
Land at The Barton, Trellech
Monmouthshire:
archaeological field evaluation

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**A report for Aspey Property Developments Ltd.
by Martin Tuck**



Contracts Division



*The evaluation area showing Trench 1 to the left of foreground. View to the north
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1 Summary

A planning application (pl. app. No M/9593) has been submitted to Monmouthshire County Council by Aspey Property Developments Ltd for full planning consent to construct a dwelling on land at The Barton, Trellech. This plot lies in the angle formed by the convergence of the Llandogo and the Catbrook Roads where nearby recent excavations and geophysical survey have identified the presence of archaeological features relating to the medieval period. The Council's archaeological advisors, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Curatorial Division) recommended that the results of an archaeological field evaluation would be required prior to determination of the planning application. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division) was commissioned to effect an archaeological field evaluation of the proposed building plot. The results of this evaluation indicate that industrial deposits and possible buildings of the medieval period lie directly below post-medieval and modern makeup layers at a depth of around 0.6m below the present ground surface. These deposits may indicate medieval occupation lining the frontage of Llandogo Road. The evaluation recovered a single flint of unknown date and pottery dating to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

2 Acknowledgments

The author would like to acknowledge the owner, Mr D Nightingale, for his assistance, interest and supply of a mechanical excavator for the duration of the project and Mr F Granville of FG Design, Architect.

The project was managed by Kate Howell BSc AIFA of GGAT Contracts and the fieldwork was undertaken by Kelly Davies and Martin Tuck. The artefacts were processed and analysed by Steve Sell and Andrew Sherman. The illustrations were drawn by Paul Jones of the GGAT illustration department. Thanks are also due to the Council's archaeological advisor Mr Neil Maylan of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Curatorial Division), for on-site advice and archaeological background knowledge.

Site visitors Dr Ray Howell, Dr Mike Hamilton, Anne Leaver and Mark Belcher of University of Wales College, Newport (UWCN) and Steve Clarke, Jane Bray and Stuart Wilson of Monmouth Archaeology are also thanked for current information relating to their respective research projects in Trellech.

3 Copyright Notice

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4 Introduction

4.1 Development proposal and commission

The Director of Planning and Economic Development for Monmouth County Council is considering a planning application submitted by Aspey Property Developments Ltd, through their agents FG Design, for full planning consent to construct a two storey dwelling and garage on land to in the garden of The Barton, Trellech (centred at NGR SO 5012 0518). The archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority have advised that there is likely be a significant archaeological resource in the area, and that in accordance with the advice provided in Welsh Office Circular 60/96, the results of an archaeological evaluation should be provided in order to assess the likely effects of the proposed development. In order to assist this process the Local Planning Authority have issued a brief for an archaeological evaluation (ref. MON1245/1/200410/CNM). The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Contracts Division (GGAT Contracts) have been commissioned to undertake this field evaluation.

4.2 Scope of works

The brief drawn up by the council's archaeological advisors required the excavation of suitable trial areas, parts of which should be excavated to the base of the archaeological resource. Three areas for excavation were suggested; two trenches 10m by 2m within the building footprint and one trench 5m by 2m in the area of the bio-mass unit. On-site conditions enforced variations to the suggested length of these trenches; in all cases they were shorter than designed.

4.3 Location (Figure 1)

Rural Trellech, a village of broadly linear form of north/south orientation, lies on the B4293 Monmouth to Chepstow road and is served by a network of interconnecting lanes linking the village with the farming community. The village is situated on an upland plateau at between 218m Ordnance Datum (OD) at St Nicholas's Church in the north to around 208m OD at the south. The plateau is occupied mainly by pasture fields, streams and mixed deciduous and coniferous plantations with smaller blocks of ancient and semi-natural woodland. Notable are areas of wetland and marsh particularly Cleddon Bog to the southeast, a fine example of a lowland bog habitat in Monmouthshire. Geologically, Trellech is near the easternmost edge of the Old Red Sandstone beds. Here, the Upper Old Red Sandstone series consists of conglomerates underlying the softer Tintern sandstone.

4.4 Archaeological and historical interest

Trellech during the late 13th and 14th centuries was once one of the largest towns in Wales enjoying the privileges of borough status with its own market (Soulsby 1983). It is essentially for these extensive medieval period remains that the village is designated as archaeologically sensitive. The archaeological record of Trellech is not well represented before the advent of the medieval period. However, to the southwest of the village stands a prehistoric monument, Harold's Stones, an alignment of three

