

**Archaeological Desk Based Assessment:
Land adjacent to Newport Retail Park,
Seven Stiles Avenue, Newport**

July 2025



Report No. 2390



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Prepared for Day's Property Holdings Ltd

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Summary

In September 2024, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Day's Property Holdings Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and site visit on land adjacent to Matalan, Newport Retail Park, Seven Stiles Avenue, Newport, centred on NGR ST 34802 86932. In June of 2025 an additional linear area, 24m in width by 89m, was added to the southern boundary of the original application.

For ease of reporting, both areas have been combined within this report to form a single area.

No designated historic asset (i.e. World Heritage Site, scheduled monument, listed building, registered park and garden, historic landscape or conservation areas) lie within, or intersects with, the Site, nor does the evidence from historic maps, LiDAR and aerial photography indicate that anything is present.

No previously identified archaeological assets have been recorded within the proposed development area. No new sites were identified during the course of this assessment.

Due to concentration of the archaeological resource in the vicinity of the site, and the apparent lack of previous development, there is the potential for a hitherto unknown archaeological resource to be impacted by the proposals. It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during the groundbreaking works to establish the presence of undisturbed archaeological deposits.

This study has been undertaken to the professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and is intended to meet the Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020).

Crynodeb

Ym mis Medi 2024, comisiynwyd Archaeology Wales Ltd gan Day's Property Holding Ltd I gario allan asesiad ddesg archeolegol (ADA) ac ymweliad safle ar dir cyfagos I Matalan, Parc Adwerthu Casnewydd, Seven Miles Avenue, Casnewydd, wedi'i chanoli ar CGC ST 34802 86932. Ym mis Mehefin 2025 ychwanegwyd ardal linellol ychwanegol, 24m o led wrth 89m, at ffin ddeheuol y cais gwreiddiol.

Er hwylustod adrodd, mae'r ddwy ardal wedi'u cyfuno yn yr adroddiad hwn i ffurfio un ardal.

Nad oed unrhyw ased hanesyddol dynodedig (e.e. Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd, Heneb Gofrestredig, Adeilad Cofrestredig, Parc a Gerddi Hanesyddol Cofrestredig neu Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) I mewn, neu yn croestorri yn safle. Nad oes tystiolaeth o unrhyw beth presennol yn ôl y mapiau hanesyddol neu awyrluniau.

Does dim ased hanesyddol wedi'i dynodi yn flaenorol wedi'i recordio o fewn yr ardal datblygiad arfaethedig. Nad oedd unrhyw safleoedd Newydd wedi'i dynodi yn ystod yr asesiad hwn.

Oherwydd yr actifedd archeolegol yn yr ardal, ar ddiffyg o ddatblygiad blaenorol, mae yna botensial hyd yn hyn i adnoddau archeolegol anwybyddes i gael ei effeithio gan y cynigion. Argymhellwyd fod briff gwyllo archeolegol yn cael ei gario allan yn ystod a Gwaith torri daear er mwyn sefydlu'r presenoldeb o ddyddodion archeolegol digyffro.

Cafodd yr astudiaeth hon ei ymgymherwyd i'r safonau proffesiynol y Sefydliad Siartredig ar Gyfer Archeolegwyr, ac yn bwriadu i gwrdd ar Safonau ar Gyfarwyddiadau ar gyfer asesiad desg amgylchedd hanesyddol (2020).

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. In September 2024, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Day's Property Holdings Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and site visit on land adjacent to Matalan, Newport Retail Park, Seven Stiles Avenue, Newport, centred on NGR ST 34802 86932 (Archaeology Wales, 2024).
- 1.1.2. In June 2025 a additional parcel of land was added to the south of the original application. For ease of reporting, both areas have been combined within the report to form a single area.
- 1.1.3. The primary objective of this DBA is to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the heritage/archaeological significance of the site to elucidate the presence or absence of heritage/archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 1.1.4. The purpose of the desk-based assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide Archaeological Planning Heneb Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (APHGGA), in their capacity as advisors to the local planning authority, Newport City Council (NCC), with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements of which are set out in *Planning Policy Wales* (Edition 12, February 2024), Section 6.1 and *Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment* (2017).
- 1.1.5. All work will conform to the *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2020).

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The proposed development area is located to the south of Matalan on Newport Retail Park, Seven Stiles Avenue, Newport, centred on NGR ST 34802 86932. The retail park is on the south-eastern outskirts of Newport, c. 4.5km from the city centre (Figures 1 and 2).
- 2.1.2. The original development, along with the addition area covers a rectangular plot of land of approximately 0.8ha. It is currently a single parcel of overgrown scrubland with hardstanding at its northern end. It is bounded to the west by Seven Stiles Avenue, to the north and south by retail car parks, and to the east by mature trees (Figures 3 and 4).
- 2.1.3. The underlying geology consists of the Mercia Mudstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago. The superficial deposits are Tidal Flat Deposits of clay and silt, a sedimentary deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present day (BGS 2025).

3. Methodology

- 3.1.1. The primary objective of this DBA is to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the heritage/archaeological significance of the site to elucidate the presence or absence of heritage/archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.1.2. The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the heritage/archaeological evidence resides and aims to highlight any

relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

- 3.1.3. This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the heritage/archaeological resource.
- 3.1.4. Preservation in situ has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.1.5. In agreement with APHGGA and Cadw, data for all designated heritage assets was obtained for the proposed development area and a surrounding 3km buffer area. A 1km study area was agreed for non-designated sites (see Appendix II).

3.2. Data sources

- 3.2.1. This assessment considers the following:
- a) The nature, extent, and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits, and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER, within a 1km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
 - Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 3km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
 - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - Assessment of aerial photographic and satellite imagery evidence.
 - Assessment of archive records held at regional archives, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and

Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW).

- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based assessment.
- c) The history of the site.
- d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of heritage and archaeological importance.
- e) The potential for further heritage and archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
- f) The potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.3. Assessment Criteria

- 3.3.1. In assessing the value of heritage/archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:

Value	Description
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Assets of national importance. Assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Medium	Assets of regional importance. Assets that contribute to regional research objectives. Assets with lower levels of preservation
Low	Assets of local importance. Includes locally listed buildings and assets of limited value or poor preservation
Negligible	Assets with little surviving archaeological or historic interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained

- 3.3.2. The magnitude of the potential impact on the heritage/archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative) is given as:

Magnitude	Description
Major	Change to most or all key heritage/archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting
Moderate	Changes to many key heritage/archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset
Minor	Changes to key heritage/archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting
Negligible	Very minor changes to heritage/archaeological materials, or setting
No Change	No loss or alteration. Change not distinguishable or does not result in loss of heritage significance

- 3.3.3. This work conforms to the *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1. Previous archaeological studies

- 4.1.1. There are 20 previous archaeological events recorded on the HER within a 1km study area of the proposed development.
- 4.1.2. In 2003 a watching brief was carried out on Hartridge Farm Road during geotechnical works, no archaeological features were revealed (GGATE004725)
- 4.1.3. During 2002-2003 a watching brief was undertaken to monitor works as a part of the Southern Distributor Road (GGATE004757). No features of archaeological significance, except for fragments of a land drain, were noted during the works.

- 4.1.4. A field evaluation was carried out in 2008 at Hartridge High School (GGATE000074), 800m to the north-east of the development. The works revealed a post-medieval/modern linear feature.
- 4.1.5. A watching brief was undertaken also in 2008 on a site at Queensway meadows during geotechnical works (GGATE004659), 750m south-east of the site. During the watching brief peat deposits and a possible Roamn land surface were recorded.
- 4.1.6. In 2015 Archaeology Wales carried out a field evaluation on land to the west of Hartridge Farm Road, Newport approximately 600m north-east of the development area. Nine of the 21 trenches excavated contained archaeological features or finds of Roman date and of these four contained later Iron Age/early Roman pottery and the cremated remains of at least two individuals were found (AW 2015).
- 4.1.7. Subsequently, AW carried out an excavation of the area and revealed 986 archaeological features across the site, which represented seven phases of occupation from the Late Iron Age to Modern periods (Late Iron Age to the end of the 2nd century being the peak period in activity). The remains of at least four roundhouses of Late Iron Age-Early Roman date were recorded as well as ditches, pits and gullies. The remains of eighteen individuals in the form of thirteen inhumation burials, three cremations and distributed disarticulated remains were recorded across the site likely dating to the 1st-3rd century AD (AW 2021).
- 4.1.8. The remaining events relate to desk-based studies, most concerning wider studies around the M4 corridor.

4.2. The Historic Landscape

- 4.2.1. The development area does not lie within a Registered Historic landscape however does lie approximately 1.5km north of the Gwent Levels landscape of

Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW(GT)2). This landscape displays 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 (Cadw 2001).

4.2.2. Approximately 2km to the north-west of the development area lies the Conservation Area and Registered Park and Garden of Beechwood Park (PGW (Gt)18(NPT)) which is described as a late 19th century urban landscape park (Cadw 1994).

4.2.3. Also, within the 3km Study Area are the Conservation Areas of Kensington Place and Caerleon, both between 2.6-2.8km north-west of the development area.

4.3. Scheduled Monuments

4.3.1. There are no Scheduled Monuments within the bounds of the development or within the 1km Study Area. There are two Scheduled Monument sited within the 3km buffer (Figure 5). The prehistoric enclosure of St Julian's Wood Camp (MM021) lies approximately 2.2km north of the development area. The site consists of traces of banks and ditches and is likely of Iron Age date. It is located on the upper slopes of Christchurch ridge overlooking the Usk Valley (Cadw Monument Record).

4.3.2. The second, St. Mary's Churchyard Cross, Llanwern (MM324), lies 2.4km to the north-east. This monument is medieval in date and consists of a partially sunken square/octagonal cross base with a section of the cross-shaft surviving to a height of 1.4m (Cadw Monument Record).

4.4. Listed Buildings

4.4.1. There are no Listed Buildings within the bounds of the development or within the 1km Study Area. There are 28 Listed Buildings within 3km of the site: two

are Grade II* and the remaining are Grade II (Table 1; Figure 5).

