**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

**Appendix I
Map Regression**

Proposed Drainage Work at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire: archaeological desk-based assessment

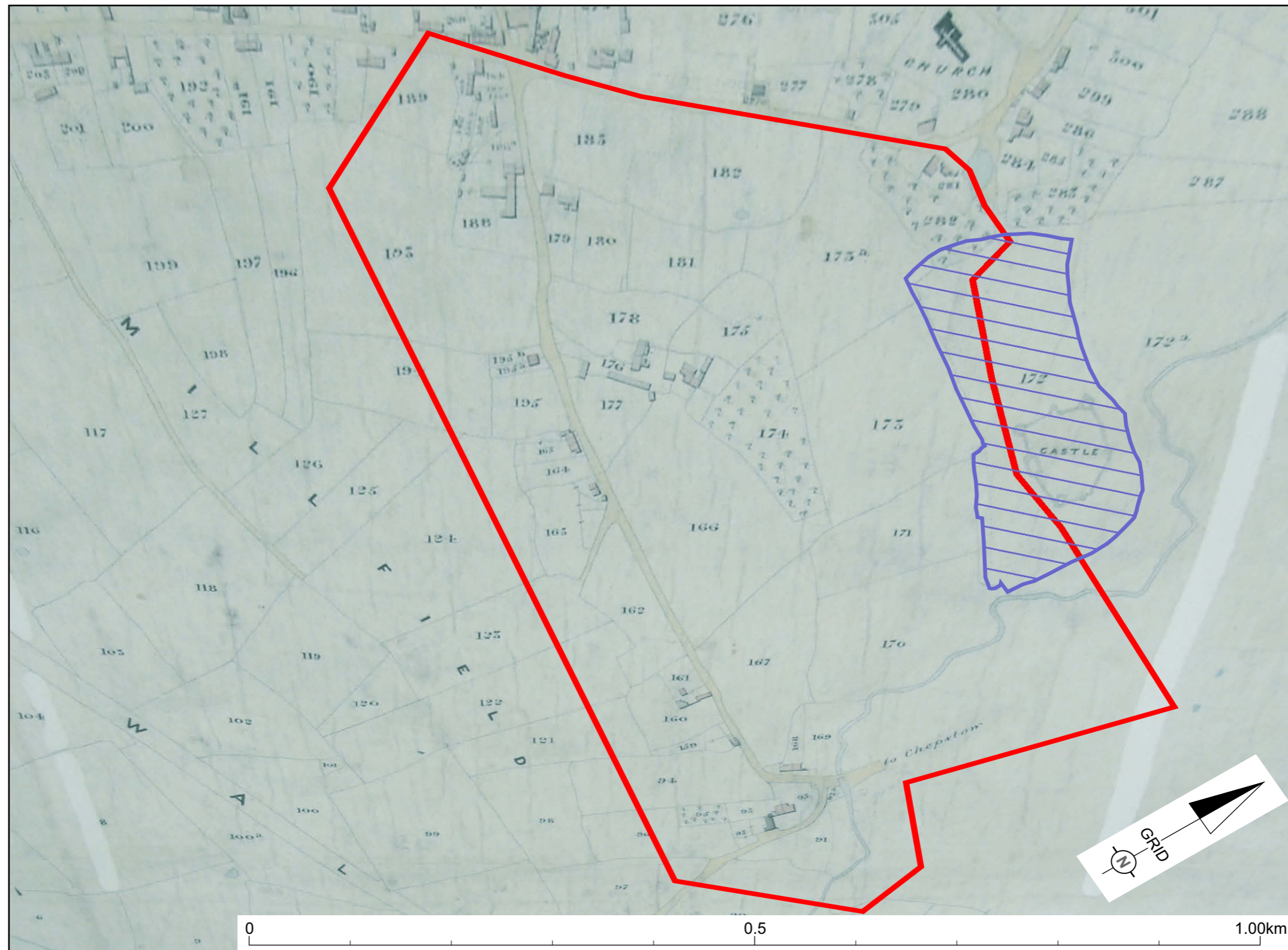


Figure 4. Tithe map (1858)

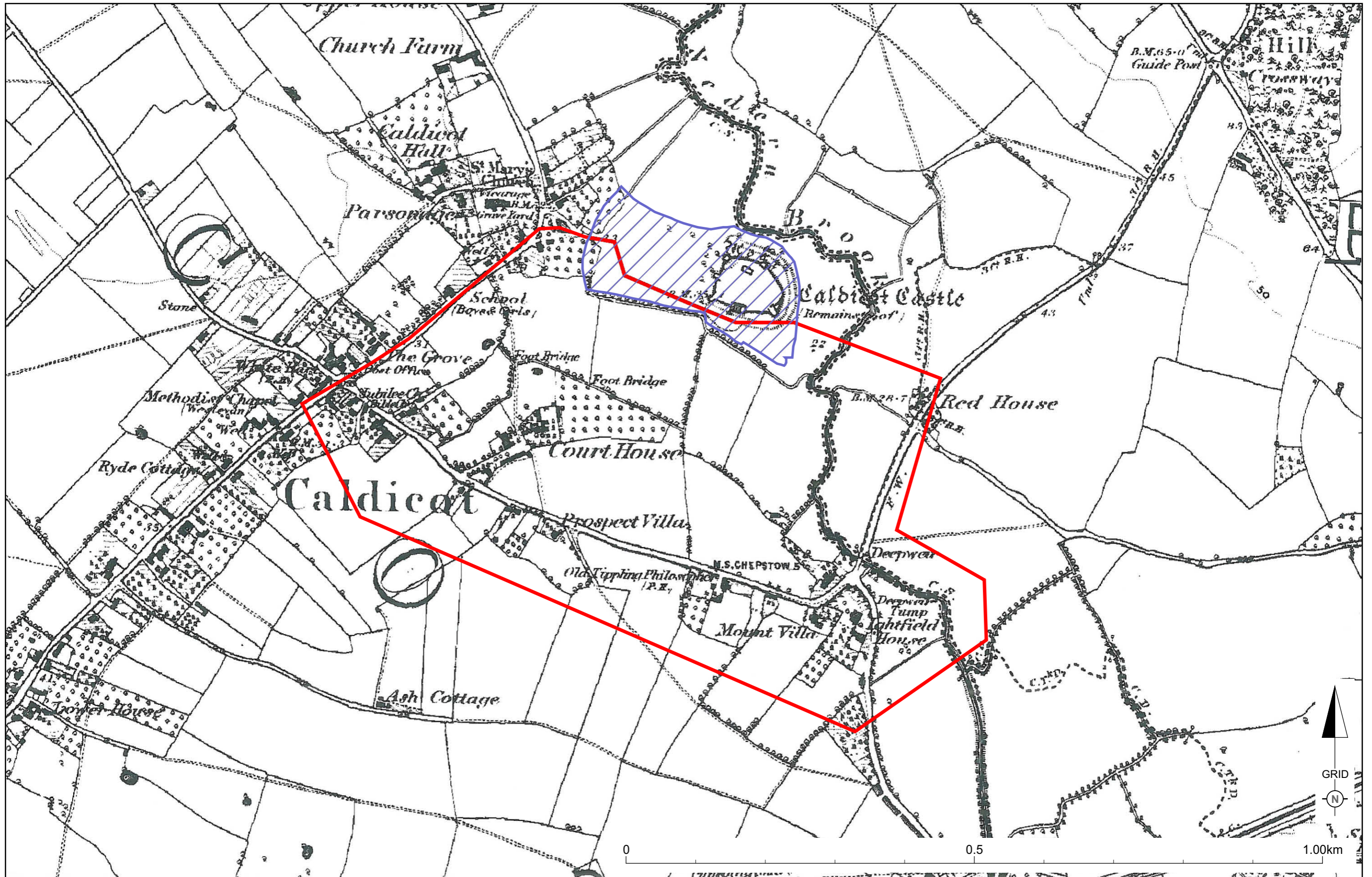


Figure 5. First Edition Ordnance Survey (1887)

