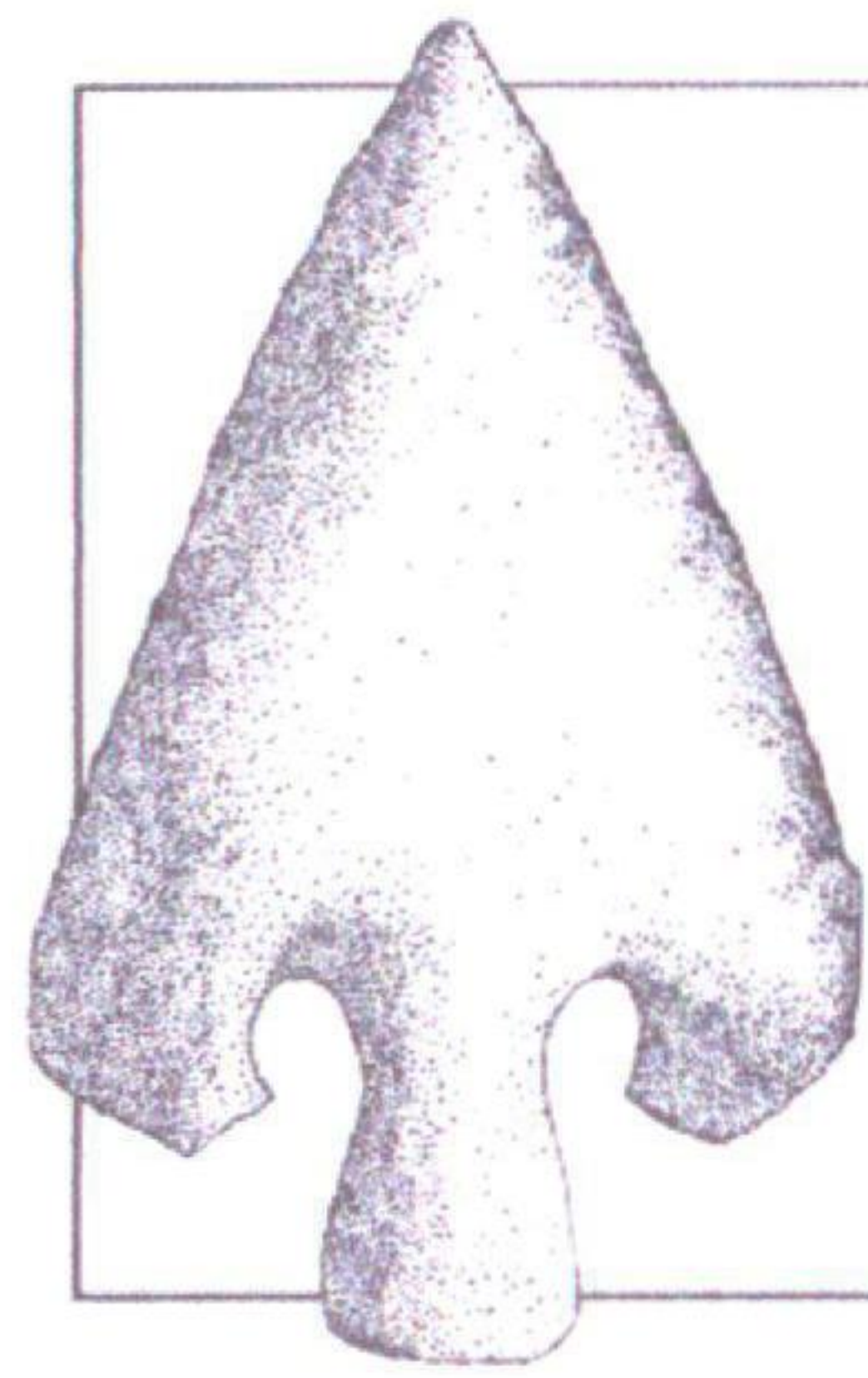




SIMON REAMES ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Old St Peter's Church, Peterstone, Wentlooge, Cardiff, CF3 2TR

Prepared for
Newport City Council

October 2024

Old St Peter's Church, Peterstone, Wentlooge, Cardiff, CF3 2TR

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Simon Reames Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land at Old St Peter's Church, Peterstone, Wentlooge during groundworks associated with the installation of an air source heat pump and enclosure, new flooring and associated groundworks.

The watching brief was successful at determining preserved archaeological remains within the development area.

Within the present-day church building, the foundations of an earlier structure were revealed as well as successive alterations throughout the church. Damage to the foundations were also uncovered potentially linked to the visible lean of the tower.

Externally, a predominantly medieval ceramic assemblage was recovered from a heavily mixed layer potentially relating to The Great Flood of AD1607.

Cartographic sources depict the Site as static with minimal changed to the surrounding landscape until the latter part of the 20th century.

All archaeological resources encountered were preserved in situ within the development area.

Fe gomisiynwyd Simon Reames Archaeology i ymgymryd â gorchwyl gwylio archaeolegol ar dir ger Hen Egwyls San Pedr, Peterstone, Gwynllŵg yn ystod gwaith daear yn gysylltiedig â gosod pwmp gwres ffynhonnell aer a lloc, lloriau newydd a gwaith daear.

Fe lwyddodd y gorchwyl gwylio i gadarnhau presenoldeb olion archeolegol o fewn ffin y datblygiad.

O fewn adeilad yr eglwys heddiw darganfuwyd sylfeini strwythur cynharach, yn ogystal â newidiadau olynol trwy'r eglwys. Darganfuwyd difrod i'r sylfeini hefyd a allai fod yn gysylltiedig â gogwydd amlwg y tŵr.

Y tu allan, darganfuwyd casgliad seramig o'r canol oesoedd yn bennaf o fewn haen gymysg iawn. Mae'n bosib bod y casgliad cerameg hwn yn gysylltiedig â'r Llifogydd Mawr yn 1607 OC.

Mae ffynonellau cartograffig yn darlunio'r Safle fel un statig gydag ychydig iawn o newidiadau i'r dirwedd o'i amgylch tan ddiwedd yr 20fed ganrif.

Cadwyd yr holl adnoddau archeolegol yn y fan a'r lle o fewn yr ardal ddatblygu.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

- 1.1.1. Simon Reames Archaeology (hereafter SRA) was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief at Old St Peter's Church, Peterstone, Wentlooge, Cardiff, CF3 (hereafter the Site) as a result of planning condition (Condition 2) to planning application 22/0602 for the installation of an air source heat pump (ASHP) and enclosure, flues, new flooring and associated groundworks made to Newport City Council (hereafter NCC).
- 1.1.2. The Site is located in the centre of the hamlet of Peterstone in the parish of Wentlooge, approximately five miles northeast of Cardiff and five miles southwest of Newport, and comprises of a broadly rectangular plot of land encompassing approximately 1.26 acres. The development area lies entirely within the property boundary of Old St Peter's Church, a Grade I Listed Building (CADW Ref: 2938).
- 1.1.3. St Peter's Church was made redundant in 1997 prior to being purchased by a private developer in 2002 when consent was given for a change of use from a church to a private dwelling (planning ref.: 02/0596) where upon the structure became known as 'Old St Peter's'. A number of planning applications (02/0878-refused, 02/1089-approved, 02/1290-approved, 02/1642-refused, 11/1163-granted with conditions, 15/0423-granted with conditions, 16/1060-approved) were submitted to facilitate the conversion before ownership of Old St Peter's was transferred again. Proposed plans were updated resulting in the current planning application, 22/0602, being submitted to NCC and subsequently granted with the following condition:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter, the programme of works will be fully carried out in accordance with the agreed details of the written scheme of investigation.

REASON: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource in accordance with Policy CE6 of the Newport Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026 (Adopted January 2015).

- 1.1.4. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced and approved outlining the archaeological works and methodologies associated with the development. The programme of works comprised of archaeological monitoring of all sub-surface disturbance during any ground-breaking activities to assess the potential, level of, presence or absence of any surviving archaeological remains across the Site. This included bulk reduction within the church structure including the bases for first floor/mezzanine and trenching for services within the churchyard.
- 1.1.5. The groundworks were supervised and conducted over a period of 11 days between April 2023 and May 2024 by Simon Reames. The report was written by Simon Reames.

1.2. Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1. The Site is located at Old St Peter's, St Peter's Crescent, Peterstone, Wentlooge, Cardiff, CF3 2TR and centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) ST 26794 80140 (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded to the east, south and west by domestic structures and to the north by Church Road (B4239).
- 1.2.2. The Site is situated approximately 6 meters above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on flat, level land with a mixture of surfaces including lawn, tarmacadam and gravel.

- 1.2.3. The Site is situated on the mudstone from the Mercia Mudstone Group with superficial deposits of clay, silt and sand from Tidal Flat Deposits (British Geological Survey, 2024).

1.3. Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1. The Site is situated at the western end of the Gwent Levels; an area designated as an Outstanding Historic Landscape (CADW Ref: HLW (Gt) 2) having been reclaimed from the sea from the Roman period onwards and thus creating a completely artificial and 'hand-crafted' landscape.
- 1.3.2. Within the Gwent Levels at Goldcliff and Uskmouth, situated approximately five miles northeast of the Site on the eastern bank of the River Usk, stratified Mesolithic remains have been discovered, including a series of footprints (PRN: 07592g), preserved within the estuarine clay. Evidence of Neolithic activity within the area is also present in the form of archaeological finds recovered from the estuary (for example PRN: 03250s) however, these are limited in number.
- 1.3.3. It is not until the later Bronze Age that more substantial quantities of archaeological material become prevalent with evidence of settlement taking place within the intertidal zone along the coast. Numerous discrete finds spots as well as roundhouses, fish traps and trackways have been identified.
- 1.3.4. Occupation of the area continued into the Iron Age with a settlement discovered at Goldcliff comprising of a number of rectangular timber buildings (PRN: 12102g, 12100g), at least 12 trackways and a number of fish traps situated in the estuarine clay.
- 1.3.5. Archaeological excavations in Rumney, to the southwest of the Site, have revealed a Roman date for the draining of the marshland and construction of a sea wall (GGAT, no date) and subsequent layout of the landscape with work most probably being undertaken by the legionaries stationed at Caerleon. The manmade landscape is characterised by long, narrow parcels of land which encompass the hamlet of Peterstone and can be seen extending into the intertidal zone (*ibid*, Natural Resources Wales, no date) and a number of features dating to the Roman period have been discovered along the coastline. Following the end of Roman rule in Britain and the withdrawal of the army, the Roman sea defences deteriorated from a lack of maintenance allowing the area to revert back to tidal saltmarsh (Wentlooge Community Council, no date).
- 1.3.6. The 11th and 12th centuries saw falling sea levels, an improving climate (*ibid*) and re-excavation of the reens by Benedictine monks (on the eastern side of the Usk River), all of which allowed the re-colonisation of the levels and the construction of a new sea wall prior to AD1126. In AD1142, St Peter's was first founded and mentioned as part of Augustinian monasterium Sancti Petri de Mora (St Peter's in the Moor) by Mabel FitzRobert and her son William 2nd Earl of Gloucester, both of whose busts adorn the end nave columns (Page & Dean, 2015). Although no monastery has been discovered within the area, ruins (PRN: 05212g) were observed approximately 90m northwest of the Site, however, all surface traces have since been removed. In AD1189, the monasterium Sancti Petri de Mora was granted to the Augustine Abby of Bristol (*ibid*).
- 1.3.7. The Black Death during the 14th century caused social and economic collapse within Wales resulting in the deterioration of the church (Wentlooge Community Council, not date), however, the construction of the tower in AD1450 (Page & Dean, 2015) suggest a resurgence in the economy.
- 1.3.8. The dissolution of the monasteries (AD1536-1541) during the reformation had little recorded effect upon St Peter's, however, ownership of the church was transferred to the Diocese and Cathedral of Bristol after the Abby of Bristol was dissolved (*ibid*).
- 1.3.9. On 30th January AD1607, as a result of an unusually high spring tide, low atmospheric pressures and a violent storm (Hewlett, 2014), the Gwent Levels were flooded when water from the Severn Estuary surpassed the sea wall inundating the low-lying land. Many churches within the Gwent Levels

commemorate the Great Flood and the height of the flood water is visible on the east wall of the chancel on Old St Peter's (Salter, 1991). It is thought the flood may have destroyed/removed much of the stained glass and ornamentation that would have adorned the original church structure as traces of red paint ground are visible within the church (Page & Dean, 2015).

- 1.3.10. Restoration of St Peter's Church was conducted in AD1609 in a reformist style with the original wood and stone rood screen removed, the whole north aisle rebuilt and the roof raised (*ibid*).
- 1.3.11. The church was flooded again in AD1708 though little is recorded of its effects (*ibid*). A peal of six bells installed in AD1722 followed a period of decline from which the fabric of the church suffered. The late 19th century saw the first modern restoration of the church by Sir George F. R. Walker Bart following the death of his wife, Fanny Hernrietta, for whom a plaque adorns the interior of the church.
- 1.3.12. A second modern restoration was undertaken in AD1891 by Rev. S Evans which involved rebuilding the chancel, north aisle and porch as well as installation of a new floor in the nave, aisles and a new pulpit (Salter, 1991; Page & Dean, 2015). It is possible the construction of the vestry also occurred during this phase of renovation as it is not depicted on the Tithe map of AD1844 or Ordnance Survey map of AD1888 (Volute Architects, 2022).
- 1.3.13. A new steel frame and two treble bells were added to the existing peal of bells in AD1913 (Page & Dean, 2015).
- 1.3.14. The Church of St Peter was made redundant in mid AD1997 at which point, the interior of the church was de-consecrated (*ibid*).
- 1.3.15. A single known grave is situated south of the south aisle. A lack of graves from more recent periods of history may be attributed to the high-water table of the area, however, this does not rule out the possibility of older graves present within the churchyard.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1. General

2.1.1. The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to:

- determine or confirm the presence/absence and the specific nature and depth below the current ground surface of any archaeological remains present within the Site
- identify, within the constraints of the watching brief, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site
- assess the degree of existing impacts of sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits

2.2. Specific

2.2.1. No specific aims were identified with regard to the Site.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Health and Safety

- 3.1.1. All work was conducted in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999.
- 3.1.2. Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance during all aspects of the watching brief. Safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at **all** times.

3.2. Internal Bulk Reduction

- 3.2.1. All land within the boundaries of the Site were subjected to archaeological monitoring.
- 3.2.2. Initially, two test pits were excavated within the church structure to establish the subsurface stratigraphy in order bulk reduce the internal area of the church for the installation of footings for the mezzanine level, underfloor heating and waste water pipes. Based upon these results, the present-day flagstone floor and concrete bedding layer were removed prior to the bulk reduction of the internal level.
- 3.2.3. Excavation was undertaken with the use of a tracked 1.7 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a 1m wide ditching bucket and 0.6m wide toothless trenching bucket.
- 3.2.4. Initial internal bulk reduction was to a depth of 0.6m below present-day ground level (4.78m aOD). This began in the north aisle working west towards the tower. This was reduced to 0.44m below present-day ground level (4.94m aOD) after consultation with the architects. Spoil from the remaining bulk reduction was used to infill the north aisle to bring the level back.
- 3.2.5. The bulk reduction consisted of the removal of 106.59m³ of soil within the footprint of the structure. Once the limit of the reduction was achieved, 24 0.6m by 0.6m square footing pads were excavated a further 0.25m (4.69m aOD) in the location of the mezzanine uprights (**Figure 2**).
- 3.2.6. A single 0.6m by 0.6m square area in the north-eastern corner of the structure was reduced a further 0.55m (4.39m aOD) to accommodate the waste water and foul pipes where they exit the structure. Within the tower, a single 0.5m by 0.5m square pit was excavated abutting the southern wall in the centre to a depth of 0.59m (4.79m aOD) to accommodate the ASHP ducting.
- 3.2.7. Where archaeological remains were encountered, such as the foundations and pillar bases, a recommended barrier layer was installed to separate the modern concrete from the historical fabric of the structure (**Plate 1**).

3.3. External Trenching

- 3.3.1. A single service trench was excavated by machine extending north 40.3m to an existing manhole within the driveway at the entrance to the churchyard. This trench measure 0.4m in width and increased in depth from 0.45m at the northern side of the church structure to 1.15m deep at the manhole.
- 3.3.2. A single service trench was excavated extending northwest from the tower entrance for 36m at a depth of 0.6m to the northern property boundary. A further service trench was excavated extending 16m running parallel to the northern aisle at a depth of 0.6m.
- 3.3.3. The service trenches resulted in the excavation of 28.6m³.

- 3.3.4. Situated two meters south of the tower, a four-meter wide by five-meter-long rectangular trench was excavated to a depth of 0.65m below present-day surface level (4.73m aOD) for the ASHP footing. Within the centre of the trench, a one meter wide by one-meter-long sondage was excavated to a depth of 4.01m aOD. A one-meter-wide trench was excavated south from the tower wall to the ASHP footing trench. The trenching to the south of the tower resulted in 15.02m³ of excavated material.
- 3.3.5. A single two-meter wide by two-meter long test pit was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below the present-day ground surface (4.18m aOD) five meters west-southwest of the tower entrance for the reinterment of the human remains recovered from during the groundworks.
- 3.3.6. All trenches were opened, under constant archaeological supervision, to the required final dig-depth for the development.
- 3.3.7. All spoil was visually inspected for artefacts and metal detected.

3.4. Human Remains

- 3.4.1. An exhumation licence (Licence Number: 23-0262) was issued prior to the start of the watching brief (**Appendix 1**).
- 3.4.2. A large number of disarticulated human remains were encountered during the bulk reduction within the church structure. In total, 104.2kg of disarticulated human remains were recovered; a disproportionately large number of which were the long bones of the arms and legs while only three intact skulls were covered.
- 3.4.3. Three inhumations were encountered during the watching brief; two within the church and one within the churchyard. Once encountered within the church, the level of the bulk reduction was reduced in order to preserve the burial *in situ*. Within the churchyard, the human remains were removed from the development area during excavation and once the excavation was completed, the human remains were reinterred in the area of their finding at a greater depth to ensure no further disturbance occurred.
- 3.4.4. Due to the nature of the Site as a former church and the presence of human remains within the spoil, no excavated material left the development area. Spoil was stockpiled on-site to be used for landscaping within the curtilage of the church after the initial groundworks were completed.