Table 1. Listed Buildings within the 3km Study Area

ID	Name	Grade
2903	Thatched Cottage	II
3034	Cambrian House	II
3035	Church of St John the Evangelist	II
3064	Great Milton	II
3072	Church of the Holy Trinity	II
3073	Church House & The Friars	II
3109	Beechwood House, attached forecourt wall and attached coach-house range	II
17078	Barn at The Barn Farm	II
17538	Great Newra	II
17539	Barn at Great Newra	II
17542	Pye Corner Farm	II
17543	Tatton Farm	II
17544	Fair Orchard	II
17545	Fair Orchard Barn and attached agricultural buildings	II
18173	Baltic Oil Works	II
18175	St Michael's Roman Catholic Church	II
18178	Malt House	II
18179	Lock walls to mouth of Old Town Dock	II
18273	The Lawns	II
20739	Summerhill Baptist Church	II
21458	Former Police Telephone Box	II
25846	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	II
26118	Monument of James Rennie in the Churchyard of the Church of the Holy Trinity	II
26119	Monument of Willmetts and Darvel in the Churchyard of the Church of the Holy Trinity	II
26242	Maindee Pools, including Forecourt Walls and Railings	II
85290	Old Lime Kiln	II
2926	Parish Church of St Mary	II*
25847	George Street Bridge	II*

4.4.2. The Listed Buildings are formed from a range of classes with the majority being domestic in nature followed by religious and agricultural.

4.5. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

4.5.1. There are no non-designated historic asset recorded within or intersecting

with the Site, however there are seventeen non-designated assets listed in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) within the 1km Study area (Table 2; Figure 6).

- 4.5.2. The closest to the Site is GGAT00242g (Twyn y Melin), a post-medieval mill, which is located 157m east of the Site's eastern boundary.
- 4.5.3. The remaining records for non-designated assets span the prehistoric, Roman, medieval/post-medieval to the modern era, though three of the sites are recorded as unknown in date. All the non-designated assets recorded on the HER are listed in Appendix 1.
- 4.5.4. A search of artefacts recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (www.finds.org.uk) within the same search area produced no results.
- 4.5.5. The following text summarises the non-designated sites, according to period, and incorporates them into a summary of the historical development of the area:

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 3800 BC), Neolithic (3800 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) and Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

- 4.5.6. Though there are no prehistoric sites within the 1km search radius, a find of a Bronze Age unlooped palstave axe (GGAT00172g) was discovered in the area of Liswerry, 0.5km to the west of the Site.
- 4.5.7. There is limited evidence of Bronze Age activity within the wider landscape, mainly defined by dispersed findspots of individual bronze axes to the north and south-west of the Site. The greater concentration of activity is focused roughly 9km to the south-east, around the Severn estuary settlement. This site stood on a very slightly raised area of bog peat on land which is now on the edge of the Bristol Channel (Bell 2013).
- 4.5.8. Iron Age activity is again limited, with a focus around the area to the north of

the Study area. Site types include hill slope enclosures and the remains of at least four roundhouses of Late Iron Age-Early Roman date that were recorded by Archaeology Wales during excavations at Hartridge Farm Road, 0.81km, to the north of the Site.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.5.9. There are no Roman sites or find spots recorded on the HER or NMR within the development area, however, as noted in Paragraph 4.1.6, AW carried out an excavation 600m north-east of the development area, and revealed 986 archaeological features across the site, which represented seven phases of occupation from the Late Iron Age to Modern periods (Late Iron Age to the end of the 2nd century being the peak period in activity). The remains of at least four roundhouses of Late Iron Age-Early Roman date were recorded as well as ditches, pits and gullies. The remains of eighteen individuals in the form of thirteen inhumation burials, three cremations and distributed disarticulated remains were recorded across the site likely dating to the 1st-3rd century AD (AW 2021).
- 4.5.10. Just outside the north-western edge of the study area is the Roman cemetery at Alway (GGAT00171g) whose burials suggest evidence over an extended period of time. Whilst to the north-east are the burials from Llanwen Station (GGAT 05814g). These were all in all in rock-cut graves with heads to the north (Evans 2001). Again, to the north, is the Roman complex of stone-founded buildings at Llanwern. These were excavated by Cotswold Archaeology between 2019 and 2020, and included two stone-built circular buildings, a rectangular structure and an apsidal structure, with evidence for activity between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) and Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.5.11. A small number of medieval assets are located to the northeastern edge of the

study area. These sites are clustered around the manor house of Pwlpan (GGAT00238g) and an adjacent Grange (GGAT08321g) and chapel (GGAT GGAT08322g) associated with Llantarnam Abbey. The Manor house of Pwlpan is recorded as being extant in the 14th century, whilst the Lordship of Pwlpan figures in a boundary description dated 1655 and in another in 1677. Buildings and enclosures associated with Grange remain, though now partly occupied by school grounds.

- 4.5.12. During the medieval period activity within the surrounding area increased, as greater management of the Gwent Levels intensified. The medieval site types are defined by manorial and ecclesiastical structures, to the north of the study area, and ditched or moated enclosures, possibly associated with agriculture, to the south.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) and Modern (1900 – present day)

- 4.5.13. The remaining sites within the study area are post-medieval and modern in date and covers an array of site types, from agricultural, low-level industrial, education, to transport and leisure. This diverse range of sites characterise the rapid development of the landscape during the late 19th and 20th century.
- 4.5.14. The agricultural is represented in the form of the Lower Lake Field System (GGAT16197g/NPRN413963). This site takes the form of low earthworks, which were the former ditches and boundaries of the Severn Levels field and drainage system. The industrial is represented by Twyn y Melin (GGAT00242g) a mill identified from historic map regression. Transport is covered by a series of footbridges crossing the Great Western Railway at Liswerry (GGAT16573g), and Liswerry Pill Reen (GGAT16572g and GGAT16574g). Just beyond the northern boundary of study area is Hartridge High School (NPRN 416289). In 2012 the former Hartridge High School buildings, likely built in the 1960s, were demolished following the construction of the current school on the same site.

At the south-eastern boundary of the study area is the former Hayley Stadium, home to Newport Speedway Track (NPRN 417766). The stadium opened in 1977 and closed in February 2012. It was demolished after an arson attack and repeated vandalism in August 2012.

Table 2. Non-designated sites within the 1km Study Area

Asset ID	Name	Period	Description	NGR
GGAT00172g	Liswerry Findspot	Bronze Age	Unlooped palstave, single rib below stop ridge. Grooves near base of the flanges are probably original, being used to hold the thongs which bond the shaft. Length 152, width at blade 64mm.	ST343874
GGAT00238g	Pwl-pan	Post Medieval	Lordship of Pwlpan figures in a boundary description dated 1677 and in another dated 29 May 1655. The manor house of Pwlpan is shown as extant in the 14th Cnt.	ST35478765
GGAT00242g	Mill, Twyn y Melin	Post Medieval	A place called Twyn y Melin (tump of teh mill) is stated in a boundary description of 1677 to be somewhere near the lane along the lordship of Pwlpan	ST35278770
GGAT08321g	Pwll-pen/pan Grange	Post Medieval	'Grangia de Pulpen' was a possession of Llantarnam. Extensive foundations, and some sort of enclosure in the orchard, there is also a tradition of burials having been found.	ST3587
GGAT08322g	Chapel Field, Pwll-Pen/Grange Chapel	Post Medieval	At Pwl-panthe garden is called Chapel Field, and there is a tradition of burials having been found.	ST35478765
GGAT16197g; NPRN413963	Lower Lake Field System	Post Medieval	Remnants of low earthworks of the former ditches and boundaries of the Severn Levels field and drainage system.	ST35478765
GGAT16453g	Newport East Landscape	Post Medieval	An Historic Landscape Area characterised by 19th century urban development situated at Barnard Town, now incorporated into Newport, shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887).	ST3423086350
GGAT16455g	Uskmouth Industrial Development Landscape	Post Medieval	An Historic Landscape Area characterised by reclaimed land, formal enclosures and reens reorganised to suit modern land uses (akin to HLCA 01 Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone). Activity in the area is attested from the Mesolithic period to the present.	ST3310388148
GGAT16456g	Liswerry Landscape	Post Medieval	An Historic Landscape Area consisting of back-fen characterised by drained enclosure and reens, as shown on the 1st ed OS map (c.1887).	ST3255185726

Asset ID	Name	Period	Description	NGR
GGAT16457g	Pye Corner Landscape	Post Medieval	A Historic Landscape Area characterised on its east side by Julian's Reen and its west side by Lakes Reen and Nash Road, all of which are shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887).	ST3447886563
GGAT16458g	Llanwern Steelworks Landscape	Post Medieval	Originally part of the back-fen, the historic landscape of the area, now largely occupied by the Llanwern Steelworks, was characterised by a series of commons located on the fen edge, which were largely destroyed by 20th century redevelopment. The historic character resulted from reclamation and early enclosure of the back-fen.	ST3470685476
GGAT16572g	Footbridge, Liswerry	Post Medieval	Potential river feature identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's GGAT 160 Climate Change Adaptation Rivers and Riparian Environments project, visible on OS historic mapping.	ST3735686712
GGAT16573g	Railway Bridge, Liswerry	Post Medieval	Potential river feature identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's GGAT 160 Climate Change Adaptation Rivers and Riparian Environments project, visible on OS historic mapping.	ST3418187278
saGGAT16574g	Footbridge, Hartridge Farm	Post Medieval	Potential river feature identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's GGAT 160 Climate Change Adaptation Rivers and Riparian Environments project, visible on OS historic mapping.	ST3483687524
NPRN417766	Newport Speedway Track, Hayley Stadium	Modern	Newport Speedway Track, Hayley Stadium was opened in 1977. The stadium closed in February 2012 after several failed takeover bids, an arson attack and repeated vandalism. It was demolished in August 2012 and is set to become a haulage depot.	ST3509386441
NPRN705261	Queensway Meadows Ind Est	Modern	Industrial Estate S of A4810, SE of Newport	ST3470086250
NPRN705162	Leeway Ind Est	Modern	Industrial Estate E of Newport	ST3440086350

