



Craig Y Perthi Solar Farm Resubmission

Environmental Statement

Appendix 8.1 Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

Prepared for

RWE

RWE Renewables UK

August 2026
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Well House Barns, Chester Road, Bretton, Chester, CH4 0DH
1st Floor, Barfield House, Alderley Road, Wilmslow, SK9 1PL
Maling Exchange, Studio 305, Hoults Yard, Walker Road, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE6 2HL

T: 0344 8700 007
enquiries@axis.co.uk
www.axis.co.uk

CRAIG Y PERTHI SOLAR FARM, NEWPORT, WALES

Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

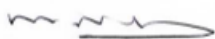
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Prepared by:

Prepared for:

RPS Consulting Services Ltd

JBM Solar Projects 25 Ltd

Mick Rawlings
Technical Director

20 Western Avenue, Milton Park
Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 4SH

T 01235 821 888
E rawlingsm@rpsgroup.com

Contents

SUMMARY	4
1 INTRODUCTION.....	5
2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE	6
3 METHODOLOGY.....	14
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	15
5 REFERENCES.....	29

Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Designated Historic Assets
Figure 3	Non-Designated Historic Assets
Figure 4	Charles Budgen map of 1811 – the OSD
Figure 5	Composite tithe maps – 1839 and 1847
Figure 6	1 st edition Ordnance Survey 6” (to the mile) map
Figure 7	Geophysical Survey Areas
Figure 8	Geophysical Survey Results – south-west part of central block
Figure 9	Historic Environment Viewpoint locations

SUMMARY

- S1 The desk-based assessment has examined appropriate sources of information regarding the historic environment within the proposal site and the immediate vicinity.
- S2 There are no designated historic assets within the proposal site. Part of the proposal site is within a described Historic Landscape Character Area which has been identified in the process of designating a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales, although this land falls outside the designated historic landscape.
- S3 Areas within the proposal site fall within the visual envelope of one or more designated historic assets, including the Bishton Castle Scheduled Monument and two listed churches. As a consequence the potential impacts on the designated assets resulting from change within their setting will need to be assessed within any application for the proposed development.
- S4 The proposal site comprises two distinct and different zones of archaeological potential. In the southern parts of the proposal site are the reclaimed wetlands and tidal mudflats of the Gwent Levels. Here there is the potential for waterlogged remains and associated material of prehistoric and Roman/Early Medieval date. Although such material is more likely to be found sealed within the reclaimed land, geophysical survey undertaken in connection with the proposed development suggests that in one area there may be remains of Roman date not far beneath the current land surface.
- S5 Immediately to the north the land rises and would have once been the coastal edge of the uplands. This interface zone has an enhanced potential for archaeological remains and deposits of all dates, but with a particular focus on the later prehistoric and Roman periods. The geophysical survey and other desk-based sources indicates the potential presence of settlements and evidence for other activities such as farming.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment (DBA) has been prepared by RPS Consulting Services Ltd, part of RPS Group plc, on behalf of JBM Solar Projects 25 Ltd.
- 1.2 It is intended that the DBA will form a Technical Appendix to a chapter in an Environmental Statement (ES) prepared in support of a Development of National Significance (DNS) application for a solar farm, battery storage, wildlife enhancement area and ancillary development (the Proposed Development) at Craig y Perthi, near Newport in South Wales.
- 1.3 The proposal site is located wholly within the administrative area of Newport City Council (NCC).
- 1.4 The DBA was prepared in accordance with a Specification (RPS, 2022) which had been submitted to, and agreed by, the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) in their role as archaeological advisor to NCC.
- 1.5 This report contains material which is copyright of GGAT HER Charitable Trust and other third party copyrights, including Crown Copyright where indicated.

Site Description

- 1.6 The area under review within this appraisal covers an area of land east of Newport and situated immediately to the north of the South Wales Main Line railway and north of the Llanwern Steelworks (**Figure 1**). An eastern and a central block are located on either side of the small linear village of Bishton, with a smaller western block just east of the settlement of Llanwern.

Topography

- 1.7 Land at the southern edge of all three blocks is low-lying and generally level at around 6-7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land rises to the north in each of the blocks. In the western block it only reaches around 25 m aOD, but the highest ground in the central block at Waltwood Hill reaches around 62m aOD before falling away to around 45m aOD at the northern end. In the eastern block the land rises to around 44m aOD at the western edge of Ridings Wood.

Site conditions

- 1.8 The land use in all three blocks is predominantly pastoral and mostly used for sheep grazing – much of this is improved grassland although remains poor and scrubby.

Geology

- 1.9 The low-lying land at the southern edge of all three blocks comprises the drained former wetlands of the Gwent Levels, made up of Tidal Flat Deposits which formed during the Quaternary period. The bedrock here is predominantly mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, although in the western block the Tidal Flat Deposits are underlain by interbedded limestone and mudstone of the St Mary's Well Member. On the higher ground in the vicinity of Waltwood Hill the basal geology also includes mudstone of the Lavernock Shale Member.

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

Legislation

- 2.1 Legislative frameworks provide protection to the historic environment while planning policy guidance provides advice concerning how the historic environment should be addressed within the planning process.
- 2.2 Statutory protection for archaeology is principally enshrined in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979) amended by the *National Heritage Acts* (1983 and 2002). Nationally important archaeological sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments and are accorded statutory protection.
- 2.3 For other components of the historic environment, the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* (1990) and the *Town and County Planning Act* (1971) provide statutory protection to listed buildings and their settings and present measures to designate and preserve the character and appearance of Conservation Areas.
- 2.4 The *Historic Environment (Wales) Act* became law after receiving Royal Assent in March 2016. It gives more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments, improves the sustainable management of the historic environment, and introduces greater transparency and accountability into decisions on the historic environment.
- 2.5 Historic Parks, Gardens and Landscapes are described on a Register maintained by Cadw (and others) for Welsh Government, but such designation does not afford statutory protection. However, the *Historic Environment (Wales) Act* (2016) included a provision for historic parks and gardens to be placed on a statutory register and this came into force in February 2022. This statutory register does not include historic landscapes.

National Policy

Planning Policy Wales

- 2.6 The principal national planning policy is *Planning Policy Wales Edition 12* (PPW12) (Welsh Government, 2024). Chapter 6 of PPW11 (Distinctive and Natural Places) includes a section (6.1) on The Historic Environment. This establishes Welsh Government objectives with regard to the protection of the historic environment and explains that responsibility for caring for the historic environment lies with all those that have an interest in the planning system.
- 2.7 Welsh Government objectives regarding the historic environment are defined in paragraph 6.1.6 of PPW12 and seek to:
 - *‘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 at the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;*
- *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.'*

- 2.8 Regarding archaeological remains, Section 6.1 of PPW12 states: *'The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not' (Paragraph 6.1.23). 'Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting' (Paragraph 6.1.24). 'In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development' (Paragraph 6.1.25).*
- 2.9 Section 6.1 goes on to say: *'Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information, through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains' (Paragraph 6.1.26). 'If the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository' (Paragraph 6.1.27).*
- 2.10 The policy regarding listed buildings is presented in Section 6.1 of PPW12: *'There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses' (Paragraph 6.1.10).*
- 2.11 Regarding conservation areas, PPW12 states: *'There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings. Positive management of conservation areas is necessary if their character or appearance are to be preserved or enhanced and their heritage value is to be fully realised' (Paragraph 6.1.14). 'There is a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission for developments, including advertisements, which damage the character or appearance of a conservation area or its setting to an unacceptable level. In exceptional cases, the presumption may be overridden in favour of development considered desirable on public interest grounds' (Paragraph 6.1.15).*
- 2.12 PPW12 also includes policies regarding historic landscapes: *'Planning authorities should protect those assets included on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.....The register should be taken into account in decision making when considering the implications of developments which meet the criteria for Environmental Impact Assessment, or, if on call in, in*

the opinion of Welsh Ministers, the development is of a sufficient scale to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape. An assessment of development on a historic landscape may be required if it is proposed within a registered historic landscape or its setting and there is potential for conflict with development plan policy' (Paragraph 6.1.21).

