

**The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust  
Contracts Division**

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
Land at Park Farm, Caerleon, Monmouthshire**

**November 1998**



*Extract from the 1882 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6'' map  
showing the assessment area*

**A report for Bellway Homes  
by A. M. Yates BA**

**GGAT Report No. 98/060  
Project No. A501**

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd:  
Ferryside Warehouse Bath Lane Swansea West Glamorgan  
SA1 1RD Tel 01792-655208 Fax 01792 474469  
Registered Charity No. 505609



**Registered Organisation**

## Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment

	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
	Summary	3
	Acknowledgements	3
	Copyright Notice	3
1	Assessment Method	3
2	Existing Conditions	4
3	Results of Assessment	4
4	Archaeological Background	8
5	Effect of Development	10
6	Recommendations	10
	<b>Appendix 1: Sources Consulted</b>	13
	Aerial photographs	13
	Cartographic sources	13
	<b>List of tables</b>	
	Table 1: Known sites within assessment area	4
	Table 2: New sites within assessment area	6
	Table 3: Sites on periphery of assessment area	8
	Table 4: Effect of development on sites identified	10
	Table 5: Recommended actions on identified sites	11
	<b>List of figures (at end of text)</b>	
	Fig 1: Site location	
	Fig 2: Assessment area showing sites identified	
	Fig 3: Extract from 1882 Ordnance Survey Map	

## Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment

### *Summary*

*An assessment of the archaeological resource of a site at Park Farm, Caerleon, was carried out by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in October and November 1998, the results of which are contained by this report. The survey found that the assessment area occupied a landscape of considerable archaeological and historical interest. Fifteen new sites were identified by the survey in addition to the eight already known. The principal interests included a medieval deer park and a possible Roman aqueduct. The report characterises the sites identified and makes recommendations for mitigation, ranging from preservation in situ to evaluation and if necessary excavation.*

### *Acknowledgements*

The project was managed by Andrew Marvell BA MIFA for GGAT Contracts. The author is grateful to Dr Paul Graves-Brown the regional SMR Officer, the staffs of the Central Registry for Aerial Photographs and Monmouthshire Record Office, and Dr Leslie Zienkiewicz of Cadw Welsh Historic Monuments, for their help in the completion of this report. Original illustrations were prepared by the GGAT Illustration Department.

### *Copyright Notice*

The copyright to this report is held by GGAT Contracts. An exclusive licence has been granted to Bellway Homes and their agents to use and reproduce the information contained herein. Ordnance Survey maps are reproduced under licence (AL 50677); annotations are GGAT copyright.

## ***1 Assessment Method***

***1.1*** The study included consultation of records held by Monmouthshire Sites and Monuments Record and the Monmouthshire County Archives together with an appraisal of published information and aerial photographs held by the Central Registry of Air Photography for Wales. The National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales was not available for consultation.

***1.2*** The archaeological sites within the study area are categorised in line with the "Archaeological Response to the Trunk Road Programme" supplement in Wales to the Department of Transport/Welsh Office/Scottish Office DMRB Vol 11 Section 3 part 2, according to the following criteria:

Category A	National importance
Category B	Regional importance
Category C	Local importance
Category D	Low importance
Category E	Unknown importance (evaluation required)

***1.3*** Where possible, the likely effects of the development proposal on the archaeological resource have been assessed according to the following criteria:

No effect	no loss or damage to features
Minor effect	small loss due to damage, almost unidentifiable
Moderate effect	loss due to damage that would be noticeable, feature/context not destroyed

## Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment

Major effect features completely destroyed, damage to the extent of devaluing the importance of the site

1.4 Sites mentioned in the text are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) in the case of sites already identified in the regional SMR (Sites and Monuments Record) or by the prefix PF in the case of 'new' sites identified in the course of this study. All dates are AD unless otherwise stated.

## 2 *Existing Conditions* (fig 1)

### 2.1 *Topography*

2.1.1 The site is situated at Park Farm centred on NGR ST 920 318, to the northwest of the settlement of Caerleon, Monmouthshire. The area is largely agricultural, with the buildings of Park Farm and Park Cottage being the only standing structures. To the north the site is defined by Malthouse Road and by Lodge Wood to the south.