3.5. Recording

- 3.5.1. SRA allocated a unique site code (1007) for all aspects of the project archive produced on-site. All recording was undertaken using a SRA's *pro forma* recording system. A series of digital SLR photographs were taken in high resolution JPEG format illustrating the general nature of the Site prior to conversion to TIFF format for archival storage.
- 3.5.2. Sections and plans illustrating the sub-surface nature of the Site were drawn at recognised scales (1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans) onto drafting film and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The heights of the relevant sections and plans were calculated and annotated on the drawings.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Introduction

- 4.1.1. This section summarises the results from the archive produced on Site during the watching brief. More in-depth descriptions of each context are included in **Appendix 2**.
- 4.1.2. All cuts are denotated with square brackets [], deposits/layers with curved brackets (), structures with brackets { } and surfaces with angled bracket < >.
- 4.1.3. The results of the watching brief are depicted in **Figures 2 and 3**.

4.2. Geology

- 4.2.1. Deposit (106) consisted of a firm, mottled yellowish-brown clay with clear edges and was identified as the superficial geology of the area encountered at a depth of 0.87m below the present-day ground level (4.51m aOD). The yellowish-brown colouration may indicate a previous ground surface potentially relating to the Roman occupation when the area was drained.
- 4.2.2. Immediately above deposit (106) was a firm, light blue clay with clear edges (105). The blue colouration of the deposit suggests its formation within standing water by the gradual accumulation of naturally derived silts and therefore indicates deposit (105) to be the natural reclamation of the area by the estuary. Deposit (105) was encountered at 4.61m aOD.

4.3. Internal Bulk Reduction and External Trenching

Internal

- 4.3.1. Structure {122} were the foundations/lower courses of a structure observed at varying locations under the present-day church structure and consisted of broadly uniformly dressed limestone blocks (approximately 0.25mX0.15mX0.15m) with a yellowish-brown lime mortar bonding. The majority of structure {122} was observed in the lower, subsurface portions of the walls (**Plates 2 and 3**) however a one-meter portion of limestone blocks were uncovered between the south-western columns which revealed a broadly flat potential surface to the west and lime mortar patch to the east (**Figure 3**). At the threshold of the south porch, the dressed external limestone blocks had been removed exposing a rubble core construction method for the walls of the structure (**Plate 4**). This structure appears to be a slightly different alignment than the superseding structure. Cut [121] was issued for the foundation trenches for structure {122} however the cut was not observed on Site but issued for stratigraphic purposes.
- 4.3.2. Structure {122} was heavily truncated across the development area by structure {123} which is the present-day church structure of Old St Peter's and is constructed with broadly uniformly dressed limestone blocks of similar dimensions to those in the base of structure {122} and lime mortar bonding. Externally, the original lime mortar has been repointed with modern concrete mortar with the limestone blocks exposed while internally, the walls of the nave, north and south aisle, chancel, sanctuary, vestry and ground floor of the tower are covered by a white washed render. The first and second levels of the tower remain as exposed limestone and modern repointing; modern repairs are visible throughout the first and second levels (**Plate 5**). A thin render is visible on the inside of the tower's parapet walls. The western tower is set at a slight angle to the nave of the church structure, twisting to the northwest. This is apparent within the church as the tower entrance at the western end of the nave is not central to the nave and the south-westernmost column appears buckled. On the opposite northern side, the north-westernmost column and wall are separated at foundation level (**Plate 6**) with a 90mm gap at the widest point (**Plate 7**). The foundation masonry appears to have cracked and dropped leaving the column and wall suspended on the northern side. Similarly, further substantial cracks were observed within the

foundation layers on the southern wall of the chancel (**Plate 8**) and south-easternmost column (**Plate 9**).

- 4.3.3. Physically overlying deposit (105), deposit (120) was a 0.05m thick, firm to compact reddish-brown clayey-silt gravel with sharp edges which was observed at a depth of 0.53m below the present-day ground level (4.8m aOD) (**Figure 4**). Deposit (120) is a deliberate backfill of unknown origin with well sorted gravels and pieces of lime mortar throughout and was observed sporadically throughout the chancel and nave of the church. The deposit was also observed extending approximately 0.5m around the base of the church columns and extending up 0.14m (4.94m aOD) up from the surrounding layer. Deposit (120) appears to be a foundational layer for the present-day church possibly incorporating a proto floor/binding/levelling layer and lime mortar foundational base for the columns (**Plate 10**).
- 4.3.4. Immediately above deposit (120) was a firm bluish-grey clay with minor silt inclusions, clear edges and minor root bioturbation, (119). Deposit (119) is a 0.09m thick deliberate backfill of clay of unknown origin (although likely to have been sourced from within the vicinity) most likely to have been used as a waterproofing and consolidation layer.
- 4.3.5. Superseding deposit (119) was a firm greyish-brown clay with minor silt content and clear edges (114). Deposit (114) was a deliberate backfill within the church structure which contained common, sub-angular, 10mm-110mm coarse components throughout and abundant disarticulated human remains. It is unknown where the deposit originates from however, given the high number of disarticulated human remains present, it is most likely to have been locally sourced, potentially from the churchyard. Deposit (114) also contained a clay-pipe drainage system, contemporary with the deposit, extending throughout the church and exiting the church structure in the north-eastern corner of the north aisle (**Figure 3**, **Plate 11**). The presence of the clay-pipe within deposit (114) indicates a modern date for the layer.
- 4.3.6. Within the sanctuary at the eastern extent of the church structure, deposit (113) consisted of a firm whitish-grey mortar with sharp edges overlying deposit (114). Deposit (113) consisted of a 220mm thick layer of lime mortar and crushed Cotswold stone which extended 3.5m in length and 1.2m in width, the area of the alter step. Deposit (113) was a deliberate backfill of a consolidated material to increase the height of and create the alter step.
- 4.3.7. Immediately above deposit (113) was a 0.05m thick compact black mortar layer with sharp edges, (112). This deposit contained a broadly level set of thin Cotswold stone blocks bedded into the mortar at a height of 5.41m aOD which could potentially be a former surface (**Figure 5**).
- 4.3.8. Overlying deposit (112) was deposit (111) which consisted of a compact black mortar with sharp edges and was the bedding mortar for the present-day alter step <110> which consisted of a series of stone blocks.
- 4.3.9. Within the chancel, deposit (114) was overlain with deposit (115), a compact black ash mortar with sharp edges the same as deposit (111) however, deposit (115) contained a thin (approximately 10mm) lens of lime mortar at the base of the deposit. This deposit was the bedding layer for surface <116> which was the present-day floor level of the chancel and constructed of stone blocks identical to surface <110> (**Figure 6**).
- 4.3.10. Above deposit (114), within the nave, north and south aisles, deposit (118) consisted of a compact greyish-white concrete with sharp edges and was the bedding layer for the present-day flagstone floor <117>. At the threshold of the tower, the surface <117> changes from flagstones to grave markers lain east to west.

External

- 4.3.11. Immediately above deposit (105), deposit (104) consisted of a firm black silty-clay with clear edges and appeared to be a 50mm thick band of remnant topsoil indicating a previous surface at a depth of 0.72m below the present-day ground level (4.66m aOD)(Figure 7).
- 4.3.12. Overlying deposit (104), deposit (102) consisted of a firm greyish-brown silty-clayey with diffuse edges, minor root bioturbation and large amounts of pottery throughout. The mixed nature of the deposit suggests rapid deposition.
- 4.3.13. Above deposit (102) was a firm greyish-brown clayey-silt (103) with diffuse edges and moderate root bioturbation. Deposit (103) was similar to deposit (102) suggesting the same depositional process however deposit (103) contained more silt indicating a slower deposition. It is most likely deposits (102) and (103) are part of the same deposition processes however, at different stages.
- 4.3.14. Deposit (101) overlaid deposit (103) and consisted of a firm mottled blue/yellow clay with minimal silt, clear to sharp edges and minor root bioturbation. This deposit appears to be a deliberate dump of locally sourced clays potentially brought in to consolidate/stabilise the ground surface.
- 4.3.15. Located within a four-to-five-meter circumference of structure {123}, deposit (107) consisted of a loose dark brown/black silty-clay with clear horizons and moderate root bioturbation. Deposit (107) contained abundant lime mortar inclusions throughout suggesting deposit (107) indicates a working zone around the church during renovation work.
- 4.3.16. Above deposit (107) was a loose black/dark brown silty-clay (100) with clear edges and moderate root bioturbation. Deposit (100) is the present-day turf and topsoil of the Site.
- 4.3.17. Extending along the northern boundary of the Site was a shallow (0.45m high and three meter wide) bank. Deposit (108) consisted of a deliberate backfill of loose, dark brown/black clayey-silt with clear edges, abundant, well-sorted sub-angular stone chippings that made up the body of the bank. At the base of deposit (108) was modern plastic turf netting indicating a modern date for the bank's construction. Deposit (108) was situated above deposit (100) along the northern boundary of the Site.
- 4.3.18. A modern trackway extended from the north-eastern corner of the Site boundary to the eastern edge of structure {123}. The trackway (109) consisted of a terram membrane overlying deposit (103) followed by a 0.25m thick layer of Type 1 compacted stone chippings and modern crushed building material (CBM) under a compacted gravel surface.

5. FINDS (ARTEFACTS)

5.0.1. The watching brief produced a predominantly ceramic assemblage weighing 4.578kg. The complete finds assemblage is detailed in **Appendix 3**.

5.0.2. All artefacts were recovered during the external monitoring of the watching brief.

5.1. Ceramic

5.1.1. A total of 303 ceramic fragments were recovered from the watching brief: 294 pottery sherds, 5 fragments of clay pipe, 4 pieces of Crush Building Material (CBM) and four pieces of burnt clay/daub. Pottery analysis was completed by Mr A Phillips.

5.1.2. Deposit (100) contained 19 ceramic pieces subdivided into 10 pottery fragments, 5 clay pipe fragments and 4 pieces of CBM. The earliest pieces were a single sherd of earthenware, the base of a Bristol Ham Green vessel and a single sherd of Bristol Redcliff ware which all dated to the 12th to 13th century. Five sherds were dated to between the 17th to 19th centuries including two sherds of North Devonshire ware (17th to 18th century) and a single sherd of Redware Slipware (17th century). The remaining pottery fragments dated to the 19th and 20th centuries as did the four pieces of CBM. The five fragments of clay pipe consisted of four broken stems (including one intact mouthpiece) and a bowl fragment dating to the AD1800s.

5.1.3. 269 ceramic fragments were recovered from deposit (102) and were subdivided into 265 pottery sherds and four pieces of undated burnt daub with imprints of wattling. Of these, 193 sherds were dated to between the 12th and 15th centuries and consisted of mainly domestic coarse earthenwares. The remaining 72 ceramic sherds were dated to between the 13th and 15th centuries composed mainly of relatively locally produced ceramics wares.

5.1.4. 19 sherds of unstratified ceramics were recovered from monitoring the external groundworks. These included 15 sherds dating to between the 12th to 13th centuries which included coarse sandy earthenware fragments and Bristol Ham Green glazed pieces. The remaining four sherds dated to between the 18th to 19th centuries.

5.2. Animal Bone

5.2.1. A total of 11 bone fragments were recovered from the watching brief.

5.2.2. A single bovine tooth was recovered during the watching brief from context (100).

5.2.3. A total of 10 fragments of animal bone were recovered from deposit (102). This included five fragments of bovine teeth, three fragments of goat teeth, a portion of the right side of a sheep mandible and a horse or pony incisor. No dating could be derived from the bone assemblage.

5.3. Lithic

5.3.1. A single unstratified lithic artefact was recovered from the watching brief consisting of a roughly dressed sandstone potlid.

5.4. Metal

5.4.1. A total of 13 metallic artefacts were recovered from the watching brief: five pieces were revealed in deposit (100) and eight were unstratified.

5.4.2. Of the five artefacts retrieved from deposit (100), four were pieces of coffin furniture consisting of three circular iron arms and one iron corner strap. A single post-medieval metal shoe buckle was also recovered from deposit (100).

5.4.3. Eight unstratified metals artefacts were recovered during the watching brief which included seven wrought iron nails and a fragment of a horseshoe all dating from the post-medieval period.

5.5. Glass

5.5.1. A total of four sherds of glass were recovered from the watching brief, all from deposit (100) and from a single location northwest of the tower. Two pieces are flat clear mouth-blown sherds with evidence of working along the edges with a grozing iron thereby indicating a post AD1600s date; both pieces are most likely to be part of a stained-glass window. A third clear flat piece is modern in date while the fourth is heavily encrusted curved glass most likely representing a fragment of a bottle. The latter two pieces are modern in date.

5.6. Finds Summary

Medieval

5.6.1. Deposit (102) contained a completely medieval assemblage consisting of predominantly 12th to 13th century ceramic fragments of domestic vessels with some later 13th to 15th century fragments mixed in. This indicates a broadly continuous occupation of the Site or activity within the immediate vicinity of the Site over a prolonged period. Although not dated, given the uniformly medieval date range of deposit (102), all the animal bone and the four pieces of daub recovered from this context are also of this date.

5.6.2. Three sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from deposit (100) however, given the nature of the deposit as topsoil and predominance of post-medieval dated finds within, these three sherds are residual in nature.

5.6.3. The 13 pieces of unstratified 12th to 13th century pottery are in keeping with the rest of the ceramic assemblage from the Site and are most likely to derive from deposit (102).

Post-Medieval to Modern

5.6.4. Bar three sherds of residual medieval pottery, deposit (100) contained a predominantly post-medieval to modern date. Three ceramic sherds were dated to between the AD1600s to AD1700s while the majority of the ceramic artefacts were dated to between the AD1700s to AD1900s. Two pieces of the recovered glass are of interest as they are clear, mouth-blown, and show definite grozing marks indicative of glass used in stained glass panels. The metal artefacts retrieved are all pieces of coffin furniture indicating inhumation burial took place within the graveyard.

Conclusion

5.6.5. The artefact assemblage broadly indicates continual occupation/human activity within the development area from the 13th century to the 20th century.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL (ECOFACTS)

- 6.0.1. No material suitable for environmental analysis was demonstrated to be present within the development area.

7. MAP PROGRESSION

7.0. Tithe Map AD1844

- 7.0.1. The Site is located within the approximate centre of a grouping of seven portions of land immediately south of a trackway in the location of the present-day B4239 road (**Figure 8a**). To the south of the Site is another trackway running approximately parallel to the coast. The Site is depicted within plot 445 which the Apportionment states as having been owned and occupied by Reverend William Jones and consisting of a 'Church [and] churchyard, Roads and Waste'. Within plot 445, the church structure is clearly depicted as it stands in the present-day with the exception of the vestry which is missing from the north-eastern corner of the structure. Interestingly, the boundaries of the church are clearly defined as square instead of the more usual oval or sub-rectangular.
- 7.0.2. The south-western corner of plot 445 has been subdivided into a long and narrow plot, plot 444, with a structure depicted at the southern extent and is described by the Apportionment as a 'Cottage and Garden' owned by James Baker and occupied by Noah Jones. The western and southern plot boundaries of plot 444 align with plot 445 suggesting the two plots were once a single plot. Immediately south of plot 444 is a further small plot, plot 444a, described as a garden owned by Sir Charles Morgan of Tredegar House and occupied by James Baker.
- 7.0.3. West of plots 444 and 444a are two small conjoined plots, 443a, which were classed as arable and owned by William Marsh Wood of the Ton-Y-Pill homestead located southwest of the Site. Immediately west of plot 443a is a long narrow plot of pasture land, plot 443, owned by Ann Thomas and occupies by Thomas Morris.
- 7.0.4. Immediately east of plot 445 is plot 446 which is depicted with a structure in the central northern half of the plot. The Apportionment states plot 446 is a part of the rectoral glebe lands owned by the 'Dean and Chapter of Bristol and William Jones Lessee' and consists of a 'Tithe Barn and Pasture' with the occupant being Ann Solomon. North of plot 446 is an oval plot of pasture, plot 447.
- 7.0.5. Northwest of the Site is another structure described as a 'Houses and Garden' with tenants. A smaller structure is depicted in the neighbouring field to the west, plot 454, however the Apportionment describe the plot as rectoral glebe land occupied by Ann Griffiths and being pasture with no indication of the structure stated.
- 7.0.6. Due east of the Site, another structure is visible and described as a homestead occupied by David Evans.
- 7.0.7. The unoccupied land north and south of the Site is portioned into established long and narrow strips which are clearly visible to the present-day.

7.1. Ordnance Survey (OS) Six-Inch Map

- 7.1.1. The AD1886 OS Six-Inch map (**Figure 8b**) depicts the Site as broadly the same as the Tithe Map of AD1844 however, more detail is clearly apparent. The Site is clearly demarked as St Peter's Church and, interestingly vicarage as well and the land within the Site boundary as a graveyard. The church structure remains the same however a pathway is clearly apparent extending from the western to the north-eastern boundary via the south porch. A secondary path extends south-southwest from the south porch to the south-western Site boundary while the perimeter of the Site is lined with trees. A small pond, reen or drainage ditch is clearly demarked extending along the north-western boundary.
- 7.1.2. Plot 444 is depicted with trees in the garden and access from the southeast through plot 444a. Plot 444a has been extended further east and subdivided into two plots. The two fields of plot 443a have been amalgamated into a single field. Plot 443 remains unchanged however, a pathway leading into the field is now clearly visible. Immediately east of the Site, plots 446 and 447 remain unchanged

however, evidence of a drainage ditch/reen is apparent extending along the eastern boundary. Northeast of plot 447, a series of three structures demarked as 'Hephzibah Chapel' have been constructed.

