

**Former Monmouth Hospital
Hereford Road
Monmouth
Monmouthshire**
Archaeological Watching Brief



for
Redcliffe Homes

CA Project: 4995
CA Report: 16090

February 2017



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Former Monmouth Hospital
Location:	Hereford Road, Monmouth, Monmouthshire
NGR:	SO 5090 1343
Type:	Watching Brief
Date:	4 September 2015-17 February 2016
Planning Reference:	Monmouthshire County Council ref: DC/2011/00936
Site Code:	MONM 15
Location of Archive:	The original the site archive will be deposited with Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and the finds will be deposited with Nelson Museum, Monmouth with a copy of the archive

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with residential development at the former Monmouth Hospital, Hereford Road, Monmouth, Monmouthshire.

The remains of the western perimeter wall of Monmouth Gaol (1790-1884) were observed along with associated levelling layers and possible floor surfaces, overlying a pre-Gaol relic soil. The remains of a stone built, late Victorian 'L' shaped building, with associated structures and gardens were also identified, built on the remains of the gaol. This building was itself demolished prior to the construction of Monmouth Hospital in 1902/3.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between September 2015 and February 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Redcliffe Homes at the former Monmouth Hospital, Hereford Road, Monmouth, Monmouthshire (centred at NGR: SO 5090 1343; Fig. 1). Planning consent was granted by Monmouthshire County Council (MCC) for the conversion of the existing hospital building into flats, the construction of new dwellings within the hospital grounds, and the construction of an access road (MCC planning ref: DC/2011/00936). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil condition 2 of the planning consent, which reads:

No development shall take place until the applicant or his agent or successor in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

- 1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by MCC acting on the advice of Judith Doyle, Acting Archaeological Planning Manager, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014) and was monitored by Judith Doyle.

The site

- 1.3 The site occupies an urban situation within the northern part of Monmouth and is bounded by Hereford Road to the east, by school buildings to the north and south, and by the grounds of the former hospital to the west (Fig. 2). It lies at approximately 33m AOD, with ground levels falling away gently to the south and more steeply to the west. The site is approximately 0.3ha in extent and comprises the former Monmouth Hospital and Dispensary with its surrounding gardens and car park.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as St Maughan's Formation Sandstone of the Devonian era with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2016). The natural substrate encountered during the watching brief comprised red-brown silty clay that is consistent with the mapped deposits.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Monmouth is located on a low hill at the confluence of the Rivers Monnow and Wye. Stray finds attest to prehistoric activity in the area but as yet no settlement has been identified. By contrast, Romano-British activity is well attested within Monmouth, and includes a possible pre-Flavian fort as well as evidence for later civilian occupation (GGAT 2007). The site lies beyond the northern perimeter of the medieval town defences.
- 2.2 The existing hospital building dates to 1902 (the cast iron drain pipes are dated 1903) and was constructed on the site of the former Monmouth Gaol. The gaol was opened in 1790 and was built in the style of a castellated medieval fortress including an inner central block with rounded bastions (Kissack 1975). The central block contained a chapel, infirmary and cells and was surrounded by a curtain wall with a gatehouse to the south. The gatehouse housed the turnkey as well as containing a wash house, ovens and water tank. Above the gatehouse were three cells for condemned prisoners and above these was a flat roof with a platform for public hangings (ibid.). The Monmouth gaol proved to be too small and was replaced by a new gaol in Usk that was constructed in 1869. Monmouth Gaol was, with the exception of the gatehouse which still survives as numbers 11-13 Hereford Road demolished in 1884 (ibid.).
- 2.3 Sometime after the demolition of the gaol, an 'L' shaped building was, as depicted on an Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1901, erected in the north-western corner of its former grounds. This building was subsequently demolished in advance of construction of the extant hospital in 1902/3.
- 2.4 In 2007 an archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out (CA 2007). Four trenches were excavated revealing walls and a possible surface associated with the former gaol, at a depth of between 0.29m and 2.08m below the present ground level. The walls included part of the castellated central block of the gaol, the western curtain wall, a cellar and two possible ancillary buildings.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2014). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks, primarily comprising ground reduction in advance of construction (Fig. 2).
- 4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 The archive and artefacts from the watching brief are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. The original the site archive will be deposited with Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the finds will be deposited with Nelson Museum, Monmouth, along with a copy of the site archive.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

- 5.1 Two areas of groundworks, recorded as Trenches 10 and 11, were archaeologically monitored during the current works. Natural geological substrate 1038/1107, consisting of red-brown silty clay, was revealed in Trench 10 at c.31.14m AOD (Fig. 4, Section AA) and in the base of modern foundations within Trench 11.

Trench 10

Pre Monmouth Gaol

- 5.2 Overlying the natural substrate, to the east of wall foundation 1029, was 0.23m thick relict soil 1039. It consisted of dark grey-brown silty clay from which one sherd of tin-

glazed earthenware from an Albarello drug jar dating to the 17th to 18th centuries was retrieved.

