

## JARVIS WENTLOOG CASTLE HOTEL

NGR: ST 2520 8345

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND FIELD EVALUATION JWC03

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## **SUMMARY**

Between 10<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> December 2003 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation on land at the Jarvis Wentloog Hotel, Castleton, Newport at NGR: ST 2520 8340.

The desk-based assessment has suggested a possible location for the castle bailey and has identified a possible outer ringwork. Neither of these possible features were identified by field evaluation to the west undertaken by Cotswold Archaeological Trust in 1997.

The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of five 10m by 1.8m trenches across the proposed development area (Figure 2). Archaeological features identified consisted of a 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century terrace wall, a 19<sup>th</sup> century path and a 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century wall. Medieval activity was restricted to the recovery of two sherds of pottery, neither of which was associated with any feature.

It is clear, however, that the archaeological potential of the site remains relatively high and that further archaeological works will be required.

## GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

### Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *circa* AD 1500.

### Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

### NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

### OS

Ordnance Survey.

### Romano-British

Term used to define the fusion of indigenous Iron Age traditions with invasive Roman culture. Traditionally dated AD 43 to *circa* AD 410.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Between 10<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> December 2003 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological works on land at the Jarvis Wenloog castle Hotel, Castleton, Newport at NGR: ST 2520 8345, on behalf of Babtie Group.
- 1.2 The archaeological works consisted of desk-based assessment and field evaluation. These works were undertaken in order to comply with the principals of Welsh Office Circular 60/96, the archaeological policies of Monmouthshire County Council and the Borough of Newport.
- 1.3 This report constitutes the results of the archaeological works. The project was undertaken in accordance with the Specification prepared by Babtie Group (2003) and was agreed by the Development Control Officer of Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust.
- 1.4 The archaeological assessment involves a desktop study of presently available archaeological, historical, aerial photographic and other relevant information. This allows a full assessment of the implications of any development proposal and an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy to be identified and implemented.
- 1.5 This archaeological assessment was compiled to fulfil the general requirements of a desktop assessment as set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (1994, revised 2001) and relevant guidance issued by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust. The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with IFA *Standards and Guidance on Archaeological Evaluation* (1994, revised 2001).
- 1.6 The desk-based work was undertaken against stringent time constraints and it is acknowledged that some sources may exist which were not examined. It is the opinion of Foundations Archaeology, however, that this document provides a suitable level of investigation and that further research at this stage would not add substantially to the results of the project.

## **2 SOURCES**

- 2.1 The information available in the CARN database has been consulted. Five Sites and Monuments Records have been identified in the vicinity of the development area including a Scheduled Ancient Monument and two Listed Buildings.
- 2.2 Documents held at the Gwent Record Office and the National Library of Wales have been consulted for cartographic and other historic data by Foundations Archaeology and Babtie Group. Regional and national journals have also been examined for relevant information.
- 2.3 Aerial photographs were not examined due to time constraints associated with the project. Cotswold Archaeological Trust during their evaluation works to the west of the study area have however, previously undertaken this work. A cropmark feature was identified within the northeastern corner and it was

anticipated that this would represent part of the bailey. In the event this represented a geological feature. It is unlikely that aerial photographs of the study area would have revealed evidence of the bailey in any event; the site having been either built-up or landscaped from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The site is irregular and covers an area of approximately 2ha. It is bounded to the north by Mill Lane, Newport Road to the southeast, a field to the southwest and the Motte of Wentloog Castle to the northwest (see Figure 1 & 2). The buildings, car parks, service areas and grounds of the Wentloog Castle Hotel currently occupy the site. It lies within the parish of Marshfield, although it was previously within the parish St Athan until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.2 The geology of the site consists of the St Maughans Group of the Old Red Sandstone comprising red brown mudstone with occasional sandstone and limestone bands. Near the surface, these are weathered into a firm and stiff red brown silty clay with mudstone lithorelicts. Superficial deposits in the form of Morainic Drift overlie the solid geology (SSEW sheet 249).
- 3.3 The southern half of the motte falls within the grounds of the hotel. The motte is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Cadw no. MN 131) and is recorded on the SMR as ref.0007g. It lies within an ornamental garden and stands approximately 5m high with a flat top measuring 16m in diameter. A possible moat or bailey ditch visible on aerial photography and recorded as SMR ref. 04365g represented a geological feature.
- 3.4 There is limited historical documentation with regard to the origin and development of the castle, although it has been considered one of the principal castles in the lordship of Gwynllwg during the Norman incursions of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Bradney (1993) suggests that the De Nerber family who held four knight fees in St. Athan under the Earl of Gloucester in 1165, originally built the castle. It was later superseded as a principal castle by the construction of Newport Castle built between 1327 and 1386 by Hugh d'Audele or his son-in-law Ralph, earl of Stafford, which itself replaced an earlier motte and bailey castle on Stow Hill, near the cathedral. Newport was the headquarters of the Norman lordship of Wentloog or Gwynlliog, which had been within the lordship of Glamorgan until 1314 and the breakup of the de Clare estates.
- 3.5 A number of other archaeological features and finds are recorded from the vicinity of the study area. A single prehistoric feature, comprising a Bronze Age scraper (89.79H/11) is known from within 500m of the site at ST 2583. No Roman or Dark Age features are known from the vicinity, although there are several references to finds and features of medieval date.
- 3.6 The medieval Chapel of St. James was to the south of study area at NGR: ST 252 834 (SMR 0008g). This building probably now lies beneath the A48. To the north of the site lies a watermill (SMR ref. 0006g) at NGR: ST 251 837. This is believed to lie on the site of the watermill of the lord of the manor, but the existing building is of relatively recent origin and there is no evidence for an earlier structure. St. Mary's Church (SMR ref. 00010g) at NGR: ST 2616

8257 is medieval in origin. A medieval cross (SMR ref. 00011g) is present within the churchyard at ST 2616 8254).

- 3.7 To the south is the site of a Deer Park (Park Bychan) recorded as extent in AD 1498 (ref: 03105g) at ST 250830.
- 3.8 In the 17<sup>th</sup> century Castleton was held by Knight service under the castle of Cardiff. In 1610 it was held by the Stradling family, in whose hands it remained until the breakup of the family estates in 1738.
- 3.9 Castleton Baptist Church at NGR: ST 2530 8340 is present on the southern side of the A48 opposite the study area. It was built in AD 1859 and is Listed grade II. The Coach and Horses public house to the northwest at ST 2530 8360 is also Listed grade II. To the east of Mill Lane lies the old nonconformist Sion Chapel with its associated burial ground at NGR: ST 2522 8350. Cartographic evidence demonstrates that this building was constructed after 1824 and before 1841. It is now a private dwelling.
- 3.10 The descent of the manor during the post-medieval period is attested in cartographic and documentary evidence, but is of limited relevance to the present study. No indication of evidence for the castle bailey has been identified in this material. The earliest cartographic material is included in the Tredegar Estate papers held at the National Library of Wales. A plan of 1760 drawn to illustrate the holdings of Mill Farm shows the study area and a rough outline of the location of the castle motte. A simple rectangular hall-type building is present roughly in the location of the modern hotel. A dotted line shown on the map is likely to represent the line of a trackway leading to the motte from the main road.
- 3.11 A plan of 1777 shows a curvilinear line drawn from the motte, curving to the southeast. This feature would fit very well into a traditional bailey plan for an 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century motte-and-bailey type castle. The rectangular building shown on the 1760 plan has now made way for an 'L' shaped building, which appears to be located slightly to the southeast of the former structure.
- 3.12 The next available plan dates to 1824 illustrating the property of Sir Mark Wood. This shows the study area containing the motte and a substantial house with several wings. The next plan is the 1841 tithe map, which shows a similar basic house plan, although there are a number of marked differences. The motte is not shown on this plan and the grounds have been subdivided on the western side. The 1881 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey plan shows the motte and a much-changed house, although the essential outline of the frontage is similar. Of more interest are two banks shown to the south of the motte and which may represent a square or sub-square outer ringwork. A possible 'tumulus' is also marked within the grounds of the house. It may be considered unlikely, however, that this does represent a prehistoric mound. If this area was originally included within the bailey to Wentloog Castle such a feature would undoubtedly have been levelled during construction. It is more likely that this feature was formed through another process, such as piled demolition rubble, possibly from the 1777 house.

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- 3.13 The 1920 Ordnance Survey plan illustrates the continuing evolution of the house, particularly to the rear. The present layout of the building, including the extension to the frontage and western annexe are of comparatively modern origin.
- 3.14 The study area contains several mature trees of which one is to be retained. A second tree has a seat cut into a branch. This is immediately adjacent to a 'grave stone' for a beloved pet. The stone states that the owners heart is also interred there. This is no doubt fanciful.
- 3.15 The pasture field to the west of the study area has been previously evaluated by Cotswold Archaeological Trust (Barber 1997). Extracts from the report on these works were provided. No archaeological features relating to the Castle bailey were identified during the works.
- 3.16 The main archaeological potential for the site was therefore for Medieval activity associated with Wentloog Castle. This did not prejudice the evaluation to the recovery of features from other periods.