- 7.1.3. Northwest of the Site, plot 453 is now demarked as 'Six Bells Public House' with evidence of new structures having been constructed along the western boundary and subdivisions of land along the southern boundary. Immediately west, the structure in plot 454 is now demarked as a 'School' with minor subdivision of land along the eastern boundary.
- 7.1.4. South of the Site, a footbridge is now apparent leading to the coast and a structure due east of the development area is demarked as 'Maerdy House'.
- 7.1.5. The AD1922 OS Six-Inch map (**Figure 8c**) depicts minimal change within the development area with the removal of the southwest extending footpath from the south porch to the southwest boundary.
- 7.1.6. Southwest of the Site, plots 443a and 444 have been amalgamated into a single plot with the addition further two further structures. Plot 444a remains its own entity as does plot 443 due west. The structure within plot 446, stated as a Tithe Barn in the AD1844 Apportionments, is now demarked as the '(Remains of) [a] Monastery' (**Figure 8c**). Plot 447 remains unchanged as does the Hephzibah Chapel northeast of the Site. Northwest of the Site, the Six Bells Public House shows further development with the construction of a further structure north of the main building and further subdivisions of land. The school to the southwest remains unchanged however a feature is now apparent in the south-western corner of the field. Southeast of the Site, Maerdy House is now demarked as 'Church Farm' with the development of an extension to the main structure and further structures constructed and enlarged to the immediate east and west.
- 7.1.7. The AD1949 OS Six-Inch map depicts no change within the Site or surrounding areas (**Figure 8d**).
- 7.1.8. Similarly, the AD1964 map depicts minimal change to the Site and surrounding area with the loss/removal of the Tithe Barn/Monastery remains immediately east of the Site, the creation of an 'L' shaped structure in the field immediately north (formerly plot 447) and the subdivision of the field (formerly plot 443) southwest of the Site with a newly created structure in the north-western corner (**Figure 8e**).
- 7.1.9. The first markedly distinct alteration to the landscape is depicted on the AD1968 map (**Figure 8f**). The development area remains broadly unchanged with the exception that the vestry is now clearly depicted extending from the north side of the chancel.
- 7.1.10. Immediately south of the Site (formerly plots 443a, 444 and 444a) remains largely unchanged, with the exception of an extension, the northernmost structure and the creation of a new structure on the plot 443a and 444a boundary. The plot of land immediately west has been further subdivided with new structure present in the new subdivision and a further structure in the southwestern corner of the westernmost plot.
- 7.1.11. Immediately east of the Site, formerly plot 446, a series of six structures have been constructed encompassing the newly constructed Church Close. The structure in the field immediately north is now demarked as a 'Church Hall'. Further development is clearly apparent immediately south of Hephzibah Chapel with the construction of a number of new properties fronting St Peters Crescent. Church Farm, due east of the Site, shows further development with extensions to the north and east of the main structure.
- 7.1.12. North of the Site, the Six Bells Public House shows further expansion to the main structure and the removal of a structure along the western boundary. The eastern portion of the plot has been subdivided with the construction of 'Marren House' and loss of two structures to the southeast corner of the plot. Five further properties have been constructed immediately east. Immediately southwest, the school

structure is now missing however, the existing subdivisions are still present. Immediately northeast of the Six Bells Public House.

7.2. Map Regression Summary

- 7.2.1. From the cartographic sources present, bar the loss of a short footpath south of the south porch and the addition of the vestry north of the chancel, the Site has undergone minimal change from the 19th century through to the present-day. The boundary of the Site has remained unchanged.
- 7.2.2. Similar to Old St Peter's Church, the surrounding area of Peterstone village has also undergone minimal change until the 20th century. Only two specific areas, the site of the Six Bells Public House and Church Farm, demonstrate continued development within the landscape.
- 7.2.3. Some development is evident immediately southwest of the Site where the cartographic sources reveal gradual change in plots 443a, 444 and 444a. The same is apparent west-northwest of the Site in the location of the 'School' which reveals a structure present and minor land alteration until the mid-20th century.
- 7.2.4. The site of the tithe barn in plot 446 remains broadly unchanged until the early 20th century when the structure has evidently gone out of use as the term 'Remains of' suggests part of or most of the structure has collapse or been lost/reused elsewhere. Labelling the tithe barn as part of a 'Monastery' suggests a local recollection or belief the structure was associated with a monastery and supports a belief of a monastery within the region.
- 7.2.5. By the latter stages of the AD1960s, the present-day road layout has been established as well as the development of domestic structures fronting the road.

8. PHOTOGRAPHIC

8.0. Aerial Photographs

- 8.0.1. **Plate 12** is an aerial photograph taken in AD1947 of Peterstone, Wentlooge in the Gwent Levels. The image clearly depicts the Site within the centre of the sparsely inhabited area. The Six Bells Public House, School, Church Farm and Haphzibah Chapel are all clearly defined within the image. It is interesting to note no noticeable signs of the 'Monastery' remains are visible immediately east of the Site although they are depicted on the AD1949 OS Six-Inch map (**Figure 8d**).
- 8.0.2. **Plates 13** and **14** are aerial shots of land reclamation at Peterstone, Wentlooge. Although taken obliquely, the photographs clearly depict Peterstone more as it is in the present-day which corroborates the cartographic sources.

8.1. Terrestrial Photographs

- 8.1.1. **Plate 15** depicts the internal area of the church looking from the north aisle, through the nave to the south aisle and south porch entrance. The photography clearly depicts the interior of the church with pews seated on raised plinths and a curtain mounted next to the south porch entrance. The walls appear rendered and whitewashed as it is in the present-day with the columns apparently bare.
- 8.1.2. **Plate 16** reveals the interior of the north aisle looking west. The interior of the western end of the north aisle appears slightly more faded however this could well be due to inadequate lighting. The western end of the north aisle is bare with the exception of some furnishing at the extreme western extent. The present-day flagstone floor is clearly visible as is the slightly different alignment of the northwesternmost column.
- 8.1.3. **Plate 17** depicts the north-facing side of the church which includes the vestry and chancel. The easternmost side of the tower is also visible. The foreground is grass with no grave markers present.
- 8.1.4. **Plate 18** is an image of the western tower looking at the northwesternmost corner. The image reveals no discernible change from the present-day tower.

8.2. Photographic Summary

- 8.2.1. The evidence from the photographic sources indicate the Site has remained unchanged externally since AD1947. The interior of the church has also remained largely unchanged until recent renovations.
- 8.2.2. Interestingly, the 'Monastery' remains are not visible in the AD1947 aerial photograph yet are depicted in the AD1949 OS map.

9. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

9.0.1. The Historic Environment Record (HER) Core and Event data can be seen in **Appendix 4** and **5** respectively. This incorporated a one-kilometre search radius around the Site.

9.0.2. **Figure 9** depicts the collated HER information.

9.1. Scheduled Ancient Monuments

9.1.1. No Scheduled Ancient Monuments are located within the search area.

9.2. Listed Buildings

9.2.1. A single listed building is present within the search area.

9.2.2. The Parish Church of St Peter is a Grade I Listed Building (Listed Building No.:2938) located in the centre of the village of Peterstone. The present-day church dates to the 15th century and is Perpendicular in style with restorations undertaken in AD1607, after The Great Flood, and in AD1887 (CADW, 1996).

9.3. Archaeological Investigations

9.3.1. A single archaeological investigation is recorded as having been conducted within the immediate vicinity of the Site.

9.3.2. An archaeological watching brief was conducted along Church Close, Wentlooge Road (B4239) and into the field immediately north of the former school. No archaeological features were encountered however a ceramic assemblage of 13th/14th century to the present-day was recovered from topsoil removal. A small group of non-structural subrounded stones were observed at the southern end of Church Close and thought to be in the vicinity of the monastery.

10. INTERPRETATION

10.0. Medieval

- 10.0.1. The recolonization of the Gwent Levels during the 11th and 12th centuries with the construction of a new sea wall sometime before AD1126 (Wentlooge Community Council, undated) indicate the beginning of the occupational period of the region.
- 10.0.2. The partially visible floor/foundation remains of structure {122} observed within the church structure represent the earliest evidence of construction within the development area. Structure {122} appears to be on a slightly differing alignment or of a different structural layout as is apparent by the areas of curving foundations observed within the church. Although no datable artefacts were retrieved from within the church structure, externally, deposit (102) contained a wholly medieval assemblage dating to between the 12th to 15th centuries. The earliest of these dates (12th to 13th centuries) corroborate historical claims of a church being founded at Peterstone (constructed between AD1142 and AD1150), as part of the Monasterium Sancti Petri de Mora (the Monastery of Saint Peter on the Moors)(Stanley, undated).
- 10.0.3. In AD1189, the Monasterium Sancti Petri de Mora was granted to the Augustine Abbey of Bristol (Volute Architects, 2022). The monastery was still present in AD1318 when it is mentioned in the description of a grant of land (Stanley, undated).
- 10.0.4. It is conceivable the tithe barn mentioned in the Apportionment for plot 446 of the AD1844 Tithe Map is the only other surviving remnant of the former monastery and also suggests why, in the later OS maps, the ruins of the tithe barn are demarked as the remains of a monastery. The construction of the monastery would have resulted in the construction of multiple structures including, in all likelihood, a tithe barn for the storage of the rents and tithes.
- 10.0.5. The presence of a monastery within the immediate vicinity of the Site accounts for the high number of 12th to 15th century ceramics recovered from the watching brief. It is feasible structure {122}, the tithe barn and earliest ceramic finds are contemporary.
- 10.0.6. The Black Death during the 14th century had a devastating impact upon Wales with loss of almost a quarter of the population resulting in social and economic collapse throughout the country. Monasteries were heavily affected by The Black Death as they were the main care-givers of the period resulting in the loss of many monks. It is during this period the deterioration of the Church of St Peter's most likely occurred (Wentlooge Community Council, undated).
- 10.0.7. The construction of the present-day structure {123} of the Church of St Peter's most likely dates from the revival period that followed the Black Death as is evident by the 'Perpendicular English' style of medieval architecture within the church that was popular between circa AD1390 to AD1540 (RIBA Architecture.com, undated). Although the majority of ceramic dating from deposit (102) dates to the 12th to 13th centuries (possibly associated with the initial construction of the church and monastery), a large proportion also date to between the 13th to 15th centuries and is most likely associated with the present-day church layout and construction. Deposit (120) is likely to be the initial consolidation of the ground for the present-day church structure with deposit (119) used as a waterproofing/sealant deposit.
- 10.0.8. The dissolution of the monasteries between AD1536 and AD1541 resulted in the Augustinian Abbey of Bristol being dissolved in AD1539 (Volute Architects, 2022). It is highly likely the structures associated with the Monasterium Sancti Petri de Mora were either made redundant or destroyed at this period with the church structure and neighbouring tithe barn remaining.

10.1. Post-Medieval

- 10.1.1. The Great Flood of AD1607 within the Bristol Channel inundated the south coast of Wales in which flood waters were said to be two meters deep in places (RMS, 2007) and extended approximately four miles inland (Stanley, undated). A number of churches within this area contain plaques commemorating the height of the flood water including Old St Peter's which has been moved from its original location during later alterations (Hewlett, 2024). Mixed deposit (103) immediately overlay medieval deposit (102) and most likely represents silt and detritus deposited by the flood waters. It has been assumed that the slight lean of the tower to the west was the result of the AD1607 flood however, the slight twist and lean are thought to have occurred soon after the initial construction (Stanley, undated). If this was the case, it must be wondered why no repairs were conducted to the open cracks clearly visible within the church's foundations. The greatest damage resulting from the flood was the collapse of the north wall of the nave which was subsequently repaired during the post-flood renovations (Wentlooge Community Council, undated).
- 10.1.2. Ceramic dating from the 17th century was recovered from the topsoil (deposit (100)) and therefore residual in nature indicating human activity within the area at the time of the floods.
- 10.1.3. The cartographic evidence from the AD1844 Tithe Map indicates the Site as it is in the present-day with the exception of the vestry on the north side of the chancel.
- 10.1.4. By AD1858, the church structure had started to deteriorate with rain entering the church through holes in the roof, poor drainage throughout and a 'dilapidated appearance' (Stanley, undated). A further refurbishment was undertaken in AD1891 and funded by Sir George Walker in memory of his wife (Volute Architects, 2022) with the chancel and north aisle completely rebuilt (Salter, 1991).

10.2. Modern

- 10.2.1. While restorations were carried out on the nave and chancel of the church, the tower was broadly left alone with only minor 'patching' where needed (Stanley, undated) which resulted in the southeast diagonal buttress detaching from the main structure and falling away causing damage to the roof of the nave and south porch (*ibid*).
- 10.2.2. Restoration commenced in AD1907 paid for by Viscount Tredegar who also provided the safe for church use (*ibid*). During these works, the flooring of the church, previously half paved and half bare concrete which had perished, was taken up and drainage installed 'right through the churchyard' (*ibid*). Deposit (114), found throughout the interior of the church, contained a clay pipe drainage system extending from the tower, nave, north and south aisles and exiting the church structure in the northeast corner of the north aisle corroborates the historical narrative.
- 10.2.3. Deposit (114) contained abundant disarticulated human remains of unknown origin. Given the previous problems of damp and water related issues within the church structure, it is highly probable material was brought in from the external works undertaken when installing the external drainage through the churchyard in order to raise the floor away from any potential water ingress. The human remains encountered during these groundworks were incorporated with the deliberate backfill of deposit (114). All subsequent deposits within the church including the flagstone floor date from this period.
- 10.2.4. Externally, further evidence of water management is apparent with a layer of deliberately deposited clay (101) extending across the development area most likely used to suppress the groundwater. The construction debris within deposit (107), observed within close proximity of the church structure, is likely to date from the AD1907 renovations and represent the working area around the church.
- 10.2.5. Also during these renovations, the churchyard was enclosed with iron railings (*ibid*).

- 10.2.6. The cartographic evidence from the late 19th century to the present-day depict no alterations to the Site until AD1968 when the vestry is added to the north of the chancel. It is also during this period the surrounding landscape is altered into the present-day layout of Peterstone village.

11. CONCLUSION

- 11.0.1. The watching brief undertaken at Old St Peter's Church, Peterstone was successful in determining the presence of *in situ* archaeological resources within the development area.
- 11.0.2. Historical sources state a monastery was constructed within the vicinity of the Site which St Peter's Church was a part of. Structure {122} and ceramic dating both corroborate an earlier than thought structure and occupation of the area which is most likely to have also included the tithe barn identified in the AD1844 Tithe Map.
- 11.0.3. After a period of decline following the Black Death, the present-day church {123} was constructed in the Perpendicular style on a slightly differing alignment.
- 11.0.4. The Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 16th century most likely led to the destruction of the Monasterium Santi Petri de Mora. This was followed by the Great Flood of AD1607 which resulted in repairs to the church structure.
- 11.0.5. The church structure continued to deteriorate until the end of the 19th century when the first period of major renovations occurred concentrating on the main body of the church. Deterioration of the tower led to a partial collapse in the early 20th century which resulted in further renovations including the installation of drainage within the church structure and throughout the churchyard. During this period, the height of the church floor was raised with material sourced from the churchyard which included vast amounts of disarticulated human remains.
- 11.0.6. All other artefactual remains and deposits are modern in date.
- 11.0.7. All archaeological resources present within the boundaries of the Site were protected prior to further development and be preserved *in situ*.

12. ARCHIVE

12.0. Finds

- 12.0.1. All artefactual remains will be returned to the land owner.

12.1. Archive Storage

- 12.1.1. The project archive will consist of:
- One A4 file containing the on-site paper records and drawings
 - One DVD containing all digital media associated with the project (photographs, scanned documents, Word-processed files, digitised drawings, etc)
- 12.1.2. All elements of the physical archive will be retained by Simon Reames Archaeology and held at their office in Nantgarw, RCT, South Wales under project code 1007.
- 12.1.3. The digital archive will be deposited with RCAHMW (as per their guidelines) and digital copies of the report will be deposited with RCAHMW and Heneb HER.

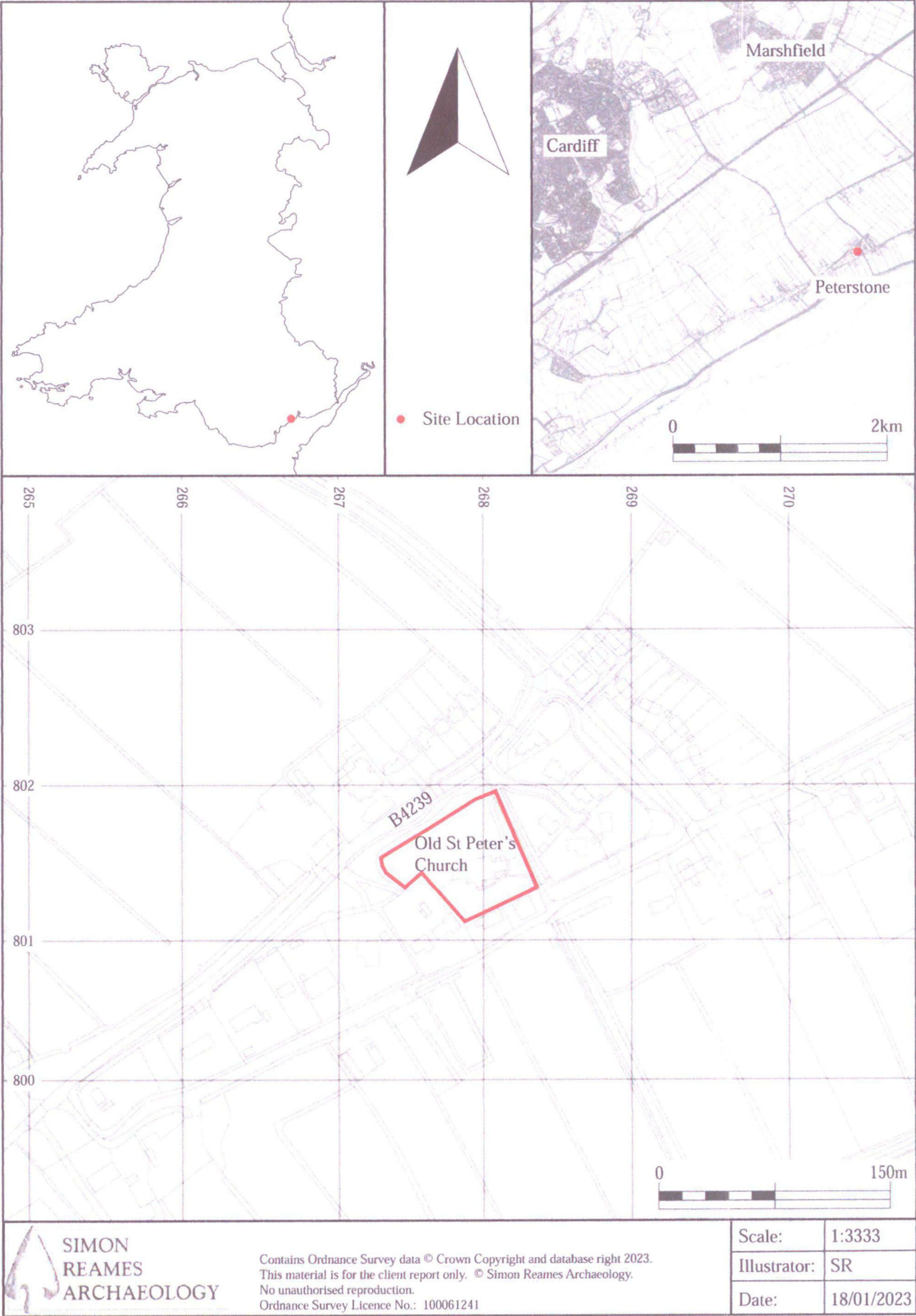
13. COPYRIGHT

- 13.0.1. The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by SRA under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act*, 1988, with all rights reserved.

