



## Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

CWL01 & 02 – Microsoft Ltd

1 November 2023

Project No.: 0657169

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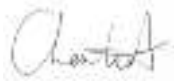
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November 2023

# Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

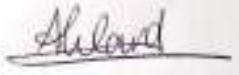
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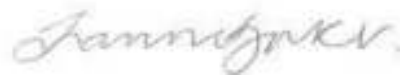
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## CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Outline .....	1
<b>2. THE SITE .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Overview .....	1
3.1 Aims .....	1
3.2 Objectives .....	1
<b>4. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND GUIDANCE .....</b>	<b>1</b>
4.1 International .....	1
4.2 National .....	2
4.3 Planning Policy .....	2
<b>5. METHODS AND DATA SOURCES .....</b>	<b>3</b>
5.1 Geographic Scope .....	3
5.2 Previous Desk Based Assessment .....	3
5.3 Sources .....	3
5.4 Methodology for the Assessment of Effects .....	3
5.4.1 Direct (Physical) Impacts .....	4
5.4.2 Indirect (Effect on Setting) Impacts .....	4
5.4.3 Sensitivity of Receptors .....	5
5.4.4 Magnitude of Change .....	6
5.4.5 Significance of Effect .....	6
5.5 Limitations .....	7
<b>6. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE .....</b>	<b>7</b>
6.1 Geological Context and Geoarchaeology .....	7
6.2 Designated Assets .....	10
6.2.1 Registered Historic Landscapes .....	10
6.2.2 Scheduled Monuments .....	11
6.2.3 Royal Historic Parks and Gardens .....	11
6.2.4 Conservation Areas .....	11
6.2.5 Listed Buildings .....	11
6.3 Previous Archaeological Work .....	12
6.4 Archaeological and Historical Background .....	12
6.4.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC-AD 43) .....	12
6.4.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410) .....	13
6.4.3 Medieval (AD 410- AD 1539) .....	14
6.4.4 Post Medieval (1539-1750) .....	14
6.4.5 Modern (1750-Present) .....	15
6.4.6 Undated .....	17
<b>7. MITIGATION .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>8. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS .....</b>	<b>17</b>
Construction Phase - Direct Impacts .....	17
8.1.2 Construction Phase - Indirect Impacts .....	18
8.1.3 Operational Effects .....	19
8.1.4 Decommissioning Effects .....	19
<b>9. CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>19</b>

**10. RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 20**  
**11. REFERENCES ..... 20**

**APPENDIX A CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 3KM OF THE PROJECT AREA**  
**APPENDIX B CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER**  
**APPENDIX C PREVIOUS DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

**List of Figures**

Figure 2-1 Project Location ..... 1  
Figure 5-1 Matrix showing the significance of effect, to be assigned to each asset ..... 7  
Figure 6-1 Cultural heritage assets within 1 km of the Project Area ..... 8  
Figure 6-2 Superficial geology mapped by BGS ..... 9  
Figure 6-3 1855 OS map excerpt showing location of Duffryn Cottage ..... 15  
Figure 6-4 1947 image from Welsh Aerial Photography Unit ..... 16

**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

Name	Description
ADS	Archaeology Data Service
AoI	Area of Interest
BGS	British Geological Survey
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeology
DBA	Desk-based assessment
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
GGAT	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
HER	Historic Environment Records
ICOMOS	International Council of Monuments and Sites
TAN	Technical advice note
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
WDA	Welsh Development Agency

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environmental Resources Management (ERM) has been commissioned by Red Engineering, on behalf of Microsoft Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) to support a planning application for the proposed CWL01 & 02 Data Centre at the former Quinn Radiator Site, Duffryn Lane, Coedkernew, Newport.

A previous archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the Site was prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Gensler Ltd, as part of a pre-purchase Site Due Diligence investigation. The current assessment is aimed at updating our understanding of the archaeological potential and identifying potential impacts at the Site.

The Site lies within a landscape of generally high archaeological potential and partly within the northern boundary of The Gwent Levels Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) lists 31 undesignated heritage assets within 1 km of the site, many of which were identified during previous archaeological work in advance of development. The Project Area's fen edge location is ideally suited for prehistoric settlement and there is evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman settlement within 500m of the proposed development.

Within the Site itself there has been significant below ground disturbance associated with industrial development. Previous investigations at the Site in the 1990s failed to identify any archaeological remains. Recent ground investigation works have, however, identified alluvial and peat deposits within the Project Area. These deposits are themselves of palaeoenvironmental interest and may contain significant archaeological remains. The presence of thick alluvial deposits within the Site means that there remains some potential for buried archaeological remains within the area.

In summary, this desk-based assessment finds there is a moderate potential for encountering prehistoric (Mesolithic to Iron Age) and Roman archaeology. If present, these are likely to be found in the deposits (including peat) associated with the former Nant-y-Moor Reen watercourse that are known to survive in the central west portion of the Site. Historical mapping also suggests there remains some potential for more recent archaeological remains to survive within the Project Area.

The impact assessment identified one potential **significant effect** upon the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest. This potential impact pertains to potential direct physical removal of buried deposits during groundworks associated to the former location of the Nant-y-Moor Reen that runs through the centre west part of the Site.

Potential, though **not significant**, effects have also been identified on two further assets: the former location of Duffryn Cottage and the possible location of a Roman road.

As the depth, extent, condition and heritage significance of any deposits that may be present remains unknown, this study concludes by recommending consultation with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and the production of a written scheme of investigation (WSI), to include an archaeological watching brief during ground works. .

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Outline

Environmental Resources Management (ERM) was commissioned by Red Engineering, on behalf of Microsoft Corporation, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for the proposed CWL01-02 Data Centre ('The Project' or 'Proposed Development') at the former Quinn Radiators Site ('The Site' or 'Project Area'), at Duffryn Lane, Coedkernew, Newport.

Data Centres provide space, power, cooling and network infrastructure to support data processing, data sharing and data storage. The project involves the following:

- Demolition of existing buildings;
- Construction of two data centre buildings;
- Construction of new facilities in the area including offices, substations, water treatment facility, sprinkler tanks, pump house and data halls;
- Security fencing;
- Landscaping such as berms, ditches, hedgerows, tree and woodland planting; and
- Attenuation ponds.

This report is based on Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).

This document presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA), the purpose of which is to support an application for planning permission to Newport City Council. The reporting will describe and assess the relevant known sites and features of cultural heritage significance within the project area and its environs that have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. It will also assess the potential for currently unknown buried archaeological to be affected.

## 2. THE SITE

The footprint of the Proposed Development measures approximately 700m east/west and 300m north/south, centred at National Grid Reference ST 27883 84132. It is located inside Imperial Park, an industrial area built in the 1990s. It is bounded to the east by Celtic Way; to the south by a fallow field; to the west by Nant-y-Moor Reen; and to the north by a shared parking and access road to the north (Figure 2-1).

The Project Area is currently occupied by five large, linked industrial warehouses, four smaller buildings, a number of car parks and a peripheral access road. The topography is flat and the majority of the ground surface is hard standing with patches of poor landscaping along the eastern and western peripheries. The context of the surrounding area is heavily built-up and urban in character to the north and east but semi-rural and rural to the south and west. Land use consists primarily of residential neighbourhoods, industrial areas, and commercial businesses, and agricultural fields.

Figure 2-1 Project Location





### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### Overview

This document provides a DBA for the proposed Data Centre development on the site of the former Quinn Radiator Manufacturing Plant at Duffryn Lane, Coedkernew Newport for Microsoft Data Centre operations.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) defines a desk-based assessment as follows:

*“Desk-based assessment is a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate<sup>1</sup>.”*

#### 3.1 Aims

The aims of this document are as follows:

- Report on, and assess the importance of, relevant known sites and features of cultural heritage significance within the project area and its environs that have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.
- Assess the potential for unknown sites and features of cultural heritage significance to be affected by the Proposed Development.

#### 3.2 Objectives

The objectives of this assessment are:

- To set out the statutory, planning and policy context relating to the historic environment;
- To provide an overview of the heritage resources within the Project Area, based on existing archaeological records and secondary sources;
- Assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on heritage assets;
- Assist in the formulation of recommendations for further measures necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

### 4. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND GUIDANCE

#### 4.1 International

This assessment takes account of the following national and international policy, legislative procedures and guidelines:

- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta) 1992;
- UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001);

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<sup>1</sup> CIfA (2017: 4). *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.*

- International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996) (the Sofia Charter);
- The European Convention of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (Revised) 1992; and
- The World Heritage Convention.

## 4.2 National

This assessment takes account of the following national legislation:

- Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979;
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended);
- Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015;
- Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016<sup>2</sup>;

## 4.3 Planning Policy

This assessment takes account of the following national and local planning policies:

- Planning Policy Wales- Edition 11 the following policy relates to the protection of cultural heritage assets.
  - Section 3.0 Identifies that during placemaking historical and archaeological characters need due consideration and conservation,
  - Section 6.1 defines the historical environment and outlines the Welsh Government’s specific objectives for conserving it, which are listed below:
    - Protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
    - Conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
    - Safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
    - Preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous; and
    - Preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.
- Planning Policy Wales Technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment, which provides guidance regarding the ways in which the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building (LBC) applications. Additionally, it addresses guidance on how designated, non-designated, nationally important and locally important elements of the historical environment should be considered.
- Newport Local Development Plan 2011-2026 the following policy relate directly to the protection of archaeological remains.
  - Policy SP9, which identifies the necessity of conserving of the natural, historic and built environment.

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<sup>2</sup> This legislation is in the process of being updated. A new Historic Environment Wales Act (2023) The Historic Environment (Wales) Bill was introduced into Senedd Cymru on 4 July 2022, passed on 28 March 2023 and received Royal Assent on 14 June 2023. It will not come into force until supporting secondary legislation has been made and guidance and administrative documents have been revised and updated to reflect its passage. It is expected that the Act will come into force in the latter part of 2024.

- Policy CE6, which identifies requirements for undertaking Archaeological Impact Assessments within Archaeologically Sensitive Areas, and within other areas of recognised archaeological interest, such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- Supplementary Planning Guidance Archaeology & Archaeologically Sensitive Area of the Newport City Council.

## 5. METHODS AND DATA SOURCES

The following section sets out the methods followed for this DBA, including the geographical scope and the sources used for the collation of data.

### 5.1 Geographic Scope

The Area of Interest (Aoi) comprises a 1 km buffer from the location of proposed works for non-designated assets and 3km buffer for designated assets. While the wider historic environment will be considered as pertinent to the development. The 'Project Area' or 'Site' is defined as the footprint of the Proposed Work.

### 5.2 Previous Desk Based Assessment

In 2021, an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the Site was prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Gensler Ltd, as part of a pre-purchase Site Due Diligence investigation (Davey 2021). The current assessment included a review of this report in light of any further data that may have become available and is aimed at updating our understanding of the archaeological potential at the Site. The previous DBA is included as Appendix C in the current report.

### 5.3 Sources

This assessment includes evidence derived from a variety of sources in order to create a comprehensive understanding of the historic environment and pertinent cultural heritage assets within the Project Area and Aoi. Sources utilised for this assessment include:

- Previous archaeological and geological reports pertaining to the Project Area;
- Cadw Historic Environment Records (HER);
- Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (HER);
- National Library of Scotland (historic mapping);
- Google Earth Pro (historic aerial imagery);
- Welsh Government's Aerial Photography Unit (historic aerial imagery);
- Records held with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- Readily accessible published sources and grey literature (e.g. results from previous studies); and
- British Geological Survey (BGS) survey data.

### 5.4 Methodology for the Assessment of Effects

The methodology set out below has been developed on the basis of legislation and guidance presented in Section 4 and can be summarised as follows:

- Identify baseline heritage assets defined as a result of data collection, collation and analysis from desk-based sources;
- Assess the value/significance of baseline heritage assets and the contribution made by their settings to their value/significance;

- If possible, identify the spatial extent and techniques to be employed for further investigation and mitigation measures to reduce the significance of the effects; and
- Identify and define the magnitude of impact and the significance of the effects resulting from construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

Effects can be direct and indirect, temporary, permanent and cumulative. They can be both adverse and beneficial.

Potential impacts of the Proposed Development on heritage assets comprise:

- Direct physical damage to the fabric of assets, generally resulting from groundworks associated with the construction of the Proposed Development, but also potential secondary impacts from changes to groundwater levels or soil chemistry;
- Indirect adverse impacts on the setting of heritage assets, largely as the result of visual impacts; and
- Adverse impacts upon the historic landscape.

Non-designated heritage assets are considered in addition to Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields.

#### **5.4.1 Direct (Physical) Impacts**

The assessment of physical impacts on heritage assets considers direct effects on heritage assets. where sites or potential sites / buried archaeology are in danger of being disturbed or destroyed. Ground disturbances due to excavations, piling and earthworks are the most likely sources of direct physical impacts on known and unknown heritage assets, with the potential to partially or wholly remove these resources. Direct impacts have the potential to be one off, non-reversible and permanent. Unless the principle of avoidance is adopted in the first instance, mitigation measures may not significantly reduce the predicted residual effect of a direct impact.

#### **5.4.2 Indirect (Effect on Setting) Impacts**

Indirect effects can occur during construction, operation and decommissioning. This assessment takes account of the potential for effects on the settings of internationally and nationally important designated heritage assets that are situated within the within 3 km of the Proposed Development.

‘Setting’ is considered more than the immediate surroundings of a site or place and extends to include how a site was designed to function, how it was used, or how it was intended to fit within a landscape or townscape, and how it was meant to be seen or to allow areas to be seen. This definition also identifies that setting can include “areas that are important to the protection of the place, site or building”. It must be noted that a places’ setting evolves over time and a single heritage asset can thus be understood or appreciated for multiple and even contrasting kinds of significance related to its setting.

The setting of a heritage asset is defined by the way in which surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated. This can incorporate a range of factors including views to, from and across the historic asset or place, key vistas, relationships between both built and natural features, aesthetic qualities, character of the surrounding landscape and non-visual factors such as sensory, historical or artistic factors.

Setting can be tangible, such as a defined boundary, or intangible, such as atmosphere or ambience. The main concern for visual effects on a Cultural Heritage setting is the potential for the Proposed Development to fragment the historic landscape, separate connectivity between historic sites and impinge on views to and from sites with important landscape settings.

### 5.4.3 Sensitivity of Receptors

Table 5-1 below provides guidance on the elements that contribute to heritage sensitivity (also commonly referred to as heritage ‘significance’, ‘value’ or ‘importance’). Professional judgement has been applied in all cases regarding the appropriate level of sensitivity to be assigned to individual heritage assets.

**Table 5-1 – Cultural Heritage Sensitivity**

<b>Cultural Heritage Resource Sensitivity</b>		
<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
<p><b>Defining Characteristics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Site is not specifically protected under local, national or international laws or treaties;</li> <li>■ Site can be moved to another location or replaced by a similar site, or is a type of site that is common in the surrounding region;</li> <li>■ Site has limited or no cultural value to local, national or international stakeholders; and/or</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Examples</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Site has limited scientific value or similar information can be obtained at numerous sites.</li> <li>■ Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, buildings, monuments, parks, gardens or landscapes) that can be shown to be of limited or of local interest only (value).</li> <li>■ Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival or of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.</li> <li>■ Historic landscape character areas whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or</li> </ul>	<p><b>Defining Characteristics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Site is specifically or generally protected by local or national laws, but laws allow for mitigated impacts;</li> <li>■ Site can be moved or replaced, or data and artefacts recovered in consultation with stakeholders;</li> <li>■ Site has considerable cultural value for the local and/or national stakeholders; and/or</li> <li>■ Site has substantial scientific value, but similar information can be obtained at a limited number of other sites.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Examples</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated Assets such as Grade II listed buildings, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, conservation areas (as appropriate).</li> <li>■ Locally listed buildings as recorded on a local authority list.</li> <li>■ Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, buildings, monuments, parks, gardens or landscapes) that can be shown to be of regional importance (value).</li> <li>■ Historic townscapes with historic integrity in that the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Defining Characteristics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Site is protected by local, national and international laws or treaties;</li> <li>■ Site cannot be moved or replaced without a major loss if cultural value;</li> <li>■ Legal status specifically prohibits direct impacts or encroachment on site and/or protection zone;</li> <li>■ Site has substantial value to local, national and international stakeholders; and/or</li> <li>■ Site has exceptional scientific value and similar site types are rare or non-existent.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Examples</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Designated assets such as world heritage sites, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings, scheduled monuments, designed gardens and landscapes, conservation areas, and registered battlefields.</li> <li>■ Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, buildings, monuments, parks, gardens or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable national, international or universal importance (value).</li> </ul>

<p>poor survival of contextual associations,</p>	<p>assets that constitute their make-up are clearly legible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Averagely well-preserved historic landscape character areas with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Well preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).</li> </ul>
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#### 5.4.4 Magnitude of Change

Magnitude is a measure of the nature of the expected effect. It has been classified, for direct and indirect effects on heritage assets, as shown in Table 5-2.

**Table 5-2 – Magnitude**

Level of Magnitude	Definition
Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Total loss of or major damage to or significant alteration to a site, building or other feature.</li> <li>■ Extensive change to the setting of a feature (e.g. Blocking or severance of key visual or other relationship, loss of dominance, intrusion on key view or sightline).</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Damage or alteration to a site, building or other feature.</li> <li>■ Encroachment on an area considered to have a high archaeological potential for buried remains.</li> <li>■ Change in the setting of a feature, e.g. intrusion on designed sight-lines and vistas.</li> </ul>
Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Minor damage or alteration to a site, building or other feature.</li> <li>■ Encroachment on an area where it is considered there is low potential for buried archaeological remains to exist.</li> <li>■ Minor change in the setting of a feature (e.g. above historic skylines or in designed vistas).</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ No physical impact.</li> <li>■ Slight or no change in setting.</li> </ul>

#### 5.4.5 Significance of Effect

The assessment presented here has taken an approach in which the sensitivity of a feature is set against the magnitude of the effect of the development. This calculation is made for both direct and indirect impacts. Where moderate or major effects are predicted this will represent a significant effect.

This assessment proceeds from a consideration of the sensitivity of a heritage asset against the magnitude of any potential change, to arrive at the significance of the effect.

If potential scores of moderate or major significance have been predicted for resources using the matrix-based approach shown in Figure 5-1, consideration for mitigation is presented. Effects of minor significance are considered to be not significant.

**Figure 5-1 Matrix showing the significance of effect, to be assigned to each asset**

SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT			
	HIGH	MEDIUM	SMALL	NEGLIGIBLE
HIGH	Major	Major	Moderate	Negligible
MEDIUM	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
LOW	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible

### 5.5 Limitations

Desk based studies are of only limited reliability for assessing buried archaeology and it remains important to emphasise that that absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.

Much of the assessment presented here relies on baseline data from third-party sources. More often than not these sources are entirely reliable, yet there are inevitable gaps in their geographical coverage. This data is also often collected through historical and archaeological research in the amateur sphere, which can lead to inaccuracies.

## 6. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

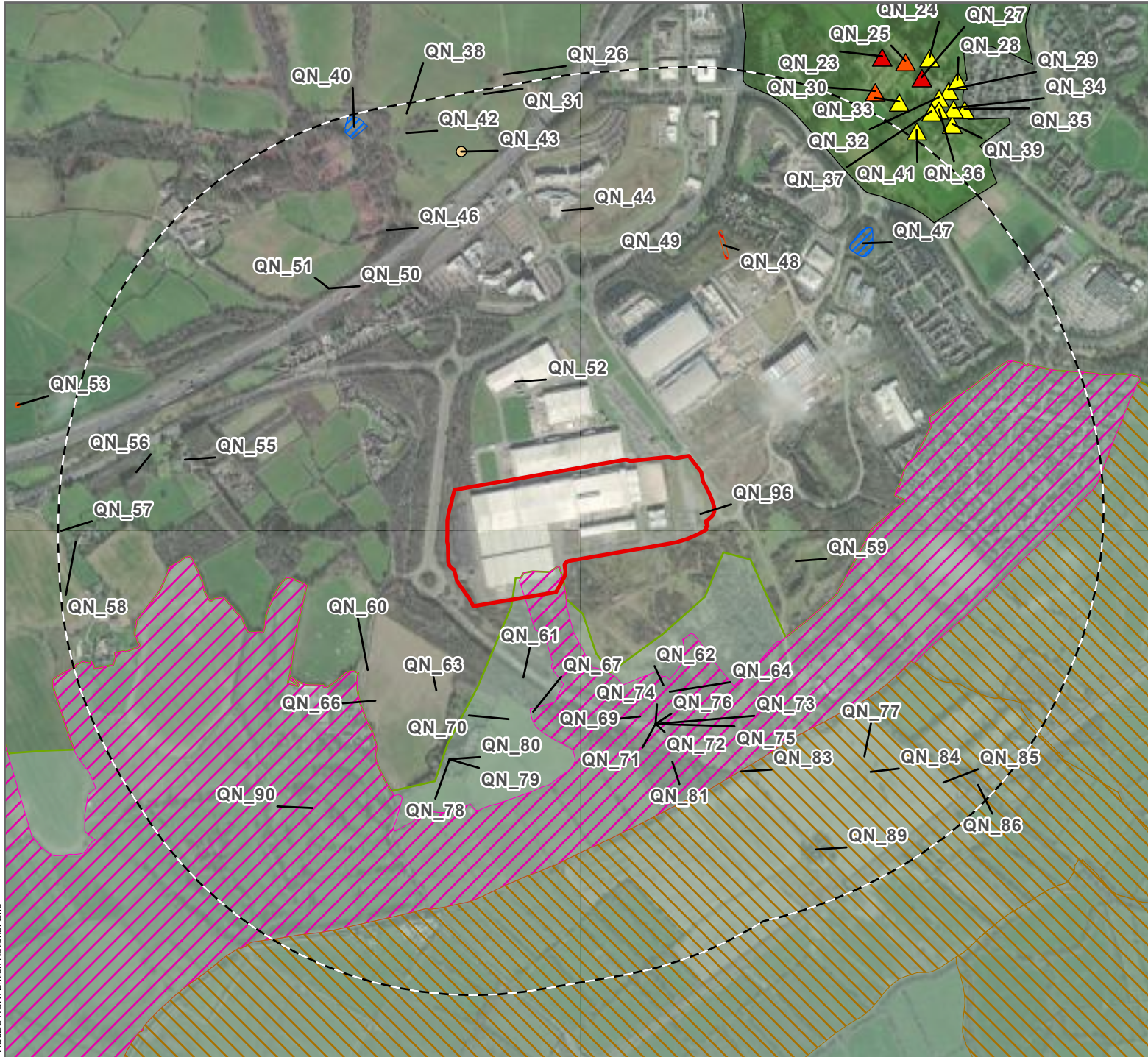
All identified heritage assets within the Study Area have been compiled into a gazetteer and given a unique Asset ID number (for example QN\_01) (Appendix B). Figure 6-1 shows all heritage assets identified within 1km of the Project Area. Maps showing the location of each heritage asset identified in the baseline study out to 3km can be found in Appendix A.

This section provides the geological and geoaerchaeological context, an overview of designated heritage assets within the Study Area, an overview of previous research, and a chronological overview of the archaeological and historical context for the Proposed Development.

### 6.1 Geological Context and Geoaerchaeology

British Geological Survey (BGS), data indicates that the underlying geology consists of St Maughans Formation, which is a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Devonian Period. This solid geology is overlain by river terrace deposits consisting of sand and gravel and alluvium running north to south through the centre of the Project Area, associated with the former location of the Nant-y-Moor Reen. This former probably natural watercourse which connects the Site to the Gwent Levels (QN\_65) on its southern border was diverted to its current location during the construction of the Imperial Park industrial estate in the late 1990s. The former location of the reen is visible in historic mapping (Figure 6-3) and historic aerial imagery (Figure 6-4).

Though it is likely that alluvial deposits would have been disturbed by the sequence of industrial development at the Site beginning with the LG Electronics Factory in the late 1990s, which was then developed into the Quinn Radiator Factory in 2006. Boreholes excavated during geotechnical works in 2022 have, however, confirmed that alluvial deposits are present in the



**Project Footprint**  
 [Red outline symbol] Project Footprint

**1km Site Buffer**  
 [Dashed white circle symbol] 1km Site Buffer

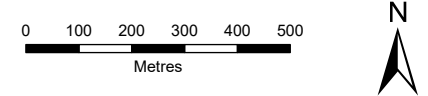
**Listed Buildings**

**Grade**

- [Red triangle symbol] I
- [Orange triangle symbol] II\*
- [Yellow triangle symbol] II

**Cultural Heritage Locations - by time period**

- [Orange hatched box symbol] Non-designated, Medieval, Post Medieval
- [Blue hatched box symbol] Non-designated, Post Medieval
- [Red hatched box symbol] Non-designated, Post Medieval, Medieval
- [Pink hatched box symbol] Non-designated, Roman
- [Pink hatched box symbol] Non-designated, Roman, Medieval
- [Orange hatched box symbol] Non-designated, Unknown
- [Green hatched box symbol] Registered Historic Landscape
- [Light green hatched box symbol] Royal Historic Parks and Gardens
- [Orange hatched box symbol] Scheduled Monument



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**Figure 6.1**  
**Cultural heritage assets within 1 km**  
**of the Project Area**

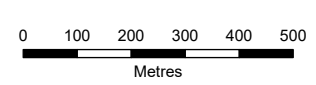


PROJECTION: British National Grid





- Project Footprint
- 1km Site Buffer
- Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
- River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated) - Sand And Gravel
- Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay And Silt
- Till, Devensian - Diamicton
- Unmapped



SCALE: See Scale Bar  
 SIZE: A4  
 PROJECT: 0657169  
 DATE: 13/10/2023

VERSION: A02  
 DRAWN: HD  
 CHECKED: MW  
 APPROVED: AW

**Figure 6-2  
 Superficial Geology**



PROJECTION: British National Grid

Area mapped by the BGS as the former course of the Nant-y-Moor Reen<sup>3</sup>. The alluvial sequence recorded in the recent ground investigations starts at 1.7m to 3m below ground level (bgl), and extends up to 6.4m bgl. One borehole also contained a 1m thick stratum of peat. As is discussed in more detail below, these deposits are of high archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential.

## 6.2 Designated Assets

Asset designation highlights its special interest and value for this and future generations and provides protection under Welsh law. A detailed description of all designated assets located within the AoI is available in Appendix B. But their presence and relationships to the Project Area are summarised below.

There are no conservation areas, world heritage sites, battlefields, or protected wrecks within the Project Area or the AoI.

### 6.2.1 Registered Historic Landscapes

The Project Area borders and partly overlaps with the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLOI) (QN\_65)<sup>4,5</sup>. The Gwent Levels are composed of alluvial wetlands and intertidal mudflats, which are located on the northern portion of the Severn Estuary. This landscape was initially created during the Roman period and has been maintained (primarily by flood walls and reens [a type of drainage channel] and ditches) ever since. The Gwent Levels are further subdivided into 21 sections.

The Project is partially located within the 20 Marshfield/Coedkernew character area thought to primarily date to the Medieval period but the Dryenewydd/Percoed Reen itself may have Roman origins. This is important to note because prehistoric, Roman, and Medieval landscapes were frequently sealed by subsequent alluvial deposition<sup>6</sup>. The depth of these alluvial deposits can reach up to 10m, posing a significant challenge for the detection of archaeological sites survey<sup>7,8</sup>.

The Gwent Levels are well known for being particularly rich in buried archaeology. And as noted above, within the Levels it is the peat deposits that are the focus of archaeological interest, as the anaerobic conditions create the perfect conditions for the preservation of wooden structures and other organic finds<sup>9</sup> and provide detailed palaeoenvironmental records stretching back many millennia.

Only a small portion of the southern boundary of the Site overlaps with the registered historic landscape area (Figure 6-1). This area was delimited following Rippon's (1996) study and corresponds to the original location of the Nant-y-Moor Reen. Between 2000 and 2007, the Site was developed, the reen relocated to the west, and all of the above ground features associated to this historic landscape were removed. Though, as noted above (Section 6.1), recent geotechnical work in the Project Area has identified sub-surface peat deposits associated with the former course of the Nant-y-Moor Reen.

<sup>3</sup> Geotechnics. 2022. Former Quinn Radiator Factory Site, Newport, Wales: Factual and Interpretive Report.

<sup>4</sup> The Gwent Levels HLOI is one of 36 historic landscapes that have been placed on the Register of Parks, Gardens and Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales, listed on CADW's online register, available at: [Historic Landscapes - Full Report – Heritage Bill Cadw Assets - Reports \(cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net\)](https://historiclandscapes.gov.wales/). Accessed 14/09/2023.

<sup>5</sup> Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. n.d. Historic Landscape Characterisation The Gwent Levels. Available at: [Gwent Levels Main \(ggat.org.uk\)](https://www.ggat.org.uk/). Accessed 14/09/2023.

<sup>6</sup> Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. n.d. Historic Landscape Characterisation The Gwent Levels Gwent Levels Historic Landscape Study Themes. Available at: [Gwent Levels Main \(ggat.org.uk\)](https://www.ggat.org.uk/). Accessed 14/09/2023.

<sup>7</sup> Rippon, S. 1996. The Evolution of a Wetland Landscape. Council for British Archaeology; Illustrated edition

<sup>8</sup> Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. n.d. Historic Landscape Characterisation The Gwent Levels Gwent Levels Historic Landscape Study Themes. Available at: [Gwent Levels Main \(ggat.org.uk\)](https://www.ggat.org.uk/). Accessed 14/09/2023.

<sup>9</sup> Peat's chemical properties are ideal for conserving organic artefacts and often provide excellent insight into prehistoric lifeways as artefacts such as clothing, food, and even human bodies can be preserved.

### 6.2.2 Scheduled Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments within the Project Area. However, there are eight within 3 km. The closest is Gwern y Cleppa Burial Chamber (MM22), which is 840m from the Project and consists of the remains of a chambered long barrow, dating to the early Neolithic (c. 4000BC-3000 BC). The remaining seven scheduled monuments are all 1.8 km to 2.8 km from the Project Area and consist of three prehistoric hillforts, a Roman villa complex, and two Medieval mottes and a Medieval crossbase.

- Tredegar Fort located 2.5 km from the Project Area.
- Croes Carn Einion Roman Site located 2.8 km from the Project Area.
- Coed y Defaid Camp located 2 km from the Project Area.
- Castell Glas Castle Mound located 2.4 km from the Project Area.
- Gwern y Cleppa Burial Chamber located 840m from the Project Area.
- Pen-y-Lan Camp located 1.8 km from the Project Area.
- Wentloog Castle located 2.5 km from the Project Area.
- St. Mary's Churchyard Cross, Marshfield located 2 km from the Project Area.

### 6.2.3 Royal Historic Parks and Gardens

There are no royal historic parks and gardens within the Project Area. There is, however, one Grade II\* park and garden at Tredegar Park with the AoI, located 820m from the Project Area.

### 6.2.4 Conservation Areas

There is also only one conservation area within the AoI, the Tredegar House and Grounds, which has the same boundary as the southern portion of Tredegar Park (Appendix A). Fifteen listed buildings are associated with Tredegar House and grounds conservation area, including the two grade I listed buildings, Tredegar House and Stable Block including Orangery.

### 6.2.5 Listed Buildings

There are no listed buildings within the Project Area. There are two grade I listed buildings within the AoI, the nearest of which is the Stable Block including Orangery (2910 grade I); located 1.1 km from the Project Area. The two grade I listed buildings are as follows:

- Tredegar House (2902 grade I); located 1.1 km from the Project Area.
- Stable Block including Orangery (2910 grade I); located 1.1 km from the Project Area.

There are also six Grade II\* listed buildings. The nearest of which is the Boundary Walls to Orangery Garden and Cedar Garden including three sets of gate piers (17098 grade II\*); located 1 km from the Project Area. The remaining are located between 1.2 km to 3 km from the Project Area.

- Boundary Walls to Orangery Garden and Cedar Garden including three sets of gate piers (17098 grade II\*); located 1 km from the Project Area.
- Edney Gates, including flanking screen and attached walls with opposing gates to S end of Middle Court (17097 grade II\*); located 1.2 km from the Project Area.
- Parish Church of St Mary (2932 grade II\*); located 2 km from the Project Area.
- Parish Church of St Bridget (2941 grade II\*); located 2 km from the Project Area.
- Church of Saint Basil (2913 grade II\*); located 2.9 km from the Project Area.
- Railway viaduct over Afon Ebwy (81343 grade II\*); located 3 km from the Project Area.

There are 29 Grade II listed buildings. The closest of which is the Garden walls to SE of Cedar Garden, including gate piers, gates and flanking workshops (17100 grade II); located 1 km from the Project Area. The remaining are located between 1 km and 2 km from the Project Area.

### 6.3 Previous Archaeological Work

There have been 64 archaeological projects within 1 km of the Project Area, all of which are fully described in the previous DBA for this Site (Appendix C).

The Project Area was the focus of a previous staged archaeological investigation in the mid-1990s ahead of its development for the LG Electronics Factory. This involved desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, trial trench evaluation and the reporting of summary findings within Environmental Statements. These prior assessments did not identify any archaeological remains that required further investigation. The absence of a geoarchaeological assessment at this time does, however, mean that the alluvial deposits and peat associated with the Nant-Y-Moor Reen went undetected. As explored further below, the trial trench evaluation also covered the area to the south of the Project Area, where a Roman road was uncovered in two trial trenches (QN\_76). A stretch of Roman Road is also known to the north east of the Project Area and it is thought these two fragments of road could have once been linked. However, it is not believed to have been a major thoroughfare in the region, instead it was likely a lesser route running from the main Caerleon-Cardiff road to the settlement site excavated at Great Pencarn Farm (QN\_69)<sup>10</sup>.

### 6.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

This section provides a period by period overview of the Study Area. It includes an assessment of the potential for heritage assets from the period in question to be present within the Site boundary

#### 6.4.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC-AD 43)

Though Palaeolithic cave sites are well known from the area to the west of Swansea, over 70 km away from the current Aol<sup>11</sup>, archaeological evidence from the Gwent Levels and surrounding fen edge are almost non-existent due to the effects of the expanding and contracting ice at the end of the Pleistocene period and the subsequent sea level rise during the early Holocene. Around 9700 BC, the arctic conditions from the last glacial episode began to wane with the onset of the Holocene<sup>12</sup>.

The vegetation of the region transitioned from tundra to closed woodland species, initially consisting primarily of pine and birch trees. This warming trend allowed for increased human population of the area and it is from this period at the very end of the Palaeolithic (old stone age, 500,000 BC-10,000 BC) and the transition to the Mesolithic (middle stone age, 10,000-4400 BC), that more substantial traces of human inhabitation can be found in the archaeological record. By approximately 6000 BC, sea level rise had separated Britain from Continental Europe, and the coastal landscapes of the early Mesolithic were submerged. The massive Gwent Levels Estuary also formed at this time, which provided a valuable food source for nomadic hunter-gatherers who took advantage of the animals and plant life it supported<sup>13</sup>.

The closest Mesolithic settlement site is Goldcliff Point, only 8 km from the Project Area, where Mesolithic footprints, faunal remains, lithic debitage, hearths, and remains of a wooden fish trap have all been recovered. Although no Mesolithic sites are known within the Aol, the Project Area is situated

<sup>10</sup> Sherman, A. 2004. Roman Roads in Southeast Wales: Desk-based assessment with recommendations for fieldwork.

