

**Aldi  
Mill Street  
Abergavenny  
Monmouthshire**

*Archaeological Watching Brief*

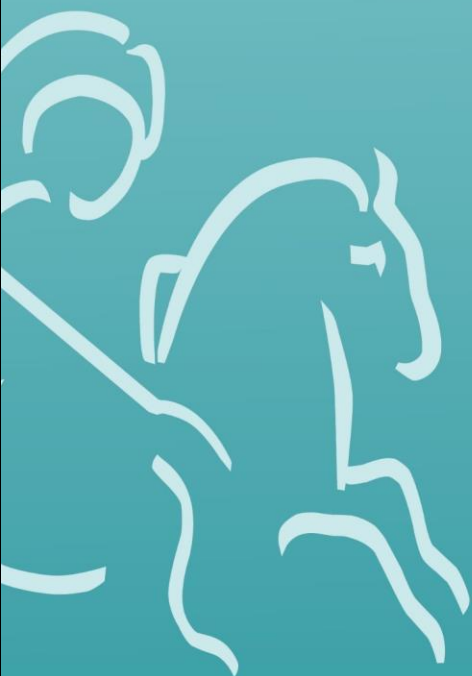


*for:*  
Planning Potential Ltd

*on behalf of:*  
Aldi Stores Ltd

CA Project: CR0450  
CA Report: CR0450\_1

November 2022



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Mill Street  
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<b>Cirencester</b> Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ  t. 01285 771 022	<b>Milton Keynes</b> Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT  t. 01908 564 660	<b>Andover</b> Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH  t. 01264 347 630	<b>Suffolk</b> Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ  t. 01449 900 120
e. <a href="mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk">enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk</a>			

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Aldi
<b>Location:</b>	Mill Street, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire
<b>NGR:</b>	330108 213903
<b>Type:</b>	Watching brief
<b>Date:</b>	25 January – 08 July 2022
<b>Planning reference:</b>	Monmouthshire County Council ref: DM/2019/01793
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)
<b>Site Code:</b>	ABER22

In January to July 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with commercial development at the site of a new Aldi food store, Mill Street, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.

The watching brief identified structural remains and features broadly dating to the late post-medieval to early modern periods. These included walls and a cobbled surface that correlated closely to foundry buildings depicted on late 19th-century mapping. A ditch and pits were also recorded, all containing 19th-century artefactual material.

Evidence of modern disturbance and remodelling of the site was also recorded.

*Rhwng mis Ionawr a mis Gorffennaf 2022, cynhaliodd Cotswold Archaeology friff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear yn gysylltiedig â datblygiad masnachol ar safle siop fwyd Aldi newydd, Stryd y Felin, Y Fenni, Sir Fynwy.*

*Nododd y briff gwylio olion strwythurol a nodweddion sy'n dyddio'n fras i'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol hwyr i'r cyfnod modern cynnar. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys waliau ac arwyneb coblog a oedd yn cydberthyn yn agos ag adeiladau ffowndri a ddarluniwyd ar fapiau o ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif. Cofnodwyd ffos a phyllau hefyd, pob un yn cynnwys deunydd arteffactaidd o'r 19eg ganrif.*

*Cofnodwyd tystiolaeth o aflonyddwch modern ac ailfodelu'r safle hefyd.*



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In January to July 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at the site of a new Aldi food store, Mill Street, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire (centred at NGR: 330108 213903; Fig. 1). This watching brief was undertaken for Planning Potential Ltd, who were acting on behalf of Aldi Stores Ltd.
- 1.2. Monmouthshire County Council (MCC) has granted planning permission for the commercial redevelopment of the site (MCC planning ref: DM/2019/01793). Condition 13 of this planning permission required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.
- 1.3. The scope of this watching brief was defined by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Curatorial, the archaeological advisors to MCC. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CA (2020) and approved by GGAT Curatorial.
- 1.4. The watching brief was also in line with, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

### The site

- 1.5. The development site, comprising the existing Aldi food store, carpark and existing ATS Euromaster service centre, is approximately 0.7ha in extent, and is located to the south of the A40 Monmouth Road and to the north of Mill Street. The site lies at approximately 60m AOD and is broadly level.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as interbedded Argillaceous Rocks and sandstone of the Maughans Formation, formed during the Devonian Period (BGS 2020). Superficial alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel are also recorded (ibid.). The natural geological substrate was identified during the course of the watching brief consisted of mixed alluvial clay.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has been subject to a previous phase of watching brief (AI 2010) and a Heritage Statement (PP 2020). The following is a summary of the information contained within these reports, along with other publicly accessible information.