Monmouth Gaol

5.3 Relict soil 1039 was overlain by dump deposit 1041, a 0.27m thick mixed deposit of undated silty clay that was in turn overlain by a 0.22m thick dump, 1042. Both of these deposits, and the underlying relict soil and natural substrate, were cut by north/south orientated construction trench 1030 for wall foundation 1029 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5). It had vertical sides, and was 1.5m wide and over 1.27m deep. Wall 1029 continued the alignment of the extant portion of the western outer wall of the gaol surviving in the garden of Nos. 11-13 Hereford Road, and correlated with the location of wall 611 identified in Trench 6b during the preceding evaluation (CA 2007). Wall 1029 was constructed of roughly dressed, grey sandstone boulders set in irregular, but broadly horizontal, courses in a light grey brown lime mortar. The well-dressed stonework of the extant portion of the wall to the south was not present within the limits of Trench 10, suggesting that only the foundation courses survived within the former hospital grounds. The construction trench was infilled with sterile orange brown clay 1045.

5.4 Overlying construction trench fill 1045 was a 0.28m thick, relict topsoil, 1043. It contained three sherds of tin glazed earthenware, one sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware and four fragments of clay tobacco-pipe stem, suggesting an 18th to 19th century date for the deposit and therefore contemporary with the gaol.

5.5 Overlying the eastern extent of makeup deposit 1041 was possible relict topsoil 1046. It consisted of a 0.08m thick, undated silty clay, reminiscent of decayed turf. This was sealed by thin (0.13m) compact, orange clay surface 1047; which in turn was sealed by 0.21m thick gravel surface 1048. Unfortunately although a 5.8m length of these deposits was exposed, the health and safety constraints of the trench (over 1.5m deep) meant that hand investigation of these deposits was not possible.

Post gaol 'L' shaped building

5.6 North/south orientated wall foundation 1031 ran across the centre of Trench 10 for approximately 7.5m before turning through 90° to the east and running for a further 7m before it was cut by modern disturbance 1053 (Fig. 3). It was constructed of roughly dressed grey sandstone boulders set in irregular horizontal courses with a

light grey brown lime mortar. The absence of dressed facing stones, coupled with its steeped construction, suggests only the foundation courses survive (Fig. 4, section AA and Fig. 5). The north-western corner of this wall was intentionally constructed with a curved corner.

- 5.7 Wall foundation 1031 was founded within a slight depression in the surface of gravel surface 1048. It is not clear whether this depression is a foundation trench or whether the wall was founded directly onto surface 1048; its weight subsequently compressed the underlying layer. There was certainly no construction cut above surface 1048 and makeup layers 1051 and 1044 overlay the offsets in the foundation implying they post-date the wall's construction (see Fig. 4; Section AA).
- 5.8 Wall foundations 1034, 1054 and 1055 were of similar construction to wall 1031 (Fig. 3). East/west orientated wall 1055 was 4.2m long and had been truncated at both ends. North/south orientated wall foundation 1034 was at least 6.3m long and butted wall foundation 1055 at its northern extent. Again, no evidence for a foundation trench was observed and the offset in the foundations were overlain by makeup 1051. Wall foundation 1055 was 'L' shaped in plan and butted walls 1034 and 1055 (see Fig. 3).
- 5.9 Makeup layers 1044 and 1051 consisted of mixed, undated orange-brown silty clay containing lenses of gravel. These layers may be the same as layers 1005, 1006, 1007, 1009, 1014 and 1015 that were observed during an initial visit to the site before the commencement of the main watching brief (see Fig. 4; Section AA and BB). As these layers overlie the offsets in wall foundations 1031 and 1034, and seem to comprise re-deposited natural substrate, it is probable that they are part of a mass fill event making up the ground level between walls 1031, 1034, 1035, 1054 and 1055 after the construction of the foundations.
- 5.10 Within the 1m gap between wall foundations 1031 and 1055 two surfaces, 1056 and 1057, were observed. Mortar floor 1056 was a 0.07m thick and comprised lime mortar that had been truncated to the east by modern disturbance 1053. Surface 1057 was an area of compacted orange-brown clay to the west of surface 1056.
- 5.11 East/west orientated wall foundations 1010 and 1011 may also belong to this phase of activity as they butted the western face of wall 1034 (Fig. 3). Both walls had been heavily disturbed by later activity. Wall foundation 1010 was 2.7m long and had a

similar construction to the other walls of this phase. However, wall 1011 was constructed of brick set in a hard grey white mortar and survived to three courses high with a random bond.

- 5.12 Located against the western face of wall foundation 1031 was probable flower bed 1049 (Fig. 3; and Fig. 4, section AA). It also appeared to continue on the northern side of the wall 1031. It was cut into the surface of makeup layer 1044 and contained undated silty clay fill 1050. Approximately 0.4m to the west, and parallel to the flower bed, was path 1036. It was constructed of a 0.18m thick layer of gravel laid directly onto makeup deposit 1044. It had been truncated in the west by modern disturbances and sloped gently down towards the south.

Demolition of 'L' shaped building and construction of Monmouth Hospital

- 5.13 Overlying path 1036 and flower bed 1049 was a thin (0.05m) band of crushed lime mortar, 1035, (Fig. 4, section AA, and Fig. 5). This layer also overlay the upper step in the western face of wall 1031 and has been interpreted as a demolition layer resulting from the dismantling of wall 1031. Above this were a further number of dumps of demolition rubble (1037, 1061 and 1062) which included occasional bricks, orange pan tiles and window latch suggesting it was derived from the demolition of a building predating the hospital.
- 5.14 Cutting the deposits and structures of the earlier phases was north/south mortar and roof slate foundation 1033, several service runs (1018 and 1020) and a pit (1016) that are probably associated with the former Monmouth Hospital. In addition, a number of modern disturbances and deposits (1053 and 1060) were also observed that are most probably associated with the demolition of the more recent hospital ancillary structures.