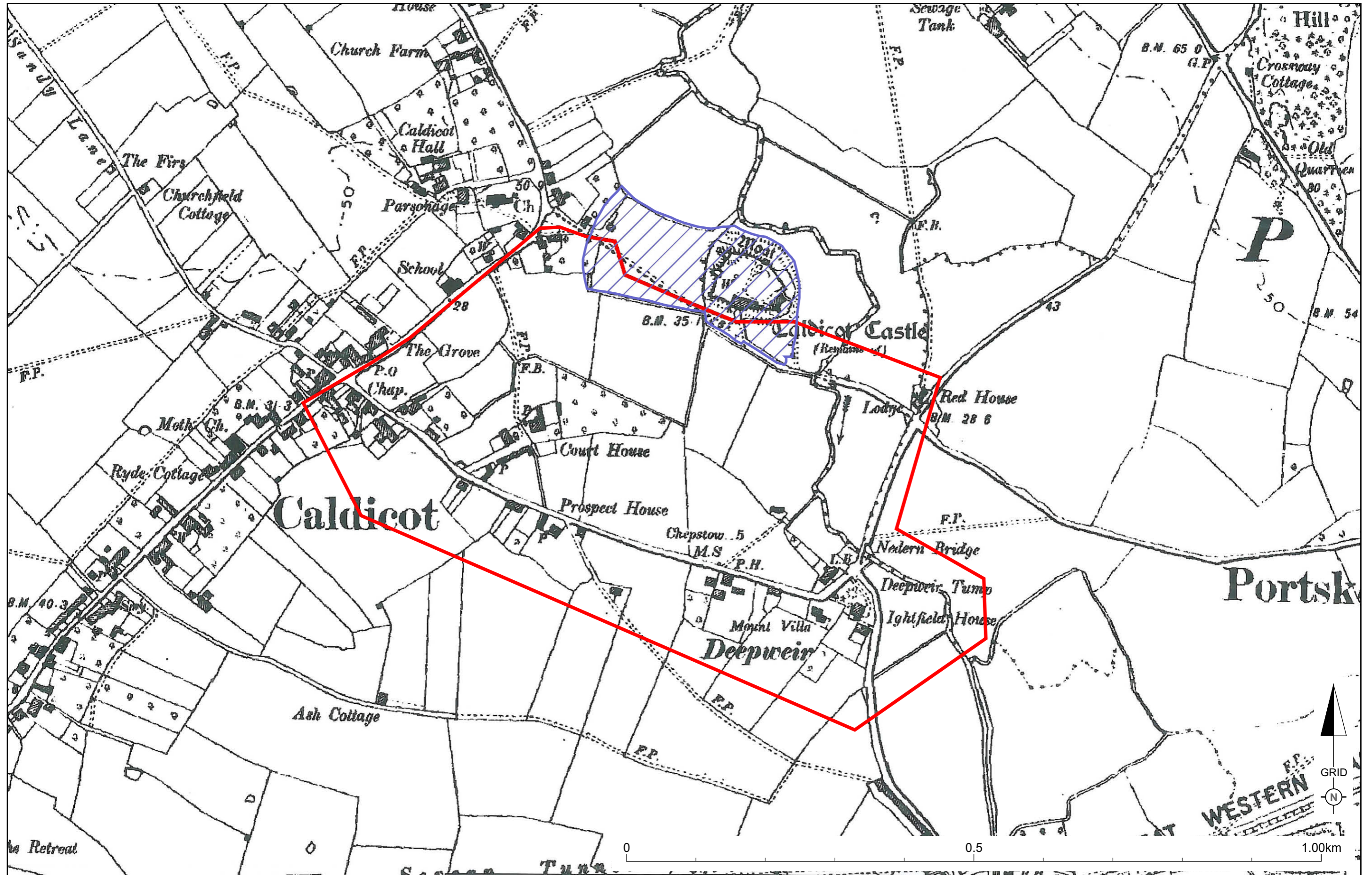


Figure 6. Second Edition Ordnance Survey (1902)

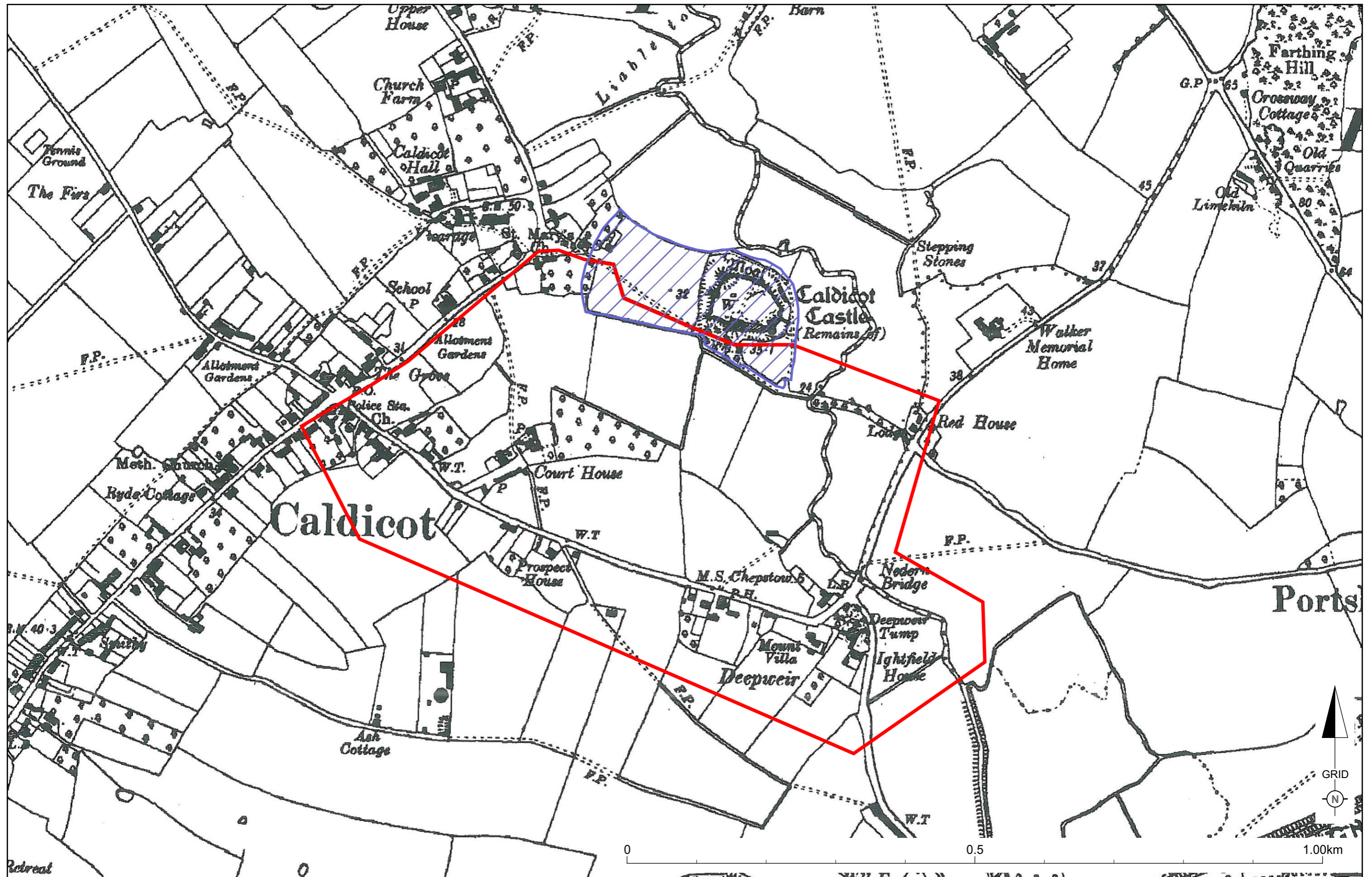


Figure 7. Third Edition Ordnance Survey (1922)

