

**Parklands, South Row,  
Redwick, Newport, NP26 3EA Pl Ap 18/0133  
Archaeological Watching Brief**



Prepared for  
**Mr Phil Charrett**  
of  
**Parklands, South Row,  
Redwick, Newport, NP26 3EA**  
By



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## **Summary**

*Comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf gan Mr Phil Charrett i ymgymryd â briff gwylio archaeolegol ar gyfer datblygiad arfaethedig yn Parklands, South Row, Redwick, Newport, NP26 3EA.*

*Mae'r ymchwiliadau yn Parklands wedi cadarnhau ei bod yn debyg bod yr eiddo wedi setlo'n barhaus ers o leiaf y 13<sup>eg</sup> ganrif. Nodwyd dwy ffos neu ffosydd canoloesol ar draws gardd gefn yr eiddo. Daethpwyd o hyd i lwybr neu wal o ddyddiad canoloesol yng ngwaelod Ffos 5. Nodwyd tair o ganoloesoedd a gorwel pridd wedi'i gladdu canoloesol a ddosbarthwyd yn fras ar draws y safle. Darganfuwyd gorwel llifwaddodol a oedd yn cynrychioli digwyddiad llifogydd sylweddol yn Ffos 5, o bosibl yn dangos tystiolaeth o lifogydd mawr 1606. Adferwyd crochenwaith canoloesol a diweddarach, sef potiau coginio olwyn lleol o 13<sup>eg</sup> ganrif yn bennaf. Roedd yr esgyrn anifeiliaid a adferwyd yn cynnwys gwartheg, defaid a mochyn, heb unrhyw un o oedolion.*

*Mae'r adroddiad presennol yn nodi canlyniadau'r briff gwylio archaeolegol, a hynny'n unol â safonau proffesiynol Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archaeolegwyr, fel y'u pennir yn y ddogfen, 'Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation'. Cyhoeddwyd 2014.*

*Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Mr Phil Charrett to undertake an archaeological watching brief for a proposed development at Parklands, South Row, Redwick, Newport, NP26 3EA.*

*The investigations at Parklands have established that the property has probably been continuously settled since at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Two medieval ditches or reens were identified across the rear garden of the property. A path or wall of medieval date was found in the base of Trench 5. Three medieval middens and a buried medieval soil horizon were identified broadly distributed across the site. An alluvial horizon representing a significant flooding event was discovered in Trench 5, possibly indicating evidence of the great flood of 1606. Medieval and later pottery, mainly local wheel thrown cooking pots of broad 13<sup>th</sup> century date, were recovered. Animal bone recovered included cattle, sheep and pig, with none of adult age.*

*The present report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief in accordance with the professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Published 2014*



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1. Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd/Archaeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf were commissioned by Mr Phil Charrett of Parklands, South Row, Redwick (Figure 1; NGR ST 341123.915, 184114.116) to carry out an archaeological watching brief in response to Condition 5 of Planning Application No. 18/0133 during ground works for the construction of a new dwelling. The groundworks involved the excavation for footings, drainage and other associated groundworks.
- 1.1.2. The archaeological advisors to the LPA (GGAT) indicated the potential to encounter significant medieval to modern archaeological deposits in association with archaeological material recovered during an archaeological evaluation in 2013 (Phillips 2013). Consequently, Condition 5 of the approved planning consent (18/0133) required a programme of work in the form of an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.1.3. The present report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief in accordance with the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching briefs* (Published 2014).

## 1.2 Objectives

- 1.2.1 The definition of an archaeological Watching Brief as set out by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
- 1.2.2 The purpose of an archaeological watching brief (as defined CIfA 2014) is:
  - to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
  - to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist 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 allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- 1.2.3 A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- 1.2.4 The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.
- 1.2.5 (*Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Published 2014*)

### 1.3 Legislative Framework

- 1.3.1 Planning legislation is set out in the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. *Planning Policy Wales (PPW 10th Edition)* sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 sets out the Welsh Government's policy towards the historic environment. It states "*The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset. It is the responsibility of all...planning authorities, applicants, developers and communities...to appropriately care for the historic environment in their area. The protection, conservation and enhancement of historic assets is most effective when it is considered at the earliest stage of plan preparation or when designing new proposals.*" (PPW 2018, 124).
- 1.3.2 Underpinning PPW are a series of legislative powers and TANs. The *Planning (Wales) Act 2015* sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development. The 2015 Act also introduces a mandatory requirement to undertake pre-application consultation for certain types of development. The *Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016* defines in *Schedule 4(l)* the parameters and definitions for the requirement of pre-application consultation by Welsh Ministers, particularly in response to the effect of statutory designated monuments, buildings, and parks and gardens.
- 1.3.3 Advice on archaeology and buildings in the planning process was contained in *Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology* and *Welsh Office Circular 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment*, which updated *Welsh Office Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas* following the *Shimizu (U.K.) Ltd. v. Westminster City Council* Judgement (February 1997). Detailed advice on Environmental Impact Assessment is contained within *Welsh Office Circular 11/99 Environmental Impact Assessment*. Following adoption of the *TAN 24 Historic Environment* on 31st May 2017, *Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*; *61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas*; and *1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment* have been cancelled.

- 1.3.4 Any works affecting an ancient monument and its setting are protected through implementation of the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. In Wales the 1979 Act has been strengthened by *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*. The 2016 Act makes important improvements for the protection and management of the Welsh historic environment. It also stands at the centre of an integrated package of secondary legislation (Annexes 1-6), new and updated planning policy and advice, and best-practice guidance on a wide range of topics (*TAN 24 Historic Environment*).
- 1.3.5 Taken together, these will support and promote the careful management of change in the historic environment in accordance with current conservation philosophy and practice.
- 1.3.6 The *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016* sets out a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* concerning sites and monuments of national importance (scheduled/listed), and there exists in the current *Planning Policy Wales (Chapter 6)* a presumption in favour of preservation *in-situ* of all types of heritage assets.

## 1.4 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.4.1 Parklands is located in the centre of the village of Redwick, c80m southwest of the medieval Church of St Thomas, on the Caldicot Level (Figure 1). The Caldicot Levels are an *Outstanding Historic Landscape (HLW(Gt)2)*, which represents the largest and most significant example in Wales of a 'hand-crafted' landscape (Cadw and ICOMOS 1998). They are an extensive area of low-lying land characterised by artificial reens, fields of pasture and natural watercourses, whilst beyond the active salt marsh in the intertidal areas are natural channels and artificial reens. The Levels are identified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) chiefly for their diversity of flora and fauna associated with the reens and banks; the foreshore areas are also noted for hosting migrant bird populations (Gerrard and Lewis 2007). The village of Redwick is situated within the Redwick Conservation Area (167 – City and County of Newport 2002).
- 1.4.2 The general geology is superficial post-glacial (Holocene) Tidal Flat Deposits of clays and silts (alluvium) overlying sandstone bedrock (Mercia Mudstone Group Formation) of sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 251-200 million years ago in the Triassic Period (British Geological Survey). The superficial deposits of the Caldicot Level are characterised as the Wentlooge Series and generally consist of brownish-grey moderately friable silty clays becoming more grey in colour and heavier in texture with depth (Rippon 1996). The Wentlooge Formation can be subdivided into Upper, Middle (a peat layer) and Lower Wentlooge Formations. Archaeological artefacts and structures dated to the Bronze Age are associated with the Middle Wentlooge peat formation (Bell 2013). The Upper Wentlooge formation was laid down from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period (Lewis 2007).

## **1.5 Archaeological background**

- 1.5.1 The proposed development area is located at Redwick on the Caldicot Level, part of the Gwent Levels. Cadw and ICOMOS (1998) note that the “...Gwent Levels have been designated an *Outstanding Historic Landscape* (HLW(Gt)2), which represents the largest and most significant example in Wales of a ‘hand-crafted’ landscape. The Levels are entirely the work of humans, having been recurrently inundated and reclaimed from the sea from the Roman period onwards. The area has distinctive patterns of settlement, enclosure and drainage systems belonging to successive periods of use, and a proven and possibly vast potential for extensive, well-preserved, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits surviving from earlier landscapes”.
- 1.5.2 Redwick is a clearly defined reclaimed wetland landscape of irregular fields bordered to the east by the Cold Harbour Reen and west by the Windmill Reen and centred on the medieval village of Redwick, the largest and best-preserved nucleated village on the Levels. The village probably originated in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century although an Early-medieval precursor is suggested by the curved churchyard boundary. A house at Redwick is mentioned in a 1270 survey of the manor of the Lordship of Striguil (Yates 2000). This may refer to a mansion supposedly demolished in 1810 somewhere in the vicinity (City and County of Newport 2002, 5).
- 1.5.3 Gradual enclosure between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries has shaped the fieldscape around the village with the enclosure of street commons marking another significant change in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, several areas of roadside common survive, one with a plaque commemorating the enclosure act of 1850. Another plaque on the wall of the church commemorates the great flood of 1606 when many thousands of people and animals died, many other examples are known from other contemporary local Gwent Levels churches. A range of Commissioners of Sewers notices relating to the drainage system are on display built into the bus shelter near the church, along with some stones that were placed along reens to demarcate the stretches which individual tenants were responsible for maintaining (Lewis 2007, 28-29).
- 1.5.4 The area around Redwick and on the coastal margins is known to contain significant buried and preserved archaeological remains from the Prehistoric period through to the present day. Discoveries of Mesolithic human footprints, Bronze Age and Iron Age roundhouses, palstave axes, cattle footprints and fish-traps all demonstrate the high archaeological potential of the area for the presence and survival of Prehistoric remains. The Caldicot Level contains a buried Roman landscape of a drained and managed fieldsystems and industrial metalworking areas. Following periods of inundation, the Early-medieval ecclesiastical and later medieval landscape of drained and managed fieldsystems is fossilised in many of the field boundaries and reens extant today (Bell 2013, 13-63; Lewis 2007, 28-29).

## **1.2. Previous Investigations**

- 1.5.5 2000 – Event E004539: GGAT carried out trenching at The Croft, Redwick. The fieldwork identified a medieval ditch and post-hole together with Post-medieval clay and daub material, interpreted as an industrial feature.