Trench 11 (Fig 3)

- 5.15 Four undated wall foundations, 1102, 1103, 1104, and 1105, on either north/south or east/west orientations were revealed (Fig. 3). These structures were recorded in plan only. The walls were of similar construction and bonded with similar mortar to wall foundations 1031, 1034, 1054 and 1055 in Trench 10. In addition, surrounding the walls 1102, 1103 and 1105 was orange-brown silty clay make up layer, 1106, which was comparable to makeup layers 1044 and 1051 observed in Trench 10. North/south orientated wall 1104 cut both wall 1102 and makeup layer 1106; and continued the wall lines associated with the former hospital.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered during the watching brief is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of five sherds (26g) of post-medieval date were recorded from two deposits (Appendix B). All material was recovered from relict soil deposits 1039 and 1043. The pottery is abraded and highly fragmented with a mean sherd weight of 5.2g.

- 6.3 All of the pottery comes from non-local sources. The tin glazed earthenware is likely to have been manufactured in either Bristol or London, whilst the white salt-glazed stoneware is likely to have been made in either Bristol or Staffordshire. The sherd produced from deposit 1039 is an Albarello drug jar form.

Industrial waste

- 6.4 Two fragments of tap slag, produced through the iron smelting process, were recovered from relict topsoil deposit 1043.

Other finds

- 6.5 Four fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems, with worn breaks, were recovered from relict topsoil deposit 1043, dating to the post-medieval period.
- 6.6 One copper alloy object was recorded, dating to the Modern period but of uncertain function. The object is possibly a window latch or similar

7. DISCUSSION (FIGS 2-5)

- 7.1 The results from the watching brief correlate well with both the documentary and cartographic evidence and it is possible to identify five phases.

Phase 0: Geology

Phase 1: Pre Monmouth Gaol

Phase 2: Monmouth Gaol 1790-1884

Phase 3: Late 1880's-1902 'L' shaped building

Phase 4: Demolition of the 'L' shaped building and Construction of Monmouth Hospital

Phase 0: Geology

- 7.2 Natural geological substrate consisting of red-brown silty clay was revealed in Trench 10 at a depth of c.31.14m AOD and in the base of modern foundations within Trench 11.

Phase 1: Pre Monmouth Gaol

- 7.3 A relict soil 1039, observed overlying the natural substrate in Trench 10, contained pottery dating to 17th to 18th centuries. It was cut by the construction trench for the western outer gaol wall and sealed dumps 1041 and 1042, suggesting that this deposit probably pre-dates the construction of Monmouth Gaol in 1790 (Fig 4, section AA).

Phase 2: Monmouth Gaol 1790-1884

- 7.4 It is clear from the topography off the site, with ground level falling away gently to the south and more steeply to the west, that construction of the gaol would have necessitated that the site be levelled to accommodate its buildings. It is therefore probable that dumps 1041 and 1042, interpreted as mass fills of re-deposited natural clays, were deliberately utilised to level the site. As these dump deposits were cut by north/south orientated construction trench for the gaol's western curtain wall (1030), it suggests that this initial levelling occurred prior to the construction of the gaol. It is also clear from the watching brief that only the foundations of the perimeter wall survives within the site, in contrast to the intact portion of the western gaol wall that survives just to the south, as the garden wall to No. 11-13 Hereford Road (Fig. 5).
- 7.5 It seems probable, from the recovery of the 17th to 18th centuries pottery, that relict topsoil 1043 may be contemporary with the use of the gaol (Fig 4, section AA). The function of this soil, as well as possible clay floor 1047 and gravel surface 1048, is currently unknown. It remains undetermined whether they are floors of a prison structure or dumps contemporary with layers 1041 and 1042 that levelled the interior of the gaol. It is also unclear how these layers might relate to the central block of the gaol, located in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 during the 2007 evaluation (CA 2007). This is in part due to the paucity of the detailed cartographic evidence for within the gaol precinct, following the standard convention of the time that government buildings such as dockyards and prisons were not publicly mapped.

