

# Preliminary Environmental Information Report

## Appendix 7A: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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Future Energy Llanwern Limited

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## Executive Summary

Future Energy Llanwern Ltd (The Applicant) has commissioned heritage specialists to carry out a historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) in advance of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development comprises the construction and operation of a solar Photovoltaic (PV) development, including ground disturbance, as well as the alteration of setting, arising from the installation of Solar Panels, grid connection infrastructure, substation and transformer housing, temporary construction compounds, cabling and new/upgraded access tracks.

This desk-based study assesses the impact on buried historic assets (archaeological remains) and above ground historic assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the Site. It also considers the impact of the Proposed Development on the historic character and setting of designated assets within and beyond the Site (e.g. views to and from listed buildings and conservation areas).

The Site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) historic assets, such as scheduled monuments or listed buildings, although it is situated within a Registered Historic Landscape which is designated as 'outstanding'.

### **Above ground historic assets**

Above ground historic assets that may be affected by the proposals comprise various designated above-ground historic assets may be subject to setting-related impacts including:

- Three (3) Scheduled Monuments: (MM205; MM226; MM127)
- One (1) Grade I Listed Building: (2940)
- Two (2) Grade II\* Listed Buildings: (2943; 2944)
- Four (4) Grade II Listed Buildings: (3065; 3066; 17541; 17540)

Non-designated above-ground historic assets may also be subject to setting-related impacts and are detailed under **Section 6** and **7**.

Setting-related impacts will derive from the construction and operation of the new built form, changing the visual character and function of the surrounding landscape.

### **Buried historic assets**

There have been multiple past archaeological investigations within the Site, including geophysical surveys and watching briefs, although much of the Site has not been subject to physical archaeological investigations. Large areas of the Site surrounding previous solar farm development have been subject to desk-based research.

**Palaeoenvironmental remains.** Based on available geotechnical and geological information there is a likelihood of deep peat deposits across the Site that may contain ecofacts and preserved organic remains. If encountered these remains may be of **Low** to **Medium** heritage significance, depending on the condition of datable remains.

**Roman remains.** A possible Roman road runs through part of the Site (GGAT06257g) near Magor Pill as well as other remains of Roman origin (GGAT11151g; GGAT11158g). There is a **Moderate** potential to encounters remains of this period. If such remains would be of **Low** or **Medium** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological value.

**Medieval remains.** There is a **Moderate** potential for encountering remains of medieval activity across the Site. If present, such remains would be of **Low**, or **Medium** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological and historical value.

**Post-medieval remains.** There is a **High** potential for encountering remains associated with post-medieval agricultural activity and land management. These remains would be of **Low** significance.

Archaeological survival is variable, however, mostly considered high across much of the Site due to long-term agricultural use with limited evidence of past deep truncations.

Impacts to known and potential archaeological remains will derive from ground-breaking during enabling and construction stages of the Proposed Development. Specifically, ground-breaking associated with the installation of subterranean services and MV cables, as well as

crossing points and PV array installation will constitute the deepest excavations and lead to total loss of archaeological remains encountered within respective construction footprints.

It is considered that it will be possible to mitigate the impacts of the Proposed Development upon the buried archaeological resource through a staged programme of archaeological investigation and recording, the purpose of which will be to ensure that surviving remains within the footprint of areas of notable ground disturbance are recorded prior to their destruction by construction activities. This scope, extent and timing of the programme of investigation will be subject to further consultation with Heneb but may include (within those areas to be subject to notable ground disturbance) the completion of archaeological evaluation, to further assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be located. This could be followed by archaeological monitoring and recording during the construction phase, where required (in areas of notable archaeological potential), or areas of archaeological excavation to mitigate any impacts on unrecorded remains.

## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 The Applicant, Future Energy Llanwern Ltd, has commissioned a historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) in advance of the Proposed Development at the Site, within the historic county of Monmouthshire and the preserved county of Gwent. The Proposed Development is also located within the unitary authority area of Newport City Council. Approximate centre-point of the Site is at National Grid Reference/NGR ST413837; Error! Reference source not found..
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Development comprises the construction and operation of a solar photovoltaic (PV) development, including ground disturbance, as well as the alteration of setting, arising from the installation of solar PV generating panels, Grid Connection Infrastructure, substation and transformer housing, temporary construction compounds, cabling and new/ upgraded access tracks.

### **1.2 Scope**

- 1.2.1 The report provides a baseline of known or potential buried historic assets (archaeological remains) and above ground historic assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the Proposed Development. These are identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and includes designated historic assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing), and non-designated assets.
- 1.2.2 Professional expert opinion has been used to assess heritage significance, based on evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal values, considering past ground disturbance which may have compromised survival.
- 1.2.3 The report assesses the impact of the Proposed Development on the historic character and setting of significant historic assets within and beyond the Site (e.g. views to and from listed buildings and conservation areas) potentially affected by the proposals. The report includes recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects (e.g. site-based investigation and/or design changes), where appropriate.

- 1.2.4 An assessment of the impact on the significance of known buried heritage remains through possible changes to setting is only undertaken where there is sufficient information to establish the likely contribution of setting to heritage significance, and where the significance of the asset warrants this.
- 1.2.5 The assessment forms a technical appendix in support of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and is required in relation to the application for a development consent order so that the local planning authority (LPA) can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or possible historic assets.

### **1.3 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.3.1 The aim of this report is to assess the impact of the Proposed Development and to provide a suitable strategy to mitigate any adverse effects, if required, as part of the Application to develop the Site. The aim is achieved through five objectives:
- identify the presence of any known or potential historic assets that may be affected by the proposals;
  - describe the significance of such assets, in accordance with Cadw's Conservation Principles (Ref 7A-1) and Planning Policy Wales (Ref 7A-2), considering factors which may have compromised asset survival;
  - determine the contribution to which setting makes to the significance of any significant historic assets;
  - assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals; and
  - provide recommendations for further investigation and/or mitigation where required, aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse effects.

### **1.4 Key Heritage constraints**

- 1.4.1 The majority of the Site is within the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (A1; HLW (Gt) 2) and it does not contain any nationally designated (protected) historic assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered historic parks and gardens. The Site does not contain conservation areas.

- 1.4.2 Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (**A1**; HLW (Gt) 2) divides into two main areas, namely Wentlooge to the west of the River Usk, and Caldicot to the east. The Site is located within the Caldicot area. 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.
- 1.4.3 The Site is located within the Gwent Levels East Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA). The Newport City Council Local Development Plan 2011-2026 (adopted 2015; Ref 7A-3) notes that development proposals where groundworks or the installation of services are proposed in within the archaeologically sensitive area of the Levels will require an archaeological impact assessment.
- 1.4.4 Redwick Conservation Area is located 90m to the north of the nearest PEIR Assessment Boundary. The design of the Proposed Development is of material consideration for addressing possible alterations or changes to the setting within which the conservation area may be experienced and partially derives a sense of its character from.
- 1.4.5 A scheduled monument, the Moated Site E of Grangefield Farm (**A5**; MM205), is located within 75m north-east of the nearest PEIR Assessment Boundary (see **Figure 7A-6**).
- 1.4.6 Known archaeological remains are recorded within the Site area from previous archaeological investigations and from interpretation of available LiDAR data (see **Section** Error! Reference source not found.). These remains are considered to be of **low** heritage significance.
- 1.4.7 Non-designated above ground historic assets within the Site comprise Coldharbour Reen (**B1**; GGAT08888g), a small agricultural building (**B14**), a stone marker (**B100**; GGAT15753g), and a series of post-medieval footbridges. These historic assets are of **low** significance.

## 2.0 Planning and Legislative Framework

### 2.1 Legislative Background

#### The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023

- 2.1.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 made provision to consolidate legislation relating to the historic environment in Wales in one place (Ref 7A-4).

#### The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

- 2.1.2 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (Ref 7A-4) made several amendments to the 1979 and 1990 Acts to address the needs of the Welsh historic environment, giving more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments.

#### Scheduled Monuments

- 2.1.3 Nationally important archaeological sites (both above and below-ground remains) may be identified and protected under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (Ref 7A-33). An application to the Secretary of State is required for any works affecting a Scheduled Monument. Prior written permission, known as Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required from Cadw for works physically affecting a scheduled monument. SMC is separate from the statutory planning process.
- 2.1.4 Development affecting the setting of a scheduled monument is dealt with wholly under the planning system and does not require SMC.

#### Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 2.1.5 The *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* (Ref 7A-34) as amended by the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires the Welsh Ministers to draw up a list of buildings of special architectural or historic Interest. Assessment of structures for listing falls to Cadw's inspectors of historic buildings, who employ criteria set out in Annex B of Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment.
- 2.1.6 Also protected and requiring listed building consent, even if they are not specifically referred to in a statutory listing description, are 'curtilage buildings'. These are any object or structure within the curtilage of a principal building (listed building) which, although not fixed to the principal building, forms part of the land and has done so

before 1st July 1948 and which is treated as part of the principal building by virtue of section 1(5)(b) of the Act.

### Historic Hedgerow

2.1.7 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Ref 7A-35) presents the following criteria for determining important hedgerows (archaeology and history):

- The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850.
- The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is: (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(7); or (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record (Now Historic Environment Record).
- The hedgerow is: (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
- The hedgerow: (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
- The hedgerow is: (a) recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts(8); or (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is (i) substantially complete; or (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(9), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

## 2.2 Planning Policy

### Planning Policy Wales (PPW)

- 2.2.1 Planning Policy Wales (Ref 7A-2) outlines the Welsh Government's planning policies for Wales and provides guidance for planning authorities and developers on the conservation and investigation of historic assets. The primary objective of PPW is to foster the delivery of sustainable development, not to prevent it.
- 2.2.2 The historic environment is specifically dealt with in Chapter 6 'Distinctive and Natural Places', and explains how the planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote, and enhance the historic environment.
- 2.2.3 The policies set out in PPW should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local objectives. PPW is designed to provide a clear framework to make sure that historic assets are conserved or enhanced in a manner that is proportionate with their significance.

### National Policy Statement (NPS)

- 2.2.4 The National Policy Statement (Ref 7A-5) sets out national energy infrastructure planning policy, including within Wales.
- 2.2.5 The policies of relevance are NPS EN-1, 'Overarching National Policy Statement for energy' and NPS EN-3, 'National Policy Statement for renewable energy infrastructure'. Both policies set out how the historic environment may be impacted by the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure, including ways to assess and mitigate harm, as well as how to identify opportunities for enhancement.

### Local planning policy

- 2.2.6 Newport City Council Local Development Plan (adopted 2015; Ref 7A-3)
- CE4 Historic Landscapes, Parks, Gardens and Battlefield
  - CE5 Locally Listed Buildings and Site
  - CE6 Archaeology

- CE7 Conservation Areas

2.2.7 Newport City Council Archaeology & Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Supplementary Planning Guidance (2015; Ref 7A-6)

- Local planning guidance for development within Archaeologically Sensitive Areas, including what works may be required and how procedures for consultation and evaluation will be implemented.

2.2.8 Monmouthshire County Council Adopted local development plan (adopted 2014; Ref 7A-7)

- Planning Policy Wales, Chapter 6 Conserving the Historic Environment
- Circular 61/96 Planning
- Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas

## 2.3 Heritage sector guidance

2.3.1 The assessment has been carried out following the requirements of the Welsh Government (Ref 7A-8), Cadw (Ref 7A-9, Ref 7A-10, Ref 7A-11, Ref 7A-12) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA; Ref 7A-13, Ref 7A-14, Ref 7A-15).

### Welsh Government Guidance

2.3.2 The Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Ref 7A-8) provides planning system guidance for the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications.

### Cadw Guidance

2.3.3 *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (Ref 7A-10) sets out the general principles to consider when planning changes to historic assets and applying for listed building, conservation area and scheduled monument consent.

2.3.4 *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (Ref 7A-11) sets out the principles used to assess the potential impact of development or land management proposals within the settings of World Heritage Sites, ancient monuments (scheduled and unscheduled),

listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, and conservation areas.

- 2.3.5 *Managing Historic Character in Wales* (Ref 7A-12) explains the importance of recognising historic character and its use as an evidence base for conservation, regeneration and planning work. It shows how policies and programmes to manage change can take inspiration from the past to help create and sustain distinctive places for the future.
- 2.3.6 Cadw's *Conservation Principles* for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (Ref 7A-1) informs the determination of historic asset significance using four key heritage values: evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal.
- 2.3.7 Cadw's Guide to Good Practice on using The Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in The Planning and Development Process Revised (2nd) Edition (Ref 7A-9) describes the ASIDOHL assessment methodology.

#### Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 2.3.8 The baseline study has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Ref 7A-13), providing historic environment consultancy work (Ref 7A-14), and upholding professional conduct (Ref 7A-15).

## 3.0 Sources and Methodology

### 3.1 Data sources

- 3.1.1 To determine the full historic environment potential of the Site, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations in the Site and a 1km radius Study Area around it were examined to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible historic assets that may be present within or adjacent to the Site.
- 3.1.2 A 5km radius Study Area has been applied when considering impacts to designated above-ground historic assets through changes to setting, as shown in **Figure 7A-6**. The extent of the Study Area was defined using professional judgement, and informed by the results of the Site visits, as well as by utilisation of the Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), which is a computer-generated tool used to determine the extent of the likely visibility of the Proposed Development.
- 3.1.3 The table below provides a summary of the key data sources. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this Study Area, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

*Table 7A-1: Data sources consulted*

Source	Data	Comment
<b>Cof Cymru - Cadw</b>	National Historic Assets of Wales; with information on statutorily designated historic assets	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered historic parks and gardens; historic battlefields; Registered Historic Landscapes) can provide a significant constraint to development.

Source	Data	Comment
<b>Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology</b>	Historic Environment Record (HER)	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources.
<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	Conservation Areas	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	Archaeology & Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASAs)	Areas that indicate where archaeology may become a component in the determination of planning applications. Historic assets located within ASAs do not necessarily have more heritage significance than those without.
<b>Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)</b>	Coflein – National catalogue of archaeological and historic sites in Wales	Provides detailed information about Welsh monuments, including aspects of archaeological, architectural, ecclesiastical,

Source	Data	Comment
		industrial, defensive and maritime history.
<b>National Library of Scotland (NHLS); Old Maps Online; The Genealogist; Glamorgan Archives.</b>	Historic Maps	Historic maps, Ordnance Survey maps, tithe maps (and apportionments), estate maps and any other relevant historical maps will be consulted to enable analysis of change at the Site over time.
<b>RCAHMW; Britain from Above; and the Central Registry for Aerial Photography Wales (CRAPW).</b>	Aerial Photography	Provide aerial images of the Site so that provision can be made for analysis of the Site dating from the early 20th century to the present, including the study of cropmarks, soilmarks and earthworks to identify features that otherwise may not be visible at the present time.
<b>Data Map Wales (formerly Lle Map)</b>	LiDAR	Data Map Wales is a free online repository for LiDAR imagery in Wales.
<b>Archaeological Service (ADS)</b>	Data Fieldwork reports	The Archaeological Data Service includes an archive

Source	Data	Comment
		of digital fieldwork reports
<b>British Geological Survey (BGS)</b>	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	Subsurface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
<b>Soilscapes</b>	Details of soil types	Subsurface deposition, including soil type, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains, as well as influence the suitability of other techniques, such as aerial photographic analysis and geophysical survey.
<b>Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)</b>	Database of archaeological finds found by chance.	Government funded project to encourage the voluntary recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public. Database is online at <a href="http://finds.org.uk">finds.org.uk</a> . This was consulted for the Site and its immediate vicinity

Source	Data	Comment
		only.
<b>Internet</b>	Web-published local history	Many key documentary sources, such as the Victoria County History, the Survey of London, and local and specialist studies are now published on the web and can be used to inform the archaeological and historical background.
<b>The Applicant</b>	Topographical survey data	Survey data can provide an indication of the impact of past land use, e.g. ground raising or lowering, which is useful for understanding possible truncation and likely depth of archaeological remains.

3.1.4 **Figures 7A-8** and **7A-9** show the location of known non-designated historic environment features within the 1km Study Area, as identified by the sources above, the Site visit, or during the course of research for this assessment.

3.1.5 Designated historic assets have been allocated a unique 'assessment' reference number (**A1**, **A2**, etc.), which is listed in a gazetteer in Annex A and is referred to in the text.

3.1.6 Non-designated assets, identified through the HER or through additional research, have been allocated unique reference numbers (**B1**, **B2** etc).

3.1.7 Archaeological Sensitivity Areas (ASA) are shown where appropriate. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m).