5. Map regression and Aerial Photography

- 5.1.1. The earliest detailed map of the area shows the proposed development area as part of a roughly triangular shaped field, bounded to the north by a stream and with linear field boundaries to the south-east and south-west. It lies in an area of irregular fields and scattered farms. The higher land to the north is shown in shaded relief.
- 5.1.2. At this time, Newport was a small town on the west bank of the River Usk. The route of the Monmouthshire Canal, completed in 1799, is shown parallel to the Usk down to the harbour at Pillgwenlly.
- 5.1.3. The Tithe map of 1840 (Figure 7) shows quite a different fieldscape to the OS Drawing, which is probably a reflection of the low degree accuracy of the earlier map. The fields boundaries are mainly straight, suggesting they are of post-medieval date.
- 5.1.4. The proposed development area is shown located within parcels 1105 and within the northern area of 1104. This is bounded to the east by a linear feature, 1112, called Long Ditch Wall, described as pasture, and is recorded on the RCAHMW dataset of Historic Place Names. To the west it is bounded by a farm track, which does not equate to any modern features. To the north and south are other fields.
- 5.1.5. Apportionments 1104 and 1105 are recoded as pastures and owned by Thomas Bevan Jones and occupied by William Jones. William Jones is listed as occupying additional fields in this location. He is also listed as occupying several fields and a homestead in Liswery, over 1km to the north-west. These fields were also owned by Thomas Bevan Jones and were the only landholdings he had in the parish.
- 5.1.6. The First Edition County Series OS map (1887) shows a largely similar field

layout to the tithe, but with considerably greater detail (Figure 8). The land parcel in which the application sits is shown bounded by the Little Spytty Reen to the west and the Long Ditch Wall, now recorded as 'Long Ditch Lane', to the east, the application crosses over the southern boundary of this parcel into the northern section of the somewhat triangular parcel to the south. The course of the Great Western Railway (South Wales Division) runs west/east to the north of the Site. The properties of Upper Lake, Green meadow, Spytty Farm and Rose Cottage, which lie to the west of the application area, are shown in considerable detail, however their overall footprints have not altered since the 1840 tithe map.

- 5.1.7. Two small rectangular features are shown in a field to the south-west of the application area, though it is not clear whether these are structures or smaller enclosures. A property named Decoy pool Farm, and its adjacent decoy pond lie to the east of the application area. A decoy pond is an artificially created or modified pool of water, usually square or rectangular in outline, with one or more curving ditches called pipes leading off it. Wildfowl were encouraged onto the pond and then lured up the pipes to be netted.
- 5.1.8. In the 14 years in between the publication of this map sheet and the preceding map a small number of changes had taken place in the landscape surrounding the application area. The most notable is the addition of the G.W.R East Usk Branch line, that mirrors the sinus nature of the River Usk alongside which it runs. Also, on the banks of the Usk, we can see the development of heavy industry in the form of the Orb Iron Works and Usk Chemical works.
- 5.1.9. The map sheet also depicts a possible structure within the southern land parcel of the Site. A small rectangular feature can be seen located within a larger courtyard, with a second to the east that, abuts the southern edge of the land parcel.
- 5.2. The 1922 OS map depicts a landscape of two halves. In the area around the

Site the fieldscapes are relic and have altered little since the tithe. However, to the east along the banks of the Usk River the expansion of industry and urban development is rapidly taking place.

- 5.2.1. By the time of the 1973 map, the urban expansion has isolated the strip of land that the application area is located in from the rest of the Gwent Levels. The map shows dramatic changes to the landscape around the River Usk with rail infrastructure linking the heavy industry sites to the main rail network. New road networks are shown set out to the west and south of the Site, in what will become the A48 and A4810. Electricity pylons and high voltage cables crisscross the remaining agricultural landscape. A sports ground with tennis courts and a pavilion is set out the north of the Site.
- 5.2.2. Aerial images of the site show the same progression as the mapping with the enclosed field system remaining undeveloped up until the 1960s. By the images of the early 2000's it appears that the plot is occupied by hardstanding but with no indication of its purpose.
- 5.2.3. None of the mapping or photographic images viewed for this assessment identified any potential archaeological features within the boundaries of the Site.

6. Site visit

- 6.1.1. A site visit was carried out on during the initial Desk-Based Assessment (Plates 1-12).
- 6.1.2. The Site was as described in Section 1.2, and although the majority of the Site is covered in scrub vegetation, there were no constraints to access.
- 6.1.3. The enclosed nature of the development site meant that visual impacts on non-designated assets beyond the development area would be limited, or non-existent. Nevertheless, non-designated sites from each of the cardinal

points were visited to visually display this.

- 6.1.4. During the site visit, no new archaeological features were identified with the bounds of the development site or additional area.

7. Impact Assessment

7.1. Previous Impacts

- 7.1.1. Previous impacts across the proposed development area are of great significance in determining the survival and importance of the known and potential heritage and archaeological resource.
- 7.1.2. The map regression shows that from 1840 to 1973 no change or development took place within the proposed development area. Conversely, development may well have taken place, and might be present below ground, but was so short lived that it was not depicted on any mapping.

7.2. Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 7.2.1. The original proposed development is for the construction of new vehicle hire facility set out with display and collection areas, and a multipurpose office/workshop and associated infrastructure. This structure would house customer waiting/reception areas, offices, and canteen, and be adjacent to the main workshop/valet area and wash bay.
- 7.2.2. New sustainable drainage and water management is also part of the development.
- 7.2.3. The additional southern extension is for 100 additional car parking spaces.
- 7.2.4. Potential impacts of the development are the groundworks required for the construction of the new buildings, and the drainage/ utilities trenches, which would impact any surviving subsurface archaeology.

7.3. Scheduled Monuments

- 7.3.1. No designated historic asset (i.e. World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park and Garden, Historic Landscape or Conservation Area) lies within, or intersects with, the Site. As such, there are no in-principle statutory constraints to its development.
- 7.3.2. There are two Scheduled Monument within the 3km Study area. The prehistoric enclosure of St Julian's Wood Camp (MM021) lies approximately 2.2km north of the development area. Whilst, St. Mary's Churchyard Cross, Llanwern (MM324), lies 2.4km to the north-east. Both have been assessed to have a **High** value.
- 7.3.3. The proposals will not directly impact either Scheduled Monument or their setting. The Site is not visible from either designated monument, and the proposed new building will be no taller than the adjacent treeline or surrounding units and as such will be masked. The resulting impact would be a **No Change** impact upon these Scheduled Monuments.

7.4. Listed Buildings

- 7.4.1. The study identified that there were no Listed Buildings within the bounds of the development or within the 1km Study Area. There are however, 28 Listed Buildings within 3km of the site: two are Grade II* and the remaining are Grade II. The assessment concluded that none will be impacted by the proposed developments due to the constrained visibility of the development. It is therefore considered that there will be a **No Change** impact upon these Listed Buildings.

7.5. Non-designated assets

- 7.5.1. There are no previously identified assets within the bounds of the Site, however there are seventeen non-designated assets listed in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) within the 1km Study area. The majority of the non-designated sites

listed survive by record only, having been either destroyed by past development or noted from historic map regression as part of Pan-Wales desk-based assessments.

- 7.5.2. None of the non-designated assets will be impacted by the proposed developments. There is no intervisibility between the assets and the location of the developments. Therefore, it is considered that there will be **No Change** to these assets.

8. Mitigation

- 8.1.1. Recent development proposals in the locality have not generally been required to provide field-based evaluation data to support the planning application. Instead, they have been approved subject to archaeological conditions, which have mainly comprised a watching brief during groundworks. This would appear to offer a viable framework for the present proposals.

9. Conclusions

9.1. Impacts on designated assets

- 9.1.1. No designated historic asset (i.e. World Heritage Site, scheduled monument, listed building, registered park and garden, historic landscape or conservation area) lies within, or intersects with, the Site. As such, there are no in-principle statutory constraints to its development.

9.2. Impacts on non-designated assets

- 9.2.1. The baseline of the 1km study area has identified possible activity from the prehistoric/Bronze Age period onwards, with Roman/prehistoric discoveries being prominent.
- 9.2.2. The possibility that similar archaeological remains exists within the

development boundary cannot be excluded given the apparent lack of previous development on the site. The proposed development would have a potential Major impact on any earlier archaeological remains surviving below top soil depth within the site boundary.

10. Sources

Archaeology Wales, 2015. *Hartridge Farm Road, Newport: An Archaeological Evaluation*. Report No. 1413.

Archaeology Wales, 2024. *Newport Retail Park. Desk-Based Assessment*. Report No. 2311.

Archaeology Wales, 2021. *Hartridge Farm, Newport. Post-excavation Assessment*. Report No. 1992.

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BGS Geology of Britain viewer: <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain> Accessed 24/06/2025.

Cadw, 1994, *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*

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Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*.

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<http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/DMRB/vol11/index.htm>

Evans, E M , 2001 , *Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report*. GGAT Report No. 2001/023

Newport City Council: <https://www.newport.gov.uk/documents/Planning-Documents/LDP-2011-2026/LDP-Adopted-Plan-January-2015.pdf>

Cartographic sources

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

Date	Description	Scale
1840	Apportionment of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes in the parish of Christchurch in the County of Monmouth	Scale 1:2,376. 1 in. = 3 chains.
1887	1st Edition Ordnance Survey. Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIV. Surveyed: 1881 to 1882, Published: 1887	Six-inch to the mile
1902	2nd Edition Ordnance Survey. Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIV.NW. Revised: 1899 to 1900, Published: 1902	Six-inch to the mile
1921	Ordnance Survey. Monmouthshire XXXIV.2 Revised: 1917, Published: 1921	Twenty-five inch to the mile
1922	Ordnance Survey Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIV Revised: 1917 to 1920, Published: 1922	Six-inch to the mile
1947	4th Edition Ordnance Survey. Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIV.NW. Revised: 1938, Published: ca. 1947	Six-inch to the mile
1921	3rd Edition Ordnance Survey. Monmouthshire XXXIV.2 Revised: 1917, Published: 1921	Twenty-five inch to the mile
1967	ST3486-ST3586 – AA. Revised: 1966, Published: 1967	1:2500
1968	ST3487-ST3587 – AA. Revised: 1956 to 1966, Published: 1968	1:2500
1973	ST38NW – A. Surveyed / Revised: 1953 to 1973, Published: 1973	1:1000

