

Newport City Council

Eich cyfeirnod
Your reference

CONNEX/25/0474

By email

Ein cyfeirnod
Our reference

LC

Dyddiad
Date

22 August 2025

Llinell uniongyrchol
Direct line

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Ebost
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Dear Sir/Madam

Planning Application – Proposed maize clamp, Church Farm, Wilcrick Lane, Magor, Newport NP26 3DA

Thank you for your letter of 14 August inviting our comments on the information submitted for the above planning application.

This response is based on the advice provided by Cadw's Historic Environment Planning Officer.

Advice

Having carefully considered the information provided, we have no objection to the proposed development in regards to the scheduled monuments listed in our assessment of the application below.

The national policy and Cadw's role in planning are set out in Annex A.

AssessmentScheduled Monuments

MM127 Wilcrick Hill Camp

MM202 Deserted Medieval Village W of St Mary's Church

This planning application is for a maize clamp at Church Farm, Wilcrick Lane, Magor, Newport, NP26 3DA.

The above scheduled monuments are located inside 1km of the proposed development.

The proposed development is located some 280m northwest of scheduled monument MM127 Wilcrick Hill Camp and 110m north of scheduled monument MM202 Deserted Medieval Village W of St Mary's Church.



Scheduled monument MM127 Wilcrick Hill Camp comprises the remains of an Iron Age hillfort, located on a steep-sided small hill entirely covered with woodland. In places this is dense and impenetrable. The defences consist of scarps and terraces on the steep sides of the hill. On the southern side four scarps are discernible, although they are hardly steeper than the natural slope in places. Where clear they are about 3m high. On the eastern side the hill slopes less steeply and the scarps are fragmentary. Towards the northern end of this side an old hollow way slopes up the hill in a northeast-southwest direction. It is approximately 3.5m wide and 0.8m deep and is overgrown. The northern side of the hill is steep, and a scarp is visible about halfway up, 3-4m high. This continues round to the western side, which is similar.

The hillfort has extensive all-round views to and from it, but the most significant is to the south in an arc from east to southwest over the former marshes of the Caldicot Level to and across the Severn Estuary.

Scheduled monument MM202 Deserted Medieval Village W of St Mary's Church comprises the remains of earthworks, platforms and building footings, representing a deserted medieval village. The site is in a field immediately west of the church and consists of a line of four rectangular enclosures marked by scarped terraces and low banks orientated northwest to southeast. The two central enclosures each contain a house platform. Excavations in the 1960s revealed some structural evidence on the south of these platforms but no dateable materials. Wilcrick appears in a 12th century Deanery list in the Book of Llandaff as Wyldecryk, meaning waste or uncultivated hill, referring to the wooded hill to the north of the village on which there is an Iron Age hillfort (scheduled monument MM127).

The village was sited to take advantage of good pastoral land to the south on Caldicot Levels and arable land to the north. Long views from the village were not important but those overlooking the fields farmed from it are of more significance.

The proposed development is for a maize clamp measuring 29m long, 11m wide and 4m high constructed from pre-cast concrete panels fixed to universal beams.

The proposed development does not lie within the identified significant view from MM127 and will be significantly screened in views out from the monument by woodland that covers it and if visible will be seen as part of the existing farm complex at Church Farm. Views of the proposed development from MM202 are likely to be peripheral due to intervening buildings and to hedgerows separating the monument from the road and farm fields to the north. As such whilst there may be very slight visual changes in the views from the scheduled monuments MM127 and MM202 this will not have any effect on the way they are experienced, understood, and appreciated. Consequently, the proposed development will have no significant impact on the settings of scheduled monuments MM127 or MM202.





Yours sincerely,

Laura Cooper

Historic Environment Inspectorate / Arolygiaeth yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Annex A

Our role

Our statutory role in the planning process is to provide the local planning authority with an assessment concerned with the likely impact that the proposal will have on scheduled monuments, registered historic parks and gardens, registered historic landscapes where an Environmental Impact Assessment is required and development likely to have an impact on the outstanding universal value of a World Heritage Site. We do not provide an assessment of the likely impact of the development on listed buildings or conservation areas, as these are matters for the local authority.

It is for the local planning authority to weigh our assessment against all the other material considerations in determining whether to approve planning permission.

National Policy

Applications for planning permission are considered in light of the Welsh Government's land use planning policy and guidance contained in Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Technical Advice Notes and related guidance.

PPW [Planning Policy Wales - Edition 12 \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/planning-policy-wales-edition-12) explains 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.

The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not. Where nationally important archaeological remains are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in a direct adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance)

[Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment](#) elaborates by explaining that when considering development proposals that affect scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ, i.e. a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or would have a significant adverse impact causing harm within the setting of the remains.

Historic Parks and Gardens

PPW also explains that local authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance



the special interests of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales and that the effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden or its setting should be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.