2.1.2 The surface topography comprises an undulated valley running roughly east-west. The northern slopes of Lodge Hill are cut by deeply incised stream beds which funnel water off the hill to the small stream in the centre of the site, these now form the field boundaries in the southern part of the site. At the eastern end of the site a pronounced hilltop overlooks Caerleon to the east and the Afon Lwyd to the north.

2.1.3 The soils are the well drained reddish loams and silts of the Milford and Bromyard series overlying Devonian sedimentary shale, siltstone, mudstone and sandstone bedrock<sup>1</sup>.

### 2.2 *Site visit*

2.2.1 The site was visited on 6th November 1998. Conditions were good, with low light, especially at the end of the day, for observing features. Most of the land was under pasture with the occasional ploughed field. Only one possible new feature was observed, a possible platform.

## 3 *Results of Assessment* (fig 2)

3.1 Eight sites are identified by the regional SMR lying within the assessment area, only two of which is located with any degree of accuracy.

**Table 1: Known sites within the assessment area**

Site	Location	Description and Form	Importance
0607g	ST 32 91	Roman aqueduct / structure	A/B
0636g	ST 31 92	Monks cell / documents	E
0637g	ST 32 91	Pentre Farm / documents	E
0655g	ST 32 91	Mills of Pontheer, medieval mill / documents	B/C
0656g	ST 32 91	Mill weir / documents	C
3581g	ST 32 91	Kings Park, medieval deer park / documents	B
4358g	ST 3239 9185 to ST 3326 9188	Roman aqueduct, may be the same as 0607g.	A/B
5191g	ST 3128 9122	Track / earthwork	C

<sup>1</sup> SSEW 1979 *Soils Map of England and Wales*. HMSO.

## Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment

- 3.1.1 The find of a Roman aqueduct (PRN 0607g), is described by the Revd. William Harris writing in 1773:

*“Bricks all black, and subterranean leaden pipes, which conveyed water from the hill on the north side, were taken up several years ago, by ? Tompkins esq; late proprietor of the ground. I have heard, that a Roman bath was lately discovered in the next field; but the proprietor would not permit it to be opened.”<sup>2</sup>*

Harris clearly describes a structure of some significance and one that could be an aqueduct but could equally be some other remains. If the hill referred to is Lodge Hill then these could be located to the north of Caerleon or on the north side of the hill.

- 3.1.2 Bradney, writing in 1923, stated that there was a small lake in Llantarnam Park, next to which was a ruined building known as the Monks Cell which had been rebuilt by Sir Clifford Cory<sup>3</sup> (owner of Llantarnam Park 1895-1940). This has not been located, but almost certainly lay within the grounds of Llantarnam Abbey, to the north of Malthouse Lane, and outside the development area.
- 3.1.3 A 1707 deed of allotment drafted to partition the estates of Sir Edward Morgan<sup>4</sup> included the property of Pentre Farm in Llanfihangel Llantarnam (0637g). This has not been located, but is probably not situated within the assessment area.
- 3.1.4 The general location given by the regional SMR for the medieval mill complex at Ponthir falls within the assessment area. However, the mill (0655g) and weir (0656g), which were extant in 1699, are located on the Afon Lwyd, to the north of the assessment area, and so fall outside the scope of this study.
- 3.1.5 The assessment area occupies part of the deer park of Caerleon, also called Kings Park (fig 3, 3581g). The first record of this is in 1320 and grants of Keepership are recorded in 1504, 1532 and 1549, and in 1550 the park was granted to William Herbert. The manor of Magna Porta bounds of 1634 record the park bounds, but by 1704 the park had been subsumed by Lodge and Park Farms<sup>5</sup>. The likely boundaries of the park comprise the parish boundary to the west, Malthouse Road to the north and a banked marked as a Roman Road on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 to the south. Deer parks were a common feature of medieval England and Wales. John Speed's map of 1612 shows the park as an enclosed area of woodland situated to the southeast of Llantarnam Abbey but to the north of Lodge Hill, although in common with most maps of the period, its representation is extremely schematic<sup>6</sup>. Archdeacon Coxe writing in 1801 states that the fort on Lodge Hill is situated within “the old park of Llantarnam”, which he describes as “extensive and diversified”<sup>7</sup>. A characteristic of early parks is that they were often constructed in the corners of parishes on less valuable land<sup>8</sup>, often with the parish boundaries diverted to fit round the park<sup>9</sup>. The term deer park is in itself slightly misleading, with its connotations of hunting. A typical deer park could be said to be more analogous to a venison farm, and many had provision for other game animals, including hare and boar. The grants of 1532 and 1549 include the profits derived from herbage (grass cropping), and pannage for pigs<sup>10</sup>. Deer parks, which were created by enclosing existing areas of woodland, were also considered useful sources of timber. The park would have been almost totally wooded and surrounded by a pale (enclosure boundary),