Future Wales

- 2.13 *Future Wales – the national plan 2040* is the national development framework and was published in February 2021. This is a development plan which covers key national priorities within the planning system, particularly those relating to the declared climate emergency. The policies in *Future Wales* are ones regarding issues which the Welsh Government consider to be a national priority, or which are distinctly spatial and require national leadership.
- 2.14 *Future Wales* is considered to represent the national tier of the development plan, with Strategic Development Plans covering regional and sub-regional scales and Local Development Plans addressing issues at the local scale. Strategic Development Plans have not yet been prepared for any region of Wales.
- 2.15 Policy 17 of *Future Wales* addresses Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Associated Infrastructure:
- 'The Welsh Government strongly supports the principle of developing renewable and low carbon energy from all technologies and at all scales to meet our future energy needs.*
- In determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon energy development, decision-makers must give significant weight to the need to meet Wales' international commitments and our target to generate 70% of consumed electricity by renewable means by 2030 in order to combat the climate emergency.*
- In Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy the Welsh Government has already modelled the likely impact on the landscape and has found them to be capable of accommodating development in an acceptable way. There is a presumption in favour of large-scale wind energy development (including repowering) in these areas, subject to the criteria in policy 18.*
- Applications for large-scale wind and solar will not be permitted in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding National Beauty and all proposals should demonstrate that they will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment.*
- Proposals should describe the net benefits the scheme will bring in terms of social, economic, environmental and cultural improvements to local communities.*
- New strategic grid infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of energy should be designed to minimise visual impact on nearby communities. The Welsh Government will work with stakeholders, including National Grid and Distribution Network Operators, to transition to a multi-vector grid network and reduce the barriers to the implementation of new grid infrastructure'.*
- 2.16 As referenced in policy 17 (see above), criteria have been established with regard to large-scale renewable and low carbon energy developments. These are identified in policy 18 of *Future Wales*, which addresses Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Developments of National Significance:

'Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy projects (including repowering) qualifying as Developments of National Significance will be permitted subject to policy 17 and the following criteria:

- 1. outside of the Pre-Assessed Areas for wind developments and everywhere for all other technologies, the proposal does not have an unacceptable impact on the surrounding landscape (particularly on the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty);*
- 2. there are no unacceptable adverse visual impacts on nearby communities and individual dwellings;*
- 3. there are no adverse impacts on the integrity of internationally designated sites (including National Site Network sites and Ramsar sites) and the features for which they have been designated (unless there are no alternative solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) and appropriate compensatory measures have been secured);*
- 4. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on national statutory designated sites for nature conservation (and the features for which they have been designated), protected habitats and species;*
- 5. the proposal includes biodiversity enhancement measures to provide a net benefit for biodiversity;*
- 6. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on statutorily protected built heritage assets;*
- 7. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts by way of shadow flicker, noise, reflected light, air quality or electromagnetic disturbance;*
- 8. there are no unacceptable impacts on the operation of defence facilities and operations (including aviation and radar) or the Mid Wales Low Flying Tactical Training Area (TTA-7T);*
- 9. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the transport network through the transportation of components or source fuels during its construction and/or ongoing operation;*
- 10. the proposal includes consideration of the materials needed or generated by the development to ensure the sustainable use and management of resources;*
- 11. there are acceptable provisions relating to the decommissioning of the development at the end of its lifetime, including the removal of infrastructure and effective restoration'.*

The cumulative impacts of existing and consented renewable energy schemes should also be considered'.

Local Policy

- 2.17 The Newport Local Development Plan 2011-26 (the LDP) was adopted in January 2015. A series of ten plan-specific objectives are set out in Section 1 of the LDP. Objective 5: Conservation of the Built Environment states: *'To ensure that all development or use of land does not adversely affect, and seeks to preserve or enhance, the quality of the historic and built environment'.*

- 2.18 Section 2 of the LDP identifies the overall spatial strategy of the Plan, along with a number of Strategic Policies. Policy SP9: Conservation of the Natural, Historic and Built Environment states: *'The conservation, enhancement and management of recognised sites within the natural, historic and built environment will be sought in all proposals'*.
- 2.19 In Section 3 of the LDOP, a series of General Policies are established that are applicable to any proposed development.
- 2.20 Section 4 of the LDP presents a number of topic-specific policies that address aspects of the environment. Policies relevant to the historic environment include:

Policy CE4 – Historic Landscapes, Parks, Gardens and Battlefields

'Sites included in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and identified Historic Battlefields should be protected, conserved, enhanced and where appropriate, restored. Attention will also be given to their setting.'

Policy CE5 – Locally Listed Buildings and Sites

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

Policy CE6 – Archaeology

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

- i) Where groundworks and/or the installation of services are proposed within the Archaeologically Sensitive Areas of Caerleon, the Levels, Lower Machen and the City Centre, or*
- ii) Within other areas of recognised archaeological interest.'*

Policy CE7 – Conservation Areas

'Developments within or adjacent to Conservation Areas will be required to:

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

- 2.21 With regard to LDP Policy CE5 cited above, Newport City Council produced a Local List Background Paper (June 2013). This document provided a background to the proposed creation of a Local List and explained the policy context for such a list. The criteria for including

buildings on the Local List were described and a proposed list was included as Appendix 2 of the Background Paper, based primarily on a Newport Borough Council document that had been produced in 1995. The buildings on the proposed list were identified by parish and then by name, with no further description. This proposed list has not been formally approved by the Council.

- 2.22 With regard to LDP Policy CE6 cited above, Newport City Council has prepared a Supplementary Planning Guidance document 'Archaeology and Archaeologically Sensitive Areas' which was adopted in August 2015. This document states that where development is proposed within areas identified within the LDP as Archaeologically Sensitive Areas, early consultation with the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust is encouraged. An initial desk based assessment should be made and a field evaluation may also be required. Any archaeological implications can then be identified and the appropriate mitigation strategy considered, if necessary, early within the consideration of the planning application. Further, prior to implementing a planning permission the developer must prove that suitable provision has been made for the archaeological investigation of the site, its recording and publication of the findings as necessary.

Guidance

- 2.23 Detailed guidance on the implementation of the policies on planning and the historic environment is provided in *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (TAN24) (Welsh Government, 2017).
- 2.24 TAN24 includes specific guidance on how each aspect of the historic environment should be considered and protected within the planning process, but also contains the following statement: '*Changes in the historic environment are inevitable. This can be the result of decay caused by natural processes, damage caused by wear and tear of use, and the need to respond to social, cultural, economic and technological changes*' (paragraph 1.8). In a section regarding climate change, the TAN identifies that '*The public benefit of taking action to reduce carbon emissions, or to adapt to the impact of climate change, should be weighed against any harm to the significance of historic assets*' (paragraph 1.9).
- 2.25 The document *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* was published by Cadw in 2011. This provided guidance on understanding heritage values and includes a section advising on how to assess heritage significance.
- 2.26 According to the guidance, heritage values fall into four inter-related groups:
- Evidential value – the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
 - Historical value - this derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. This value tends to be illustrative (providing insights into past communities and their activities) or associative (association with a notable family, person, event or movement);
 - Aesthetic value – this derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and

- Communal value – this derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.
- 2.27 Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales has been published by Cadw (2017a) on behalf of Welsh Government. This document advises that a heritage assessment should *'take into account sufficient information to enable both the significance of the asset and the impact of change to be understood. It should be proportionate both to the significance of the historic asset and to the degree of change proposed'* (Page 5).
- 2.28 In the Conservation Principles document (Cadw, 2011), setting was defined as: *'The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape'*.
- 2.29 This definition has been updated thus in TAN24: *'The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Setting is not a historic asset, though land within a setting may contain other historic assets'* (Welsh Government, 2017, Annex D).
- 2.30 The definition is repeated in recent guidance regarding the issue of the settings of historic assets in Wales (Cadw, 2017b), which makes the following points:
- Setting usually extends beyond the property boundary of an individual historic asset.
 - Intangible factors such as function, sensory perceptions or historical, artistic, literary and scenic associations can be important in understanding settings, as well as physical elements within the surroundings of the asset.
 - When development is proposed there is a need to assess the historic assets that may be affected and understand how their settings contribute to the significance of these assets.
- 2.31 The 2017 document goes on to outline a four-stage approach to decision-taking, as follows:
1. Identify which historic assets and their settings could be affected by a proposed development;
 2. Define and analyse the setting of each historic asset and assess whether, how and to what degree the setting contributes to the significance of the asset;
 3. Evaluate the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance; and
 4. Consider options to mitigate or improve potential impacts on that significance.
- 2.32 Although assessments of changes within the settings of historic assets can involve non-visual issues such as noise, it is more usually the visual aspects of a development that form the major part of the assessment.
- 2.33 The existence of direct lines of sight between the historic asset and the proposed development is an important factor in judging the visual impact of the development. However, it is possible for changes within the setting to occur even when such a relationship does not exist. For example, views towards a listed building from a frequently visited location, such as a park or a public footpath, may be affected by the presence of a larger development, even if the development is not directly visible from the building itself.