Available at: [www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/cadw\\_reports/pdfs/GGAT%2075%20Yr3%20Roads%20final.pdf](http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/cadw_reports/pdfs/GGAT%2075%20Yr3%20Roads%20final.pdf). Accessed 25/09/2023

<sup>11</sup> A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, Key Sites, Southeast Wales: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. Available at <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/>. Accessed 15/09/2023.

<sup>12</sup> Conneller, C., Bayliss, A., Milner, N. and Taylor, B. 2016. The resettlement of the British landscape: Towards a chronology of Early Mesolithic lithic assemblage types.

<sup>13</sup> Living Levels. 2023. A Unique History. Available at [A Unique History — Living Levels](#). Accessed 15/09/2023

on the edge of what would have been an extensive wetlands in a prime settlement location, with both the higher lying dry ground and the abundance of wetland and estuarine resources within easy reach.

The transition from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic (new stone age, 4400-2300 BC) is associated with the introduction of agriculture, pottery-making and new lithic technologies such as polished stone axes and leaf-shaped arrowheads. Large earth and stone communal burial monuments and enclosures record for the first time. A wider range of ceremonial monuments appear in the later in the later Neolithic including henges, as well as ditched processional ways known as cursus monuments. Neolithic sites within the Project AoI include a Neolithic burial chamber, Gwern y Cleppa (QN\_43), and an enclosure at Cleppa Park, Tredegar (QN\_42), located at 840 m and 920 m from the Project Area, respectively.

During the Bronze Age (2300-700 BC), Bronze was introduced to Britain for the first time and burial practices changed from communal interments in large long barrows to individual inhumations under round burial mounds (barrows), a transition thought to reflect the growing importance of the individual at this time. This period is represented within the AoI by a single post feature at Great Pencarn Farm (QN\_72), found in isolation with no other evidence of Bronze Age features at the site, which is located just 420 m from the Project Area. However, in the adjacent Gwent Levels about 8 km from the Project Area at Goldcliff and at Caldicot Castle Bronze Age, additional pile structures, boat strakes, and palaeochannels have been identified indicating there is a broader potential that has not yet been realised<sup>14</sup>.

The Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43) was a time of substantial social and political change when distinct political entities formed and the archaeological mirrors this with the appearance of large hillfort enclosures and farming settlements spread throughout the lowlands of England and Wales. The aforementioned Great Pencarn Farm excavations, located only 420 m from the Project Area, included two components dating to this broad time period, including a hollow feature (QN\_73) identified through excavation and a ditch identified through geophysical survey (QN\_74). An additional site Coedkernew (QN\_70), identified via remote sensing, is located just 296 m from the Project Area, and likely dates to this period.

In summary, the Project Area is located in a prime settlement location, on a former stream leading into resource rich wetlands close to a major estuary, ideally suited both for hunting, foraging and fishing, as well as seasonal grazing on the salt marshes. There are also known prehistoric and Roman sites located in similar fen edge locations nearby. Though there has been a significant amount of sub-surface disturbance within the Project Area due to modern construction, there are known alluvial and peat deposits surviving under the made ground. Taking all this into account, there can be said to be a **moderate potential** for prehistoric archaeology dating from the Mesolithic to Iron Age periods to survive within the Project Area.

#### **6.4.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)**

Roman incursion into Wales was a significant development to the Project Area not only because of the introduction of new cultural influences and material culture but because of the systematic modification of the Gwent Levels through the construction of seawalls and drainage ditches to improve the agricultural output of the area.

This period is reflected in the archaeological record at the villa complex Croes Carn Einion (QN\_15), 2.8 km from the Project Area and a yard surface excavated at Great Pencarn Farm (QN\_69), 420 m from the Project Area, A reen (QN\_83), ditches (QN\_75) and the previously described road (QN\_48, QN\_76) are also known within the AoI. It is thought possible that the road may extend through the Project Area to the villa site (Davey 2021), but its exact route is remains unknown.

The resource rich location on the edge of the wetlands would also been attractive during the Roman/Romano-British period and despite the prior development at the Site, there remains a

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

**moderate potential** for buried Roman and Romano-British archaeology to survive within the Project Area.

### 6.4.3 Medieval (AD 410- AD 1539)

After the departure of the Romans from Wales, the region came under control of multiple local polities that shared similar Celtic dialects. The walls and drainage systems left behind by the Romans largely fell into disrepair and the levels returned to a wetland environment<sup>15</sup>. Following the Norman invasion, a process of centralisation began with small units merging into larger kingdoms and the appearance of castles, church estates, manor houses and associated settlements<sup>16</sup>. Drainage ditches and reens were also reestablished by local lords as more and more of the former wetlands were reclaimed for agriculture.

Within the project Aol, which became part of the kingdom of Morgannwg during the 12<sup>th</sup> century, deserted Medieval villages, enclosures, and houses are known (QN\_80, QN\_79, QN\_61, QN\_62, QN\_59 and QN\_49) as well as at mottes and religious sites (QN\_22, QN\_95, QN\_94, and QN\_82).

The closest site of importance is the former Coedkernew, Manor House (Extant C14th) (QN\_61), located just 197 m from the Project Area. Manors during the 14<sup>th</sup> century were administrative loci of feudal estates that contained living quarters, service rooms, and great halls, with battlements often added by the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Another nearby manor with late medieval origins is Tredegar House. Dating from the early 15<sup>th</sup> century, the house was arranged around three courtyards with halls in the SW and NE wings.

The economy of Wales during this time was, however, still primarily agrarian and the majority of the people working for the large manor houses were peasants who worked in agricultural fields. The Project Area itself is likely to have remained as agricultural land during the medieval period, and as such it can be said to have **a relatively low archaeological potential**. However, there remains some potential for features associated to land drainage to survive within the Project Area.

### 6.4.4 Post Medieval (1539-1750)

The Post Medieval period in Wales was characterised by major cultural and economic change from an agrarian society to an industrial society<sup>17</sup>. The monasteries in Wales were suppressed in 1539, which led to changes in the economy and the expansion of secular estates. More diverse building traditions were developed at this time and a wider variety of heritage assets can be found in the vicinity of the Project Area.

Post-medieval building traditions are also reflected in the listed buildings (QN\_37, QN\_30, QN\_32, QN\_36, QN\_25, QN\_10, QN\_91, QN\_29, QN\_34, QN\_09, QN\_21, QN\_23, and QN\_68) and the Post Medieval farms, quarries and fish ponds (QN\_38, QN\_31, QN\_47, QN\_40, and QN\_64) found within the Project Aol.

Drainage of the Gwent levels also increased during this period as did enclosure, though as late as the 1830s, much of the levels remained as common.

Though it is possible that some buried Post Medieval archaeological features survive within the Project Area, sub-surface disturbance associated with the multiple phases of industrial development at the site is likely to have heavily truncated what does remain. If buried archaeology does survive from this period, it is likely to be in the form of agricultural drains and field boundaries.

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<sup>15</sup> Rippon, S. 1996.

<sup>16</sup> Newport likely has its origins in the citing of a Norman motte there in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century. A new castle, located approximately 5 km north east of the Project Area was built early in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>17</sup> A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (2023) Post Medieval Wales (1539-1750). Available at: [Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales - Fframwaith Ymchwil i Archaeoleg Cymru](#). Accessed 15/09/2023.

In summary there can be said to be a **low potential** for buried Post Medieval archaeological features to remain within the Project Area.

It is also possible that Duffryn Cottage (QN\_96) known to be in existence from at least 1841 has earlier Post Medieval origins (see Section 6.4.5).

### 6.4.5 Modern (1750-Present)

During this period, Wales evolved from a primarily agricultural and pastoral society into an industrial and export economy.

A comprehensive historical map review was previously undertaken for the current project as part of the previous DBA (Appendix C) and it has not been repeated as part of the current assessment. The key findings of the earlier map analysis included the identification of Duffryn Cottage on Duffryn Lane (QN\_96) on the Tithe map and apportionment dating to 1841 (Figure 10 in Appendix C). The cottage and garden was located at the eastern tip of the Project Area (Figure 6-3, location shown by red circle) and appears to have been demolished in the late 1990s to make way for the Imperial Park. Today this area is under a car park at the east end of the former Quinn Radiator Factory.

During the early modern period, the partially wooded Nant-y-Moor Reen ran centrally through the Project Area (shown as a blue line in Figure 6-3; see also Figures 10 and 11 in Appendix C). Agricultural improvements in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century saw that the forest around the reen has been converted to farmland. In the late 1990s, the Project Area was developed as part of the Imperial Park industrial zone.



**Figure 6-3 1855 OS map excerpt showing location of Duffryn Cottage<sup>18</sup>**

The previous DBA also reviewed freely available air photography, the key finding of which was a 1945 image that showed the survival of both the wooded valley of the Nant-y-Moor Reen and Dyffryn Cottage into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 12 in Appendix C). An additional air photo from 1947 was identified during the current study which further supports these findings (Figure 6-4).

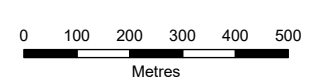
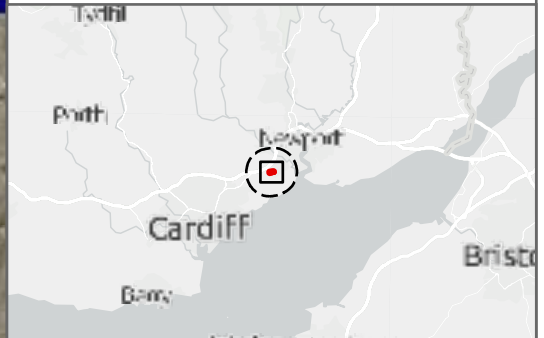
Though it is possible that some buried modern archaeological features survive within the Project Area, sub-surface disturbance associated with the multiple phases of industrial development at the site is likely to have heavily truncated what does remain. If modern buried archaeology survives it is likely to be in the form of truncated foundations of the former cottage and outbuildings or agricultural drains and field boundaries.

In summary there can be said to be a **low potential** for buried modern archaeological features to remain within the Project Area.

<sup>18</sup> Map excerpt from National Library of Scotland. OS One Inch, 1885-1900 Outline. Available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=15.7&lat=51.55000&lon=-3.04219&layers=1&right=ESRIWor>. Accessed 26/09/2023. Edited by author



 Project Footprint  
 1km Site Buffer



SCALE: See Scale Bar  
 SIZE: A4  
 PROJECT: 0588346  
 DATE: 13/10/2023

VERSION: A01  
 DRAWN: HD  
 CHECKED: CA  
 APPROVED: AW

**Figure 6-4**  
**1947 image from Welsh Aerial**  
**Photography Unit**





## 6.4.6 Undated

There are 19 undated heritage assets within the Project Aol. Based on their catalogued site types in the HER data (paleochannels, enclosures, field boundaries, ridge and furrow, barns etc.) they may date from the Prehistoric to Modern periods.

## 7. MITIGATION

Mitigation measures considered within the current impact assessment including the retention of existing tree coverage, proposed tree, woodland, and hedgerow planting<sup>19</sup>.

Archaeological mitigation in the form of a phased evaluation as described in more detail in Section 9, is yet to be discussed with the Gwent and Glamorgan Archaeological Trust and as such is not taken into account in the following impact assessment.

## 8. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

This section provides the impact assessment for the Proposed Development's Study Area.

The impact assessment presented here considers the residual effects on the historic environment and takes into account the landscape mitigation measures described above. A summary is also provided in Table 8-1.

### *Construction Phase - Direct Impacts*

Direct impacts can include the removal of part of or the whole of buried archaeological deposits, features and artefacts, or other physical changes associated with alterations to the sedimentary and drainage contexts within which the archaeology is contained. They can also include direct impacts to the fabric of built heritage, including removal of part or the whole of a structural element, or affects to the surface of the structure through dust generation or the stability of the structure through vibration.

The entirety of the Proposed Development is situated within previously developed land and contained within either the existing footprint of the Quinn Radiator Factory, where surface and sub-surface disturbance will have removed most heritage assets located there. For these reasons the predicted direct physical effects on buried archaeological assets is limited relative to a previously undisturbed site. However, there are four assets that this desk-based assessment has shown may survive within the Project Area. Each are assessed individually below.

#### *8.1.1.1 The Gwent Levels Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (QN\_65)*

As explained in Section 6.2.1, only small portion of the southern boundary of the Site overlaps with the Gwent Levels registered landscape which is also classed as a Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLOI) (Figure 6-1). All of the above ground historic landscape features such as field boundaries, hedgerows and reens that may have been present have been removed by prior development.

However, this registered landscape also draws part of its significance from the thick alluvium and presence of waterlogged sediments of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential, the presence of which have now been confirmed within the location known from historical mapping and air photos to be the former course of the Nant-y-Moor Reen (Section 6.4.5).

<sup>19</sup> Gensler. 2023. Design Access Statement: 6.8 Proposed Illustrative Masterplan

As clearly explained in the description of the asset provided by the Gwent and Glamorgan Archaeological Trust, in addition to the surviving above ground landscape elements that contribute to the significance of this asset, buried archaeological potential must be taken into account. This is because:

*“there is also a proven, and quite possibly vast, potential for extensive, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and environmental deposits belonging to the earlier landscapes, which extend beyond the seawalls and banks into the intertidal mudflats. The Levels are therefore a uniquely rich archaeological and historical resource in Wales, and certainly of international importance and significance<sup>20</sup>.”*

Though the HLOI as a whole is therefore a heritage asset of high sensitivity, within the Site the prior truncation of all of the above ground landscape features and a large portion of the sub-surface remains need to be taken into account here, and a **moderate** sensitivity is therefore assigned. There is, however, a high likelihood that construction phase groundworks will physically remove a part of these deposits. The magnitude of impact is therefore considered to be **medium** and the resultant overall effect **moderate** (a significant effect).

#### 8.1.1.2 Former Duffryn Cottage and outbuildings (QN\_96)

The location of the post-medieval cottage and associated buildings is known from historical mapping and air photos but the survival of the asset below ground is not confirmed and if present is likely to consist of truncated remains. However, it remains possible that some below ground structures, features and deposits have survived and if that is found to be the case, there is a high likelihood that construction phase groundworks will physically remove these remains.

The sensitivity of such remains is considered to be **low**, the magnitude of impact **medium** and the overall effect therefore **minor** (a not significant effect).

#### 8.1.1.3 Possible Roman Road (QN\_76)

The possible Roman Road known from is an unconfirmed site and if present is likely to consist of heavily truncated remains. As the site has not yet been subjected to archaeological investigation, it is necessary to treat it as a possible heritage asset.

The sensitivity of such remains is considered to be **medium**, the magnitude of impact **small** and the overall effect therefore **minor** (a not significant effect).

### 8.1.2 Construction Phase - Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts introduced during construction can take the form of visual, auditory or atmospheric (dust) intrusion, which may in turn reduce the manner in which heritage assets can be understood and appreciated.

A total of 48 designated heritage assets were identified within the 3 km AoI. These assets listed in Section 6.2 consisted of registered historic landscapes, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, royal parks and gardens and conservation areas.

All are located over 750m from the edge of the Site boundary and as such it is considered that there will be no adverse effects from dust and vibration on these eight assets.

Though some final details pertinent to assessing adverse visual impacts are not yet finalised, the maximum dimensions of the Proposed Development are assumed to be less than or equal to the existing structures on the Site. In addition, the Proposed Development will not change the character of development at the site and will not introduce additional industrial elements into the settings of any

<sup>20</sup> Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). n.d. Historic Landscape Characterisation: The Gwent Levels. Available at: [Gwent Levels Main \(ggat.org.uk\)](http://ggat.org.uk). Accessed 14/09/2023.

heritage assets. Taken together with the landscape mitigation measures described above, it is therefore considered that there will be no visual impacts on the settings of the designated assets listed in Section 6.2.

**Table 8-1 Heritage Impact Summary Assessment**

Unique ID	Name	Grade	Designation	Sensitivity	Impact Type	Magnitude	Effect
QN_65	The Gwent Levels Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest	--	Registered Historic Landscape	Moderate (noting truncation of all above ground features)	Direct	Medium	Moderate
QN_96	Former Duffryn Cottage and outbuildings (QN_96)	--	Non-Designated	Low	Direct	Medium	Minor
QN_76	Possible Roman Road	--	Non-Designated	Medium	Direct	Small	Minor

### 8.1.3 Operational Effects

No potential operational effects on cultural heritage assets have been identified.

### 8.1.4 Decommissioning Effects

No potential decommissioning effects on cultural heritage assets have been identified.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the information available at the time of its writing, the previous DBA produced for the current project found that overall there is a low potential for encountering buried archaeology within the Project Area due to prior ground disturbance<sup>21</sup>. The report also concluded that there exists *some* potential for encountering archaeological remains of local, regional and possibly national importance. In particular it was noted that if archaeological deposits of significance linked to the Gwent Levels survive then they are most likely to associated with waterlogged deposits associated to the former Nant-y-Moor Reen.

Since the pre-application report, ground investigation works have now demonstrated that alluvial deposits, including peat, survive within the Project Area. This in turn confirms that some potential exists for the survival of significant archaeological deposits within the Project Area.

The conclusions of the previous assessment can now be revised in light of this new information. It now seems more accurate to state that across most of the Site there remains a low potential for encountering buried archaeology within the Project Area. If present, significant archaeological remains are likely to date to the prehistoric and Roman periods and would most likely to be found in the deposits (including peat) associated with the former Nant-y-Moor Reen watercourse that ran

<sup>21</sup> Davey. 2021.

through the centre of the Site. There is therefore a moderate potential for buried archaeology to survive in this part of the site.

The potential effects of the Project on the historic environment can now also be updated. The impact assessment identified one potential **significant effect** upon the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (QN\_65). This potential impact pertains to potential direct physical removal of buried deposits during groundworks associated to the former location of the Nant-y-Moor Reen that runs through the centre west part of the site.

Potential effects of minor significance (**not significant**) have also been identified on two further assets: the former location of Duffryn Cottage (QN\_96) and the possible location of a Roman road (QN\_76).

## 10. RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the unknown depth and state of preservation of any remains that may be present, the most appropriate way to assess potential impacts on them is through a staged archaeological investigation. In line with the procedure set out in TAN 24, this will normally involve commissioning 'a qualified and competent expert to submit a written scheme of archaeological investigation (WSI) which describes the different stages of the work and demonstrates that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time.'

In consultation with archaeological advisors to Newport City Council at the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), the WSI would set out the requirements for phased investigation and mitigation.

When the results of the initial stages of investigation or mitigation measures are complete, and following further consultation with GCAT, the outline method statement will be revised and an updated WSI will be drafted that will set out any further stages that may be required.

The results of this staged archaeological investigation will determine whether further archaeological investigations are required as a mitigation measure prior to construction commencing. Archaeological monitoring during construction phase groundworks are, however, likely to be required.

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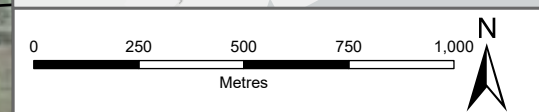
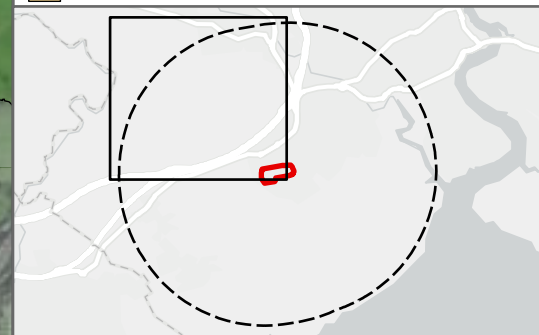
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## **APPENDIX A            CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 3KM OF THE PROJECT AREA**



Project Footprint  
 1km Site Buffer  
 3km Site Buffer  
**Listed Buildings**  
**Grade**  
▲ I  
▲ II\*  
▲ II  
**Cultural Heritage Locations - by time period**  
 Non-designated, Medieval, Post Medieval  
 Non-designated, Post Medieval  
 Non-designated, Post Medieval, Medieval  
 Non-designated, Roman  
 Non-designated, Roman, Medieval  
 Non-designated, Unknown  
 Registered Historic Landscape  
 Royal Historic Parks and Gardens  
 Scheduled Monument



SCALE: See Scale Bar	VERSION: A05
SIZE: A4	DRAWN: HD
PROJECT: 0657169	CHECKED: MW
DATE: 13/10/2023	APPROVED: AW

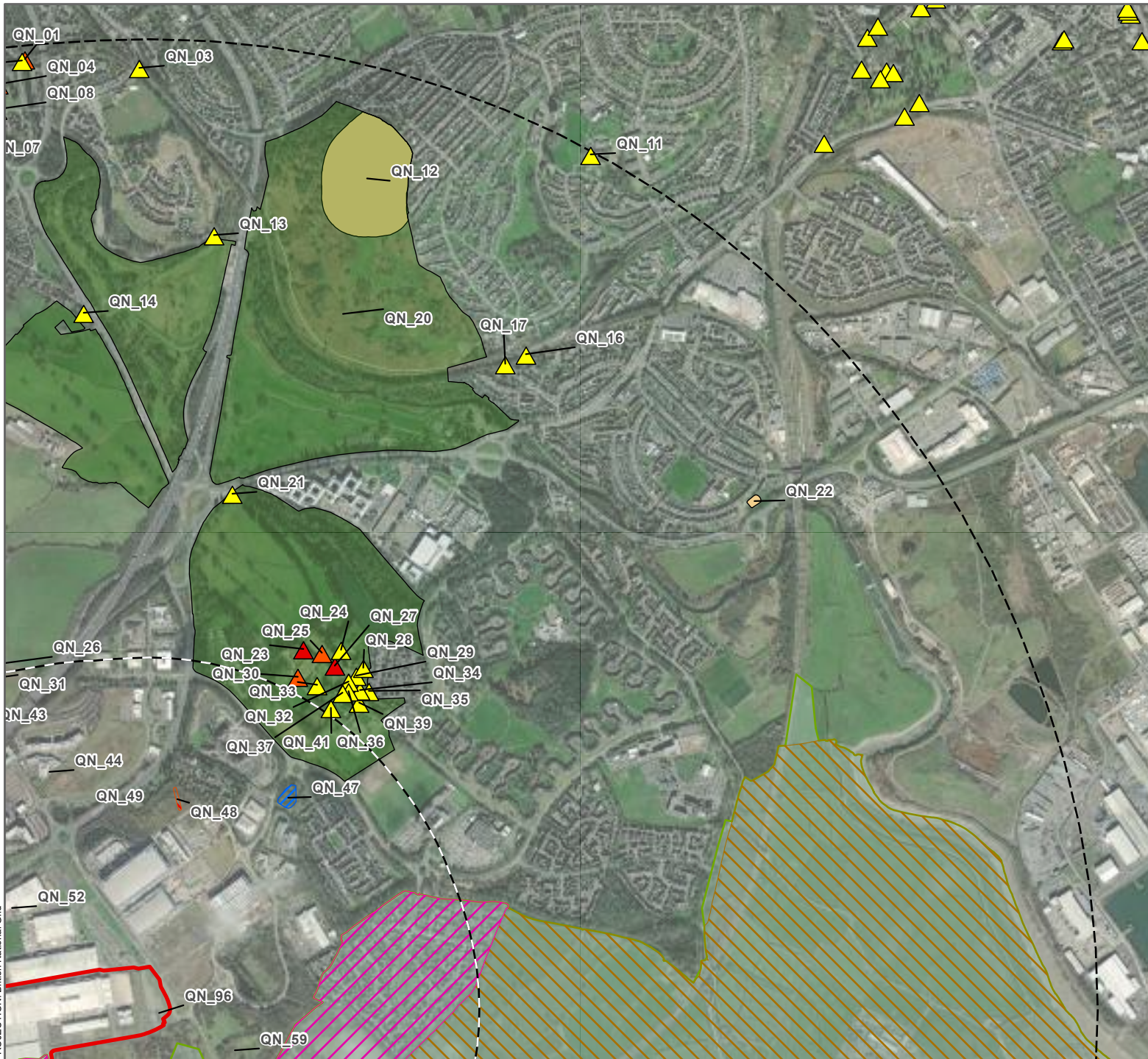
## Appendix A

### Cultural Heritage Locations

#### Page A



PROJECTION: British National Grid

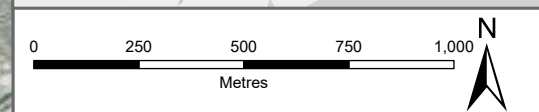
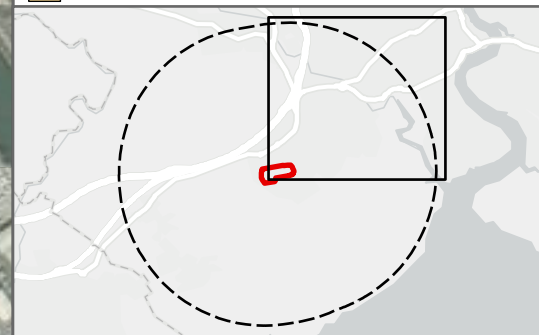


**Project Footprint**  
 1km Site Buffer  
 3km Site Buffer

**Listed Buildings**  
 Grade  
 I  
 II\*  
 II

**Cultural Heritage Locations - by time period**

- Non-designated, Medieval, Post Medieval
- Non-designated, Post Medieval
- Non-designated, Post Medieval, Medieval
- Non-designated, Roman
- Non-designated, Roman, Medieval
- Non-designated, Unknown
- Registered Historic Landscape
- Royal Historic Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monument



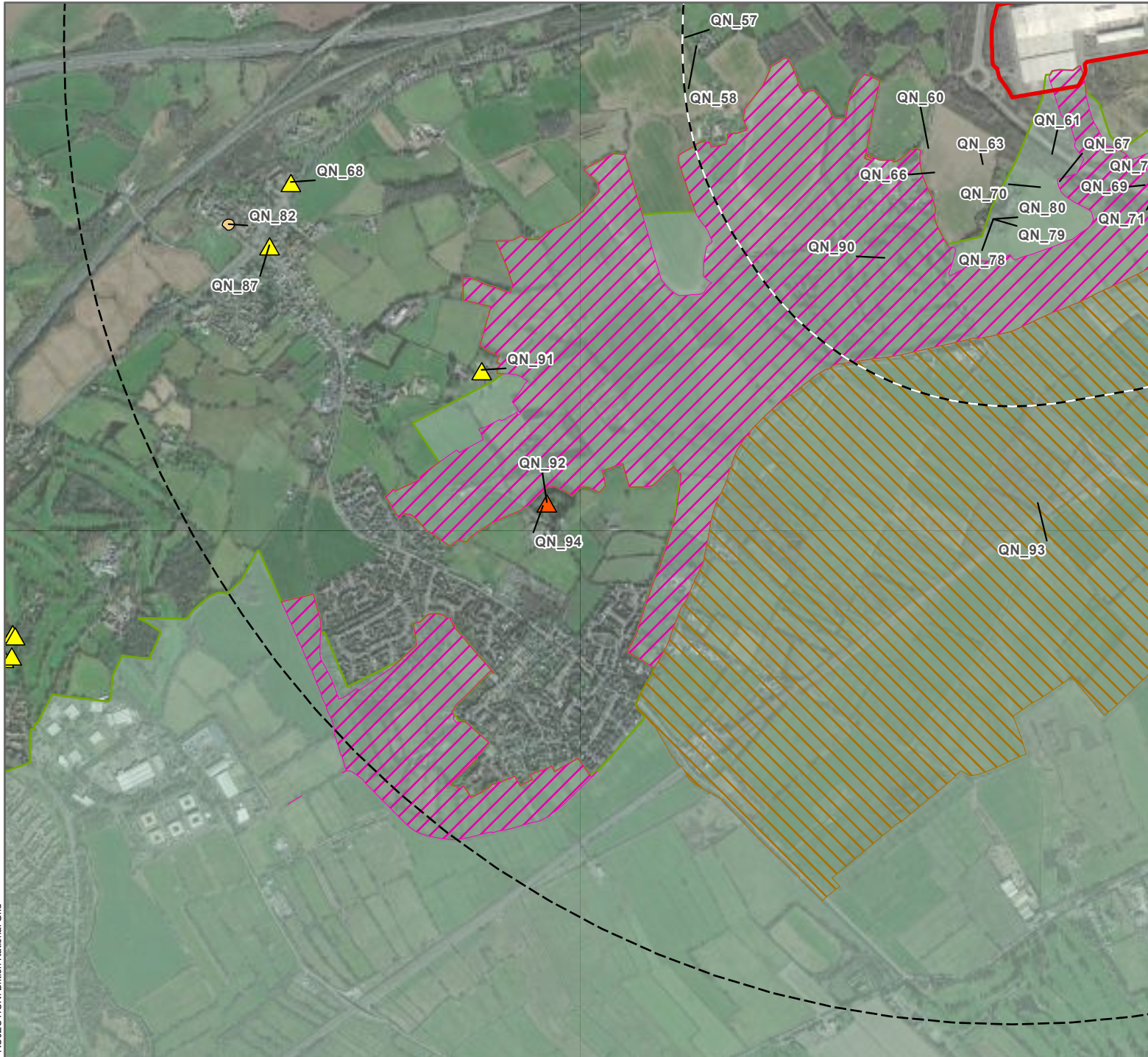
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DATE: 13/10/2023	APPROVED: AW

**Appendix A**  
**Cultural Heritage Locations**  
**Page B**

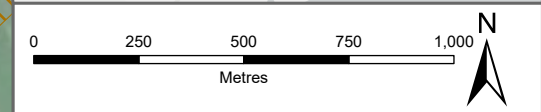
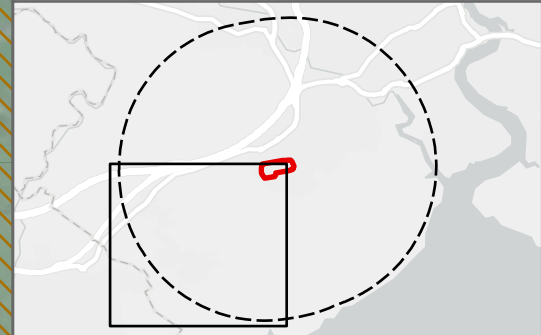


PROJECTION: British National Grid





▭ Project Footprint  
 1km Site Buffer  
 3km Site Buffer  
 Listed Buildings  
 Grade  
▲ I  
▲ II\*  
▲ II  
 Cultural Heritage Locations - by time period  
 Non-designated, Medieval, Post Medieval  
 Non-designated, Post Medieval  
 Non-designated, Post Medieval, Medieval  
 Non-designated, Roman  
 Non-designated, Roman, Medieval  
 Non-designated, Unknown  
 Registered Historic Landscape  
 Royal Historic Parks and Gardens  
 Scheduled Monument

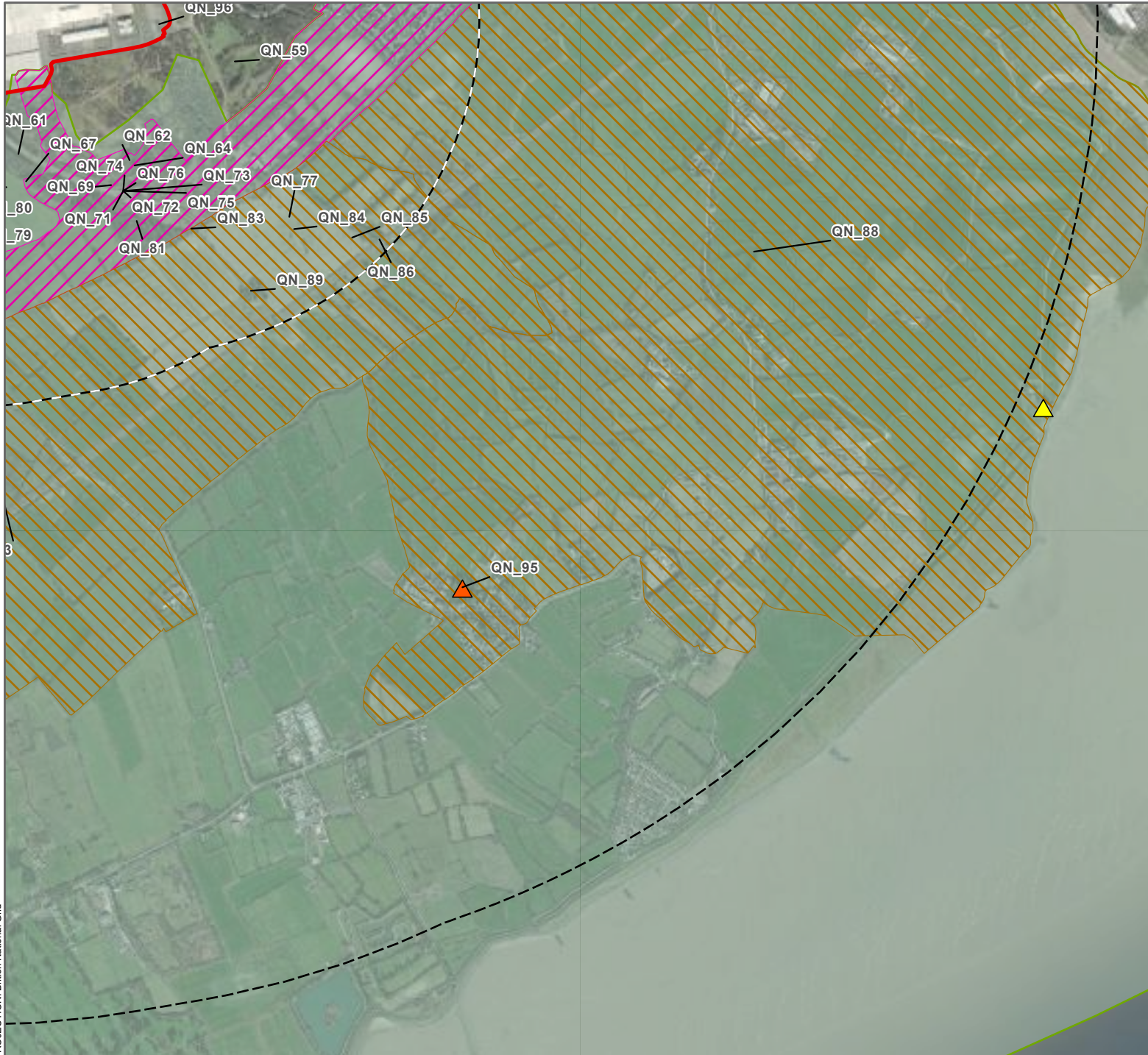


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DATE: 13/10/2023	APPROVED: AW

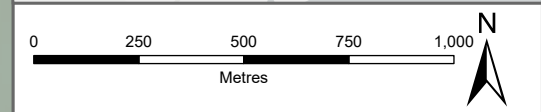
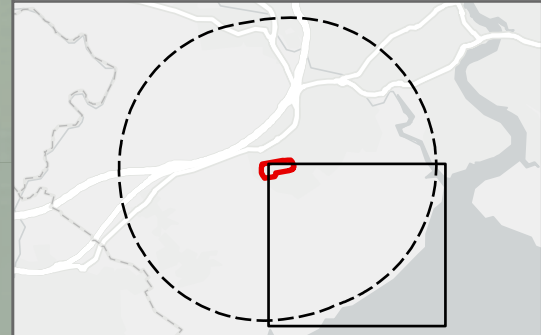
## Appendix A Cultural Heritage Locations Page C