<sup>2</sup> Harris, Revd. W. 1773 *Archaeologia or Miscellaneous Tracts II*. Paper read at the Society of Antiquities in 1763.

<sup>3</sup> Bradney, J. A. 1923 *A History of Monmouthshire, vol 3, part 2*.

<sup>4</sup> *ibid*

<sup>5</sup> Courtney, P. 1983 *The Rural Landscape of Eastern and Lower Gwent c1070-1750AD*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Wales, Cardiff.

<sup>6</sup> Speed, J 1612 *Theatre of Great Britain, vol 2, p109*.

<sup>7</sup> Coxe, W. 1801 *An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire*. Reprinted 1995 by Merton Priory Press.

<sup>8</sup> Steane, J. M. 1985 *The Archaeology of Medieval England and Wales*. Croom Helm Ltd, Beckenham, Kent.

<sup>9</sup> Rackham, O 1986 *The History of the Countryside*. J. M. Dent and Sons, London.

<sup>10</sup> Courtney 1974

## Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment

consisting of a substantial external bank and a ditch on the internal side, allowing 'wild' deer to enter the park, but prevent them from leaving. Parks had internal divisions, often separating areas of coppiced woodland, open woodland and open areas, into sub-compartments. The main question to be addressed is how much of the medieval deer park survives in the present landscape. Most of the modern field boundaries can probably be ascribed to the post-medieval enclosure, characterised by rectangular and sub-rectangular fields, often separated by breaks (patches of the original woodland left uncleared to separate the fields). From examining the Tithe map and 1st edition Ordnance Survey several long curvilinear boundaries can be traced which may relate to the medieval park (section 3.2 below).

- 3.1.6 An intermittent earthwork (PRN 4358g), has been identified as a Roman aqueduct channelling water from the Dowlais Brook to Caerleon, although this has not been confirmed by ground truthing. If it is an aqueduct, it may well be the upper reaches of the feature described by Harris and have formed part of the water supply for the fortress at Caerleon and its baths. A source for the aqueduct or aqueducts supplying Caerleon has been postulated at the fringes of the South Wales Coalfield 8km northwest of Caerleon; analysis of sediment from the baths has revealed fragments of coal, some showing signs of water action<sup>11</sup>. The aqueduct can first be seen at NGR ST 3140 9254, but it is lost where it is overlain by Malthouse Road at NGR ST 3178 9246. The medieval motte at Graig Wood overlies a linear embankment, possibly part of this aqueduct. The route is assumed to roughly follow the 30m contour line and is next seen clearly on the ground at NGR ST 3240 9183, where it crosses a depression, and thence intermittently along the contour line to NGR ST 3326 9187, where it is lost.
- 3.1.7 A trackway seen during the construction of the A4042 Brynglas Tunnels Relief Road<sup>12</sup> would seem to be a continuation of the greenlane leading south from Llantarnam Abbey towards Pill Mawr. This feature may be medieval in origin, and could be associated with Kings Park.
- 3.2 Fourteen further sites have been identified during the course of the assessment. These are summarised in table 2 below.

