

**GLAMORGAN-GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST  
CONTRACTS DIVISION**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION  
HOUSING ALLOCATION H2R01  
ROGIET, GWENT**

**SEPTEMBER 1996**

**A report prepared by D N Williams BA (Hons) PIFA  
for F Park Esq**

**GGAT REPORT NO 96/060  
PROJECT NO. A336  
EXCAVATION NO. 341**

# HOUSING ALLOCATION H2R01, ROGIET, GWENT

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## Summary

Derek Prosser Associates, acting on behalf of F Park Esq, have commissioned an archaeological field evaluation from the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Contracts Division), hereafter **GGAT Contracts** in respect of a potential housing development on land identified for this purpose in the Monmouth Borough Local Plan (H2R01).

The field evaluation highlighted two main periods of activity. The first was represented by a substantial Roman stone building, in the middle of a raised plateau in the middle of the development area. The second was post-medieval in date and consisted of the remains of a single small building, with flagstone floors, located at the east side of the development area.

Two other areas of archaeological interest were identified. These include a limestone metalled road that runs east to west across the development area, to the north of both the Roman and post-medieval structures, and a small palaeochannel, located at the southern end of the site.

## Acknowledgements

The report was prepared by D N Williams BA PIFA (Project Officer, **GGAT Contracts**) with help from other Trust staff. The excavation was undertaken by the author and C Seabright. The author would also like to thank the landowner, Mr Parks, for his help during the work.

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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Development proposal**

An area of land in Rogiet, Gwent has been identified on the Deposit Monmouth Borough Local Plan for housing (H2R01). As a result of the need to evaluate potential archaeological interests, identified by the local planning authority's archaeological advisers, Derek Prosser Associates, acting on behalf of the landowner, commissioned the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust to undertake the evaluation.

### **1.2 Specification for the report**

The specifications for the report were drawn up by **GGAT Contracts** to fulfil the brief as supplied by the local planning authorities archaeological advisers. The specification was drawn up in accordance with the *Standard & Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, issued by the Institute for Field Archaeologists in September 1994.

### **1.3 Layout of the report**

The report describes the physical environment of the proposed development site (Section 2) before summarising the results of the fieldwork (Section 3). Recommendations for further work based on the results of the work as set out in Sections 3 and 4 are given in Section 5. Supporting evidence is provided in a series of appendices.

### **1.4 Abbreviations**

References to documents and published works are given in brackets; the full titles can be found in the bibliography. Archaeological deposits are referred to by their three-figure context numbers, and trench numbers are prefixed with T (T1-T35). The site location refers to the National Grid Reference (NGR), but during the evaluation a site grid was used (Fig. 2). Heights are all above Ordnance Datum, (OD), and taken from the Ordnance Datum at St Mary's Church (41.59m OD, ST 4566 8764). Listed buildings are referred to as LB, followed by its grade ie LB II, grade 2 listed building.

## **2.     *Physical environment***

### **2.1    Location and Topography**

The site is situated south of the B4245, between Llanfihangel Rogiet and Rogiet (ST 456 829), and north of the London-South Wales Railway. The area of the evaluation was centred on St Mary's church, and consists of a central plateau which slopes away both north and south. The area is currently used as grazing land.

### **2.2    Geology**

The main soil type within the proposed development area is the Escrick 1 type, a well drained reddish coarse loamy soil. At the southern end of the development area, near the railway line, the soil type is Newchurch 2, a marine alluvium (Ordnance Survey 1983).

### **3. *Summary of archaeological interests in the area***

#### **Prehistoric**

Excavated and recorded material dating to this period has been found (cf Appendices 2 and 3), especially in the intertidal zone to the south of the development area. This evidence indicates the presence of occupation sites and the results of mans utilisation of both wetland and dryland environments.

#### **Roman**

Numerous finds from this period have been discovered (cf Appendices 2 and 3) around the development area, that indicates a Roman presence, but to date the number of occupation sites (structures) discovered remains small.

#### **Medieval**

The results of activity during this period around the development area are abundant. The most significant include the churches of St Mary and St Michael (cf Appendices 2 and 3).

#### **Post-medieval**

Structural evidence from this period has been identified around the development area, the majority being farm buildings that are still in use, ie the Manor House Farm complex (cf Appendices 2 and 3).