- 2.34 An assessment of visual impacts on the historic assets and their settings needs to consider a wide variety of factors including the location of the asset within the physical landscape, its relationship with contemporary and non-contemporary features within that landscape and the location, size and character of the proposed development in relation to these factors.
- 2.35 The assessment then needs to balance the impact of these various considerations based on informed professional judgment. Assessment of visual impacts can be undertaken in accordance with the procedures expressed in the *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (3rd Edition, Landscape Institute, 2013). If there is the potential for changes within the setting of historic assets due to noise or other impacts than these would be considered using appropriate procedures.
- 2.36 There should also be consideration of the sensitivity to change of the setting of a historic asset. This requires examination of the current setting with regard to identifying elements that contribute to the significance of the asset, elements that make a neutral contribution to the significance of the asset and elements that make a negative contribution to (i.e. detract from) the significance of the asset.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on heritage and planning and in general accordance with the '*Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*' (ClfA, 2020), this assessment draws together the available historic environment, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the historic environment baseline within the proposal site and its vicinity. The route of the cable connection to the WPD substation is wholly within existing highways and therefore has not been considered within this assessment.
- 3.2 Information regarding the locations and types of designated historic assets within a 3 km buffer around the proposal site has been compiled and mapped (**Figure 2**). This information has been taken from the website <https://historicwales.gov.uk> (accessed 30th May 2023) and from other publically accessible sources. Examination has been made with regard to designated historic assets at a distance of more than 3 km from the proposal site that could be affected by the proposed development, but no such assets have been identified.
- 3.3 For non-designated historic assets, data have been acquired from the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by GGAT. The HER Enquiry Reference Number is 6865. This information covers non-designated historic assets within a 1 km buffer around the proposal site (**Figure 3**).
- 3.4 Site visits have been undertaken in order to examine the current settings of designated historic assets.
- 3.5 A geophysical survey (fluxgate magnetometry) has been carried out across much of the proposal site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000	-	12,000	BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000	BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800	BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	600	BC
Iron Age	600	-	AD 43	

Historic

Roman	AD 43	-	410	
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410	-	1066	
Medieval	AD 1066	-	1485	
Post-medieval	AD 1486	-	1799	
Modern	AD 1800	-	Present	

Designated Historic Assets

- 4.1 The reference numbers used in this part of the text are taken from the National Monuments Record for Wales.
- 4.2 Situated between the eastern and central blocks is a Scheduled Monument comprising the site of a medieval castle or fortified house and the immediate area around these remains (MM128). This is known as Bishton Castle and was a seat of the Bishops of Llandaff – the current name ‘Bishton’ is a shortening of ‘Bishopston’. The castle site includes two possibly rectangular building platforms set within a partial enclosure.
- 4.3 The Scheduled Monument is located within land just to the east of Castle Farm, thus its immediate setting includes the adjacent farm buildings and a new access road leading to the farm from Bishton Road. There is also a substantial new farm building just to the north, on the opposite side of Bishton Road. However, the slightly elevated location of the monument means that there are views out towards the south, south-east and east. These are quite extensive and emphasise the position of the castle or fortified house at a place of control, where movements in most directions could be observed.
- 4.4 Just to the west of the western block is the churchyard of the Church of St Mary, Llanwern. A stone cross base in the churchyard is Scheduled (MM324); it comprises a partially sunken square/octagonal socket stone along with a cross-shaft that survives to a height of 1.4 m. Its

- setting principally comprises the churchyard, and the wider setting beyond the churchyard makes very little contribution to the significance of this monument.
- 4.5 Approximately 600 m to the east of the eastern block is a Scheduled Monument known as Wilcrick Hill Camp (MM127). This is a substantial multi-vallate hillfort of probable Iron Age date with the defences constructed around the upper part of a natural hill. There is an entrance on the north-east side, and the whole of the monument is now heavily wooded.
 - 4.6 The presence of the woodland means that the form of the monument cannot really be discerned in views towards it from any direction, but its elevated location means that it is very visible in such views. From the outer edge of the hillfort there are extensive views to the south, south-west and west. When initially constructed there may have been intervisibility with other contemporary hillforts, particularly one at Tredegar approximately 12 km to the west, but this is difficult to confirm given the amount of modern development within intervening land. In views across the proposal site towards the hillfort (e.g. from Waltwood Hill), the tree-covered monument is prominent on the skyline with the two H-towers of the Prince of Wales Bridge just to the right and then the extensive array of modern buildings at the AB InBev UK brewery. The brewery is situated less than 200 m from the Scheduled Monument.
 - 4.7 Just to the north-west of Wilcrick Hill Camp is another Scheduled Monument (MM202) which comprises earthworks representing four rectangular enclosures with scarped terraces and low banks; each of the two central enclosures contains a house platform. This is a deserted village of probable Medieval date. There is no intervisibility between this monument and any part of the proposal site; no further information regarding the setting of the monument is presented within this document.
 - 4.8 Ten other Scheduled Monuments are present within 3 km of the proposal site and to the north of the M4 motorway: a deserted Medieval village at St Brides Netherwent (MM154); Pencoeed Castle (MM774); a moated site 250 m south-west of Pencoeed Castle (MM201); a moated site 200 m south-west of Court Farm (MM188); a Roman villa at Ford Farm (MM298); a medieval or post-medieval fishpond at Langstone (MM058); the remains of the medieval St Curig's Chapel at Cats Ash (MM175); a group of three enclosures of later prehistoric or medieval date known as Pen-Toppen-Ash Camp (MM042); a medieval moated site in Coldra Wood (MM253); and a square enclosure known as Priory Wood Camp (MM049).
 - 4.9 The only one of these Scheduled Monuments to the north of the motorway which has any intervisibility with the proposal site is the group of three enclosures of later prehistoric or medieval date known as Pen-Toppen-Ash Camp (MM042). The southern and central enclosures here are roughly circular, whilst the northern one is rectangular and almost certainly represents the remains of a Roman fort. The elevated location of these enclosures (at almost 200 m aOD) means that their setting includes extensive views to the east, south-east and south. In the view to the south some areas of the proposal site are visible, located directly in front of the main buildings at the Llanwern Steelworks.
 - 4.10 None of the other Scheduled Monuments to the north of the M4 motorway have intervisibility with any part of the proposal site; no further information regarding the settings of these monuments is presented within this document.
 - 4.11 Two Scheduled Monuments are located just to the south of the M4 motorway and within 3 km of the proposal site. These comprise a Bronze Age round barrow south of Stock Wood

