

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
OF LAND AT
THORNWELL FARM
CHEPSTOW

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Report by members of GGAT Project Staff

Design and Illustration by the GGAT *Illustration Department*

March 1991



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APPENDICES

Four appendices are printed and bound separately from this report, which represents a synthesis of the information recorded. The appendices are as follows:

Appendix One - Detailed Results of Archaeological Fieldwork.

Appendix Two - Historical Documents

Appendix Three - Secretary of State's Criteria for Sites of National Archaeological Importance.

Appendix Four - Specifications for Archaeological Work Undertaken.

ARCHIVE

A site archive is being established, copies of which will be made available in due course to the National Monuments Record and Monmouth Borough Museums Service.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF LAND AT THORNWELL FARM, CHEPSTOW: (ST 539 917) ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

1.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1.1 The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd (GGAT) acknowledges with gratitude the support of many individuals and organisations during the planning and execution of this evaluation. In particular, GGAT acknowledges the assistance and co-operation of Alfred McAlpine Homes, Westbury Homes, and the support of Wood Frampton planning consultants. The Trust also acknowledges the co-operation and assistance of the current farmer at Thornwell Mr E Wiles. Mrs J Pullinger kindly provided access to the records of the work which she had previously carried out on the chambered tomb.

1.2 The documentary and cartographic research was carried out with the assistance of the staff of the National Library of Wales, Gwent County Record Office, Chepstow Museum, Newport Library and Newport Museum. The Trust is especially grateful to His Grace the Duke of Beaufort for permission to consult the Badminton Papers.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of the Report/The Role of GGAT

2.1.1 This report details the results of work undertaken, on behalf of Alfred McAlpine Homes and Westbury Homes by GGAT, in order to determine more precisely the extent of certain archaeological remains at Thornwell Farm, identified during the course of previous preliminary assessments by GGAT and Countryside Planning and Management (CPM 1990).

2.1.2 GGAT acts as an archaeological adviser to Monmouth Borough Council. This fact was made clear to all interested parties from the outset, as was our role as a contractor to Alfred McAlpine Homes.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigation

2.2.1 Until recently there was no knowledge of any significant archaeological remains within the Thornwell Farm area. The Gwent Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record, held by GGAT, contained details of only Thornwell Farmhouse (PRN 1201 g) and the Thornwell (PRN 1200 g). Details of other archaeological features in the

area, were not discovered until November 1990, when Mrs Joyce Pullinger informed Newport Museum that she had excavated part of a feature, which she believed to be a Bronze Age Round Barrow, in the field to the east of the farm. Following the verification of this information GGAT informed the Local Planning Authority, the developers, Alfred McAlpine Homes and Westbury Homes of the potential archaeological importance of the site. The developers commissioned CPM to carry out an initial archaeological assessment of the area, and after receiving their report contracted GGAT to carry out an archaeological field evaluation, the results of which are contained in this report.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The programme of works to be carried out was designed to investigate the archaeological features highlighted in the GGAT and CPM assessments, and to determine whether further archaeological interest might be present within the proposed development area. The work was to follow five avenues of research:-

- i) Fieldwalking of the development area, to note previously unrecorded archaeological features, and acquire information on land use development. This phase would also note the surface condition of features, and consider factors likely to govern the survival of archaeological deposits.
- ii) Rapid sketch plotting of approximate extent, character and location of features identified by i) above, and the sites identified previously by GGAT and CPM.
- iii) Trial excavation of selected previously recorded archaeological features.
- iv) Trial excavation on a semi-random basis to examine those parts of the application site where there are few, if any, surface traces of archaeological activity. This exercise was particularly important in relation to the potential archaeological value of land which had been subject to recent cultivation, but would also be useful in relation to apparently blank areas in the vicinity of upstanding features.
- v) Further documentary and cartographic

research to provide supplementary data to establish the nature and topography of the historic landscape.

2.3.2 The excavation of the majority of the trial sections was conducted using a JCB 3CX, which enabled a large number of sections to be cut quickly over the whole of the development area. Each cut was excavated to bedrock. The re-excavation of the trenches excavated by Mrs Pullinger in the summer of 1990 was conducted by hand.

2.3.3 Areas of the development that showed no visible features were excavated on a random

basis, whilst known features were excavated to obtain maximum information retrieval from minimum intervention.

2.3.4 The specifications for the evaluation are attached to this report as Appendix Four.

2.3.5 A site archive is being prepared. Copies will be lodged at the National Monuments Record Aberystwyth and with Monmouth Borough Museums Service.

2.3.6 Throughout this report grid references refer to the temporary site grid established by John R Vincent, not the Ordnance Survey.

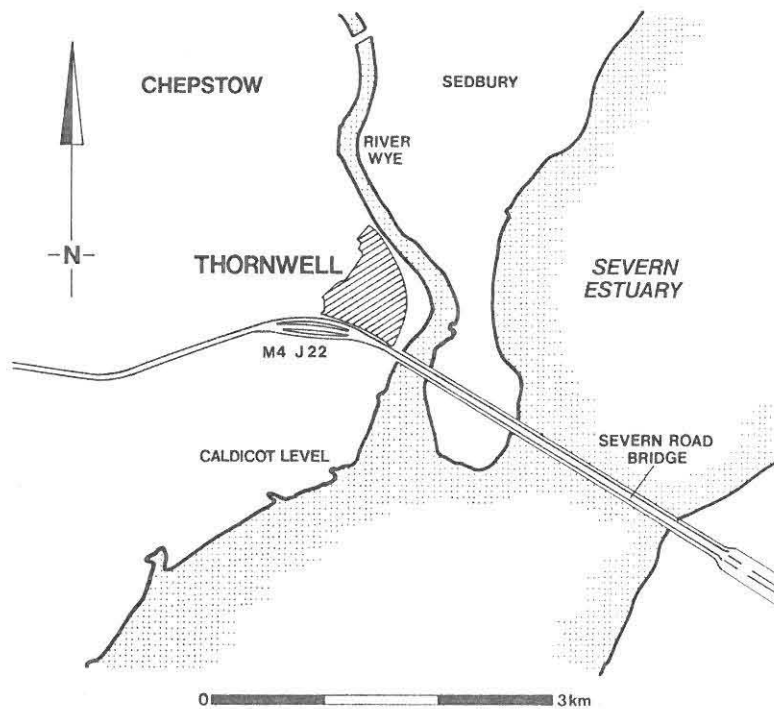


Fig 1. Thornwell Development Site: Location Plan.