## **3.2 Consultations**

3.2.1 On the 6th of August 2024, Heneb noted that a desk-based assessment should be prepared in accordance with professional standards set out in ClfA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.

3.2.2 Cadw provided further comment on the specific historic assets that should be considered as part of an any desk-based study. Consultation correspondence with Cadw, Heneb, and the Planning Inspectorate is contained within the Heneb approved, on 1 October 2025, Project Design (PD) that sets out the methodology for this HEDBA. It was agreed that:

- A 5km Study Area be used to identify designated above-ground historic assets potentially subject to setting-related impacts;
- A 1km Study Area be used to collect information to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible historic assets that may be present within or adjacent to the Site;
- An assessment of setting-related impacts to non-designated above-ground historic assets beyond 100m from the Site should not be ruled out where there may be a potential for significant effects;
- An assessment of impacts to non-designated buried historic assets will be confined to the Site and only assess impacts derived from construction stage of the Proposed Development; and
- Assessment of impacts to non-designated buried historic assets at operation and decommission stages of the Proposed Developments are scoped out.

3.2.3 Further detail of any consultations will be listed within the Environmental Statement.

## **3.3 Site Visit**

3.3.1 The assessment included two site visits carried out on the 13th-14th of February

2025 and 4th-5th of September 2025 in order to determine the topography of the Site and existing land use, the nature of the existing buildings, identify any visible historic assets (e.g. structures and earthworks), and assess factors which may have affected the survival or condition of any known or potential assets. As noted in **Section** Error! Reference source not found., the Site is of a rural character comprising irregular field systems sub-divided by hedgerow and mature tree field boundaries. Visibility during the Site visits varied from overcast to clear. Within the Site, access was mostly confined to roads, public rights of way, and well-established tracks. Access into existing fields systems was made where possible.

- 3.3.2 The Site visits also extended beyond the Site for the purposes of scoping historic assets and their intervisibility with the Proposed Development, as required by Cadw guidance, and for the settings assessment itself.

### 3.4 Assessing LiDAR Data

- 3.4.1 Welsh Government (Data Map Wales) 1m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR data covering the Site was downloaded and processed in GIS using a variety of visualisations. The data was processed as 8 point multi-shade across the entire Site and where potential features of more interest were located, these were further visualised using the Simple Local Relief Model. Using an in-house mapping tool, surface features of certain or probable archaeological origin were digitised as area polygons, each ascribed with a broad interpretation, level of survival, indicative date and broad significance. Additionally, where potential features aligned with pre-existing features recorded within the HER, the relationship was noted.
- 3.4.2 The majority of the heritage features identified within the Site relate to agricultural activities, principally medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks, which are a very common feature of the landscape in this area and would generally be of low heritage significance. Other common features include former field boundaries and water meadows, which would also be of **low** heritage significance.
- 3.4.3 A small number of features were identified of potentially greater heritage significance, including several medieval moated sites. These require further ground investigation to affirm their nature and significance, and depending upon there

preservation, nature and extent, they may possess medium to high heritage significance. The results of the LiDAR analysis are given within the baseline section (**Section 4.5**).

- 3.4.4 **Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11** shows the location of potential features identified through LiDAR mapping interpretation.

### 3.5 Assessing Archaeological Potential

- 3.5.1 **Section 5** presents an assessment of archaeological potential for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography, and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and considering past disturbance that may have affected survival. For example, the Site may have a high potential for activity of a particular period, but with low survival. **Section 5** also includes professional opinion on likely heritage significance, where there is low to moderate, or higher, potential for remains to be present. Where potential is low, heritage significance is not assessed, as this implies that remains from the period are not present.

### 3.6 Assessing Heritage Significance

- 3.6.1 The significance of historic assets is a sum of the heritage interests of the asset, which may be historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic. The determination of significance is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against these values (they are also identified in Cadw's *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales* (Ref 7A-10). Cadw's *Conservation Principles* (Ref 7A-1) identifies four component principles to assess the significance of an historic asset. These are evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value.
- 3.6.2 Each asset is evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.
- 3.6.3 In relation to significant historic assets, the assessment considers the contribution which the historic character and setting makes to the overall significance of the

asset.

3.6.4 The table below gives examples of the significance of designated and non-designated historic assets.

Table 7A-2: Significance of historic assets

Historic Asset description	Significance
<p>An asset that has significance for an outstanding level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.</p> <p>All designated historic assets, including Scheduled Monuments, Grade I Listed Buildings, Grade II* Listed Buildings, and Grade II Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Historic Landscapes, and Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Non-designated assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of national importance and demonstrably schedulable quality.</p>	High
<p>An asset that has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.</p> <p>Locally Listed Buildings</p> <p><b>Non-designated historic assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of regional importance.</b></p>	Medium
<p>An asset that has significance for elements of archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest.</p> <p><b>Non-designated historic assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains)</b></p>	Low

Historic Asset description	Significance
<b>of local importance.</b>	
Item with no significant heritage value or interest  <b>Due to its nature of form/condition/survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right.</b>	Negligible
<b>Heritage assets that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined.</b>	Uncertain

### 3.7 Assessing Harm

3.7.1 Professional judgement is used to consider the impact (the magnitude of change) of future development on the significance of known or potential historic assets, through physical impacts or alteration to setting.

3.7.2 Cadw's *Conservation Principles* (Ref 7A-1) states:

*“Sustainable management of a site begins by gaining an understanding of its cultural and natural heritage values and then setting out its significance. It is essential then to communicate that significance to everyone concerned with that site, and who may be affected by any actions taken. Only then will it be possible to assess which qualities people value, and how they will be vulnerable to harm or loss. Every conservation decision should be based on an understanding of its likely impact on the significance of the fabric and other aspects of the Site concerned.”*

3.7.3 New work or alteration to an historic asset will normally only be acceptable if:

- a) *the need for the work is fully justified;*
- b) *there is sufficient information comprehensively to understand the impacts of the proposal on the significance of the asset;*
- c) *the proposal would not materially harm the values of that asset, which, where*

*appropriate, would be reinforced or further revealed;*

*d) the quality of design and execution must add value to the existing asset; and*

*e) the long-term consequences of the proposals can, from experience, be demonstrated to be benign, largely reversible or be designed not to prejudice alternative solutions in the future.*

3.7.4 *Conservation Principles* define harm as: ‘Change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of an historic asset.’

### **3.8 Assessing the contribution of setting**

3.8.1 In relation to designated historic assets, the assessment takes into account the contribution that setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.

3.8.2 The setting of a historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing present and past relationship to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of an asset.

3.8.3 Guidance produced by Cadw (Ref 7A-10) has been used to adopt a stepped approach for Heritage Impact Assessments. Cadw recommends this broad approach to assessment using a series of stages that should be considered ‘*when assessing the impact of a proposed change or development within the setting of historic assets.*’ The guidance sets out four stages:

- **Stage 1: Asset identification**

- Identify the historic assets might be affected by a proposed change or development.

- **Stage 2: Examine setting**

- Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced.

- **Stage 3: Assess change**
  - Evaluate the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.
- **Stage 4: Mitigation**
  - If Necessary, consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

## 4.0 Historic Environment Baseline

### 4.1 Site Location

- 4.1.1 The Site lies within the administrative boundary of Newport City Council, the historic county of Monmouthshire Council, and the preserved county of Gwent and comprises low-lying land within the Gwent Levels between Whitson and Undy, Newport NP26. Approximate Site Centrepnt (National Grid Reference/NGR ST413837; **Error! Reference source not found.**) and encompasses an area of c. 547 hectares (ha).
- 4.1.2 The Site is surrounded by agricultural fields, predominantly arable in use, and a scattering of small villages and hamlets, including Redwick, Summerleaze, and Whitson. The Site's southern border is bounded by Redwick Sea Wall, which provides a sea defence against the intertidal zone and the Bristol Channel to the south. Llanwern Steelworks is situated approximately 2.5km to the north, north of which is a railway line aligned east-west that traverses the Bristol Channel to the east.
- 4.1.3 The Site largely comprises agricultural fields, mostly in arable use, of which some are crisscrossed by reens, a term for a ditch/drainage channel used in Wales and south-west England, and smaller drainage ditches. A handful of small lanes traverse the Site, as well as a few larger reens aligned Northwest-Southeast and North-South. The northwestern extent of the Site incorporates National Grid's Whitson 275kv Substation, the sole substantial structure within the Site.
- 4.1.4 In addition to the reens which bisect the Site, the River Usk, which flows through Newport and into the Bristol Channel, is located approximately 4km to the west. Monks Ditch, aligned North-South, traverses the very northwestern extent of the Site, west of Whitson Substation, before continuing south. St Bride's Brook enters Magor, 1.6km northwest of the Site, from the north and then continues south into the Site as Mill Reen, where it bisects the Site's eastern extent.
- 4.1.5 For the purposes of the HEDBA, the Site has been sub-divided into seven areas as shown in **Figure 7A-2**:

- Redwick (East)

- Redwick (West)
- Redwick Broadmead
- Porton (South)
- Porton (North)
- Whitson and Whitson Black Fen
- Northern Redwick

## 4.2 Topography and Historic Landscape

- 4.2.1 Topography can provide an indication of suitability for settlement, and ground levels can indicate whether the ground has been built up or truncated, which can have implications for archaeological survival (see **Section 4.5**).
- 4.2.2 The topography within the Site ranges from between 2mOD (above Ordnance Datum) to 8mOD, with the majority of the Site ranging between 6mOD and 7mOD, with small areas of lower ground peppering the Site in a patchwork that does not appear to conform to a pattern.
- 4.2.3 The topography and configuration of the HEDBA site sub-divisions, and their relationship with overlapping historic landscape character areas (HLCAs) is presented below. Discussion of the significance of the HLCAs contained within the Site will be provided in detail within the forthcoming ASIDOHL.

### Redwick (East)

- 4.2.4 Redwick (East) occupies the agricultural land between Chapel Reen to the east and Cold Harbour Reen to the west, extending from Redwick Sea Wall in the southwest to Prat and Pretty Reens in the northeast. Redwick (East) also incorporates a c.600m stretch of Pill Street to the northwest. It is approximately 1.9km east to west and 900m south to north. The ground level here remains relatively flat at 6mOD. The height of the sea wall along this stretch stands at 8mOD.
- 4.2.5 This subdivision forms part of the Redwick/Magor/Undy historic landscape character area (HLCA006) which is defined as an 'irregular' landscape resulting from gradual enclosure and land reclamation between the 11th to 14th centuries. Further

evidence of medieval influence on this landscape is the presence of Coldharbour Reen (GGAT08888g) and Pill (GGAT08887g), and Magor Reen and Pill (GGAT08902g) which continue to serve as important irrigation features for this agricultural landscape. The area saw more substantial alteration in the 19th century with the establishment of parliamentary enclosures. Both integrity and coherence of the landscape is generally considered well-preserved in spite of some later alterations.

## **Redwick (West)**

4.2.6 Redwick (West) occupies the agricultural land between Cold Harbour Reen to the east and Windmill Reen to the west. Redwick (West's) southern boundary is bounded by Redwick Sea Wall and overlooks the intertidal zone to the south. A section of Pill Street is incorporated to the north, and the Village of Redwick is located c.200m to the north. A roughly 150m by 150m sub rectangular area incorporating two fields is excluded from Redwick (West) within its southwestern extent. Redwick (West) is approximately 2.1km east to west and on average 500m south to north. The ground level here remains relatively flat at 6mOD.

4.2.7 This subdivision also forms part of the Redwick/Magor/Undy historic landscape character area (HLCA006).

## **Redwick Broadmead**

4.2.8 Redwick Broadmead occupies agricultural land between Windmill Reen to the east and Elver Reen to the west, extending north from Redwick Sea Wall, which bounds the entirety of its southern border, approximately 1.2km, before extending a further 500m north along a narrow stretch of fields. Redwick Broadmead incorporates Mead Lane, which bisects it along a Southwest-Northeast alignment. A small structure, possibly an open-sided shed with a corrugated metal roof, is located towards the centre of Redwick Broadmead.

4.2.9 This subdivision sits within the Redwick Broadmead historic landscape character area (HLCA007) which retains a good sense of its 19th century origins. Its character is derived from the formation of regular Parliamentary enclosures. It believed that the area served as the communal meadow to Redwick village during the medieval

period. Today it is dominated by a pattern of mainly large, rectangular fields which replaced the earlier open field strips. A major characteristic is the very limited range of landscape features, notably the predominance of large rectangular fields and lack of settlement. The GGAT/Heneb notes that the quality of hedgerow maintenance within this area has been variable.

## **Porton (South)**

- 4.2.10 Porton (South) occupies agricultural land between Elver Reen to the east and Porton road to the west, approximately 900m, extending from Redwick Sea Wall in the south to Hare's Reen to the north, approximately 900m. Porton (South) is approximately 900m east to west and 850m north to south. The village of Whitson lies approximately 600m northwest of the northwest edge of Porton (South).
- 4.2.11 This subdivision sits within Porton Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA004). The area comprises rectangular fields in planned grids, networks of green lanes, and associated drainage features. It is believed that this area constitutes a 'planned' landscape established in the 13th century. The land was in the ownership of Goldcliff Priory and Tintern Abbey and consequently reflects the character of medieval monastic agricultural lands. The regularity of this landscape is in contrast to the areas of Redwick and Redwick Broadmead to the east which developed gradually. The hamlet of Porton near Whitson Church (Cadw 2943) comprises a collection of 18th century buildings (Cadw 3065; Cadw 3066). The original village of Porton is purported to have been eroded away following successive storm events. The set-back post-medieval sea wall appears to truncate the southern limits of this planned landscape. Surviving hedgerow in this subdivision is mainly scrubby with occasional mature willow trees.

## **Porton (North)**

- 4.2.12 Porton (North) comprises a small linear section of agricultural land of approximately 800m running from Hare's Reen in the south to Parish Reen in the north, with a maximum width of 150m east to west. Porton (North's) boundary only comprises Porton Road in the east along Hare's Reen west for 2km and before incorporating a small agricultural land parcel 200m by 100m.

4.2.13 This subdivision also sits within Porton Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA004). This area remains relatively intact; however, some boundaries have been lost to modern agglomerations. Surviving hedges are well managed.

## **Whitson and Whitson Black Fen**

4.2.14 Whitson and Whitson Black Fen occupies a 1.5km stretch of Half Acre Road in the southern portion of the area running east then north. The northern section of Whitson and Whitson Black Fen comprises Whitson Substation and surrounding green fields and is directly north of an existing solar farm.

4.2.15 The majority of this subdivision is located within the Whitson historic landscape character area (HLCA003) characterised as planned village and associated planned landscape with medieval monastic origins. The key features include long narrow strip field, reens, banks, ridging drainage as well as linear settlement with 17th and 18th century origins on the former common along the west of the HLCA. The common was enclosed in the mid-19th century. The Whitson area is considered a unique and important example of an English planned settlement and reclamation in the Welsh Marches. A number of former boundaries have been lost but the sense of the field pattern survives. The area is overlooked by the modern Steel Works to the north.

4.2.16 The north section of the subdivision, Whitson Substation, is positioned within Whitson Black Fen HLCA (HLCA002) characterised by low-lying back-fens. Initial enclosure and drainage have medieval origins but most of the individual field boundaries are post-medieval. Little documentary evidence of this area prior to the 17th century survives. The quality of hedgerow and field boundary maintenance is varied, and the integrity of the landscape has been compromised with the presence of the nearby extensive Steel Works and the Whitson electricity sub-station.

## **Northern Redwick**

4.2.17 Northern Redwick occupies the agricultural land between North Row to the east and 200m west of Yoke Reen. The southern portion of Northern Redwick is bounded by Cock Street stretching 500m north. The northern portion of this site division solely comprises a linear stretch of the Rush Wall Road running east to west approximately 1.75km, and a roughly 100m by 200m rectangle incorporating two fields and a

nursery has been excluded from within its southwestern extent.

- 4.2.18 This subdivision is located within the Northern Redwick HLCA (HLCA008) which is a relatively uniform landscape thought to have been drained and enclosed for agriculture in the 13th to 14th centuries. Much of this area was owned by Tintern Abbey and reflects a planned landscape associated with ecclesiastical land exploitation. Northern Redwick serves as a buffer between the extensive industrial estate to the north and the wider Levels to the south. The further western extent is well preserved, however, much of the area is poorly preserved due to extensive ploughing and the removal of several hedgerows.

