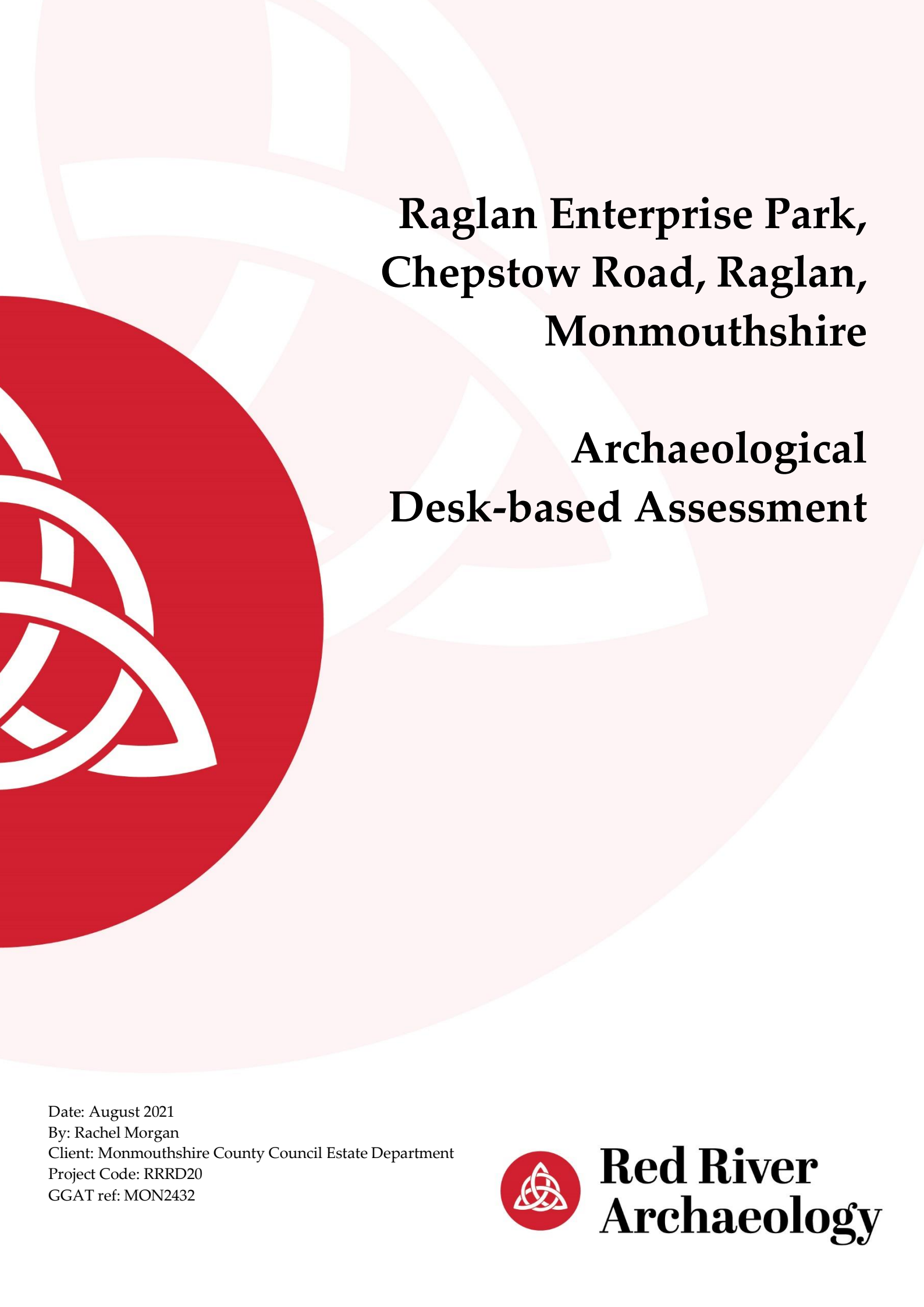




**Raglan Enterprise Park,
Chepstow Road, Raglan,
Monmouthshire**

**Archaeological
Desk-based Assessment**

Date: August 2021
By: Rachel Morgan
Client: Monmouthshire County Council Estate Department
Project Code: RRRD20
GGAT ref: MON2432



**Red River
Archaeology**

**Raglan Enterprise Park,
Chepstow Road, Raglan,
Monmouthshire
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

Client **Monmouthshire County
Council Estate Department**

Project Code **RRRD20**

Prepared By **Rachel Morgan**

Field Visit By **Rachel Morgan**

Illustrated By **Hannah Sims**

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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1.1. This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment in relation to proposed development at Raglan Enterprise Park, Chepstow Road, Raglan, Monmouthshire, NP15 2JB. The site is located on agricultural land south of the town of Raglan, centred on NGR 341244 207022 (Figure 1). The archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by Red River Archaeology Ltd. during April 2020 on behalf of Monmouthshire County Council Estate Department. This report has been carried out to assess if heritage assets will be affected by development.
- 1.1.2. The report has been restricted in its preparation due to health and safety guidelines issued by the UK Government during the COVID-19 pandemic. Any sources of information which were unable to be accessed due to these restrictions have been detailed and any subsequent potential limitations of the report outlined.
- 1.1.3. The desk-based assessment and field visit identified 25 known heritage assets in the study area, including: one Scheduled Monument, Raglan Churchyard Cross; the Raglan Conservation Area; and the Raglan Historic Settlement. Four of the assets were situated within or immediately adjacent to Site, however two were only located approximately. The Site lies outside the Raglan Conservation Area and the Raglan Historic Settlement, and is known to have been encompassed by a post-medieval deer park. The potential for buried archaeological remains is thought to be low, however a geophysical survey of Site is recommended as the sparsity of archaeological investigation in the area could provide a bias. Any potential development could have an impact on the setting of the castle, former deer park and historic settlement, however this could be mitigated through sensitive design.

CRYNODEB

- 1.1.4. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cyflwyno canlyniadau asesiad archeolegol pen desg mewn perthynas â datblygiad arfaethedig ym Mharc Menter Rhaglan, Heol Cas-gwent, Rhaglan, Sir Fynwy, NP15 2JB. Mae'r safle ar dir amaethyddol i'r de o dref Rhaglan sy'n canoli ar Gyfeirnod Grid Cenedlaethol 341244 207022 (Ffigur 1). Cynhaliwyd yr asesiad archeolegol pen desg gan Red River Archaeology Ltd. rhwng mis Ebrill a mis Mehefin 2020 ar ran Adran Ystadau, Cyngor Sir Fynwy. Lluniwyd yr adroddiad hwn er mwyn asesu a fydd gwaith datblygu yn effeithio ar asedau treftadaeth.
- 1.1.5. Cyfyngwyd ar y gwaith o lunio'r adroddiad hwn o ganlyniad i'r canllawiau iechyd a diogelwch a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU yn ystod pandemig COVID-19. Nodwyd manylion unrhyw ffynonellau gwybodaeth nad oedd modd eu defnyddio o ganlyniad i'r cyfyngiadau hyn, ac amlinellwyd sut y mae hyn wedi effeithio ar yr adroddiad o bosibl.

- 1.1.6. Nodwyd 25 o asedau treftadaeth hysbys gan yr asesiad pen desg a'r ymweliad maes yn ardal yr astudiaeth, gan gynnwys un Heneb Gofrestredig, sef Croes Mynwent Rhaglan, Ardal Gadwraeth Rhaglan ac Anheddiad Hanesyddol Rhaglan. Roedd pedwar o'r asedau yn yr ardal yn union yn gyfagos i'r Safle, ond bras amcan yn union oedd lleoliadau dau ohonynt. Saif y Safle tu allan i Ardal Gadwraeth Rhaglan ac Anheddiad Hanesyddol Rhaglan, ac mae'n hysbys ei fod yn rhan o leoliad parc ceirw ôl-ganoloesol. Tybir nad yw'n debygol bod gweddillion archeolegol claddedig. Fodd bynnag, argymhellir cynnal archwiliad geoffisegol o'r Safle gan y gallai prinder gwaith archwilio archeolegol yn yr ardal beri rhagfarn. Gallai unrhyw waith datblygu posibl gael effaith ar leoliad y castell, yr hen barc ceirw a'r anheddiad hanesyddol, ond gellid lliniaru hyn drwy ddylunio sensitif.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1. This report details the archaeological heritage assets that need to be considered in respect of the proposed development at Raglan Enterprise Park, Chepstow Road, Raglan, Monmouthshire NP15 2JB (NGR 341244 207022) (Fig. 1). The site lies on agricultural land on the southern outskirts of Raglan.
- 2.1.2. The site is being considered by the LPA for inclusion in the Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan for expansion of the industrial estate to the north and the site of a solar farm. The DBA will determine the impact of potential development on the sites.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1. Raglan Enterprise Park, Chepstow Road, Raglan comprises three agricultural fields totalling 12.8ha. The fields are bounded by hedgerows with the Nant y Wilcae stream and woodland to the north, Chepstow Road to the east, and further agricultural fields to the south and west. The local geology is Ragland Mudstone Formation – Siltstone and Mudstone interbedded formed during the Silurian Period (419 to 424 million years ago) in an environment dominated by rivers. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1. The aims of the archaeological desk-based assessment are to provide a detailed assessment of the archaeological and historic parameters of the proposed development area and to assess the potential impact of any potential development, either directly, indirectly or on the setting of any heritage assets identified. Heritage assets within the study area will also be assessed to determine their overall significance and, where necessary, provide a strategy to mitigate potential impacts from the proposed development on any assets identified, where this is deemed relevant and appropriate.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1. The objective of this report was to assess the archaeological and historic parameters of land at Raglan Enterprise Park, Chepstow Road, Raglan and to identify any cultural heritage assets in the study area through a desk-based assessment of relevant sources and records. A field visit was undertaken to assess the archaeological and historic character of the site and surrounding area. Appropriate records of any findings were made.
- 3.2.2. The significance of any heritage assets identified were assessed along with the potential impact of any potential development on the assets and their setting. A strategy for further evaluation of potential heritage assets has been formulated where required and mitigation strategies to conserve any heritage assets identified have been devised where this is considered relevant.