- (MM170) and a medieval earthen motte and enclosure at Langstone (MM059). Neither of these have intervisibility with any part of the proposal site; no further information regarding the settings of these monuments is presented within this document.
- 4.12 One further Scheduled Monument is located to the south of the proposal site and within the 3 km study area. This is a medieval moated site just to the east of Grangefield Farm (MM205) and was one of the monastic granges of Tintern Abbey. Glimpsed views of the more elevated parts of the proposal site may be possible in views from or across this Scheduled Monument, but in all cases the large buildings of the Llanwern Steelworks and the Gwent Europark would be in the foreground with the proposal site beyond. A large operational solar farm is located immediately to the south-west of this Scheduled Monument.
- 4.13 To the east of the proposal site and within 3 km of the proposal site there are two further Scheduled Monuments within the settlement at Magor: the remains of a medieval building known as the Procurator's House (MM180); and two medieval stone cross bases in the churchyard of the Church of St Mary (MM314). Neither of these Scheduled Monuments have intervisibility with any part of the proposal site; no further information regarding the settings of these monuments is presented within this document.
- 4.14 The Grade II* listed Church of St Mary, Llanwern (2926) is located just to the west of the western block of the proposal site. This aisleless single-cell church was probably built in the 14th century and enlarged in the 15th century. A document of c. AD 970 possibly refers to a church at this location, and a pre-Norman date for a church here is supported by the largely curvilinear churchyard.
- 4.15 There is a low wall around the eastern side of the churchyard beyond which the westernmost field of the proposal site is very visible. To the north the setting of the church comprises open land between the wooded Llanwern Park and the village of Llanwern, where a considerable amount of residential development is currently under construction. To the south is flat land representing the northern extent of the reclaimed wetlands of the Gwent Levels, followed by the busy South Wales Main Line Railway with its recent overhead electrification equipment, and beyond the railway is the massive bulk of the Llanwern steelworks. The fields surrounding the church are key to its setting.
- 4.16 To the south of the Church of St Mary and close to the western edge of the western block is a Grade II listed barn at Barn Farm (17078). This is a tall, seven-bay barn of early 19th century date which may have been part of the home farm for the Llanwern estate. The barn is now part of the extensive Ponderosa Equestrian Centre and has no intervisibility with any part of the proposal site due to the presence of intervening modern structures and also mature vegetation; no further information regarding the setting of this listed building is presented within this document.
- 4.17 Close to the south-eastern edge of the central block is the Grade II listed Church of St Cadwaladr, Bishton (2907). This includes some elements of 14th and 15th century date with major restoration in the 19th century. It is very likely that a pre-Norman church was present here, with a documentary reference of c. AD 712 (including a Celtic dedication) and an irregular shaped churchyard with partly curved boundaries.
- 4.18 Only one small field separates the church from the busy South Wales Main Line Railway with its very visible recent overhead electrification equipment. As with the Grade II* listed Church of

St Mary, the great bulk of the Llanwern steelworks is immediately beyond the railway, which at this point is less than 100 m from the Church of St Cadwaladr. Mature vegetation to the north-west, north and north-east of the church means that its setting is less extensive in those directions, although there are clearer views to and from the west, and the tower of the church is visible in views from the higher ground to the north and north-west.

- 4.19 To the north-west and within the 3 km study area is a Grade II listed house known as Great Milton (3064), which includes a range of mid 16th century date along with later additions. Adjacent land to the south and west of Great Milton is currently being developed for residential purposes, and the proposal site does not form part of the setting of this listed building.
- 4.20 A group of Grade II listed buildings at Christchurch includes the Church of the Holy Trinity (3072) along with two monuments in the churchyard and a building known as Church House and the Friars (3073). None of these have any level of intervisibility with any part of the proposal site due to the presence of mature vegetation and built development.
- 4.21 Other Grade II listed buildings to the west, north-west and north of the proposal site and within the 3 km study area include: a former lime kiln at Alway (85290); a cottage known as Thatched Cottage south of Langstone (2903); the parish church at Langstone (2919); Langstone Court Farmhouse (2920); Priory Farmhouse and nearby barn (26131; 26132), Ford Farmhouse and adjacent barn (2922; 17075) and the Church of St Martin at Llanmartin (2921). None of these have any level of intervisibility with any part of the proposal site due to the topography and the presence of mature vegetation.
- 4.22 To the north-east of the proposal site is the Grade II* listed Pencoed Castle (2904) and Grade II* listed gatehouse (17076), also associated Grade II listed buildings comprising a farmhouse (3089) a barn (3090) and a dovecote (3091). Further to the north-east and east, and similarly north of the M4 motorway are Village Farmhouse (17083 – Grade II), the Church of St Bridget (23038 – Grade II) and Salisbury Farmhouse (16069 – Grade II). None of these have any level of intervisibility with any part of the proposal site due to the topography and the presence of mature vegetation.
- 4.23 East of the proposal site and within the 3 km study area is the Grade II listed former Magor vicarage (16068) along with a number of listed buildings within the historic core of Magor including the Grade I listed Church of St Mary (2928) and the Grade II* listed Magor Mansion (16064 – also known as the Procurator's House). None of these have any level of intervisibility with any part of the proposal site due to the presence of existing built development.
- 4.24 To the south of the proposal site and within the 3 km study area is the Grade II listed former farmhouse (now hotel) known as Brick House (3060). There may be glimpsed views of the more elevated parts of the proposal looking from or across Brick House, however the large buildings of the Llanwern Steelworks and the Gwent Europark would be in the middle distance with the proposal site beyond. Further to the west is the Grade II* listed Whitson Court (2944), the Grade II listed Whitson Lodge (2946), and the Grade II listed Tatton Farm (17543). None of these have any level of intervisibility with any part of the proposal site due to the topography and the presence of mature vegetation.
- 4.25 The only Registered Historic Park and Garden within the 3 km study area is the Grade II registered park surrounding Pencoed Castle (PGW(Gt)3(NPT)). This is located wholly to the north of the M4 motorway and has no intervisibility with any part of the proposal site.

- 4.26 There are two Conservation Areas within the 3 km study area – one to the east of the proposal site at Magor and a second one to the east of the proposal site at Redwick. Neither of these has any intervisibility with the proposal site.
- 4.27 The proposal site is located on the northern edge of the reclaimed former wetlands known as the Gwent Levels. A great extent of the Levels has been placed on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. The Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI) is described in the Register as *‘a landscape of extraordinarily diverse environmental and archaeological potential. Although they are an important wetland resource in their own right, archaeologically the area contains a variety of landscapes of different dates, and nowhere else is it possible to make the period distinctions so easily’* (CCW, Cadw and ICOMOS UK, 1998).
- 4.28 The LOHI is subdivided into a total of 21 defined Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs), each of which has been subject to detailed classification and description. The boundary of the Gwent Levels LOHI on the Register is to the south of the proposal site, on the other side of the Llanwern steelworks site and the A4810 road, thus the proposal site falls outside of the Registered LOHI. However, land within the eastern block of the proposal site is within the defined HLCA009 (Green Moor) and this land corresponds with the drained former wetland area between Bishton and Wilcrick which is traversed by an unclassified road.
- 4.29 HLCA009 Green Moor is described as *‘The lowest-lying area of back-fen’* and it is noted that *‘The block to the north of the railway retains its original fen-edge’*. This land to the north of the railway, including land within the proposal site, was drained from at least the 16th century and was enclosed in the 17th or possibly 18th century.

Non-designated Historic Assets

- 4.30 The reference numbers used in this part of the text are taken from the Regional Historic Environment Record maintained by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust. The locations of the non-designated historic assets discussed within the text are identified on **Figure 3**.
- 4.31 As advised above in the section regarding local planning policy, Newport City Council has prepared a Supplementary Planning Guidance document ‘Archaeology and Archaeologically Sensitive Areas’ which was adopted in August 2015.
- 4.32 One of the defined Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASAs) is the Gwent Levels and land within the southern part of the eastern block of the proposal site (corresponding largely with HLA009 Green Moor) is also within this ASA. Land in the western block and in the southern part of the central block of the proposal site is also within the ASA.
- 4.33 This identification of the Gwent Levels as an ASA is based on the overall archaeological potential of the former wetland area as described in the entry in the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales (para. 4.27 above). Extensive programmes of archaeological work within the Gwent Levels commenced ahead of the designation of this area as a LOHI and these programmes contributed greatly towards an understanding of the pre-drainage utilisation of the landscape and its subsequent development to reach its present form. The available information was incorporated within a major study of the historic landscape that formed the basis for the designation (Rippon, 1996).

