



Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Leeway Industrial
Estate, Newport

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Summary

This historic environment desk-based assessment has been prepared by HCUK Group on behalf of Aldustria Ltd, to assess the impacts on the historic environment from the proposed battery storage facility which will be located within the Leeway Industrial Estate, Newport (centred at NGR ST 34618 86448).

Based on the information within the historic environment record (HER), supplemented by historic mapping, the Site is considered to have a low potential for Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval, and Medieval remains, but a high potential for Post Medieval and Modern remains. The Site has not been subject to significant previous development, excluding the extant gravel surfaced yard, and appears to have been formerly used as agricultural land since at least the Post Medieval period.

It is possible that archaeological remains could be exposed, damaged or destroyed by any groundworks associated with the development proposals. Historic map regression has shown the presence of a field boundary ditch within the proposed development area. It is considered that the archaeological importance of such a feature, should it survive, is low and of only local significance. The ditch would have been associated with medieval and post medieval drainage undertaken across the Gwent Levels to create suitable agricultural land, and there are likely to have also been smaller drainage channels (reens and grips) crossing the area. Disturbance to any below ground remains could come from any ground works undertaken for the development, including site preparation works, topsoil stripping, foundations, services, and/or landscaping works for example.

The only designated asset within the 1km radius study area is a Listed Building (Tatton Farm: 17543), and which lies c.860m to the south-east of the Site within agricultural land on the periphery of the 1km study area. This is not intervisible with the proposed development and it has been assessed that the proposed development will not impact the setting or significance of the asset.

Crynodeb

Paratowyd yr asesiad desg hwn o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol gan HCUK Group ar ran Aldustria Ltd, i asesu effeithiau'r cyfleuster storio batri arfaethedig, a fydd wedi'i leoli ar Stad Ddiwydiannol Leeway yng Nghasnewydd (a ganolir yn NGR ST 34618 86448), ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol.

Yn seiliedig ar y wybodaeth yn y cofnod amgylchedd hanesyddol (CAH), a ategwyd gan fapio hanesyddol, ystyrir bod gan y Safle botensial isel ar gyfer gweddillion Cynhanesyddol, Rhufeinig, Canoloesol Cynnar, a Chanoloesol ond potensial uchel ar gyfer gweddillion Ôl-ganoloesol a Modern. Ni fu datblygiad blaenorol arwyddocaol ar y Safle, ac eithrio bodolaeth yr iard o arwyneb cerrig mân, ac ymddengys yr arferai gael ei ddefnyddio fel tir amaethyddol ers y cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol o leiaf.

Mae posibilrwydd y gallai gweddillion archaeolegol gael eu datguddio, eu difrodi neu eu dinistrio gan unrhyw waith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r cynigion datblygu. Mae atchweliad map hanesyddol wedi nodi presenoldeb ffos terfyn cae o fewn yr ardal datblygu arfaethedig. Ystyrir bod pwysigrwydd archaeolegol y fath nodwedd, pe byddai'n goroesi, yn isel ac o arwyddocâd lleol yn unig. Byddai'r ffos wedi bod yn gysylltiedig â system ddraenio ganoloesol ac ôl-ganoloesol a sefydlwyd ar draws Gwastadeddau Gwent i greu tir amaethyddol addas, ac mae'n debygol y byddai sianeli draenio llai ('reens' a 'grips') yn croesi'r ardal. Gallai amhariad i unrhyw weddillion o dan y ddaear ddod o unrhyw waith tir a gynhelir ar gyfer y datblygiad, yn cynnwys gwaith paratoi safle, tynnu uwchbridd, sylfaeni, gwasanaethau, a/neu waith tirlunio er enghraifft.

Yr unig ased dynodedig o fewn radiws 1km yr ardal astudio yw Adeilad Rhestredig (Fferm Tatton: 17543), sydd c.860m i'r de-ddwyrain o'r Safle ar ddarn o dir amaethyddol sydd ar ymylon yr ardal astudio 1km. Nid yw hwn yn weladwy o'r safle datblygu arfaethedig nac i'r gwrthwyneb ac aseswyd na fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn effeithio ar leoliad nac arwyddocâd yr ased.

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1** This historic environment desk-based assessment has been prepared by James Danter ACIfA, Archaeological Consultant at HCUK Group on behalf of Aldustria Ltd. The proposed development is for a battery storage facility.
- 1.2** The site in question is known as Leeway Industrial Estate, located in Newport, NP19 4SL. The proposed development area is c.0.66ha in size and is centred at NGR ST 34618 86448 (Figures 1). It is hereafter referred to as the Site.
- 1.3** The purpose of this assessment is to determine and assess the archaeological potential of the Site and to assess the significance of any relevant historic assets identified. The report is informed by site inspection, historical information, and by data relating to known historic assets. It seeks to provide sufficient information to allow an informed understanding of the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of those assets, and to consider the need for solutions (design, engineering) where necessary.
- 1.4** The report considers heritage assets of archaeological interest, including finds/findspots of artefactual and ecofactual material (e.g. stone tools, bone), and locations, features or objects referenced from historic documents. Where appropriate, it refers to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including sub-surface archaeological remains of features, buildings and structures.
- 1.5** The standard is stated by CIfA¹ as: *Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will*

¹ CIfA 2020

enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

- 1.6** A desk-based assessment is defined by CIfA as: *.....a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely historic assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of historic assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*
- 1.7** For the purposes of Planning Policy in Wales TAN 24 – The Historic Environment, the historic environment is defined as: *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed* (para 1.7, Welsh Government 2017).
- 1.8** A historic asset is: *An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.*
- 1.9** This report contains information about the historic environment and historic assets in the vicinity of the proposed development site, which will assist the archaeological advisors to the planning authority in their decision about the application and what, if any, archaeological mitigation will be required.
- 1.10** Further guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment and historic assets during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications can be found in Planning Policy Wales: Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government 2017; available online).
- 1.11** This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of digital data held by the Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record (GGHER) and by the National

Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) together with documentary research. It incorporates a map regression indicating the impact of change over time. The report also references the 'Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)' (Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022).