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orthostats thought to date to the Bronze Age¹. Other recorded prehistoric finds are mostly flint artefacts of probable Neolithic/Bronze Age date, including a Neolithic polished stone axe from Trellech Farm and a flint arrowhead from the area of the Virtuous Well². Iron Age and Roman monuments are also poorly represented in the landscape; there is evidence of Roman iron making activity on the plateau but only a small quantity of Roman pottery has been reported. The foundation of Trellech is thought to be of Norman date, instigated by an English baronial family, the de Clares, who probably raised the motte known as ‘Twmp Terrett’. It is first mentioned in AD 1231 although by AD 1306 it was apparently abandoned, being described as ‘the site of an old castle’ (Soulsby 1983). The church of St.Nicholas appears to have been built in the 14th century, but may stand on the site of an earlier church. A 10th century charter referring to the *ecclesia Trilecc* may refer to this site but the topographic description better fits the site of the church at Trellech Grange (Evans 1997). The commencement date of the settlement is not known, but in AD 1288 habitation represented by burgages³ amounted to a substantial total of 378 plots. This *floruit* was seemingly never sustained in later years; an attack by the Welsh in AD 1296 caused major fire damage and in AD 1306 only 271 plots held by 113 burgesses were recorded (Soulsby 1983). The fortunes of the town were now in decline, the plague of AD 1369 and probable further destruction by the Welsh under Owain Glyndwr in AD 1404 hastened its depopulation. This population decline continued into the 19th century with just 29 houses remaining in AD 1861, further reduced to 19 houses by AD 1901 of which two were unoccupied. A programme of research and training excavations by the University of Wales College, Newport (UWCN) has identified structures, burgage plots and industrial (iron making) activity of 13th and 14th century date. Howell (1995) suggests Trellech was a *caput* (administrative centre) used as a supply and manufacturing base by the de Clares during local hostilities with the Welsh. The death of the last male heir, Gilbert de Clare, at the battle of Bannockburn in AD 1314 may have been a major factor in the sudden decline of the town’s prosperity.

The application area lies south of and immediately adjacent to the Llandogo Road towards the southern boundary of Trellech village at NGR SO 5012 0518 (figure 1). Recent evaluation work along the Catbrook and Llandogo Roads has located a number of buildings and slag deposits lining the frontages of both roads (Hull 1998)⁴. Research by UWCN in the field to the north of Llandogo Road has revealed a 17th century building and bloom-smithing site possibly reflecting later re-use of medieval slag deposits overlying a disturbed medieval deposit. This deposit contained sherds of 13/14th century date, furnace linings and medieval beam slot, suggesting medieval iron working activity (Hamilton and Howell 2000).

¹ A report by Hamilton *et al* (University of Wales College, Newport) places the monument within a Late Neolithic context. Furthermore there is the possibility that the stone row was originally longer. This idea was also suggested by Children and Nash (1996) although no definite evidence currently exists.

² The Virtuous Well, a low D-shaped enclosed curative spring, is traditionally the only survivor of nine holy wells at Trellech. During the 17th century, according to a Sir John Llwyd, it was still ‘much frequented and reputed to cure the scurvy, colic and other distempers’ (Newman 2000).

³ A burgage plot is a tenure of rented land within a medieval chartered town.

⁴ As a result of this evaluation the area has been granted Scheduled Ancient Monument status (SAM MM272, entry date 13th August 1998).

5 Fieldwork results

5.1 Methodology

The proposed house and garage footprint was set out as determined by scale measurement from the architect's drawings (figure 2). Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 were set out within this footprint. Trench 3 was located at the northeast corner of the garden parallel to the road. The 2m wide trenches were mechanically excavated with a toothless bucket to remove the topsoil. Restrictions on site determined that the trench lengths were shorter than anticipated. Trench 1 measured around 8m in length, Trench 2 around 6.5m, and Trench 3 around 4m in length. As the evaluation progressed, a decision was taken, particularly regarding Trench 3, to further reduce substantial recent deposits by mechanical excavator. Judicious advantage of the machine excavator was also taken to identify the natural horizon in each trench. Upon completion all trenches were backfilled.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological deposits, in accordance with the *GGAT Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*. Context numbers were allocated beginning with 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 and 300 for Trench 3. Contexts were recorded using a single continuous numbering system and are summarised in Appendix 1. Sections and plans were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 for sections and 1: 10 and 1:20 for plans. All significant contexts were photographed using colour slides, monochrome film and digital images. The excavated area was located in relation to standing buildings and/or published boundaries and the site datum related to Ordnance Survey datum. Levels are related to the BM located on the west edge of the north facing aspect of the house at the junction of the Catbrook and Llandogo roads, value 208.28m OD

All classes of finds were retained, cleaned and catalogued, in accordance with the *GGAT Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*, and are temporarily stored in stable conditions following the UK Institute of Conservation *Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Sites*. When substantial quantities of modern material were recovered, an on-site policy of record and discard was implemented.

5.2 Results

Trench 1 (Figure 2, plate 1)

This trench around 8m in length was set out on ground that sloped gently from north to south. After the topsoil strip and initial cleaning, a baulk was left dividing the trench into north and south areas. The topsoil (100) was removed by machine to reveal a spread of hard pink clay (102) that extended over the northern two thirds of the trench; two sub-circular areas of clay loam, 104 and 105 were distinct within this spread. The remaining part of the trench showed as clay loam (101). Clay 102 may represent levelling of the garden or more likely with loam 105, the up-cast and backfill of a cesspit located adjacent to the northwest corner of this trench. Context 104 had the appearance of a tree hole; a distinct probability as the garden had standing trees and also showed signs of recent tree clearance (19th century OS mapping depicts an orchard in the evaluation area). Underlying 102 in the southern area was a stone-built soakaway (108, 109, 110) with a sub-circular terminal (111) filled with smaller stone

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(103). Iron pipework in the terminal, glass sherds, and the direction of the soakaway all point to a fairly recent date and the soakaway would appear to be connected with drainage of the house or cess-pit. In the northern area deposit 106, a 0.25m depth of clay loam, equivalent to 101, underlies 102. Beneath loam 106 at around 208.9m OD was a fairly uniform compact surface of slag and sandstone (107). This surface was also proven in the southern area (below 101) at around the same depth. The natural subsoil (soft pinkish brown sandy clay), was established below 107 in the northeast corner of the trench at around 1.15m (208.58m OD) below ground level



Plate 1: Trench 1 showing clay surface 102 and soakaway 108. View to the south. 1m scale in 0.2m divisions. ©GGAT

The finds and features in Trench 1 are considered to be of post-medieval date with the more definite surface 107 possibly a path or yard, occurring at 0.8m below ground level.