3.0 OUTLINE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The development is centred around Thornwell Farm, Chepstow, Gwent, National Grid ST 537 918. The proposed development area is bounded by the M4 to the south, by existing development to the north, by Chepstow Rugby Club to the west and the Chepstow to Newport railway line to the east.

3.2 Topographically the proposed development area consists of two ridges separated by a dry valley. The easterly ridge is a promontory which overlooks the river Wye and slopes steeply down to it.

3.3 The solid geology of the area consists of Drybrook Limestone and the Mercian Mudstones. The beds are gently dipping to the south at an angle of about 10-12 degrees.

4.0 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

4.1 The earliest documentary mention of Thornwell was in a will of William Maddock proven in AD 1506 (Badminton Papers No 1039). The lands were indentured to the Alday family in AD 1516 (LRMB vol 237 Fo 134) who held it until January 1693, when the farm and lands were bought by Henry Morgan of Penterry (Carter deeds and documents No 130-131). The land remained in the hands of the Morgan family until 1809, when the last surviving member of the family died (Waters 1975 p 212).

4.2 It is not yet known who bought the land in 1809, but by 1846, the land was in the ownership of the Duke of Beaufort (Tithe Plan 1846 when the farm was incorrectly named as "Thornhill"), who held the land until 1906 when the farm was bought by the present owner's family.

4.3 The land has been farmed for most of its history by tenant farmers with the landowners concentrating on other farms and commercial interests in the county. The last resident owner, before the current farmer's family, was Paul Morgan II, who appears to have moved from the house at Thornwell to Beaufort Square, Chepstow in 1773, when the farm was leased to Aaron Jones (Carter Deeds and Papers No 139-140).

5.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

5.1 Site numbers in this section refer to those used in the CPM report.

THORNWELL CHAMBERED TOMB
100 mm contours

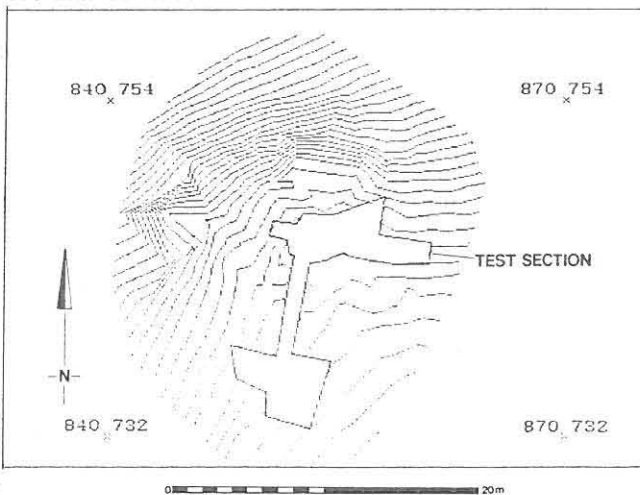


Fig 2. Contour survey of Severn - Cotswold chambered tomb showing location of test section.

5.2 CPM Site No 1 (Site Grid Reference (SGR) 850 750; Test Section 0) Plate Nos 1-4 Fig Nos 2, 3, 8, 9

5.2.1 This earthwork was originally investigated by Mrs Joyce Pullinger. She carried out small scale excavations in Autumn 1990, and found human bone as well as pottery and flint artefacts within stone lined cists. She interpreted this as evidence for the monument being a later Neolithic-early Bronze Age round barrow. This view was followed by GGAT and CPM.

5.2.2 As part of this programme of evaluation the backfill of Mrs Pullinger's excavations was removed and limited further excavation was undertaken. The artefacts and records of the previous excavation were also studied.

5.2.3 Details of the results of this work are given in Appendix One and a summary only is given here. We believe that the monument is best interpreted as a Severn - Cotswold type chambered tomb, characteristic of the Neolithic period in this part of the world. It is likely that the monument was finally sealed in the late 3rd / early 2nd millennium bc. The monument takes the form of an oval mound c 16 m x 10 m, aligned NE-SW. The principal evidence for the chambered tomb is as follows:

- the oval shape of the mound.
- the presence of one large and two smaller burial chambers, displaying architectural features



Plate 1. 'Port Hole' between orthostats forming part of one of the chambers of the chambered tomb.

characteristic of such monuments eg a "port hole" (plate 1, fig 3) and drystone revetment between orthostats (plate 2).



Plate 2. Traces of revetment adjacent to orthostat (immediately left of scale) in the chambered tomb.

- the presence of a drystone revetment wall (plate 3) angled to suggest a characteristic wedge shaped form to the original structure.
- the existence within the chambers of articulated and disarticulated human bone (some of which was burnt) from at least four adults and two children together with fragments of bird bone, some possibly derived from birds of prey.
- a possible early Neolithic pottery vessel in addition to late 3rd/early 2nd millenium bc pottery and flint artifacts.



Plate 4. Burial chamber within chambered tomb.



Plate 3. Drystone revetment wall probably defining exterior of chambered tomb.

5.2.4 In addition to the presumed chambered tomb there are a number of other features of interest in the immediate vicinity:

- a deposit of rubble 1.2 m to the south of the revetment wall.
- seven stake/post holes and a gully to the south of the rubble deposit.
- a buried soil beneath the monument.

With the exception of the buried soil the character and function of these features remains unclear, as does their relationship to the presumed chambered tomb.

5.2.5 The condition of the monument appears to be extremely good. The trial excavation by Mrs Pullinger has removed a certain amount of archaeological evidence, but elsewhere the monument appears comparatively intact. There is undoubtedly some root damage from a tree which is growing near the crest of the monument but this is unlikely to have caused major disturbance to the site. The fact that the burial chambers appear to be substantially undisturbed

is of particular importance, and is perhaps partly attributable to the lack of public knowledge of the site by contrast with the four other recorded chambered tombs in Gwent. The lack of cultivation of and around the monument is another key factor. The presence of stakeholes beyond the confines of the presumed chambered tomb indicates the quality of archaeological survival and a consequent high potential archaeological value for the environs of the monument.