- 1.5.6 2001 – Event E002504: Monmouth Archaeology carried out a watching brief at 1 Church Row, Redwick. The primary groundworks consisted of the removal of the existing paving slabs and hand digging the foundation trenches for an extension. No discoveries noted.
- 1.5.7 2002 – Event E004714: Monmouth Archaeology carried out a watching brief at Belle View, Redwick for an extension. An 18<sup>th</sup> century foundation trench was recorded.
- 1.5.8 2002 – Event E004798: Monmouth Archaeology carried out a watching brief at the church of St Thomas for drainage work in the graveyard. Four burials were located and numerous stray human bones together with 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramics, roof tiles, coffin handles and glass fragments.
- 1.5.9 2003 – Event E004809: Monmouth Archaeology carried out a watching brief at Coronation Cottage for an extension. An infilled medieval reen was identified.
- 1.5.10 2003 – Event E004816: Monmouth Archaeology carried out a watching brief at Deep Lake Cottage, Redwick for an extension. Pottery sherds from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century was found. No significant archaeological finds or features were discovered (Bray 2003).
- 1.5.11 2006 – Event E005009: Monmouth Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at King's Head Redwick for an extension. Unstratified finds included medieval pottery, brown-stained bones and a Post-medieval import, possibly a costrel. There were no structural remains or significant finds discovered (Bray and Clarke 2006).
- 1.5.12 2006 – Event E005010: Monmouth Archaeology carried out a watching brief at Church House Farm, Redwick. Two sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recovered.
- 1.5.13 2012 – Event E004546: Cardiff Archaeological Unit carried out a watching brief prior to the replacement of Redwick Village Hall. The watching brief covered the soil reduction of the site. Excavation for a storage tank revealed a reen ditch cut into alluvial clays, running east-west. No artefacts or features were uncovered during the watching brief (Stewart-Turner 2012).
- 1.5.14 2013 – A field evaluation was conducted by APAC Ltd ahead of the redevelopment of Parklands, South Row, Redwick. Trench 1 was largely sterile, Trench 2 recovered medieval ceramics (13<sup>th</sup> / 14<sup>th</sup> century) at around 1m in depth. Trench 3 also recovered medieval ceramics and a possible reen.
- 1.5.15 2017 - An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd at New House, Church Row, Redwick. The investigations identified a single archaeological feature of significance, a palaeochannel (B03) of undetermined date. The linear feature was aligned SE/NW and located to the rear of the house in the footings for the rear extension. The investigation did not identify any further features or deposits of archaeological origin in any of the remaining excavated areas. The stratigraphy was fairly uniform across the site. The only variation being areas of recent demolition and disturbance (Lewis 2017).

1.5.16 2018 - An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd at Belle View House, South Row, Redwick. The investigations identified a medieval surface deposit around 0.3m below the present ground level containing 14<sup>th</sup> century ceramics overlain by a mixed deposit containing both medieval and Post-medieval ceramics. The investigations did not identify any further features or deposits of archaeological origin in the excavated areas (Lewis 2019).

*(Results obtained from a search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), reference number 5701)*

## 2 Methodology

- 2.1.1 The archaeological watching brief observed the machine excavation of the footings and drainage for a new dwelling to the rear of the existing Parklands bungalow (Figure 1). The excavations were carried out using a 1.5t back acting tracked excavator with 450mm wide toothed bucket. The excavations were tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum using a Geomax Zenith 35 Pro GNSS/Glonass (GPS) Receiver and data logger with a 20mm tolerance. All areas of archaeological potential were surveyed with a Garrett Ace 400i metal detector with a 28cm x 22cm DD PROformance search coil.
- 2.1.2 All trench sections were cleaned by hand and the stratigraphy recorded in detail. The archaeological recording techniques conformed to the best industry standard; all deposits were recorded using a single continuous context numbering system and are summarised in Appendix III. Contexts were drawn in section and the excavations drawn in plan. All excavations and contexts were photographed in digital using a Fujifilm FinePix S4800 super wide (30x) 24-720mm camera at 16mp and detailed in Appendix II. All photographs positioned in landscape for conformity irrespective of orientation. The natural Upper Wentlooge Formation was encountered and recorded in the base of the foundation trenches.
- 2.1.3 All classes of finds were retained (cleaned and catalogued) and arrangements for final deposition have been agreed, as set out in the requirements of the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014). With the permission of the landowner Mr Charrett, ownership will be transferred to Newport Museum and Art Gallery for permanent curation.
- 2.1.4 A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) was made, reference number 5701. The HER search was originally carried out for an adjacent property at New House, Church Row, Redwick (Lewis 2017) and it was agreed with GGAT Curatorial that a new search would not be required for the present project.
- 2.1.5 The archaeological watching brief was carried out to the standards of the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Published 2014.
- 2.1.6 A digital copy of the report and archive will be supplied to the regional HER, the LPA and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.



## 3 Results

### 3.1 Stratigraphical evidence

- 3.1.1 The excavation for footings was carried out by machine to the rear (NE) of Parklands bungalow. A broadly rectangular area was set out for foundation trenches measuring c15m x 11m (see Figure 1). Topsoil had been removed prior to the commencement of the watching brief. A total of eleven short foundation trenches were excavated within this area. The investigations identified two medieval ditches ([002], [033], [042] and [003], [027]) aligned roughly E-W across the rear garden of the property. A path or wall [012] of medieval date was found in the base of Trench 5 together with three pits ([006], [013], [047]) in Trenches 3 and 5, and a probable buried soil horizon (029) in Trench 4, all broadly distributed across the site and containing medieval ceramics and animal bone. An alluvial horizon ([015], [021], [022]) representing a significant flooding event was found at c0.8m below the present ground surface in Trenches 1 and 5 (Figures 2 and 3). A general mixed redeposited medieval layer (023, 031, 044 and 054) was noted broadly across the site in Trenches 1-4 and together with redeposited natural 050 and redeposited medieval deposit 049 (T4) represents the uppermost level of medieval activity on the site.
- 3.1.2 No further archaeological deposits, structures or features were identified in the foundation trenches. The general ground surface was recorded at 6.906mOD. The natural Upper Wentlooge formation (016, 018, 028, 035, 036, 040, 041, 046 and 052) was identified in the base of the foundation trenches at a maximum depth of 5.626mOD. The natural clays were found to rise towards the NE of the site.
- 3.1.3 The results of the excavation are detailed below and contextual information can be found in Appendix III.
- 3.1.4 **Trench 1** (Figures 1-2; Plates 1-2)
- 3.1.5 The basal deposit (018) encountered in the base of the trench was a mid-brown clay forming part of the Upper Wentlooge formation. Two ditched features were noted in the trench. To the S a substantial ditch [002] of probable medieval date was cut into the natural clay (018) and visible in both SE and NW facing sections. The ditch had a U-shaped profile, was 1.5m in width and contained a mid-brown clay with charcoal flecks (020). Overlying the ditch was a substantial dark-brown alluvial deposit (021 and 022) around 0.1m thick with charcoal flecks, possibly representing a significant flooding event in the early Post-medieval period. A redeposited light-brown clay (056) with grey clay mottling and isolated flecks of charcoal was noted above the alluvial layer. The ditch was then re-cut [019] removing the alluvial layer (021 and 022). This re-cut ditch contained a general redeposited mid-brown clay-loam layer (023) with isolated flecks of charcoal of likely early Post-medieval date. Presumably at this time the second ditch [027 and 003] located in the NE end of Trench 1 was excavated. The ditch had a near 90-degree angled northern side and tapered out to the south to around 1.7m in width. The ditch was aligned broadly E-W in both the SE and NW facing sections of T1. This ditch contained the general redeposited mid-brown clay-loam layer (023) noted above filling [019] of likely early Post-medieval date. Overlying this deposit was the subsoil (024), a dark-brown friable clay-loam with frequent small stones, gravel, clinker and modern plastic, glass and aluminium.

- 3.1.6 The topsoil (025) in Trench 1 was the only topsoil noted on-site. It comprised a very disturbed gritty dark-brown clay-loam with heavy bioturbation and frequent brick, tile, clinker inclusions. The deposit was truncated by the excavation for Trench 9, which terminated on the edge of Trench 1.
- 3.1.7 **Trench 2** (Figures 1 and 4; Plate 3)
- 3.1.8 The basal deposit (040 and 041) encountered in the base of the trench was a mid-brown clay forming part of the Upper Wentlooge formation. A single ditched feature [042] cutting the natural clay was noted in both the SE and NW facing trench sides, which was the eastward extension of ditch [002] found in Trench 1. The ditch's full profile was unknown as the base of the ditch was below the formation layer but assumed U-shaped as found in Trench 1. The ditch [042] contained a mid-brown clay (043) with isolated shell (marine?) flecks and small stones (<0.05m). The upper fill of the ditch [042] was a very dark-brown friable clay-loam (044) with frequent flecks of mollusc shell (marine?), which had been partially back-filled into ditch [042]. This deposit represents a redeposited layer of medieval date that appears broadly consistent across the excavated foundation areas and likely contemporary with 031 and 054 found in Trenches 3 and 4 respectively. The overlying subsoil (045) was a very mixed dark-brown clay loam with frequent small stones (<0.05m), bioturbation (tree roots), charcoal and residual medieval ceramics. The topsoil was not present.
- 3.1.9 **Trench 3** (Figures 1, 5, 7 and 8; Plates 4, 5 and 6)
- 3.1.10 Trench 3 was recorded in three sections. Two SE facing sections (Figures 5 and 7) and a NW facing section (Figure 8).
- 3.1.11 Figure 5 details the extension eastwards of medieval ditch [002] and [042] in Trench 3. The basal deposit (035 and 036) encountered in the base of the trench was a mid-brown clay forming part of the Upper Wentlooge formation. Overlying this was another probable natural deposit (037) comprising a very clean mid-brown friable clay. The medieval ditch [033] was found to cut both natural deposits 036 and 037 and measured around 1.2m in width. The width of ditch [033] is slightly confused by later recutting [034], which had widened the ditch out to 2.5m in width. The later recut ditch was found to cut both the natural clay (035) and a very dark-brown friable clay-loam containing medieval ceramics and sheep/goat *Ovis/Capra* bone (005), which overlaid the natural clay. Contained within both ditch cuts [033] and [034] was a very dark-brown friable clay-loam with frequent bioturbation (tree roots), shell flecks (marine mollusc?), charcoal, *bovine* (cattle) bone and medieval ceramics. The upper ditch fill was also a very dark-brown friable clay-loam with frequent bioturbation (tree roots), shell flecks (marine mollusc?), charcoal, modern ceramics and brick.

