

**Milsteel Fabrications
Monmouth Road
Abergavenny
Monmouthshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

for
CgMs Consulting
on behalf of

McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd.

CA Project: 2551
CA Report: 12004

February 2012

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Milsteel Fabrications
Location:	Monmouth Road, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire
NGR:	SO 3018 1407
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	18-23 January 2012
Location of Archive:	Abergavenny Museum and Castle
Site Code:	MLF 12

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2012 at the request of CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd at Milsteel Fabrications, Monmouth Road, Abergavenny. Four trenches were excavated.

Natural floodplain deposits were cut by a wide channel, probably a mill race relating to a mill to the south-west of the site. A series of channel bed deposits were recorded and indicate a fairly fast flowing watercourse, with occasional episodes of flooding. Two structural timbers were recorded and there was survival of wood, twigs and leather within the channel.

A vertically sided feature may be a quarry, or relate to water management, and a small pit at the north of the site contained 19th century pottery.

The channel was infilled, probably in the later 19th century, and was seemingly replaced by two ditches with an associated bank. Such evidence correlates with late 20th century cartographic evidence.

The site was landscaped in the late 20th century and the north-western part of the site was truncated to the level of the natural substrate. To the south and east the ground level was raised, with dumping of imported material and the construction of the present building and surfaces.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd at Milsteel Fabrications, Monmouth Road, Abergavenny (centred on NGR: SO 3018 1407; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application for the redevelopment of the site for retirement flats.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a specification for archaeological evaluation (CgMs 2008) prepared by CgMs Consulting in consultation with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (GGAT Curatorial), the archaeological advisors to Monmouthshire County Council, and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2012) that was approved by Neil Maylan. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Mr Maylan (GGAT Curatorial) and Greg Pugh (CgMs).

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 0.4ha, and is occupied by an industrial building with associated hard standing, and lies to the south-east of the centre of Abergavenny. A metal fence with a public car park and the towns' bus station form the southern boundary of the site. The eastern boundary is formed by the present building and a metal fence, with the western boundary being a low stone wall which forms the boundary to the adjacent Vicarage. A high stone wall, of approximately 3m in height, forms the northern boundary. The eastern side of the study site is approximately 0.5m higher than the adjacent land, and appears to have been made-up in the modern period. The site lies at approximately 50m AOD and slopes very gently from the north-west corner down to the east and south. The natural ground surface surrounding the study site gently slopes from west to east.
- 1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as St Maughans Sandstone Formation of the Early Devonian era (BGS Sheet 232, 1990), this is overlain by drift

alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel which were observed throughout the site.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 Details of the proposed development area, including current land use, as well as its historical and archaeological background, have previously been researched and were presented within an archaeological desk based assessment (CgMs 2007). It is not intended to repeat the findings of that investigation in full here, rather this report should be read in conjunction with the preceding assessment.
- 1.6 In summary, the desk based assessment identified no evidence of prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity of the site. It noted that Abergavenny is a known centre of Roman occupation, with an auxiliary fort having been established around 55 AD. There is evidence of Roman occupation approximately 200m to the south-west of the application area, within the area later occupied by the medieval town. Evidence for the vicus, or non-civil, part of the Roman fort is thought to extend north along Monk Street and Hereford Road, approximately 100m west of the site. Further to the north along this route, a Roman cemetery has been identified in the area now occupied by Park Court, Park Lane, Park Crescent and Dan-y-Bryn, approximately 400m to the north of the site (ibid.).
- 1.7 The site is located outside of the medieval town, in all likelihood within the precincts of St Mary's Priory, the remains of which are protected as a Scheduled Monument (Monument Number 183) approximately 50m west of the current site. The 1844 tithe map and apportionments describes the current site as 'The Priory Meadow' and also depicts a mill stream or race cutting through the application area on a north-east to south-west alignment. There is documentary evidence that the priory owned a fulling mill within Abergavenny and although its exact location is not known, it seems probable that it was located along this mill race (ibid.).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.8 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed development. This information will assist GGAT Curatorial in making an informed judgement on the

significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of any future proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.9 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of four trenches totalling 60m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 4 was moved 6m eastwards from its intended position to avoid a tree. Trench 3 was not fully excavated due to the presence of asbestos roofing tile, although limited observations were made from the top of the trench, and Trench 2 was moved 1m north-west to avoid an inspection chamber. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).
- 1.10 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.11 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* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).
- 1.12 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Abergavenny Museum and Castle along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.2 Within Trench 1 deposit 123, excavated at the east end of the trench, most probably represents the natural substrate. It was cut by vertically sided feature 125 which was excavated to a depth of 0.56m without reaching the base, that contained homogenous silty sand fill 124 from which one sherd of probable vessel glass of 18th century date was retrieved. The glass was recovered from the top of the deposit and may be intrusive.