5.3 CPM Site No 2 (SGR 914 733; Test Section 1) Plate 5 Figs 4, 8, 9

5.3.1 Trial excavation exposed a stone kerb delimiting this mound (c 15 m diameter) on its south side. It is likely that the kerb is present round the remaining circuit of the earthwork, a characteristic which would not be inconsistent with the previously suggested interpretation of a Bronze Age round barrow. However the possibility that this site may be earlier in date and associated with the presumed Severn - Cotswold chambered tomb (5.2) cannot be ruled out. Further excavation details are given in Appendix One.

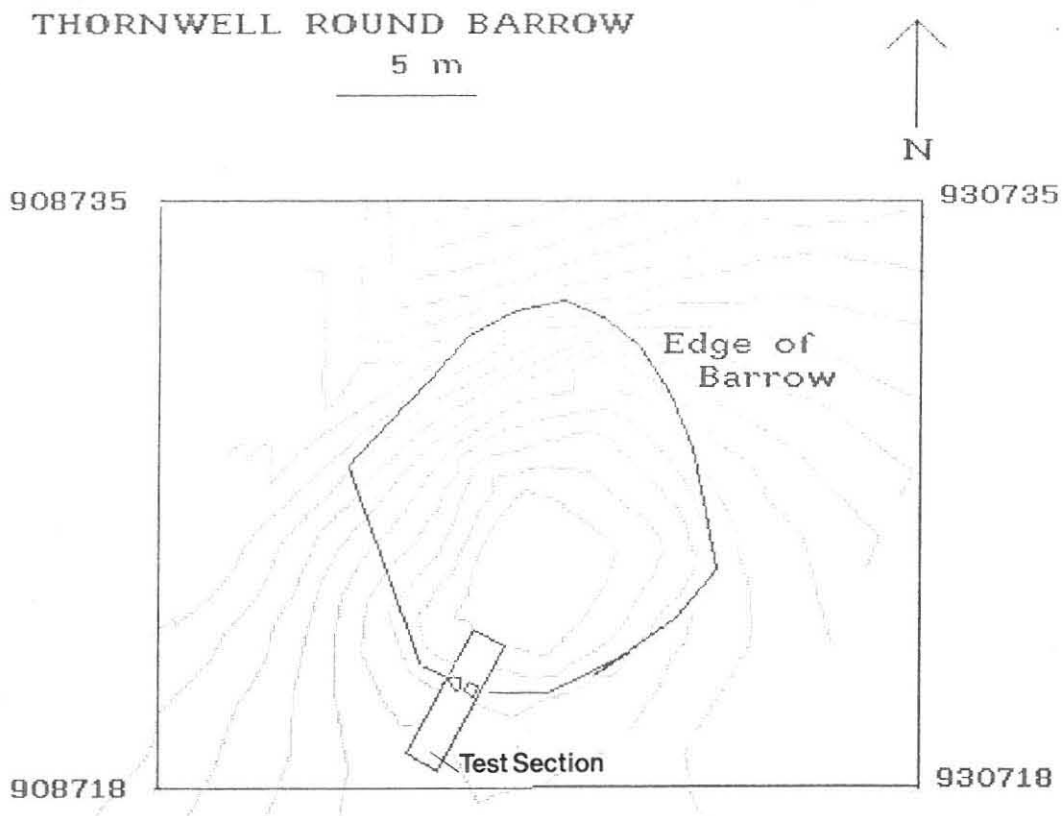


Fig 4. Contour survey of round barrows, showing test section and kerb.



Plate 5. Test section 1 cut into edge of round barrow showing kerb.

5.3.2 The condition of the monument appears to be extremely good for the same reasons cited in 5.2.5 above in respect of the chambered tomb. Trial excavation was limited to the identification of the kerb and it is not clear as yet if further archaeological interest exists beyond the limit of the barrow itself. The immediate environs must, in the absence of evidence to the contrary be presumed to have considerable archaeological potential.

5.4 CPM Site Nos 3-5 (SGR 764 606; SGR 747 580; SGR 766 556; Test sections 3, 4, 5 respectively) Fig No 8

5.4.1 Trial excavation of CPM site no 3 demonstrated it was a mound of topsoil of recent date.

5.4.2 Trial excavation of CPM site nos 4 and 5 demonstrated that both features were the result of outcropping of the bedrock spread by cultivation.