Trench 2 (Figure 3, plate 2)

This 6m long trench was located on the higher part of the garden with its southern boundary limited by a cesspit and demolished wall. In the southern part of the trench the natural subsoil was established as being soft pinkish brown sandy clay at around 1.45m below the topsoil (208.50m OD). Above this was a series of deposits related to industrial processes (213, 214), working surfaces or rubble (215, 210) and post-medieval to modern features and fills (216, 212, 211, 209-201). Over-digging of deposit 214 suggested it was a pit filled with lenses of slag, fired clay and partly spent fuel in the form of charcoal. Surrounding 214 to the north, west and south was a friable spread of grit-sized sandstone, slag, charcoal fragments and fired clay (213). This was bounded by a northwest/southeast oriented stone spread (210) at the north end of the trench. Deposit 210 had a sandstone roof-tile amongst the stone; this may represent rubble from a building or, as its surface was uniformly flat, a working surface connected with the industrial debris. A similar working surface could be suggested for 215, an area of sandy clay with sandstone chips, slag and flecks of fired clay. Overlying the industrial surfaces was fill 206. An intrusive U-shaped drain (211,

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212) with a slate lid capping had cut through deposit 213, the upper part of 214 and fill 206. The drain's uppermost cut level could not be determined but a pottery sherd of post-medieval date was recovered from the blocked drain channel. At around 0.3m (209.4m OD) below ground level on a northeast/southwest bearing, was a loose linear arrangement of stone and slag (205) interpreted as a sill beam or wall; evidence of its later demolition lay alongside the wall as a stone heap (216). Overlying 216 were fills 207 and 204, both of which had been cut by 208, a rubbish pit containing modern ceramics and glass bottles (209). Deposits 202 and 203 were fills of recent demolition rubble probably from a building shown on the second edition 1901 OS 25" map. Bounded by 202 and 203 and underlying topsoil 200 was another recent deposit 201, a refuse spread of 19/20th century broken ceramic and glass.



Plate 2: Trench 2 showing industrial surfaces 213 and 214 (foreground), drain 211 and stone spread 210 in background. View to the north. 1m scale in 0.2m divisions. ©GGAT

Trench 3 (Figure 4, plate 3)

Trench 3 at around 3.5m in length was located parallel and adjacent to the Llandogo Road. A substantial quantity of large sized stone (303, 304) was seen to underlie loam containing post-medieval pottery and a modern rubbish dump.

Underlying topsoil was clay loam (302) to a depth of 0.85m. An intrusive rubbish dump (301) of bottles and rusting tins was centrally located on the south side of the trench with the base of 301 extending to an extensive spread of sandstone and occasional slag lumps (304), possibly representing rubble or a floor surface. A linear feature (303), slightly higher than 304 (around 208.7m OD), is possibly part of a dry-stone wall that culminates in a heap of stone at the trench corner. To the east of the possible wall was a deposit of loam and slag 305, (0.25m depth) which had an iron-rich lens on the interface with the natural subsoil. Underlying 305, in the southeast corner of the trench, natural subsoil as seen in Trenches 1 and 2 was established at around 1.23m below ground level (208.25m OD). The amount of stone within 303 and 304 suggests a building fronting the Llandogo Road, now probably demolished

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perhaps as a result of re-surfacing or consolidation of the road. Indisputable structural or dating evidence for the possible wall (303) and surface (304) was not forthcoming but a single sherd of medieval date was recovered from 304.



Plate 3: Trench 3 showing possible wall 303, and stone surface 304. View to the north. 1m scale in 0.2m divisions. ©GGAT

5.3 The finds

The site produced a range of finds mainly of medieval and post-medieval date. Slag of probable medieval date occurred in almost all contexts. Of the medieval sherds, the few that were in a stratified context provide circumstantial evidence of medieval industry and buildings. Further details on the finds assemblage can be found in Appendix 2.

