

HENEB

Trust for Welsh Archaeology

Celtic Lakes Electrical Supply Route, Newport

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Archaeoleg Morgannwg-Gwent

Heneb

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology

2024/047



Heneb

Trust for Welsh Archaeology

**Project Details**

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The field services department of the Trust for Welsh Archaeology (Heneb projects) has been commissioned by the National Grid, on behalf of the Welsh Government, to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to undertake works associated with an electricity supply to Imperial Park at Land South of Unit 3, Imperial Park, Newport.

This report contains the results of statutory datasets, cartographic, archaeological and documentary research focused on a study area of 500m buffer zone off the proposed development Site boundary. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas or Listed buildings within the Site boundary.

This assessment has evaluated the potential for encountering Palaeoenvironmental remains is High, for encountering Prehistoric remains is Low-Medium, for encountering Roman remains is Low-Medium and for encountering early medieval and medieval is Medium.. With regard to encountering Post-medieval the potential has been assessed as Medium and for Modern remains it has been assessed as Low.

There is one Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2) Gwent Levels), and seven non-designated assets; Roman Road (GGAT0001-01), Roman Road (GGAT0002-01), Pencarnou Early Medieval Church (00019g), Former field boundaries of unknown date (15509g), Former field boundaries of unknown date (15510) The Pont-estyll, St Brides Farmstead (15511) and Duffryn/ Pencarn Landscape (16444g) within the Site boundary.

An impact of High has been identified for the Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2) Gwent Levels), a Medium for Roman Road (GGAT0002-01), and a Low for all remaining assets; Roman Road (GGAT0001-01), Pencarnou Early Medieval Church (00019g), Former field boundaries of unknown date (15509g), Former field boundaries of unknown date (15510) The Pont-estyll, St Brides Farmstead (15511) and Duffryn/ Pencarn Landscape (16444g). The extent to which any previously unidentified archaeology would be encountered is unknown, and so is any impact that development might have on it.

There are also a number of historic hedgerows within the Site boundary, predominantly lining the reens, visible from the Court of Sewers Map (1830-1831) onwards. However, the hedgerows that fall within the Site will not be affected by the proposed development due to the type of installation proposed within these particular areas (trenchless install).

Therefore, an archaeological watching brief has been recommended during all ground breaking activities within 'open cut trench' areas, similarly if any refusals are met and further excavation is required in the other areas ('Trenchless Install and 'Directional Drill'), these will also require an archaeological watching brief. Similarly, a photographic record is recommended on any areas of historic hedgerow that may be adversely/physically affected.

An ASIDOHL2 (Assessments of the Significance of the Impact of the Development on the Historic Landscape) is also recommended for the (HLW (Gt) 2) Gwent Levels; however, that mitigation should be discussed with the relevant stakeholders (Cadw) and agreed prior to the scheme's commencement.

Both Cadw and the archaeological advisors to the local council will ultimately make the decision on if/what archaeological mitigation may be required.

It is nevertheless considered that, with appropriate archaeological measures in place, any proposed development within the Site will be in accordance with current national legislation, and with local and national policy.

CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd adran gwasanaethau maes yr Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeoleg Gymreig (Heneb) gan Grid Cenedlaethol, ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru, i gynnal asesiad desg archaeolegol i gynnal gwaith sy'n gysylltiedig â chyflenwad trydan i Barc Imperial yn y tir i'r De o Uned 3, Parc Imperial, Casnewydd.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys canlyniadau ymchwil setiau data statudol, cartograffig, archaeolegol a dogfennol wedi'i ganolbwyntio ar ardal astudio o barth clustogi o 500m oddi wrth ffin y Safle datblygu arfaethedig. Nid oes unrhyw Henebion Cofrestredig, Parciau a Gerddi Cofrestredig, Ardaloedd Cadwraeth na'r adeiladau Rhestredig o fewn ffin y Safle.

Mae'r asesiad hwn wedi gwerthuso'r potensial i ganfod olion Palaeoamgylcheddol yn Uchel, i ganfod olion Cynhanesyddol yn Isel-Canolig, i ganfod olion Rhufeinig yn Isel-Canolig ac i ganfod olion cynnar o'r canol oesoedd a'r oesoedd canol yn Ganolig, ond yn Uchel o gwmpas y Heneb Gofrestredig (GM231). O ran y potensial i ganfod olion Ôl-ganoloesol, mae'r potensial wedi'i asesu fel Canolig ac ar gyfer olion Modern, mae wedi'i asesu fel Isel.

Mae un Tirlun Hanesyddol Cofrestredig (HLW (Gt) 2) Lefelau Gwent) ac mae saith ased anghyfarwydd; Ffordd Rufeinig (GGAT0001-01), Ffordd Rufeinig (GGAT0002-01), Eglwys Gynnar Canoloesol Pencarnou (00019g), Hen ffiniau caeau o ddyddiad anhysbys (15509g), Hen ffiniau caeau o ddyddiad anhysbys (15510), Pont-estyll, Fferm St Brides (15511) a Thirlun Duffryn/Pencarn (16444g) o fewn ffin y Safle.

Mae effaith Uchel wedi'i nodi ar gyfer y Tirlun Hanesyddol Cofrestredig (HLW (Gt) 2) Lefelau Gwent), effaith Ganolig ar Ffordd Rufeinig (GGAT0002-01), ac effaith Isel ar yr holl asedau eraill; Ffordd Rufeinig (GGAT0001-01), Eglwys Gynnar Canoloesol Pencarnou (00019g), Hen ffiniau caeau o ddyddiad anhysbys (15509g), Hen ffiniau caeau o ddyddiad anhysbys (15510), Pont-estyll, Fferm St Brides (15511) a Thirlun Duffryn/Pencarn (16444g). Nid yw'n hysbys i ba raddau y byddai unrhyw archeoleg heb ei hadnabod yn cael ei ganfod, nac unrhyw effaith y gallai'r datblygiad ei chael arno.

Mae nifer o wrychoedd hanesyddol hefyd o fewn ffin y safle, yn bennaf ar hyd yr afon, yn weladwy o Fap Llŷ y Sesiwn (1830-1831) ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd y wrychoedd o fewn y safle yn cael eu heffeithio gan y datblygiad arfaethedig oherwydd y math o osodiad arfaethedig o fewn yr ardaloedd penodol hyn (gosodiad di-doriad).

Felly, argymhellir briff gwylio archaeolegol yn ystod pob gweithgaredd torri tir o fewn ardaloedd 'ffos agored', yn yr un modd os cyflawnir unrhyw wrthodiadau ac mae angen cloddio pellach yn yr ardaloedd eraill ('Gosodiad Di-doriad' a 'Drilio Cyfeiriedig'), bydd y rhain hefyd yn gofyn am friff gwylio archaeolegol. Yn yr un modd, argymhellir cofnod ffotograffig ar unrhyw ardaloedd o wrychoedd hanesyddol a allai gael eu heffeithio'n andwyol/fesur.

Argymhellir hefyd AAEDTH2 (Asesiadau o Arwyddocâd Effaith y Datblygiad ar y Tirlun Hanesyddol) ar gyfer y Lefelau Gwent (HLW (Gt) 2); fodd bynnag, dylid trafod y lliniaru hwn gyda'r rhanddeiliaid perthnasol (Cadw) a'i gytuno cyn dechrau'r cynllun.

Yn y pen draw, bydd Cadw a'r ymgynghorwyr archeolegol i'r cyngor lleol yn penderfynu a fydd angen unrhyw fesurau lliniaru archeolegol. Serch hynny, ystyrir y bydd unrhyw ddatblygiad arfaethedig o fewn y safle, gyda'r mesurau archeolegol priodol yn eu lle, yn unol â deddfwriaeth genedlaethol gyfredol ac â pholisi lleol a chenedlaethol.

AUTHORSHIP AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project has been managed by Martin Tuck MCIfA (Head of Archaeological Services) and Sophie Lewis-Jones BA ACIfA. The report and illustrations were authored by Sophie Lewis-Jones. The Record Office research was carried out by Alice Evans and the Site visit was carried out by and Isaac Derbyshire.

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ABBREVIATIONS

APM:	Archaeological Planning Management
CRAPW:	Central Register of Air Photography for Wales
DSM:	Digital Surface Model
DTM:	Digital Terrain Model
EXXXXXX:	Archaeological investigation (or 'event') in HER (e.g. E000201)
GGAT:	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by GGAT HER)
LB:	Listed Building reference number (e.g. LB 14084)
LiDAR:	Light Detection and Ranging
LPA:	Local Planning Authority
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NMR:	National Monuments Record (curated by RCAHMW)
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR, e.g. 301355)
NRW:	Natural Resources Wales
OD:	Ordnance Datum
OS:	Ordnance Survey
PAS:	Portable Antiquities Scheme
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in GGAT HER - indicated by a letter suffix 'g', 'm', 's' or 'w' depending on the asset's location)
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
SM:	Scheduled Monument reference number (e.g. GM205, MM205, etc)
TWA:	Trust for Welsh Archaeology (Heneb)
WSHEM:	Written Scheme of Historic Environment Mitigation
WSI:	Written Scheme of Investigation

1 | Introduction

Background and Commission

The Projects Department of the Trust for Welsh Archaeology (formerly the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT Projects)) have been commissioned by National Grid, on behalf of the Welsh Government, to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to undertake works associated with an electricity supply to Imperial Park at Land South Of Unit 3, The Courtyard, Imperial Park, Newport (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').

The development area falls within the Employment Chapter (Chapter Six) of the Newport Local Development Plan 2011 – 2026 that allows for the allocation of land for business and employment developments. This assessment reviewed information held by the regional historic environment record (HER), the national monuments records (NMR), Gwent Archives, Cadw and RCAHMS records, as well as examining aerial photographs, cartographic and LiDAR sources. A walkover survey was conducted on 27th August 2024. This desk-based assessment follows on from a previous desk based assessment undertaken in 2021 for the site of the substation.

The objective of this assessment is to: a) inform the planning application by determining, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the Site and its environs; and b) establish the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment (or to identify the need for further investigations to adequately do so).

Site Description

The proposal, wholly within Newport City Council's boundary, consists of a linear route approximately 1.7km long, from its northwest extent, just south of the Celtic Lakes Industrial Estate (approximately ST 28497 84061), running southeast just to the north of St Brides Wentlooge (approximately ST 29406 82725) and an existing pylon line, where it branches to the east and west for approximately 100m each respectively. The Site, after leaving the industrial estate is predominantly the rural fields and hedgerows, with open drainage channels, of the Wentlooge Level (part of the Gwent Levels); the mainline London- Swansea railway bisects the older field boundaries. The area is essentially flat but gently slopes from approximately 10m OD at the northwest to 7m OD in the southeast (Figure 1).

The Gwent Levels comprise approximately 111km² of reclaimed estuarine alluvium. They are composed of an artificial landscape created by enclosing and draining the tidal saltmarshes; this process originated in the Roman period, though the majority of the present drainage regime is likely to be medieval (Rippon, 1996).

Geology and soils

The bedrock geology of the study area consists of the Mercia Mudstone Group to the southeast, and the St Maughans Formation of argillaceous rocks and sandstone to the northwest, overlain by the superficial River Terrace deposits of sands and gravels (BGS 2024).

Proposed development

The proposed development is for an electrical cable, consisting of open cut, trenchless install and directional drill installation (Figure 1-4.)

2 | Methodology

Standards

This report has been produced in accordance with ClfA's *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2014, updated 2020).

Sources consulted

The assessment involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from database, documentary, cartographic and other sources. The principal sources of information comprised:

- Cadw inventory of designated historic assets, results received on the 29th July 2024;
- TWA Heneb (GGA) Historic Environment Record (HER), which holds information on known archaeological sites, monuments and finds, as well as previous archaeological investigations. A search of the HER (enquiry number 9021) was undertaken with the results received on the 31st July 2024;
- National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) results were collated on the 5th January 2024;
- Central Register of Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW) Aerial photographs, results received on the 11th July 2024;
- Historic maps and documents held by the Gwent Archives;
- NRW LiDAR coverage of the site and its environs, at available resolution;
- General online research.

Study area

This assessment adopted a study area (agreed with the archaeological advisors to the council) that extended for 500m each side of the route centreline (Figure 1-4). This study area ensures to capture the known historic assets within the immediate vicinity of the Site, as well as enabling adequate comment on the potential for further archaeological remains to exist within it.

Field visit

The information gathered from the desk-based sources listed above was complemented by a site walkover, undertaken on the 27th August 2024. During the walkover survey the route was observed and photographed, though the entirety of the route was not visited due to impassable ground, vegetation or incline conditions or otherwise landowners were not contactable.

3 | Legislation and Planning Guidance (Appendix I)

Full details of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12 February 2024) can be found within Appendix I. The proposal falls within the curtilage of Newport City Council. This section sets out Newport City Council's Local Planning Policy governing the conservation and management of the historic environment relevant to this application.

Newport Local Development Plan (2011-2026)

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, or as amended, requires Newport City Council to prepare a Local Development Plan. The Plan will guide development within Newport up to 2026.

The following policies within the Newport LDP include elements, which are relevant to the historic environment, these include;

SP9 Conservation of the Natural, Historic and Built Environment

The conservation, enhancement and management of Recognised sites within the natural, historic and built Environment will be sought in all proposals.

2.33 Newport has a rich diversity of natural and historic sites which are recognised at the international, national and local level.

2.34 Newport has a wide range of historically important buildings and sites. There are over 400 Listed Buildings, 15 Conservation Areas, 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

CE4 Historic Landscapes, Parks, Gardens and Battlefields

Sites included in the register of landscapes, parks and gardens of special historic interest and identified historic battlefields should be protected, conserved, enhanced and where appropriate, restored. Attention will also be given to their setting. Cadw, the Welsh Government's Historic Environment Service and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) have produced a nonstatutory Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. The designated sites are identified on the Constraints Map. The Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales identifies the Gwent Levels as an area which is uniquely rich in archaeological and historical resource. The Register does not preclude development but as advised in Welsh Office Circular 61/9659, it should be used in determining planning applications where the development is of a sufficient scale to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape.

Such developments may require an Environmental Impact Assessment. Therefore an Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL2) will be required and the outcomes implemented for those developments deemed to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape.

Policy CE5 Locally listed

Buildings and sites of local significance for their architectural or historic interest will be included on a local list and should be protected from demolition or inappropriate development.

Listed Buildings are part of a recognised statutory designation process undertaken by the Welsh Government to protect nationally significant assets. There are, however, many other buildings and sites which may not feature on a national list, often because there are other protected examples elsewhere, but which are locally significant. The Council will prepare, and keep under review, a list of such locally significant buildings and sites, and will provide guidance on their protection and conservation. The criterion proposed to designate such an asset is outlined in the Local List Background Paper

The locally listed status of a building or site would be a consideration at the planning application stage. Justification will be required for the loss or unsatisfactory alteration of such buildings or sites, and intervention will be sought to secure their conservation and enhancement.

Policy CE6 Archaeology

Development proposals will normally be required to undertake an archaeological impact assessment before the proposal is determined:

- a) where groundworks and/or the installation of services are proposed within the archaeologically sensitive areas of Caerleon, the Levels, Lower Machen and the City Centre , or;
- b) within other areas of recognised archaeological interest

The following policies held within the Site Boundary do not include elements which are relevant to the historic environment, however do include;

SP6 Green Belt- The Green Belt that lies between Marshfield and Cardiff was designated, following regional discussions, by the Newport Unitary Development Plan 1996 –2011 as the first Green Belt in Wales. Planning Policy Wales (Paragraph 4.8.14 – 4.8.18) sets out what is considered inappropriate development within Green Belt allocations, and should be referred to for guidance.

SP7 Green Wedges- 2.27 Green Wedges have been designated on a common basis with the other local planning authorities in South Wales. The prime purpose of Green Wedges is to prevent coalescence between urban areas.

SP8 Special Landscape Areas- 2.31 Within Special Landscape Areas, priority will be given to landscape conservation and enhancement. The designation of a SLA does not preclude development but any proposals must demonstrate that they have been designed to respect the valued characteristics of the recognised landscape as well as being in accordance with other Policies of this Plan.

SP17 Employment Land- 3 The sites in West Newport are close to major arterial routes, which make them well-connected nationally, regionally and locally. Substantial development has already occurred in this area, and there are business advantages in locating near to other similar uses.

Undeveloped Coastal Zone and Developed Coastal Zone- Coastal Zone development will not be permitted in the coastal area or adjoining the tidal river unless: i) in the undeveloped coastal area such development is required to be on the coast to meet an exceptional need which cannot reasonably be accommodated elsewhere; ii) the area is not itself at risk nor will the proposed development exacerbate risks from erosion, flooding or land instability development which requires a coastal location should be sited within the developed coastal zone. Development which requires a coastal location should be sited within the developed coastal zone.

Policy CE7 Conservation Areas

DEVELOPMENT WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO CONSERVATION AREAS WILL

BE REQUIRED TO:

- i) Be designed to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area, having regard to the conservation area appraisal where appropriate.
- ii) Avoid the removal of existing historic features, including traditional shopfronts and joinery.
- iii) Use materials which are traditional, or appropriate to their context.
- iv) Complement or reflect the architectural qualities of nearby buildings which make a positive contribution to the character of the area.
- v) Pay special attention to the settings of buildings, and avoid the loss of any existing domestic gardens and open spaces which contribute to the character of the area.
- vi) Avoid adverse impact on any significant views, within, towards and outwards from the conservation area.

4| Baseline

The following sections detail and contextualise the known archaeological and historic assets within the Site, and the 500m study area. Historic assets within this study area are shown on Figures 1 to 6 and listed in Appendix I.

Designated Historic Assets

World Heritage Sites

Neither the Site nor the study area fall within any World Heritage Site.

Scheduled Monuments (Figure 1)

Neither the Site nor the study area contain any scheduled monuments.

Listed Buildings (Figure 1)

The Site contains no Listed Buildings. However the study area contains one Listed Building.

- Parish Church of St. Bridget (2941) – Grade II listed

Registered Parks and Gardens

Neither the Site nor study are contain any Registered Parks and Garden.

Registered Historic Landscapes (Figure 1)

Both the Site and the study area falls within the Registered Historic Landscape of Gwent Levels (Ref number HLW(Gt)2)(Figure 5), which is characterised as the following; Geographically, they are divided into two main areas, namely Wentlooge to the west of the River Usk, and Caldicot to the east. The levels are a landscape of extraordinarily diverse environmental and archaeological potential. Having been reclaimed from the sea at various times during the historic period, the present land surface is a supreme example of a 'hand-crafted' landscape, artificially created and entirely the work of man, preserving clear evidence of distinctive patterns of settlement, enclosure and drainage systems from successive periods of use. There is also a proven, and possibly quite vast, potential for extensive, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and environmental deposits belonging to earlier landscapes. The levels are therefore a uniquely rich archaeological and historical resource in Wales, and certainly of international importance and significance.

Non-designated Historic Assets¹

The following assets have been divided by the proposed method of instalment (open cut, directional drilling and trenchless install) as a different impact may be imparted upon the asset during any work.

¹ There can be an overlap with RCAHMS records for non-designated assets, and Cadw records for designated assets.

Historic Environment Record (HER) (Figure 2)

There are seven HER non-designated assets recorded within the site or its immediate

vicinity; ***Open Cut Trench:***

- Pencarnou Early Medieval Church (00019g)
- Duffryn/ Pencarn Landscape (16444g)
- Roman Road (GGAT 0002-01)

Directional Drill:

N/A

Trenchless Install:

- Former field boundaries of unknown date (15509g)
- Former field boundaries of unknown date (15510)
- The Pont-estyll, St Brides Farmstead (15511).
- Roman Road (GGAT 0001-01)

There are a further 26 non-designated HER records within the study area. The HER records for non-designated assets (Figure 2) include Iron Age, Roman and Medieval sites, with the addition of Post-Medieval and modern sites, as well as numerous of unknown date. The assets principally reflect rural features, with the addition of Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval structures. They are listed in Appendix II.

Royal Commission (RCAHMW) (Figure 3)

There are no RCAHMW non-designated historic assets recorded within the Site, though there are nine historic assets within the study area as recorded by the RCAHMW (Figure 3):

- 12924 - Rehoboth, St Bride's Wentloog (Chapel)
- 15513 - St Brides Wentlooge, Medieval Settlement
- 21003 - Ty Llwyd (Dwelling)
- 21015 - Ty Mawr (House)
- 36649 - Church House Inn
- 96039 - St Bridget's Church, Wentlooge

- 307832 - St Bridget's Churchyard Cross, Wentlooge
- 408544 - Great Pencarn Farm
- 705089 - Duffryn, Newport – Industrial Estate

The Royal Commission records (NMR sites, Figure 3) are similar to the HER and Cadw records (Figures 1-6) and reflects predominantly post-medieval features, with the addition of earlier medieval assets.

Previously Identified Assets (Figure 2)

There are two formerly identified sites from a previous desk-based assessment covering the area (Lewis-Jones, 2021). For continuity the numbering of these assets have been kept the same as they were in the former report. Neither assets directly converge with the development, though are within the study area;

- CL001 – Great Pencarn Farmstead
- CL002 - Middle Pencarn Farmstead

Conservation Areas

Neither the Site nor the study area contains conservation areas.

Historic Landscape Character Areas (Figure 5)

The following Historic Landscape Character Areas fall within the Site and Study Area;

- Eastern St.Brides (HLCA15)
- Western St.Brides (HLCA16)
- Marshfield/Coedkernew (HLCA020)
- Maerdy (HLCA21)

Borehole Data

There have been no known boreholes studies undertaken directly within the Site, however more broadly, a number of borehole surveys have been undertaken in the area surrounding the Site, a representative example of which is found below.

A borehole undertaken at 328527.8 - 183514.55 (Borehole ID BHM4CAN007A) was excavated to a depth of 25m, however for the purpose of this report, only to a depth of 10.5m will be discussed.

Table 1. Borehole BHM4CAN007A

Geology & Soil Description	Depth (m) (bgl)
Very stiff light brownish grey silty clay with rare rootlets	0-0.10
Firm grey clay (<i>Drillers description only</i>)	0.10-0.60

Firm dark brownish grey mottled dark orangish brown and dark bluish grey silty clay	0.60-1.20
Very soft dark bluish grey organic silty clay with rare pockets up to 10mm of spongy dark brown oxidising black fibrous peat	1.20-1.70
Spongy dark brown oxidising black fibrous peat	1.70 -3.00
Soft to firm dark bluish grey organic clayey silt	3.00-3.80
Blue silty clay (<i>Drillers description only</i>)	3.80-5.70
Blue silty clay with peat	5.70-6.30
PEAT with occasional blue silty clay (<i>Drillers description only</i>)	6.30-7.80
Light greyish brown sandy angular to rounded fine to coarse gravel of mudstone siltstone and sandstone Sand is fine to coarse	7.80-10.50

A borehole undertaken at 328260 - 184180 (Borehole ID 15951507) was excavated to a depth of 12.05m.

Table 2. Borehole 15951507

Geology & Soil Description	Depth (m) (bgl)
Loose, medium grey brown, mottled orange brown, sandy, slightly clayey silt/topsoil with abundant rootlets and fine medium gravel	0-1.00
Very stiff, orange brown sandy silty clay with occasional grey sandy pockets and abundant fine medium flint and sandstone gravel	1.00-2.30
Very dense medium brown fine medium coarse, slightly sandy, sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone gravel, become sandy as a lower depth	2.30-5.25
Very stiff, red brown, occasionally mottled light green grey, silty clay, varying to a very weak mudstone in places	5.25- 12.05

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

A review of the Portable Antiquities Scheme database has revealed three results.

This consists of three coin finds, approximately 900m to the northeast of the northernmost edge of the development area, comprising:

- A Denarius of Geta Caesar (Septimius Severus) (198-200) Reverse: FELICITAS TEMPOR
Reference: RIC IV Geta 95
- A Radiate of Uncertain Radiate (214-296)
- A Radiate of Gallic Empire (260-274)

Hedgerows

There are also a number of historic hedgerows within the Site boundary, predominantly lining the reens, visible from the Court of Sewers Map (1830-1831) onwards. However, the hedgerows

that fall within the Site will not be affected by the proposed development due to the type of installation proposed within these particular areas (trenchless install).

LiDAR

LiDAR data was reviewed for this area and displayed no new features.

Previous archaeological investigations

Historic Environment Record (HER Events) (Figure 4)

The following section outlines the archaeological and historical investigations that have generated information about the site.

A geophysical survey (E002393) of the LG site was conducted in 1996 in the western most section of the current development area.

Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1996 reported that a “broad and diffuse area of elevated susceptibilities” was located within the eastern and central part of Field 4. However, these anomalies were interpreted as having been caused by the presence of field boundaries and contamination caused by relatively modern activity (Geophysical Survey of Bradford 1996, 2).

A church is first mentioned in the area of Pencarn in one of the c11th century charters attached to the Vita Sancti Cadoci (00019g), which states that ‘Ager Pencarnov’ was granted by Gualluuir to Llancarfan, with Abbot Paul signing as first witness. This event is considered to be dated around c650-660. However, Brook suggests a more likely location for this church is at Coedkernew; the next farmstead west of the Pencarns (located at NGR ST 2761 8349) (Evans 2004).

Coedkernew is also the location of a medieval church (00014g) the only relic of which is a medieval font, which was located at the western end of a rebuilt 19th century church, which has now been converted into a modern house (Evans 1954). In the early-11th century Coedkernew was a manor of the lordship of Gwynllog and was held by Iorwerth ap Rees. This lord had his own manor house as well as his own demesnes, tenantry and courts (JBAA 1930).

Between 1996 and 1998, a series of archaeological investigations were carried out (E002393, E002420, E002420, E002200) prior to the construction of the LG development. These identified a multi-period site, just south of Great Pencarn Farm. The earliest evidence for human activity on the site was the presence of a driven upright pile (09900g) radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age (1100-800 cal BC, Beta 110826). This survived to a height of 4.81m OD, was driven to a depth of 3.17m OD, and was found in isolation with no other indications for Bronze Age activity on the site.

A shallow erosive hollow (09922g) with a depth of 0.15m ran across the site aligned east-west. This had become filled with a fibrous reedy peat containing some fragments of roundwood. This horizon has been radiocarbon dated to 495-395 BC (Beta 109345 and 109346).

A north-south orientated gully with a U-shaped section (09945g), which had a width of 0.33m and a depth of 0.20m was also recorded running across the site. This gully was filled with grey silty clay containing a few sub-angular and rounded stones. This feature could only be seen with reliability where it cut the peat due to the similarity between its fill and the surrounding clays.

No finds were recovered from this feature and it remains undated, however, it must post-date the Iron Age peat. A further three ditches (09946g) were detected running across the site, all of which were determined on site to be drainage ditches. One of these ditches (Context 167) contained both Iron Age and Roman ceramics.

Overlying this drainage system was a small building (05984g) also of Roman date situated next to a road. This building was identified from the foundations of its western and southern walls, a series of loose cobble spreads comprising its internal flooring, and a single hearth. Artefacts recovered during the excavation provided a date range of for the buildings occupation from the mid- second century to the early-fourth century AD. Its purpose is likely to be associated with the agricultural exploitation of the surrounding environment, the Wentlooge Level to the south in particular (GGAT HER 05984g).

The excavations also identified the southern edge of a Roman road (09957g) which was orientated in a northwest-southeast direction. The upper surfaces of the road were constructed from extremely disturbed material, which had been damaged by a modern re-en crossing. The main body of the road was formed from undifferentiated river cobbles surviving to a depth of 0.35m. The road was originally bounded on its southern side by a shallow, sloped sided ditch with a depth of 0.45m deep. This was filled with grey silty clay and capped by a spread of cobbles spreading out from the road surface. A replacement side ditch had been excavated to the south.

It was not clear whether the Roman building identified to the south of Great Pencarn Farm was an isolated building or formed part of a greater agricultural complex. However, if the latter is true, then a location for the main complex on the nearby higher ground at Great Pencarn Farm is likely. Whether this is the case or not, the close location of the Roman site, the place name evidence (00019g) suggesting a potential 7th century church and the 14th century origin of Great Pencarn Farm suggests some degree of continuity of occupation in the vicinity (GGAT Contracts 1996).

Following this, a second length of Roman road (E002369) (06279.0g) was excavated in 1997. Almost 90m of metalled road were excavated across two trenches. The first of these sections consisted of a surface constructed from small, mainly rounded stones, which had been laid directly onto the underlying natural. Evidence of two probable wheel ruts were noted within this surface (Yates 2000). The full extent of the road was not ascertained but if a line were projected from north to south along the course of the exposed section, it would not cross the proposed development (Figure 1).

An archaeological watching brief (E002351) was also carried out during the construction of the Imperial Park Substation. Here, only 2 features were encountered: a relatively recent cut feature and a pocket of peat growth. Elsewhere, no markers of human activity were noted. The watching brief had confirmed the hypothesis that human activity has been concentrated to the northwest of the site. However, if further ground works were intended for the areas including the features, a programme of prior excavation, recording and sampling would be appropriate (Locock 1997).

Previous archaeological investigations related to the scheme

Desk based assessment (Lewis-Jones 2021)

The conclusions of this assessment were as follows: There is one asset listed within the site, a church, which was first mentioned in the area of Pencarn in an 11th century charter attached to the Vita Sancti Cadoci (GGAT HER 00019g). However, it is suggested that a more likely location for this church is at Coedkernew, the next farmstead west of Pencarn located at NGR ST 2761

8349. Despite the uncertainty of the location there is the possibility that a church lies within the area of the potential development.

Although there is just one recorded asset, in general in this area, early settlement patterns of the Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval periods are seen to favour settlement on the higher solid geology close to the interface with the alluvial deposits of the Levels. This pattern suggests the possibility of unknown archaeology in the area.