PROJECTION: British National Grid



▭ Project Footprint  
 1km Site Buffer  
 3km Site Buffer  
**Listed Buildings**  
**Grade**  
▲ I  
▲ II\*  
▲ II  
**Cultural Heritage Locations - by time period**  
 Non-designated, Medieval, Post Medieval  
 Non-designated, Post Medieval  
 Non-designated, Post Medieval, Medieval  
 Non-designated, Roman  
 Non-designated, Roman, Medieval  
 Non-designated, Unknown  
 Registered Historic Landscape  
 Royal Historic Parks and Gardens  
 Scheduled Monument



SCALE: See Scale Bar	VERSION: A05
SIZE: A4	DRAWN: HD
PROJECT: 0657169	CHECKED: MW
DATE: 13/10/2023	APPROVED: AW

## Appendix A Cultural Heritage Locations Page D



PROJECTION: British National Grid

## APPENDIX B      CULTURAL HERITAGE GAZETTEER

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_01	81343	Railway viaduct over Afon Ebwy	Listed Building	II*	Modern	Railway viaduct built for Rumney Railway Co. in 1826 probably to design of George Overton, the company's surveyor, and the largest surviving early railway viaduct in South Wales, and therefore one of the largest built anywhere before the era of the locomotive. Widened in 1863 for the Brecon & Merthyr Railway.	327821	187205
QN_02	81801	Railway viaduct over Afon Ebwy (partly in Rogerstone community)	Listed Building	II	Modern	Railway viaduct built for Rumney Railway Co. in 1826 probably to design of George Overton, the company's surveyor, and the largest surviving early railway viaduct in South Wales, and therefore one of the largest built anywhere before the era of the locomotive. Widened in 1863 for the Brecon & Merthyr Railway.	327812	187200
QN_03	87625	Pye Corner (Bassaleg) Golden Mile Pillar	Listed Building	II	Modern	Included for its special historic interest as part of the industrial development of Wales and reflecting the impact and influence of one of the major landowners of south Wales. Group value with the other remaining Golden Mile Pillar.	328191	187177

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_04	2913	Church of Saint Basil	Listed Building	II*	Medieval, Post Medieval	Anglican parish church, medieval, restored 1878-9 by Habershon Fawckner & Co of Newport and 1902-3 by C. Busted Fowler of Cardiff with Morgan chapel rebuilt 1916 by W.D. Caroe. A priory was founded here c. 1105 by Robert de la Haye but was abandoned in 1235. The present fabric is principally C14 to C15, nave and chancel with large W tower and S aisle. A free-standing C14-15 chapel on the S side was demolished c. 1850. The medieval arcade, since replaced, was of heavy square pillars and low arches.	327735	187124
QN_05	81803	The Cottage	Listed Building	II	Modern	C19 village house possibly associated with the Tredegar Arms Inn, and presumably built for the Tredegar estate, as it is attached to the coach-house of the inn and has similar hoodmoulds to windows.	327641	187049
QN_06	81794	Coach House to W of the Tredegar Arms Inn	Listed Building	II	Modern	Former coach house, mid C19, painted stucco with slate roofs, single-storey, 3-bay front with gabled centre. Three large depressed-arched coach-entries with double boarded doors and hoodmoulds over. Gable to centre has brackets to verges and blocked small window with hoodmould and sill.	327653	187049

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_07	81806	Tower at SW corner of churchyard, attached to Tredegar Arms	Listed Building	II	Modern	Later C19 tower, purpose unknown, linked by short length of churchyard wall to lychgate, and attached to Tredegar Arms.	327697	187049
QN_08	81799	Lychgate, churchyard walls and railings to Church of Saint Basil	Listed Building	II	Modern	Lychgate of 1926, built as First World War Memorial, architect unknown, with carved figure signed by Gilbert Bayes. Churchyard walls and railings possibly of the restoration of 1902-3 by C. Busted Fowler.	327731	187042
QN_09	3080	No.27 Caerphilly Road, A468, Bassaleg, Gwent	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	Thatched single storey cottage, probably later C17, restored and with addition to rear added since listing in 1988.	327410	186994
QN_10	3058	Fairoak	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	Mid to later C17 house formerly owned by the Tredegar estate originally with baffle-entry plan, the entry then in line with the ridge chimney. Added C19 parallel rear range.	327092	186899
QN_11	22667	Gaer County Primary School	Listed Building	II	Modern	Built 1949-53 by Johnson Blackett FRIBA, architect to Newport Borough Council. Contractors: D.H. Broad Ltd of Worthing and J.H. Herbert & Son of Newport. The school formed part of the extensive surrounding Gaer Estate development, also by Blackett - both estate and school won the 1951 Festival of Britain Award of Merit, and	329651	186896

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						also, in the same year, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Medal. The foundation stone was laid on 7th April 1949 by Alderman T.F. Mooney.		
QN_12	2362, MM084	Tredegar Fort	Scheduled Monument	n/a	Prehistoric	The monument comprises the remains of a multivallate hillfort, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales). The hillfort occupies a commanding position on a hilltop on the western edge of Newport. It is roughly circular in plan, measuring around 300m in diameter, and consists of a series of concentric banks and ditches. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to	328927	186818

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						chronology, building techniques and functional detail.		
QN_13	3075	Footbridge at former Tredegar Park Golf Course	Listed Building	II	Modern	Probably dating from 1805 when the Park Mile Tramroad opened, iron superstructure of 1870 by C Jordan, engineers of Newport. The bridge and causeway were formerly part of a tramroad system linking Sirhowy and Tredegar with Newport Docks.	328433	186636
QN_14	2908	Nos 28, 29 and 30 Forge Lane Cottages	Listed Building	II	Modern	U-plan block of 4 Georgian Gothic estate cottages dated 1828, apparently now three with the NE corner cottage, part of No 28 only preserving the original window detail which was common to all the cottages when listed. No 29 is known as Forge Cottage and No 30 as Bag End, 2002. included as a	328011	186385



ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						good group of Georgian estate cottages with early and remarkable cast iron detail to entrance porch.		
QN_15	951, MM349	Croes Carn Einion Roman Site	Scheduled Monument	n/a	Roman	The monument comprises the remains of a villa complex, which probably dates to the Romano-British period (AD 43 - 410). It was first identified by aerial reconnaissance in 1996 and is indicated by negative cropmarks on aerial photographs. The cropmarks would appear to indicate two distinct stone-built buildings. The westernmost example is aligned NE-SW. This ranged building shows evidence of internal divisions, including a wing at the SW end and a trace of another at the opposite end. A corridor or porticus with a projecting porch fronts the building. To the SE is a rectangular building. It is aligned NNE-SSW and comprises of three rooms at its N end and a large room to the S. A series of possible column bases suggest that the southern room may be an aisled hall. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance	325732	186325

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						our knowledge of domestic and economic sites and practices in the Roman period. The monument is an important relic of the rural landscape in the Roman period. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of archaeological deposits relating to chronological detail, together with artefactual and structural evidence.		
QN_16	87671	Park Junction Signal Box	Listed Building	II	Modern	Built in 1885 by McKenzie and Holland for the Great Western Railway and first shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901. Extended in 1889. The box formerly serviced lines to the south.	329442	186250

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_17	87624	Park Junction Golden Mile Pillar	Listed Building	II	Modern	The growth in industry in the south Wales valleys in the late C18 and early C19 was accompanied by the expansion of transport routes to link the industrial areas to the coastal ports. To allow this the Monmouthshire Railway & Canal Act was passed in 1792 to allow the construction of canals and tramroads. At the start of the C19 ironworks at the head of the Sirhowy Valley were established and a tramroad (the Sirhowy Tramroad) was proposed to link the ironworks to the River Usk at Newport. Sir Charles Morgan of Tredegar House was involved with the consortium of landowners behind the ironworks and he owned most of the land along the proposed route of the tramroad around Tredegar House and the mouth of the Ebbw. Morgan allowed construction in 1805 of the tramroad through Tredegar Park and pillars were erected at the points where it entered, at Park Junction and Pye Corner (Bassaleg).	329375	186219

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_18	2378, MM134	Coed y Defaid Camp	Scheduled Monument	n/a	Prehistoric	The monument comprises the remains of a univallate hillfort, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales). The hillfort is situated on a hilltop to the W of Newport and is roughly circular, 95m in diameter, with a single bank and outer ditch. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.	327334	186211
QN_19	2914	Croes-Heolydd	Listed Building	II	Modern	House, painted render with slate roof and one brick ridge stack. Two-storey, 4-bay front with 2-storey gabled porch in third bay. C20	326401	186066

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_20	03347.0g (Gt48)	Tredegar Park	Royal Historic Parks and Gardens	II*	Medieval, Post Medieval	Survival of parts of grand late seventeenth-century layout, including garden walls, gate screen, inorganic parterres and avenue. Recent fragmentation of, and encroachment on, much of the site has precluded Grade I status. 03347.0g is a Rank 1 Medieval deer park named Tredegar Deer Park. Deer park probably extent in the Sixteenth Century. The exact time of its founding is not certain, however the Royal Commission suggest that it may have taken place some time during the reign of Henry VIII, after the dissolution of the Lordship of Wentllwch (Newport). In 1867 the park was described as "being surrounded by an ancient wall and contains 400 acres and about 600 fallow deer. It occupied the mouth of the valley of the Ebbw River, which flows straight through it, embracing a portion of the hills either side. This is called 'The old park' on maps	328698	186062

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_21	2911	Pair of lodges, gates and piers with flanking walls to NW of Tredegar House	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the South West wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The lodges date from the late C19 (?c1890) and formed the main drive entrance to Tredegar House. The gates and piers may date from the earlier C19.	328492	185800
QN_22	2414, MM190	Castell Glas Castle Mound	Scheduled Monument	n/a	Medieval	The monument comprises the mutilated remains of a medieval motte on almost level ground on the western bank of the Ebbw, overlooking its lowest crossing point which suggests that it was established soon after . The mound has been reduced to around 1.5m high and 35m by 25m in size and any ditch has been backfilled. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval domestic and defensive architecture. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural remains and intact associated deposits providing evidence for its development,	330180	185776

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						construction and contemporary material culture.		
QN_23	2910	Stable Block including Orangery	Listed Building	I	Post Medieval	Large, two storey stable building. Continuous, symmetrical, 10 bay elevation in Mannerist style including projecting pavilions to either end. Listed grade I as an exceptionally fine and architecturally distinctive example of a C17 stable and for its important group value with Tredegar House.	328722	185297
QN_24	17109	Ruperra Gates to NE of Tredegar House	Listed Building	II	Modern	Pair of C19 brick gate piers with projecting heavily moulded entablature with dentils supporting carved stone beasts representing the griffin and lion rampant of the Morgan Family, each holding a scrolled armorial shield. Listed grade II for group value with Tredegar House.	328844	185295

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_25	17097	Edney Gates, inc flanking screen and attached walls with opposing gates to S end of Middle Court	Listed Building	II*	Post Medieval	Early C18 wrought iron double gates with flanking pedestrian gates hung upon wrought iron piers. Symmetrically aligned with the principal entrance of the house. Each gate has a symmetrical panel of delicately scrolled ironwork with embellishments of naturalistic acanthus leaves. Listed grade II* as surviving, in-situ, early C18 gates and for their important position in association with Tredegar house.	328782	185285
QN_26	03344.0g GGAT03344. 0g	Gwern-y-Cleppa Park (Former G03)	Non-designated		Medieval, Post Medieval,	Gwern-y-Cleppa Park (Former G03). Cleppa Park was a post-medieval park whose outlines can be roughly traced on 1st-3rd edns OS map, associated with associated with Gwern-y-Cleppa mansion. The OS  Record Card (ST 28 NE 17) identifies this as probably extant in 14th century, and belonging to another branch of the Morgan family that resided at Tredegar Park. The modern Cleppa Park buisness park occupies a small area of the post-medieval park.	327750	185250



ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_27	2902	Tredegar House	Listed Building	I	Medieval, Post Medieval	The seat of the Morgan family from the early C15 through to the mid C20. The late medieval house was arranged around three courtyards with halls in the SW and NE wings. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the SW wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672 by Sir William Morgan (d.1680). The SW hall survives in a modified form as the servants hall. In the C19 alterations were carried out.	328824	185244
QN_28	17105	Former Laundry and Dairy to NE of Great Barn	Listed Building	II	Modern	Modernised, early C19 former laundry and dairy. Included for group value with other listed ancillary buildings at Tredegar House.	328916	185237
QN_29	17104	Great Barn	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	Large, C17 estate barn, truncated at S end by fire in C19. As originally built, unusual by virtue of its extreme length. Listed grade II as a surviving example of a large C17 estate barn with important group value with the Tredegar estate complex. gth.	328893	185211
QN_30	17098	Boundary Walls to Orangery Garden and Cedar Garden including three sets of gatepiers	Listed Building	II*	Post Medieval	Early C18, red brick walls, approximately 4m in height, in Flemish bond. Regularly interrupted by shallow, engaged, brick pilasters. Listed grade II* for important group value with Tredegar House and the adjacent	328704	185208

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						stables and as a fine example of a C18 walled gardens.		
QN_31	GGAT05399.0g	Graig-Y-Saeson Farm	Non-designated		Post Medieval	A. Borthwick assessment Graig-y-Saeson Farm 1992 - terrace and stone revetment/ha ha associated with Tredegar park	327700	185200
QN_32	17106	Brewhouse	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	Former brewhouse, C17 or earlier origins with substantial, later alterations. 'L' shaped plan. Included for group value, notwithstanding conversion, as an early ancillary building at the heart of the Tredegar estate complex.	328868	185192
QN_33	17099	Monument to Sir Briggs	Listed Building	II	Modern	Mid C19 stone obelisk and plinth, set upon square granite base. Carved scene of horse and soldier to front face. Inscription beneath commemorates the life of the horse "Sir Briggs" who carried his master through a series of battles on the Continent, including the Charge of the Light Brigade, in 1854.	328766	185181
QN_34	17103	Lesser Barn	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	Seven bay barn, C17, formerly the southern end of the Great Barn, from which it was severed by fire in the C19. Steeply pitched, gabled, slated roof. Listed grade II as an example of a large	328905	185164

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						C17 estate barn with group value with the Tredegar Estate complex.		
QN_35	17102	The Mill including attached Stable to the South	Listed Building	II	Modern	Early C19 corn mill aligned on an E/W axis. Three storey, brick elevations beneath hipped, slated roof. South elevation has central gabled pentice with two long, vertically aligned loading doorways beneath; each with boarded door. Listed grade II for the special interest of this early C19 cornmill and for group value with other listed items at Tredegar House.	328934	185162
QN_36	17107	Bryans Building and attached boundary walls to S and N	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	Two storey house, of C17 origins. Red brick elevations and steeply pitched slated gabled roof. Listed grade II as a surviving example of a stewards house of C17 origins and together with its adjoining walls for its important group value with the Tredegar estate complex.	328868	185161
QN_37	17108	Bothy and Potting Shed to the West of Bryans Building	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	Single storey outbuilding, aligned on an E/W axis with brick elevation and slated lean-to roof. Listed grade II for historic interest as a surviving example of an estate garden building and for group value with the Tredegar estate complex.	328849	185156

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_38	GGAT05400.0g	Graig-Y-Saeson Farm	Non-designated		Post Medieval	A. Borthwick assessment Graig-y-Saeson Farm 1992 - badly damaged red sandstone block wall associated with Tredegar park	327500	185150
QN_39	17101	Home Farm	Listed Building	II	Modern	Early C19, single storey cottage of square plan. Rendered elevations. Steeply pitched hipped, slated roof with Edwardian red brick chimney stack. Included for group value with other listed items at Tredegar House.	328902	185124
QN_40	10160g, GGAT10160g	Pond, Coed Cefn-llogell	Non-designated	n/a	Post Medieval	Post Medieval, Fishpond	327366	185116
QN_41	17100	Garden walls to SE of Cedar Garden, inc gate piers, gates and flanking workshops	Listed Building	II	Undated	At the SE end of the longitudinal path through the walled garden is a pair of substantial, square brick gate piers. Approximately 4m in height in Flemish bond, with shallow stone plinth and projecting moulded coping, each with square urn finial of cup and cover form with scrolled acanthus to base and gadrooned cover over. Simple double iron gates with plain semicircular overthrow and guilloche lock bar. Included for group value with other listed items associated with Tredegar House.	328811	185107
QN_42	GGAT11260g	Neolithic Enclosure Cleppa Park, Tredegar	Non-designated		Neolithic	An assessment of seven archaeological sites within the Cleppa Park area, following discussions of possible future	327500	185100

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						development in the area: Neolithic Enclosure		
QN_43	2961, MM22	Gwern y Cleppa Burial Chamber	Scheduled Monument	n/a	Neolithic	The monument consists of the remains of a chambered long barrow, dating to the early Neolithic (c. 4000BC - 3000BC). A long barrow is a roughly rectangular or trapezoidal mound of earth and/or stone, usually between 25m and 120m long, with a length exceeding twice its greatest width. The mound may be edged with a timber or stone revetment, and they contain one or more stone or wooden burial chambers at one end. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric burial and ritual practices. The features are an important relic of a prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and retain significant archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of both intact ritual and burial deposits, together with environmental and structural evidence. Chambered long barrows may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.	327640	185052

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_44	GGAT04261g	Graig y Saeson, Flint Find	Non-designated		Prehistoric	Worked flint flake, surface find.	327900	184900
QN_45	2377, MM133	Pen-y-Lan Camp	Scheduled Monument	n/a	Prehistoric	The monument comprises the remains of a univallate hillfort, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales). The hillfort is situated on the top of a low ridge in a cultivated field. It is a circular earthwork measuring 73m in diameter consisting of a gently sloping bank or scarp around a flat interior. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.	325842	184874
QN_46	GGAT02520g	mill, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Possible mill site, off direct course of M4, found by Jack Stevenson, 2.12.73.	327450	184850
QN_47	10186g, GGAT10186g	Gravel pit, Tredegar	Non-designated	n/a	Post Medieval	Post Medieval gravel pit recorded 1883.	328673	184818

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_48	RR GGAT 0002-01, GGAT06279.0g	RR GGAT 0002-01	Non-designated	n/a	Roman	Roman Road	328315	184812
QN_49	GGAT03313g	Tre-Deg-Erw	Non-designated		Medieval	Possible DMV. "Tre-deg-erw", dwelling of the ten acres. It's a mystery how it got on the OS map "for there is no such place, nor ever was such a name or place that anyone now living can recollect or ever heard of, and there never was any field of ten acres	328200	184800
QN_50	GGAT02517g	Platforms, Nant-y-Moor, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Two possible platforms identified by UCC in 1974 as part of M4 survey, on ground sloping to S, N of the A48. Destroyed by motorway. Evidence recently re-examined and identification is now doubted. No related features visible.	327300	184700
QN_51	GGAT02519g	Possible Hollow Way	Non-designated		Undated	Two house platforms (2517-8G) and other slight earthworks (a hollow way?) (2519G) in W part of field N of small brook.	327300	184700
QN_52	GGAT00013g	Dyffryn	Non-designated		Medieval	House, extant in the C14th according to Rees, buildings destroyed for LG development were 17th, 18th and 19th century.	327780	184460
QN_53	02521g, GGAT02521g	Ridge and Furrow, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Unknown	A ridge and furrow in a series of fields opposite Berrykent Farm and on the north side of the A48; there are	326500	184400

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						lynchets along the field boundaries (GGAT Site Record).		
QN_54	02140g GGAT02140g	Gwaunshonbrown Farm	Non-designated		Unknown	A possible much-eroded earthwork enclosure was noted on an AP immediately E of Pound Lane, Coedkernew. The cropmark is situated on a knoll, possibly utilised as a semi-defensive siting for a small earthwork enclosure.	326180	184315
QN_55	GGAT15472g	Berryhill Farm, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	The farmstead is depicted on the Tithe map of Coedkernew (1843), the group originally composed of a house, a pair of two-storey stone built cottages, with two stone-built slate-roofed farm buildings to the south perpendicular to the others.	326930	184260
QN_56	GGAT15499g	Structure, Berryhill	Non-designated		Undated	Structure depicted on the Tithe Map of Coedkernew (1843) and early OS Maps.	326805	184228
QN_57	GGAT15498g	Linear Feature, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Linear feature visible on aerial photography, possible ditch	326612	184077
QN_58	GGAT15471g	Longhouse, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Traditional long house of unknown date.	326650	184049
QN_59	GGAT00019g	Pencarnou (?Pencarn)	Non-designated		Medieval	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	328500	184000



ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						Gualluuir to Llancarfan, with Abbot Paul signing as first witness.		
QN_60	GGAT15501g	Building, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Ruined building depicted on late 18th century mapping.	327400	183720
QN_61	GGAT00015g	Coedkernew, Manor House (Extant C14th)	Non-designated		Medieval	Coedkernew, in the early days of the conquest, 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.	327800	183700
QN_62	GGAT00012g	Great Pencarn, Extant C14th	Non-designated		Medieval	Manor house or Court house, extant in the C14th.	328160	183680
QN_63	GGAT15504g	Buildings, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Modern	Two small buildings depicted on the 2nd and 3rd Ed. OS Maps (1901 & 1920)	327576	183666
QN_64	GGAT15505g	Barn, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Post Medieval, Modern	Stone built barn in a decayed state. Visible on late 18th and 19th century mapping.	328176	183663

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_65	HLW (Gt) 2	Gwent Levels	Registered Historic Landscape	n/a	Undated	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 an uniquely rich archaeological and historical resource in Wales, and certainly of international importance and significance.	338234	183641
QN_66	GGAT15503g	Barn, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Building depicted as 'barn' on late 18th century mapping.	327420	183640
QN_67	GGAT15260g	Platform, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Possible platform recorded during earthworks survey (E006971). Subsequent excavation during archaeological evaluation works	327825	183612

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						(E004527) revealed it is a natural feature probably caused by alluvial activity.		
QN_68	2933	The Coach and Horses PH	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	C18 coaching inn, remaining in use as a public house and with modern alterations. Two storey, rendered elevations, steeply pitched slated roof, gable end chimneys, rebuilt in brick. Front (S) elevation of main range is three windows wide, twelve-paned, horned sashes, with modern shutters, central doorway with semi-circular headed porch. Lower, two storey extension running to the E, probably C19, central doorway with matching porch, now blocked. Three, three-light, fixed windows to the first floor, with shutters. Large lean-to extension to the rear with gabled wing at E end.	325338	183610
QN_69	GGAT05667g	Great Pencarn Farm	Non-designated		Roman	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.	328100	183600

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_70	GGAT15272g	Settlement Coedkernew	Non-designated		Iron Age	Possible Iron Age/Romano-British settlement identified during a geophysical survey (E006973) carried out along the proposed route of the M4 Relief Road Castleton to Magor.	327762	183593
QN_71	GGAT05684g	Great Pencarn Farm	Non-designated		Roman, Iron Age, Bronze Age	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.	328140	183580
QN_72	GGAT09900g	Bronze Age Post, Great Pencarn Farm	Non-designated		Bronze Age	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.	328140	183580
QN_73	GGAT09922g	Peat Deposit, Great Pencarn Farm	Non-designated		Iron Age	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).	328140	183580
QN_74	GGAT09945g	Gully / Ditch, Great Pencarn Farm	Non-designated		Iron Age	Ditch	328140	183580

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_75	GGAT09946g	Roman Ditches, Great Pencarn Farm	Non-designated		Roman	Ditch	328140	183580
QN_76	GGAT09957g	Roman Road, Great Pencarn Farm	Non-designated		Roman	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.  Research suggests that this feature may have run through the Project Aol.	328140	183580
QN_77	GGAT15509g	Field Boundary, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Former field boundary, still visible as a tree line.	328676	183497
QN_78	GGAT00014g	All Saints Church At Coedkernew	Non-designated		Modern	The church was built 1853, on site of earlier church, and probably on site of church mentioned c1102. The only relic from the earlier church is a font, now at the W end of the building. It was converted to a dwelling in 1991.	327610	183490
QN_79	GGAT08203g	Coedkernew Churchyard	Non-designated		Medieval	This is a largely curved fully earth banked enclosure (Brook 1988, 78). Shown on tithe map and 1st edn 6" OS as circular with what looks like the remains of the south and east sides of	327610	183490

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						an outer concentric curvilinear enclosure.		
QN_80	GGAT08614g	Coedkernew Church, Possible Outer Enclosure	Non-designated		Medieval	Coedkernew church is shown on the tithe map with what looks like the remains of the south and east sides of an outer concentric curvilinear enclosure. Although it seems that the churchyard is Early Medieval, the putative outer enclosure is much less certain and may be merely an accident of topography, particularly at the south side where it is best marked.	327610	183490
QN_81	GGAT15506g	Palaeochannel, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Series of palaeochannels aligned roughly north-east to south-west.	328183	183484

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_82	363, MM131	Wentloog Castle	Scheduled Monument	n/a	Medieval	The monument comprises the remains of a motte dating to the medieval period (c. 1066 -1540 AD). The site consists of a steep-sided flat-topped circular mound around 5m high, measuring around 25m in diameter across the base and 14m across the summit. The motte has been landscaped and turned into a garden feature, with a path created up the S side of the mound to the summit which has been levelled and a seating area and flower beds formed. The sides of the motte are covered in Rhododendrons and yew trees. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. The monument is well-preserved and an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of both structural evidence and intact associated deposits.	325137	183472
QN_83	GGAT15507g	Percoed Reen, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Roman	Reen which may have been dug in the Romano-British period.	328360	183458
QN_84	GGAT15510g	Field Boundary, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Former field boundary, still visible as a tree line.	328692	183457

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_85	GGAT15511g	Pont-estyll, St Brides	Non-designated		Undated	Complex of farm buildings, depicted on the Tithe Map of St Brides (1842) and the early OS Maps (1883-1921). No longer extant.	328880	183430
QN_86	GGAT15512g	Road Bridge, St Brides	Non-designated		Modern	Brick built bridge first depicted on the 2nd Ed. OS Map (1902).	328968	183424
QN_87	17227	Castleton Baptist Church	Listed Building	II	Modern	Erected in 1859 and designed by R G Thomas, architect. It is an early example of the Italianate-style chapel facade later developed by George Morgan. Built at a cost of £2,000, the funds for which are said to have been raised by an open-air rally held in Marshfield in 1858 by the famous English non-conformist Charles Haddon Spurgeon.	325269	183405



ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_88	HLCA015	Eastern St Brides	Non-designated	n/a	Medieval, Post Medieval	HLCA part of the Gwent Levels: This landscape has formed over a long period of time. The higher coastal areas were probably recolonized in the late eleventh and twelfth centuries. Lower-lying areas inland were subsequently enclosed and drained, probably in the thirteenth/fourteenth centuries. St. Brides Wharf was reclaimed in the eighteenth century. Diverse landscape: early settlement focus (nr St. Brides Church), irregular field pattern of small fields and sinuous roads with remnants of roadside waste, dispersed settlement, seawall including demolished wall, drainage features include fen-banks, surface ridging (mainly grips, but also rare "ridge and vurrow"). The integrity and coherence of the area are high. This is an area of landscape typical of the higher coastal lands throughout the Levels. The early settlement site at St. Brides, lines of former fen-banks, and eighteenth century reclamation of St. Brides Wharf, are components of a complex and diverse landscape, which has a high group value. There are some fine areas of surface ridging, and traces of former roadside waste.	330179	183384

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_89	GGAT15508g	Maerdy, Coedkernew	Non-designated		Undated	Farmhouse shown on the Tithe map of St Brides (1842). Still extant.	328552	183258
QN_90	HLCA020	Marshfield	Non-designated	n/a	Roman, Medieval	HLCA part of Gwent Levels: This landscape is broadly medieval, though Drenewydd/Percoed Reen could be a Roman drainage feature. This area, known as "Black Moores", is the lowest-lying in all the Level. Discoveries of prehistoric "bog oaks" from the peat, which lies just below the surface, are explained in local tradition as having been washed there during the floods of 1606. The integrity and coherence of this area are considered to be high. There are relatively few areas of low-lying back-fen surviving where the interface with the fen-edge is preserved. This is a fine example, with a wide range of landscape elements; the churches at Marshfield and Coedkernew, and a series of fen-edge farms overlook it. Drenewydd/Percoed Reen is of great importance to the drainage of the Levels, and possibly Roman in date. The area is largely secluded and quiet, with few developments impinging upon it.	327074	183173
QN_91	2934	Gelli-ber Farmhouse	Listed Building	II	Post Medieval	C17 farmhouse, with later extensions. Two storeys, rendered elevations, slate clad roof.	325955	183001

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_92	2932	Parish Church of St Mary	Listed Building	II*	Medieval, Post Medieval	Parish Church, Early English origins with various phases of C19 and C20 restoration. Said to have been built in 1135 by the Countess Mabel, in memory of her father, Robert Fitzhamon, Norman Lord of Glamorgan and Wentlooge. W tower and S porch added in C15 (restored in 1902). In 1867 the nave roof was replaced; in 1924 the chancel was re-roofed. In 1909 the church was re-fenestrated and refurnished in Jacobethan style. Modern vestry linked to N side in 1984.	326166	182573

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_93	HLCA021	Maerdy	Non-designated	n/a	Medieval, Post Medieval	HLCA part of the Gwent Levels: The long narrow fields, though superficially similar to the Roman landscape of Peterstone, are of different dimensions. This landscape was created through the enclosure of this block of open moor sometime in the medieval/post-medieval period. Unfortunately, the creation of this landscape is not documented. This is a very open landscape, and the reed-filled ditches give a strong wetland feel, typical of the lower-lying back-fen areas. Overall, the integrity and coherence of this area are extremely high. The two landscapes represent discrete examples of landscape creation. The completeness of these landscapes makes them of great importance. Walking north down Hawse Lane gives the impression of the back-fen being lower than the coastal areas to the south. The area has suffered from agricultural improvement, but remains remote from visually intrusive development; there are fine views of the relatively unspoilt uplands.	327754	182572

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_94	1035, MM311	St. Mary's Churchyard Cross, Marshfield	Scheduled Monument	n/a	Medieval	The monument consists of a cross base in the churchyard of St. Mary's church, Marshfiel. It is an unusual example of a medieval socket-stone and cross-shaft, probably dating to the 15th century. It comprises an octagonal socket-stone, some 0.73m across by 0.60m high, with carved quatrefoil decoration on each face. The original medieval shaft survives to a height of 0.37m and is surmounted by a modern cross erected as war memorial in 1991. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of the organisation and practice of Christianity. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. A cross base may be part of a larger cluster of monuments and their importance can further enhanced by their group value.	326154	182561
QN_95	2941	Parish Church of St Bridget	Listed Building	II*	Medieval	Parish church consisting of chancel, nave, N chapel, S porch and W tower.	329236	182298

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_96	DLN001	Former Duffryn Cottage and outbuildings.	Non-designated	n/a	Post Medieval	Former Duffryn Cottage represents the site of an early 19th century cottage demolished c.2000 to make way for the Imperial Park and Celtic Way. The cottage is listed as being owned by the Baronet Sir Charles Morgan and occupied by Rachel Neal on the Bassaleg Tithe apportionment of 1841. The farm buildings (Plot 246) are called 'Cottage and Garden' and used as pasture. At least one outbuilding is depicted to the rear on the Tithe Plan and the site is located at the head of a small spring and stream close to the fen edge. The form of the cottage buildings immediately prior to their demolition may essentially the same as that recorded on the 1841 Tithe Map. It was of a simple rectangular plan aligned approximately E-W perpendicular to and on the west side of Dyffryn Lane. The site is currently under a car park at the east end of the former Quinn Radiator Factory.	328255	184120

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
QN_97	PGW (Gt) 48	Tredegar House and Grounds Conservation Area	Conservation Area	n/a	Post Medieval	<p>Tredegar House and its gardens are located in fragmented parkland on the west edge of Newport. The gardens lie around the house and are important for the survival of much of their original layout.</p> <p>The gardens developed mainly during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They lie on level ground to the south-west, north-west and north-east of the house. They consist mainly of three large walled compartments and a smaller one at the north-west end, aligned on a north-west/south-east axis to the south-west of the house. The high walls are of brick and on the central axis are ornamented openings. Each compartment is laid out differently.</p> <p>The smallest, on the north-west, is now a yard devoid of garden features. The next, the Orangery Garden, has been restored (following excavation in 1991) to its early eighteenth-century formal layout of 'inorganic parterre' with central and perimeter paths plus a small mount in the west corner. Along most of its north-east side is a brick orangery</p>	328708	185374

ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						<p>attached to the stable block (25152). The square 'Cedar Garden' compartment lies next to the house with a wrought iron gate opening into the forecourt. It is largely laid out to lawn with a wide perimeter gravel path, wall borders and a large cedar tree. In the centre is the grave of the horse Sir Briggs surrounded by yew hedging. The southernmost compartment is the largest, with central axis path, grassed and planted informally with specimen trees and shrubs, and with glass houses and with workshops which include the potting shed (407444).</p> <p>To the north-west of the house is a forecourt, laid out with grass squares and wide gravel paths, enclosed on the north-west by brick walls with a pair of decorative wrought-iron gates (the Edney Gates). Beyond is an outer court enclosed by modern brick walls and the stable block (on the south-west side). In front of the house is a wide turning circle with a grass centre, with a central circular stone basin, the gravel drive enters through the Grade II Listed wrought-iron 'Ruperra' gates. To the north-east is a small restored Italianate</p>		



ERM_ID	Preferred reference number(s)	Name	Designation	Grade	Period	Description	Easting	Northing
						<p>sunken rose garden dating from the 1920s.</p> <p>A large walled kitchen garden once existed east of the house but has now gone.</p>		

## APPENDIX C      PREVIOUS DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Land at the Former Quinn Radiator Factory, Duffryn Lane, Imperial Park, Newport, NP10 8FS.**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By  
John Davey

Report No.1989

# Archaeology Wales

## Land at the Former Quinn Radiator Factory, Duffryn Lane, Imperial Park, Newport, NP10 8FS.

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Report

Prepared For: Gensler Ltd


Edited by: Rowena Hart

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Position: Commercial Director

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## Contents

Non – Technical Summary .....	1
Crynodeb Annhechnegol.....	2
1 Introduction .....	3
2 Site Description .....	3
3 Methodology .....	4
4 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	6
4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies .....	6
4.2 The Historic Landscape .....	9
4.3 Scheduled Monuments .....	10
4.4 Listed Buildings .....	11
4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development.....	11
5 Map Regression.....	15
5.1 <i>Ordnance Survey First Series map, 1833</i> .....	15
5.2 Tithe maps: Bassaleg, 1841; Coedkernew, 1843.....	16
5.3 Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire, 1883 edition, 1:2,500 .....	17
5.4 Ordnance Survey County Series 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition, Monmouthshire, 1883 edition, 1:10,560 .....	17
5.5 Ordnance Survey County Series 2nd Edition, Monmouthshire, 1901-2 edition, 1:10,560 ..	17
5.6 Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire, 1901 edition, 1:2,500 .....	17
5.7 Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire, 1920 edition, 1:2,500 .....	17
5.8 Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire, 1922 edition, 1:10,560 .....	17
5.9 Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire, 1953-4 edition, 1:10,560 .....	17
5.10 Ordnance Survey Plan 1964 edition, 1:10,560.....	17
5.11 Ordnance Survey Plan 1966-7 edition, 1:2,500 .....	17
6 Aerial Photographs and Lidar.....	18
6.1 Aerial Photos.....	18
6.2 Lidar.....	18
7 Site Visit .....	19
8 Impact Assessment .....	19
8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance .....	19
8.2 Previous Impacts.....	19
8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development.....	20
9 Conclusions.....	22
9.1 Impacts on Designated Assets .....	22
9.2 Impacts on Non-designated Assets.....	24