Figures



Figure 1. Location of the proposed development



Site



ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

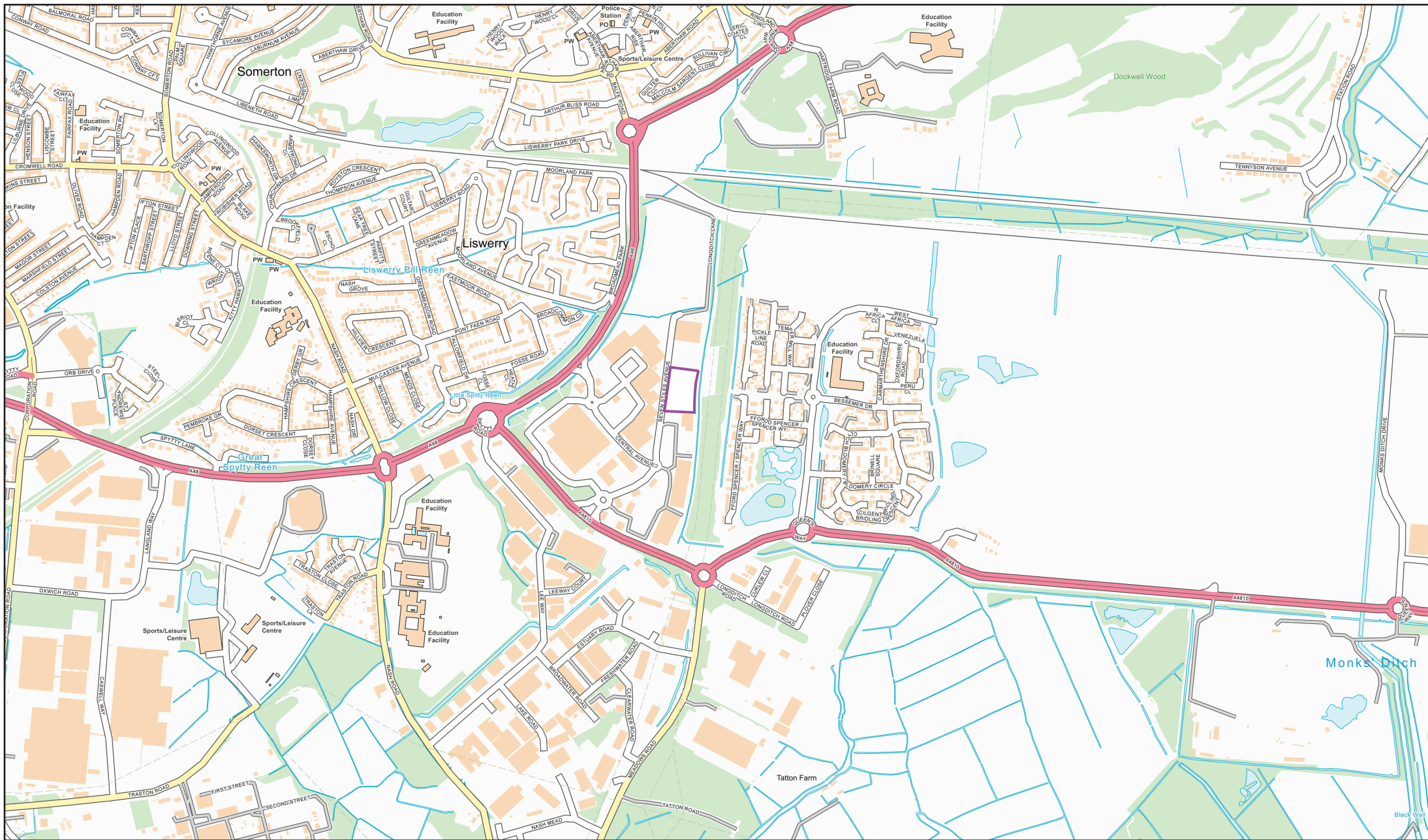


Figure 2. Detailed location plan of proposed development (purple)

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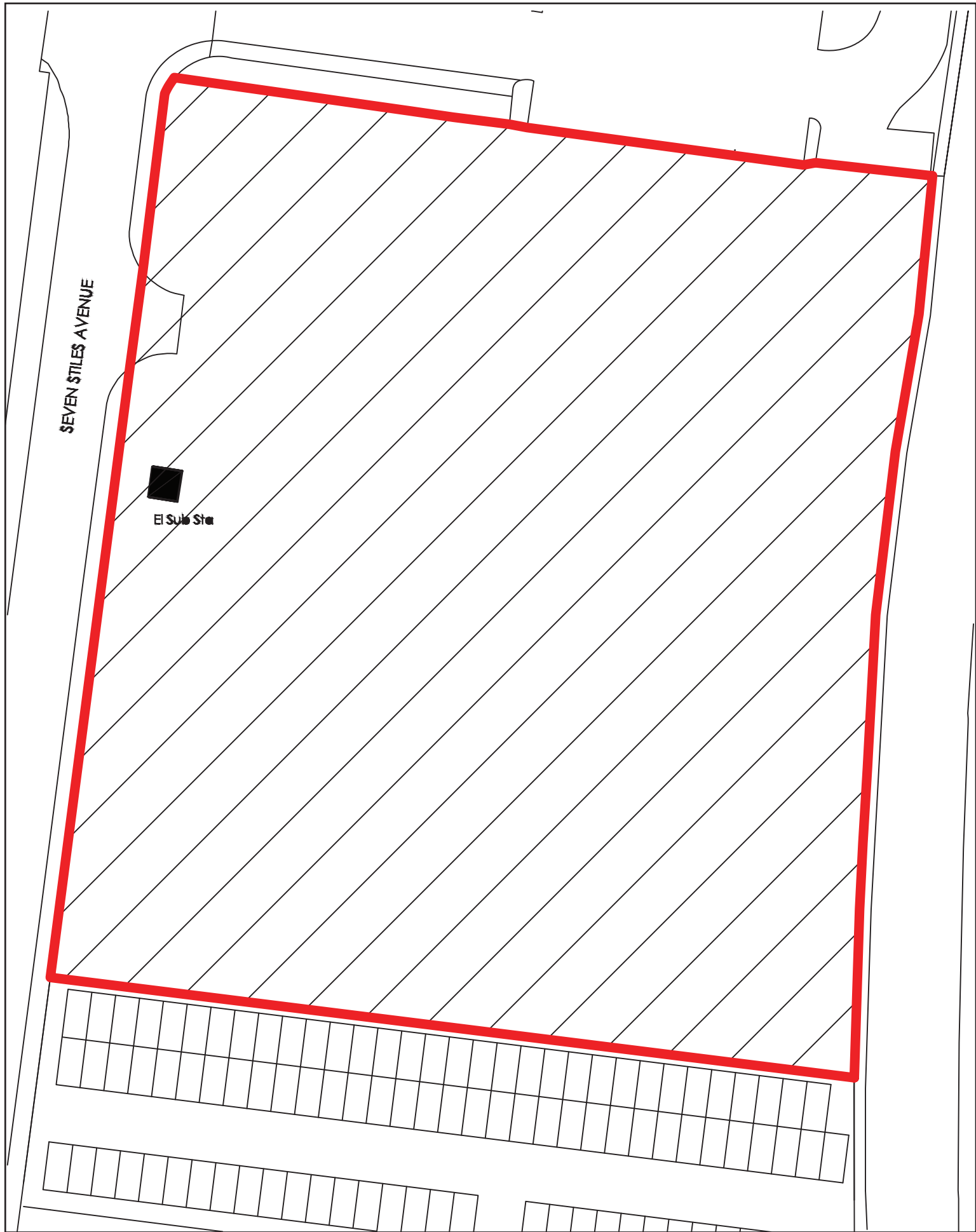


Figure 3. Detailed plan of original development area
(from plan supplied by client).



0 20m

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

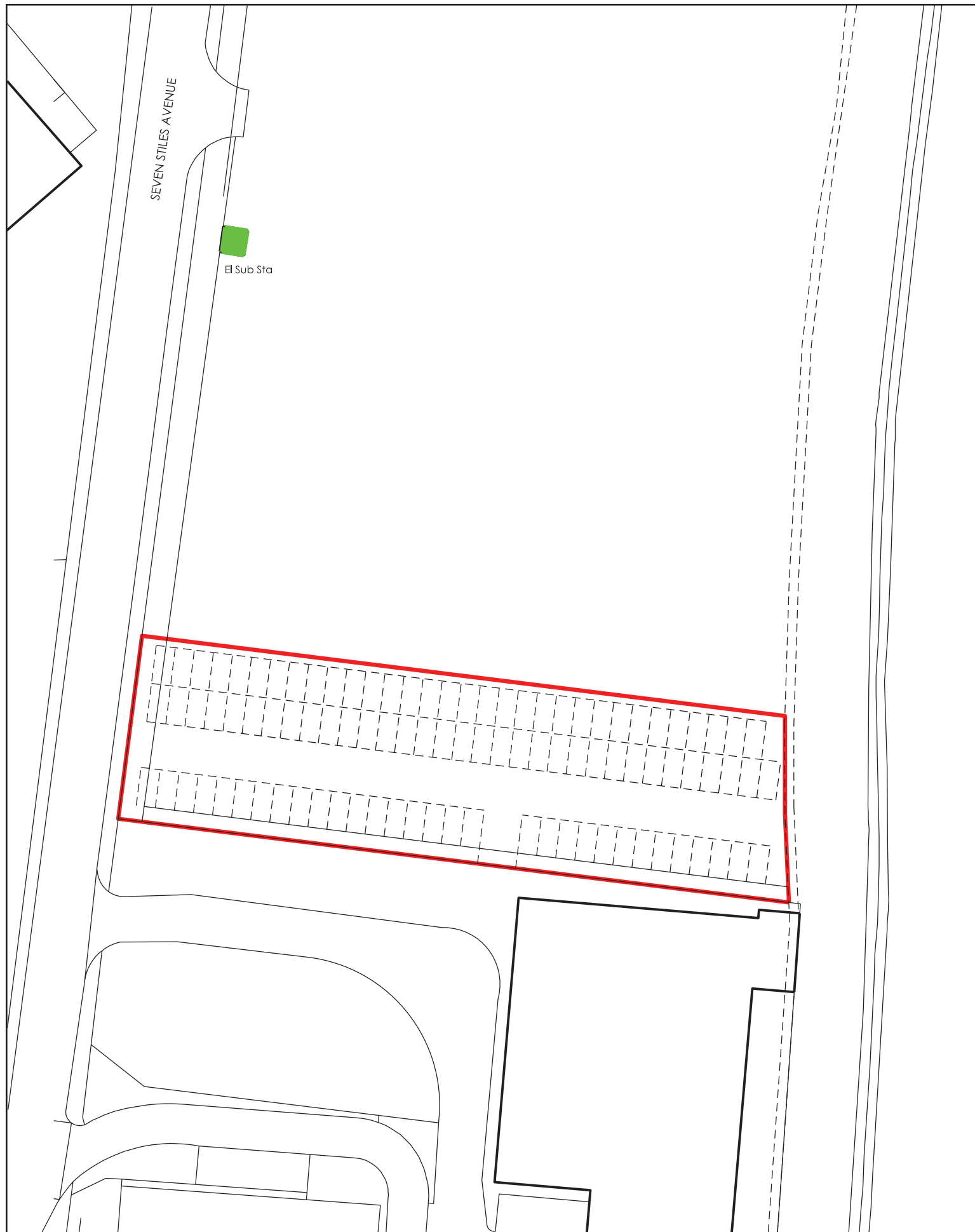


Figure 4. Detailed plan of additional area
(from plan supplied by client).