2.3 Stream channel 131 appeared within the trench to be aligned north-east/south-west and was observed within a machine-excavated slot. The base of the channel was at approximately 48.7m AOD and was filled with a waterlogged loose gravel and cobble fill, 130, containing waterlogged twigs and wood, from which the complete mandible of a cow, a metacarpal fragment, and a sawn cattle metatarsal were recovered. The deposit remains undated, although the sawn bone suggests a date in the Roman or later periods and probably dates to the post-medieval period. The channel appeared to have silted up with homogenous sandy silt 120, which also remained undated.

2.4 Channel 119 cut through deposit 120. It was shallow with a flat base which sloped slightly to the west. It contained undated waterlain deposits 118, 117 and 116, which contained preserved twigs. Deposit 114 partially sealed the eastern extent of the observed channel. It remains undetermined whether it had been dumped to form a bank deposit or had been deposit naturally deposited; vessel glass of probable 18th date was recovered from deposit 114.

2.5 Channel deposit 116 was cut by probable ditch 129, which was filled by homogenous and undated deposit 128. This was in turn cut by a further channel, 115, that was infilled with deposit 113 which contained abundant cobbles and stones and contained late 17th to early 18th-century ceramics and a clay pipe bowl. The backfilled channel was then capped with undated deposit 112, which was

subsequently cut by a new ditch, 127. Ditch 127 was filled by homogenous silt 126, and was recut by 122, a wide, shallow U shaped ditch that was aligned north-east/south-west. Ditch 122 was infilled with undated deposit 121, which was in turn sealed by levelling deposits 111 and 110, which appear to form a bank sloping down to the east. Late 18th- or early 19th-century ceramics were recovered from deposit 110.

- 2.6 At the north of the trench, a possible dumped deposit, 106, may correspond with deposit 114 to the east. It was sealed by buried subsoil or bank deposit 105 and buried topsoil 104. Ditch or stream channel 103 cut through these deposits and was filled with undated silty sand 102.
- 2.7 Modern concrete kerb 109 was constructed within construction trench 108. The kerb was subsequently truncated by modern landscaping feature 107, which contained made ground 101 and reinforced concrete slab 100.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.8 At the western extent of Trench 2, pebbly deposit 214 (not illustrated) appears to be the natural substrate. A comparable deposit, 205, was observed at the east end of the trench at 50.20m AOD, where it was sealed by homogenous subsoil 204 which contained coal, slate and pottery of early to mid 19th-century date.
- 2.9 It remains undetermined whether homogenous clean sand deposit 222 observed within the centre of the trench is a natural deposit or the fill of an early channel or stream. It was sealed by deposit 223 which was cut by channel 224 to the north, and by a possible natural scour, 226, to the south. Channel 224 was filled with waterlain deposit 221 which contained preserved twigs, scour 226 was filled with deposit 225 from which 18th-century pottery was recovered; both deposits were sealed by deposit 220 which consisted of pebbles set in a sand matrix. Small timber stake 229 had been inserted into deposit 223 at the top of cut 224. Stake 228 had been driven into deposit 220 and was probably pine or a similar softwood. Deposits 227 and 219 overlay deposit 220 and probably relate to the use of the channel.
- 2.10 Layer 209 appeared to be a mixed dump deposit, possibly forming a bank, and contained early to mid 19th-century ceramics. The area between bank 209 and the line of ditch 212 most probably continued as a stream, before infilling with deposit

208 from which 18th-century pottery and preserved twigs and timber were recovered.

- 2.11 Small gully 217 was cut through the top of possible bank 209. At the eastern limit of the trench, bank 209 and natural 214 were sealed by a truncated topsoil, 213.
- 2.12 Subsoil 204 was cut by wide, shallow V-shaped ditch 212, which was partially filled by deposit 211 which contained 18th-century vessel glass. It appears that the ditch was sealed by deposit 220, although this area was very disturbed by modern truncation. Upper fill 211 within ditch 212 contained fragments of plastic cups and dates to the late 20th century. Buried topsoil 202 also appeared to seal the backfilling of ditch 212.
- 2.13 Modern sewer trench 215 was observed at the eastern limit of the trench sealed by modern hardstanding and levelling layer 201 and tarmac 200.