- 3.1.12 Figure 7 details the SE facing section of the northernmost extent of Trench 3. The basal deposit (045) encountered in the base of the trench was a mid-brown clay forming part of the Upper Wentlooge formation. Overlying this were two redeposited medieval layers (049 and 050). The lower deposit (050) was a light-brown clay with grey clay mottling, frequent flecks of shell (marine mollusc?) and isolated flecks of charcoal and is likely to be redeposited natural clay of the Upper Wentlooge Formation. Overlying this was a mid-brown clay-loam (049) with frequent bioturbation (roots), flecks of mollusc (marine?), charcoal and flecks of orange degraded ceramics. A pit or midden of probable medieval date was found cut into both the natural clay (046) and the redeposited layer (049). The pit/midden contained a dark-brown friable clay loam with frequent flecks of charcoal and mollusc (marine?). The overlying subsoil (051) was a dark-brown clay-loam with frequent bioturbation (roots), charcoal and modern ceramics and brick. The topsoil was not present.
- 3.1.13 Figure 8 details the southernmost extent of Trench 3 and faced towards the NW. The basal deposit (052) was light-brown clay belonging to the Upper Wentlooge Formation. This was cut by a truncated medieval pit/midden [006]. The pit/midden was found to contain a friable dark-brown clay-loam with medieval ceramics and small mammal bone (053). Overlying and truncating both [006] and (053) was a very dark-brown clay-loam with isolated flecks of mollusc (marine?). This deposit represents a redeposited layer of medieval date that appears broadly consistent across the excavated foundation areas and likely contemporary with 031 and 044 in Trenches 4 and 2 respectively. The overlying subsoil was a dark-brown clay-loam (055) with frequent bioturbation (roots), charcoal and modern ceramics and brick.
- 3.1.14 **Trench 4** (Figures 1 and 6; Plate 7)
- 3.1.15 The basal deposit (028) encountered in the base of the trench was a mid-brown clay forming part of the Upper Wentlooge formation. Overlying this was a possible former medieval land surface (029). The deposit was a very dark brown to black clay loam with frequent charcoal inclusions. The possible land surface averaged 0.08m thick and 3.35m in length. The deposit was partially overlain by both a clean light-brown clay (030), possibly redeposited natural clay, and a mid-brown clay loam with frequent shell, charcoal and degraded ceramics. This deposit represents a redeposited layer of medieval date that appears broadly consistent across the excavated foundation areas and likely contemporary with deposits (044) and (054). Overlying this layer was subsoil (032), a very mixed dark-brown clay loam with frequent patches of redeposited natural clay, stones, bioturbation (tree roots). The topsoil was not present.
- 3.1.16 **Trench 5** (Figures 1 and 3; Plate 8-11)
- 3.1.17 The basal deposit (007 and 016) encountered in the base of the trench was a mid-brown clay forming part of the Upper Wentlooge formation. A foundation trench [008] was found cut into the natural clay and contained both a structure (wall [012]) and fill (009). The foundation trench fill (009) was a dark-grey gritty clay with frequent marine(?) shell and small stone inclusions (<0.05m) together with medieval ceramics. The wall structure [012] was stone built with at least three courses visible but remained unexcavated as the structure was identified at formation level for the foundation excavation. Overlying the medieval wall was a large medieval midden deposit (013) containing isolated ceramics and *bovine* (cattle) bone. The midden clearly underlay flooding event (015).

3.1.18 The eastern half of the midden is disturbed with some insertions of later Post-medieval ceramics. Overlying midden (013) on its SE side was a mottled mid-light brown clay (010) with frequent shell inclusions together with medieval and Post-medieval ceramics. This was overlain by a dark-brown alluvial clay band (011) c0.1m thick with charcoal flecks and modern ceramics, possibly representing the redepositing of an alluvial layer that may have originated from a flooding event, such as (015), (021) and (022). This in turn was overlain by a mixed redeposited light-brown mottled natural clay deposit with isolated marine(?) mollusc shells (014). Midden (013) was partially overlain on its NW side by a dark-brown alluvial clay band c0.1m thick with charcoal flecks (015). This deposit represents a significant flooding event post-dating the medieval midden (013) and contemporary with the alluvial band noted in Trench 1 (021 and 022). Both the alluvial flood event layer (015) and the redeposited light-brown mottled natural clay (014) were overlain by friable dark-brown clay loam subsoil (017) with mixed medieval and later ceramics, frequent flecks of charcoal, shell, concrete and modern brick. The deposit was very disturbed due to the construction of the original Parklands bungalow. The overlying topsoil (001) was a disturbed gritty dark-brown clay-loam with heavy bioturbation and frequent brick, tile, clinker inclusions.

3.1.19 **Trench 9 Foul Drainage** (Figures 1; Plates 12-13)

3.1.20 Foul drainage [026] was excavated from the existing cess pit to the NE of the rear garden, SE towards Trench 1. The curving trench was shallow and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. Basal deposit encountered in the base of the trench was the subsoil (024) noted in Trench 1, a dark-brown friable clay-loam with frequent small stones, gravel, clinker and modern plastic, glass and aluminium. Overlying this was topsoil (025) consisting of a very disturbed gritty dark-brown clay-loam with heavy bioturbation and frequent brick, tile, clinker inclusions. The subsoil was very disturbed towards the NE end of the trench in around a 2m wide area, which is likely the back-filled remains of previous archaeological trenching (TR1, APAC 2013). The SW end of Trench 9 terminated at Trench 1 and partially removed the top and subsoils at this point.

3.1.21 **Trenches 6, 7, 10 and 11** (Figure 1)

3.1.22 Trenches 6, 7, 10 and 11 were devoid of negative archaeological features and were assigned two general stratigraphical contexts. The basal deposit encountered in all the trenches was a light-brown clay of the Upper Wentlooge Formation (057). This natural deposit was found to rise in overall height c0.2m across the whole site from the existing Parklands bungalow to the NE from 6.035mOD to 6.266mOD. Overlying the natural clay and found in Trenches 6, 7, 10 and 11 was a general subsoil deposit (058) composed of a very disturbed friable clay loam with heavy bioturbation (roots), small stones, gravel, clinker and modern plastic, glass and aluminium. The topsoil was not present.

## **3.2 Finds – Ceramics and Glass by Joyce Compton**

### *Medieval and Later Pottery – Introduction and Methodology*

- 3.2.1 Medieval and later pottery was recovered from six trenches. All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight, in grams, by context, and the data entered onto an Excel spreadsheet for ease of manipulation. The spreadsheet forms part of the archive. The pottery assemblage amounts to a total of 86 sherds, weighing 1632g, and is in relatively good condition (average sherd weight 19g) with very little abrasion evident (Appendix IV).

### *Medieval Pottery*

- 3.2.2 The medieval assemblage forms the largest component and amounts to 73 sherds, weighing 1054g, average sherd weight 14.4g. Sooting and external blackening were noted on a number of sherds, mainly cooking pots. Short fabric descriptions can be found in the archive. The ratio of glazed ware to unglazed is low at 11.5% by weight and mainly comprises local wheelthrown types of broad 13<sup>th</sup> century date. There are just two sherds of identified non-local glazed ware (either Bristol Ham Green or Bristol Redcliffe) from Trench 4.
- 3.2.3 In addition, two sherds are from jugs in red fabric with white inclusions. Identification is tentative but these may represent later medieval vessels from the Malvern area. Of interest is a basal sherd which appears to be glazed internally. This is likely to be from an open vessel such as a bowl and also of later medieval date.
- 3.2.4 A large proportion of the unglazed pottery is locally-made grey or buff, sandy, micaceous ware which accounts for around two-thirds by weight of the unglazed assemblage. At least eight vessels are represented by different rim sherds. A large cooking pot or storage jar rim has a thumbled vertical applied strip below the rim externally. This is a characteristic of the Bristol Ham Green kilns but the jar is not certainly from the Bristol area.
- 3.2.5 Similarly, several body sherds exhibit wavy-line combing but, again, these are not certainly Bristol products. There are a few sherds in dark grey quartz-tempered fabric with black surfaces which are probably Malvernian. Further sherds (10% by weight) have been identified as the hard reddish-brown fabric produced at Penhow (Wrathmell 2016, 59; Vince 1991, fabric Ha.1). The rim sherd indicates a vessel perhaps as Wrathmell (2016, fig.33.79).

### *Post-medieval and Modern Pottery*

- 3.2.6 Thirteen sherds (weight 578g) of later post-medieval and modern pottery were recorded, the majority found unstratified in Trench 1. This later assemblage has an average sherd weight of 44.5g due to the presence of a large sherd of local red earthenware in Trench 5. The sherd derives from a large bowl which would have been fully glazed internally. Much of the glaze is now missing and the surface is pitted, whether this results from burial conditions or during use as a container is not clear. Further pottery types include 18<sup>th</sup>-century Bristol or Staffordshire slipwares, but modern ceramics of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries form the largest proportion and comprise a range of utilitarian pottery types. A blue transfer-printed pearlware saucer from Trench 1 has a finish which suggests it was once part of an upmarket tea service.

### *Other Finds*

- 3.2.7 Clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from Trenches 1 and 6; those from the former are unstratified. The style of the pipes (spur beneath the bowl) indicates an 18<sup>th</sup> century date. A small sherd of post-medieval, blue-green glass came from Trench 5. Its small size and the melted nature of the surfaces prevent further identification.

## **3.3 Finds – Faunal Osteology by Iulia Rusu**

### *Introduction*

- 3.3.1 A limited amount of faunal remains were unearthed during ground works for the construction of a new dwelling at Parklands, South Row, Redwick. A total of eleven foundation trenches were excavated near the existing bungalow (Figure 1) with faunal remains recovered from seven different contexts across site.
- 3.3.2 A total of 20 faunal remains were examined and details relating to preservation, taxa and analytical potential are provided below. Only four fragments were unstratified, having been recovered from within Trench 1. However, these, along with the main bulk have roughly been dated to the medieval period, based on adjacent pottery sherds identified within the parallel contexts.

### *Methodology*

- 3.3.3 Osteological analysis of the faunal remains from Parklands (Redwick) followed guidelines from *Animal Bones and Archaeology Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England, 2014), in reference to conducting an osteological assessment and identifying any further analytical potential of the osteological assemblage, as well as consulted the *British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Code of Ethics* (BABAO, 2010) and the *Excavation of Faunal Skeletal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (Kausmally and Western, 2005).
- 3.3.4 Faunal *taxa* were determined using Schmid (1972). Age was estimated using tooth eruption/wear (following Desbiez and Keuroghlian (2016), adapted version of Rolett and Chiu (1994) and Grant (1982). Any pathology encountered was noted and mentioned/described in the appropriate section. All recommendations of analytical potential have been made taking into account all information obtained from the faunal assemblage during osteological analysis.

### *Primary Data*

- 3.3.5 A very small amount of faunal remains were recovered from site (see 6.4.1). The most disturbed/fragmented remains come from Context 038 (T3) and are the result of modern activity. The overall size (20 fragments) of the assemblage does not allow for any further assessment.

### *Taphonomy*

- 3.3.6 Analysis of all faunal remains from the Parklands site was limited due to the size of the assemblage. While staining was present to some extent (predominantly 1 on a scale of 0 to 5) on all fragments, remains from two medieval contexts in particular (005; 013) appeared to be more prone to staining (Plate 14).

- 3.3.7 Such black staining is usually attributed by several specialists to the decomposition of the organic components of bone (e.g. manganese dioxide or iron), deposition of carbon and fungal attack or burning (Fernandez-Jalvo and Andrews, 2016, 156-7; Stathopoulou *et al*, 2013, 52). It is worth noting that while manganese is responsible for the black colouring of skeletal remains, iron leads to orange-yellow tones (Stathopoulou *et al*, 2013, 52).
- 3.3.8 Other taphonomic alterations present on the surface of the Parklands site faunal remains were attributed to rooting. These, however, were limited and only covered small areas of bone.
- 3.3.9 No cut marks were identified within the assemblage, nor were there any burnt bone fragments present.

#### *Taxa*

- 3.3.10 A total of three species were identified at the Parklands site. Where remains could not be identified, non-Linnaean categories, such as “large mammals” or “medium mammals” were employed. Details concerning the distribution of species (along with number of fragments) and MNI (minimal number of individuals) can be found in the tables in Appendix IV (see 6.4.1 and 6.4.2). These include the MNI determined based on identified species and non-Linnaean categories employed per context, MNI determined based on species alone for the overall site and the total amount of fragments recovered from site and their distribution by species and non-Linnaean categories.
- 3.3.11 Unstratified remains were also included in this study as they were of likely medieval origin but later disturbed. While hardly distinguishable, the figures do show the presence of slightly more cattle (by one) than sheep and pig.