0 20m

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

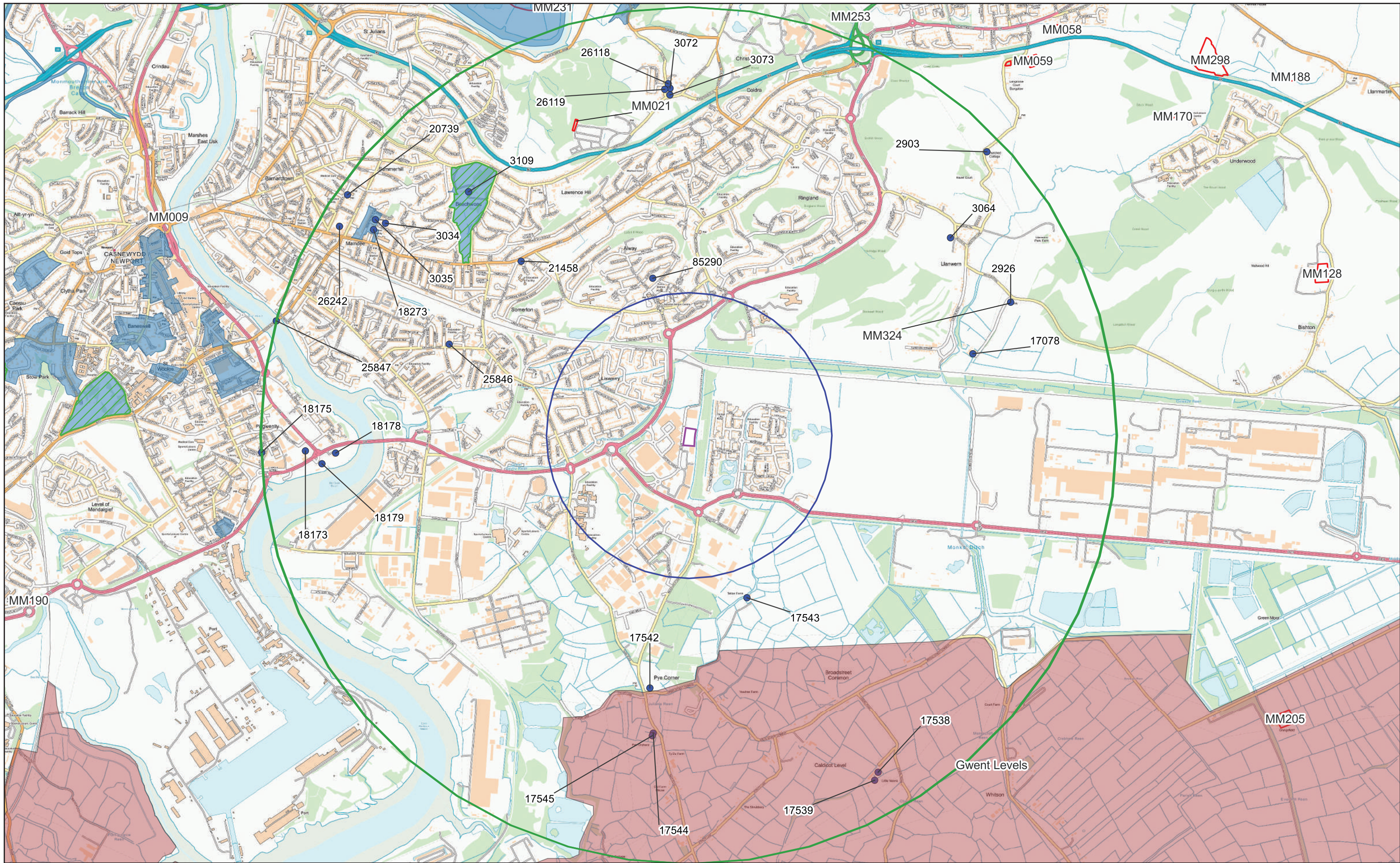


Figure 5. Designated assets within the 3km Study Area

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- 1km Study Area
- 3km Study Area
- Site
- Historic Landscape
- Listed Building
- Registered Park & Garden
- Conservation area
- Scheduled Monument



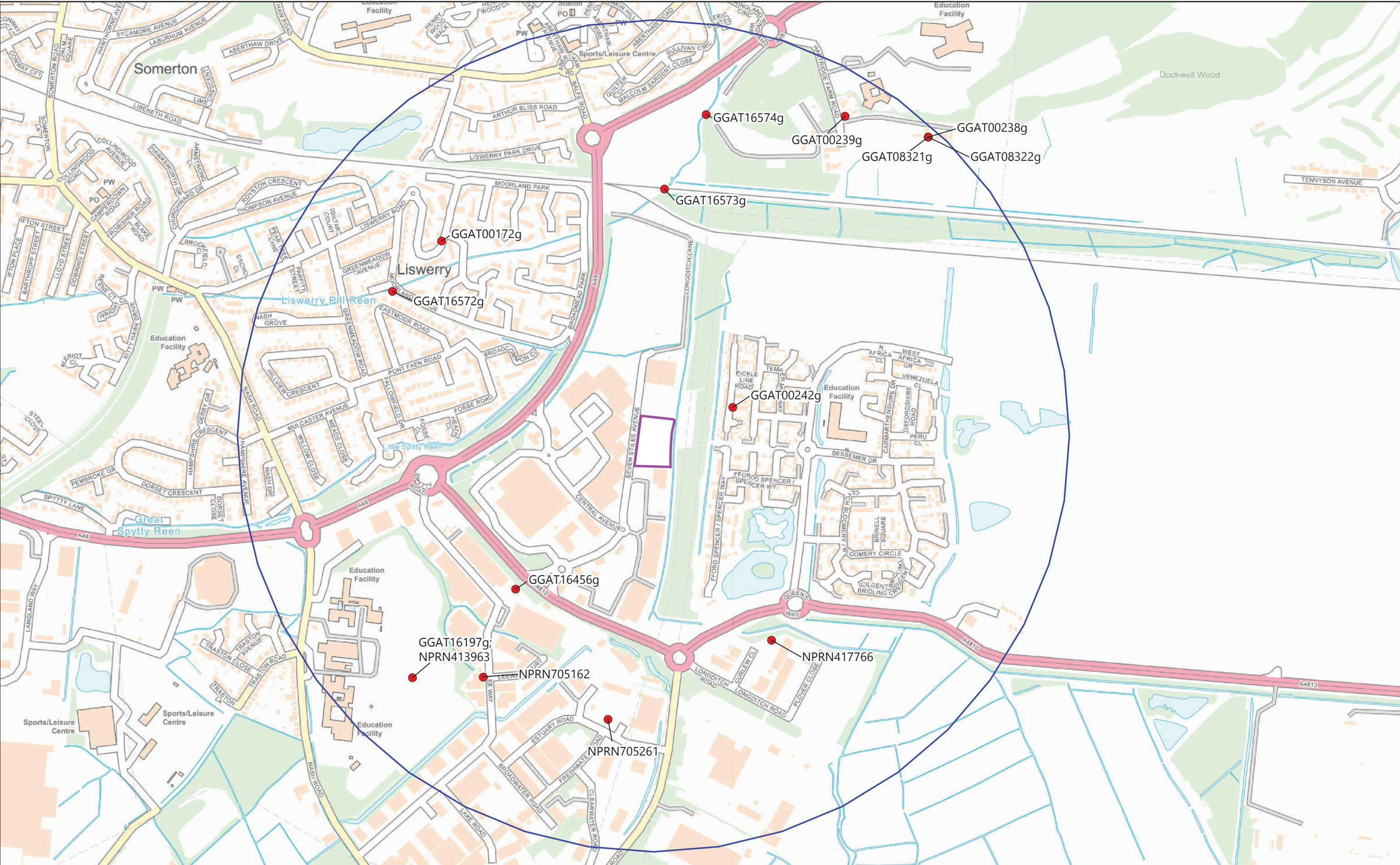
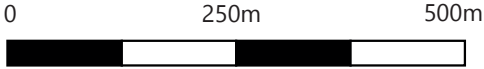