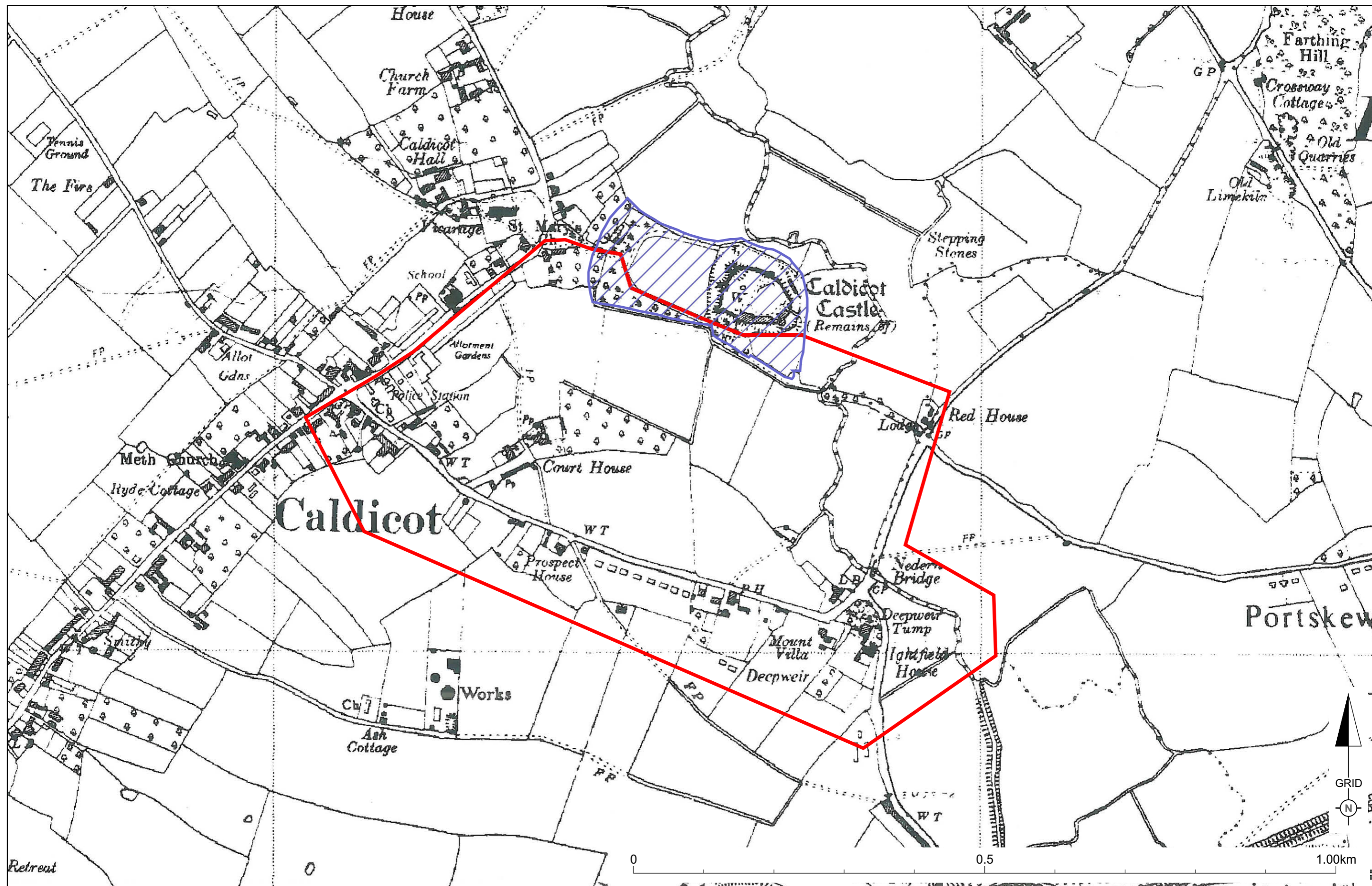


Figure 8. Seventh Edition Ordnance Survey (1954)

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

**Appendix II
Walkover Survey**



Plate 1: The Cross Inn Public House (ID 36742), looking northeast



Plate 2: The Manor Nursing Home (ID 21080/LB2741), looking west

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
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Plate 3: Caldicot Castle - occupied portions (ID 301255), looking west



Plate 4: Number 1 Church Road (ID 04175g), looking east

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**



Plate 5: Court House Farm (ID 00510g/36726/LB2739), looking northeast

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

Appendix III

Aerial Photographs with Coverage of the study Area

The following is a list of the aerial photographs with coverage of the study area held by the Central Registry of Air Photography for Wales.

RAF Sorties

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
CPE UK 1828	1:9840	04/11/1946	4057-61 + 3059-61
CPE UK 1885	1:9800	10/12/1946	3009-11 + 4009-11
CPE UK 1871	1:10000	04/12/1946	3206-09 + 2218-20
CPE UK 2081	1:9800	19/05/1947	4460 + 3460
39 RAF 3764	Various	07/09/1971	F41 + 42: 108-109
1 PRU RAF 0748	Various	29/05/1985	18

Ordnance Survey Sorties

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
OS 64 207	?	23/09/1964	86
OS 66 043	1:7500	30/04/1966	195-99 + 131-33
OS 66 145	1:7500	03/07/1966	4-8 + 109-12
OS 75 358	1:7500	30/07/1975	1-6
OS 85 085	1:7500	31/05/1985	31-36 + 50-56
OS 87 010	1:8150	12/04/1987	20-27 + 6-12
OS 64 189	1:7500	16/06/1994	6-10
OS 95 563	1:7900	08/05/1996	52-58
OS 96 558	1:7900	06/05/1996	8-12
OS 96 261	Various	13/08/1996	41-46

Commercial and other Sorties

Sortie	Scale	Date	Frames
Getmapping	1:10000	01/01/2000	On screen
COWI	1:10000	01/06/2006	On screen
BKS	1:12000	01/06/1971	167019-22 + 158038-41
MAFF	1:10000	26/08/1981	73-79
MAFF	1:12000	10/06/1984	209: 158-160 + 245-260
JA Story 0985	1:20000	28/04/1985	0985: 146-148
-	1:10000	01/08/1991	5991: 85-93 + 55-59

The above aerial photographs were examined and no new sites were identified.