1.12 A written scheme of investigation for the methodology of the assessment was submitted to and approved by Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority (Newport City Council).

1.13 This data has been collected for an area comprising a 1km radius of the Site boundary, which is referred to as the 'study area'. This radius has been selected on the basis of professional judgment as being sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of the Site, taking into account its location, topography, and character. A 1km radius study area search was utilised for designated archaeological historic assets.

Geology

1.14 The British Geological Survey (BGS)² identifies the underlying solid geology across the Site as Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone which is sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period. The bedrock is overlain by a superficial deposit of Tidal Flat Deposits – Clay and silt and which is a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.³

Topography

1.15 The site is relatively flat and lies at c.7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

³ <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

Site Visit

- 1.16** A site visit was conducted on 19th November 2024 in wet and snowy conditions but with good visibility.



Photograph 1: Site entrance, looking east.



Photograph 2: View across the Site from the north-west corner and looking south.



Photograph 3: View showing the western part of the Site from the north-west corner.



Photograph 4: View of northern boundary, looking north.



Photograph 5: Showing the eastern boundary of the Site, looking south.



Photograph 6: Showing the southern boundary of the Site, looking south-east.



Photograph 7: View across site from the south-west corner, looking north-east.

2. Methodology

Sources

2.1 In preparing this assessment we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:

- The Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 1km of the Site (i.e. the study area);
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) National Monument Record information;
- Scheduled Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes; Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (Cadw / Welsh Government);
- A review of available air photographs held by RCAHMW, Central Register of Aerial Photographs for Wales, Britain from Above, Google Maps;
- Site visit and walkover survey of the Site;
- Assessment of the archaeological potential of the area;
- Assessment of the likely impact upon the settings of surrounding features of the historic environment;
- Assessment of likely impacts on any identified remains within the development site (or potential remains) and likely requirements, if any, for further stages of archaeological work; and
- Various online sources.

2.2 The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented as far as possible by assessment and site inspection, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

Setting Assessment Methodology

- 2.3** This Heritage Impact Assessment has given due consideration to Cadw guidance on setting as laid out in Managing Setting of Historic Assets in Wales⁴ and Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales⁵ and similarly within the Welsh Government's Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment⁶.
- 2.4** As noted in the previous section, when assessing the impact of proposals on designated historic assets for this scheme, it is not a question of whether there would be a direct physical impact on those assets, but instead whether change within their 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance'.
- 2.5** In simple terms, setting is defined as '*the surroundings in which a historic asset is understood, experienced and appreciated*'. It therefore must be recognised from the outset that 'setting' is not a historic asset, and cannot itself be harmed. Its importance relates to the contribution it makes to the significance of the historic asset and the extent to which it allows that significance to be understood, experienced and appreciated.'
- 2.6** Welsh Government guidance⁷ identifies that '*change in the historic environment is inevitable*', but it is only harmful when significance is damaged.
- 2.7** In that regard, the Cadw Conservation Principles document states that significance of an historic asset '*embraces all of the cultural heritage values that people associated with it, or which prompt them to respond to it*'⁸.
- 2.8** As such, when assessing the impact of proposals on designated historic assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is not a question of whether setting would be affected, but rather a question of whether change within an asset's 'setting' would lead to a loss of 'significance' or the ability to understand, experience and appreciate 'significance' based on the above 'heritage interest' as defined by Cadw.

⁴ Cadw 2017a

⁵ Cadw 2017b

⁶ WG 2017

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Cadw 2011

2.9 Set within this context, where the objective is to determine the impact of proposals on designated historic assets beyond the boundary of a development site, it is necessary to first define the significance of the asset in question - and the contribution made to that significance or the ability to appreciate that significance by its 'setting', in order to establish whether there would be a loss, and therefore harm. The guidance identifies that change within a historic asset's setting need not necessarily cause harm to that asset - it can be positive, negative or neutral.

2.10 In light of the above, the assessment of potential setting effects, arising from the proposed scheme, has followed the guidance set out in 'Managing Setting of Historic Assets in Wales' by Cadw⁹. Part 1 of this guidance defines setting and observes that the setting of a historic asset is:

2.11 *"The surroundings in which a historic asset is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships and the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset."*

2.12 The guidance is clear that the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the historic asset or the ability to appreciate that significance.

2.13 On a practical level, the Cadw guidance identifies an approach to assessing setting in relation to development management which is based on a four-stage procedure; i.e.:

Stage 1: Identify the historic assets;

Stage 2: Define and analyse the setting which is made up of :

- Its current surroundings
- Our present understanding and appreciation of the historic asset
- What (if anything) survives of its historic surroundings.

Stage 3: Evaluate the potential impact of change or development; and

Stage 4: Consider options to mitigate the impact of a proposed change or development.

⁹ Cadw 2017a

2.14 The Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales document¹⁰ states that the heritage values (significance) of a historic asset can be defined in the following terms:

- evidential value;
- historical value:
- aesthetic value: and
- communal value.