## **4. Excavation results**

### **4.1 Method**

A series of 37 trenches (Fig. 2) were excavated by machine, under archaeological supervision.<sup>1</sup> Archaeological deposits were excavated by hand, photographed, drawn and recorded. Within each trench, a 2m x 1.8m area was excavated into the bedrock; the depth of the trenches was between 0.4m and 1.2m.<sup>2</sup>

### **4.2 Features identified**

#### **Prehistoric**

No deposits of this period were present in the evaluated areas.

#### **Roman**

Within Trench 26 (Figs. 2 and 4 ), the remains of a Roman building was identified. Two phases of construction were identified.

The first phase was represented by a wall on a northwest - southeast alignment. This feature consisted of a cobble foundation layer (059), overlain by a rubble limestone block wall (057). The wall was 18m in length by 1m wide, but only a single course of the structure remained. Between the facing stones was a fill (058) of uncut limestone and soil (no evidence of mortar was present). The line of the wall changed by a few degrees, at a point 6m from the north end.

A second wall was also found, at right angles to the first (northeast - southwest). This consisted of the cobble foundation, 0.80m wide, extensively damaged at the west end (no facing stones were present along this stretch of wall). The form and size of this wall suggested that it was of a separate construction to 057. A third wall (062), of contemporary build, was found at the north end of the wall 057. This small unmortared rubble structure lay on an east - west alignment. The excavated portion of was 1.80m long and 0.40m wide.

#### **Medieval**

No deposits of this period were present in the evaluated areas.

#### **Post-medieval**

In Trench 18 (Figs. 2 and 5), the remains of a post-medieval building was identified, and presumed to be the same building as identified on the Tithe map of 1840. This consisted of a small remaining portion of limestone block wall (041), and an associated flagstone floor (042), both of which were overlain by building collapse (040). The small quantity of structural remains encountered is possibly the result of ploughing or even the re-use of stone for the construction of other buildings within the area.<sup>3</sup>

Within Trench 36 (Fig. 2), a cobbled yard (088) was found, 0.10m in depth; it was identified within the whole of the trench. This cobbled surface was set into a 0.05m deep horizon of local (089). According to the local residents, the whole of the area from Trench 36 to Manor House Farm was cobbled and this would seem probable.

<sup>1</sup> The number of trenches was agreed with the local planning authority's archaeological adviser during a monitoring visit.

<sup>2</sup> The fieldwork was monitored by the local planning authority's archaeological advisers on two occasions.

<sup>3</sup> The second building suggested in the brief within this area was not found during the evaluation.

## **Undated**

Within Trench 33 (Figs. 2 and 6), an old stream bed was identified. This was located at the north end of the trench and was aligned east - west. This channel (077) was 1.10m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.18m; it was bounded on the south side by a 0.18m-high bank (078), it underlay the topsoil (076), and cut into the subsoil (081).

On top of the bank, and to the south, a buried turf-line (079) was identified. This was 0.06m deep, and overlay a buried topsoil (080); this in turn overlay the subsoil (081). What was initially thought to be a pond at the south end of this trench, proved to be of natural origin and no alluvial deposits were present.

To the north of both the Roman and Post-medieval structures, an undated limestone rubble road was excavated (Trenches 5, 10, 11,12 [Fig. 2]). The identified length of this road runs on a northeast - southwest alignment from Station Road, towards Manor House Farm: it was 4m wide and ran for a distance of 80m (although it can be assumed to run further to the southwest). Due to the absence of dating evidence from this feature it is not possible to determine whether it is contemporary with either of the identified structures, but a Post-medieval date seems likely.



## 5. *Finds* (by SH Sell)

Finds from ten contexts were presented for examination; most contexts were entirely or almost entirely modern in date apart from context 058, which produced an important group of Roman pottery of 2nd century date. A very small quantity of medieval pottery also occurred in this context and in context 039 and 050. A further Roman vessel was noted as an unstratified find in Trench 26 (context 090). In the absence of dating by stratigraphic sequence the dates given are initially from the Black-burnished ware type series, which indicates that none of the Roman material need be later than the late 2nd century, and some may well be earlier.

Details of finds from each context are as follows:

020 Modern, probably not earlier than the 19th century. Fragments of local coarseware, a buffware press-moulded dish and transfer-printed white earthenware.

