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Archaeological Perspectives Analysis Consultancy

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF  
WB/AT/17**



**The Anchor Inn, Tintern, Monmouthshire**

**Prepared For:**

**Monmouthshire County Council**

**Planning Application No: DC/2016/01428**



## Summary

*This report forms the results of a watching brief undertaken at the Anchor Inn, Tintern, in order to satisfy a condition attached to planning permission. A planning application (DC/2016/01248), along with listed building consent (DC/2016/01249), for the partial refurbishment and extension of the Anchor Inn, Tintern, was submitted to Monmouthshire County Council by Robert Adamson of ADS Design, acting on behalf of their client, the Anchor Inn.*

*An archaeological watching brief was maintained on all intrusive groundworks and alteration to listed building fabrics by APAC Ltd.*

*The assessment area is located immediately adjacent to the site of Tintern Abbey and sits inside the Abbey's outer precinct, within the village of Tintern on the south bank of the river Wye.*

*The watching brief located a stone built culvert of likely later medieval date, as well as medieval clay deposits.*

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## 1 Introduction

This report has been prepared by C E Smith, APAC Ltd. It forms the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken in response to intrusive groundworks and alterations to the fabric of a listed building associated with a planning application for: Demolition of dilapidated timber framed pavilion and block work stores, replacement extensions to form kitchen storage and cellar, external re-modelling of existing 1960s era function/dining block and internal alterations including forming new openings. The planning application was submitted to the local planning authority, Monmouthshire County Council (MCC), and has the reference number DC/2016/01428. The Listed Building consent number is DC/2016/01429. The assessment area is The Anchor Inn, Ferry Road, Tintern, Monmouthshire (Fig 1).

The assessment area is centred on NGR 353207 200144 (Figs 1&2).

The watching brief follows work previously undertaken on the site by APAC Ltd including a field evaluation (Phillips, 2013) and an EH Level 2 Building Recording survey (Phillips, 2017).

Prior to the commencement of groundworks taking place a written scheme of investigation was drawn up by APAC Ltd (Phillips, 2017b). This was submitted to Monmouthshire County Council by ADS Design on behalf of their client, The Anchor Inn.

The watching brief was undertaken over a period of 6 non-consecutive days between November 2017 and January 2018 by C E Smith and Dr. Neil Phillips.

## 2 Site Location

The detailed location of the site within Tintern is shown on figure 2. It is located on the north of the A466 at Tintern, Monmouthshire, adjacent to the site of the Abbey and the river Wye.

## 3 Geology and Topography

The underlying solid geology of the assessment area is Tintern Group Sandstone with a superficial river terrace alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravels (British Geological Survey, 2018).

The solid geology of the assessment area is overlain by freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soils (Soilscapes, 2018).

The assessment area itself is located immediately adjacent to the southern bank of the river Wye within the village of Tintern and is situated at approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum.

## 4 Brief archaeological and historical background

The most obvious archaeological resource within Tintern is the large medieval abbey complex although industrial period features such as iron works, railways and shipping infrastructure are also prevalent.

Tintern Abbey was founded in 1131 under the patronage of Walter de Clare. It was substantially enlarged in the thirteenth century with the Abbey church being completely rebuilt under the influence of the Bigod family of nearby Chepstow castle (Aston, 2000).

After the Dissolution of the Monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII, the Abbey complex at Tintern was disestablished in 1536. The buildings and lands were granted to the Lord of Chepstow and fell into disrepair after this date.

During the later seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries the Abbey ruins were utilised as accommodation for workers in the nearby wireworks (Newman, 2000).

The romantic movement of the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries saw Tintern Abbey, and the surrounding Wye Valley environs, begin to attract visitors as tourists including artists and poets including Wordsworth and Tennyson.



The regional Historic Environment Record lists 27 sites held within the immediate vicinity of the assessment area. Of these 14 are listed buildings and 4 are Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Listed within the HER, PRN E000294 was a partial excavation undertaken in 1980, within the Abbey precinct and only a few hundred meters south of the proposed area. This work identified the structural remains to the east of the Abbey as contemporary guest accommodation.

PRN E0004543, a previous development proposal to the Anchor Inn, comprised two evaluation trenches excavated by APAC Ltd in the field to the north of the site which, apart from one medieval sherd of pottery, revealed extensive modern land fill deposits for the levelling of the field (Phillips, 2013).

The Anchor Inn itself is located inside the Outer Precinct of the Cistercian monastery at Tintern; the current building includes medieval and later fabric.

*The building is in two distinct sections forming an 'L' shape with the longer wing to the left. The shorter range is also 'L' shaped with a wing projecting to the rear. The longer range seems to have had an industrial origin and to have been a cider-mill with a granary over, while the shorter and older range was the house of the miller and ferryman of the Abbey ferry. The ferryman's house appears medieval in origin as early masonry is discernible, outside, and it seems likely from the shape that the existing structure, which otherwise reflects a probably early C18 refurbishment, is wholly medieval, although the rear wing is partly later. The cider-house wing seems to be C17, and then considerably reconstructed in the mid C19, and the whole building has been refurbished as a hotel in the mid C20....The ferry operated from the C14...*

Cadw 24032

## 5 Aims and Objectives

The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014) are:

- To ensure that any buried remains located within the development area are fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a consequence of the site works;
- To provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources of the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard;
- If such a find is made, representatives of both the client and the regional Development Control Officer/County Archaeologist will be informed and a site meeting organised, as appropriate.

In accordance with the agreed Written scheme of Investigation the general aims of the watching brief were to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits within the assessment area.
- Elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of any identified archaeological deposits.
- Produce a detailed record of the work undertaken so as any archaeological deposits are preserved by record

## 6 Scope of the Work

The watching brief was undertaken on all groundworks deemed by the archaeologist present on-site to be likely to impact on the archaeological resource. Monitored works included the excavation of foundation trenches to accommodate the new structure, reduction of ground levels and alterations to the fabric of the listed building (timber structure demolition, wall removal, window aperture remodelling & insertion of new doorway).

All remains of potential archaeological or historical interest were considered, whatever their date. Figure 3 shows a detailed location plan of all monitored works forming the archaeological watching brief.



## 7 Methodology

### Watching Brief

Groundworks were undertaken by a 3 ton Kubota 360° mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. .

All areas were photographed using digital photography (16mp+) with images taken in \*RAW or TIFF format for long term archive storage.

All on site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate).

All encountered contexts were recorded on APAC Ltd pro-forma context sheets.

All finds were bagged by context with the finds retained for subsequent processing.

All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's (2014) *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* and current Health and Safety legislation

## 8 Watching Brief Results

### Dilapidated Timber Structure Demolition

The demolition and removal of the early twentieth century timber structure (Plates 1-3) adjoining the west of the Anchor Inn was monitored to ensure no impact was made on the below ground archaeological resource or the upstanding fabric of the listed building.

Little of archaeological merit was noted during this process although a timber beam inscribed with the carpenters names and a date (Barnaby & Hayward 1904) was noted and retained (Plate 4).

### Ground Level Reduction

Removal of concrete slab within the footprint of the proposed extension to the Anchor Inn (Plates 5&6) revealed a made ground/hardcore overburden deposit (001) and exposed the lines of modern services. Removal of the overburden deposit (001) by mechanical excavator revealed the surface of a dark brown/black silt (002) with occasional subrounded stone inclusions across the entire area (10x5m). This was found to contain nineteenth and twentieth century material and was up to 0.2m deep where tested.

No ground level reduction was undertaken within the footprint of the now removed timber pavilion owing to the presence of a concrete floor, reused within the new development proposals.

### Foundation Trench Excavation

Foundation trench 1 was aligned north-east to south-west and was located within the footprint of the timber pavilion (Plates 7&8). It measured 8m in length by 0.5m in width and was 0.5m wide. The north-east end of the trench butted against an extant wall.