## **4 AIMS**

- 4.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits, in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn this would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 4.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) To define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
  - ii) To attempt to characterise the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;
  - iii) To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

- 5.1 The project required the excavation of five trenches measuring 10m by 1.8m. All trench locations were revised on site in discussion with Jon Mullis of Babbie Group and are shown on Figure 2. Trenches 1-3 were moved northwards, at the request of the Development Control Archaeologist, Neil



Maylan. Trenches 4 -5 were moved due to on-site constraints and health and safety issues predominantly associated with underground services.

- 5.2 Tarmac and non-significant overburden was removed to the top of archaeological deposits or natural, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved with the use of a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket. Thereafter the trenches were cleaned and all additional excavation was conducted by hand.
- 5.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the Babbie Specification and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

## 6 RESULTS

- 6.1 **Trench 1** (10m long by 1.8m wide) was aligned NNW-SSE and was excavated onto the natural red-brown sandy clay substrate at an average depth of 0.62m (31.52m OD) from the modern ground surface. A stone wall footing (108) was present on an east-west alignment in the central southern part of the trench. The wall was of drystone construction and measured 0.65m wide by 0.3m deep, with faced blocks to the south and with a rough rubble face to the north. The wall was set into a shallow sloping cut [107], measuring 1.75m wide by 0.38m deep. The nature of the wall and its construction cut suggest that the feature represented a terrace wall. The earliest fill of the cut consisted of a red-brown silty clay (109) up to 0.3m deep, comprising redeposited natural. Pottery recovered from this deposit was of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date. This fill was overlain by a dark brown silty clay (106) up to 0.08m deep, which probably represents remnant garden soil. Two modern pipe trenches were cut into the natural deposits to the south of the wall.
- 6.2 The natural and the wall were sealed beneath a layer of pink hardcore with brick fragments and lumps of concrete (103), up to 0.44m thick. This layer was overlain by a yellow gravel layer (102) up to 0.16m thick, forming the hardcore for the modern tarmac car park hardstanding (101), up to 0.10m thick. No other archaeological finds or features were present within this trench.
- 6.3 **Trench 2** (10m long by 1.8m wide) was aligned NNW-SSE and was excavated onto the natural at an average depth of 0.3m (31.68m OD) from the modern ground surface. A linear feature [205] aligned approximately east-west was present in the northern part of the trench. It measured 1.62m wide by 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a wide rounded base. The cut contained a yellow-grey sandy clay with mortar and sandstone fragments. The feature was raised slightly above the level of the natural and probably represents the line of a footpath. Cut [208] in the southern part of the trench contained wall (209), which measured 0.7m wide by 0.33m deep. This feature represented a continuation of the probable terrace wall present in Trench 1. To the south of wall (209) the natural was sealed beneath a layer of dark brown/black silty clay (210) representing remnant garden soil identical to (106) in Trench 1.

- 6.4 A layer of degraded tarmac and hardcore (203), up to 0.16m thick sealed the wall, cut, remnant garden soil and natural. This layer was sealed beneath a yellow gravel hardcore (202) up to 0.1m thick, beneath the modern tarmac hardstanding (201), up to 0.09m thick. No other archaeological finds or features were present within this trench.
- 6.5 **Trench 3** (10m long by 1.8m wide) was aligned northwest-southeast and was excavated onto the natural sandy clay with sandstone at an average depth of 0.78m (31.51m OD) from the modern ground surface. The natural was overlain by a pink-brown sandy clay layer (305), up to 0.2m thick from which a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> chinaware was recovered. This layer was overlain by a dark grey-brown sandy clay (304), up to 0.27m thick. This was sealed beneath a layer of degraded tarmac and hardcore (303) up to 0.22m thick, itself sealed by yellow gravel hardcore (302) up to 0.12m thick and the modern tarmac hardstanding (301) up to 0.08m thick. No archaeological features were present within this trench.
- 6.6 **Trenches 4 and 5** (total 19.5m long by 1.8m wide) were combined into a single 'H'-shaped trench in order to maximise the available space within an area which contained numerous modern services. It was excavated onto natural at an average depth of 0.29m (33.26m OD) from the modern ground surface. A sondage was cut into the top of the natural at the request of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. Wall footings [406] were present on a northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest alignment and probably represent parts of the same wall/building. The northwest-southeast aligned section of the wall terminated to the south in a square concrete pier.
- 6.7 A layer of red-brown silty clay (405), up to 0.18m thick sealed the natural clays, this was in turn sealed by a layer of mid grey-brown sandy clay (404), up to 0.17m thick, which may represent a buried garden soil. Layer (404) was sealed beneath a yellow gravel hardcore (403), up to 0.08m thick, laid for an earlier hardstanding. This was overlain by a pink gravel hardcore (402) up to 0.1m thick, beneath a layer of tarmac hardstanding (401) up to 0.06m thick. No archaeologically significant deposits were present within this trench, although a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the top of the natural and a second sherd was recovered from the modern make-up.

## 7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The present study has indicated a possible line for the bailey associated with the motte of Wentloog Castle. Field evaluation has not identified the bailey, although a probable terrace wall, dated by 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery within the construction cut, may conceivably lie on line of the postulated bailey. A possible outer ringwork was also illustrated on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey plan.
- 7.2 Evaluation Trenches 1-3 demonstrated that the area had been previously stripped prior to the construction of the hotel car park, although a probable buried garden soil was present in Trenches 4-5. Trenches 1 and 2 revealed the presence of a probable terrace wall and pathway, which are likely to represent elements of the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century gardens to Castleton House. Trenches 4 and 5 which was believed to have the highest potential (being sited in the area originally considered most likely to contain the remains of the bailey), proved to contain the foundations for a 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century wall, but no other archaeological features. Two sherds of medieval pottery, comparable with Chepstow Ha ware of 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date, were recovered from this trench.
- 7.3 The historic core of the hotel building is known to be extensively cellared and archaeological remains in these areas will have been badly truncated or completely destroyed. Examination of historic maps also demonstrates that there has been considerable fluctuation in the plan of the house, which appears to have been completely rebuilt a number of times. Wall foundations and possible earlier cellaring may also have removed archaeological deposits. It is likely, therefore, that the area of the existing hotel, excluding the 'modern' extensions, will retain limited potential for the presence of archaeological features.
- 7.4 The area now given over to car parking has previously clearly been subject to truncation. No original topsoil or subsoil is present in any of the trenches, although remnant garden soils are present below the terrace wall, identified in the southern parts of Trenches 1 and 2. It should be noted that, although the features identified within Trenches 1 and 2 appear to be of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date, these fall approximately on the line of the supposed bailey and it is not impossible that either a new terrace was built along the line of an existing topographic feature.
- 7.5 The early maps cannot be accurately matched with later Ordnance Survey cover and the restrictions in this regard are well known. Examination of the trench locations of the Cotswold Archaeological Trust (now Cotswold Archaeology) evaluation, however, suggest that there is a real possibility that these bracketed, or missed completely, the postulated line of the bailey indicated on the 1777 plan. It seems less likely that the northwest-southeast bank illustrated on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey plan could not have been crossed by one of these trenches. It is possible, although unlikely, that if there was no associated ditch, that slighted bank material may have appeared to be the natural substrate.

- 7.6 The remains of St. James' chapel are illustrated on the 1881 and 1920 Ordnance Survey plans, although the location given is only indicative. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition plan seems to place the building further to the west than the 1920 plan. It is possible that the chapel might have originally fallen within the postulated outer ringwork. There appears to be some confusion in the Cotswold Archaeological Trust report between St. James's Chapel (to the southeast of the motte) and Sion Chapel (to the east). The site of St. James's Chapel now probably lies beneath the widened A48, while Sion Chapel (built between 1824 and 1841) on the east side of Mill Lane is now a domestic building.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 The results of the field evaluation suggest that there are no archaeological features within the study area, contrary to the results of the cartographic evidence. It is to be recommended that a further trench should be excavated from the site boundary back towards the hotel frontage. For Health and Safety and practical considerations this should take place once the hotel has ceased trading and the car park is no longer in use. The numerous services should also be cut off, re-directed, or otherwise made safe.
- 8.2 In the event that the castle bailey is identified, there is likely to be a condition requiring extensive archaeological excavation works in order to preserve by record. While these works are likely to be aimed predominantly at the medieval elements of the site, such an excavation would also allow the evolution of the existing building to be traced and may clarify whether it had an origin in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier.