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- 2.2. Archaeological finds suggest that the area around Abergavenny was occupied during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Abergavenny was founded by the Romans, with the first Roman settlement of c. 55-60 AD centred on the fort of *Gobannium*, built to safeguard the road to Usk and strategically positioned on the confluence of the Usk and Gavenny rivers. The Roman fort lay on a ridge in the area of the modern Castle Street carpark, located c. 300m to the west of the current site, with a civilian settlement located outside of the fort.
- 2.3. The town developed during the 11th century, with a motte-and-bailey castle built around 1087, located c. 100m to the west of the site, to guard against incursions by the Welsh from the hills to the north and west. All that remains of Abergavenny Castle are the defensive ditches and the ruins of the stone keep, towers, and part of the curtain wall (Cadw ref: MM056 and Gt19). A Benedictine priory was also founded by the turn of the 12th century, the remains of which now form the Scheduled Monument of St Mary's Priory (Monument Number 183); the church was remodelled in the early 14th century and is located c. 120m to the north of the current site.
- 2.4. The medieval town grew alongside the castle. However, owing to its geographical location, it was frequently embroiled in border warfare during the 12th and 13th centuries. In response to the continued threat of attack, the town's defences were enlarged in the 13th and 14th centuries to enclose a larger area, entered by four main gateways.
- 2.5. During the post-medieval period Abergavenny continued to prosper as a market town, serving the agricultural populations of the surrounding area. The original marketplace, south of Nevill Street, was replaced by a purpose-built market hall in Cross Street in 1606 or 1620.
- 2.6. From the 18th century onwards, the coal and iron industries replaced the town's small-scale manufacturing and agricultural economy, with Abergavenny occupying a central position within a network of canals and tramways, bring wealth and prosperity to the town. A railway station was opened in 1854 and by the late 19th century Abergavenny became a busy railway junction.
- 2.7. The Ordnance Survey (OS) town plan of Abergavenny, published in 1881, indicates that the central part of the site was occupied by an iron foundry in the late 19th century (see Fig. 2 for transcription), with further buildings facing on to Mill Street to the south

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and a tannery to the west, although much of the northern part of the site remained relatively open ground.

- 2.8. In 2009 the site was subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, by Archaeological Investigations Ltd, during the removal of the concrete base slabs and footings relating to the former use of the site as a car showroom. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded, and modern overburden was observed across the monitored part of the site and is estimated to extend to an approximate depth of 1m (AI 2010; Fig. 2).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief were:
- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
  - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development. These works included the excavation of a new attenuation tank area, the removal of a disused water tank, and associated landscaping (Fig. 2).
- 4.2. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*, but no deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.4. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5. CA will make arrangements with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for the deposition of the project archive. The

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archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

- 4.6. A summary of information for the project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain and/or for submission to the GGAT Historic Environment Record (HER).

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B

### Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

- 5.2. The earliest identified features were walls 103 and 106, both of stone construction, which broadly correlated to elements of the foundry buildings depicted on the 1881 OS mapping. The former was aligned north/south and measured at least 3m in length, 0.48m in width and at least 0.6m in height. Wall 106 was L-shaped and aligned north/south and east/west, and measured 3m in length, 0.48m in width and at least 1.8m in height.
- 5.3. Sandy mortar bedding layer 108 and overlying deposit 105, comprising silty sand, were located between walls 103 and 106. Modern stoneware pottery and a bone button of 19th-century date were recovered from deposit 105. A partially truncated surface of stone cobbles with brick detailing (104) was recorded overlying layer 108; it measured 3m in length, 2m in width and 0.15m in depth, and a single sherd of 19th-century whiteware pottery was recovered.
- 5.4. Wall 111 butted wall 103 to the south, forming a north/south aligned extension and correlating to a wall on the 1881 OS map. It measured at least 1.2m in length, 0.4m in width and at least 0.5m in height. A silty sand deposit with coal, crushed stone and slag inclusions (112) lay to the west of wall 111.
- 5.5. Pit 110 cut through cobbled surface 104. It was partially exposed and measured 2m in length by at least 1m in width. It contained silty sand fill 109 with slag, stone, ceramic building material (CBM) and metal inclusions.

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- 5.6. Wall 113 was identified covering fill 109 and butting wall 106. It was formed of roughly hewn stone, aligned north/south, and located between the north/south aligned elements of walls 103 and 106. It measured 2.5m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.3m in height. Wall 113 did not correlate clearly to any wall depicted on historic mapping and may represent a later internal alteration.
- 5.7. Deposit 107 covered deposit 105 and fill 109 in the area between walls 113 and 106. It comprised stone rubble with CBM, and glass fragments and likely represents a demolition deposit. A fragment of a porcelain figurine and stoneware pottery, of 19th-century date, were recovered.
- 5.8. Concrete slab 102 was located in the southern part of the trench 1 and was associated with a modern water tank and brick manhole to the south-east of the trench. The features and deposits recorded in Trench 1 were covered by silty sand topsoil layer 101, of 0.3m thickness, which contained modern material.