3.3 Planning Background

- 3.3.1. This desk-based assessment forms part of an assessment for consideration of the Site for inclusion in the Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan for expansion of the industrial estate to the north and the site of a solar farm.

- 3.3.2. Relevant legislation, policy and guidance is set out below:

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.3.3. The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.3.4. The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of Listed Building and Conservation Areas and their settings.

- 3.3.5. Sections 66(1) states:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”.

- 3.3.6. Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’ and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention ‘to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’ in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area, that is provided by the policy framework outlines below.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act

- 3.3.7. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act was given Royal Assent in March 2016. This Act provides the legislative framework for managing the historic environment in Wales. Accompanying the Act is new policy and guidance in the form of a Technical Advice Note (TAN) specific to the historic Environment (see below), and changes to Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Chapter 6 – Conserving the Historic Environment.

Planning Policy Wales

- 3.3.8. The Welsh Government has published Planning Policy Wales (PPW), currently updated to Version 10 from December 2018. This sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters.
- 3.3.9. Section 6.1 of PPW, entitled ‘The Historic Environment’, provides policy for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Section 6.1 sets out the Welsh Government’s specific objectives for the historic environment as seeking to:
- **Protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;**
 - **Conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;**
 - **Safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;**

- **Preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;**
- **Preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and**
- **Protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.**

3.3.10. The historic environment comprises all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment

3.3.11. The purpose of the TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:

- **World Heritage Sites;**
- **Scheduled Monuments;**
- **Archaeological Remains;**
- **Listed Buildings;**
- **Conservation Areas;**
- **Historic Parks and Gardens;**
- **Historic Landscapes; and**
- **Historic assets of special local interest.**

3.3.12. The following relevant aspects which are covered in detail include:

Archaeological Remains

3.3.13. The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application. When considering development proposals that affect Scheduled Monument or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development (TAN 24, 2017).

- 3.3.14. Where development might reveal, disturb or destroy archaeological remains, including palaeoenvironmental evidence, it is important that the opportunities to record archaeological evidence are taken and that archaeological remains are not needlessly destroyed. The ability to record such evidence should not be a factor in deciding whether controlled removal should be permitted.
- 3.3.15. When considering planning applications that affect known or potential archaeological remains, the local planning authority should consult with their archaeological advisor, about the impact including the potential scale and harm, of the development on archaeological remains, and/or the adequacy of the mitigation of what has been proposed. These two factors are material considerations in determining the planning applications. Where a planning application directly affects a Scheduled Monument and its setting, then the local planning authority is required to consult the Welsh Ministers through Cadw.
- 3.3.16. The case for the preservation of archaeological remains that are not considered to meet the criteria for national importance, must be assessed on the individual merits of each case. The local planning authority must take into account relevant policies and material considerations and will need to weigh the significance of the remains against the benefits of and need for the proposed development.

Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales 2011

- 3.3.17. This document provides the basis upon which Cadw discharges certain statutory duties on behalf of the Welsh Ministers. Conservation Principles should be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/s and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process.
- 3.3.18. There are six principles:
- **Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values;**
 - **Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital;**
 - **The historic environment is a shared resource;**
 - **Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment;**
 - **Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; and**
 - **Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.**

- 3.3.19. In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 3.3.20. Planning decisions by Monmouthshire County Council are assessed against the Adopted Local Development Plan (LDP) 2011-2021 adopted on 27th February 2014. Policy S13 of the Local Plan concerns Landscape, Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment. The Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) 2018-2033 is currently being prepared, with the Preferred Strategy having just undergone a consultation period (9th March to 22nd April 2020). Once adopted the RLDP will replace the existing Adopted LDP.

- 3.3.21. Paragraphs 6.5.8 to 6.5.29 detail guidance concerning the Historic Environment, with Policies HE1, HE2 and HE3 concerning development within Conservation Areas. Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Remains refer to national planning documents PPW Chapter 6, and Circulars 61/96 and 60/96. Other policies which specifically refer to cultural or built heritage are outlined below:

- 3.3.22. Policy S8 Enterprise and Economy states:

“All proposals will be subject to detailed planning consideration, which include the protection of the natural and **built heritage** which itself is an important resource bringing benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being”.

- 3.3.23. Policy S10 Rural Enterprise states:

“Development to enable the diversification of the rural economy will be permitted outside settlement development boundaries where it is of a scale and type compatible with the surrounding area and will cause no unacceptable harm to the surrounding landscape, **historic and cultural heritage**, biodiversity or local amenity value.”

- 3.3.24. Policy S13 Landscape, Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment states:

“Development proposals must:

1. Maintain the character and quality of the landscape by:

- (i) identifying, protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing the distinctive landscape and **historical, cultural, ecological and geological heritage**, including natural and man-made elements associated with existing landscape character;

- (ii) maintain, protect and enhance the integrity and connectivity of Monmouthshire’s green infrastructure network;

- (iii) preserving local distinctiveness, sense of place and setting;

(iv) respecting and conserving specific landscape features, such as hedges, trees and ponds;

(v) Protecting existing key landscape view and vistas”

3.3.25. Policy S17 Place Making and Design states:

“Development shall contribute to creating high quality, attractive and sustainable places. All development proposals must include and promote high quality, sustainable inclusive design which respects local distinctiveness, respects the character of the site and its surrounding in order to protect and enhance the natural, historic and built environments and to create attractive, safe and accessible places.”

3.3.26. Policy E2 Non-Allocated Employment Sites states:

“Proposals for industrial and business development (Classes B1, B2 and B8 of the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987) by new, non-speculative single-site users that cannot be accommodated on existing or proposed industrial or business sites within the County will be permitted providing...

d) the proposal would cause no acceptable harm to the surrounding landscape, historic/cultural heritage, biodiversity or local amenity value.”

3.3.27. Policy EP1 Amenity and Environmental Protection

“Development proposals that would cause or result in an unacceptable risk/harm to... interests of nature conservation, landscape or built heritage importance due to the following will not be permitted, unless it can be demonstrated that measures can be taken to overcome any significant risk;

- *Air pollution;*
- *Light pollution;*
- *Noise pollution;*
- *Water pollution;*
- *Contamination;*
- *Land instability;*
- *Or any identified risk public health or safety”.*

4. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF WORKS

4.1 Desk-based Assessment

4.1.1. The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2017) and the *Raglan Enterprise Park, Chepstow Road, Raglan, Monmouthshire, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* prepared by Red River Archaeology (RRA 2020) and approved by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust as archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority. The study area for non-designated cultural heritage assets, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Landscapes was defined as a zone 0.5km from the centre of the proposed development site (1km total width) (Figure 2).

4.1.2. The principal sources of information which were consulted to provide information about heritage assets within the study area are the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Monmouthshire, the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). The Central Register for Air Photography for Wales held by the National Archives were also consulted. Further relevant information will be researched from a variety of additional sources including:

- **Cadw**
- **National Museum of Wales (NMW)**
- **Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)**
- **National Resources Wales**
- **Google maps and satellite images**
- **Where identified, local archaeologists/historians and other archaeological organizations for unpublished information and/or specialist local knowledge.**
- **Any other relevant sources identified.**

4.1.3. The Gwent Archive Service and the County Reference Library were unable to be consulted during the compilation of the DBA as both were closed due to restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic. The potential resources held by these services are unknown as neither facility contains an online index. The report could therefore contain some limitations regarding local historical knowledge which would most likely relate to the general background of Raglan rather than the specific Site. Additional information on the deer park or the association of the

Site with Raglan Castle could be available, however the potential significance of these interrelations is unlikely to alter significantly from available information.

4.2 Field Visit

- 4.2.1. A field visit to assess the archaeological and historical significance of the site and to assess the setting of any identified assets was undertaken on 16th June 2020, and a written record produced. This identified historic buildings and landscape features, current land use, areas of disturbance, areas of potential colluvial or alluvial deposits etc. The setting of the site within the surrounding landscape was also noted regarding any archaeological assets identified in the desk-based assessment.

4.3 Assessment of Significance

- 4.3.1. In assessing the significance of any archaeological assets identified within the study area and its environs the archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests pertaining to the assets were considered. The likelihood of the presence of unknown archaeological assets within the area of the proposed development site was also considered. This was based on the review of the character and distribution of known archaeological assets in the surrounding area and the characteristics of the study area.

4.4 Potential Impact of Proposed Works

- 4.4.1. The potential impact of the proposed works was considered in relation to the proposed development with reference to the known archaeological assets and their setting in the study area. If deemed necessary, mitigations of these impacts were suggested along with recommendations for possible further archaeological work if required.

4.5 Reporting & Archiving

- 4.5.1. The results of the archaeological work will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (English Heritage, 2008; Historic England, 2015), and comply with RCAHMW guidelines of Wales (RCAHMW, 2015), the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018) and the ADS digital records (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice).
- 4.5.2. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct (CIfA, 2014a) and this will be adhered to in relation to the current project.

- 4.5.3. Digital archives will be submitted to the RCAHMS. The project archive, which will include photographs, plans, elevations and site notes, will be deposited with the relevant Museum or other agreed body. It will be integrated into the archive of any subsequent fieldwork.
- 4.5.4. A copy of the final report will be submitted to the regional HER in accordance with the guidelines set out in the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018).

5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

5.1 Historic Baseline Data

- 5.1.1. The desk-based assessment has identified 25 heritage assets within the study area (Figure 2, Table 1) and 6 previous archaeological events (Figure 3, Table 2).
- 5.1.2. The name Raglan or Rhaglan has been documented since at least 1559 when it was mentioned in the *Cronica Walliae* (RCAHMS). This manuscript was compiled from translations of medieval text and historic material, so the name Raglan likely originated earlier, possibly from at least the 12th century as this is from when the medieval source texts are thought to date (Llwyd 2002).