The recommendation of the DBA was; Preservation in situ is the preferred Welsh Government policy. If this is not possible, as a minimum, an archaeological evaluation is suggested. Given the known heritage assets span multi periods, from the later prehistoric to the early post medieval, this desk based assessment has illuminated the potential likelihood of encountering archaeological remains across the development area.

Archaeological watching brief during GI works (Owen 2023)

The conclusions of the watching brief report were as follows: Following LPA advice an opportunity arose for an archaeological watching brief to be conducted during GI investigation between June 7th and 22nd 2023 to inform part of the pre-planning process.

Of the 24 trial holes excavated (albeit limited trenching) the greater number revealed a natural stratigraphic sequence indicative of geological river terrace deposits, however the following was noted in six trenches;

Two trenches encountered hard material and in both drilling stalled. The nature of the deposits at these depths is unknown. Two of the pits revealed previous modern disturbance, evidenced by the presence of slate or fragments of ceramic at a higher level. Two trial trenches clipped a thick layer of hard material, possibly concrete with stone inclusions. It was not ascertained whether they were part of on larger buried surface or structure, though if they were, they may represent a feature that extended at least 62m in length. Aside from the known church asset (00019g), nothing was revealed to suggest the presence of any assets highlighted in the desk based assessment.

Archaeological Assessment (Lewis-Jones 2023)

The conclusions of the AIA were as follows: There is potential for a direct effect on one known asset (00019g), however the source information for this asset is low, the exact location is unknown, however, there is potential for any works to encounter it if it exists.

A short length of Roman Road (06279.0g) aligned broadly northwest to southeast is known approximately 600m to the north of the Site boundary. Extrapolation of this line, albeit a short baseline and assuming a straight course for the road, would pass through the Site.

Taking into consideration the unclear potential for archaeological remains associated with 00019g Pencarnou, or the continuation of the Roman Road (06279.0g) and the results of the GI archaeological watching brief, it is recommended that as a minimum an archaeological watching brief be carried out during any/all groundworks.

Archaeological watching brief during additional GI works (Sullivan, 2024)

The conclusions of the archaeological watching brief were as follows: This project follows on from an archaeological desk-based assessment (Lewis-Jones 2021), which covered a wider area

than that of the current proposed substation. Further consultation resulted in 24 geotechnical test pits excavated across the site in the form of an archaeological watching brief (Owen 2023). A complementary Archaeological Impact Assessment (Lewis-Jones 2023) was also carried out.

Five trial trenches and six hand dug test pits were excavated during the watching brief. The results indicated natural geological deposits at the base of several trenches, or alternatively at the interface between these and the made ground. All deposits aside from the topsoil and the natural deposits were represented by the up-cast material (made ground) associated with the linear mound, resultant from the previous attenuation pond excavations. No further deposits or materials of archaeological significance were encountered during the monitored works.

Historic maps and aerial photographs

Court of Sewers Sewers Mapping (1830-31)

The 1830-31 Court of Sewers map shows an agricultural landscape of irregular fields near St Brides Wentloog and Lighthouse road, surrounded by long rectangular parcels divided by reens and drainage ditches. The Greater and Middle Pencarn farms recorded in the Tithe Map are beyond the scope of the Sewer map. Maerdy Farm is visible in both to the south of the pipeline, off Pencoed Lane, it is surrounded by trees now but appears to have a similar layout still, but the nearby cottage is lost. The track from Green Lane that served Maerdy on the Sewer and tithe maps crosses the pipeline but is no longer present on current mapping. The house on the corner of that track and Green lane in both Sewer and Tithe maps is also lost but is within the study area and may be within the pipeline route. Near this point the work will be transitioning from trenchless installation to directional drilling beneath the railway line. This railway line appears on the later maps and its line has been pencilled into this map at some point.

Tithe Map (1844)

The 1844 Tithe Map largely shows a continuation of the largely agricultural landscape featuring land parcels and sporadic farmsteads. Interestingly, a large amount of land parcels are held by Sir Charles, Barnot Morgan, possibly either the same person as marked as Sir Charles Morgan Bart in the 1833 Court of Sewers Mapping, or land kept within the family.

To the west of the development area, the Greater Pencarn Farmstead (CL001) can be seen, possibly depicted as a large farmhouse surrounded by ancillary barns. Towards the northeast of the development area, a second possible farmstead is shown as three buildings labelled as 'Middle Pencarn' (CL002). This is possibly depicting a smaller farm, or out farm associated with the Greater Pencarn Farmstead (CL001). Just outside of the easternmost edge of the development area and east of the Middle Pencarn is another set of probable farm buildings labelled as Little Pencarn.

1st Edition OS Map (1887)

The first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2) largely shows a continuation of the agricultural landscape depicted in the 1844 Tithe Map. To the west of the development area, the Greater Pencarn Farmstead (CL001) can be seen as four buildings surrounding a common courtyard. Towards the northeast of the development area, Middle Pen-Carn (CL002) has changed to depict an L-shape building with smaller ancillary barns. The only visible changes to the landscape can

be seen in the land parcel layouts whereby some have been divided into smaller parcels, or merged to form larger agricultural fields.

A demarcation line can be seen to the south of the Farmsteads Greater Pencarn Farmstead (CL001), Middle Pen-Carn (CL002) and Little Pencarn in the form of the field and land parcel attributes. To the south of the farms, the fields are far more regular, smaller, and linear and organised when compared to those to the North of the farms, possibly representing greater influence and land manipulation.

2nd Edition OS Map (1902)

The second edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3) shows very little change from the 1887 first edition mapping, the only visible change has been the addition of a footbridge (CL003) has been added to the northwest of the development area.

3rd Edition OS Map (1922)

The third edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4) similarly, shows very little change to the layout of field boundaries and general topography. A possible barn (CL004) has been added to the from the 1902 second edition mapping towards the northwest of the development area.

The agricultural nature and unchanged landscape could give credence to the possibility of encountering previously unknown archaeological remains.

Current Aerial Mapping

Surrounding the development area, the landscape has changed quite dramatically, most notably by the addition of the Celtic Lakes Industrial Estate and M4 to the north, and the growth of Duffryn village to the east.

Within the development area, the layout still largely follows that as visible on historic mapping, however with some changes, most notably, the loss of visible buildings associated with both the Greater and Middle Pencarn farms, and the installation of the National Grid Imperial Park Substation.

Aerial Photographs (Figure 7)

The series of aerial photos from 1946 to 2009 show the development of the Northern most end of Site from agricultural to industrial use and the relative stability of the rest of the area as agricultural land.

Aerial photographs were sourced from CRAPW (Enquiry Reference WG APU 21-096, Table 4), Google Earth, RCAHMW and the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP).

1940s-1950s

The earliest available aerial photography is a series of very clear vertical shots of the site dated to 1946. The original land parcel layout is visible, largely respecting the layout as noted on the fourth edition Ordnance Survey map. The Greater Pencarn Farmstead (CL001) is visible, at least one building can be made out, and further detail is unclear. The Middle Pencarn Farmstead (CL002) is also visible, again not clear enough in resolution to make out any discernible features. Photos from the 1950s are not within the development area, but are just within the eastern

edge of the study area. Large empty field parcels are visible, whereas now these are largely developed into housing estates.

1960s-70s

A nearly exact layout can be seen in the 1963 aerial photograph. By the 1971 aerial photographs, little to no discernible change in the layout of the fields within the development area, however does show clearer detail with regards to the structures associated with CL001 and CL002 can also be seen. Surrounding the development area, the increase of road and housing infrastructure has clearly started. By the 1979 photograph, again no change has taken place within the development area, however surrounding the development area, housing estates and additional roads have been constructed.

1980s-90s

The 1981 aerial photograph shows a clear layout of the Great Penncarn Farmstead. It shows a similar layout to the ones as noted on the OS historic mapping and that of the tithe mapping, however the easternmost building has now an addition, forming an 'l-shaped' barn.

The 1998 aerial photography shows a fair amount of landscaping that has occurred. Here, five ponds have been excavated, largely in the western section of the development area, and areas of built up ground can be seen. It is unclear as to why this has occurred, other than to be accompanying the development of the Celtic lakes industrial estate and associated road that now bounds the west of the development edge. To the north east of the road and roundabout, the geophysical survey (E002393), evaluation (E002420) and excavation (E002369) took place (Figure 5).

2000s

By the 1999 and 2000 aerial photographs, the Great Pencarn Farmstead is still clearly visible, and possibly occupied.

The Great Pencarn Farmstead is visible on Google earth, up until 2006. The next photo at 2009 shows large piles of demolition rubble, clearly within the footprint of the buildings. This rubble is still visible and evident up to current mapping, although latterly obscured by trees and overgrowth. Middle Pencarn also shows to have possibly been demolished at the same time, by 2009, and the similarly shows as a rubble footprint.

Field Visit

The walkover started at the northern area of the development route. Not all of the northernmost assets targeted for the walkover were identified due to ground conditions not being suitable.

However, the Percoed Reen (15507g) was located, which has potential Romano-British origins. South of the Percoed Reen was one of the fields the route was running through. This field however, was not accessible for a walkover survey due to a locked gate and live crops. Further south a Road Bridge (15512g) was photographed, which appears on the 1901 OS Map. Further down was Wheel Lane (05199.0g), which could date back to the Roman period, but dates at least to the Medieval period.

The Lane is now in serious disrepair and was only accessible for a small section of the route, which was photographed and noted. Beyond the southern extremity of site, but falling within the search area St Brides Church (00017g) and Churchyard (08254g) were investigated and photographed.

The church itself is of Medieval origin and holds a Grade II listed status, first being mentioned in 1230-40 (Brook, 1988, p.83). The churchyard may also date to the medieval era.

5 | Archaeological and Historical Context

The general context

The land within the study boundary is historically a rural area with evidence of occupation dating from as early as the Bronze Age. Although a lot of the field systems are thought to originate from the Roman period, much of it is assumed to have been altered/changed, during the Medieval occupation of the land. The northern route end point is currently set within a field-scape, though is directly south of the continually growing Imperial Park Industrial Estate. The route is directed to the southeast, passing through numerous privately owned fields running in a similar trajectory to Green Lane, until it breaks from that route to continue southeast towards St. Bridges, Wentloog.

Prehistoric (to AD 44)

The earliest evidence for prehistoric occupation in the environs surrounding the site is the Bronze Age post (09900g), which was discovered during the excavations at Great Pencarn Farm in 1998. A Bronze Age small looped and socketed bronze axe (04146g) was also found near to Tredegar House.

Roman (1st to early 5th centuries AD)

There is substantial evidence of Roman activity and occupation within the Site and study area. This consists of a Roman road (06279.0g), which is located at the northern end of the study area running in a south-southwest trajectory. This road is thought to link with the Roman road (09957g) uncovered at the Great Pencarn Farm excavation. Alongside this road two buildings next to the road were also uncovered as well as three drainage ditches. The first building was interpreted as a Roman farm (05684g) with the remains proved to be a building of Roman date associated with a series of cobbled surfaces situated next to a road. This building was identified from the foundations of its western and southern walls, a series of loose cobble spreads comprising its internal flooring, and a single hearth. Its purpose is likely to be associated with the agricultural exploitation of the surrounding environment, the Wentlooge Level to the south in particular. The second Roman building (05667g) was a large stone surface, with the southern part likely being an external yard and the northern part within a building, the finds associated with the excavation indicate 2nd to 4th century use. The three drainage ditches (09946g) were detected running across site and were shallow clay-filled features typically u-shaped in profile, with both Roman and Iron Age ceramics being produced. Just southeast of these finds runs the Percoed Reen (15507g), which may have been dug during the Romano-British period, aligned north to east and south to west. The last noted evidence of Roman activity within the study area and also crossing the proposed route is Wheel Lane (05199.0g), which runs northeast to southwest and would have formed an important communication route along the gen edge.

Medieval (5th to 15th centuries)

The earliest evidence of Medieval activity within the study area and directly south of the new proposed power station at the northern end of the proposed development site, is an early Medieval church (00019g) though all evidence of this existing is within written records, due to know physical evidence remaining. At the northern end of the study area and to the west of the proposed route lies the Great Pencarn Manor House (00012g), now near destroyed and only

consisting of a series of banks and structural remains, the manor house has 14th century origins. At the southern extremity of the study area in St Brides lies St Bridget's Church (00017g), which holds its origins from the 13th century. The associated churchyard also has medieval origins, with the inclusion of a churchyard cross (00016g). At the southern extent of the study area also lies Ty-llwyd (03164g) a Medieval longhouse with adjoining outbuildings. The previously mentioned Wheel Lane (05199.0g) has Medieval history as well as Roman, and still formed an important NE-SW communication route along the fen edge during the Medieval period. Within St Brides a medieval ditch (11032g) was found during excavation at a site in the south east corner of the garden at Church Farm. A Medieval stonework (11033g) was also revealed by excavation in this area.

Post medieval (16th century to present)

There are numerous example of Post-Medieval activity within the Site and study area. This includes the previously mentioned Wheel Lane (05199.0g), which has evidence of use from the Roman period through to Post-Medieval. To the southeast side of the study area, directly east of Green Lane is a field boundary system (09360g), which is visible on the 1831 Commissioner of Sewers Map. In the far southeast corner of the study area sits Pound Farm (12031g), which is shown on the 1st Edition OS Map of 1883. At the northern end of the study area to the west of the proposed route lies a Stone built barn (15505g) in a decayed state, which is visible on the Tithe Map of Bassaleg (1844) and late 18th century mapping. A trackway (15513g) runs across the centre of the route and study area, aligned northwest to southeast depicted on the late 18th century mapping and visible today on LiDAR imagery. Just north of this and directly south of the modern train track is a Victorian footbridge (15514g), first seen on the 2nd Edition OS Map (1901), with only the piers remaining. Lastly, is the Church House Inn (16539g), which was depicted on the 1842 Tithe map of the area and described as a 'Beer House'. This was located near to St Brides Road in St Brides.

6| Assessment of the Sites Archaeological Potential

This section assesses the potential for unrecorded historic assets to be present within the Site. This assessment therefore pertains to the potential for buried archaeological remains to exist which are not presently known.

The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the Site and 500m study area, together with the other data gathered for this study. This exercise is predictive only, and the lack of known archaeology of a given period may in fact reflect a lack of data, rather than a genuine absence of activity.

The baseline for the 500m study area is characterised by and relates to largely to the Wentloog Levels and the Prehistoric to Post Medieval landscapes.

Palaeoenvironmental: There is sufficient evidence for peats, anaerobic deposits or waterlogged organic remains within the Site Therefore the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains within the Site is therefore considered to be **High**.

Prehistoric: There are no prehistoric sites within Site boundary, though there are four prehistoric sites within the study area spanning the Bronze Age and Iron Age. However, the potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **Low to Medium**.

Roman: There are no roman sites within Site boundary, though there are six within the study area. Therefore, the potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **Low to Medium**.

Early-medieval and Medieval: There is one early-medieval asset within Site boundary (00019g). Therefore, the potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **Medium**.

Post-medieval: There are no confirmed post-medieval sites within Site boundary. However, the potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **Medium**.

Modern: There are no modern sites within Site boundary. However, the potential for archaeology of these periods to exist within the Site is considered to be **Low**.

7 | Assessment of Effect

Effect of the development on archaeological sites

The assets shown in Table 1 are likely to be affected by any proposed construction activity. The impacts of the proposed works are summarised below, both without mitigation, and as residual effects if the proposed mitigation is embedded into the scheme (the latter for the negative impacts only). Given that the present scheme design is a proposal, these comments should be considered as provisional.

Table 1: Table of Effect

Asset	Name	Value	Development Type	Impact description	Impact Magnitude	Effect (without mitigation)
HLW (Gt) 2	Gwent Levels	High	All	All ground breaking activities. Setting	Low	Low
GGAT 0001-01	Roman Road	High	Trenchless installation	All ground breaking activities	Low	Medium
GGAT 0002-01	Roman Road	High	Open cut	All ground breaking activities	Medium	Low
00019g	Pencarnou Early Medieval Church	High	Open cut	All ground breaking activities	Medium	High
15509g	Former field boundaries of unknown date	Low	Trenchless installation	All ground breaking activities	Low	Low

15510	Former field boundaries of unknown date	Low	Trenchless installation	All ground breaking activities	Low	Low
15511	The Pont-estyll, St Brides Farmstead	Low	Trenchless installation	All ground breaking activities	Low	Low
16444g	Duffryn/ Pencarn Landscape	Low	Open cut	All ground breaking activities	Low	Low

8| Mitigation

Outline mitigation for this scheme is recommended as follows and is based on the results obtained from desk-based assessment and previous investigations undertaken within the Site.

A watching brief is recommended for all open cut trench areas, similarly if any refusals are met and further excavation is required in the other areas, this will also require a watching brief. An ASIDOHL (Assessments of the Significance of the Impact of the Development on the Historic Landscape) is recommended for the (HLW (Gt) 2) Gwent Levels; however, that mitigation should be discussed with the relevant stakeholders (the LPA's as appropriate) and agreed prior to the scheme's commencement as the LPA conditions may have changed since the original recommendation.

Table 2; Archaeological Mitigation

Asset	Name	Development Type	Impact Magnitude	Mitigation	Residual Effect
HLW (Gt) 2	Gwent Levels	All	Low	ASIDOHL and Archaeological Watching Brief	Low
GGAT 0001-01	Roman Road	Trenchless installation	Low	Archaeological Watching Brief	Low
GGAT 0002-01	Roman Road	Open cut	Medium	N/A	Low
00019g	Pencarnou Early Medieval Church	Open cut	Medium	Archaeological Watching Brief	Low

15509g	Former field boundaries of unknown date	Trenchless installation	Low	N/A	Low
15510	Former field boundaries of unknown date	Trenchless installation	Low	N/A	Low
15511	The Pont-estyll, St Brides Farmstead	Trenchless installation	Low	N/A	Low
16444g	Duffryn/ Pencarn Landscape	Open cut	Low	Archaeological Brief Watching	Low

9| Conclusion

There is one Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt 2) Gwent Levels), and seven non-designated assets; Roman Road (GGAT0001-01), Roman Road (GGAT0002-01), Pencarnou Early Medieval Church (00019g), Former field boundaries of unknown date (15509g), Former field boundaries of unknown date (15510) The Pont-estyll, St Brides Farmstead (15511) and Duffryn/ Pencarn Landscape (16444g) within the Site boundary.

This assessment has evaluated the potential for encountering Palaeoenvironmental remains is High, for encountering Prehistoric remains is Low-Medium, for encountering Roman remains is Low-Medium and for encountering early medieval and medieval is Medium.. With regard to encountering Post-medieval the potential has been assessed as Medium and for Modern remains it has been assessed as Low.

Finally, in respect of direct impacts, the Gwent Levels (Gt 2) registered historic landscape partially intersects with the development area, some part of character area 20 falling within its southwestern extent (Figure 1). Development of the site would have a direct effect on the historic landscape (i.e. change of landuse and character, equating to absolute loss from the character area). In order to quantify this change, and to capture any effects upon setting, an ASIDOHL may be required to inform any planning application, to be undertaken once sufficient design detail is available. Cadw will need to be consulted on this subject.

An impact of High has been identified for the Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt 2) Gwent Levels), a Medium for Roman Road (GGAT0002-01), and a Low for all remaining assets; Roman Road (GGAT0001-01), Pencarnou Early Medieval Church (00019g), Former field boundaries of unknown date (15509g), Former field boundaries of unknown date (15510) The Pont-estyll, St Brides Farmstead (15511) and Duffryn/ Pencarn Landscape (16444g). The extent to which any previously unidentified archaeology would be encountered is unknown, and so is any impact that development might have on it.

There are also a number of historic hedgerows within the Site boundary, predominantly lining the reens, visible from the Court of Sewers Map (1830-1831) onwards. However, the hedgerows that fall within the Site will not be affected by the proposed development due to the type of installation proposed within these particular areas (trenchless install).

Therefore, an archaeological watching brief has been recommended during all ground breaking activities within 'open cut trench' areas, similarly if any refusals are met and further excavation is required in the other areas ('Trenchless Install and 'Directional Drill'), these will also require an archaeological watching brief. Similarly, a photographic record is recommended on any areas of historic hedgerow that may be adversely/physically affected.

An ASIDOHL2 (Assessments of the Significance of the Impact of the Development on the Historic Landscape) is also recommended for the (HLW (Gt 2) Gwent Levels; however, that mitigation should be discussed with the relevant stakeholders (Cadw) and agreed prior to the scheme's commencement.

Both Cadw and the archaeological advisors to the local council will ultimately make the decision on if/what archaeological mitigation may be required.

It is nevertheless considered that, with appropriate archaeological measures in place, any proposed development within the Site will be in accordance with current national legislation, and with local and national policy.

10| Sources consulted

Legislation, planning and guidance

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Textual Sources

Rippon, S. J., 1996. *Gwent Levels: The Evolution of a Wetland Landscape*. CBA Research Report 105, York

Cartographic sources

Historic maps accessed from the Gwent Archives Record Office, Welsh Tithe Maps (<https://places.library.wales>) and National Museum of Scotland collection (<https://maps.nls.uk>).

Date	Description	Scale
1887	Monmouthshire XXXIII Ordnance Survey. Six inch to the mile.	1:10,560
1902	Monmouthshire XXXIII.SE Ordnance Survey. Six inch to the mile.	1:10,560
1922	Monmouthshire XXXIII Ordnance Survey. Six inch to the mile.	1:10,560
1842	Plan of parish of St Brides in the county of Monmouth	1:4,752
1830-31	Map or Sewer Court	N/A

Aerial Photographs (CRAPW)

Date	Sortie Reference	Black & White (BW)/ Colour (C)
2000	WDA3234 015, 012	C
1998	9836 ADAS 748 30, 38	C
1997	WDA 600_205	C
1991	Geonex 118_91 0267, 0265, 0263, 0097, 0095, 0093, 0026, 0024	C
1988	88 OS 119 038, 035, 027, 025, 016	BW
1985	85 OS 087 040, 038, 036, 013	BW
1981	8101 JAS 2881 189, 107, 105, 103, 101, 12 and 13, 10 and 11	BW
1981	8103 ADAS 55 False Colour 19, 18, 10, 09, 08	BW
1979	7941 OS79 130 177	BW
1971	7156 RAF 39 3764 F44 060, 058	BW
1971	7144 BKS 648 319, 318	BW
1963	6308 OS 63 051 IR 009	BW
1962	6213 RAF58 5502 F21 0021, 0020	BW
1960	6010 RAF 58 3806 F21 083, 084, 085	BW
1960	6010 RAF 58 3806 F22 084, 085, 086	BW
1950	5022 RAF541 527, 3064, 3065, 3066, 4021, 4022, 4023	BW
1947	4720 RAFCPE UK 2293 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053	BW
1947	4702 RAFCPEUK2258 5128	BW
1946	4635 RAF106GUK1502 3035, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3048, 3049, 3050, 4039	BW

Websites

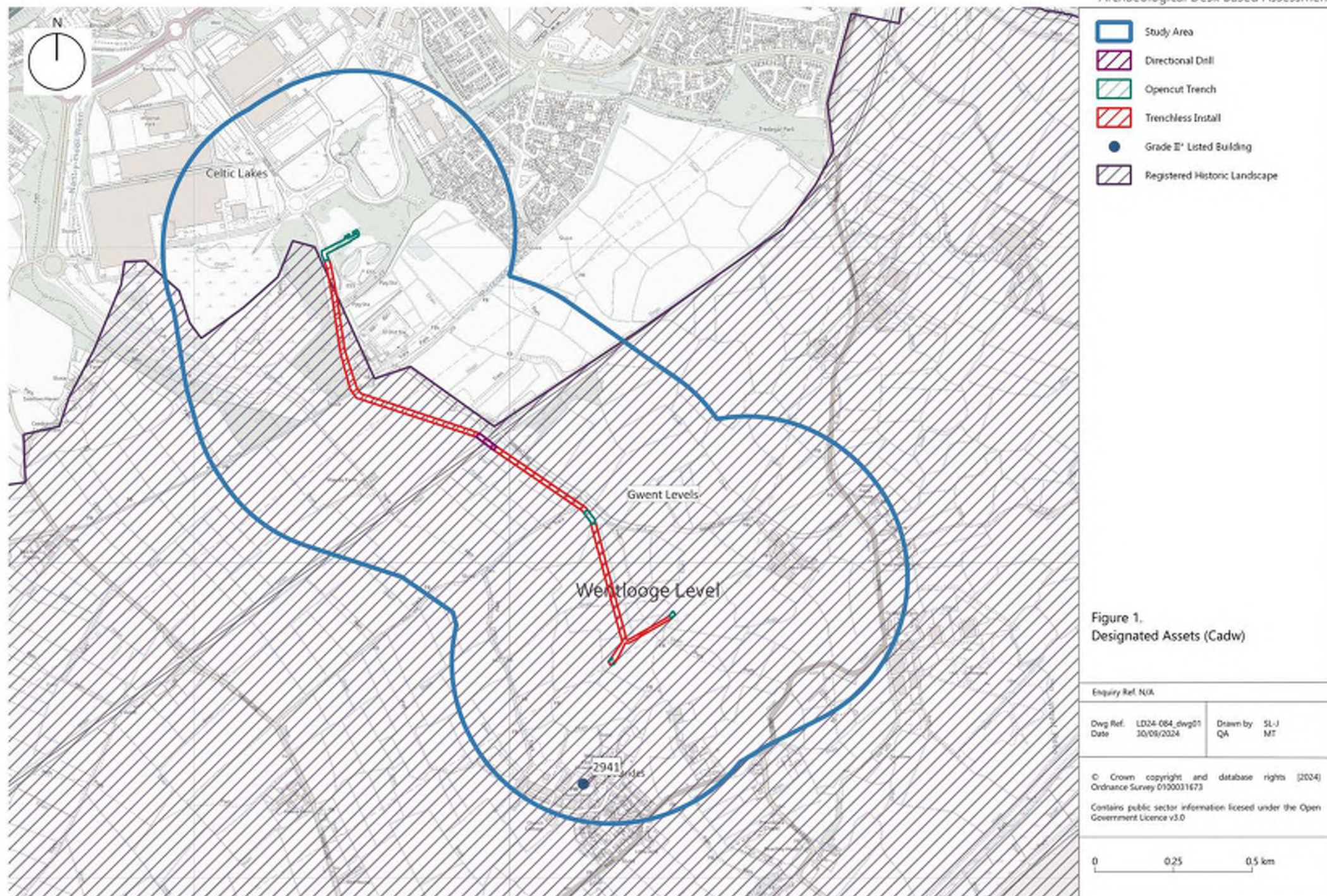
BGS Geology of Britain viewer: <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain> (Accessed September 2024).

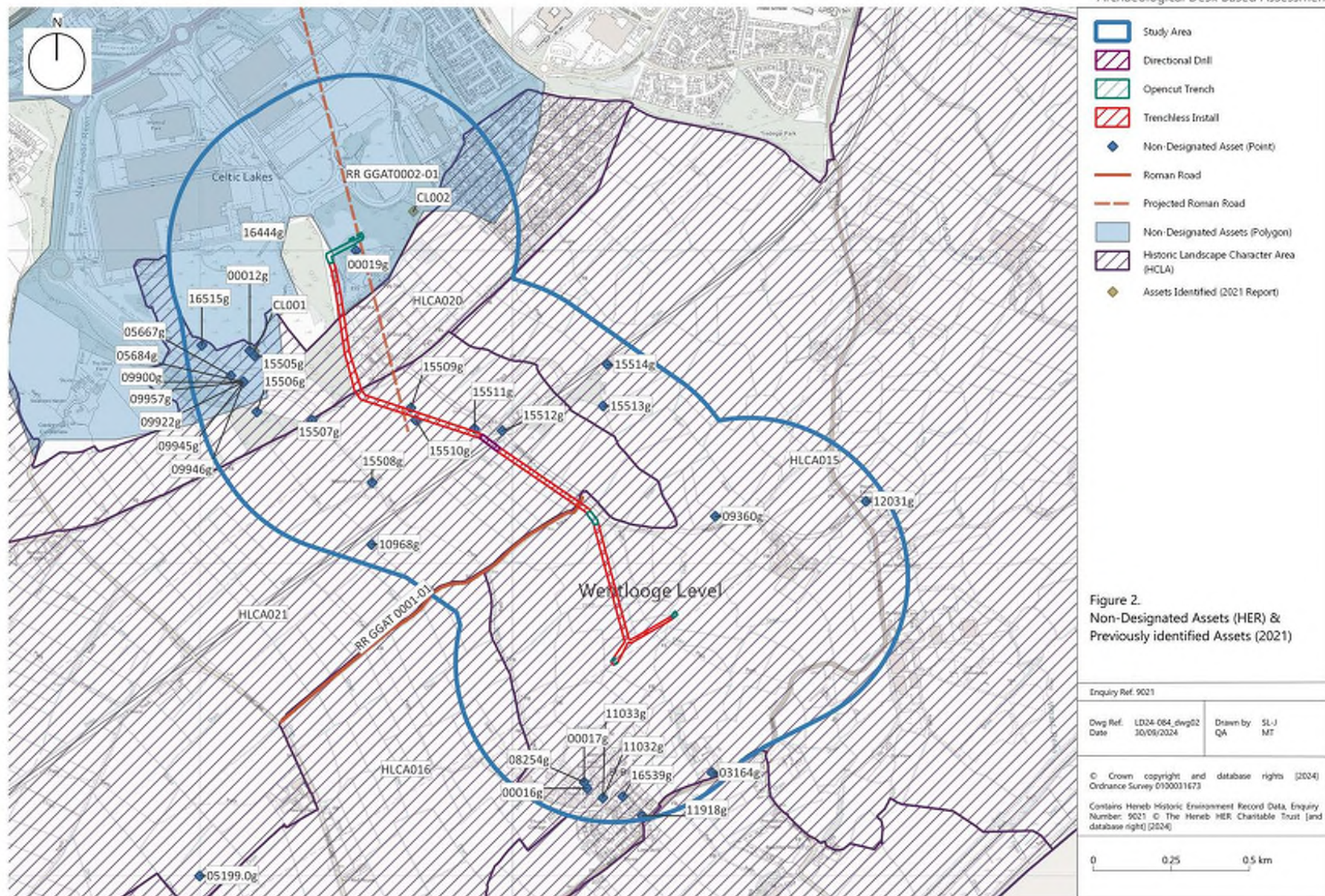
National Museum of Scotland collection: <https://maps.nls.uk> (Accessed September 2024).