**Table 2: Sites identified during the assessment**

Site	Location	Description	Importance
PF01	ST 3294 9435 to ST 3305 9243	Possible Roman road	E
PF02	ST 3117 9215 to ST 3146 9245	Stretch of pale of Kings Park	B/C
PF03	ST 3203 9246 to ST 3208 9240	Earthwork	E
PF04	ST 3185 9168	Park Farm	C
PF05	ST 325 921	Cropmark	E
PF06	ST 3220 9275	Earthwork	E
PF07	ST 323 927	Earthwork	E
PF08	ST 3149 9203 to 33292 9171	Boundary	E
PF09	ST 3208 9195 to ST 3211 9148	Boundary	E
PF10	ST 327 923	Hilltop	E
PF11	ST 3117 9215 to	Green lane	C

<sup>11</sup> Zienkiewicz, J. D. 1986 *The Legionary Fortress Baths at Caerleon. Vol 1: The Buildings*. National Museum of Wales.

<sup>12</sup> GGAT 1992 *Archaeological Discoveries on the M4 Brynglas Tunnels and A4042 Malpas Road Relief Scheme*. GGAT client report.

## Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment

	ST 3181 9172		
<b>PF12</b>	ST 324 923	Enclosure	E
<b>PF13</b>	ST 3315 9208	Enclosure	E
<b>PF14</b>	ST 3169 9241 to ST 3190 9187	Linear earthwork	E
<b>PF15</b>	ST 3314 9202	Platform	E

- 3.2.1 It has been suggested on topographical grounds that the stretch of road from Holly Bush to Pont-hir bridge closely follows the line of a Roman road (PF01)<sup>13</sup>. If this is the line of a Roman road, this may be an indication of Roman activity at the eastern end of the assessment area.
- 3.2.2 At the northwestern corner of the site a series of field boundaries mark the parish boundary and the pale of Kings Park (PF02). This is medieval in origin and satisfies the criteria for a historic hedgerow as defined in the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997<sup>14</sup>.
- 3.2.3 A low indistinct earthwork (PF03), seen on an aerial photograph held by the regional SMR<sup>15</sup>, possibly part of the aqueduct (PRN 4358g).
- 3.2.4 Park Farm (PF04), almost certainly dates from the post-medieval enclosure of the medieval deer park. It is probably from this episode that the bulk of the existing field boundaries probably date from this enclosure.
- 3.2.5 A rectangular cropmark seen on an aerial photograph in a private collection (PF05)<sup>16</sup>, shows a possible enclosure. On typological grounds a Roman date seems likely.
- 3.2.6 A circular earthwork seen in aerial photograph held by the regional SMR (PF06)<sup>17</sup>, apparently a single ditched enclosure, possibly prehistoric in date.
- 3.2.7 A circular earthwork seen in aerial photograph held by the regional SMR (PF07)<sup>18</sup>, possibly prehistoric in date.
- 3.2.8 A long curvilinear boundary seen on the tithe map, but now only surviving intermittently, may be part of the internal arrangements of the medieval deer park (PF08). To the north of the track linking Malthouse Road and Park Farm this boundary follows a stream bed, it continues to the south of the track, diverging from the stream, until it is lost under the modern housing on Lodge Hill.
- 3.2.9 A stretch of boundary shown on the Tithe map may be a remnant of the medieval deer park fossilised in the post-medieval landscape (PF09). This now survives as an existing field boundary at its northern end where it joins the track from Malthouse Road to Park Farm, and at its southern end where it forms part of the northern boundary of Lodge Wood, itself a remnant of the deer park.
- 3.2.10 The hilltop at the eastern end of the ridge along which Malthouse Road runs is a prime location for prehistoric activity (PF10). Sharp slopes to the north, east and south and the narrow ridge to the west make this a naturally defensible position, and the watercourses to the north and south provide a ready supply of fresh water.
- 3.2.11 A green lane leading from Llantarnam Abbey to Park Farm is shown on the Tithe map (PF11). This feature may be a relict from the original medieval park landscape.

<sup>13</sup> E. Evans pers com.

<sup>14</sup> DOE 1997 *The Hedgerow Regulations*. HMSO.