Prehistoric Period (Prior to AD43)

- 5.1.3. One prehistoric asset is known from the Site, but no further prehistoric assets were identified in the study area: A Bronze Age palstave (00835g) was found in 1988 in a location recorded at the western edge of Site. However, the location of the findspot is given as the OS grid square, so the actual find location is not known precisely. Known Bronze Age sites in the wider area are generally concentrated more towards the higher ground east and west to the Wye Valley and Brecon Beacons National Park respectively.
- 5.1.4. Camp Hill, a small Iron Age hillfort, is located north of Rhiwlas c.2km northwest of Site (Wiggins 2006), however known Iron Age activity in the wider area is otherwise sparse.

Roman Period (AD 43-410)

- 5.1.5. No heritage assets which date to the Roman period are known from Site or from the wider study area. The nearest known Roman settlement is the fort at Usk c.7.5km southwest of Site, and a potential fort at Wonastow c.7.5km northeast of Site (Sherman and Evans 2004). Margary suggested the Roman road RR612b which linked these two forts passed through Raglan, however Manning and Maynard suggest a route further east through Great Llanthomas c.6km east of Site (*ibid.*).

Early Medieval Period (AD 410-1066)

- 5.1.6. No heritage assets which date from the early medieval period are known within the Site and one has been identified from the study area: The church within Raglan was reported in the 11th century 'Rhigyfarch's Life of St. David' to have been founded by St. David (08387g) and would therefore date to the 6th century AD. The churchyard at Raglan was depicted as polygonal on the 1843 Tithe map which could indicate an early medieval date (Evans 2003). A scattering of other early medieval ecclesiastical sites are known in the wider area (*ibid.*).

Medieval Period (1066-1540)

- 5.1.7. One heritage asset which dates from the Medieval period is known from within Site, and nine are known from within the study area.
- 5.1.8. A fulling mill (03802g) is known in the vicinity of Site, although the precise location is unknown and is recorded within the HER as the NGR grid square. The mill was likely to have been located beside a watercourse as fulling mills were water powered. The building was recorded in 1397 as belonging to Tintern Abbey, however it was damaged and without a lessee. It was then burnt during Owain Glyndwr's rebellion (1400-1415).
- 5.1.9. The settlement at Raglan (04522g) is recorded as medieval with potentially earlier origins if the church of St. Cadoc was founded in the early medieval period. The settlement is recorded in the HER as being sited at the cross-roads between the Roman roads from Gloucester to Usk and Chepstow to Abergavenny. However, the route of the former is disputed and now thought to lie further east (see above), and no direct road from Chepstow to Abergavenny via Raglan is recorded in *Roman Road in Southeast Wales* (Sherman and Evans 2004).
- 5.1.10. The church of St. Cadoc (00833g, Grade II* listed no. 2100) was first documented in c.1100AD, however the dedication to a 5th-6th century Welsh saint and the original polygonal churchyard (08245g) are suggestive of a pre-Norman foundation (see above). The current church may have originally been built by the Bluets who held Raglan Castle from the 12th century. The Beaufort Chapel was added to the northeast in the 15th century and the church itself was partly rebuilt probably by Sir Willian ap Thomas who held Raglan castle in 1432-c.1445. The Beaufort Chapel and much of the rest of the church were badly damaged during the siege of Raglan Castle in 1646 (British Listed Buildings). The church was extensively restored between 1867-70 by T.H. Wyatt but still retains Decorated, Perpendicular and Tudor architecture and the remains of a rood stair to the south of the nave. The chancel and tower retain in-situ 14th century windows, and the chapel is also likely to be broadly contemporary although constructed separately. The nave, including the rood stair, is likely originally 15th century, and two windows date to the 16th century. Elements of 15th century panelling survive within the 19th century pulpit, and two chests are dated 1677 and 1755. The church also contains a stained-glass window monument to Field Marshall Lord Raglan of the Crimea. Within the churchyard stands the remains of a Scheduled medieval churchyard cross (00900g, SAM no. MM100, Grade II listed no. 17428) which consists of steps and an elaborately carved socket stone (GGAT).
- 5.1.11. Two other medieval structures are known from Raglan: a watermill at Park Mill (00790g) recorded in the 14th century as located c.350m southeast of Site; and Raglan Pound (00846g) an 'ancient pound' located within the north of the settlement c.550m north of Site. The latter was demolished in the late 19th century as it is present on the first edition OS map surveyed in 1881 but not on the second edition surveyed in 1899-1900. The field within which it stood was named in the Tithe Apportionment as Parish Pound and belonged to the Duke of Beaufort. A listed

Market Cross (00834g) was recorded in the HER in 1988, however there was no description or further evidence and the cross may have been de-listed. Bradney (1992) records the remains of the cross as consisting of a massive base which now supports a lamp post. The large circular, stepped stone base is still extant in what was named on the first edition OS map as being Beaufort Square.

- 5.1.12. Two other heritage assets recorded within the study area relate to stray finds. A Coin Hoard (00899g) was reported in 1913 to have been found by a labourer in the Elizabeth Crown Inn and sold. A coin which was later reclaimed was identified as being minted during the reign of Edward III. A gold Signet Ring (06284g) was found dated c.1440-75 and inscribed "to yow feythfoull" with the initials W.A. either side of a lion passant on a bed of flowers (NMW).
- 5.1.13. The nationally important Scheduled Monument of Raglan Castle itself lies outside the study area, c.1km north of Site. It is thought to have been built after c.1250 but the presence of an earlier motte and bailey castle is argued (Kenyon 2003). Most of the extant castle dates from the 15th to 17th centuries, but after the Civil War the castle was deliberately partly destroyed and was never restored. The layout of the parklands around the castle was integral to the display and setting of the castle and its gardens (MoLAS 2005).

Post-Medieval Period (1540-1900)

- 5.1.14. Two post-medieval heritage assets are known from the Site, and thirteen from the study area. The study area also contains ten additional post-medieval listed buildings all within the Raglan Historic Core or Raglan Conservation Area. The Pontleecke Bridge (00837g) is located at the northeast of Site where the Chepstow Road crosses the Nant y Wilcae. A bridge was recorded here in 1680 and the current bridge could contain remains of the earlier structure. The Site is encompassed by the former post-medieval deer park of Twyn-y-Sheriff (11125g) as illustrated on John Speed's Map of 1610.
- 5.1.15. Three further bridges are recorded within the study area: Wilcae Bridge (00836g) c.330m northwest of Site carries the Usk Road over Nant y Wilcae and was first mentioned in 1634; Pont-y-Bonehouse bridge consists of a small stone and mortar bridge with modern parapets c.450m north of Site which carries the Monmouth Road across an unnamed stream; a further post-medieval bridge (00839g) is located c.350m north of site, but no further information was recorded.
- 5.1.16. Five post-medieval buildings are recorded in the HER within the study area: The Brooks (00824g), a 15th to 17th century farm lies c.100m north of Site; A structure (05593g) was shown on the 1843 Tithe map c.100m northwest of Site, but was not present on subsequent mapping and is thought likely to represent a minor agricultural building; The Crown Inn (00821g) was said to be the original village inn although the current building reportedly appears relatively

modern. The Crown Inn is named on the 1843 Tithe Apportionment recorded as then being owned by John Holmes and occupied by William Farr. The 'Navies Riot' in 1856 reportedly started at the Crown Inn before spreading to the whole village (waymarking.com); The Willsbrook (00832g) a post-medieval stone-built house was first recorded in a will of 1690 as 'Wilcaebrook'; The Old Shop (08913g, Grade II listed no. 24727) located on the High Street is a late 19th century former shop in a possibly early 19th century building.

- 5.1.17. The remaining post-medieval listed buildings within the study area are all Grade II listed early 19th century houses or shops. The Malt House (24733), Exmoor House (24732), and Castle Coch (24731) form a terrace of three houses along the west of Castle Street. To the east of Castle Street, the Old Post Office (24730) was originally the service wing to 8 Castle Street (24729) in a terrace with 7 Castle Street (24728) to the south. Along the High Street, the Raglan Post Office (24726) was originally known as Raglan House and included The Old Shop (see above) to the rear. On the Usk Road is the Raglan Baptist Chapel (24743) built c.1860 although records show an Ebenezer Chapel on the road from 1820-37. On the Chepstow Road towards Site is Elm Cottages with an attached outbuilding (24744), a relatively unaltered early 19th century village house (British Listed Buildings). These have not been illustrated in the figures as they are unlikely to be affected by any development and are not suggestive of archaeological potential within the Site.
- 5.1.18. Three further post-medieval structures are located within the study area: A Linear Feature (05594.0g) identified as a probable leat is located c.65m west of the north end of Site. The probable leat appears to pre-date historic mapping and would therefore have gone out of use by 1846. It may have been associated with a pond to the east of OS field no. 1229 and channels to the west of The Brooks Farm; Fishponds (00811g) were reportedly located c.500m east of Site in 1819 however no trace of them were present in 1957, but the location had been bisected by the Monmouth to Pontypool Railway (03625.0g) and later the A449. The Monmouth to Pontypool Railway (03625.0g) turned from south to northeast c.500m east of Site. The line was opened in 1856-7, amalgamated with the GWR on 1st January 1887, and closed to passengers on 13th June 1955 (forestofdeanhhistory).
- 5.1.19. The siege of Raglan Castle in 1646 was one of the final major actions of the First Civil War. While the Castle itself is located outside of the study area to the north, the Parliamentary Forces were headquartered at Llandenny c.4.5m south (Gildas Research 2013), with Site directly between the two locations.
- 5.1.20. A further former post-medieval deer park of Lower/Southern Deer Park (11225g) was located east of Site. The c.540-acre deer park served Raglan Castle and was destroyed following the destruction of the castle after the Civil War.

Modern Period (1901-present)

- 5.1.21. No modern heritage assets are recorded within the Site, and one asset is known from the study area; a Telephone box (04472g, Grade II listed no. 2838) is located c.430m north of Site. This is a K6 type designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott introduced in 1936, with this box dated to George VI.