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

Appendix IV

Apportionments relating to the tithe map of 1858 for the parish of Caldicot

Parcel number	Land owner	Occupier	Name and description of parcel	Cultivation and land use
90	His Grace the Duke of Beaufort	Sarah Overhill	-	Pasture
91a	His Grace the Duke of Beaufort	Sarah Overhill	-	Pasture
91	(?)	Thomas Adams	-	Mead pasture
93	(?)	Sarah Overhill	Homestead	
94	(?)	Sarah Overhill	-	Arable
95	(?)	Sarah Overhill	Homestead	Pasture
96	(?)	Sarah Overhill	Homestead	Pasture
97	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
98	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
119	John (?)	John (?)	Sammacks	Arable
120	(?)	(?)	Mill field	Arable
121	(?)	(?)	Mill field	Arable
122	(?)	(?)	Mill field	Arable
123	(?)	(?)	Mill field	Arable
124	(?)	(?)	Mill field	Arable
125	(?)	(?)	Mill field	Arable
126	Harry Wise Esq	Mary Gate	-	Arable
127	Harry Wise Esq	Mary Gate	-	Arable
159	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
160	Thomas (?)	In hand	Two acres – arable	-
161	John Joseph	In hand	Tippling Philosopher	-
162	John Joseph	In hand	Homestead	-
163	(?)	John Taylor	Homestead	-
164	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
165	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
166	Thomas (?)	In hand	Severn acres – arable	-
167	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
168	John Joseph	In hand	(?)	Cultivation
169	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
169a	Thomas Davies Esq	Thomas Davies	?Ply meadow	Cultivation
170	John Joseph	In hand	Meadow	Pasture
171	John Joseph	In hand	Meadow	Pasture
172	(?)	(?)	Caldicot Castle	-

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

Parcel number	Land owner	Occupier	Name and description of parcel	Cultivation and land use
173	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
174	Thomas (?)	In hand	Orchard	-
175	Thomas (?)	In hand	-	-
175a	Thomas (?)	In hand	Meadow	Pasture
176	Thomas (?)	In hand	Homestead	-
177	Thomas (?)	In hand	(?)	-
178	Thomas (?)	In hand	-	-
179	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
180	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
181	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
182	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
183	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
184	Henry (?)	In hand	Homestead and garden	-
185	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
186	Henry (?)	In hand	Homestead and garden	-
186a	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
187	Henry (?)	William ?Dawler	House and garden	-
188	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
189	Ann Smith	Ann Smith	Homestead and orchard	-
190	(?)	(?)	-	Orchard
191	(?)	Harry Edwards	Two houses and gardens	-
192	(?)	John ?Hallis	Orchard	-
193	Thomas (?)	In hand		-
194	Thomas (?)	In hand	Old walls	Arable
195	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
196	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
197	Samauel (?)	John (?)	Old walls	Cultivation
198	Harry Wise Esq	Thomas Adams	?Barn clase	-
199	Harry Wise Esq	Thomas Adams	-	-
200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
201	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
202	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
203	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
204	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
208	(?)	(?)	Church	-
258	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
258a	Ann Smith	William Adams	Orchard	-

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

Parcel number	Land owner	Occupier	Name and description of parcel	Cultivation and land use
259	Ann Smith	William Adams	Long craft	Pasture
260	Ann Smith	William Adams	Long craft	Pasture
261	Ann Smith	William Adams	House and garden	Garden
262	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
263	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
264	(?)	(?)	-	Orchard
265	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
266	(?)	Elizabeth (?)	Cottage and land	-
267	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
268	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
269a	(?)	Thomas Pallard	Two cottages	-
269	John Hallis	Geogre Hallis	House and garden	-
270	John Hallis	John Stackman	House and garden	-
271	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
272	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
273	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
274	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
275	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
276	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
277	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
277a	(?)	(?)	School and land	(?)
278	Harry Wise Esq	Issaac Pollard	House and garden	-
279	Illegible	John (?)	House and garden	-
280	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
281	(?)	Edward Wise and John Chapman	Two houses	-
282	(?)	?Isaac Spencer and Walter Edwards	Two houses and gardens	-
283	?Geogre Allen	?Geogre Allen	Orchard	-
284	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
285	(?)	Geogre Allen	House and garden	
286	(?)	Issac Spencer	-	Pasture
287	Harry Wise Esq	Issac Price	-	Castle mead
288	William Beaufort	Edward Knight	-	Castle mead
299	Rees Davies	Thomas Bowle	Two cottages and gardens	-

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

Parcel number	Land owner	Occupier	Name and description of parcel	Cultivation and land use
300	(?)	William Jones	Cottage and garden	-
301	William (?)	Edward Knight	Church field	Arable
302	Harry Wise Esq	William ?Bennet	(?)	-
303	Harry Wise Esq	William ?Bennet	(?)	-
304	(?)	(?)	Great House	-
305	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

Note:

(?) = Entry in title apportionment is illegible

?X = Estimation of correct entry in title apportionment is illegible

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

Appendix V

Gazetteer of archaeological interests

ID

00497g

Name

Deepweir Tump

NGR

ST48828805

Period

Natural

Full description

A roughly circular mound with an average diameter of 17.0m and a height of 2.30m. The mound is steep sided with a fairly flat, irregular shaped top that has average measurements of 6.00m by 8.00m. There are no visible remains of a bailey or trace of a building on top of the mound and it does not resemble a barrow in its present state (Ordnance Survey record card: ST48NE 15, 1957). Excavation revealed a layer of builder's rubbish overlying clean yellow sand and natural rock. The mound had probably been used for sand extraction, and then converted into a garden feature (Probert 1968, 28). This site has been de-scheduled.

Type

Natural Feature

Confidence

High

Status

De-scheduled

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Damaged

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

00499g

Name

Caldicot School

NGR

ST48255488499

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

The present Caldicot School was built in 1845, vague documentary evidence suggests that a school may have been established in Caldicot before 1680, however, no evidence for a school prior to the 19th century could be established (Ordnance Survey record card: ST48NE 17, 1957). This building is marked on the tithe map of 1858 for the Parish of Caldicot (land parcel 277a).

Type

School

Confidence

Low

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

00501g

Name

Priory House

NGR

ST4888

Period

Medieval

Full description

In the 12th century land at Caldicot was granted to Llanthony Prior and formed into a manor. By the time of a survey in 1613 the manors of Caldicot Westend, The Priory of Caldicot and Dewston had become so intermixed that the boundaries were given together. Mention is made of a priory house of Caldicot in the reign of Charles II belonging to a Sir Charles Kemeys in whose descendants the patronage of the living was invested (Ordnance Survey record card: ST48NE 19, 1957).

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

00502g

Name

Caldicot Village Cross

NGR

ST4888

Period

Medieval

Full description

A cross of unknown size and design that is reported to have had a timber penthouse or pulpit attached where John Wesley once preached. The monument was removed during the incumbency (1841-1845) of the Reverend E. Turberville Williams (Ordnance Survey record card: ST48NE 20, 1957).

Type

Cross

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Possible (Medium)

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

00503g

Name

Westmenende

NGR

ST481878

Period

Medieval

Full description

In 1400 William Gamage, a local land owner, granted a house and 9.5 acres in Westmenende to John Stoke of Caldicot for the rent of 9s 1d with a heriot and suit of court (Bradney 1994, 115). When the Ordnance Survey investigated (in 1957) the current West End farmhouse, a comparatively modern building, was in use as a barn and there was no evidence for a medieval building in the vicinity (Ordnance Survey record card: ST48NE 21, 1957).

Type

Farmhouse

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Possible (Low)

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

00509g/307351/LB2019

Name

St Mary's Church at Caldicot

NGR

ST48328862

Period

Medieval

Full description

A large Norman church, constructed from local limestone rubble, built in three main phases, with the earliest surviving part of the church being the central tower. St Mary's was heavily restored between 1857-1858 by Henry Woodyer who re-built the northern aisle, added the northern vestry, put a pyramidal cap on the tower and renewed much of the cut stonework. In 1911 a second vestry was constructed which was extended eastwards in 1928 by Griggs & Vaughan (Newman 2000, 152). At the entrance of the church in a recess in the wall is a headless and mutilated figure in stone. This is said to be the effigy of the founder, and is called by the inhabitants Old Geogre (Bradney 1994, 121). It has been suggested that St Mary's has a pre-Norman foundation first recorded in c895, however there is no surviving indication of this (Brook 1988, 77). See also ID 21080/LB2741.