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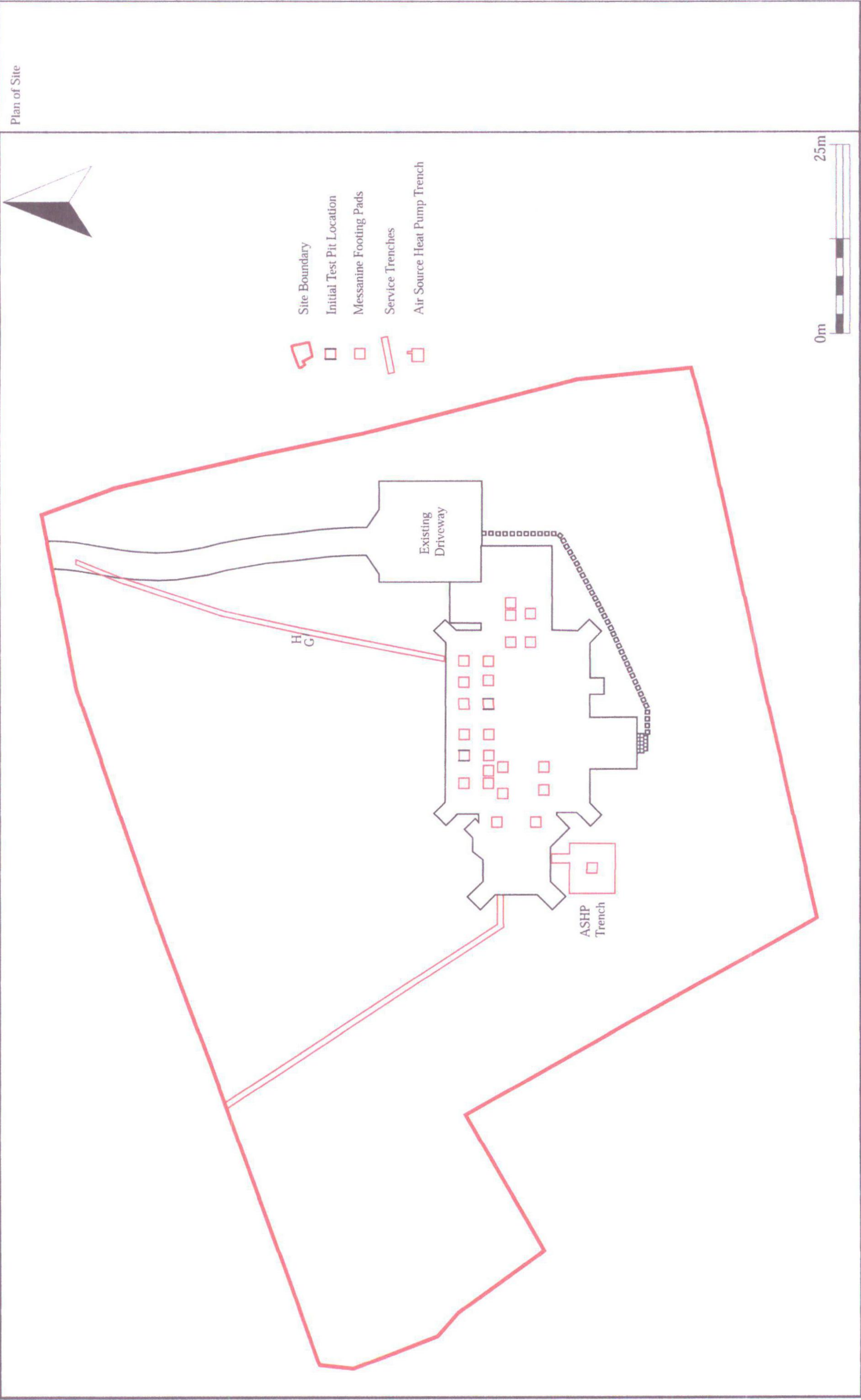
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Location Map with the Site Outlined in Red

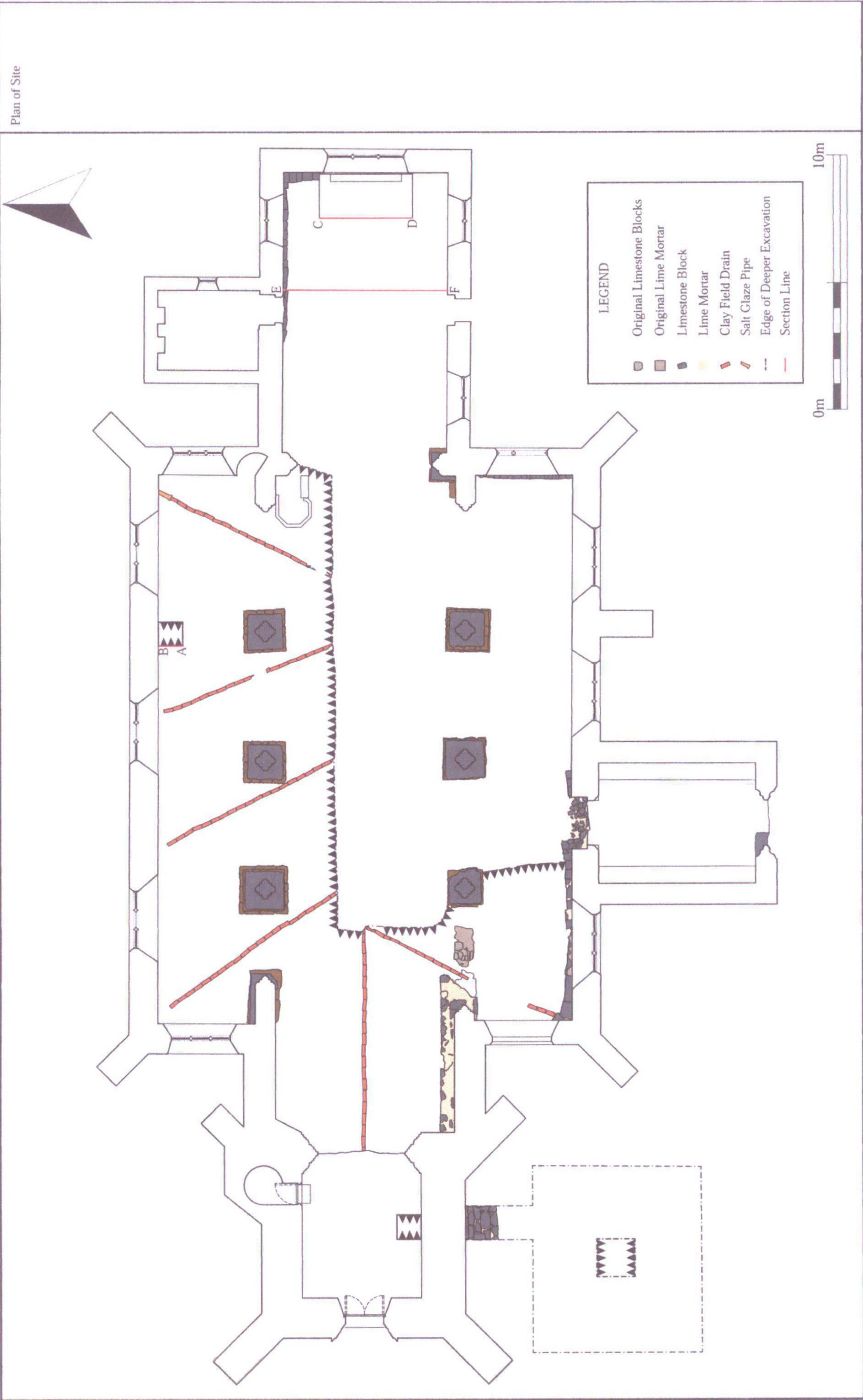
Figure 1



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	Illustrator:	SR
	Date:	03/06/2024

Site Plan of Subsurface Works

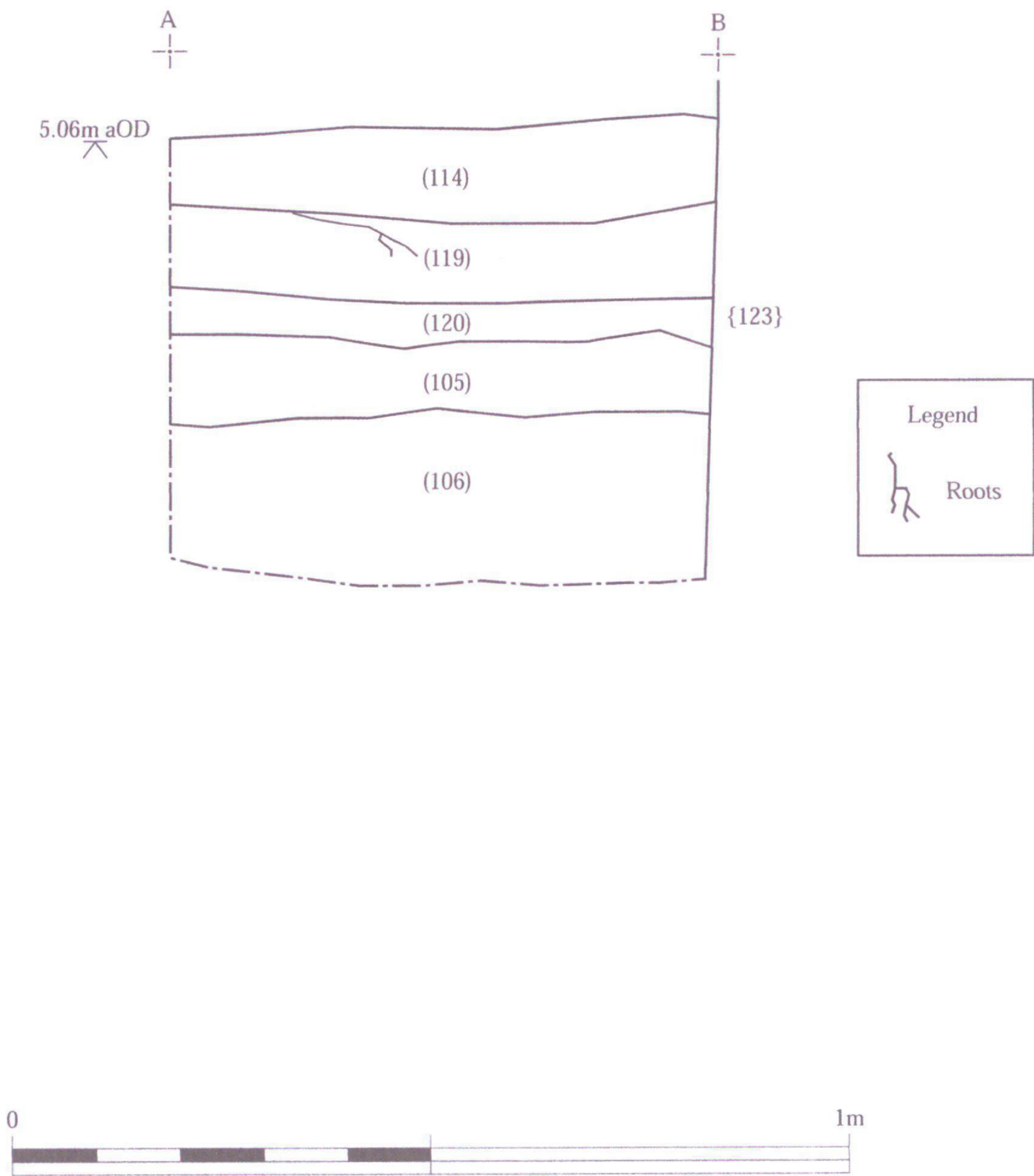
Figure 2



Church structure plan taken from Volute Architects drawing: 102 Revision. Note - The tower is depicted as straight and not twisted to the north.	Scale:	1:141@A3
	Illustrator:	SR
	Date:	03/08/2024

Plan of Subsurface Works within Church Structure

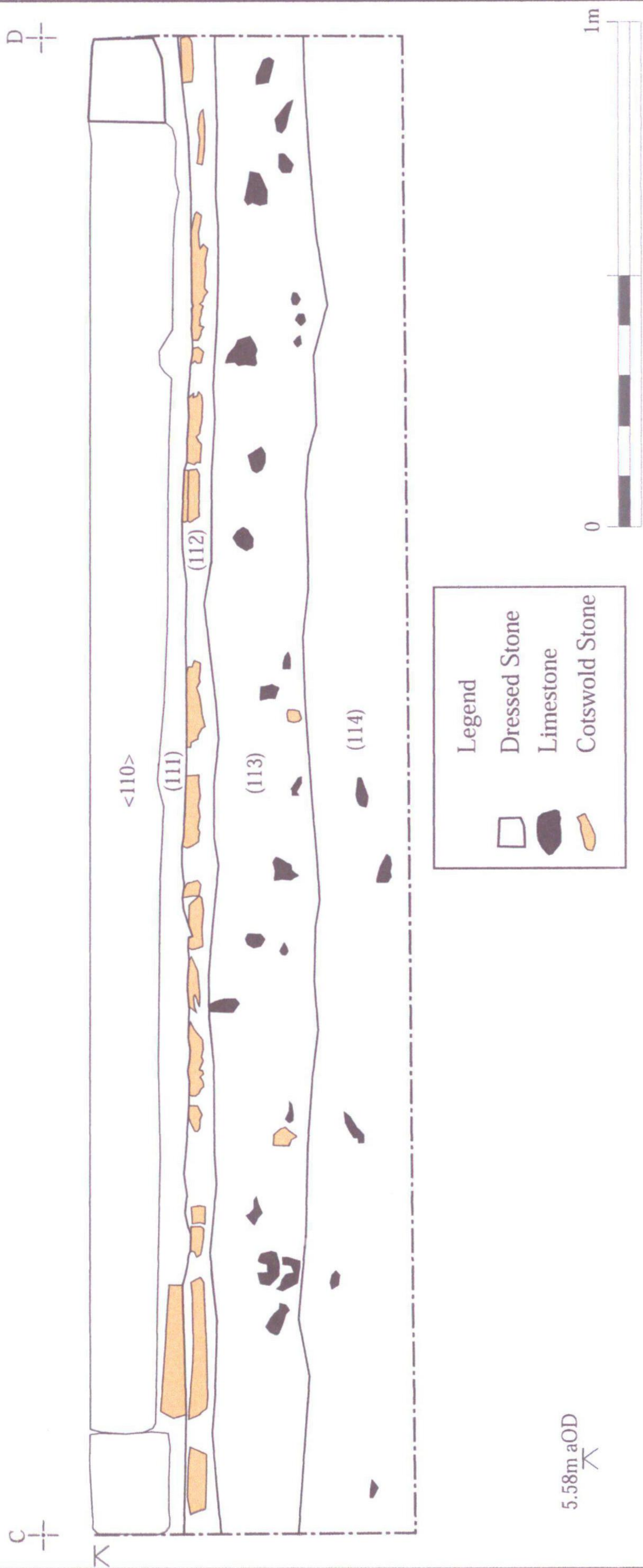
East Facing Section of Waste Water Service Trench