Undated

- 5.1.22. No undated heritage assets are recorded within the Site or the study area.

5.2 Previous Archaeological Works (Events)

- 5.2.1. A desk-based assessment and photographic survey were carried out by GGAT in 1995 on Land off Prince Charles Road immediately northwest of Site (E002347 and E002348 respectively). The desk-based assessment identified no finds of archaeological significance at the site, with a small structure identified on the 1843 Tithe map and a linear depression, likely a post-medieval leat, identified in the field. The photographic survey identified a relict stream bed running southeast into Nant y Wilcae and a likely cattle path within that site, and a probable in-filled large pond in the field west of the school. The survey also detailed the approximate construction dates for the modern housing estates. A watching brief by GGAT in 2000 on 6 trenches in the same area (E002479) found no archaeological finds, but evidence of likely post-medieval terracing or a pond leat as flood prevention.
- 5.2.2. An evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to the Paper Shop by Monmouth Archaeology in 2002 which identified the foundations of a 19th century cottage depicted on the 1843 Tithe Map (E004729).
- 5.2.3. A watching brief was undertaken by Channel Archaeology in 2002 at land to the rear of the Beaufort Arms Hotel (E004740). No archaeological features were uncovered.
- 5.2.4. A watching brief was undertaken by Monmouth Archaeology in 2005 for an extension at Trostrey House (E005344). No significant archaeological features were revealed, but pottery from the 12th-14th century to 19th century and finds dating up to the 20th century was found.

5.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 5.3.1. The Tithe Map of 1843 shows the Site has retained the layout from the mid-19th century with the exception of a small rectangular field shown in the northeast of Site on the Tithe Map. The fields are numbered 477 to 479 and 481, 483 and 484 inclusive, all being occupied by George Hallen from the Duke of Beaufort. Fields 477, 478, 481 and 483 are arable, with field 484 as pasture/brake with an unofficial boundary with field 483. Field 479 is listed as a pool or pit within field 478 and appears to have an unofficial boundary between them. Field 481 is named as 'cae funnon' which could be a corruption of 'cae fynnon' meaning 'well/spring field'. Field 478 is named as 'cae grose', which could derive from 'gro' meaning 'gravel'. No structures are

shown within the fields however a small building is shown to the immediate west of Site in field 480. To the immediate north of Site, the Nant y Wilcae stream is shown to fork, with the northern fork going under the Chepstow Road and the southern fork going over it and running south along its eastern side.

- 5.3.2. The first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map for Monmouthshire (XIII, and XIX), surveyed in 1881 and published in 1885-6, depicts the Site as relatively unchanged from the Tithe map with the exception of the incorporation of the small field 483 into field 482. Field 479 appears to be further incorporated into field 478 with no depiction of the pool or pit listed in the Tithe Apportionment. A footbridge is shown at the northwest corner of Site, and the southern fork of the Nant y Wilcae stream is shown flowing under the Chepstow Road after which it is labelled 'Mill Race'. A footpath is shown along the boundary between fields 477 and 478 and 480 and 481, and a further footpath within 478 near the former boundary with 479. The small building shown on the 1843 Tithe map to the west of Site is no longer extant. The second edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1899-1900 and published in 1902 shows no change within Site.
- 5.3.3. The third edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map for Monmouthshire (XIII, and XIX), surveyed in 1916-18 and published in 1922, shows the Site unchanged except for a small rectangular reservoir located in the southeast of the northwest quadrant of field 481.
- 5.3.4. The fourth edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map for Monmouthshire (XIII and XIX) surveyed in 1944-49 and published in 1952-4 shows the Site as unchanged. A rectangular building labelled 'Hostel' has been constructed in the east of field 481 along the Chepstow Road.

5.4 Aerial Photograph Consultation

- 5.4.1. The Central Register of Air Photography for Wales was consulted on 24th March 2020 and a total of 5 aerial photographs held were examined. The earliest aerial photographic image held was from 1969 and the latest from 2010.
- 5.4.2. Photograph (6929 OS69_074 146) taken in 1969 shows the Site as occupied by the three fields along with the Hostel and reservoir buildings in the north field as depicted on the fourth edition Ordnance Survey map. A faint line roughly north-south to the immediate east of the reservoir building could represent a fence line. Three or four faint paths from the corners of the north field converge on a gap in the fence line to the immediate southeast of the reservoir building. The faint paths to the northeast and northwest corners of the field suggest footbridges across the stream at these points, and a track can be seen crossing the stream in the northeast corner. The southwestern field within the Site also appears to be divided in half by a northwest-southeast fence line. The western half of the field appears to have been ploughed along the same alignment as the fence and the north-western field boundary appears unploughed

scrubland. Numerous small pale patches along the southern edge of the field may be areas of bedrock exposed by ploughing. In the east side of the southwest field and throughout the southeast field a faint northwest-southeast/northeast-southwest rectangular grid can be determined. The image is not very clear, but as these lines are oriented with the field boundaries, they may be the result of ploughing or agriculture. Other variations in shading across the fields are suggestive of topographic or geological changes across the Site. An additional small, rectangular building has been constructed to the immediate southwest of the Hostel building. To the north of Site, housing developments have been constructed south of High Street along the newly created Caestory Avenue, with housing begun along Fayre Oaks and The Willows, and Prince Charles Road has been laid out. South of Site, in the next but one field to the southeast, a series of east-west and northwest-southeast aligned pale linear marks which are likely agricultural in nature. To the east, the former railway line has been replaced by the A449.

- 5.4.3. Photograph (7144 BKS157_890) taken in 1971 shows the Site as relatively unchanged but with a clearer footpath between the northeast corner of the north field and a tree in the hedge line between the north and southeast fields. North of Site, the housing development around Fayre Oaks, The Willows and Prince Charles Road have continued. An irregular shape in the field southwest of the Prince Charles Road development could be geological in origin.
- 5.4.4. Photograph (8402 MAFF_201 142) taken in 1984 show the northern field of Site divided into three with the western part of the field divided into two along an east-west fence line to the immediate south of the reservoir building. At the north of this part of the field an irregular paler area with a footpath leading to it from the northwest, shows possible evidence of recent disturbance. A small rectangular area at the northeast corner of the field has been delineated with a hedgeline. No features are discernible in the remaining fields, except that the area of scrub in the southwestern field has been cleared and a variation in the topography can be seen where the land appears to dip down towards the field boundary. The south-eastern field is much paler than the other two suggesting a different agricultural use, possibly arable. The four dark dots towards the south-eastern corner of this field are too indistinct to interpret, however they are unlikely to be archaeological in origin. The irregular shape in the field southwest of the Prince Charles Road development remains visible although the field itself is pale which could suggest arable use with a central geological anomaly.
- 5.4.5. Photograph (Geonex6091 242) taken in 1991 shows the Site as three undivided fields. The north edge of the northern field has been brought to a straight northeast-southwest alignment with the irregular area between the field edge and the stream to the north being grassland. The north and southwest fields are cropped, and the southeast field is rough pasture with an area of spoil

in the northeast corner. No further development has taken place around the Site and no archaeological anomalies can be discerned in the area.

- 5.4.6. Photograph (May22nd Nextperspectives) taken in 2010 shows the northern field and the northern part of the southwest and southeast fields. The photograph shows no change to the Site with all fields under crop or pasture. In the wider area, Ethley Drive has been constructed to the northwest of Site, and two commercial and one domestic building have been constructed along Station Road to the northeast. No anomalies which could be archaeological in origin can be seen in the wider area.

5.5 LiDAR Consultation

- 5.5.1. LiDAR imaging was not available for the Site.

5.6 NRW Consultation

- 5.6.1. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) record the Site as being part of the MNMTHHL057 Historic Landscape of Nany Olway and Nant-y-wilcae. The landscape is characterised by irregular fieldscapes in gently undulating agricultural land extending south of Raglan to Usk. While the fieldscape mostly reflects irregular enclosure there are areas of regular fields which likely represent resurveyed land in the former park south of Raglan, of which Site would be a part. Settlement is generally dispersed farmsteads. There is also a transport corridor through the landscape represented by the former GWR Monmouth to Pontypool railway and the current A449 which follows the route of the former.

5.7 Field Visit

- 5.7.1. A field visit was undertaken on 16th June 2020. Weather was bright but overcast, and there had been episodes of rain in the preceding days. The Site comprises three pasture fields; two rectangular fields which border the Chepstow Road on their east side (Plates 1 and 2), and a field to the southwest of these with an irregular shaped border along its west and north sides which follow a stream (Plate 3). The stream feeds into the Nant-y-Wilcae which runs within a strip of woodland to the north side of the northern field. Further agricultural fields lie to the west, south and east of Site, while to the north beyond the Nant-y-Wilcae lies a modern housing estate on the southern outskirts of Raglan town. A small rectangular building with associated parking at the east side of the northern field houses units which comprise a small industrial estate (Plate 4). The Site lies within an undulating landscape, with the highest point of the Site itself located northwest of the centre of the northern field where a concrete structure stands surrounded by vegetation, which is the early 20th century 'reservoir' labelled on OS mapping (Plate 5). From this high point the fields slope gently down to the south and west and more steeply to the northeast. All fields are bordered by c.2m wide mixed hedgerows (Plate 6)

except at the borders with the streams which are lined with mature trees. The Pontleecke Bridge (00837g) at the northeast corner of Site could not be examined within a fenced off area of woodland. The northern field is used as amenity land by dog walkers, and the footpath depicted on OS mapping is still extant. The modern housing estates south of Raglan are visible from the northern field, as is Raglan Castle to the northeast, however, the historic core of Raglan is obscured by the treeline at the northern edge of the field (Plate 1).