#### *Age and sex*

- 3.3.12 Very little data could be obtained from the assemblage. The sole elements providing any information on age were, 1) the size of the bones and few articular surfaces present and, 2) teeth. Even so, it was only possible to conclude that no non-adult individuals were present.

#### *Palaeopathology*

- 3.3.13 No evidence of bone lesions were observed within the assemblage.

#### *Analytical potential*

- 3.3.14 The faunal assemblage from Parklands (Redwick) represents a very small collection of animal remains. Very little information was extracted relating to either age and sex of the individuals or the presence of taphonomic alterations. Similarly, the distribution of species did not present any interesting patterns. No further analysis of the assemblage is necessary.



## 4 Discussion and Conclusion

- 4.1.1 The investigations identified two medieval ditches ([002], [033], [042] and [003], [027]) aligned roughly E-W across the rear garden of the property. A path or wall [012] of medieval date was found in the base of Trench 5 together with three pits ([006], 013, [047]) in Trenches 3 and 5, and a probable buried soil horizon (029) in Trench 4, all broadly distributed across the site and containing medieval ceramics and animal bone. An alluvial horizon ([015], [021], [022]) representing a significant flooding event was found at c0.8m below the present ground surface in Trenches 1 and 5. A general mixed redeposited medieval layer (023, 031, 044 and 054) was noted broadly across the site in Trenches 1-4 and together with redeposited natural 050 and redeposited medieval deposit 049 (T4) represents the uppermost level of medieval activity on the site. The investigations did not identify any further features or deposits of archaeological origin in the excavated areas.
- 4.1.2 The basal deposit encountered in the excavations proved to belong to the natural Upper Wentlooge formation. The Upper Wentlooge Formation formed during successive periods of inundation by the sea from the Bronze Age (Middle Wentlooge Formation) up until the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC (Rippon 1996). The formation of the Caldicot Level, with successive deposits of clays, then slows as the landscape is drained and managed, first in the Roman period and then later in the Early-medieval and medieval periods. The alluvial horizon found in Trenches 1 and 5 (015, 021 and 022) represents another period of inundation, albeit more brief than found in previous millennia. The alluvial deposit represents a significant flooding event in the early Post-medieval period, possibly indicating evidence of the great flood of 1606, which is commemorated on the Church of St Thomas.
- 4.1.3 Redwick probably originated in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, although an Early-medieval precursor is suggested by the curved churchyard boundary. Gradual enclosure between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries has shaped the fieldscape around the village and this marries well with the ceramic evidence recovered during both the present watching brief and previous investigations in the village (see 1.2). Medieval ceramics of comparable dates have been recovered from Church House Farm (Bray and Clarke 2006), Parklands (Phillips 2013) and Belle View (Bray and Clarke 2002; Lewis 2019).
- 4.1.4 The pottery from Parklands is a varied collection, probably deriving from mainly local sources. The medieval assemblage forms the largest component and amounts to 73 sherds. Pottery in the borders and southern Gwent was obtained from a number of sources at an early date (Courtney 1994; Vince 1991) although local pottery industries were initially set up during the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Papazian and Campbell 1992, 81). Pottery production at Penhow is thought to begin in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century (Wrathmell 2016, 59). The main Parklands assemblage, therefore, can be dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, with evidence of small-scale pottery deposition through to recent times.

- 4.1.5 A limited number of faunal remains were recovered during the excavations. Apart from very little taphonomic evidence pertaining to black staining identified on the surface of several bone fragments recovered from medieval midden deposits, almost no further data could be exposed. Based on the presence of a third permanent molar (*Ovis*) as well as an incisor (St/s), with little wear, coupled with no evident unfused epiphyses, it was established that no non-adult individuals were present within the faunal assemblage. The assemblage comprised mainly cattle (*bovine*), sheep/goat (*ovis/capr*), pig (*sus*) and medium mammal bone. Due to the limited number of pieces recovered, no specific analytical potential could be identified. However, the presence of adult cattle and pigs in the medieval and Post-medieval periods does indicate the types of animal husbandry in use during these times, which has changed little over time into the present.
- 4.1.6 The investigations at Parklands have established that the property has probably been continuously settled since at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The two medieval ditches ([002], [033], [042] and [003], [027]) probably represent water management in the period with ditch [002], [033], [042] large enough to be a medieval reen. The proximity of the ditches to the Church of St Thomas, the core of the medieval settlement, perhaps indicates that they were medieval property boundaries. The rising natural clays on the site perhaps indicating the location of higher ground to the NE in the medieval period and a favourable site for a medieval building plot enclosed by a reen. The three medieval pits/middens ([006], 013, [047]) and wall [012] in Trenches 3 and 5, and the probable buried medieval soil horizon (029) in Trench 4 all suggest domestic medieval activity and the likelihood of a medieval property being located within the immediate vicinity.

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### ***Acknowledgements and Copyright***

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Richard Lewis BA MCIfA and Iulia Rusu BA MA PCIfA. The report and illustrations were prepared by Richard Lewis with specialist artefact analysis provided by Joyce Compton and Iulia Rusu. The author would like to thank Mr Phil Charrett, Joyce Compton and Iulia Rusu for their help and support during the project. Thanks also to Rob Dunning and Judith Doyle (GGAT Curatorial) for helpful archaeological advice. The copyright of this report is held by Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd, who have granted an exclusive licence to Mr Phil Charrett and his clients enabling them to use and reproduce the material it contains. Ordnance Survey maps are reproduced under licence 100058761. Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd retains copyright of any annotations.

## 6 Appendices

### 6.1 Appendix I Figures

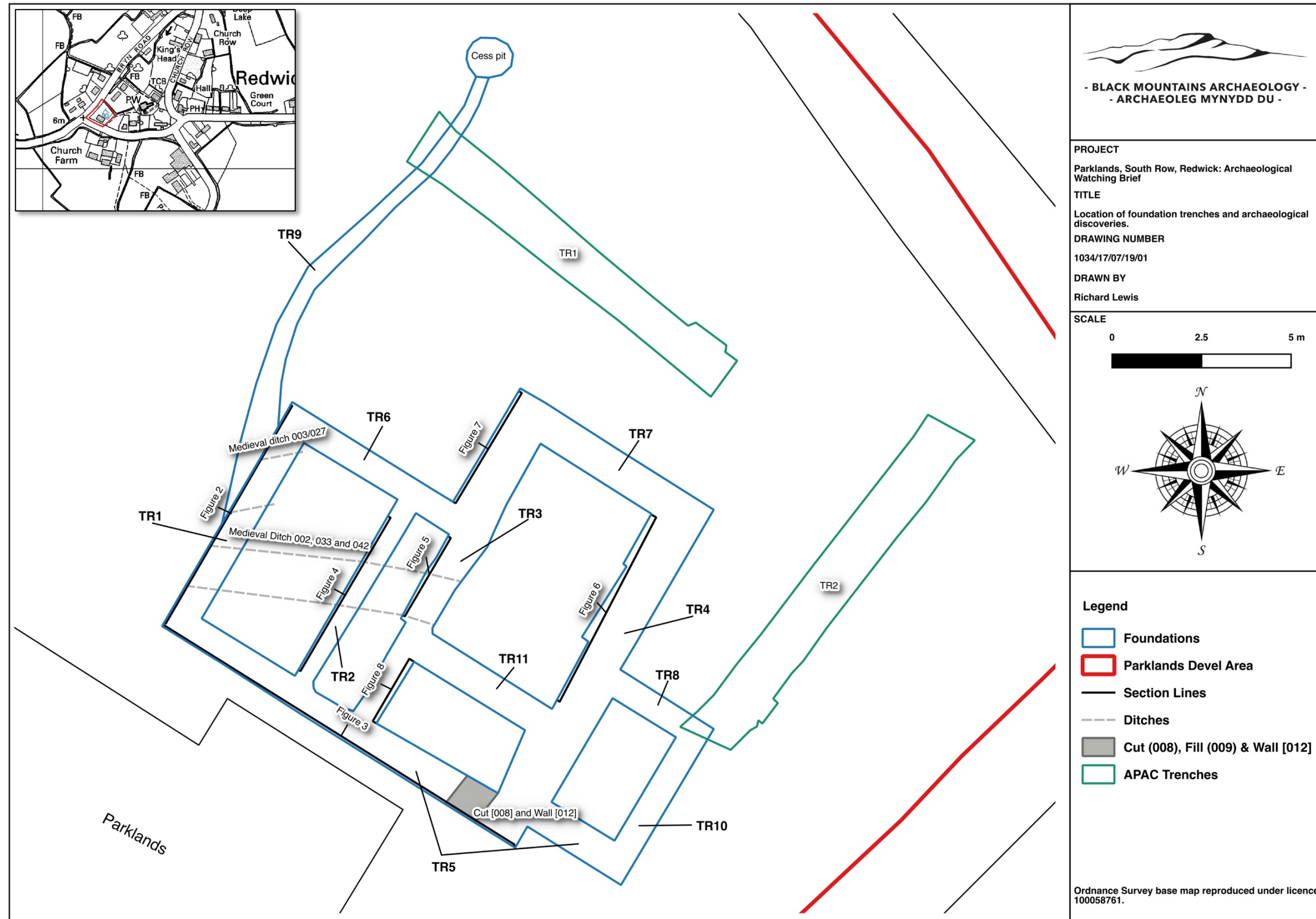


Figure 1. Location of foundation trenches and archaeological discoveries.