<sup>15</sup> PRN 0629g

<sup>16</sup> D. N. Williams pers com

<sup>17</sup> PRN 0597g

<sup>18</sup> PRN 0597g

## Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment

- 3.2.12 A large egg-shaped enclosure (approximately 350m by 250m), seen on aerial photographs as a parchmark<sup>19</sup>, with indications of two concentric outer perimeters, may be prehistoric (PF12).
- 3.1.13 An ovoid enclosure (150m by 50m), with subdivisions seen on aerial photographs as an earthwork (PF13)<sup>20</sup>.
- 3.1.14 Linear earthwork seen on aerial photographs (PF14)<sup>21</sup>.
- 3.1.15 An ovoid platform roughly 10m by 20m seen during the site visit may have served as a base for a building.

### 4 *Archaeological Background*

**Table 3: Sites on the periphery of the assessment area**

Site	Location	Name	Description	Status
0597g	ST 3230 9130	Lodge Hill	Iron Age hillfort	SAM Mm23
0625g	ST 3117 9290	Llantarnam Abbey	Site of medieval Abbey	
0629g	ST 3190 9249	Castle Mound	Medieval motte	SAM Mm87

#### 4.1 *Prehistoric*

- 4.1.1 The major prehistoric site in the vicinity of the assessment area is the large Iron Age multi-vallate hill fort on Lodge Hill (PRN 0597g). The main enclosure occupies an area of approximately 7 acres, with a smaller univallate internal enclosure at its western end. This may signify Roman occupation as attested from other Iron Age sites in South Wales. No stray finds have been reported or excavation taken place to confirm or preclude the proposed Iron Age/Roman date.

#### 4.2 *Roman*

The archaeology of the area in the Roman period is dominated by the Legionary Fortress at Caerleon (*Isca*). This was established *c.*75 as a base for *Legio II Augusta*, with occupation continuing into the post-Roman period<sup>22</sup>. Roman buildings were still standing in the medieval period when Geraldus Cambrensis visited Caerleon in 1188, but have been subsequently demolished. Archaeological excavations have been taking place in Caerleon since the 1840s, although the bulk of the archaeological work was undertaken since the 1920s. This process has revealed a large fortress designed along classical Roman lines, with associated civil settlements. Such a major settlement, the military base for all Roman operations in South Wales in the 1st and 2nd centuries, would have had a profound impact upon the surrounding countryside. It is to be expected that a network of roads, farmsteads, villas and associated agricultural infrastructure would have occupied the surrounding hillsides, including the assessment area.

<sup>19</sup> 58 RAF 5154 frames 119-121

<sup>20</sup> CPE UK 1828 frames 3118-20

<sup>21</sup> 58 RAF 676 frames 3208-6

<sup>22</sup> Evans, D. R and Metcalf, V. M. 1992 *Roman Gates, Caerleon*. Oxbow Monograph 15.



## Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment

### 4.3 *Early medieval*

- 4.3.1 This period is poorly documented. It seems probable that some sub-Roman occupation continued at Caerleon and it is possible that surrounding Iron Age defensive sites were reoccupied, eg Lodge Hill. However, no readily identifiable early medieval sites exist within or on the fringes of the assessment area.

### 4.4 *Medieval*

- 4.4.1 In the medieval period the assessment area lay within Lordship of Caerleon. This comprised two commotes; Edelgan and Lebenydd, based upon the pre-Norman land divisions<sup>23</sup>. Edelgan lay to the northwest of the River Usk, Lebenydd to the southeast, the distinction between the two continuing on into the medieval period<sup>24</sup>. References to holdings in the Lordship of Caerleon occur in the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire Domesdays, probably referring to lands within the vicinity of Caerleon which remain unlocated. Caerleon Castle is itself mentioned in the Domesday book, although the first specific reference to a town at Caerleon is not until 1231, when it was burnt by the Welsh.

- 4.4.2 Some 500m to the northwest of the assessment area is the site of the medieval Cistercian Abbey of Llantarnam (PRN 0625g). This was a refoundation of an earlier monastery, known as Caerleon Abbey, founded by Hywel ap Iorerth, Lord of Caerleon in 1175 or 1179, whose site is unknown. The second Abbey was probably constructed in the 13th century, although the precise date is unknown, the first mention of Llantarnam being in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291. Williams<sup>25</sup> places the boundary of the holding of Llantarnam Abbey along the small stream running east-west in the centre of the assessment area, placing its northern part within the Abbey holdings. It is possible that this stream may also mark the northern boundary of the deer park.