Removal of concrete and hardcore material was undertaken by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. These modern overburden deposits (101) were found to be up to 0.4m deep. They were located above a shallow (0.1-0.2m), friable dark silt horizon, containing small stone and mortar inclusions (102).

At the south-western end of the trench this horizon (102) was located above a similar though less friable, dark silt deposit (103) which extended to the base of the trench. Though 0.4m in thickness at the south-western end of the trench, the deposit grew progressively shallower to the north-east, petering out in the middle of the trench where it was observed to overlie an olive drab/mid grey silt clay horizon (104). This horizon (104) was up to 0.3m in depth and in turn overlay a plastic, dark grey clay (105).

At the north eastern end of trench 1 the foundations of the aforementioned extant wall [106] extended to a depth of 1.3m below the current ground surface (Plate 9). The stones of the wall appeared to be randomly sized though all laid lengthwise and tightly bonded in lime mortar. The face of the foundations was battered outwards (towards



the south-west) giving the lower courses of the wall a thicker width than that visible above ground. Although no foundation cut was visibly evident, the wall was butted by grey clay horizon (105). This deposit also continued below the wall suggesting that a foundation cut for the wall was made into clay (105). The upper courses of the exposed foundation were also butted by deposit (104), overlying the basal grey clay (105).

The foundation trenches for the proposed new build extension (Trench 2) measured a total of 14.5m in length and were 0.5m wide by up to 2m deep. They were arranged in an 'L' shape formation with each end butting against the extant walls of the Anchor Inn (Plates 10&11).

Excavation of the main north-west to south-east length of trench was undertaken to a depth of 2m below the current ground surface. This showed four differing clay deposits (Plate 12). The basal clay layer (203) was dark grey in colour and appeared to be a riverine clay deposit, likely associated with the immediately adjacent river Wye. It was up to one metre deep in places. Roof tile fragments recovered from this horizon suggest a likely medieval date.

The basal clay deposit was overlain by an olive drab/mid grey silt clay horizon (202). This was up to 0.3m deep and contained no finds. This horizon was in turn overlain by a dark grey/black clay silt (201) with evidence of hydro-carbon contamination. Investigation of this horizon was limited though it appeared in section to be approximately 0.3m to 0.6m deep and sealed by a redeposited mid orangey brown clay horizon (200) and contain faunal remains and post-medieval ceramics. Owing to the contaminated ground conditions these were not retained to form part of the archive.

At the north-western end of this trench a stone built culvert [204] was located. It was partially exposed in plan (in order that a modern service above it could be reinstated – Plate 13) before it was cut through by the foundation trench excavation (Plates 14&15). It was observed to be located within a cut [205] made into clay horizon (202); was rectangular in section and measured approximately 0.8m wide by 0.3m deep. It had a flat stone base with stone walls bonded in lime mortar and a flat stone capping. It contained a waterlogged, loosely compacted, dark brown/black silt fill visibly rich with organic remains but evidently heavily contaminated with hydro-carbons. Further investigation of the culvert feature was hampered by the depth and instability of the foundation trench and the contaminated and waterlogged ground conditions.

The 90° return of the foundation trench to the south-west showed a similar stratigraphic sequence as that outlined above, though with the absence of the contaminated horizon and its clay redeposit above. The basal layer in this section was also formed by the same dark, plastic, riverine clay, also containing roof tile fragments and of a similar depth. This was overlain by the same olive drab/mid grey silt clay horizon noted elsewhere though it was deeper in this section, up to 0.7m. Both of these clay deposits appeared to butt against the lower foundation courses of a masonry wall [206=106] (Plate 16) still extant above ground, the same wall as observed in Trench 1. Again, no clear foundation cut for the wall was evident within the section although given the continuation of deposits on either side it appears likely each was present prior to any foundation trench being cut through them and the wall constructed.

The lower courses of the wall appeared different in the two areas it was exposed. Whilst the south-western face was battered outwards giving a wider base, the north-eastern face was flush with the above ground section. The north-eastern face also appeared less well finished with bigger and seemingly more randomly placed stones; being not so tightly mortared.

### Alterations to Fabric of Listed Building

#### *1- Internal Brick Partition Wall*

Plates 17&18 show the western and eastern faces of the brick built internal partition wall, a three metre length of which was to be removed as part of the redevelopment program. Removal of ceramic tiles and cement render from the western wall face showed the partition to be constructed of unfrosted red bricks, uniform in size and bonded with cement. The bricks themselves are likely to have been reused from elsewhere. The internal partition wall itself is likely to be a comparatively modern (20<sup>th</sup> Century) insert into the 18/19<sup>th</sup> century kitchen structure.

#### *2 - External Kitchen Wall Beneath Former Window Opening*

Plates 19&20 show the western and eastern faces of the area of kitchen wall beneath the window opening which was also to be removed as part of the redevelopment program. Removal of plasterboard showed the eastern, internal, face of the wall to be constructed of brick with a cement skin. The western, external, face of the wall was constructed of roughly coursed, faced stone blocks forming the original wall of the 18/19<sup>th</sup> century kitchen structure. The brick skin was butted against the external stone layer



and likely represents a later (20<sup>th</sup> century) addition to the kitchen; possibly contemporary with the insertion of the brick partition wall described above.

### *3 - Internal Wall Within Secondary Build (Bar) Area*

Plates 21-24 show the eastern and western faces of the bar area wall both before and after alteration (insertion of a new doorway opening). The watching brief undertaken during the formation of this opening noted that the wall consisted of two facing courses with an internal rubble core. The internal rubble core was roughly bonded in dried mud. Contained within the core of the wall was a largely intact small mill/quern stone (Appendix 3). This is likely to be contemporary with the construction of the wall and thus be of approximate eighteenth century date.

In the areas described above, no further archaeological or architectural features which would affect the findings of the original building recording survey were noted.

### Watching Brief Summary

The watching brief located both deposits and features of likely medieval date. The lower courses of the extant wall [106/206], butted by trenches 1 and 2, seem likely to be medieval in date, as does the culvert feature [204]. Given that the wall and the culvert both appear to be cut into deposits containing medieval material a later, rather than earlier, date within the medieval period is considered likely.

No further features of archaeological significance were located throughout the course of the watching brief.

## **9 Finds**

All of the finds recovered during the course of the watching brief were retained and recorded by context. The finds in their entirety are catalogued in Appendix III along with additional annotated photographs of each assemblage.

### Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage from the watching brief work comprised a total of 16 sherds of pottery and 25 fragments of ceramic building material (tile).

The ceramics were largely domestic wares ranging from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date whilst the ceramic building material represented tiles and was all medieval in date.

### Clay Tobacco Pipe

Only a comparatively small amount of clay tobacco pipes were recovered throughout the course of the watching brief with only a single fragment being diagnostic. A partial bowl piece is of likely later 17<sup>th</sup> century date though its stamped marking is too worn to be able to ascertain its maker.

### Glass

Three complete glass bottles were found within the topsoil/overburden horizon of trench 2 (200). Each bore the name of its maker and was of likely 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

### Worked Stone

A single piece of worked stone in the form of a small (*c.*0.4m diameter) mill wheel was recovered from within the fabric of the second building phase of the Anchor Inn, reused as building material. The reuse was likely due to the mill wheel being damaged during production. Given the apparent phasing of the Anchor Inn's standing fabric a date of pre-18<sup>th</sup> century is likely for the wheel.

### Finds Summary

The finds assemblage was comparatively small given the length of time the area of development has been occupied. The Anchor Inn was a licensed premises from 1806 onwards so the majority of later finds (19<sup>th</sup> century onwards) will likely relate to this use represent discarded domestic debris.



Prior to its use as an inn, the Anchor had an industrial origin and was a cider-mill with granary above, while the shorter and older range was the house of the miller and ferryman of the Abbey ferry. The mill wheel likely dates from the use of the Anchor as a cider-mill and granary and so is of post-medieval (C17-C18) date.