10	Sources.....	26
11	Archive Sources Not Consulted .....	28

<b>Appendix I:</b>	Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded on the Regional HER within 1km
<b>Appendix II:</b>	Gazetteer of archaeological sites recorded on the Regional HER within 1km
<b>Appendix III:</b>	Written Scheme of Investigation

### List of Tables

1	Extract from the Bassaleg Tithe Apportionment, 1841
2	Extract from the Coedkernew Tithe Apportionment, 1843
3	Sites of archaeological interest affected by the proposed development
4	New archaeological sites recorded through research for the current assessment

### List of Figures

1	Location map
2	Detailed Site plan
3	Archaeological Events listed on the HER within 1km of the site
4	Historic Landscape Areas within 3km
5	Conservation Areas within 3km
6	Registered Parks and Gardens within 3km
7	Scheduled Monuments within 3km
8	Listed Buildings within 1km
9	Non-Designated Sites within 1km
10	Extract from the Bassaleg and Coedkernew Tithe Maps of 1841-3
11	Extract from the Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1901
12	Aerial Photograph of the site, 1945
13	Lidar 1m DTM data

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## Non – Technical Summary

*In June 2021, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Gensler Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land at the former Quinn Radiator Factory, Duffryn Lane, Imperial Park, Newport. NP10 8FS centred on ST 27904 84107. The assessment has been undertaken in association with pre-purchase Site Due Diligence investigations for the proposed development of the land for a purpose-built datacentre building.*

*No registered Historic Park & Garden, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building or Conservation Area will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. However, this assessment is provisional, pending the finalisation of proposed development plans and a subsequent site visit.*

*The proposed development site lies partially within the northern boundary of the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (GT) 2). It is possible therefore that the development may have both a direct and an indirect (visual) impact on the historic character of this landscape. That part of the site which falls within the Historic Landscape corresponds to the former course and valley of the Nant-y-Moor Reen where it meets the levels. This valley was filled in and/or levelled with several metres of made ground during the initial development of the site at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is expected that groundworks associated with the development may have an impact on archaeological deposits associated with the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape. It is expected that the character of the proposed development will be entirely in keeping with pre-existing industrial development on the site suggesting that any indirect visual impact will be Minor.*

*Two sites of potential archaeological interest have been identified within the proposed development area: The former Duffryn Cottage and associated Outbuildings (DLN001) were in existence by 1841 and demolished c.2000, but there is a low potential for surviving sub-surface archaeological deposits remaining on site, due to significant ground disturbance during the initial development of the site in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. Overall, the impact of the development on this potential heritage asset is expected to be Minor.*

*A further archaeological site, the projected route of the roman road to Great Pencarn (RR GGAT 0002-01), potentially runs through the eastern part of the proposed development area. This site is of medium (regional) value in helping to understand Roman communication patterns in South Wales. There is a low potential that sub-surface archaeological deposits relating to these sites survive within the proposed development area. The potential impact of the development on these sites is therefore considered to be Minor. However, due to the site being partially located within the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape there is likely to be a phased archaeological condition attached to any proposal, potentially in the form of an archaeological trenched evaluation followed by limited excavation and/or watching brief.*

## Crynodeb Annhechnegol

*Ym mis Mehefin 2021, comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Cymru gan Gensler Ltd i gynnal Asesiad Desg Archeolegol ac ymweliad safle i bennu potensial archeolegol tir yn hen Ffatri Rheiddiaduron Quinn, Duffryn Lane, Imperial Park, Casnewydd. NP10 8FS yn canolbwyntio ar ST 27904 84107. Cynhaliwyd yr asesiad ar y cyd ag ymchwiliadau Diwydrwydd Dyladwy'r Safle cyn prynu ar gyfer datblygiad arfaethedig y tir ar gyfer adeilad canolfan ddata bwrpasol.*

*Ni fydd y datblygiad arfaethedig yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol nac yn anuniongyrchol ar barc hanesyddol cofrestredig, Heneb Gofrestredig, Adeilad Rhestredig nac Ardal Gadwraeth. Fodd bynnag, mae'r asesiad hwn yn un dros dro, hyd nes y caiff cynlluniau datblygu arfaethedig eu cwblhau ac ymweliad safle dilynol.*

*Mae'r safle datblygu arfaethedig yn rhannol o fewn ffin ogleddol Tirwedd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig Gwastadeddau Gwent (HLW (GT) 2). Mae'n bosibl felly y gallai'r datblygiad gael effaith uniongyrchol ac anuniongyrchol (gweledol) ar gymeriad hanesyddol y dirwedd hon. Mae'r rhan honno o'r safle sy'n dod o fewn y Dirwedd Hanesyddol yn cyfateb i hen gwrs a dyffryn Nant-y-Moor Reen lle mae'n bodloni'r lefelau. Llenwyd y cwm hwn a/neu ei lefelu gyda sawl metr o dir wedi'i wneud yn ystod datblygiad cychwynnol y safle ar droad yr 21ain ganrif. Disgwylir y gallai gwaith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygiad gael effaith ar adneuon archeolegol sy'n gysylltiedig â Thirwedd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig Gwastadeddau Gwent. Disgwylir y bydd cymeriad y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cyd-fynd yn llwyr â datblygiadau diwydiannol sy'n bodoli eisoes ar y safle sy'n awgrymu y bydd unrhyw effaith weledol anuniongyrchol yn Fân.*

*Nodwyd dau safle o ddiddordeb archeolegol posibl yn yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig: Roedd hen Bwthyn Dyffryn ac Adeiladau Awyr Agored cysylltiedig (DLN001) yn bodoli erbyn 1841 ac fe'u dymchwelwyd tua 2000, ond mae potensial isel i adneuon archeolegol is-arwyneb sydd wedi goroesi aros ar y safle, oherwydd aflonyddwch sylweddol ar y ddaear yn ystod datblygiad cychwynnol y safle ar ddechrau'r 21ain ganrif. Yn gyffredinol, disgwylir i effaith y datblygiad ar yr ased treftadaeth posibl hwn fod yn Fân.*

*Mae safle archeolegol pellach, llwybr rhagamcanol y ffordd rufeinig i Bencarn Fawr (RR GGAT 0002-01), o bosibl yn rhedeg drwy ran ddwyreiniol yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig. Mae'r safle hwn o werth canolig (rhanbarthol) o ran helpu i ddeall patrymau cyfathrebu Rhufeinig yn Ne Cymru. Mae potensial isel bod dyddodion archeolegol is-arwyneb sy'n ymwneud â'r safleoedd hyn wedi goroesi o fewn yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig. Felly, ystyrir bod effaith bosibl y datblygiad ar y safleoedd hyn yn Fân. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd bod y safle wedi'i leoli'n rhannol o fewn Tirwedd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig Gwastadeddau Gwent, mae'n debygol y bydd cyflwr archeolegol graddol ynghlwm wrth unrhyw gynnydd, o bosibl ar ffurf gwerthusiad trensiog archeolegol ac yna gwaith cloddio cyfyngedig a/neu friff gwyllo.*



# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 In June 2021, Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Gensler Ltd, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land at the former Quinn Radiator Factory, Duffryn Lane, Imperial Park, Newport. NP10 8FS, centred on ST 27904 84107; Figures 1 – 2; AW Project Number 2910).
- 1.2 This assessment has been prepared as part of pre-purchase Site Due Diligence investigations and prior to the submission of a planning application for the proposed demolition of the existing factory and the construction of a purpose-built datacentre building. There will also be provision for betterment of storm water retention comprising 17,500 m<sup>2</sup> of storm water retention ponds. The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide the local planning authority, Newport City Council (NCC) with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Revised Edition 10, Section 6.1 (2018) and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.3 The site is being considered for commercial development and is currently at the pre-purchase Site Due Diligence investigation stage of the planning process. So, detailed plans are not yet available. The boundary of the proposed development area is shown in Figure 2 and the development site comprises approximately 17 hectares.
- 1.4 It is understood that the proposed development will comprise the demolition of the existing factory, the construction of a purpose-built datacentre building and provision for 1.75 hectares of storm water retention ponds.

# 2 Site Description

- 2.1 The proposed development area currently comprises a group of modern industrial buildings, access roads and car parking associated with the former Quinn Radiator Factory which closed in June 2019. This factory was established on the site of the former LG Electronics Factory circa 2006, which was in turn constructed in the late 1990's as part of the initial Imperial Park development. The site is located partially within the northern edge of The Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (GT) 2). The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 17 hectares (Figures 1 & 2).

The site lies within the Imperial Park industrial area, 4.8km SW of Newport City Centre, 1.3km south of M4 junction 28, and 2.3km NE of Marshfield.
- 2.2 The site is approximately rectangular in plan (Figure 2). It is bounded on the south by undeveloped land on the northern edge of the Gwent Levels, on the east by the Nant-

y-moor Reen; on the west side by Celtic Way, and on the northern side by Unit 8, Imperial Park, currently occupied by Yu Sung (UK) Ltd.

- 2.3 The underlying geology for most of the site comprises interbedded argillaceous Rocks and [subequal/subordinate] Sandstone rocks of the Maughans Formation; a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 393 to 419 million years ago in the Devonian Period. The bedrock is overlain by superficial river terrace deposits (undifferentiated) of Sand and Gravel, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. There is also a narrow band of superficial alluvium running approximately N-S through the west end of the site associated with the Nant-y-moor Reen palaeochannel. These deposits comprise Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Borehole data is available for the site from logs taken in 1969-70 and 1989 which show that the topsoil on site measures between 0.3m and 1m thick and overlies a mixture of river terrace deposits and marl (BGS, Geology of Britain Viewer – accessed 17/06/2021).

### 3 Methodology

- 3.1 The primary objective of this desk-based assessment is to assess the 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 archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 3.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. 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.
- 3.4 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 as listed below.
- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at GGAT within a 1km radius of the development site.
  - Collation and assessment of all Designated archaeological sites within a 5km radius of the development site.
  - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
  - Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence.
  - Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive, the National Library of Wales (NLW) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW);

- Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data.
- 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);
- Place-name evidence.
- Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).

Unfortunately, due to social distancing and other mitigation measures arising from the Covid-19 pandemic, Regional and National archive offices are currently closed. This means that it has not been possible to undertake archive visits within the timeframe of this desk-based assessment. Section 11 below provides a representative list of documentary sources available in such archives, which are not accessible currently. Nevertheless, the most relevant archive materials to this desk-based assessment, such as antiquarian maps, have been sourced and viewed online and the information contained within them, incorporated into this assessment. Other archival materials, not available online, do not relate directly to the proposed development site itself, but more generally to Undy and St Mary's Church and their relevance to the current report is generally limited. Furthermore, due to the high archaeological potential of this proposed development site there will be opportunities to make archive visits to view any documents that may relate directly to the former Tythe House as part of subsequent evaluation or excavation reports. It is therefore considered that the impact of the temporary closure of local and national archive offices has been minimal on this report.

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.

d) The potential visual impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance.

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 where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

3.5 In assessing the value of 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:

- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance).
- High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives);
- Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of Regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives);
- Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations);

- Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest);
- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:

- Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting).
- Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset).
- Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting).
- Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials or setting).
- No Change

3.6 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020).

## 4 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies (Figure 3; Appendix I)

4.1.1 There are 27 archaeological investigations recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record within a search area of 1km around the proposed development site. The most relevant to the proposed development site are listed below.

4.1.2 During 1993 GGAT conducted a preliminary archaeological assessment in preparation for technical appraisals and environmental impact surveys on the route of a proposed M4 relief road to the south of Newport (E003923). The study included consulting the SMR, maps and documents from the county records office and aerial photographs. Previous fieldwork in the area was also examined. A field visit was also undertaken (E003924). Further work was recommended to include documentary and cartographic research, monitoring of geotechnical pits, auger surveys, test pitting, dating and specialist analysis (Wilkinson, 1993).

4.1.3 In 1996 a field evaluation was undertaken by GGAT 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 (E002420). Mitigation was split into 3 stages: 1) survey and evaluation, 2) excavation 3) watching brief. Previously a desk-based assessment was carried out by Countryside Planning and management and included in the environmental statement. An initial walkover and survey was undertaken to locate surviving evidence of a field drain. A detailed total station survey was completed of the area to the north of The Duffryn. To the south of Great Pencarn, Trench 4 revealed a large Roman structure (probably a cobbled yard or building) extending over a 35m by 25m area, located on the fen edge. A large assemblage of artefacts was recovered. Various post-medieval and early modern features were recorded including a small scatter of flat stones (perhaps a robbed field wall) and a stone spread probably the turnpike road. In Trench 5 the peats extended

to 1m and contained large pieces of wood. It was recommended that the Roman feature should be exposed and investigated prior to the development (Locock, 1996).

- 4.1.4 During 1996 Geophysical Surveys of Bradford undertook a geophysical survey of the area surrounding and encompassing the LG Electronics Site (E002393), which includes the current development site. 17 fields were surveyed, either in whole or part, covering 70 hectares. Fields 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 11 were surveyed subsequently by gradiometer. There were areas identified by VMS that showed strong enhancement, however, these are thought to be buildings and therefore probably recent contamination. 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. (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1996).
- 4.1.5 During January and February 1997, GGAT undertook an excavation at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport, in advance of a road construction (EE00220; E003364). The broad phasing of the site comprised 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 included 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 (Yates, Sell & Locock, in Yates 1998).
- 4.1.6 During July 1997 GGAT conducted a watching brief during the construction of the Substation, to the Southwest of Middle Pencarn Farm and northwest of Percoed Reen (E002391). 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 (Marvell 1997).
- 4.1.7 During 1997 GGAT undertook an Archaeological Watching Brief prior to development of a business park at a site southwest of Middle Pencarn Farm, and northwest of the Percoed Reen (E002351). The excavation of c.2000 square meters of alluvial clay 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 northwest of the site (Locock, 1997).
- 4.1.8 During 1997 GGAT conducted an Archaeological Field Evaluation on a site in the Imperial Park, Newport (E002369). A Roman road was excavated within Trench 5, with a surface of small/very small, mainly rounded stone, that had been laid into the underlying natural stratigraphy. At least two wheel ruts were also noted within the surface and a drain was present along the north side. Within trench 7, the metalled Roman road surface was overlain by a band of larger cobbles. Immediately to the south of the road was a small terrace, also with a metalled surface, and two possible post-holes on the east side. The lack of finds from the excavation means that these features remain undated, but their angle to the road, may indicate that they are later (Williams 1997).
- 4.1.9 During October and November 1997 GGAT conducted a watching brief during groundworks at the LG Semicon pumping station and sewer diversion site (E002390), immediately south of the current proposed development site. No archaeological

evidence was observed either in the form of cut features or artefacts (Sell and Marvell 1997).

- 4.1.10 During 1997 GGAT conducted a watching brief during groundworks at the LG Semicon Site, Phase I, Stage 4 (E002367), which includes the current development site. 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 (Armour-Chelu & Williams 1997).
- 4.1.11 During 1998 GGAT undertook an archaeological Field Evaluation at Little Pencarn Farm in Newport (E002201). Earlier 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 (E002196-7). 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).
- 4.1.12 During February 1998 GGAT undertook an archaeological watching brief during the removal of a disused sewer pipeline, at Great Pencarn Farm in Newport (E006191). However, the only artefact recorded was a wooden timber. The original construction of the pipeline may have destroyed any archaeological features along its route (Yates 1998).
- 4.1.13 During 1998-2000 GGAT conducted archaeological investigations along the Wentloog Sewers, between Cardiff and Newport (E002415). Several finds, consisting of pottery animal bone and stone were uncovered during the work. The pollen record was analysed, and a number of radiocarbon dates were obtained which add significantly to our knowledge of archaeological activity and sea-level change in this part of the Gwent Levels. This suggests that the Wentloog Levels were free from marine influence during the Late Bronze Age. The pollen records suggest cereal cultivation and pastoral activity at this time. It was recommended that further work could, be undertaken on the gleyed horizons, involving high resolution pollen analysis accompanied by soil micromorphological analysis to determine the nature of the pedogenic environment (Yates, Roberts & Walker, 2001).
- 4.1.14 During 2004 GGAT undertook a field visit to Coedkernew (E001432) as part of GGAT 73 Early Medieval ecclesiastical sites in southeast Wales; rapid field survey of selected sites. This report forms the second stage in the study of sites within the former counties of Glamorgan and Gwent as part of the Pan-Wales Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites project. This stage presents the results of further investigation on 44 sites that needed further identification and that were classed as Grade: A, B or D in the first phase of the project.
- 4.1.15 In 2000 GGAT were commissioned to conduct a desk-based assessment for the proposed development of Celtic Springs on land formerly known as Cleppa Park, Newport (E002978). 7 sites were identified within the development area. Further evaluation was recommended to assess the potential nature, extant and value of the archaeological features in the development area (Mackintosh 2000).

- 4.1.16 In 2001 GGAT undertook an Archaeological Field Evaluation at Duffryn Newport, on the proposed new site of St Joseph's RC High School (E002199). Two small NW-SE aligned ditches were excavated and may have formed part of a more extensive field system. Whilst these ditches are undated, the presence of prehistoric flints on the site, along with the Bronze Age axe found in 1986, indicates a degree of activity in the area during the prehistoric period (Howell, 2001).
- 4.1.17 During September 2014- January 2015 Cotswold Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at Land at Duffryn, Pencarn Way, during groundworks for the removal of existing warehouses and the residential development of the site (E006249). No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material was recovered. The monitoring of the groundworks established and confirmed that there had been a significant modern ground disturbance, which is likely to have impacted upon and removed any archaeological features and or deposits that may have been present (De Rosa, 2015).
- 4.1.18 Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology (Allen et al 2015) undertook a wide ranging and general study of the rural settlement of Roman Britain (GGATE005431). This study has recorded the site of a small Romano-British rural settlement approximately 800m south of the site at CoedKernew. Here, excavation in advance of the construction of the road which runs along the western boundary of the site, revealed the western and southern foundations of a rectangular masonry building, and a series of cobbled surfaces next to a road. Finds indicate late 2nd-late 3rd/early 4th century date of occupation. Underlying these structures were a number of ditches, also of Roman date, representing a pre-existing drainage/field system.
- 4.1.19 Borehole data is available from logs taken in 1969-70 and 1989 which show that the topsoil on site measures between 0.3m and 1m thick and overlies a mixture of river terrace deposits and marl (BGS, Geology of Britain Viewer – accessed 17/06/2021).

## 4.2 The Historic Landscape (Figures 4-6)

- 4.2.1 The proposed development site lies partially within the northern boundary of the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (Cadw, CCW & ICOMOS 1998; HLW (GT) 2) (Figure 5). The following is an extract from the GGAT/Cadw description of the registered historic landscape:

*The Gwent Levels are an extensive low-lying area of estuarine alluvium located on the north side of the Severn estuary in south-east Wales between Cardiff and the River Rhymney in the west and Chepstow on the River Wye in the east. Topographically the Levels are taken as extending south of the 10m contour line, approximately the fen edge or interface with solid geology to the north. The Levels comprise a landscape of extraordinarily diverse environmental and archaeological potential. The area contains a variety of landscapes of different dates, and nowhere else is it possible to make the period distinctions so easily. Man's past activities in the area have been governed by the vast tidal range within the Severn Estuary, which has seen major and minor fluctuations in the heights and range of tides since the last glaciation, caused by variations in both the land and sea level. The Levels reflect man's evolving and often precarious relationship with these circumstances over the last ten thousand years.*

The registered historic landscape is subdivided in to 21 distinct Historic Landscape Character Areas (HCLAs). The HCLA that lies partially within the proposed development site is HCLA 20 Marshfield/Coedkernew. Described as comprising *Mixed fieldscape*

*arranged in small blocks of rectangular fields, major and important catchwater drain (Drenwydd/Percoed Reen), parochial centres (Marshfield and Coedkernew) and dispersed fen-edge agricultural settlement...The integrity and coherence of this area are considered to be high. There are relatively few areas of low-lying back-fen surviving where the interface with the fen-edge is preserved. This is a fine example, with a wide range of landscape elements; the churches at Marshfield and Coedkernew, and a series of fen-edge farms overlook it. Drenwydd/Percoed Reen is of great importance to the drainage of the Levels, and possibly Roman in date. The area is largely secluded and quiet, with few developments impinging upon it.*

[http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic\\_landscape/Gwent%20Levels/English/GL\\_Main.htm](http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Gwent%20Levels/English/GL_Main.htm)

Only a very small portion of the site lies within this registered historic landscape. This part of the site corresponds with the original course of the Nant-y-moor Reen, where it forms a low-lying inlet or indent projecting north from the fen edge. The northern boundary of the historic landscape has been taken as the 10m contour, although, within the site boundary, this contour has been infilled to create a level building platform for the current factory occupying the site. Nevertheless, it is possible that intact and potentially waterlogged deposits associated with the Gwent Levels survive beneath this platform of made ground.

- 4.2.2 The site lies within the landmap historic landscape area of M4 Communication Corridor (NWPRTL024). Landmap areas are not designated landscapes but contain objective and subjective information designed to enable landscape quality to be considered in decision making (Figure 4). The M4 Communication Corridor area comprises a built environment. Its condition is currently non-assessed.
  - 4.2.3 The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas (Figure 5). One Conservation Area lies within 3km of the proposed development site, the Tredegar House and Grounds Conservation Area, which, at its closest lies approximately 800m NE of the eastern boundary of the development site.
  - 4.2.4 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens (Figure 6). One such registered Park lies within the 3km search area, approximately 0.9km to the NE at Tredegar Park (Gt48). This grade II\* listed park and garden is listed for the survival of parts of its grand late seventeenth-century layout, including garden walls, gate screen, inorganic parterres and avenue. However, the recent fragmentation of, and encroachment on, much of the site has precluded Grade I status.
- 4.3 Scheduled Monuments (Figure 7)
- 4.3.1 Scheduled Monuments are sites considered to be of national importance and have statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. No Scheduled Monument lies within the boundary of the proposed development area.
  - 4.3.2 There are 8 Scheduled Monuments within the 3km search area. One of which lies within 1km of the site. The Gwern y Cleppa Burial Chamber (MM022), located approximately 850m north of the development site consists of a prehistoric chambered long barrow. The remaining seven scheduled monuments all lie between 1.8km and 2.8km distant from the site, generally to the north and west.



- 4.3.3 three further scheduled monuments dating from the prehistoric period lie within 3km north of the site. From east to west *Tredegar Fort* (MM084) lies approximately 2.5km NE of the site, *Coed y Defaid Camp* (MM134) lies approximately 2km north of the site and Pen-y-Lan Camp (MM133) lies approximately 1.8km NW of the site. These all represent prehistoric hillforts or enclosures on the high ground overlooking the Severn Estuary.
- 4.3.4 One scheduled monument lying within 3km of the site to the NW dates from the Romano-British period: *Croes Carn Einion Roman Site* (MM349) is a Roman villa located 2.8km NW of the site.
- 4.3.5 There are also three scheduled monuments dating from the medieval period located within 3km of the proposed development site. 2.4km to the east is the *Castell Glas Castle Mound* (MM190) which comprises a medieval motte. A further medieval motte lies 2.5km to the WSW of the site at *Wentloog Castle* (MM131). The final scheduled monument lies approximately 2km SW of the proposed development site at *St. Mary's Churchyard Cross, Marshfield* (MM311).
- 4.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 8)
- 4.4.1 No listed buildings lie within the boundary of the proposed development area, and none lie within 1km of the site.
- 4.4.2 There are 37 Listed Buildings within the 3km search area around the proposed development site. Of these, the closest is a cluster of 15 listed buildings associated with Tredegar House and grounds that lie between 1km and 1.2km NE of the site. Of these, two are grade I listed: *Tredegar House* (LB 2902) and *Stable Block including Orangery* (LB2910). Tredegar House was the seat of the Morgan family from the early 15<sup>th</sup> century through to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The late medieval house was arranged around three courtyards with halls in the SW and NE wings. The surviving medieval house was incorporated into the SW wing of the much grander, classical house that was built between 1664 and 1672. It is listed grade I as one of the finest Restoration houses in Britain. Two of this group of listed buildings are grade II\*: *Boundary Walls to Orangery Garden and Cedar Garden including three sets of gatepiers* (LB 17098) and *Edney Gates, inc flanking screen and attached walls with opposing gates to S end of Middle Court* (LB 17097). The remaining 11 are all grade II listed.
- 4.4.3 Of the remaining 22 Listed buildings located between 1.5km and 3km from the site 4 are grade II\*: *Railway viaduct over Afon Ebwy* (LB 81343); *Parish Church of St Bridget* (LB 2941); *Parish Church of St Mary* (LB 2932); and *Church of Saint Basil* (LB 2913). the remaining 18 are all grade II.
- 4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 9; Appendix I)
- 4.5.1 Archaeology Wales commissioned a search of records held on the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1 km search area of the site under enquiry reference number 6578. The search was completed on 7/7/2021.

- 4.5.2 There are 31 sites listed on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1km of the proposed development site. The closest to the development site are all associated with the recorded dispersed settlements of Duffryn (GGAT00013g) 240m north of the site; Great Pencarn (GGAT00012g & GGAT00019) 240m south of the site; and Coedkernew (GGAT00015g; GGAT00014g; GGAT08614g & GGAT08203g) 400m SW of the site. They all represent settlement sites that continued in occupation from the late medieval period or earlier, into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Duffryn and Great Pencarn have recently been demolished following the establishment of Imperial Park. Approximately 100m south of Great Pencarn the site of a small Romano-British rural settlement has been excavated, associated with a series of cobbled surfaces and located next to a road (GGAT05667g; GGAT09946g; GGAT05684g; & GGAT09957g). A further section of Roman Road has been excavated approximately 500m NNE of the site (GGAT06279.0g; RR GGAT 0002-01)
- 4.5.3 A single flint leaf shaped arrowhead dating from the Neolithic period is recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database ([www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)) within 1km of post code NP10 8FS (PAS UID: NMGW-097E5A).
- 4.5.4 The recorded archaeological sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

*Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)*

- 4.5.5 There is little evidence of significant prehistoric activity within the proposed development site. However, several late prehistoric sites are recorded within the 1km search area.

The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area dates from the Neolithic period represented by the find spot of a single flint leaf shaped arrowhead recorded within 1km of the site on the PAS database (PAS UID: NMGW-097E5A). A further find of a worked flint flake is recorded at Graig y Saeson (GGAT04261g) approximately 600m north of the site.

Further afield, a Neolithic chambered tomb Gwern-y-Cleppa Scheduled Monument MM022) is located 850m north of the site and a possible Neolithic enclosure is recorded at Cleppa Park, where a series of depressions and ramparts on the slopes approximately 300m west of the Gwern y Cleppa neolithic long barrow have been recorded (GGAT11260g).

During 1998-2000 GGAT conducted archaeological investigations along the Wentloog Sewers, between Cardiff and Newport (E002415). The pollen record suggested that the Wentloog Levels were free from marine influence during the Late Bronze Age and that cereal cultivation and pastoral activity was likely on the level at this time (Yates, Roberts & Walker, 2001). During a trenched evaluation in 2001 on the proposed new site of St Joseph's RC High School (E002199), approximately 900m ENE of the site, two small NW-SE aligned ditches were excavated which may have formed part of a more extensive field system. Whilst these ditches are undated, the presence of prehistoric flints on the site, along with the Bronze Age axe found in 1986, indicates a degree of activity in the area during the prehistoric period (Howell, 2001).

The earliest evidence for human activity on the site 100m south of Great Pencarn Farm (450m south of the proposed development site) was the presence of a driven upright wooden post 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 (GGAT09900g). There was also evidence for limited activity at the Great Pencarn Site into the Iron Age. 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 radiocarbon dated to 495-395 BC (GGAT09922g). The earliest archaeological feature recorded on this site may also date from the Iron Age. It took the form of a N-S aligned linear U-shaped gully running across the site, measuring 0.33m wide and 0.20m deep and cutting the peat filled hollow described above. No finds were recovered from this feature, and it remains undated, however, it must post-date the Iron Age peat.

Three further scheduled monuments: Iron Age hillforts or enclosures on the high ground overlooking the Severn Estuary lie approximately 1.8-2.5km north of the site. From east to west: Tredegar Fort (MM084), Coed y Defaid Camp (MM134) and Pen-y-Lan Camp (MM133). It is likely that each of these hillforts functioned as a central place for a well organised landscape comprising upland pasture, arable south facing slopes and a range of inter-tidal resources along the levels. However, there is no indication that any evidence for settlement or intact archaeological remains survives within the site itself and the potential for prehistoric remains within the proposed development area is assessed as low.

#### *Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)*

- 4.5.6 There are no archaeological sites dating from the Romano-British period recorded within the proposed development site. However, there are two important Romano-British sites recorded within the 1km search area. The first is a Roman Road (GGAT6279.0g) approximately 450m NNE of the site identified during excavations at the LG Semiconductor Approach Road site during 1997 (GGATE02369). 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 metalled surface. In the second trench a similar metalled surface of small, rounded stones was overlain by a band of larger cobbles. Both sections of road had a narrow ditch running parallel to them on the northern side. This road has been interpreted as part of a minor route running from the main Caerleon-Cardiff Road towards the settlement site excavated at Great Pencarn Farm (PRN 05684g) (Sherman and Evans, 2004, 54). The projected line of this suggested route is likely to pass through the eastern end of the proposed development site.

The second Romano-British site recorded within the 1km search area is that of the rural settlement excavated 100m south of Great Pencarn Farm (GGAT05684g) and approximately 450m south of the proposed development site. The settlement was situated on the boundary between the 'hard' geology and the alluvial peats and clays of the Gwent Levels. The remains of a building associated with a series of cobbled surfaces situated next to a road was excavated. The 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. Underlying these structures were a number of ditches, also of Roman date, representing a pre-existing drainage system.

Given the potential for a Roman Road within the eastern part of the site linking the Romano-British settlement at Great Pencarn to the wider road network, the potential for Roman-British archaeological remains occurring within the site boundary is assessed at medium.

*Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)*

4.5.7 There are no records of early medieval archaeological activity within the proposed development site. There are two early medieval sites recorded on the HER within the 1km search area. The first is a putative sub-circular enclosure visible on the Tithe Map running around the south and east sides of Coedkernew Church approximately 400m SSW of the proposed development site (GGAT08614g). Further work is needed but it is possible that this represents the remains of an early 'lan' enclosure typical of pre-Norman British ecclesiastical sites in Wales and SW Britain (Evans, 2003). The second early medieval site is the suggested location of a church of *Pencarnou* first mentioned in one of the charters attached to the Vita Sancti Cadoci with a suggested date of c. AD650-60 (GGAT00019g). It has been suggested that this church may equate to that of Coedkernew which was certainly in existence by 1102 (Evans, 2003). However, it is also possible that it refers to a lost church at Great Pencarn. The excavation of a Romano-British rural settlement here, served by a metalled road may add some weight to this latter theory.

4.5.8 There are also several sites dating from the medieval period recorded within the 1km search area. These generally relate to dispersed settlement sites regularly distributed along the fen edge and also slightly higher up the south facing slopes above. This latter group includes the site of Duffryn, a post medieval farmstead located approximately 200m north of the proposed development site, that was demolished in order to make way for the Imperial Park development at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Documentary evidence indicates that a settlement existed here by the 14<sup>th</sup> century (GGAT00013g). Approximately 500m NE of Duffryn is the putative site of the original medieval settlement of Tredegar (*Tre Deg erw – ten acre settlement*). The location is marked on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> series map of 1830 although there appears to be no documentary or archaeological evidence to corroborate either its location or early form of its name. Rather, 15<sup>th</sup> century documents suggest that the true origin of the place name derives from *Tre Degyr*, where the *Degyr* element represents a personal name (Morgan, 1886, 102-5).

There are two medieval dispersed settlements listed on the HER to the south of the site, on the fen edge: Coedkernew Manor House (GGAT00015g) recorded in documents from at least the 14<sup>th</sup> century; and Great Pencarn (GGAT00012g) also first recorded in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Further afield, 2.5km to the north of the site, Tredegar Deer Park is thought to have been founded in the late medieval period during the 16<sup>th</sup> century (GGAT03347.0g).

There are also several sites within the 1km search radius of unknown date that are likely to date from the medieval period. These sites all lie along the line of the M4 to the north and northwest of the site and include a possible mill site (GGAT02520g); ridge and furrow earthworks in a series of fields opposite Berrykent Farm and on the

north side of the A48 (GGAT02521g); two possible house platforms (GGAT02517-8g) and other slight earthworks, possibly a hollow way (GGAT02519g); and a possible much-eroded earthwork enclosure immediately E of Pound Lane, Coedkernew. The cropmark is situated on a knoll, possibly utilised as a semi-defensive siting for a small earthwork enclosure (GGAT02140g).

Further afield there are three scheduled monuments dating from the medieval period within the 3km search radius. These include the Castell Glas Castle Mound (MM190), located 2.4km to the east and which comprises a medieval motte. A further medieval motte lies 2.5km to the WSW of the site at Wentloog Castle (MM131). The final scheduled monument lies approximately 2km SW of the proposed development site at St. Mary's Churchyard Cross, Marshfield (MM311).

Given that the proposed development area lies in between and at least 250m distant from any known medieval settlement site, on south facing arable slopes, the potential for archaeological remains, other than field boundaries, dating from the medieval or early medieval periods is considered to be low.

#### *Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)*

- 4.5.9 There are no sites dating from the post medieval period within the site boundary, although there are five sites listed on the HER within the 1km search area. These include the remains of a *Ha Ha* (GGAT05399.0g) and red sandstone block wall (GGAT05400.0g) associated with Tredegar Park, both located approximately 1km north of the site. Gwern-y-Cleppa Park (GGAT03344.0g) is also located 1km north of the site and is thought to have been a post-medieval park associated with Gwern-y-Cleppa mansion which belonged to another branch of the Morgan family of Tredegar Park. The modern Cleppa Park business park occupies a small area of the post-medieval park.

The other post medieval sites include the former All Saints Church, Coedkernew (GGAT00014g) which was built in 1853 on the site of an earlier church and which was converted to a dwelling in 1991. The final site is a gravel pit recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition County Series map approximately 700m NE of the site (GGAT10186g).

19<sup>th</sup> century maps indicate that the entire site was occupied by fields, apart from a single cottage on Duffryn Lane at the eastern tip of the site, which was demolished at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to make way for the Imperial Park. The potential for archaeological remains, comprising possible field boundaries, field drains and the 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage on Duffryn Lane, is assessed at medium.

## 5 Map Regression (Figures 10-11)

- 5.1 *Ordnance Survey First Series map of 1833 (sheet 36) originally printed at 1:63360*

This is the earliest readily available map that shows the site located between *The Dyffryn* to the north and *Pencarn Fawr* to the south. The route of Nant-y-Moor Reen is shown and a small wood or copse to the side which lay within the western part of the site. This map also indicates the supposed location of the original medieval

settlement of Tredegar (*Tre Deg Erw*) on the A48 approximately 570m north of the site.