022 Modern, a fragment of brick.

024 Modern, fragments of brick and pan-tile.

039 Modern, 19th century or later. Bottle glass including the top of a "Califig" bottle (presumably a brand name for Californian Syrup of Figs). Transfer-printed white earthenwares and modern stonewares. There was also a single medieval sherd, the inverted rim of a cooking/storage vessel with impressed and incised decoration, presumably residual. Animal bone, including pig, was also noted.

048 Modern, fragments of roof-tile, brick, window and bottle glass, a stone-ware jar and white earthenware, transfer-printed and plain. A small plastic cap confirms the recent nature of this context.

050 Modern, 19th century or later. Fragments of brick, pan-tile, window and bottle glass, and several sherds of white earthenware, most of them plain and undiagnostic. There was also a single unglazed sherd of medieval pottery, presumably residual.

056 The sole find from this context was an internally-glazed local coarseware, perhaps of 17th century date, and heavily waterworn.

058 Roman. There was a small amount of contamination, fragments of pan-tile of modern date and sherds of medieval pottery, all but one from an unglazed cooking/storage vessel. The shaft of an iron nail may well be Roman. Finds of certain Roman date consist almost entirely of pottery of 2nd century date or perhaps a little earlier, but a shale fragment, perhaps from a plate, will also be Roman. The pottery, which numbers c.80 sherds with a weight of c.0.8kg, represents a minimum of 16 vessels, mainly of local "South Wales" greywares, mostly jars, Black-burnished wares (originally for the use with the military), jars, a beaker, a dish, and oxidised redwares of several different forms including a jar, flagon, and small bowls. The Black-burnished rim forms indicate a 2nd century date, but the oxidised wares may be a little earlier. Almost certainly early in this group were several sherds from an imitation "terra nigra" bowl, and one of the Black-burnished vessels, a beaker with beading, may also be early in the 2nd century or earlier. Another Black-burnished type, a plain-rimmed dish with looped decoration, seems to be one of the latest pieces in this group, perhaps a late 2nd century date.

Also worthy of note is a fragment of a coarse vesicular fabric which may be a "native tradition" vessel, and the fact that one of the greywares, a large jar, retains part of a repair rivet, frequently found on samian wares or mortaria, but not on more utilitarian types such as this. This context also produced a fragment of undiagnostic Roman tile.

Undated finds from this context were represented by a large group (c.0.5kg of animal bone, mostly cow and sheep).

Within this context a piece of possibly worked limestone was also found (Plate 1). This is currently being analysed.

074 Modern, 19th century or later. Fragments of brick, roof-tile and bottle glass (two square bases of blue-green bottles of Victorian date, one of which may have been an ink bottle with shear top). The pottery was of similar date, local coarsewares including a flowerpot, modern stoneware and undiagnostic white earthenwares. Also noted were fragments of animal bone and a little coal.

090 (Unstratified) Apart from a number of animal fragments, including sheep teeth, the only pottery was a burnished greyware bowl with a flat rim, in imitation of Black-burnished types and of 2nd century date.

## 6. Conclusions

### Roman

The field evaluation has shown that the proposed development area has been used since the early Roman period. The Romano-British remains identified appear to represent two phases of construction. The first phase consists of a substantial stone structure, of unknown function.<sup>4</sup> This was later remodelled. The finds date the building to the early to mid- 2nd century.

It has long been suggested that numerous satellite developments grew up around the *civitas* capital of Caerwent, especially on the fen edge, but to date only a few examples have been identified with any degree of certainty.

Comparisons can be made with the equivalent alluvial margin on the North Avon Level, west of Bristol. On that side of the estuary, extensive remains of Roman occupation have been found at several points along the rim of solid geology, and it has been estimated that Roman sites probably occur on average at least every 400m along the alluvial margins in that area (Aston and Iles 1986; Bennett 1980; Parker 1984).

The site at Rogiet is of particular importance due to the presence of stone structures. Few true *villas* have been found or excavated in South Wales (cf Llantwit Major, Nash-Williams 1953; Ely, Wheeler 1922), and although on some farmstead sites the Iron Age building traditions were replaced by romanised forms (eg Whitton, Jarret and Wrathmell 1981; Llandough, Owen-John in Robinson 1988) on many sites acculturation of the native population following the Roman conquest is reflected in the assemblages of portable cultural material rather than the structural remains (eg Thornwell, Hughes 1995; Biglis, Parkhouse in Robinson 1988; Caldicot, Vyner and Allen in Robinson 1988).