Type

Church

Confidence

High

Status

LBI

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Possible (Low)

Condition

Near intact

Value

A

Effect

None

Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:

archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

00510g/36726/LB2739

Name

Court House Farm

NGR

ST48388830

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A rectangular, two storeyed farmhouse with comparatively modern windows and a slate roof. Its stonewalls are 1.2m thick and in the south wall is a chamfered, ashlar framed, arched doorway, which is 1.2m wide by 2m high. In the interior are several thick ceiling beams all of which are boarded-over. In the western wall is a wide external chimneybreast. The building is in a good state of repair and modern additions on the northern and western walls. This building is probable of 16th or 17th century date; although Rees dates the building to the 14th century there is no evidence to justify his claim (Ordnance Survey record card: ST48NE 28, 1957).

Type

Farmhouse

Confidence

Medium

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Near intact

Value

B

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006

Name

Caldicot Castle

NGR

ST48678851

Period

Medieval

Full description

Caldicot castle is a large motte and bailey castle, which developed over the 13th and 14th centuries and was completed in its medieval form in about 1389. Milo Fitzwalter, High Constable to King Stephen, is thought to have first fortified the site. The earthen motte of c1100 is conspicuous at the northwestern angle of the later defences. Its height and pronounced conical form contrast with the shallowness and defensive weakness of the ditch that surrounds the rest of the castle. The masonry castle was probably begun by Henry de Bohun (who inherited the castle in 1221) and continued by his son Humphrey during the late 13th century. The circular keep, all of the drum or bow-fronted towers, and much of the curtain walls must belong to this period (Newman 2000). The curtain walls are surrounded by a moat, which by the use of a sluice could be used to flood the surrounding meadow (Information provided by GGAT HER). The next period of building activity seems to have extended from the late 13th century to the second quarter of the 14th century, when a suite of handsome apartments was formed in the southeast quarter of the castle, and a splendid new southern gatehouse was constructed (Newman 2000). A large amount of money was spent on the castle between 1384 and 1389 by Thomas of Woodstock, Edward III youngest son, who married the daughter of the last de Bohun. This work included the three storey, northern postern tower that bears his name. Within the area of the castle court are the remains of the foundations of an oblong building, which appears to have been divided into two unequal parts. It was probably a timber building erected on a stone basement, this or another foundation within the court may be the site of the Free Chapel noticed in some of the Inquisitions (Morgan and Wakeman 1854). This site is now occupied by a rectangular ornamental garden and there are no visible remains of the buildings foundations. Caldicot was twice held by the Crown during the 15th and 16th centuries, and was slighted after being held by the Royalist cause in the Civil War (Information provided by Cadw). In 1759 Capel Hanbury, the Pontypool industrialist, leased the castle probably being interested in the prestige as much as the land. It remained in the Hanbury family's hands until 1830 when the lease passed to the Lewis's of St Pierre. In 1857 Charles Lewis bought the castle outright, adding to his extensive estates in the area. During the 19th century the castle grounds were often used for parties, fetes and processions. In 1885 JR Cobb bought the castle and the lands, and began restoration work. This was only a few years after he had bought and restored Pembroke Castle, and perhaps the smaller size of Caldicot appealed more as a family home (Monmouth District Museums Service 1979). At the end of the First World War the village was presented with a German field gun, which was eventually placed upon a base adjoining the castle drive, until it was melted down for scrap metal during the Second World War (Jones 1995). See also ID 301255.

Type

Castle

Confidence

High

Status

SAM/LBI

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Certain (Medium)

Condition

Restored

Value

A

Effect

Minor

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

02213g/36558

Name

Caldicot Hall

NGR

ST48248867

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

Caldicot Hall also known as the Great House on the tithe map of 1858 was built in 1759 by Henry Wise a local shipbuilder. It was later owned by the Rev. Edmund Tuberville Williams, Vicar of Caldicot from 1841 to 1885, who retained it but did not actually live there. The house was described by the RCHAMW as being of no historic or architectural value and demolished in the late 1960s, the site is now occupied by the lower part of the Taff Road on the Hall Park Estate, hence the name (Jones 1995).

Type Confidence

House

Status

Medium

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Possible (Low)

Condition

Destroyed

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

03796g

Name

Caldicot fulling-mill

NGR

ST486885

Period

Medieval

Full description

A fulling-mill listed in the inquisition after the death of Humphrey de Bonham Earl of Hereford in 1275, but which is not listed in the account-rolls that begin in 1361 (Jack 1981, 92).

Type

Fulling Mill

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

04076g/36571/LB2748

Name

Castle Lodge

NGR

ST4891888330

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A late 19th century or early 20th century building forming the lodge to Caldicot Castle, probably dating from the time of the restoration of the castle by the contemporary owner, Mr JR Cobb. A two storied, gabled lodge with a fake post and pan timber-framing to the upper floor. The roof is of plain tile with a central cluster of four terracotta stacks, the front gable has a window with three transomed lights above, the roof forms a portico over a small recessed outshut on the northeastern side. The southwestern elevation has a chamfered doorway with a ledged door in the centre and transomed windows (Welsh Office, Undated).

Type

Gate Lodge

Confidence

Medium

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Near intact

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

04174g

Name

Red House

NGR

ST489883

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A building marked on the first edition (1881-1887) Ordnance Survey map. This building has been de-listed.

Type

Building

Confidence

Medium

Status

De-scheduled

Rarity

Low Low

Group association

Unknown

Historical

Condition

Near intact

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

04175g

Name

Church Road Numbers 1 and 3

NGR

ST481883

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A pair of probable Post-medieval buildings located on Church Road.

Type

Building

Confidence

Low

Status

De-scheduled

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

04334g

Name

Caldicot Castle lake probable fish trap

NGR

ST48738863

Period

Bronze Age

Full description

A structure comprising a linear group of 41 roundwood piles orientated southwest to northeast forming a line c3m long including outlying piles. The majority of piles were concentrated in an irregular 1.50m line with the piles progressively less vertical towards the northeast. Radiocarbon dating for the southwestern group of timbers returned dates of 3620 +/- 70BP (CAR-1317) and 3550 +/- 70BP. Whether the surviving elements of this structure represent two phases of construction or just one, they appear to have been a revetment, which protruded into the associated channel restricting its flow. The function of the outlying piles is less clear: they may be remnants of a cross-channel line largely removed by later erosion or alternatively may have secured nets or baskets for fishing. Environmental indicators from contemporary deposits in this area point to stronger estuarine influences during this phase than in later periods. This would make the location particularly suitable for exploitation of spring runs of migratory fish (Nayling and Caseldine 1997, 23-24). See also IDs 04779g, 04781g, 04782g and 402110.

Type

Post alignment

Confidence

High

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

04779g

Name

Caldicot Castle lake possible platform

NGR

ST48738863

Period

Bronze Age

Full description

The second postulated phase of human activity at the Caldicot Castle lake site is a 'platform' constructed from stone and wood. A provisional radiocarbon determination for a horizontal roundwood rod from this structure provided by R. Otlet is older than 2650 BP (RCD-33). Three subsequent determinations for other wooden structural elements from the 'platform' have been provided by Dr Q. Dresser: 2940 +/- 70BP (CAR-1214) from the outer rings of a whole log upright, 2850 +/- 60BP (CAR-1216) from a horizontal roundwood rod and 2910 +/- 70BP (CAR-1217) from a horizontal rod. The 'platform' was subject to further excavations during 1990, which confirmed and amplified the results of the 1988 and 1989 work. The lower levels of the structure had significantly higher densities of bone and artefacts than higher levels examined in previous seasons. Ceramic material included pottery and a fragment of pyramidal 'loomweight'. This had been fired in a reducing atmosphere, which would have rendered it water-resistant, and it may thus have been used as a thatch weight, line sinker or net weight. Other material recovered included leather fragments, animal bone, structural wood (notably further planks) and wooden artefacts. At a level of between 0.30m - 0.40m below the stone strew a substantial plank fragment from a sewn-plank boat (ID 04782g) was recorded (Parry and Parkhouse 1990). See also IDs 04334g, 04781g, 04782g and 402110.