The medieval ceramic building material (tile) was all recovered from lower horizons and were thus likely *in situ*. They represent structural material rather than domestic debris. As the development area is within the Abbey precinct, the presence of structural evidence of medieval date is expected.

## 10 Discussion and Interpretation

The watching brief undertaken during demolition of the dilapidated wooden structure showed no features of archaeological interest though the wooden beam bearing the two early 20<sup>th</sup> century carpenters signatures is of local historic interest and will be retained and displayed on the premises.

Groundworks for the new structure identified intact medieval deposits at lower levels within the foundation trenches. These were overlain by later, post-medieval, deposits.

The stone and lime mortar built culvert located within trench 2 is very similar to those identified by APAC Ltd elsewhere within the Abbey Precinct (Phillips, 2013). Its position suggests that it was likely draining into the immediately adjacent river Wye. The relative height of the culvert, located above seemingly intact medieval horizons containing ceramic building material, may suggest that it is of a later medieval date and located above 'made-ground' deposits.

Wall [106/206], exposed in the ends of trenches 1 and 2, is likely to be medieval in date, though the upper courses are seemingly later additions. The south-west face of the wall showed a marked outward batter towards its base compared to the flush north-eastern face. It is felt likely that this increase in width towards the base is likely to represent wider foundations rather than be indicative of an external face.

It was unclear from the exposed section in both trenches 1 and 2 whether wall [106/206] sat within a cut made through medieval deposits (102/202) and (103/203) or if they butted against an already extant structure. It is seemingly more likely given the apparent continuation of (103/203) beneath the wall that these horizons were present before being cut for the construction of the wall (106/206).

The watching brief undertaken during alterations to the fabric of the listed building yielded little in terms of adding to understanding of the structure though did locate the *in situ* mill wheel which will be retained and displayed on the premises.

## 11 Archive

The original archive for the watching brief will be retained by APAC Ltd.

Secondary archives will be deposited with the RCAHMW in Aberystwyth

A copy of the final report & WSI will be deposited with the regional HER for Monmouthshire held by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea.

All finds retained from the watching brief will be returned to the landowner.

## 12 Staff

The watching brief was undertaken by Chris E Smith MA MCIfA and Dr. Neil Phillips MCIfA

Post-excavation finds processing was undertaken by Adam Phillips.

## 13 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the staff of The Anchor Inn and Westgate Building Services for affording APAC Ltd access to the site and to Robert Adamson, ADS Design, for valuable liaising throughout the course of the work.



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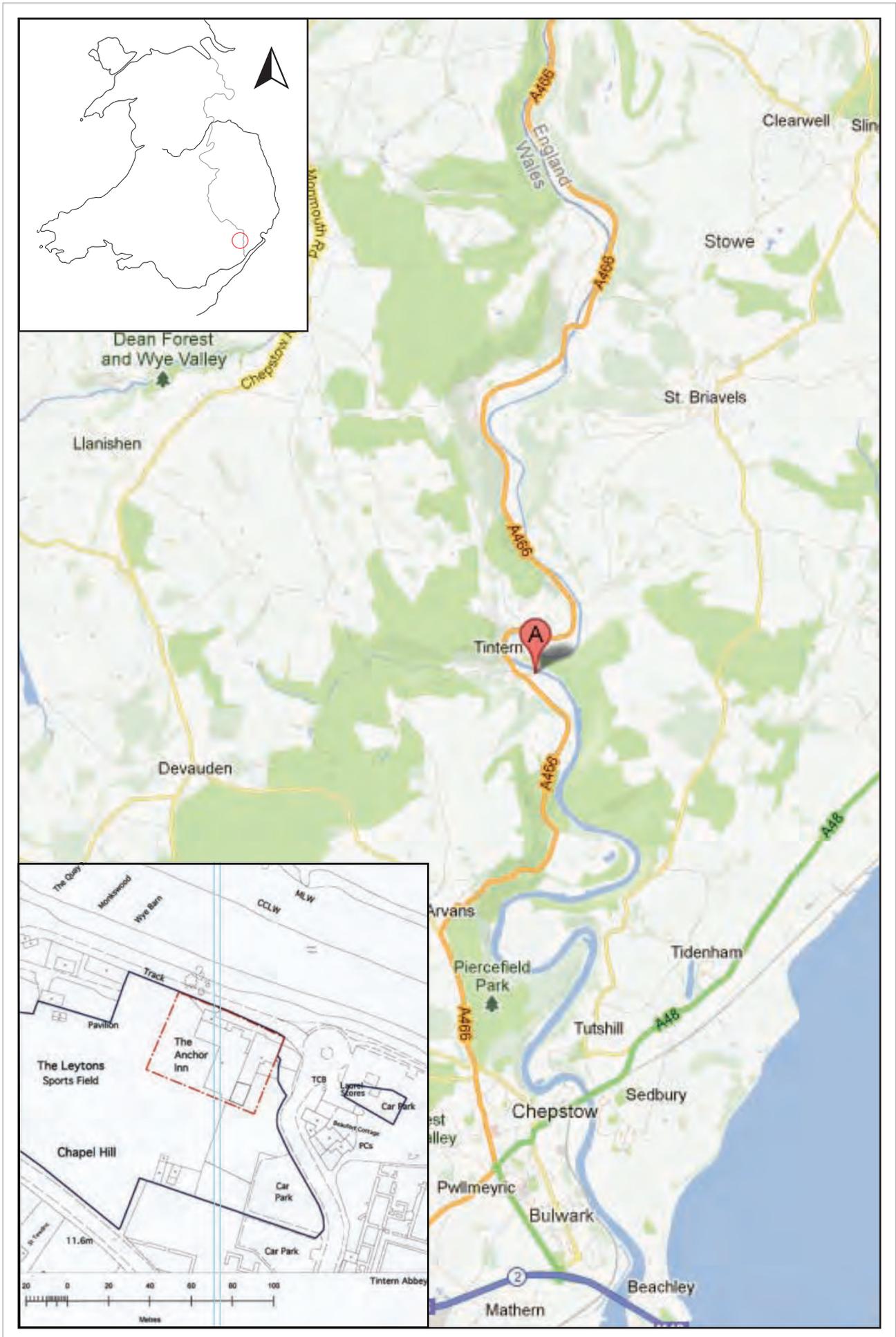


Fig 1: Location map showing general location of assessment area





Key

- Areas of Demolition
- Areas of Structural Alteration
- Foundation Trenches
- Ground Reduction Area