#### **Trench 2 (Fig. 4)**

- 5.9. The earliest layers recorded within Trench 2 consisted of made ground deposits 202 and 203, comprising clays with coal, cinder and modern refuse inclusions, potentially representing consolidation of the bank of the River Gavenny to the east. These deposits were cut by modern truncations and sealed by a silty sand topsoil layer, of 0.3m in thickness.

#### **Trench 3**

- 5.10. The earliest layer exposed within Trench 3 was made ground deposit 303, comprising sandy clay, which was overlain by further made ground deposits 302 and 301, sandy clay layers including large stones and modern refuse material, totalling at least 1.18m in thickness. This was in turn sealed by sandy gravel made ground deposit 300, of 0.34m in thickness.

#### **Trench 4 (Fig. 4)**

- 5.11. Red clay alluvium 402 was encountered in Trench 4 at a depth of c. 1.42m below present ground level. This was overlain by a silty clay soil layer 401, of 0.92m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by a demolition layer 400 of between 0.5m to 1.1m in thickness, including concrete and brick fragments. Features recorded in Trench 4 cut alluvium 402 and were sealed by layer 401.

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- 5.12. Ditch 403 was identified within the southern extent of Trench 4. It was aligned east/west, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measured at least 20m in length, 0.80m in width and 0.30m in depth, and contained fill 404, from which a clay tobacco pipe stem and pottery dating to the mid-18th to 19th centuries were recovered.
- 5.13. Circular pit 405 was recorded in the centre of the trench. It measured 0.45m in diameter, contained clayey silt fill 406, and remained unexcavated due to hydrocarbon contamination. A fragment of a perforated malting tile, probably of 17th to 19th-century date, and a copper alloy machine cog, likely of modern date, were recovered from fill 406.
- 5.14. Circular pit 407, recorded c. 7m to the north-east of pit 405, measured 1.15m in diameter, contained fill 408 of clayey silt composition, with stone and wood inclusions, and remained unexcavated due to hydrocarbon contamination. Finds of glazed earthenware pottery, dated to the 18th to 19th centuries, a clay tobacco pipe stem, fragments of post-medieval ceramic roof tile and Welsh slate, and a fragment of clear, post-medieval or modern window glass were recovered from fill 408.
- 5.15. Pit 409 was recorded c. 2m to the north-east of pit 407. It was sub-rectangular in plan, measured 1.3m in length and 0.9m in width, and contained clayey silt fill 410. It remained unexcavated due to hydrocarbon contamination.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material consisting of pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, copper alloy, glass, worked bone and worked stone was recovered by hand from seven deposits. Recording of this material was direct to an Excel spreadsheet, from which Appendix B, Table 1 is taken. The artefacts have been recorded by deposit and fragment/item count, weight, type and morphological characteristics according to each find category. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the *CIfA finds Toolkit* (CIfA 2021).

### Pottery

- 6.2. A total of 12 sherds and two complete pottery lids, weighing 440g, was recovered. The material was recorded from six deposits, consisting of the fills of one ditch, two pits, one rubble deposit and two layers. The assemblage is well broken-up, mostly comprising smaller and unfeatured sherds. Codes for pottery fabrics referred to in the



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report are defined in Appendix B. Six sherds were recorded in fabrics used from the 18th to 19th centuries, including glazed earthenware (GEW, one sherd, 27g), creamware (CW, one sherd, 1g), refined red earthenware (RREW, one sherd, 10g), pearlware (PW, one sherd, 10g) and porcelain (POR, one sherd, 4g). A single fragment of a porcelain figurine, probably of 19th-century date and comprising the lower portion of a female human figure, was recovered from rubble deposit 107. Modern stonewares, probably of the mid or later 19th-century date (SW, seven sherds, 356g), including two complete container lids, were recorded in made ground layer 105 and rubble deposit 107.

### **Ceramic Building Material**

- 6.3. Two fragments of ceramic building material were recorded. A fragment (1308g) of a (Crew) Type 5C perforated malting tile, probably of 17th to 19th-century date, was recovered from pit 405 (fill 406). It has five perforations per circular cell and would have been used as flooring within a corn dryer or malt kiln (Crew 2004, 4–12). A single fragment (55g) in a hard orange sandy fabric, typical of post-medieval roof tiles, was recorded from pit 407 (fill 408).

### **Clay Tobacco Pipe**

- 6.4. A total of two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems (6g) were recovered from ditch 403 (fill 404) and pit 407 (fill 408). The plain stems can be broadly dated from the late 16th to late 19th centuries

### **Metal**

#### *Copper Alloy*

- 6.5. A single copper alloy object (24g) was recorded in pit 405 (fill 406). It is a possible machine cog which may have been used in a clock or other mechanism and is likely of modern date.

### **Glass**

- 6.6. One fragment of clear, post-medieval or modern window glass (12g) was recorded from pit 407 (fill 408).