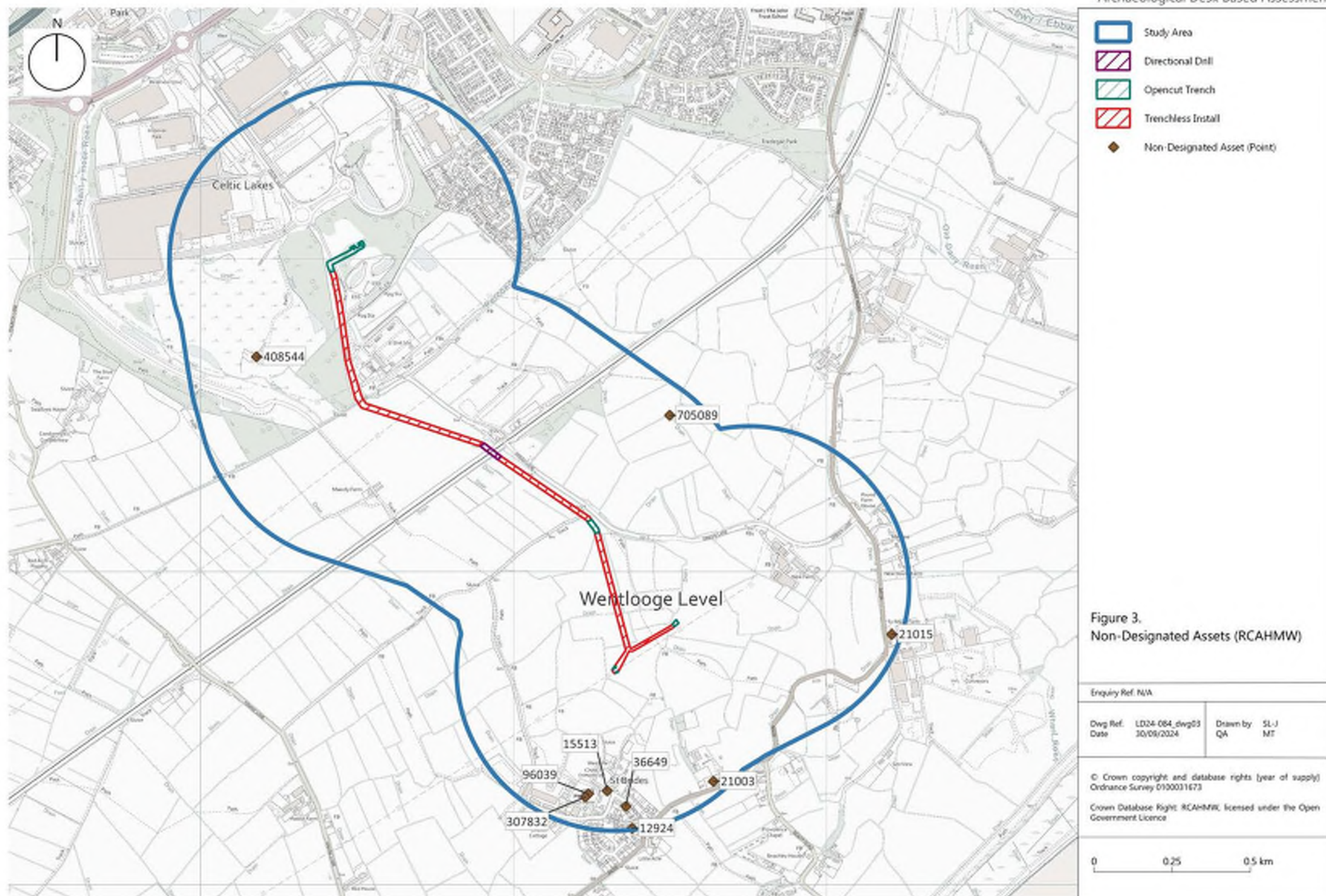
Welsh Tithe Maps: <https://places.library.wales> (Accessed September 2024).

Cadw: [Cof Cymru | Cadw \(gov.wales\)](#) (Accessed September 2024).

Gwent Archive: <https://www.gwentarchives.gov.uk/>







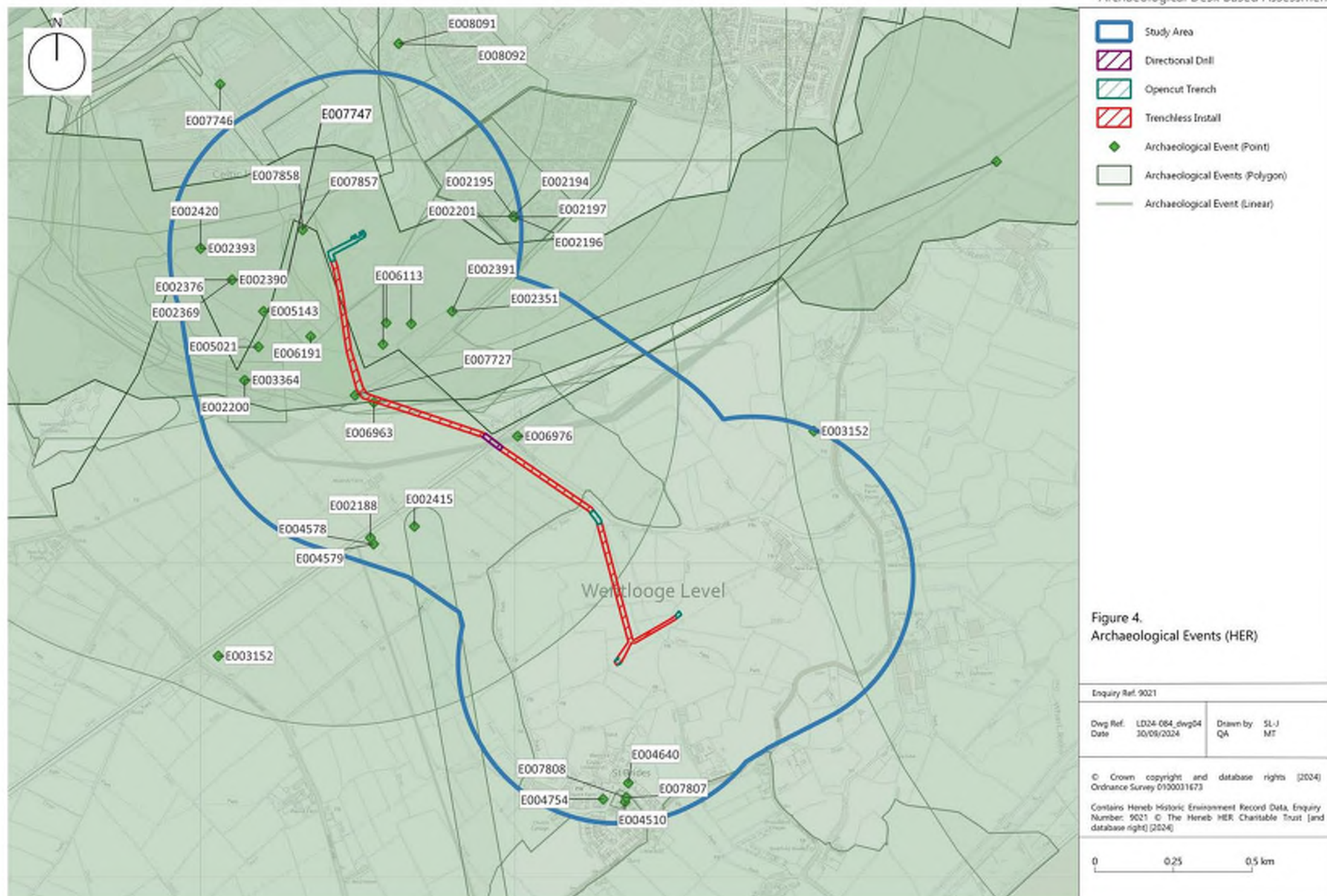


Figure 6. 1st Edition OS Map –XXXIII.12 (1883)



Figure 7. 3rd Edition OS Map - XXXIII.11 (1920)

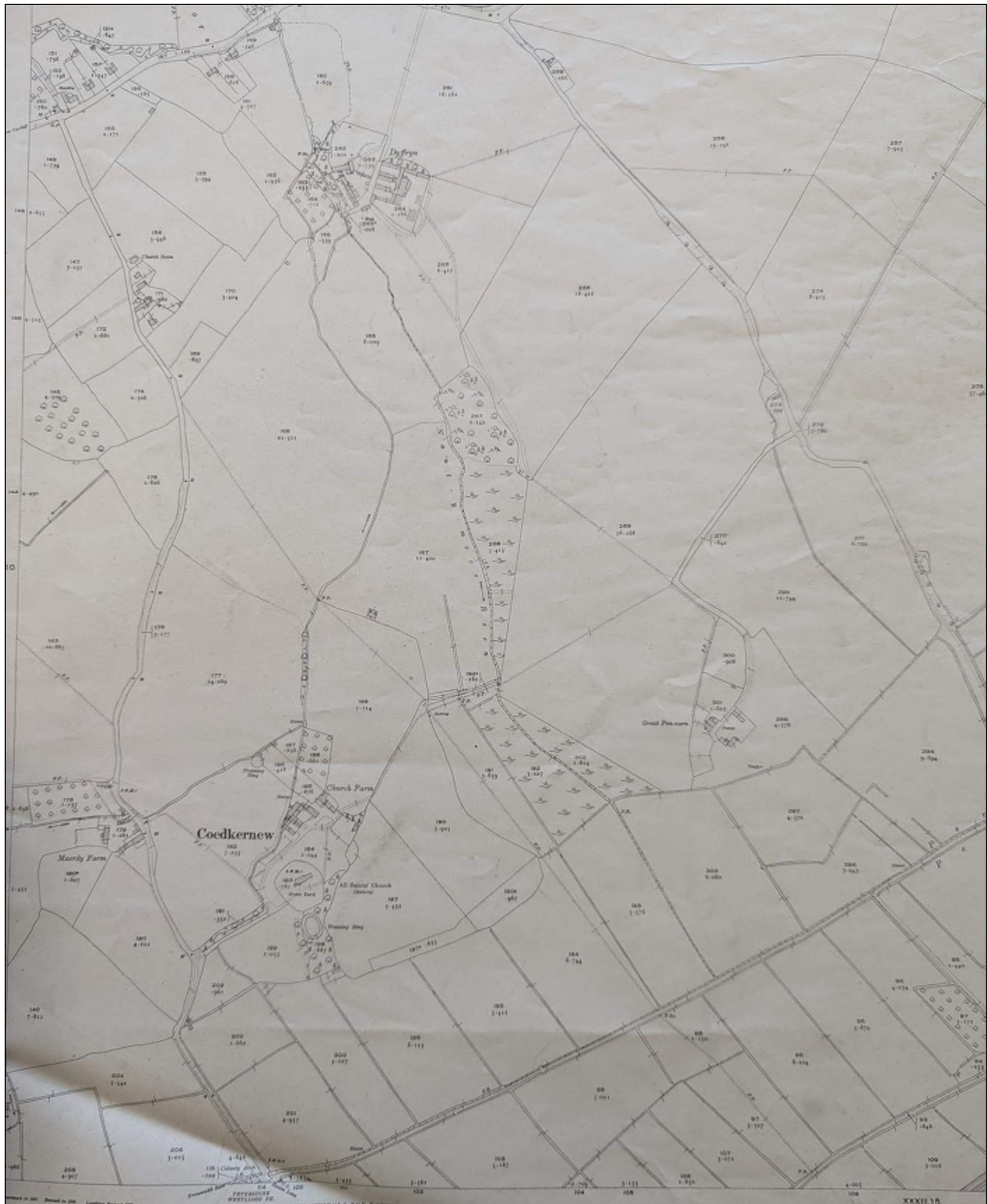


Figure 8. 1946 Aerial photograph (Sortie No. 4635 RAF106GUK1502).



11 | Plates



Plate 1: View to the southwest showing current substation.



Plate 2: View to the northeast looking at St Brides Church.



Plate 3: View to the southeast looking down Dyffryn Lane with the proposed site of a new substation to the left.



Plate 4: View to the southeast looking down Pont Estyll Lane immediately south of the railway bridge.



Plate 5: View to the east looking along the proposed electricity route



Plate 6: View northeast looking at a field running alongside Pont Estyll Lane.

Appendix I: Assessment criteria, legislation and Planning Policy guidance

1. Assessment Criteria

The assessment of impacts on historic assets is undertaken in accordance with the methodology described in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) (LA104: Environmental assessment and monitoring). This document provides a nationally agreed standard for the assessment of environmental impacts, including those upon archaeology and heritage.

The 'value' of a structure, area, site or landscape reflects its significance as a historic asset and, therefore, its sensitivity to change.

The assessment of the value (or 'significance') of an historic asset includes: a consideration of its archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests; the extent to which that significance relates to different elements of the asset; and to what extent the setting of an historic asset adds to or detracts from its significance.

The assessment includes, where appropriate, consideration of any evidence for the potential reduction of value (or significance) due to former changes in condition, such as the truncation or the erosion of archaeological deposits, alterations to buildings, or severance or removal of historic landscape features, etc.

LA104 (in Table 3.2N) sets out guidance on the criteria used for establishing the value of environmental assets. Table 1 relates these general criteria to historic assets.

Table 1 Environmental value (sensitivity) and descriptions

Value (significance) of receptor /resource	Historic asset types
<i>Typical description</i>	
Very High Very high importance and rarity, international scale	Assets inscribed as being of universal international importance, such as World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives. Buildings of recognised international importance. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
High High importance and rarity, national scale	Scheduled Monuments with extant remains, or sites and remains of comparable quality. Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association not adequately reflected in their listing grade, including non-designated structures of clear national importance. Conservation areas containing very important buildings. Designated and non-designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value.

Value (significance) of receptor /resource	Historic asset types
<i>Typical description</i>	
Medium Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale	Designated or non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives. Grade II Listed Buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historic association. Conservation areas containing important buildings. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). Designated special historic landscapes and non-designated landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value.
Low Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale	Sites of low importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/ or poor survival of contextual associations. Locally listed buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). Non-designated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups.
Negligible Very low importance and rarity, local scale.	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character. Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
Unknown	Assets the importance of which has not been ascertained.

The condition of historic assets has bearing on the value of the sites themselves and on the value that they impart within a wider group or landscape context. Within this document, the condition of assets is assessed according to the system used by the GGAT HER, using the following criteria:

- Intact
- Near intact
- Damaged
- Near destroyed
- Destroyed
- Restored
- Moved (usually applied to finds)
- Unknown

Impacts may arise during construction or operation and can be temporary or permanent, and direct or indirect. Impacts can occur to the physical fabric of the asset or affect its setting. Impacts upon fabric would be adverse; those upon setting may be either beneficial or adverse.

LA104 (in Table 3.4N) gives the following table of factors to be used in the assessment of magnitude of impact (Table 2).

Table 2 Magnitude of impact and typical descriptions

Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No change	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.	

An assessment of the level of significant effect, having taken into consideration any embedded and additional mitigation, is determined by cross-referencing between the value/significance of the asset (Table 1) and the magnitude of impact (Table 2). The resultant level of effect (as defined in LA104 Table 3.8.1) can be adverse or beneficial, as set out in Table 3. The matrix is a guide to decision-making only, allowing for the application of professional judgement. Where the Significance of Effects matrix presented in Table 3 allows for two levels of significance (e.g. Slight or Moderate, Large or Very Large) professional judgement will be used on a case-by-case basis to determine the appropriate level of significance.

Table 3 Significance Matrix

	Magnitude of impact (degree of change)					
		No change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Environmental value (sensitivity)	Very high	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or large	Large or very large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large

	Medium	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight

Table 4 sets out and describes the significance of effects and defines those which are considered material in the decision-making process (see LA104, Table 3.7).

Table 4 Significance categories and typical descriptions

Significance category	Typical description
Very large	Effects at this level are material in the decision-making process.
Large	Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process.
Moderate	Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors.
Slight	Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process.
Neutral	No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

2. Legislation and Planning Guidance

This section sets out legislation and planning policy governing the conservation and management of the historic environment that is of relevance to this application. National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales, is detailed in Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (February 2024), Section 6.1 of Chapter 6, 'Recognising the Special Characteristics of Places'.

Legislation

Historic Environment (Wales) Act

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 is the first legislation enacted specifically for the Welsh historic environment. The legislation was framed with three main aims: to give more effective protection to Wales' scheduled monuments and listed buildings; to enhance existing mechanisms for the sustainable management of the historic environment; and to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment. Whilst providing a number of new provisions to existing legislation, the act does not specifically affect the planning process or the way in which archaeology and heritage matters are addressed within it.

Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled monuments are defined and protected by the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. This legislation is concerned with the physical protection of scheduled monuments; their setting is addressed in more recent policy and guidance (see below).

Listed Buildings

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of listed buildings and conservation areas through the planning process in Wales.

Section 66(1) of the 1990 Act concerns listed buildings and states that:

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

The 'special regard' duty of the 1990 Act has been tested in the Court of Appeal and confirmed to require that 'considerable importance and weight' should be afforded by the decision maker to the desirability of preserving a listed building along with its setting. The relevant judgement is referenced as *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants DC, English Heritage and National Trust* (2014) EWCA Civ 137. However, it must be recognised that Section 66(1) of the 1990 Act does not identify that the local authority or the Secretary of State must preserve a listed building or its setting; neither does it in any way indicate that a development which does not preserve them is unacceptable or should therefore be refused. This point is made very clearly in Paragraph 54 of the judgement regarding *Forest of Dean DC v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* (2013), which identifies that:

... Section 66 (1) did not oblige the inspector to reject the proposal because he found it would cause some harm to the setting of the listed buildings. The duty is directed to 'the desirability of preserving' the setting of listed buildings. One sees there the basic purpose of the 'special regard' duty. It does not rule out acceptable change. It gives the decision-maker an extra task to perform, which is to judge whether the change proposed is acceptable. But it does not prescribe the outcome. It does not dictate the refusal of planning permission if the proposed development is found likely to alter or even to harm

the setting of a listed building.

In other words, it is up to the decision maker (such as a local authority) to assess whether the proposal which is before them would result in 'acceptable change'.

Conservation Areas

Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 sets out the statutory duty for a decision-maker where a proposed development would have an impact on the character and appearance of a conservation area. This states that:

...with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

As far as Section 72(1) of the Act is concerned, it has previously been established by the Courts (South Lakeland DC v Secretary of State for the Environment, [1992] 2 WLR 204) that proposed development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a conservation area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively enhance.

The preservation of the setting of a conservation area is not a statutory duty, being a planning policy only.

Hedgerow Regulations

The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 allow for provisions to be made for, or in connection with, the protection of important hedgerows in England or Wales from activities that are not necessarily subject to planning consent. The identification of a hedgerow as 'important' was to be determined in accordance with criteria laid out in Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The regulations state that a hedgerow is important if it is at least 30 years old and meets one of the following criteria:

- Marking a boundary of a historic parish or township (prior to 1850);
- Associated with a Scheduled Monument or site on the Sites and Monuments Record (now HER) at the relevant date;
- Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor, or associated with a building of such a manor or estate;
- Part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Act (1845); and/or
- Related to a building or feature associated with a system pre-dating the Inclosure Act (1845) and that system is substantially complete or part of field system where the pattern was identified in 1997 as a key landscape characteristic.

National planning policy**Future Wales: The National Plan 2040**

The Welsh Government's *Future Wales: The National Plan 2040* states in the foreword from the Minister for Housing and Local Government that it forms a 'framework for planning the change and development our country will need over the next two decades'.

In terms of the Welsh Government's objectives, Number 6 of 'Future Wales Outcomes' on Page 55 states that:

Development plans will have a forward thinking, positive attitude towards enabling economic development, investment and innovation. Increased prosperity and productivity will be pursued across all parts of Wales, building on current activity and promoting a culture of innovation, social partnership, entrepreneurialism and skills-development in sustainable industries and sectors. The culture, heritage and environment of Wales will play a positive, modern role in the economy by attracting the interest and expenditure of tourists and providing a distinctive and trusted brand for Welsh businesses.

3. Planning Policy Wales

National planning guidance, concerning the treatment of the historic environment across Wales, is detailed in Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (February 2024), Section 6.1 of Chapter 6, 'Recognising the Special Characteristics of Places'.

Paragraph 6.1.2 identifies the historic environment as comprising individual historic features, such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parks, gardens, townscapes and landscapes, collectively known as 'historic assets'. Paragraph 6.1.6 outlines the Welsh Government's objectives for the historic environment. These seek to:

... conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy' and 'safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved.

Paragraph 6.1.7 states that:

It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way.

With regard to decision making, it is stated that: 'Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place'.

In respect of listed buildings, para. 6.1.10 states that:

... there should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage' ... 'For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses ... The aim should be to find the best way to protect and enhance the special qualities of listed buildings, retaining them in sustainable use'

In respect of conservation areas, para. 6.1.14 states that: 'There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings'.

Paragraphs 6.1.15 and 6.1.16 state that:

There will be a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for development, including advertisements, which damage the character and appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level. In exceptional cases the presumption may be overridden in favour of development deemed desirable on the grounds of some other public interest' ... Preservation or enhancement of a conservation area can be achieved by a development which either makes a positive contribution to an area's character or appearance, or leaves them unharmed.

Planning Policy Wales does not state that any damage to the character and appearance of a conservation area would result in the refusal of planning permission. It is only damage that is of an 'unacceptable level' which would result in a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission. The required judgement is concerned with what constitutes an 'unacceptable' level of harm – not whether there is any harm at all.

Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24)

Additional heritage guidance in Wales is set out in *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*. TAN 24 provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications.

TAN 24 defines an 'historic asset' as:

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.

Effects through changes within the settings of historic assets are covered in TAN 24 at Paragraphs 1.23 to 1.29. Paragraph 1.25 defines the setting of an historic asset as comprising:

... 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.

Paragraph 1.26 stipulates that:

It is for the applicant to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information to allow the assessment of their proposals in respect of Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, or other sites of national importance and their settings.

Paragraph 1.29 goes on to state that:

The local planning authority will need to make its own assessment of the impact within the setting of a historic asset, having considered the responses received from consultees as part of this process. A judgement has to be made by the consenting authority, on a case-by-case basis, over whether a proposed development may be damaging to the setting of the historic asset, or may enhance or have a neutral impact on the setting by the removal of existing inappropriate development or land use.

Appendix II: Historic Environment Record (HER) Historic Assets within 500m Study Area

HENEB: GLAMORGAN-GWENT ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 9021

Prepared by: Jessica Dallimore, Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology
Produced for: Isaac Derbyshire, GGAT / Heneb

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Search criteria

500m search.

PRN 00012g **NAME** Great Pencarn Manor House **NGR** ST28168368 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Medieval, Manor house, **RANK:** 1
SUMMARY The near destroyed remains of Great Pencarn, a Manor or Court house, extant in the 14th century.

DESCRIPTION A series of banks and structural remains related to Great Pencarn, a manor house with 14th century origins. The features are spread over 0.5 hectares and trace the walls of buildings and the locations of boundaries as present on historic mapping. (Wessex Arch 2016)

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** Destroyed for the construction of later buildings, which have now also been demolished. **RELATED EVENT:** E007858 **RECORDED:** 2015
CONDITION: DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** No longer extant. **RELATED EVENT:** E007724 **RECORDED:** 2015
CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923, GGATE007724, GGATE007747, GGATE007857

SOURCES

Report O'Leary, S. 2015 Welsh Government Celtic Lakes: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 3766
Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637
Report Wessex Archaeology 2016 Archaeological Assessment of Aerial Survey Data 4642
01/MM Record Card/OS/1955/ST 28 SE 9
02/PM Map/Rees/W/1932/South Wales & Border in C14th **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00012g>

PRN 00016g **NAME** St Brides Churchyard Cross **NGR** ST29248228 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE Medieval, Churchyard cross, **RANK:** 1
SUMMARY Churchyard cross, the base is square and of one step. Sides are 3.9m long and 0.3m high. Socket stone is square with sides of 0.8m and is 0.3m high.

DESCRIPTION Churchyard cross, the base is square and of one step. Sides are 3.9m long and 0.3m high. Socket stone is square with sides of 0.8m and is 0.3m high. Single restored step, socket stone badly eroded, but basic shape was square/octagonal Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 307832

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Archdeaconry of Newport

01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 28 SE 13

02/PM Desc Text/Evans/CJO/1954/Monm Hist & Topog/p474-5

03/PH Desc Text/Mitchell/EH/1893/Crosses of Monm/p30 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00016g>

PRN 00017g **NAME** St Bridget's Church, St. Brides Wentloog **NGR** ST29238230 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE Medieval, Church, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The church of St Brides Wentloog is first mentioned in 1230-40 (Brook 1988, 83). The church consists of a nave with a short length of N aisle at the E end; separate, weeping chancel; W tower with projecting stair turret; and S porch. The church is almost entirely of 15th/16th century date, the only datable earlier feature being a lancet window with a semi-circular head, possibly of 12th century date, reset in the porch.

DESCRIPTION The church of St Brides Wentloog is first mentioned in 1230-40 (Brook 1988, 83). The churchyard is quadrangular but with curved sides. The cross survives on the S side of the church. Glynne (1902, 108) noted that there were no graves in the churchyard, and conjectured that it was because of the high water-table; however, the large number of grave slabs in the church would seem to indicate that burials were taking place within the church grounds in the 18th and early 19th centuries. There are now some burials at the E end of the churchyard, but only single-depth graves are permitted. The church has suffered from subsidence, and it seems likely that there may be peat deposits underneath. There appears to have been a significant rise in the ground level around the base of the tower, to judge from the height of its plinth and W door, and possibly also the outer door of the porch, though the formlessness of this last makes it difficult to be sure. The church consists of a nave with a short length of N aisle at the E end; separate, weeping chancel; W tower with projecting stair turret; and S porch. The rood stair still survives, but as its entirety contained in the thickness of the wall at the junction between the nave and N aisle, it has not been given a separate record. At the time of the site visit, an extensive programme of renovation was being carried out. The nave is divided into two E-W by a timber panelled screen rising the full height of the church, only the E end being used. This division had already been made by 1858 (Glynne 1902, 108); the W half is to be fitted up as a museum. A corresponding partition has now been inserted into the arcade between the nave and N aisle, so that the N aisle can be used as a schoolroom. The church is constructed from coursed rubble, mainly in squared blocks of fine-grained limestone, but also making use of red sandstone and occasionally, in the chancel, also of small river boulders. The preponderance of limestone in the lower part of the wall and sandstone in the upper suggests that there has been partial rebuilding or refacing, which in the case of the nave seems to be connected with the replacement of an original NW window with an arched head with a rectangular one, most likely in the 17th or 18th century. The dressings are in coarse sandy limestone freestone ('Bath stone'), which is used extensively in the tower for carved ornament, particularly in the parapet. The church is almost entirely of 15th/16th century date, the only datable earlier feature being a lancet window with a semi-circular head, possibly of 12th century date, reset in the porch. The tower has strong affinities with the tower of the neighbouring church of Peterstone Wentloog, and from its stylistic affinities appears to have been constructed by masons brought over from Somerset. The work is technically of much higher quality than that in the rest of the church, which appears rustic in comparison. The S wall of the nave postdates the tower, as it abuts the SE tower buttress; the relationship on the N side is not so clear, but it seems likely that on this side too the nave may be later. The N aisle was an addition to the nave, as can be seen from the straight joint between the two E walls; from the relationship between nave and tower, it would appear that the nave and chancel were rebuilt in the 15th century and the aisle added shortly thereafter, though it is possible that the E wall of the nave (though not the chancel arch) was retained from an earlier building and the aisle added at the same time as the windows. The rood stair must be contemporary with the aisle since it is contained within the thickness of the wall in its SE corner. There is little to date the porch, since there are no dressings to the door; it is likely to postdate the nave in its present form, since any pre-existing porch would have had to be demolished to rebuild the S wall of the nave on its present alignment. The window is almost certainly reset. The upper part of the walls seem to have been rebuilt or refaced, to judge from the change of material; it was possible that the door reached its present form when this was redone, in which case a 17th century date might tentatively be suggested, as for the NW window of the nave. The church was visited by Coxe (1801, 73) and by Glynne (1902, 107-8) in 1858; the latter's account is headed St Brides Netherwent, but is quite clearly a description of St Brides Wentloog. His description accords closely with what can be seen today, although there are some obvious errors, such as the attribution of the aedicula in the porch to the outer rather than the inner door. The main point of difference is in the tower parapet; 'on its north and west sides [sic] the parapet seems to be left unfinished, having no battlement nor panelling, but rising to a pediment in the centre, both on the west and on the east [sic]'. On these two sides the parapet has fine panelling, and there is fine canopied niche occupying the central battlement on the south. There are corner buttresses and pinnacles, which last are small. The turret rises above the tower parapet, and is surmounted by fine panelling. There was also a barrel roof. The description of the tower would

suggest that it was already in state of disrepair; it was not restored until 1899, when other repairs were carried out and the interior reseated (ex inf J Newman). At the time of the field visit, the furnishings were in a state of disarray because of the buildings works, but all appear to be Victorian or later, apart from the medieval font. Wright (1940b, 232) notes a ring of six bells, all by Abraham Rudhall II of Gloucester and dated 1734. They have been taken down, and are due to be rehung; the old bellframe will be placed in the museum. References: Documentary RCAHMW, 1994, Manuscript survey signed H J Thomas Published Bradney, J A, 1993, A history of Monmouthshire. Vol V, The Hundred of Newport (ed M Grey), 83-4 Brook, D, 1988, The early Christian church in Gwent, Monmouthshire Antiq 5, 67-84 Coxe, W, 1801, An historical tour in Monmouthshire, 73 Evans, J D, 1988, The churchyard yews of Gwent, 77, 162 Glynne, S R, 1902, Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh dioceses Archaeol Cambrensis 6 ser 2, 81-114 (107-8) Wright, A, 1940b, The church bells of Monmouthshire v, Archaeol Cambrensis, 95, 229-42 (232) Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS listed building 2941 II*

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 4946 GGATE001386

SOURCES

Article Travers E.L. 1930 Joint meeting with the archaeology section of the Cardiff Naturalist Society
Online Resource The Handley Partnership HAAbase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database
Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Archdeaconry of Newport
Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317
01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 28 SE 13
02/PM Desc Text/Evans/CJO/1954/p474-5
03/PM Desc Text/1918/Arch Camb/6ths Vol13 p70-1
04/PH Desc Text/Coxe/W/1801/Hist Tour of Monm/p73
05/PH Desc Text/1885/Hist Fact & Trad...Newport pt5/p2,28
06/PM Desc Text/1902/Arch Camb/6th series Vol2 p170
07/PM Desc Text/1940/Arch Camb/Vol95 p232
08/PM Desc Text/Crossley FH & Ridgway MH/1959/Arch Camb/Vol 108 pp 54
09/PM Letter/7.3.1995/Dr M Redknapp
EM Evans (1998) GGAT 51/81 Welsh Historic Churches Survey: Glamorgan and Gwent
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00017g>

PRN 00019g **NAME** Pencarnou (Pencarn) **NGR** ST285840 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE EARLY MEDIEVAL, Church, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The church was first mentioned in one of the charters attached to the Vita Sancti Cadoci (Wade-Evans 1932, 154-5 no.4); 'Ager Pencarnov' granted by Gualluuir to Llancarfan, with Abbot Paul signing as first witness.