Type

Structure

Confidence

High

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

04781g

Name

Caldicot Castle lake brushwood structure

NGR

ST48738863

Period

Unknown

Full description

A second brushwood structure was exposed at the Caldicot Castle lake site, in section in the side of the artificial lake at an elevation of 3.90m above Ordnance Datum. This had been subject to severe damage due to desiccation and the formation of associated iron pan. The structure was only briefly examined in 1990 and no radiocarbon dates are available at present (Parry and Parkhouse 1990). See also IDs 04334g, 04779g, 04782g and 402110.

Type

Structure

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

04782g

Name

Caldicot Castle lake sewn-plank boat

NGR

ST48738863

Period

Bronze Age

Full description

Some of the most important finds from Caldicot Castle lake were fragments of prehistoric boats. These nautical finds, some certain, some possible, come from three phases of the site: Phase III produced a large fragment from and sewn boat plank (wood numbers 6001 and 20684), two fragments of wooden sewing material - fibre rope (8441 and 8442) and a possible baler handle (8440). Phase IV produced a possible cleat fragment (8331) from a sewn boat plank and a small fragment from a sewn boat plank (8143). Phase VII produced a plank fragment possibly from a sewn boat (477) (McGrail 1997, 210). The most substantial of these boat fragments consists of two timbers (wood numbers 6001 and 20684), which were found to join during post-excavation cleaning and are therefore treated as a single timber. These two timbers formed a substantial oak (*Quercus spp.*) plank with an overall length of 3.55m, a maximum breadth of 0.66m and a maximum thickness of 0.09m. The western edge of this plank had been worked square to the planks faces; the other edge has a rabbet cut along its length which generally measures 30mm x 35mm in size. Elliptical holes have been cut through the plank some 35mm to 55mm in from each edge at a spacing, centre to centre, of 0.33m to 0.38m. The holes near the eastern, rebated edge are L-shaped lengthways and run parallel to the two faces of the rabbet, emerging within the plank edge. Most of the holes along the western, squared, edge are similar, but the two holes nearest the southern end are angled rather than L-shaped and emerge through the planks underneath face (McGrail 1997, 212). These holes enable the planks to be 'stitched' together with fibre rope or witheys to form the hull planking of a small boat. A calibrated radiocarbon date of 1874 - 1689 BC at two standard deviations was produced for this vessel (McGrail 1997, 214). Sewn-plank boats of this date and construction technique are extremely rare, with similar boats known from only five other locations in the United Kingdom (Goldcliff a few miles east of Caldicot; North Ferriby, Brigg and Kilnsea on the Humber Estuary and Dover). See also IDs 04334g, 04779g, 04781g and 402110.

Type

Boat

Confidence

High

Status

None

Rarity

High

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Moved

Value

A

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

05474g

Name

Church Farm Ditches

NGR

ST48468875

Period

Medieval

Full description

The vertical aerial photographs, particularly those taken by the RAF in 1948 (CPE/UK/1871 and 1885), show a curving earthwork, probably a ditch, which runs broadly parallel to the northern boundary of the field to the south of Church Farm. At the eastern end, it curves north under a hedge. In the next field the line appears to continue as a soil mark. Also in the field south of Church Farm are two or three lesser features (possible ditches) that run approximately east-west to join the curving line. Subsequent photographs (especially OS/66/43) show the field to have been ploughed and the earthworks are less clear. The site inspection indicated that this field is more hummocky than the others, although no coherent pattern of earthworks was visible. The principal curving ditch (and the soil mark which continues its line to the north) can be related to the field boundary shown on a map of the area which, although not itself dated, is thought by the Record Office to be *c*1800 (John Foord's Map Book, D25.1975). Subsequent generations of maps (the tithe map of 1858 and the first edition (1881) Ordnance Survey map) show that the curved field boundary of *c*1800 had been straightened out and had moved slightly to the north. The parallel ditches are not marked on the maps but do appear to relate to the main boundary. They are most likely to be drainage ditches. The current 'enclosed' field pattern is the remnant of that which was certainly in existence by *c*1800, although the date of enclosure is not known. The intervening years have seen both the removal of a number of divisions and the straightening of others (Filmer-Sankey 1993).

Type

Bank (earthwork)

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

05910g

Name

Caldicot Cobbled Floor

NGR

ST48258776

Period

Roman

Full description

A cobbled floor covered in a sooty layer and associated with a pit and heap of stones, which had been subjected to intense heat overlying a second pit. Associated pottery includes types of significantly earlier date than kilns I-V (Information provided by the GGAT HER).

Type

Feature

Confidence

Low

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

05911g

Name

Caldicot Castle Roman pottery

NGR

ST487885

Period

Roman

Full description

Three sherds of greyware cooking pot from distorted wasters; one can be dated to the early-mid 3rd century AD and a second to the mid 3rd century (Information provided by the GGAT HER).

Type

Findspot

Confidence

Low

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Moved

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

06158g

Name

Roman pottery found at Durand Junior School

NGR

ST48058780

Period

Roman

Full description

A find spot for Oxfordshire type Roman pottery, possibly associated with the five sub-circular pottery kilns (PRNs 02356g - 02360g) located at NGR ST 4782 8776, which probably date to between the late 3rd and early 4th century AD (Information provided by the GGAT HER).

Type

Findspot

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Moved

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

08297g

Name

Ecclesia Castell Conscuit

NGR

ST48328862

Period

Early-medieval

Full description

An Early-medieval church first mentioned in the Llandaff charters of c895, as a pre-existing institution. A grant of two churches ('duas ecclesias') ecclesia Castell Conscuit and 'ecclesiam Brigide' with six modii of land by King Brochmail ap Meurig to Bishop Cyfeilliog. The bounds of this church are rather better identifiable than most, particularly on the eastern (and northern) side, which is formed by the Aper Taroci (Caldicot Pill), up the River Troggy as far as the Pant and up to the top of the Pant, to the Crug in the boundary of Tref Peren (Llanfihangel Rogiet). The topography suggests that the Pant is the valley adjacent to the point at which the original line of the motorway crosses the Neddern/Troggy, and Caldicot Quarries; and the Crug may be Highmoor Hill. If this is the case, one of the two churches (?Brigida) is probably Ifton, though Rogiet is also a possibility (Evans 2003).

Type

Church

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

10511

Name

Caldicot Methodist Chapel

NGR

ST47958827

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A Methodist chapel built in 1895 in the Gothic style, of the long-wall entry type (Information provided by RCAHMW).

Type

Chapel

Confidence

High

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Near Intact

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

13084

Name

Jubilee Chapel

NGR

ST48138831

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A chapel built after 1851, which is now a take-away restaurant (Information provided by RCAHMW). The first edition (1881-1887) and second edition (1901) Ordnance Survey maps note the chapel's denomination as Bible Christian, on the third edition (1920-1921) Ordnance Survey map its denomination is noted as United Methodist.