6 Discussion

A diverse range of results has been obtained from the three trenches. Because of this there is great difficulty in extrapolating the evidence between trenches but a tenuous link can be made in Trenches 2 and 3. No trench produced incontrovertible evidence of medieval structures. However, the industrial surface encountered in Trench 2 (213, 214) would accord with medieval industrial processes recorded by Howell (2000) in the field to the north of the Llandogo Road. Similarly, features and fills 205, 206, 207 and 216, also in trench 2 could easily represent continuity of post-medieval activity again identified by Howell in the same field. Evidence from Trenches 2 and 3 may possibly indicate medieval buildings and industry flanking the Llandogo Road; there are no indications that they extended to Trench 1. This may suggest a nearby medieval boundary possibly on the line of the existing garden wall. Hull (1998) recorded a ditch aligned parallel to the Llandogo Road, and it may have been expected to be evident in Trench 3 on its extended alignment. No evidence of this ditch was seen and it probably changes direction (north) to flow into the Olway brook before reaching the evaluation area. If so, then the cluster of present and probable medieval buildings and industrial area in the angle of the Catbrook and Llandogo Roads may have always taken advantage of slightly higher ground, away from the marshy land to the south and east. Evidence from Trench 1 would seem to indicate nothing earlier than post-medieval date; this may not be unreasonable as Trench 13 (the closest trench to the evaluation area) recorded by Hull, shows no archaeological features. It is clear from interpretation of the results of the trial excavations that part of the site was occupied in the medieval period, represented by a probable pit and an associated waste spread of the by-products of iron making processes and perhaps smithing (Trench 2). A possible building (Trench 3) and a spread of rubble (Trench 2) may be closely associated with this industrial activity. However, a more detailed interpretation of the deposits and their relationships would only be available in an open area of considerable size.

7 Potential effects of development

The following development-related activities are considered to have a potential effect on archaeological interests:

- Construction of foundations
- Provision of drainage and other services
- Any associated landscaping or other work involving earthmoving activities

The evaluation of Trench 1, sited over the proposed house, produced evidence of post-medieval to modern archaeological features and is already partly disturbed by a cess-pit. However, the most vulnerable part of the site appears to be in Trenches 2 and 3, the proposed location for the garage and the bio-mass unit. Archaeological evidence of medieval deposits occurs in both trenches at around 0.6m below ground level, 209.18m OD in Trench 2 and 208.75m OD in Trench 3 (Trench 2 is on higher ground than Trench 3, see figure 2). The development is not seen to have an adverse effect provided that foundation or service trenches are not excavated to a deeper level than 0.6m below ground level in the area of Trench 2 and 3. However, a full archaeological excavation is recommended if the proposed works are to exceed a depth of 0.6m below ground level. It may be possible that the suggested restrictions could be overcome through appropriate foundation design and perhaps re-siting of the bio-mass unit thus minimising the effects of development. At present, no detailed formation levels are available for any of the proposed works. The site, although not of national importance, has a regional importance and as such it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out as a minimum requirement during any groundworks.

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Appendix 1: Context Inventory

Context	Location	Type	Description	Period
100	Trench 1	Deposit	Dark brown clay loam topsoil, 0.1m depth.	Modern
101	Trench 1	Deposit	Dark brown to blackish clay loam with slag pebbles and sandstone, average depth 0.6m.	Post-medieval
102	Trench 1	Deposit	Pinkish brown clay with signs of rooting. Variable depth between 0.05 to 0.2m. Upcast from cess-pit.	Re-deposited natural
103	Trench 1	Deposit	Sub-circular (0.8m diameter north/south) collection of around 20 stones (0.15x 0.1m) some near vertical. Soakaway terminal, depth around 0.25m.	Post-medieval
104	Trench 1	Deposit	Dark brown to blackish clay loam with pebbles and slag, frequent rootlets, probable tree hole.	Modern
105	Trench 1	Deposit	Dark brown to blackish clay loam with modern ceramics, rooting and patches of pink clay. Backfill of cess-pit.	Modern
106	Trench 1	Deposit	Dark brown to blackish sandy clay loam contains post-medieval and medieval pottery, slag and sandstone. Depth around 0.15m.	Post-medieval
107	Trench 1	Deposit	Fairly compact surface of seemingly graded slag and sandstone chips (no larger than 0.07m) in silty clay loam. Possible path or yard.	Post-medieval
108	Trench 1	Cut	Linear 1.3m long by 0.4m wide trench cut (300 degrees magnetic bearing) for a soakaway.	Post-medieval
109	Trench 1	Deposit	Jumble of sandstones (0.4 by 0.4 by 0.2m to around 0.15m) filling soakaway trench. Depth around 0.4m.	Post-medieval
110	Trench 1	Deposit	Clay fill of trench between stone 109 and cut 108.	Post-medieval
111	Trench 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut for soakaway, dimensions 0.8m north/south by 0.7m east/west. Almost vertical sides, depth around 0.2m.	Post-medieval
200	Trench 2	Deposit	Dark brown clay loam topsoil, 0.1m depth.	Modern
201	Trench 2	Deposit	Dark brown to blackish clay loam with pebbles and stone; contains glass brick, mortar and fireplace debris/ashes etc. Depth around 0.3m.	19/20 th century
202	Trench 2	Deposit	Rubble fill of brick, slate and tile depth around 0.4m.	Modern
203	Trench 2	Deposit	Rubble fill of brick, slate and tile similar to 202. Dimensions 1.5m east/west and 1m north/south, depth around 0.4m.	Modern
204	Trench 2	Deposit	Dark brown to blackish clay loam contains slag and sandstone chips. Depth around 0.2m.	19/20 th century
205	Trench 2	? Structure	Linear arrangement of rubble stone and slag lumps. 2.4m long northeast/southwest by 0.45m wide on a magnetic bearing of 55 degrees. Existing depth of 0.2m. ? Wall or sill beam.	Post-medieval
206	Trench 2	Deposit	Loose dark brown to blackish clay loam with stone and slag lumps. Depth around 0.4m.	Post-medieval
207	Trench 2	Deposit	Loose dark brown to blackish clay loam with stone and slag lumps. Depth around 0.2m.	Post-medieval
208	Trench 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut for rubbish dump 209. Around 0.35m radius.	19/20 th century