Representative Section

Figure 4

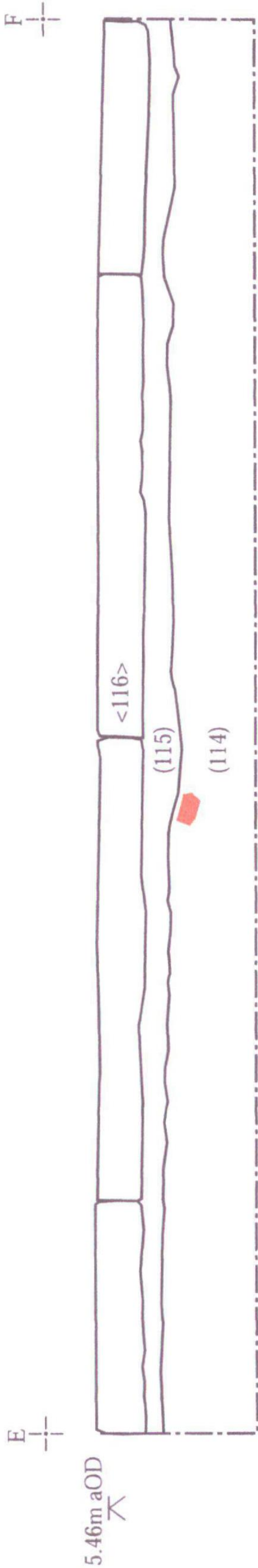
West Facing Section of the Alter Step



Representative Section

Figure 5

West Facing Section of the Chancel Step



Legend

Dressed Stone

Brick



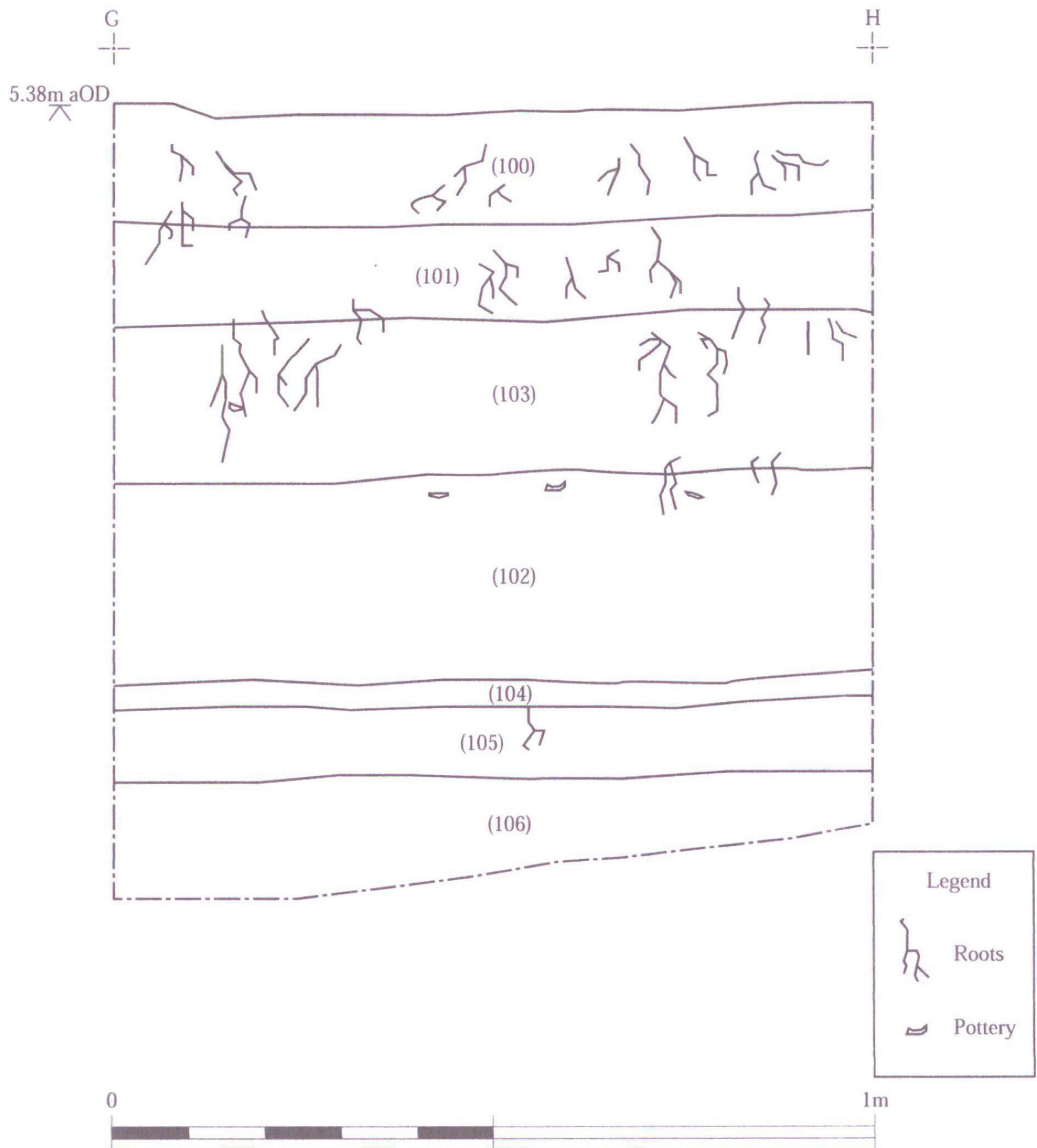
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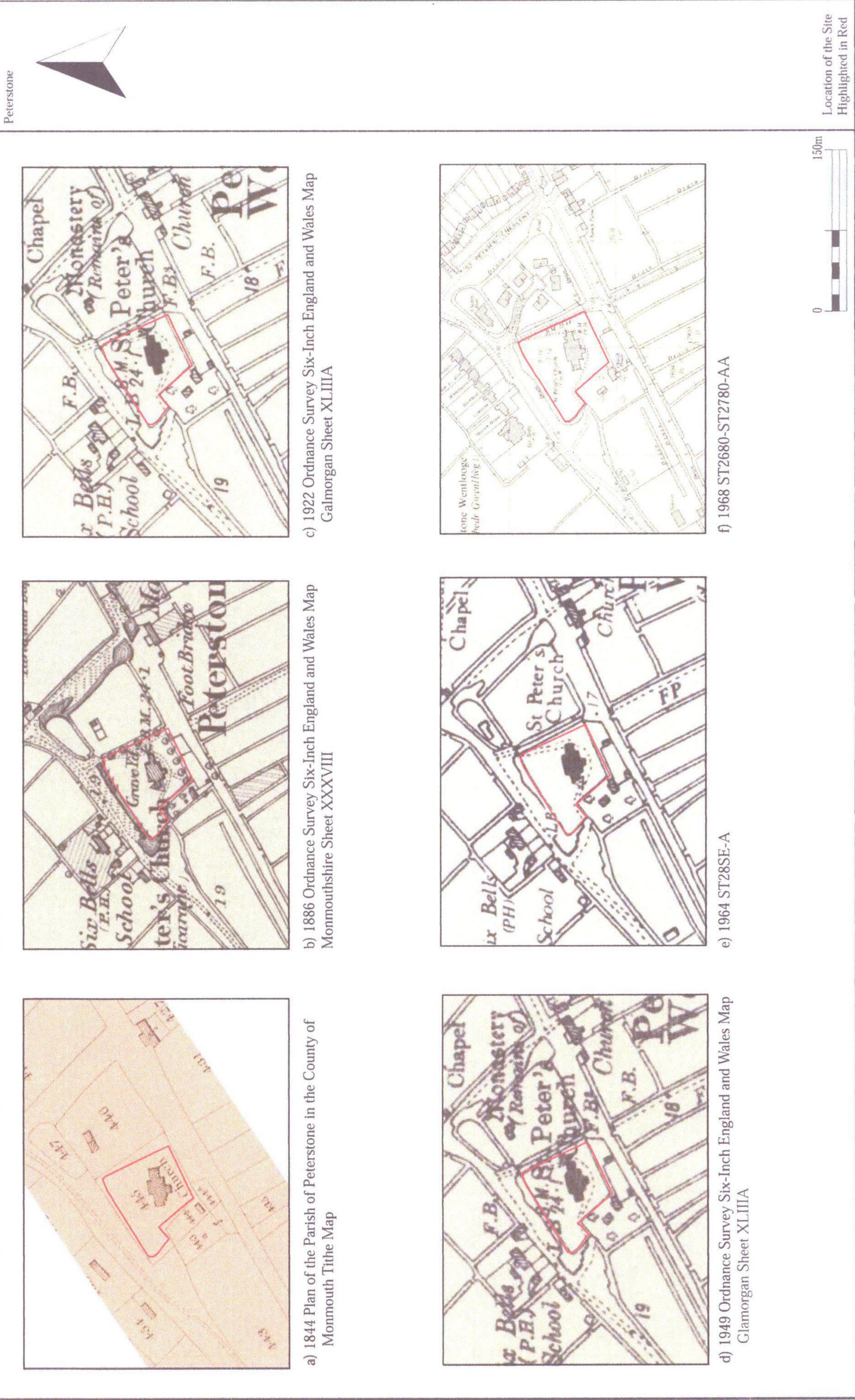
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Illustrator:	CR
Date:	08/07/2024

Representative Section

Figure 6

East-Southeast Facing Section of Service Trench





	Tithe Map: © Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru- The National Library of Wales	
	Scale: 1:3409 @ A3	Location of the Site Highlighted in Red
	Illustrator: SR	Date: 07/08/2024

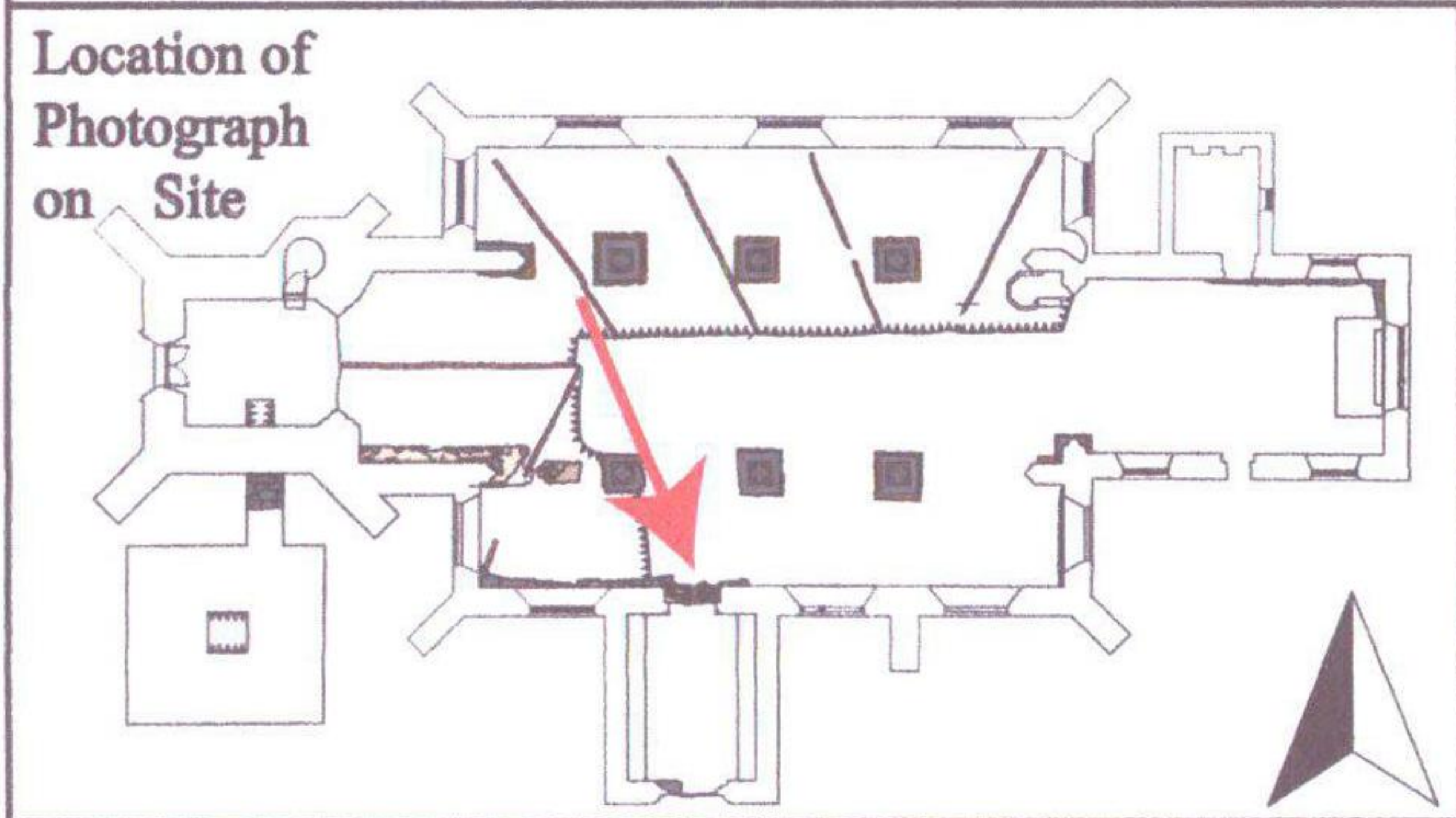


Plate 1

Internal Shot of Barrier Layer Between the Modern Concrete and Original Building Fabric