DESCRIPTION The church was first mentioned in one of the charters attached to the Vita Sancti Cadoci (Wade-Evans 1932, 154-5 no.4); 'Ager Pencarnov' granted by Gualluuir to Llancarfan, with Abbot Paul signing as first witness. Wade-Evans (1932, 151) places Paul as coming after Cadoc and before Conigc and Iacob (Brook 1988, 77 gives the date as c650-60). Lifris's Vita Sancti Cadoci of c 1100 says that St Gwladus, wife of St Gwynllyw and mother of St Cadoc, built a church (ecclesia) in Pencarnou (Wade-Evans 1944, xi, 124-1). The NGR given is a central location for the Pencarns, but Brook (loc cit) suggests Coedkernew as the identification (second element of the name); this is the next farmstead W of the Pencarns; its NGR is ST27618349 and the PRN of the later church is 14g. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr1)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001386, GGATE001432, GGATE007857

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2004 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Rapid field survey of selected sites 1346
01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 28 SE 16
02/PH Desc Text/Rees/WJ/1853/Lives of Cambro-Brit Saints/p86,148-9,383,386,454-6
03/PM Desc Text/Baring-Gould & Fisher/S&J/1911/Lives of Brit Saints vol3 p204
04/PM Desc Text/Baring-Gould & Fisher/S&J/1908/Lives of Brit Saints vol2 pp15,37
05/PM Desc Text/Wade-Evans/AW/1944/Vitae Sancti Brit et Genealogiae pp11,12,124,176
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00019g>

PRN 03164g **NAME** Ty-Ilwyd, Sealand Reen, St Bride's
Wentlooge **NGR** ST29648233 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE Medieval, Longhouse, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY Stone house with adjoining outbuildings; roof stepped to W of doorway. Two-storey building with chimney in W gable. Possibly longhouse.

DESCRIPTION Stone house with adjoining outbuildings; roof stepped to W of doorway. Two-storey building with chimney in W gable. Possibly longhouse. DRS Site Visit: 16/1/2001 GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent (2001)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged **DESCRIPTION**: - **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**: 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 21003 GGATE003449

SOURCES

01/PM Article/RCAHMMW/25.4.81/Western Mail

Pm desc text/Locock M/2001/GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent: a condition survey **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03164g>

PRN 05199.0g **NAME** Wheel Lane **NGR** ST280820, ST2826082492,
ST2922383212 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE MEDIEVAL, road, **RANK**: 1

MODERN, Trackway, **RANK**: 1

POST MEDIEVAL, road, **RANK**: 1

ROMAN, road, **RANK**: 2

SUMMARY Wheel Lane formed an important NE-SW communication route along the fen edge during the medieval period, and may be Roman in origin as to the south part of the original Roman drainage system is preserved in its major NE-SW land divisions.

DESCRIPTION Minor road, Roman date uncertain; not recorded by the Orndance Survey, Margary or the Royal Commission. A section of medieval-modern road running across the Wentloog levels. This route is represented by a short section of trackway running northeast-southwest across the Wentlooge levels, which formed an important communication route in the Medieval period. While there is no direct evidence that this route is Roman, Rippon argues that the northeast-southwest boundaries on the Gwent levels are continuations of elements of the Roman landscape and that therefore Wheel Lane reflects this earlier landscape. Sherman and Evans 2004, 52 Wheel Lane represents the medieval fen edge and may be Roman in origin. Grid reference approximate. Wheel Lane itself formed an important northeast-southwest communication route during the medieval period. The land north of Wheel Lane was an area of back fen and would have been one of the last areas to be fully drained on the Level and it is likely that some form of bank existed along Wheel Lane during the medieval period. Rippon (1996b, 54) argues that the northeast-southwest boundaries are continuations of elements in the Roman landscape and it is possible that Wheel Lane reflects the Roman landscape. Two distinct landscape types can be detected in this area of the Levels. North of Wheel Lane the landscape represents an area of back-fen drained relatively late in the sequence of drainage activities on the Level. This area would have probably been drained en-bloc. South of Wheel Lane the landscape preserves part of the original Roman drainage system in its major NE-SW land divisions; the smaller elements in the system are medieval or later in date. The land is used mainly as pasture.

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT **DESCRIPTION**: The modern trackway is intact, according to map evidence. Condition of any earlier remains is unknown. **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**:

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION**: Condition of any earlier remains below the modern trackway is unknown. **RELATED EVENT**: - **RECORDED**:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE002188, GGATE002189, GGATE004006, GGATE004021, GGATE007857

SOURCES

Book Margary, I 1967 Roman roads of Britain

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726

Report Sherman, A and Evans, E M 2004 Roman roads in South East Wales: Desk-based assessment with recommendations for fieldwork. GGAT report no.2004/073

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05199.0g>

PRN 05667g **NAME** Roman Building at Great Pencarn Farm **NGR** ST28108360 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Roman, Building, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY A large stone surface of Roman date identified in evaluation excavations below Great Pencarn Farm. The southern part of the surface is probably an external yard, and the northern part may lie within a building. Finds indicate late 2nd-4th century use.

DESCRIPTION GGAT Assessment Newport Southern Distributor Rd. A360 - The principal feature found, however, was a large stone surface of Roman date in Trench 4, below Great Pencarn Farm. This was marked at its south end by a well-defined bank, with larger kerb stones at the north end, a second raised bank was noted. Although the southern part of the surface is probably an external yard, the northern part may well lie within a building. The large assemblage of pottery can be taken to confirm occupation in the vicinity. The relationship between the structure and the surrounding clays and peat pockets is important, since it will allow the study of the land-use of the area in direct association with a settlement site. The only significant finds are the group of Roman material (pottery and a bronze vessel) from the feature in Trench 4, indicating occupation over 150 years from late 2nd to early 4th centuries AD. a371/a410 Further Assessment: Between January and March 1997 the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd carried out excavation of a site identified by prior evaluation, in advance of road construction, at NGR ST 2814 8358 (fig 1). The site was situated on the boundary between the 'hard' geology and the alluvial peats and clays of the Gwent Levels. The remains proved to be a building of Roman date associated with a series of cobbled surfaces situated next to a road. This building was identified from the foundations of its western and southern walls, a series of loose cobble spreads comprising its internal flooring, and a single hearth. Its purpose is likely to be associated with the agricultural exploitation of the surrounding environment, the Wentlooge Level to the south in particular. Underlying these structures were a number of ditches, also of Roman date, representing a pre-existing drainage system. The Roman remains were directly overlying the waterlogged Holocene deposits of the Wentlooge Formation, within which were preserved an Iron Age peat deposit and a single Bronze Age wooden upright post. Paleoenvironmental analysis of these deposits and others allowed for the reconstruction of the prehistoric and Roman environment. Watching brief on LG site immediately to N produced evidence for gullies.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE007724, GGATE007857, GGATE008091

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
Report O'Leary, S. 2015 Welsh Government Celtic Lakes: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 3766
Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637
Report Yates, A.M. 1998 Excavations at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport 3235 98_01
GGAT Assessment Newport Southern Distributor Rd. A360 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05667g>

PRN 05684g **NAME** Great Pencarn Farm **NGR** ST28148358 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE BRONZE AGE, POST, **RANK**: -
IRON AGE, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, **RANK**: -
Roman, Farm, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY A building of Roman date, associated with a series of cobbled surfaces situated next to a road, was identified during further investigation of the area in 1997 and interpreted as a farm.

DESCRIPTION GGAT assessment great Pencarn farm a371/a410 - Between January and March 1997 the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd carried out excavation of a site identified by prior evaluation, in advance of road construction, at NGR ST 2814 3358). The site was situated on the boundary between the 'hard' geology and the alluvial peats and clays of the Gwent Levels. The remains proved to be a building of Roman date associated with a series of cobbled surfaces situated next to a road. This building was identified from the foundations of its western and southern walls, a series of loose cobble spreads comprising its internal flooring, and a single hearth. Its purpose is likely to be associated with the agricultural exploitation of the surrounding environment, the Wentlooge Level to the south in particular. Underlying these structures were a number of ditches, also of Roman date, representing a pre-existing drainage system. The Roman remains were directly overlying the waterlogged Holocene deposits of the Wentlooge Formation, within which were preserved an Iron Age peat deposit and a single Bronze Age wooden upright post. Paleoenvironmental analysis of these deposits and others allowed for the reconstruction of the prehistoric and Roman environment.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE003364, GGATE007724, GGATE007857

SOURCES

Journal Yates, A.M 2000 Excavations of a Roman Site South of Great Pencarn Farm 1997: Coedkernew, Newport
Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637
ggat assessment great pencarn farm a371/a410 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05684g>

PRN 08254g **NAME** St Brides Wentloog Churchyard **NGR** ST29238230 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE Medieval, Churchyard, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY The churchyard is quadrangular, shown on the tithe map of 1842 with one rounded corner; it is flat.

DESCRIPTION The churchyard is quadrangular, shown on the tithe map of 1842 with one rounded corner; it is flat. The present boundary is a hedge and ditch, with double gates on the E side leading to a path to the porch, and another gate at the S end of the E side. There are burials only on the E side, where they are dug as single depth only because of the height of the water table; Glynne (1901, 108) noted that no there were no burials apparent in the churchyard in 1858. Evans 1997 GGAT 51 Historic Churches Project

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 0017g GGATE002188, GGATE002189

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 1997 Gwent Historic Churches Survey: Churches in the Diocese of Monmouth, Archdeaconry of Newport
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08254g>

PRN 09360g **NAME** Field boundary system, Wentlooge **NGR** ST2965083150 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, field system, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Field boundaries that form a field boundary system

DESCRIPTION The following field boundaries form a field boundary system visible on the 1831 Commissioners of Sewers Map, but not visible on current OS mapping. At 330800 183450 a north-west - south-east aligned field boundary At 329900 183400 a west- east aligned field boundary At 329850 183380 a south-west north-east aligned field boundary At 329820 183470 a north-south aligned field boundary At 329720 183320 a south-west north-east aligned field boundary At 329670 183220 a north-west - south-east aligned field boundary At 329630 183150 a north-west - south-east aligned field boundary At 329580 183200 a west-east aligned field boundary At 328900 183020 north-west - south-east aligned field boundary At 328800 183050 north-west - south-east aligned field boundary At 328780 183050 north-west - souh-east aligned field boundary At 328710 183000 a north-west - south-east aligned field boundary At 328060 182750 a north-west - south-east aligned field boundary At 327050 182710 a west-north-west - east-south-east aligned field boundary At 327000 182720 a west-north-west - east-south-east aligned field boundary At 327000 182600 a west-north-west - east-south-east aligned field boundary At 326820 182610 a west-north-west - east-south-east aligned field boundary

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2010

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001696, GGATE001700

SOURCES

Report RSK Environment Ltd 2007 Uskmouth Pipeline: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 2707 209_07
ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09360g>

PRN 09900g **NAME** Post, Great Pencarn Farm **NGR** ST2814083580 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Bronze Age, post, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY The earliest evidence for human activity on the site was the presence of a driven upright pile radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age (1100-800 cal BC, Beta 110826). This survived to a height of 4.81m OD, was driven to a depth of 3.17m OD, and was found in isolation with no other indications for Bronze Age activity on the

site.

DESCRIPTION The earliest evidence for human activity on the site was the presence of a driven upright pile radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age (1100-800 cal BC, Beta 110826). This survived to a height of 4.81m OD, was driven to a depth of 3.17m OD, and was found in isolation with no other indications for Bronze Age activity on the site.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Excavated DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E002200 RECORDED: 1997

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002200, GGATE007724, GGATE007857

SOURCES

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

Report Yates, A.M. 1998 Excavations at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport 3235 98_01

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09900g>

PRN 09922g **NAME** Peat Deposit, Great Pencarn Farm **NGR** ST2814083580 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Iron Age, peat deposit, RANK: -
SUMMARY A shallow erosive hollow (0.15m deep) ran across the site aligned east-west. This had become filled with a fibrous reedy peat containing some fragments of roundwood. This horizon has been radiocarbon dated to 495-395 BC (Beta 109345 and 109346).

DESCRIPTION A shallow erosive hollow (0.15m deep) ran across the site aligned east-west. This had become filled with a fibrous reedy peat containing some fragments of roundwood. This horizon has been radiocarbon dated to 495-395 BC (Beta 109345 and 109346).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E002200 RECORDED: 1997

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002200, GGATE007857

SOURCES

Report Yates, A.M. 1998 Excavations at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport 3235 98_01

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09922g>

PRN 09945g **NAME** Gully / Ditch, Great Pencarn Farm **NGR** ST2814083580 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Iron Age, ditch, RANK: -
SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION The earliest archaeological feature was a linear U-shaped gully running across the site aligned north-south (229). This was 0.33m in width and 0.20m in depth, filled with grey silty clay containing a few sub-angular and rounded stones. This feature could only seen with reliability where it cut the peat due to the similarity between it's fill and the surrounding clays. No finds were recovered from this feature and it remains undated, however, it must post-date the Iron Age peat.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Excavated DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E002200 RECORDED: 1997

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002200, GGATE007724, GGATE007857

SOURCES

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

Report Yates, A.M. 1998 Excavations at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport 3235 98_01

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09945g>

PRN 09946g **NAME** Roman Ditches, Great Pencarn Farm **NGR** ST2814083580 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Roman, ditch, RANK: -
SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Three drainage ditches were detected running across the site. These were shallow clay-filled features typically U-shaped in profile: Ditch 167 (fig 6) This ditch was a shallow feature (0.3m deep, 1.32m wide), aligned northeast-southwest. It had shallow sloping sides with a U-shaped central 'channel'. It contained a single homogenous fill; a dark grey gritty clay-loam (168), containing some charcoal and stone. This feature produced both Roman and Iron Age ceramics. Ditch 234 This feature was 0.45m deep, aligned north-south and filled with a dark grey clay (232), containing occasional stones. This feature cuts ditch 236, and is interpreted as forming part of the same system of drainage features. Ditch 236 A ditch 0.35m wide, aligned east-west, containing a grey, oxidised clay (237), containing charcoal. The alignment of this feature seems to place it running towards ditch 167, and it is probable that 237 is a continuation of it, the intervening stretch being obscured.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Excavated DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E002200 RECORDED: 1997

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002200, GGATE007724, GGATE007857

SOURCES

Report O'Leary, S. 2015 Welsh Government Celtic Lakes: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 3766

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

Report Yates, A.M. 1998 Excavations at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport 3235 98_01

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09946g>

PRN 09957g **NAME** Roman Road, Great Pencarn Farm **NGR** ST2814083580 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Roman, road, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A Roman road running northwest-southeast; the main body of its construction was of river cobbles, and the surface was extremely disturbed. The flanking ditch on the south side was excavated, but the northern edge of the road lay outside the excavation area.

DESCRIPTION Only the southern edge of the road was contained within the excavation area. This feature ran northwest-southeast across the site and survived to the height of 5.60m OD in its undisturbed state. The upper part of the road surface was extremely disturbed material associated with a re-en crossing. The main body of the road was formed from undifferentiated river cobbles surviving to a depth of 0.35m (164). This was originally bounded on its southern side by a shallow (0.45m deep), sloped sided ditch (238). This was filled with grey plastic silty clay (239) and capped by a spread of cobbles from road surface (242). A replacement side ditch has been excavated to the south (240). This was also U-shaped with sides at 45 degrees and had become in-filled with a very dark grey brown soft silty clay (241). This later ditch cut (238).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: Only the southern edge of the road was contained within the excavation area. This feature ran northwest-southeast across the site and survived to a height of 5.60m OD in its undisturbed state. RELATED EVENT: E002200 RECORDED: 1997

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002200, GGATE007724, GGATE007857

SOURCES

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

Report Yates, A.M. 1998 Excavations at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport 3235 98_01

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09957g>

PRN 10968g **NAME** Peat deposit, St Brides **NGR** ST28558306, ST28958153 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE UNKNOWN, Peat deposit, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A Peat deposit, thought to date to the Iron Age or Romano-British Age, was uncovered during trial pits of an evaluation for the Western Valley Trunk Sewer (E004578 & E004579). The presence of the gleyed and organic peaty layers represent periods of localised stabilisation with regards to sea levels, when the deposition of alluvial clay ceases and the surface stabilises allowing for the growth of vegetation in a freshwater waterlogged environment. It is noted that the site occurred on higher ground (represented by gleyed clay) and therefore was probably present as a dry spot within the landscape allowing for the formation of a reasonably stabilised soil horizon. The proximity of the wetter ground represented by the peat would have allowed for the exploitation of this environment, perhaps on a seasonal basis. Possible activities undertaken may include salt making, pottery manufacture, fishing and hunting (Yates, 2000).

DESCRIPTION A Peat deposit, thought to date to the Iron Age or Romano-British Age, was uncovered during trial pits of an evaluation for the Western Valley Trunk Sewer (E004578 & E004579). The presence of the gleyed

and organic peaty layers represent periods of localised stabilisation with regards to sea levels, when the deposition of alluvial clay ceases and the surface stabilises allowing for the growth of vegetation in a freshwater waterlogged environment. It is noted that the site occurred on higher ground (represented by gleyed clay) and therefore was probably present as a dry spot within the landscape allowing for the formation of a reasonably stabilised soil horizon. The proximity of the wetter ground represented by the pat would have allows for the exploitation of this environment, perhaps on a seasonal basis. Possible activities undertaken may include salt making, pottery manufacture, fishing and hunting (Yates, 2000).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004578/9 RECORDED: 2000

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004578, GGATE004579, GGATE007857

SOURCES

Report Yates, A. M. 2000 Western Valley Trunk Sewer, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport: WB & EVAL 621 200_03

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10968g>

PRN 11032g **NAME** Medieval Ditch, Church Farm, St Brides Wentloog **NGR** ST29298225 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE MEDIEVAL, DITCH, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A ditch, believed to be of medieval date, revealed by excavation at a site in the south east corner of the garden at Church Farm, St. Brides Wentloog.

DESCRIPTION A ditch, believed to be of medieval date, revealed by excavation at a site in the south east corner of the garden at Church Farm, St. Brides Wentloog. The excavation was required to determine a planning application and was limited in nature. The site is within the medieval settlement centred on St Bridget's Church within the Wentloog levels, a part of Gwent Levels and designated a landscape of outstanding historic interest. The found remains comprised a straight edged ditch or reen of medieval origin, open into the post-medieval period and explicitly backfilled in the eighteenth century (Clarke 2002).

CONDITION

CONDITION: EXCAVATED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004754 RECORDED: 2002

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with GGAT11033g GGATE004754

SOURCES

Report Clarke S 2002 Church Farm, St. Bride's Wentloog 1129 202_02

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11032g>

PRN 11033g **NAME** Medieval Stonework, Church Farm, St Brides Wentloog **NGR** ST29298225 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE MEDIEVAL, Stonework, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Stonework believed to be of medieval origin, revealed by excavation at a site in the south east corner of the garden at Church Farm, St. Brides Wentloog.

DESCRIPTION Stonework believed to be of medieval origin, revealed by excavation at a site in the south east corner of the garden at Church Farm, St. Brides Wentloog. The excavation was required to determine a planning application and was limited in nature. The site is within the medieval settlement centred on St Bridget's Church within the Wentloog levels, a part of Gwent Levels and designated a landscape of outstanding historic interest. The found remains comprised a small area of stonework at the western boundary of the excavated area, cut into the natural layer and associated with medieval pottery. The stones were loose packed, aligned with the ditch but were not faced (Clarke 2002).

CONDITION

CONDITION: EXCAVATED DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E004754 RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 11032g GGATE004754

SOURCES

Report Clarke S 2002 Church Farm, St. Bride's Wentloog 1129 202_02

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11033g>

PRN 11918g **NAME** St Brides Village War Memorial, St Brides, Monmouthshire **NGR** ST2941682192 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE MODERN, WAR MEMORIAL, **RANK:** -
SUMMARY War memorial.

DESCRIPTION Stone tablet with raised edge, curved top, encompassing wreath and scrolls, above a capped and footed panel with dedication & names in incised black lettering (Crawford 2019).

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** As recorded in GGAT137: Their Names Liveth for Evermore: First World War memorialisation in South East Wales. **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2019

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE008089

SOURCES

Report Crawford, J. 2019 GGAT137: Their Names Liveth for Evermore: First World War Memorialisation in South East Wales. 5409

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11918g>

PRN 12031g **NAME** Pound Farm, Wentlooge, Newport **NGR** ST3013283198 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FARM, **RANK:** -
SUMMARY Pound Farm shown on 1st ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1883 and later ed. OS maps. The main house, as well as associated structures, have been altered or rebuilt over time.

DESCRIPTION Pound Farm shown on 1st ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1883 and later ed. OS maps (2nd ed.1:2500 OS map of 1901; 3rd ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1921, 4th ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1937, Google Historical Imagery 2018). The main house, as well as associated structures, have been altered or rebuilt over time.

CONDITION

CONDITION: CONVERTED **DESCRIPTION:** Site not visited. Condition estimated from Google Street View, image date 2019. **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2019

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map
Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500
Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500
Map Ordnance Survey 4th Edition OS map 1:2500
Online Resource Google Street View

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT12031g>

PRN 15505g **NAME** Barn, Coedkernew **NGR** ST2817683663 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BARN, **RANK:** -
SUMMARY Stone built barn in a decayed state. Visible on late 18th and 19th century mapping.

DESCRIPTION Stone built barn in a decayed state. Visible on the Tithe Map of Bassaleg (1844) and late 18th century mapping (Wessex 2014).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT APPLICABLE **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** E007131 **RECORDED:** 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007131, GGATE007724

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2014 M4 Corridor Around Newport South Wales 4609
Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT15505g>

PRN 15506g **NAME** Palaeochannel, Coedkernew **NGR** ST2818383484 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE UNKNOWN, NATURAL FEATURE, **RANK**: -
SUMMARY Series of palaeochannels aligned roughly north-east to south-west.

DESCRIPTION Series of palaeochannels aligned roughly north-east to south-west, to the south and south-east of Coedkernew. Identified on LiDAR surveys (Wessex 2014).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT APPLICABLE **DESCRIPTION**: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E007131). **RELATED EVENT**: E007131 **RECORDED**: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007131

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2014 M4 Corridor Around Newport South Wales 4609

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT15506g>

PRN 15507g **NAME** Percoed Reen, Coedkernew **NGR** ST2836083458 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE ROMAN, DRAINAGE CHANNEL, **RANK**: -
SUMMARY Reen which may have been dug in the Romano-British period.

DESCRIPTION 'Percoed Reen', aligned north-east to south-west. May have been dug as early as the Romano-British Period (Wessex 2014).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT APPLICABLE **DESCRIPTION**: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E007131). **RELATED EVENT**: E007131 **RECORDED**: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007131, GGATE007724

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2014 M4 Corridor Around Newport South Wales 4609

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT15507g>

PRN 15508g **NAME** Maerdy, Coedkernew **NGR** ST2855283258 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE UNKNOWN, FARMHOUSE, **RANK**: -
SUMMARY Farmhouse shown on the Tithe map of St Brides (1842). Still extant.

DESCRIPTION Farmhouse shown on the Tithe map of St Brides (1842). Still extant (Wessex 2014).

CONDITION

CONDITION: INTACT **DESCRIPTION**: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E007131). **RELATED EVENT**: E007131 **RECORDED**: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007131, GGATE007724

SOURCES

Map Tithe Map

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2014 M4 Corridor Around Newport South Wales 4609

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT15508g>

PRN 15509g **NAME** Field Boundary, Coedkernew **NGR** ST2867683497 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE UNKNOWN, FIELD BOUNDARY, **RANK**: -
SUMMARY Former field boundary, still visible as a tree line.

DESCRIPTION One of two former field boundaries, depicted on the Tithe Map of St Brides (1842) and still visible as a tree line (Wessex 2014)

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT APPLICABLE DESCRIPTION: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E007131). RELATED EVENT: E007131 RECORDED: 1842

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 15510g, Part of 16471g GGATE007131, GGATE007724

SOURCES

Map Tithe Map

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2014 M4 Corridor Around Newport South Wales 4609

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT15509g>

PRN 15510g **NAME** Field Boundary, Coedkernew **NGR** ST2869283457 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE UNKNOWN, FIELD BOUNDARY, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Former field boundary, still visible as a tree line.

DESCRIPTION One of two former field boundaries, depicted on the Tithe Map of St Brides (1842) and still visible as a tree line (Wessex 2014)

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT APPLICABLE DESCRIPTION: Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E007131). RELATED EVENT: E007131 RECORDED: 1842

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 15509g, Part of 16471g GGATE007131, GGATE007724

SOURCES

Map Tithe Map

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2014 M4 Corridor Around Newport South Wales 4609

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT15510g>

PRN 15511g **NAME** Pont-estyll, St Brides **NGR** ST2888083430 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE UNKNOWN, FARMSTEAD, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Complex of farm buldings, depicted on the Tithe Map of St Brides (1842) and the early OS Maps (1883-1921). No longer extant.

DESCRIPTION Complex of farm buldings, depicted on the Tithe Map of St Brides (1842) and the early OS Maps (1883-1921). Under plough during a 2014 site visit (E007132) but building rubble was visible (Wessex 2014).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: Noted during field visit (E007132) and archaeological desk-based assessment (E007131). RELATED EVENT: E007131 RECORDED: 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007131, GGATE007724

SOURCES

Map Tithe Map

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2014 M4 Corridor Around Newport South Wales 4609

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT15511g>

PRN 15512g **NAME** Road Bridge, St Brides **NGR** ST2896883424 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE MODERN, ROAD BRIDGE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Brick built bridge first depicted on the 2nd Ed. OS Map (1902).

DESCRIPTION Brick built bridge carrying the road over the railway line. The bridge is embanked. Although the railway line can be seen from the 1883 OS map a bridge crossing is not shown until the 1901 edition (Welsh Gov

2016).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** Noted during walkover survey (E007132) and archaeological desk-based assessment (E007131). **RELATED EVENT:** E007131 **RECORDED:** 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007131, GGATE007724

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2014 M4 Corridor Around Newport South Wales 4609

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT15512g>

PRN 15513g **NAME** Trackway, St Brides **NGR** ST2929183503 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, TRACKWAY, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Trackway depicted on late 18th century mapping and visible on LiDAR imagery.

DESCRIPTION Trackway, aligned northwest-southeast, depicted on late 18th century mapping and visible today on LiDAR imagery. A shorted spur still extends off Pont Estyll Lane (Wessex 2014)..

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT APPLICABLE **DESCRIPTION:** Noted during archaeological desk-based assessment (E007131). **RELATED EVENT:** E007131 **RECORDED:** 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Part of 16471g GGATE007131, GGATE007724

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2014 M4 Corridor Around Newport South Wales 4609

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT15513g>

PRN 15514g **NAME** Footbridge, St Brides **NGR** ST2930483636 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, FOOTBRIDGE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Footbridge, first seen on the 2nd Ed. OS Map (1901).

DESCRIPTION Victorian footbridge, first seen on the 2nd Ed. OS Map (1901). Only the piers remain (Wessex 2014).