### **Worked Bone**

- 6.7. A single button, weighing 2g, was recovered from made ground layer 105. It is a (South) Type 20 disc with raised edges, four perforations and a slight rounded back from the period 1837–1865 (Noël Hume 1969, 90–1).

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### **Worked Stone**

- 6.8. One fragment of Welsh slate roofing (60g) was recovered from pit 407 (fill 408).

## **7. DISCUSSION**

- 7.1. The watching brief identified remains broadly dating to the late post-medieval to early modern periods, along with evidence of modern disturbance and remodelling of the site.
- 7.2. The structural elements identified in Trench 1 corresponded closely to the location of an iron foundry depicted on the town plan of Abergavenny, published by the OS in 1881. This formed a terrace of buildings, running north/south off Mill Street to the south of the site. The buildings are shown on later OS mapping from 1899 to c. 1944 (PP 2020).
- 7.3. Cobbled surface 104 likely formed an internal floor for one of the foundry buildings, and walls 103 and 106 were butted by later walls, suggesting later extension and remodelling of the foundry structures. Deposits likely associated with the demolition of the structures were also recorded in Trench 1.
- 7.4. The features identified in Trench 4, including a ditch (403) and pits (405, 407 and 409) appear to be of broadly similar date to the structures in Trench 1. They are located closer to Monmouth Road, on the northern side of the site, an area depicted as relatively open ground between a foundry and tannery on late 19th to early 20th-century mapping and may be related to the industrial use of the area during the period.
- 7.5. The absence of archaeological deposits or features in Trenches 2 and 3 may be the result of modern truncation within the site, associated with the construction of the former motor vehicle service centre. In these areas of the site, the depth of the observed groundworks did not exceed the level of the previous disturbance or expose the natural substrate.

## **8. CA PROJECT TEAM**

- 8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Richard Scurr and Dan Sausins. This report was written by Christian Day. The finds report was written by Claire Collier-Jones. The report illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore. The project archive has been compiled

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by Dan Sausins and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Alex Thomson.

## 9. REFERENCES

- AI (Archaeological Investigations Ltd.) 2010 *Proposed Aldi Store, Mill Street, Abergavenny: Archaeological Monitoring During Redevelopment*. Hereford Archaeology Series 844
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2020 *BGS Geology Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> Accessed 30 November 2022
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2020 *Aldi, Mill Street, Abergavenny: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- ClfA 2021 *ClfA Finds reporting toolkit* <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit> Accessed October 2022
- Crew, P. 2004 *Perforated Tiles from Corn Driers and Malt Kilns*, British Brick Society Information **95**, 4-12
- Noël Hume, I. 1969 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press
- PP (Potential Planning) 2020 *Heritage Statement: Monmouth Road, Abergavenny*

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Area	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	101	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand with modern concrete, tarmac, rubber tyres, metal and glass	>7.5	>7.0	0.30	
1	102	Layer		Concrete layer	Concrete covering for water tank attached to brick manhole	5.5	4.3	-	
1	103	Str		Stone wall	North/south aligned wall of smoothly faced stone, randomly coursed; 5-6 courses exposed with pale yellow sandy mortar	>3.0	0.48	>0.60	
1	104	Str		Cobbled surface	Stone cobbled surface with brick detailing	3.0	2.0	0.15	C19
1	105	Dep		Deposit	Dark grey silty sand, compact with post-med pot, glass and slag; covers 104	3.0	2.0	0.10	MC19-EC20
1	106	Str		Stone wall	L-shaped wall of smoothly faced stone, randomly coursed with pale yellow sandy mortar	3.6	0.48	>1.8	
1	107	Dep		Demolition deposit	Stone rubble with CBM and glass; covers 105 and 109	4.6	>3.6	>1.0	MC19-EC20
1	108	Dep		Bedding deposit	Yellowish pink sandy mortar, bedding for 104	>3.0	1.14	-	
1	109	Fill	110	Fill of pit	Dark brownish grey silty sand with slag, stone, CBM and metal inclusions	2.0	1.0	-	
1	110	Pit		Cut of pit	Possible rubbish pit cut through 104	2.0	1.0	-	
1	111	Str		Wall	North/south aligned wall of smoothly faced stone with bricks, 3 courses, randomly coursed; butts 103 and covers 112	>1.2	0.40	>0.50	
1	112	Dep		Deposit	Black, compact silty sand with coal, crushed stone and slag inclusions	3.5	1.0	-	
1	113	Str		Stone wall	North/south aligned wall of roughly hewn stone in 2 courses; butts 106 and covers 109	2.5	0.50	0.30	
2	201	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand with concrete, CBM, stone and glass inclusions	>24	>5.0	0.30	
2	202	Dep		Made ground deposit	Redeposited pink clay and brown clay	>6.0	>5.0	-	
2	203	Dep		Made ground deposit	Dark brown and dark grey clay with coal and cinder inclusions and modern refuse	>21.5	>3.8	-	
2	204	Cut		Cut of pit	Irregularly shaped pit / truncation - modern	>3.2	1.9	-	
2	205	Fill	205	Fill of pit	Dark grey coarse gravel / sand with modern brick, glass and coal inclusions	>3.2	1.9	-	
2	206	Cut		Cut of pit	Oval shaped modern pit	1.85	0.80	-	
2	207	Fill	206	Fill of pit	Greyish brown silty clay with modern plastic, chicken wire, glass brick and coal inclusions	1.85	0.80	-	
3	300	Layer		Made ground	Black sandy gravel with red gravel	>17.5	>6.0	0.34	