Figure 2. Trench 1: SE Facing Section

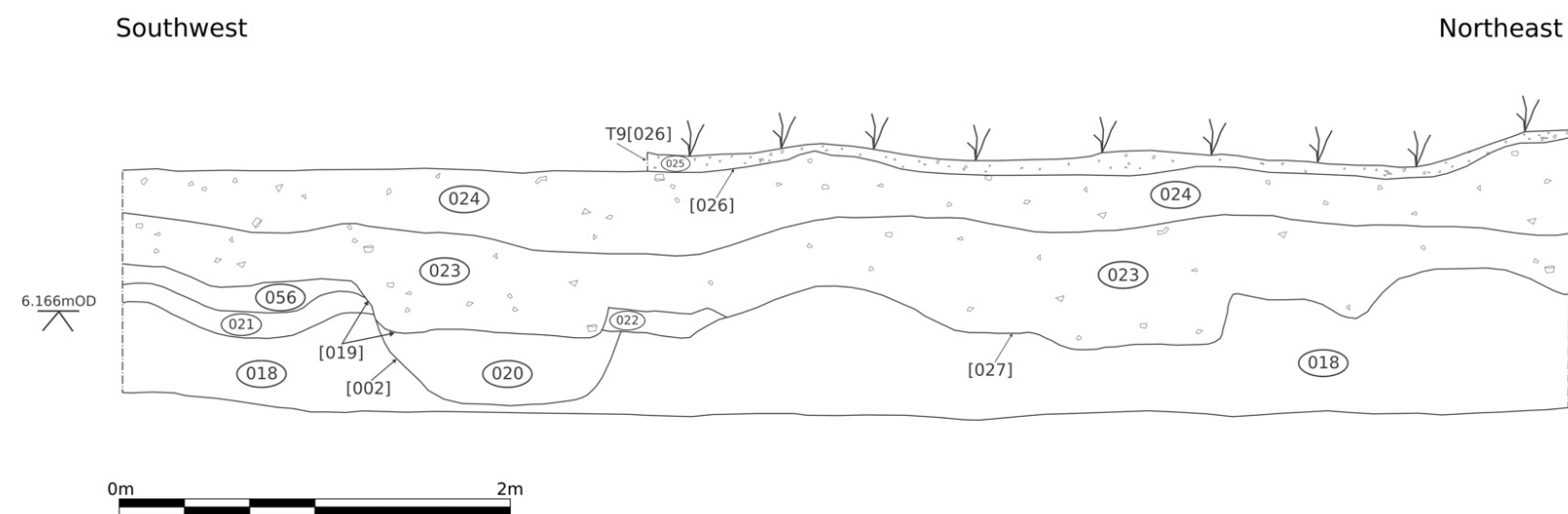


Figure 3. Trench 5 NE Facing Section

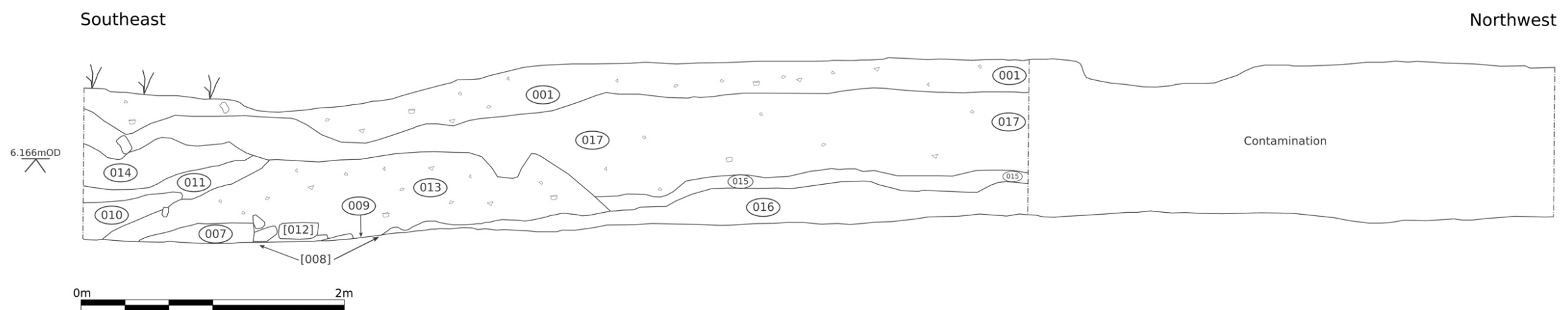


Figure 2 & 3. Trench 1 SE Facing Section. Trench 5 NE Facing Section.



Figure 4. Trench 2: SE Facing Section

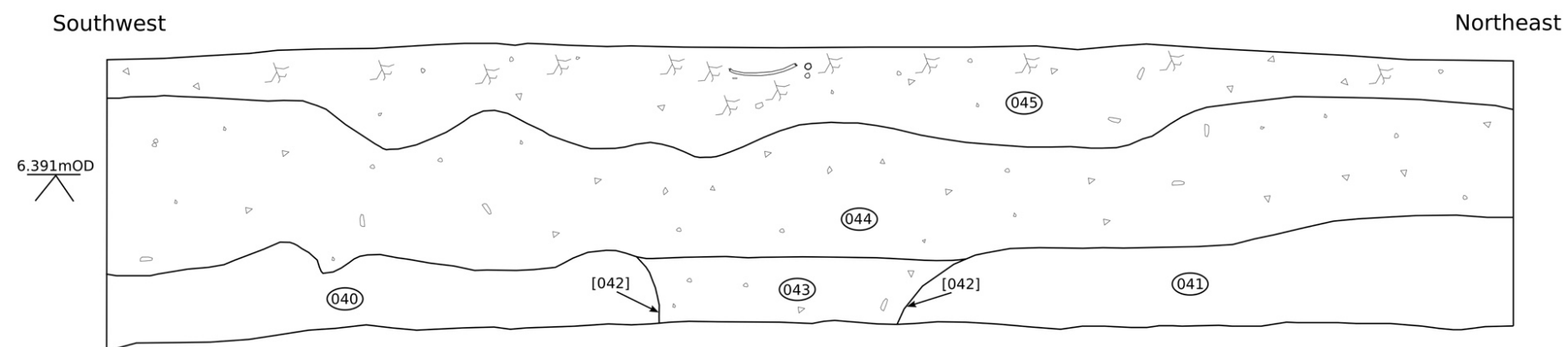


Figure 5. Trench 3 SE Facing Section

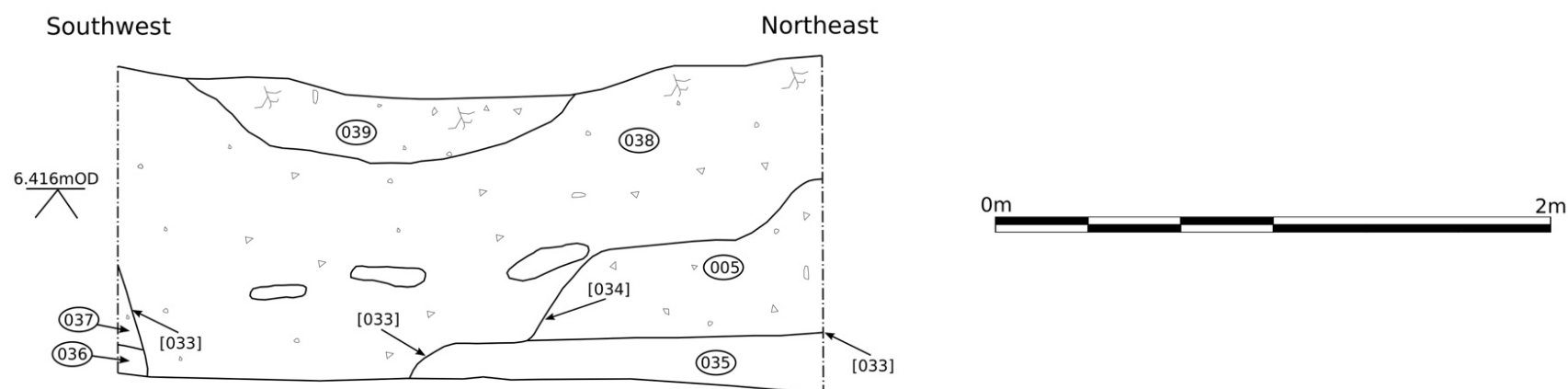
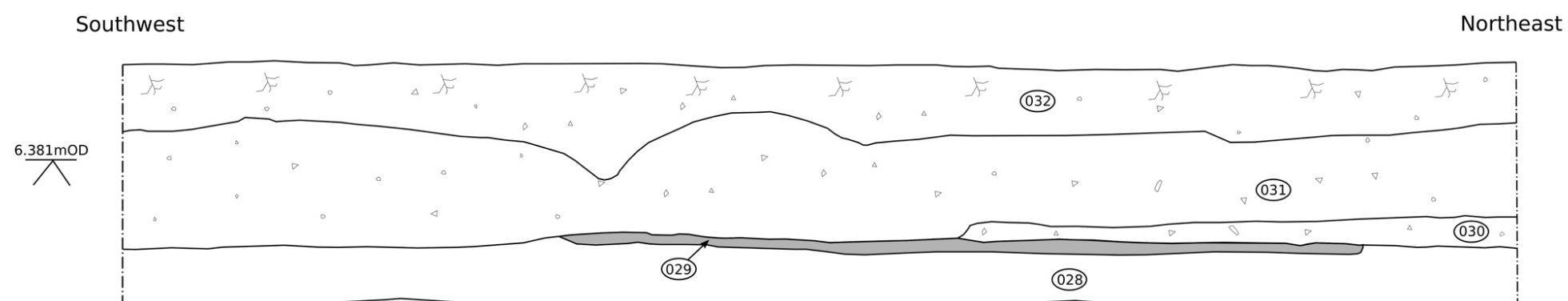


Figure 6. Trench 4 SE Facing Section

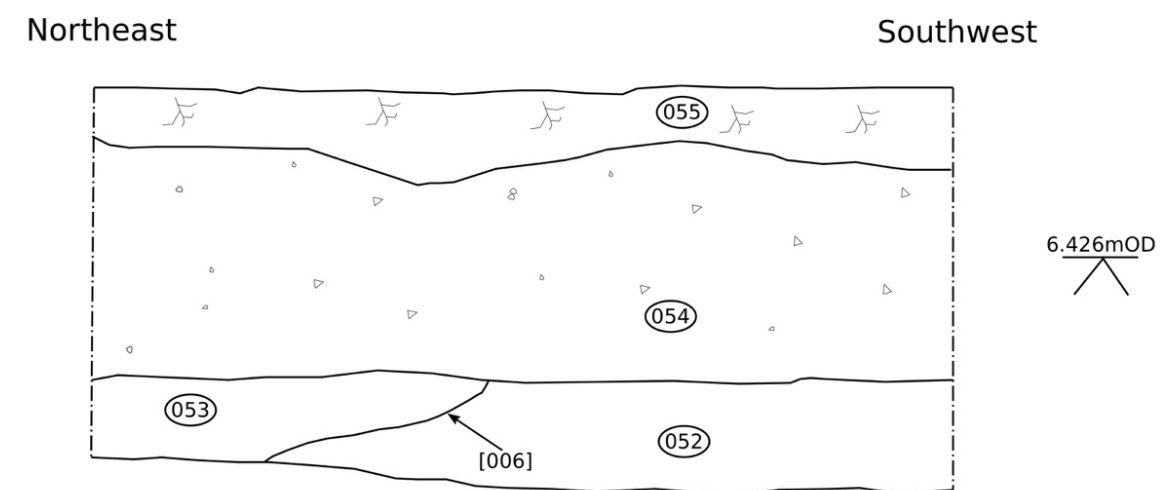


Figures 4, 5 & 6. Trench 2 SE Facing Section. Trench 3 SE Facing Section. Trench 4 SE Facing Section.

Figure 7. Trench 3 SE Facing Section



Figure 8. Trench 3 NW Facing Section



0m 2m

Figures 7 & 8. Trench 3 SE Facing Section. Trench 3 NW Facing Section.

## 6.2 Appendix II Plates



Plate 1. Medieval ditch [002] and alluvial deposits 021 and 022 in Trench 1, view SW. Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.



Plate 2. Medieval ditch [027] in Trench 1, view NW. Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.





Plate 3. Medieval Ditch [042] in Trench 2, view SW. Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.



Plate 4. Medieval ditch [033] and recut ditch [034] in Trench 3, view SW. Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.