Trench 3 (Fig 2)

- 2.14 Trench 3 was not fully excavated due to the presence of asbestos roofing sheets. Observations made from the trench edge indicate that natural sandy gravel substrate 300 had been truncated by modern activity in the late 20th century (Graham Hookham pers comm.). Sealing the natural substrate was modern, made ground 301 which was observed throughout the trench. It was sealed by surface 302 which was formed of compacted tarmac planings at approximately 51.17m AOD.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.15 The natural substrate within Trench 4 consisted of purplish pink sand 406, comprising moderate cobbles and boulders with lenses of sand and pink sandy clay. The surface of the natural substrate lay at 51.58m AOD in the north-west corner of the trench, falling away to 50.88m AOD at its south-eastern limit. It was cut by small pit 405 that contained single fill 404 from which three sherds of 19th-century pottery were recovered (Fig 4). The pit was subsequently cut by modern sewer trench 403. Trench 4 had been horizontally truncated by landscaping cut 401, probably in the late 20th century during the removal of made ground over the north of the site (Graham Hookham pers comm.). The modern surface across the trench was formed

of compacted stone chippings, 400, at 51.82m AOD (north-west) and 51.24m AOD (south-east).

The Finds Evidence

- 2.16 The finds assemblage recovered during the evaluation is summarised in Appendix B. The pottery comprises 28 sherds weighing 459g. In addition, fragments of vessel glass, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic tile, leather and animal bones were recovered. The assemblage was retrieved from 12 stratified contexts and can be dated from the post-medieval to modern periods. The level of preservation was fair with the pottery exhibiting moderate levels of abrasive damage.

Pottery

- 2.17 The post-medieval material included 14 sherds of earthenware (from deposits 110, 113, 204, 208, 209 and 225) that were finished in a range of slipped and/or glazed decoration. All are typical of utilitarian kitchen or table wares produced during the later 17th and 18th century. A single sherd of German Westerwald stoneware, also dating to the late 17th or 18th centuries, was recorded from deposit 110.
- 2.18 Modern pottery from deposits 204 and 209 consists predominantly of 19th century refined whiteware sherds. Amongst this material is a sherd from a pearlware plate which features a Robinson Crusoe print. It dates to the earlier 19th century and probably formed part of a child's dinner service. Other whiteware sherds featured transfer printed designs and finishes typical of 19th century production. A sherd of black-basalt ware recorded from deposit 204 was from a 19th-century tea or coffee pot lid.

Animal bone

- 2.19 Deposit 120 contained one eroded proximal fragment of a right radius of cattle. No cut marks was observed on the bone.
- 2.20 Three pieces of very well preserved cattle bones were recovered from deposit 130: a complete right mandible, a diaphyseal fragment of a metacarpal, and the proximal end of a right metatarsal. The latter bone fragment had been sawn off transversely, which was indicated from clear striations of saw cut marks. The bone was sawn through from two directions: a main cut (22mm deep) from the posterior surface, and

a shallow cut on the anterior surface (3mm). The presence of saw cut marks on this bone would suggest that this deposit is most probably of post-medieval date.

Other finds

- 2.21 Fragments of pale green coloured glass were recovered from deposits 114, 124 and 211. The material is tentatively identified as pieces from a fine walled vessel (tableware?) of c.18th-century date. Thicker bottle glass fragments from deposits 110 and 204 are typical of material produced during the 19th century.
- 2.22 Fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from deposits 113 and 204. While the majority of the material was stem fragments, a complete bowl of mid to late 17th century type (Peacey 1996) was also recorded from deposit 204.
- 2.23 A small roof tile fragment from deposit 204 was the only ceramic building material present within the assemblage and is most probably of 19th-century date.
- 2.24 A leather shoe sole was recovered from waterlogged deposit 209. Dating in the early to mid 19th century is suggested by pottery found in association.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that the natural substrate varies considerably throughout the site. Deposits of sands, gravels and clays containing large cobbles and boulders were exposed at the north and west of the site in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 and are interpreted as the natural drift geology within the Gavenny valley (*cf* BGS 1990). At the east and south of the site the natural substrate appears to be a homogenous compact silty sand. It remains undetermined whether these deposits represent former channels of the River Gavenny, flood deposits, or the fill of a palaeochannel.
- 3.2 The natural topography of the site has been altered by modern activity, with evidence for truncation throughout the northern part of the site, and dumping across the eastern extent. However, the survival of pit 405 indicates that although the northern part of the site has been truncated, cut features do survive below the level of modern truncation.