### 4.3 Geology and Soils

- 4.3.1 Geology can provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, and potential depth of remains. The British Geological Survey (BGS) notes that across the Site the bedrock geology comprises Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period. Bedrock geological is overlain by superficial deposits consisting of Tidal Flat Deposits, an estuarine alluvial deposit of clays and silts. These form extensive flat marshy land from successive deposits from the River Severn. Lense of peat deposits, organic decomposed remains preserved in waterlogged and anaerobic conditions, are recorded within Tidal Flat deposits.
- 4.3.2 The soilscape within the Site entirely comprises Soilscape 21: Loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater, which is loamy and clayey in texture. There is moderate soil fertility with much of the Site area comprising a mix of arable and pastoral agricultural field systems.
- 4.3.3 The results of available BGS legacy borehole data within, or immediately adjacent to, the Site are detailed below in **Table 7A–3**. They suggest that there is a relatively uniform distribution of peat layered between alluvium deposits. The thickness of recorded peat varies from 0.3m to 4.1m with most of the thinnest recorded peat recorded along the south of the Site close to the seawall. There is a general trend that recorded peat is recorded shallower to the north of the Site and deeper towards the south. This may reflect the build-up of tidal alluvium along the seawall. It should also be noted that these boreholes were taken at different times throughout the 20th

century for engineering purposes. Consequently, the archaeological differences in deposit type would not be accounted for. The location of these borehole plots is shown in **Figure 7A-5**.

4.3.4 Bell (Ref 7A-16) notes that there within the intertidal zone there is a thick peat shelf which in well-preserved timber remains of Prehistoric to Medieval activity has been recovered. In the area between Redwick and Cold Harbour Pill, this peat shelf is recorded as being 1.15m thick (Ref 7A-16). Thick peats have also developed along the inland margins of the Gwent Levels as 3km north of Redwick, at a site called *Llandevenny*, as much as 5.3m thick peat deposits were recorded. An archaeological investigation carried out 1km north-east of the nearest site boundary (E002569) revealed peat deposits at 2.5m OD.

*Table 7A-3: Summary of available geotechnical data*

BGS Borehole (BH) ref.	Topsoil/ overburden thickness	Top of undated mottled Alluvium	Top of natural (Peat)	Top of natural (Estuarine Alluvium)	Top of natural (Gravel/ Mudstone)
<b>ST38NE146</b>	<0.2m	0.2m	4.0m	5.9m	11.5m
<b>ST38NE12</b>	<0.15m	0.15m	4.7m	8.8m	10.6m
<b>ST38SE4</b>	<1.5m	1.5m	5.7m	7.0m	10.6m
<b>ST38NE15</b>	<0.15m	0.15m	6.1m	7.6m	9.8m
<b>ST38NE21</b>	<0.15m	0.15m	4.2m	7.6m	11.4m
<b>ST38NE17</b>	<0.15m	0.15m	5.4m	8.8m	16.1m
<b>ST38SE3</b>	N/A	N/A	4.3m	5.9m	12.3m
<b>ST38SE2</b>	N/A	N/A	3.6m	5.4m	14.0m
<b>ST38SE1</b>	N/A	N/A	6.0m	6.7m	19.5m
<b>ST48SW1</b>	<1.2m	1.2-2.0m	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>ST48SW2</b>	<0.8m	0.8m	5.7m	8.9m	N/A
<b>ST48SW3</b>	<0.4m	0.4m	9.0m	9.9m	N/A
<b>ST48SW4</b>	<0.5m	0.5m	7.2m	8.1m	N/A
<b>ST48SW5</b>	<0.5m	0.5m	5.3m	5.6m	N/A
<b>ST48SW6</b>	<0.2m	0.2m	5.1m	6.6m	N/A

*Note: levels are in metres below ground level (mbgl)*

## 4.4 Overview of past archaeological investigations

4.4.1 There have been seven previous archaeological investigations within the Site and a further 77 within the 1km Study Area. These investigations comprise:

- 35 watching briefs, mostly undertaken within the villages of Undy and Redwick.

- 12 archaeological evaluations conducted between Undy, Redwick, the Tesco Distribution Centre east of Tata Steel, and south of Longlands Lane Wind Farm.
- Nine field walkover surveys recorded throughout the 1km Study area.
- Six previous partial and full excavations occurred within the 1km Study Area, all of which are concentrated in the southeastern section of the Study Area, along the intertidal zone.
- Two geophysical surveys, both are located north of Northern Redwick.
- One topographical survey, borehole survey, heritage assessment, auger survey, and unspecified survey were all recorded throughout the 1km Study Area.

4.4.2 An Historic Area Assessment (HAA) (E007476) was commissioned by Energy My Way in 2014 and undertaken by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in 2015 before the development of a solar farm at Llanwern, Newport. The HAA covered the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (HLW(GT)2), which incorporates all the Site, except for a small area surrounding Whitson Substation. The HAA concluded that the overall significance of the impact of the development on the Gwent Levels (HLW(Gt) 2) would be 'Severe' but could be mitigated by the use of appropriate screening measures to limit the visual impact of the development. It also noted that visual impact would be transient, lasting less than 25 years, which was the lifespan of solar sites at the time of the assessment.

4.4.3 A section of the Solar Site field surveys (E007241) was undertaken within a large area in the western half of the Site in 2015.

4.4.4 The results of these investigations, along with other known sites and finds within the study area, are discussed by period, below (**Section 4.5**). The date ranges below are approximate.

#### Redwick (East)

4.4.5 Four previous investigations, including the HAA (discussed in paragraph 4.4.2), are recorded within Redwick East.

4.4.6 In 2005, a field visit was undertaken at Cold Harbour Reen (E001380), which is

located within Redwick East's southwestern extent, as part of the GGAT 76 Waterfronts project (Ref 7A-17). This project aimed to enhance understanding of the potential of maritime archaeological remains so that informed decisions regarding future conservation could be made. The subsequent report noted that the Reen was severely damaged by the 'construction of the sea defences and only approximately 50m in length remains intact'. It also noted Roman and medieval finds in the Cold Harbour Pill study area but did not specify the nature of these finds.

- 4.4.7 Adjacent to Magor Brewery Effluent Plant, south of Magor, a watching brief (E006095) was undertaken in 2015 on behalf of Natural Resource Wales for a sea defence improvement project at Portland Grounds. Seven trenches were excavated along the sea defences outside of Redwick (East) directly east of the Site, to allow for geotechnical investigation but no features or finds of significance were identified (Ref 7A-18). No archaeological remains were encountered. Trenching results indicated that mottled silty clay layer sat below a stoney made ground extending 0.6 – 0.8mbgl along the length of the sea defence.
- 4.4.8 Slightly west of the watching brief, a geophysical survey (E004496) was carried out for Welsh Water in 1999. The magnetometer surveys identified several features of potential archaeological significance, but it was not possible to interpret the features from the results and further investigation was recommended.
- 4.4.9 Immediately adjacent and to the east of Redwick (East), a watching brief (E004997) was undertaken at the Magor Brewery Effluent Plant in 2004. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified at the Site (Ref 7A-19).

#### Redwick (West)

- 4.4.10 Except for the Gwent Levels HAA (discussed in paragraph 4.4.2), there are no further past investigations recorded within Redwick West.

#### Redwick Broadmead

- 4.4.11 Two past investigations, including the HAA (discussed in paragraph 4.4.2), are recorded within Redwick Broadmead.
- 4.4.12 A field walkover survey (E007241) was undertaken in 2015 within the northern half of Redwick Broadmead, in addition to a desk-based assessment (E007240), by

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, on behalf of Energy My Way, as part of the HAA (E007476) of Gwent Levels (HLW (Gt) 2). The desk-based assessment and field walkover survey identified a number of historic assets within Redwick (West), primarily those associated with agriculture, transport and subsistence from the post-medieval period.

#### Porton (South)

- 4.4.13 Except for the Gwent Levels HAA (discussed in paragraph 4.4.2) and the field walkover survey (discussed in paragraph 4.4.18), there are no further past investigations recorded within Porton (South).

#### Porton (North)

- 4.4.14 Except for the field walkover survey (discussed in paragraph 4.4.18), there are no further past investigations recorded within Porton (North).

#### Whitson and Whitson Black Fen

- 4.4.15 Two investigations, including the field walkover survey (discussed in paragraph 4.4.18) are recorded within Whitson and Whitson Black Fen. Said field walkover survey took place in the southern and central parts of the Site.
- 4.4.16 A linear borehole survey (E006976) was undertaken in 1999 along the proposed route of the M4 Relief Road Magor to Castleton by Wessex Archaeology. Four boreholes were taken to establish the archaeological potential of the alluvial deposits potentially at risk by proposed heavy engineering works during road construction.