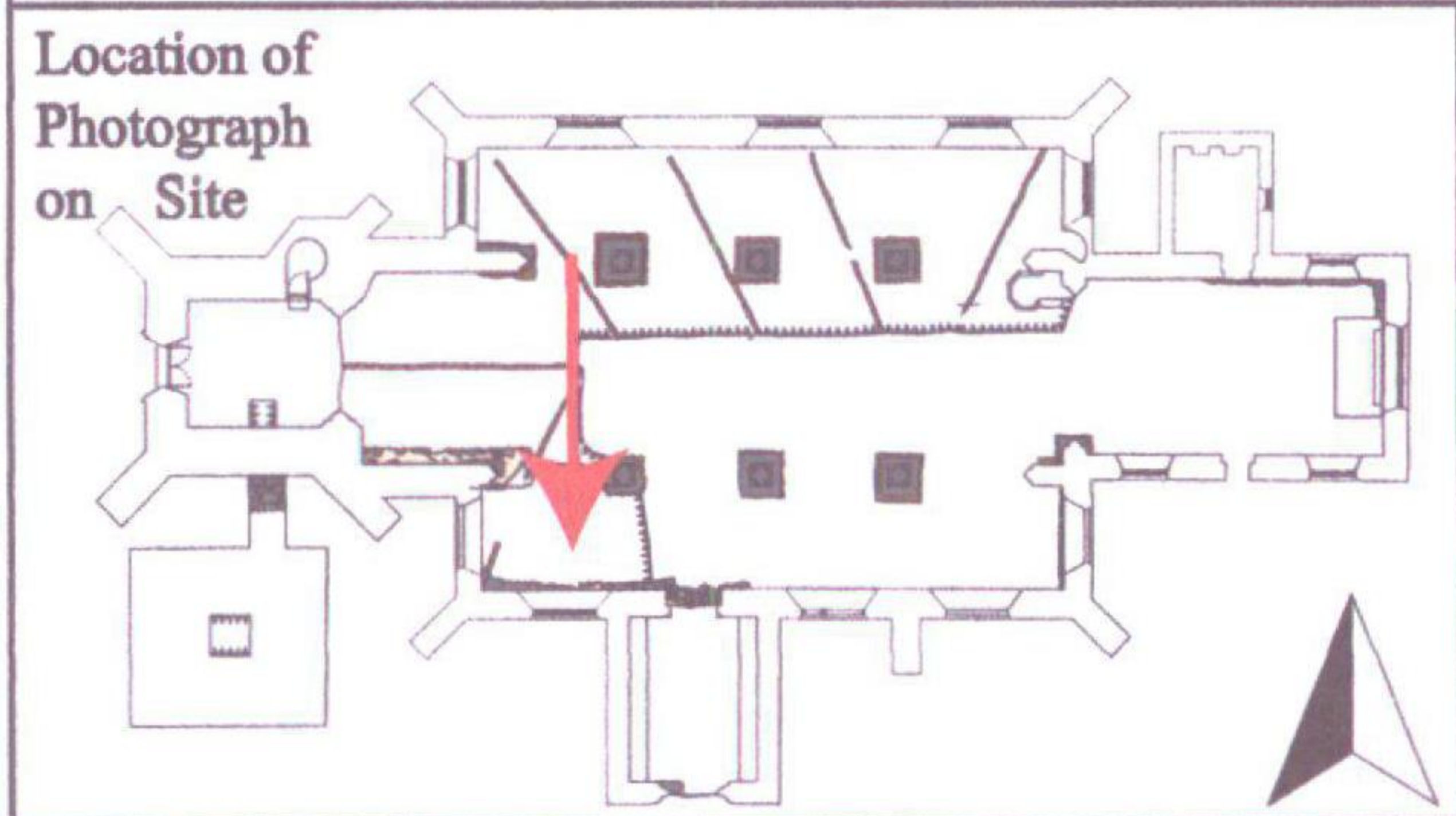


Plate 2

Internal Shot of Structure {122} below Structure {123}



Location of
Photograph
on Site

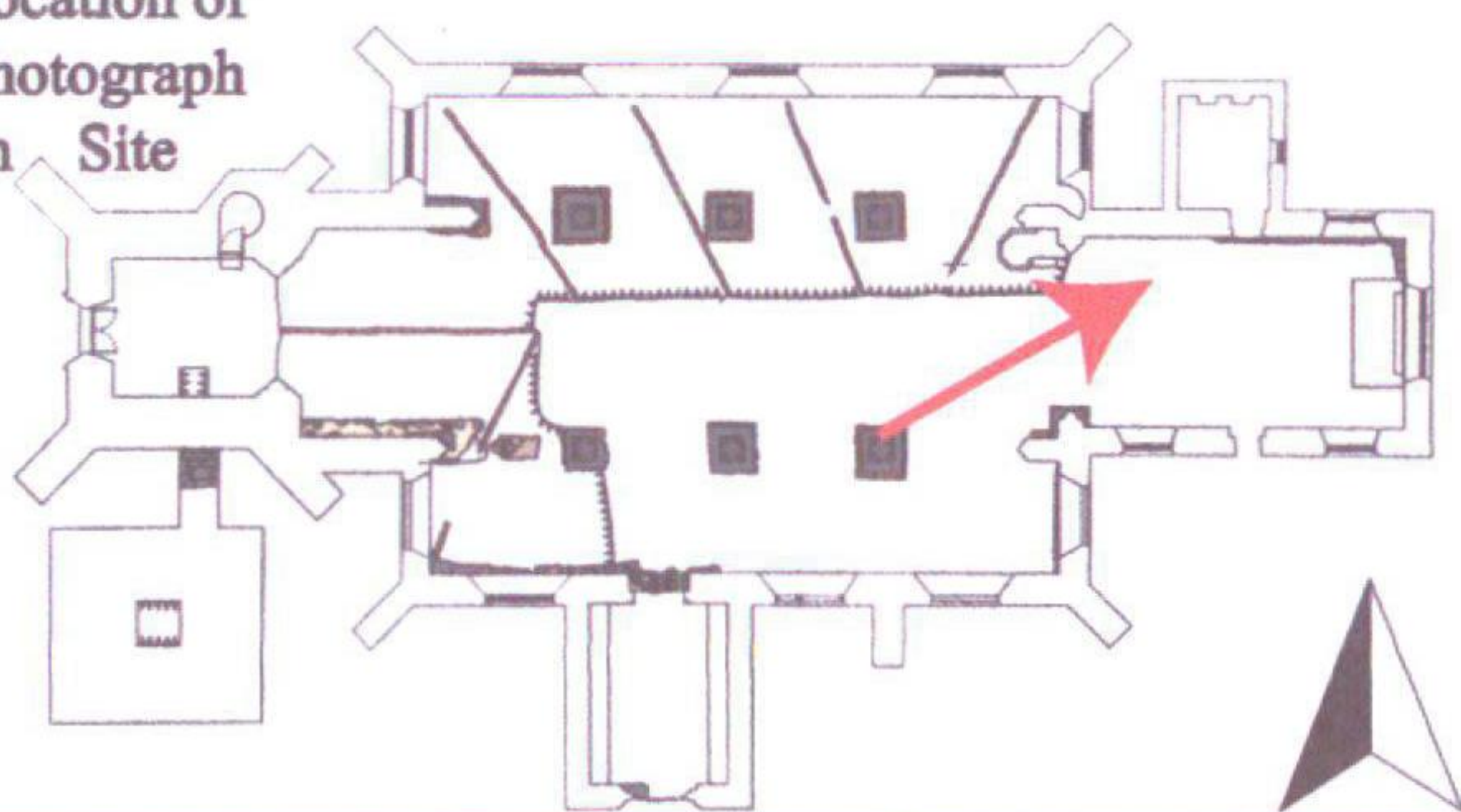


Plate 3

Internal Shot of Structure {122} below Structure {123}



Location of
Photograph
on Site

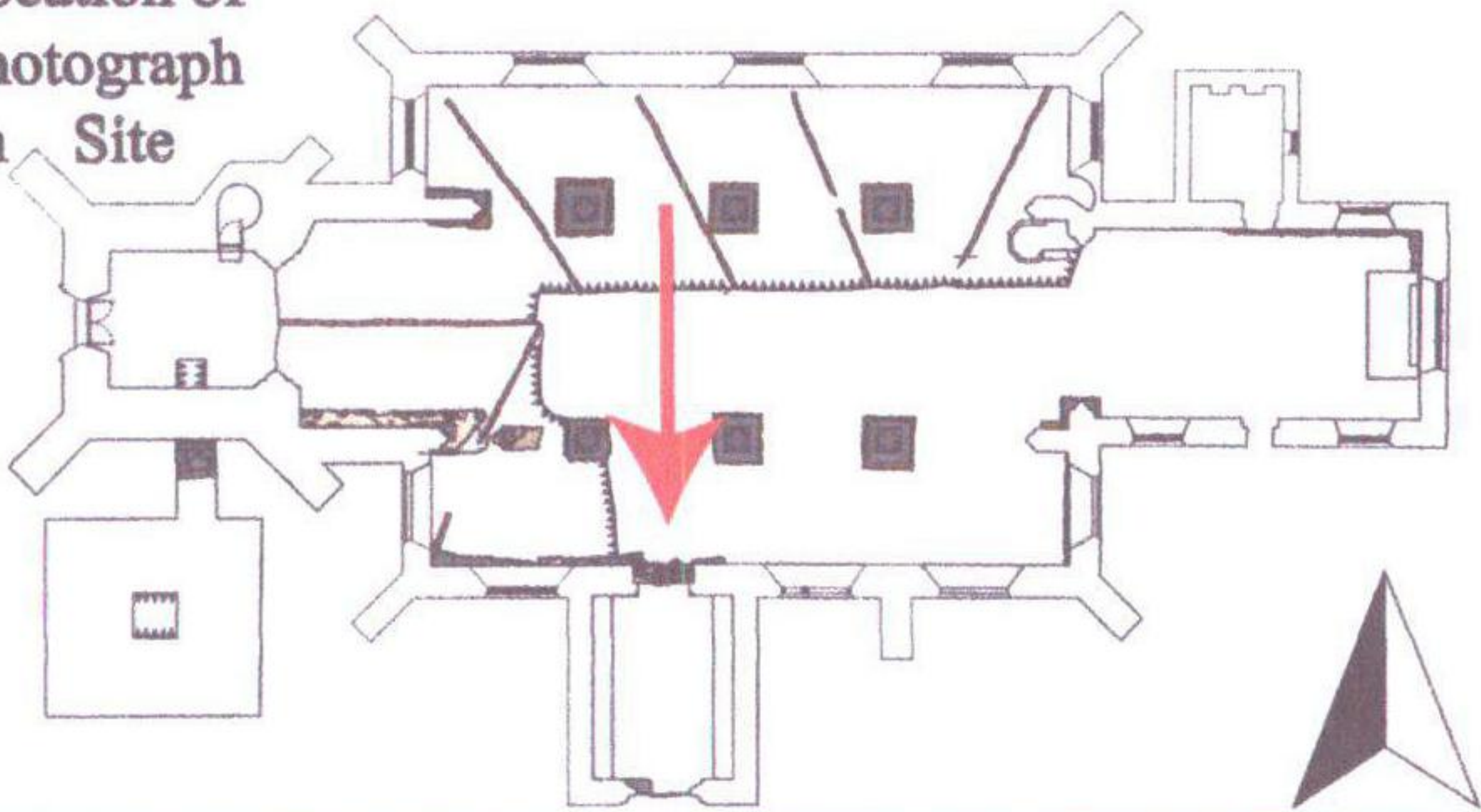


Plate 4

Internal Shot of Structure {122} below Structure {123} at the
South Porch Threshold