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## Jarvis Wentloog Castle Hotel: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation

### APPENDIX 1: CARN database

#### WENTLOOGE HOUSE, CASTLETON

**Reference:** 99.4H/9      **National grid reference:** ST2483      **Period:** Post-Medieval      **Distance:** 1.6  
**Broadclass:** Object      **Type:** MULTIPLE FINDSPOT (15 OBJECTS)  
**Pre 74 County:** Monmouthshire      **County:** Newport      **Community:** Michaelstone-y-fedw  
**Record Originator:** [National Museums and Galleries of Wales](#)

#### WENTLOOG CASTLE, POSSIBLE MOATED SITE

**Reference:** 04365g      **National grid reference:** ST251834      **Period:** Medieval      **Distance:** 0.6  
**Broadclass:** Domestic; Water Supply and Drainage      **Type:** MOAT  
**Pre 74 County:** Monmouthshire      **County:** Newport      **Community:** Marshfield  
**Record Originator:** [Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

#### WENTLOOG CASTLE

**Reference:** MM131      **National grid reference:** ST251834      **Period:** Medieval      **Distance:** 0.6  
**Broadclass:** Defence      **Type:** MOTTE  
**Pre 74 County:** Monmouthshire      **County:** Newport      **Community:** Marshfield  
**Record Originator:** [Cadw](#)

#### WENTLOOG CASTLE

**Reference:** 00007g      **National grid reference:** ST251834      **Period:** Medieval      **Distance:** 0.6  
**Broadclass:** Defence      **Type:** MOTTE  
**Pre 74 County:** Monmouthshire      **County:** Newport      **Community:** Marshfield  
**Record Originator:** [Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

#### COURT FARM

**Reference:** 00009g      **National grid reference:** ST259826      **Period:** Post-Medieval      **Distance:** 0.5  
**Broadclass:** Agriculture and Subsistence      **Type:** FARM

## Jarvis Wentloog Castle Hotel: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation

**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire                      **County:**Newport                      **Community:**Marshfield  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

### THE OLD VICARAGE

**Reference:** 03941g                      **National grid reference:**                      **Period:** Post-Medieval                      **Distance:** 0.6  
ST257824  
**Broadclass:**Domestic                      **Type:**VICARAGE  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire                      **County:**Newport                      **Community:**Marshfield  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

### RHUMNEY RIVER BANK, ST. MELLONS

**Reference:** 89.79H/11                      **National grid reference:**                      **Period:** Bronze Age                      **Distance:** 0.6  
ST2583  
**Broadclass:**Object                      **Type:**SCRAPER  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire                      **County:**Newport                      **Community:**Marshfield  
**Record Originator:**[National Museums and Galleries of Wales](#)

### PARK BYCHAN, DEER PARK EXTANT 1498 (SITE OF)

**Reference:** 03105g                      **National grid reference:**                      **Period:** Medieval                      **Distance:** 0.6  
ST250830  
**Broadclass:**Gardens, Parks and Urban                      **Type:**DEER PARK  
Spaces;Recreational;Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire                      **County:**Newport                      **Community:**Marshfield  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

### WENTLOOG COTTAGE , FORMERLY ST JAMES CHAPEL

**Reference:** 00008g                      **National grid reference:**                      **Period:** Medieval                      **Distance:** 0.6  
ST252834  
**Broadclass:**Religious, Ritual and Funerary                      **Type:**CHAPEL  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire                      **County:**Newport                      **Community:**Marshfield  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

### SITE NAME NOT KNOWN

**Reference:** 00006g                      **National grid reference:**                      **Period:** Medieval                      **Distance:** 0.7  
ST251835  
**Broadclass:**Industrial                      **Type:**WATERMILL

## Jarvis Wentloog Castle Hotel: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation

**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire      **County:**Newport      **Community:**Marshfield  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

### ST MARY'S CHURCH AT MARSHFIELD

**Reference:** 00010g      **National grid reference:** ST261825      **Period:** Medieval      **Distance:** 0.7  
**Broadclass:**Religious, Ritual and Funerary      **Type:**CHURCH  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire      **County:**Newport      **Community:**Marshfield  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

### ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD CROSS

**Reference:** 00011g      **National grid reference:** ST261825      **Period:** Medieval      **Distance:** 0.7  
**Broadclass:**Religious, Ritual and Funerary      **Type:**CROSS  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire      **County:**Newport      **Community:**Marshfield  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

### ST ARTHAN'S CHAPEL

**Reference:** 03104g      **National grid reference:** ST260820      **Period:** Medieval      **Distance:** 1.1  
**Broadclass:**Religious, Ritual and Funerary      **Type:**CHAPEL  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire      **County:**Newport      **Community:**Marshfield  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

### PANT RHIW GOCH GANOL

**Reference:** 02497g      **National grid reference:** ST245837      **Period:** Post-Medieval      **Distance:** 1.3  
**Broadclass:**Domestic;Agriculture and Subsistence      **Type:**FARMHOUSE  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire      **County:**Newport      **Community:**Michaelstone-y-fedw  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

### TYLA FARM

**Reference:** 00630s      **National grid reference:** ST241828      **Period:** Post-Medieval      **Distance:** 1.5  
**Broadclass:**Domestic;Agriculture and Subsistence      **Type:**FARMHOUSE  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire      **County:**Newport      **Community:**Michaelstone-y-fedw



## Jarvis Wentloog Castle Hotel: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation

**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

### LODGE AT FAENDRE HALL

**Reference:** 01361s  
**Broadclass:**Gardens, Parks and Urban Spaces  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST244821  
**Type:**GATE LODGE  
**County:**Cardiff

**Period:** Post-Medieval  
**Distance:** 1.5  
**Community:**Trowbridge

### GWAUNSHONBROWN FARM

**Reference:** 02140g  
**Broadclass:**Unassigned  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST263843  
**Type:**ENCLOSURE  
**County:**Newport

**Period:** Unknown  
**Distance:** 1.5  
**Community:**Coedkernew

### DRUIDSTONE STANDING STONE

**Reference:** MM032  
**Broadclass:**Religious, Ritual and Funerary  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Cadw](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST241834  
**Type:**STANDING STONE  
**County:**Newport

**Period:** Prehistoric  
**Distance:** 1.6  
**Community:**Michaelstone-y-Fedw

### DRUIDSTONE

**Reference:** 00002g  
**Broadclass:**Religious, Ritual and Funerary  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST241834  
**Type:**STANDING STONE  
**County:**Newport

**Period:** Bronze Age  
**Distance:** 1.6  
**Community:**Michaelstone-y-fedw

### FAENDRE HALL STABLES

**Reference:** 01362s  
**Broadclass:**Agriculture and Subsistence;Transport  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST243821  
**Type:**STABLE  
**County:**Cardiff

**Period:** Post-Medieval  
**Distance:** 1.6  
**Community:**Trowbridge

## Jarvis Wentloog Castle Hotel: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation

### FAENDRE HALL

**Reference:** 00631s  
**Broadclass:**Domestic  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST244820  
**Type:**HOUSE  
**County:**Cardiff

**Period:** Post-Medieval  
**Distance:** 1.6  
**Community:**Trowbridge

### CAERLEON - LOUGHOR ROMAN ROAD

**Reference:** 01016.13w  
**Broadclass:**Transport  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST244842  
**Type:**ROAD  
**County:**Newport

**Period:** Roman  
**Distance:** 1.7  
**Community:**Michaelstone-y-fedw

### CLEPPA, GWENT

**Reference:** 89.76H/3  
**Broadclass:**Object  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[National Museums and Galleries of Wales](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST2784  
**Type:**SCRAPER  
**County:**Newport

**Period:** Neolithic  
**Distance:** 1.7  
**Community:**Coedkernew

### SITE NAME NOT KNOWN

**Reference:** 02521g  
**Broadclass:**Agriculture and Subsistence  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST265844  
**Type:**RIDGE AND FURROW  
**County:**Newport

**Period:** Unknown  
**Distance:** 1.7  
**Community:**Coedkernew

### TWYN YR ALLT

**Reference:** 02496g  
**Broadclass:**Defence  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST244844  
**Type:**FORT  
**County:**Newport

**Period:** Roman  
**Distance:** 1.8  
**Community:**Michaelstone-y-fedw

## Jarvis Wentloog Castle Hotel: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation

### SITE NAME NOT KNOWN

**Reference:** 04552g  
**Broadclass:**Religious, Ritual and Funerary  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST258848  
**Type:**CAIRN  
**County:**Newport

**Period:** Bronze Age  
**Distance:** 1.8  
**Community:**Michaelstone-y-fedw

### PEN-Y-LAN CAMP

**Reference:** MM133  
**Broadclass:**Monument<by form>  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Cadw](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST258848  
**Type:**ENCLOSURE  
**County:**Newport