- 4.34 The archaeological work has continued after the designation of the historic landscape and has provided further valuable information. Much of this has been published, including work on the archaeology of the intertidal zone areas (summarised in Bell *et al* 2000, and Bell 2013). This programme of investigation and also others mostly associated with commercial development have greatly increased our understanding of the history of the Gwent Levels (*cf.* Parkhouse and Parry 1990; Yates 2000; Meddens 2001; Meddens and Beasley 2001; Yates *et al* 2001; Bell 2007). This has also been achieved through further studies of the landscape history based on examination of landscape character along with historical documentary and cartographic material (*cf.* Rippon, 2014).
- 4.35 The archaeological potential of the back-fen within HLCA009 Green Moor was confirmed through a programme of archaeological investigation carried out in connection with the construction of the Gwent Europark immediately south of the railway.
- 4.36 In one part of the Gwent Europark site were the remains of three rectangular buildings of Iron Age date, represented as double or triple lines of stakeholes enclosing an area of brushwood flooring (HER PRN GGAT08651g). Further to the south-east the investigation uncovered a stone wall along with timber revetting and a cluster of oak piles (HER PRN GGAT04705g). This was interpreted as a jetty or landing stage, or possibly the remains of a bridge. Adjacent to the structure was a well-preserved timber (oak) boat that has been dated to the Roman period (HER PRN GGAT04703g) – this is known as the Barland's Farm Boat (Nayling and McGrail, 2004).
- 4.37 Other archaeological features found at the Gwent Euro Park site include peat extraction pits of probable pre-Roman date (HER PRN GGAT09019g; HER PRN GGAT11548g), a Roman brushwood structure (HER PRN GGAT09172g), trackways and roads of Roman date (HER PRN GGAT07553g), a pathway, platform and enclosure suggesting the presence of a medieval slaughterhouse (HER PRN GGAT09026g; HER PRN GGAT09027g; HER PRN GGAT09028g), and a post-medieval stone structure (HER PRN GGAT07554g).
- 4.38 No archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the former wetland areas that are present within the proposal site (i.e. HLCA009 Green Moor) but the potential for the presence of archaeological remains and deposits similar to those found at the Gwent Europark site cannot be discounted.
- 4.39 The remaining land within the proposal site comprises terrain that would have been at the edge of the former wetlands for many centuries. This is the dryland/wetland transition zone and has an elevated archaeological potential due to this topographic position. Investigations undertaken in connection with the proposed M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN) highways scheme and its predecessors found that land in a similar topographic position just to the east of the A4810 road contained evidence for later prehistoric and Roman activities along with some earlier material.
- 4.40 Worked flints of prehistoric date have been found at a couple of locations close to the proposal site (HER PRN GGAT03716g; HER PRN GGAT02492g), whilst to the north of the M4 motorway is the location of a possible Neolithic long cairn (HER PRN GGAT09148g) along with the findspot of a Bronze Age flanged axe (HER PRN GGAT04361g) and a potential Iron Age burial containing two bowls and a wine strainer (HER PRN GGAT09479g).

- 4.41 In several locations cropmarks and/or earthworks recorded on aerial photographs indicate the presence of enclosures that could be of later prehistoric or Roman date, although a later date is also possible (HER PRN GGAT11826g; HER PRN GGAT08572g; HER PRN GGAT09147g; HER PRN GGAT08946g; HER PRN GGAT02458g, HER PRN GGAT11825g). One of these (HER PRN GGAT07730g) is located within the eastern block of the proposal site; this is a small subrectangular enclosure just c. 10 m across.
- 4.42 Roman activity is known from several locations within the 1 km buffer zone in addition to the material described above at the Gwent Euro Park site. On the higher ground to the north of the western block is a possible Roman fort recorded as earthen banks enclosing an area of around 3 hectares (HER PRN GGAT09228g). Further to the south a scatter of Roman tile fragments has been recorded (HER PRN GGAT03717g), whilst close to Llanwern golf club is the site of a Roman cemetery containing at least six burials (HER PRN GGAT05814g) and also the findspot of a coin of Vespasian that was probably minted in AD 71 (HER PRN GGAT00240g). A Roman metal object in the shape of a dolphin was found towards the eastern edge of the 1 km buffer zone (HER PRN GGAT06175g).
- 4.43 Medieval activity within the vicinity of the proposal site includes a possible settlement close to the (now isolated) church at Llanwern (HER PRN GGAT02493g; HER PRN GGAT09406g) that may have been removed as a result of the establishment of Llanwern Park in the 18th century.
- 4.44 Llanwern Park developed around an older estate that was purchased by Lewis Van in around 1630. A house was built in about 1760 for Charles Van, probably replacing an earlier house of late 17th century date. The estate passed to Sir Robert Salusbury following his marriage into the Van family in 1780 and the park was established for either Charles Van or Sir Robert Salusbury in the late 18th century.
- 4.45 Llanwern Park was formerly a Registered Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (Grade II) but this designation was recently dropped when the Register was updated to become a statutory document.
- 4.46 As described above (para. 2.2) with regard to local plan policies, Newport City Council produced a Local List Background Paper in 2013 which provided context for the proposed creation of a Local List of non-designated historic assets. The tentative list of such assets included within the Background Paper was based primarily on a Newport Borough Council document that had been produced in 1995. The proposed Local List has never been formally approved by the Council.
- 4.47 Three buildings on the tentative list of non-designated heritage assets are located within the 1 km buffer around the proposal site. The Church of St Mary at Wilcrick is located to the north of Wilcrick hillfort and approximately 850 m east of the proposal site. It is set within a well-vegetated churchyard and there is no intervisibility between the church and any part of the proposal site. A stone well-head located at a bend in the road to the north of the church is also on this tentative list; it similarly has no intervisibility with any part of the proposal site.
- 4.48 The third building on the tentative list of non-designated heritage assets is Pool Cottage at Llandeenny. The settlement is approximately 1 km east of the proposal site and on the opposite side of the railway. It is no longer within the administrative area of Newport City Council so any historic buildings here would not be included on a Local List established by that

authority. Llandeenny is now within the administrative area of Monmouthshire County Council. This authority has not compiled a Local List of non-designated historic assets.

Historic mapping

- 4.49 Early maps of the area such as Caxton's 1585 Map of Monmouthshire show the settlements at Bishton and Llanwern but no other details of the area. The first map with any level of detail was produced by Charles Budgen in 1811 – this is the Ordnance Survey Drawing (OSD). It shows the linear settlement of Bishton (or 'Bishopston') and also Bishton Castle (**Figure 4**). To the south of Bishton are the enclosed former wetlands of Bishton Common and Wilcrick Common, with Green Moor further south beyond these commons. To the west of the proposal site is Llanwern House and the settlement of Llanwern, with Wilcrick Hill clearly marked to the east of the proposal site.
- 4.50 **Figure 5** presents a composite tithe map image of the proposal site, including elements from the Tithe Map of Llanwerne Parish (1839), the Tithe Map of Bishton Parish (1847) and the Tithe Map of Wilcrick Parish (1839). Most of the low-lying reclaimed former wetlands of the Gwent Levels are described in the tithe apportionments as 'meadow', with the more elevated land within the proposal site utilised as pasture or arable. Most of the land across all three parishes was owned by the Bishops of Llandaff. The current road layout was well-established by this time, with the exception of the route between Bishton and Llanwern which then passed east of the Church of St Cadwaladr before turning west to run along higher ground than the present road. This previous route is still present as a trackway in the current landscape.
- 4.51 The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6" to the mile map of the area was published in the late 19th century (**Figure 6**). The overall pattern of fields and woodland is little changed from that shown on the tithe maps, with the main alteration to this landscape being the insertion of the South Wales Mainline Railway at the southern edge of the proposal site, indicated on this mapping as the Great Western Railway (South Wales Division). A limekiln is shown within the proposal site (towards the northern end of the central block) with another just to the north-west of the Church of St Cadwaladr close to which is a small quarry. Immediately to the east of the proposal site, adjacent to the road leading to Wilcrick, is a small brickworks.