2.15 These values are defined in detail within the Conservation Principles¹¹ document as follows:

Evidential value:

This derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric. These may be visible and relatively easy to assess, or they may be buried below ground, under water or be hidden by later fabric. These remains provide the primary evidence for when and how an historic asset was made or built, what it was used for and how it has changed over time. The unrecorded loss of historic fabric represents the destruction of the primary evidence.

Additional evidential values can be gained from documentary sources, pictorial records and archaeological archives or museum collections. To assess the significance of this aspect of an asset, all this evidence needs to be gathered in a systematic way and any gaps in the evidence identified.

Historical value:

An historic asset might illustrate a particular aspect of past life or it might be associated with a notable family, person, event or movement. These illustrative or associative values of an historic asset may be less tangible than its evidential value but will often connect past people, events and aspects of life with the present. Of course the functions of an historic asset are likely to change over time and so the full range of changing historical values might not become clear until all the evidential values have been gathered together.

Historical values are not so easily diminished by change as evidential values and are harmed only to the extent that adaptation has obliterated them or concealed them.

Aesthetic value.

This derives from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from an historic asset. This might include the form of an historic asset, its external appearance and how it lies within its setting. It can be the

¹⁰ Cadw 2017b

¹¹ Cadw 2011

result of conscious design or it might be a seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which an historic asset has evolved and been used over time, or it may be a combination of both.

The form of an asset normally changes over time. Sometimes earlier pictorial records and written descriptions will be more powerful in many people's minds than what survives today. Some important viewpoints may be lost or screened, or access to them may be temporarily denied. To assess this aspect of an asset, again the evidence of the present and past form must be gathered systematically. This needs to be complemented by a thorough appreciation on site of the external appearance of an asset in its setting.

Inevitably understanding the aesthetic value of an historic asset will be more subjective than the study of its evidential and historical values. Much of it will involve trying to express the aesthetic qualities or the relative value of different parts of its form or design. It is important to seek the views of others with a knowledge and appreciation of the historic asset on what they consider to be the significant aesthetic values.

Communal value.

This derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It is closely linked to historical and aesthetic values but tends to have additional or specific aspects. Communal value might be commemorative or symbolic. For example, people might draw part of their identity or collective memory from an historic asset, or have emotional links to it. Such values often change over time and they may be important for remembering both positive and uncomfortable events, attitudes or periods in Wales's history. Historic assets can also have social value, acting as a source of social interaction, distinctiveness or coherence; economic value, providing a valuable source of income or employment; or they may have spiritual value, emanating from religious beliefs or modern perceptions of the spirit of a place.

2.16 Having established the baseline, the following guidance is provided in respect of an assessment of the effect upon 'setting'; i.e.:

"Factors to be considered when assessing the impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of a historic asset include:

- *the visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the scale of the historic asset and its setting*
- *the visual impact of the proposed change or development relative to the location of the historic asset*
- *whether the proposed change or development would dominate the historic asset or detract from our ability to understand and appreciate it — for example, its functional or physical relationship with the surrounding landscape and associated structures and/ or buried remains*

- *the presence, extent, character and scale of the existing built environment within the surroundings of the historic asset and how the proposed change or development compares with this*
- *the lifespan of the proposed change or development and whether or not the impact might be reversible*
- *the extent of tree cover, whether it is deciduous or evergreen, and its likely longevity*
- *the impact of artificial lighting — for example, on night-time views*
- *the capability of a landscape setting to absorb change or new development without the erosion of its key characteristics*
- *the impact of the proposed change or development on non-visual elements of the setting and character of the historic asset, such as sense of remoteness, evocation of the historical past, sense of place, cultural identity or spiritual responses*
- *the impact of non-visual elements of the proposed change or development, such as the removal or addition of noises and smell.”*

2.17 In light of the above, the assessment of potential setting effects, employed in the preparation of this report included a site visit in November 2024:

- Identifying those historic assets that are capable of being affected by the proposed scheme and the manner (if any) in which they would be affected, through initial desk-based works and subsequent field visits;
- Defining the contribution made to their significance by their setting; and
- Assessing the likely impact upon their significance or the ability to appreciate it as a result of the form of development proposed being implemented.

2.18 In light of the above, the setting assessment of this report has been prepared in a robust manner, employing current best practice professional guidance and giving due regard to the methodology detailed above.

Assessment of Significance and Importance

2.19 Historic assets are assessed in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in PPW¹², and taking account of the Welsh Government’s guidance

¹² Planning Policy Wales v12, Wales Government 2024

in TAN24¹³ and Cadw's Conservation Principles¹⁴. Significance, in relation to heritage policy, is defined by the Conservation Principles as

*"embrace[ing] all of the cultural heritage values that people associated with it, or which prompt them to respond to it."*¹⁵

- 2.20** Where potential impacts on the settings of historic assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the historic asset(s). The methodology for assessing setting is described within the Setting Assessment Methodology below.
- 2.21** The importance of a historic asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance. Conservation Areas are not assigned to either level of importance by PPW but their status as local designations and their omission from the National Heritage List justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance. An historic feature which lacks a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest is not considered to be a historic asset; it may also be said to have negligible importance.
- 2.22** The assessment seeks to understand and define the significance of historic assets identified from the sources above. The importance of a historic asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2).

¹³ WG 2017

¹⁴ Cadw 2011

¹⁵ Ibid

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Historic Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high (National / International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated historic assets of equal importance
Medium (Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, historic assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low (Local)	Undesignated historic assets of lesser importance

Archaeological Potential

2.23 The report concludes with (1) an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Application Boundary, (2) an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains that may be present, and (3) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on historic assets, in terms of physical impact.