- 3.3 There is no evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity on the site and no contemporary artefacts were recovered during the evaluation.
- 3.4 Although the site is adjacent to St Mary's Priory, no medieval artefacts were recovered from the site. The channels crossing the site may, in part be medieval in origin, however their subsequent cleaning and recutting would, in all probability, have removed any contemporary dating evidence. No evidence for the medieval fulling mill belonging to St Mary's Priory was found during the evaluation.
- 3.5 There is clear evidence for a series of channels and/or ditches crossing the site on a north-east/south-west alignment. Channel 131 observed, in Trench 1, is most probably the earliest, however its fill produced no dateable material beyond a sawn bone which is probably post-medieval in origin. The shallow channels 119, 115 and 224 recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 appear to have superseded channel 130, and are probably the same feature: a wide, shallow channel with fairly fast moving water, subject to periodic flooding. The transition from a deep channel to shallower channel was not evident within Trench 2, although sand layer 217 may be the fill of the deeper, earlier channel. Artefactual material from the infilling of these later, shallower channels dates from the early to mid 19th century. The later channel also correlates with the line of the Mill Race shown from the 1881 OS map onwards. The channel appears to have been replaced by two narrower ditches and a bank; ditches 103 and 212 appear to correlate with the line of the drain or channel shown to the west of a bank on the 1965 OS mapping (Fig 2; CgMs 2007). It is possible that the change from a deeper channel to the wide, shallow channel may have been a result of the end of use of the medieval fulling mill, with the further alteration to narrower ditches being related to further changes in the local landuse and water management regime in the 19th or 20th centuries.
- 3.6 The survival of twigs and leather within the channel deposits indicates the potential for the survival of palaeo-environmental evidence and waterlogged organic remains on the site. The presence of structural timbers similarly indicate the potential for survival of any structural timber remains associated with the channel such as revetments, structures or sluices.
- 3.7 The function of feature 125 remains uncertain, although its vertical sides suggest it did not remain open for any length of time. It is aligned broadly perpendicular to the main channels and ditches and may be a quarry for extracting sand for building,

although its location close to the channel makes this unlikely. It is possible that it is a further drain or channel leading off or into the main channel, although it would have had to have been lined if this was the case. The 18th century glass recovered from fill 124 may be intrusive, but it is stratigraphically dated to the post-medieval date or earlier.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chiz Harward, assisted by Charlotte Haynes. The report was written by Chiz Harward, assisted by Charlotte Haynes. The finds analysis and reporting was undertaken by Angus Crawford with animal bone identification by Jonny Geber. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Chiz Harward, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 1990 *1:50 000 Geological Map Sheet 232, Abergavenny, S&D*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *Milsteel Fabrications, Monmouth Road, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

CgMs 2007 *Milsteel Fabrications, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*

CgMs 2008 *Milsteel Fabrications, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. Specification for Archaeological Evaluation*

Peacy, A, 1996 *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe: XIV The Development of the Clay Tobacco Pipe Kiln in the British Isles, BAR 246*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Tarmac	>10.0	>2.00	0.20	Modern
101	Layer	Made ground, brick, stone and concrete rubble in black sand and gravel	>10.0	>2.00	0.00	Modern
102	Fill	Fill of ditch 103, dark pink brown silty sand	>2.0	>1.06	0.72	
103	Cut	Ditch, flat base	>2.0	>1.06	0.72	
104	Layer	Buried topsoil, dark brown silty sand	>2.0	0.36	0.24	
105	Layer	Buried subsoil, mid pinkish brown silty sand	>2.0	0.48	0.11	
106	Layer	Flood deposits? Mid pinkish brown sandy silt	>2.0	0.9	0.40	
107	Cut	Modern landscaping truncation	>10.0	>2.0	n/a	Modern
108	Cut	Cut for concrete kerb 109	>2.0	0.95	>0.8	Modern
109	Structure	Concrete kerb	>2.0	1.95	>0.9	Modern
110	Layer	Bank/levelling deposit, mid pinkish brown silty sand	>2.0	6.96	0.32	LC18-EC19
111	Layer	Trampled coal and clinker layer	>2.0	5.6	0.06	
112	Layer	Dumped levelling deposit, mid browny pink silty sand	>2.0	3.1	0.30	
113	Layer	Dumped infilling of channel	>2.0	3.1	0.40	LC17-EC18
114	Layer	Dumped flood deposit, mid browny pink silty sand	>2.0	>1.3	0.24	C18
115	Cut	Cut of stream/channel	>2.0	2.9	0.50	
116	Layer	Channel bed deposit, light pinkish orange silty clay	>2.0	>2.9	0.08	
117	Layer	Channel bed deposit, light pinkish grey sandy clay	>2.0	>2.78	0.11	
118	Layer	Waterlain channel fill, light pinky grey silty sand	>2.0	>2.79	0.19	
119	Cut	Cut of stream/channel	>2.0	>1.62	n/a	
120	Layer	Fill of stream channel, mid pinky grey sandy silt	>2.0	>1.56	0.17	
121	Fill	Backfill of ditch 122, dark grey brown sandy silt, abundant large cobbles	>2.0	3.14	>0.48	
122	Cut	Cut of ditch, wide, shallow cut	>2.0	4.14	>0.49	
123	Layer	Possible natural substrate, mid orangey pink sandy silt	>2.0	>1.5	>0.12	
124	Fill	Fill of 124, mid pinky brown silty sand	>2.0	>0.92	>0.56	C18
125	Cut	Cut of pit? Vertical sided, not bottomed	>2.0	>0.92	>0.56	
126	Fill	Fill of ditch/channel 127, mid pinky brown sandy silt	>2.0	>0.26	0.20	
127	Cut	Cut of ditch/channel, recorded in section	>2.0	>0.27	1.20	
128	Fill	Fill of ditch/channel 129, mid pinky brown sandy silt	>2.0	>0.26	>0.26	
129	Cut	Cut of ditch/channel, recorded in section	>2.0	>0.26	>0.26	
130	Fill	Channel fill, mid-dark grey river cobbles in sand	>2.0	>2.0	0.40	C17-C18