CONDITION

CONDITION: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** Noted during field visit (E007132) and archaeological desk-based assessment (E007131). **RELATED EVENT:** E007132 **RECORDED:** 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007131, GGATE007132, GGATE007724

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2014 M4 Corridor Around Newport South Wales 4609

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT15514g>

PRN 16444g **NAME** Dyffryn/Pencarn Landscape **NGR** ST2806284522 **COMMUNITY** Marshfield

TYPE MULTIPERIOD, LANDSCAPE, **RANK:** 0

SUMMARY A modern industrial Historic Landscape Area comprising former parkland. and adjacent to the Nant-y-Moor Reen.

DESCRIPTION A modern industrial Historic Landscape Area comprising former parkland. and adjacent to the Nant-y-Moor Reen. 'Dyffryn' is shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887) as a substantial set of buildings set within the surrounding parkland of the Tredegar House estate and adjacent to Nant-y-Moor Reen. All traces of the historic landscape were obliterated during redevelopment for light industrial use (LG plant) in the late 20th

century. (Welsh Gov 2016)

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** All traces of the historic landscape were obliterated during redevelopment for light industrial use (LG plant) in the late 20th century. **RELATED EVENT:** E007746
RECORDED: 2016

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007746

SOURCES

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.9 Non-designated Historic Landscape Characterisation 4644

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT16444g>

PRN 16515g **NAME** Quarry Cuts, Coedkernew **NGR** ST2781383839, ST2800783697, ST2802783758 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw

TYPE MODERN, QUARRY, **RANK:** 0

SUMMARY Two cut features and two sub-circular mounds providing evidence of recent large-scale quarrying.

DESCRIPTION Two cut features providing evidence of recent large-scale quarrying. The first measures 140m x 60m; the other covers 0.8 hectares. Two sub-circular mounds are also in the area (ST2802783758), one measuring 30m in diameter and the eastern one 15m in diameter. These features are likely to be related to recent quarrying. (Wessex Arch 2016)

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN **DESCRIPTION:** **RELATED EVENT:** E007747 **RECORDED:** 2016

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE007724, GGATE007747

SOURCES

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

Report Wessex Archaeology 2016 Archaeological Assessment of Aerial Survey Data 4642

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT16515g>

PRN 16539g **NAME** Church House Inn, Church Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport **NGR** ST2935482254 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, BEER HOUSE, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A rectangular building with annexe or porch to the north gable was depicted on the 1842 Tithe map of the area. It was described as a 'Beer House' in the parish of St Brides Wentlooge apportionment.

DESCRIPTION A rectangular building with annexe or porch to the north gable was depicted on the 1842 Tithe map of the area. It was described as a 'Beer House' in the parish of St Brides Wentlooge apportionment. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883, the southern half of the 1842 building was replaced by a larger square construction extending to the west. The new building is probably a two-storey construction from that time and was the main building of the public house. To the north of the remaining northern half of the 1842 building, a row of two large rectangular extensions and a small store were built against the northern gable. The two extensions were orientated east-west with their western ends longer than the width of the 1842 building. The layout remained unchanged on the 1901 edition of the Ordnance Survey map. The gap between the northern extensions and the northern gable of the 1883 new building appears filled on the 1920 map and probably corresponded to the western brick extension that was housing the public house kitchen. Two new buildings orientated north-south were also erected to the west. On the 1967 edition of the Ordnance Survey map the two new 1920 buildings have been demolished and a extensions build against the southern gable of the public house main building. (CAC 2014)

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** Demolished in 2014. **RELATED EVENT:** E007807 **RECORDED:** 2014

CONDITION: INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** **RELATED EVENT:** **RECORDED:** 2008

CONDITION: INTACT **DESCRIPTION:** The building was still standing before its demolition in 2014. **RELATED EVENT:** E007807 **RECORDED:** 2014

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 36649 GGATE004510, GGATE007807, GGATE007808

SOURCES

Report Robic, J-Y. 2014 Archaeological Remedial Work at Church House Inn, Church Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport 4192

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT16539g>

AM - [07.12.24 \(15:07\)](#) - HTML file produced from Heneb HER, Heneb file number [3264](#).

Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology, SA12 Business Centre, Seaway Parade Industrial Estate, Baglan, Port Talbot, SA12 7BR
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

Appendix III: Historic Environment Record (HER) Archaeological Events within 500m Study Area

HENEB: GLAMORGAN-GWENT ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 9021

Prepared by: Jessica Dallimore, Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology
Produced for: Isaac Derbyshire, GGAT / Heneb

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Search criteria

500m search.

PRN E001411 **NAME** *The Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs: A framework for research* **NGR** ST33909060 **COMMUNITY** Caerleon
TYPE Desk based assessment **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -
SUMMARY *The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook a research frame for the Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs.*

DESCRIPTION *The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook a research frame for the Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs. The survey area was centred on the fortress and was divided into three zones. Zone A- comprises the fortress as defined by the ditch system Zone B - comprises the area immediately outside the fortress, containing the amphitheatre, parade ground and waterfront but occupied in the main by the civil settlement and the cemeteries, and the area of settlement on the southern bank of the Usk around the bridgehead and the associated cemetery on the lower slopes of Chepstow Hill. Zone C- comprises a more extensive area, located to the south of Caerleon and extends along the Severn Levels from Rumney at the west to Goldcliff at the east.*

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00514G, GGAT00550G, GGAT00738G, GGAT02210G, GGAT03078G, GGAT03600G

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2004 The Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs: A framework for research 2679
ReportPDF/2679_GGAT79_RomanFortressCaerleon.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE001411>

PRN E002188 **NAME** *Western Valley Sewer DBA* **NGR** ST28548308 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 1996 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -
SUMMARY *A desk-based assessment of the route of the proposed Western Valley Sewer was undertaken by the Gwent-Glamorgan Archaeological Trust on behalf of Welsh Water. The study determined that archaeological interests would be affected by the development and a program of works comprising a limited survey and a watching brief should be undertaken to mitigate this (Yates 1996).*

DESCRIPTION *Welsh Water proposed to construct a new Western Valley trunk sewer, and a desk-based assessment was conducted of the pipeline route by GGAT. Known archaeological resources in the area include the Wheel Lane medieval communication route, the Sealand Reen boundary, and St Brides Infield settlement and churchyard. Recommendations included a brief survey of Wheel Lane, and a three stage watching brief after topsoil stripping (Yates 1996).*

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E002189 GGAT05199.0G, GGAT05200G, GGAT08254G

SOURCES

Report Yates, A. 1996 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Western Valley Sewer, St Brides, Wentlooge 96_01 397
ReportPDF/397_A349_WesternValleySewerDBA.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002188>

PRN E002194 **NAME** Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 1

Works **NGR** ST2899584102 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** G Dowdell & AG Marvell

SUMMARY The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake a archaeological field evaluation at the Little Pencarn Farm, to allow development of residential housing.

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake a archaeological field evaluation at the Little Pencarn Farm, to allow development of residential housing. No finds were recovered from any of the evaluation trenches. The evaluation of the Zone A/B and Zone C areas has shown that there are no significant deposits in the areas cut or indicators for likely archaeological interests in the vicinity of the area cut (G Dowdell & AG Marvell 1997).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES e002195, e002201

SOURCES

Report Dowdel, G & Marvell, AG 1997 Little Pencarn Farm, Field Evaluation, Newport Stage 1 Works 2198 207_07
ReportPDF/2198_A429_LittlePencarnFarmStage1EVAL.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002194>

PRN E002195 **NAME** Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 2

Works **NGR** ST2899584102 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE Borehole Survey **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** AG Marvell

SUMMARY The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological Field Evaluation at the Little Pencarn Farm in Newport.

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological Field Evaluation at the Little Pencarn Farm in Newport. The work was carried out preceding the intention to develop the land for residential housing. The work involved the extraction of eight cores, using shell and auger methods (0.5 meters in length). 5 of these were analysed by GGAT. No significant achaeological findings were made. The data suggests that the deposits may be sitting on a gravel terrace, in which case an area in the vicinity of borehole 5 is likely to have the greatest potential for further study (AG Marvell 1997).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES e002194, e002197, e002201

SOURCES

Report Marvell, AG 1997 Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 2 Works 3243 2013_06
ReportPDF/3243_A429_LittlePencarnFarmStage2EVAL.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002195>

PRN E002196 **NAME** Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 2, Trenches

10-17 **NGR** ST2900084100 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** R Roberts

SUMMARY The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological Field Evaluation. The work was carried out at the Little Pencarn Farm in Newport which revealed remains of timber uprights within a peat deposit (Roberts 1998).

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake an

archaeological Field Evaluation. The work was carried out at the Little Pencarn Farm in Newport. The work carried out preceded the intention to develop the land for residential housing. Previous Evaluation work (E002197), trench 9, revealed remains of timber uprights within a peat deposit. Therefore further investigation was undertaken through the excavation of trenches 10-17. This allowed the extent of the potential interest discovered within trench T9 to be further defined and characterised. The area extent would appear to comprise a discrete area; ie trench T9 itself and, a further single upright within trench 10. The report concludes that the distribution of these features are likely to have been created through natural processes (Roberts 1998).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES e002197

SOURCES

Report Roberts, R 1998 Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 2 Works, Trenches 10-17 3234 98_07
ReportPDF/3234_A474_LittlePencarnFarmTrenches10-17EVAL.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002196>

PRN E002197 **NAME** Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 2 Works, Trench

T9 **NGR** ST290841 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** RM Roberts

SUMMARY The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake a Field Evaluation at the Little Pencarn Farm in Newport. The work was carried out with the intention to develop the land at the farm into residential housing.

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake a Field Evaluation at the Little Pencarn Farm in Newport. The work was carried out with the intention to develop the land at the farm into residential housing. In 1997 Evaluation work (E002194) to the east of the site, revealed no archaeological features. An additional trench (trench 9) was excavated following the results of a bore hole survey (E002195). The evaluation proved the existence of archaeology in the area with the discovery of an alignment of crude timber uprights driven through the peat horizon into underlying clay deposits. The Evaluation, however, was unable to provide fully conclusive information as to the extent and the exact nature of the archaeological feature located. In particular, the association between the horizontal and upright timbers remains at best ambiguous, although proximity and similarities in alignment would suggest some connection (RM Roberts 1998).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES e002195, e002196

SOURCES

Report Roberts, R.M 1998 Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 2 Works, Trench T9 3236 98_01
ReportPDF/3236_A429_LittlePencarnFarmStage2TrenchT9EVAL.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002197>

PRN E002200 **NAME** Great Pencarn Farm, Newport **NGR** ST28148358 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE Excavation **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Between January and February 1997, the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by The Duffryn Link Partnership to undertake an Excavation at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport, in advance of a road construction.

DESCRIPTION Between January and February 1997, the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by The Duffryn Link Partnership to undertake an Excavation at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport, in advance of a road construction. As part of the mitigation strategy outlined in the Scheme of Archaeological Investigation for the Southern Distributor Road Duffryn Link (Marvell 1996), the GGAT undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation along the proposed route of the road on behalf of the Duffryn Link Partnership, (a consortium comprising Newport County Borough Council, Costain Civil Engineering Ltd and Gwent Consultancy). This resulted in the discovery of a previously unknown Roman site 100m to the south of Great Pencarn Farm, Monmouthshire (Locock 1996a). As preservation in-situ proved to be an impractical option a programme excavation was instituted to allow for preservation by record. Therefore, an area approximately 550m squared was opened up, encompassing the site as defined by the evaluation trenches. This area was defined by NGRs ST 28134 33573, ST 28152 33566, ST 28155 33597 and ST 28138 33598. This fieldwork comprised two stages. The first was designed to allow the nature, depth and state of preservation of the archaeological deposits to be assessed and the second provided for the excavation of these deposits. The site as a whole was in a fairly disturbed state, probably as a result of plough action. This had resulted in damage to the upper stratigraphic horizons and the almost total removal of horizontal stratigraphy in the southern area of the site, so that cut features survived well but were often not related by horizontal stratigraphic horizons. The phasing described below is therefore broad in nature and consists of the following: Phase 1: Pre-Roman horizons (upright post, peat & gully) Phase 2: Roman activity (drainage features) Phase 3: Roman activity (construction of road and building) Phase 4: Post-Roman activity (field drains and agricultural activity) Finds at the site included (but were not limited to...) 5 undiagnostic residual sherds of pre-Roman date, a very small amount of mortaria (6

sherds), corsewares (both oxidised and reduced), a hemispherical bowl or ladle of sheet bronze, flat pieces of stones and 84 objects of animal bone and teeth. The lithological and biostratigraphic record from the Great Pencarn Farm sediment shows evidence of an initial phase of tidal mudflats/salt marsh conditions in the vicinity of the site. This is reflected in the pollen, plant macrofossil and diatom records, and also in the silt/clay deposits in the lower section of the monolith. A relative fall in sea-level was followed by the local development of alder carr. Dating of this phase is difficult, but radiocarbon evidence shows that the alder carr was in existence by the middle/later part of the third millennium BP (AM Yates, SH SELL & M Locock in Yates 1998). For full list of finds: GGAT Report No. 98/003

COMMENTS None**ARTEFACTS**

TYPE: fragment MATERIAL: lead PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: Elongated subrectangular fragment, possibly part of a plug or repair patch (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998)

TYPE: amphora MATERIAL: sherd PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: No more than two vessels may be represented, with a scatter 12 of sherds from overburden context 155, ditch fill 159 and cobbling layer 192; one French and one Italian wine vessel (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998)

TYPE: bone MATERIAL: bone PERIOD: Not Known DESCRIPTION: 84 objects of bone were found. Cow: 29, Horse: 8, Sheep/Goat: 1, Medium Mammal: 29, Large Mammal: 9, and 8 unidentified (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998)

TYPE: bowl MATERIAL: bronze PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: Hemispherical bowl or ladle of sheet bronze, once gilded. The plain rim is folded with the attachment for a handle as narrow as opposing plates, pierced with three rivets between which the lower edges have been crudely punched out for decorative purposes (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998).

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Post-Roman DESCRIPTION: Post-Medieval pottery and glass recovered from plough soil and overburden contexts ranged in date from the 17th to the 20th Century (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998)

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: brick/tile PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: A total of 5 brick and tile of the Roman period were recovered from at least two contexts (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998)

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: stone PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: Stone was noted in six contexts totalling 1.894kg. Almost all were flat pieces which may have derived from rooftiles or, where exposure to heat is evident, from hearths or bakestones (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998)

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Pre-Roman DESCRIPTION: Five undiagnosed residual sherds of pre-Roman date, probably late Iron Age, were noted in contexts 031, 155 and 168 (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: 850 pieces of local corsewares; 148 oxidised and 702 reduced (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: A very small amount of mortaria was recovered, representing Caerleon and Oxfordshire wares (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: black burnished PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: 57 sherds of Black-burnished wares including jars, bowls and dishes, the majority of which is assumed to originate from the Dorset industry (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998)

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: samian PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: The assemblage was small comprising of 85 sherds of Samian ware representing a minimum of 11 vessels, much of it heavily abraded and appearing to be Central Gaulish (SH Sell & AM Yates in Yates 1998).

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT09900G, GGAT09922G, GGAT09945G, GGAT09946G, GGAT09957G

SOURCES

Report Yates, A.M. 1998 Excavations at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport 3235 98_01

ReportPDF/3235_A410_GreatPencarnFarmEXCAV.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002200>

PRN E002201 **NAME** Little Pencarn Farm **NGR** ST2899584102 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE Project **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Master Event for the Field Evaluations and Excavation work carried out at Great/Little Pencarn Farm in 1997 & 1998.

DESCRIPTION Master Event for the Field Evaluations and Excavation work carried out at Great/Little Pencarn Farm in 1997 & 1998. - Stage 1 Works: Field Evaluation (E002194) No significant finds were recovered. - Stage 2 Works: Field Evaluation (E002195) No significant finds were recovered. - Stage 2 Works, Trench T9 - Field Evaluation (E002197) No significant finds were recovered. - Stage 2 Works, Trenches 10-17 - Field Evaluation (E002196) Previous Evaluation work (E002197), trench 9, revealed remains of timber uprights within a peat deposit. Therefore further investigation was undertaken through the excavation of trenches 10-17. (G Dowdell & AG Marvell 1997 and R Roberts 1998)

COMMENTS None**ARTEFACTS**

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES e002194, e002195, e002196, e002197

SOURCES

Report Dowdel, G & Marvell, AG 1997 Little Pencarn Farm, Field Evaluation, Newport Stage 1 Works 2198 207_07

ReportPDF/2198_A429_LittlePencarnFarmStage1EVAL.pdf

Report Marvell, AG 1997 Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 2 Works 3243 2013_06

ReportPDF/3243_A429_LittlePencarnFarmStage2EVAL.pdf

Report Roberts, R 1998 Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 2 Works, Trenches 10-17 3234 98_07

ReportPDF/3234_A474_LittlePencarnFarmTrenches10-17EVAL.pdf
Report Roberts, R.M 1998 Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 2 Works, Trench T9 3236 98_01
ReportPDF/3236_A429_LittlePencarnFarmStage2TrenchT9EVAL.pdf
ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002201>

PRN E002351 **NAME** Imperial Park, Newport: Electricity Substation WB **NGR** ST 288 838 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Watching Brief **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -
SUMMARY The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology Trust was commissioned by the Welsh Development Agency, to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief at a site southwest of Middle Pencarn Farm, and northwest of the Percoed Reen. The work was carried out prior to Development of a business park. Nothing of any archaeological significance was found at the site (Locock 1997).

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology Trust was commissioned by the Welsh Development Agency, to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief at a site southwest of Middle Pencarn Farm, and northwest of the Percoed Reen. The work was carried out prior to Development of a business park. Nothing of any archaeological significance was found at the site. The excavation of c.2000 square meters of alluvial clay has revealed only 2 features: a relatively recent cut feature and a pocket of peat growth. Elsewhere, no markers of human activity were noted. The watching brief has confirmed the hypothesis that human activity has been concentrated on the areas of solid geology to the nothwest of the site. However, if further ground works are intended for the areas including the features, a programme of prior excavation, recording and sampling would be appropriate (Locock 1997).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Locock, M 1997 Imperial Park, Newport: Electricity Substation WB 510 97_02
ReportPDF/510_A397_ImperialParkNewportElectricitySubstationWB.pdf
ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002351>

PRN E002369 **NAME** LG Semicon - Roman Road Stage 3 **NGR** ST281839 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -
SUMMARY The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, was commissioned by The Welsh Development Agency, on behalf of LG Electronics and LG Semicon Inc, and through its agents Wyn Thomas PLC, to conduct an Archaeological Field Evaluation. The work was carried out at a site in the Imperial Park, Newport. The reason for the work was to construct an integral television components plant and water fabrication and assembly plant. The only find was a single small sherd of Roman black-burnished ware (Williams 1997).

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, was commissioned by The Welsh Development Agency, on behalf of LG Electronics and LG Semicon Inc, and through its agents Wyn Thomas PLC, to conduct an Archaeological Field Evaluation. The work was carried out at a site in the Imperial Park, Newport. The reason for the work was to construct an integral television components plant and water fabrication and assembly plant, and forms Stage 3 of the programme. The only find was a single small sherd of Roman black-burnished ware (Williams 1997). The Roman road excavated differed in construction technique in the two sections examined. Within Trench 5, the surface consisted of small/very small, mainly rounded stone, that had been laid into the underlying natural stratigraphy. Evidence of at least two wheel ruts were also noted within the surface of the metalling, and a drain was present along the north side of the road. Within trench 7, the smalls tone metallated surface was uncovered, but overlying this was a band of larger cobbles. The road side ditch was also noted, again on the north. Immediately to the south of hte raod was a small terrace. This also had a metallated surface, and two possible post-holes were also present on the east side of the metallated surface. The lack of finds from the excavation means that these features remain undated, but the angle of the features to the road, may indicate that it is of a later date than the road, and therefore represents multi-phase activity (Williams 1997).

COMMENTS NEW0348/1/960/CNM

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: fragment **MATERIAL:** black burnished **PERIOD:** Roman **DESCRIPTION:** A single fragment of Roman black-burnished ware (Williams 1997).

CROSS REFERENCES E002376

SOURCES

Report Williams, DN 1997 Archaeological Field Evaluation (Stage 3) LG Semicon - Roman Road 494 9702
ReportPDF/494_A398_LGSemiconRomanRoadEVAL.pdf
ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002369>

PRN E002376 **NAME** LG Electronics (Phase 1) Stage 4 **NGR** ST281839 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Watching Brief **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

(GGAT) **PERSON** Armour-Chelu, R.J.; Williams, D.N.

SUMMARY In order to fulfil its agreed obligations for the archaeological scheme of investigation, LG Electronics commissioned GGAT to carry out Stage 4 of the scheme on areas affected by Phase 1 of the development proposal. A Neolithic tomb (ST2763 8505) is located 0.5km north of the development site, although there is no evidence of pre-historic activity in the development area. Field work identified a small Roman period settlement (ST281 835) to the south of Great Pencarn Farm. A Roman road was identified on the proposed development site. The alignment of the road would bring it close to the Nant-y-Moor Reen area. Samples of wood and peat were taken from both areas (Armour-Chelu and Williams 1997).

DESCRIPTION In order to fulfil its agreed obligations for the archaeological scheme of investigation, LG Electronics commissioned GGAT to carry out Stage 4 of the scheme on areas affected by Phase 1 of the development proposal. A Neolithic tomb (ST2763 8505) is located 0.5km north of the development site, although there is no evidence of pre-historic activity in the development area. Field work identified a small Roman period settlement (ST281 835) to the south of Great Pencarn Farm. A Roman road was identified on the proposed development site. The alignment of the road would bring it close to the Nant-y-Moor Reen area. Samples of wood and peat were taken from both areas (Armour-Chelu and Williams 1997).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E002369 GGAT06279.0G

SOURCES

Report Armour-Chelu, R.J. & Williams, D.N. 1997 LG Electronics (Phase 1) Stage 4: Watching Brief 496 97_02
ReportPDF/496_A383_LGElectronicsPhase1WB.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002376>

PRN E002390 **NAME** LG Europe Development (New Pumping Station & Sewer Diversion)

WB NGR ST281839 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE Watching Brief **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY On behalf of LG Europe development Thomas Morgan Associates appointed GGAT to carry out work on the LG Semicon site as the development might affect potential archaeological interests. The watching brief took place during the groundworks on site on 22nd-24th October and the 2nd November 1997. This included a visual inspection of the sections revealed by soil removal and an examination of these, and the contractors spoil heaps for stray artefacts. No archaeological evidence observed of any previous activity on the site, either in form, cut features or artefacts. The watching brief ensured that no damage was occasioned to archaeological interests (Sell and Marvell 1997).

DESCRIPTION On behalf of LG Europe development Thomas Morgan Associates appointed GGAT to carry out work on the LG Semicon site as the development might affect potential archaeological interests. The development site lies close to the boundary of Wentllooge Level (a low-lying alluvial level between the River Rumney and Usk on the north side of the Severn Estuary). The alluvial deposits show archaeological potential from the Mesolithic onwards. A pattern of this past activity has been ecotones, boundaries between different environments, as they give access to a range of resources. It is probable that as the site lies on solid geology, and near wet alluvial deposits there is a higher potential for settlement and utilization. Previous work identified two discrete areas southwest and southeast of Great Pencarn Farm. The watching brief took place during the groundworks on site on 22nd-24th October and the 2nd November 1997. This included a visual inspection of the sections revealed by soil removal and an examination of these, and the contractors spoil heaps for stray artefacts. No archaeological evidence observed of any previous activity on the site, either in form, cut features or artefacts. The watching brief ensured that no damage was occasioned to archaeological interests (Sell and Marvell 1997).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Sell, S. H. and Marvell, A. G. 1997 LG Europe Development New Pumping Station and Sewer Diversion
Archaeological Watching Brief 2264 207_11 ReportPDF/2264_A439_LGEuropeNewPumpingStationWB.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002390>

PRN E002391 **NAME** Imperial Park 400/33kV Substation, Newport **WB** NGR ST288838 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE Watching Brief **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY A watching brief was carried out by GGAT on behalf of the National Grid Company plc on 21st July 1997. This was carried out in correlation to the business park (Imperial Park) as the National Grid company were commissioned by the Welsh Development Agency to construct the Substation, to the Southwest of Middle Pencarn Farm and northwest of Percoed Reen. It shall then be linked to Imperial Road by an access road and the watching brief shall be part of the mitigation strategy of the archaeological potential. The watching brief included a visual inspection following a topsoil strip along the access road northwards from the edge of the back-fen. The strip revealed underlying gravels. There is no evidence that there was any previous activity on the site, either in form of earth, cut features or artefacts. This confirmed that no damage would be occasioned to archaeological interests during the construction of an access road to the Imperial Park 400/33 kV

Substation, Newport (Marvell 1997).

DESCRIPTION A watching brief was carried out by GGAT on behalf of the National Grid Company plc on 21st July 1997. This was carried out in correlation to the business park (Imperial Park) as the National Grid company were commissioned by the Welsh Development Agency to construct the Substation, to the Southwest of Middle Pencarn Farm and northwest of Percoed Reen. It shall then be linked to Imperial Road by an access road and the watching brief shall be part of the mitigation strategy of the archaeological potential. The area is currently being developed for LG Europe factory complexes. A previous archaeological evaluation has identified Roman remains within the development. It is on the edge of the Wentlooge level and on solid geology, meaning there were various different environments. A section of the access road crosses the boundary. The watching brief included a visual inspection following a topsoil strip along the access road northwards from the edge of the back-fen. The strip revealed underlying gravels. There is no evidence that there was any previous activity on the site, either in form of earth, cut features or artefacts. This confirmed that no damage would be occasioned to archaeological interests during the construction of an access road to the Imperial Park 400/33 kV Substation, Newport (Marvell 1997).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E002391

SOURCES

Report Marvell, A. G. 1997 Imperial Park 400/33 kV Substation, Newport, Archaeological Watching Brief 2263 207_10 ReportPDF/2263_A424_ImperialParkWB.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002391>

PRN E002393 **NAME** LG Electronics Site, Newport **NGR** ST2884 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew **TYPE** Geophysical Survey **YEAR** 1996 **ORGANISATION** GSB Prospection (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY A geophysical survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford in order to see the archaeological potential of the area surrounding and encompassing the LG Electronics Site. This survey is part of a larger study by Countryside Planning and Management and the Welsh Development Agency. 17 fields were surveyed, either in whole or part, covering 70 hectares. The variations of volume magnetic susceptibility (VMS) were measured all over the fields and any areas of archaeological potential of the VMS were then put under a detailed gradiometry. Fields 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 11 were surveyed subsequently by gradiometer. There is no definite evidence for any archaeological site. Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1996

DESCRIPTION A geophysical survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford in order to see the archaeological potential of the area surrounding and encompassing the LG Electronics Site. This survey is part of a larger study by Countryside Planning and Management and the Welsh Development Agency. Prior to the survey various archaeological features were identified from the medieval period or prior within the area. The only certain archaeology is an artefact of prehistoric date. 17 fields were surveyed, either in whole or part, covering 70 hectares. Various types of geophysical survey was used on site with relevant survey grids in accordance with Geophysical Surveys of Bradford guidelines. The variations of volume magnetic susceptibility (VMS) were measured all over the fields and any areas of archaeological potential of the VMS were then put under a detailed gradiometry. Fields 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 11 were surveyed subsequently by gradiometer. The VMS readings were taken every 10m and 5% of the total application area was allowed for gradiometry, and the 5% contingency was not used. The VMS data are displayed at a scale of 1: 5000 and individually at 1: 2500 and the gradiometry at 1: 500 There were areas identified by VMS that showed strong enhancement, however, these are thought to be buildings and therefore probably recent contamination. Along with this, a few areas of modest enhancement were identified, however, their full archaeological potential is hard to confirm. This means that geological or geomorphological features and/or recent contamination is more likely. In these areas a few ditch type anomalies were located, however, these probably correlated to old field boundaries and land drains, meaning that there is no definite evidence for any archaeological site. For diagrams and further information about the specific fields see Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1996. Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1996

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT04261G

SOURCES

Report Geophysical Surveys of Bradford 1996 Report on Geophysical Survey, LG Electronics Site, Newport 3238 96_03

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002393>

PRN E002401 **NAME** Newport Landscapes - Landscape Strategy **NGR** ST3122287958 **COMMUNITY** Stow Hill **TYPE** Management Plan Landscape **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** TACP, Environmental Consultants **PERSON** - **SUMMARY** TACP, Environmental Consultants were commissioned by a client team, made up of Newport County Borough Council, the Welsh Development Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), to do a landscape assessment, develop a landscape strategy and design guidelines for using CCW's LANDMAP. The aim of the report is to provide a landscape framework including sustainable preferences for the area, its economic regeneration and environmental improvement. There are many things that are needed to make sure the landscape strategy is implemented successfully. * All

the different groups have to work together as each has a role in the strategy. * Building upon initiatives that have already begun. * The commercial investment in the landscape to complement other initiatives and strategies. (TACP 1998).