**Period:** Prehistoric  
**Distance:** 1.8  
**Community:**Michaelstone-y-Fedw

### SITE NAME NOT KNOWN

**Reference:** 01366s  
**Broadclass:**Agriculture and Subsistence;Transport  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST243818  
**Type:**STABLE  
**County:**Cardiff

**Period:** Post-Medieval  
**Distance:** 1.8  
**Community:**Trowbridge

### SITE NAME NOT KNOWN

**Reference:** 01457s  
**Broadclass:**Domestic  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST239825  
**Type:**HOUSE  
**County:**Cardiff

**Period:** Post-Medieval  
**Distance:** 1.8  
**Community:**Old St Mellons

### THE MOUNT: PEN-Y-LAN

**Reference:** 00005g  
**Broadclass:**Domestic;Defence  
**Pre 74 County:**Monmouthshire  
**Record Originator:**[Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)

**National grid reference:**  
ST258848  
**Type:**HILLFORT  
**County:**Newport

**Period:** Iron Age  
**Distance:** 1.8  
**Community:**Michaelstone-y-fedw

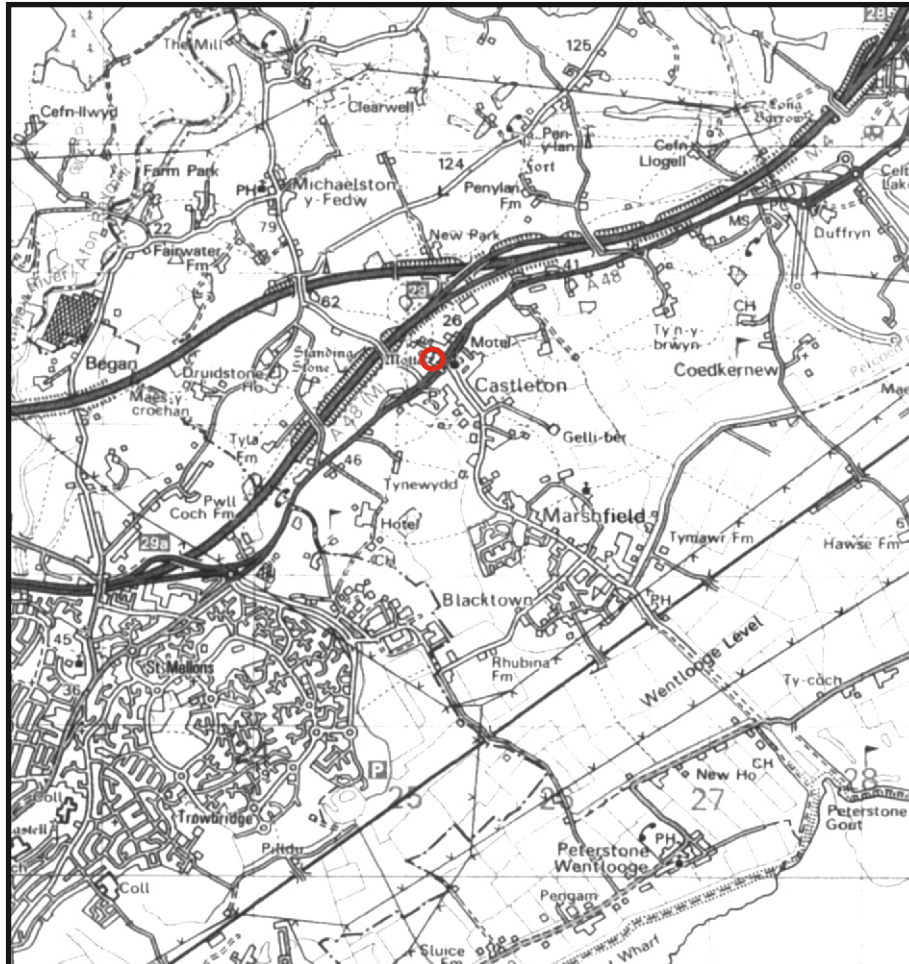
### MELROSE HALL

**Jarvis Wentloog Castle Hotel: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation**

**Reference:** 01365s                      **National grid reference:**                      **Period:** Post-Medieval                      **Distance:** 1.8  
**Broadclass:** Domestic                      ST242818  
**Pre 74 County:** Monmouthshire                      **Type:** HOUSE  
**Record Originator:** [Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)                      **County:** Cardiff                      **Community:** Trowbridge

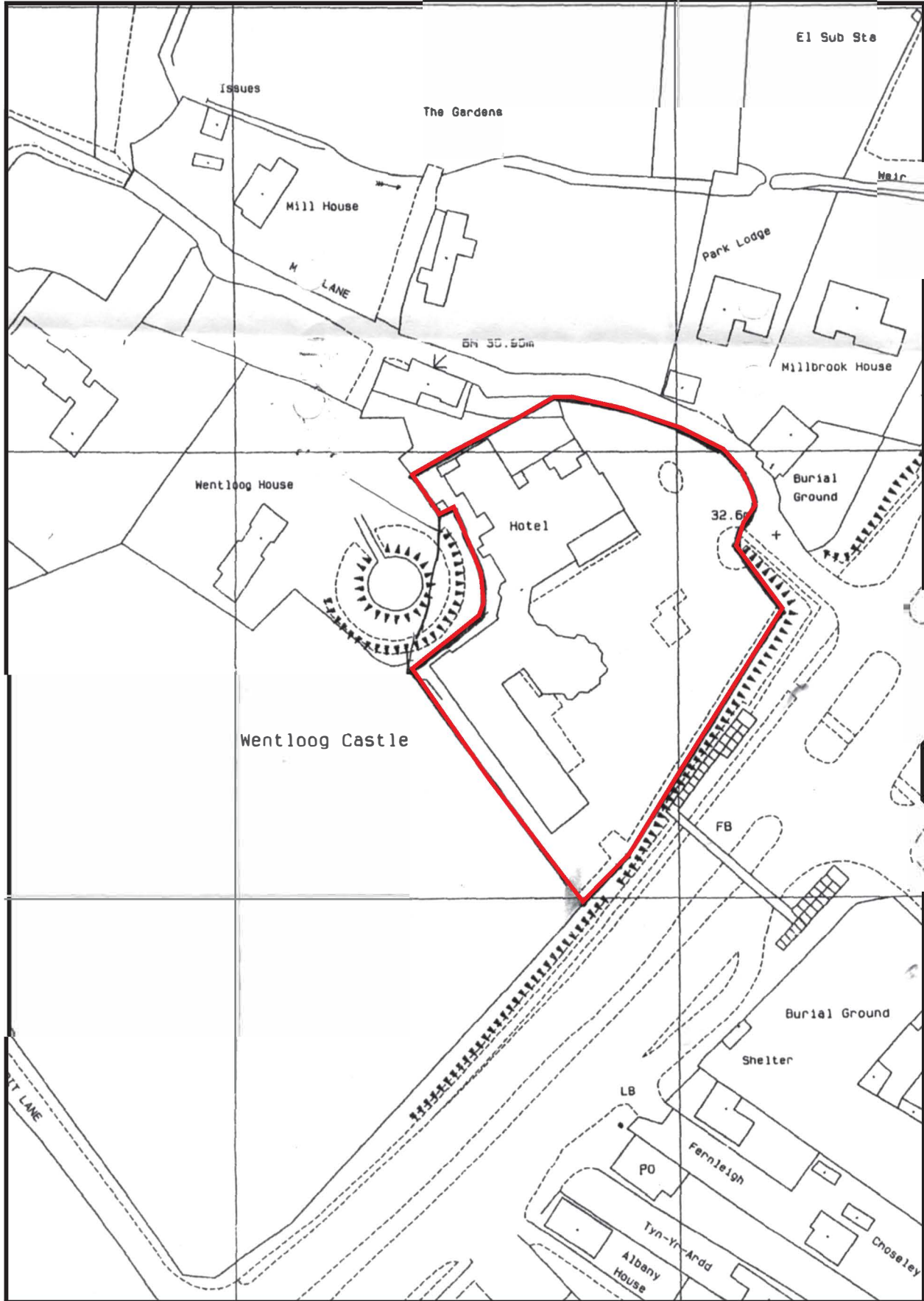
**SITE NAME NOT KNOWN**

**Reference:** 05372g                      **National grid reference:**                      **Period:** Post-Medieval                      **Distance:** 1.9  
**Broadclass:** Unassigned                      ST247847  
**Pre 74 County:** Monmouthshire                      **Type:** BUILDING  
**Record Originator:** [Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust](#)                      **County:** Newport                      **Community:** Michaelstone-y-fedw