5.8 Setting of Heritage Assets

- 5.8.1. Setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset, often extending into a broader landscape context and can include intangible as well as physical factors (CADW 2017).
- 5.8.2. No upstanding heritage assets are present within the Site, however, the Site forms part of the undulating agricultural landscape south of Raglan as detailed by NRW. As a former part of the post-medieval deer park (11125g), the Site contributes towards the setting of Raglan Castle which is visible from the highest point of Site. The proposed development area contributes to the setting of the castle through inter-visibility with the castle and through its former incorporation within the Lower/Southern Deer Park of Raglan Castle (11225g) which itself was integral to the setting of the castle (MoLAS 2005). The setting of the castle and much of the eastern extent of the former deer park, which also incorporates the Lower/Southern Deer Park of Raglan Castle (11225g), has been compromised by the construction of the Monmouth to Pontypool Railway (03625.0g) and subsequently the A449 along with a golf course along its eastern side. Although the likely eastern corner and north-eastern side of the park can still be discerned in extant field boundaries.
- 5.8.3. The Raglan Historic Settlement and the Raglan Conservation Area are obscured from Site by the strip of woodland to the immediate north of Site. There is no direct link between Site and the settlement at Raglan except that the Site would have formed part of the agricultural hinterland once the deer park had gone out of use.

5.9 Significance of Heritage Assets

- 5.9.1. All heritage assets identified within the immediate vicinity of Site are of low local significance, being isolated find spots or the, sometimes imprecise, locations for former structures, of which only the Pontleecke Bridge (00837g) may still contain historic elements. The Site comprises three fields of a group of ten very regularly shaped fields which likely represent the episode of regular enclosure subsequent to the decommissioning of the deer park. This is of low significance in itself, however the effect of creeping development could compromise the ability to 'read' this aspect of the evolution of the landscape.

- 5.9.2. The heritage assets to the north of the study area, within the Raglan Historic Settlement and the Conservation Area are of low to high significance. All listed buildings along with the Scheduled Monuments of Raglan Churchyard Cross (00900g, SAM no. MM100, Grade II listed no. 17428) and Raglan Castle, outside the study area to the northeast, are of national significance.

6. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Development Assumptions

- 6.1.1. This report has been prepared as part of the assessment of Site for inclusion in the LDP for Raglan and design specifics have yet been prepared for the proposed developments. As such, assumptions have been made concerning the parameters of the proposed development, including that any extension to the existing industrial estate would be single storey in line with the existing development.

6.2 Archaeological Impact

- 6.2.1. The potential archaeological impact is difficult to judge. The HER record is relatively sparse for Site and the immediate surrounding area, however very few Events are also recorded in the area. The sparsity of data could therefore be due to a lack of investigations in the vicinity, especially in the agricultural hinterland around the settlement of Raglan which is undeveloped. While most activity appears to date from the medieval period onwards and is largely centred around the Historic Core of Raglan and along the approach roads, the chance find of a Bronze Age palstave near Site could be indicative of earlier undocumented activity in the area. The use of the Site as part of a post-medieval deer park before being used for agriculture could suggest a greater chance of survival for any archaeological remains due to lack of ground disturbance until relatively recently.

6.3 Built Heritage Impact

- 6.3.1. The proposed development would have little direct or indirect impact on the built heritage assets within the study area, with no identifiable effect on the Listed Buildings or their setting within Raglan due to the distance and visibility of the proposed development Site from the historic core.

6.4 Setting Impact

- 6.4.1. The proposed development would have a direct impact on the setting of the former deer park (11125g) however this impact is likely to be low as the deer park is no longer extant. The development could also affect the ability to interpret the evolution of the landscape after the decommissioning of the deer park/s after the civil war.
- 6.4.2. The Site lies within the hinterland of Raglan Castle and the castle is visible from the highest point of Site and is prominent within the landscape when viewed from Site. The development could impact on the viewpoints of the castle were it to be visible from there, however the impact on the setting of the castle itself is likely to be low due to the distance from the castle and the large amount of remaining, undeveloped hinterland.

- 6.4.3. The proposed development could have a low impact on the setting of Raglan historic core and Conservation Area. The historic core of the settlement is screened from the proposed development Site by trees and is separated from it by modern housing developments, and there is no known direct association between the historic settlement and the Site.

6.5 Potential Mitigation

- 6.5.1. Due to the paucity of data owing to lack of archaeological investigation in the area, a geophysical survey could be undertaken across Site to identify the presence or not of buried archaeological remains. The results of this survey could then be used to inform the need for further mitigation in the form of e.g. sensitive design to minimise impact, trial trench evaluation, a watching brief, or full excavation.
- 6.5.2. Any potential impact on setting could be partly mitigated through sensitive design or screening to minimise the impact on the setting of the castle and also where possible to preserve the ability to 'read' the landscape. Solar farms can have high visibility in the landscape due to glare from the panels so the placement of the panels would have to minimise visible glare from the castle or screening could be considered to minimise impact on the setting. The impact on setting would likely need to be reassessed when the development proposal is finalised.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1. The archaeological desk-based assessment identified 25 heritage assets within the study area, including one Scheduled Monument, the Raglan Churchyard Cross (00900g, MM100, List no.17428), and the Scheduled Monument of Raglan Castle lies outside the study area to the northeast. Four of the heritage assets are located within or immediately adjacent to the Site. Of these, the medieval fulling mill (03802g) and the Bronze Age palstave (00835g) are located within the vicinity of Site however their precise locations are unknown. The fulling mill (03802g) would be located along a watercourse and it is possible it could be associated with the undated possible leat (05594.0g) found to the northwest of Site. The post-medieval Pontleেকে Bridge (00837g) is located at the immediate northeast of Site where the Chepstow Road crosses the Nant y Wilcae stream, however it is unknown whether the current structure retains any post-medieval fabric. The Site is also encompassed by the post-medieval deer park Twyn-y-Sheriff (11125g) and retains field boundaries indicative of the regular enclosure of the land which occurred after the park was disbanded.
- 7.1.2. The Site lies south of the historic core of Raglan and is separated from it by a stream and modern housing development. The origins of Raglan are unknown; however, a settlement is probable from at least the 11th century when the church was documented, and possibly earlier if the church was founded in the early medieval period. Certainly, activity is recorded during the medieval period with mills in the area and a pound, churchyard cross and market cross in the village centre. During this time the Site could have been part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement, although parts of the Site are quite steeply sloped which would make it less suitable for arable cultivation. In the post-medieval period, the Site was part of the deer park and subsequently was enclosed into fields which are currently used for pasture.
- 7.1.3. From the available data, it would seem there is a low potential for archaeological remains within the Site. However, the sparsity of known heritage assets could reflect the lack of archaeological investigation in the area. The impacts on the setting of the castle, former deer park and historic settlement are thought to be low, however this would likely need reassessment when the development proposal is finalised.
- 7.1.4. Potential mitigation strategies for the Site could include a geophysical survey to establish the presence or not of archaeological remains within Site, and for sensitive design of any proposed development to minimise any prominence within the setting of the castle or historic settlement.

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APPENDIX 1

Table 1 Heritage Assets

HER Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Date
GGAT00790g	Park Mill	Park Mill (Corn) is depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1882 but was pulled down in 1900. A mill was reportedly located here in the 14 th century.	-	Medieval
GGAT00811g	Fishpond, Raglan Castle	An Account of Raglan Castle 1819 mentions the pond but no ponds were located here in 1957 except for a comparatively modern one.	-	Post medieval
GGAT00812g	Crown Inn	The Crown Inn is said to be the original village inn of Raglan but the present Crown inn appears comparatively modern.	-	Post medieval
GGAT00824g	The Brooks	Listed as a farm on Raglan Castle Estate, 15th to 17th century.	-	Post medieval
GGAT00832g	Willsbrook	First recorded as Wilcaebrook in a will of 1690 and subsequently modernised.	-	Post medieval
GGAT00833g	St Cadoc's Church At Raglan	The first mention of Raglan church is probably c.1100 . The building underwent a major Victorian restoration in 1867-70.	Listed Building	Medieval
GGAT00834g	Market Cross, Raglan	Although the site is marked as a listed building on the HER in 1988, there is currently no documentary or digital evidence of this nor any description of the site; it is possible that the site may have previously been de-listed.	Listed Building	Medieval
GGAT00835g	Findspot Raglan	Palstave found near Raglan.	-	Bronze age
GGAT00836g	Wilcae Bridge	This bridge is first mentioned in a will dated from 1634.	-	Post medieval
GGAT00837g	Pontleecke	This bridge was extent in 1680, the current bridge on this site might contain remains of this earlier bridge.	-	Post medieval
GGAT00839g	Bridge	A post medieval bridge.	-	Post medieval
GGAT00840g	Pont-Y- Bonehouse	Structure probably incorporating the Pont-y-Bonehouse. A small stone and mortar bridge with modern parapets.	-	Post medieval

HER Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Date
GGAT00846g	Raglan Pound	The pound is noted on the 1st edition OS map of 1882 but was demolished by 1911.	-	Medieval
GGAT00899g	Coin Hoard, Raglan	A coin hoard found in 1913 at the Crown Inn, which was sold. A remaining coin was identified as a possible half of king Edward III.	-	Medieval
GGAT00900g	Raglan Churchyard Cross	The remains of the medieval churchyard cross consist of the steps and an elaborately carved socket stone.	Scheduled Monument, Listed Building	Medieval
GGAT03625.0g	Monmouth To Pontypool Railway	Monmouth to Pontypool Railway shown on the 1 st edition OS map as part of the Great Western Railway	-	Post medieval
GGAT03802g	Fulling Mill, Raglan	The site of a medieval fulling mill which was burnt during Owain Glyndwr's rebellion of 1400-1415.	-	Medieval
GGAT04522g	Rhaglan / Raglan	Sited at a disputed crossing of Roman road could suggest early settlement, St Cadog's church is also Early med. First evidence when William fitz Osbern gave inter alias tithes of vil of Raglan to abbey of Cormeilles.	-	Medieval
GGAT05593g	Structure	A structure depicted on Tithe Plan, but not shown on subsequent maps, was probably a minor agricultural building.	-	Post medieval
GGAT05594.0g	Linear Feature	Possible filled in leat which could have lead from the brook to the pond.	-	Post medieval
GGAT06284g	Signet Ring, Raglan	Mid-15 th century, large gold signet ring bearing the inscription "to yow feythfoull"	-	Medieval
GGAT08245g	Raglan Churchyard	The churchyard is now rectilinear, but on the tithe map of 1843 it is shown as polygonal, possibly originally circular, which may have been extended east.	-	Medieval
GGAT08387g	Raclam (Raglan)	Rhigyfarch's Life of St David of c.1093-95 attributes the foundation of Raglan ('Raclam') to St David.	-	Early medieval