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Context	Location	Type	Description	Period
209	Trench 2	Deposit	Dump of glass bottles and ceramics	19/20 th century
210	Trench 2	Deposit	Fairly level spread of sandstones (0.18 by 0.1 to 0.05 by 0.05m) including a roofing tile. Patches of pink clay with small grits of slag and sandstone within greyish brown sandy clay (similar to deposit 215).	? Medieval
211	Trench 2	Cut	V-shaped east/west orientated drain cut. Possibly 0.8m wide at its upper surface to around 0.5m at the base. Depth at least 0.85m.	19/20 th century
212	Trench 2	Structure	Drain consisting of U-shaped clay pipe with overlapping slate capping. Slate had nail holes suggesting re-use for the drain and was mortared to the pipe. Clay pipe internal dimensions 0.15m wide by 0.13m deep.	19/20 th century
213	Trench 2	Deposit	Friable surface of fired clay, ash, slag, sandstone chips and charcoal in blackish brown sandy clay. Lenses of crushed sandstone and charcoal forming arcs within the matrix. Industrial debris. Depth at least 0.4m.	? Medieval
214	Trench 2	Deposit	Probable pit of loose slag lumps, fired clay and charcoal; section shows lenses of finer sandy clay and ash with slag. No clearly defined cut with 213. At least 0.5m depth.	? Medieval
215	Trench 2	Deposit	Greyish brown sandy clay deposit with pebbles small lumps of slag and fired clay flecks.	? Medieval
216	Trench 2	Deposit	Demolition rubble from feature 205. Tumble of small sandstone fragments (0.15 by 0.1m) and slag lumps. 0.3m deep south of 205. Medieval sherd from this context is redeposited.	Post-medieval
300	Trench 3	Deposit	Dark brown clay loam topsoil 0.4m in depth.	Modern
301	Trench 3	Deposit	Rectangular shaped dump of rusting metal tins and glass bottles. Depth around 0.9m.	Modern
302	Trench 3	Deposit	Dark brown to blackish clay loam contains few sherds and slag. Depth around 0.75m.	Post-medieval /modern
303	Trench 3	? Structure	Possible demolished dry-stone wall of larger sized sandstones (largest 0.4 by 0.3 by 0.2m to around 0.15m square) aligned slightly west of north with a heap at the north end (? Corner).	? Medieval
304	Trench 3	Deposit	Surface of generally even but sloping (downhill to the west) sandstones, with some slag. Smaller stone than 303. Possible rubble but could be a floor surface.	? Medieval
305	Trench 3	Deposit	Dark brown to blackish clay loam with slag lumps. 0.25m depth with a 0.02m depth lens of iron panning immediately above the natural subsoil.	? Medieval

Appendix 2: The Finds by SH Sell

Finds from fifteen contexts were examined, including unstratified material (**100, 101, 201**). This part of the assemblage was predominantly of 19th century or later date, including ceramics, glass and rooftile, but also contained cut bone (femur and scapula) in contexts 100 and 201, and iron slag, reflecting the importance of Trellech as a metal-working centre in medieval and later times. Eight sherds of pottery of medieval date were also present in context 101, including the rims of three coarseware vessels.

In **Trench 1**, context **106** contained modern china and 17th century plainwares and rooftile alongside three sherds of medieval date, two from jugs and one the rim of a coarseware vessel. Part of what may be a water pipe of medieval date was also recovered. Context **107** contained two post-medieval ceramic fragments, one from a slip-decorated tile, of 18th century or later date. Context **109** contained a single piece of brick of similar date, fractured by fire on one surface and thus possibly from a kiln or fireplace.

In **Trench 2**, context **204** produced a wide variety of ceramics from the 17th to 19th centuries, including two datable clay pipe fragments (late 17th and mid 19th century in date), and pan-tile. Iron slag was also present. Part of a sandstone rubber, cut down to form a pot-lid, was also noted in 204. Context **206** appears to be of 16th or 17th century date from its ceramic content, but contained one fragment of more modern pottery as well as a sherd from a jug of medieval date. Bird and fish bone and ironworking slag was also noted. Context **207** contained 18th or 19th century coarsewares and rooftile along with a fragment of medieval pottery; 210 appears to be earlier, with sherds of possible 16th century date as well as the rim of a medieval coarseware vessel, an iron nail and iron slag. Also recovered from this context was a piece of sandstone rooftile complete with peg-hole, for which a medieval or early post-medieval date is likely. Contexts **213, 214** and **216** were all medieval on finds evidence, each contained a single coarseware sherd, including the rim of a possible storage jar in 216, and a glazed bodysherd from a jug with horizontal rilled decoration was also noted in 214.