## 5.2 Tithe maps: Plan of the Parish of Bassaleg in the County of Monmouth, 1841; Plan of the Parish of Coedkernew in the County of Monmouth, 1843 (Figure 10)

Table 1: Extract from the Bassaleg Tithe Apportionment, 1841

Field No.	Owner	Occupier	Farm Name	Field name	Use
3	Morgan, Sir Charles, Baronet	Anne Collins	Duffryn	Barn Meadow	Pasture
5			Duffryn	The Sixteen Acres	Arable
6			Duffryn	Wood	Wood
7			Duffryn	Fleming's Acre	Arable
8			Duffryn	Fifteen Acres by Neales	Arable
9			Rachel Neal	Duffryn	Cottage and Garden
11		Anne Collins	Duffryn	Coxey Field	Arable
21			Duffryn	The Ten Acres	Arable
22			Duffryn	Cae Ty Pwll	Meadow

Table 2: Extract from the Coedkernew Tithe Apportionment, 1843

Field No.	Owner	Occupier	Farm Name	Field name	Use
175	Morgan, Sir Charles, Baronet	John Dunn Collins			Pasture
176					Pasture
177					Pasture

5.2.1 The site fell mainly within the Parish of Bassaleg during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with just a small part of the west end of the site, west of the original course of the Nant-y-Moor Reen before it was canalised, falling within Coedkernew parish (Figure 10).

5.2.2 The proposed development site extends over several individual plots across the two parishes. Nevertheless, all these fields are recorded as being owned by Baronet Sir Charles Morgan of Tredegar House. All of the fields within Bassaleg Parish are listed as forming part of Duffryn Farm, which is occupied by Anne Collins, except for a former cottage and gardens in the SE part of the site which was occupied by Rachel Neal. This cottage is on Duffryn Lane. The part of the site within Coedkernew parish was occupied by John Dunn Collins. The majority of Duffryn Farm was cultivated as arable with a small woodland to the west which is also shown on the earlier OS First Series map. The wood and pasture were restricted to the banks of the Nant-y-Moor Reen and those fields within Coedkernew on the west side of the Reen were also cultivated as pasture. There was a single meadow field to the east of the site called *Cae ty pwll* which might be translated as *pit* or *pool house field*.

- 5.3 Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire, 1883 edition, originally printed at 1:2,500  
This detailed Ordnance Survey map of the later 19<sup>th</sup> century shows little discernible change from the time of the tithe maps. The larger scale allows for greater detail to be shown of Duffryn Fam which had a saw pit, a well, and a large and complex arrangement of buildings and outbuildings. Drainage Reens associated with the Gwent Levels extended up the Nant-y-Moor valley, west of the Reen almost as far as the southern boundary of the site.
- 5.4 Ordnance Survey County Series 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, Monmouthshire, 1883 edition, originally printed at 1:10,560  
This smaller scale map does not have the same detail as the map above, but it does show that there has been little discernible change in the intervening five years.
- 5.5 Ordnance Survey County Series 2nd Edition, Monmouthshire, 1901-2 edition, originally printed at 1:10,560  
This map shows that there had been little discernible change since the previous edition, although an area of marsh or reeds is shown extending south from the woods along the east bank of Nant-y-moor Reen.
- 5.6 Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire, 1901 edition, originally printed at 1:2,500 (Figure 11)  
This detailed map shows that the cottage on Duffryn Lane, to the SE corner of the site, had two small square outbuildings to the rear. Otherwise, there is little discernible change.
- 5.7 Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire, 1920 edition, originally printed at 1:2,500  
No discernible change, other than the outbuildings to the Duffryn Lane cottage have been removed.
- 5.8 Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire, 1922 edition, originally printed at 1:10,560  
No discernible change
- 5.9 Ordnance Survey County Series, Monmouthshire, 1953-4 edition, originally printed at 1:10,560  
No discernible change
- 5.10 Ordnance Survey Plan 1964 edition, originally printed at 1:10,560  
No discernible change
- 5.11 Ordnance Survey Plan 1966-7 edition, originally printed at 1:2,500  
No discernible change other than a small paddock has been enclosed from the field at the rear of the cottage on Duffryn Lane.
- 5.1.2 Ordnance Survey Plan 1970 edition, originally printed at 1:10,000  
No discernible change on the site, although the M4 is under construction and had reached as far west as Tredegar Park by the time of this map.

### 5.1.3 Ordnance Survey Plan 1989 edition, originally printed at 1:10,000

The M4 had been constructed to the north of the site. Although there had been some small-scale housing and light industrial development along the M4 corridor, notably around Cleppa Park, there was still little discernible change within the site boundary. An electricity pylon had been constructed around the SW corner of the site.

### 5.1.4 Ordnance Survey Plan 1996 edition, originally printed at 1:10,000

The construction of Celtic Way and associated roads and roundabouts had begun to the east of the site by the time of this map. Nevertheless, Dyffryn Lane remained adjacent and parallel to Celtic Way on the west. West of Dyffryn Lane there was still little discernible change to the site.

## 6 Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figure 12-13)

### 6.1 Aerial Photos

6.1.1 The Central Register for Air Photography for Wales (CRAPW) is currently in the process of being transferred to the RCAMHW. It is not possible to access this collection currently. Furthermore, no oblique aerial photographs are available to view through the Britain from Above Project (<https://britainfromabove.org.uk/>). Neither are any photographs of the site available on the Coflein website (<https://coflein.gov.uk/en/> - accessed 18/06/21).

6.1.2 A search for Aerial photographs held in the collections held at The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) was undertaken. This indicates that there are fifteen aerial photographs of the site dating from the 1930's onwards available in the collections. However, many of these are of Tredegar Park and its environs, or the Gwent Levels and none clearly show the site. The full Cambridge collection is unfortunately not available for consultation currently.

6.1.3 Historic imagery is also available on Google Earth from 1945. This black and white vertical image has some minor blemishes, but the site is clearly shown prior to development, Duffryn Farm, Pencarn Fawr and Duffryn Cottage are also clearly visible. However, no archaeological features other than field drains are visible on the site (Figure 12). Subsequent photos show the initial development of the site for the LG Electronics Factory (2001) and then the re-development as the Quinn Radiator Factory (2006). The Pencarn Fawr farm buildings to the south of the site appear to have been demolished between 2006 and 2009. The site reached its fullest extent in terms of built structures by 2018, although some buildings had already been demolished by 2020 following the closure of the factory in 1999.

([https://earth.google.com/web/@51.54096997,-3.03936589,1812.33321748a,0d,35y,-0.6055h,30t,0.003r?utm\\_source=earth7&utm\\_campaign=vine&hl=en](https://earth.google.com/web/@51.54096997,-3.03936589,1812.33321748a,0d,35y,-0.6055h,30t,0.003r?utm_source=earth7&utm_campaign=vine&hl=en)).

### 6.2 Lidar (Figure 13)

6.2.1 Lidar data at 1m DTM is available for the site area (Figure 12). It is clear that the entire site has been disturbed and the majority of features visible are the result of the modern groundworks associated with the construction of Imperial Park and Celtic Way from 1996 onwards. Contour maps dating from prior to the development of the site as



Imperial, indicate that topographically, it originally comprised two small valleys running approximately N-S with a slight ridge between. The larger valley on the west side of the site was that of the original course of the Nant-y-Moor Reen. The LiDAR survey shows that the entire site was levelled at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, to create the building platform for the LG electronics factory. This is likely to have involved the building up of ground levels in the valleys and the reduction of ground levels on the ridge between. Furthermore, the Nant-y-Moor Reen appears to have been diverted around the site to the west. A group of surviving earthworks outside the site boundary to the south relate to the remains of Pencarn Farm.

## 7 Site Visit (Figure 13; Plates 1 – 12)

- 7.1 The site is not currently in the ownership of the client. However, it may be possible to undertake a site visit at a future date if the site is purchased and planning permission is subsequently sought for the development. It should be noted that any assessment of the indirect visual impact of the proposed development on neighbouring heritage assets remains provisional until the finalised plans are available, and the site visit is completed.

## 8 Impact Assessment

### 8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

- 8.1.1 As laid out in Section 4.5, There is a low potential for archaeological remains for all periods, other than the Romano-British and Post Medieval period, to occur within the proposed development site. The potential for Roman archaeological remains is assessed as medium given the proximity of a known Romano-British building excavated at Great Pencarn and the fact that the route of a known Roman Road linking this settlement to the wider Roman Road network is projected to pass through the site. This road is of medium (regional) importance in its potential to contribute to our understanding of Roman communications patterns in South Wales. The potential for the post medieval period is also likely to be medium given that Duffryn Cottage is known to have been located at the eastern end of the site. This cottage was in existence at least by the time of the tithe map in 1841 and was demolished around the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Any surviving remains of Duffryn Cottage are likely to be of low (local) importance.

### 8.2 Previous Impacts

- 8.2.1 The greatest impact on the archaeological and historical potential of the site was the development of the Imperial Park and the LG Semicon site at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Duffryn Farm, Great Pencarn and Duffryn Cottage were all vacated and largely demolished around this time. Within the site boundary groundworks associated with the development appears to have involved extensive landscaping works. For example, the original course of the Nant-y-Moor Reen used to flow N-S within a small valley through the central western part of the site but was canalised and relocated to flow around the western site boundary. It is possible that the filling in of the original Reen and valley may have protected archaeological layers, but the extent of the earth

moving works required to achieve this substantial project is highly likely to have caused extensive damage to the original soil layers elsewhere on the site. A second slight N-S aligned valley existed prior to the development at the eastern end of the site on the approximate route of Duffryn Lane. Again, it is possible that intact archaeological layers survive here where the valley has been infilled. The greatest reduction of original soil levels then is likely to have occurred on the slight ridges between these valleys in the centre of the site and along the western edge where the newly canalised course of the Nant-y-Moor Reen was excavated.

- 8.2.2 Once the site had been landscaped, a second phase of groundworks was undertaken involving the excavation of footings for the current building, topsoil stripping for access roads, parking areas and hard standing, excavation of service trenches, and other infrastructure such as the construction of Celtic Way and other roads. In some cases, these groundworks may have taken place within areas of made-up ground, but also in areas of ground that had already been reduced in level.
- 8.2.3 Subsequent alterations and additions to the original LG Semicon buildings may also have required additional groundworks.

### 8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

8.3.1 It is understood that the proposed development is likely to comprise the demolition of the existing factory and the construction of a purpose-built datacentre building. There will also be provision for betterment of storm water retention comprising 17,500 m<sup>2</sup> of storm water retention ponds. This assessment assumes that these works will cover the whole of the proposed development area. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage, or destroy archaeological remains:

- Enabling works, such as the installation of the contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services.
- Landscaping and terracing works.
- Surface stripping and levelling.
- Construction of roads, parking and infrastructure.
- Foundation excavations.
- Deep excavations for ponds and other drainage/cooling/sprinkler system works.
- Service installation.
- Excavation of berms/ditches as vehicle mitigation.
- Any other ground disturbing work.

#### *Historic Landscapes*

8.3.2 The proposed development site partially lies within the northern boundary of the Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (GT)2). It is likely therefore that the development may have both a direct and an indirect (visual) impact on the historic character of this landscape. The portion of the site that is designated as part of the historic landscape is the former head of the relict channel of the Nant-y-Moor Reen. This small valley has apparently been infilled to create a raised level platform for the current factory building on the site, but it is possible that intact and potentially waterlogged archaeological deposits survive protected beneath this made

ground. Furthermore, the groundworks will include the excavation of 17,500m<sup>2</sup> of stormwater retention ponds. The proposed position of these ponds has not yet been finalised. It is possible therefore, that groundworks associated with the proposed development could potentially penetrate deep enough to affect intact archaeological deposits. In terms of indirect visual impact of the proposed development on the historic character of the Gwent Levels, detailed proposals have not yet been finalised for the development. However, it is likely that the nature of the proposed development will be entirely in keeping with pre-existing industrial development on the site suggesting that this impact may be relatively low. Furthermore, it is understood that there are proposals for a row of screening trees to be planted along the southern boundary of the site, facing the Gwent Levels. This assessment will need to be confirmed once the finalised proposals are available and the site visit complete.

- 8.3.3 No Conservation Area will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. The site lies approximately 800m from the nearest Conservation Area at Tredegar House and Grounds. It is considered that the development will have no visual or other indirect impact on the character of this Conservation Area. This assessment will need to be confirmed once the finalised proposals are available and the site visit complete.
- 8.3.4 No registered Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. The site lies approximately 900m from the nearest Registered Historic Park and Garden, the grade II\* listed Tredegar Park. It is considered that the development will have no visual or other indirect impact on the character of this designated heritage asset. This assessment will need to be confirmed once the finalised proposals are available and the site visit complete.

#### *Scheduled Monuments*

- 8.3.6 No Scheduled Monument (SM) will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.7 There are 8 Scheduled Monuments within the 3km search area. The closest to the site is The Gwern y Cleppa Burial Chamber (MM022), located approximately 850m north of the site and consisting of a prehistoric chambered long barrow. It is considered that the development will have no visual or other indirect impact on the character of this designated heritage asset. This assessment will need to be confirmed once the finalised proposals are available and the site visit complete.

All other monuments lie further away and will not be impacted directly or indirectly by the development.

#### *Listed Buildings*

- 8.3.8 No listed buildings will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 8.3.9 There are 37 Listed Buildings within the 3km search area around the proposed development site. Of these, the closest is a cluster of 15 listed buildings associated with Tredegar House and grounds that lie between 1km and 1.2km NE of the site. There are no visual links with any other listed building.

It is considered that the development will have no visual or other indirect impact on the character of this designated heritage asset. This assessment will need to be confirmed once the finalised proposals are available and the site visit complete.

*Non-designated Archaeological Sites*

8.3.10 There are two sites of potential archaeological interest identified within the bounds of the proposed development area: The projected route of the Roman Road to Great Pencarn (RR GGAT 0002-01); and the site of the former Duffryn Cottage (DLN001). The proposed development site may potentially contain intact sub-surface archaeological remains associated with either of these sites. However, this potential is reduced because intact archaeological layers are only likely to have survived the substantial groundworks of the Imperial Park development in isolated pockets. The date of origin of Duffryn Cottage is unknown although it is known to have been in existence from at least 1841. The exact course of the Roman Road is not known and unproven. If it does run through the site, then it is likely to either approximately follow the course of the former Duffryn lane or possibly slightly further west along the ridge between Duffryn Lane and Nant y Morr Reen. If the former then any remains may be sealed below made ground, if the latter, the remains may have been truncated by landscaping and construction works associated with the initially development of the site at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The remains have the potential to contain evidence of Medium (regional) value which will further our understanding of Roman communication patterns in Gwent. These remains, if they exist on the site, may be directly impacted by the proposed development. Although the direct impact of the development on this archaeological site is likely to be low; overall, the impact is assessed to be low to moderate.

8.3.11 The closest known archaeological remains to the site have been excavated south of Great Pencarn Farm, approximately 400-450m south of the site and are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed development.

## 9 Conclusions

### 9.1 Impacts on Designated Assets

*Table 3: Sites of archaeological interest affected by the proposed development*

Reference	Site Name	Site Type	Value	Magnitude of Impact
(HLW (GT) 2)	Gwent Levels	Registered Historic Landscape	Very High	Minor
RR GGAT 0002-01	Roman Road to Great Pencarn	Potential Sub surface remains	Medium	Minor
DLN001	Former Duffryn Cottage	Potential Sub surface remains	Low	negligible

9.1.1 No Conservation Area, scheduled monument, listed building or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. This assessment

will need to be confirmed once the finalised proposals are available and the site visit complete.

- 9.1.2 The site lies partially within the northern boundary of The Gwent Levels Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, as cited in Part 2:1 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, 1998. The area (Ref number HLW(Gt)2) includes the Gwent Levels Sites of Special Scientific Interest (various). The proposed development will potentially have a direct impact on this Historic Landscape, any intact archaeological deposits are likely to be sealed below several metres of made ground. but given the extent of the proposed groundworks, they may be considered likely to have a direct impact on any such deposits.
- 9.1.3 Because there is currently some uncertainty concerning the depth and survival of archaeological deposits associated with the Gwent levels on the site, it is likely that GGAT (the archaeological advisors to the LPA) will ask for a phased approach to archaeological mitigation. Any decision by GGAT in this regard will be dependent and based upon the final proposed development plans as submitted to the LPA. However, GGAT were consulted by AW in preparation for this report. In their response dated 28/6/2021 they stated that they '...have made several recommendations for previous applications for this site. For those applications with significant ground intrusion works we have recommended Section 24 conditions for WSIs. Whilst we will of course consider the detail of any potential application, we would likely make a similar recommendation...'. Section 24 conditions are non-specific, but it is considered that they are likely to entail a phased approach in this instance. The phased mitigation is likely to comprise an archaeological trenched evaluation in the first instance. The results of this will enable GGAT to better understand the survival and depth of the archaeological resource. This first phase of conditions is likely to cover the entire site area. Usually, an archaeological evaluation entails the excavation of trenches by machine to the top of the intact archaeological deposits, which are then cleaned by hand, recorded and a sample excavated, sufficient to establish their date and character. The length of these trenches will be designed to cover 2-3% of the proposed development area. The trenches will be located to give a good general coverage of the site with some targeted on specific areas such as ponds.
- 9.1.4 In some instances where waterlogged deposits are expected GGAT may also ask for an auger survey of the site.
- 9.1.5 Following from the trenched evaluation and/or auger survey, and depending on the results of those surveys, the next phase of mitigation may comprise further archaeological excavation on areas of archaeological interest revealed through the evaluation, and/or an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the groundworks phase of the development.
- 9.1.6 There is also likely to be a minor indirect (visual impact) on the Gwent Levels Registered Historic landscape. However, because the new development will be in keeping with the current character of the site, the proposed screen of mature trees along the southern border of the site is likely to be considered sufficient to mitigate against this impact.

## 9.2 Impacts on Non-designated Assets

*Table 4: New archaeological sites recorded through research for the current assessment*

<b>ID</b>	DLN001
<b>Name</b>	Former Duffryn Cottage and outbuildings.
<b>Summary Welsh</b>	Safle hen fferm eglwysig ac adeiladau allan o ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif neu o darddiad cynharach. Dymchwelwyd 2013-14.
<b>Summary English</b>	Site of former Duffryn Cottage and outbuildings of early 19th Century or earlier origin. Demolished c.2000.
<b>Unitary Authority</b>	Monmouthshire County Council
<b>Description</b>	Former Duffryn Cottage represents the site of a former early 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage demolished c.2000 to make way for the Imperial Park and Celtic Way. The cottage is listed as being owned by the Baronet Sir Charles Morgan and occupied by Rachel Neal on the Bassaleg tithe apportionment of 1841. The farm buildings (Plot 246) are called 'Cottage and Garden' and used as pasture. At least one outbuilding is depicted to the rear on the Tithe Plan and the site is located at the head of a small spring and stream close to the fen edge. The form of the cottage buildings immediately prior to their demolition may essentially the same as that recorded on the 1841 Tithe Map. It was of a simple rectangular plan aligned approximately E-W perpendicular to and on the west side of Duffryn Lane. The site is currently under a car park at the east end of the former Quinn Radiator Factory.
<b>NGR</b>	ST 28255 84120
<b>Easting</b>	328255
<b>Northing</b>	184120
<b>NGR Derivation</b>	QGIS3
<b>Monument Type</b>	Former Building
<b>Broadclass</b>	Settlement
<b>Evidence</b>	cartographic, AP
<b>Period</b>	Post medieval
<b>Survival Condition</b>	Destroyed
<b>Survival Rating</b>	Subsurface deposits only
<b>Record Compiled By</b>	John Davey
<b>Record Compiled On</b>	14.07.2021
<b>Copyright</b>	Archaeology Wales

9.2.1 Two potential sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the proposed development area and which may be directly impacted by groundworks. The first is the former Duffryn Cottage and associated Outbuildings (DLN001; table 4). These buildings were demolished at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, but there is the potential for

surviving sub-surface archaeological deposits relating to them surviving at the eastern end of the site. The date of origin of these buildings is unknown, but they were in existence by 1841. They are of local interest only. Furthermore, if present, the remains may be sealed below made ground. The impact of the development on this potential heritage asset is assessed to be minor.

- 9.2.2 The second archaeological site projected to lie within the proposed development area is of medium (regional value): The Roman Road to Great Pencarn (RR GGAT 0002-01). However, due to previous ground disturbance, there is a lower potential that sub-surface archaeological deposits relating to this site survives within the proposed development area. Overall, the potential impact of the development on these sites is considered to be minor and the mitigation outlined in sections 9.1.3-9.1.5 above is likely to be considered sufficient to mitigate against any potential impact.
- 9.2.3 Three archaeological interventions have already been undertaken on the proposed development site between 1996 and 1997, during the initial development of the LG Semicon factory site. These include a geophysical survey which failed to identify any features of archaeological interest (E002393); a trenched evaluation which only identified sites of interest 0.5km to the north of the site and 0.4km south of the site at Great Pencarn (E002369). Finally, a watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks phase of the development and again, no archaeological features were observed within the area of the current proposed development (E002369). Overall, the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be low. Nevertheless, the fact that some parts of the site may have been levelled by making up the ground level rather than reducing it means that there is a residual potential for previously unrecorded archaeological deposits on the site. Given the fact that the site lies partially within the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape and that there is the potential for a Roman Road on the site, it is considered likely that any future planning permission will have a phased archaeological condition attached. This assessment is contingent on the details of the final development proposals.

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Plan of the Parish of Coedkernew in the County of Monmouth, 1843

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Ordnance Survey Plan 1989 edition, originally printed at 1:10,000

Ordnance Survey Plan 1996 edition, originally printed at 1:10,000

### ***Aerial Photographs***

#### ***Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography***

<b>id</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Photo Date</b>	<b>subject</b>	<b>copyright</b>
RC8kAR007	Vertical	17/09/1986	Vegetation, The Gwent Levels	Subject to confirmation
RC8kAR008	Vertical	17/09/1986	Vegetation, The Gwent Levels	Subject to confirmation
RC8kAR009	Vertical	17/09/1986	Vegetation, The Gwent Levels	Subject to confirmation
ZknIS158	Vertical	30/08/1999	Severn Estuary 171/172	Subject to confirmation
ZknIS158	Vertical	30/08/1999	Severn Estuary 171/172	Subject to confirmation

ZknIS159	Vertical	30/08/1999	Severn Estuary 171/172	Subject to confirmation
ZknIS159	Vertical	30/08/1999	Severn Estuary 171/172	Subject to confirmation
ZknMG91	Vertical	14/08/2001	Newport	Subject to confirmation
ZknMG91	Vertical	14/08/2001	Newport	Subject to confirmation
ZknMG92	Vertical	14/08/2001	Newport	Subject to confirmation
ZknMG92	Vertical	14/08/2001	Newport	Subject to confirmation
ZknMG118	Vertical	14/08/2001	Newport	Subject to confirmation
ZknMG118	Vertical	14/08/2001	Newport	Subject to confirmation
ZknMG119	Vertical	14/08/2001	Newport	Subject to confirmation
ZknMG119	Vertical	14/08/2001	Newport	Subject to confirmation

### **Google Earth Imagery**

1945 – image: The Geoinformation Group 1/1/1945; 53°33'03.37" N 3°02'25.28" W

2001 – image: The Geoinformation Group 1/1/2001; 53°33'03.37" N 3°02'25.28" W

2006 – image: Infoterra and bluesky 10/09/2006; 53°33'03.37" N 3°02'25.28" W

2018 – image: Maxar Technologies 2/6/2018; 53°33'03.37" N 3°02'25.28" W

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Coedkernew: <http://www.gwentarchives.gov.uk/media/74695/list-of-parish-registers-070218.pdf>

### **School Log Books and Admission Registers**

**D4027** Bassaleg Controlled Voluntary School

### **Family & Estates**

**D6049** Morgan, Charles Morgan Robinson - 1st Baron Tredegar

**D6120** Morgan, Charles Morgan Robinson - 1st Baron Tredegar - Papal Certificate

**D5856** Morgan Family of Tredegar - Records

**D6271** Morgan Family of Tredegar, Records

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**GB0218.D5966** Map of Monmouthshire by W. Tanner. Date: Jan 1899

**D5933** O.S. Sheets for the Monmouthshire area

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21/74. File - Letter from Frederick Justice [to R. Stratton, junr] concerning the taking over of the tenancy of lands from Mrs Collins ...,1865, June 7. 21/74.

21/75. File - Letter from R. Stratton, junr to [Frederick Justice] concerning farms of which he was about to take up the tenancy ...,1865, June 8. 21/75.

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21/107. File - Particulars of repairs required at the Duffryn and New Park farms, 1865. 21/107.

21/102. File - List giving rough particulars of repairs required at the Duffryn and New Park farms, [c. 1865]. 21/102.

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#### MAPS

LIGC De MAP Accession: Tredegar 971: Plan of Duffryn, Great Pencarn, Middle Pencarn and Little Pencarn Farms in the parishes of Bassalleg, Coedkernew and St. Brides: copied from the tithe survey. Scale 1:4,752. 1 inch = 6 chains. ca. 1850.

LIGC De MAP Accession: Tredegar 692: Map of lands in the parishes of Coedkernew and St Brides. Scale 1:4,752. 1" = 6 chains. 1803

LIGC De MAP Accession: Tredegar 1164: Sale Duffryn farms. Scale 1:2,500. 1950

LIGC De MAP Accession: Tredegar 1007: Plan of a piece of land situate in the hamlet of Duffryn, in the parish of Bassalleg: the property of William Jones of Clytha / surveyed and boundary stones fixed as shown on plan July 1852 by H. Williams, land surveyor. H. Williams fl.1834-1852, Scale [1:1,584]. 1 inch = 2 chains. 1852

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<https://places.library.wales/browse/51.578/-3.044>

<https://places.library.wales/browse/51.547/-3.049>

#### List of Acronyms used in the text

AW	Archaeology Wales
AP	Aerial Photograph/ Aerial photography
BGS	British Geological Survey
CA	Conservation Area
CUCAP	Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
GGAT	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLCA	Historic Landscape Character Area

HUCA Historic Urban Character Area

LB Listed Building

LiDAR Light Detection and Ranging

NGR National Grid Reference

NCC Newport City Council

OS Ordnance Survey

SM Scheduled Monument

Other acronyms including MSF, TNG, ESF, DAR, HCLA, RAF CPEUK, form part of unique identifying numbers and have no specific meaning relevant to this text.

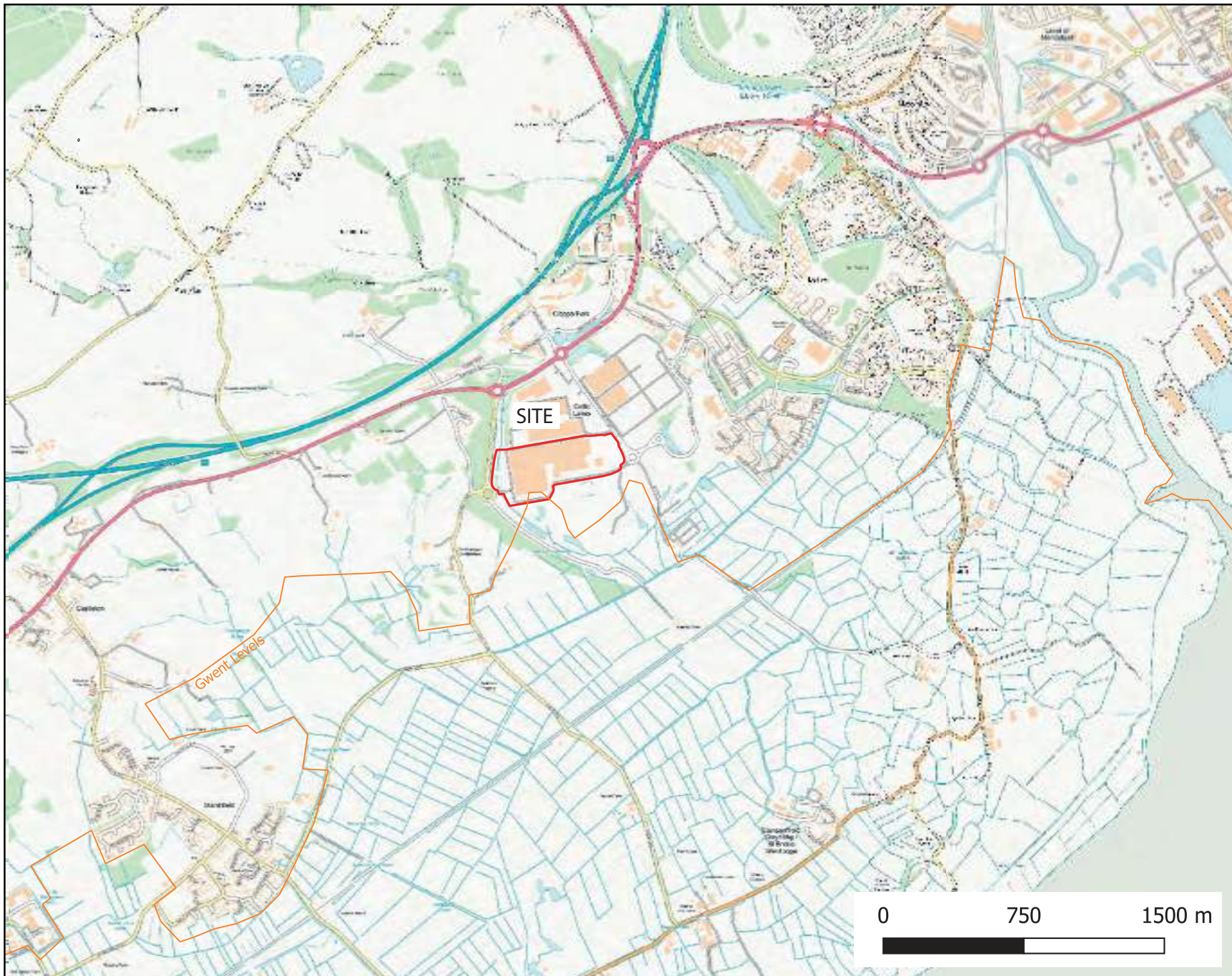


Figure 1: Location plan

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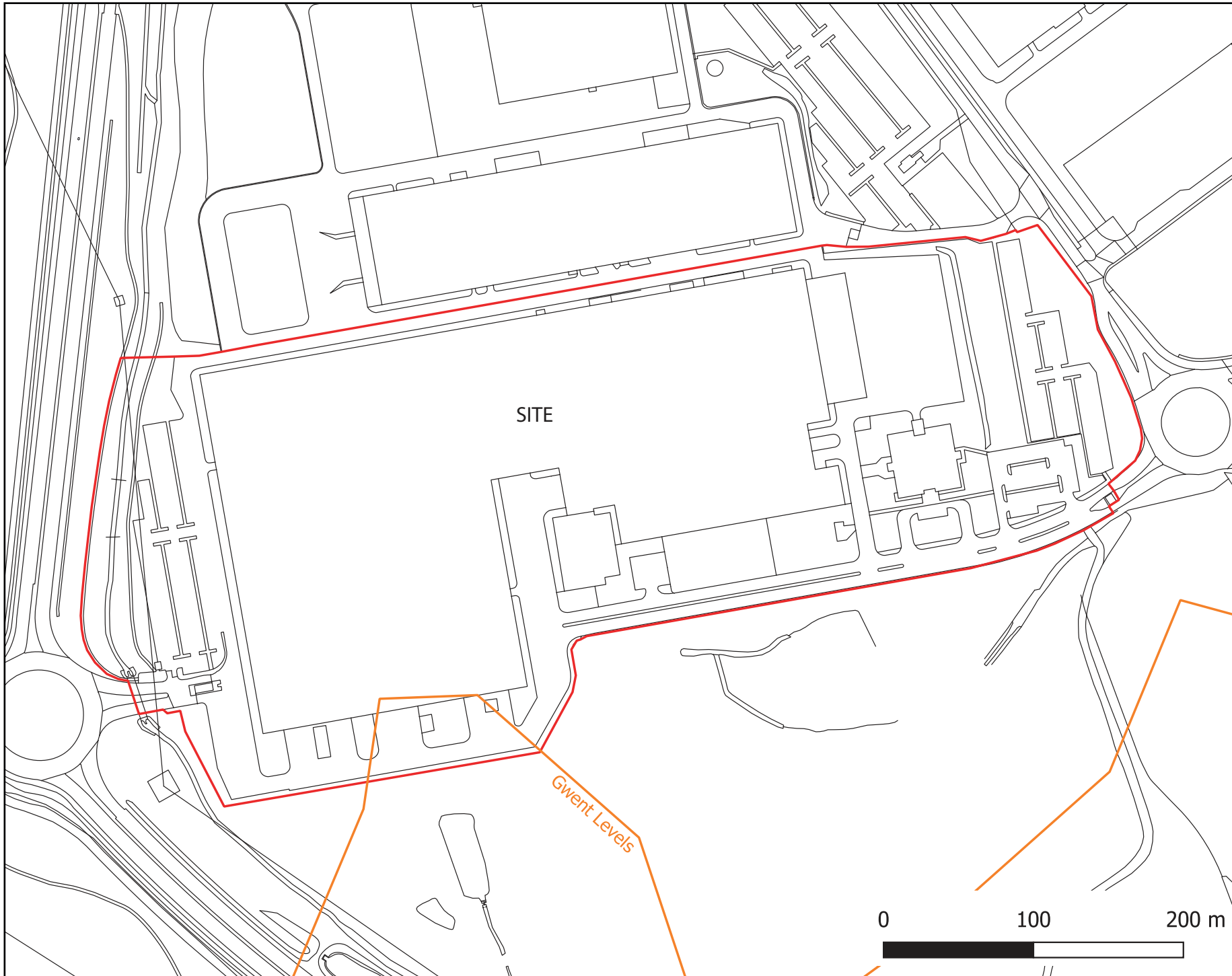
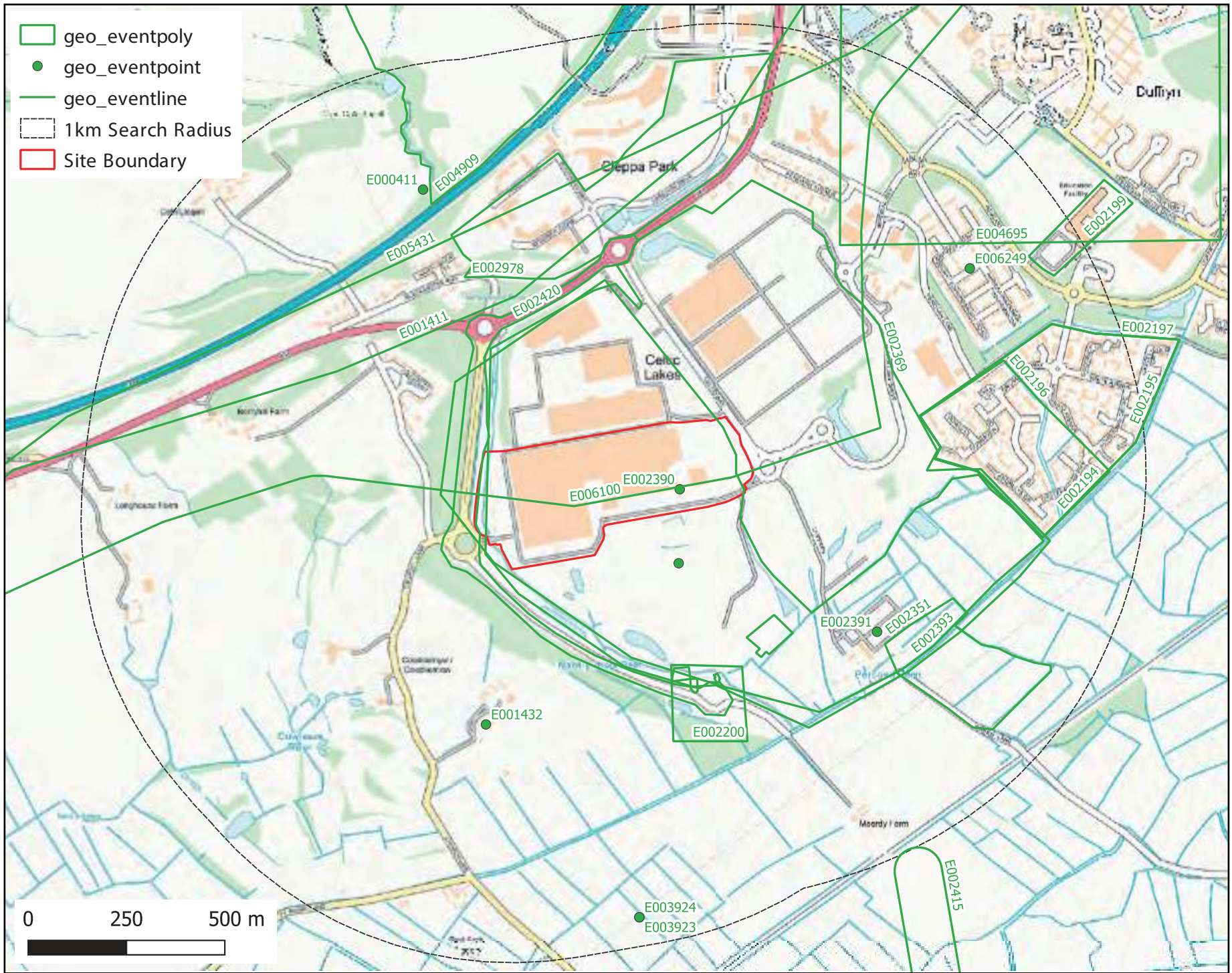