2.24 Archaeological potential is determined through the following levels:

- a. High Potential – where historic assets of a certain period or type are known to exist or where their likelihood of being present is near certain;
- b. Moderate Potential – where the evidence suggests that historic assets of a certain period or type are likely to be present;
- c. Low Potential – where the evidence indicates that there is a slight chance for historic assets of a certain period or type to be present;
- d. Negligible – Where the evidence indicates that previous investigation, former disturbance, topographic location is such that no remains of a certain period or type will be present.

3. Relevant Policy Framework

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1** The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 was previously the primary legislation for protecting archaeological remains and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Wales. These no longer apply in Wales and new legislation has been implemented, the Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2023).
- 3.2** The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 has three main aims as defined by Cadw:
- a) to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
 - b) to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
 - c) to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.
- 3.3** The Act is supported by a number of planning guidance documents prepared by Cadw. The Act most specifically provides better safeguards for the protection of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens. It also includes guidance on Welsh place names.

Planning Policy Wales – Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

- 3.4** Planning Policy Wales v12 was revised in February 2024. Technical Advice Note 24 'The Historic Environment' was adopted on 31st May 2017 and is unaltered by the February revisions. This replaced Circular 60/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment and Circular 61/96 'Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas'. This states that *'The purpose of this TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:*
- a) *World Heritage Sites*
 - b) *Scheduled monuments*
 - c) *Archaeological remains*

- d) *Listed buildings*
- e) *Conservation areas*
- f) *Historic parks and gardens*
- g) *Historic landscapes*
- h) *Historic assets of special local interest'* (Ibid para 1.4)¹⁶

3.5 Advice and decisions on planning applications affecting nationally significant historic environment features (or designated historic assets) is provided by Cadw acting on behalf of Welsh Government.

3.6 TAN 24 also notes the importance of The Conservation Principles document (Cadw 2011)¹⁷ being used for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales *'and provide the basis upon which Cadw discharges certain statutory duties on behalf of the Welsh Ministers'*¹⁸. It notes that *'Conservation Principles should be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/assets and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process'*¹⁹.

3.7 Conservation Principles includes the following six principles.

1. Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.
2. Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.
3. The historic environment is a shared resource.
4. Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
5. Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
6. Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

3.8 The significance of a historic asset is defined in TAN 24 as comprising four heritage values which need to be understood before the significance of the asset can be assessed: Evidential value; Historical value; Aesthetic value and Communal value.

¹⁶ TAN 24, para 1.4

¹⁷ Cadw 2011, Conservation Principles

¹⁸ TAN 24, para 1.10

¹⁹ Ibid

- 3.9** TAN 24 discusses Heritage Impact Assessments and notes *'that they are a structured process that enables the significance of a designated asset to be taken into account when considering proposals for change. Heritage impact assessments should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed, and should include sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. A Heritage Impact Assessment should be summarised in a heritage impact statement which must form part of any listed building consent, conservation area consent and, when requested, scheduled monument consent applications.'*
- 3.10** Guidelines for the preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales have been prepared by Cadw²⁰.
- 3.11** TAN 24 discusses what the setting of a historic asset comprises in para 1.25: *'The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset.'*²¹
- 3.12** It notes that the principles used for determining setting impact *'are equally applicable to all historic assets, irrespective of their designation. For any development within the setting of a historic asset, some of the factors to consider and weigh in the assessment include:*
- *The significance of the asset and the contribution the setting makes to that significance*
 - *the prominence of the historic asset*
 - *the expected lifespan of the proposed development*
 - *the extent of tree cover and its likely longevity*

²⁰ Cadw 2017, Heritage Impact Assessments in Wales, May 2017

²¹ TAN 24 para 1.25

- *non-visual factors affecting the setting of the historic asset such as noise.*²²

3.13 Further it recognises that 'There will be cases where a proposed development will enhance the setting of a historic asset and this will be treated as a benefit resulting from the development. Mitigation of damaging effects could be achieved through good design and in some cases screening or landscaping.'²³

Relevant Local Policies: Newport Replacement Local Development Plan 2021-2036

3.14 The Newport Replacement Local Development Plan 2021-2036 was adopted in August 2023. The following policy from the adopted LDP are included below and are relevant to this assessment.

Table 2: Relevant Local Policies

Relevant Section	Details
The Newport Replacement Local Development Plan 2021-2036	PS16 Conservation of the Historic Environment All proposals will need to ensure the protection, conservation and/or enhancement of Newport's rich historic environment, including listed and non-listed assets. 8.1.67 – Newport has a wide range of historically important buildings and sites. There are over 400 Listed Buildings, 15 Conservation, 11 Historic Parks and Gardens, 67 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 4 Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and over 50 square kilometres of landscape registered as being of Outstanding Historic Interest. These nationally and internationally recognised sites are complemented by a variety of locally important historic buildings and sites which this Plan seeks to protect. The protection, retention, safeguarding, conservation and enhancement of heritage assets will be sought, and where new development is proposed that affects the building or site or its setting, this should be of the highest quality.

²² TAN 24 para 1.26

²³ TAN 24 para 1.28

4. Archaeological Background

Introduction

- 4.1** There are 19 archaeological assets within the 1km radius study area around the Site recorded on the Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record (GGHER identified by their Primary Record Number - PRN). A review of online data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (National Monuments Record of Wales) recorded an additional five sites to the GGHER and are noted below where relevant.
- 4.2** No scheduled monuments are recorded within the 1km study area around the Site.
- 4.3** There is one listed building within 1km of the Site which is the Grade II listed, Tatton Farm (17543), located c.860m to the south-east.
- 4.4** There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields or Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within the 1km radius study area around the Site.