- 4.4.3 Immediately to the north of Malthouse Road is the site of a motte of presumed Norman date, (PRN 0629g SAM Mm87). This is an ovoid flat-topped mound 4m high measuring 13m by 22m at its top; traces of a ditch and outer bank remain.

### 4.5 *Post-medieval*

- 4.5.1 Llantarnam Abbey was dissolved in 1536, and in 1554 it was purchased by William Morgan, who built a house on the site from the demolished Abbey materials. This house was added to in the 17th and 19th centuries, and in 1836 a walled park was built by Reginald Blewitt, who had inherited the estate. This garden is included in the Register of Historic Landscapes and Gardens<sup>26</sup>.

- 4.5.2 The Tithe map shows that most of the assessment area was divided between two great landowners, the Blewitts of Llanatarnam Abbey in the west and the Capel Hanburys of Pontypool Park in the east. The land, except for the standing buildings of Park Farm, is predominantly arable and pasture fields, often separated by breaks of uncleared woodland.

---

<sup>23</sup> Blockley, K. and Courtney, P. 1994 "Langstone Court Motte, Monmouthshire: Excavations by Leslie Alcock 1964". *Archaeology in Wales* 34.

<sup>24</sup> Courtney 1974

<sup>25</sup> Williams, D. H. 1990 *An Atlas of Cistercian Lands in Wales*. Cardiff.

<sup>26</sup> Cadw 1994 *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 1: Parks and Gardens*. Cadw.

5 *Effect of development*

5.1 The proposed development comprises the construction of a number of blocks of residential and community facilities separated by ribbons of existing and new woodland<sup>27</sup>. Park Farm itself will be incorporated in the new development and a 'green belt' will separate the development from Lodge Hill to the south, Ponthir to the north and the A4042 in the west. A new spine road will connect the A4042 and Ponthir Road and provide site access. All these proposals will involve intrusive groundworks which will inevitably effect the archaeological resource.

**Table 4: Effect of the development upon identified sites**

Site	Description	Importance	Likely Effect
0607g	Roman aqueduct	A/B	Unknown (major)
0655g	Mills of Ponthier	B/C	None (Outside the area)
0656g	Mill weir	C	None (Outside the area)
3581g	Medieval deer park	B	Major
4358g	Roman aqueduct	A/B	Major
5191g	Track	C	Minor (access road)
PF01	Possible Roman road	E	Major
PF02	Medieval boundary	B	Major
PF03	Earthwork	E	Major
PF04	Park Farm	C	None
PF05	Cropmark	E	Major
PF06	Earthwork	E	Major
PF07	Earthwork	E	Major
PF08	Boundary	E	Major
PF09	Boundary	E	Major
PF10	Hilltop	E	Major
PF11	Green lane	C	Major
PF12	Enclosure	E	Major
PF13	Enclosure	E	Major
PF14	Linear earthwork	E	Major
PF15	Platform	E	Major

5.2 In addition to the effects upon specific sites the development will have a major effect upon the landscape as a whole. The landscape includes elements of the medieval deer park and the post-medieval enclosure as well as serving as the setting for the SAMs of Lodge Hill and Castle Mound.

6 *Recommendations*

6.1 Various mitigation measures are recommended for the various actual and potential archaeological interests that will be affected by the development. These include watching briefs, geophysical survey, evaluation and retention of certain features, if possible, within the proposed development. The process of archaeological evaluation and the conduct of a watching brief may result in the discovery of remains which require the devising of further mitigatory measures. Detailed mitigation on individual sites is described below.

<sup>27</sup> Based upon plan supplied by G. Powys Jones

## Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment

### 6.2 *Retention in situ*

6.2.1 The medieval deer park of Caerleon (3581g) is an important landscape feature, although its integrity has already been degraded by the developments to the south of Lodge Hill. Wherever possible features associated with the park should be retained within the proposed development (see table 5). These are chiefly landscape features and comprise the green lanes (5191g and PF11), the hedge along the Parish boundary (PF02) and two boundaries (PF08 and PF09). Where total retention is not possible a watching brief should be undertaken on the parts to be affected.