Trench 3 included two contexts that produced finds. Material from **302** was essentially modern (19th century or later); ironworking slag was also present. Context **304** contained a single sherd of medieval date, probably from the base of a jug of 13th/14th century date, possibly a product of the Bristol Redcliffe pottery industry.

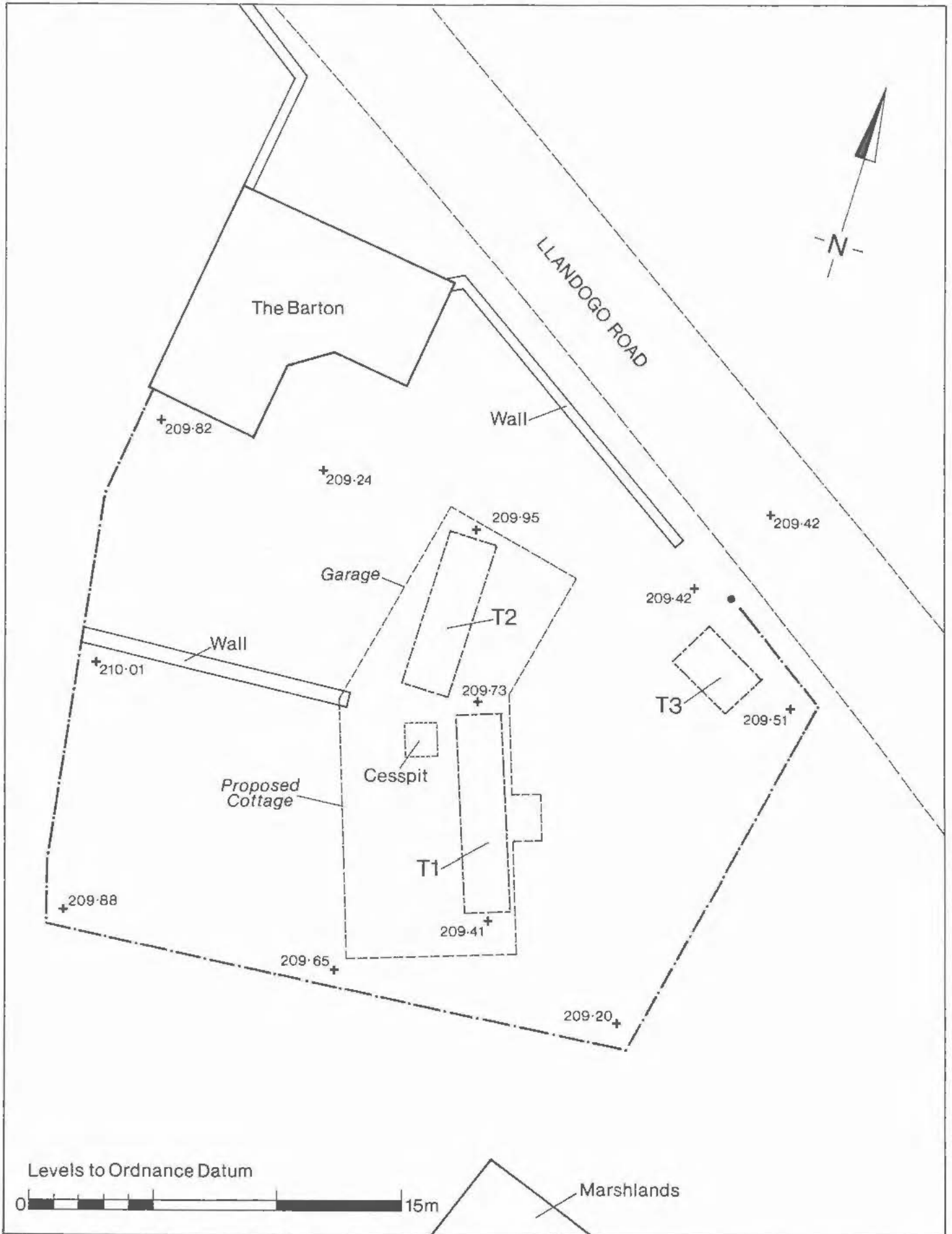


Figure 2. Site plan and trench locations.