5.4.3 No archaeological interest attaches to these sites.

5.5 CPM Site Nos 10 and 11 (SGR 112 940) Test Sections, 6, 7, 8. Figs 5, 8, 10

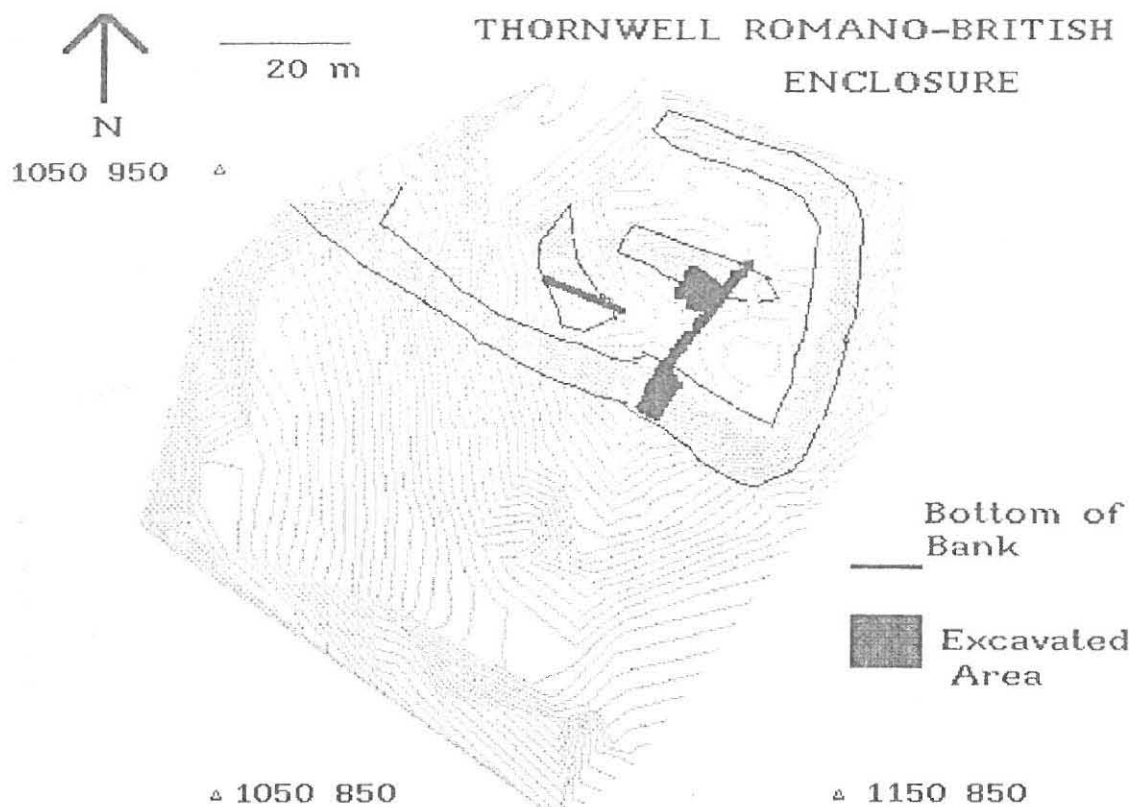


Fig 5. Contour survey of Roman enclosures, showing location of test sections (heavy shading).

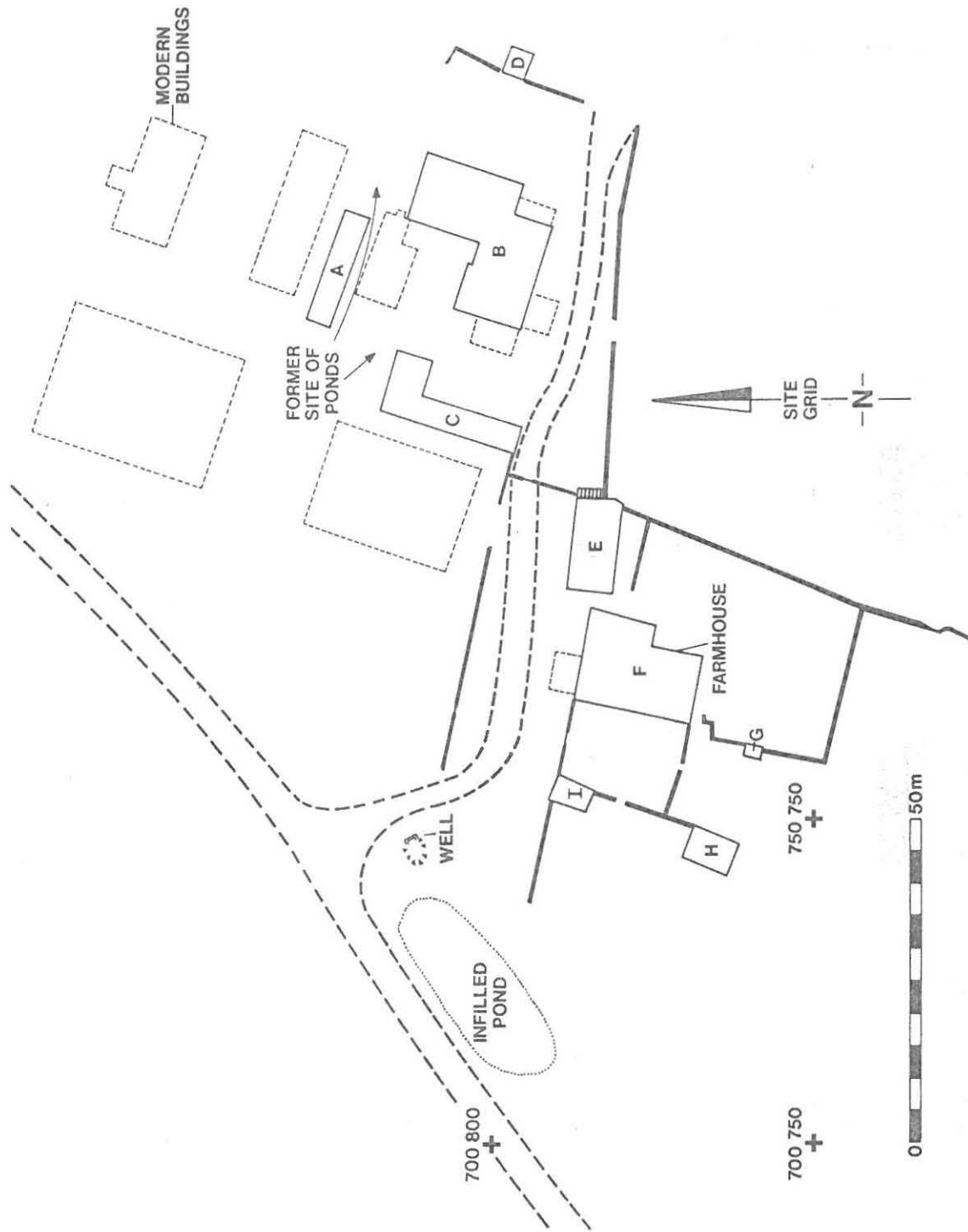


Fig 6. The Thornwell Farm complex.

5.5.1 Trial excavations have confirmed the suggestion previously made by GGAT that the earthwork enclosures are of Roman date. The main enclosure is sub-rectangular c 75 m x 45 m, aligned east-west. The banks are c 5m wide by 1 m high. A northwest-southeast earthwork is superimposed across the main enclosure and is c 20 m long by 6 m wide by 0.8m high. Also within the enclosure is an east-west bank c 30 m by 5m by 0.6 m high. Finds, mostly pottery date from the mid 1st century AD to the 4th century AD. The enclosures appear to display a complex developmental sequence reflecting this long time span of activity. It is likely that the earthworks defined a farming settlement composed of yards within which farm buildings were constructed. The general arrangement can be paralleled at a number of sites in south Wales and the south west, some of which, such as that at Caldicot 12 km to the west have been excavated (Robinson 1988). Further details of the trial excavations can be found in Appendix One.

5.5.2 The condition of the site appears to be extremely good; the trial excavations demonstrated that there was no damage from cultivation. This lack of plough damage is significant, as the majority of excavated sites of this type in south east Wales had suffered significant agricultural attrition prior to excavation. Well preserved sites such as this one have much greater potential for information retrieval, a fact demonstrated by the scheduled status of the comparable earthworks on Dinas Powys (South Glamorgan) common and the results of excavation at the similarly well preserved site at Whitton (South Glamorgan) prior to modern cultivation (Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981).