HER Ref.	Name	Description	Designation	Date
GGAT08913g	Old Shop, Raglan High Street.	Later 19th century former shop in building perhaps of earlier nineteenth century.	Listed Building	Post medieval
GGAT11125g	Deer Park, Twyn-Y-Sheriff, Raglan	Deer Park shown on 17th century mapping.	-	Post medieval
GGAT11225g	Lower/Southern Deer Park At Raglan Castle	The lower/southern deer park which served Raglan Castle, c.540 acres.	-	Post medieval

APPENDIX 2

Table 2 Previous Archaeological Events

HER ref.	Name	Description
GGATE002347	Land Off Prince Charles Road, Raglan, Gwent DBA	The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust carried out a Desk-Based Assessment, which found no finds of archaeological significance.
GGATE002348	Land Off Prince Charles Road	The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: photography evidence.
GGATE002479	Land Off Prince Charles Road Raglan WB	A Watching Brief by GGAT during groundworks found no archaeological finds. No dating evidence was found for terracing or a pond leat as a flood prevention measure though these are thought to be post medieval.
GGATE004729	Evaluation of land adjacent to the Paper Shop, Raglan	Monmouth Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation which recorded the footings of a 19th century cottage shown on the Tithe map of 1840.
GGATE004740	Watching Brief at Beaufort Arms Hotel, Raglan, Monmouthshire	Channel Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief. No archaeological features found at the site.
GGATE005344	Trostrey House, Raglan	Monmouth Archaeology carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief which found pottery from the medieval to post medieval period and pottery and finds dating up to the 20th century, but no significant archaeological features.

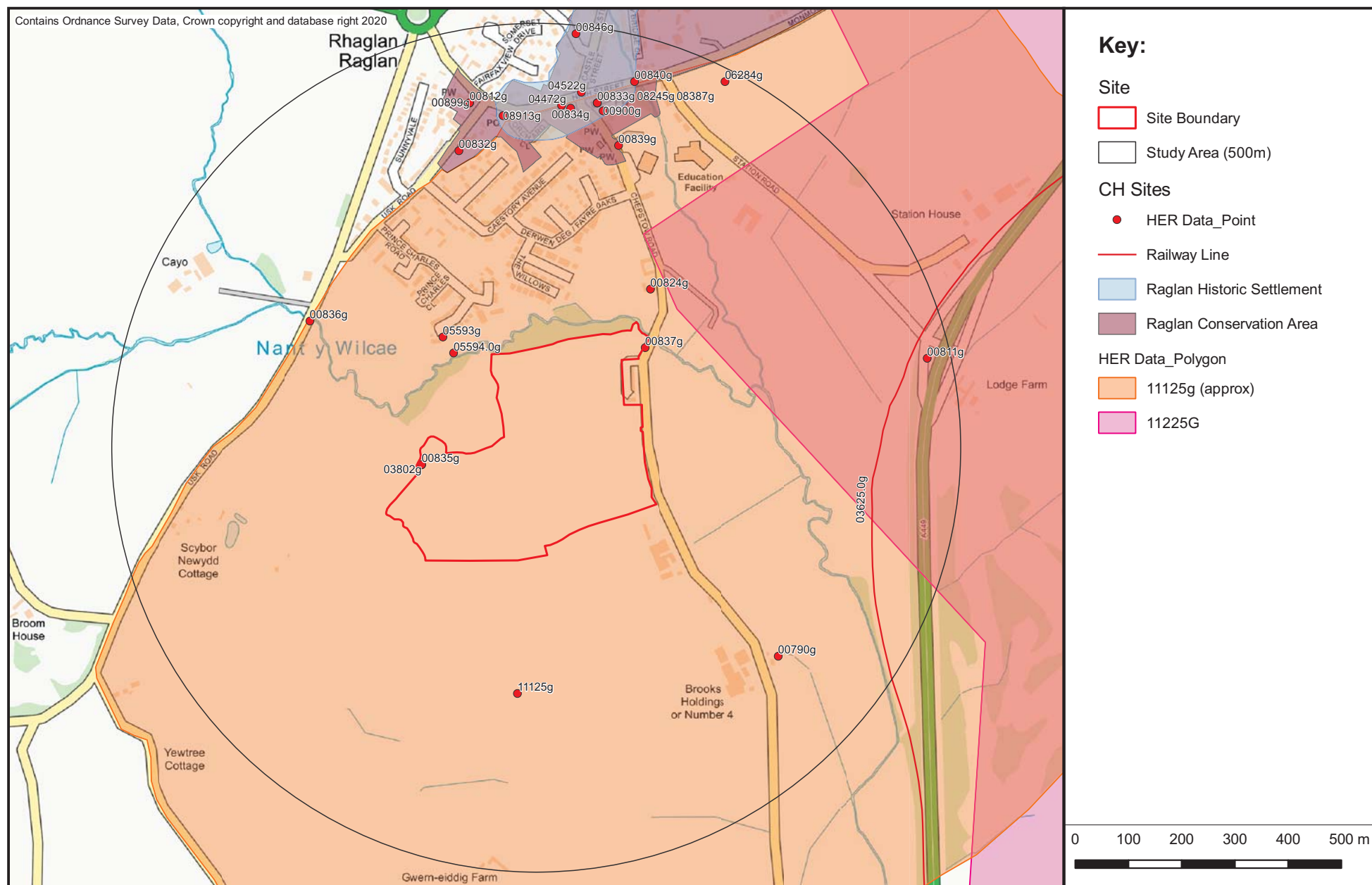


Figure 2 - Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within study area (500m).

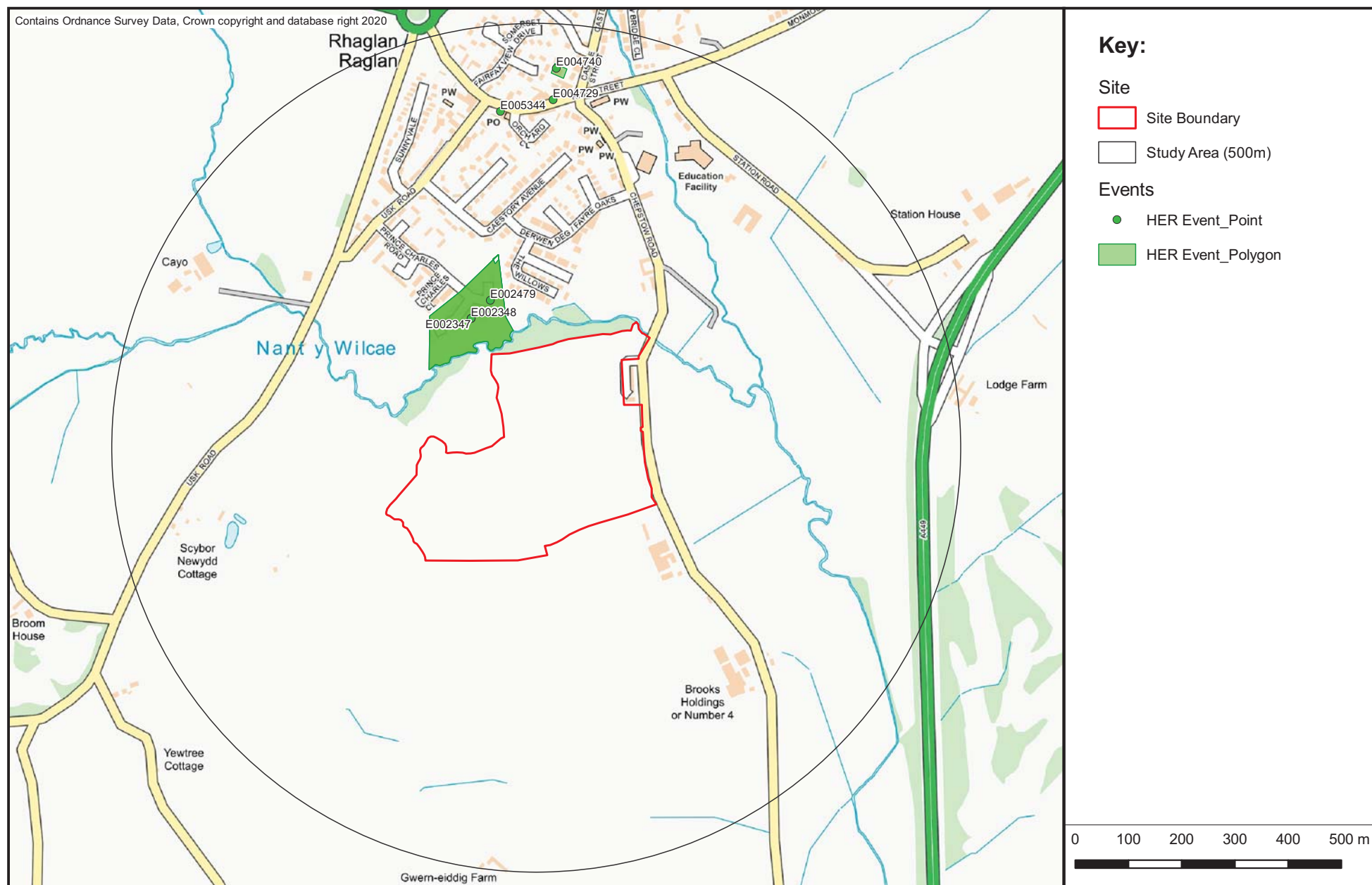


Figure 3 - Previous Archaeological Events within study area (500m).