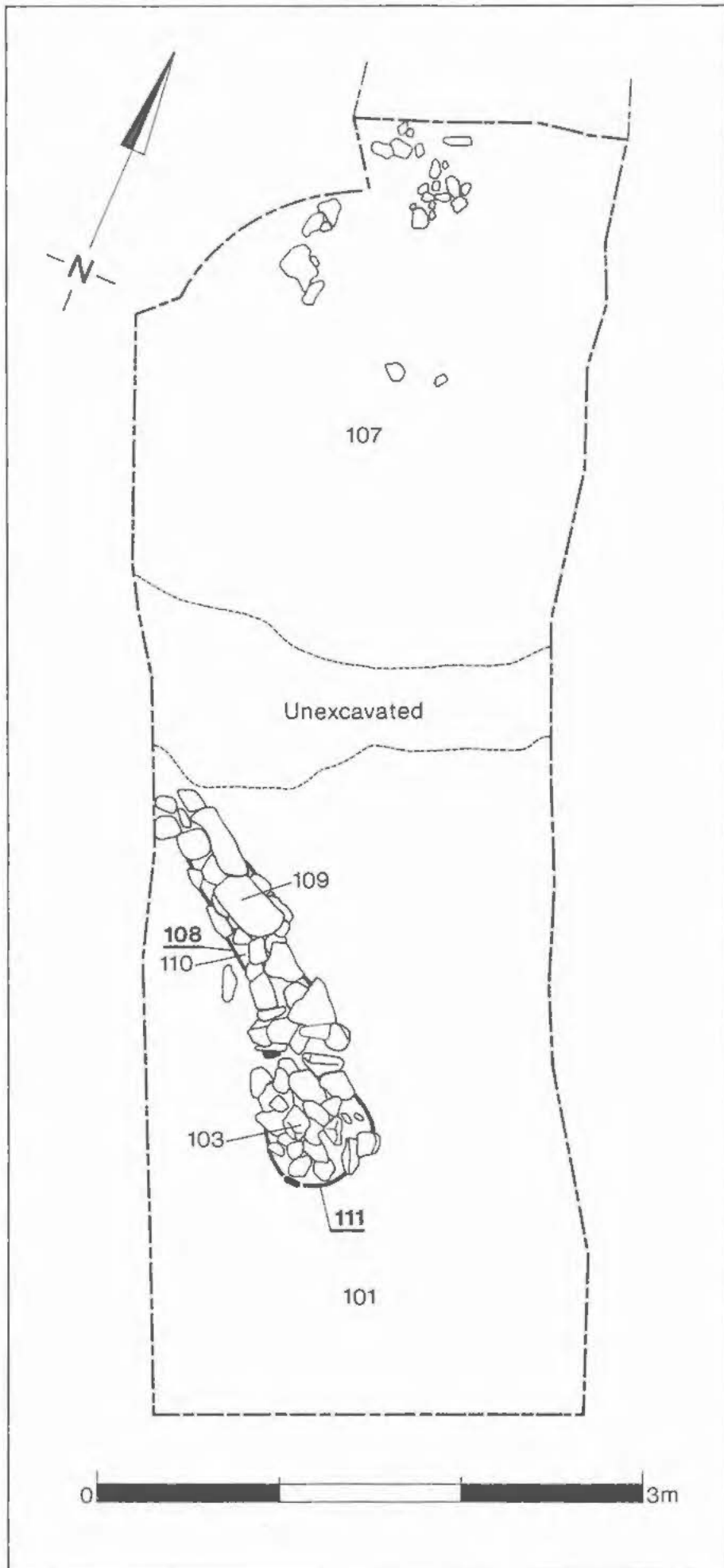


Figure 3. Trench I showing post medieval features.