5.5.3 The CPM report identifies a number of possible Iron Age/Roman field banks within the development area. Such banks are by their nature difficult to date precisely but the fieldwork undertaken by GGAT has done nothing to refute this suggestion. There is no surface trace of a direct link between the field system and the Roman farmstead but it is possible that such a link may survive below ground. The presence of the Roman farmstead described above increases the likelihood of these features being contemporary. Test section 167 to the north east of the farmstead exposed an east west section of dry-

tone wall of uncertain date, while test section 105 revealed a ditch 0.8 m wide by 0.25 m deep containing post medieval artefacts.

5.5.4 No further information on CPM site no 11, the ridge and furrow, was retrieved.

5.6 CPM Site Nos 6 and 7 (SGR 825 800) Fig 6

5.6.1 Thornwell Farmhouse is a Grade 2 Listed Building which will be retained within the development scheme. The Wood Frampton Partnership have already undertaken a detailed study of the building, which will be the subject of an application for listed building consent in due course.

5.6.2 A number of other buildings which are currently in poor condition have survived the removal of the modern farm buildings. It is likely that at least some of these structures date to the eighteenth century. Further details are given in Appendix One.

5.6.3 Documentary references (4.0 above) suggest the existence of an earlier farm at Thornwell, which may perhaps date from the medieval period. The location of any such establishment (s) is unknown but it/they may focus on the immediate vicinity of the Thornwell itself. The evaluation did not produce any further data on the well.

5.6.4 Three ponds in the vicinity of the farm complex are shown on tithe and early OS plans (from 1846). These are shown on fig 6.

5.7 Other Archaeological Features

5.7.1 Trial excavation (Test Section 2) of the stockyard (SGR 880 640, figs 7, 8) referred to by CPM (CPM Site 9) recovered post medieval and modern pottery and identified only a thin (0.15 m) soil cover overlying the bedrock. The stockyard is shown on the 1846 tithe map and early OS editions. Howard Thomas of RCAHM(W) has suggested that the name of "The Bartons" given to the feature on the tithe map may refer to the site of a manorial or monastic grange, as it is perhaps derived from Old English *Beretum* meaning "corn farm" (Ekwall 1960, 29). Nevertheless the archaeological potential of this area must be regarded as low in view of the test section results. Further details are given in Appendix One.

THORNWELL STOCK ENCLOSURE

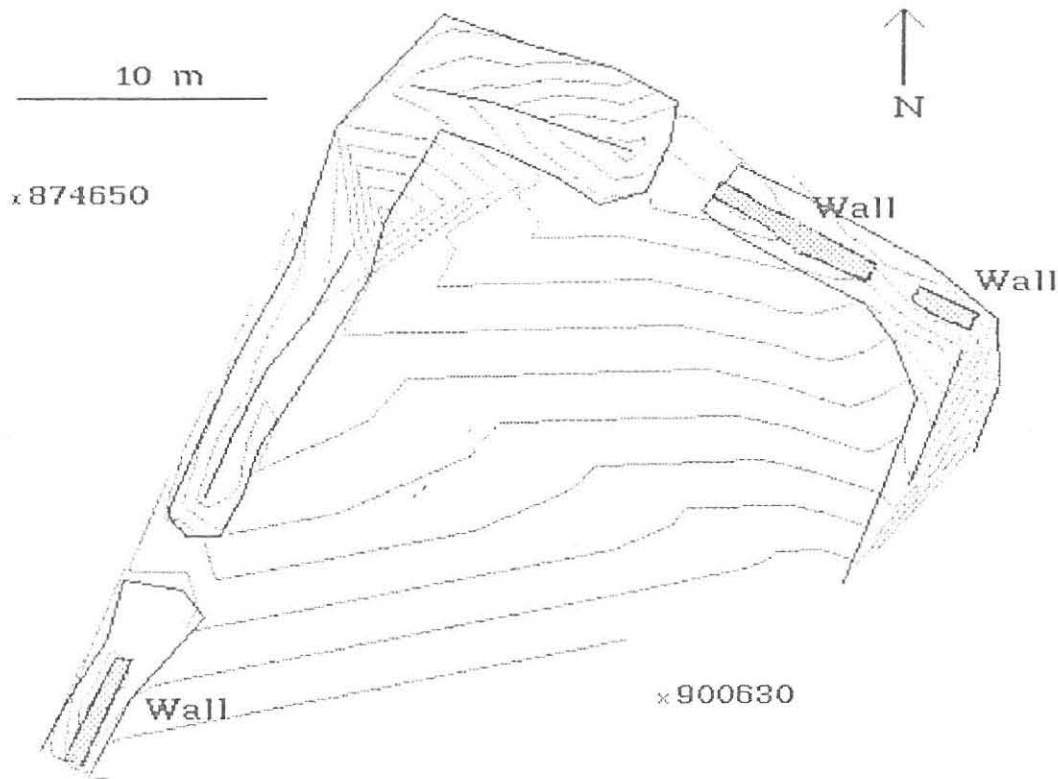


Fig 7. Contour survey of the stock enclosure.

5.7.2 CPM Site No 8 (SGR 750 500)

No further information is added except to note that the Summer House was used by Chepstow Golf Club as their club house following the First World War (*contra* CPM pp 10-11).

5.7.3 Six roads and tracks have been located in the assessment area. Certain of these, such as the current Thornwell Road were certainly in existence by 1763 (Badminton maps, vol 1 map 2) and may have earlier origins. These features have some limited archaeological potential. Further details are given in Appendix One.

5.7.4 The two quarries referred to by CPM (p 11) have been backfilled and give little surface indication of their character. The mineral rights to the area were exploited by the Duke of Beaufort in the nineteenth century (Waters 1975, 212). The archaeological potential of these features is low.

5.7.5 Cultivation has obscured most traces of the railway branch line shown on the OS map of 1921. Test sections failed to produce evidence of the passing loop, engine shed and water tower also shown on the map. The archaeological potential of these features is low.

5.8 Other Documented Features

5.8.1 Further documentary research has suggested that it is unlikely that any medieval hunting park and associated boundaries are present in Park Reddings area.