Designated Historic Assets

Scheduled Monuments

- 4.5** There are no scheduled monuments recorded within the Site or the 1km study area.

Listed Buildings

- 4.6** There is one listed buildings located within 1km of the Site. The locations of the building is shown on Figure 2 and listed in the following table (Table 3).

Table 3: Listed Buildings within 1km of the Site.

Record Number	Name	Grade	HER reference	NGR
17543	Tatton Farm	II	GGAT10991g	ST 35214 85796

- 4.7** The listed building lies c.860m to the south-east of the Site within an area of agricultural land. The Site has no direct or visual impacts upon the historic asset and it is assessed in the impacts section later in the document.

- 4.8** Where Listed buildings correspond with records on the GGHER, the HER reference number is provided in the above table.

Conservation Area

- 4.9** There are no conservation areas covering the Site or the 1km study area.

Registered Historic Landscape

- 4.10** There are no registered historical landscapes covering the Site or the 1km study area.

Archaeology Assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record

- 4.11** There are 19 individual archaeological assets recorded on the GGHER within 1km of the Site. None of these lie within the Site itself.
- 4.12** One of the GGHER records relate to the listed building mentioned above.
- 4.13** GGHER records are identified by their unique PRN (Primary Record Number) and archaeological event records are identified by their ERN (Event Record Numbers).

Timescales

4.14 Timescales used in this assessment:

Table 4: Timescales

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 12,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 12,000 – 4000 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4000 – 1800 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.1800 – 600 BC	
Iron Age –	c.600 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Early Medieval –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval–	1086 –1485	
Post Medieval –	1485 – 1900	
Modern –	1901 – Present	

Prehistoric

Table 5: Prehistoric sites recorded on the GGHER within 1km of the Site

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
GGAT100172g	Findspot, Liswerry	Unlooped palstave, single rib below stop ridge. Grooves near base of the flanges are probably original, being used to hold the thongs which bond the shaft. Length 152, width at blade 64mm. Presented to the NMW, acc no 28-287/1.	Prehistoric	ST 343 874

4.15 The earliest evidence for Prehistoric activity within the study area comes in the form of an unlooped palstave (GGAT100172g), located c.950m to the north-west of the Site, and which dates to the Bronze Age. The context within which the item was found is unclear and it is, therefore, difficult to determine what that may mean in relation to its connection to wider human activity within the area. As a minimum, it is evidence that people were active within the landscape during this period, either permanently or on a seasonal basis.

4.16 It is considered that the potential to encounter remains dating to the Prehistoric period is low. If remains were to be encountered then they would likely come in the

form of unstratified material culture. These remains would likely be considered to be of *low (local) importance*, depending on the nature of the finds.

Roman

4.17 There is no evidence for Roman activity recorded on the GGHER or RCHAMW within the 1km study area or the Site itself. Just outside of the 1km study area, c.1.21km to the north-west of the Site, various Roman remains were encountered during quarrying activities in the early 20th century. The finds, which predominantly date from the late 1st – 3rd centuries, consist of three inhumation burials, one of which was a female in a stone coffin, along with associated grave goods such as coins, brooches, a ring, and a glass bead.²⁴ This evidence attests to some, low-level, occupation within the wider landscape during this period, possibly reflecting an agricultural landscape of dispersed farmsteads.

4.18 It is considered that the potential to encounter remains dating to the Roman period is low. If remains were to be found then they could potentially come in the form of agricultural elements such as field boundary ditches. There is some small potential for funerary remains due to the presence of remains of this type being found. Those features, if encountered, would be considered to be of *low (local) importance* for agricultural elements and of *medium (regional) importance* for funerary remains.

Early Medieval

4.19 There are no remains recorded on the GGHER or the RCHAMW within the Site or its 1km radius which date to the Early Medieval period. It is considered that the potential to encounter remains dating to this period is low. If remains were to be encountered, then they may be considered to be of *low (local) to medium (regional) importance*, depending on the nature of the remains encountered.

Medieval

Table 6: Medieval sites recorded on the GGHER within 1km of the Site

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
GGAT10925g	2 moated platforms	During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, a pair of moated platforms on a north-south alignment were found where the western edge of the	Medieval	ST3528085970

²⁴ <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/maprecord.cfm?id=43051>

		enclosure lies on the eastern bank of Julian's Reen.		
GGAT10926g	2 sub-rectangular platforms	During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, 2 sub-rectangular platforms were found aligned north north east to south south west.	Medieval	ST3525085880
GGAT10927g	Moated complex of 5 enclosures, Nash	During a DBA by Wessex Archaeology for a New M4 Project using LiDAR- E002680, a moated complex of 5 enclosures were found fronting a broad track.	Medieval	ST3546085850
GGAT15541g	Trackway, Nash	Green lane, possibly a medieval trackway.	Medieval	ST3514285773

4.20 The HER holds four records for assets of Medieval date within the 1km radius study area, none of which are within the Site itself. All four of these records are located in the south-eastern edge of the study area. One of these records (GGAT15541g), c.825m to the south-east of the Site, relates to 'Green Lane', a trackway which has been hypothesised as having its origins in the Medieval period. The other three records (GGAT10925g, GGAT10926g, GGAT10927g), located c.774m to the south-east, c.815m to the south-east, and c.990m to the south-east, respectively, relate to features identified through LiDAR analysis as part of a previous archaeological desk-based assessment (E002680). These features all consist of moated platforms of varying size fronting onto a track. They have been interpreted as relating to housing platforms or gardens.