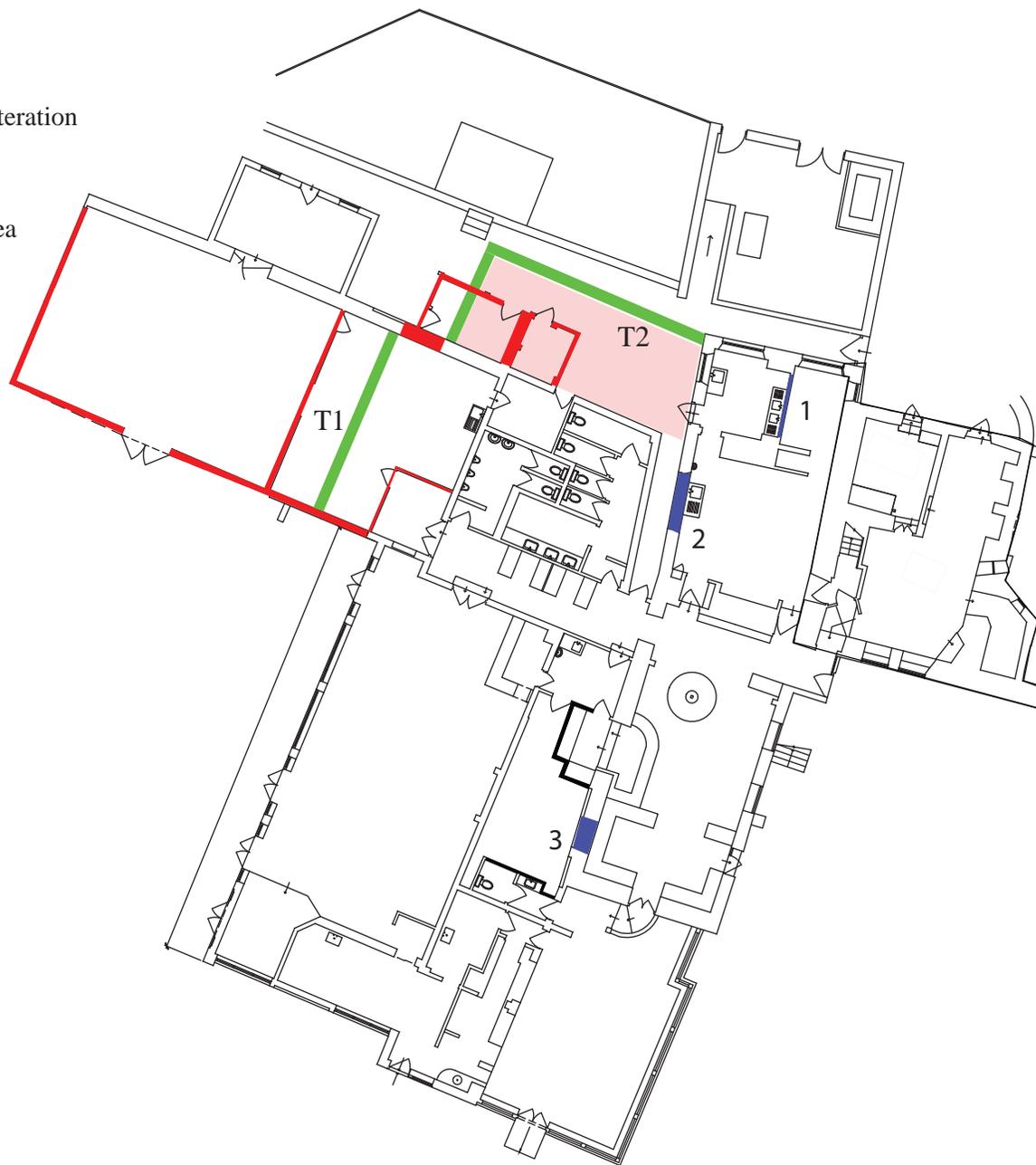


Fig 3: Floor plan of the Anchor Inn, Tintern, (after ADS Design) showing locations of work subject to archaeological watching brief



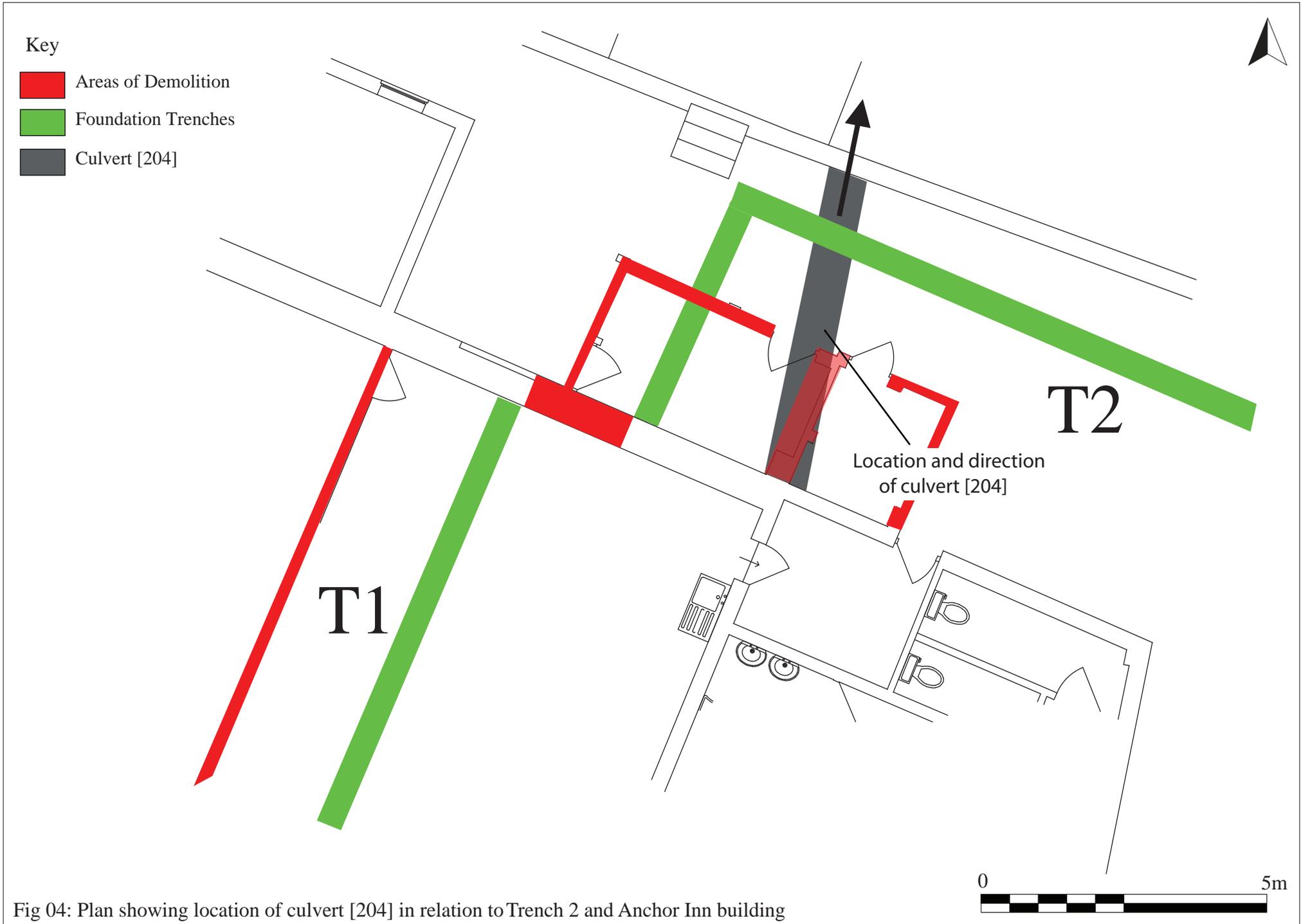


Fig 04: Plan showing location of culvert [204] in relation to Trench 2 and Anchor Inn building

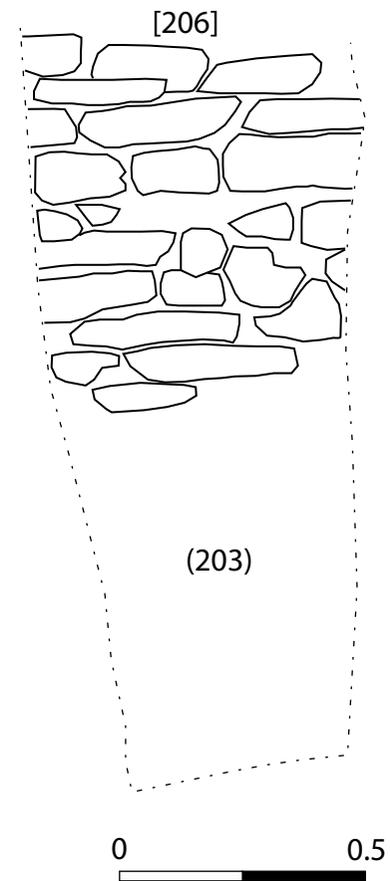
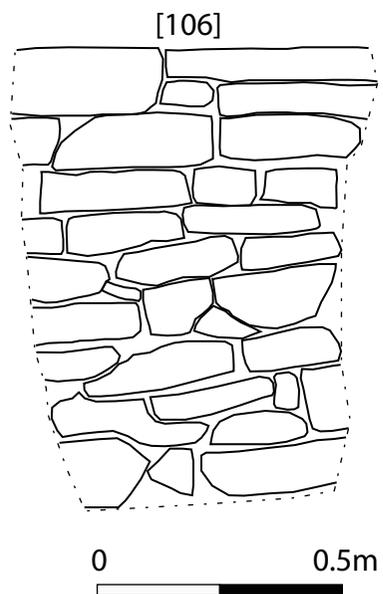