5.8.2 No further information has been encountered in respect of the possible artificial rabbit warren in Warren Slade. It is however possible that such a warren or pillow mound exists as part of the predominantly Roman earthwork complex described above (5.5).

5.9 Other Test Section/Fieldwalking Results Fig 8

5.9.1 A number of test sections were cut within the proposed development area as shown in fig 8. Full details are given in Appendix One.

5.9.2 Other than the results described above (5.2 - 5.8 inclusive) neither these sections nor fieldwalking revealed any further features of archaeological interest, nor were any artefacts of note recovered.

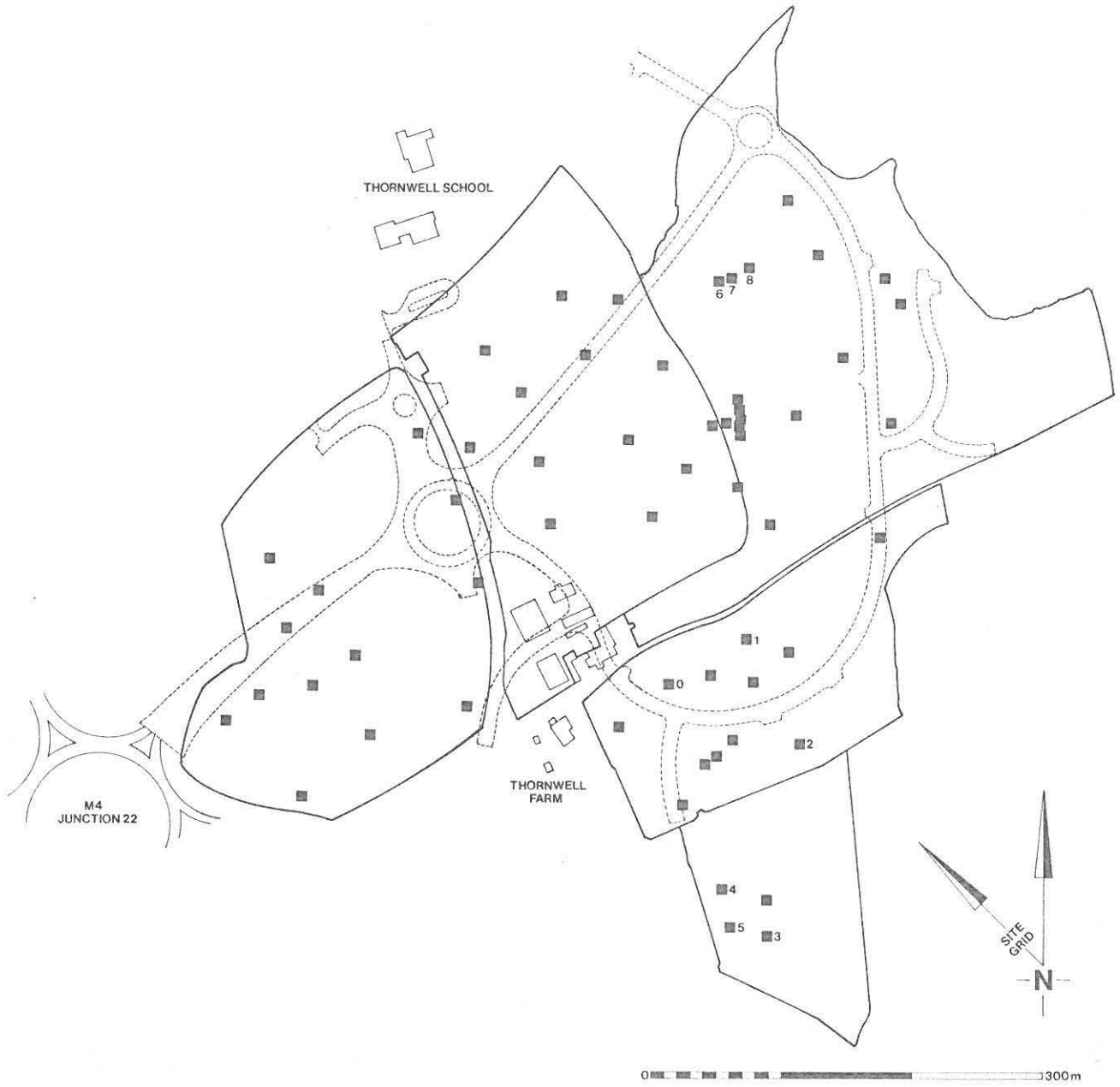


Fig 8. Location of test sections(■)

6.0 SUMMARY OF EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

6.1 The archaeological field evaluation has been successful in defining more precisely than was previously possible the extent and character of the archaeological interest at Thornwell.

6.2 Within OS field nos 0067 and 0002 the archaeological importance of three sites (CPM 1, 2 and 10) has been confirmed and their extent defined (but see 6.2.3 below). This importance and extent may be summarised as follows:

6.2.1 The interpretation of CPM 1 as a Severn - Cotswold chambered tomb is a significant development. The character and condition of this monument leaves us in little doubt that it satisfies the Secretary of State's criteria for sites of national importance (attached as Appendix Three).

6.2.2 CPM 2 is still interpreted as a Bronze Age burial mound or barrow, although other hypotheses cannot be ruled out. The character and condition of this monument indicates it may be of national importance according to the Secretary of State's criteria.

6.2.3 The relationship and relative date of the two monuments (6.2.1, 6.2.2) is unclear but their proximity, and the existence of archaeological features beyond their immediate limits indicates the potentially high archaeological value of the area between and immediately surrounding the monuments.

6.2.4 The confirmation that CPM 10 is of Roman date and probably the site of a farmstead which developed from the pre-Roman Iron Age to the 4th century AD is an important development. The character and condition of this site indicates it may be of national importance according to the Secretary of State's criteria.

6.2.5 The possibility that parts of a field system contemporary with the Roman settlement may survive over a wide areas adds interest to the settlement. The condition of the features associated with this possible field system is less good than that of the Roman enclosures, and elements of it may have been completely removed.

6.3 The buildings which form the complex around Thornwell farmhouse are of some interest, but it is unlikely that much of archaeological

value will survive in view of the present condition of the structures. The possibility that a medieval farmstead may exist in the immediate vicinity cannot be ruled out, while the Thorn Well itself retains an archaeological value,

6.4 The archaeological value of the other features identified in the CPM report is regarded as low, although the possibility of the identification of a grange cannot be entirely ruled out.