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Tarmac	>2.0	18.7	0.20	
201	Layer	modern hardstanding, rubble concrete, stone chippings and boulders	>2.0	18.7	0.20	
202	Layer	levelling layer, re-deposited natural clay, sand and silt lenses	>2.0	19.7	0.23	
203	Layer	Buried topsoil, pinkish brown silty sand	>2.0	>3.0	0.22	

204	Layer	Buried subsoil, mid pinkish brown silty sand	>2.0	>3.1	0.51	EMC19
205	Layer	Possible natural substrate, mid pinkish brown clay sand	>2.0	4.5	>0.5	
206	Fill	Fill of 207, stone chippings	>2.0	>1.6	>1.0	
207	Cut	Cut of inspection chamber	>2.0	>1.6	>1.0	
208	Fill	Waterlain fill of channel, dark grey sand and silt	>2.0	3.26	0.38	C18
209	Fill	Possible dumped bank deposit, brownish pink silty sand	>2.0	4.02	0.44	EMC19
210	Fill	Backfill of ditch 212, dark brownish grey silty sandy silt	>2.0	0.8	0.32	Modern
211	Fill	Fill of ditch 212, pinkish brown silty sand	>2.0	1.06	0.64	C18
212	Cut	Cut of ditch, V profile	>2.0	2.4	0.80	
213	Layer	Buried topsoil, dark pinkish brown silty sand	>2.0	>1.5	0.19	
214	Layer	Natural substrate, pinkish grey pebbly sand	>2.0	1.90		
215	Cut	Cut of sewer trench	>2.0	1.88		
216	Fill	Fill of 215, stone chippings	>2.0	1.88		
217	Cut	Cut of shallow gully	>2.0	0.48	0.20	
218	Fill	Fill of 217, mid pinkish brown clay sand	>2.0	0.48	0.20	
219	Deposit	Channel bed deposits, waterlain deposits of pinkish brown silty sands and clay sands	>2.0	>1.02	0.18	
220	Deposit	Channel bed deposit, compact layer of stones in sand	>2.0	>5.0	0.05	
221	Deposit	Waterlain channel fill, dark pinky brown clay sand	>2.0	1.4	0.22	
222	Deposit	Waterlain sand layer, possible channel fill	>0.6	1.52	0.25	
223	Deposit	Waterlain deposit, mid orange pink silty sand	>2.0	1.72	0.24	
224	Cut	Channel cut, shallow	>0.6	1.4	0.22	
225	Fill	Fill of 226, mid pinkish brown silty sand	>2.0	1.76	0.44	C18
226	Cut	Possible scour or erosion in channel bed	>2.0	1.76	0.44	
227	Deposit	Deposit within channel, mid pinkish brown sandy clay	>2.1	2.02	0.08	
228	Timber	Vertically set stake, pine	0.58	0.1	0.09	
229	Timber	Vertically set stake	>0.13	0.05	0.02	

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Modern ground surface: tarmac chippings	3.5	1.7	0.24	Modern
301	Layer	Disturbed ground, clay, brick and asbestos	3.5	1.7	0.08	Modern
302	Layer	Natural substrate, pinkish clay with abundant cobbles	3.5	1.7		

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Modern ground surface, stone chippings	20	1.8	0.08	Modern
401	Cut	Modern landscaping, horizontal truncation of trench	20	1.8	n/a	Modern
402	Fill	Fill of 403, stone chippings	>2.0	2	>0.8	Modern
403	Cut	Cut of sewer trench	>2.1	3	>0.8	Modern
404	Fill	Fill of 405, dark purplish brown sandy silt	0.62	0.65	0.20	C19
405	Cut	Cut of pit, small oval pit	0.62	0.65	0.20	
406	Layer	Natural substrate, purplish-pink sand with moderate boulders, lenses of sand and clay	20	1.8	>0.8	