Phase 3: Late 1880's-1902 'L' shaped building

- 7.6 Documentary evidence indicates that the gaol was demolished in 1884 (Kissack 1975). Cartographically, it is also evident that the outer wall of the gaol survives until the compilation of the 1901 OS map, but by the completion of this map the Gatehouse (No. 11-13 Hereford Road) was depicted as a separate property and that a single 'L' shaped building had been constructed in the north-western corner of the former gaol.
- 7.7 As the 'L' shaped building was heavily disturbed by later activity, and as there is no documentary reference to it apart from its appearance on the 1901 OS map, it is difficult to accurately interpret its function. However wall 1031 appears to be its external north and west walls, wall 1034 may be, at least in part be the external eastern wall, with walls 1054 and 1055 internal divisions. The shape and relationships of wall 1054 suggest that it might be part of a fireplace structure (Fig 3). Although nothing survives of the above ground structure the recovery of stone rubble, occasional bricks, orange pan tiles and a window latch from dumps of demolition rubble in Trench 10 hint at a late Victorian stone building with brick detailing and a pan tile roof.
- 7.8 Walls 1102, 1103 and 1105 revealed in Trench 11 were of similar construction to those of the 'L' shaped building. Although these walls do not correlate with the building on the 1901 OS map; their similarity in construction suggests they are broadly contemporary.
- 7.9 In addition to the above structures, the space between western outer gaol wall 1029 and the 'L' shaped building appears to have been converted in to a garden space (Fig. 3). Cut into makeup layer 1044, against the western face of wall 1031, was flowerbed 1049, to the west of which was gravel path 1036. Both features sloped down to the south and appeared to form a sloping walkway running from the north side of the 'L' shaped building southwards towards a doorway inserted in the western outer gaol wall in the garden of No.11-13 Hereford Road and a garden area beyond the walls of the Gaol (see Fig. 5). Such evidence suggests that originally the 'L' shaped building, its associated structures in Trench 11, and the former gatehouse formed part of the same land parcel following demolition of the gaol; and that the 1901 OS map possibly depicts a transitional state in the development of the property when the Gatehouse became a separate property and the 'L' shaped building and

contemporary structures were being cleared in preparation for the construction of Monmouth Hospital.

Phase 4: Demolition of the 'L' shaped building and Monmouth Hospital

- 7.10 It was clear from the watching brief that the buildings and structures associated with the 'L' shaped building were reduced down to foundation level and the resultant rubble (dumps 1037, 1061 and 1062) used to level the building plot in preparation for the construction of the hospital. Slate foundation 1033 probably dates to when the hospital building expanded westwards into the area of Trench 10, whilst modern disturbance 1053 results from the demolition of hospital walls in the area.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Busby, assisted by Sikko Van de Brug. The report was written by Peter Busby. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Peter Busby, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

9. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 9 February 2016

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *Former Monmouth Hospital, Hereford Road Monmouth, Monmouthshire*: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
10	1001	Layer		Car park sub-base	Grey brown sand silt with 25% tarmac lumps and brick rubble	31	-	0.22	
10	1002	Layer		Demolition deposit	Crushed, off white sandy lime mortar	0.91	-	0.21	
10	1003	Structure	1004	Wall foundation	E/W orientated wall, constructed of undressed, angular, grey sandstone boulders set in rough horizontal courses in a light brown grey lime mortar	>0.66	1.53	>0.59	
10	1004	Cut		Construction trench	E/W linear in plan with vertical sides, base not seen	>0.66	1.53	>0.1	
10	1005	Layer		Dump	Redeposited orange red clay	-	0.24	0.08	
10	1006	Layer		Dump	Grey brown sand silt with 10% lime mortar flecks	-	0.24	0.06	
10	1007	Layer		Makeup	Orange brown silt clay, same as 1051	>0.7	-	>0.1	
10	1008	Layer		Possible floor	Light brown grey lime mortar	-	2.95	0.05	
10	1009	Layer		Makeup deposit	Mixed sandstone stones/cobbles	-	2.95	>0.44	
10	1010	Structure		Wall foundation	Wall foundation running E/W, constructed of undressed, angular, grey sandstone boulders set in rough horizontal courses in a light brown grey lime mortar	2.7	1.17	0.45	
10	1011	Structure		Wall foundation	E/W orientated brick wall constructed of orange red bricks (0.25 by 0.11 by 0.07m) set in a hard grey white mortar in a random bond. 3 horizontal courses survive	2.03	0.11	0.23	
10	1012	Fill	1013	Construction trench fill	Mixed sandstone stones/cobbles	-	0.24	>0.26	
10	1013	Cut		Construction trench	E/W orientated linear with vertical sides, base not seen	-	0.24	>0.26	
10	1014	Layer		Deposit	Dark grey brown sand silt with 1% charcoal and white mortar flecks	-	0.75	0.1	
10	1015	Layer		Makeup deposit	Redeposited orange red clay	-	0.75	0.12	
10	1016	Cut		Pit	Square in plan with vertical sides and flat base	-	8.2	>0.44	
10	1017	Fill	1018	Service trench fill	Dark brown silt clay with 25% crushed sandstone and 1% concrete	-	0.64	0.42	
10	1018	Cut		Service trench (surface water)	Linear in plan with vertical sides and slightly rounded base	-	0.64	0.42	
10	1019	Fill	1020	Service trench fill	Dark brown silt clay with 25% crushed sandstone and 1% concrete	-	0.71	0.5	
10	1020	Cut		Service trench (surface water)	Linear in plan with vertical sides and slightly rounded base	-	0.71	0.5	
10	1021	Structure		Wall/floor	Single layer of bricks seen in section only	-	0.5	0.16	
10	1022	Structure		Mortar foundation	E/W orientated off white mortar layer	-	0.7	0.11	