Type

Chapel

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Damaged

Value

D

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

13085

Name

Caldicot Chapel

NGR

ST48138792

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A post-medieval chapel noted by RCAHMW. No further information available.

Type

Chapel

Confidence

Low

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

20487

Name

Numbers 8 - 10 Newport Road

NGR

ST48088834

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A pair of two-storey, semi-detached houses built in the early - mid 19th century with a slated, gabled roof with small brick stacks (Information provided by RCAHMW).

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

LBII

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

B

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

20713/LB2745

Name

Prospect House

NGR

ST48428815

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

An early to mid 19th century symmetrically designed house. Listed as an unaltered example of a symmetrically fronted late Georgian house. Built of roughcast over brick or stone and with a slate gabled roof with cement rendered stacks. It is a symmetrically designed double depth central entry house with two parallel ranges. The front elevation has two storeys and three bays. The first floor has three sash windows in reveals, each six over six panes. On the ground floor are two sash windows each six over six panes and with end quarter panes. The building has a centre doorway with stuccoed pediment on brackets; door of two long panels with a plain rectangular fanlight above. A rear parallel range with an additional rear wing (Information provided by Cadw). The apportionment for the Caldicot tithe map of 1858 describes this parcel of land (parcel number 163) as a homestead that is owned and occupied by John Taylor.

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

B

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

20886/LB2746

Name

Ye Olde Tippling Philosopher Public House

NGR

ST4865188079

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

An 18th century public house that was rebuilt in the early to mid 19th century. The public house is a two-storey building constructed from stripped rubble walls with rough quoins, with yellow and red brick window surrounds, and an area of brick patching to the right side of the first floor. The building has a slate gabled roof without verges; a rendered stack and an external stone breast at the southwestern end. Local information shows that this was a public house by 1801 and that it had its own friendly society by 1837. Inquests into the deaths of workers on the Severn Railway Tunnel project of 1877-86 were held in this public house (Information provided by Cadw). The apportionment to the 1858 tithe map for the parish of Caldicot states that the Tippling Philosopher (land parcel 161) was owned and occupied by John Joseph.

Type

Public House

Confidence

Medium

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Certain (Medium)

Condition

Near Intact

Value

B

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

21050/LB2738

Name

Upper House

NGR

ST48278849

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A Post-medieval house the southwestern wing of which is of 16th century date with some possible 17th century alterations. The house was refurbished at some point during the late 19th century and a cross wing added at the northeastern end of the building. It may be that the 16th century house was a small two-cell building, which was enlarged and heightened in the 17th century. Listed as an interesting survival of a 16th century house later extended and adapted which, despite alteration, retains a number of ancient features (AJP 1972).

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

21080/LB2741

Name

The Manor Nursing Home

NGR

ST4826788631

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

Built in 1862 by Henry Woodyer, who also restored St Mary's Church (ID 00509g/307351/LB2019), as a vicarage for St Mary's. When originally constructed the building had a two-storey L-shaped plan with the main range running north-south and a small wing running east at the south end. The building was extended in character at the northern end in 1976, and has been altered internally for its conversion to its current use as a nursing home (Information provided by Cadw).

Type

Vicarage

Confidence

High

Status

LBII

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Damaged

Value

B

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

301132

Name

Caldicot Castle West

NGR

ST485885

Period

Not known

Full description

A cropmark showing an apparently curving, plough-levelled bank visible in the field to the west of Caldicot Castle, visible in aerial photographs 965106-58 and 965106-50. This bank appears to pre-date the other boundaries at the edge of the field. However, the ditch fronting the bank is comprised of a series of squared cuttings, similar to recent quarries or peat-cuttings, which may indicate a more recent origin (Information provided by RCAHMW).

Type

Macula

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

Minor

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

301255

Name

Caldicot Castle (occupied portions)

NGR

ST48688851

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

Caldicot Castle is a large motte and bailey castle, which developed over the 13th and 14th centuries and was completed in its medieval form in about 1389. In 1885 JR Cobb bought the castle and the lands, and began restoration work. This was only a few years after he had bought and restored Pembroke Castle, and perhaps the smaller size of Caldicot appealed more as a family home (Monmouth District Museums Service 1979). Restored and rebuilt by Cobb in varying degrees over the next twenty years, almost wholly of local rubble-stone faced with squared blocks of local gritstone. The late 19th century work used closely matched stone with some red-brick and pseudo timber framing in the reconstruction of the Great Gatehouse, which formed Cobb's own house (Information provided by RCAHMW). All the woodwork and the roofs had to be replaced, and much of the tops of the gatehouse, including all the red-brick parts, were built. Skilled masonry repairs were also carried out, many of them not at all obvious, and all backed by careful research into the original appearance of the building. Gangs of workmen were hired to clean out the moat, and the courtyard was transformed from a muddy farmyard into pleasant gardens with a swimming pool. Where foundations were uncovered (possibly of a chapel) a rose garden was made. The western portion of the moat was fully cleared in 1913 by Geoffrey Cobb; a temporary narrow gauged railway was laid in the moat to facilitate this, which ran to the rear of the castle, through the moat embankment and onto the flood plain of the Neddern Brook for disposal (Jones 1995). In 1963 the Chepstow Rural District Council bought the castle from the Cobb family and it was opened to the public soon afterwards with the beginnings of a local history collection (Monmouth District Museums Service 1979). See also ID 00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006.

Type

Castle

Confidence

High

Status

LBI

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Certain (Medium)

Condition

Restored

Value

A

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

36570

Name

Castle Inn

NGR

ST48388856

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A two storey, public house, the exterior of which is probably 18th century in date with a rear cross wing and pantile gabled roof (Information provided by RCAHMW). This building is marked on the 1858 tithe map for the parish of Caldicot (land parcel 281) and is described as two houses, one of which is occupied by Edward Wise and the other as being occupied by John Chapman.

Type

Inn

Confidence

High

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Near intact

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

36625

Name

Number 18 Chepstow Road

NGR

ST48178830

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A two-storey building with a slate gabled roof and overhanging eaves the front elevation has three bays. This house was constructed at some point during the mid 19th century (Information provided by RCAHMW). This building is marked on the tithe map of 1858 for the Parish of Caldicot (land parcel 188).

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

B

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

36742

Name

Cross Inn Public House

NGR

ST48088837

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A two storey post-medieval public house, the front elevation of which has four bays and a central doorway (Information provided by at the northeastern end of the building RCAHMW). This building is marked on the tithe map of 1858 for the Parish of Caldicot (land parcel 269a) and is described as two cottages that are occupied by Thomas Pallard. During the early 20th century the public house was owned by Bristol United Beers (Jones 1995).

Type

Public House

Confidence

Medium

Status

LBII

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

B

Effect

None

ID

402110

Name

GGAT's Caldicot Castle Lake Excavation

NGR

ST48798862

Period

Modern

Full description

The excavation of a small, artificial lake between 1988 and 1992, some 80m by 35m in size, in the floodplain across the Neddern Brook from Caldicot Castle, revealed significant prehistoric water-logged deposits. These investigations discovered various features set within an intercutting sequence of palaeochannels, some of which were dated through radiocarbon dating. The earliest object was a fragment of sewn-plank boat, dated to about 2500 BC, this was overlain by an earlier second millennium BC stone & timber platform; the latest feature was a trackway of about 1800BC, incorporating much reused material (Nayling and Caseldine 1997). See also IDs 04334g, 04779g, 04781g and 04782g.

Type

Archaeological Feature

Confidence

High

Status

None

Rarity

High

Group association

High

Historical

Certain (High)

Condition

N/A

Value

A

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

96619

Name

Number 5 Church Road

NGR

ST48118841

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A late 17th century two storied house, which originally consisted of a hall and parlour. The building was largely gutted and modernised throughout in the mid 20th century (Information provided by RCAHMW).