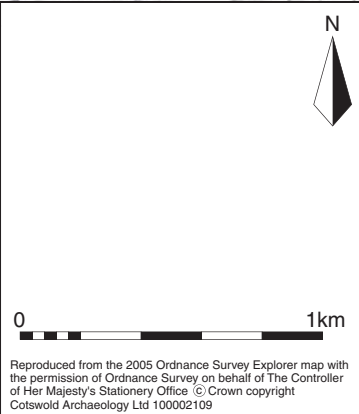
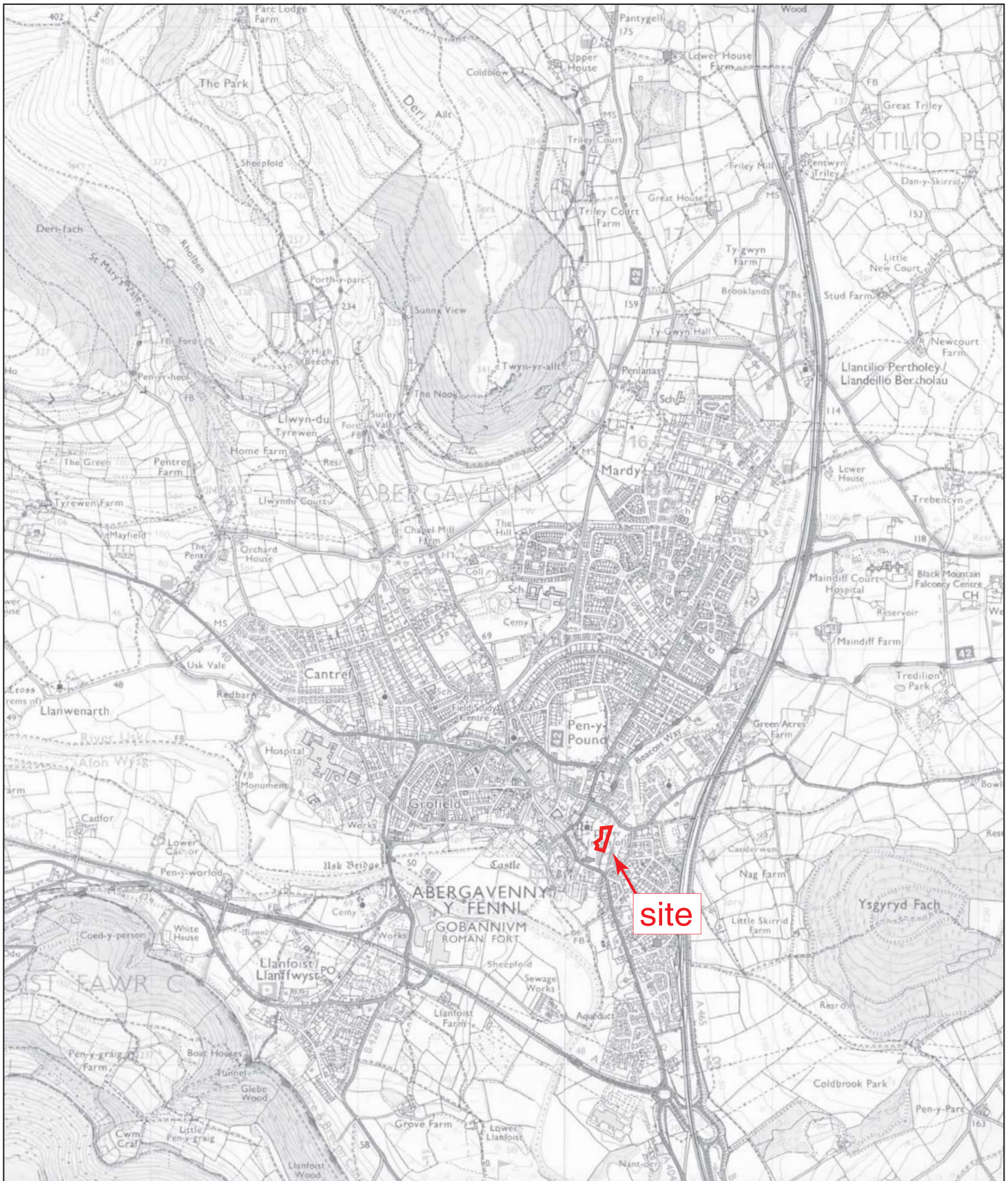
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
110	Modern pottery: refined whiteware, black basalt ware	2	5	LC18-EC19
	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware, Westerwald stoneware	2	55	
	Glass: vessel	1	20	
113	Post-medieval pottery: slipped earthenwares, glazed earthenwares	7	291	LC17-EC18
	Clay tobacco pipe: stems and bowl	3	18	
114	Glass: vessel	1	1	C18
120	Bone: animal	1	98	
124	Glass: vessel	1	1	C18
130	Bone: animal	3	406	C17-C18
204	Modern Pottery: refined whiteware, stoneware	7	51	EMC19
	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	2	7	
	Glass: vessel	1	3	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	2	
	CBM: tile fragment	1	4	
	Bone: animal	1	2	
208	Post-medieval pottery: slipped earthenware, glazed earthenware	2	12	C18
209	Modern pottery: refined whiteware	1	1	EMC19
	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	25	
	Leather: shoe sole (wet)	1	112	
211	Glass: vessel rim	1	1	C18
225	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	3	C18
404	Modern pottery: refined white ware	3	9	C19