### Post-medieval

The structural remains identified in Trench 18 indicate a well-built, but small building of indeterminate use. The majority of this building appears to have been removed by subsequent activity ie ploughing. The second building indicated on Greenwood's map of 1830 was not identified during the evaluation. It is possible that the structures on Greenwood's map had been misplaced, and that they represent the school buildings as shown on the Tithe plan of 1840, further to the south, and that the excavated structure stood alone.

The 19th century cobbling identified in Trench 36 formed a yard surface enclosed by Manor House Farm, St Mary's Church and the surrounding structures.

### Undated

The road surface identified in Trenches 5, 10, 11 and 12 was constructed on the natural subsoil, but no dating evidence was present. As such, it may be a Roman road and will need further evaluation.

The water course identified in Trench 33 appears to have a man-made bank on the south side. This suggests that either the course of the stream has been altered in antiquity or that it was prone to flooding.

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<sup>4</sup> The apparent absence of internal partitions would suggest that the structure is possibly an agricultural building, but attached to a (?) domestic complex.



## ***Appendix One: Specification (extract)***

### **1 Project Background**

#### **1.1 Planning history**

F Park Esq wishes to commission an archaeological field evaluation prior to submission of a planning application for a housing development on a site to the northeast and southeast of Manor House Farm, Rogiet, on a site allocated for housing in the Monmouth Borough Local Plan. A brief for the evaluation has been prepared by GGAT (Curatorial Division), who act as archaeological adviser to Monmouth Borough Council (G1183/1/95030/CNM).

#### **1.2 Archaeological background**

The site lies immediately adjacent to the church of St Mary's, Rogiet and Manor House Farm. Both of these buildings contain medieval masonry, and Manor House Farm may contain re-used Roman masonry. There are therefore good grounds for believing that substantial earlier buildings may lie in the vicinity.

There are also indications of early 19th century buildings on maps.

The key aim of the evaluation is to establish the archaeological resource within the development area; of particular importance is the question of the presence and nature of indication of medieval and Roman activity.

### **2 Specifications**

#### **2.1 Purpose**

The purpose of these specifications is to set out a quantifiable schedule of works against which performance, fitness for purpose and achievement of quality can be measured.

This specification was drawn up to fulfil the brief for the work supplied by Monmouth Borough Council's archaeological advisers (no. G1183/1/95030/CNM), to which the project will conform.

This specification was prepared to ensure that the work is undertaken to the standard required by The Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

#### **2.2 Objectives**

##### **2.2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are as follows:**

1 An investigation of the potential archaeological resource through intrusive observation and recording in order to determine the character, distribution and importance of the resource in the development area.

2 The presentation of these observations in a written report, taking account of related documentary and historical evidence.

3 The preparation of an archive of data recovered and records made as a result of the project, and the deposition of this archive in a suitable receiving museum or similar institution.

**2.3.1 GGAT Contracts** will require a lead-in period of 2 weeks from notification of award of contract. We note the requirement in the brief that 3 working days notice of start be given to GGAT (Curatorial Division).

2.3.2 **GGAT Contracts** will complete the works within 4 weeks thereafter.

### 3 Integrated Survey

#### 3.1 Documentary search

Consultation of the county Sites and Monuments Record, published sources, and relevant primary documents to establish the context of the site.

#### 3.2 Survey

Location of archaeological excavations in relation to standing buildings and/or published boundaries, and relation of site datum to Ordnance Survey datum.

### 4 Trial Excavations

#### 4.1 Areas to be excavated

Forty areas will be excavated, in positions to be determined; each area will be 20m x 1.8m. The total area investigated will be 1440 square metres, 2% of the total development area.

#### 4.2 Method of excavation

The areas will be excavated manually (following mechanical removal of topsoil or similar overburden). The minimum number of archaeological deposits sufficient to establish the character and chronology of past human activity will be excavated.