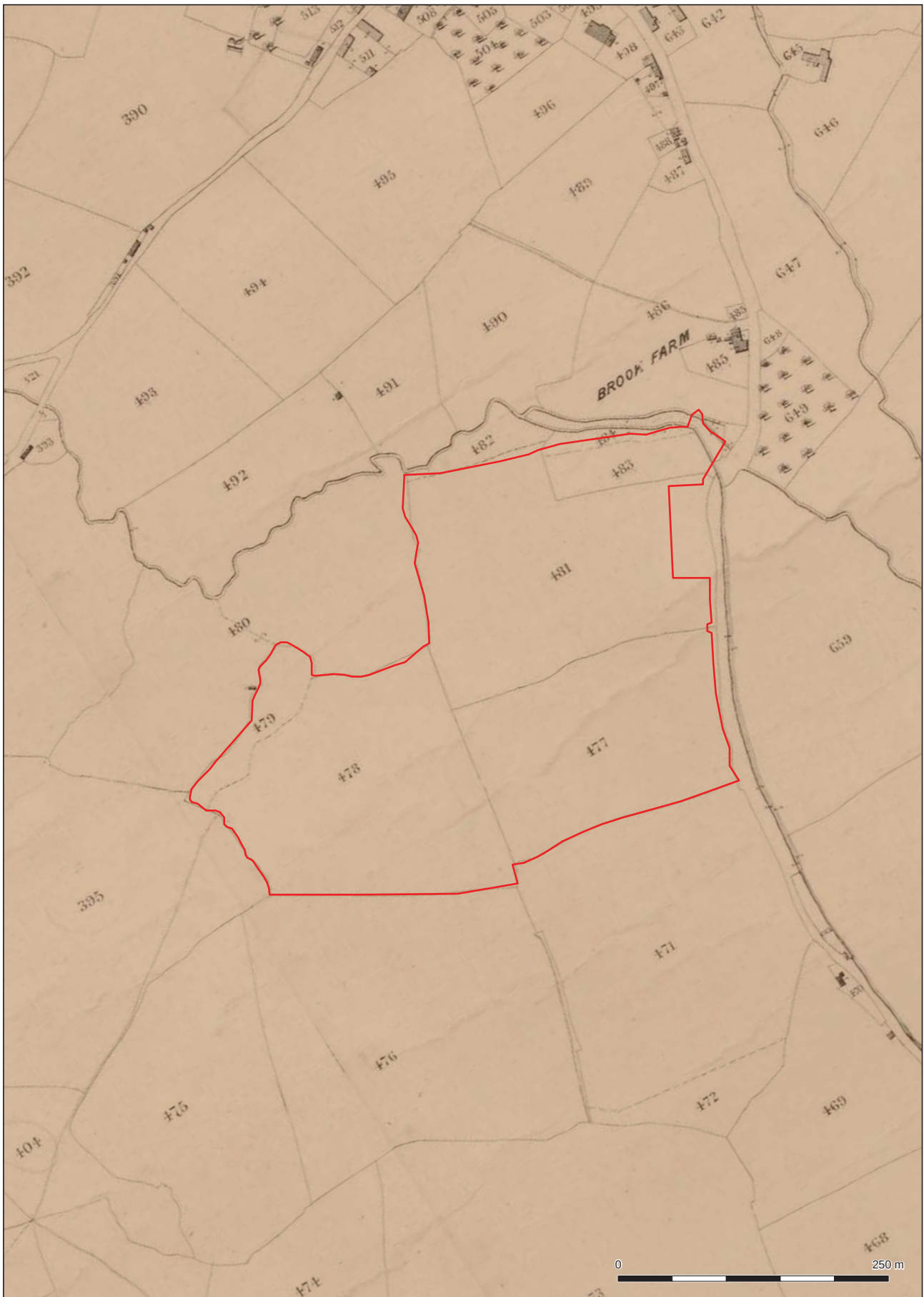
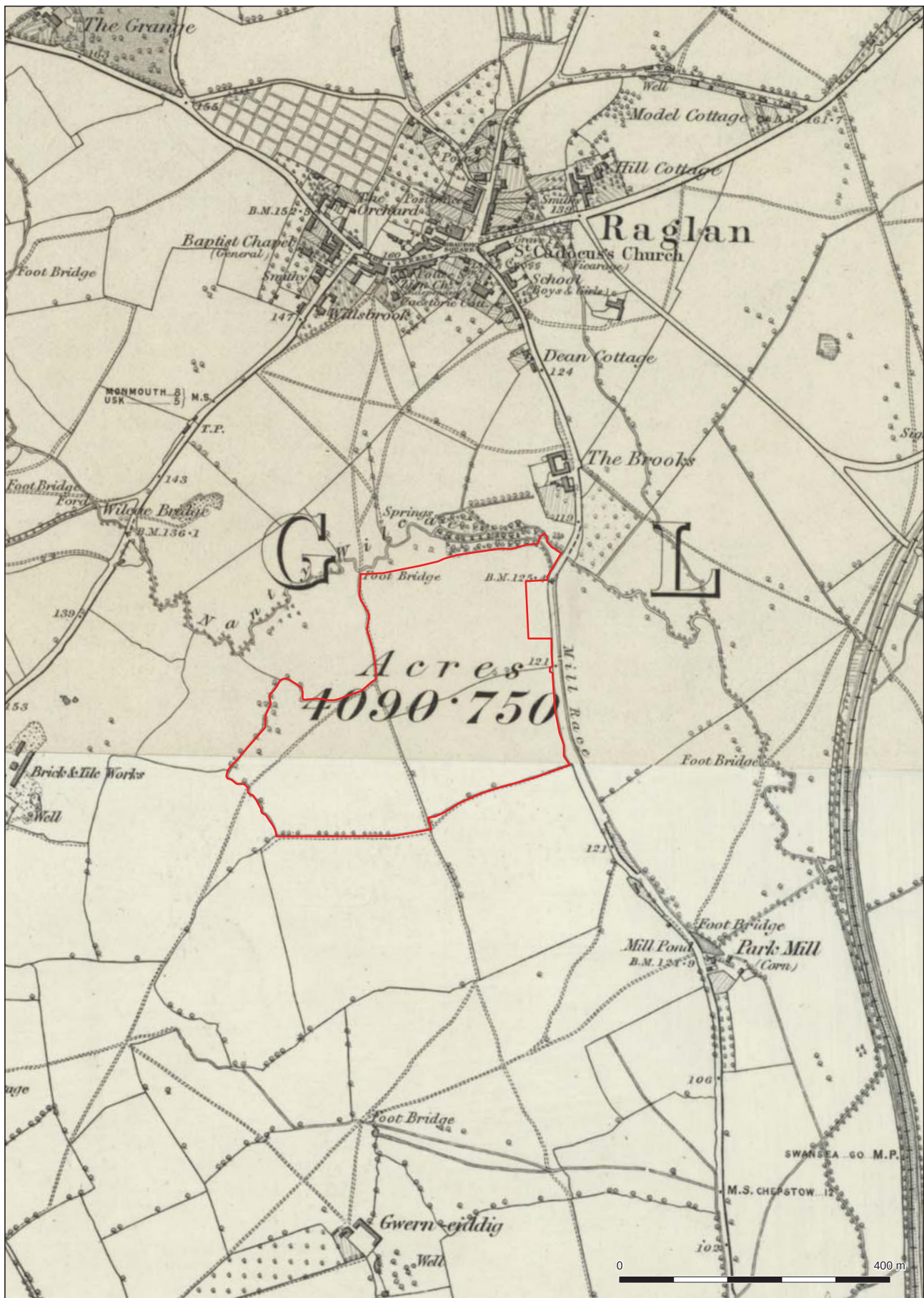


Figure 4 - Tithe Map (1843).