Area	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
3	301	Layer		Made ground	Yellow clay with mortar inclusions	>17.5	>6.0	0.22	
3	302	Layer		Made ground	Dark reddish brown sandy clay with large stones and modern refuse	>17.5	>6.0	0.82	
3	303	Layer		Deposit	Dark greyish brown sandy clay, soft	>17.5	>6.0	>0.36	
4	400	Layer		Demolition layer	Mid grey silt with concrete and brick fragments	>20	>20	0.5-1.1	
4	401	Layer		Reworked soil	Dark greyish brown silty clay with orange-red and silver-grey lenses	>20	>20	0.92	
4	402	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid purple-red clay, waterlogged	>20	>20	>0.50	
4	403	Cut		Cut of ditch	E/W aligned linear with moderately sloping sides and concave base	>20	0.80	0.30	
4	404	Fill	403	Fill of ditch	Dark grey silty clay with modern glass, stone and CBM fragments	>20	0.80	0.30	MC18-C19
4	405	Cut		Cut of pit	Small circular pit or posthole	0.45	0.45	-	
4	406	Fill	405	Fill of pit	Dark grey clayey silt, loose; contaminated with hydrocarbons	0.45	0.45	-	C17-C18
4	407	Cut		Cut of pit	Circular pit with vertical sides	1.15	1.15	-	
4	408	Fill	407	Fill of pit	Dark grey clayey silt, loose, with stone and wood inclusions; contaminated with hydrocarbons	1.15	1.15	-	C18-C19
4	409	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub-rectangular pit	1.30	0.90	-	
4	410	Fill	409	Fill of pit	Dark grey clayey silt, loose, with stone inclusions; contaminated with hydrocarbons	1.30	0.90	-	MC18-C19