Part of each area will be excavated to the base of the deposits which contain archaeological and related palaeoenvironmental evidence, or 1.2m, whichever is the less, to determine the potential range and depth of such deposits. If deeper deposits are encountered, an attempt will be made to establish the depth of deposits by hand-auger or else by machine-cut trench.

Cut features will be partially, rather than fully, excavated, in order to minimise destruction of the resource, provided that sufficient information is thereby obtained.

#### 4.3 Method of recording

The techniques employed will conform to best current professional practice. Archaeological deposits will be recorded with a single continuous context numbering system, in accordance with GGAT's *Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*, a copy of which is deposited in the county SMR. Contexts will be drawn at an appropriate scale: usually 1:20 in plan, and 1:20 in section. All significant contexts will be photographed in 35mm colour transparency and monochrome film.

#### 4.4 Finds recovery and recording

All classes of finds will be retained, cleaned, and catalogued, in accordance with the GGAT *Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*, and then temporarily stored in stable conditions following the guidance given in the UK Institute of Conservation's *Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Sites*, until arrangements for final deposition have been agreed. Human remains will only be examined and removed from site once relevant permissions, authorities and licences have been obtained. If substantial quantities of undiagnostic, residual or modern material are recovered, an on-site recording and discard policy for these classes of find will be devised, in line with the GGAT *Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*.



#### 4.5 Environmental sampling

Where it is anticipated that significant palaeoenvironmental deposits are likely to survive, selected deposits will, where appropriate, be sampled using approved methods in accordance with an agreed palaeoenvironmental recording strategy. Samples will be submitted, if required, for subsequent processing and analysis.

#### 4.6 Specialist advisers

GGAT have a number of established specialist advisers and consultants whose advice will be sought where the type of site or artefact falls outside the areas of expertise of **GGAT Contracts** staff.

### 5. Assessment & Archive Preparation

#### 5.1 Site archive

An archive of archaeological records relating to the trial excavations and/or survey will be prepared to the specifications in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage, 1991, Appendix 3.

#### 5.2 Documentary research

Readily available primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources (eg SMR, inventories, county histories, previous excavation reports, estate maps) will be consulted, in order to place the results of the fieldwork in an appropriate archaeological and historical framework.

#### 5.3 Post-excavation analysis

Following a review of the potential of the recovered evidence, a programme of analysis and research will be undertaken, resulting in the preparation of a site narrative and supporting data, including finished drawings and photographs as necessary.

#### 5.4 Specialist reports

Reports on cultural or palaeoenvironmental material, dating, and remote sensing will be prepared either using GGAT's Central Services or sub-contracted from established specialists as and when required.

#### 5.5 Assessment

The proposed land-use will be assessed in terms of the potential effect on the archaeological resource identified through the fieldwork, and will also consider, where appropriate, the impact of the development on the setting of the resource.

#### 5.6 Research archive

An archive of records relating to the preparation of the reports will be prepared to the specifications in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage, 1991, Appendix 6.

### 6. Reports And Archive Deposition

#### 6.1 Report to client

The report will comprise a synthesis of data gathered through the execution of sections 2-4, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, and illustrations. Six copies of the report will be supplied; additional copies may be provided at a small cost.

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of the report will be deposited with the relevant county Sites and Monuments Record and National Monuments Record.

#### 6.2 Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological digest reports will be submitted for publication in relevant regional, national and thematic learned journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

#### 6.3 Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains which may satisfy the Secretary of State's criteria for statutory protection have been identified, we will advise our client to that effect.

#### 6.4 Archive deposition

The research archive will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the local Borough museums service.

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the laws of Treasure Trove, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the site owners. (Agreement with an appropriate Institution to accept this material will need to be made on completion of fieldwork and assessment of the nature of the finds recovered.)

A copy of the archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHM(W), Aberystwyth.