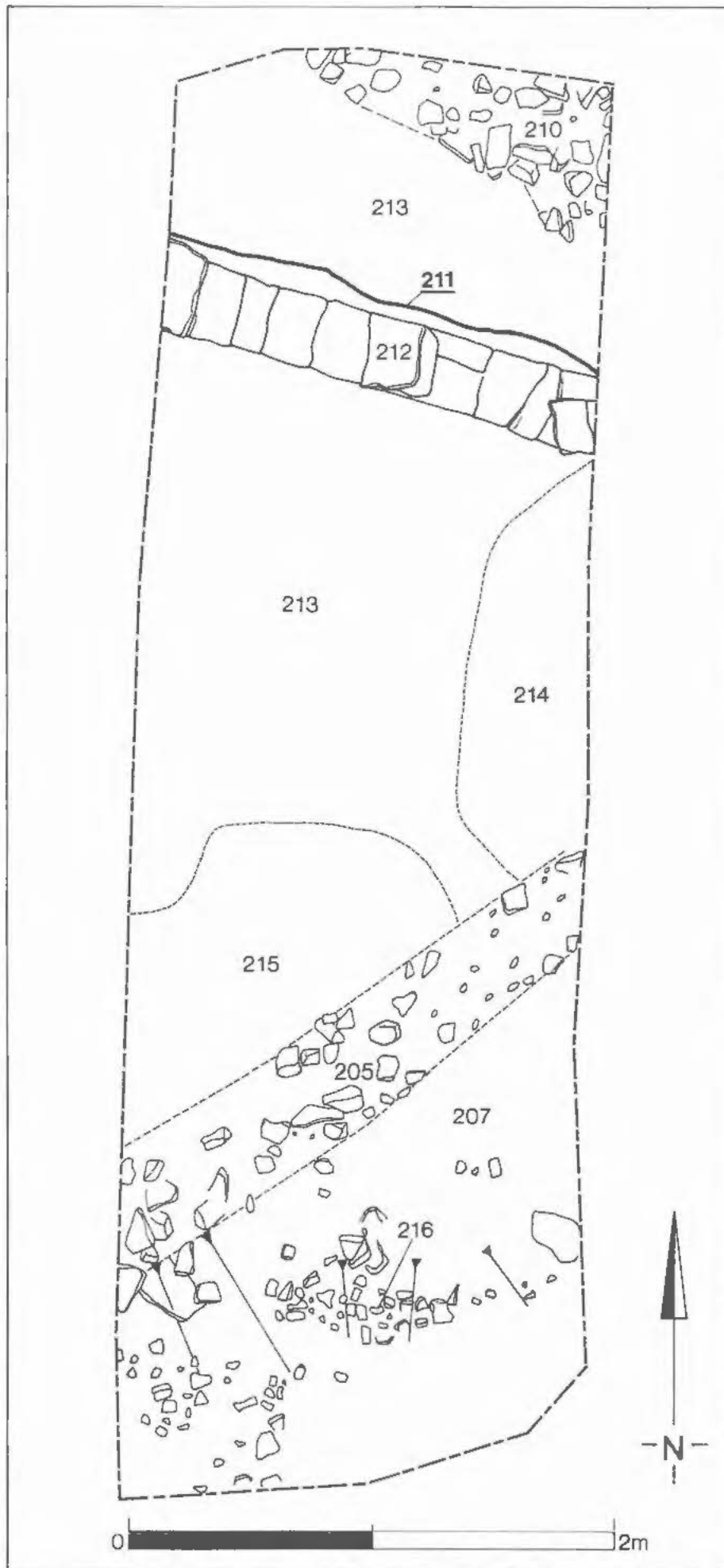


Figure 4. Trench 2 showing medieval industrial and post medieval features.

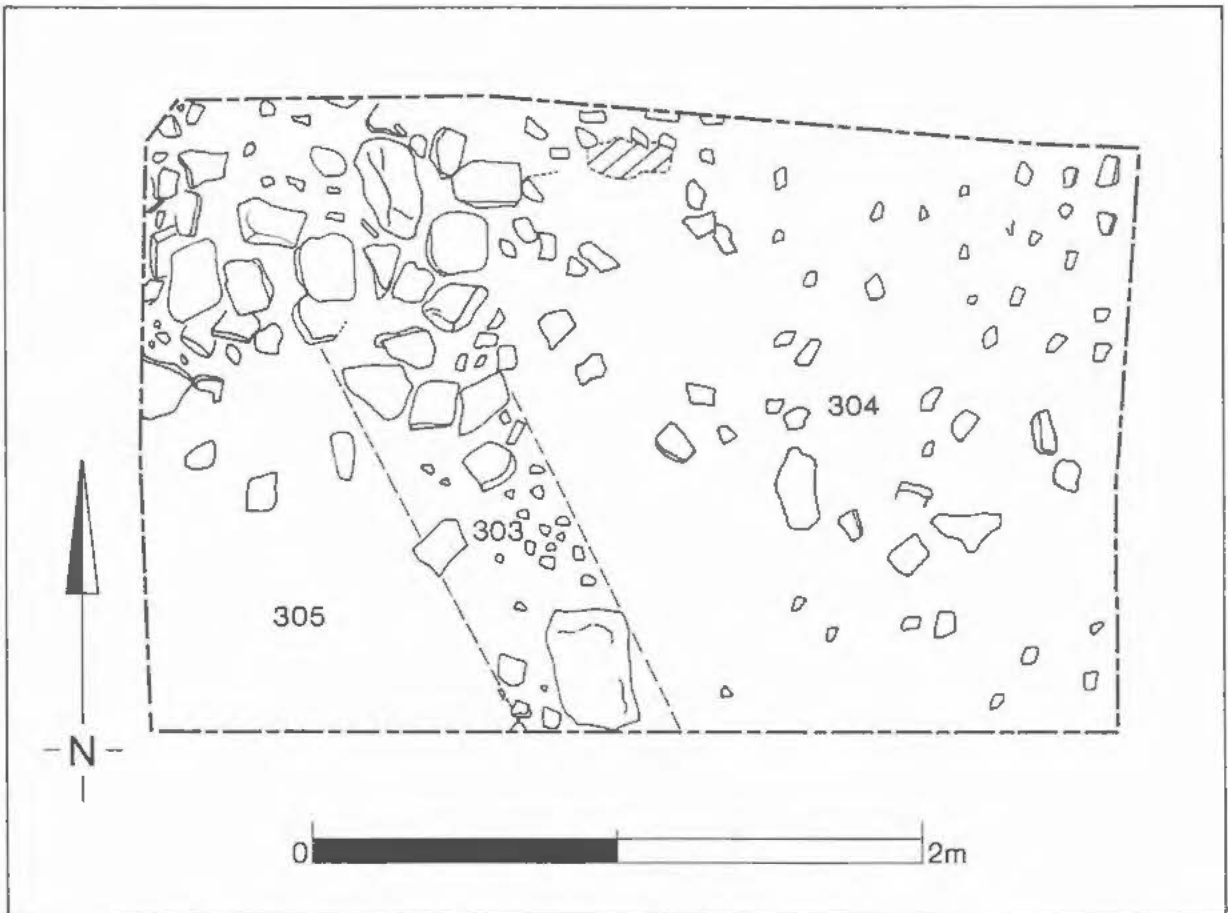


Figure 5. Trench 3 showing probable medieval features.

Land at The Barton, Trellech: Monmouthshire

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Signature..........Date 28 MAY 2004

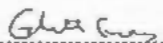
Report checked by.....Edith Evans

Position.....Projects Manager

Signature..........Date 3rd June 2004

Report issue authorised by.....Edith Evans

Position.....Projects Manager

Signature..........Date 3rd June 2004

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.



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