Figure 6. Non-designated assets within the 1km Study Area

- 1km Study Area
- Site
- Non-designated Asset



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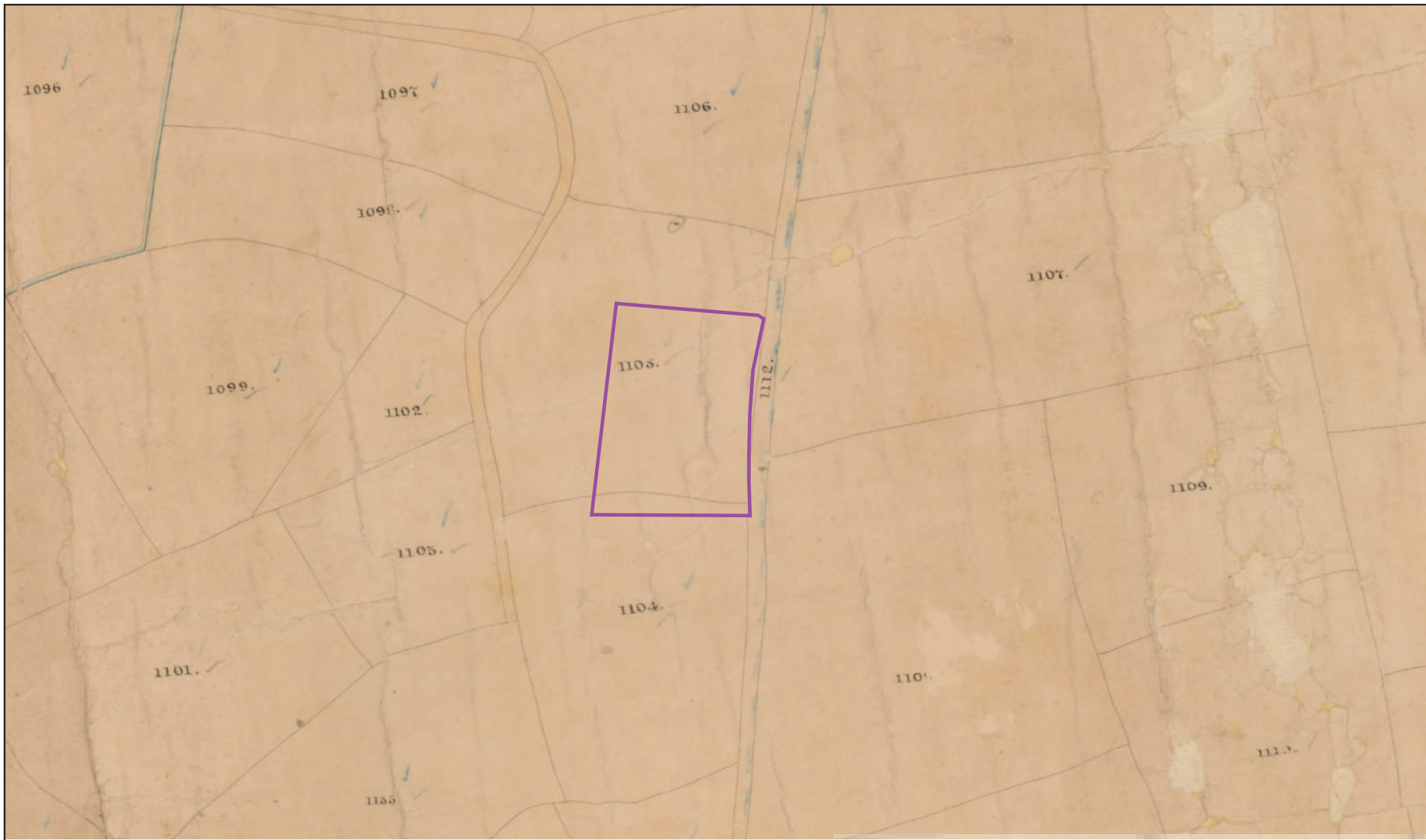


Figure 7. Plan of the parish of Christchurch in the County of Monmouth (1840)

 Site



0 75m 150m






Figure 8. 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIV. Surveyed: 1881 to 1882, Published: 1887

1km Study Area
Site



0 200m 400m



Plates



Plate 1. The northern boundary of the Site, looking south.



Plate 2. View across the Site from the eastern boundary, looking west.



Plate 3. View from the centre of the Site, looking north.



Plate 4. View from the centre of the Site, looking south.



Plate 5. View from the southern extension boundary, looking north.



Plate 6. View west from the edge of the southern extension area.



Plate 7. Location of the former post-medieval mill, Twyn y Melin (GGAT00242g), looking south towards the Site.



Plate 8. The reen and pasture strip recorded as 'Long ditch Wall,' running along the Sites eastern boundary, looking north.



Plate 9. Long ditch Wall, looking south.



Plate 10. View from Long ditch Wall towards the Site, looking west.



Plate 11. View towards the Site from the former Hayley Stadium Speedway Track (NPRN 417766), looking north-west.



Plate 12. View from Ringland (GGAT00239g) looking south-west towards the Site.

Appendix I: Gazetteer of sites recorded on the Regional HER

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

Enquiry reference number: 9053

Prepared by: Jessica Dallimore, Heneb: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology

Produced for: Paul Huckfield, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

1Km search area for DBA for land adjacent to, and south of Matalan, Newport Retail Park, Seven Stiles Avenue, Newport

PRN 00172g **NAME** Findspot, Liswerry **NGR** ST343874 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE Bronze Age, FINDSPOT, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Unlooped palstave, single rib below stop ridge. Grooves near base of the flanges are probably original, being used to hold the thongs which bond the shaft. Length 152, width at blade 64mm. Presented to the NMW, acc no 28-287/1.

DESCRIPTION Unlooped palstave, single rib below stop ridge. Grooves near base of the flanges are probably original, being used to hold the thongs which bond the shaft. Length 152, width at blade 64mm. Presented to the NMW, acc no 28-287/1.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 38 NW 17

02/PM Desc Text/Grimes WF/1951/Prehistory of Wales/p176, item430

03/PM Desc Text/Risw/Grimes WF/1930/Arch Camb/Vol85 pp414-416

04/MM Record Card/Newport Museum/30.11.71/Acc no 71.266

05/PM List/Lillie MC/1991/Bronze Age Gwent (University of Nottingham dissertation) p76 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00172g>

PRN 00238g **NAME** Pwl-pan **NGR** ST35478765 **COMMUNITY** Llanwern

TYPE Medieval, Manor house, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Lordship of Pwlpan figures in a boundary description dated 1677 and in another dated 29 May 1655. The manor house of Pwlpan is shown as extant in the 14th Cnt.

DESCRIPTION Lordship of Pwlpan figures in a boundary description dated 1677 and in another dated 29 May 1655. The manor house of Pwlpan is shown as extant in the 14th Cnt.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Restored DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NE 1/
02/PM Desc Text//Bradney JA/1923/Hist of Monm/3 pp233,234
03/PM Desc Text//Bradney JA/1932/Hist of Monm/4 pp204,291
04/PM Map//Rees W/1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th Cnt/SE Sheet
05/MM Mention//Williams DH/1984/The Welsh Cistercians/V2 p224,281 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00238g>

PRN 00239g **NAME** Event record **NGR** ST35278770 **COMMUNITY** Ringland

TYPE , , **RANK**: -

SUMMARY See event E001047

DESCRIPTION See event E001047

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00239g>

PRN 00242g **NAME** Mill, Twyn y Melin **NGR** ST3587 **COMMUNITY** Llanwern

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Mill, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY A place called Twyn y Melin (tump of teh mill) is stated in a boundary description of 1677 to be somewhere near the lane along the lordship of Pwlpan

DESCRIPTION A place called Twyn y Melin (tump of teh mill) is stated in a boundary description of 1677 to be somewhere near the lane along the lordship of Pwlpan

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 16456g

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 38 NE 4/
02/PM Desc Text//Bradney JA/1932/Hist of Monm/4 p204 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00242g>

PRN 08321g **NAME** Pwll-pen/pan Grange **NGR** ST35478765 **COMMUNITY** Llanwern

TYPE Medieval, Grange, **RANK**: 1

SUMMARY 'Grangia de Pulpen' was a possession of Llantarnam. Extensive foundations, and some sort of enclosure in the orchard, there is also a tradition of burials having been found.

DESCRIPTION 'Grangia de Pulpen' noted (VE 365) as a possession of Llantarnam (Williams 2001, 304-5 no.77). 'Pwl-pan (where the garden is called Chapel field, and where there is a tradition of burials having been found' (Williams 1976, 81; information obtained by Williams from tenant of Pwl-pen). Dates back to at least 1291 (Williams 1976, 89). It is not certain if the tradition of burials relates to PRN 5814g, or whether there were other burials from the site of Pwll-pen itself; they have not therefore been given a separate number. Extensive foundations, and some sort of enclosure in the orchard. Lands consisted of some 12 caracutes plus 10 acres of meadow, and included both marshland and well-drained land; most important of Llantarnam granges in terms both of arable acreage and overall value (Williams 1976, 88) Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database Grange on drained land of Caldicot Level, including Black Moors. Building and enclosure remains, lands now partly occupied by school grounds (Procter 2018). Associated with Llantarnam Abbey.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004
CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Recorded by Procter in 'The topographical legacy of the medieval monastery: evolving perceptions and realities of monastic estate landscapes in the southern Welsh Marches' (Procter 2018). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2018

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 00624g, Associated with 08322g GGATE001386

SOURCES

Book Williams, D H 1976 *White monks in Gwent and the borders*
Book Williams, D H 2001 *The Welsh Cistercians*
Report Evans, E M 2003 *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317*
Thesis Procter, E. 2018 *The topographical legacy of the medieval monastery: evolving perceptions and realities of monastic landscapes in the southern Welsh Marches*
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project* **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08321g>

PRN 08322g **NAME** Chapel Field, Pwll-Pen/Grange Chapel **NGR** ST35478765 **COMMUNITY** Llanwern
TYPE Medieval, Chapel, **RANK:** 1
SUMMARY At Pwl-panthé garden is called Chapel Field, and there is a tradition of burials having been found.

DESCRIPTION 'Pwl-pan (where the garden is called Chapel Field, and where there is a tradition of burials having been found' (Williams 1976, 81; information obtained by Williams from tenant of Pwl-pen; Williams 2001, 304-5 no.77). Evans 2003: GGAT 73 *Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project* database. Grange Chapel in Pwl-pan Grange (Procter 2018). Associated with Llantarnam Abbey.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2004
CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Recorded by Procter in 'The topographical legacy of the medieval monastery: evolving perceptions and realities of monastic estate landscapes in the southern Welsh Marches' (Procter 2018). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2018

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 00624g, Part of 08321g

SOURCES

Book Williams, D H 1976 *White monks in Gwent and the borders*
Book Williams, D H 2001 *The Welsh Cistercians*
Thesis Procter, E. 2018 *The topographical legacy of the medieval monastery: evolving perceptions and realities of monastic landscapes in the southern Welsh Marches*
Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project* **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08322g>

PRN 16197g **NAME** Lower Lake Newport, Field System **NGR** ST3423086350 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry
TYPE MULTIPERIOD, FIELD SYSTEM, **RANK:** 0
SUMMARY Remnants of low earthworks of the former ditches and boundaries of the Severn Levels field and drainage system.