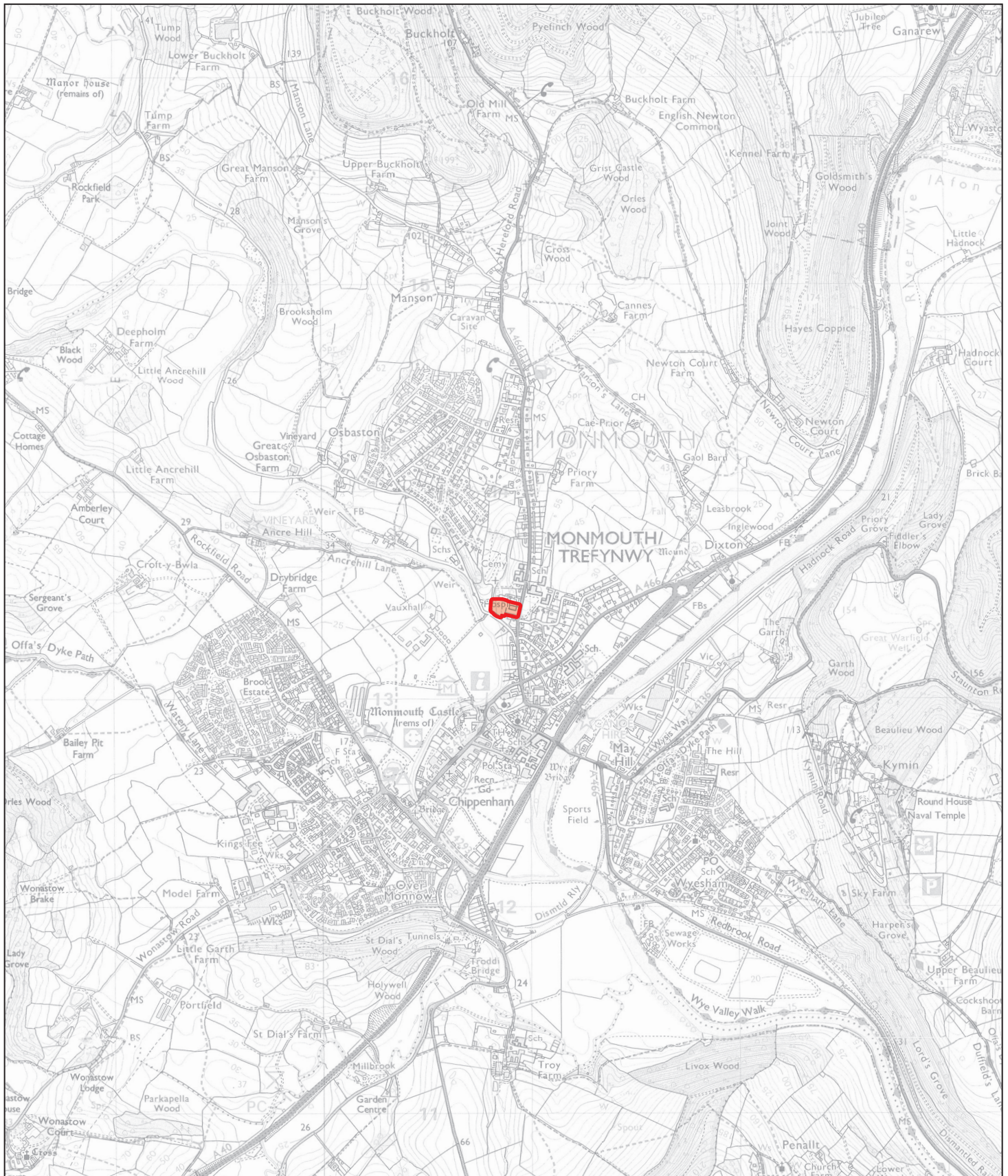
10	1023	Structure		Wall foundation	Wall foundation running E/W, constructed of undressed, angular, grey sandstone boulders set in rough horizontal courses in a light brown grey lime mortar	>0.45	0.62	>0.22	
10	1024	Fill		Evaluation trench (Tr 6) fill	-	-	-	-	
10	1025	Cut		Evaluation trench	-	-	-	-	
10	1026	Fill	1016	Pit fill	Mixed grey brown silt clays with 25% sandstone gravel/bounders and 1% mortar and brick fragments	-	8.2	>0.44	
10	1027	Layer		Possible relict soil	Dark brown silt clay	-	0.5	0.08	
10	1028	Layer		Dump	Orange brown clay	-	>0.24	>0.26	
10	1029	Structure	1030	Western outer Gaol wall	N/S orientated wall constructed of roughly dressed hard grey sandstone boulders set in irregular horizontal courses in a light grey brown lime mortar	>29	1.2	>1.27	
10	1030	Cut		Construction trench	N/S orientated linear with vertical sides, base not seen	>5.8	1.5	>1.27	
10	1031	Structure	1032	Wall foundation	N/S orientated wall that turns through 90° to run E/W, constructed of roughly dressed hard grey sandstone boulders set in irregular horizontal courses in a light grey brown lime mortar	>14.7	1.04	1.17	
10	1032	Cut		Construction trench	A linear depression in the surface of gravel layer 1048 below base of wall 1031	>5.8	1	0.06	
10	1033	Structure		Wall foundation	N/S orientated wall foundation constructed of horizontal grey roof slates set in slightly grey white lime mortar	>2.6	0.5	0.02	
10	1034	Structure		Wall foundation	N/S orientated wall constructed of roughly dressed hard grey sandstone boulders set in irregular horizontal courses in a grey brown lime mortar	>6.3	0.68	0.95	
10	1035	Layer		Demolition deposit	Crushed grey brown lime mortar	>7	2.9	0.05	
10	1036	Layer		Path	N/S linear band of brown sandy gravel	>7	1.47	0.18	
10	1037	Layer		Demolition deposit	Voided, grey white lime mortar and grey sandstone fragments (gravel/pebble sized)	>3	1.9	0.57	
10	1038	Layer		Natural	Red silty clay	>5.8	>4.8	>0.35	
10	1039	Layer		Relict topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay containing 5% charcoal flecks	>5.8	>4.35	0.23	C17-18
10	1040	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay	>5.8	>1.6	0.32	
10	1041	Layer		Dump	Mixed dark grey brown/orange brown silt clay	>5.8	3.17	0.27	
10	1042	Layer		Dump	Orange brown silt clay	>5.8	2.85	0.22	
10	1043	Layer		Relict topsoil	Dark brown silt clay containing 5% sand gravel and 5% flecks of white mortar	>5.8	2.74	0.28	C18-19