#### Northern Redwick

- 4.4.17 Except for a field walkover survey (discussed in paragraph 4.4.18) in the southwestern portion of the Site, there are no further past investigations recorded within Northern Redwick.

## 4.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.5.1 There is one designated historic asset, Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2), which is rated as outstanding, within the Site. Most of the Site is situated within this asset, with the entirety of each subdivision incorporated by this asset, except for the northwestern extent of Whitson within the area containing

Whitson Substation (**Figure 7A-3**). A description of the registered historic landscape has been provided in **Section Error! Reference source not found.**

- 4.5.2 Within the 5km Study Area, there are a further 121 designated historic assets, including 28 scheduled monuments, three registered historic parks and gardens, 85 listed buildings, and five conservation areas. Of the 85 listed buildings, three are Grade I Listed, 11 are Grade II\* listed and the remaining 71 are Grade II listed.
- 4.5.3 The Site comprises seven Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) and 43 HER records recorded within the Heneb HER (formerly Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust). The Site also lies within the Levels Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA).
- 4.5.4 Within the 1km Study Area, there are a further 204 HER records recorded within the GGAT HER and four further HLCAs.

#### Redwick (East)

- 4.5.5 There are no designated above-ground historic assets within the Site except for the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2).
- 4.5.6 Six non-designated historic assets are recorded within Redwick (East).

#### Redwick (West)

- 4.5.7 There are no designated above-ground historic assets within the Site except for the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2).
- 4.5.8 There are three non-designated historic assets recorded within Redwick West.

#### Redwick Broadmead

- 4.5.9 There are no designated above-ground historic assets within the Site except for the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2).
- 4.5.10 There are 22 non-designated historic assets recorded within Redwick Broadmead.

#### Porton (South)

- 4.5.11 There are no designated above-ground historic assets within the Site except for the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2).

4.5.12 There are 12 non-designated historic assets recorded within Porton (South).

#### Porton (North)

4.5.13 There are no designated above-ground historic assets within the Site except for the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2).

4.5.14 Three non-designated historic assets are recorded within Redwick Broadmead and a further 47 non-designated assets within the 1km Study Area.

#### Whiston and Whiston Black Fen

4.5.15 There are a further 67 designated historic assets within Whitson and Whitson Black Fen's 5km Study Area, including 21 scheduled monuments, 42 listed buildings (two listed at Grade I, six listed at Grade II\* and the remaining listed at Grade II), two Grade II registered historic parks and gardens (Pencoed Castle and Beechwood Park), and two conservation areas.

4.5.1 There are three non-designated historic assets recorded within Whitson and Whitson Black Fen.

#### Northern Redwick

4.5.2 There are no designated above-ground historic assets within the Site except for the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2).

4.5.3 Four non-designated historic assets are recorded within Northern Redwick.

### **Prehistoric (800,000 BC – AD 43)**

4.5.4 While no prehistoric features have been identified within the Site, previous archaeological investigation demonstrates that prehistoric activity within the 1km Study Area was largely limited to the intertidal zone to the south of the Site. Within the 1km Study Area, human activity steadily increased from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age, with the evidence from the Bronze the most abundant.

4.5.5 54 prehistoric records are recorded in the HER within the 1km Study Area, of which five are of Mesolithic date, 36 are Bronze Age, eight are Iron Age, while five are unspecified and recorded broadly as of 'prehistoric' date.

- 4.5.6 There is no datable evidence for palaeolithic occupation or activity within the 1km Study Area.
- 4.5.7 Evidence for Mesolithic activity within the 1km Study Area is sparse and is limited to isolated findspots and human footprints (GGAT04906g; GGAT05755g; GGAT05758g; GGAT08002g) within the intertidal zone, suggesting that the area may have been a transitional zone with no compelling occupational evidence. However, evidence also suggests that a forest (now submerged) once existed within the intertidal zone (GGAT12046g), south of Redwick (West). This may suggest that the landscape of the time was markedly different with lower sea levels and activity concentrated along the now submerged shoreline.
- 4.5.8 The Neolithic (4000–2200 BC) is usually seen as the time when hunter gathering gave way to farming and settled communities, and forest clearance occurred for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. Pollen records indicate forest clearance over large areas of the British Isles during this period.
- 4.5.9 There is no evidence for Neolithic activity within the 1km Study Area. Neolithic activity within the wider area is also sparse, with isolated artifacts and evidence for clearance and charcoal horizons as Goldcliff Island and a wooden structure found within a paleochannel at Peterstone, approximately 10km southwest of the Site (Ref 7A-20).
- 4.5.10 The Bronze Age (2200–600 BC) is characterised by technological change, when copper and then bronze eventually replaced flint and stone as the main material for everyday tools. It is seen as a period of increasing social complexity and organised landscapes, probably due to increasing pressure on available resources.
- 4.5.11 Bronze Age activity within the 1km Study Area is well attested and better represented than Mesolithic, with evidence for wooden structures, fish traps (GGAT08992g; GGAT12041g), trackways (GGAT04328.0g; GGAT05745g; GGAT12039g), as well as isolated findspots and footprints, appearing within the intertidal zone. Evidence is concentrated to the south of Redwick (East) and Redwick (West), although there is not yet sufficient evidence to suggest occupation activity outside of potential seasonal usage of the intertidal zone for subsistence. The

presence of houses within this zone would also affirm the interpretation that sea levels were lower during this period making this area more favourable for occupation.

- 4.5.12 In the wider area, activity from the Bronze Age is most common on the peatshelves, with three major areas of Bronze Age settlement identified: Rumney Great Wharf, Redwick/Cold Harbour (GGAT07606g; GGAT07621g; GGAT07593g; GGAT07593g; GGAT02530g), Chapeltump (GGAT05768g; GGAT05767g; GGAT07584g), and Collister Pill. All are located on raised bog and are associated with buildings and occupation debris (Ref 7A-20).
- 4.5.13 During the Iron Age (800 BC–AD 43), the climate deteriorated with colder weather and more rainfall. The period is characterised by expanding population, which necessitated the intensification of agricultural practices and the utilisation of marginal land. Hillforts were established in lowland Britain, linked to tribal land ownership.
- 4.5.14 Iron Age evidence is sparser than that of the Bronze Age with activity within the 1km Study Area concentrated in the intertidal zone to the south of Redwick (East), with no features identified to the southwest; however, occupational evidence, potentially seasonal, including an occupation site, as well as evidence for wooden structures (GGAT07622g), channels (GGAT04419g) and isolated findspots, persist. A single possible roundhouse structure has been identified c. 580m southeast of the Redwick (East) boundary, near Chapeltump (GGAT02529g). Radiocarbon dating suggested a date of 960BC±70 years for the house. An occupation site was recovered along the main peat shelf at Magor (GGAT05760g), c. 240m south-east of Redwick (East) boundary, within the intertidal zone with a small pottery assemblage dating to the 1st century BC. Examples of more substantial occupation are located at Wilcrick Hill Camp (MM127), c. 2.3km north of the Northern Redwick boundary, and the Larches Camp (MM069), c. 4km north of the Redwick (East) boundary. These scheduled hill fort sites attest to occupation from c. 800BC up to the early Roman incursions of AD 47.
- 4.5.15 Knowledge of specific social groupings in the later Iron Age is mostly derived from the writings of classical accounts of *Ptolemy* and *Tacitus* (Ref 7A-21). The Site and Study Area would have been within the control of the supposed *Silures* tribe.

- 4.5.16 As stated above, there are no known historic assets dating to this period within the Site. Nonetheless, LiDAR interpretation (Ref 7A-22) recorded a possible enclosure complex site, c. 320 north-west of the Redwick (West) boundary and to the north-east of Redwick Village (Ref 7A-22, Feature ID 50) which may predate the Medieval period. No further dating interpretation is possible at this time.
- 4.5.17 **Section** Error! Reference source not found. notes that deposits of peat lenses between alluvial deposits may extend across the Site at variable thickness and depth. Additionally, palaeochannels have also been identified using LiDAR imagery (GGAT15553g), c. 250m north of the Whitson Black Fen site area. It is possible that palaeoenvironmental evidence of these periods may be present such as pollen, seeds and plant fragments.
- 4.5.18 The concentration of activity during all recorded prehistoric periods along the intertidal zone may reflect an investigation bias rather than a valid representation of activity across the study area. Nonetheless, an archaeological evaluation undertaken immediately north of the Porton (South) site area, carried out by APAS Ltd. in 2021 (E008409; Ref 7A-32), recorded no archaeological remains.