4.21 It is possible that the Site may have been under English control around the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey which records Caerleon, c.4km to the north-west. This land was split between King William and Turstin FitzRolf, and only consisted of eight households. It is noted that the land belonging to Turstin was recorded as being 'waste', and which may suggest that the land was not subject to agricultural cultivation prior to the Norman Conquest. By the time of the Domesday Survey, twenty years later, there is some arable farming taking place as well as the presence of seven fisheries.²⁵

4.22 It is considered that the potential to encounter remains dating to the Medieval period is low. The area was likely predominantly marshy in character during this period due to its height above sea level, as well as its location close to the River Usk and the coast. The evidence recorded on the GGHER suggests that where agricultural activity did take place, it did so within enclosed platforms surrounded by a moat for drainage purposes, the drainage channels known as 'reens' and found across many parts of the Gwent Levels. If remains were to be found, then they may come in a similar form of the agricultural platforms which have been discovered in the south-east of the study area. If found, these remains would be considered to be of *low (local) importance*.

²⁵ <https://opendomesday.org/place/ST3390/caerleon/>

Post Medieval & Modern

Table 7: Post Medieval and Modern sites recorded on the GGHER within 1km of the proposed Site.

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
GGAT00242g	Mill, Twyn y Melin	A place called Twyn y Melin (tump of the mill) is stated in a boundary description of 1677 to be somewhere near the lane along the lordship of Pwlpan.	Post Medieval	ST3587
GGAT05248g	Tatton, Nash	Reported by Steve Rippon; shown on 1831 map, by 1886 deserted.	Post Medieval	ST35308595
GGAT10991g	Tatton Farm	Tatton Farm: Grade II listed early 19th century three storey farmhouse, built of rubble with a slate roof and red brick chimneys. Accessed via a lane off Broad Street Common, near Arch Farm.	Post Medieval	ST3521785797
GGAT10994g	Barn I at Tatton Farm	Barn at Tatton Farm shown on 1842 Tithe map.	Post Medieval	ST3524085813
GGAT16197g	Lower Lake Newport, Field System	Remnants of low earthworks of the former ditches and boundaries of the Severn Levels field and drainage system.	Post Medieval	ST3423086350
GGAT16436g	Barn II at Tatton Farm	Barn depicted on 1st edition 1883 OS map.	Post Medieval	ST3525385808
GGAT16456g	Liswerry Landscape	An Historic Landscape Area consisting of back-fen characterised by drained enclosure and reens, as shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887). It is now heavily developed with retail and light industrial units as well as a school and a college.	Post Medieval	ST3447886563
GGAT16457g	Pye Corner Landscape	An Historic Landscape Area characterised on its east side by Julian's Reen and its west side by Lakes Reen and Nash Road, all of which are shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887).	Post Medieval	ST3470685476

Table 8: Post Medieval and Modern sites recorded on the RCHAMW within 1km of the proposed Site

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
413963	Lower Lake Newport, Field System	Remnants of low earthworks of the former ditches and boundaries of the Severn Levels field and drainage system, preserved on open ground to the east of a college and recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 26 April 2011 as a cropmark formed by daisies.	Post Medieval	ST3423086350
705162	Leeway Industrial Estate, Newport	Industrial Estate east of Newport.	Modern	ST3440086350
705261	Queensway Meadows Industrial Estate, Newport	Industrial Estate S of A4810, southeast of Newport	Modern	ST3470086250

417147	Newport Stadium; Wales International Sports Village, Newport Stadium	Newport Stadium is part of the Newport International Sports Village on Spytt Road. The stadium accommodates International standard track and field athletic events and meets the Football League standards. The stadium is home to Newport County AFC, Llanwern AFC and Newport Harriers AC.	Modern	ST3360086540
417766	Newport Speedway Track, Hayley Stadium	Newport Speedway Track, Hayley Stadium was opened in 1977. The stadium closed in February 2012 after several failed takeover bids, an arson attack and repeated vandalism. It was demolished in August 2012 and is set to become a haulage depot.	Modern	ST3509386441
417146	Wales National Velodrome, Newport; Newport International Sports Village, Velodrome	Wales National Velodrome, a £7 million project was completed in 2003 and officially opened on 14th November 2003. The velodrome provides a world class cycling track for national and international competition and is used by the British National Team for practice sessions. The velodrome was built by CH Pearce Construction, designed by Milson Kane. The 250m cycling track was designed and built by Ron Webb. The Wales National Velodrome is part of the Newport International Sports Village, located on Spytt Road, Newport.	Modern	ST3375086580

4.23 The HER holds records for 13 historic assets of Post Medieval and Modern date within the 1km study area. Remnants of low earthworks relating to former field boundary ditches (GGAT16197) are visible within the grounds of Coleg Gwent City of Newport Campus, c.340m to the south-west of the Site. The approximate location of a possible mill implied by Post Medieval place-name evidence (GGAT00242g) is located c.610m to the north-east of the Site further elucidates that the area was predominantly agricultural in character until the mid-20th century. Additional Post Medieval features recorded on the GGHER relate to outbuildings associated with the extant Tatton Farm (GGAT10991g), c.860m to the south-east of the Site (GGAT10994g and GGAT16436g).

4.24 The GGHER does not record Modern features within the 1km study area but the RCHAMW records five. Two of these (705162 and 705261), c.171m to the south-west and c.175m to the south-east, respectively, relate to the construction of the Leeway Industrial Estate in the mid/late 20th century. The Newport Speedway Track (41766) is recorded c.400m to the east of the Site. The Wales National Velodrome (417146) is recorded c.830m to the west of the Site and the Newport Stadium (417147) is recorded c.970m to the west of the Site.