DESCRIPTION Remnants of a complex of low earthworks of the former ditches and boundaries of the Severn Levels field and drainage system, first introduced during the medieval period to maintain the water levels in the Gwent Levels (Calis 2021). They have have been preserved on open ground and recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 26 April 2011 as a cropmark formed by daisies. (NPRN 413963)

CONDITION

CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: Preserved on open ground and recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 26 April 2011 as a cropmark formed by daisies (NPRN 413963). RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2011
CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Noted in a desk-based assessment. RELATED EVENT: E007582
RECORDED: 2021

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 16456g, Same as 413963 GGATE007582

SOURCES

Archive RCAHMW National Monuments Record
ARCHWILIO URL
<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT16197g>

PRN 16453g **NAME** Newport East Landscape **NGR** ST3310388148 **COMMUNITY** Marshfield
TYPE MULTIPERIOD, LANDSCAPE, **RANK**: 0

SUMMARY An Historic Landscape Area characterised by 19th century urban development situated at Barnard Town, now incorporated into Newport, shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887).

DESCRIPTION An Historic Landscape Area characterised by 19th century urban development situated at Barnard Town, now incorporated into Newport, shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887). This area is situated to the east of the River Usk and to the south of the existing M4 motorway. It comprises the modern urban expansion of Newport to the east of the River Usk and the historic core of the town which lay on the western side of the river. Another, later, settlement core was found at Barnard Town/Maindee, which has now been subsumed into the modern expansion of Newport, during the considerable eastwards spread of the town in the 20th century. (Welsh Gov 2016)

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: Any previous historic landscape features have been obliterated by the modern urban development of the City of Newport. **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=GGAT16453g>

PRN 16455g **NAME** Uskmouth Industrial Development Landscape **NGR** ST3255185726 **COMMUNITY** Marshfield
TYPE MULTIPERIOD, LANDSCAPE, **RANK**: 0

SUMMARY An Historic Landscape Area characterised by reclaimed land, formal enclosures and reens reorganised to suit modern land uses (akin to HLCA 01 Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone). Activity in the area is attested from the Mesolithic period to the present.

DESCRIPTION An Historic Landscape Area characterised by reclaimed land, formal enclosures and reens reorganised to suit modern land uses (akin to HLCA 01 Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone). Activity in the area is attested from the Mesolithic period to the present. The historic character of the area as defined on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887) was totally transformed during the 20th century into a heavy industrial river and coastal frontage, with several large works and a power station now redefining the landscape. Where enclosures and reens still exist, they have been reorganised to serve the modern land usage. This can be seen at the Uskmouth Power Station, which is served by reens not shown on the 1887 map. (Welsh Gov 2016)

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: Although there is no retention of historic character, there is the potential for significant buried archaeological deposits to be present within this area, which has already yielded evidence for a preserved Roman field system and earlier prehistoric activity. **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=GGAT16455g>

PRN 16456g **NAME** Liswerry Landscape **NGR** ST3447886563 **COMMUNITY** Marshfield
TYPE MULTIPERIOD, LANDSCAPE, **RANK**: 0

SUMMARY An Historic Landscape Area consisting of back-fen characterised by drained enclosure and reens, as shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887). It is now heavily developed with retail and light industrial units as well as a school and a college.

DESCRIPTION An Historic Landscape Area consisting of back-fen characterised by drained enclosure and reens, as shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887). It is now heavily developed with retail and light industrial units as well as a school and a college. 'Longditch Lane', which crossed the area southwards in the 19th century, still runs centrally through part of the area. This is the only partially-surviving historic element remaining in this otherwise transformed landscape area. (Welsh Gov 2016)

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: 'Longditch Lane', which crossed the area southwards in the 19th century, still runs centrally through part of the area. This is the only partially-surviving historic element remaining in this otherwise transformed landscape area. **RELATED EVENT:** E007746 **RECORDED:** 2016

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 00242g, Associated with 16197g 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=GGAT16456g>

PRN 16457g **NAME** *Pye Corner Landscape* **NGR** ST3470685476 **COMMUNITY** *Marshfield*

TYPE *MULTIPERIOD, LANDSCAPE, RANK: 0*

SUMMARY *An Historic Landscape Area characterised on its east side by Julian's Reen and its west side by Lakes Reen and Nash Road, all of which are shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887).*

DESCRIPTION *An Historic Landscape Area characterised on its east side by Julian's Reen and its west side by Lakes Reen and Nash Road, all of which are shown on the 1st edition OS map (c.1887). The drainage pattern shown on this map also survives today and this area should perhaps be seen as part of HLCA 01 Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone due to its similar character. This area and the Nash/Goldcliff zone are irregular landscapes reclaimed during the 11th and 12th centuries and consist of irregular-shaped fields, sinuous lanes and dispersed settlement. (Welsh Gov 2016)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: The area is associated with the monastic lands of Goldcliff priory and it is likely to have been reclaimed and had its drainage improved as a result of its association with the monastery during the medieval period. 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=GGAT16457g>

PRN 16458g **NAME** *Llanwern Steelworks Landscape* **NGR** ST3735686712 **COMMUNITY** *Marshfield*

TYPE *MULTIPERIOD, LANDSCAPE, RANK: 0*

SUMMARY *Originally part of the back-fen, the historic landscape of the area, now largely occupied by the Llanwern Steelworks, was characterised by a series of commons located on the fen edge, which were largely destroyed by 20th century redevelopment. The historic character resulted from reclamation and early enclosure of the back-fen.*

DESCRIPTION *Originally part of the back-fen, the historic landscape of the area, now largely occupied by the Llanwern Steelworks, was characterised by a series of commons located on the fen edge, which were largely destroyed by 20th century redevelopment. The historic character resulted from reclamation and early enclosure of the back-fen. This is shown on the 1st edition OS map (c. 1887) as a series of tree-lined reens, similar in size and shape to the enclosures visible in the neighbouring HLCA 02 Christchurch/Nash/Whitson back-fen. The former historic landscape of medieval drainage and enclosure, with a visible stratigraphy to the drainage pattern, consisted of underlying reens onto which later earthworks and reens were overlain. This distinguishes the area from neighbouring HLCA 03 Whitson to the south and HLCA 09 Green Moor to the east. These later earthworks and reens can be attributed to the steelworks, without which the area would be identical in character to the Green Moor HLCA (as is clear from the 1887 map). The steelworks played a significant part in the economic and social development of Newport and the surrounding area, bringing a new increase in population to the area throughout the 1960s and 1970s. They represent a historic feature within the landscape in their own right but have been much reduced in recent years. A number of historic reens cross the steelworks, including Gout Reen, part of which still exists within the character area, defining its southeast edge. Further south, this becomes Elver Pill Reen and forms the boundary between HLCA 04 Porton and HLCA 07 Redwick/Broadmead. Monks' Ditch Reen, a principal drain, runs through the central part of the area and appears to have been accommodated by the steelworks during building. The name 'Monks' Ditch' suggests this may have been the work of the Benedictine monks of Goldcliff Priory (c.1113-1414) and it is first documented in the 13th century. This particular reen is embanked, meaning the water level is higher than the surrounding landscape, and it channels water from the uplands to the north across the levels to the coast. (Welsh Gov 2016)*

CONDITION

CONDITION: *NEAR INTACT DESCRIPTION: A number of historic reens cross the steelworks, including Gout Reen, part of which still exists within the character area, defining its southeast edge. RELATED EVENT: E007746 RECORDED: 2016*

STATUS *None recorded*

CROSS REFERENCES *Associated with 00241g, Associated with 00246g, Associated with 12090g, Associated with 15550g, Associated with 15552g, Associated with 15553g, Associated with 15554g, Associated with 16458g, Associated with 16470g 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=GGAT16458g>

PRN 16572g **NAME** Footbridge, Liswerry **NGR** ST3418187278 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE Unknown, Footbridge, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Potential river feature identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's GGAT 160 Climate Change Adaptation Rivers and Riparian Environments project, visible on OS historic mapping.

DESCRIPTION Liswerry Footbridge, identified during Cadw's GGAT 160 Climate Change Adaptation Rivers and Riparian Environments project, visible on OS historic mapping.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT16572g>

PRN 16573g **NAME** Railway Bridge, Liswerry **NGR** ST3483687524 **COMMUNITY** Liswerry

TYPE Unknown, Railway Bridge, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Potential river feature identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's GGAT 160 Climate Change Adaptation Rivers and Riparian Environments project, visible on OS historic mapping.

DESCRIPTION Liswerry Railway Bridge, identified during Cadw's GGAT 160 Climate Change Adaptation Rivers and Riparian Environments project, visible on OS historic mapping.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT16573g>

PRN 16574g **NAME** Footbridge, Hartridge Farm **NGR** ST3493587703 **COMMUNITY** Ringland

TYPE Unknown, Footbridge, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Potential river feature identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's GGAT 160 Climate Change Adaptation Rivers and Riparian Environments project, visible on OS historic mapping.

DESCRIPTION Hartridge Farm Footbridge, identified during Cadw's GGAT 160 Climate Change Adaptation Rivers and Riparian Environments project, visible on OS historic mapping.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:**

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT16574g>

Appendix II: Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
at Land Adjacent to and south of Matalan Newport Retail Park,
Seven Stiles Avenue, Newport**

Project No: 3173

August 2024

Archaeology Wales Limited

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Summary

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological desk-based assessment associated with the planned proposal of redevelopment of site enabling storage and maintenance of vehicles linked to their commercial hire at Newport Retail Park, Seven Stiles Avenue, Newport, NP19 4TX. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology Wales for Day's Property Holdings Ltd.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. The proposed development (henceforth -the Site) is located at land adjacent to, and south of Matalan, Newport Retail Park, Seven Stiles Avenue, Newport, South Wales, (centred on NGR ST 34802 86932).
- 1.1.2. This Specification has been prepared by Jennifer Muller for Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth – AW) at the request of Day's Property Holdings Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the Desk-based Assessment (DBA).
- 1.1.3. The purpose of the proposed Desk-Based Assessment is to provide Archaeological Planning Heneb Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (APHGGA) with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Ed.12,). The work is to highlight and assess the impact, if any archaeology is on/surrounding the proposed site, and to provide specialist advice upon any potential impact.
- 1.1.4. All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CIfA, 2020) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The Site covers an area of approximately 0.8 hectares on flat land. The area of proposed development currently consists of a single parcel of land, bounded on the east by tree cover, to the north and south by car parks, and to the west by Seven Stiles Avenue. The land parcel is currently overgrown with vegetation, with a small area of hardstanding at the north end.
- 2.1.2. The geology of the Site is composed of the Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period. The superficial deposits are characterised as Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay and silt, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. (BGS 2024).