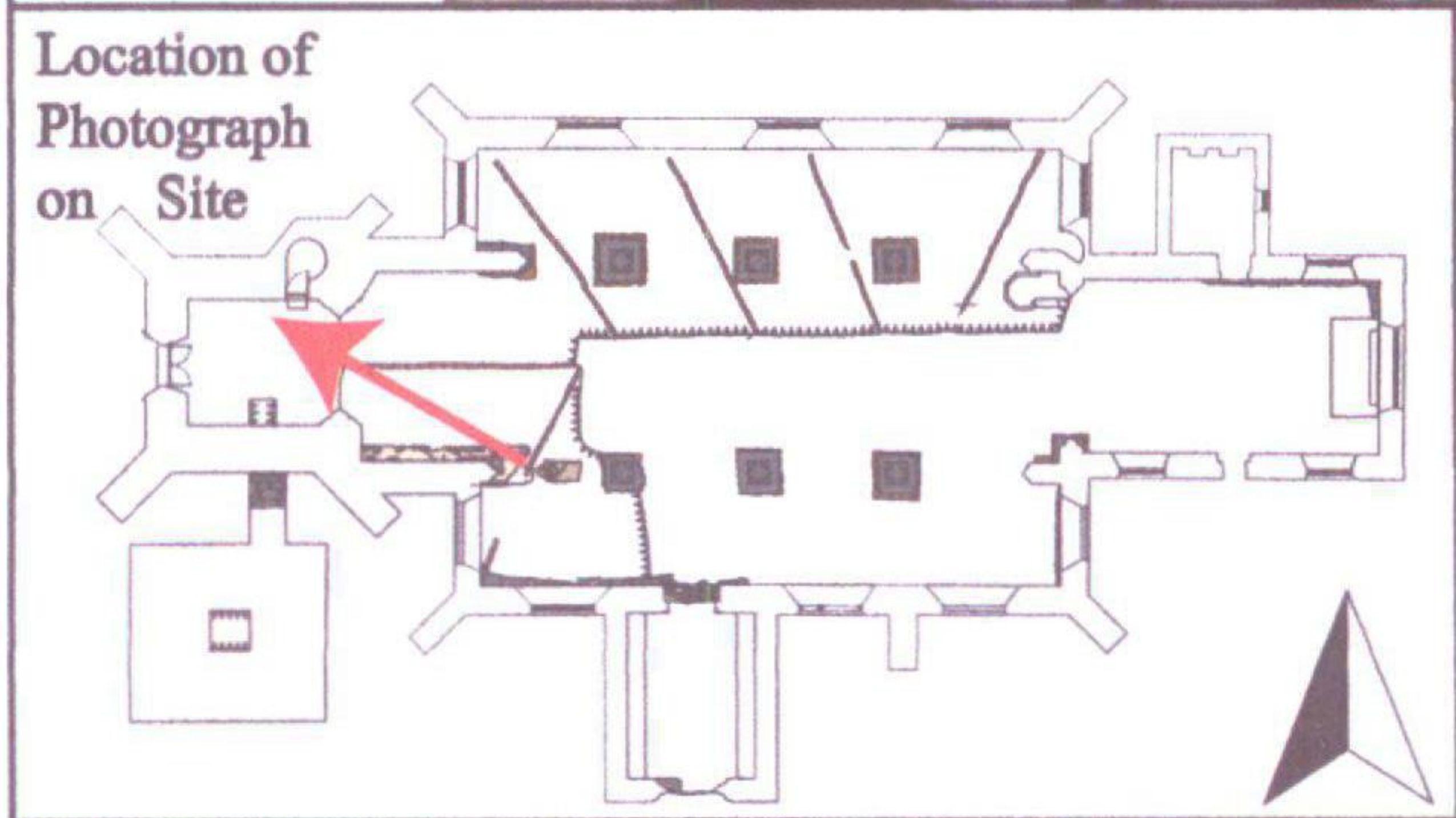


Plate 5

Internal Shot of the First Floor of the Tower Showing Modern
Brick Repairs



Location of
Photograph
on Site

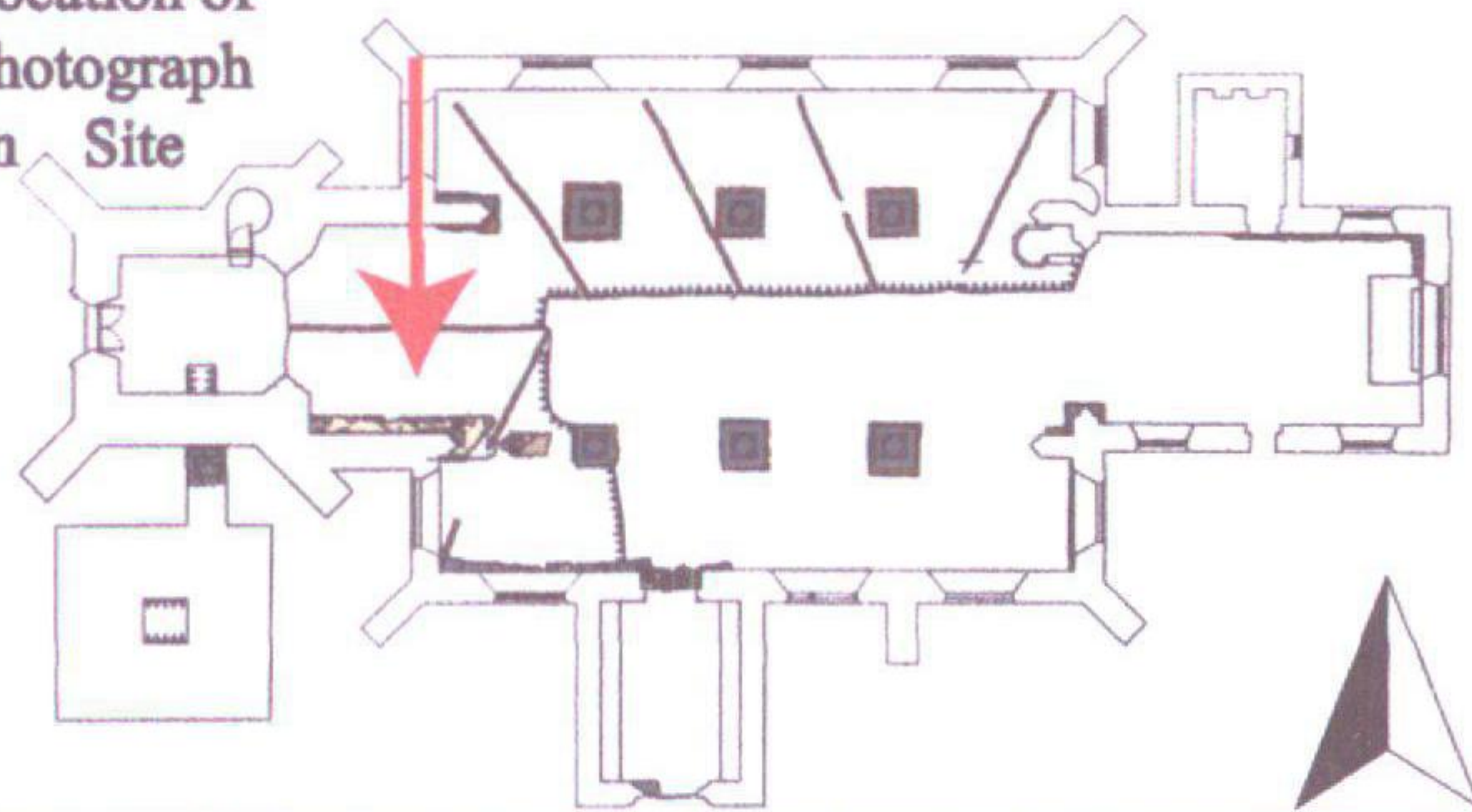


Plate 6

Internal Shot of Broken Southwestern Foundation

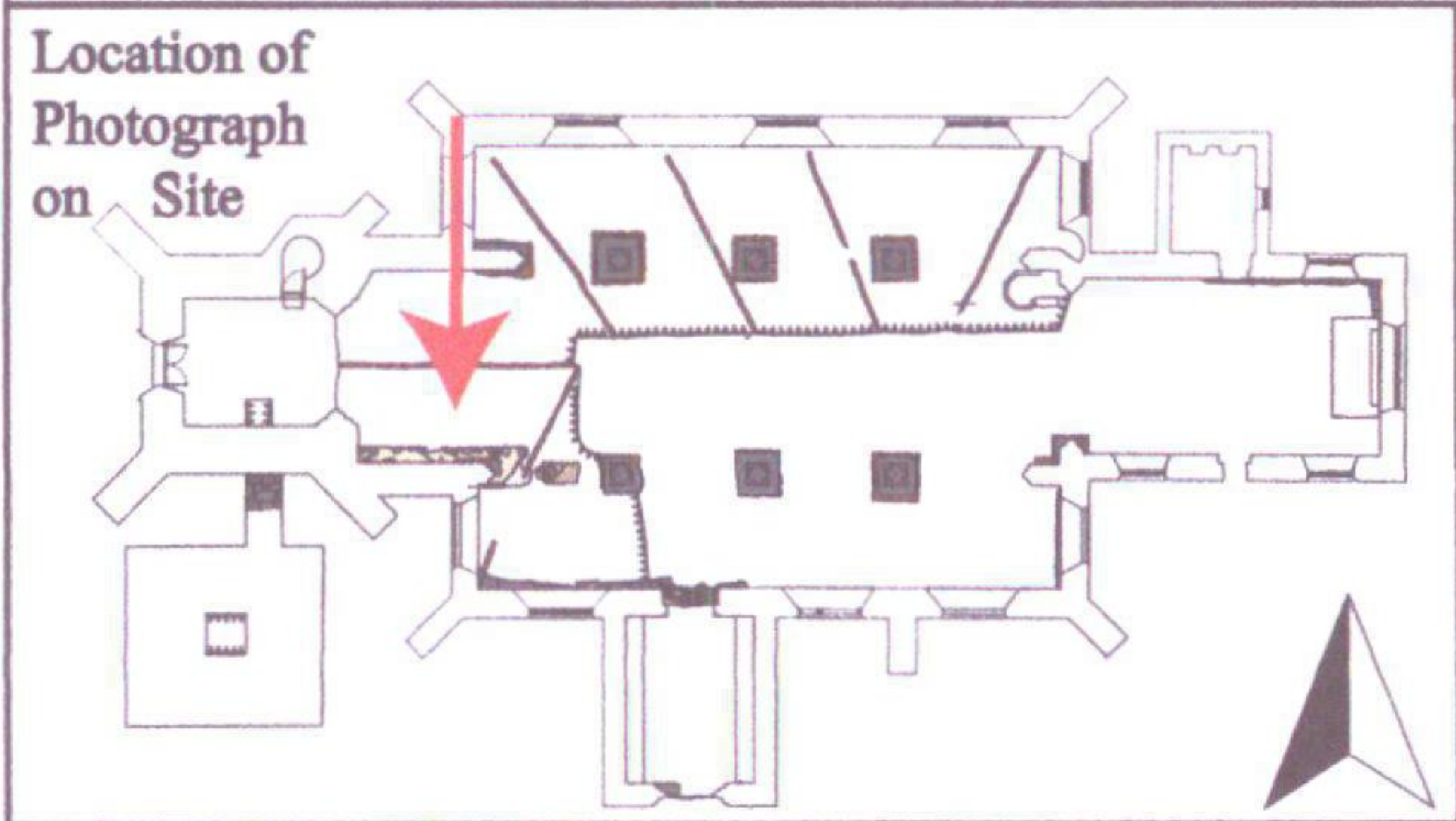


Plate 7

Internal Shot of Broken Southwestern Foundation - Close Up



Location of
Photograph
on Site

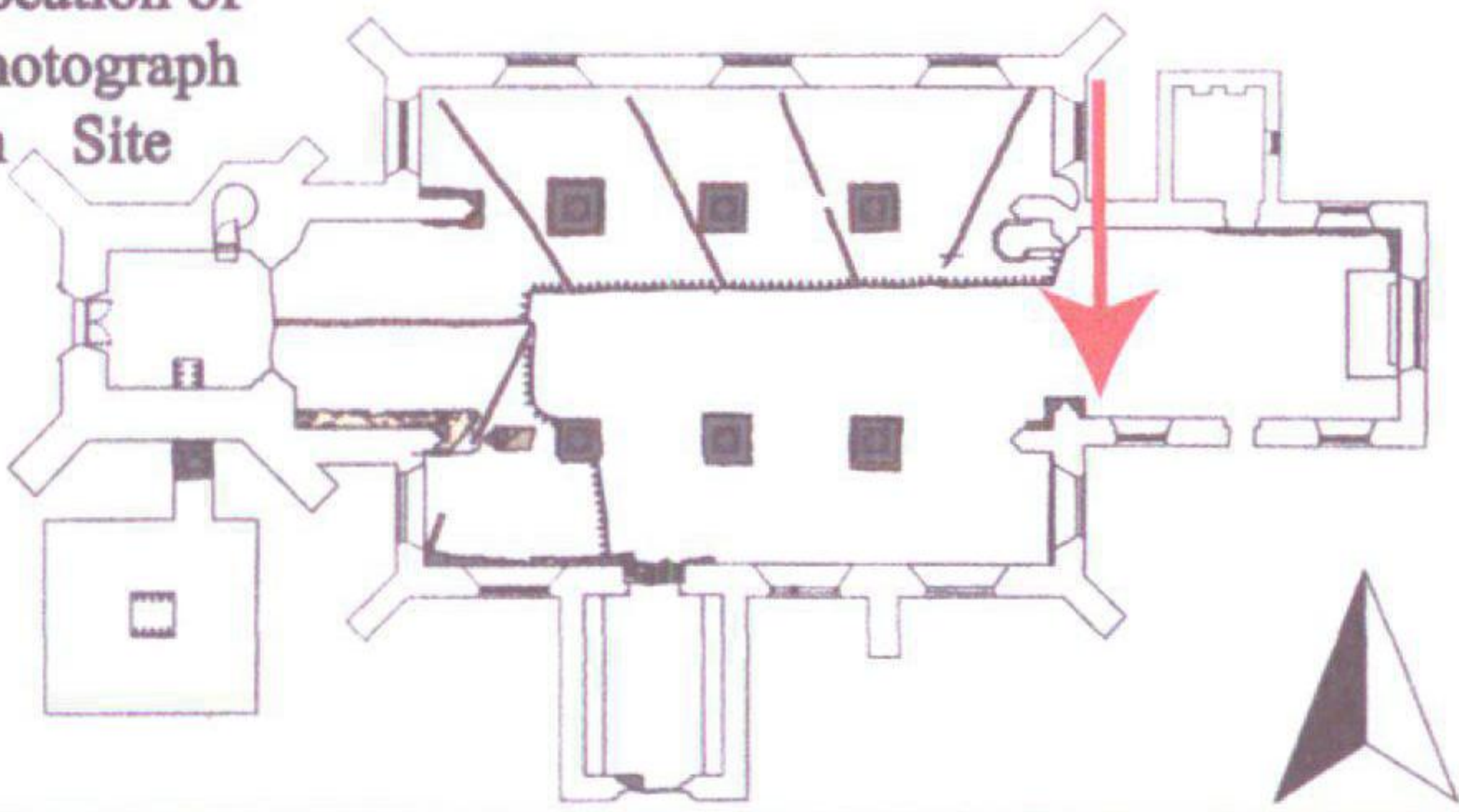


Plate 8

Internal Shot of Broken South Chancel Foundation



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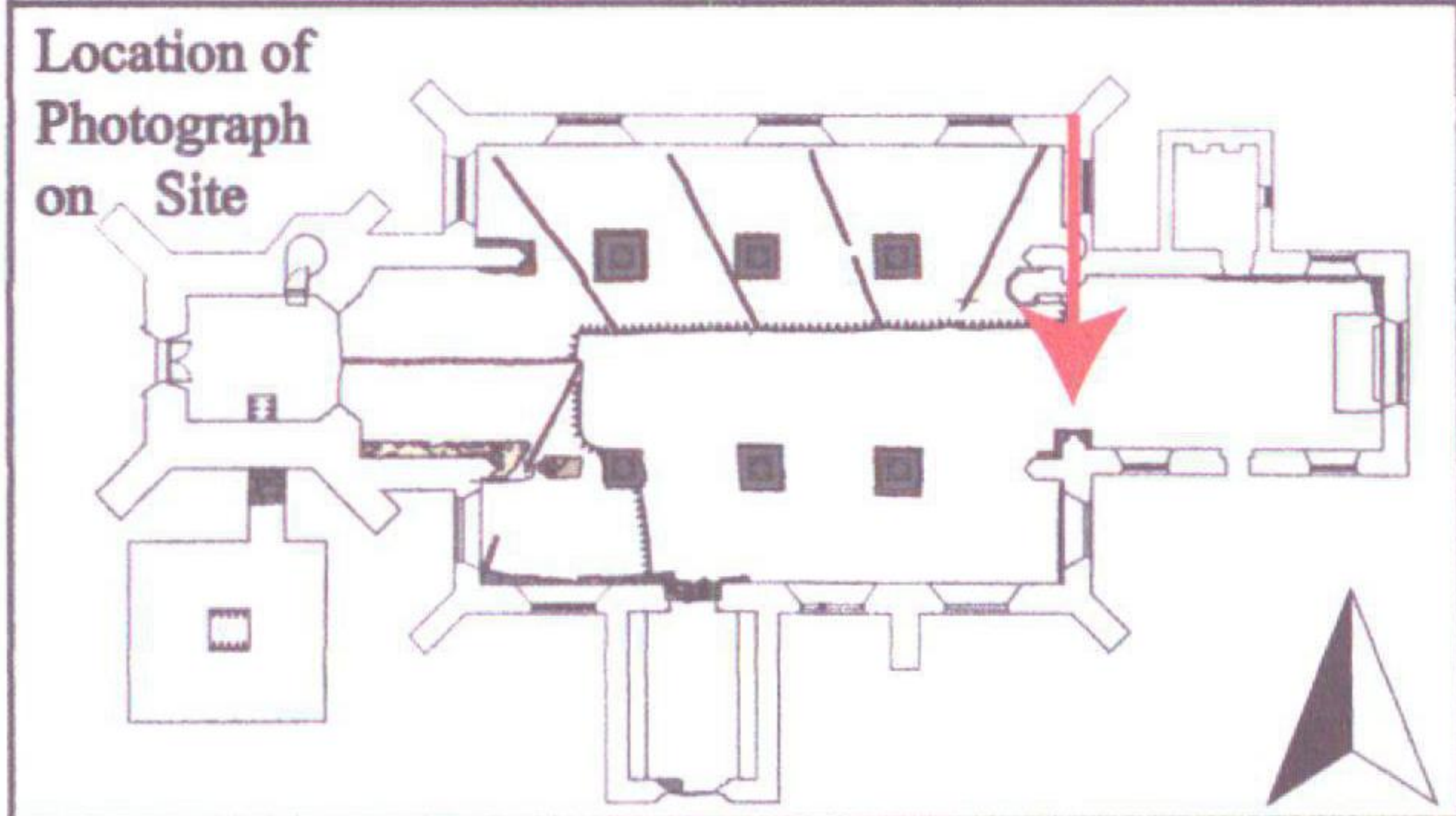


Plate 9

Internal Shot of Broken South Chancel Column Foundation

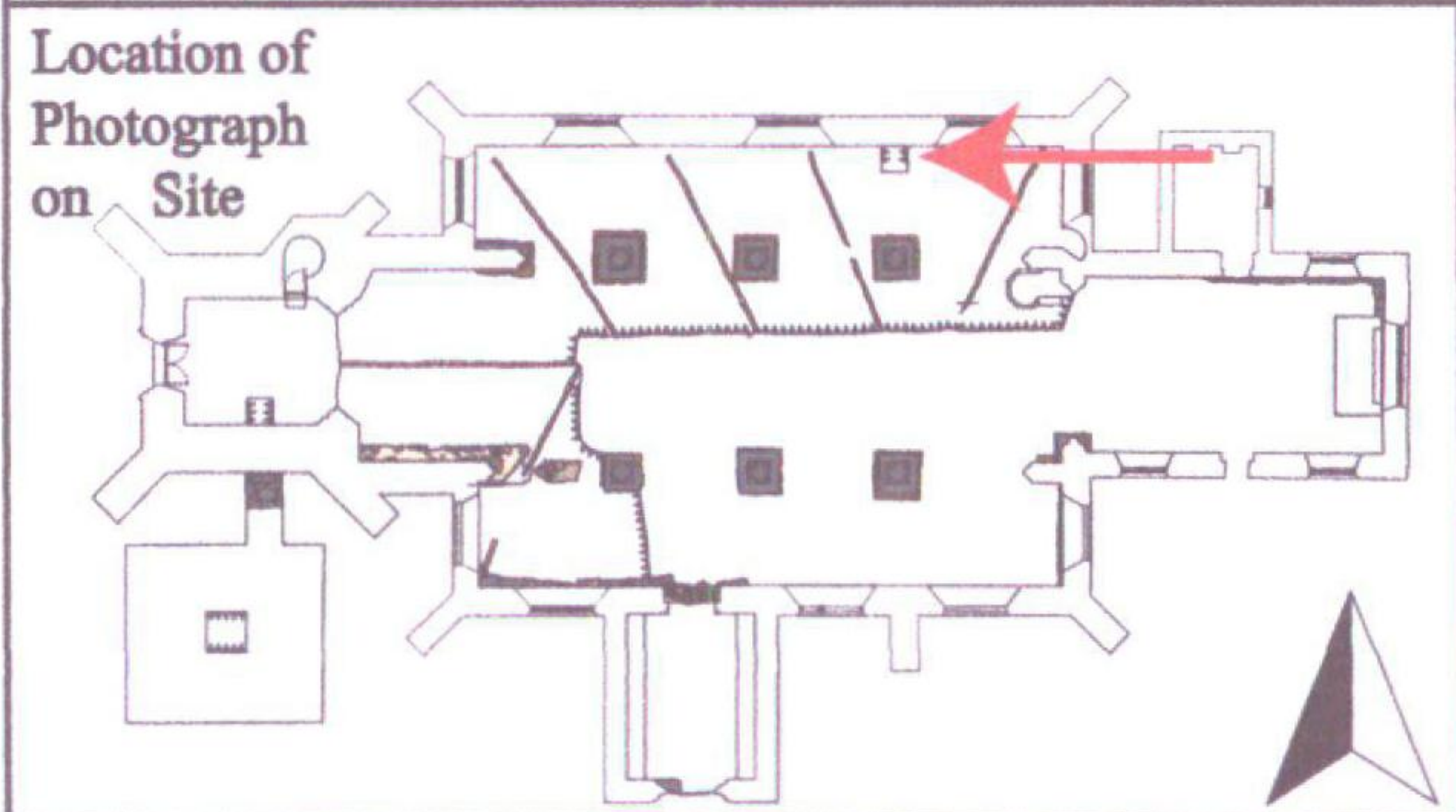
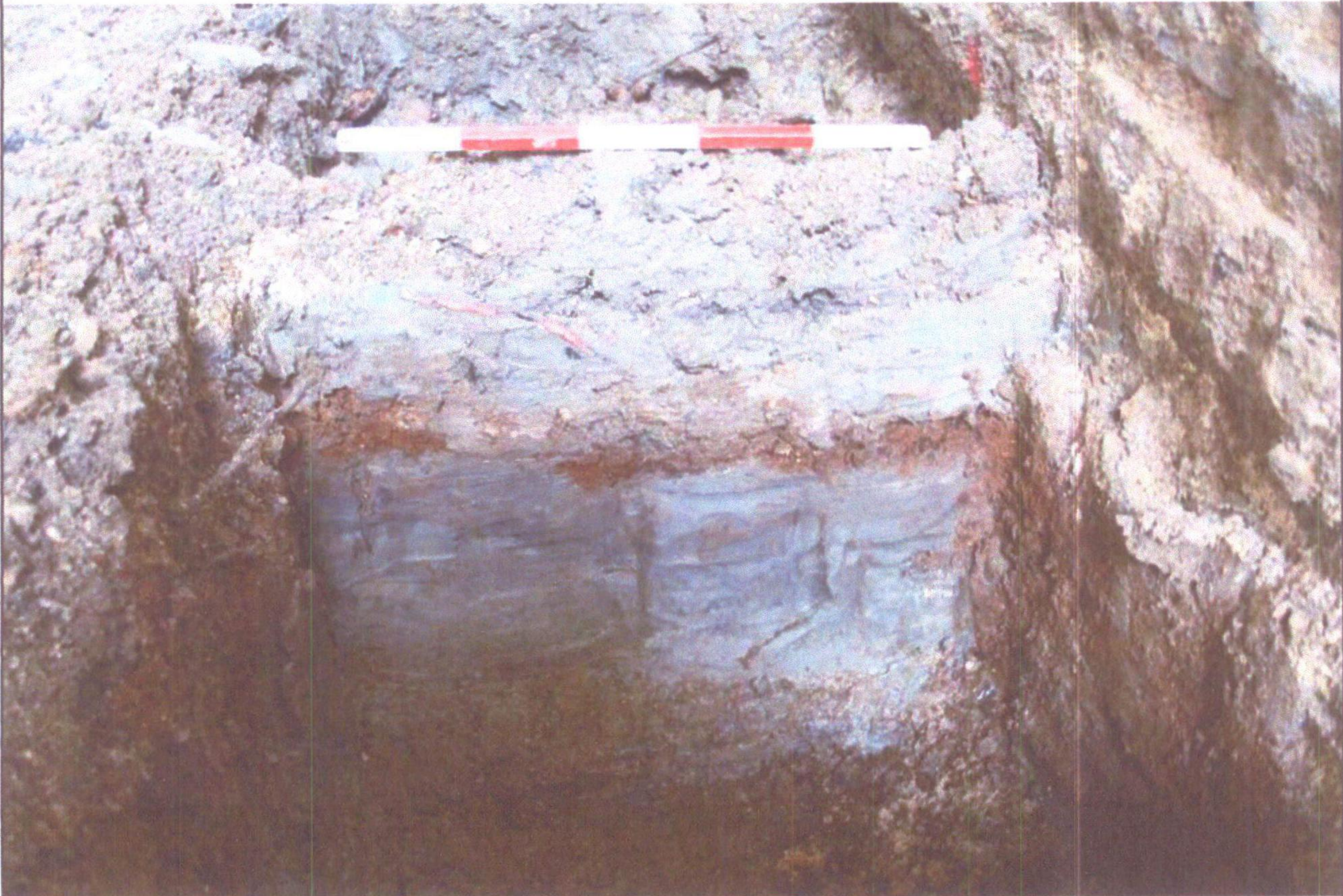
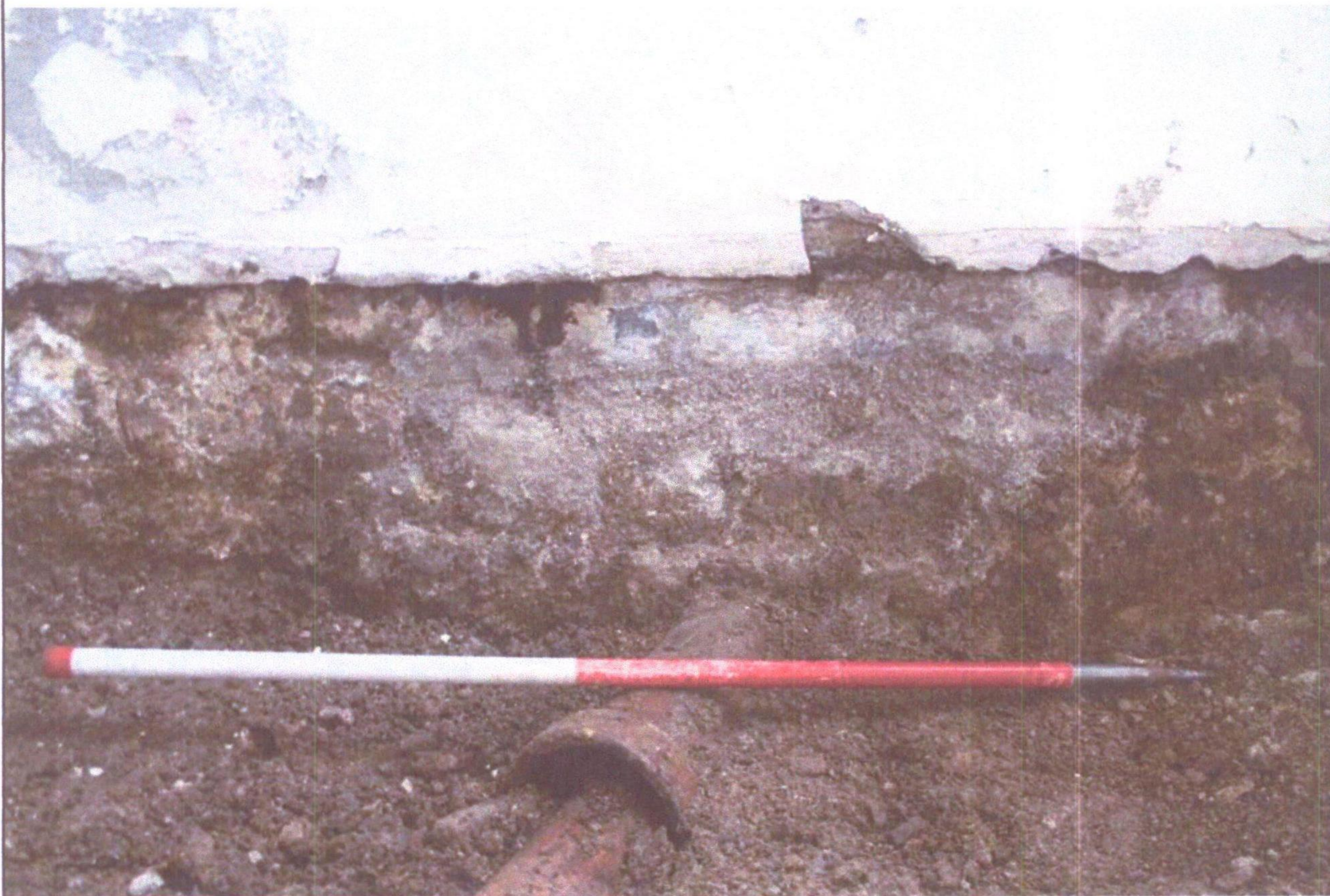