Fig 5: Illustrations showing face of wall [106/206] detail within trenches 1 and 2



Plate 1: View north east towards timber pavilion structure prior to demolition



Plate 2: View south east within timber pavilion during demolition



Plate 3: View north east of timber pavilion during demolition



Plate 4: View of carpenters signatures and date on pavilion timber



Plate 5: View south west of extension area after removal of concrete slab

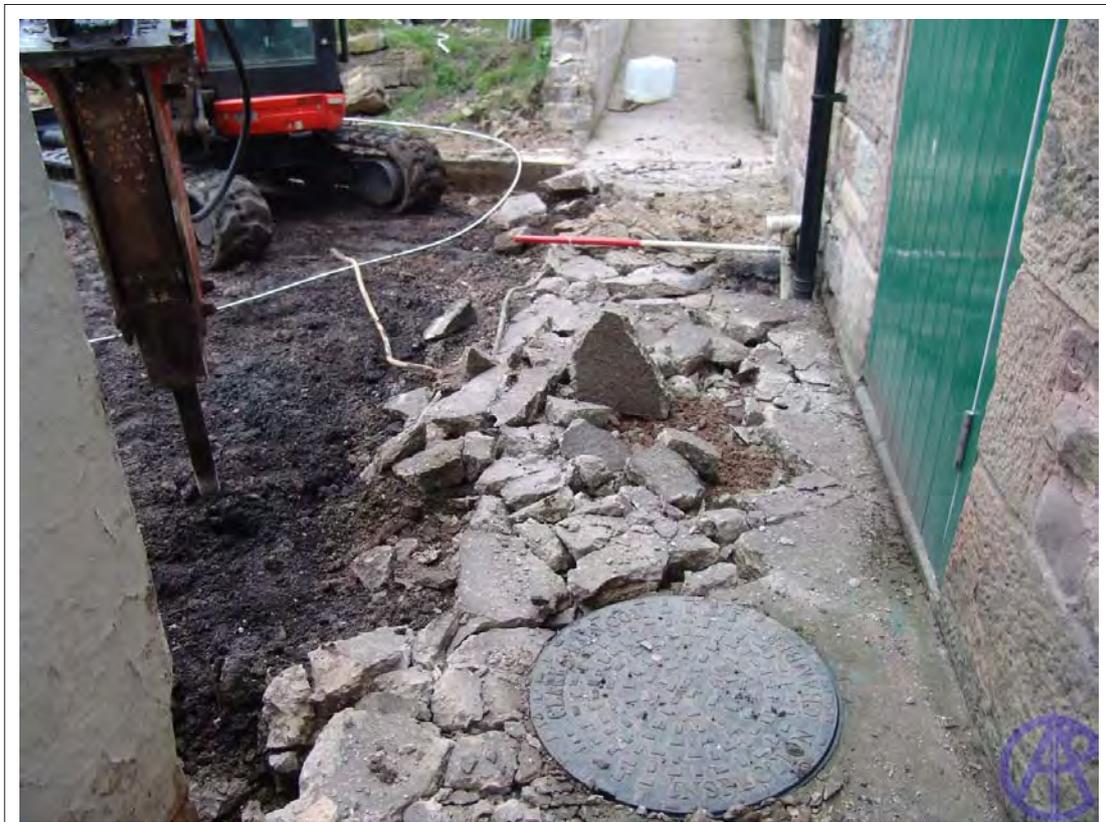


Plate 6: View north east adjacent to Anchor Inn kitchen during slab removal



Plate 7: View north east along trench 1  
Scales 2x1m



Plate 8: Oblique view of trench 1 section, Scales 2x1m



Plate 9: Post-excitation view of wall [106] within trench 1, scale 1x2m



Plate 10: View south east along trench 2 towards Anchor Inn kitchen, Scale 1x2m



Plate 11: View south west along trench 2 towards wall [206]  
Scale 1x2m



Plate 12: Oblique view of trench 2 section. Scale 1x2m



Plate 13: View of culvert [204] in plan beneath modern service. Scale 1x1m



Plate 14: View of section through culvert [204] within trench 2. Scale 1x2m



Plate 15: Oblique view of section through culvert [204] within trench 2, Scale 1x2m



Plate 16: View of wall [206] and deposits beneath exposed in trench 2. Scale 1x2m



Plate 17: View of wall area 1 within kitchen with render removed. Scales 2x1m



Plate 18: View of rear of wall area 1 within kitchen with render in situ. Scale 1x1m



Plate 19: View of wall area 2, below window aperture, within Anchor Inn. Scales 2x1m