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

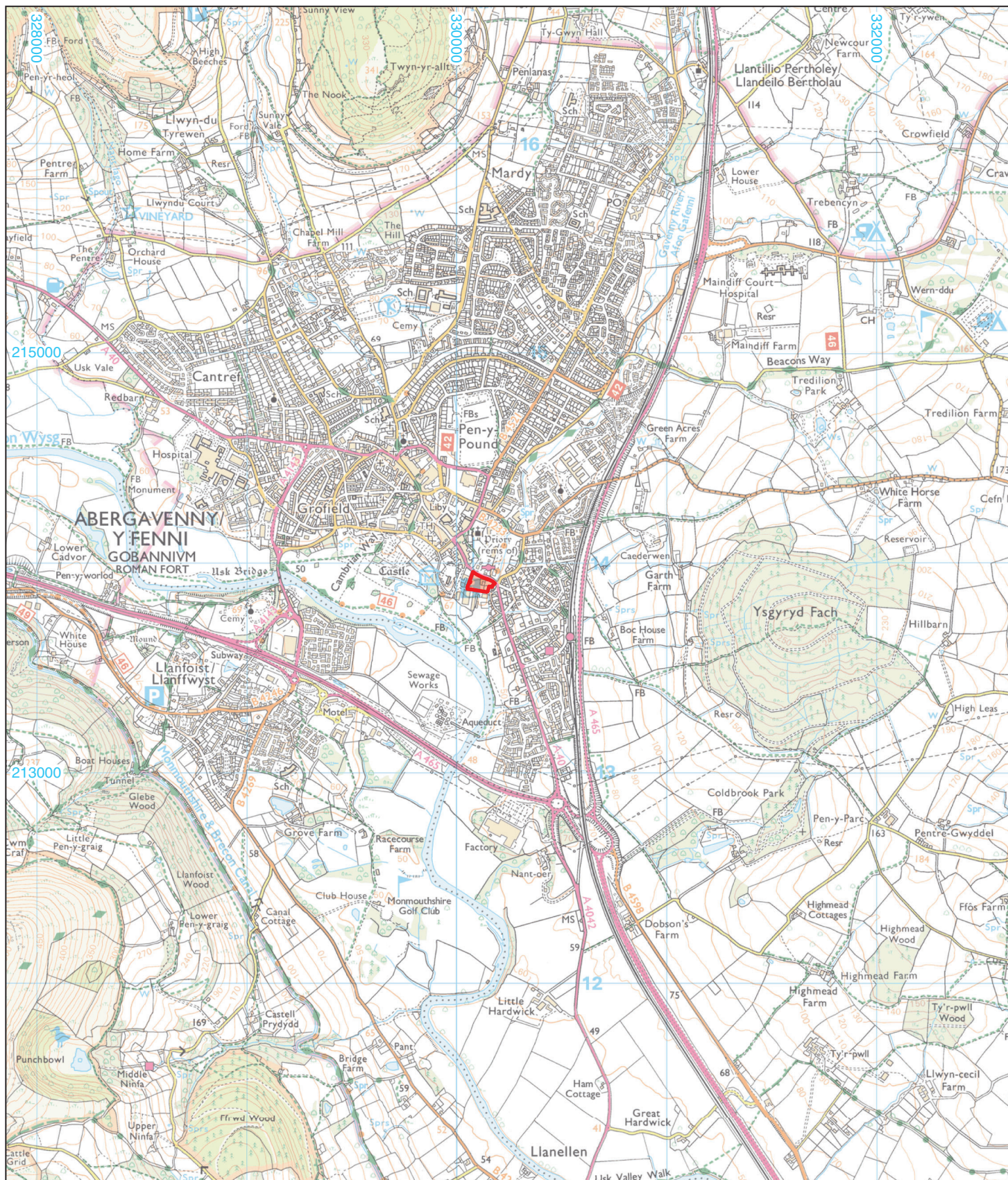
**Table 1: Finds Concordance**

Context	Material	Fabric	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
104	Mod Pottery	RWW	Refined whiteware, colour coated	1	4	C19
105	Worked Bone		South Type 20	1	2	MC19-EC20
	Mod Pottery	SW	Stoneware	6	125	
107	Pmed/Mod Pottery	PW	Pearlware	1	10	MC19-EC20
	Pmed/Mod Pottery	POR	Porcelain figurine	1	28	
	Mod Pottery	SW	Stoneware	1	231	
404	Clay Tobacco Pipe		Stem	1	5	MC18-C19
	Pmed/Mod Pottery	RRW	Refined red earthenware	1	10	
	Pmed/Mod Pottery	CW	Creamware	1	1	
406	Copper Alloy		Cog	1	24	C17-C18
	CBM		Malting tile	1	1308	
408	Clay Tobacco Pipe		Stem	1	1	C18-C19
	CBM		Orange, sandy hard, roof tile	1	55	
	Worked Stone		Slate	1	60	
	Glass		Clear, window	1	12	
	Pmed/Mod Pottery	GEW	Glazed earthenware	1	27	
410	Pmed/Mod Pottery	POR	Porcelain	1	4	MC18-C19

## APPENDIX C: OASIS/GGAT HER REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Aldi, Mill Street, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire	
Short description (English)	<p>In January to July 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with commercial development at the site of a new Aldi food store, Mill Street, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.</p> <p>The watching brief identified structural remains and features broadly dating to the late post-medieval to early modern periods. These included walls and a cobbled surface that correlated closely to foundry buildings depicted on late 19th-century mapping. A ditch and pits were also recorded, all containing 19th-century artefactual material.</p> <p>Evidence of modern disturbance and remodelling of the site was also recorded.</p>	
Short description (Welsh)	<p>Rhwng mis Ionawr a mis Gorffennaf 2022, cynhaliodd Cotswold Archaeology friff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear yn gysylltiedig â datblygiad masnachol ar safle siop fwyd Aldi newydd, Stryd y Felin, Y Fenni, Sir Fynwy.</p> <p>Nododd y briff gwylio olion strwythurol a nodweddion sy'n dyddio'n fras i'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol hwyr i'r cyfnod modern cynnar. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys waliau ac arwyneb coblog a oedd yn cydberthyn yn agos ag adeiladau ffoundri a ddarluniwyd ar fapiau o ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif. Cofnodwyd ffos a phyllau hefyd, pob un yn cynnwys deunydd arteffactaidd o'r 19eg ganrif.</p> <p>Cofnodwyd tystiolaeth o aflonyddwch modern ac ailfodelu'r safle hefyd.</p>	
Project dates	25 January – 08 July 2022	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	Watching Brief (AI 2010) Heritage Statement (PP 2020)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Mill Street, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.7ha	
Site co-ordinates	330108 213903	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Alex Thomson	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Sausins and Richard Scurr	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Intended final location of archive:</b>	<b>Content:</b>
Physical	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)	Pottery, clay tobacco pipe, etc.
Paper	RCAHMW	Field recording sheets, drawings, etc.
Digital	RCAHMW	Digital photographs, shapefiles, etc.
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2022 <i>Aldi, Mill Street, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> CA typescript report <b>CR0450_1</b>		





Site boundary

0 1:25,000 1km

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Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