DESCRIPTION TACP, Environmental Consultants were commissioned by a client team, made up of Newport County Borough Council, the Welsh Development Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), to do a landscape assessment, develop a landscape strategy and design guidelines for using CCW's LANDMAP. The aim of the report is to provide a landscape framework including sustainable preferences for the area, its economic regeneration and environmental improvement. There are many things that are needed to make sure the landscape strategy is implemented successfully. * All the different groups have to work together as each has a role in the strategy. * Building upon initiatives that have already begun. * The commercial investment in the landscape to complement other initiatives and strategies. (TACP 1998). The historic landscape aspect appraisal identified sixteen aspect areas on the basis of establishing geographic areas with distinct or thematic archaeological interests relevant to the study. Issues identified include: the importance of Iron Age Hillforts, the effect of the Roman occupation at Caerleon, the impact of the arrival of the Normans, the emparkments of the 13th to 16th centuries, the importance of the Gwent Levels, and the impact of the rapid development of Newport from the late 18th century as a commercial and industrial centre with a major port destroying/blanketing much of the historic landscape resource. The culture aspect appraisal identified nine aspect areas on the basis of identifying those cultural associations resulted in the visible impressions on the physical landscape. Emphasis has been placed on artistic associations and folklore. It was identified that the majority of the study area can be classified as countryside, with settlements in Newport, Caerleon, Bettws, Bassaleg and Rogerstone. Settlement patterns, public perception studies, agriculture are also discussed. In total, eleven Combined Aspect Areas were identified: Wentlooge Levels, Caldicot Levels, Bishton - Llanwern, Usk Valley, Christchurch - Kemeys Graig Ridge, Llanvaches, Llandevaud - Penhow, Allt-yr-yn - Coed Mawr, Western Rural Newport, Northern Rural Newport and Tredegar Park.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report TACP, Environmental Consultants 1998 Landscapes working for Newport. Volume 1 - Landscape Strategy 1223 HER Search Room

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002401>

PRN E002415 **NAME** Cardiff WWTW: Investigations Along The Wentloog

Sewers **NGR** ST290815 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE Field Observation **YEAR** 1998-2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, were commissioned by Dwr Cymru, to carry out Archaeological Investigations along the Wentloog Sewers, between Cardiff and Newport. The Investigations were undertaken in the wake of the fieldwork on the two sewers. A number of finds, consisting of pottery, animal bone and stone were uncovered during the work (Yates, Roberts & Walker 2001).

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, were commissioned by Dwr Cymru, to carry out Archaeological Investigations along the Wentloog Sewers, between Cardiff and Newport. The Investigations were undertaken in the wake of the fieldwork on the two sewers. A number of finds, consisting of pottery animal bone and stone were uncovered during the work. The results of the palaeoenvironmental analysis from the WVTs and CNIS sites have been variable. Little information was obtained from the diatom and foraminiferal analysis, and little data is available in the form of plant macrofossils. By contrast, the pollen record is significantly stronger than has been the case for in many of the sites that have previously been investigated in this area, and a number of radiocarbon dates have been obtained which add significantly to our knowledge of archaeological activity and sea-level change in this part of the Gwent Levels. Collectively, the evidence points towards an episode of marine inundation late in the fourth millennium BP followed by a marked regression episode (negative sea-level tendency) at the end of the fourth millennium and early in the third millennium BP. If these dates are correct, this would suggest that areas of the Wentlooge Levels immediately inland from the present day coastline were free from marine influence late in the Bronze Age, and that human communities occupied these coastal areas at that time. There are indications in the pollen records of possible cereal cultivation and perhaps also pastoral activity, while the occupation horizon in WVT trench 12 provides irrefutable evidence of local human presence. For future work, it would seem that there is very little to be gained by further diatom or foraminiferal analysis, and that plant macrofossil analysis of the gleyed and peat horizons is unlikely to yield meaningful results, unless other sites in which a richer macrofossil assemblage is present are revealed. Further work could, however, be fruitfully undertaken on the gleyed horizons. This should involve high resolution pollen analysis (at the sub-cm scale), accompanied by soil micromorphological analysis to determine the nature of the pedogenic environment. Additional radiocarbon dates, on the gleyed horizons in CNIS compounds D8 (*CNIS002), R3 (*CNIS005) and R9 (*CNIS010), for example, would provide the necessary chronological control (Yates, Roberts & Walker 2001).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: bone MATERIAL: animal bone PERIOD: Unknown DESCRIPTION: A small groups of animal bone was recovered from the excavations, 15 from locations within context WVTs068 and 1 from context WVTs063. All except 3 were fragments (smaller than 10mm); 12 were calcined (burnt). None could be identified to specie; 13 were from medium mammals (sheep size) (probably sheep/goat) and 3 from large (cow/horse size) (probably cow). One of the large mammal bones and been chopped diagonally across the diaphysis (shaft) (Locock 2001)

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Prehistoric DESCRIPTION: A very small pottery assemblage was recovered,

deriving from a single context (WVTS068). The assemblage is in extremely poor condition. Fabrics are extremely friable; many 'sherds' exist only as compaction, or merely 'staining', within lumps of soil. Of the pottery submitted for examination, only 25 sherds, and three groups of small fragments, with a total weight of 126kg, proved susceptible to detailed analysis and dating. With no featured sherds, dating was done on the basis of fabric (Mephram 2001).

TYPE: stone MATERIAL: stone PERIOD: Unknown DESCRIPTION: A total of 54 pieces of stone (2.85kg) was recovered from context WVTS068. Weights range from between 0.001kg and 0.400kg. Almost all are sandstones, ranging from very fine crystalline types to conglomerates. Many are fragments, presumably derived from an erosion of the coarser, more friable sandstones; two small quartz pebbled were also noted (Sell 2001)

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report (digital) Walker, M J C; Caseldine, A E; Cameron, N; Druce, D; Kreiser, A 2001 Palaeoenvironmental analyses from the Cardiff Waste Water Treatment Works: Western Valley Pipeline and Newport Interceptor Sewer 4759

Report Yates, A, Roberts, R & Walker, M 2001 Cardiff WWTW: Investigations Along The Wentloog Sewers 705 201_05

ReportPDF/705_A698_CardiffWWTW_Obsv.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002415>

PRN E002420 **NAME** Duffryn Link (Stage 1) **NGR** ST2884 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1996 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY A field evaluation was undertaken as stage 1 of archaeological mitigation at the construction site of the Duffryn Link (Newport Southern Distributor Road) between A48 to Percoed Lane between Duffryn and Coedkernew by GGAT on behalf of the Duffryn Link Partnership (Newport County Borough Council, Costain Civil Engineering Ltd and Gwent Consultancy). The project comprised of a preliminary study of surface features and an extensive programme of evaluation trenching on the solid geology (39 trenches) and the alluvium (10 trenches). The area to the west should be evaluated prior to commencement of any work as the area hasn't been evaluated. The roman structure will need further work to expose and record its main feature, followed by excavation to establish its full sequence. Locock, 1996

DESCRIPTION A field evaluation was undertaken as stage 1 of archaeological mitigation at the construction site of the Duffryn Link (Newport Southern Distributor Road) between A48 to Percoed Lane between Duffryn and Coedkernew by GGAT on behalf of the Duffryn Link Partnership (Newport County Borough Council, Costain Civil Engineering Ltd and Gwent Consultancy). Mitigation was split into 3 stages: 1) survey and evaluation, 2) excavation 3) watching brief. The project comprised of a preliminary study of surface features and an extensive programme of evaluation trenching on the solid geology (39 trenches) and the alluvium (5 trenches). Two of the intended trenches (the the junction of West Link road with the existing A48) lie outside the current site boundary and have not been excavated. Following the initial evaluation of the alluvium, a further 5 trenches were excavated to establish the limits of a feature found in Trench 4. The trenches on the alluvium were intended to both evaluate the archaeological resource and to permit the retrieval of a group of samples of the peat/clay sequences for possible further analysis as part of the archaeological mitigation. Previously a desk based assessment was carried out by Countryside Planning and management and included in the environmental statement of the planning. One part lies on top of an SSSI so limits the works that can take place and all water put onto fields rather than the reens. An initial walkover and survey was done to locate surviving evidence of a field drain. A detailed total station survey was done of the most interesting area to the north of the duffryn. All trenches machine dug. The extensive trenching on the bedrock areas of cut revealed no significant features or finds. The alluvial deposits deep trenches recovered a group of samples for palaeoenvironmental analysis. Trench 4 showed a large Roman structure (probably a cobbled yard or building) extending over 35m by 25m, occupying the margin of the alluvium. The south end is defined by a well-defined bank with larger kerb stones and at the north end a second raised bank was noted. A large assemblage of finds were within this area. This is a site of some importance and so needs further investigation. All trenches dug to 10m by 2m apart from trench 41 5m by 2m and the abandoned trench 20. Trenches were drained before backfilling with compacted soils to their original level to try not to harm the archaeological resource. Various post-medieval and early modern features were things like tree root holes, a small scatter of flat stones (perhaps a robbed field wall) and a stone spread probably the turnpike road. In all trenches had an uppermost peat layer between 3m and 5m. Trench 5 had the best preservation where the peats extended to 1m and contained large pieces of wood. Various samples were sent off and have potential for analysis. The area to the west should be evaluated prior to commencement of any work as the area hasn't been evaluated. The roman structure will need further work to expose and record its main feature, followed by excavation to establish its full sequence. The alluvial levels have revealed enough for analysis and the various techniques will provide a valuable record of the past environment of the area. As the bedrock trenches did not reveal much only a watching brief is required of the topsoil stripping to check for possible finds and features not identified in the evaluation. Recommended that: 1) a watching brief be undertaken on the topsoil stripping areas of cut on the bedrock 2) further analysis of the samples should be undertaken to constitute preservation by record 3) the Roman feature should be exposed and investigated prior to the development. The evaluation of the extreme west end of the west link with the current A48 cannot be undertaken until the work site is extended. Locock, 1996

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00267G

SOURCES

Report Locock, M. 1996 Newport Southern Distributor Road: Duffryn Link Archaeological Field Evaluation (Stage 1) 461 96_04

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE002420>

PRN E003152 **NAME** The Marshfield to Uskmouth Pipeline **NGR** ST2692582723 **COMMUNITY** Marshfield
TYPE Watching brief **YEAR** 2009 **ORGANISATION** Cambrian Archaeological Projects (CAP) **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Cambrian Archaeological Projects were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief to observe groundworks associated with the Marshfield to Uskmouth Gas pipeline.

DESCRIPTION Cambrian Archaeological Projects were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief to observe groundworks associated with the Marshfield to Uskmouth Gas pipeline. The construction works involved the drilling of nearly 6 kilometres of pipe through the Wentlooge Levels. The work required the construction of four large drilling sites that involved large scale top soil stripping and associated deep excavations and the cutting of approximately 200 metres of deep trenching. All groundworks were observed by Cambrian Archaeological Projects. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Collins, K.W 2009 The Marshfield to Uskmouth Pipeline: Archaeological Watching brief 2832 2010_09

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE003152>

PRN E003364 **NAME** Roman building south of Great Penacarn Farm **NGR** ST2814083581 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE Excavation **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -
SUMMARY During evaluation work prior to road construction a Roman site was identified and then excavated by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust in 1997.

DESCRIPTION During evaluation work prior to road construction a Roman site was identified and then excavated by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust in 1997. The site, located 100m south of Great Pencarn Farm, Coedkernew, Newport contained the remains of a Roman building with internal cobbled flooring. There was also a number of ditches located beneath the building, indicating the presence of an earlier Roman drainage system. Beneath the drainage system there was a waterlogged Holocene deposit of the Wentlooge Formation, containing preserved Iron Age peat and one Bronze Age wooden upright post. Due to there being no chance of preservation in situ an area of approximately 550m² was opened. The position of the trench was based upon earlier evaluation trenches. The topsoil of 0.3m depth was removed by machine and a further 0.2m subsoil was removed by hand. The archaeological horizons appeared to have been disturbed by modern ploughing, which had also disturbed the upper stratigraphic horizons.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT05684g

SOURCES

Journal Yates, A.M 2000 Excavations of a Roman Site South of Great Pencarn Farm 1997: Coedkernew, Newport

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE003364>

PRN E004510 **NAME** Church House Inn, Church Road, St Brides **NGR** ST2935082240 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2012 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Consultants **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Cardiff Archaeological Consultants were commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the former car park of Church House Inn, Church Road, St. Brides Wentlooge. There were some modern domestic artefacts found but no archaeological features uncovered.

DESCRIPTION Cardiff Archaeological Consultants were commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the former car park of Church House Inn, Church Road, St. Brides Wentlooge (16539g). Five evaluation trenches were dug to measurements of 10m long by 1.8m wide and 1.50m deep. Some domestic artefacts were uncovered: late 19th- early 20th century coarse ware pottery with a brown lead glaze; fragments of blue and white printed pottery; stoneware; white porcelain; clay pipe stem fragments; clear glass sherds; fragments of bones; and a forged squared section iron nail. No archaeological features were uncovered (Robic, 2012).

COMMENTS Planning Application no. 12/0844

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: fragment **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** Late 19th- early 20th century **DESCRIPTION:** Late 19th- early 20th century coarse ware pottery with a brown lead glaze; fragments of blue and white transfer-printed pottery; stoneware; white porcelain found at an evaluation at Church House Inn, Church Road (Robic, 2012)

TYPE: fragment **MATERIAL:** clay **PERIOD:** Post Medieval **DESCRIPTION:** Small diameter clay pipe stem fragments found at an evaluation at Church House Inn, Church Road (Robic, 2012).

TYPE: sherd **MATERIAL:** glass **PERIOD:** Unknown **DESCRIPTION:** Clear glass sherds found at an evaluation at Church House Inn, Church Road. (Robic, 2012).

CROSS REFERENCES E007807, E007808 GGAT16539g

SOURCES

Report Robic, J. Y. 2012 Church House Inn, Church Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport EVAL 3303 2015_01

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE004510>

PRN E004578 **NAME** Western Valley Trunk Sewer, St Brides WB **NGR** ST28558306 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge **TYPE** WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** - **SUMMARY** The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by David Lewis Civil Engineering Ltd to undertake an programme of archaeological field work along the route of the Western Valley trunk Sewer which included an archaeological watching brief on the stripping of topsoil and the excavation of 17 trial pits. Recommendations include an assessment of the paleoenvironmental potential of the column samples recovered, to be followed by full analysis including pollen, plant macrofossil, and diatoms analysis. It is also recommended that an assessment and analysis of the bulk samples recovered from the occupation layer is carried out. Radiometric dating and artefactual analysis should also be carried out (Yates, 2000).

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by David Lewis Civil Engineering Ltd to undertake an programme of archaeological field work along the route of the Western Valley trunk Sewer which included an archaeological watching brief on the stripping of topsoil and the excavation of 17 trial pits in order to investigate the sedimentary sequence and to identify any buried archaeological remains. The programme determined that a sequence of three buried land surfaces was present within the area, stratified within the sedimentary sequence, represented by peats, organic clays and gleyed clays. The lowest sequence layer had a scatter of prehistoric occupation material, probably dating to the Late Bronze Age. The watching brief consisted of machined trenches throughout the fields to a depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features were uncovered, although some post-medieval ceramics were recovered from the topsoil in two of the fields. The watching brief paved way for a field evaluation on the site and some recommendations associated include an assessment of the paleoenvironmental potential of the column samples recovered, to be followed by full analysis including pollen, plant macrofossil, and diatoms analysis. It is also recommended that an assessment and analysis of the bulk samples recovered from the occupation layer is carried out. Radiometric dating and artefactual analysis should also be carried out (Yates, 2000).

COMMENTS Report no. 2000/026

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd **MATERIAL:** ceramic **PERIOD:** Post-medieval **DESCRIPTION:** Some post-medieval ceramics recovered from the topsoil in two fields (Yates, 2000).

CROSS REFERENCES E004579, E006191 GGAT10968G

SOURCES

Report Yates, A. M. 2000 Western Valley Trunk Sewer, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport: WB & EVAL 621 200_03

ReportPDF/621_A600_WesternValleyTrunkSewerSURWB.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE004578>

PRN E004579 **NAME** Western Valley Trunk Sewer, St Brides EVAL **NGR** ST28558306 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge **TYPE** EVALUATION **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** - **SUMMARY** The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by David Lewis Civil Engineering Ltd to undertake an programme of archaeological field work along the route of the Western Valley trunk Sewer which included an archaeological watching brief on the stripping of topsoil and the excavation of 17 trial pits in order to investigate the sedimentary sequence and to identify any buried archaeological remains. Recommendations include an assessment of the paleoenvironmental potential of the column samples recovered, to be followed by full analysis including pollen, plant macrofossil, and diatoms analysis. It is also recommended that an assessment and analysis of the bulk samples recovered from the occupation layer is carried out. Radiometric dating and artefactual analysis should also be carried out (Yates, 2000).

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by David Lewis Civil Engineering Ltd to undertake an programme of archaeological field work along the route of the Western Valley trunk Sewer which included an archaeological watching brief on the stripping of topsoil and the excavation of 17 trial pits in order to investigate the sedimentary sequence and to identify any buried archaeological remains. The programme determined that a sequence of three buried land surfaces was present within the area, stratified within the sedimentary sequence, represented by peats, organic clays and gleyed clays. The lowest sequence layer had a scatter of prehistoric occupation material, probably dating to the Late Bronze Age. The discovery of the prehistoric artefacts has demonstrated the presence of prehistoric occupation and activity within the sea wall. Recommendations include an assessment of the paleoenvironmental potential of the column samples recovered, to be followed by full analysis including pollen, plant macrofossil, and diatoms analysis. It is also recommended that an assessment and analysis of the bulk samples recovered from the occupation layer is carried out. Radiometric dating and artefactual analysis should also be carried out (Yates, 2000).

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: bone **MATERIAL:** bone **PERIOD:** Prehistoric **DESCRIPTION:** 17 pieces of bone found in the lowest layer of the trial pits, 12 of which were burnt (Yates, 2000).

TYPE: daub **MATERIAL:** fired clay **PERIOD:** Prehistoric **DESCRIPTION:** 9 pieces of daub/fired clay found in the lowest layer of trial pits (Yates, 2000).

TYPE: piece MATERIAL: stone PERIOD: Prehistoric DESCRIPTION: 59 stone artefacts found in the lowest layer of the trial pits (Yates, 2000).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Prehistoric DESCRIPTION: 54+ pieces of pot found in the lowest layer of a field (Yates, 2000).

CROSS REFERENCES E004578 GGAT10968G

SOURCES

Report Yates, A. M. 2000 Western Valley Trunk Sewer, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport: WB & EVAL 621 200_03
ReportPDF/621_A600_WesternValleyTrunkSewerSURWB.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE004579>

PRN E004640 **NAME** 8 Church Road, St Brides **NGR** ST2936082300 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2002 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** -

SUMMARY An evaluation took place at 8 Church Road, St Bride's, Wentloog in September 2002 by Monmouth Archaeology in order to look out for potential archaeology in the area prior to building development on the site. If Archaeology was located, it would be used to help advice the Local Planning Authority. 3 trial trenches were dug. No major archaeological features were discovered. A number of pottery sherds had been discovered in the topsoil of all 3 trial trenches. These pottery sherds vary in date, mainly Medieval and post-medieval in character. However their provenance is unknown. Therefore development in the area would not be a problem.

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COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report J. Bray and S. Clarke 2002 8 Church Road, St Bride's, Wentloog. 1263 202_07

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE004640>

PRN E004754 **NAME** Church Farm, St. Bride's, Wentloog **NGR** ST2928082249 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2002 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** Stephen Clarke

SUMMARY Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Church Farm, St. Bride's, Wentloog. A medieval horizon was found on the site with a undated ditch running across the area. The evaluation has found an interesting archaeological resource under a substantial layer of estuarine alluvium.

DESCRIPTION Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Church Farm, St. Bride's, Wentloog after documentary research and trial excavations. No documentary evidence was found that was related to the development site but the excavations for the evaluation show there is a medieval horizon on the site with an undated ditch running across the area. The ditch was open into post medieval period and has been backfilled in the eighteenth century. A small area of stonework appeared to be structural the relationship to the ditch is unknown. The evaluation has found an interesting archaeological resource under a substantial layer of estuarine alluvium. (Clarke, 2002)

COMMENTS Planning application no.CONEX/00/0280

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: animal remains MATERIAL: animal tooth PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: 10 animal bones and teeth found consisting of sheep and Bovine teeth and ribs

TYPE: pottery MATERIAL: sherd PERIOD: Medieval DESCRIPTION: 46 sherds of medieval pottery found consisting of Cooking pottery Quartz 26 Sherds jugs 14 Sherds Small stabbed strap handle 1Sherd internally glazed Saintonge ware base 1Sherd Malvernian Hollow ware 1sherd Large flanged dish 1 sherd Local poking pot 1Sherd Bristol Redcliffe 1 sherd
TYPE: pottery MATERIAL: Sherd PERIOD: Post medieval DESCRIPTION: 39 post medieval sherds consisting of Stoneware 1 sherd Flanged bowl 3 sherds Malvernian bowls 3 sherds Malvernian hollow ware 4 sherds Malvernian small strap handle 1sherd South wales post medieval ware 2 sherds Brick sample 1 sherd Glazed hollow ware 2 sherds Slipware 3 sherd Glazed bowls 8 sherds Pantile 1 sherd Gravel tempered ware 5 sherd Iron glazed tankard 1 sherd Non local glazed jug 1 sherd South wales base 1sherd Jug base 1 sherd large flanged dish 1 sherd

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT11032G, GGAT11033G

SOURCES

Report Clarke S 2002 Church Farm, St. Bride's Wentloog 1129 202_02

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE004754>

PRN E005021 **NAME** Great Pen-carn Farm, Coedkernew, Newport **NGR** ST2818483687 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE BUILDING SURVEY **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Davenport, P
SUMMARY Survey and recording of three buildings at Great Pen-carn Farm, Wentloog.

DESCRIPTION A building survey was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology prior to development of land north of Wentloog levels at Great Pen-carn farm by QuinnTherm (UK) Ltd.. Three buildings were identified. One a modern build was photographed but not investigated further. Another was a farm building, overgrown as a shed. The main farmhouse dates from c1800 but is probably a refurbishment of a much older building. It was extensively surveyed and recorded, to English Heritage Level 3 (Davenport 2007).

COMMENTS Newport Council planning reference: 07/0560

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E005143

SOURCES

Report Davenport, P. 2007 Great Pen-carn Farm, Coedkernew, Newport: Archaeological Building Recording 2316 208_01

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE005021>

PRN E005143 **NAME** Quinn Therm Limited, Coedkernew, Newport **NGR** ST28208380 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Stoten,G
SUMMARY A Desk-Based Assessment of land at Quinn Therm Coedkernew Newport was carried out in July 2007, identifying the potential for Roman activity within the site, and recommending a programme of building recording and watching brief.

DESCRIPTION In July 2007 Cotswold Archaeology undertook an Archaeological Appraisal of land at the Quinn Therm site, Coedkernew Newport, for Capita Symonds, to identify the nature of the recorded archaeological resource within and around the site and the impact of the proposed development. Two areas of Roman activity and an area of potential paleoenvironmental interest were identified within the site. Recommended mitigation works included an archaeological watching brief and a programme of building recording (E005021) (Stoten 2007).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E005021

SOURCES

Report Stoten, G. 2007 Quinn Therm UK Ltd Coedkernew Newport. Archaeological Appraisal for Capita Symonds on behalf of Quinn Therm UK Ltd. 2249 207_09 ReportPDF/2249_QuinnThermLtdDBA.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE005143>

PRN E005431 **NAME** The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain **NGR** SS5858587907 **COMMUNITY** Bishopston
TYPE PROJECT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** University of Reading **PERSON** Allen, M et al
SUMMARY The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain.

DESCRIPTION The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain. It includes both traditionally published reports and 'grey literature' reports from developer-funded excavations since 1990. With the inclusion of the Welsh settlement data in 2015 to complement that from England, the project includes some 3600 records of rural sites, accounting for c. 2500 individual settlements, the vast majority of which were reported on since the implementation of PPG 16 in 1990. However the project has reached back and includes some sites published as early as 1808. Each site is described with bibliographic entries, as well as information on chronology, settlement type, morphological form and associated material culture and environmental data. The project has not included all investigations, such as watching briefs and small-scale evaluations producing Roman evidence, but has limited its scope to those that have yielded plan, chronology and quantified finds data susceptible of characterisation and synthesis. The cut-off for inclusion here is publication before 31st December 2014 for sites in England and March 2015 for sites in Wales (Allen et al 2015).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Online Resource Allen, M, Blick, N, Brindle, T, Evans, T, Fulford, M, Holbrook, N, Richards, J.D, Smith, A. 2015 The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/index.cfm>

ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE005431>

PRN E006100 **NAME** GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment **NGR** SS5711599529 **COMMUNITY** Gorseinon **TYPE** PROJECT **YEAR** 2016-17 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** - **SUMMARY** A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales. They have since been used to inform our input into coastline management plans and other conservation measures, but with the advances made elsewhere in methodology and techniques, they are no longer fit for this purpose in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to bring the existing Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment, carried out in the 1990s, into line with recent assessments in England, where a rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is still ongoing.

DESCRIPTION A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales. They have since been used to inform our input into coastline management plans and other conservation measures, but with the advances made elsewhere in methodology and techniques, they are no longer fit for this purpose in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to bring the existing Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment, carried out in the 1990s, into line with recent assessments in England, where a rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is still ongoing. GGAT undertook a scoping exercise carried out in 2016—2017 defined a coastal zone area in relation to currently mapped risks associated with climate change and determined what work should be done to bring the quality and scope of data on the coast of Glamorgan and Gwent up to present standards. It identified as a priority the necessity to integrate the various datasets provided by the previous Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment and the subsequent work on the coastal zone into a single GIS based on the online Historic Environment Record, where the data for archaeological sites is linked with mapping of intertidal features such as peat shelves and shoreline management units with status information. Management recommendations will be drawn up where possible for sites in areas of high risk of coastal erosion. Contingencies for more detailed fieldwork will also be identified. In 2018—2019 the project concentrated on the western half of the Glamorgan-Gwent area, comprising the local authorities of Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend and the Vale of Glamorgan.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00022W, GGAT00030W, GGAT00038W, GGAT00082M, GGAT00110W, GGAT00130W, GGAT00140W, GGAT00141W, GGAT00192W, GGAT00204W, GGAT00205W, GGAT00211M, GGAT00234M, GGAT00273M, GGAT00278W, GGAT00285W, GGAT00329M, GGAT00330M, GGAT00336M, GGAT00337M, GGAT00339M, GGAT00408S, GGAT00448S, GGAT00523S, GGAT00585W, GGAT00642S, GGAT00644W, GGAT00690S, GGAT00695S, GGAT00820W, GGAT00826W, GGAT00828W, GGAT00900M, GGAT00907S, GGAT00908S, GGAT00941S, GGAT01027.0W, GGAT01070.09W, GGAT01167M, GGAT01431W, GGAT01481M, GGAT01485S, GGAT01549W, GGAT01557W, GGAT01584S, GGAT01634S, GGAT02024S, GGAT02152S, GGAT02201S, GGAT02243W, GGAT02244W, GGAT02274W, GGAT02283W, GGAT02346M, GGAT02483S, GGAT02529M, GGAT02530M, GGAT02533M, GGAT02537M, GGAT02538M, GGAT02544M, GGAT02545M, GGAT02546M, GGAT02547M, GGAT02549M, GGAT02551M, GGAT02554M, GGAT02555M, GGAT02561M, GGAT02565M, GGAT02566M, GGAT02609W, GGAT02656S, GGAT02657S, GGAT02658S, GGAT02660S, GGAT02663S, GGAT02664S, GGAT02665S, GGAT02669S, GGAT02671S, GGAT02672S, GGAT02673S, GGAT02687S, GGAT02688S, GGAT02691S, GGAT02694S, GGAT02698S, GGAT02705S, GGAT02707S, GGAT02709S, GGAT02711S, GGAT02733S, GGAT02734S, GGAT02735S, GGAT02738S, GGAT02740S, GGAT02763S, GGAT02857W, GGAT02915W, GGAT03024W, GGAT03025W, GGAT03030W, GGAT03032W, GGAT03035W, GGAT03036W, GGAT03038W, GGAT03040W, GGAT03043W, GGAT03053W, GGAT03054W, GGAT03055W, GGAT03060W, GGAT03061W, GGAT03062W, GGAT03063W, GGAT03064W, GGAT03065W, GGAT03066W, GGAT03067W, GGAT03069W, GGAT03071W, GGAT03072W, GGAT03077W, GGAT03078W, GGAT03079W, GGAT03080W, GGAT03081W, GGAT03082W, GGAT03083W, GGAT03084W, GGAT03085W, GGAT03086W, GGAT03087W, GGAT03088W, GGAT03090W, GGAT03091W, GGAT03093W, GGAT03094W, GGAT03095W, GGAT03096W, GGAT03097W, GGAT03098W, GGAT03099W, GGAT03101W, GGAT03102W, GGAT03104W, GGAT03107W, GGAT03110W, GGAT03111W, GGAT03112W, GGAT03113W, GGAT03114W, GGAT03116W, GGAT03117W, GGAT03118W, GGAT03119W, GGAT03120W, GGAT03123W, GGAT03124W, GGAT03126W, GGAT03140W, GGAT03157W, GGAT03950S, GGAT03983S, GGAT03984S, GGAT03985S, GGAT03986S, GGAT03987S, GGAT03988S, GGAT04028S, GGAT04171S, GGAT04425S, GGAT05068M, GGAT05103S, GGAT05154W, GGAT05576S, GGAT05577S, GGAT05578S, GGAT05579S, GGAT05580S, GGAT05581S, GGAT05582S, GGAT05583S, GGAT05584S, GGAT05585S, GGAT05586S, GGAT05587S, GGAT05588S, GGAT05589S, GGAT05590S, GGAT05591S, GGAT05592S, GGAT05593S, GGAT05594S, GGAT05595S, GGAT05596S, GGAT05597S, GGAT05598S, GGAT05599S, GGAT05600S, GGAT05601S, GGAT05602S, GGAT05603S, GGAT05604S, GGAT05605S, GGAT05606S, GGAT05607S, GGAT05608S, GGAT05609S, GGAT05610S, GGAT05611S, GGAT05612S, GGAT05613S, GGAT05614S, GGAT05615S, GGAT05616S, GGAT05617S, GGAT05618S, GGAT05619S, GGAT05620S, GGAT05621S, GGAT05622S, GGAT05623S, GGAT05624S, GGAT05625S, GGAT05626S, GGAT05627S, GGAT05628S, GGAT05629S, GGAT05630S, GGAT05631S, GGAT05632S, GGAT05634S, GGAT05635S, GGAT05636S, GGAT05637S, GGAT05638S, GGAT05639S, GGAT05640S, GGAT05641S, GGAT05642S, GGAT05787W, GGAT05788W, GGAT05789W, GGAT05790W, GGAT05791W, GGAT05794W, GGAT05795W, GGAT05796W, GGAT05797W, GGAT05798W, GGAT05799W, GGAT05800W, GGAT05801W, GGAT05817W, GGAT05818W, GGAT05952.0W, GGAT06060W, GGAT06718W, GGAT06719W, GGAT06720W, GGAT06947W, GGAT07202W, GGAT07256W, GGAT07389M, GGAT07418W, GGAT07532W, GGAT07533W, GGAT08173W, GGAT08175W, GGAT08188M, GGAT08192M, GGAT08195W, GGAT08196W, GGAT08383M, GGAT08395M, GGAT08396M, GGAT08397M, GGAT08398M, GGAT08399M, GGAT08606W, GGAT08607W, GGAT08608W, GGAT08609W, GGAT08610W, GGAT08611W, GGAT08612W, GGAT08613W, GGAT08614W, GGAT08615W, GGAT08616W, GGAT08617W, GGAT08618W, GGAT08619W, GGAT08620W, GGAT08621W, GGAT08622W, GGAT08623W, GGAT08624W, GGAT08625W, GGAT08626W, GGAT08627W, GGAT08628W, GGAT08629W, GGAT08630W, GGAT08631W, GGAT08632W, GGAT08633W, GGAT08634W, GGAT08635W,