**Plate 5. Probable medieval pit/midden [047] and earlier redeposited material (049) and (050), view N. Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.**



**Plate 6. Truncated medieval pit/midden [006], view SE. Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.**





**Plate 7. Probable medieval land surface (029) and medieval deposit (031) in Trench 4, view N. Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.**



**Plate 8. Medieval wall [012], foundation trench [008] and foundation trench fill (009) in Trench 5, plan view. Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.**





Plate 9. Trench 5 to W showing medieval wall [012] and midden (013). Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.



Plate 10. Trench 5 to SE showing medieval midden (013), medieval wall [012] and alluvial flood event (015).  
Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.





Plate 11. Trench 5 to SW showing medieval midden (013) (far left) and dark alluvial flood event band (015) (bottom). Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.



Plate 12. View NE of Trench 9 and cut [026], subsoil (024) and topsoil (025). Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.





Plate 13. View SW of Trench 9 and cut [026], subsoil (024) and topsoil (025). Scale 1m in 0.5m sections.



Plate 14. Left – Slight difference in staining between A and B. A = *Bos* Metacarpus fragment from context (013). B = *Bos* Humerus fragment (context 038). Right – Slight difference in staining between A and B. A = *Ovis*(?) Radius(?) fragment from context (005). B = *Bos* Humerus. Scale 5cm in 1cm sections.

### 6.3 Appendix III Context Inventory

- 6.3.1 The excavation for footings was carried out by machine to the rear (NE) of Parklands bungalow. A broadly rectangular area was set out for foundation trenches measuring c15m x 11m (see Figure 1). A total of eleven short foundation trenches were excavated within this area. The investigations identified two medieval ditches ([002], [033], [042] and [003], [027]) aligned roughly E-W across the rear garden of the property. A path or wall [012] of medieval date was found in the base of Trench 5 together with three pits ([006], 013, [047]) in Trenches 3 and 5, and a probable buried soil horizon (029) in Trench 4, all broadly distributed across the site containing medieval ceramics and animal bone. An alluvial horizon ([015], [021], [022]) representing a significant flooding event was found at c0.8m below the present ground surface in Trenches 1 and 5 (Figures 2 and 3). A general mixed redeposited medieval layer (023, 031, 044 and 054) was noted broadly across the site in Trenches 1-4 and together with redeposited natural 050 and redeposited medieval deposit 049 (T4) represents the uppermost level of medieval activity on the site.
- 6.3.2 No further archaeological deposits, structures or features was identified in the foundation trenches. The general ground surface was recorded at 6.906mOD. The natural Upper Wentlooge formation (016, 018, 028, 035, 036, 040, 041, 046 and 052) was identified in the base of the foundation trenches at a maximum depth of 5.626mOD.

Context	Trench	Type	Summary	Relationships	Period
001	-	D	General topsoil. Gritty dark-brown clay-loam with heavy bioturbation. Very disturbed with frequent brick, tile, clinker inclusions.	Equivalent to 025	Modern
002	T1	C	Ditch cut of medieval date found in T1, T2 and T3. Aligned broadly E-W, overall width 1.5m.	Equivalent to 033, 042. Contains 020	Medieval
003	T1	C	Possible medieval ditch cut aligned broadly E-W in NW facing section of T1.	Contains 023. Equivalent to 027	Medieval
005	T3	D	Medieval ditch fill. Very dark-brown friable clay-loam containing medieval ceramics and bone.	Contained by 033. Equivalent to 027	Medieval
006	T3	C	Medieval midden/pit cut containing 053.	Contains 053	Medieval
007	T5	D	Mid-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Underlies 013. Cut by 008.	Natural
008	T5	C	Foundation cut for medieval wall/path 012.	Contains 009. Underlies 013	Medieval
009	T5	D	Fill of foundation cut for medieval wall/path 012. Dark-grey gritty clay with frequent marine? Shell and small stone inclusions. Medieval ceramics present.	Contains 012. Underlies 013	Medieval
010	T5	D	Mottled mid-light brown clay with frequent shell inclusions. Medieval ceramics present.	Overlies 013	Medieval
011	T5	D	Dark-brown alluvial clay band c0.1m thick with charcoal flecks and modern ceramics. Deposit represents the redepositing of alluvial layer that may have originated from a flooding event, such as 015, 021, 022.	Overlies 010 and 013. Underlies 014 and 017.	Modern

Context	Trench	Type	Summary	Relationships	Period
012	T5	S	Medieval wall/path 012. Medieval ceramics present. The structure is stone built with at least three courses visible but remains unexcavated as it is at formation level.	Contained by 008. Underlies 013	Medieval
013	T5	D	Large medieval midden containing isolated ceramics and bone. Deposit clearly underlies flooding event 015. Eastern half of midden is disturbed with some insertions of later Post-medieval ceramics.	Underlies 011, 015 and 017. Overlies 007, 009, 012, 016	Medieval
014	T5	D	Redeposited light-brown mottled natural clay. Mixed deposit with isolated marine? Mollusc shells. Overlies flooding event 011.	Underlies 017. Overlies 011	Post-medieval
015	T5	D	Dark-brown alluvial clay band c0.1m thick with charcoal flecks. Deposit represents a significant flooding event.	Overlies 013 and 016. Underlies 017. Equivalent to 021, 022.	Post-medieval
016	T5	D	Mid-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Underlies 013 and 015	Natural
017	T5	D	Subsoil deposit. Friable dark-brown clay loam with mixed medieval and later ceramics. Frequent flecks of charcoal, shell, concrete and modern brick. Deposit likely disturbed due to the construction Parklands bungalow.	Overlies 011, 013, 014, 015. Underlies 001	Modern
018	T1	D	Mid-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Cut by 002, 019 and 027, 003. Underlies 021, 022 and 023	Natural
019	T1	C	Recut of medieval ditch 002. Deposit cuts through alluvial flood event 021 and 022. Cut contains general redeposited medieval layer 023.	Cuts 020, 021, 022. Contains 023.	Post-medieval
020	T1	D	Medieval fill of ditch 002. Mid-brown clay with charcoal flecks	Contained by 002. Cut by 019. Underlies 022 and 023.	Medieval
021	T1	D	Dark-brown alluvial clay band c0.1m thick with charcoal flecks. Deposit represents a significant flooding event. Deposit is contemporary with 011 and 015 and has been cut by 019 severing north extent of deposit (022).	Underlies 023 and 056. Cut by 019. Equivalent to 015, 022	Post-medieval
022	T1	D	Dark-brown alluvial clay band c0.1m thick with charcoal flecks. Deposit represents a significant flooding event. Deposit is contemporary with 011 and 015 and has been cut by 019 severing south extent of deposit (021).	Underlies 023 and 056. Cut by 019. Equivalent to 015, 021	Medieval
023	T1	D	Fill of Post-medieval ditch cut 019. Mid-brown clay-loam with isolated charcoal flecks and shell. Represents a thick redeposited early Post-medieval layer.	Underlies 024. Contained by 019 and 027/003. Overlies 018, 020, 022 and 056.	Post-medieval
024	T1	D	General subsoil layer. Dark-brown friable clay-loam with frequent small stones, gravel, clinker and modern plastic, glass and aluminium.	Underlies 025. Overlies 023.	Modern

Context	Trench	Type	Summary	Relationships	Period
025	T1	D	General topsoil deposit truncated by the excavation of T9 foul drainage connection. Gritty dark-brown clay-loam with heavy bioturbation. Very disturbed with frequent brick, tile, clinker inclusions.	Equivalent to 001	Modern
026	T1	C	Cut for T9 foul drainage connection. The trench partially removed 025 in the area of T1.	Cuts 025.	Modern
027	T1	C	Possible early Post-medieval ditch cut. The ditch has a near 90-degree northern side and tapers out to the south. Ditch cut aligned broadly E-W in SE facing section of T1.	Contains 023. Equivalent to 003	Medieval/Post-medieval
028	T4	D	Mid-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Underlies 029, 030 and 031	Natural
029	T4	D	Possible former medieval ground surface. Very dark brown to black clay loam with frequent charcoal inclusions. Deposit averages 0.08m thick and 3.35m in length.	Overlies 028. Underlies 030 and 031.	Medieval
030	T4	D	Clean light brown clay. Possibly redeposited natural Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Overlies 028 and 029	Medieval(?)
031	T4	D	Mid-brown clay loam deposit with frequent shell, charcoal and degraded ceramics (medieval?). Represents a thick redeposited medieval layer that appears broadly consistent across excavated foundation areas and likely contemporary with 044 and 054.	Overlies 028, 029 and 030. Underlies 032. Equivalent to 044 and 054	Medieval
032	T4	D	Very mixed dark-brown clay loam subsoil deposit. Frequent patches of redeposited natural clay, stones, bioturbation (tree roots). Topsoil not present.	Overlies 031.	Modern
033	T3	C	Ditch cut of medieval date found in T1, T2 and T3. Aligned broadly E-W.	Equivalent to 002, 042.	Medieval
034	T3	C	Re-cut of ditch 033 of medieval date found in T3. Aligned broadly E-W with a step cut partway down its length. Cuts medieval deposit 005 and natural Upper Wentlooge Formation 035. Contains medieval ditch fill 038.	Cuts 005 and 035. Contains 038	Medieval
035	T3	D	Light-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Underlies 005 and cut by 034	Natural
036	T3	D	Light-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Underlies 037 and cut by 033	Natural
037	T3	D	Mid-brown friable clay. Very clean and likely natural deposit.	Overlies 036. Cut by 033	Natural
038	T3	D	Medieval ditch fill. Very dark-brown friable clay-loam. Frequent bioturbation (tree roots), shell flecks (marine mollusc?), charcoal, cattle bone and medieval ceramics.	Contained by 033 and 034. Underlies 039	Medieval
039	T3	D	Upper ditch fill. Very dark-brown friable clay-loam. Frequent bioturbation (tree roots), shell flecks (marine mollusc?), charcoal, modern ceramics and brick.	Overlies 038	Modern
040	T2	D	Light-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Underlies 044. Cut by 043.	Natural
041	T2	D	Light-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Underlies 044. Cut by 042	Natural
042	T2	C	Ditch cut of medieval date found in T1, T2 and T3. Aligned broadly E-W.	Equivalent to 002, 033.	Medieval
043	T2	D	Lower medieval ditch fill of 042. Mid-brown clay, isolated shell flecks and small stones <0.05m in width.	Contained by 042. Underlies 044	Medieval