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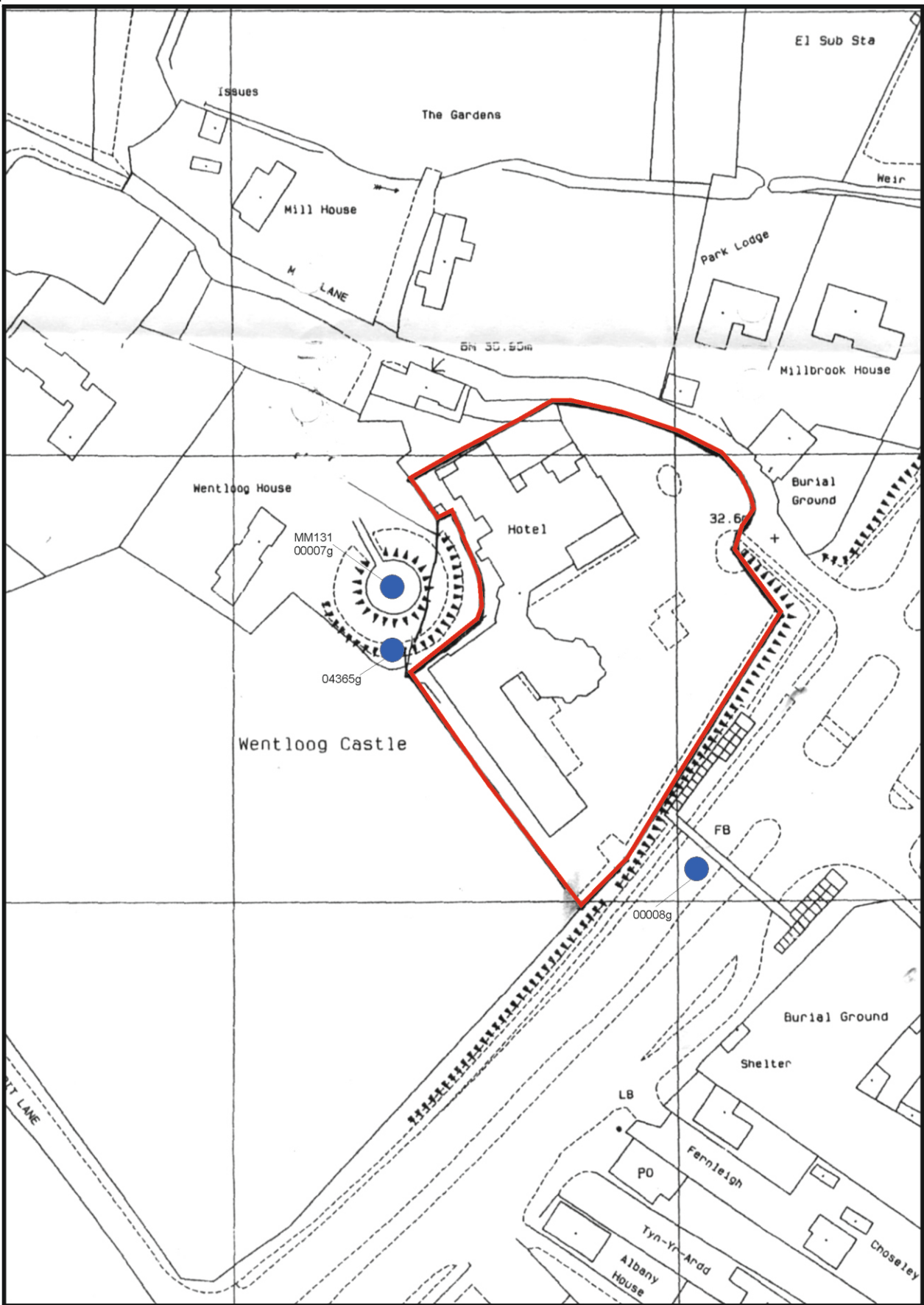
**FIGURE 1: Site Location**



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**FIGURE 2: Study Area**



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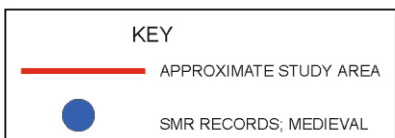
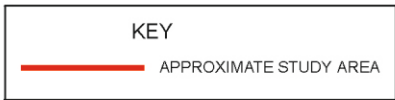
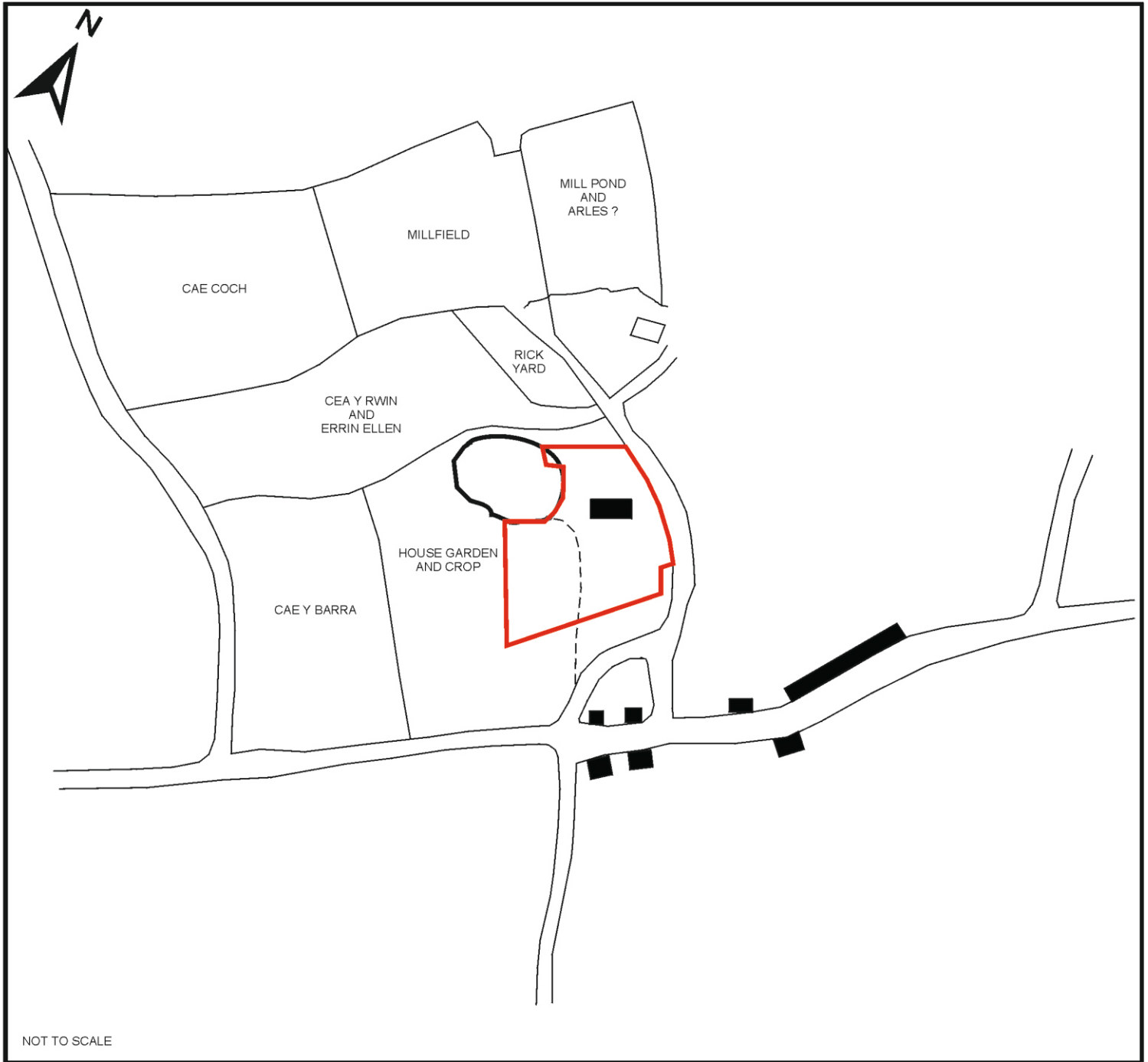
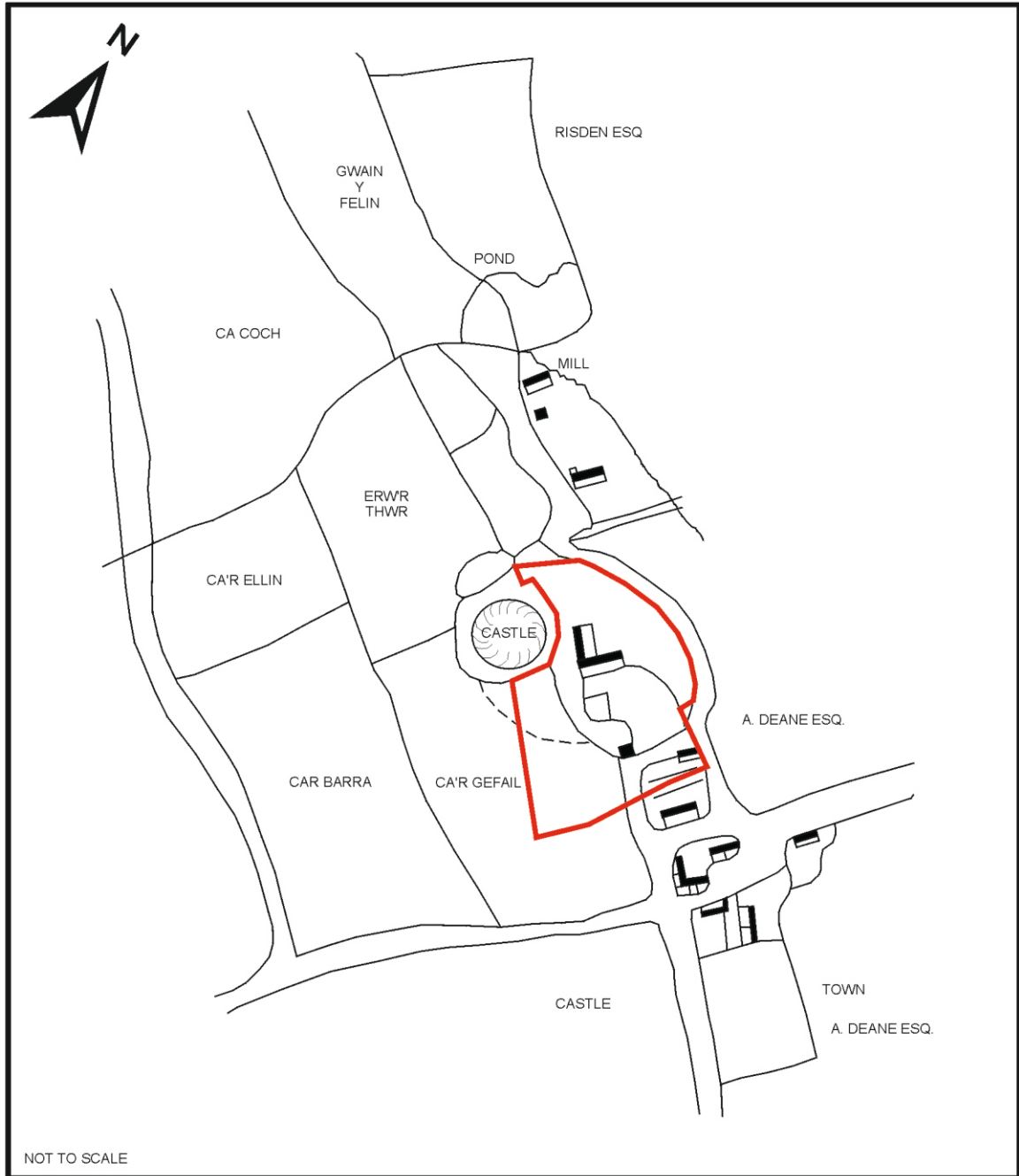