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

CLCR001

Name

Caldicot Milestone

NGR

ST486356880988

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A milestone marked on the first edition (1881-1887) Ordnance Survey map, noting the distance of five miles to Chepstow.

Type

Milestone

Confidence

High

Status

None

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

CLCR002

Name

Smithey

NGR

ST481010883895

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A smith marked on the first edition (1881-1887) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available.

Type

Blacksmiths Workshop

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

CLCR003

Name

Mount Villa

NGR

ST487759880292

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A large dwelling marked on the first edition (1881-1887) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available.

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

CLCR004

Name

Ightfield House

NGR

ST488374880356

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A large dwelling marked on the first edition (1881-1887) Ordnance Survey map. This building was known as the Deepweir Motel during the early 20th century (Jones 1995) and is now called the Brooklands Motel.

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Near intact

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

CLCR005

Name

Ash Cottage

NGR

ST481571879020

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A small dwelling marked on the first edition (1881-1887) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available.

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

CLCR006

Name

Ryde Cottage

NGR

ST479130882339

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A small dwelling marked on the first edition (1881-1887) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available.

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

CLCR007

Name

White Hart Public House

NGR

ST480824883958

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A public house marked on the first edition (1881-1887) Ordnance Survey map. In the early 20th century the building was known as the White Hart Hotel and extended to north with a function room known as the 'The Committee Room' and to the east were a stable block was added. The building was demolished in 1969 after being declared unsafe by the local council (Jones 1995).

Type

Public House

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Near destroyed

Value

D

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

CLCR008

Name

Sandy Lane Allotment Gardens

NGR

ST479392884025

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

Allotment gardens marked on the second edition (1901) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available.

Type

Allotment

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

CLCR009

Name

Caldicot Cross Guidepost

NGR

ST481018883585

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A guidepost marked on the second edition (1901) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available.

Type

Signpost

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

CLCR010

Name

Caldicot Police Station

NGR

ST481121883452

Period

Modern

Full description

A police station marked on the third edition (1920-1921) Ordnance Survey map. Kelly's directory of Monmouthshire for 1901 states that the station had two constables, with Joshua Pritchard being the constable in charge; while Kelly's directory of Monmouthshire for 1923 states that the constable in charge was George Ernest Day.

Type

Police Station

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

CLCR011

Name

Church Road Allotment Gardens

NGR

ST482748884407

Period

Modern

Full description

Allotment gardens marked on the third edition (1920-1921) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available.

Type

Allotment

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment

ID

CLCR012

Name

Walker Memorial House

NGR

ST490329884739

Period

Modern

Full description

A large building, within a walled compound marked on the third edition (1920-1921) Ordnance Survey map and labelled as the Walker Memorial Home. No further information available.

Type

Building

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Near destroyed

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

CLCR013

Name

Caldicot Gas Works

NGR

ST482464879385

Period

Modern

Full description

Gas works marked on the third edition (1920-1921) Ordnance Survey map and labelled as being owned by the Caldicot and District Gas Company. No further information available.

Type

Gas Works

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

CLCR014

Name

Footbridge

NGR

ST489163885999

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A footbridge across an unlabelled reën marked on the second edition (1901) Ordnance Survey map, by the time of the third edition (1920-1921) Ordnance Survey map this bridge has been replaced by a series of stepping-stones. The modern Ordnance Survey shows that these stepping-stones have in turn been replaced by a footbridge some 60m to north of the crossings original location.

Type

Footbridge

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Moved

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

CLCR015

Name

Caldicot Village

NGR

ST4836788590

Period

Medieval

Full description

The medieval village of Caldicot appears to have been sited some one kilometre to the west of Caldicot castle (ID 00513g/MM050/93411/LB2006) surrounding the Norman church of St Mary's (ID 00509g/307351/LB2019). It was a nucleated Anglo-Norman post-Conquest settlement with houses surrounding a central preaching cross and an open-field system of cultivation (Priestley and Children 2007). See the following entries for more detailed information for individual buildings within the village: IDs 00509g/307351/LB2019, 00497g, 02213g/36558, 04175g, 10511, 13084, 13085, 20713/LB2745, 21050/LB2738, 21080/LB2741, 36570, 36625, 36742, 96619, CLCR010, LB2744.

Type

Village

Confidence

High

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Damaged

Value

C

Effect

Minor

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

CLCR016

Name

130 - 134 Chepstow Road

NGR

ST4880588079

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A pair of buildings marked on the 1858 tithe map of Caldicot parish (land parcel 168), the apportionment for the map states that this land is owned and occupied by John Joseph.

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Near intact

Value

C

Effect

None

ID

CLCR017

Name

Chepstow Road Buildings

NGR Period

ST4871588060

Post-medieval

Full description

A series of three buildings marked on the 1858 Caldicot tithe map. No further information available.

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Near destroyed

Value

D

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

CLCR018

Name

Caldicot Castle Drive pond

NGR

ST4841488594

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A pond marked on the marked on the 1858 Caldicot tithe map. No further information available.

Type

Pond

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

CLCR019

Name

Church Road Pond

NGR

ST4830488424

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A pond marked on the 1858 Caldicot tithe map. No further information available.

Type

Pond

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

D

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

CLCR020

Name

78 - 98 Chepstow Road

NGR

ST4852088120

Period

Modern

Full description

A row of eight houses built on the southern side of Chepstow Road, marked on the seventh edition (1954) Ordnance Survey map. No further information available.

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Near intact

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

LB2744

Name

Ivy Lodge

NGR

ST4815388304

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

An apparently early - mid 19th century house, however, the slightly asymmetrical design of the front may suggest that it has an earlier origin. The house is a plain two-storey building of roughcast presumably over rubble-stone, with a slate gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The front elevation is of three bays, on the first floor there are three sash windows with six over six panes and margin lights. The ground floor has a later 19th century canted bay window with a slate roof and one over one pane flanking two over two. To the northwest is a two-storey lean-to with a three by three pane window on the upper floor (Information provided by Cadw). This building is marked on the title map of 1858 for the Parish of Caldicot.

Type

House

Confidence

Medium

Status

LBII

Rarity

Medium

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Not known

Value

B

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

NMGW0

Name

Bone Spoon

NGR

ST4888

Period

Medieval

Full description

A medieval bone spoon that formed part of a collection of material belonging to the late J.R. Cobb of Caldicot Castle. No further information available.

Type

Findspot

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Moved

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

NMGW68317

Name

Boar Tusk

NGR

ST4888

Period

Not Known

Full description

An undated boar tusk excavated from Caldicot Castle. No further information available.

Type

Findspot

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Low

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Moved

Value

D

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

NMGW68319

Name

Lead Counter

NGR

ST4888

Period

Post-medieval

Full description

A Post-medieval lead counter recovered from Caldicot Castle. No further information available.

Type

Findspot

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Moved

Value

D

Effect

None

ID

NMGW68325

Name

Iron Arrowhead

NGR

ST4888

Period

Medieval

Full description

A medieval, iron arrowhead recovered from Caldicot Castle. No further information available.

Type

Findspot

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low

Group association

Medium

Historical

Unknown

Condition

Moved

Value

D

Effect

None

**Proposed Drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire:
archaeological desk-based assessment**

ID

NMGW87307

Name

Silver Ring

NGR

ST4888

Period

Medieval

Full description

A medieval silver ring recovered from Church Farm. No further information available.

Type

Findspot

Confidence

Medium

Status

None

Rarity

Low Low

Group association

Unknown

Historical

Condition

Moved

Value

D

Effect

None