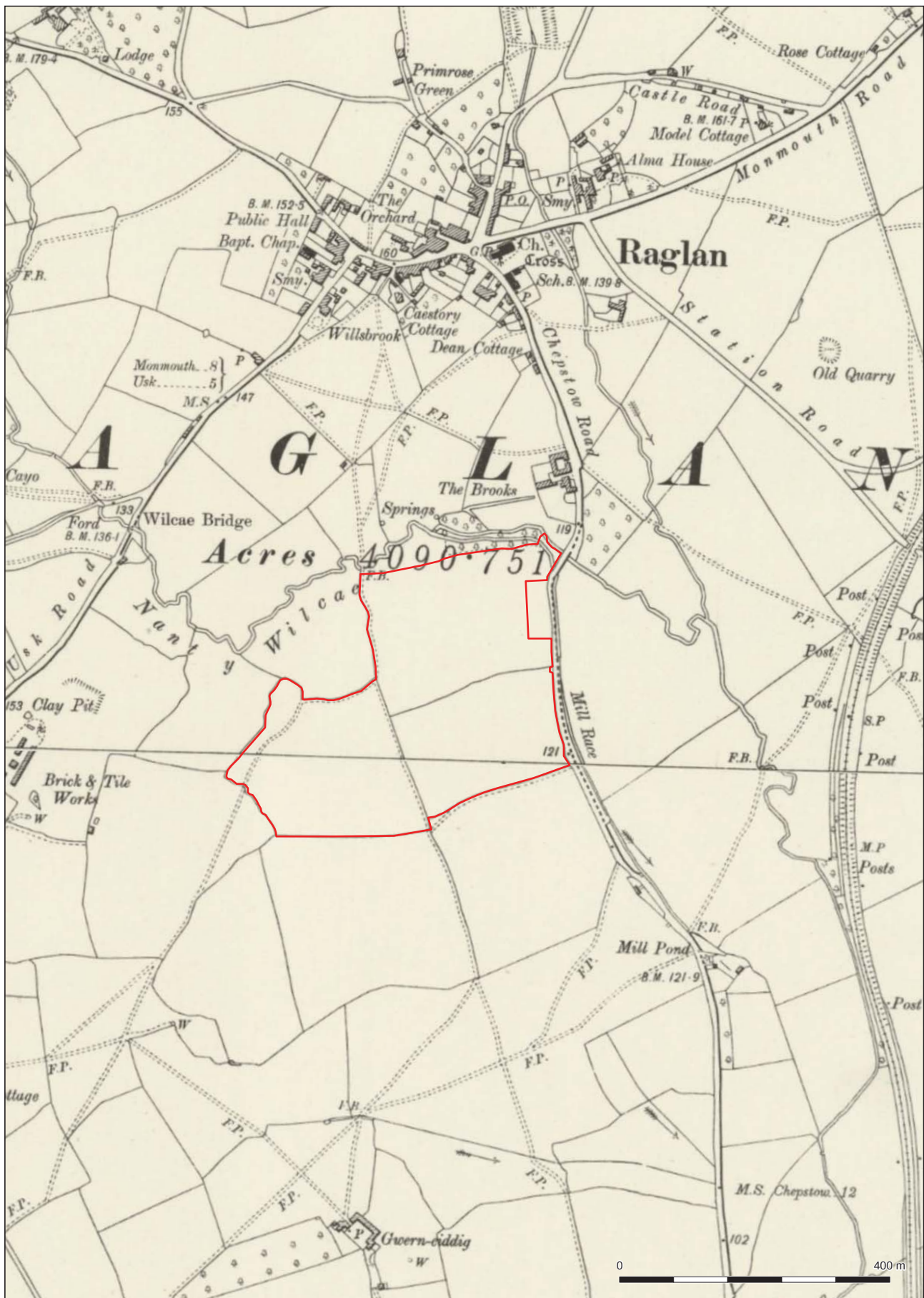


Figure 6 - 6 inch OS Map_Monmouthshire 13&14_Surveyed 1899-1900, Published 1902.

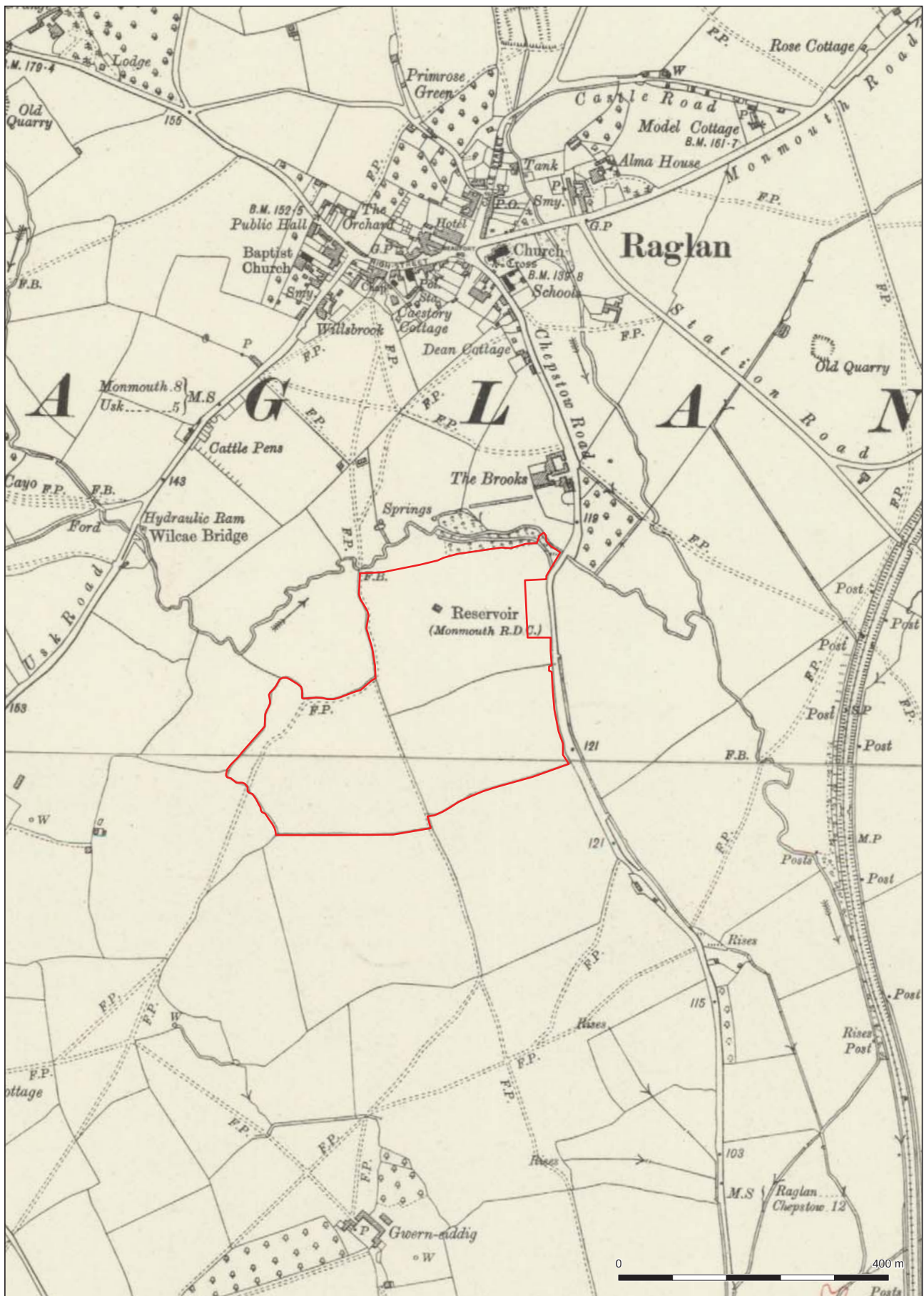


Figure 7 - 6 inch OS Map_Monmouthshire 13&14_Surveyed 1916-18, Published 1922.

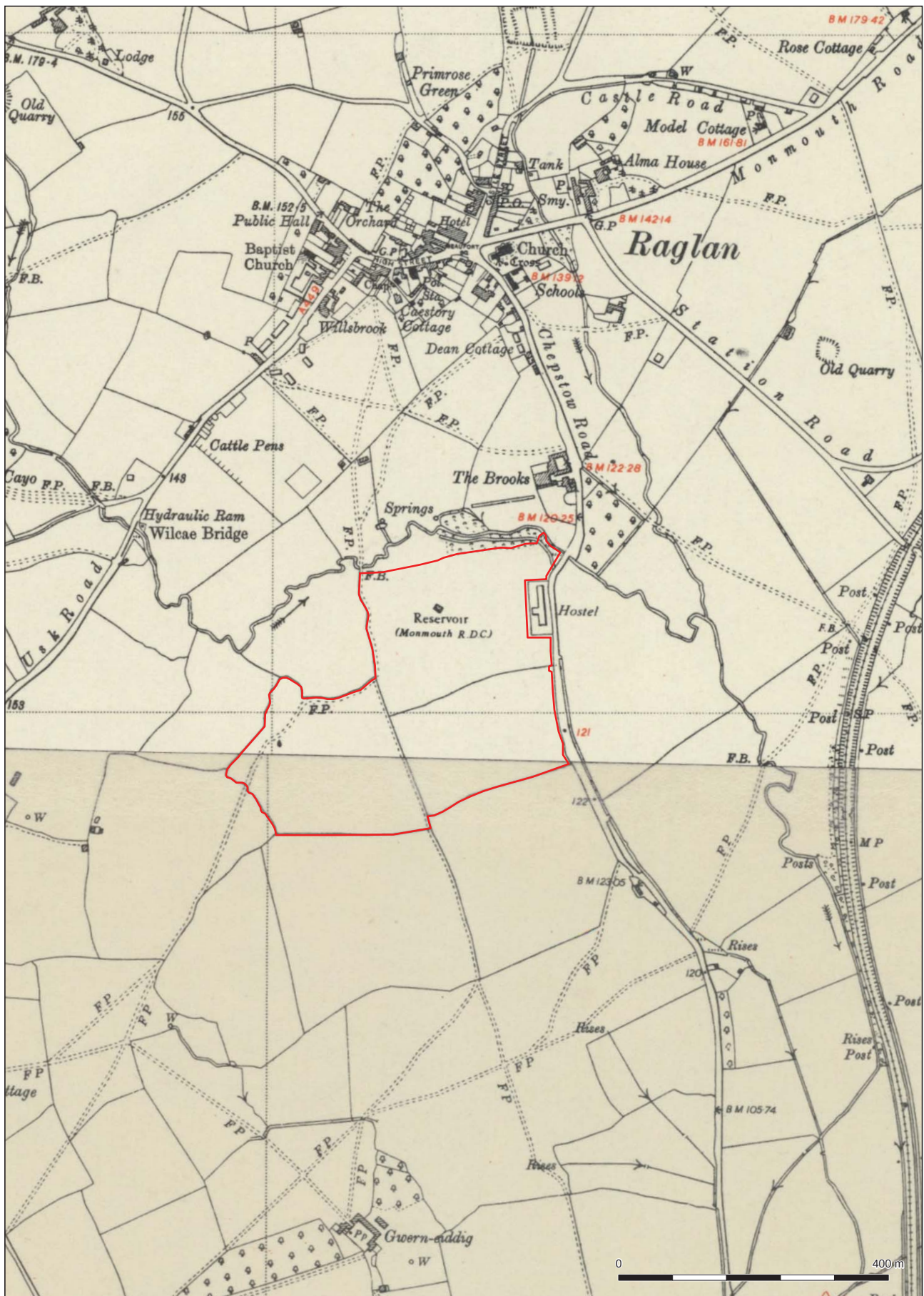


Figure 8 - 6 inch OS Map_Monmouthshire 13&14_Surveyed 1944-49, Published 1952-54.



Plate 1 - Overview of northern field, looking northeast towards Raglan



Plate 2 - Overview of southern field, looking southwest



Plate 3 - Overview of western field, looking west



Plate 4 - Overview of industrial units at the east side of northern field, looking east



Plate 5 - Concrete structure within northern field, looking north



Plate 6 - Thick hedge between southern and western field, looking southeast