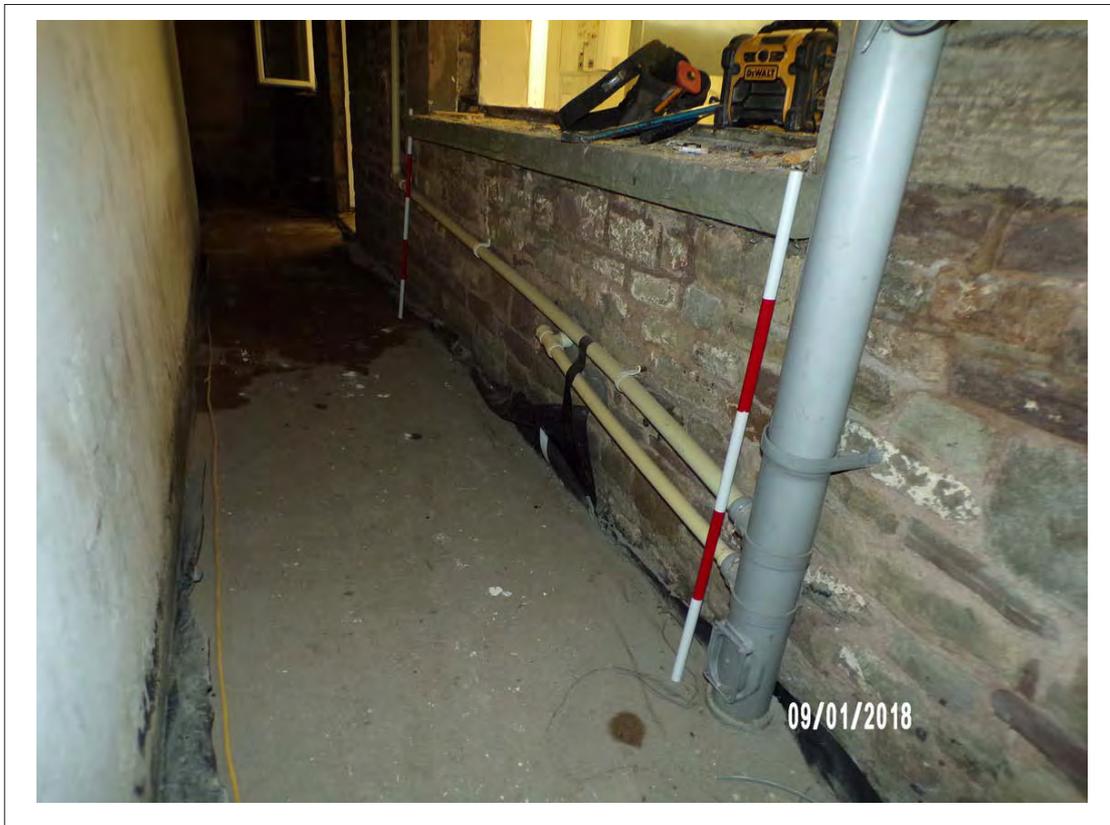


Plate 20: External view below wall area 2. Scales 2x1m

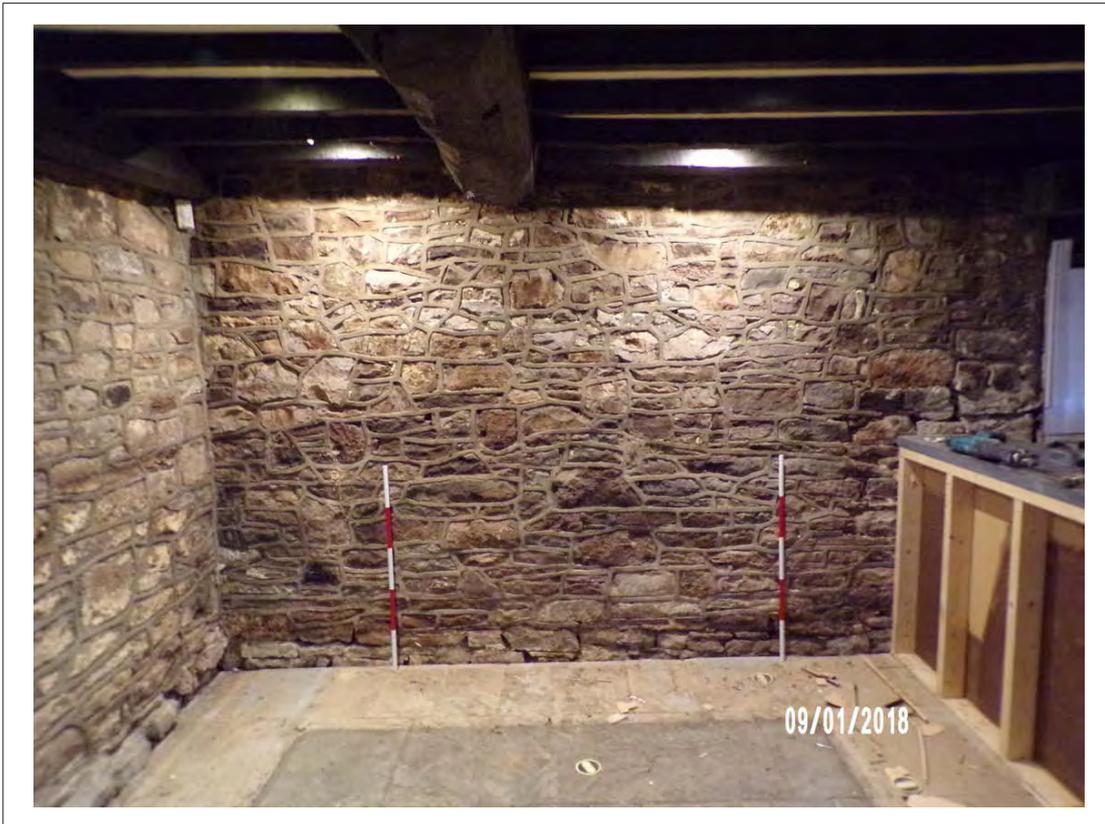


Plate 21: View of wall area 3 within Anchor Inn bar area  
Scales 2x1m



Plate 22: View of wall area 3 rear within Anchor Inn store room. Scale 1x1m

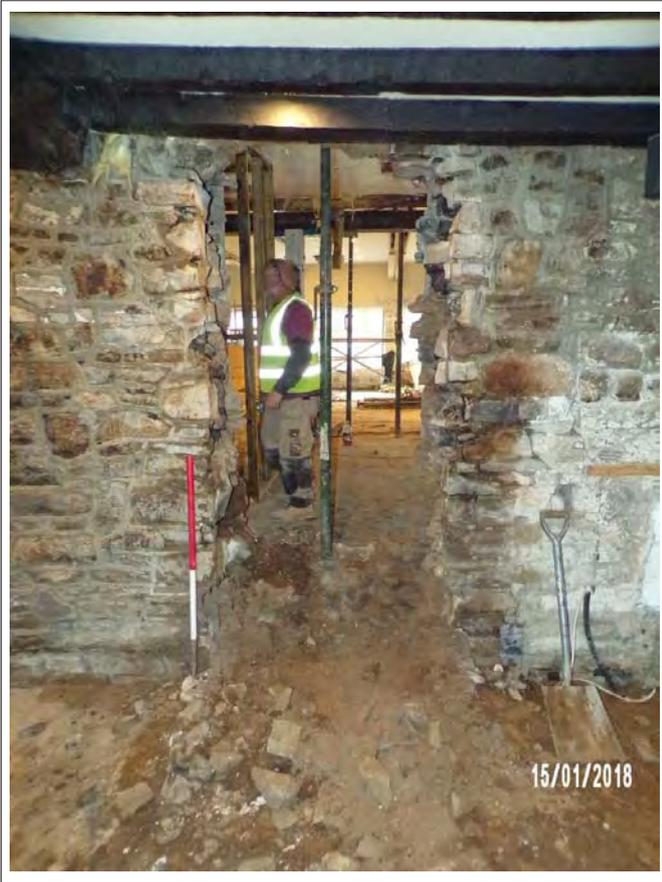


Plate 23: View of new opening in wall area 3  
Scale 1x1m



Plate 24: View of new opening in rear of wall area 3  
Scale 1x1m

## Appendix 1

### Digital photograph list

Photo no	Date	Camera	L/P	View	Description
DSC00181	06/11/17	DSC F828	L	NE	Pavilion building, roof being dismantled
DSC00182	09/11/17	DSC F828	L	E	Pavilion building, Sub base. Raised joists on frogged bricks 'Little Mill'
DSC00183	09/11/17	DSC F828	L	N	Frame being pulled down
DSC00184	09/11/17	DSC F828	L	W	In situ joist position, east gable end. Signed by roofer 1914
DSC00185	09/11/17	DSC F828	L	W	Detail of signature, in situ
DSC00186	09/11/17	DSC F828	L	W	Detail of signature, in situ at correct angle
DSC00187	09/11/17	DSC F828	L	N	Frame being pulled down 2
DSC00188	09/11/17	DSC F828	L	W	Frame down
DSC00190	09/11/17	DSC F828	P	N	End wall, internal to pavilion but originally an external corner. Quoins
DSC00191	09/11/17	DSC F828	L	NE	Position of end wall. Long view with pavilion remains
DSC00192	09/11/17	DSC F828	L	N	Detail of pavilion raised floor over concrete base.
DSC00193	09/11/17	DSC F828	L	E	East internal gable of pavilion showing earlier dado rail and embossed wallpaper
DSC00194	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	S	Site for excavation with concrete floor surfaces.
DSC00195	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	SW	Site for excavation with concrete floor surfaces. Proposed doorway to left of ranging rod
DSC00196	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	S	Western extent of northern wall. Original internal section. Upper section coursed masonry lower uncoursed, suggesting repairs or repurposing.
DSC00197	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	S	Original return at west end of northern wall
DSC00198	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	N	External quoins for return wall at western end of northern wall
DSC00199	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	NE	Long view of northern wall, recently internal to pavilion. Mid and east section
DSC00200	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	NW	Long view of northern wall, recently internal to pavilion. West section
DSC00201	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	S	Central area of development site, removal of concrete floor
DSC00202	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	V	Adjacent to boiler house. Two concrete floors. 1 ceramic main and 1 iron water pipe
DSC00203	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	V	Central to development site, active foul in brick manhole. Covered by concrete floor
DSC00204	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	V	Adjacent to boiler house. Ceramic active foul
DSC00205	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	V	'LESCOL' British Made. Active foul
DSC00206	10/11/17	DSC F828	L		Roof truss detail of signature
DSC00207	10/11/17	DSC F828	L	S	Development area cleared of concrete floors. Dk brown sandy subsoil
DSC00208	10/11/17	DSC F828	P	NW	Development area cleared of concrete floors. Dk brown sandy subsoil. Previously covered manhole
DSC00209	10/11/17	DSC F828	P	W	Development area cleared of concrete floors. Dk brown sandy subsoil. Previously covered manhole
DSC00210	13/11/17	DSC F828	L	N	Concrete path abutting kitchen block with modern manhole
DSC00211	13/11/17	DSC F828	L	S	Concrete path removed. Gas & Water pipes in brown chippings
DSC00212	13/11/17	DSC F828	L	S	Concrete path removed. Gas & Water pipes in brown chippings
DSC00213	13/11/17	DSC F828	L	E	Concrete path removed. Gas & Water pipes in brown chippings, Blocked drain right
DSC00214	13/11/17	DSC F828	L	S	Central site, 2 ceramic fouls to manhole & iron water pipe
DSC00216	13/11/17	DSC F828	L	W	Test pit, Buildings inspector request. 300mm surface, 1m contaminated backfill, 600mm soft grey clay, Firm grey clay at 1.9m
DSC00217	13/11/17	DSC F828	L	V	Test pit, Buildings inspector request. 300mm surface, 1m contaminated backfill, 600mm soft grey clay, Firm grey clay at 1.9m
DSC00218	15/11/17	DSC F828	L	S	Trench 1. South end. Section, Sequence 1, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]
DSC00219	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	S	Trench 1. South end. Section, Sequence 2, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]
DSC00220	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	S	Trench 1 water ingress
DSC00221	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	Trench 1. North end. Section, Sequence 1, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]
DSC00222	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	Trench 1. North end. Section, Sequence 2, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]
DSC00223	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	Trench 1. North end. Section, Sequence 3, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]
DSC00224	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	V	Trench 1. North end.
DSC00225	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	W	Trench 1. 2.5m north of south, west edge, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]
DSC00226	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	V	Trench 1, north end. Batter towards base
DSC00227	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	Trench 1. North end. Section, Sequence 2-1, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]
DSC00228	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	Trench 1. North end. Section, Sequence 2-2, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]

## Appendix 1

### Digital photograph list

DSC00229	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	Trench 1. North end. Section, Sequence 2-3, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]
DSC00230	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	W	Trench 1. 2.5m north of south, west edge, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#] with scale