## **Roman (AD 43 – 410)**

- 4.5.19 Roman incursion into Wales occurred relatively soon after the invasion of the British Isles in AD 43, as military operations sought to establish control in mineral-rich areas, such as southern Wales and the Mendips in Somerset. The difficulty of establishing Roman rule in this area has been well documented. From the initial fortification of the Fosse frontier in AD 47, the communities of the Silurian tribe would have come into direct contact with the Roman military. The subsequent foundation of a fortress at Usk in around AD 55-60 followed by successive decades of ongoing conflict with local communities lead to the eventual formal annexation of the region in AD 74-75. Nonetheless, the effectiveness of Romanisation culturally of local inhabitants is thought to have been limited relative to Roman occupations in central and southern Britain (Ref 7A-21).
- 4.5.20 There is no definitive evidence of Roman military activity within the 1km Study Area,

however, the establishment of a fort, and later settlement, at Caerwent, known as *Venta Silurum*, located 5.4km north-east of the Redwick (East) site area would have served as a base for military activity in the region.

- 4.5.21 Human activity within the 1km Study Area appears to have intensified during the Romano-British period, with records suggesting that activity was no longer confined to the intertidal zone to the south of the Site. For example, models for the development of the Gwent Levels during the Romano-British period incorporate the creation of sea walls, with intensive systems of drainage behind them (Ref 7A-23).
- 4.5.22 Four Romano-British features (GGAT06257g; GGAT11151g; GGAT11152g; and GGAT11163g) have been identified within the Site, three within Redwick (East), and one within Porton (South).
- 4.5.23 A further 15 Romano-British records are recorded within the 1km Study Area in the HER.

#### Redwick (East)

- 4.5.24 Within Redwick (East), a possible Romano-British Road (GGAT06257g) bisects the Site, and a ditch (GGAT11152g), along with a Romano-British land surface (GGAT11151g), identified during an evaluation at Magor undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, are located within its southern extent.
- 4.5.25 The possible Romano-British Road (GGAT06257g; RRX80) forms a section of a possible Roman road, connecting the Caerwent-Caerleon road to Magor Pill. The route is suspected to be Romano-British in origin due to the straight alignments and its apparent destination point (Ref 7A-24).
- 4.5.26 In two of the trenches, a small ditch of Roman date (GGAT11152g) was cut into this surface. No direct evidence of the function of the ditch was identified but it is thought to have been used for drainage and may have formed a part of an intensive drainage system (Ref 7A-23).
- 4.5.27 A scatter of pottery sherds and occasional daub flecks at the interface of two alluvial layers was identified as a Roman land surface (GGAT11151g). The level was around

+5.15m OD and a thick 0.10 m layer of alluvium was deposited over the Roman surface. This layer was more clayey than the rest of the sequence of sediments. The change could be natural or may indicate human interference in the local environment and landscape development. Carew (Ref 7A-23) state that it is possible that sea defences and drainage removed the area from the active intertidal zone but left it subject to periodic flooding, especially if the defences were not fully effective or fell into disrepair.

- 4.5.28 A further 11 Romano-British records have been identified within the 1km Study Area, with nine consisting largely of pottery finds.
- 4.5.29 A Romano-British building (GGAT11197g) was discovered during a watching brief undertaken by Monmouth Archaeology at Undy Playing fields, 860m north of Redwick (East). The base of the building measures 17.40m in length by 7.40m in width and is constructed of two rooms. A coin of the usurper emperor, Carausius dated AD 286-293, was discovered amongst the foundations.
- 4.5.30 In addition to the Romano-British building, a disturbed Romano-British cremation (GGAT11198g), dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries, was found during the archaeological watching brief conducted by Monmouth Archaeology 865m north of Redwick (East), within the village of Undy.

#### Redwick (West)

- 4.5.31 Within the 1km Study Area, there are seven Romano-British records recorded within the HER, six of which are located within, or to the east of Redwick (East).
- 4.5.32 A Romano-British drainage ditch (GGAT11161g) is recorded 135m south of the southwestern extent of Redwick Broadmead. The ditch, which was 2.5m wide and 0.25m deep, was oriented northwest-southeast and was identified immediately to the west of two medieval ditches (GGAT11160g). Approximately 1m alluvium sealed the ditch, suggesting a possible Romano-British drainage ditch (Ref 7A-25).

#### Redwick Broadmead

- 4.5.33 Within the 1km Study Area, there are two Romano-British records recorded within the HER, of which one is located 215m to the southeast of Redwick Broadmead's southeastern extent (see description of GGAT12038g above), and one within Porton

(South).

#### Porton (South)

- 4.5.34 Roman ditches (GGAT11162g; GGAT11163g) within the Porton (South) Site have been identified during a watching brief between Coldhabour Pill and Nash Water. Approximately 1m alluvium sealed the ditch, suggesting they were contemporary and Roman in date.
- 4.5.35 Within the 1km Study Area, there are two other Romano-British records within the HER (GGAT11165g; GGAT11170g). These are located southwest of Porton (South) and lie within the intertidal zone. Both are likely to be Roman drainage ditches or gullies due to the depth of cut within the trenches.

#### Porton (North)

- 4.5.36 The only Romano-British feature within the Porton (North) 1km Study Area is the Roman ditch identified within the Porton (South) site (see description above).
- 4.5.37 No Romano-British features have been identified within the Porton (North) Site.

#### Whitson and Whitson Black Fen

- 4.5.38 There are no Romano-British features recorded in the HER within Whitson and Whitson Black Fen or within its 1km Study Area.

#### Northern Redwick

- 4.5.39 There are no Romano-British features recorded in the HER within Northern Redwick or within its 1km Study Area.

#### Summary

- 4.5.40 HER data across Romano-British period is suggestive of an increase in human activity within this region. Records indicate that this activity was not confined to the intertidal zone of the Site as it had been in the prehistoric period.
- 4.5.41 Four Romano-British features (GGAT06257g; GGAT11151g; GGAT11152g; and GGAT11163g) have been identified within the Site, with a further 15 Romano-British features recorded within the 1km Study Area. These features are predominantly Roman ditches or Roman pottery.

4.5.42 The Gwent Levels were prone to successive flood events consequently any permanent occupation would be comprised of sporadic farm sites likely on the higher ground such as at Undy (GGAT11197g). The Site itself may have been used for seasonal grazing of the salt marsh during the Roman period, as was evidenced near Nash, 3.5km to the west of the Site (Ref 7A-26).

### Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

4.5.43 No early medieval features have been identified within the Site and evidence for early medieval activity within the 1km Study Area is sparse.

4.5.44 One record, the Site of an ecclesiastical building (GGAT08355g), identified within the HER, was possibly located at the Site of an existing farmyard 240m south of the Northern Redwick site area. This site is called *Lontre Tunbwlich*, the term *Lonte* is a possible cognate with the Irish term *láthrach* (Ref 7A-27) and implies an ecclesiastical house or church. It is mentioned in the Llandaff charters of c. 710 AD. It is supposed that following the Norman conquest this site formed the centre of the monastic estate owned by Tintern Abbey. Consequently, it is a significant historic asset relating to the later medieval development and land management of the Gwent Levels.

#### Redwick (East)

4.5.45 No early medieval features have been identified in the HER within Redwick (East) Site.

#### Redwick (West)

4.5.46 No early medieval features are recorded in the HER within Redwick (West) Site.

#### Redwick Broadmead

4.5.47 No early medieval features are recorded in the HER within Redwick Broadmead Site.

#### Porton (South)

4.5.48 There are no early medieval features recorded in the HER within Porton (South) Site.

### Porton (North)

4.5.49 There are no early medieval features recorded in the HER within Porton (North) Site.

### Whitson and Whitson Black Fen

4.5.50 There are no early medieval features recorded in the HER within the Whitson and Whitson Black Fen Site.

### Northern Redwick

4.5.51 *Lontre Tunbwlch*, located 250m south of Northern Redwick's northwestern extent, appears in the Llandaff charters, where it is referenced as one of the boundaries of Lann Catgualatyr (GGAT08355g). '*Lontre*' has religious connotations and the accounts of Lann Catgualatyr both suggest the potential of a religious site or church.