Historic landscape character

- 4.52 The presence within the southern part of the proposal site of HLCA009 Green Moor is described above with reference to the Gwent Levels LOHI, therefore the character of the historic landscape in that area has already been established. In Wales, the general approach to landscape assessment is known as LANDMAP (Landscape Assessment and Decision Making Process).
- 4.53 LANDMAP is a GIS based resource where information about the landscape is recorded, organised and evaluated into a nationally consistent spatial dataset within which recognisable landscape character areas can be identified. These are known as Aspect Areas. The LANDMAP process actually comprises the establishment of five spatially related datasets that provide information about the landscape, one of which is Historic Landscape and another of which is Cultural Landscape. Consequently, Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas have been identified within the LANDMAP process.

- 4.54 The LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Areas are indicated on Figure 6b within the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment chapter of this ES. The southern parts of all three blocks of the proposal site fall within Aspect Area N012 Oxleaze and Wilcrick Moor which is of Outstanding sensitivity and which corresponds largely to HLCA009 Green Moor. The LANDMAP text includes description of the flat, regular drained fields and also the discoveries at the Gwent Europark such as the Romano-Celtic (Barland's Farm) boat.
- 4.55 The remaining areas within the proposal site fall within Historic Landscape Aspect Area N014 Bishton and Wilcrick which is of High sensitivity. The LANDMAP description references the Iron Age hillfort at Wilcrick Hill and several other prehistoric features as well as Roman material. It goes on to discuss the early (6th century) founding of the Church of St Cadwaladr and the 13th century church at Wilcrick which was completely remodelled in the 19th century, as well as the motte at Bishton.
- 4.56 The LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Areas are indicated on Figure 6b within the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment chapter of this ES. The western block and the southern parts of the proposal site fall within Aspect Area N050 Wilcrick Moor which is of High sensitivity. The remaining areas within the proposal site fall within Aspect Area N048 Llanwern Park which is of Moderate sensitivity.

Geophysical survey

- 4.57 An archaeological geophysical survey has been undertaken across almost all of the proposal site (Magnitude Surveys, 2022). The only parts of the proposal site where survey was not possible is land at the eastern and south-eastern edges of the eastern block along with some small areas of woodland which would be retained within the proposed development (**Figure 7**).
- 4.58 The geophysical survey identified anomalies of probable or possible archaeological interest in a number of locations within the proposal site:
- *Survey Area 15* – possible linear features
 - *Survey Area 16* – Possible small curvilinear enclosure
 - *Survey Area 23* – small sub-square enclosure and several linear feature, also other possible small enclosures
 - *Survey Area 24* – possible linear features
 - *Survey Area 28* – possible part of a small sub-square or rectangular enclosure
 - *Survey Area 29* – possible small sub-square enclosure and linear features
 - *Survey Area 31* - possible linear features
 - *Survey Area 32* - large irregular enclosure and associated linear features
 - *Survey Area 34* – linear features – possible former field boundaries
 - *Survey Area 35* - possible linear features
 - *Survey Area 36* - possible linear features
 - *Survey Area 39* – possible linear features and pits

- *Survey Area 46* – linear features probably associated with the Survey Area 50 activity, also several other possible linear features to the east
 - *Survey Area 49* – dense concentration of co-aligned linear features, possibly for drainage
 - *Survey Area 50* – several small irregular enclosures, also linear features
 - *Survey Area 51* – large irregular enclosure, possible large pit
 - *Survey Area 53* – Possible small enclosure(s)
 - *Survey Area 54* – Co-aligned possible linear features
- 4.59 In several other locations within the proposal site the geophysical survey recorded clear linear anomalies which correspond with former field boundaries that can be identified as such on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area (cf. **Figure 6**).
- 4.60 In Survey Area 52, which no longer forms part of the proposal site, the geophysical survey identified structural remains associated with the former walled kitchen garden at Llanwern Park.
- 4.61 The features of clearest archaeological interest (and possibly significance) are those recorded within the south-western part of the central block - Survey Areas 49, 50 and 51 (**Figure 8**). The anomalies indicate the presence of the remains of several small irregular enclosures on the lower slopes just to the north of the unclassified road leading from Bishton to Llanwern. These appear similar in form to the enclosures of later Iron Age and Roman date which were identified in a similar topographic location further to the east as part of the investigations for the M4 Corridor around Newport (M4CaN) highways scheme.
- 4.62 To the north-east, on the higher ground just to the east of Craig y Perth Wood, is a possible larger enclosure with a substantial internal pit-like feature. This elevated location suggests the possible presence of a later prehistoric hilltop enclosure.
- 4.63 South-east of the group of small irregular enclosures and on the opposite side of the unclassified road is a concentration of co-aligned linear features which in form appear to represent the remains of a ladder-type field system. This type of field system is usually thought to be Roman in date. The land here is the back-fen area of the Gwent Levels, so the presence of a possible Roman field system is significant as it would be evidence for drainage of the back-fen in the Roman period, contrary to the current consideration that the back-fens were the last parts of the Gwent Levels to be drained and farmed.

Aerial photographs

- 4.64 Examination has been undertaken of the collections of aerial photographs held by the Welsh Government Aerial Photographs Unit. No photographs of the proposal site were found in which features indicating the potential presence of buried archaeological remains could be identified.
- 4.65 A search request regarding aerial photographs of the area within which the proposal site is located was submitted to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). A list of oblique and vertical aerial photographs of the area was supplied by RCAHMW and a review of these photographs was undertaken at RCAHMW's offices in Aberystwyth. No photographs of the proposal site were found in which features indicating the potential presence of buried archaeological remains could be identified.

Site visits

- 4.66 Site visits were undertaken in October 2022 and January 2023. The main aims of the site visits were to:
1. Identify the presence of any previously unrecorded earthworks or other features that may suggest the potential presence of archaeological sites or features; and
 2. Assess the current settings of designated historic assets and the contribution made by the setting to the overall significance of the asset.
- 4.67 No previously unrecorded earthworks or other features were identified during the site visits.
- 4.68 A selection of photographs taken during the site visits is presented below, with the approximate viewpoint locations indicated on **Figure 9**. These are prefixed HEV (Historic Environment Viewpoint).



HEV01: View looking north-east towards the Grade II listed Church of St Cadwaladr, Bishton



HEV02: View looking north-west towards Craig y Perthi Wood



HEV03: View looking west towards Grade II* listed Church of St Mary, Llanwern



HEV04: View looking south across proposal site



HEV05: View looking south-east across proposal site



HEV06: View looking east across the proposal site – tree-covered Wilcrick Hillfort on left



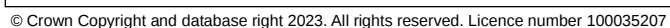
HEV07: View looking east across the proposal site – Bishton Castle (site of) just to right of buildings