10	1044	Layer		Makeup deposit	Mixed orange brown/grey brown silt clay	>5.8	3.95	0.62	
10	1045	Fill	1030	Construction trench fill	Orange brown silt clay	>5.8	0.24	0.94	
10	1046	Layer		Possible relict topsoil	Dark grey blue brown silt clay with 1% charcoal flecks	>5.8	1.32	0.08	
10	1047	Layer		Surface	Orange clay	>5.8	>1.3	0.13	
10	1048	Layer		Surface	Brown silty sand gravel	>5.8	>2.6	0.21	
10	1049	Cut		Flower bed	N/S orientated linear in plan with a steep western side and vertical eastern side against wall 1031, and has a flat base	>5.8	1.82	0.33	
10	1050	Fill	1049	Flower bed fill	Dark orange brown silt clay with 1% charcoal and mortar flecks	>5.8	1.82	0.33	
10	1051	Layer		Makeup deposit	Orange brown silt clay with 5% sandstone gravel in thin lenses	>9.2	>4.6	1.14	
10	1052	Fill	1053	Modern disturbance fill	Mixed orange brown/brown/dark brown silt clay with 1% tarmac lumps and bricks, and 10% angular sandstone rubble	>10	>10	>1.2	
10	1053	Cut		Modern disturbance	Irregular in plan with vertical sides, base not seen	>10	>10	>1.2	
10	1054	Structure		Wall foundation	EW orientated wall, constructed of undressed, angular, grey sandstone boulders set in rough horizontal courses in a light brown grey lime mortar. Originally recorded as wall 1003, but later realised it was 2 walls	2.8	0.7	0.64	
10	1055	Structure		Wall foundation	EW orientated wall, constructed of undressed, angular, grey sandstone boulders set in rough horizontal courses in a light brown grey lime mortar. Originally recorded as wall 1003, but later realised it was 2 walls	4.2	0.52	0.64	
10	1056	Layer		Mortar floor	Very hard grey brown lime mortar	1.55	1	0.07	
10	1057	Layer		Surface	Hard orange brown clay	2.55	1	0.13	
10	1058	Layer		Relict topsoil	Very dark brown silt clay with 5% charcoal flecks and 1% mortar flecks	>2.5	>1	-	
10	1059	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
10	1060	Layer		Modern disturbance	Dark brown silt clay with 10% gravel and 1% plastic and metal	>27	5.3	0.35	
10	1061	Layer		Dump	Orange brown silt clay	>5.8	2.2	0.08	
10	1062	Layer		Dump	Mixed dark brown/black/orange red silt clay with 5% window glass, charcoal and 1% peg tile and brick fragments	>5.8	3.1	0.62	
11	1101	Layer		Modern disturbance	Mix of soil and rubble from current groundworks	>9	>6	0.3	
11	1102	Structure		Wall foundation	EW orientated wall, constructed of undressed, angular, grey sandstone boulders set in rough horizontal courses in a light grey brown lime mortar	>6.6	0.6	-	
11	1103	Structure		Wall foundation	EW orientated wall, constructed of undressed, angular, grey sandstone	>3.5	0.6	-	

					boulders set in rough horizontal courses in a light grey brown lime mortar				
11	1104	Structure		Wall foundation	E/W orientated wall, constructed of undressed, angular, grey sandstone boulders set in rough horizontal courses in a light grey brown lime mortar	1.85	0.6	-	
11	1105	Structure		Wall foundation	N/S orientated wall, constructed of undressed, angular, grey sandstone boulders set in rough horizontal courses in a light grey brown lime mortar	>6	0.8	-	
11	1106	Layer		Makeup	Orange brown silt clay	>9	>6	-	
11	1107	Layer		?natural substrate	Red clay silt	-	-	-	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
1035	Copper alloy object		1	80	
1039	Post-medieval pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware (Albarelo drug jar)	1	16	C17-18
1043	Industrial waste	Tap slag	2	42	C18-19
	Post-medieval to Modern pottery	Tin glazed earthenware	3	4	
		White salt-glazed stoneware	1	6	
	Clay pipe	Stem fragments	4	5	



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PROJECT TITLE

Former Monmouth Hospital, Hereford Road, Monmouth, Monmouthshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