GGAT08636W, GGAT08637W, GGAT08638W, GGAT08639W, GGAT08640W, GGAT08641W, GGAT08642W, GGAT08643W, GGAT08644W, GGAT08645W, GGAT08646W, GGAT08647W, GGAT08648W, GGAT08649W, GGAT08650W, GGAT08651W, GGAT08652W, GGAT08653W, GGAT08654W, GGAT08655W, GGAT08656W, GGAT08657W, GGAT08658W, GGAT08659W, GGAT08660W, GGAT08661W, GGAT08662W, GGAT08663W, GGAT08664W, GGAT08665W, GGAT08666W, GGAT08667W, GGAT08668W, GGAT08669W, GGAT08670W, GGAT08671W, GGAT08672W, GGAT08673W, GGAT08674W, GGAT08675W, GGAT08676W, GGAT08677W, GGAT08678W, GGAT08679W, GGAT08680W, GGAT08681W, GGAT08682W, GGAT08683W, GGAT08684W, GGAT08685W, GGAT08686W, GGAT08687W, GGAT08688W, GGAT08689W, GGAT08690W, GGAT08691W, GGAT08692W, GGAT08693W, GGAT08694W, GGAT08695W, GGAT08696W, GGAT08697W, GGAT08698W, GGAT08699W, GGAT08700W, GGAT08701W, GGAT08702W, GGAT08703W, GGAT08704W, GGAT08705W, GGAT08706W, GGAT08707W, GGAT08708W, GGAT08709W, GGAT08710W, GGAT08711W, GGAT08712W, GGAT08713W, GGAT08714W, GGAT08715W, GGAT08716W, GGAT08717W, GGAT08718W, GGAT08719W, GGAT08720W, GGAT08721W, GGAT08722W, GGAT08723W, GGAT08724W, GGAT08725W, GGAT08726W, GGAT08727W, GGAT08728W, GGAT08729W, GGAT08730W, GGAT08731W, GGAT08732W, GGAT08733W, GGAT08734W, GGAT08735W, GGAT08736W, GGAT08737W, GGAT08738W, GGAT08739W, GGAT08740W, GGAT08741W, GGAT08742W, GGAT08743W, GGAT08744W, GGAT08745W, GGAT08746W, GGAT08747W, GGAT08748W, GGAT08749W, GGAT08750W, GGAT08751W, GGAT08789W, GGAT08790W, GGAT08791W, GGAT08792W, GGAT08793W, GGAT08794W, GGAT08795W, GGAT08796W, GGAT08797W, GGAT08798W, GGAT08799W, GGAT08800W, GGAT08801W, GGAT08802W, GGAT08803W, GGAT08804W, GGAT08805W, GGAT08806W, GGAT08807W, GGAT08808W, GGAT08809W, GGAT08810W, GGAT08811W, GGAT08812W, GGAT08813W, GGAT08814W, GGAT08815W, GGAT08816W, GGAT08817W, GGAT08818W, GGAT08819W, GGAT08820W, GGAT08821W, GGAT08822W, GGAT08823W, GGAT08824W, GGAT08825W, GGAT08826W, GGAT08827W, GGAT08828W, GGAT08829W, GGAT08830W, GGAT08831W, GGAT08832W, GGAT08833W, GGAT08834W, GGAT08835W, GGAT08836W, GGAT08837W, GGAT08838W, GGAT08839W, GGAT08840W, GGAT08841W, GGAT08842W, GGAT08843W, GGAT08844W, GGAT08845W, GGAT08846W, GGAT08847W, GGAT08848W, GGAT08851W, GGAT08852W, GGAT08853W, GGAT08854W, GGAT08855W, GGAT08856W, GGAT08857W, GGAT08858W, GGAT08859W, GGAT08860W

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006100>, <https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006100>

PRN E006113 **NAME** Dyffryn: Land adjoining Imperial Park Coedkernew, Newport. **NGR** ST2858083695 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE BOREHOLE SURVEY **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Williams
SUMMARY Proposed Dyffryn 132/11ky substation: Land adjoining Imperial Park Newport.

DESCRIPTION Proposed Dyffryn 132/11ky substation: Land adjoining Imperial Park Newport. A series of boreholes sunk by Integral Geotechnique Ltd on the site of the a proposed new electricity sub station at the south end of the LG Electronics development, Newport , South Wales. SWALEC was constructing a new electricity sub-station on land adjoining Imperial Park Coedkernew, Newport. TThe development was subject to planning conditions. In order to comply with no 24 relating to archaeological matters, LG Electronics commissioned GGAT to prepare a scheme of archaeological investigation. The scheme covered the whole of the LG Europe land-take but excluded consideration of mitigation in respect to the construction of Building 23 (LG Masterplan Nov 96), the SWALEC sub-station. SWALEC had not prepared a separate scheme in respect of potential sub-station construction archaeological interests but agreed to abide by the tenets of the scheme and as an initial exercise contacted GGAT to monitor Ground Investigation works, particularly boreholes, to establish the need for and extent of any additional works. Building is to be sited in a field to the northeast of the junction of Dyffryn Lane and Percoed Lane adjacent to the southeast boundary of the LG site. Recommended that- An archaeological watching brief be undertaken on groundworks likely to expose significant deposits. Where significant deposits are found as a result of the watching brief a period of two working days will be allowed for the assessment and decision-making processes required to determine the need for and extend of any excavation works to be undertaken. Samples for palaeoenvironmental and dating purposes will be taken from the area and, if warranted, be assessed for potential value for detailed analysis and report (Williams1997)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E002391

SOURCES

Report Williams D N 1997 Borehole survey: Proposed Dyffryn 132/11 kv sub-station. Land Adjoining Imperial Park, Newport, South Wales 4387 2018_05

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006113>

PRN E006191 **NAME** WVTS Diversion Great Pencarn Farm, Newport **NGR** ST28358372 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Yates, A.M.

SUMMARY In February 1998, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook a watching brief at Great Pencarn Fam, Newport. They concluded that the majority of the archaeological evidence was destroyed by the construction of the pipe.

DESCRIPTION On the 18th and 19th of February 1998 the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by

TT Partnership to undertake an archaeological watching brief, on the removal of a disused sewer pipeline, at Great Pencarn Farm in Newport. Part of the route of the pipeline to be removed crossed an area of archaeological interest however the only item found was a wooden timber. A conclusion was made that the construction of the pipeline destroyed any archaeological features along its route (Yates 1998).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: pile **MATERIAL:** wood **PERIOD:** Unknown **DESCRIPTION:** Waterlogged Pile noted during watching brief (Yates 1998).

CROSS REFERENCES E004578

SOURCES

Report (digital) Yates, A.M. 1998 WVTS Diversion Great Pencarn Farm, Newport, Monmouthshire 4499
ReportPDF/4499_A457_GreatPencarnFarm_WB.pdf

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006191>

PRN E006963 **NAME** M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton S2/Ph1 **NGR** ST2855183510 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Wessex Archaeology **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of geo-technical test pits in key areas along the preferred route of the M4 between Magor and Castleton. The purpose of the watching brief was to record the stratigraphic sequences revealed during the geotechnical work.

DESCRIPTION Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ove Arup & Partners to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of geo-technical test pits in key areas along the preferred route of the M4 between Magor and Castleton. The purpose of the watching brief was to record the stratigraphic sequences revealed during the geotechnical work and to identify, record and sample any deposits or features likely to be of archaeological interest. The sequence will assist in creating a stratigraphic profile of the preferred route which may be used as a predictive tool to assist further work. The preferred route is 24km long and the watching brief concerns 29 geo-technical pits along the length of the route, from Castleton in the west at (ST2855183510) to Magor at the east (ST4234987872). The results show that a total of 11 test pits contained peat deposits from the middle Wentlooge formation which likely date from the Bronze Age. It was also established that the Wentlooge sequence is largely untruncated by later development except in the in the area of Newport Docks (Beach 2008).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report (digital) Beach, S 2008 M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton 4608

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006963>

PRN E006966 **NAME** M4 Relief Road: Magor to Castleton S2/Ph2 **NGR** ST2343883377 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** Wessex Archaeology **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ove Arup & Partners to undertake a desk-based assessment as part of the stage 2 (phase 1) archaeological works for the M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton.

DESCRIPTION Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ove Arup & Partners to undertake a desk-based assessment as part of the stage 2 (phase 2) archaeological works for the M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton. It builds upon a previous desk-based assessment (E003923) where additional assessment was recommended. This desk-based assessment includes documentary research of archaeological sources, a walkover survey of the corridor route, an aerial photograph review of the development area, and consideration of the sedimentary sequences and the use of geotechnical borehole data to identify risks to the archaeological resource along the proposed route. There were 5 sites of archaeological interest within 100m of the centreline of the road, with a further 8 sites falling within the route corridor. Over 140 sites of archaeological interest were recorded within 1km of the preferred route, as well as 26 new industrial sites identified in the docks area. The report proposes that a number of techniques, including sampling and borehole, auger and geophysical surveying, are used in phase 2 of investigations into the impact of the proposed route on the archaeological resource (Wessex Archaeology 1998).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT15252g, GGAT15253g, GGAT15254g, GGAT15255g, GGAT15256g, GGAT15257g, GGAT15258g, GGAT15259g

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1998 M4 Relief road Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 1 Figures 4607

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1998 M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 1 Text 4606

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006966>

PRN E006967 **NAME** M4 Relief Road: Magor to Castleton S2/

Ph2 **NGR** ST2343883377 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw

TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Wessex Archaeology **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ove Arup & Partners to undertake a desk-based assessment (E006966) as part of the stage 2 (phase 2) archaeological works for the M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton. This field visit formed part of that work.

DESCRIPTION Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ove Arup & Partners to undertake a desk-based assessment (E006966) as part of the stage 2 (phase 2) archaeological works for the M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton. It builds upon a previous desk-based assessment (E003923) where additional research was recommended. This field visit formed part of the assessment work (Wessex 1998).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT15252g

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1998 M4 Relief road Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 1 Figures 4607

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1998 M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 1 Text 4606

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006967>

PRN E006970 **NAME** M4 Relief Road: Magor to Castleton S2/

Ph2 **NGR** ST2343883377 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw

TYPE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** Wessex Archaeology **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Part of the stage two archaeological works for the M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton, a sub-surface geophysical prospection on the Gwent Levels was carried out to identify the location of buried palaeo-channels which may cross the proposed route corridor.

DESCRIPTION Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ove Arup & Partners to undertake the stage two archaeological works for the M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton. The Stage two works included sub-surface geophysical prospection on the Gwent Levels. Following a successful trial of the deep scanning geophysics technique (E006968, E006969) the main survey was undertaken along the route corridor to identify the location of buried palaeo-channels which may cross the proposed route. Four distinct terrain types were identified, within which there was evidence for palaeochannels potentially being present (Wessex 1998).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E006977

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1999 M4 Relief Road - Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 2 Report 4612

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1999 M4 Relief Road - Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 2 Report: Appendices 4615

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1999 M4 Relief Road - Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 2 Report: Figures 4613

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006970>

PRN E006971 **NAME** M4 Relief Road: Magor to Castleton S2/

Ph2 **NGR** ST2343883377 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw

TYPE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** Wessex Archaeology **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ove Arup & Partners to undertake the stage two archaeological works for the M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton. The Stage two works included an earthworks survey along the proposed route.

DESCRIPTION Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ove Arup & Partners to undertake the stage two archaeological works for the M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton. The Stage two works included an earthworks survey along the proposed route. A contour survey was used and a walkover survey of all fields along the route was undertaken. The countour survey identified all the known archaeological sites across the route, and along with the walkover survey identified previously

unknown earthwork features of possible archaeological interest including drainage features along the Gwent Levels (Wessex 1999).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E006977 GGAT10933g, GGAT15260g, GGAT15261g, GGAT15262g, GGAT15263g, GGAT15264g, GGAT15265g, GGAT15266g, GGAT15267g, GGAT15268g, GGAT15269g, GGAT15270g

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1999 M4 Relief Road - Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 2 Report 4612

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1999 M4 Relief Road - Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 2 Report: Appendices 4615

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1999 M4 Relief Road - Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 2 Report: Figures 4613

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006971>

PRN E006976 **NAME** M4 Relief Road: Magor to Castleton S2/Ph3 **NGR** ST2900883403 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE BOREHOLE SURVEY **YEAR** 1999 **ORGANISATION** Wessex Archaeology **PERSON** -
SUMMARY A deep geoarchaeological borehole survey was carried out along the proposed route of the M4 Relief Road Castleton to Magor to assess the archaeological potential of the deep alluvial deposits likely to be threatened by proposed heavy engineering works.

DESCRIPTION Following on from a successful trial of the technique (E006976), a deep geoarchaeological borehole survey was carried out along the proposed route of the M4 Relief Road Castleton to Magor. Four boreholes were taken to assess the archaeological potential of the deep alluvial deposits likely to be threatened by proposed heavy engineering works during the road construction (Wessex 2000).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E006974, E006977

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 1999 M4 Relief Road - Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Phase 2 Report 4612

Report Wessex Archaeology 2000 M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Investigations Phase 3 Report 4610

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006976>

PRN E006977 **NAME** M4 Relief Road: Magor to Castleton S2 **NGR** ST2343883377 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw

TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2001 **ORGANISATION** Wessex Archaeology **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out three phases of archaeological works within Stage Two of the design commission for the proposed M4 Relief Road Castleton to Magor.

DESCRIPTION Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ove Arup and Partners to carry out three phases of archaeological works within Stage Two of the design commission for the proposed M4 Relief Road Castleton to Magor. The works included desk-top assessment, fieldwalking, sub-surface geophysical prospection, earthworks survey, geophysical survey, deep geophysical survey, hand auger survey, deep borehole survey and trial trenching. The report draws together the results of this work, providing an evaluation of the archaeological resource of the area and the effects of the proposed road as well as mitigation strategies to deal with those effects (Wessex 2001).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E004527, E006968, E006969, E006970, E006971, E006973, E006974, E006975, E006976

SOURCES

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2001 M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Final Report 4611

Report (digital) Wessex Archaeology 2001 M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton Stage 2 Archaeological Works Final Report Figures 4614

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006977>

PRN E006998 **NAME** M4 Junction 28 Tredegar Park Improvement **NGR** ST2836585803 **COMMUNITY** Penarth
TYPE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT **YEAR** 2003 **ORGANISATION** CAPITA Gwent Consultancy
Limited **PERSON** -

SUMMARY An Environmental Statement was prepared by CAPITA Gwent Consultancy Limited in support of a planning application for proposed improvements to Junction 28 of the M4 Motorway near Newport, Gwent. Part of the environmental assessment work supporting the Environmental Statement was consideration of the effect development may have on the archaeological and cultural heritage resource.

DESCRIPTION An Environmental Statement was prepared by CAPITA Gwent Consultancy Limited on behalf of the Newport City Council in support of a planning application for proposed improvements to Junction 28 of the M4 Motorway near Newport, Gwent. Part of the environmental assessment work supporting the Environmental Statement was consideration of the effect development may have on the archaeological and cultural heritage resource. The assessment work concluded that on the Grade II Listed structures that fall within the study area, there will be a minor impact, that is their increased proximity to the highway. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area. The known archaeological remains in the area are deemed to be of 'local' importance. Any archaeological remains are unlikely to survive the construction process, therefore a programme of archaeological works to monitor, record, assess and publish any remains of archaeological interest should be implemented in mitigation (CAPITA Gwent Consultancy Limited 2003)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report (digital) CAPITA Gwent Consultancy 2003 M4 Junction 28 - Tredegar Park Improvement Environmental Statement Volume 2 Appendices and Drawings 4667

Report (digital) CAPITA Gwent Consultancy 2003 M4 Junction 28 - Tredegar Park Improvement Environmental Statement Volume 1 Non-Technical Summary and General Statement 4666

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE006998>

PRN E007242 **NAME** High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent **NGR** ST137722 **COMMUNITY** Dinas Powys
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2010 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
(GGAT) **PERSON** Roberts, R.

SUMMARY Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, on behalf of CADW, carried out a project examining high status settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent. A total of 277 medieval/post-medieval sites were initially assessed, following which 58 continued to a more detailed assessment. Of those, between 33 and 37 were considered to be/potentially be of National Significance, 19 of which are already Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Nine sites were considered to be at least of Regional Significance.

DESCRIPTION Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, on behalf of CADW, carried out a project examining high status settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent. The overall objectives were to apply definition, classification, quantification and distribution of these sites in southeast Wales; assess their significance in a regional and national perspective, assessing vulnerability and reviewing scheduling criteria and offering management recommendations; enhancement of the HER records. The project took a two stage approach, stage one a rapid desk-top appraisal of 277 medieval/post-medieval sites listed on the HER, with those sites identified as destroyed, poorly located, or not meeting the criteria set being subsequently removed. From this a total of 58 sites remained and were assessed in detail, with 30 selected for site visits of which 16 visits were completed. Of the 58 high status sites selected, between 33 and 37 were considered to be/potentially be of National Significance, 19 of which are already Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Nine sites were considered to be at least of Regional Significance. The remainder were of local, minor or unknown significance. Recommendations for further work are made for each of the sites. (Roberts 2015)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E007422, E007922 GGAT00012s, GGAT00026s, GGAT00059g, GGAT00063w, GGAT00084s, GGAT00095w, GGAT00097w, GGAT00101w, GGAT00149g, GGAT00173w, GGAT00176s, GGAT00187w, GGAT00243s, GGAT00256g, GGAT00258m, GGAT00332g, GGAT00337s, GGAT00343m, GGAT00343s, GGAT00351s, GGAT00404w, GGAT00429m, GGAT00430m, GGAT00459g, GGAT00461s, GGAT00470s, GGAT00479g, GGAT00483s, GGAT00488g, GGAT00491g, GGAT00497s, GGAT00552s, GGAT00576s, GGAT00592s, GGAT00595m, GGAT00600s, GGAT00624m, GGAT00626m, GGAT00654w, GGAT00694m, GGAT00720m, GGAT00728m, GGAT00777g, GGAT00989g, GGAT00996g, GGAT01059g, GGAT01199m, GGAT01211g, GGAT01296g, GGAT01388m, GGAT01427g, GGAT01498g, GGAT01499m, GGAT01727w, GGAT01857s, GGAT01894s, GGAT01915s, GGAT03543s, GGAT03546s, GGAT04257g, GGAT05298g, GGAT08587g

SOURCES

Report (digital) Roberts, R 2015 GGAT 133: High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent 3652

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007242>

PRN E007329 **NAME** M4 Relief Road, Newport **NGR** ST 31855 85263 **COMMUNITY** Pillgwenlly

TYPE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2017 **ORGANISATION** Wardell Armstrong **PERSON** Hodgkinson, D.
SUMMARY In 2016 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned to compose a Heritage Statement to assess the effects of a proposed M4 Relief Road proposals on the historic Transporter Bridge.

DESCRIPTION In 2016 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned to compose a Heritage Statement to assess the effects of a proposed M4 Relief Road proposals on the historic Transporter Bridge (02495g). The heritage statement was divided into two parts. Part one assessed the potential impact of Associated British Ports' Alternative Northern Route on the setting of Transporter Bridge: The WGS bridge would cross the river approximately 800m downstream from the Transporter Bridge; ABP's Alternative Northern Route would cross the River Usk approximately 400m downstream from the Transporter Bridge. The assessment affirmed that the Transporter Bridge would not be physically impacted upon by either road route scheme. However, the presence of the Alternative Northern Route would result in a moderate adverse impact, though no greater than that identified for the WGS proposal. Part two assessed the direct and indirect effects on the Historic Landscape: The WGS would have a Severe impact in the severance of the Historic Landscape Character Area 15 Eastern St Brides, which is less so that the ABP scheme - though it would also disrupt the associated field patterns. Both schemes would therefore have a fairly severe effect, but WGS more so. (Hodgkinson 2017)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT02495g

SOURCES

Report Hodgkinson, D. 2017 M4 Relief Road, Appendix 18: Heritage Statement 5341

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007329>

PRN E007476 **NAME** Solar Site, Llanwern, Newport **NGR** ST 37811 84203 **COMMUNITY** Goldcliff
TYPE HISTORIC AREA ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
(GGAT) **PERSON** Dunning, R.

SUMMARY In 2014 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Energy My Way to carry out an Historical Landscape Assessment (ASIDOHL2) prior to the proposed development of a solar farm at Llanwern Newport, near Chestnut Farm.

DESCRIPTION In 2014 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Energy My Way to carry out an Historical Landscape Assessment (ASIDOHL2) prior to the proposed development of a solar farm at Llanwern Newport, near Chestnut Farm. It was determined that the overall significance of the impact of the development on the Gwent Levels (HLW (Gt) 1) would be 'Severe'. This can be mitigated by the use of appropriate screening measures to limit the visual impact of the development. It also noted that visual impact would be transient, lasting less than 25 years (the lifespan of solar sites). This assessment concurred with the mitigations recommended during the related desk-based assessment (E007240): a watching brief, hedgerow survey, and earthwork survey should take place prior to, and during works (Dunning 2014).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007240

SOURCES

Report (digital) Sherman, A 2015 Solar Site, Llanwern, Newport 3837

Report Dunning, R. 2015 Solar Site, Llanwern, Newport: Historic Landscape Assessment (ASIDOHL2) 3836

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007476>

PRN E007724 **NAME** M4 Corridor around Newport **NGR** ST2523384050 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** Welsh Assembly Government **PERSON**
SUMMARY Welsh Government undertook a desk-based cultural heritage assessment ahead of the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN) (the Scheme), which includes a new section of motorway to the south of Newport.

DESCRIPTION Following on from a desk-based assessment conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2014, Welsh Government undertook another desk-based cultural heritage assessment, building upon the previous report. This took place ahead of the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN), with the latter report considering further information as the motorway design changed to include a new section to the south of Newport. The study area for this cultural heritage desk-based study comprises a corridor extending 200 metres beyond the highway boundary for the new section of motorway (including temporary land take). 4 Scheduled Monuments, 1 Historic Landscape, 19 Listed Buildings, and 4 Conservation Areas were identified within the study area, as well as numerous non-designated historical assets. (Welsh Government 2016)

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007131, E007723, E007725, E007726, E007728, E007729 GGAT00006g, GGAT00007g, GGAT00008g, GGAT00012g, GGAT00014g, GGAT00015g, GGAT00160g, GGAT00241g, GGAT00455g, GGAT00468g,

GGAT00486g, GGAT00487g, GGAT00493g, GGAT02140g, GGAT02495g, GGAT02521g, GGAT02583g, GGAT03344.0g, GGAT03830g, GGAT03831g, GGAT04040g, GGAT04259g, GGAT04295g, GGAT04760g, GGAT04762g, GGAT04787g, GGAT04788g, GGAT04789g, GGAT04790g, GGAT04791g, GGAT04879g, GGAT04905g, GGAT05243g, GGAT05328g, GGAT05329g, GGAT05467g, GGAT05468g, GGAT05667g, GGAT05684g, GGAT05688g, GGAT05689g, GGAT05690g, GGAT05691g, GGAT05692g, GGAT06233g, GGAT08138g, GGAT08186g, GGAT08274g, GGAT08460g, GGAT08464g, GGAT08465g, GGAT08466g, GGAT08467g, GGAT08468g, GGAT08561g, GGAT08891g, GGAT08952g, GGAT09432g, GGAT09580g, GGAT09645g, GGAT09810g, GGAT09850g, GGAT09900g, GGAT09945g, GGAT09946g, GGAT09957g, GGAT10266g, GGAT10906g, GGAT10907g, GGAT10911g, GGAT10919g, GGAT10920g, GGAT10922g, GGAT10927g, GGAT10933g, GGAT10949g, GGAT10950g, GGAT10991g, GGAT10992g, GGAT10994g, GGAT10995g, GGAT12028g, GGAT12029g, GGAT15253g, GGAT15254g, GGAT15271g, GGAT15280g, GGAT15281g, GGAT15282g, GGAT15283g, GGAT15469g, GGAT15470g, GGAT15471g, GGAT15472g, GGAT15473g, GGAT15474g, GGAT15479g, GGAT15480g, GGAT15481g, GGAT15482g, GGAT15483g, GGAT15484g, GGAT15485g, GGAT15488g, GGAT15489g, GGAT15490g, GGAT15491g, GGAT15492g, GGAT15493g, GGAT15496g, GGAT15499g, GGAT15502g, GGAT15503g, GGAT15504g, GGAT15505g, GGAT15507g, GGAT15508g, GGAT15509g, GGAT15510g, GGAT15511g, GGAT15512g, GGAT15513g, GGAT15514g, GGAT15516g, GGAT15517g, GGAT15518g, GGAT15519g, GGAT15521g, GGAT15522g, GGAT15525g, GGAT15526g, GGAT15527g, GGAT15528g, GGAT15533g, GGAT15534g, GGAT15535g, GGAT15536g, GGAT15541g, GGAT15542g, GGAT15543g, GGAT15544g, GGAT15545g, GGAT15546g, GGAT15547g, GGAT15548g, GGAT15549g, GGAT15551g, GGAT15552g, GGAT15553g, GGAT15554g, GGAT15555g, GGAT15556g, GGAT15558g, GGAT15559g, GGAT15560g, GGAT15561g, GGAT15562g, GGAT15563g, GGAT15564g, GGAT15565g, GGAT15566g, GGAT16288g, GGAT16294g, GGAT16295g, GGAT16296g, GGAT16297g, GGAT16298g, GGAT16299g, GGAT16300g, GGAT16301g, GGAT16302g, GGAT16303g, GGAT16304g, GGAT16305g, GGAT16306g, GGAT16307g, GGAT16416g, GGAT16417g, GGAT16418g, GGAT16419g, GGAT16420g, GGAT16421g, GGAT16422g, GGAT16423g, GGAT16431g, GGAT16433g, GGAT16434g, GGAT16435g, GGAT16436g, GGAT16437g, GGAT16438g, GGAT16439g, GGAT16440g, GGAT16441g, GGAT16471g, GGAT16472g, GGAT16473g, GGAT16474g, GGAT16475g, GGAT16479g, GGAT16480g, GGAT16481g, GGAT16482g, GGAT16483g, GGAT16485g, GGAT16486g, GGAT16488g, GGAT16489g, GGAT16492g, GGAT16493g, GGAT16494g, GGAT16495g, GGAT16496g, GGAT16497g, GGAT16498g, GGAT16499g, GGAT16500g, GGAT16501g, GGAT16502g, GGAT16503g, GGAT16504g, GGAT16505g, GGAT16511g, GGAT16512g, GGAT16513g, GGAT16514g, GGAT16515g, GGAT16516g

SOURCES

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

Report Wessex Archaeology 2016 Appendix 8.8: Gwent Levels Archaeological Deposit Model 4643

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007724>

PRN E007725 **NAME** M4 Corridor around Newport **NGR** ST2523384050 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw
TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** Wessex Archaeology **PERSON**

SUMMARY Between April 2015 to November 2015 a number of site visits were conducted as part of a desk-based assessment by Welsh Government to inform plans for the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN).

DESCRIPTION Between April 2015 to November 2015 a number of site visits were conducted as part of a desk-based assessment by Welsh Government to inform plans for the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN). (Welsh Government 2016)

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E007724, E007729 GGAT00008g, GGAT00455g, GGAT00468g, GGAT00486g, GGAT00487g, GGAT00493g, GGAT02495g, GGAT02583g, GGAT03830g, GGAT03831g, GGAT04040g, GGAT04760g, GGAT04789g, GGAT10991g, GGAT10992g, GGAT16288g

SOURCES

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 4637

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007725>

PRN E007726 **NAME** M4 Corridor around Newport **NGR** ST2523384050 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** RPS Group **PERSON**

SUMMARY In 2015 RPS undertook an Assessment of Significance of the Impact of Development on the Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL2) on behalf of Welsh Government to inform a proposed project on the M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN).