#### PROJECT TITLE

Aldi, Mill Street, Abergavenny,  
Monmouthshire

#### FIGURE TITLE

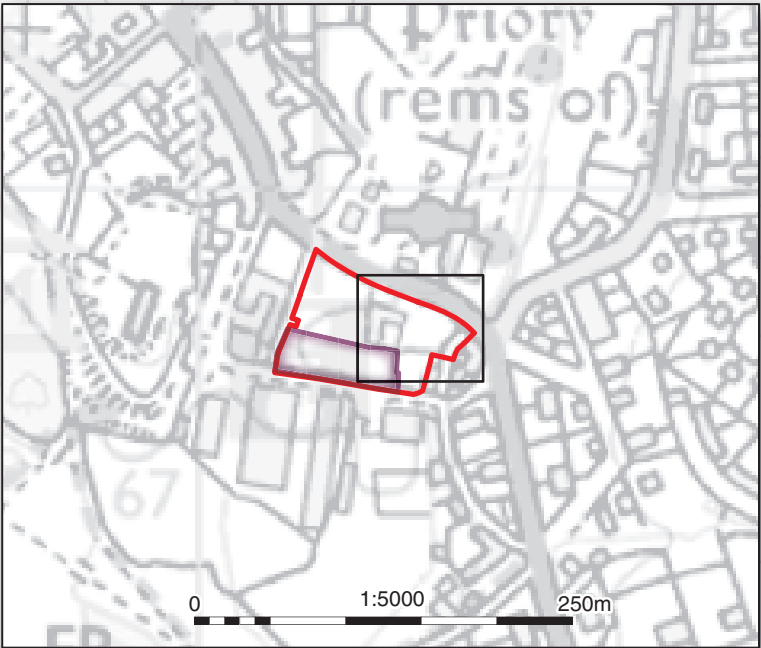
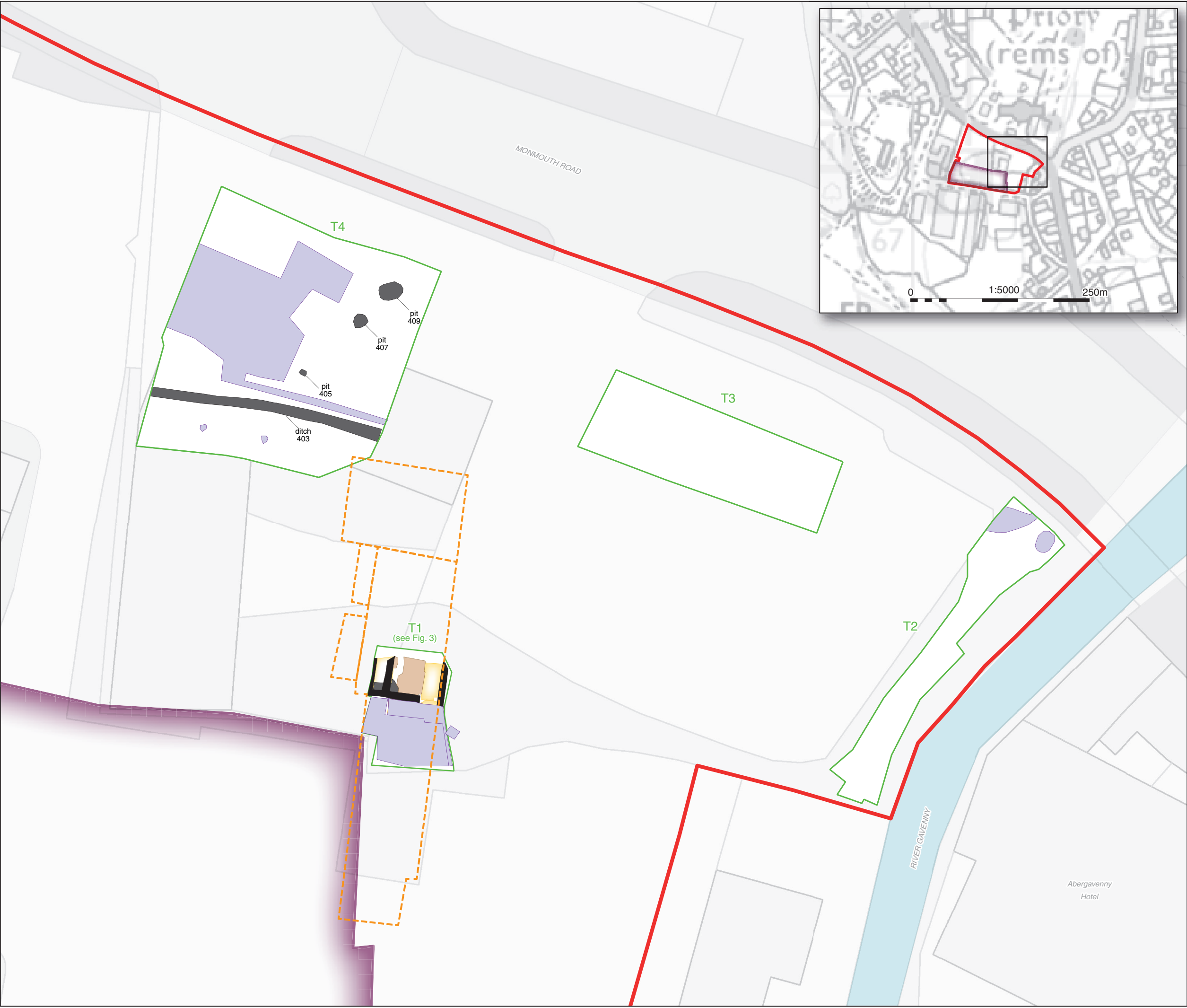
Site location plan