0 1km

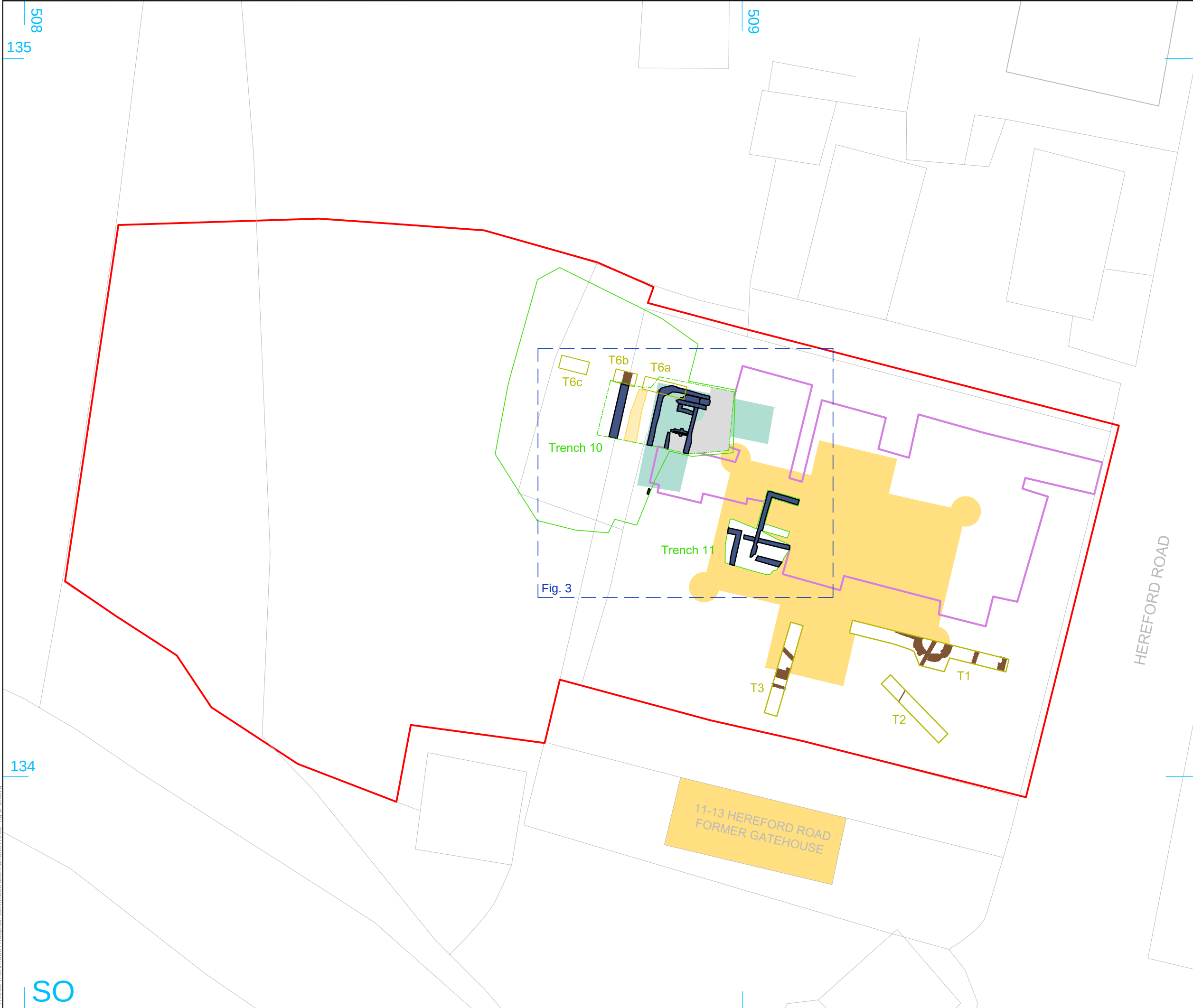
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 APPROVED BY CMB

PROJECT NO. 4995
 DATE 18/02/2016
 SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
- area of observed groundworks
- previous evaluation trench (CA 2007)
- structural feature
- modern disturbance
- previous archaeological feature
- Monmouth Gaol 1881-1901 building
- former Monmouth Hospital walls
- L-shaped building depicted on 1901 OS map