### 6.3 *Evaluation*

6.3.1 A number of actual and potential sites identified during the survey are of unknown importance, and require evaluation to be fully characterised. These comprise the following: An earthwork on the northern extremity of the site (PF03), a cropmark marking the site of a possible enclosure of Roman date (PF05), two circular earthworks (PF06 and PF07), the hilltop at the east end of the ridge along the northern end of the site (PF10), two enclosures seen on aerial photographs (PF12 and PF13), a linear feature seen on aerial photographs (PF14), and a possible house platform (PF15).

6.3.2 In addition, the supposed Roman aqueduct (4358g) is potentially an important feature, although its route is largely assumed and the feature itself is unevaluated. For these reasons a two stage programme of initial mitigation is proposed on this feature. In order to confirm the nature of this feature it is recommended that a number of evaluation trenches be excavated across it where it can be seen as an earthwork within the development area. If a Roman origin for this feature is confirmed a programme of geophysical survey should be implemented to confirm its route. Where possible the development should be designed to avoid damage to this feature, where damage is unavoidable, a programme of total excavation on the affected areas should be undertaken prior to development commencing.

### 6.4 *Watching brief*

6.4.1 During ground works a general watching brief should be maintained. This should include areas where the features described in section 6.2 are to be affected and at the eastern end of the development may impact upon a supposed Roman road (PF01). It is also possible that the remains described by Harris (0607g, see section 3.1.1), may exist in the development area. As described these are of undoubted significance, and would require additional mitigation.

6.4.2 The watching brief should include measures to allow for the recording of unexpected isolated remains during the development. If more extensive or important remains are discovered, time should be allowed for these remains to be assessed and an appropriate mitigation strategy to be devised.

**Table 5: Recommended actions on identified sites**

Site	Description	Recommendations
0607g	Roman aqueduct	None
0655g	Mills of Pontheer	None
0656g	Mill weir	None
3581g	Medieval deer park	Retention within development
4358g	Roman aqueduct	Evaluation and geophysics
5191g	Track	Watching brief
PF01	Possible Roman road	Watching brief
PF02	Medieval boundary	Retention within development

**Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment**

<b>PF03</b>	Earthwork	Evaluation
<b>PF04</b>	Park Farm	None
<b>PF05</b>	Cropmark	Evaluation
<b>PF06</b>	Earthwork	Evaluation
<b>PF07</b>	Earthwork	Evaluation
<b>PF08</b>	Boundary	Retention within development/ watching brief
<b>PF09</b>	Boundary	Retention within development/ watching brief
<b>PF10</b>	Hilltop	Evaluation
<b>PF11</b>	Green lane	Retention within development/ watching brief
<b>PF12</b>	Enclosure	Evaluation
<b>PF13</b>	Enclosure	Evaluation
<b>PF14</b>	Linear earthwork	Evaluation
<b>PF15</b>	Platform	Evaluation

## Park Farm Caerleon Desk-based Assessment

### *Appendix 1: Sources Consulted*

#### *Aerial photographs*

<b>Sortie</b>	<b>Date flown</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Frames</b>
CPE UK 1828	04/11/46	1:9840	BW	3118-22
CPE UK 1997	13/04/47	1:9800	BW	3034-37
58 RAF 676	12/05/51	1:10000	BW	3206-8, 3189-91
58 RAF 5154	01/06/62	Various	BW	103-5, 119-121
OS 67 089	10/05/67	1:7500	BW	65-7, 32-40
BKS	01/06/71	1:60000	BW	
39 RAF 3764	07/09/71	Various	BW	F41=95
OS 79 130	22/09/79	1:24400	BW	226-7
13 RAF 5823	17/08/81	1:50000	BW	22-3
J A Story 0985	28/04/85	1:20000	Colour	120-22
Geonex H010	01/08/91	1:10000	Colour	6491/ 240-3

#### *Cartographic sources*

<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
1752	Lands belonging to the Earl of Powis
1765	Plan of an Estate near Caerleon Belonging to Henry Morgan
1841	Tithe map and Apportionment for the Parish of Llangattock Juxta Caerleon in the County of Monmouthshire
1899	Maps of Lodge Farm, Park Wood, Mark Williams' Land, Pentwyn Lands, Sor Mill, White House Farm, Park and Pilmawr Farm belonging to John Capel Hanbury.
n.d.	Map of the Estate of John Capel Hanbury