4.25 It is considered that the potential to encounter remains dating to the Post Medieval and Modern periods is high. This would likely come in the form of the field boundary ditch identified through historic map regression as well as the present construction of the gravel yard surface in the 21st century. In both cases, it is considered that these remains would be of *low (local) importance*.

Undated

Table 9: Sites of unknown or not applicable date recorded on the GGHER within 1km of the proposed development.

PRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
GGAT15540g	Lower Lake, Nash	Complex of buildings shown on early OS Maps, demolished during the late 19th or early 20th century.	Undated	ST3419585760
GGAT15542g	Orchard, Tatton Farm	Small orchard situated next to Grade II Listed Tatton Farm (LB 17543).	Undated	ST3517485752
GGAT15544g	Drainage System, Tatton Farm	A series of drainage channels visible as earthworks.	Undated	ST3530485818
GGAT15545g	Trackway, Nash	Old trackway, depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map of Nash.	Undated	ST3534585849
GGAT16475g	Julian's Reen, Pye Corner	Major reen in the vicinity of Pye Corner, north-north-west/south-south-east aligned.	Undated	ST3502885536
GGAT16572g	Footbridge, Liswerry	Potential river feature identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's GGAT 160 Climate Change Adaptation Rivers and Riparian Environments project, visible on OS historic mapping.	Undated	ST3418187278

4.26 The majority of the undated records have been created off the basis of features identified on 19th century historic mapping. Although classified as undated, it is likely that these elements are of Post Medieval origin.

Previous Archaeological Work

Table 10: Archaeological events recorded on the GGHER within 1kmm of the proposed development.

ERN	Location	Event Type	Contractor
E007746	M4 Corridor Around Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Welsh Assembly Government
E007329	M4 Relief Road, Newport	Heritage Assessment	Wardell Armstrong
E007746	M4 Corridor Around Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Welsh Assembly Government
E006897	Land at Nash Mead, Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Cotswold Archaeology
E007582	10 Traston Lane, Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Red River Archaeology Ltd
E007746	M4 Corridor Around Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Welsh Assembly Government
E007746	M4 Corridor Around Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Welsh Assembly Government
E008241	Simec Uskmouth Power Station	Desk Based Assessment	RPS Group
E008238	Stephenson Street, Newport	Watching Brief	Archaeology Wales
E008236	Stephenson Street, Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Archaeology Wales
E008119	Stephenson Street, Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Archaeology Wales
E007746	M4 Corridor Around Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Welsh Assembly Government

E004757	Watching brief of Newport Southern Distributor Road	Watching Brief	GGAT
E001411	The Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs: A framework	Desk Based Assessment	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
E004659	Queensway Meadows, Newport: Cultural Heritage Assessment	Watching Brief	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
E004658	Queensway Meadows, Newport: Watching Brief	Watching Brief	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
E004657	Queensway Meadows, Newport: Cultural Heritage Assessment	Heritage Assessment	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
E004656	Evaluation at Queensway Meadows, Newport	Evaluation	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
E004655	Archaeological Assessment at Queensway Meadows, Newport	Desk Based Assessment	GGAT
E007242	High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent	Desk Based Assessment	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)
E005431	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain	Project	University of Reading
E006100	GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	Project	GGAT
E007745	M4 Corridor around Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Wessex Archaeology
E007724	M4 Corridor around Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Welsh Assembly Government
E007725	M4 Corridor around Newport	Field Visit	Welsh Assembly Government
E007728	M4 Corridor around Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Welsh Assembly Government
E007726	M4 Corridor around Newport	Desk Based Assessment	RPS Group
E007747	M4 Corridor around Newport	Desk Based Assessment	Wessex Archaeology
E002401	Newport Landscapes - Landscape Strategy DBA/SUR	Desk Based Assessment/Survey	TACP, Environmental Consultants
E007727	M4 Corridor around Newport	Geophysical Survey	University of Wales, Trinity St David
1257	Queensway Meadows, Newport, Gwent: Archaeological Watching Brief	Watching Brief	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
751	Queensway Meadows, Newport: Archaeological Assessment	Desk Based Assessment	GGAT
743	Queensway Meadows, Newport, Gwent: Archaeological Evaluation 2002 X2	Evaluation	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

4.27 The HER holds records for 16 previous archaeological investigations within the 1 km radius study area. Most of these records relate to large-scale desk-based assessments conducted over a wide area across southern Wales. One desk-based assessment (E002680) did identify through LiDAR analysis the remains of several Medieval housing or agricultural platforms in the south-eastern edge of the 1km study area.