0 20m

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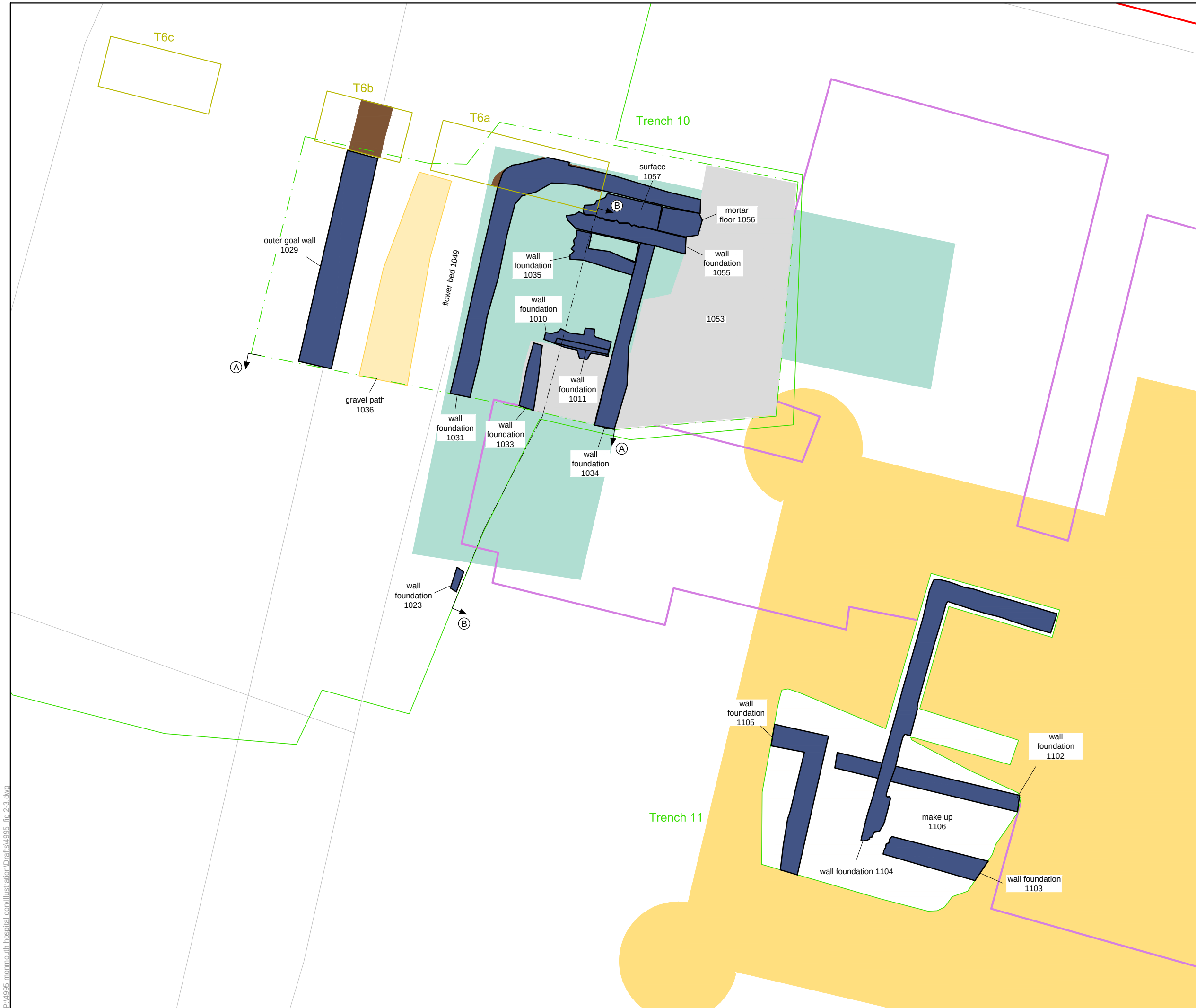
PROJECT TITLE

Former Monmouth Hospital, Hereford Road, Monmouth, Monmouthshire

FIGURE TITLE

The site, showing location of observed groundworks, Monmouth Gaol (1790-1884), L-shaped building (1884-1901) and the former Monmouth Hospital (1902-2006)

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	4995	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM/DJB	DATE	23/11/2016	2
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:500	



- site boundary
- area of observed groundworks
- previous evaluation trench (CA 2007)
- structural feature
- modern disturbance
- previous archaeological feature
- Monmouth Gaol 1881-1901 building
- former Monmouth Hospital walls
- L-shaped building depicted on 1901 OS map

0 5m

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PROJECT TITLE
Former Monmouth Hospital, Hereford Road, Monmouth, Monmouthshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 10 and 11: plan, showing location of observed groundworks, monmouth Gaol (1790-1884), L-shaped building (1884-1901) and the former Monmouth Hospital (1902-2006)

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CHECKED BY	LM/DJB	DATE	23/11/2016	3
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE	A3	1:125

Archaeological plan of the Gaol site. The plan shows various features and their elevations. Key features include:

- 1052: Modern disturbance
- 1053: Modern disturbance
- 1034: Wall foundation
- 1033: Make up
- 1037: Demolition deposit
- 1035: Demolition deposit
- 1061: Dump
- 1036: Gravel path
- 1035: Make up
- 1031: Wall foundation
- 1049: Flower bed
- 1048: Surface
- 1043: Relict topsoil
- 1042: Dump
- 1041: Make up
- 1040: Outer gaol foundation wall
- 1038: Natural
- 1030: Construction cut
- 1032: Construction trench
- 1047: Possible floor
- 1046: Possible relict topsoil
- 1039: Relict topsoil
- 1045: Construction cut
- 1060: Outer gaol foundation wall
- 1040: Outer gaol foundation wall
- 1038: Natural
- 1030: Construction cut



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CHECKED BY	LM/DJB	DATE	18/02/2016	4
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:50	



1881-1901 garden gate inserted into western outer wall of goal



Western outer goal wall 1029 during excavation, looking east (1m scale)



View of mortar floor 1056 and surface 1057, looking west (1m scale)



View of walls 1010 and 1031, looking south-east (1m scale)



Garden walk way and demolition deposit 1035, looking south (1m scale)

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