**Fig 1: Site location**

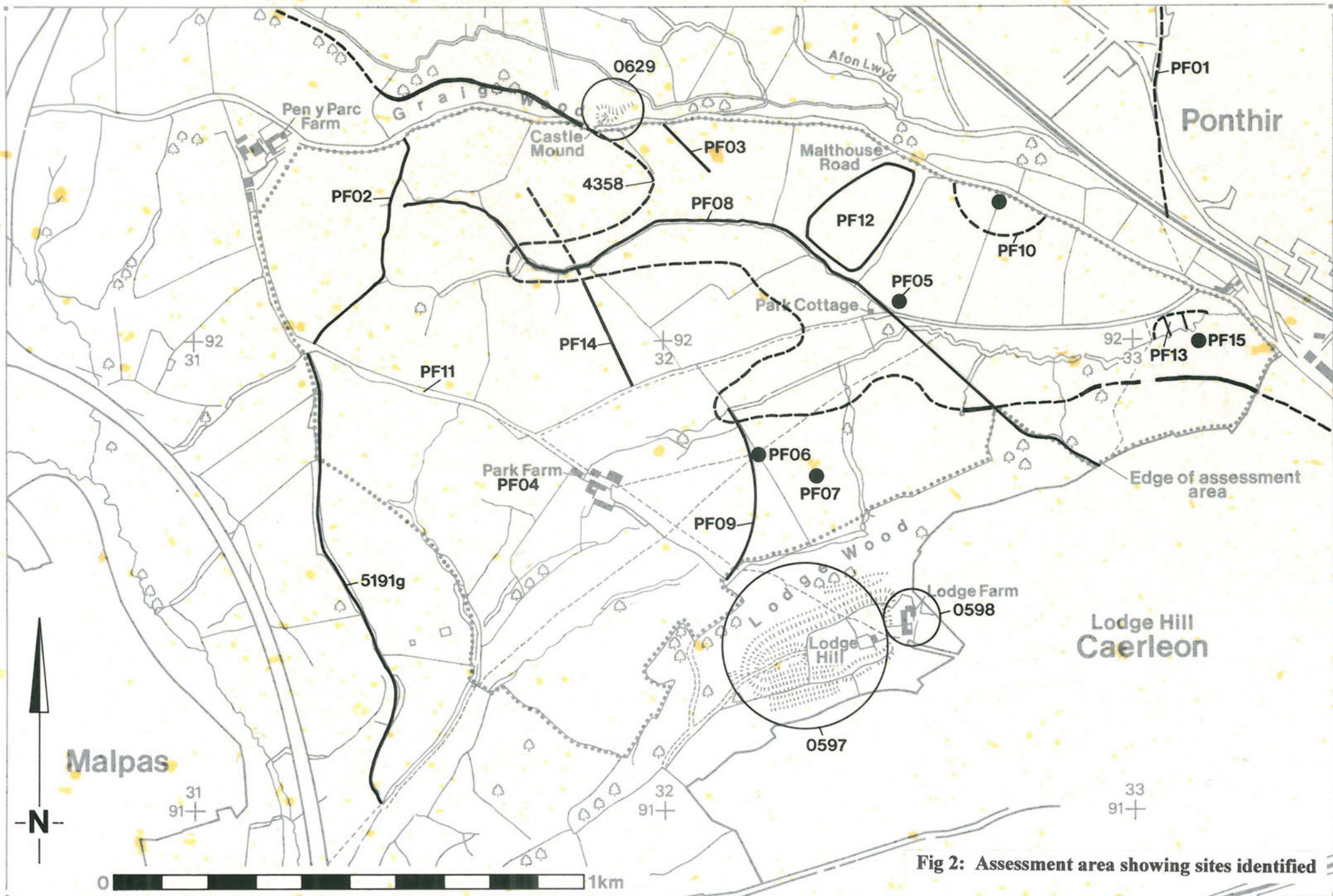


Fig 2: Assessment area showing sites identified



Fig 3: Extract from 1882 Ordnance Survey Map showing boundaries of Kings Park