Figure 2: Detailed Site plan

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- geo\_eventpoly
- geo\_eventpoint
- geo\_eventline
- 1km Search Radius
- Site Boundary

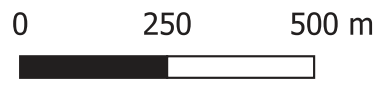
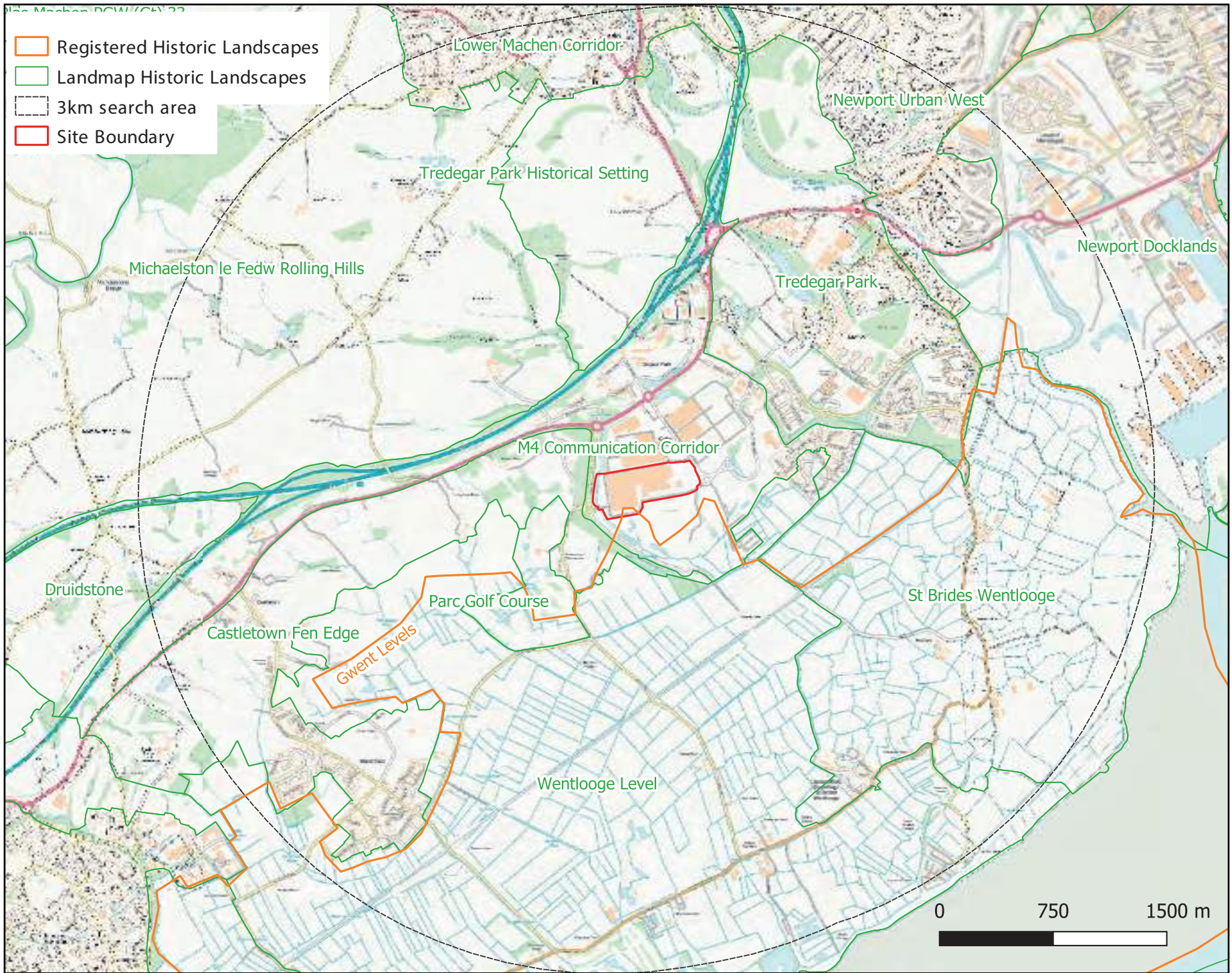


Figure 3: Archaeological Events recorded on the Historic Environment Record

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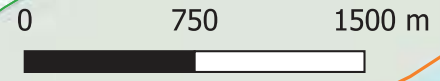


- Registered Historic Landscapes
- Landmap Historic Landscapes
- 3km search area
- Site Boundary



Figure 4: Historic Landscapes

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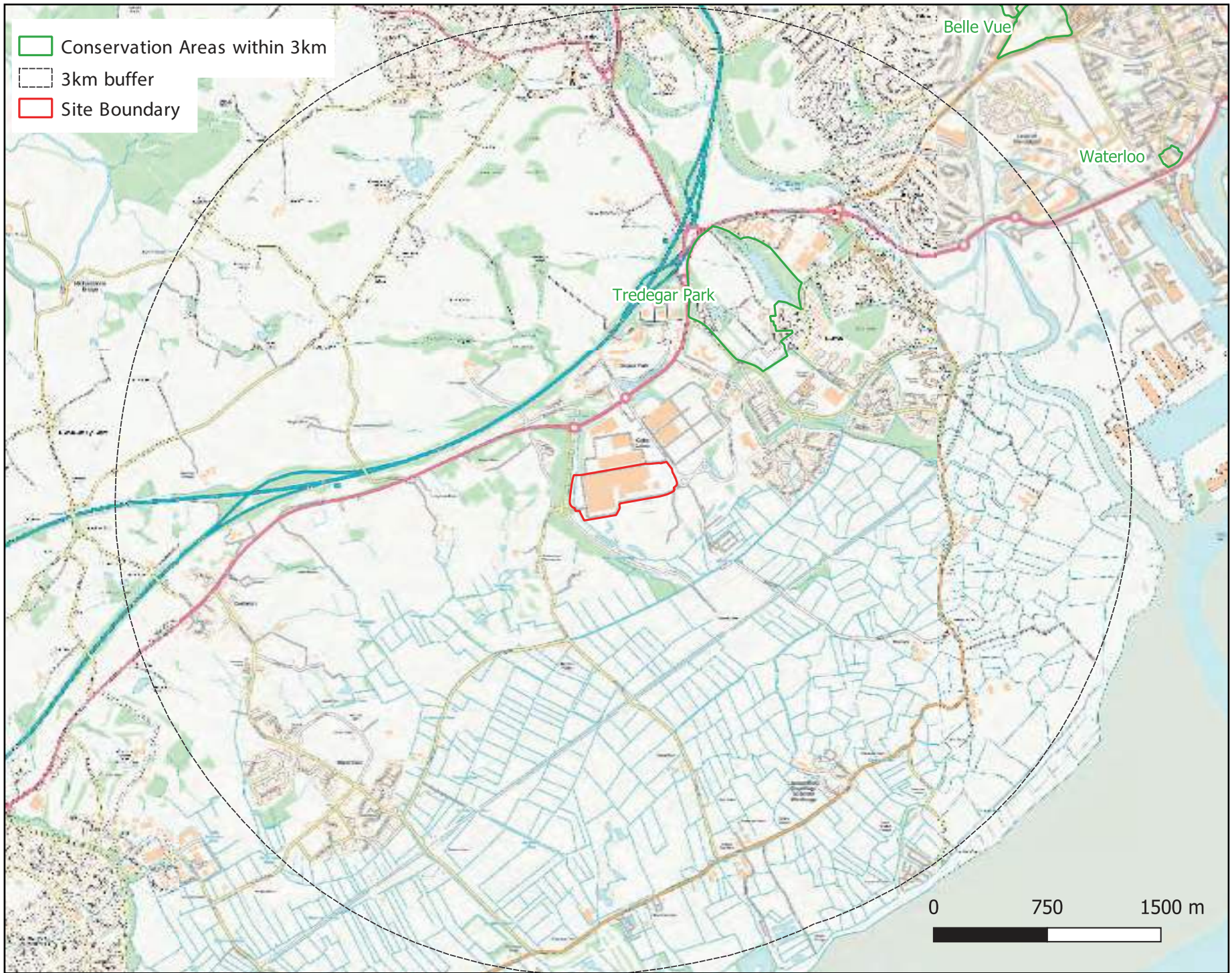


Figure 5: Conservation Areas

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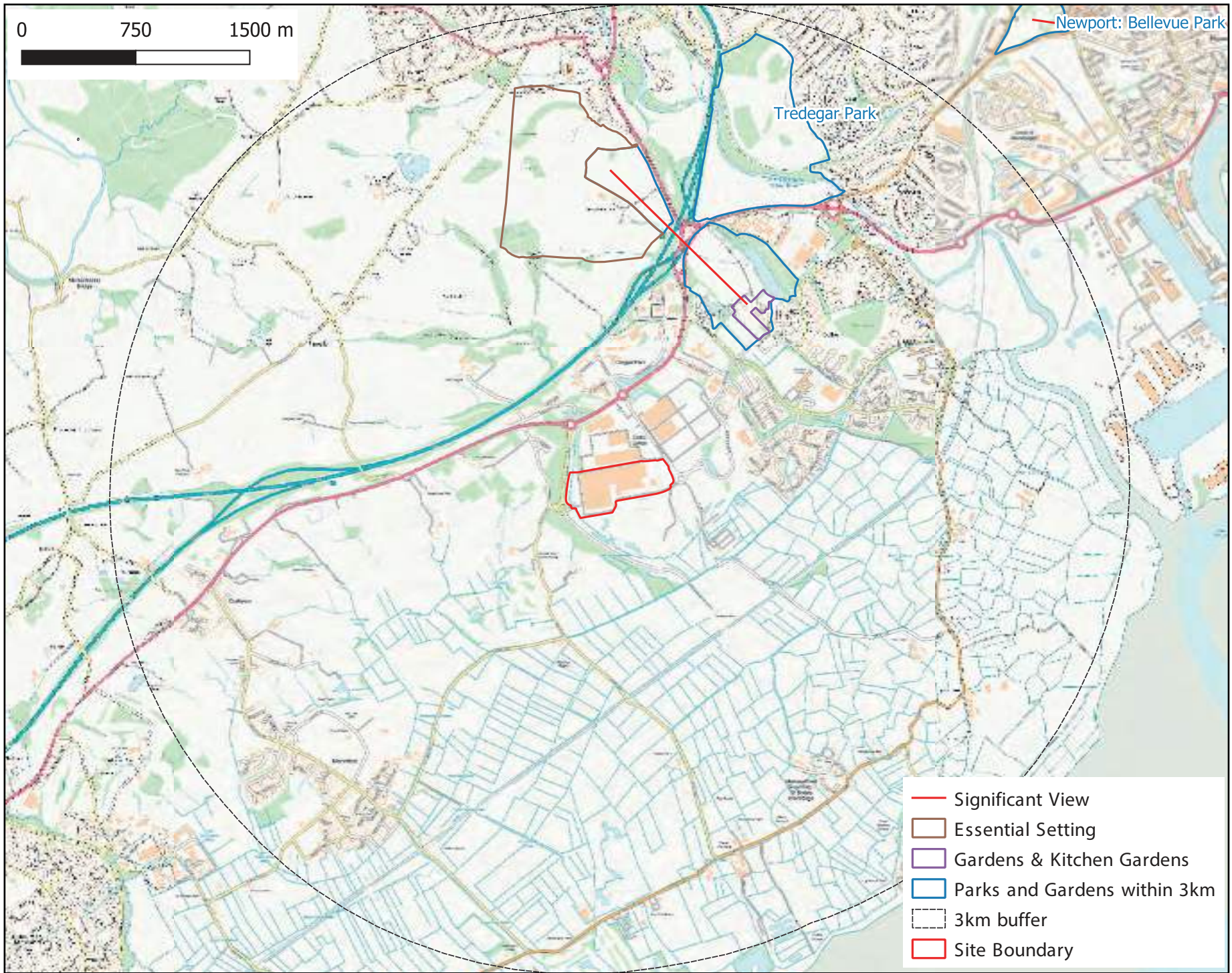


Figure 6: Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

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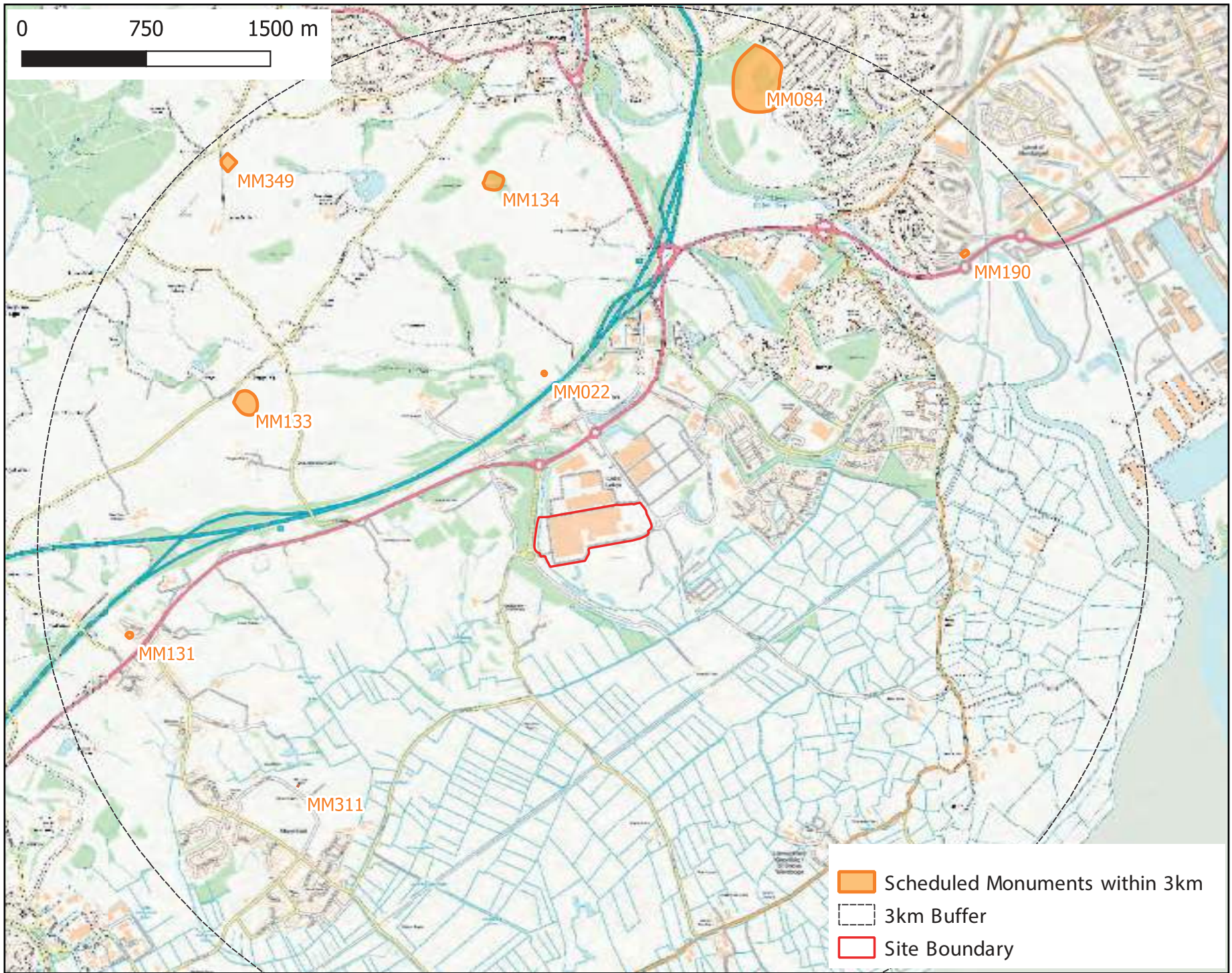


Figure 7: Scheduled Monuments

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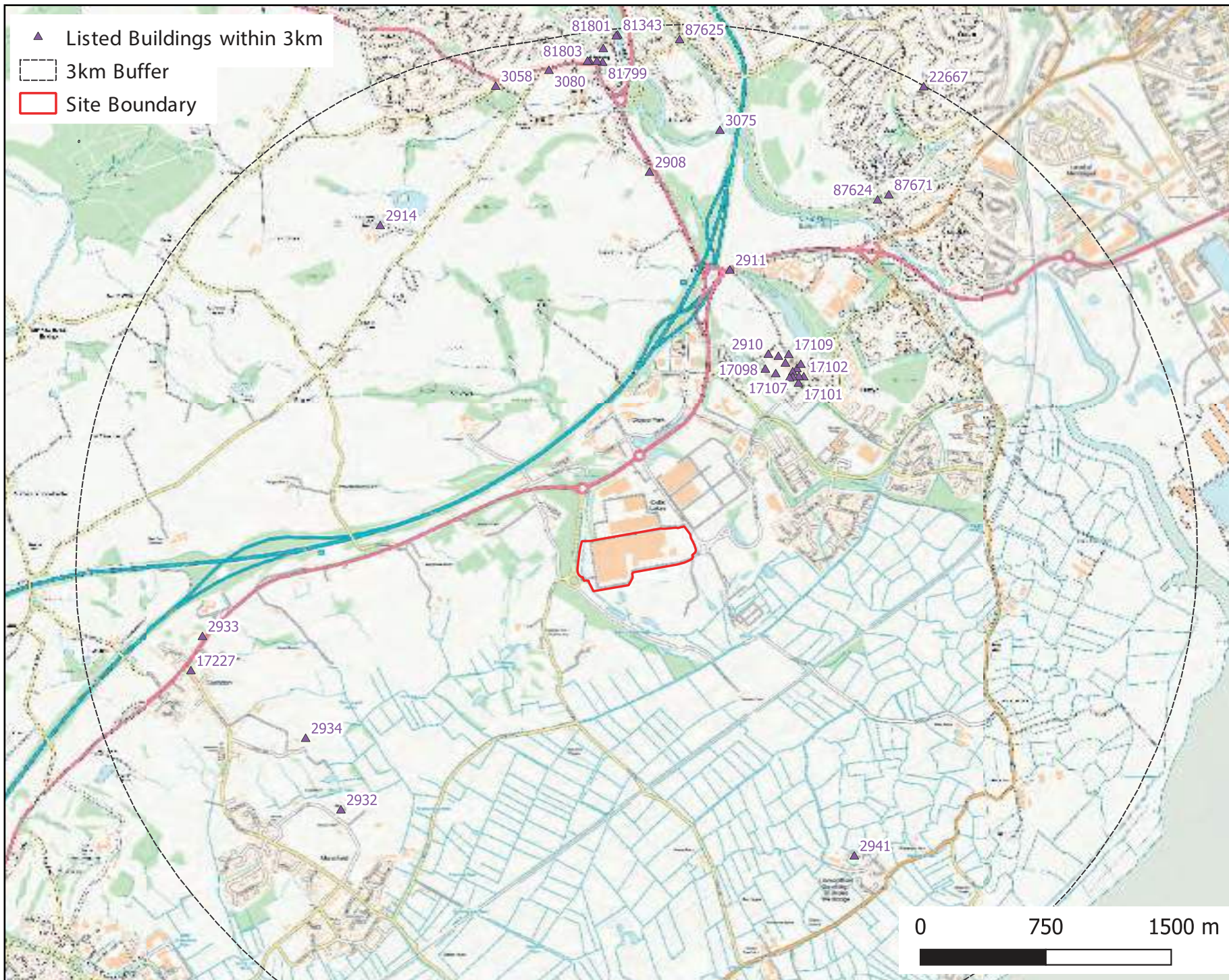


Figure 8: Listed Buildings

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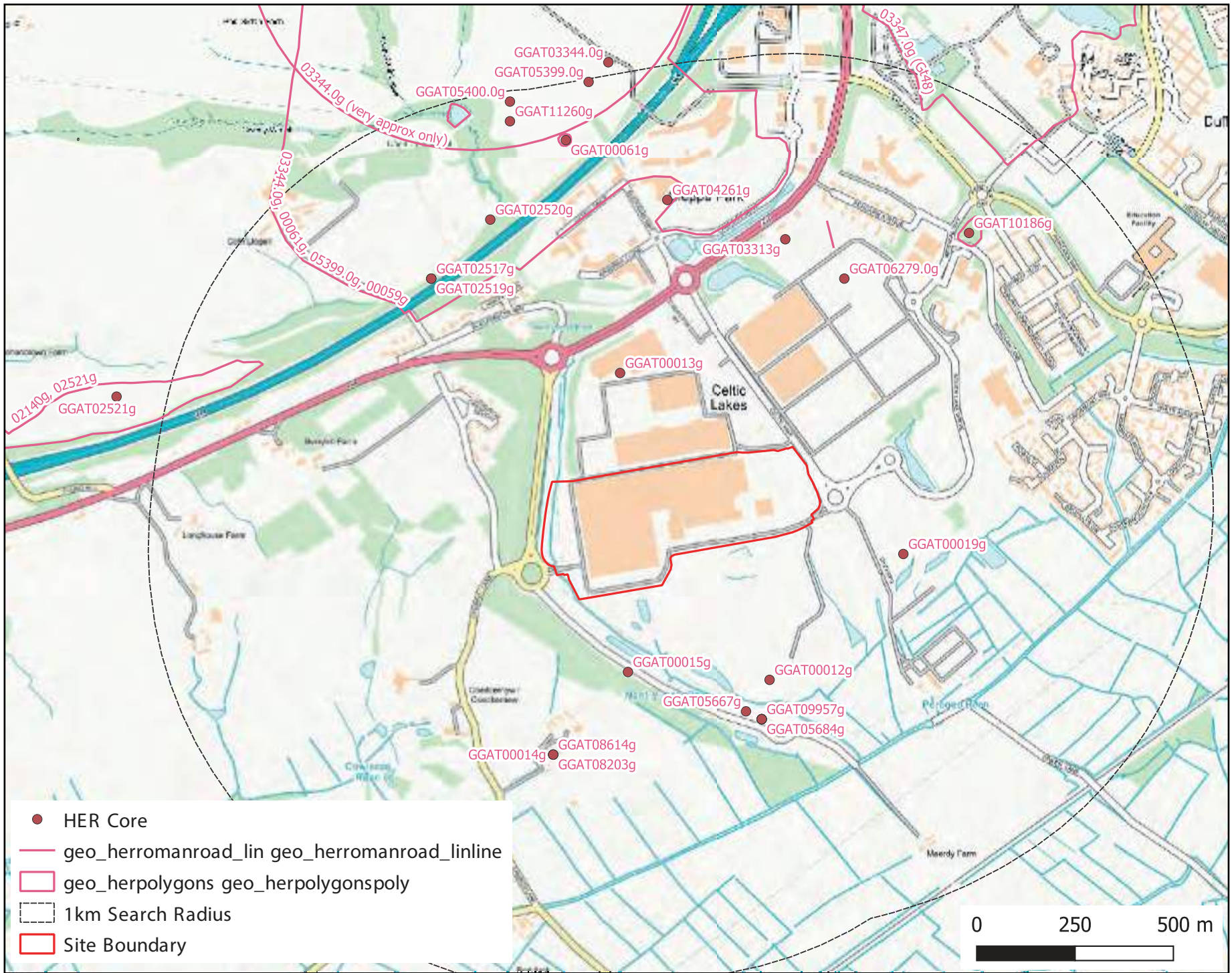


Figure 9: Archaeological Monuments recorded on the Historic Environment Record

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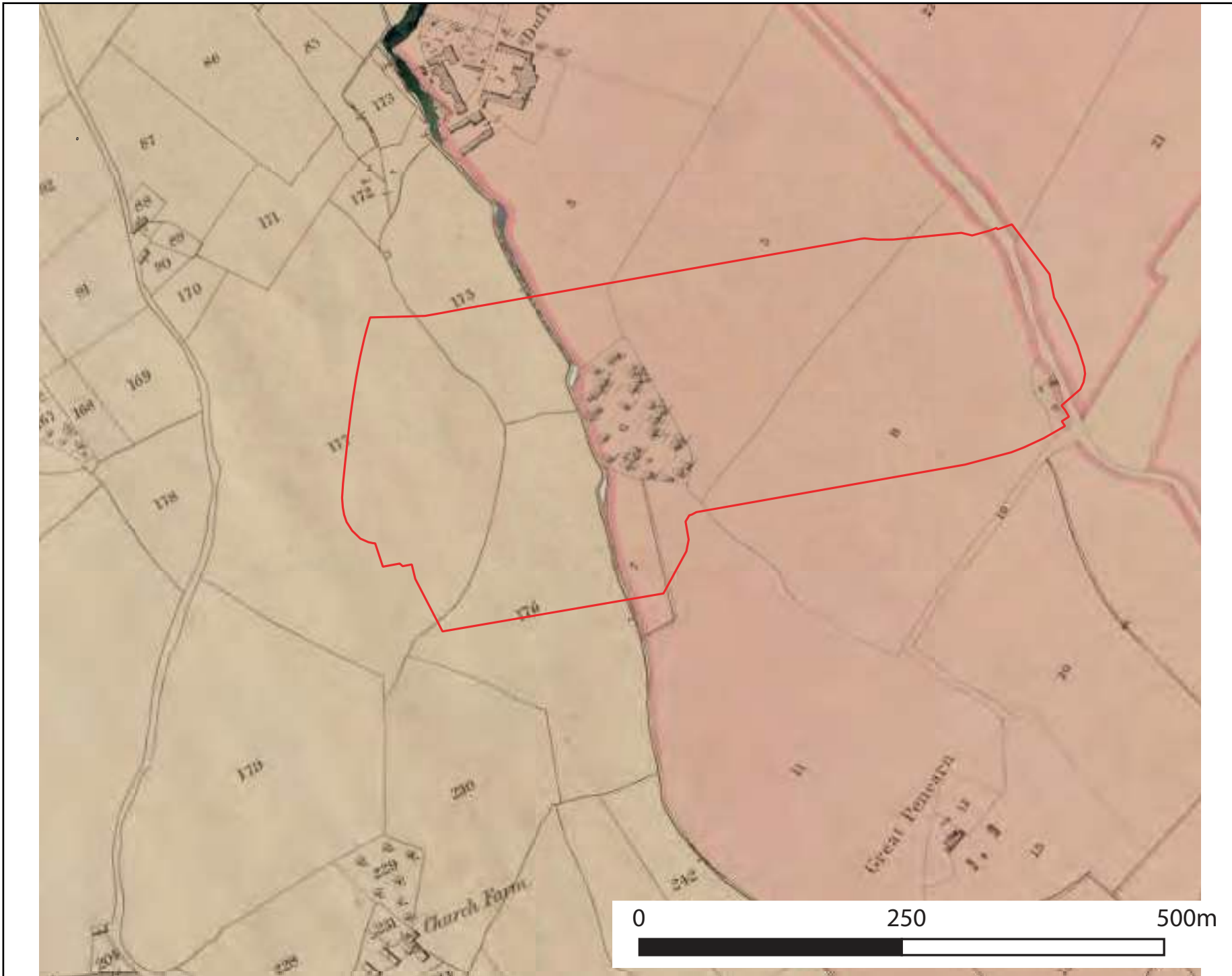


Figure 10: Extract from the Bassaleg (1841) and Coedkernew (1843) Tithe Maps



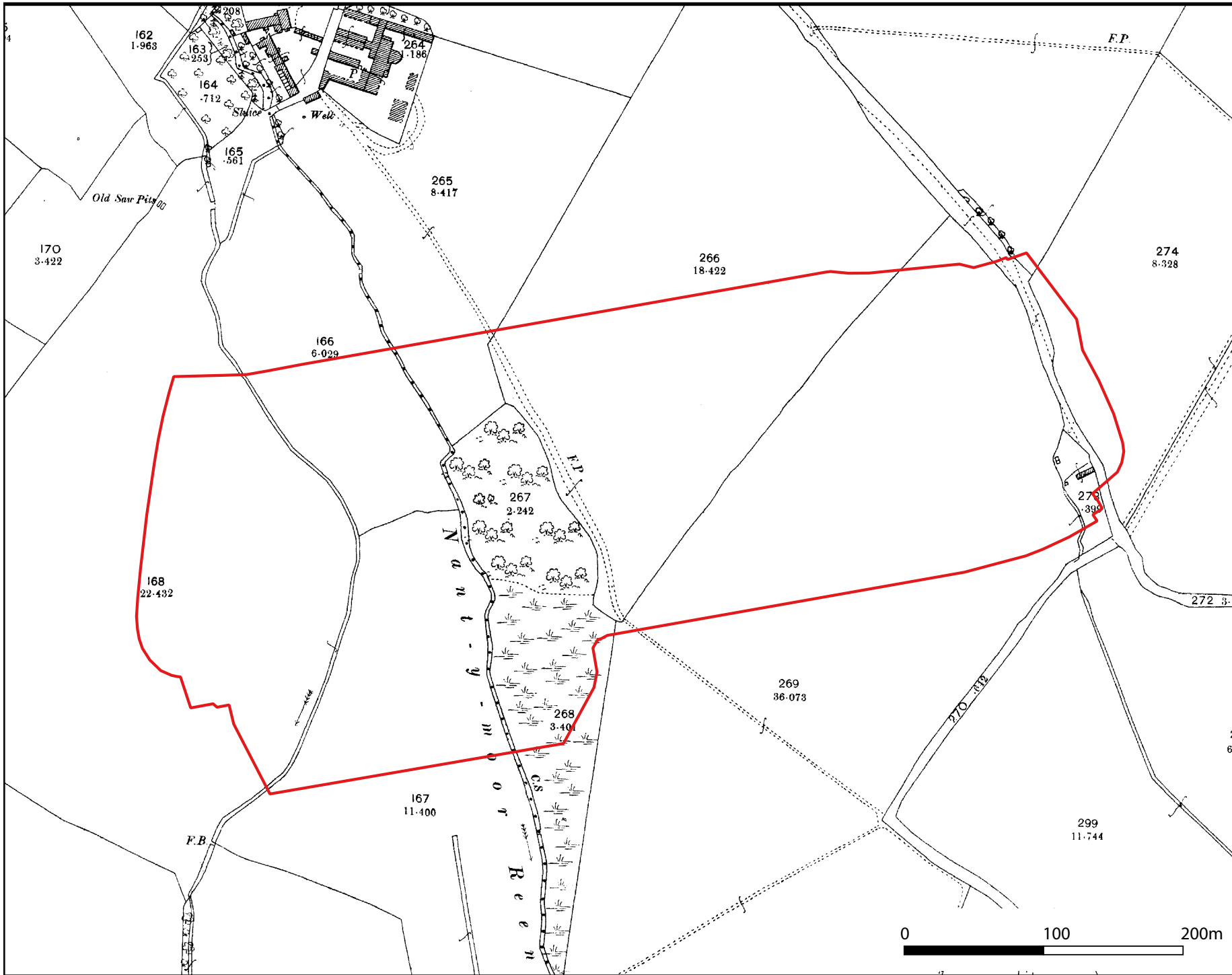
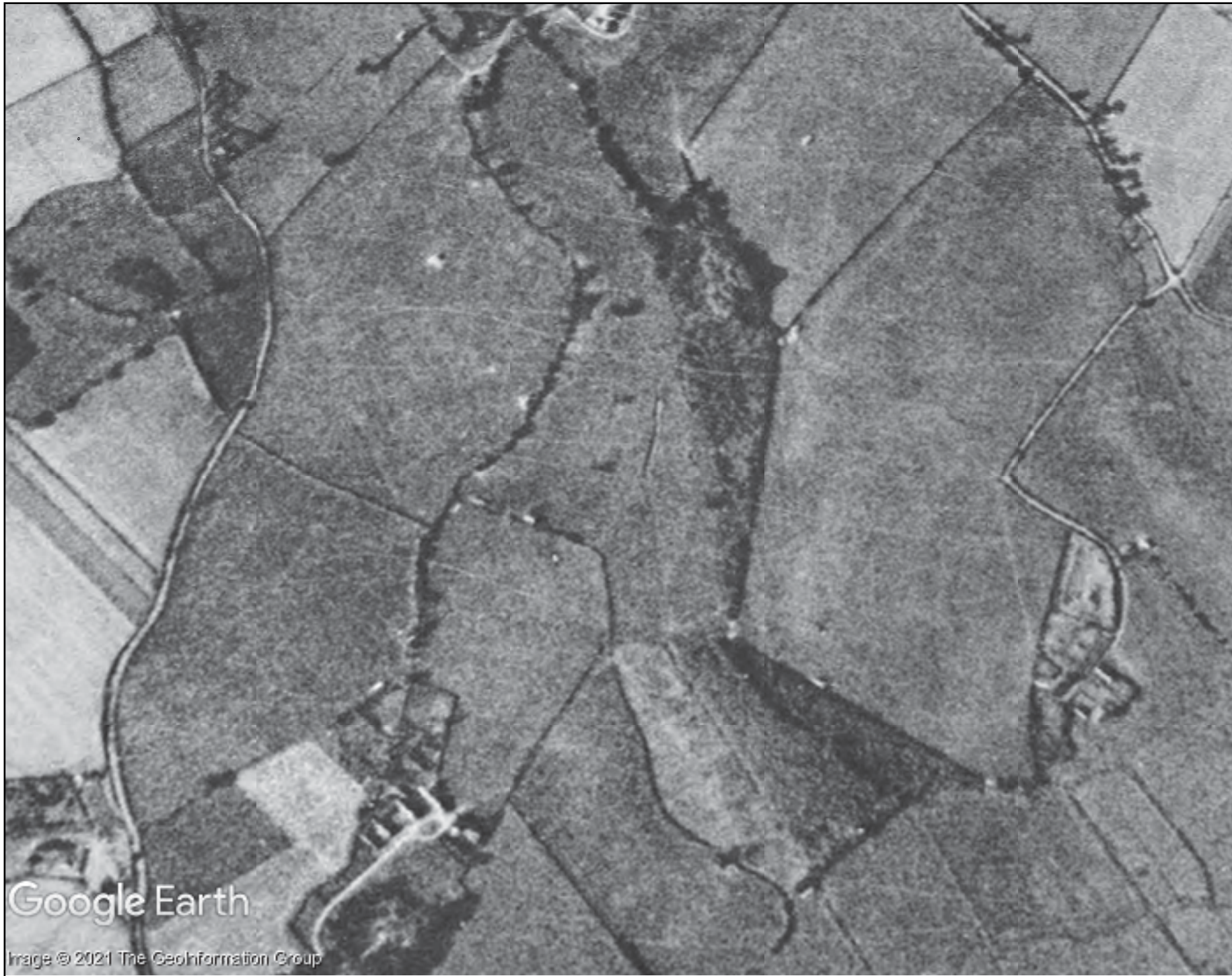