3. Objectives

- 3.1.1. The primary objective of the desk-based assessment will be to assess the potential impact of the proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk-based study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.1.2. The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.1.3. This desk-based assessment will result in a report that will provide information

of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. The information could then be used to determine further archaeological investigation or appropriate mitigation strategies for any archaeological remains within the area to be implemented prior to or during the proposed development. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4. Methodology

4.1. Assessment

4.1.1. The assessment will consider the following:

- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area. It will involve the following areas of research:
 - i. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER within a 1km buffer from the proposed development area.
 - ii. Collation and assessment of the impact on all Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks & Gardens, landscapes, Conservation Areas) within 3km buffer zone around the proposed development area.
 - iii. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - iv. Assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include material from the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff (CRAPW).
 - v. Assessment of relevant archive records held at the County Archives, and

as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMMW

- vi. Records held by the developer e.g. bore logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans.
 - vii. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 - viii. Place name evidence.
 - ix. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
 - x. Assessment of the records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
 - xi. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.
 - c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.
 - d) The potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance (this will constitute a brief assessment, rather than a formal assessment such as that detailed in the Design Manual of Roads and Bridges).
 - e) The potential for further archaeological remains to be present, which have not been identified in pre-existing archaeological records.
 - f) The potential for further work, with recommendations if requested and where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.
- 4.1.2. The site visit will be a visual walked search of the accessible development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be taken into account along with the visible archaeology.
- 4.1.3. All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each

individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

- 4.1.4. Digital photographs, including scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above.

4.2. Report

- 4.2.1. The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The report will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2022). The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.
- 4.2.2. Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).
- 4.2.3. All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced.
- 4.2.4. The report will specifically include the following:
- a location plan
 - all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
 - a gazetteer of all located sites
- 4.2.5. Copies of the report will be sent to the client and to the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format.

4.3. The Site Archive

- 4.3.1. A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of the report. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017).
- 4.3.2. Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.
- 4.3.3. Other significant digital data generated by the survey (i.e. AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the archive. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

5. Resources & Timetable

5.1. Standards

- 5.1.1. The DBA will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

5.2. Staff

- 5.2.1. The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Paul Huckfield.

5.3. Timetable of archaeological works

- 5.3.1. The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and is likely to commence imminently.

5.4. Insurance

- 5.4.1. AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

5.5. Arbitration

- 5.5.1. Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

5.6. Health and safety

- 5.6.1. All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

6. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.*

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).*

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> (accessed 29/08/2024)

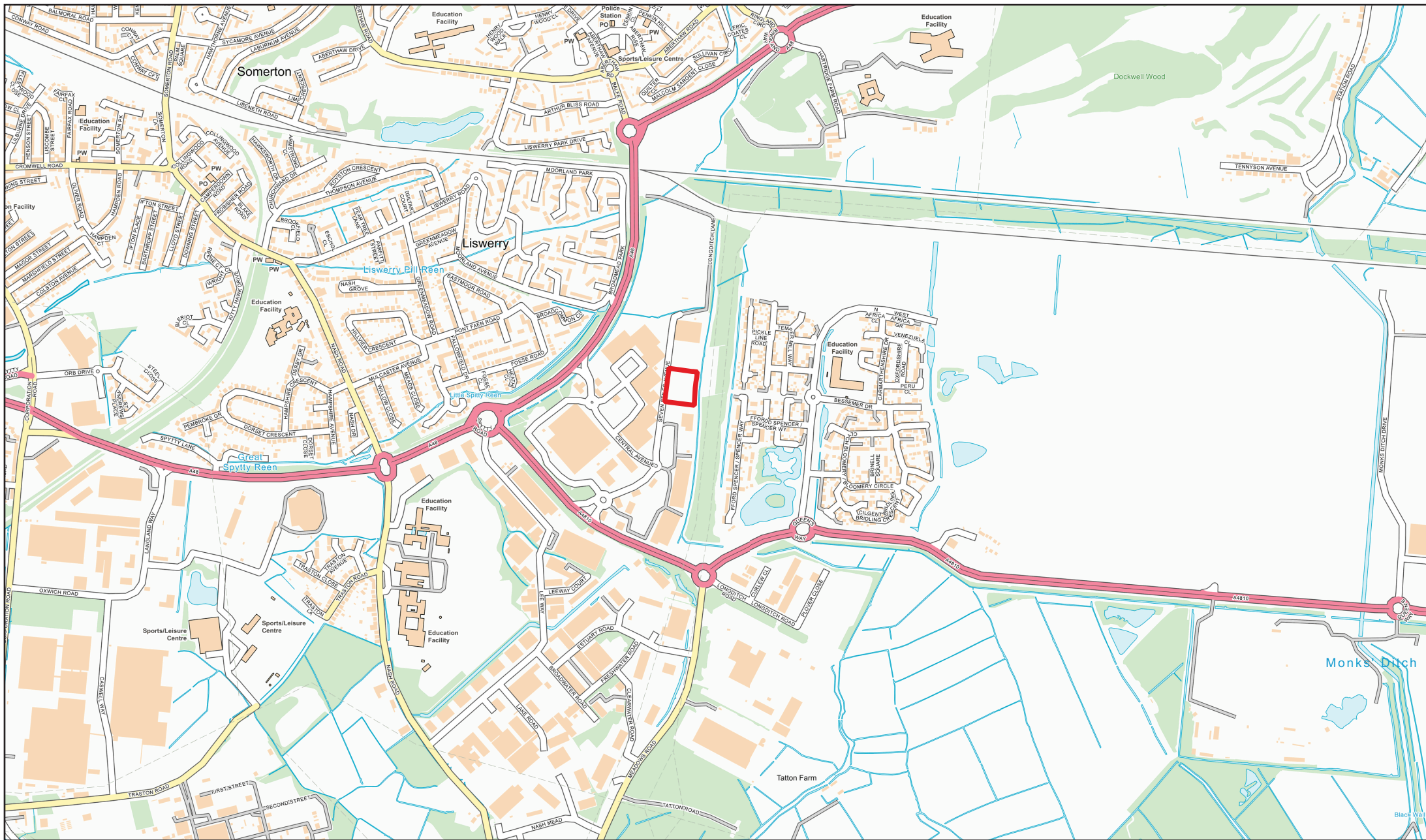


Figure 1. Location of proposed development (red)

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Appendix I Data Management Plan

Project Name and ID
3173 – Newport Retail Park NRP/24/DBA
Project description
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment associated with the planned redevelopment of site enabling storage and maintenance of vehicles linked to their commercial hire at Newport Retail Park, Seven Stiles Avenue, Newport, NP19 4TX (centred on NRG ST 34802 86932).
Funder of client
Days Property Holdings
Project Manager
Paul W. Huckfield – AW Project Manager – paul@arch-wales.co.uk
Principal investigator and contact
Same as above
Date DPM created and subsequent amendments
Created on 27/08/2024. Amended 02/07/2025
Related Data Management policies
Project Brief, ClfA Standards and guidance, trusted digital repository guidelines (ADS and RCAHMW) or other best practice guidance (see brief for details).

Data type
Spreadsheets will include all registers and metadata generated during the process of interpretation and write up of the report. The Excel file will be converted into a CSV and will be linked to the survey data whenever possible. PDFs of the report, WSI and all the paper archive generated onsite. All site visit drawings and data that are selected during the DMP will be stored as AI and PDF files. DBA data will be stored both as raw data (text file/csv) and as shapefiles (shp). This will include a polygon showing the limits of the development area. The database generated with GIS will be stored so it is accessible by future users.
How will data be generated?
Project Brief will determine the nature of data collection. The project brief has been produced taking into consideration guidance offered by ClfA, and by relevant repositories. While the data selection strategy may change during the course of the survey, an initial methodology is outlined in the brief. Data generated during the DBA will be regularly updated to the server and stored within well-defined folder. The folder hierarchy and organisation devised will be understood by all members of staff involved in the project. The data stored will be checked by the Project Manager regularly as a means of quality assurance. The survey data will also be plotted regularly to assure that it is correct and that the instruments on site are working properly.
Further documentation accompanying the resulting archive
Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future. The archive will be associated to metadata summary which outlines details of all data types,

quantities and all archive components.
Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology. These details are checked and taken into consideration prior the start of the project.
Data protection
We have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy. Sensitive data is never retained in the project folder. Copyright permission is sought from all specialists and other providers outside the organisation. Data sharing is also subjected to license agreements.
Storage
The project manager is responsible to the regular inspection of the data produced and stored in the server. The data produced is uploaded regularly as a way of backing up the information. Time and resources are given to the site staff to be able to back up the data. Alternatively, laptops are issued to use during the time onsite.
Data retention
The DMP will be updated in light with the findings. This process will also inform any possible future project designs and further work associated with the project. The data selection plan will take into consideration the research agenda for Wales and any other local frameworks. At the deposition stage, the DMP will be finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders. The project results will be included in the Historic Environment Record.
Long term preservation plan
The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, which is a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.
Data repository and costs
The digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. Estimated cost for deposition with ADS have also been included in the project budget.
Data sharing and accessibility
A summary of the project will be provided for the museum and digital archive repositories once the work begins. Regular updates will be carried out to fit the emerging needs of the project. The documents expected for this project include a WSI and WB Report, although this is dependent on the results of the fieldwork, which may warrant a Post Excavation Assessment, Updated Project Design and possibly Final Report. The final report is expected to be completed within 3 months of the completion of fieldwork. Should the work reveal significant archaeology and therefore, specialists are required during the post-ex process, then the report might take up to twelve months to be submitted. A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record along with any further data they request.
DMP responsibility
The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP. Data capture, metadata production and data quality are the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager. Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team. Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by the project manager. Data archiving is undertaken by the Archives Officer, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.



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