FIGURE 3: SMR Records



**FIGURE 4: Part of Mill Farm,  
Tredegar Estate, 1760**





**FIGURE 5: Part of Casltetown Farm, Marshfield, Tredegar Estate, 1777**

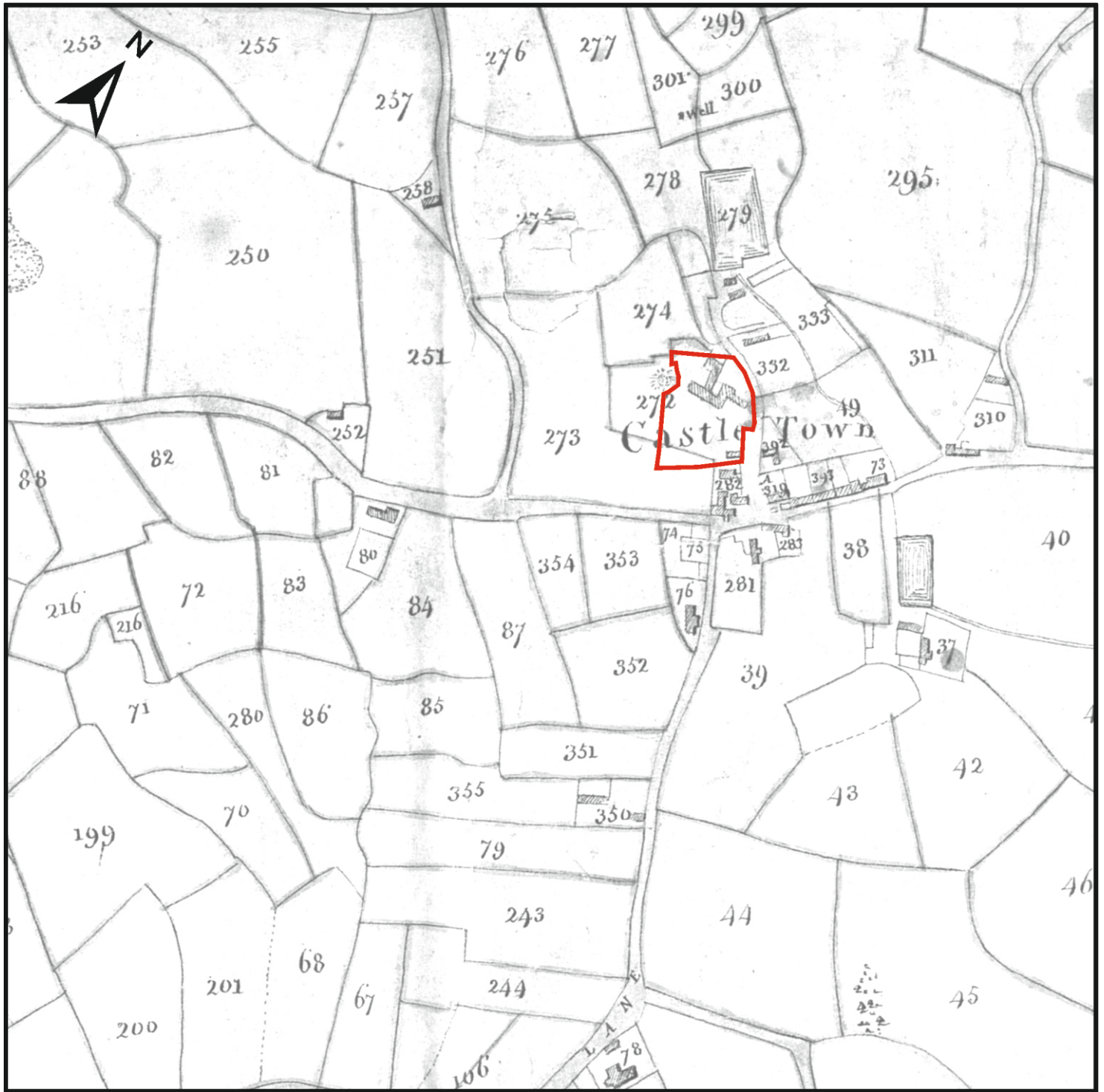


FIGURE 6: Plan: Parish of Marshfield: the Property of Sir Mark Wood, 1824

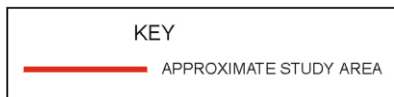
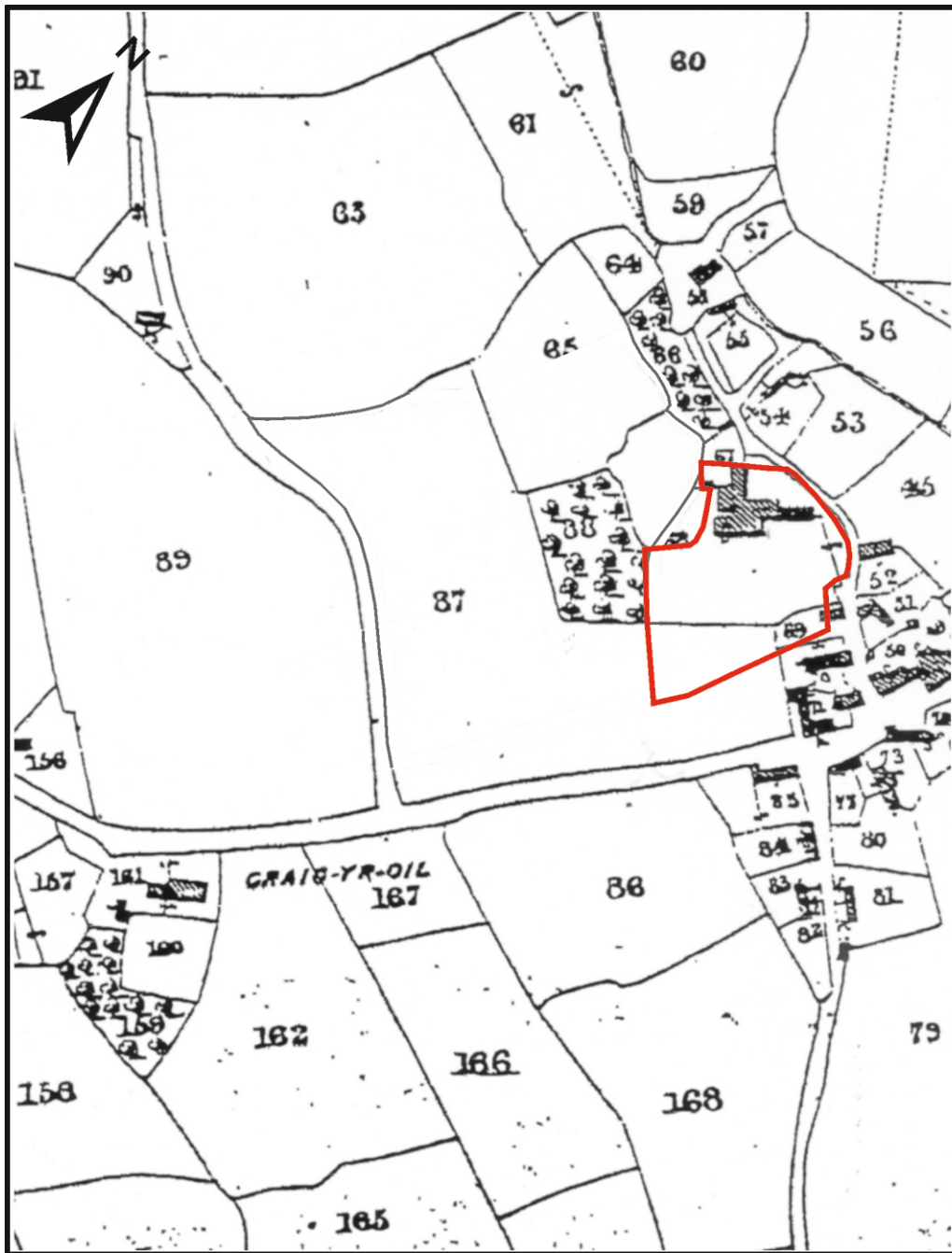