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Milsteel Fabrications, Monmouth Road, Abergavenny	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2012 at the request of CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy and Stone (Developments) Ltd at Milsteel Fabrications, Monmouth Road, Abergavenny. Three trenches were excavated, with one trench abandoned due to the presence of asbestos roofing sheets.</p> <p>Natural floodplain deposits were cut by a wide channel, probably a mill race relating to a mill to the south-west of the site. A series of channel bed deposits were recorded and indicate a fairly fast flowing watercourse, with occasional episodes of flooding. Two structural timbers were recorded and there was survival of wood, twigs and leather within the channel.</p> <p>A vertically sided feature may be a quarry, or relate to water management; a small pit at the north of the site contained 19th century pottery.</p> <p>The channel was infilled, probably in the later 19th century, and two ditches were dug, with a bank, possibly that shown on the 1965 OS map.</p> <p>The site was landscaped in the 20th century and the north-western part of the site was truncated to the level of the natural substrate. To the south and east the ground level was raised, with dumping of imported material and the construction of the present building and surfaces.</p>	
Project dates	18th-23rd January 2012	
Project type	field evaluation	
Previous work	none	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Milsteel Fabrications, Monmouth Road, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire	
Study area	0.4ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 3018 1407	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	CgMs Consulting	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Chiz Harward	
MONUMENT TYPE	Mill race or leat	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Abergavenny Museum and Castle	Ceramics, glass, animal bone, leather
Paper	Abergavenny Museum and Castle	Context sheets, registers, matrices, plans and sections

Digital	Abergavenny Museum and Castle	Digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 <i>Milsteel Fabrications, Monmouth Road, Abergavenny Monmouthshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> , CA typescript report 12004		




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PROJECT TITLE			
Milsteel Fabrications, Abergavenny Monmouthshire			
FIGURE TITLE			
Site location plan			
PROJECT NO.	DATE	FIGURE NO.	
2551	25-01-2012	1	
DRAWN BY	REVISION		
JB	00		
APPROVED BY	SCALE@A4		
PJM	1:25,000		

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- ▬ site
- ▬ evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- ditch
- channel
- modern
- approximate line of 1965 channel
- approximate line of 1965 bank



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PROJECT TITLE
 Milsteel Fabrications, Abergavenny,
 Monmouthshire

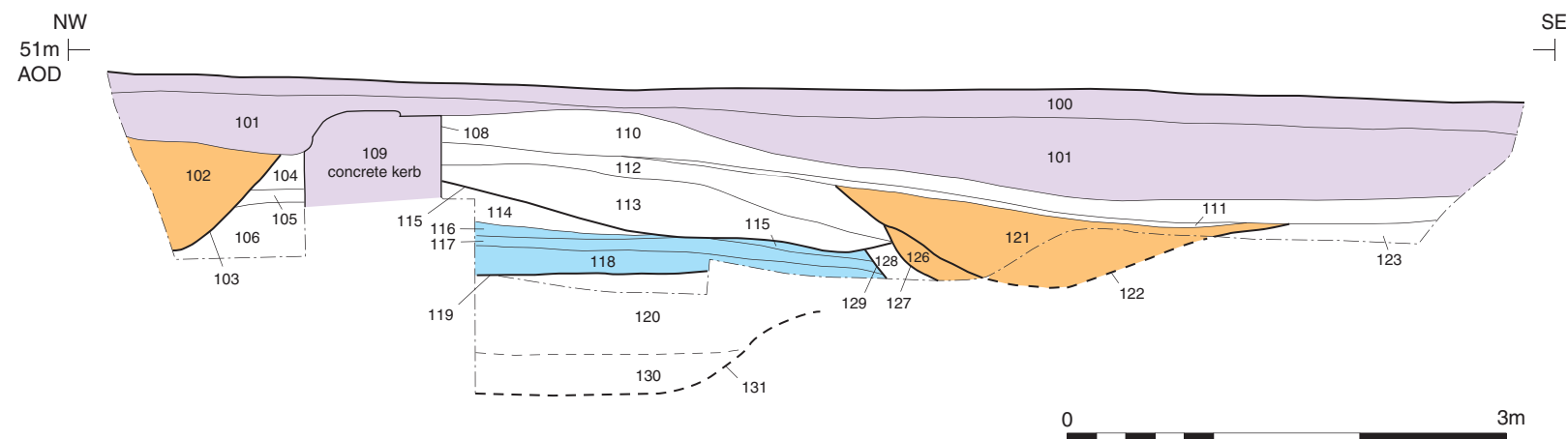
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features