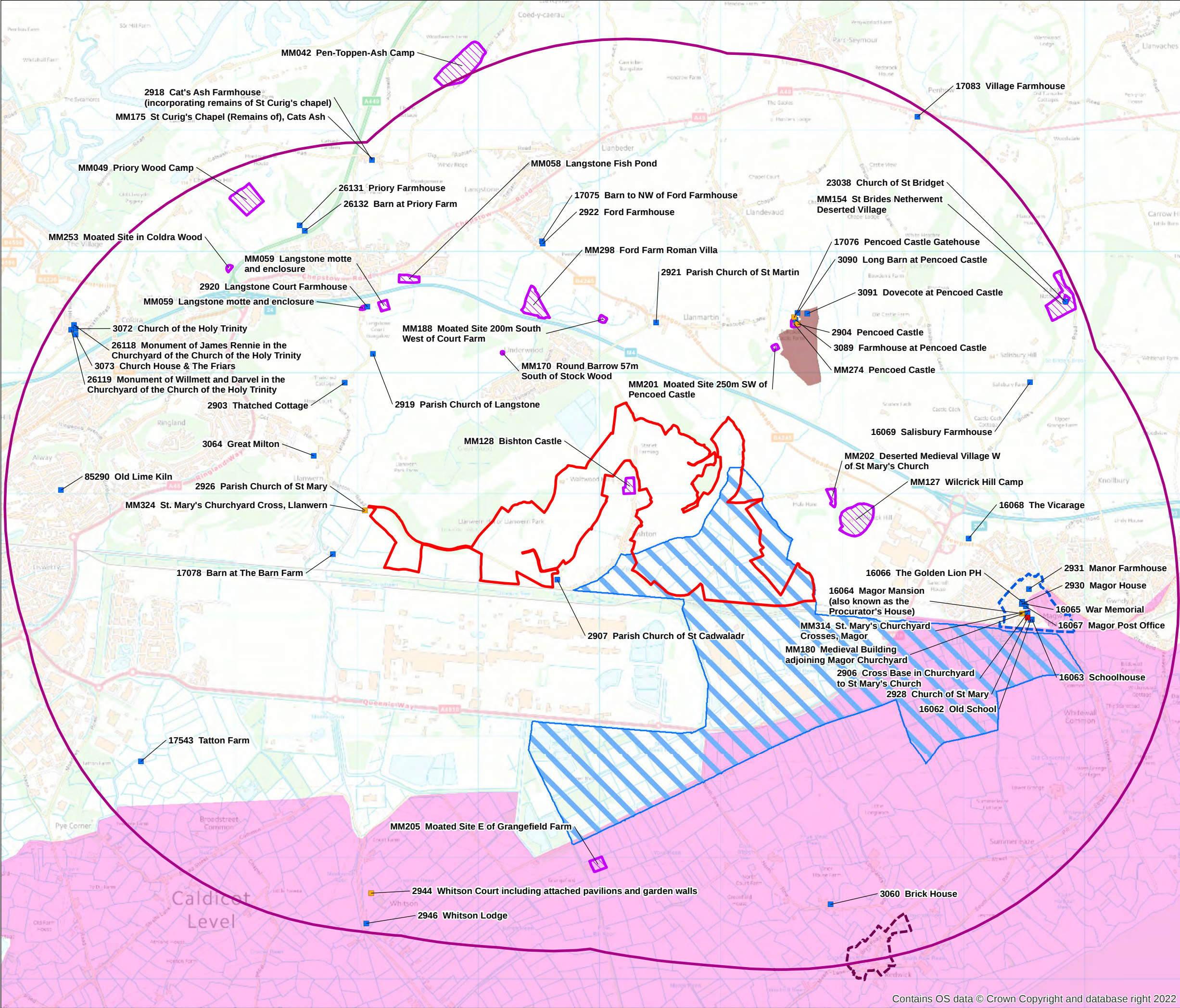
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Figures





Legend

- Site Boundary
- 3km Site Buffer

Designated Heritage Assets:

Listed Buildings

- Grade I
- Grade II
- Grade II*

Scheduled Monuments

- Scheduled Monuments

Conservation Areas

- Magor
- Redwick

Registered Parks and Gardens

- Pencoed Castle

Historic Landscape

- HLCA009 - Green Moor

Registered Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest

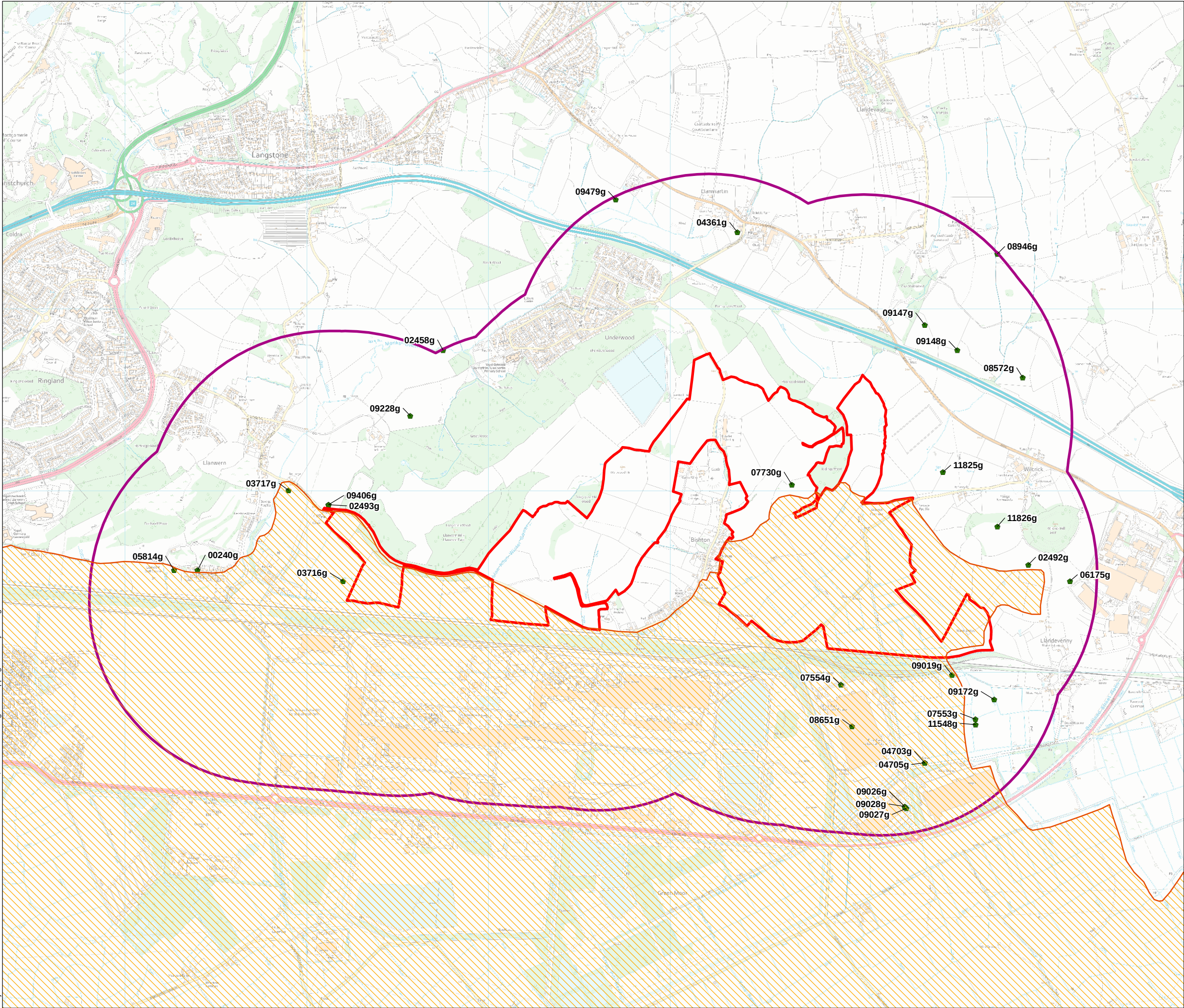
- HLW (Gt) 2 - Gwent Levels



0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:30,000



Figure 2
Designated Historic Assets



Legend

Site Boundary

1km search radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

HER Monuments

Archaeologically Sensitive Area



0 250 500m
Scale at A3: 1:20,000



Figure 3
Non-Designated Historic Assets



Legend

 Site Boundary (approximate)



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 4

Charles Budgen Map of 1811



Legend

 Site Boundary (approximate)