DSC00231	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	Trench 1. North end. Section, Sequence 2-3, Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]. Note slope of courses
DSC00232	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	NE	Trench 1. North end. Sections, N & E. Contexts [#] [#] [#] [#]. Note slope of courses
DSC00233	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	W	Development site. Prior to test pit for possible culvert
DSC00234	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	V	Displaced cover stones over potential culvert.
DSC00235	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	V	Surface water present before excavation of possible culvert
DSC00236	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	Capstone removal, Culvert contaminated liquid mud and fuel oil
DSC00237	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	Capstone
DSC00238	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	East wall of culvert left. Running north/south
DSC00239	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	V	Culvert
DSC00240	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	N	2 <sup>nd</sup> Capstone removal
DSC00241	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	V	West wall of culvert right, broken capstone to north
DSC00242	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	V	West wall of culvert left, Intact capstone to south
DSC00243	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	S	Width of culvert c.950mm
DSC00245	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	W	West wall of culvert intact
DSC00245	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	W	West wall of culvert intact
DSC00246	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	W	West wall of culvert intact
DSC00247	15/11/17	DSC00218	L	W	West wall of culvert intact
DSC00248	15/11/17	DSC00218	P	N	View along culvert towards river Wye
100-1403	14/11/17	AZ421	P	SE	View of culvert 204 capping visible within cut for foul drain
100-1404	14/11/17	AZ421	L	SE	View of culvert 204 capping visible within cut for foul drain
100-1405	14/11/17	AZ421	L	SE	View of culvert 204 capping visible within cut for foul drain
100-1406	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	View of east facing section of Trench 1
100-1407	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	View of east facing section of Trench 1
100-1408	16/11/17	AZ421	L	NW	Oblique view of east facing section of Trench 1
100-1409	16/11/17	AZ421	L	N	View along Trench 1
100-1410	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	Shot of east facing section of Trench 1 with scale frame
100-1411	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	Shot of east facing section of Trench 1 with scale frame
100-1412	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	Shot of east facing section of Trench 1 with scale frame
100-1413	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	Shot of east facing section of Trench 1 with scale frame
100-1414	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	Shot of east facing section of Trench 1 with scale frame
100-1415	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	Shot of east facing section of Trench 1 with scale frame
100-1416	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	Shot of east facing section of Trench 1 with scale frame
100-1417	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	Shot of east facing section of Trench 1 with scale frame
100-1418	16/11/17	AZ421	L	N	View of culvert 204 cut by Trench 2
100-1419	16/11/17	AZ421	L	NE	View of culvert 204 cut by Trench 2
100-1420	16/11/17	AZ421	L	W	View along Trench 2
100-1421	16/11/17	AZ421	P	E	View along Trench 2
100-1422	16/11/17	AZ421	L	NE	View of southern facing section of Trench 2
100-1423	16/11/17	AZ421	L	NW	View of southern facing section of Trench 2
100-1424	17/11/17	AZ421	P	E	View of exposed outer wall face of culvert 204 above clay 203
100-1425	17/11/17	AZ421	P	S	Continuation of wall 101 within southern end of Trench 2 with scale frame
100-1426	17/11/17	AZ421	L	N	View north along Trench 2 return
100-1427	17/11/17	AZ421	P	W	View west along Trench 2 main length
100-1428	17/11/17	AZ421	P	S	View south along Trench 2 return
100-1429	17/11/17	AZ421	P	S	Detail view of wall 207 (continuation of 101) above clay 203 within Trench 2

## Appendix 1

### Digital photograph list

100-1430	9/1/18	AZ421	L	NW	Wall area 1 with units and plasterboard removed
100-1431	9/1/18	AZ421	L	SW	Wall area 1 with units and plasterboard removed
100-1432	9/1/18	AZ421	L	W	Wall area 2 with sink removed
100-1433	9/1/18	AZ421	L	NW	Wall area 2 with sink removed
100-1434	9/1/18	AZ421	L	SW	Wall area 2 with sink removed
100-1435	9/1/18	AZ421	L	SW	External view of Wall area 2
100-1436	9/1/18	AZ421	L	NW	External view of Wall area 2
100-1437	9/1/18	AZ421	L	NW	External view of Wall area 2
100-1438	9/1/18	AZ421	L	W	Wall area 3 with bar seating removed
100-1439	9/1/18	AZ421	L	NW	Wall area 3 with bar seating removed
100-1440	9/1/18	AZ421	L	SW	Wall area 3 with bar seating removed
100-1441	9/1/18	AZ421	L	E	Store area on opposite side of bar area – Wall area 3
100-1442	9/1/18	AZ421	L	E	Wall area 1 with render removed
100-1443	9/1/18	AZ421	L	NE	Wall area 1 with render removed
100-1444	9/1/18	AZ421	L	W	Wall area 2 with plaster removed
100-1445	9/1/18	AZ421	L	NW	Wall area 2 with plaster removed
100-1446	9/1/18	AZ421	P	S	Wall area 2 with window sill removed
100-1447	9/1/18	AZ421	P	N	Wall area 2 with window sill removed
100-1448	9/1/18	AZ421	L	W	Wall area 2 under reduction
100-1463	15/1/18	AZ421	P	E	Wall area 3 with plaster removed
100-1464	15/1/18	AZ421	P	E	Wall area 3 with plaster removed
100-1465	15/1/18	AZ421	P	E	Wall area 3 with facing stones removed
100-1466	15/1/18	AZ421	P	E	Wall area 3 with facing stones removed
100-1467	15/1/18	AZ421	P	W	Wall area 3 after insertion of new doorway
100-1468	15/1/18	AZ421	P	W	Wall area 3 after insertion of new doorway
100-1469	15/1/18	AZ421	P	SW	Wall area 3 oblique showing core of wall
100-1470	15/1/18	AZ421	P	NW	Wall area 3 oblique showing core of wall
100-1471	15/1/18	AZ421	P	E	Wall area 3 after insertion of new doorway
100-1472	15/1/18	AZ421	P	SE	Wall area 3 oblique showing core of wall
100-1473	15/1/18	AZ421	P	NE	Wall area 3 oblique showing core of wall