6.5 The remainder of the proposed development area was subject to an intensive programme of test sectioning, which did not produce any significant archaeological results. Although this does not preclude the presence of further archaeological interest, the potential of this area can be regarded as low.

7.0 THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERESTS

7.1 The majority of the area which is the subject of this evaluation will suffer ground disturbance in the event of planning consent being granted. The principal causes of disturbance will be road and roundabout construction and associated drainage works, building foundations, the provision of services and landscaping works.

7.2 Where archaeological interests have been identified (sections 5 and 6 above) they are invariably close to the present land surface, and indeed in some cases are displayed as earthworks rising above the surrounding ground.

7.3 There is no doubt that development which does not respect the identified archaeological interests would cause extensive damage to and destruction of these interests.

7.4 We nevertheless believe that the implementation of a programme of protective and mitigatory measures can secure the future of the cultural heritage of Thornwell within the development scheme. We recommend such a programme, and give details of our preferred scheme in section 8 below.

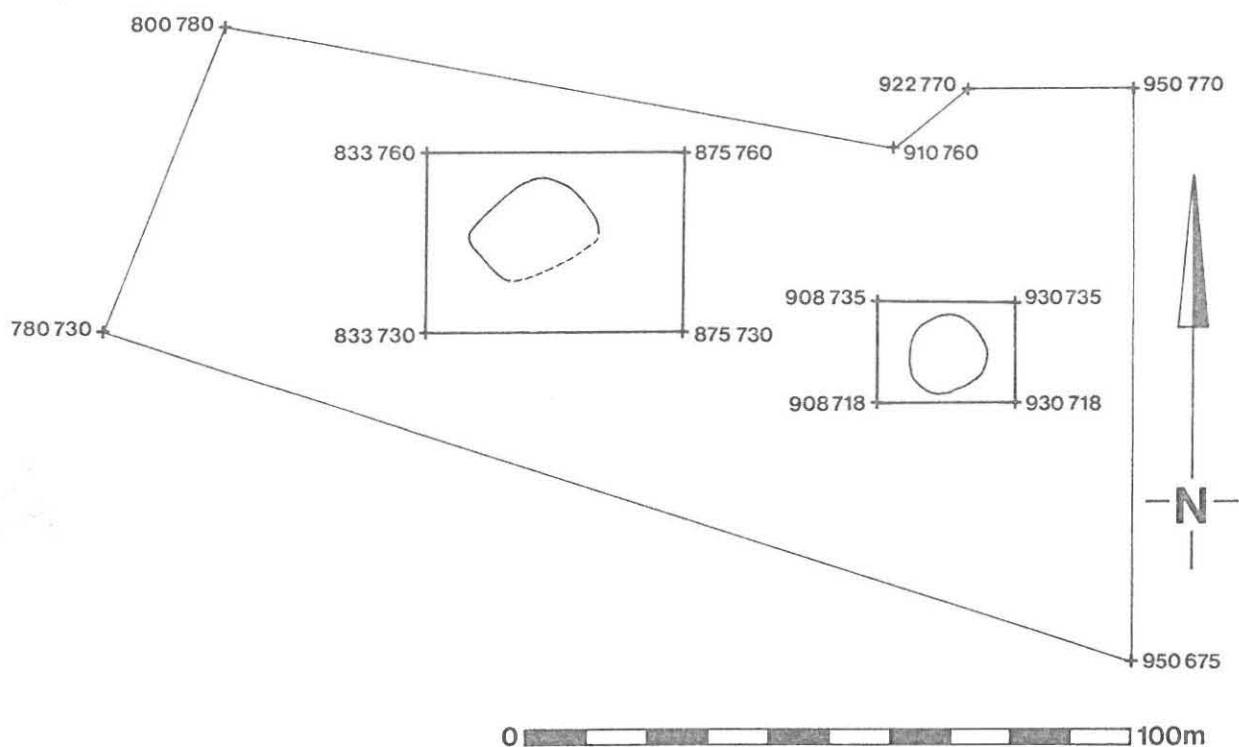


Fig 9. Chambered tomb and round barrow: proposed minimum areas to be protected from development (two rectangles) and proposed area within which further archaeological investigation should take place.

8.0 RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE/ MITIGATORY MEASURES Figs 9, 10

8.1 In preparing these recommendations we have started from the underlying principle of professional archaeology that physical preservation of archaeological features is to be preferred to either "preservation by record", or uncontrolled destruction of the cultural heritage.

8.2 The recommendations have also been drawn up following consultation with both our clients, Alfred McAlpine Homes, and Monmouth Borough Council.

8.3 *Recommendation No 1.* The presumed Severn - Cotswold chambered tomb (CPM 1) should be preserved within an area of public open space. The minimum protected area should be a rectangular block of land with the four corners located at the following site grid references: 833 730; 875 730; 875 760; 833 760.

The area described is shown in fig 9. We also suggest that an approach is made to Cadw, with a view to the scheduling of this monument under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

8.4 *Recommendation No 2.* The presumed round barrow (CPM 2) should be preserved within an area of public open space. The minimum protected area should be a rectangular block of land with the four corners located at the following site grid references: 908 718; 930 718; 930 735; 908 735. The area described is shown in fig 9. We also suggest that an approach is made to Cadw, with a view to the scheduling of this monument under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

8.5 *Recommendation No 3.* The area between and surrounding the presumed chambered tomb and round barrow should be subject to a programme of "preservation by record". The area within which such a programme should take place is defined by the following site grid references: 800 780; 780 730; 950 675; 950 770; 922 770; 910 760. The area described is shown in fig 9. Specifications for the programme of investigation should be drawn up by the applicant and submitted to the LPA for approval. A two stage approach is recommended, the first stage involving the excavation of one 10 m x 10 m area between the two protected areas (8.3 and 8.4 above) and four 5 m x 5 m excavations within the

defined investigation area. This will determine what, if any, further archaeological action is needed. Notwithstanding the above proposals excavation should take place only where physical disturbance will be caused by development.