PROJECT NO. 2551	DATE 25-01-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	2
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:500	

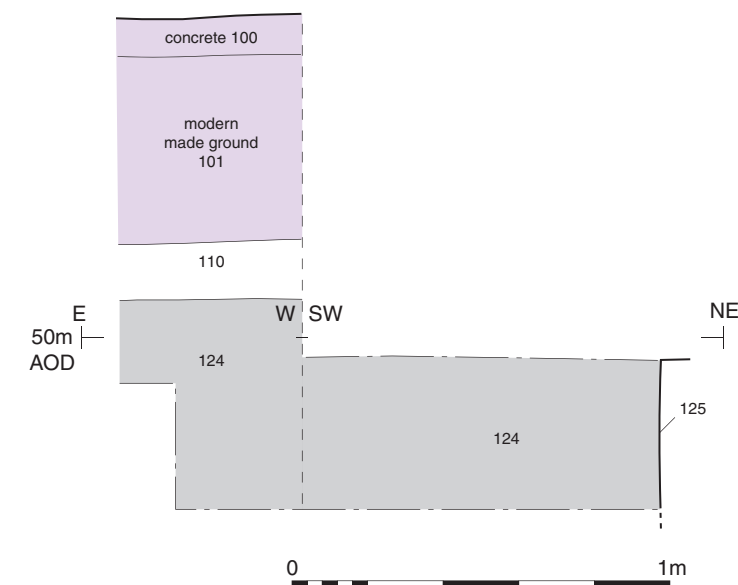
P:\2551 milsteel fabrications abergavenny evaluation\Illustration\Drafts\2551 Milsteel Abergavenny Fig 2.dwg

SO BC

Trench 1, section AA



Trench 1, section BB



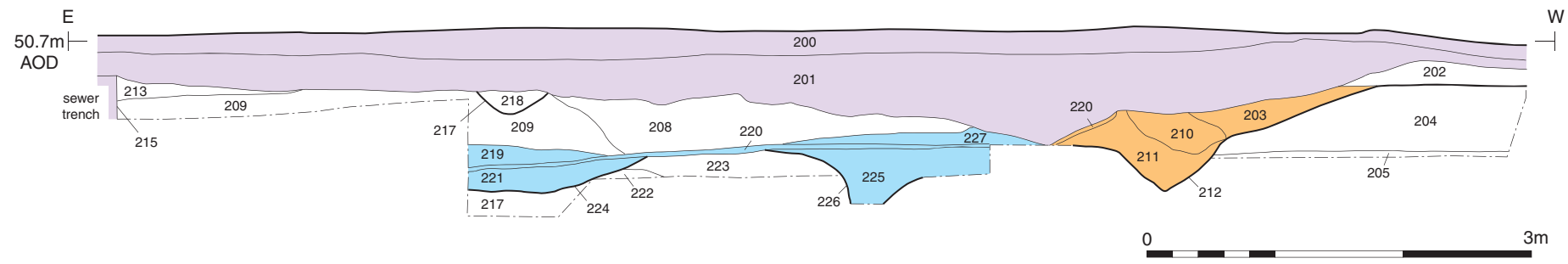
Trench 1, looking north-west (scales 1m)



Trench 1, details of south facing section showing channel and bank deposits (scales 1m)

- archaeological feature
- channel
- ditch
- modern

Trench 2, section CC



Trench 2, looking south-east (scales 1m)



Trench 2, looking north-west, showing ditch 212, channel 224 and timber 228 (scales 0.4m and 1m)



Trench 4, pit 405, looking south-west (scale 0.4m)

- archaeological feature
- channel
- ditch
- modern