Context	Trench	Type	Summary	Relationships	Period
044	T2	D	Very dark-brown friable clay-loam with frequent flecks of mollusc (marine?). General redeposited medieval layer. Partially back-filled into medieval ditch 042. Represents a thick medieval redeposited layer that appears broadly consistent across excavated foundation areas and likely contemporary with 031 and 054.	Underlies 045. Overlies 040, 041. Contained by 042. Equivalent to 031, and 054	Medieval
045	T2	D	Very mixed dark-brown clay loam subsoil deposit. Frequent small stones, bioturbation (tree roots), charcoal and residual medieval ceramics. Topsoil not present.	Overlies 044	Modern
046	T3	D	Light-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Cut by 047	Natural
047	T3	C	Midden or pit of probable medieval date.	Cuts 046 and 049. Contains 048. Underlies 051	Medieval
048	T3	D	Fill of probable midden/pit 047. Dark-brown friable clay loam with frequent flecks of charcoal and mollusc (marine?).	Contained by 047. Underlies 051	Medieval(?)
049	T3	D	Redeposited deposit of probable medieval date. Mid-brown clay-loam with frequent bioturbation (roots), flecks of mollusc (marine?), charcoal and flecks of orange degraded ceramics.	Cut by 047. Overlies 050. Underlies 051	Medieval(?)
050	T3	D	Light-brown clay with grey clay mottling. Frequent flecks of shell (marine mollusc?). Isolated flecks of charcoal. Likely to be redeposited natural clay of Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Underlies 049	Medieval(?)
051	T3	D	Dark-brown clay-loam subsoil with frequent bioturbation (roots), charcoal and modern ceramics and brick. Topsoil not present.	Overlies 048, 049	Modern
052	T3	D	Light-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation.	Underlies 054. Cut by 006	Natural
053	T3	D	Medieval midden/pit fill. Friable dark-brown clay-loam with medieval ceramics and small mammal bone.	Contained by 006. Underlies 054	Medieval
054	T3	D	Very dark-brown clay-loam with isolated flecks of mollusc (marine?). General redeposited medieval layer overlying midden/pit 006 and fill 054. Represents a thick medieval redeposited layer that appears broadly consistent across excavated foundation areas and likely contemporary with 031 and 044.	Equivalent to 031, and 044	Medieval
055	T3	D	Dark-brown clay-loam subsoil with frequent bioturbation (roots), charcoal and modern ceramics and brick. Topsoil not present.	Overlies 054	Modern
056	T1	D	Light-brown clay with grey clay mottling. Isolated flecks of charcoal.	Overlies 021. Underlies 023. Cut by 019	Post-medieval
057	T6, T7, T10 & T11	D	Light-brown clay. Upper Wentlooge Formation. General basal deposit found in Trenches 6, 7, 10 and 11. This natural deposit was found to rise in overall height towards the N.	Underlies 058	Natural

Context	Trench	Type	Summary	Relationships	Period
058	T6, T7, T10 & T11	D	General subsoil deposit found in Trenches 6, 7, 10 and 11. Very disturbed friable clay loam with heavy bioturbation (roots), small stones, gravel, clinker and modern plastic, glass and aluminium.	Overlies 057	Modern

D = Deposit; C = Cut; S = Structure; All depths below present ground surface. n.b = not bottomed.

## 6.4 Appendix IV Finds Inventory

### *Finds – Ceramics*

Context	Pottery type	Description	Colour	Number	Weight (g)	Date	Notes
u/s T1	earthenware	modern ceramics	white	6	166	modern	saucer rim sherd, pearlware with blue transfer-printing; plate rim sherd with blue feather-edging, burnt; handle from jug or large mug, part-burnt; footring sherd, large cream-coloured bowl; b/s, one burnt, one possibly from the large bowl
u/s T1	stoneware	modern ceramics	buff	1	17	modern	b/s from large vessel, pale brown external glaze
u/s T1	earthenware	local coarse ware	red	1	25	post med	bowl rim sherd, brown internal glaze, series of grooves below outer rim edge
u/s T1	slipware	yellow-glazed	buff	2	58	post med	rim sherd, press-moulded dish with slipped design in two shades of brown over yellow; base sherd, chamber pot
u/s T1	coarse ware	glazed		1	28	medieval	shoulder sherd, grey fabric, buff internal surface, dull green glaze over 'stepped' outer surface, wheelthrown
u/s T1	coarse ware	unglazed		1	134	medieval	rim sherd, large storage jar, grey fabric, buff surfaces, applied thumbled strip on shoulder, wheelthrown
u/s T1	coarse ware	unglazed		5	78	medieval	upright rim sherd and b/s, possibly same vessel, grey fabric, red-brown margins and dark red-brown surfaces; b/s, all with grey fabric, one with buff margins and surfaces, one with red-brown margins, dark buff surfaces and combed wavy lines on outer surface, one with buff surfaces
002 (020) T1	coarse ware	unglazed		3	85	medieval	upright flat-topped rim sherd, grey fabric, dark brown surfaces; rim sherd, grey fabric and orange surfaces; base sherd, grey fabric, red-brown surfaces
045 T2	coarse ware	unglazed		1	16	medieval	rim sherd, cooking pot, grey-brown fabric, red-brown margins, brown surfaces, blackened along rim edge
005 T3	coarse ware	unglazed		2	11	medieval	b/s, grey fabric, dark grey surfaces, one has red margins
038 T3	coarse ware	unglazed		2	18	medieval	b/s, grey fabric, one with buff surfaces, one with red-brown upper surface and margins, grey inner surface
053 T3	coarse ware	glazed		1	10	medieval	b/s, wheelthrown, grey fabric, buff inner surface, yellow-green glaze over rilling



Context	Pottery type	Description	Colour	Number	Weight (g)	Date	Notes
053 T3	coarse ware	unglazed		11	110	medieval	small rim sherd, grey fabric, buff-brown surfaces; two thick base sherds, non-joining but same vessel, grey fabric, brown outer surfaces, buff and part-burnt internally; b/s, various fabrics, mostly grey, some with buff surfaces, some with black, two have basal angle, one has grooves or finishing marks on upper surface
006/053 T3	coarse ware	glazed		1	53	medieval	jug base sherd with prominent thumb edge, grey fabric and inner surface, buff outer surfaces with splashes of glaze
006/053 T3	coarse ware	glazed		1	4	medieval	b/s, wheelthrown, orange-red fabric and surfaces, pale green speckly glaze
006/053 T3	coarse ware	glazed		1	6	medieval	sherd with basal angle, grey fabric, dark grey outer surface, remnants of internal green glaze
006/053 T3	coarse ware	unglazed		12	127	medieval	neck sherd with grey fabric and orange surfaces; b/s, two joining have dark grey fabric, orange-buff margins and grey-buff surfaces, two joining have grey fabric and patchy grey-buff surfaces, outer surface is sooted, one has dark grey fabric with outer red-brown margin, buff inner surface and dark grey outer, one has dark grey fabric and black surfaces, one has gritty red-brown and grey fabric and grey surfaces, three have grey fabric and surfaces, one of these has combing on two 'corners', one has grey fabric with orange margins and inner surface, dark buff, sooted outer
054 T3	coarse ware	unglazed		1	9	medieval	b/s, grey fabric, buff surfaces
T4 009	coarse ware	unglazed		2	22	medieval	rim sherd, grey fabric, buff surfaces; b/s, grey fabric, buff inner surface, black outer
T4 009	coarse ware	glazed		3	10	medieval	b/s, two are either Bristol Ham Green or Bristol Redcliffe, one in grey fabric with buff inner surface and green-brown glaze
T4 009	coarse ware	glazed		1	5	medieval	b/s, red fabric and surfaces, no glaze apparent but from a jug
T5 013 midden	coarse ware	unglazed		2	32	medieval	b/s, grey fabric, orange-brown outer surface, black with traces of sooting internally; sherd with basal angle, grey fabric, orange inner surface and margins, grey outer surface

Context	Pottery type	Description	Colour	Number	Weight (g)	Date	Notes
007 T5	coarse ware	unglazed		6	79	medieval	cooking pot sherd with basal angle, grey-buff fabric, buff inner surface with limescale deposit, black outer surface, sooted on lower wall; joining shoulder sherds and small b/s, probably same vessel, grey-buff fabric and surfaces, blackened externally
009 T5	coarse ware	unglazed		1	21	medieval	shoulder sherd, grey-buff fabric and inner surface, dark buff outer
010 T5	coarse ware	unglazed		1	13	medieval	ledge rim, grey fabric, orange-buff margins and inner surface, dark buff outer, blackened under rim and along rim edge
010 T5	earthenware	local coarse ware	red	1	244	post med	rim sherd, large bowl, remains of internal brown glaze, pitted surfaces especially internally
011 T5	stoneware	modern ceramics	buff	1	42	modern	b/s, large vessel, buff glaze internally and externally
011 T5	coarse ware	glazed		1	5	medieval	jug rim sherd, coming round to spout, grey fabric, buff margins and surfaces, patchy yellow-green glaze
011 T5	coarse ware	unglazed		6	78	medieval	rim sherd, grey fabric, black surfaces, chipped and stained; b/s, one with buff fabric and surfaces, two with grey fabric and black/grey surfaces, one with dark grey fabric and red-brown inner surface, most of outer surface missing; base sherd, unusually thick (11mm), dark grey and buff fabric, dark brown inner surface, black outer, blackening extends some way into the fabric
012 T5 wall	coarse ware	unglazed		2	30	medieval	ledge rim with upturned edge, grey fabric, orange-buff surfaces; b/s, grey fabric, dark orange-buff margins and inner surface, dark buff outer
017 T5	coarse ware	unglazed		5	70	medieval	cooking pot rim sherd, thickened ledge rim, grey fabric, dark buff inner surface, blackened under rim and along rim edge; b/s, one with grey fabric, buff margins and outer surface which has combed wavy lines, grey inner surface, two have dark grey fabric, buff inner surfaces and dark buff, sooted outer surfaces, one has pale grey fabric and inner surface, dark buff outer, and may be from a jug
032 T6	earthenware	local coarse ware	buff	1	26	post med	folded-over rim sherd, grey core, no glaze
			Total	86	1632	ASW = 19	

***Finds – Medieval Ceramic Statistics***

Context	Type	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Notes
u/s T1	coarse ware	glazed	1	28	shoulder sherd, grey fabric, buff internal surface, dull green glaze over 'stepped' outer surface, wheelthrown
u/s T1	coarse ware	unglazed	1	134	rim sherd, large storage jar, grey fabric, buff surfaces, applied thumbled strip on shoulder, wheelthrown
u/s T1	coarse ware	unglazed	5	78	upright rim sherd and b/s, possibly same vessel, grey fabric, red-brown margins and dark red-brown surfaces; b/s, all with grey fabric, one with buff margins and surfaces, one with red-brown margins, dark buff surfaces and combed wavy lines on outer surface, one with buff surfaces
002 (020) T1	coarse ware	unglazed	3	85	upright flat-topped rim sherd, grey fabric, dark brown surfaces; rim sherd, grey fabric and orange surfaces; base sherd, grey fabric, red-brown surfaces
045 T2	coarse ware	unglazed	1	16	rim sherd, cooking pot, grey-brown fabric, red-brown margins, brown surfaces, blackened along rim edge
005 T3	coarse ware	unglazed	2	11	b/s, grey fabric, dark grey surfaces, one has red margins
038 T3	coarse ware	unglazed	2	18	b/s, grey fabric, one with buff surfaces, one with red-brown upper surface and margins, grey inner surface
053 T3	coarse ware	glazed	1	10	b/s, wheelthrown, grey fabric, buff inner surface, yellow-green glaze over rilling
053 T3	coarse ware	unglazed	11	110	small rim sherd, grey fabric, buff-brown surfaces; two thick base sherds, non-joining but same vessel, grey fabric, brown outer surfaces, buff and part-burnt internally; b/s, various fabrics, mostly grey, some with buff surfaces, some with black, two have basal angle, one has grooves or finishing marks on upper surface
006/053 T3	coarse ware	glazed	1	53	jug base sherd with prominent thumbled edge, grey fabric and inner surface, buff outer surfaces with splashes of glaze
006/053 T3	coarse ware	glazed	1	4	b/s, wheelthrown, orange-red fabric and surfaces, pale green speckly glaze
006/053 T3	coarse ware	glazed	1	6	sherd with basal angle, grey fabric, dark grey outer surface, remnants of internal green glaze
006/053 T3	coarse ware	unglazed	12	127	neck sherd with grey fabric and orange surfaces; b/s, two joining have dark grey fabric, orange-buff margins and grey-buff surfaces, two joining have grey fabric and patchy grey-buff surfaces, outer surface is sooted, one has dark grey fabric with outer red-brown margin, buff inner surface and dark grey outer, one has dark grey fabric and black surfaces, one has gritty red-brown and grey fabric and grey surfaces, three have grey fabric and surfaces, one of these has combing on two 'corners', one has grey fabric with orange margins and inner surface, dark buff, sooted outer