FIGURE 7: Tithe Map, 1841

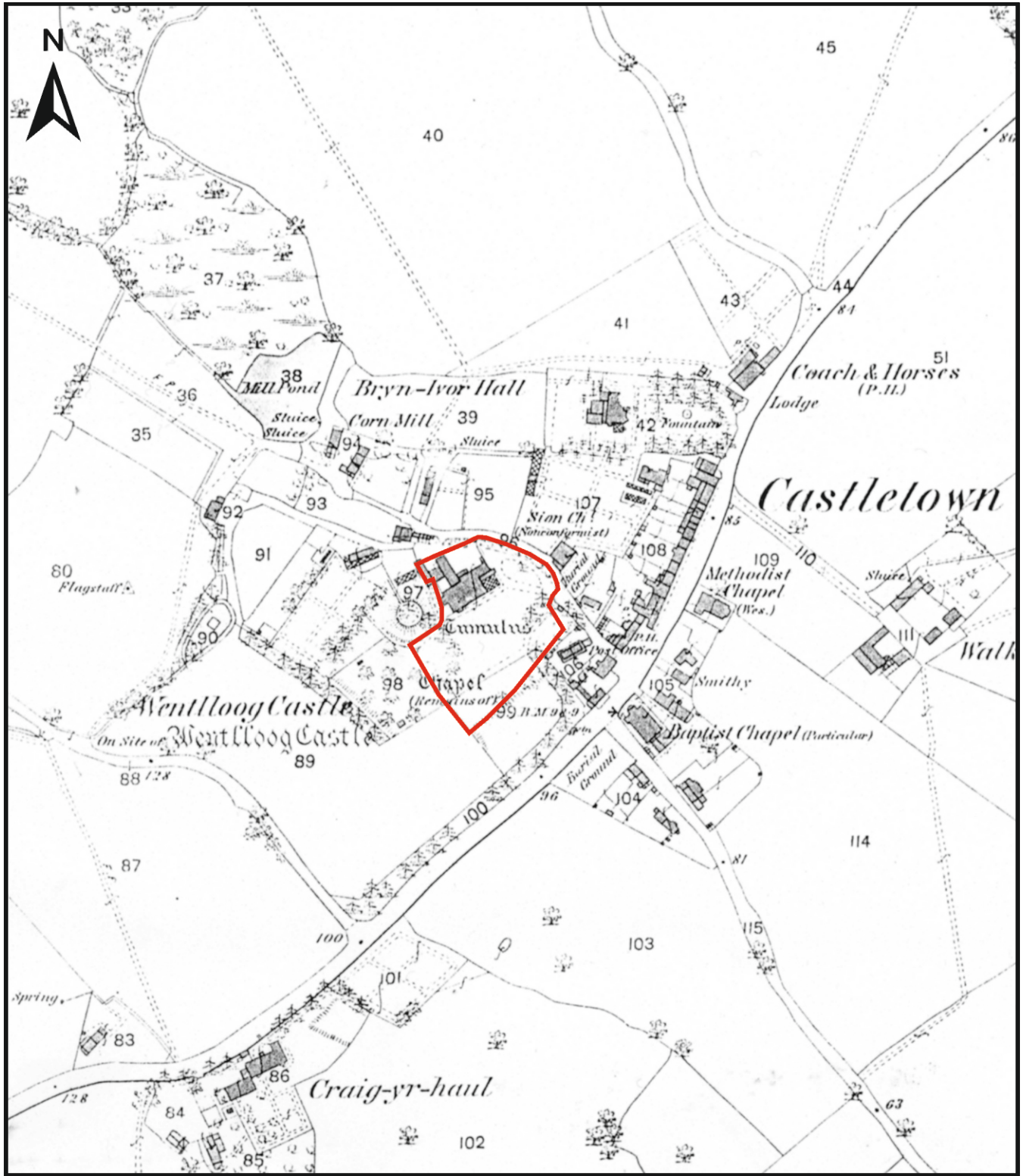


FIGURE 8: Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6" 1888

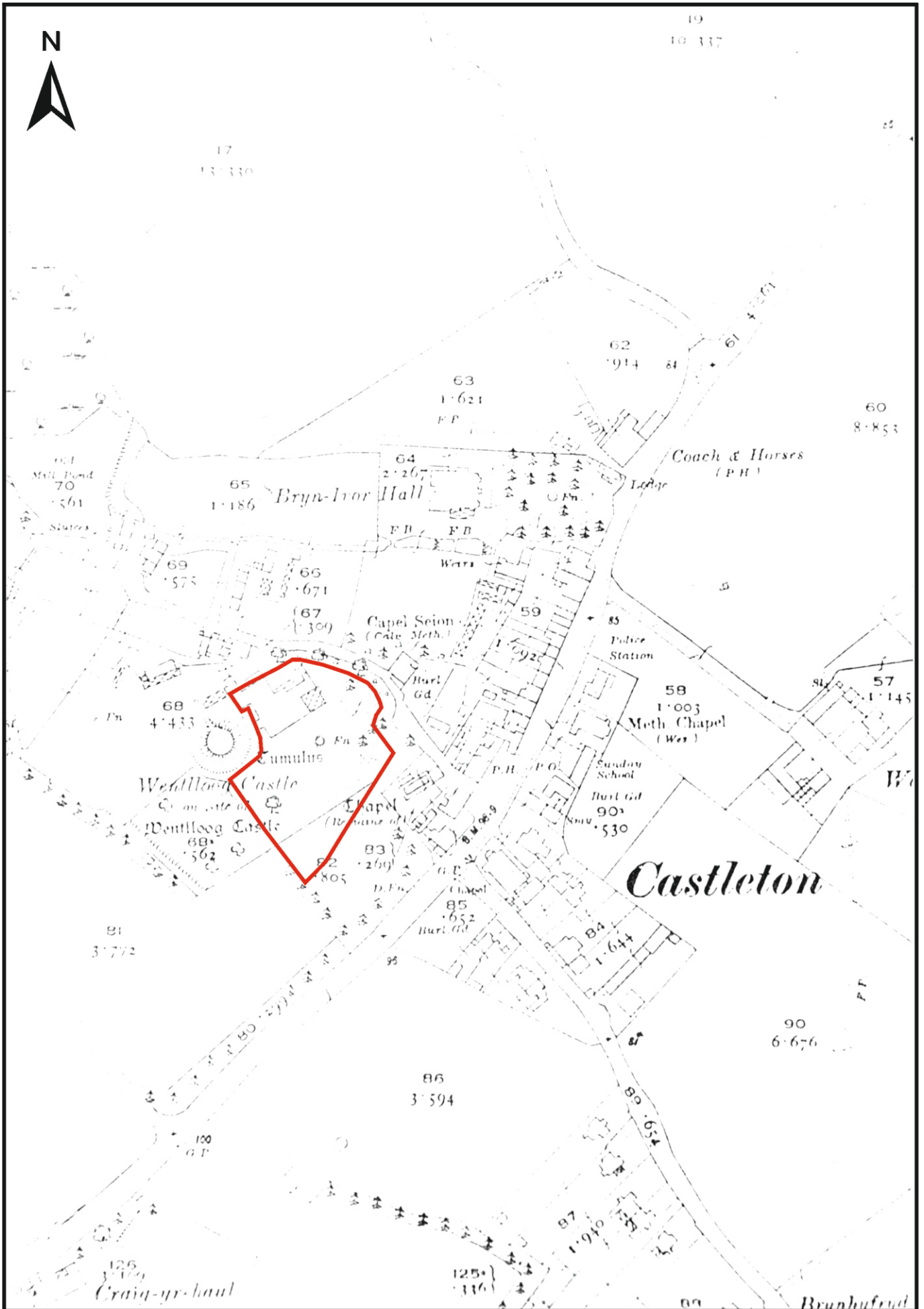
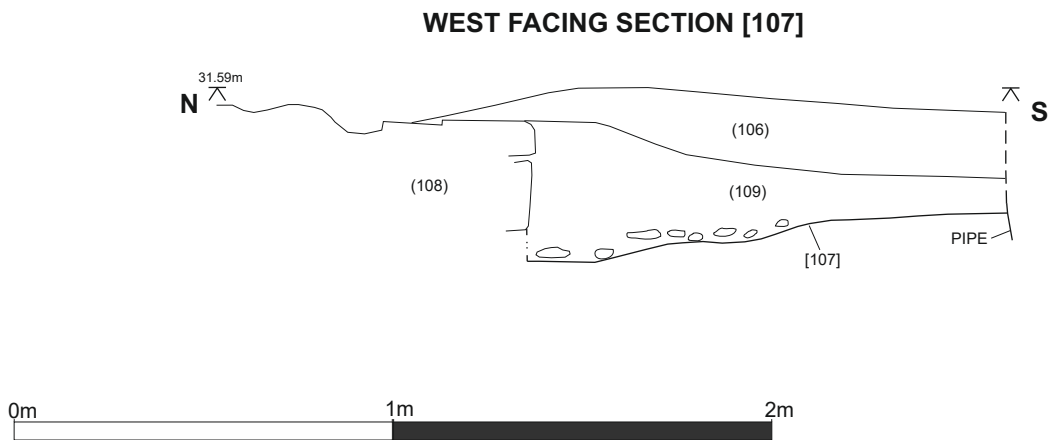
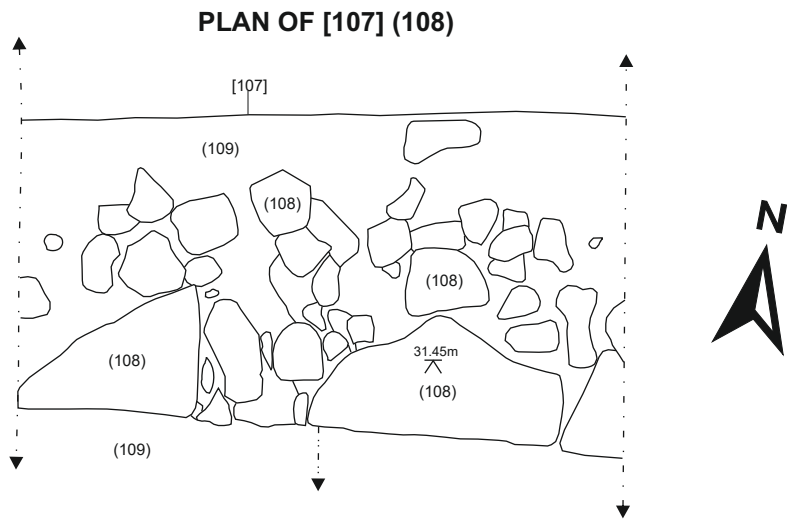
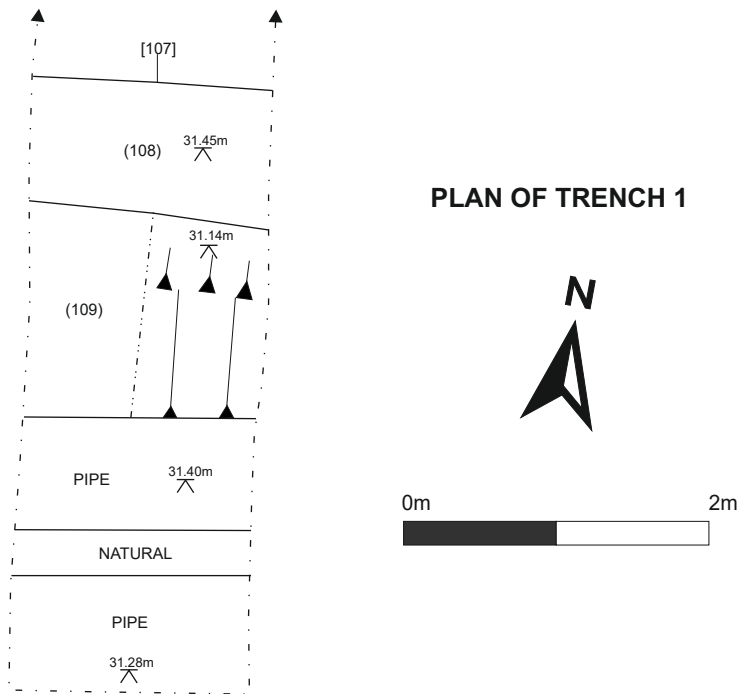


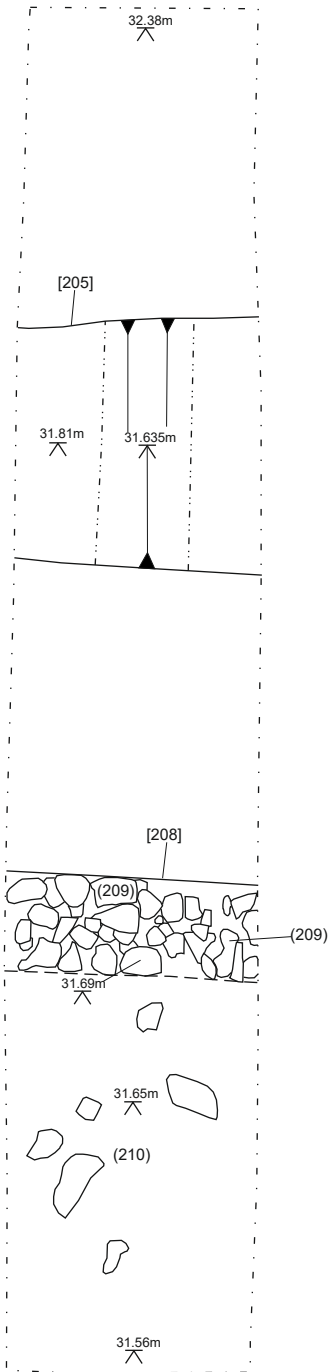
FIGURE 9: Ordnance Survey, 1920



FIGURE 10: Trench Locations



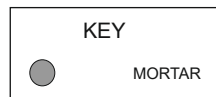
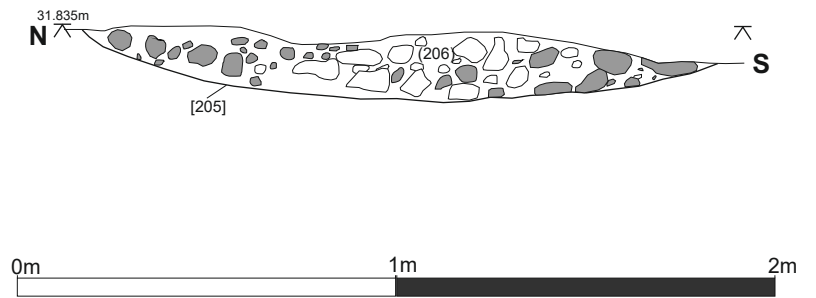
**FIGURE 11: Trench 1, Plans and Section**



**PLAN OF TRENCH 2**



**WEST FACING SECTION [205]**



**FIGURE 12: Trench 2, Plan and Section**





**FIGURE 13: Location of 17/18th Century Terrace Wall and Possible Castle Bailey Position**