DSC00246



DSC00247



DSC00248



DSC00181



DSC00182



DSC00183



DSC00184



DSC00185



DSC00186



DSC00187



DSC00188



DSC00190



DSC00191



DSC00192



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DSC00212



DSC00213



DSC00214



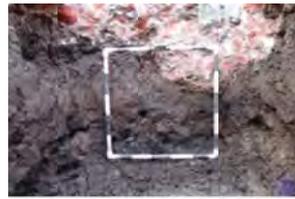
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DSC00217



DSC00218



DSC00219



DSC00220



DSC00221



DSC00222



DSC00223



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100\_1469



100\_1470



100\_1471



## Context List

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
001	Concrete slab overburden removed during ground reduction in kitchen extension
002	Dark silt overburden material beneath (001) – C19 and C20 material present
101	Concrete and hardcore overburden within Trench 1
102	Friable dark silt below (101)
103	Friable dark silt below (102)
104	Olive drab/mid grey silt clay horizon below (103)
105	Plastic dark grey clay below (104)
106	Likely Medieval wall foundation
200	Redeposited mid orange/brown clay horizon sealing contamination of (201)
201	Dark grey/black clay silt
202	Olive drab/mid grey silt clay horizon
203	Dark grey clay (same as 104)
204	Stone built culvert
205	Cut through (202) for construction of [204]
206	Likely Medieval wall foundation (same as 106)

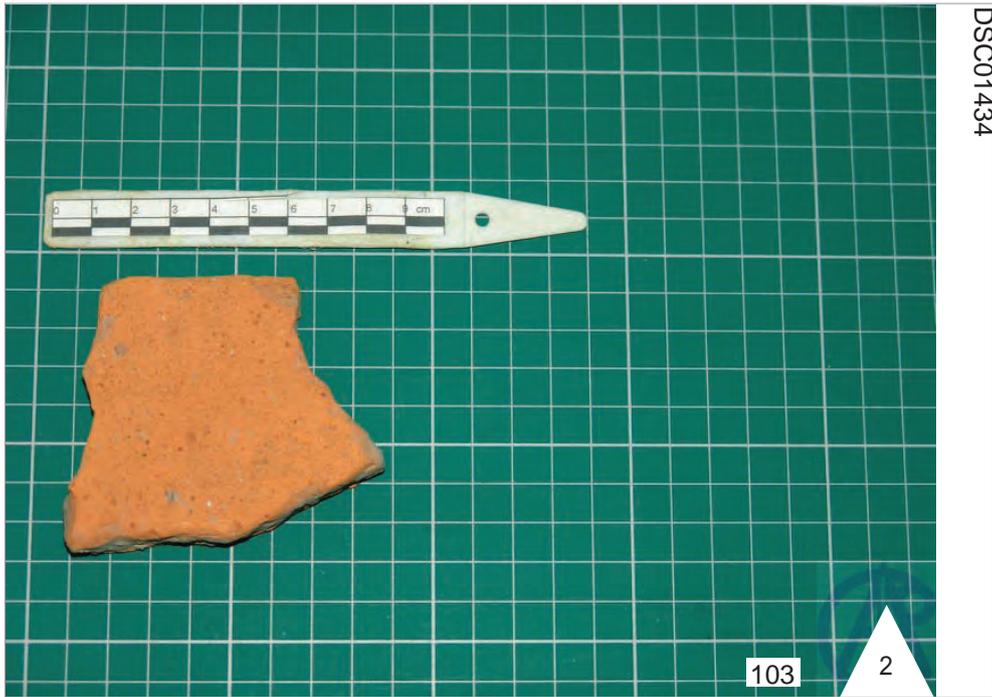


## Finds Index

Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
1		Surface finds	1 sherd B1 Malvern ware rim with painted glaze 1 sherd Staffordshire slipware, with moulded slip decoration 1 sherd Staffordshire slipware plate base, glaze has worn away 1 sherd North Devonshire earthenware rim 1 sherd Staffordshire slipware with rouletted rim 2 sherds Staffordshire slipware 3 clay pipe stems 1 clay pipe stem with partial bowl. Bowl has partial stamp 1 sherd Creamware 1 sherd Cream cup handle 4 sherds (refit) "VILE'S ginger beer, stoneware bottle. 2 sherds white china rim with blue decoration	M 17 <sup>th</sup>  18 <sup>th</sup>  18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>  19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>	13/11/17
Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
2		103	1 sherd CBM	M	12/2017
Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
3		203	13 sherds CBM	M	12/2017
Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
4		203	7 sherds CBM	M	12/2017
Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
5		203	4 sherds CBM	M	12/2017
Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
6		202	1 shard green glass	19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup>	12/2017
Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
7		unstratified	1 sherd North Devonshire earthenware pot base.	18 <sup>th</sup>	12/2017
Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
8		200	1 Aqua blue Codd's bottle with glass marble. Embossed "THOMAS NIAGRA WORKS SWANSEA" 1 Aqua tonic/perfume Aqua blue, glass bottle. Embossed "E. Rimmel" 1 green glass mineral water bottle. Green glass. Embossed "C, N Ballinger, Monmouth" manufactured at "Hyams Mineral water works, Monmouth.	19 <sup>th</sup>  1911-1960	12/2017
Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
9	Wall area 3		Stone mill wheel	Pre 18 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup>	12/2017



Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
1		Surface finds	1 sherd B1 Malvern ware rim with painted glaze 1 sherd Staffordshire slipware, with moulded slip decoration 1 sherd Staffordshire slipware plate base, glaze has worn away 1 sherd North Devonshire earthenware rim 1 sherd Staffordshire slipware with rouletted rim 2 sherds Staffordshire slipware 3 clay pipe stems 1 clay pipe stem with partial bowl. Bowl has partial stamp 1 sherd Creamware 1 sherd Cream cup handle 4 sherds (refit) "VILE'S ginger beer, stoneware bottle. 2 sherds white china rim with blue decoration	M 17 <sup>th</sup>  18 <sup>th</sup>  18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	13/11/17



Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
2		103	1 sherd CBM	M	12/2017



Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
3		203	13 sherds CBM	M	12/2017



Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
4		203	7 sherds CBM	M	12/2017



Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
5		203	4 sherds CBM	M	12/2017



Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
6		202	1 shard green glass	19 <sup>th</sup> / 20 <sup>th</sup>	12/2017



Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
7		Unstratified (U/S)	1 sherd North Devonshire earthenware pot base.	18 <sup>th</sup>	12/2017



Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
8		200	1 Aqua blue Codd's bottle with glass marble. Embossed "THOMAS NIAGRA WORKS SWANSEA" 1 Aqua tonic/perfume Aqua blue, glass bottle. Embossed "E. Rimmel" 1 green glass mineral water bottle. Green glass. Embossed "C, N Ballinger, Monmouth" manufactured at "Hyams Mineral water works, Monmouth.	19 <sup>th</sup>  1911-1960	12/2017



Bag no	Area	Context	Description	Period	Date
9	Wall area 3		Stone mill wheel	Pre 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>	12/2017