Context	Type	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Notes
054 T3	coarse ware	unglazed	1	9	b/s, grey fabric, buff surfaces
T4 009	coarse ware	unglazed	2	22	rim sherd, grey fabric, buff surfaces; b/s, grey fabric, buff inner surface, black outer
T4 009	coarse ware	glazed	3	10	b/s, two are either Bristol Ham Green or Bristol Redcliffe, one in grey fabric with buff inner surface and green-brown glaze
T4 009	coarse ware	glazed	1	5	b/s, red fabric and surfaces, no glaze apparent but from a jug
T5 013 midden	coarse ware	unglazed	2	32	b/s, grey fabric, orange-brown outer surface, black with traces of sooting internally; sherd with basal angle, grey fabric, orange inner surface and margins, grey outer surface
007 T5	coarse ware	unglazed	6	79	cooking pot sherd with basal angle, grey-buff fabric, buff inner surface with limescale deposit, black outer surface, sooted on lower wall; joining shoulder sherds and small b/s, probably same vessel, grey-buff fabric and surfaces, blackened externally
009 T5	coarse ware	unglazed	1	21	shoulder sherd, grey-buff fabric and inner surface, dark buff outer
010 T5	coarse ware	unglazed	1	13	ledge rim, grey fabric, orange-buff margins and inner surface, dark buff outer, blackened under rim and along rim edge
011 T5	coarse ware	glazed	1	5	jug rim sherd, coming round to spout, grey fabric, buff margins and surfaces, patchy yellow-green glaze
011 T5	coarse ware	unglazed	6	78	rim sherd, grey fabric, black surfaces, chipped and stained; b/s, one with buff fabric and surfaces, two with grey fabric and black/grey surfaces, one with dark grey fabric and red-brown inner surface, most of outer surface missing; base sherd, unusually thick (11mm), dark grey and buff fabric, dark brown inner surface, black outer, blackening extends some way into the fabric
012 T5 wall	coarse ware	unglazed	2	30	ledge rim with upturned edge, grey fabric, orange-buff surfaces; b/s, grey fabric, dark orange-buff margins and inner surface, dark buff outer
017 T5	coarse ware	unglazed	5	70	cooking pot rim sherd, thickened ledge rim, grey fabric, dark buff inner surface, blackened under rim and along rim edge; b/s, one with grey fabric, buff margins and outer surface which has combed wavy lines, grey inner surface, two have dark grey fabric, buff inner surfaces and dark buff, sooted outer surfaces, one has pale grey fabric and inner surface, dark buff outer, and may be from a jug
			<b>73</b>	<b>1054</b>	
					<b>ASW = 14.4</b>
u/s T1	coarse ware	glazed	1	28	shoulder sherd, grey fabric, buff internal surface, dull green glaze over 'stepped' outer surface, wheelthrown
053 T3	coarse ware	glazed	1	10	b/s, wheelthrown, grey fabric, buff inner surface, yellow-green glaze over rilling

Context	Type	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Notes
006/053 T3	coarse ware	glazed	1	53	jug base sherd with prominent thumbled edge, grey fabric and inner surface, buff outer surfaces with splashes of glaze
006/053 T3	coarse ware	glazed	1	4	b/s, wheelthrown, orange-red fabric and surfaces, pale green speckly glaze
006/053 T3	coarse ware	glazed	1	6	sherds with basal angle, grey fabric, dark grey outer surface, remnants of internal green glaze
T4 009	coarse ware	glazed	3	10	b/s, two are either Bristol Ham Green or Bristol Redcliffe, one in grey fabric with buff inner surface and green-brown glaze
T4 009	coarse ware	glazed	1	5	b/s, red fabric and surfaces, no glaze apparent but from a jug
011 T5	coarse ware	glazed	1	5	jug rim sherd, coming round to spout, grey fabric, buff margins and surfaces, patchy yellow-green glaze
			<b>10</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>13.7% by count 11.5% by weight</b>
u/s T1	coarse ware	unglazed	1	134	rim sherd, large storage jar, grey fabric, buff surfaces, applied thumbled strip on shoulder, wheelthrown
u/s T1	coarse ware	unglazed	5	78	upright rim sherd and b/s, possibly same vessel, grey fabric, red-brown margins and dark red-brown surfaces; b/s, all with grey fabric, one with buff margins and surfaces, one with red-brown margins, dark buff surfaces and combed wavy lines on outer surface, one with buff surfaces
002 T1	coarse ware	unglazed	3	85	upright flat-topped rim sherd, grey fabric, dark brown surfaces; rim sherd, grey fabric and orange surfaces; base sherd, grey fabric, red-brown surfaces
045 T2	coarse ware	unglazed	1	16	rim sherd, cooking pot, grey-brown fabric, red-brown margins, brown surfaces, blackened along rim edge
005 T3	coarse ware	unglazed	2	11	b/s, grey fabric, dark grey surfaces, one has red margins
038 T3	coarse ware	unglazed	2	18	b/s, grey fabric, one with buff surfaces, one with red-brown upper surface and margins, grey inner surface
053 T3	coarse ware	unglazed	11	110	small rim sherd, grey fabric, buff-brown surfaces; two thick base sherds, non-joining but same vessel, grey fabric, brown outer surfaces, buff and part-burnt internally; b/s, various fabrics, mostly grey, some with buff surfaces, some with black, two have basal angle, one has grooves or finishing marks on upper surface
006/053 T3	coarse ware	unglazed	12	127	neck sherd with grey fabric and orange surfaces; b/s, two joining have dark grey fabric, orange-buff margins and grey-buff surfaces, two joining have grey fabric and patchy grey-buff surfaces, outer surface is sooted, one has dark grey fabric with outer red-brown margin, buff inner surface and dark grey outer, one has dark grey fabric and black surfaces, one has gritty red-brown and grey fabric and grey surfaces, three have grey

Context	Type	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Notes
					fabric and surfaces, one of these has combing on two 'corners', one has grey fabric with orange margins and inner surface, dark buff, sooted outer
054 T3	coarse ware	unglazed	1	9	b/s, grey fabric, buff surfaces
T4 009	coarse ware	unglazed	2	22	rim sherd, grey fabric, buff surfaces; b/s, grey fabric, buff inner surface, black outer
T5 013 midden	coarse ware	unglazed	2	32	b/s, grey fabric, orange-brown outer surface, black with traces of sooting internally; sherd with basal angle, grey fabric, orange inner surface and margins, grey outer surface
007 T5	coarse ware	unglazed	6	79	cooking pot sherd with basal angle, grey-buff fabric, buff inner surface with limescale deposit, black outer surface, sooted on lower wall; joining shoulder sherds and small b/s, probably same vessel, grey-buff fabric and surfaces, blackened externally
009 T5	coarse ware	unglazed	1	21	shoulder sherd, grey-buff fabric and inner surface, dark buff outer
010 T5	coarse ware	unglazed	1	13	ledge rim, grey fabric, orange-buff margins and inner surface, dark buff outer, blackened under rim and along rim edge
011 T5	coarse ware	unglazed	6	78	rim sherd, grey fabric, black surfaces, chipped and stained; b/s, one with buff fabric and surfaces, two with grey fabric and black/grey surfaces, one with dark grey fabric and red-brown inner surface, most of outer surface missing; base sherd, unusually thick (11mm), dark grey and buff fabric, dark brown inner surface, black outer, blackening extends some way into the fabric
012 T5 wall	coarse ware	unglazed	2	30	ledge rim with upturned edge, grey fabric, orange-buff surfaces; b/s, grey fabric, dark orange-buff margins and inner surface, dark buff outer
017 T5	coarse ware	unglazed	5	70	cooking pot rim sherd, thickened ledge rim, grey fabric, dark buff inner surface, blackened under rim and along rim edge; b/s, one with grey fabric, buff margins and outer surface which has combed wavy lines, grey inner surface, two have dark grey fabric, buff inner surfaces and dark buff, sooted outer surfaces, one has pale grey fabric and inner surface, dark buff outer, and may be from a jug
			<b>63</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>86.3% by count 88.5% by weight</b>

#### ***Finds – Clay Pipe and Glass***

Context	Type	Description	Number	Weight (g)	Date	Notes
u/s T1	ceramic	clay tobacco pipe	4	11	Post-medieval	bowl fragments x 2; stem with spur x 2
T5 013 midden	ceramic	baked clay	1	6	Post-medieval	reddened outer surface
010 T5	glass	window	1	2	Post-medieval	three-cornered sherd, blue-green, part-melted, uncertain ID
032 T6	ceramic	clay tobacco pipe	1	3	Post-medieval	pipe stem with long spur

### ***Finds – Faunal Osteology***

6.4.1 Total amount of analysed faunal remains recovered from Parklands (Redwick), distributed by species and non-Linnaean categories. Total amount of fragments: 20.

Context	Cattle ( <i>Bos</i> )	Sheep/Goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	Pig ( <i>Sus</i> )	Dog ( <i>Canis</i> )	Horse ( <i>Equus</i> )	Human ( <i>Homo</i> )	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Unidentifiable/ small mammal	Burnt bone
005		1								
002/ T3								1		
032									1	
038	1									
U/S T1	1	1	1							
053								1		
013	1									

6.4.2 MNI determined based on number of identified species/non-Linnaean categories per context.

Taxon	MNI
Cattle ( <i>Bos</i> )	3
Sheep/Goat ( <i>Ovis/Capra</i> )	2
Pig ( <i>Sus</i> )	1
Dog ( <i>Canis</i> )	0
Horse ( <i>Equus</i> )	0
Human ( <i>Homo</i> )	0
Unidentified taxon	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>



## **- BLACK MOUNTAINS ARCHAEOLOGY - - ARCHAEOLEG MYNYDD DU -**

Yn rhan o'n hawydd i wella ansawdd ein gwasanaeth, rydym yn croesawu unrhyw adborth y gallwch ei ddarparu.

As part of our desire to improve our quality of service we welcome any feedback you are able to provide.

Archaeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf/Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd

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