Figure 11: Extract from the OS County Series Map of 1901 originally printed at 1:2,500



Google Earth

Image © 2021 The GeoInformation Group



Figure 12: Aerial Photograph of the site December 1945

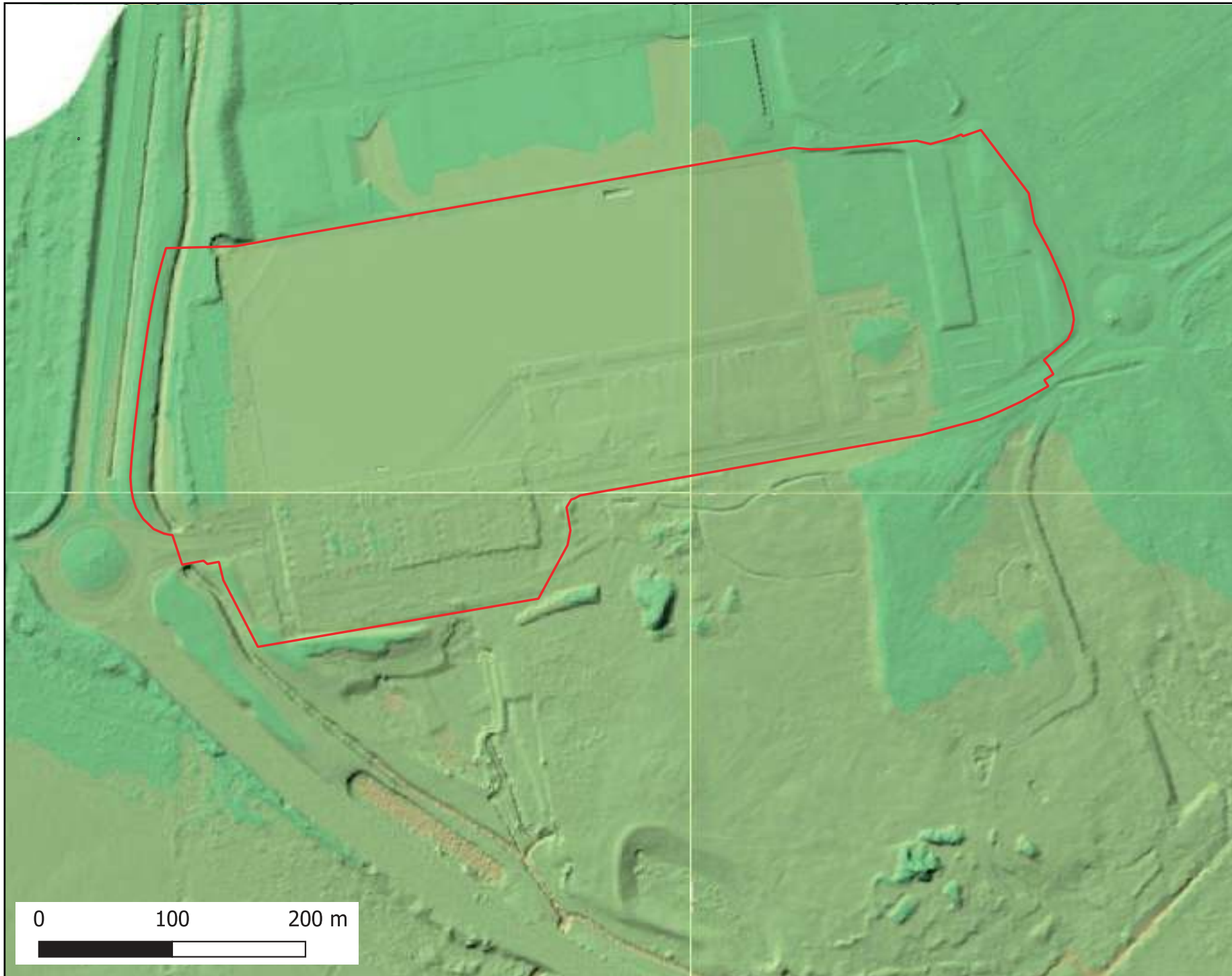


Figure 13: LiDAR data  
1m DTM

# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX I: Gazetteer of events recorded on the Regional HER**

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD  
ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

**Enquiry reference number: 6578**  
**Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust**  
**Produced for: John Davey, Archaeology Wales**

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### Search criteria

former Quinn Radiator Factory, Duffryn Lane, Imperial Park, Newport NP10 8FS, centred on  
NGR ST27904 84107

**PRN E000411 NAME** *FIELD OBSERVATION, 1973 near Cefn Llogell in*

*Newport* **NGR** *ST27458485* **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*

**TYPE** *Field observation* **YEAR** *1973* **ORGANISATION - PERSON** *Stevenson Jack*

**SUMMARY** *A field observation on a possible mill site was made in 1973 near Cefn Llogell in Newport by J. Stephenson for the University College, Cardiff under the auspices of the department of the Environment on the projected route of the M4 from Cardiff to Kenfig.*

**DESCRIPTION** *A field observation on a possible mill site was made in 1973 near Cefn Llogell in Newport by J. Stephenson for the University College, Cardiff under the auspices of the department of the Environment on the projected route of the M4 from Cardiff to Kenfig. No further information available. See 02520g and Stevenson 1973).*

**COMMENTS** *Previously recorded as 40625g*

#### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** - *GGAT02520g*

#### SOURCES

*Journal Stevenson, J.B. The M4 Survey, Glamorganshire*

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**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** - GGAT00738g, GGAT00514g, GGAT02210g, GGAT03078g, GGAT03600g, GGAT00550g

**SOURCES**

Report Evans, E M 2004 *The Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs: A framework for research 2679*  
ReportPDF/2679\_GGAT79\_RomanFortressCaerleon.pdf

**PRN E001432 NAME** *Field visit to Coedkernew* **NGR** ST27618349 **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*  
**TYPE** *Field visit* **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** *Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)* **PERSON**  
**SUMMARY** *Field visit to Coedkernew (00014g, 00019g, 08203g, 08614g) undertaken as part of GGAT 73 Early Medieval ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Field visit undertaken as part of GGAT 73 Early Medieval ecclesiastical sites in southeast Wales; rapid field survey of selected sites. This report forms the second stage in the study of sites within the former counties of Glamorgan and Gwent as part of the Pan-Wales Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites project. This stage presents the results of further investigation on 44 sites that needed further identification and that were classed as Grade: A, B or D in the first phase of the project.*

**COMMENTS**

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** - GGAT00014g, GGAT00019g, GGAT08203g, GGAT08614g

**SOURCES**

**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** *e002201, e002195*

**SOURCES**

Report Dowdel, G & Marvell, AG 1997 *Little Pencarn Farm, Field Evaluation, Newport Stage 1 Works 2198*  
207\_07 ReportPDF/2198\_A429\_LittlePencarnFarmStage1EVAL.pdf

**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 archaeological 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** e002201, e002194, e002197

**SOURCES**

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

*ReportPDF/3243\_A429\_LittlePencarnFarmStage2EVAL.pdf*

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**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*

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**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

**PRN** E002199 **NAME** St Joseph's RC High School, Newport  
**EVAL** NGR ST2913084737 **COMMUNITY** Tredegar Park  
**TYPE** EVALUATION **YEAR** 2001 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust  
(GGAT) **PERSON** -

**SUMMARY** The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Nicholson Jones Partnership, to undertake an Archaeological Field Evaluation. The Evaluation was carried out at Duffryn Newport, at the proposed new site of St Josephs RC High School. Some flint, glass and pottery were found at the site. The field evaluation determined that archaeologically significant features are located within the proposed development area. The two small ditches 608 and 707, both aligned in a northwest / southeast direction, probably represent the remains of an earlier system of land division and / or drainage, and may have formed part of a more extensive field system. Whilst the lack of datable artefacts recovered from the fills of the ditches precludes the secure dating of these features, the depth of overlying alluvial deposits (0.29 0.042) does suggest a degree of antiquity for this putative field system. The presence of prehistoric flints on the site, along with the Bronze Age axe found in 1986, indicates a degree of activity in the area during the prehistoric period. Whilst it is possible that features 608 and 707 are Bronze Age in date, they may also date the Iron Age, Romano British, post-Roman or Medieval periods. The area had been incorporated into the deer park associated with Tredegar Park by the post-Medieval period, therefore it is unlikely that the ditches were originally dug after this date (Howell 2001).

**DESCRIPTION** The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Nicholson Jones Partnership, to undertake an Archaeological Field Evaluation. The Evaluation was carried out at Duffryn Newport, at the proposed new site of St Josephs RC High School. Some flint, glass and pottery were found at the site. The field evaluation determined that archaeologically significant features are located within the proposed development area. The two small ditches 608 and 707, both aligned in a northwest / southeast direction, probably represent the remains of an earlier system of land division and / or drainage, and may have formed part of a more extensive field system. Whilst the lack of datable artefacts recovered from the fills of the ditches precludes the secure dating of these features, the depth of overlying alluvial deposits (0.29 0.042) does suggest a degree of antiquity for this putative field system. The presence of prehistoric flints on the site, along with the Bronze Age axe found in 1986, indicates a degree of activity in the area during the prehistoric period. Whilst it is possible that features 608 and 707 are Bronze Age in date, they may also date the Iron Age, Romano British, post-Roman or Medieval periods. The area had been incorporated into the deer park associated with Tredegar Park by the post-Medieval period, therefore it is unlikely that the ditches were originally dug after this date (Howell 2001).

**COMMENTS** None

**ARTEFACTS**

**TYPE:** handle **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** Unknown **DESCRIPTION:** 1 x Rod-handle from a large stoneware jug or bottle, glaze similar to 'Bellarmine' types (mottled brown on grey), imported widely in C17, but perhaps a little later in date (Howell 2001).

**TYPE:** glass **MATERIAL:** glass **PERIOD:** Post-Medieval **DESCRIPTION:** 1 x Base of small vessel in clear/ green fabric, with conical kick. 40mm, probably from a tapering flask, ?late C18 (Howell 2001).

**TYPE:** flint **MATERIAL:** flint **PERIOD:** Neolithic / Bronze Age **DESCRIPTION:** 1 x Probable blade, 1.40mm, w. 10 mm, good quality flint, probably Neolithic / Bronze Age 1 x Small cortical flake fragment, burnt, 1. 10mm, w. 10-17 mm, undiagnostic, probably neolithic / Bronze Age date (Howell 2001).

**TYPE:** unknown **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** Unknown **DESCRIPTION:** 1 x Base of large bowl or dish in plain white ?stone china, glaze much crazed, C19 or later (Howell 2001).

**CROSS REFERENCES** -**SOURCES**

Report Howell, K 2001 St Joseph's RC High School, Newport: archaeological field evaluation 1069 201\_03  
ReportPDF/1069\_A655\_StJosephsHighSchoolEVAL.pdf

**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/late 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: 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: 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).

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: pottery PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: 850 pieces of local corsewares; 148 oxidised and 702 reduced (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: 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: 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 roof tiles or, where exposure to heat is evident, from hearths or bakestones (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: 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: 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: 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)

**CROSS REFERENCES** - GGAT09900g, GGAT09922g, GGAT09957g, GGAT09945g, GGAT09946g

#### SOURCES

Report Yates, A.M. 1998 Excavations at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport 3235 98\_01  
ReportPDF/3235\_A410\_GreatPencarnFarmEXCAV.pdf

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

*ReportPDF/3243\_A429\_LittlePencarnFarmStage2EVAL.pdf*

*Report Roberts, R.M 1998 Little Pencarn Farm, Newport, Stage 2 Works, Trench T9 3236 98\_01*

*ReportPDF/3236\_A429\_LittlePencarnFarmStage2TrenchT9EVAL.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 Dowdel, G & Marvell, AG 1997 Little Pencarn Farm, Field Evaluation, Newport Stage 1 Works 2198*

*207\_07 ReportPDF/2198\_A429\_LittlePencarnFarmStage1EVAL.pdf*

**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*

**PRN** *E002369* **NAME** *LG Semicon - Roman Road Stage 3*

**EVAL** *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 metalled 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 the road was a small terrace. This also had a metalled surface, and two possible post-holes were also present on the east side of the metalled 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

**PRN** E002376 **NAME** LG Electronics (Phase 1) Stage 4: WB **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

**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 Wentlooge 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

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**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

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**PRN** E002393 **NAME** LG Electronics Site, Newport, Geophysical

**Survey** **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*

**PRN** E002401 **NAME** *Newport Landscapes - Landscape Strategy*

**DBA/SUR** 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 Tredegal 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

**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:** 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:** 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:** 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 Yates. A, Roberts. R & Walker. M 2001 Cardiff WWTW: Investigations Along The Wentloog Sewers 705  
201\_05 ReportPDF/705\_A698\_CardiffWWTW\_Obsv.pdf

**PRN E002420 NAME** Duffryn Link **EVAL** 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

**PRN** E002978 **NAME** Celtic Springs, Newport. DBA **NGR** ST280847 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew  
**TYPE** DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

**SUMMARY** GGAT were commissioned by Broadhall Limited to conduct a desk based assessment for the proposed development of Celtic Springs on land formerly known as Cleppa Park, Newport. 7 sites were identified within the development area. Further evaluation is recommended to assess the potential nature, extant and value of the archaeological features in the development area (Mackintosh 2000).

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**COMMENTS** None

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES -****SOURCES**

*Report Mackintosh, J. 2000 Celtic Springs, Newport: archaeological desk-based assessment. 1652 200\_02 ReportPDF/1652\_A614\_CelticSpringsDBA.pdf*

**PRN** E003364 **NAME** *Excavation of a Roman building south of Great Penacarn Farm, 1997* **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 550m<sup>2</sup> 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*

**PRN** E003923 **NAME** *Archaeological Desk-top Study: The M4 Relief Road* **NGR** ST4566287647 **COMMUNITY** Wentlooge  
**TYPE** *Desk Based Assessment* **YEAR** 1993 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Wilkinson P F

**SUMMARY** *This is the preliminary archaeological assessment undertaken in preparation for technical appraisals and environmental impact surveys on the route of a proposed M4 relief road to the south of Newport.*

**DESCRIPTION** *This is the preliminary archaeological assessment undertaken in preparation for technical appraisals and environmental impact surveys on the route of a proposed M4 relief road to the south of Newport. The study included consulting the SMR, maps and documents from the county records office and aerial photographs. Previous fieldwork in the area was also examined. A field visit was also undertaken. (See PRN003924) The report provides a description of the physical setting, a summary of the archaeological resources, the implications of development on this resource and recommendations. The recommendations were that fuller research should be undertaken as the archaeological potential of the area is likely to be much greater than that already identified in this report. This should include documentary and cartographic research, monitoring of geotechnical pits, auger surveys, test pitting, dating and specialist analysis.*

**COMMENTS** *None*

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E003919, E003924 GGAT04258g, GGAT00002g, GGAT00006g, GGAT00007g, GGAT00008g, GGAT00009g, GGAT00010g, GGAT00011g, GGAT00012g, GGAT00013g, GGAT00014g, GGAT00015g, GGAT00160g, GGAT00161g, GGAT00162g, GGAT00164g, GGAT00228g, GGAT00229g, GGAT00230g, GGAT00231g, GGAT00232g, GGAT00233g, GGAT00235g, GGAT00263g, GGAT00268g, GGAT00273g, GGAT00274g, GGAT00275g, GGAT00280g, GGAT00448g, GGAT00449g, GGAT00450g, GGAT00461g, GGAT00463g, GGAT00464g, GGAT00468g, GGAT00486g, GGAT00487g, GGAT00488g, GGAT00489g, GGAT00493g, GGAT02206g, GGAT02313g, GGAT02495g, GGAT02497g, GGAT03105g, GGAT03580g, GGAT03641g, GGAT03642g, GGAT03674g, GGAT03831g, GGAT03833g, GGAT03836g, GGAT03937g, GGAT03986g, GGAT04266g, GGAT04267g, GGAT04295g, GGAT04365g, GGAT04376g, GGAT00630s



**SOURCES**

Report Wilkinson PF 1993 Archaeological Desk-top Study: The M4 Relief Road 113 93\_02  
ReportPDF/113\_A99\_M4ReliefRoadDBA.pdf

**PRN** E003924 **NAME** M4 Relief Road **NGR** ST4566287647 **COMMUNITY** Nash  
**TYPE** Field Visit **YEAR** 1993 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust  
(GGAT) **PERSON** Wilkinson P F  
**SUMMARY** Field visit associated with desk top survey (EPRN003923)

**DESCRIPTION** Field visit associated with desk top survey (E003923). The purpose of the visit was to check the present condition of monuments identified in the survey. Some sites not previously in the SMR were noted, eg. Moorgate Cottage. The drainage system was also inspected and a number of bridges that carry roads and trackways over the reens may be of early date.

**COMMENTS** None

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** E003919, E003923 GGAT04763g, GGAT04266g, GGAT04879g

**SOURCES**

Report Wilkinson PF 1993 Archaeological Desk-top Study: The M4 Relief Road 113 93\_02  
ReportPDF/113\_A99\_M4ReliefRoadDBA.pdf

**PRN** E004533 **NAME** Smithfield, Coedkernew **EVAl** **NGR** ST275847 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew  
**TYPE** EVALUATION **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust  
(GGAT) **PERSON** -

**SUMMARY** An archaeological field evaluation was commissioned by Mayhill Estates Ltd to be carried out on a plot adjacent to Smithfield, Coedkernew, Newport. A mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket excavated eight trenches, having excluded areas on the site due to proximity of the M4 Motorway and overhead pylons. Each trench measured 20m by 1.8m and maximum depth of 1.2m giving a total of 288m<sup>2</sup>. Excavation was carried out by the machine until archaeological or natural horizons were reached, excavated by hand. An undisclosed number of finds were discovered. Post medieval coke, coal, pantile, brick and modern ceramics (post 1850). Fragments of white earthenware were also noted during excavation to be post medieval. Also more post medieval coarse earthenwares were found however a sherd was discovered of an undisclosed period. Part of a modern drain pipe was unearthed as was part of a field drain pipe. Also a fire-shattered fragment of flint and a sherd of modern glazed ceramic tile both of which are undated. The brief identified potential for archaeological finds however no archaeological features were discovered and is unlikely that the site is of archaeological interest therefore the development will have any archaeological impact. (Yates 2000)

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**COMMENTS** 00/06/59

**ARTEFACTS**

**TYPE:** fragments **MATERIAL:** coal **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** Fragments of coke and coal were found indicating possible industrial or domestic activity. (Yates 2000)

**TYPE:** sherd **MATERIAL:** earthenware **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** Fragments of white earthenware, some with under glaze blue decoration most likely post medieval. also coarse earthenware's were also found again probably post medieval although a sherd from a shoulder of a large jar could be a little earlier. (Yates 2000)

**TYPE:** Pantile **MATERIAL:** sherd **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** Most contexts examined contained small traces of pantile (Yates 2000)

**TYPE:** brick **MATERIAL:** sherd **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** Small traces of brick were found in the contexts examined (Yates 2000)

**TYPE:** sherd **MATERIAL:** ceramic **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** Fragments of modern ceramics (post 1850) were found to be in some contexts. (Yates 2000)

*TYPE: fragment MATERIAL: flint PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: A single fragment of natural flint was also discovered during the excavation. (Yates 2000)*

*TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: ceramic PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: A sherd of modern glazed ceramic tile was also found. (Yates 2000)*

## CROSS REFERENCES -

### SOURCES

*Report Yates, A 2000 Smithfield, Coedkernew, Newport: archaeological field evaluation EVAL 629 200\_04 ReportPDF/629\_A639\_Smithfield\_EVA.pdf*

**PRN E004695 NAME** *St Joseph's R.C. High School* **NGR** *ST29008520* **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*  
**TYPE** *DESK BASED ASSESSMENT* **YEAR** *2002* **ORGANISATION** *Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT)* **PERSON** *Howell, J.K.*

**SUMMARY** *During July 2002, GGAT were commissioned by Nicholas Jones Partnership Ltd on behalf of the Archdiocese of Cardiff to carry out an assessment of a proposed development site at St Joseph's R.C. School, Newport. The assessment identified 26 archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed development, and concluded that one, Home Farm, a Grade II Listed Building within Tredegar Park Registered Park and Garden, located adjacent to the site, could suffer a major impact from any future proposed development of the subject site. The assessment recommended the retention of Home Farm within future development proposals, and that a watching brief should be carried out during any proposed groundworks.*

**DESCRIPTION** *During July 2002, GGAT were commissioned by Nicholas Jones Partnership Ltd on behalf of the Archdiocese of Cardiff to carry out an assessment of a proposed development site at St Joseph's R.C. School, Newport. The assessment identified 26 archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed development, and concluded that one, Home Farm, a Grade II Listed Building within Tredegar Park Registered Park and Garden, located adjacent to the site, could suffer a major impact from any future proposed development of the subject site. The assessment recommended the retention of Home Farm within future development proposals, and that a watching brief should be carried out during any proposed groundworks (Howell 2002).*

**COMMENTS** *None*

### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** - *GGAT10997g, GGAT11003g, GGAT11004g, GGAT11005g, GGAT11006g, GGAT11007g, GGAT11008g, GGAT11009g, GGAT11010g, GGAT11011g, GGAT11012g*

### SOURCES

*Report Howell, J.K. 2002 St Joseph's RC High School (existing site), Newport: archaeological assessment 1284 203\_02 ReportPDF/1284\_A767\_StJosephsNewportDBA.pdf*

**PRN E004909 NAME** *Cleppa Park (Gwern y Cleppa)* **NGR** *ST2768385779* **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*  
**TYPE** *DESK BASED ASSESSMENT* **YEAR** *2003* **ORGANISATION** *-* **PERSON** *Rowe, S.J.*

**SUMMARY** *An assessment of seven archaeological sites within the Cleppa Park area, following discussions of possible future development in the area.*

**DESCRIPTION** *A desk based assessment of seven sites within the area of Cleppa Park (Gwern y Cleppa), an area of former parkland, was undertaken, as a consequence of much of the area being earmarked for possible future development. The assessment considered Cwrt y Defaid hillfort (00057g), Graig y Saeson Farm (05227g), Gwern y Cleppa Hall (00059g), the Gamekeeper's Lodge (08597g), Cleppa Park/Tredegar Park (00067g), the Neolithic Long Barrow (00061g) and a possible Neolithic enclosure. The assessment concluded that while these sites were not necessarily fully explained within its pages, further investigation and recording of these and other sites could result from the assessment, and that the sites were recorded here for future reference (Rowe 2003).*

**COMMENTS** *None*

### ARTEFACTS

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** - *GGAT00057g, GGAT05227g, GGAT00059g, GGAT08597g, GGAT00067g, GGAT00061g, GGAT11260g*

### SOURCES

*Report Rowe, S.J. 2003 Cleppa Park (Gwern y Cleppa): Sites of Historic Interest 1391 203\_04*

**PRN E004916 NAME** *TYN-Y-BRWYN FARM COEDKERNEW*

**NEWPORT NGR ST2671883801 COMMUNITY Coedkernew**

**TYPE WATCHING BRIEF YEAR 2003 ORGANISATION Monmouth Archaeology PERSON Jane Bray and Stephen Clarke**

**SUMMARY** Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief during the conversion of a barn at Tyn-y-Brwyn Coedkernew Newport. Some 19th/20th century pottery found at the site. No bones were recovered and no samples taken.

**DESCRIPTION** Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief during the conversion of a barn at Tyn-y-Brwyn Coedkernew Newport. Prior to the main groundworks a concrete block and corrugated iron structure was demolished and the old concrete floor removed. The primary excavations consisted of topsoil stripping followed by machine excavation of the foundation trenches for the extension. Trial excavations were carried out to examine the ground in the area of the proposed soak away and septic tank areas. Some 19th/20th century pottery was found at the site. No bones were recovered and no samples taken (Bray & Clarke, 2003).

**COMMENTS** Planning Application Number 03/0744

#### **ARTEFACTS**

**TYPE:** sherd **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** Post Medieval **DESCRIPTION:** Two sherds of Post Medieval pottery were found at the site consisting of 1 Sherd of south wales pancheon or large bowl 1 Sherd staffs, porcelain (Bray & Clark 2003).

**CROSS REFERENCES** E004917

#### **SOURCES**

Report Bray J and Clarke S 2003 TYN-Y-BRWYN FARM COEDKERNEW NEWPORT 1457 203\_08

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**PRN E004917 NAME** Tyn-y-brwyn Farm Coedkernew

Newport **NGR ST2673483773 COMMUNITY Coedkernew**

**TYPE WATCHING BRIEF YEAR 2003 ORGANISATION Monmouth Archaeology PERSON Jane Bray and Stephen Clarke**

**SUMMARY** Monmouth archaeology was commissioned to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief at Tyn-y-brwyn Farm Coedkernew Newport. The only finds were of 19th or 20th century date.

**DESCRIPTION** Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief at Tyn-y-brwyn Farm Coedkernew Newport, during the conversions of two barns. The main excavations were drainage trenches which were concentrated to the west of the main barn development. Two trial holes were also excavated to the east of the barns along the line of drainage trenches to the soak-away as well as the soak-away itself. There were no significant archaeological features discovered during the watching brief in or around the barns or in the trial excavations on the intended line of drains and soak-away to the east of the development. The only finds were of 19th or 20th century date (Bray & Clarke, 2003).

**COMMENTS** Planning Application Number 03/0159

#### **ARTEFACTS**

**TYPE:** sherd **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** Post Medieval **DESCRIPTION:** 7 sherds of Post Medieval pottery were found at Tyn-Y-Brwyn Farm, Coedkernew during a watching brief, consisting of 3 sherds of blue and white ceramics and 4 sherds of coarseware (pancheons?) (Bray & Clarke 2003).

**CROSS REFERENCES** E004916

#### **SOURCES**

Report Bray J and Clarke S 2003 TYN-Y-BRWYN FARM COEDKERNEW NEWPORT: An Archaeological Watching Brief 1455 203\_08

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**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

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**PRN** E005038 **NAME** Cleppa Park, Newport **NGR** ST27988513 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew  
**TYPE** WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust  
(GGAT) **PERSON** -

**SUMMARY** The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Robert Hutchins Properties, Limited, to maintain a watching brief during geotechnical test trenching at Cleppa Park Newport. Mechanical excavations of twelve trenches took place on one day in November 2004. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified or recovered from any of the test trenches. Almost all trenches showed significant quantities of modern overburden, with inclusion of modern materials debris. It was concluded that such deposition occurred during construction of the M4 motorway.

**DESCRIPTION** The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Robert Hutchins Properties, Limited, to maintain a watching brief during geotechnical test trenching at Cleppa Park Newport in a development area located in fields immediately south of the M4 motorway and west of Tredegar House Country Park. The watching brief was undertaken on Wednesday 10th November 2004 when a total of twelve test trenches were machine excavated to a depth of 4 meters each. All trenches placed above the 32mOD contour line were excavated under archaeological supervision. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified or recovered from any of the test trenches. A significant quantity of modern overburden was recovered in almost all test trenches, with inclusions of modern glass, ceramics, concrete, plastics and iron objects. One test trench was identified to have a preserved land surface, with natural deposits of clay, sand and mudstone, surviving beneath the modern overburden. Such deposition was most likely to have occurred during the construction phase of the M4 motorway (Lewis 2004).

**COMMENTS** None

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** -**SOURCES**

Report Lewis, R 2004 Newport Cleppa 4: archaeological watching brief 1798 205\_03  
ReportPDF/1798\_A961\_NewportCleppa4\_WB.pdf

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**PRN** E005137 **NAME** Land at Duffryn, Newport **NGR** ST28848465 **COMMUNITY** Tredegar Park  
**TYPE** DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2013 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Evans, S

**SUMMARY** In 2013, Cotswold Archaeology were commissioned by Panasonic System Networks UK to carry out a desk based assessment of land at Duffryn Newport. The assessment noted that there was the potential for the presence of archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric to the Post medieval periods, but that modern development may mean that such remains only survive in the south and north west parts of the site.

**DESCRIPTION** During early 2013, Cotswold Archaeology were commissioned by Panasonic System Networks UK to carry out a desk based assessment of land at Duffryn, Newport, in order to inform future development plans for the site. The assessment found that there was limited potential for the presence of archaeological remains dating from the Palaeolithic to Roman periods within the site boundaries, due mainly to the nature of the site geology, and its presence on a fen-edge. There may also be evidence of medieval and later utilisation of the site, in the form of drainage ditches which appeared as cropmarks in the southern part of the site. However, the assessment also highlights the potential for modern disturbance across the site, which would limit the potential survival of below-ground remains to the south and north west parts of the site, which have been less subjected to disturbance (Evans 2013).

**COMMENTS** None

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** -**SOURCES**

Report Evans, S 2013 Land at Duffryn, Newport, Wales: Heritage Desk Based Assessment 3383 2016\_02

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**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

**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>

**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, 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, GGAT05593s, GGAT05787w, GGAT05788w, GGAT05789w, GGAT05790w, GGAT05791w, GGAT05794w, GGAT05795w, GGAT05798w, GGAT05799w, GGAT05800w, GGAT05801w, GGAT05817w, GGAT05818w, GGAT05952.0w, GGAT06718w, GGAT06719w, GGAT06720w, GGAT06947w, GGAT07202w, GGAT07256w, GGAT07389m, GGAT07418w, GGAT07532w, GGAT07533w, GGAT08173w, GGAT08175w, GGAT08188m, GGAT08192m, GGAT08195w, GGAT08196w, GGAT08682w, GGAT08687w, GGAT08860w, GGAT08615w, GGAT08608w, GGAT08639w, GGAT08630w, GGAT08640w, GGAT08706w, GGAT08729w, GGAT08728w, GGAT08736w, GGAT08679w, GGAT08659w, GGAT08609w, GGAT08650w, GGAT08648w, GGAT08641w, GGAT08665w, GGAT08680w, GGAT05598s, GGAT08607w, GGAT08707w, GGAT08676w, GGAT08723w, GGAT08717w, GGAT08842w, GGAT08733w, GGAT08745w, GGAT08748w, GGAT05615s, GGAT08614w, GGAT08742w, GGAT08851w, GGAT05616s, GGAT05577s, GGAT08618w, GGAT08617w, GGAT08731w, GGAT08631w, GGAT08683w, GGAT08681w, GGAT08686w, GGAT08726w, GGAT05637s, GGAT08709w, GGAT05584s, GGAT08634w, GGAT08836w, GGAT08837w, GGAT08840w, GGAT08727w, GGAT08838w, GGAT08625w, GGAT08626w, GGAT08627w, GGAT08695w, GGAT08696w, GGAT08621w, GGAT08611w, GGAT08670w, GGAT05621s, GGAT08395m, GGAT05579s, GGAT05617s, GGAT08791w, GGAT08792w, GGAT08719w, GGAT08651w, GGAT08856w, GGAT08855w, GGAT06060w, GGAT08793w, GGAT08795w, GGAT08797w, GGAT08798w, GGAT08799w, GGAT08789w, GGAT08790w, GGAT08794w, GGAT08796w, GGAT05591s, GGAT08656w, GGAT05612s, GGAT05594s, GGAT08848w, GGAT08843w, GGAT05640s, GGAT08397m, GGAT08847w, GGAT08846w, GGAT08844w, GGAT08845w, GGAT08741w, GGAT08633w, GGAT08619w, GGAT08814w, GGAT05635s, GGAT05635s, GGAT08833w, GGAT08704w, GGAT08747w, GGAT08642w, GGAT08628w, GGAT08645w, GGAT08620w, GGAT08637w, GGAT05624s, GGAT05625s, GGAT05629s, GGAT08800w, GGAT08801w, GGAT05626s, GGAT08802w, GGAT08803w, GGAT08804w, GGAT08805w, GGAT08806w, GGAT08807w, GGAT08808w, GGAT08809w,

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## SOURCES

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**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

## 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

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**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*

---

**PRN** *E006249* **NAME** *Land at Duffryn, Newport* **NGR** *ST2884084650* **COMMUNITY** *Tredegar Park*  
**TYPE** *WATCHING BRIEF* **YEAR** *2015* **ORGANISATION** *Cotswold Archaeology* **PERSON** *De Rosa D.*  
**SUMMARY** *An archaeological watching brief at Land at Duffryn, Pencarn Way, Newport, was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks for the removal of existing warehouses and the residential development of the site. The works took place from September 2014 to January 2015. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material was recovered.*

**DESCRIPTION** *An archaeological watching brief at Land at Duffryn, Pencarn Way in Newport, was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks for the removal of existing warehouses and the residential development of the site. The works, at the request of Persimmon Homes (East Wales), took place from September 2014 to January 2015. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material was recovered. The monitoring of the groundworks established and confirmed that there had been a significant modern ground disturbance, which is likely to have impacted upon and removed any archaeological features and or deposits that may have been present (De Rosa 2015).*

**COMMENTS** *None*

**ARTEFACTS**

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

**CROSS REFERENCES** *-*

**SOURCES**

*Report (digital) De Rosa, D. 2015 Land at Duffryn, Newport. Archaeological Watching Brief Report. 3892*

---

*AM - 07.07.21 (09:07) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 2609.  
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tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email [her@ggat.org.uk](mailto:her@ggat.org.uk) , website [www.ggat.org.uk](http://www.ggat.org.uk)*

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



*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX II:  
Gazetteer of sites recorded  
on the Regional HER**

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD  
ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

**Enquiry reference number: 6578**  
**Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust**  
**Produced for: John Davey, Archaeology Wales**

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### Search criteria

former Quinn Radiator Factory, Duffryn Lane, Imperial Park, Newport NP10 8FS, centred on  
NGR ST27904 84107

**PRN 00012g** NAME GREAT PENCARN, EXTANT C14TH NGR ST28168368 COMMUNITY Coedkernew  
TYPE Medieval, Manor house, RANK: 1  
SUMMARY Manor house or Court house, extant in the C14th.

**DESCRIPTION** Manor house or Court house, extant in the C14th.

#### CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

#### SOURCES

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 00013g** NAME DYFFRYN NGR ST27788446 COMMUNITY Coedkernew  
TYPE Medieval, House, RANK: 1

SUMMARY House, extant in the C14th according to Rees, buildings destroyed for LG development were 17th, 18th and 19th century.

**DESCRIPTION** House, extant in the C14th.

#### CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

#### SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS/1955/ST 28 SE 10  
 02/PM Map/Rees/W/1932/South Wales & Border in C14th ARCHWILIO URL  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00013g>

---

**PRN 00014g** NAME ALL SAINTS CHURCH AT  
 COEDKERNEW NGR ST27618349 COMMUNITY Coedkernew  
 TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Church, RANK: 1

**SUMMARY** The church was built 1853, on site of earlier church, and probably on site of church mentioned c1102. The only relic from the earlier church is a font, now at the W end of the building. It was converted to a dwelling in 1991.