**Appendix Two: Sites listed on the County Sites and Monuments Record (within a 1km of the development area).**

**PRN:** 468G  
**NGR:** ST 4451 8776  
**PARISH:** Llanvihangel  
**TYPE:** Standing stone  
**DATE:** Bronze Age  
**LISTING:** SAM MM68

**PRN:** 487G  
**NGR:** ST 4512 8785  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Church yard cross base  
**DATE:** Medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 489G  
**NGR:** ST 4566 8764  
**PARISH:** Rogiet  
**TYPE:** St Mary's Church  
**DATE:** Medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 2127G  
**NGR:** ST 454 884  
**PARISH:** Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Finds  
**DATE:** Prehistoric  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 4057G  
**NGR:** ST 4610 8794  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Finds  
**DATE:** Prehistoric  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 4266G  
**NGR:** ST 445 870  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** DMV  
**DATE:** Medieval  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 4762G  
**NGR:** ST 444 873  
**PARISH:** Magor  
**TYPE:** Great House Farm  
**DATE:** Post-medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 4785G  
**NGR:** ST 456 876  
**PARISH:** Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Manor House Farm, Barn  
**DATE:** Post-medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 486G  
**NGR:** ST 4511 8786  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** St Michaels Church  
**DATE:** Medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 488G  
**NGR:** ST 4564 8763  
**PARISH:** Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Manor Farm  
**DATE:** Medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 493G  
**NGR:** ST 4510 8780  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Old Court Farmhouse  
**DATE:** Medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 4040G  
**NGR:** ST 4552 8826  
**PARISH:** Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Old Windmill  
**DATE:** Post-Medieval  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 4265G  
**NGR:** ST 445 883  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Finds  
**DATE:** Prehistoric  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 4267G (see 4266G)  
**NGR:**  
**PARISH:**  
**TYPE:**  
**DATE:**  
**LISTING:**

**PRN:** 4763G  
**NGR:** ST 444 871  
**PARISH:** Magor  
**TYPE:** Moorgate Cottages  
**DATE:** Post-medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 4786G  
**NGR:** ST 456 876  
**PARISH:** Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Manor House Stables  
**DATE:** Post-medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II



**PRN:** 4787G  
**NGR:** ST 451 878  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Old Court Farm Range  
**DATE:** Post-medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 4788G  
**NGR:** ST 450 878  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Court Farm stables  
**DATE:** Post-Medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 4789G  
**NGR:** ST 451 879  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Green Farmhouse  
**DATE:** Post-medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 4790G  
**NGR:** ST 452 878  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Green Farm barn  
**DATE:** Post-medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 4791G  
**NGR:** ST 452 878  
**PARISH:** Llanfihangel Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Green Farm cowhouse  
**DATE:** Post-Medieval  
**LISTING:** LB II

**PRN:** 4879G  
**NGR:** ST 451 879  
**PARISH:** Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Llanfihangel DMV  
**DATE:** Medieval  
**LISTING:** None

**Sites listed in the report, but outside 1km.**

**PRN:** 0445G  
**NGR:** ST 4320 8428  
**PARISH:** Magor  
**TYPE:** Finds  
**DATE:** Roman  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 0485G  
**NGR:** ST 46 87  
**PARISH:** Rogiet  
**TYPE:** Finds (4 coins)  
**DATE:** Roman  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 2346G  
**NGR:** ST 4360 8499  
**PARISH:** Magor  
**TYPE:** Burial  
**DATE:** Roman  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 2493G  
**NGR:** ST 3712 8792  
**PARISH:** Llanwern  
**TYPE:** Finds  
**DATE:** Roman  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 2530G  
**NGR:** ST 4321 8420  
**PARISH:** Magor  
**TYPE:** Cold Harbour  
**DATE:** Iron Age/Roman  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 3597G  
**NGR:** (not available)  
**PARISH:**  
**TYPE:**  
**DATE:**  
**LISTING:**

**PRN:** 3717G  
**NGR:** ST 369 880  
**PARISH:** Llanwern  
**TYPE:** Finds  
**DATE:** Roman  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 3718G  
**NGR:** ST 336 838  
**PARISH:** Nash  
**TYPE:** Pottery  
**DATE:** Roman/British  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 3936G  
**NGR:** ST 335 840  
**PARISH:** Newport  
**TYPE:** Finds  
**DATE:** Roman  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 3937G  
**NGR:** ST 4348 8685  
**PARISH:** Undy  
**TYPE:** Find  
**DATE:** Roman  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 3979G  
**NGR:** ST 4470 8514  
**PARISH:** Undy  
**TYPE:** Chapel Tump II  
**DATE:** Bronze Age  
**LISTING:** None

**PRN:** 3996G  
**NGR:** ST 335 840  
**PARISH:** Newport  
**TYPE:** Finds  
**DATE:** Roman  
**LISTING:** None