Map Regression, Aerial Photographs and LiDAR data

- 4.28** The earliest map which depicts the Site is the 1840 Christchurch Parish Tithe map (Figure 5). This map shows that the Site is split across two fields. At the time of the tithe apportionment on 11th June 1839, the western field was owned by Frances Ford and occupied by Joseph Morgan. The eastern field was owned by Thomas Lewis and occupied by Rees Jenkin. Both fields were used for pasture and were known as 'Upper Lakes' and 'Lower Lakes', respectively. In this case the word Lake derives from the Old English word *lacu*, which means 'field by or containing a small stream or drainage channel'.
- 4.29** The 1882 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) shows the Site in more detail and although no change is noted, it is clear that the field boundaries are comprised of wide ditches with some degree of tree/hedgerow further marking the boundary. No further change is visible within the Site until the 1973 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12) which shows a considerably degree of suburban expansion has taken place over the decade prior to the production of this map. Notably, the warehouse which marks the western boundary of the Site is shown to be extant. Later satellite imagery of the Site imply that the eastern part of the Site retained an agricultural, or at least an undeveloped, character. This undeveloped area in the eastern part of the Site continues until some stage between 2006-2009 when satellite imagery show that it is turned into its present condition.
- 4.30** Aerial photography does not show any specific archaeological detail of the Site, and focus on modern industrial development during the 20th century or the railway line to the north. Although few photographs show the Site area itself, those that show the agricultural land that surrounded the industrial development, pre-dating the Leeway Industrial Estate, indicate that the agricultural land in the general land had been subject to drainage, as earthworks of the regularly spaced reens, grips and drainage channels that form the drainage components that create the general landscape of the Gwent Levels are clearly visible. These are also still visible in the surviving agricultural lands south of the industrial estate. It can therefore be assumed that the Site area had also been subject to drainage when it was used as agricultural land.
- 4.31** Due to the built-up nature of the Site, LiDAR imagery does not show any distinctive features.

5. Impact Assessment

The Development

- 5.1** The proposed development is for a battery storage facility.
- 5.2** The development will require groundworks associated with service installation, connection and all associated landscaping works.
- 5.3** Any below ground works, however minor, could impact upon buried archaeological deposits, through their exposure, damage or destruction.

Factors Affecting Archaeological Survival of Buried Remains

- 5.4** Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.
- 5.5** The subject of archaeological preservation has been covered comprehensively elsewhere²⁶, and it is a subject which is subject to ongoing review as our understanding grows. The following addresses some familiar scenarios for assessment reports such as this, to allow the reader an insight into some 'typical' scenarios.
- 5.6** The proposed development will cover land which is characterised as a gravel yard but which was previously utilised for agricultural purposes. It is not known how the present ground surface was constructed and whether the area was levelled (truncating any earlier below ground remains that may have been present) or if it was built up (potentially sealing any earlier remains). Based on the waterlogged nature of the Gwent Levels, it is most likely that the ground level has been built up.
- 5.7** There is a potential that alluvial deposits could be present, of which there is some potential due to the proximity of the River Usk, to the west of the Site.

²⁶ Historic England 2016. Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development

- 5.8** Overall if archaeological remains are present within the Site, they would lie beneath the present gravel deposit which forms the upper surface of the yard. Some archaeological remains may have been truncated during the construction of the yard but it is not known if significant topsoil removal took place prior to, or during, construction. If little or no removal took place, or the ground was built up, then there is a potential that any earlier archaeological remains may survive in a relatively good state of preservation.

Assessment of Significance and Effects

- 5.9** This section assesses the impact of the proposed expansion upon the significance of the historic assets whose settings it is determined could have been affected, specifically addressing Steps 2 and 3 of the four-step approach to setting assessment described in the Cadw guidance. This section discusses the significance of the identified monuments in terms of their evidential, historical, communal and aesthetic values and identifies what impacts, if any, have occurred.
- 5.10** Historic map regression has identified the presence of a field boundary within the Site and which is of probably Medieval or Post Medieval origin. If encountered, this feature would be of both evidential value, due to its ability to help highlight historic drainage management, as well as historical illustrative value due to its ability to indicate how agricultural practices were undertaken in this area. It is considered that the feature, if encountered, would be of local significance only. Other drainage features (reens or grips) might also survive.
- 5.11** The only designated historical asset within the 1km study area is the Grade II listed Tatton Farm (17543), which lies c.855m to the south-east of the Site. The topography of the area is relatively flat and the built-up nature of the Site and its vicinity prevents any impact on the evidential, historical, communal, or aesthetic values of the designated historical asset. It is considered that the proposed development would not affect the legibility of any of these values and that the setting of Tatton Farm would not be affected.



Photograph 8: Looking south-east from the Site in the direction of Tatton Farm.

6. Conclusions

Archaeological Remains

- 6.1** Based on the information within the GGHER, supplemented by historic mapping, the Site is considered to have the following potential for archaeological remains by period as indicated in Table 11. The likely archaeological importance of such remains by period, are also indicated in the table.

Table 11: Archaeological Potential and Importance

Period	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Importance
Prehistoric	Low	Local
Roman	Low	Local to Regional
Early Medieval	Low	Local to Regional
Medieval	Low	Local
Post Medieval / Modern	Post Medieval – High Modern – High	Local

- 6.2** The proposed Site has not been subject to significant previous development, other than the installation of the present gravel yard surface, and appears to have been formerly used as agricultural land since at least the Post Medieval period.
- 6.3** It is possible that archaeological remains could be exposed, damaged or destroyed by any groundworks associated with the development proposals. Historic map regression has shown the presence of a field boundary ditch within the proposed development area. It is considered that the archaeological importance of such a feature, should it survive, is low and of only local significance. It would have been associated with the wider land division and drainage that characterises much of the agricultural land on the Gwent Levels.
- 6.4** The scope of any further archaeological works that would be needed in advance or during development of the Site would need to be discussed and agreed with Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority (Newport City Council).

Listed Buildings

- 6.5** The only Listed Building (Tatton Farm: 17543) lies c.860m to the south-east of the Site within agricultural land on the periphery of the 1km study area. This is not intervisible with the proposed development and it has been assessed that the proposed development will not impact the setting or significance of the asset.

7. Bibliography

Glamorgan Gwent Historic Environment Record

National Monument Record of Wales, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth

Primary Sources

1840 Christchurch Parish Tithe map

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