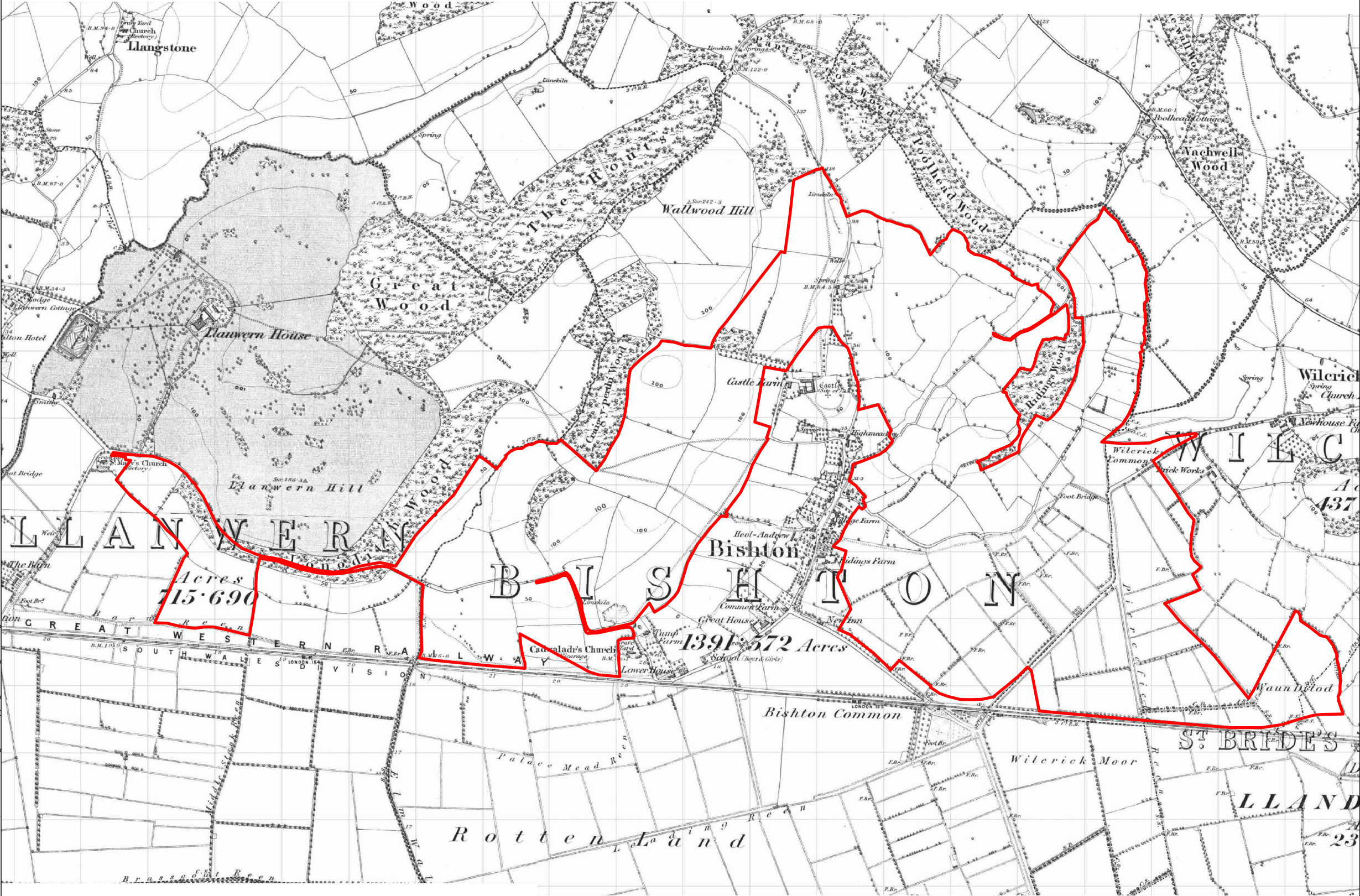


Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 5

1839 and 1847 Tithe Map
Composite



Legend

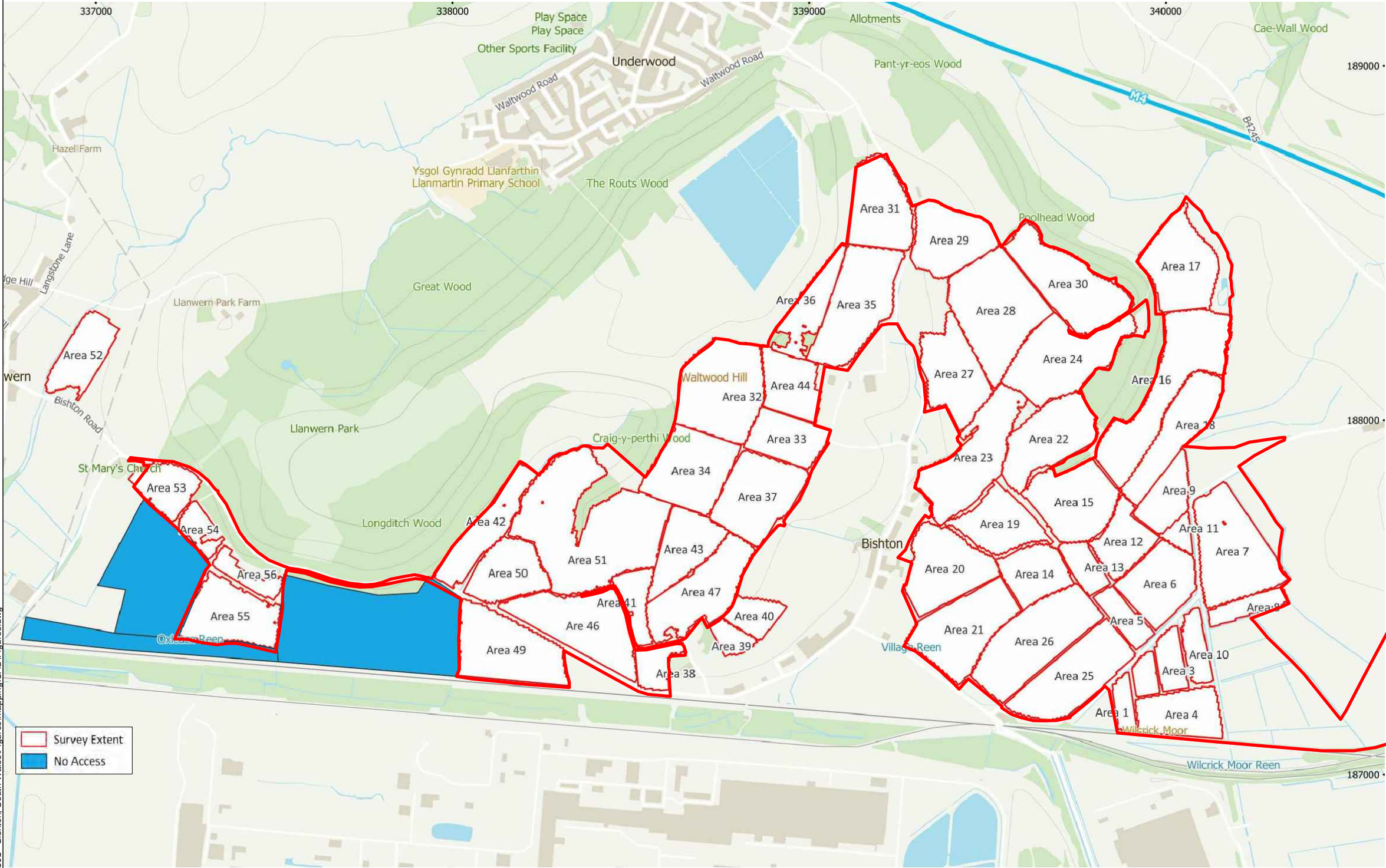
Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 6
1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" Map



Legend

 Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 7
Geophysical Survey Areas



Legend

Site Boundary



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only



Figure 8
Geophysical Survey Results
- south west part of central block

Archaeology Probable (Strong)	Agricultural (Spread)	Quarry
Archaeology Probable (Weak)	Undetermined (Strong)	Agricultural (Trend)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)	Undetermined (Weak)	Service
Archaeology Possible (Weak)	Natural (Weak)	Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
Agricultural (Strong)	Magnetic Disturbance	Drainage Feature
Agricultural (Weak)	Ferrous/Debris (Spread)	Ferrous (Spike)