DRAWN BY KM  
CHECKED BY DJB  
APPROVED BY AT  
PROJECT NO. CR0450  
DATE 15.11.2022  
SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1





- Site boundary
- Extent of monitored groundworks
- Previous archaeological monitoring (AI 2010)
- Foundry building depicted on 1881 OS map
- Archaeological feature
- Deposit
- Wall
- Floor
- Modern



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**Cotswold Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
Suffolk 01449 900120  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Aldi, Mill Street, Abergavenny,  
Monmouthshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
The site, showing monitored  
groundworks and archaeological  
features

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	CR0450	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17.11.2022	2
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE	A3 1:250	





- Extent of monitored groundworks
- Extent of sondage
- Archaeological feature  
(excavated/unexcavated)
- Deposit
- Wall
- Cobbled surface
- Concrete slab
- Foundry building depicted on 1881 OS map



Cobbled surface 104 and walls 103, 106 and 113, looking south (1m scale)

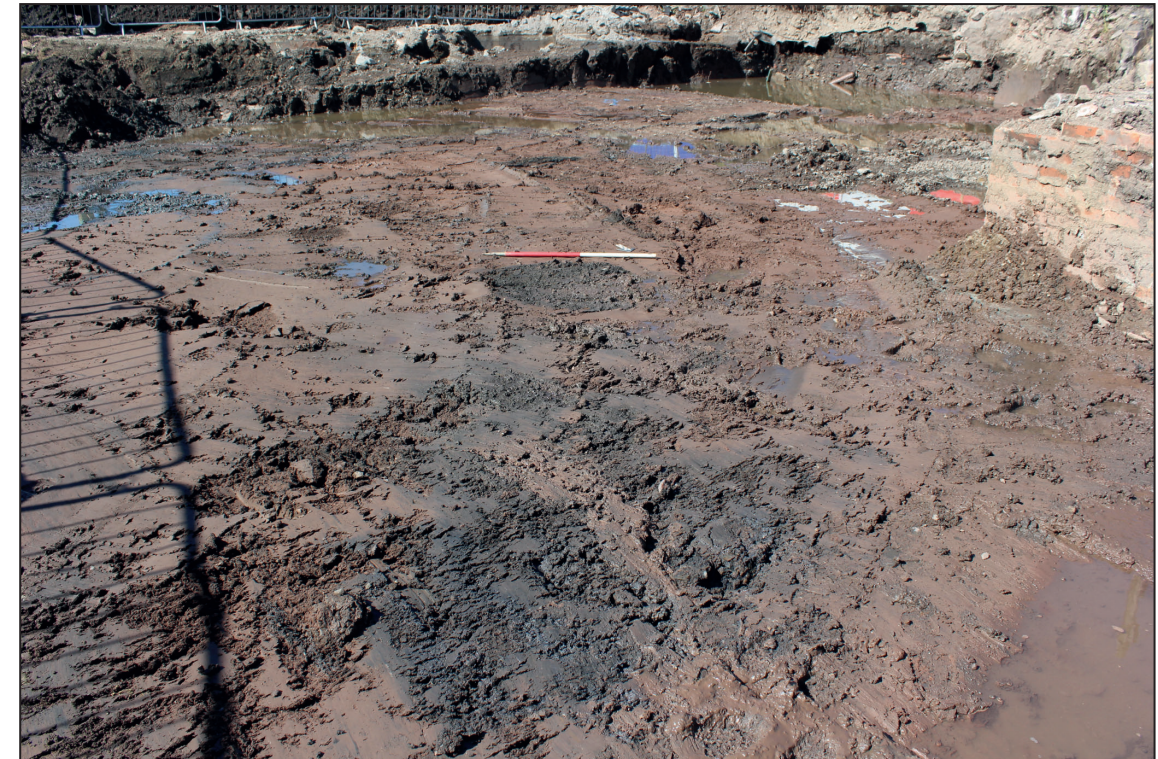


Walls 103 and 111, looking east (1m scale)





*Trench 2, looking north-east*



*Trench 4, looking south-west (1m scale)*



#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Cotswold Business Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

#### **Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk  
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