8.6 Recommendation No 4. The Roman enclosure (CPM 10) should ideally be preserved in situ. This would be extremely difficult to achieve in view of the proposed development scheme. Having regard to the advice given in PPG 16 (England) that there is a need to weigh "the intrinsic importance of the remains .. against the need for the proposed development" we are prepared to recommend the less satisfactory option of "preservation by record". The area within which a programme of recording should take place is defined by the following site grid references 992 850; 1200 850; 1200 1043; 1060 980. The area described is illustrated in fig 10. Specifications for the programme of investigation should be drawn up by the applicant and submitted to the LPA for approval. A survey of the traces of the possible Roman field system should also be undertaken.

8.7 Recommendation No 5. The remaining areas of the application site should be subject to a watching brief during the early stages of development. The watching brief should be intense during the removal of the derelict farm buildings and during ground disturbance in the immediate vicinity of Thornwell Farm (on account of the possible medieval farmstead), in the area of the "stockyard" (possible grange) and during disturbance of the relict, possibly Roman, field system.

8.8 Recommendation No 6. Although every effort was made during the course of evaluation to identify the full extent of archaeological interest it is not possible to guarantee that further unexpected discoveries will not be made during the course of development. Provision should be made in the engineering contract documents to allow for a duly authorised temporary delay to development to permit salvage excavation and recording. A financial contingency should also be agreed in advance and set aside by the developer to permit any such work.

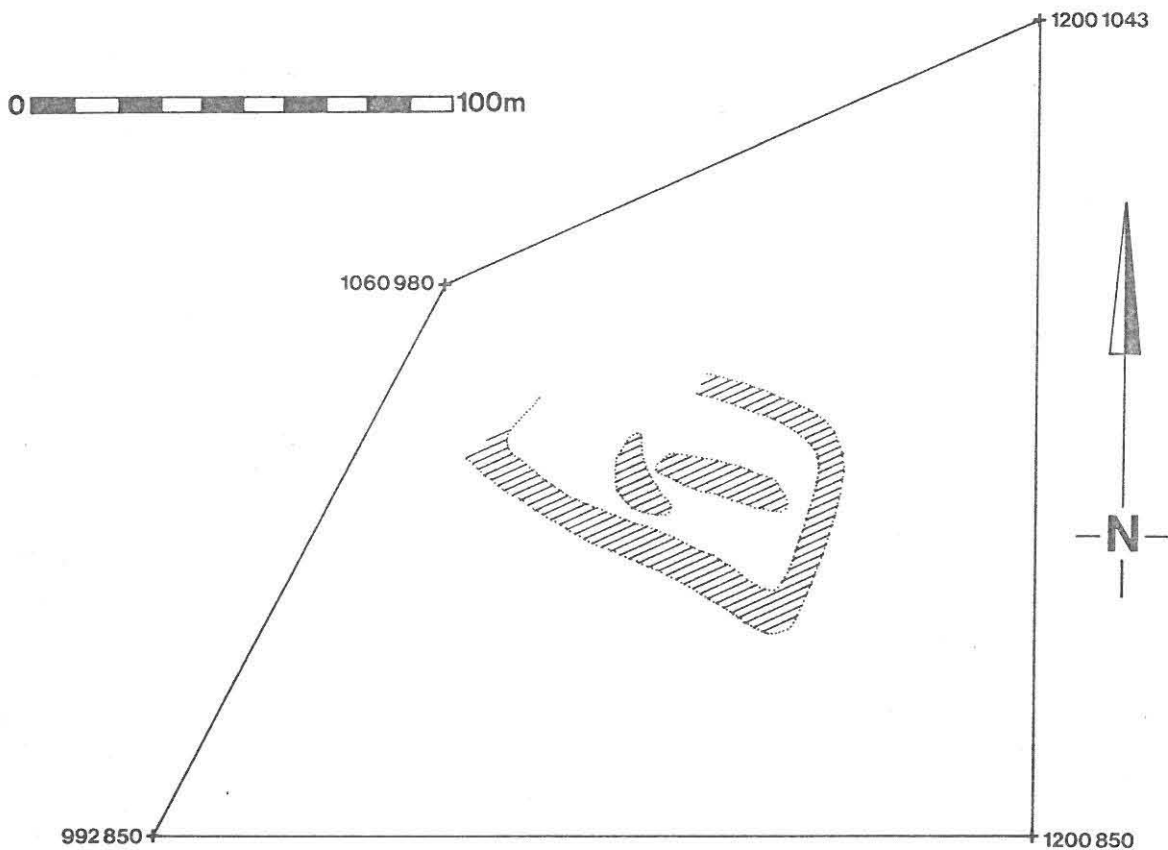


Fig 10. Roman enclosures: proposed area within which further archaeological investigation should take place.

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 We believe it is to the advantage of all parties concerned to implement the recommendations made above by means of clear agreements.

9.2 The proposals for the physical preservation of the chambered tomb and round barrow are clearly defined. We believe their protection could be included within the terms of the Section 106 (Town and Country Planning Act 1990) agreement which is currently being negotiated.

9.3 The implementation of a programme of preservation by record in two separate areas (the Roman farmstead, and the environs of CPM Sites 1 and 2) is a more complex matter. We suggest that the best interests of the parties concerned would be served by granting planning consent subject to the following condition; which follows the model given in PPG 16 (England):

"No development shall take place within the areas indicated as x and x on the accompanying plan until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning authority."

The principal advantage of this approach is the ability to agree detailed specifications for archaeological work without delaying further the grant of planning consent. The additional time to agree specifications should permit the development of a high quality research design, less constrained by the need to agree such a design in a very short space of time.

9.4 The remaining areas should be covered by the imposition of a standard watching brief condition on any planning consent which is granted. Model condition 38 in Welsh Office Circular 1/85 would be appropriate for this purpose. The developer should commission appropriately qualified archaeologists to carry out the watching brief.

9.5 As recommended in 8.8 contingency arrangements are best governed by appropriate contractual clauses.

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Carter Deeds and Documents

Morrice T 1846 Tithe Plan of Chepstow

GWENT COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

Chepstow Society collectio (D.396)

Evans and Evill Collection (D.25)

Newport Collection (D.43)

Lewis of St. Pierre and Prothero of Malpas Papers
(D.500)

NEWPORT LIBRARY

Wood Papers (M000 912)

ORDNANCE SURVEY

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mouthshire Survey

Ordnance Survey OS 1921 3rd edition Mon-
mouthshire Survey

PRN Primary Record Number

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