DESCRIPTION In 2015 RPS undertook an Assessment of Significance of the Impact of Development on the Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL2) on behalf of Welsh Government to inform a proposed project on the M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN). The Scheme is partially located within a registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI) in Wales – the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape. It was determined that the Scheme would have an indirect impact on 14 of the 21 Historic Landscape Areas (HLCAs) defined within the LOHI. There would be a ‘severe’ indirect impact on 4 HLCAs, a ‘considerable’ indirect impact on 1 HLCA, a ‘moderate’ indirect impact on 4 HLCAs and a ‘slight’ indirect impact on 5 HLCAs. The following mitigation methods were recommended: - Adjustments of the vertical alignment of the new section of motorway in order to minimise the visual impact on the registered historic landscape. - Architectural input into the visual nature of the new section of motorway in order to ensure that potential harm to the character of the registered historic landscape is reduced. - Proposed landscaping (including screen planting) to minimise the potential visual impacts of the new section of motorway on the character of the registered historic landscape. - The retention of access to key elements within the registered historic landscape. (RPS 2016)

COMMENTS**ARTEFACTS**

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007131, E007724, E007729

SOURCES

Report RPS Group 2016 Appendix 8.3 Assessment of Significance of the Impact of Development on the Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL) 4638

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE007726>

PRN E007727 **NAME** M4 Corridor around Newport **NGR** ST3685385626 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw **TYPE** GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** University of Wales, Trinity St David **PERSON** Bates, M. & Bates, C.

SUMMARY In 2015 University of Wales, Trinity St David were commissioned to undertake a geophysical investigation carried out along the route of the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN) between Castleton and Magor.

DESCRIPTION In 2015 University of Wales, Trinity St David were commissioned to undertake a geophysical investigation carried out along the route of the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN) between Castleton and Magor. The results demonstrated that sequences east and west of the River Usk are different in terms of the architecture. To the east of the Usk up to 5 potential palaeochannels were identified, which appear to be features cut to depth in the sequence (i.e. they probably owe their origin to the Late Pleistocene): 16289-93g. Two additional channel-like features are also present in the Central Array (east of the Usk), which appear to have been cut from higher in the sequence and are probably more recent in origin. There is considerable variability within the Holocene sediments east of the Usk with changes from organic-dominated to more minerogenic dominated sediments common. No clearly identified bodies of Pleistocene sands and gravels could be identified in the geophysics east of the river. By contrast, sequences west of the river appear to lack palaeochannels and large channel forms. (Bates & Bates 2015)

COMMENTS**ARTEFACTS**

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007723, E007729 GGAT16289g, GGAT16290g, GGAT16291g, GGAT16292g, GGAT16293g

SOURCES

Report Bates, M. & Bates, C. 2015 Appendix 8.6 Results of the Electrical Resistivity Tomography and Electro-magnetic Surveys 4641

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE007727>

PRN E007728 **NAME** M4 Corridor around Newport **NGR** ST2523384050 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw **TYPE** DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2016 **ORGANISATION** Welsh Assembly Government **PERSON** **SUMMARY** In 2016 a Cultural Heritage Mitigation Plan was produced with regard to the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN), which includes a new section of motorway to the south of Newport.

DESCRIPTION In 2016 a Cultural Heritage Mitigation Plan (CHMP) was produced with regard to the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN), which includes a new section of motorway to the south of Newport. The CHMP identified the known archaeological and cultural heritage features and sites that would be affected by the construction and operation of the proposed new section of motorway and describes the scope and extent of any work that is to be undertaken in order to alleviate any adverse effects. It also identified areas where further information regarding the presence/absence of archaeological features would be sought through a programme of archaeological evaluation. There are 19 listed buildings or groups of buildings, and 3 locally listed buildings within the Defined Study Area, none of which would be physically impacted by the Scheme. There are also numerous non-listed buildings of historical value and 2 conservation areas within the study area. The following was proposed as a mitigation strategy: - Detailed archaeological excavation. - Detailed historic building recording. - Basic historic building recording. - Targeted archaeological watching brief. - Archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenches. - Study of available documentary evidence regarding the development and use of the historic landscape. - Reporting and dissemination of results. - Preparation and deposition of all archive material. 11 buildings or groups of buildings were identified as requiring detailed recording ahead of their demolition: White Cottage (16294g) Myrtle House (15470g) Berryhill Farm (15472g) Swing Bridge (15481g) Group of Locomotive Sheds and Workshops (15485g) Former Locomotive Engine Shed, Newport Docks (16295g) Barecroft house (15562g) Magor Vicarage (This is the only listed building for which demolition is required in order to implement the proposed new section of motorway, 04760g.) Dunline, The Cedars (15492g) Undy House & Buildings (16296g) Limekiln, Undy (16297g) 10 more sites were identified as requiring a basic level of historic building recording: Former ammunition store or air raid shelter, Newport Docks (15480g) Former mess or welfare building, Newport Docks (15482g) Former air raid shelter, Newport Docks (15483g) Building, Newport Docks (16298g) Shed, Newport Docks (16299g) Graving dock, Newport Docks 12029g Workshop, Newport Docks (16300g) Building, Newport Docks (16301g) Building, Newport Docks 16302g Pye Corner barrage balloon tethers (16303g) Scheduled monument 00468g (Devil's Quoit Standing Stone) was identified as requiring protective measures during the construction of the proposed new section of motorway. In summary, the CHMP indicated that 8 archaeological evaluations (at least, with more recommended), 7 excavations, 21 building recordings, 1 historic landscape study, and 1 action to protect a specific cultural heritage asset should take place as part of the motorway project. (Welsh Government 2016)

COMMENTS**ARTEFACTS**

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007724, E007729 GGAT00008g, GGAT00014g, GGAT00468g, GGAT00486g, GGAT00493g, GGAT02495g, GGAT02583g, GGAT03830g, GGAT03831g, GGAT04040g, GGAT04760g, GGAT04762g, GGAT04787g, GGAT04788g, GGAT04789g, GGAT04790g, GGAT04791g, GGAT10991g, GGAT10992g, GGAT12029g, GGAT15255g, GGAT15470g, GGAT15472g, GGAT15473g, GGAT15480g, GGAT15481g, GGAT15482g, GGAT15483g, GGAT15485g, GGAT15486g, GGAT15487g, GGAT15492g, GGAT15503g, GGAT15562g, GGAT16288g, GGAT16294g, GGAT16295g, GGAT16298g, GGAT16299g, GGAT16300g, GGAT16301g, GGAT16302g, GGAT16303g

SOURCES

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.10 Cultural Heritage Mitigation Plan 4645

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007728>

PRN E007745 **NAME** M4 Corridor Around Newport **NGR** ST2523384050 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2016 **ORGANISATION** Wessex Archaeology **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by RPS Planning and Development to produce a deposit model of subsurface sediments along the proposed route of the section of new motorway south of Newport.

DESCRIPTION Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by RPS Planning and Development to produce a Geoarchaeological Deposit Modelling Report regarding subsurface sediments along the proposed route of the section of new motorway south of Newport. The modelling was a desk-based exercise undertaken by interpretation, modelling and reporting upon pre-existing data, which comprised around 1250 sediment sequence records. This data predominantly arose from Site Investigation and British Geological Survey borehole logs, along with a smaller number of sequences from past archaeological coring works. Extensive alluvial deposits up to 18m deep were mapped along the route, and model outputs were created showing alluvial thicknesses and underlying topography at various scales. In addition, a review of recent work on changes in relative sea-level in the area allowed an rough guide to sea levels over time to be produced. This has been used in conjunction with the Digital Elevation Models of the underlying geological surfaces to model a series of approximate palaeocoastlines at various points from the start of the Neolithic onwards. It is anticipated that these results will assist in the development of a mitigation strategy to address the potential effects of the Scheme on buried archaeological remains within the Gwent Levels. (Wessex Archaeology 2016)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007729 GGAT02140g, GGAT10991g, GGAT10996g, GGAT15493g, GGAT15518g, GGAT15559g

SOURCES

Report Wessex Archaeology 2016 Appendix 8.8: Gwent Levels Archaeological Deposit Model 4643

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007745>

PRN E007746 **NAME** M4 Corridor Around Newport **NGR** ST2343583447 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2016 **ORGANISATION** Welsh Assembly Government **PERSON**
SUMMARY As part of the proposed M4 corridor around Newport (M4CaN), an Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) was produced to consider the potential impact of the proposal. A total of 31 additional HLCAs have been identified.

DESCRIPTION As part of the proposed M4 corridor around Newport (M4CaN), an Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) was produced to consider the potential impact of the proposal. The impact of the new section of motorway on this registered historic landscape and on each of the HLCAs affected is described in a full ASIDOHL2 report (see E007726); however, the new section of motorway also traverses land outside the registered Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI) and outside any of the Historic Landscape Areas (HLCAs) identified in association with the designation of that historic landscape. As such, the present HLC was produced, based on earlier work undertaken by Wessex Archaeology for a previous iteration of the new M4 motorway. A total of 31 additional HLCAs were identified: - HLCA100 Rhymney Valley Nurseries (07837s) - HLCA101 Maes-y-crochan (07838s) - HLCA102 Castleton Town and Fields (16442g) - HLCA103 Marshfield Medieval Settlement (16443g) - HLCA104 Duffryn/Pencarn (16444g) - HLCA105 Michaelstone (16445g) - HLCA106 Croes-Carn-Einion (16446g) - HLCA107 Cefn Llogell (16447g) - HLCA108 Bassaleg/Ebbw Vale (16448g) - HLCA109 Tredegar Park (16449g) - HLCA110 Marsh/Saltmarsh (16450g) - HLCA111 Newport Docks (16451g) - HLCA112 Newport West (16452g) - HLCA113 Newport East (16453g) - HLCA114 Ridgeway (16454g) - HLCA115 Uskmouth Industrial Development (16455g) - HLCA116 Liswerry (16456g) - HLCA117 Pye Corner (16457g) - HLCA118 Llanwern Steelworks (16458g) - HLCA119 Wilcrick (16459g) - HLCA120 Wilcrick Brewery (16460g) - HLCA121 Magor and Undy (16461g) - HLCA122 St Brides Valley (16462g) - HLCA123 Knollbury Fields (16463g) - HLCA124 Rockfield Farm (16464g) - HLCA125 Moorgate (16465g) - HLCA126 Rogiet (16466g) - HLCA127 Ifton Manor (16467g) - HLCA128 Ifton Quarries (16468g) - HLCA129 Dewstow Park and Golf Course (16469g) - HLCA130 Caldicot Urban (16470g) As yet these areas remain unofficial, but are represented within the historic environment record (Welsh Gov 2016).

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007729 GGAT00002g, GGAT00010g, GGAT00013g, GGAT00629s, GGAT04456g, GGAT05076s, GGAT07837s, GGAT07838s, GGAT08364g, GGAT16442g, GGAT16443g, GGAT16444g, GGAT16445g, GGAT16446g, GGAT16447g, GGAT16448g, GGAT16449g, GGAT16450g, GGAT16451g, GGAT16452g, GGAT16453g, GGAT16454g, GGAT16455g, GGAT16456g, GGAT16457g, GGAT16458g, GGAT16459g, GGAT16460g, GGAT16461g, GGAT16462g, GGAT16463g, GGAT16464g, GGAT16465g, GGAT16466g, GGAT16467g, GGAT16468g, GGAT16469g, GGAT16470g

SOURCES

Report Welsh Government 2016 Appendix 8.9 Non-designated Historic Landscape Characterisation 4644

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007746>

PRN E007747 **NAME** M4 Corridor around Newport **NGR** ST2370083600 **COMMUNITY** Michaelstone-y-fedw
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2016 **ORGANISATION** Wessex Archaeology **PERSON**
SUMMARY Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS for Costain Vinci Joint Venture, on behalf of the Welsh Government, to carry out an archaeological interpretation of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), aerial survey-derived and satellite imagery data as part of an ongoing programme of cultural heritage assessment undertaken with regard to the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN) scheme.

DESCRIPTION Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS for Costain Vinci Joint Venture, on behalf of the Welsh Government, to carry out an archaeological interpretation of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), aerial survey-derived and satellite imagery data as part of an ongoing programme of cultural heritage assessment undertaken with regard to the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN) scheme. The LiDAR survey for the Study Area was undertaken by Network Mapping for Arup (Network Mapping 2015); photogrammetry data were acquired on the 28th and 29th September 2015. Orthorectified full colour RGB and near-infrared (NIR) aerial imagery of the Study Area was also provided. The interpretation was complemented by the study of historic 1:2500 OS mapping, ranging in date from the 1880s (Epoch 1) to the post-war period. The interpretation resulted in the recording of 317 monument polygons, comprised of a total of 1220 components. The majority of recorded features represent fields, boundaries and features related to the drainage system found on the Wentlooge and Caldicot Levels. In addition, a number of possible moated sites, enclosures and former farmsteads have been recorded, alongside palaeochannels and possible ring ditches. (Wessex Archaeology 2016)

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E007729 GGAT00012g, GGAT00455g, GGAT00468g, GGAT02497g, GGAT08468g, GGAT09580g, GGAT10906g, GGAT10907g, GGAT10911g, GGAT10919g, GGAT10920g, GGAT10921g, GGAT10922g, GGAT10927g, GGAT10933g, GGAT10949g, GGAT12029g, GGAT15496g, GGAT16297g, GGAT16471g, GGAT16481g, GGAT16485g, GGAT16486g, GGAT16487g, GGAT16488g, GGAT16489g, GGAT16490g, GGAT16492g, GGAT16493g, GGAT16494g, GGAT16495g, GGAT16496g, GGAT16497g, GGAT16498g, GGAT16499g, GGAT16500g, GGAT16501g, GGAT16502g, GGAT16503g, GGAT16504g, GGAT16505g, GGAT16511g, GGAT16512g, GGAT16513g, GGAT16514g, GGAT16515g, GGAT16516g

SOURCES

Report Wessex Archaeology 2016 Archaeological Assessment of Aerial Survey Data 4642

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007747>

PRN E007807 **NAME** Church House Inn, Church Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport **NGR** ST2935482254 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge
TYPE BUILDING SURVEY **YEAR** 2014 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Consultants **PERSON** Robic, J-Y.
SUMMARY Cardiff Archaeological Consultants were commissioned to carry out archaeological remedial work by Lance Taylor of LT Architects in August 2014, following the demolition of Church House Inn annexe before its archaeological recording. The remedial work consisted of a building recording using historical and existing documents, as well as a watching brief to supplement the recording.

DESCRIPTION Cardiff Archaeological Consultants were commissioned to carry out archaeological remedial work by Lance Taylor of LT Architects in August 2014, following the demolition of Church House Inn annexe before its archaeological recording (16539g). The remedial work consisted of a building recording using historical and existing documents, as well as a watching brief to supplement the recording (E007808). The photographic recording provided little additional information to that which was available through cartographic evidence. The chronological evolution of the buildings, drawn from the available documentary sources, was broadly confirmed by the watching brief results. (CAC 2014)

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E004510, E007808 GGAT16539g

SOURCES

Report Robic, J-Y. 2014 Archaeological Remedial Work at Church House Inn, Church Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport 4192

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007807>

PRN E007808 **NAME** Church House Inn, Church Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport **NGR** ST2935482254 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2014 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Consultants **PERSON** Robic, J-Y.
SUMMARY Cardiff Archaeological Consultants were commissioned to carry out archaeological remedial work by Lance Taylor of LT Architects in August 2014, following the demolition of Church House Inn annexe before its archaeological recording. The remedial work consisted of a building recording and watching brief, which was conducted during removal of the floor slab of the demolished building, supplemented the recording. The watching brief uncovered the foundations of the original building and confirmed that it probably dated from the early 19th century. No artefacts were detected.

DESCRIPTION Cardiff Archaeological Consultants were commissioned to carry out archaeological remedial work by Lance Taylor of LT Architects in August 2014, following the demolition of Church House Inn annexe before its archaeological recording (16539g). The remedial work consisted of a building recording (E007807) and a watching brief. The watching brief was carried out on the 16th and 17th of July 2014 after the demolition of the building during the removal of the remaining concrete slab. The only evidence of the original floor surface was located in the north-western corner of the watching brief area, where a patch of lime mortar was recorded; this was probably the bedding layer for a flagstone floor. A number of internal walls were also recorded. To the south an L-shaped stone and brick wall with a rectangular flagstone mark the location of one of the original fireplace of the public house. The fireplace was moved to the west with a new wall built and the original wall demolished to form access to the south part of the public house. The watching brief confirmed the results of the 2012 evaluation (E004510) that failed to produce evidence for any ancient occupation on the site apart from some sporadic finds attributed to the later 17th or early 18th century and a subsoil horizon probably formed during the late 19th or early 20th century above the alluvial clay. The expected evidence for medieval occupation was not present on the site of the evaluation but if present might be buried within the alluvial clay. The watching brief uncovered the foundations of the original building and confirmed that it probably dated from the early 19th century. No artefacts were detected. (CAC 2014)

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES E004510, E007807 GGAT16539g

SOURCES

Report Robic, J-Y. 2014 Archaeological Remedial Work at Church House Inn, Church Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport 4192

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007808>

PRN E007844 **NAME** Proposed M4 Relief Road, Newport **NGR** ST 43945 87935 **COMMUNITY** Rogiet

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** Archaeology Wales **PERSON** Stafford, L.

SUMMARY In 2015 Archaeology Wales carried out an archaeological watching brief on behalf of Hyder Consulting Ltd on land for the proposed route of the M4 relief road south of Newport, south Wales. Peat deposits were encountered in the west and east, with the eastern deposits suggesting a redundant paleochannel feature, possibly that of an oxbow lake.

DESCRIPTION In 2015 Archaeology Wales carried out an archaeological watching brief on behalf of Hyder Consulting Ltd on land for the proposed route of the M4 relief road south of Newport, south Wales. A total of 46 test pits were excavated over a total length of approximately 9km. Some of the test pits found some areas of disturbance through modern developments (but not the majority). The were marked in groups 1 - 4: Group 1 identified solid geology, group 2 a probable river terrace, group 3 the Gwent Levels, and group 4 located more solid geology. Groups 1,2 and 4 were negative, whilst group 3 showed signs of buried landscapes with low lying waterlogged features and areas. Peat deposits were encountered in the west and east of the investigation area. The western deposits were shallow, confined features representing small low-lying waterlogged depressions, the eastern deposits were deeper and more substantial and adjacent to an alluvium river terrace suggesting a redundant paleochannel feature, possibly that of an oxbow lake. These deposits attest to archaeological horizons where the preservation of organic finds would be at its highest. (Stafford 2015)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded **MATERIAL:** - **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** -

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Stafford, L. 2015 Ground Investigation Test Pits: Proposed M4 Relief Road, Newport. Archaeological Watching Brief 3928

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE007844>

PRN E007857 **NAME** Welsh Government Celtic Lakes, South of A48 in

Coedkernew **NGR** ST2832484059 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** Arcadis **PERSON** O'Leary, S.

SUMMARY In 2015 Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited composed a Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on behalf of the Welsh Government in support of planning application for a manufacturing business development on land situated off the A48 in Coedkernew.

DESCRIPTION In 2015 Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited composed a Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on behalf of the Welsh Government in support of planning application for a manufacturing business development on land situated off the A48 in Coedkernew. The study area considered all designated and undesignated heritage assets within and up to 1km from the site. There is 1 scheduled ancient monument, 2 post-medieval grade II* registered park and gardens, and 16 Listed Buildings within the 1km study area. There are 37 undesignated assets (13 Prehistoric, 5 Roman, 2 early Medieval, 7 Medieval, 10 Post-Medieval) within the 1km study area, and 3 assets (2 Roman, 1 Medieval) within the site itself. These are the site of a roman building (05667g), Roman ditches (09946g), and Great Pencarn Manor House (00012g). There is also a Roman road (06279.0g, 09957g) running through the site. It was determined that plots A2 and C2 have been adequately excavated and assessed in the recent past and require no further archaeological assessments or intrusive works. (O'Leary 2015)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007858 GGAT00012g, GGAT00013g, GGAT00014g, GGAT00015g, GGAT00019g, GGAT00061g, GGAT00063g, GGAT00064g, GGAT00065g, GGAT00066g, GGAT02140g, GGAT02517g, GGAT02519g, GGAT02520g, GGAT03313g, GGAT03344.0g, GGAT04146g, GGAT04252g, GGAT04261g, GGAT05199.0g, GGAT05399.0g, GGAT05400.0g, GGAT05401.0g, GGAT05402g, GGAT05667g, GGAT05684g, GGAT06144g, GGAT06279.0g, GGAT07560g, GGAT08203g, GGAT08614g, GGAT09357g, GGAT09900g, GGAT09922g, GGAT09945g, GGAT09946g, GGAT09957g, GGAT10905g, GGAT10968g, GGAT10997g, GGAT11003g, GGAT11004g, GGAT11005g, GGAT11006g, GGAT11007g, GGAT11008g, GGAT11009g, GGAT11010g, GGAT11011g, GGAT11012g, GGAT16554g, GGAT16555g, GGAT16556g, GGAT16557g

SOURCES

Report O'Leary, S. 2015 Welsh Government Celtic Lakes: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 3766

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE007857>

PRN E007858 **NAME** Welsh Government Celtic Lakes, South of A48 in Coedkernew **NGR** ST2832484059 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** Arcadis **PERSON** O'Leary, S.

SUMMARY In 2015 Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited carried out a site walkover as part of a Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment on behalf of the Welsh Government in support of planning application for a manufacturing business development on land situated off the A48 in Coedkernew. No archaeological features were identified within the project boundary during the walkover survey.

DESCRIPTION In 2015 Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited carried out a site walkover as part of a Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (E007857) on behalf of the Welsh Government in support of planning application for a manufacturing business development on land situated off the A48 in Coedkernew. The walkover took place on 10th September 2015. At the time of the site visit A2 was a vacant plot of gravelled terraces with established roadways and a small car park with a mobile office at the southern end. Plot C2 was also vacant but was covered in undergrowth and thorny scrub. North of the car park, the site can be characterised as machine flattened gravel terraces with several areas of concrete platforms and foundation footings. Some of these features were associated with underground services, whilst others are sites of recently demolished industrial buildings which can be viewed on recent maps of the site. The northern edge of C2 contained raised concrete manhole covers; to the west an area of ponds and drainage ditches formed the boundary of the site. Also present in this area were several large spoil heaps. No archaeological features were identified within the project boundary during the walkover survey. (O'Leary 2015)

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007857

SOURCES

Report O'Leary, S. 2015 Welsh Government Celtic Lakes: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment 3766

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGATE007858>

PRN E008057 **NAME** Hendre Lakes, at St Mellons, Cardiff **NGR** ST 25048 80915 **COMMUNITY** Trowbridge

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2020 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Crawford, J.

SUMMARY Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Cardiff Parkway Developments Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment in preparation for a proposed business park, park and ride, and new parkway railway station, off Land at St Mellons, Cardiff. 0.75% of the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape could be directly affected by the proposal. The proposed development will involve a 'Severe' direct effect on HLCA019 Trowbridge as the area represents over 22% of this landscape character area.

DESCRIPTION Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust were commissioned by Cardiff Parkway Developments Ltd to carry out an ASIDOHL2 in preparation for a proposed business park, park and ride, and new parkway railway station, off Land at St Mellons, Cardiff. The proposed development comprises an area of land measuring 0.802km2 the entirety of which lies

within the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2). The entire Gwent Levels Historic Landscape has an area of 106.9km², therefore the maximum overall area which could be directly affected by the proposal represents 0.75% of the entire area on the register (based on the red line boundary). The overall significance of the impact of the development on the Gwent Levels (HLW (Gt) 2) landscape of outstanding historic interest is considered to be 'Slight' as the scale of the development will have a disproportionate effect on six Character areas located in the west of the overall Registered Landscape, whilst the remaining 15 Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) will be unaffected. The proposed development will involve a 'Severe' direct effect on HLCA019 Trowbridge as the area represents over 22% of this landscape character area and little can be done to mitigate the loss of the landscape itself. However, the use of strategies such as historic hedgerow survey, archaeological watching brief and evaluation test pitting should be able to mitigate against the loss of the archaeological resource in the area. Some existing hedgerows will be retained and others will be planted to provide screening from the west, north and east. Screening measures for the southern part of the development are, however, much more limited due to the relative openness of the Southern Mitigation Area (part of the Trowbridge HLCA) and the adjoining Peterstone Historic Landscape Character Area 017, which is relatively open in nature. Although increasing distance and the relative lack of elevated vantage points within the landscape will partly reduce the visual impact, the scale and form of the development will still be obvious from these southern aspects (Crawford 2020).

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E007449

SOURCES

Report Crawford, J. 2020 Hendre Lakes, St Mellons, Cardiff: Historic Landscape Assessment (ASIDOHL2) 4835

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE008057>

PRN E008091 **NAME** Imperial Way, Duffryn, Newport **NGR** ST 28630 84651 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2018 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Jorge, C.
SUMMARY Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned in April 2018, by Arup, to carry out a historic desk-based assessment to support surface level car park applications on two sites within Imperial Park, Imperial Way, Duffryn, Newport. The proposed development will comprise the construction of two surface level car parks within the area of Imperial Park with associated drainage and infrastructure.

DESCRIPTION Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned in April 2018, by Arup, to carry out a historic desk-based assessment to support surface level car park applications on two sites within Imperial Park, Imperial Way, Duffryn, Newport. The proposed development will comprise the construction of two surface level car parks within the area of Imperial Park with associated drainage and infrastructure. The assessment located 15 listed buildings located within 1km of the site, mostly associated with the nearby Tredegar House and surrounding park. There is 1 Scheduled Monument within 1km of the site, Gwern-y-Cleppa Chambered Tomb (***SM1). Also within 1km is a possible Romano-British road (06279.0g), as are parts of the Historic Landscape Character Areas of the Gwent Levels. It is highly unlikely that any buried archaeological remains that may lie within the proposed Site would be of such a value as to preclude the proposed works. Due to the general archaeological sensitivity of the area, it is possible that an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation would be required to ensure that the loss, or truncation, of any such buried remains can be compensated for through an adequate record. (Jorge 2018)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E008092 GGAT00061g, GGAT00062g, GGAT03313g, GGAT04146g, GGAT04261g, GGAT05667g, GGAT06144g, GGAT06279.0g, GGAT10997g, GGAT11003g, GGAT11004g, GGAT11005g, GGAT11006g, GGAT11007g, GGAT11008g, GGAT11009g, GGAT11010g, GGAT11011g, GGAT11012g, GGAT16554g, GGAT16555g, GGAT16556g

SOURCES

Report Jorge, C. 2018 Imperial Way, Duffryn, Newport: Desk Based Historic Assessment 4407

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE008091>

PRN E008092 **NAME** Imperial Way, Duffryn, Newport **NGR** ST 28630 84651 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew
TYPE FIELD VISIT **YEAR** 2018 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Jorge, C.
SUMMARY Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned in April 2018, by Arup, to carry out a site visit as part of an historic desk-based assessment to support surface level car park applications on two sites within Imperial Park, Imperial Way, Duffryn, Newport. The proposed development will comprise the construction of two surface level car parks within the area of Imperial Park with associated drainage and infrastructure. No new historic assets were identified during this walk over survey.

DESCRIPTION Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned in April 2018, by Arup, to carry out a site visit as part of an historic desk-based assessment (E008091) to support surface level car park applications on two sites within Imperial Park, Imperial Way, Duffryn, Newport. The proposed development will comprise the construction of two surface level car parks within the area of Imperial Park with associated drainage and infrastructure. The site visit was undertaken on 26th April 2018 in order to identify historic assets not previously recorded within the Site and to assess potential effects on the

significance of historic assets arising from changes to their setting as a result of the proposed development. It identified that there would be no non-physical impact upon the value of other historic assets as a result of changes to the use and/or appearance of the Site. These non-affected assets all comprise 20th century buildings with diverse character and form. No new historic assets were identified during this walk over survey. (Jorge 2018)

COMMENTS**ARTEFACTS**

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E008091**SOURCES**

Report Jorge, C. 2018 Imperial Way, Duffryn, Newport: Desk Based Historic Assessment 4407

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE008092>

PRN E008241 **NAME** Simec Uskmouth Power Station **NGR** ST 3283 8384 **COMMUNITY** Nash

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2020 **ORGANISATION** RPS Group **PERSON** -

SUMMARY RPS Planning and Development (part of RPS Group plc) were commissioned by Simec Uskmouth Power Ltd to carry out an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as part of an Environmental Statement prepared in support of a planning application for development at Uskmouth, near to Newport in Gwent.

DESCRIPTION RPS Planning and Development (part of RPS Group plc) were commissioned by Simec Uskmouth Power Ltd to carry out an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment as part of an Environmental Statement prepared in support of a planning application for development at Uskmouth, near to Newport in Gwent. The study area for historic environment data collection comprised an area extending approximately 1 km from the edge of the Site; for designated historic assets the study area comprised an area extending approximately 3 km from the edge of the Site. The desk based assessment posited that despite the 20th-21st century industrial activity within the Site, there is still some potential for archaeological remains to be present. There is also limited potential for remains associated with the Second World War HAA Battery to be present within the southern edge of the Site (RPS Group 2020).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: None recorded MATERIAL: - PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: -

CROSS REFERENCES E008242 GGAT00266g, GGAT02206g, GGAT02495g, GGAT03642g, GGAT03718g, GGAT03830g, GGAT03831g, GGAT03936g, GGAT05912g, GGAT08232g, GGAT10913g, GGAT10991g, GGAT10992g, GGAT16288g

SOURCES

Report RPS Group 2020 SIMEC USKMOUTH POWER STATION Environmental Statement Volume 3 - Appendix 9.1: Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment 4852

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGATE008241>

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Heneb: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology, SA12 Business Centre, Seaway Parade Industrial Estate, Baglan, Port Talbot, SA12 7BR tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

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Heneb

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