**DESCRIPTION** The church was built 1853, on site of earlier church, and probably on site of church mentioned c1102. The only relic from the earlier church is a font, now at the W end of the building. It was made redundant and converted to a dwelling in 1991, so it was not included in the Historic Churches Survey. Brook (1988, 77) suggests this may be Pencarnov, for which another NGR is proposed in SMR (as PRN 00019g) Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr1 and 2)

#### CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001386, GGATE001432, GGATE003923

#### SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Desk based assessment 1317  
 Report Evans, E M 2004 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Rapid field survey of selected sites 1346  
 03/PM Map/Rees/W/1932/South Wales & Border in C14th/SE Sheet  
 02/PM Desc Text/Evans CJO/1954/Monm Hist & Topog/p274  
 01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 28 SE 11  
 Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project ARCHWILIO URL  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00014g>

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**PRN 00015g** NAME COEDKERNEW, MANOR HOUSE (EXTANT  
 C14TH) NGR ST27808370 COMMUNITY Coedkernew  
 TYPE Medieval, Manor house, RANK: 1

**SUMMARY** Coedkernew, in the early days of the conquest, 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.

**DESCRIPTION** Coedkernew, in the early days of the conquest, 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.

#### CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

#### SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/OS/1950/ST 28 SE 12  
 03/PM Desc Text/1930/JBAA/Vol35 p203  
 02/PM Map/Rees/W/1932/South Wales & Border in C14th ARCHWILIO URL  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT00015g>

---

**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

#### SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2004 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Rapid field survey of selected sites 1346

02/PH Desc Text/Rees/WJ/1853/Lives of Cambro-Brit Saints/p86,148-9,383,386,454-6

01/MM Record Card/OS/1957/ST 28 SE 16

04/PM Desc Text/Baring-Gould & Fisher/S&J/1908/Lives of Brit Saints vol2 pp15,37

03/PM Desc Text/Baring-Gould & Fisher/S&J/1911/Lives of Brit Saints vol3 p204

05/PM Desc Text/Wade-Evans/AW/1944/Vitae Sanct.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 00059g NAME GWERN-Y-CLEPPA NGR ST27348591 COMMUNITY Coedkernew

TYPE Medieval, Manor house, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Unfortified Manor or Court house extant in the 14th C. Today it is a confused mass of rock & earth with the foundations hardly distinguishable.

DESCRIPTION Unfortified Manor or Court house extant in the 14th C. Today it is a confused mass of rock & earth with the foundations hardly distinguishable.

#### CONDITION

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

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED DESCRIPTION: Medieval great hall at Gwern y Cleppa. Remains barely visible. Structure of significant size with outer walls enclosing existing fishponds. Outer walls are visible as straight banks covering substantial footings. Foundations and walling of the original hall can be seen (Rowe 2003)

RELATED EVENT: E004909 RECORDED: 2003

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE004909

#### SOURCES

Report Rowe, S.J. 2003 Cleppa Park (Gwern y Cleppa): Sites of Historic Interest 1391 203\_04

06/MM Desc Text/CADW/1991/AM107/

pp 10-11

05/PM Desc Text//Pickford JAF/1946/Between Mountain & Marsh/pp61-7

01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 28 NE 16/

02/PH Desc Text///1883/Hist. Trads.& Facts.Newport & Caerleon/Vol 4.

04/PM Map//Rees W/1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th Cnt/SE Sheet

03/PH Desc Text//Coxe W/1801/Hist Tour in Mon/p6 ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00059g>

PRN 00061g NAME Gwern-y-Cleppa NGR ST27678503 COMMUNITY Coedkernew

TYPE Neolithic, Chambered tomb, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The present visit noted 7 stones situated in a slight hollow on a local summit in Cleppa Park. The site comprises 1 capstone, 5 upright stones (orthastats) and a 6th beneath the capstone. S recumbent stone-diameter; 1.2m x 0.5m height; 0.7m. W orthastat-

DESCRIPTION The present visit noted 7 stones situated in a slight hollow on a local summit in Cleppa Park. The site comprises 1 capstone, 5 upright stones (orthastats) and a 6th beneath the capstone. S recumbent stone-diameter; 1.2m x 0.5m height; 0.7m. W orthastat-diameter; 0.9m 0.6m height; 0.85m. 2 central stones-diameter; 0.6m x 0.5m and 0.8m x 0.4m. NW orthastat-diameter; 0.5m x 1m height; 0.5m. SE orthastat-diameter; 1.2m x 0.5m height; 1.1m. The capstone is a conglomerate, as are the others, and leans to the W on a 45 degree angle over a recumbent stone that appears to have originally stood upright. The triangular shaped capstone is quite small (2.2m x 1.8m x 0.3m), has collapsed to the SE over the recumbent stone, and would only cover half of the barrow chamber thus indicating a loss of at least half of the stone in antiquity. The mound is aligned NW-SE whilst the alignment of the chamber is N-S (6.5m NE-SW x 4.5m SE-NW). The perimeter of the mound is regular, steeply sloping to the S, while the N side has a negligible gradient. The Chambered Tomb has commanding views over the Severn Estuary.

*Dimensions: diameter 17m; height 1.2m (1925) Cleppa Park. Clearly the remains of burial chamber, but traces of the original covering mound are faint. It was probably oriented due E-W. The remains of the mound are most clear around the chamber at the E end where the mound is almost 50ft across. To the W, traces of the mound are visible and may be informed from hummocky brown patches of turf: if the inference from these patches is correct the original length of the mound would have been about 135ft. (Source 01/02) (1955) The chamber consists at present of seven stones - a capstone, three standing uprights, one fallen and two small half buried stones. The supporting stones of the chamber have been mutilated and the coverer (capstone) broken, but enough remains to show that the whole structure was of considerable size. Three of the uprights remain in situ, the largest measures .3'6" high, but appears to have been broken off at this height, another stone which evidently formed one of the supports now lies partly under the coverer. The covering stone (capstone) has been split in two and only one part remains. The cist (chamber) lay SE & NW (?) and the mound which covered it was about 50ft diameter of which traces remain. (Source 01) (1987) The burial chamber lies in a permanent pasture field, grazed by cows and sheep, on ground sloping to the SE. Just below it, to the SE, is the M4 motorway. It consists of a group of 7 stones of varying sizes standing in a slight hollow on a low mound. The mound is c.1m high to the E and W, of negligible height to the N, and c.1.5-2m high on the S. Its sides slope gently. At the E end is a conglomerate upright c.1m high, 0.8m wide and 0.6m thick. To the W of it are 2 small stones 0.4 and 0.5m high and 0.6m wide. W of these is another conglomerate stone 0.8m high, and S of it the large capstone which rests on a smaller stone and is tilted towards the S. It is 1.8 by 1.5m. To the W of it is another smaller stone 1 by 0.6m. (Source 04) (1991) Site is located in a pasture field close to the M4 motorway. According to neighbours the farm has been sold to a consortium in Jersey who have submitted a planning application for a golf course. (Source 07) GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project 2003*

### CONDITION

*CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988  
CONDITION: DAMAGED DESCRIPTION: Neolithic long barrow at Gwern y Cleppa.. Remains of 5 stones and some 100 yards to the east a large depression and mound, directly north of the M4 motorway. (Rowe 2003)  
RELATED EVENT: E004909 RECORDED: 2003*

**STATUS** Scheduled Monument MM022

**CROSS REFERENCES** Same as 94861 GGATE003700, GGATE004909

### SOURCES

*Report Rowe, S.J. 2003 Cleppa Park (Gwern y Cleppa): Sites of Historic Interest 1391 203\_04  
03/PH Mention//1849/Arch Camb/Vol 4 pp 294-320/3rd Annual Meeting  
pp151-2  
01/MM Record Card/OS//1962/ST 28 NE 18/  
02/PM Desc Text//Crawford OGS/1925/Long Barrows of the Cotswolds/  
04/MM Desc Text/AM 107/Whittle E/1987//  
Cardiff  
Pm desc text/Evans EM/2003/GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project  
06/MM AP/RCAHM//1992//925305-16Cardiffpp151-2  
07/PM Desc Text/AM107/Taylor F/1991  
05/MM A-P/GGAT/Owen John H/23.08.89/A92.20/  
06/MM AP/RCAHM//1992//925305-16 **ARCHWILIO URL**  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00061g>*

**PRN** 02140g **NAME** Gwaunshonbrown Farm **NGR** ST2618084315 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

**TYPE** Unknown, Enclosure, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** A possible much-eroded earthwork enclosure was noted on an AP immediately E of Pound Lane, Coedkernew. The cropmark is situated on a knoll, possibly utilised as a semi-defensive siting for a small earthwork enclosure.

**DESCRIPTION** A possible much-eroded earthwork enclosure was noted on an AP immediately E of Pound Lane, Coedkernew. The cropmark is situated on a knoll, possibly utilised as a semi-defensive siting for a small earthwork enclosure. GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey (2001) A possible much-eroded earthwork enclosure was noted on an AP immediately east of Pound Lane, Coedkernew. The cropmark is situated on a knoll, possibly utilised as a semi-defensive siting for a small earthwork enclosure. A field visit in 2006 concluded that nothing was to be seen from this site except a slight rise, which may be natural, as this area in general is undulating. The area commands good views out over the Estuary and the Gwent Levels. It cannot be stated for certain either way regarding the defensive nature of this site, although from the black and white aerial photo of the site it does suggest some possible buried earthworks. (Wiggins 2006)

### CONDITION

*CONDITION: Near Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 1988  
CONDITION: Near Destroyed DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: E001521 RECORDED: 2009*

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE001521, GGATE001550, GGATE001657

**SOURCES**

*Report Wiggins, H 2006 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwent 2682*

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

*Pm desc text/Evans E/2001/GGAT 63 Romano-British SE Wales Settlement Survey*

*01/PM Letter/Vyner BE/19.8.76*

*02/ AP/Aerofilms A193021 ARCHWILIO URL*

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02140g>

---

**PRN 02517g NAME** *Platforms, Nant-y-Moor, Coedkernew* **NGR** *ST273847* **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*  
**TYPE** *Unknown, Deserted rural settlement, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Two possible platforms identified by UCC in 1974 as part of M4 survey, on ground sloping to S, N of the A48. Destroyed by motorway. Evidence recently re-examined and identification is now doubted. No related features visible.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Two possible platforms identified by UCC in 1974 as part of M4 survey, on ground sloping to S, N of the A48. Destroyed by motorway. Evidence recently re-examined and identification is now doubted. No related features visible. DRS Site Visit: 16/1/2001 GGAT 65 Deserted Rural Settlements in Glamorgan and Gwent (2001)*

**CONDITION**

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

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 2518-9G GGATE003449, GGATE003941*

**SOURCES**

*01/MM Note/UCC/1975/M4 Survey*

*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?watprm=GGAT02517g>

---

**PRN 02519g NAME** *POSSIBLE HOLLOW WAY* **NGR** *ST273847* **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*  
**TYPE** *Unknown, Earthwork, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Two house platforms (2517-8G) and other slight earthworks (a hollow way?) (2519G) in W part of field N of small brook.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Two house platforms (2517-8G) and other slight earthworks (a hollow way?) (2519G) in W part of field N of small brook.*

**CONDITION**

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

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 2517-8G GGATE003941*

**SOURCES**

*01/MM Note/UCC/1975/M4 Survey ARCHWILIO URL*

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02519g>

---

**PRN 02520g NAME** *mill, Coedkernew* **NGR** *ST27458485* **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*  
**TYPE** *Unknown, Mill, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Possible mill site, off direct course of M4, found by Jack Stevenson, 2.12.73.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Possible mill site, off direct course of M4, found by Jack Stevenson, 2.12.73.*

**CONDITION**

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

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *- - GGATE000411*

**SOURCES**

*01/MM Note/UCC/1975/M4 Survey ARCHWILIO URL*

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT02520g>

---

**PRN 02521g NAME** Ridge and Furrow, Coedkernew **NGR** ST265844 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew  
**TYPE** Unknown, Ridge and furrow, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** A ridge and furrow in a series of fields opposite Berrykent Farm and on the north side of the A48; there are lynchets along the field boundaries (GGAT Site Record).

**DESCRIPTION** A ridge and furrow in a series of fields opposite Berrykent Farm and on the north side of the A48; there are lynchets along the field boundaries (GGAT Site Record ). This record was made as part of the Marginal Land Survey c.1976-77, before the construction of the motorway which fragmented the fields in which the earthworks were noted. The sketch plan on the record card shows two complete fields marked 'R&F'; 'rig and furrow' is also marked on the field immediately to their west, but only the extreme eastern end of this field is depicted on the sketch map. Comparison with historical mapping shows that the two fields had recently been amalgamed from a group of five fields and a garden depicted on maps earlier in the 20th century, and numbered 68-73 on the 3rd edn 25" OS. The field to the west (previously two fields) was nos 61 and 62. Historical mapping names the farm as 'Berryhill'.

#### CONDITION

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

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

#### SOURCES

Document Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Site Record (Marginal Land Survey)

#### ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02521g>

---

**PRN 03313g NAME** TRE-DEG-ERW **NGR** ST282848 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

**TYPE** Medieval, Deserted rural settlement, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Possible DMV. Tre-deg-erw, dwelling of the ten acres. It's a mystery how it got on the OS map "for there is no such place, nor ever was such a name or place that anyone now living can recollect or ever heard of, and there never was any field of ten acres

**DESCRIPTION** Tre-deg-erw the dwelling of the 10 acres. It's a mystery how it got on the OS map "for there is no such place, nor ever was such a name or place that anyone now living can recollect or ever heard of, and there never was any field of ten acres to have given this name" said O Morgan, 1886.

#### CONDITION

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

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

#### SOURCES

04/PH Desc Text/Morgan O/1886/Arch Camb vol3 5th series p103

02/PH Map/OS/1835/1" 1st edition

03/PM AP/RAF/1.6.1962/F22/58/5154/0057-9

01/MM Record Card/OS/1978/ST 28 SE 20 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03313g>

---

**PRN 03344.0g NAME** Gwern-y-Cleppa Park (Former

G03) **NGR** ST27758525 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

**TYPE** Medieval, Deer park, **RANK:** 2

**POST MEDIEVAL**, park, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Gwern-y-Cleppa Park, associated with Gwern-y-Cleppa mansion, with possible medieval antecedents.

**DESCRIPTION** Gwern-y-Cleppa Park (Former G03). Cleppa Park was a post-medieval park whose outlines can be roughly traced on 1st-3rd edns OS map, associated with associated with Gwern-y-Cleppa mansion. The OS Record Card (ST 28 NE 17) identifies this as probably extant in 14th century, and belonging to another branch of the Morgan family that resided at Tredegar Park. The modern Cleppa Park business park occupies a small area of the post-medieval park.

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1997

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE003700

#### SOURCES

*Document OS Record Card*

**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03344.0g>

---

**PRN** 03347.0g **NAME** *Tredeg ar Deer Park* **NGR** ST2818086700 **COMMUNITY** *Graig*

**TYPE** *Medieval, Deer park, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Deer park probably extent in the Sixteenth Century.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Deer park probably extent in the Sixteenth Century. The exact time of it's founding is not certain, however the Royal Commission suggest that it may have taken place sometime during the reign of Henry VIII, after the desolution of the Lordship of Wentllwch (Newport). In 1867 the park was described as "being surrounded by an ancient wall and contains 400 acres and about 600 fallow deer. It occupied the mouth of the valley of the Ebbw River, which flows straight through it, embracing a portion of the hills either side. This is called 'The old park' on maps." (Shirley, 1867.) (MM Record Card, OS 1959, ST28NE13.) (01)*

#### CONDITION

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

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

#### SOURCES

*01. Sherman A (2004), GGAT A886 Housing at Tredeg ar Park, Newport: Archaeological*

*Assessment* **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03347.0g>

---

**PRN** 04261g **NAME** *Graig y Saeson, Flint Find* **NGR** ST279849 **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*

**TYPE** *Prehistoric, Flint scatter, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Worked flint flake, surface find.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Worked flint flake, surface find. Prehistoric (not further defined). One tool type and material, Single item. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.*

#### CONDITION

**CONDITION:** *Moved* **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1987

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE003700, GGATE002393

#### SOURCES

*01/MM Record Card/NMW/Accession number 55.47/35*

*02/PM Desc Text/Webley D/1955/BBCS volXVI ptIII pp210-11* **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT04261g>

---

**PRN** 05399.0g **NAME** *GRAIG-Y-SAESON FARM* **NGR** ST27708520 **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*

**TYPE** *POST MEDIEVAL, Ha ha, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *A. Borthwick assessment Graig-y-Saeson Farm 1992 - terrace and stone revetment/ha ha associated with Tredeg ar park*

**DESCRIPTION** *A. Borthwick assessment Graig-y-Saeson Farm 1992 - terrace and stone revetment/ha ha associated with Tredeg ar park*

#### CONDITION

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

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

#### SOURCES



A. Borthwick assessment Graig-y-Saeson Farm 1992 ARCHWILIO URL  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05399.0g>

---

**PRN 05400.0g NAME GRAIG-Y-SAESON FARM NGR ST27508515 COMMUNITY Coedkernew**  
**TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Park wall, RANK: 1**  
**SUMMARY** A. Borthwick assessment Graig-y-Saeson Farm 1992 - badly damaged red sandstone block wall associated with Tredegar park

**DESCRIPTION** A. Borthwick assessment Graig-y-Saeson Farm 1992 - badly damaged red sandstone block wall associated with Tredegar park

**CONDITION**

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

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

**SOURCES**

A. Borthwick assessment Graig-y-Saeson Farm 1992 ARCHWILIO URL  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05400.0g>

---

**PRN 05667g NAME 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. Palaeoenvironmental 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

**SOURCES**

Report Yates, A.M. 1998 Excavations at Great Pencarn Farm, Newport 3235 98\_01  
Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726  
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 Roman, Farm, RANK: 1**  
**BRONZE AGE, POST, RANK:** -

**IRON AGE, BURIED SOIL HORIZON, RANK: -**

**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. Palaeoenvironmental 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** - - GGATE003364, GGATE001657

**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

ggat assessment great pencarn farm a371/a410 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05684g>

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**PRN** 06279.0g **NAME** LG SEMICONDUCTOR APPROACH ROAD (RR GGAT 002) **NGR** ST28358470, ST28308484, ST28328478 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

**TYPE** Roman, Road, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** Roman road. Roman road identified during GGAT projects A365, A372, A379, A431, A383 A section of Roman road was found on the LG Electronics development site (ST 281 839), the alignment of which would bring it close to the Nant-y-Moor Reen area (Armour-Chelu & Williams 1997).

**DESCRIPTION** Roman road identified during GGAT projects A365, A372, A379, A431, A383 Minor road, Roman date certain; not recorded by the Ordnance Survey, Margary or the Royal Commission. Route running in a south-southwestern direction towards the Wentlooge Levels, though entirely on the solid geology of the fen-edge; partially excavated by Williams 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 metalled surface. In the second trench a similar metalled surface of small, rounded stones was overlain by a band of larger cobbles. Both sections of road had a narrow ditch running parallel to them on the northern side. The only finds excavated from both of these trenches were of Roman date. This section of road has been interpreted as part of a lesser route running from the main Caerleon-Cardiff road towards the settlement site excavated at Great Pencarn Farm (PRN 05684g). Sherman and Evans 2004, 54

**CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** EXCAVATED **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** E002376 **RECORDED:** 1997

**STATUS** None recorded

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE002376, GGATE001657, GGATE004006, GGATE004021

**SOURCES**

Report Williams, DN 1997 Archaeological Field Evaluation (Stage 3) LG Semicon - Roman Road 494 9702

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=GGAT06279.0g>

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**PRN** 08203g **NAME** COEDKERNEW CHURCHYARD **NGR** ST27618349 **COMMUNITY** Coedkernew

**TYPE** Medieval, Churchyard, **RANK:** 1

**SUMMARY** This is a largely curved fully earth banked enclosure (Brook 1988, 78). Shown on tithe map and 1st edn 6" OS as circular with what looks like the remains of the south and east sides of an outer concentric curvilinear enclosure.

**DESCRIPTION** *This is a largely curved fully earth banked enclosure (Brook 1988, 78). Shown on tithe map and 1st edn 6" OS as circular with what looks like the remains of the south and east sides of an outer concentric curvilinear enclosure. The churchyard seems to be Early Medieval. Edith Evans, GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, 2003-04 (Yr1 and 2)*

**CONDITION**

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

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** *Associated with 00014g GGATE001386, GGATE001432*

**SOURCES**

*Report Evans, E M 2004 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Rapid field survey of selected sites 1346*

*Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project ARCHWILIO URL*  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08203g>

**PRN 08614g NAME** *COEDKERNEW CHURCH, POSSIBLE OUTER ENCLOSURE* **NGR** *ST27618349* **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*

**TYPE** *Early Medieval, Enclosure, RANK: 1*

**SUMMARY** *Coedkernew church is shown on the tithe map with what looks like the remains of the south and east sides of an outer concentric curvilinear enclosure. Although it seems that the churchyard is Early Medieval, the putative outer enclosure is much less certain and may be merely an accident of topography, particularly at the south side where it is best marked.*

**DESCRIPTION** *Coedkernew church is shown on the tithe map with what looks like the remains of the south and east sides of an outer concentric curvilinear enclosure. Access could not be arranged, but a fairly large proportion of the putative outer enclosure could be viewed from public rights of way. The hedge north of the track leading to the church is multispecies and grows on a lynchet of probably no more than c 0.5m (the lane at this point is a slight hollow way, with a lynchet at its other side too. There is nothing to be seen in the field at the point at which the line of the modern hedge deviates from a smooth curve. To the south of the track to the church, the line of the curve is marked by a not very well defined ditch, running across the first field; beyond this the west end of the south side appears to be marked by a hedge and lynchet. The eastern end of the south side, less clearly on the map a part of a putative outer enclosure, is formed by a hawthorn and blackthorn hedge on a lynchet c 0.6-0.7m high with traces in places of an outer ditch, though this is clearest north of the southeast corner, where the configuration is clearly that of the natural higher ground rising above the Level; the south side also gives the impression that it is largely dictated by the natural topography. Although it seems that the churchyard is Early Medieval, the putative outer enclosure is much less certain and may be merely an accident of topography, particularly at the south side where it is best marked. 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** *Associated with 00014g, Associated with 00019g, Associated with 08203g GGATE001432, GGATE001386*

**SOURCES**

*Report Evans, E M 2004 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical sites in Southeast Wales: Rapid field survey of selected sites 1346*

*Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project ARCHWILIO URL*  
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08614g>

**PRN 09900g NAME** *Bronze Age 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

**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=GGAT09900g>

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**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

**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>

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**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 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.*

**CONDITION**

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

*STATUS None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - GGATE002200

**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=GGAT09945g>

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**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

#### 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=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 reën 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

#### 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=GGAT09957g>

PRN 10160g NAME Pond, Coed Cefn-llogell NGR - COMMUNITY -  
TYPE , , RANK: -  
SUMMARY

#### DESCRIPTION

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

#### SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"

#### ARCHWILIO URL

PRN 10186g NAME Gravel pit, Tredegar NGR ST2866784816 COMMUNITY Tredegar Park  
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, GRAVEL PIT, RANK: -  
SUMMARY Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping.

DESCRIPTION Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping (OS map).

#### CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping (OS map). RELATED EVENT:

- *RECORDED*: 1883

**STATUS** *None recorded*  
**CROSS REFERENCES** - -

#### **SOURCES**

*Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 6"*  
*LiDAR Environment Agency 2011 LIDAR*

#### **ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT10186g>

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**PRN** 11260g **NAME** *Neolithic Enclosure Cleppa Park, Tredegar* **NGR** ST275851 **COMMUNITY** *Coedkernew*

**TYPE** *NEOLITHIC, ENCLOSURE, RANK: -*

**SUMMARY** *An assessment of seven archaeological sites within the Cleppa Park area, following discussions of possible future development in the area: Neolithic Enclosure*

**DESCRIPTION** *A series of depressions and ramparts on the slopes approximately 300m west of the Gwern y Cleppa neolithic long barrow (00061g). The depressions appear to form two sets of ramparts, roughly triangular in shape. One side of the rampart is incorporated into the slope overlooking Cefn Llogell. A number of rough circular hollows are found within the ramparts. The hollows are linked by crude trenches. The earthworks appear to have been built by the Neolithic builders of the long barrow but could be the remains of later development, possibly WW2 aircraft emplacements. (Rowe 2003)*

#### **CONDITION**

**CONDITION:** *DESTROYED* **DESCRIPTION:** *Series of depressions and ramparts at Cleppa Park some 300m from Gwern y Cleppa neolithic long barrow (Rowe 2003)* **RELATED EVENT:** *E004909* **RECORDED:** *2003*

**STATUS** *None recorded*

**CROSS REFERENCES** - - *GGATE004909*

#### **SOURCES**

*Report Rowe, S.J. 2003 Cleppa Park (Gwern y Cleppa): Sites of Historic Interest 1391 203\_04*

#### **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprm=GGAT11260g>

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*AM - 07.07.21 (09:07) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 2609.  
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tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email [her@ggat.org.uk](mailto:her@ggat.org.uk) , website [www.ggat.org.uk](http://www.ggat.org.uk)*

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

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX III:  
Written Scheme of  
Investigation**

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

### FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

On Land at the **FORMER QUINN RADIATOR FACTORY, DUFFRYN  
LANE, IMPERIAL PARK, NEWPORT, NP10 8FS.**

Prepared for:

**Gensler Ltd**

**Project No: 2910**

**June 2021**



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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<i>Summary</i> .....	3
<b>1. Introduction and planning background</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Development Details &amp; Site Description</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Historical background</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>4. Objectives</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5. The proposed archaeological work</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>6. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>7. The Site Visit (Stage 2)</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>8. The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>9. Staff</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Additional Considerations</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>10. Health and Safety</b> .....	<b>9</b>
10.1 Risk assessment.....	9
10.2 Other guidelines.....	9
10.3 Covid Specific Considerations.....	9
<b>11 Insurance</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>12 Quality Control</b> .....	<b>10</b>
12.1 Professional standards.....	10
12.2 Project tracking .....	10
<b>13 Arbitration</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>14 References</b> .....	<b>11</b>

Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Detailed plan of the site

## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with the proposed development of land for a purpose-built datacentre building at The Former Quinn Radiator Factory, Duffryn Lane, Imperial Park, Newport. NP10 8FS centred on ST 27904 84107. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Gensler Ltd, as part of a pre-purchase Site Due Diligence investigation. The local planning authority is Newport City Council.*

*The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit is to highlight and assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).*

## Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and Site Visit to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of land for a purpose-built datacentre building at the former Quinn Radiator Factory, Duffryn Lane, Imperial Park, Newport. NP10 8FS centred on ST 27904 84107. (Figure 1 and 2). The site is currently in the pre-purchase Site Due Diligence investigation stage, the local planning authority is Newport City Council (NCC). Initially Archaeology Wales (AW) has been commissioned to undertake the DBA only, as part of a pre-purchase Site Due Diligence investigation. If the client proceeds to purchase, AW will then arrange to undertake a site visit prior to the submission of any planning application.

Whilst the current development proposal is in the pre-purchase stages, a previous application on the site (Newport City Council Application Ref 05/0207; Change of Use to Radiator Manufacturing Plant Together with Alterations and Extension; Former LG Electronics Site (and Land at) Imperial Park Coedkernew Newport) was granted conditional planning permission in June 2005. Condition 2 of this permission related to Archaeology and stated:

*No development shall be carried out until a suitable contingency plan for the protection and/or recording of any archaeological remains has been agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To record such artifacts and historical remains as may exist on or under the site.*

The site lies just outside the northern edge of a landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest as designated by Newport City Council in the Newport Local Development Plan 2011-2026 Constraints Map (<http://www.newport.gov.uk/documents/Planning-Documents/LDP-2011-2026/LDP-Constraints---Jan-2015.pdf>); HLW (GT) 2: The Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest.

This WSI has been prepared by Dr John Davey, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Gensler Ltd.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning Management (GGAT-APM) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (NCC). The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit is to provide the local planning authority with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Revised Edition.10, Section 6.1 (2018) and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ClfA 2020) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

## 2. Development Details & Site Description

The proposed development is still in the pre-purchase Site Due Diligence investigation stage. However, it is understood that it will comprise the replacement of the former Quinn Radiator Factory buildings by a purpose-built datacentre building.

The proposed development area currently comprises a group of modern industrial buildings, access roads and car parking associated with the former Quinn Radiator Factory which closed in June 2019. This factory was established on the site of the former LG Electronics Factory circa 2006, which was in turn constructed in the late 1990's as part of the initial Imperial Park development. The site is located on the northern edge of The Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (GT) 2). The proposed development site covers an area of approximately 17 hectares (Figures 1 & 2).

The site is approximately rectangular in plan (Figure 2). It is bounded on the south by undeveloped land on the northern edge of the Gwent Levels, on the east by the Nant-y-moor Reen; on the west side by Celtic Way, and on the northern side by Unit 8, Imperial Park, currently occupied by Yu Sung (UK) Ltd.

The site lies within the Imperial Park industrial area, 4.8km SW of Newport City Centre, 1.3km south of M4 junction 28, and 2.3km NE of Marshfield.

The underlying geology for most of the site comprises interbedded argillaceous Rocks and [subequal/subordinate] Sandstone rocks of the Maughans Formation; a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 393 to 419 million years ago in the Devonian Period. The bedrock is overlain by superficial river terrace deposits (undifferentiated) of Sand and Gravel, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. There is also a narrow band of superficial alluvium running approximately N-S through the west end of the site associated with the Nant-y-moor Reen palaeochannel. These deposits comprise Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Borehole data is available for the site from logs taken in 1969-70 and 1989 which show that the topsoil on site measures between 0.3m and 1m thick and overlies a mixture of river terrace deposits and marl (BGS, Geology of Britain Viewer – accessed 17/06/2021).

### 3. Historical background

Several archaeological surveys and investigations have already been undertaken on the site in advance of and during the initial development of the Imperial Industrial Park, primarily during the late 1990's.

A geophysical survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford during 1996 as part of a larger study by Countryside Planning and Management and the Welsh Development Agency. 17 fields were surveyed, covering 70 hectares and including the development site. No definite evidence for any archaeological site was revealed (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1996).

An archaeological trenched evaluation was undertaken at the construction site of the Duffryn Link (Newport Southern Distributor Road) which runs along the western boundary of the site). A roman structure was recorded (Locock, 1996).

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) undertook an archaeological watching brief during the stage I construction of the LG Electronics site (Armour Chelu & Williams, 1997). A Roman road was identified on the proposed development site. Samples of wood and peat were also taken.

A subsequent trenched evaluation of the Roman Road showed that, approximately 0.5km north of the site, the surface consisted of small cobbles laid directly into the underlying natural stratigraphy. Two wheel ruts were also noted within the metalled surface, and a drain was present along the north side of the road. In places there was evidence for a later re-surfacing and adjacent, possibly later, structures. (Williams, 1997).

A watching brief took place during the groundworks on the LG Semicon site in October and November 1997. No archaeological evidence was observed of any previous activity on the site, either in form, cut features or artefacts (Sell and Marvell 1997).

There are no designated archaeological sites within the proposed development area. The nearest Scheduled Monument, *Gwern y Cleppa Burial Chamber*, (PRN MM022) lies 800m to the north. The nearest listed building, Conservation Area and Registered Historic Park and Garden lies just of 1km to the NE at Tredegar House and Park. The site lies on the northern edge of the Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (HLW (GT) 2).

The site lies within the landmap historic landscape area of *M4 Communication Corridor* (NWPRTL024).

### 4. Objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment 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.

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.

The work 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. 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.

## 5. The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

## 6. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 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 through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Swansea, including listed building records, within a 1km radius of the assessment area boundary.
2. Collation and consideration of the impact on Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks & Gardens, registered historic landscapes, Conservation Areas) within a 3km radius of the assessment area boundary.
3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
4. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), in Aberystwyth.
5. All sources indexed in the County Archive, and as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMW.
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
7. 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).
8. Place name evidence
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.

10. Assessment of records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
  11. 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 Cadw guidelines of 2017).
- 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.

## 7. The Site Visit (Stage 2)

Initially Archaeology Wales (AW) has been commissioned to undertake the DBA only, as part of a pre-purchase Site Due Diligence investigation. If the client proceeds to purchase, AW will then arrange to undertake a site visit prior to the submission of any planning application.

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire 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 more traditional 'visible' archaeology.

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.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

## 8. The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018)*. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

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).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: The client, GGAT-APM, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GGAT-APM curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

### ***The site archive***

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGAT-APM.

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019).

## **Staff**

The project will be managed by Dr John Davey MCIfA (AW Project Manager) and the assessment undertaken by suitably trained and experienced AW staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-APM and the client.

## **Additional Considerations**

### **10. Health and Safety**

#### **10.1 Risk assessment**

Prior to the commencement of the site visit AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

#### **10.2 Other guidelines**

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

#### **10.3 Covid-19 specific Considerations**

10.3.1. If a Staff member believes they are at an increased risk from the virus they are to contact management.

10.2.2. If anyone is showing symptoms of Covid-19 they are to go home immediately and notify the appropriate people.



10.2.3. Staff will drive to site in a private vehicle alone or with someone from their household only. If sites require multiple staff members to attend, they will travel separately and will try to avoid the use of public transport (walking, cycling etc)

10.2.4. Staff will stay at least 2m away from any person, who does not live within their own household, AT ALL TIMES. This includes on site, within office space, in the canteen and all other parts of the compound.

10.2.5. Staff will wash hands regularly and thoroughly, especially on arriving to site, leaving site and before eating.

10.2.6. The staff members should take their own food and drink to site.

10.2.7. Once returning home, appropriate care should be taken to ensure that contamination does not spread (change clothes, shower etc)

10.2.8. Staff will avoid touching surfaces if possible. If they have to touch a surface, such as a door handle or toilet seat, staff must either wear gloves or wash their hands/ relevant body part with sterilising hand wash immediately afterwards. DO NOT touch your face after touching any surface. Staff should also disinfect surfaces before and after touching. Staff must bring their own sterilising handwash, wipes and gloves and dispose of them safely after use.

10.2.9. All staff will read, sign, and adhere to the separate Site Operating Procedures and work in accordance with them.

10.2.10. If any staff, contractor, or any other persons on site are not abiding by these rules, the staff member will remove themselves from the risk and contact the Project Manager immediately.

## **11 Insurance**

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.

## **12 Quality Control**

### **12.1 Professional standards**

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

### **12.2 Project tracking**

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

## 13 Arbitration

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.

## 14 References

Armour-Chelu R.J. & Williams D.N. 1997, *LG Electronics (Phase 1) Stage 4: Watching Brief*. GGAT Report 97/023

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*.

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

Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 1996. *Report on Geophysical Survey, LG Electronics Site, Newport*.

Jones C, 2018. *Guidance for the submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*. Welsh Archaeological Trusts

Locock, M. 1996, *Newport Southern Distributor Road: Duffryn Link Archaeological Field Evaluation (Stage 1)*. GGAT

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019. *Archaeological archives: selection, retention and disposal guidelines for wales*.

Sell S.H. and Marvell A.G. 1997, *LG Europe Development New Pumping Station and Sewer Diversion Archaeological Watching Brief*. GGAT Report 97/084.

Welsh Archaeological Trust's, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records*

Williams, DN 1997, *Archaeological Field Evaluation (Stage 3) LG Semicon - Roman Road*. GGAT Report 97/031

### Websites Consulted:

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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