Plate 10

Internal Shot of Waster Water Service Trench



Location of
Photograph
on Site

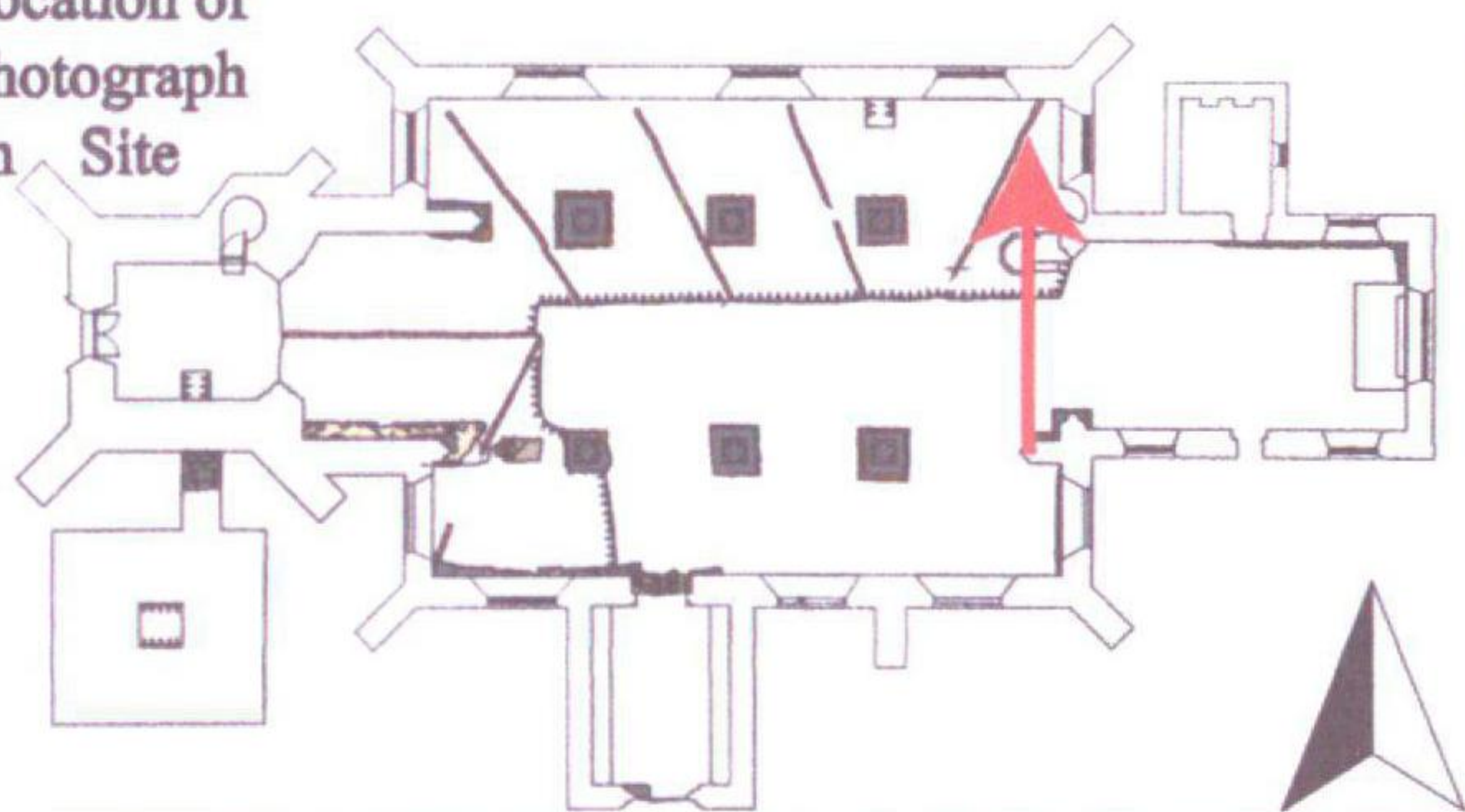


Plate 11

Internal Shot of Clay Pipe and Salt Glaze Drainage



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	Plate 12		Date: 10/08/2024

Old St Peters
Church

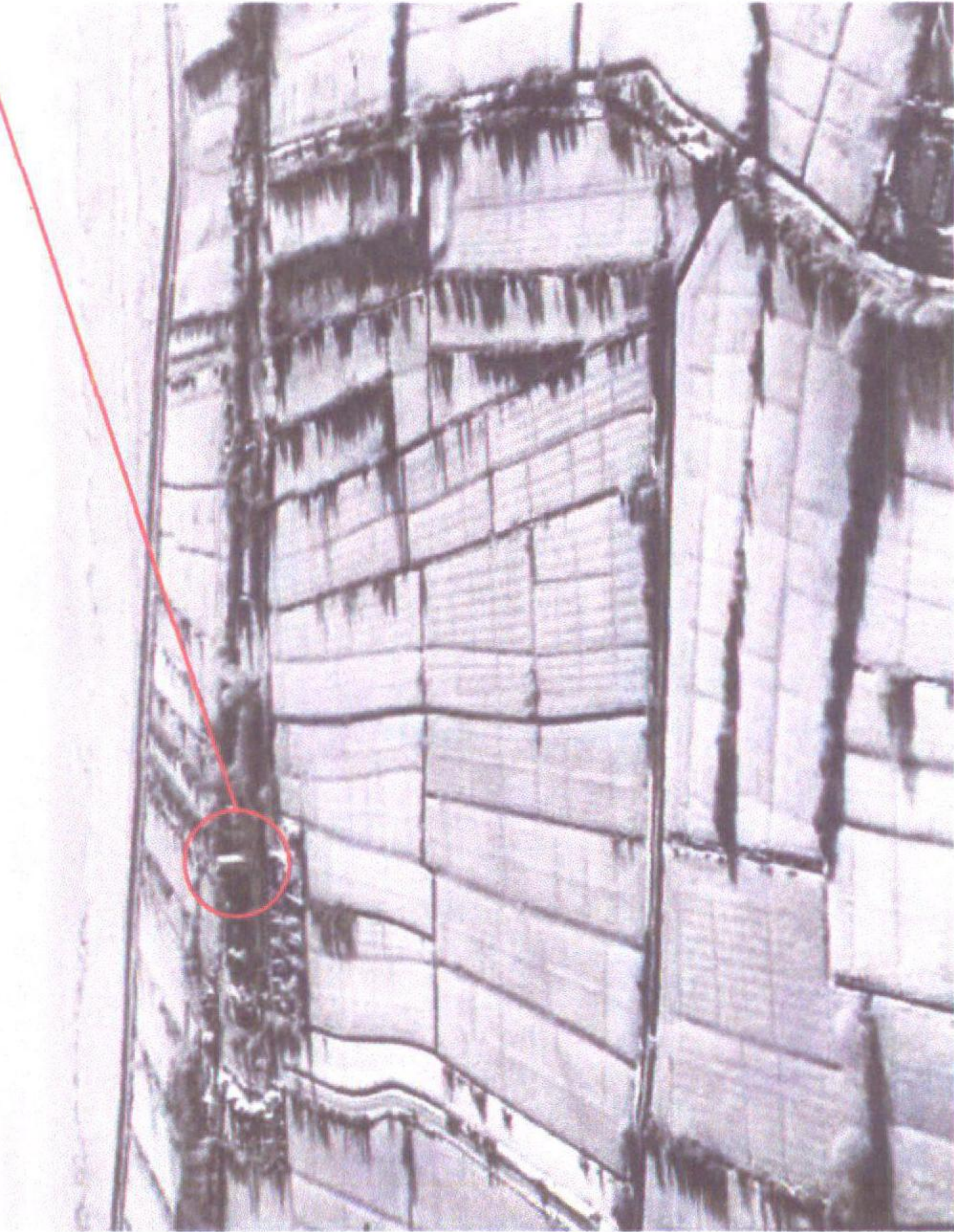


Plate 13

1974 Aerial Shot of Land Reclamation, Peterstone Wentlooge
from the North. Site Demarked Approximately in Red.
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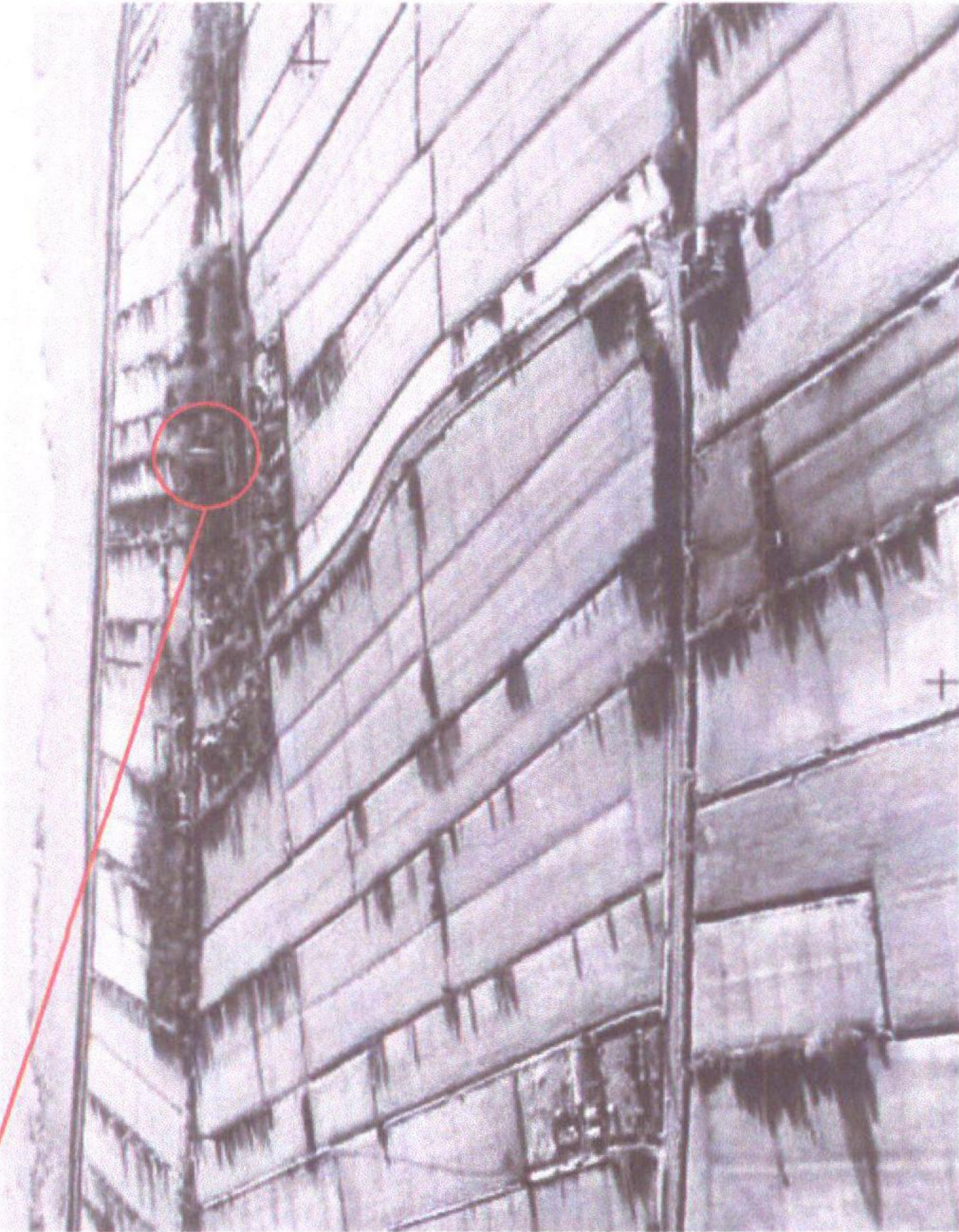


Plate 14

1974 Aerial Shot of Land Reclamation, Peterstone Wentlooge
from the North. Site Demarked Approximately in Red.
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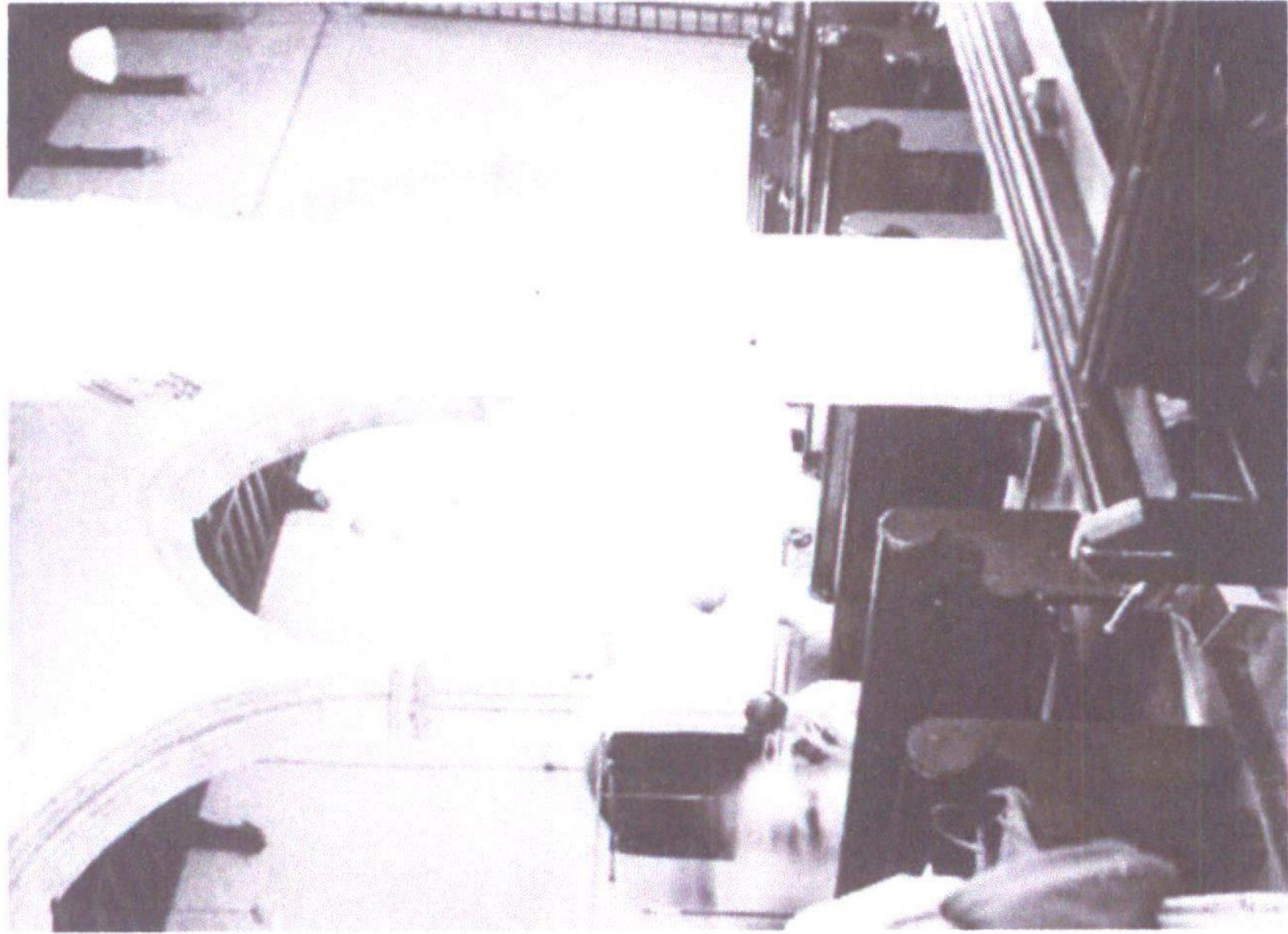


Plate 15

1949 Internal Shot of St Peter's Church Looking South
from the North Aisle to the South Porch Entrance ©
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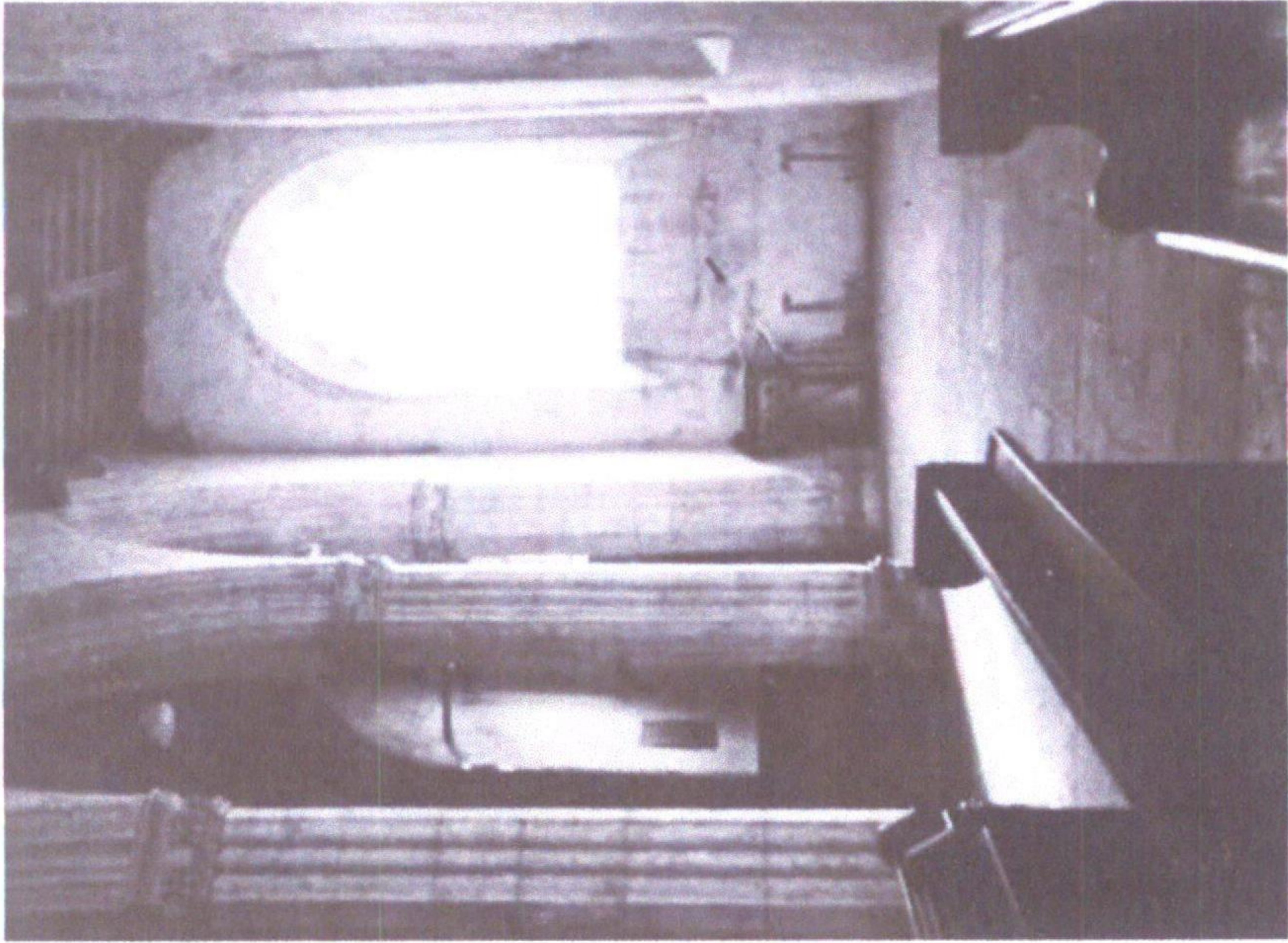


Plate 16

1949 Internal Shot of St Peter's Church Looking West
Along the North Aisle
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