### Summary

4.5.52 Much like earlier periods, the Site would have been marshy and waterlogged. Occupation and activity would likely have been concentrated along the foreshore, such as at Magor, or sporadic agricultural activity such as seasonal grazing of the salt marsh.

## Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

4.5.53 The Site lies within the parishes of Undy, Magor, Redwick, Goldcliff and Whiston and whilst the surrounding settlements of Caldicot, Caerwent and Caerleon are recorded within the Domesday Book (1086), none of the settlements adjacent to the Site are mentioned. Moreover, none of the Sites mentioned in the Domesday Book record an entry from 1066. This may imply that these settlements were newly under the control of King William I at the time of recording. Norman military incursions into Wales proper began in the 1090s and were spearheaded by Roger Montgomery (Ref 7A-28). The Norman conquest of Wales was drawn out into the 12th century. In part due to the irregular and undulating terrain that reduced the effectiveness of conventional Norman military engagements. Consequently, much of the Welsh landscape was characterised by a series of castles, fortified settlements and other fortifications across the countryside that were intended as bases from which military and political control could be imposed on the immediate vicinity. This influx of Anglo-Norman lords led to prolonged disputes and conflict with local native Welsh rulers

throughout the Medieval period.

- 4.5.54 As mentioned above, much of the land that covers the Caldicot area of the Gwent Levels and of the Site itself was bestowed to monastic ownership following the Norman conquests namely Tintern Abbey and Goldcliff Priory. The Gwent Levels HLCA descriptions notes that the areas of Redwick, Northern Redwick, Porton, and Whitson develop from the 11th century with the areas of Porton, Whitson, and Northern Redwick being established as 'planned' agricultural estates in the 13th and 14th centuries by their ecclesiastical landowners.
- 4.5.55 It is possible that the village of Redwick has Anglo-Norman origins as the name Redwick is an English name, as opposed to an anglicised Welsh placename, meaning place or town where reeds grow emphasising the wetland landscape of the time (Ref 7A-16). The establishment of new settlements may also attest to the Anglo-Norman control of South Wales.
- 4.5.56 Magor Pill (GGAT08902g) is thought to be the Site of the medieval harbour of Abergwitha, later abandoned in the 14th century. A large volume of imported pottery wares has been identified near that support this hypothesis as a small trading post/ landing point. Moreover, the remains of a medieval vessel were recovered along the foreshore dating from the 13th century (GGAT04777g). Cargo remains of iron ore were recovered nearby (GGAT07583g).
- 4.5.57 Nine non-designated medieval records have been identified within the Site in the HER, of which two are situated within Whitson, three within Porton (South), two within Redwick Broadmead, one within Redwick (West), and one within Redwick (East).
- 4.5.58 There are 13 potential features of probable medieval origin identified across the Site through interpretation of LiDAR mapping (**Figures 7A-10** and **7A-11**), including ridge and furrow, moated sub-rectangular platforms, former field boundaries and a lobe-shaped enclosure. Five are located within Redwick (East), six within Redwick (West) and two within Porton (South).
- 4.5.59 A further 54 non-designated medieval records are located within the 1km Study Area as identified within the HER.

4.5.60 Four medieval designated historic assets are located within the 1km Study Area, including three listed churches (one at Grade I and two at Grade II\*), and the scheduled Relict Seawall alongside Collister Pill Reen (**A12**; MM226).

#### Redwick (East)

4.5.61 Within the HER, one medieval feature is recorded within Redwick (East), with a further 17 medieval non-designated assets recorded within Redwick (East's) 1km Study Area, in addition to two Scheduled Monuments and a Grade II Listed Church.

4.5.62 Five potential features of probable medieval date identified through LiDAR interpretation (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**), comprising of ridge and furrow and assessed as being in poor condition, were identified in Redwick (East). Four of these consist of broad ridge and furrow (ID: 4; 19; 20; 213) and one, located towards the north-eastern extent of Redwick (East), of narrow ridge furrow (ID 173).

4.5.63 A possible medieval water mill (GGAT00460g), presumed destroyed, although no remains have been recorded as visible, is recorded adjacent to Mill Reen, shortly northwest of the Magor Brewery effluent plant.

4.5.64 Within the 1km Study Area, Relict Seawall alongside Collister Pill Reen (**A12**; MM226), a medieval scheduled monument, is located 885m northeast of Redwick (East). The monument consists of an earth bank seawall running along the western side of Collister Pill Reen erected during the medieval period to enable the reclamation of the Gwent Levels in Undy Parish. It remained a sea defence until the enclosure of Caldicot Moor in 1850. The seawall remains visible as a sinuous earth bank alongside Collister Pill Reen on aerial imagery, including on oblique imagery within the Coflein collection (Coflein reference 6328264). The scheduled monument is of national importance and has high significance for historic and archaeological interest.

#### Redwick (West)

4.5.65 Within the HER, one medieval feature is recorded within Redwick (West), with a further 26 medieval non-designated assets recorded within Redwick Broadmead's 1km Study Area, in addition to one Grade I listed building, Church of St Thomas (**A6**; 2940).

- 4.5.66 Six potential features of probable medieval date identified through LiDAR interpretation (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**), all assessed as being in poor condition, were identified in Redwick (West). Three of the features comprise ridge and furrow (ID: 31; 33; 35), and one a former field boundary aligned NE-SW to the south of South Row Road. The HER previously recorded two of the identified features (GGAT10954g & GGAT06218g), with GGAT06218g corresponding to a lobe-shaped enclosure (ID 312) previously identified as unknown in date, and GGAT10954g, a circular enclosure with a single ditch (ID 166) also identified as medieval.
- 4.5.67 A circular enclosure with a single ditch thought to be a medieval moated site (GGAT10954g) was identified through LiDAR, alongside aerial photography, within the northern extent of Redwick (West), 120m south of Redwick Conservation Area. The circular enclosure measures 52m by 44m and is visible in modern LiDAR mapping. Cooke (Ref 7A-22) states that it is likely that the feature belongs to the first enclosure of the levels in the early-medieval period.
- 4.5.68 The Grade I listed Church of St Thomas (**A6**; 2940), first mentioned in 1270, is located 200m north of Redwick (West), within the village of Redwick.

### Redwick Broadmead

- 4.5.69 Within the HER, two medieval features are recorded within Redwick Broadmead, with a further 26 recorded within Redwick Broadmead's 1km Study Area. Additionally, the scheduled Moated Site E of Grangefield Farm (**A5**; MM205) (discussed within Northern Redwick) is located 605m to the northwest and the Grade I listed Church of St Thomas (**A6**; 2940) (discussed above) is located 680m to the east.
- 4.5.70 The medieval open field of Redwick (GGAT06224g), judged to be near destroyed, is recorded in the northern third of Redwick Broadmead (Ref 7A-29).
- 4.5.71 A medieval drainage ditch (GGAT11164g), excavated as part of the Green Seas Initiative (E004929), is located within the southwestern extent of the Redwick Broadmead. The ditch measures approximately 5m in width and was sealed by 0.5m of alluvium. Bradley and Bond (Ref 7A-25) state that the size of the ditch suggests a silted up reed bed and that it is of probable medieval date.

### Porton (South)

- 4.5.72 Within the HER, three medieval features are recorded within Porton (South), with a further eight recorded within Porton (South's) 1km Study Area. Four additional listed buildings can also be found within the Study Area.
- 4.5.73 The Grade II\* listed Whitson Church, with 12th century origins, lies approximately 400m northwest of the northwestern edge of Porton (South).
- 4.5.74 Two potential features of probable medieval date have been identified through LiDAR interpretation (**Figures 7A-10** and **7A-11**) within the Porton (South) Site. The first comprises a moated platform (ID: 286), whilst the second is a moated sub-rectangular platform (ID: 287), both are in poor condition and located in the central northern section of the Porton (South) Site. The locations of both features correlate with the platforms identified in the HER data.
- 4.5.75 Three medieval moated platforms have been identified on a northwest to southeast alignment running through the centre of Porton (South) with LiDAR, the LiDAR plots suggest a second enclosure to the north but may only relate to a field drainage system. There is little evidence in the surrounding landscape that could help date the feature further.
- 4.5.76 The remaining eight non-designated medieval features comprise four ditched enclosures, a drainage ditch, a church and a separate churchyard.

### Porton (North)

- 4.5.77 Within the HER, 10 medieval features are recorded within the Porton (North) 1km Study Area, in addition to a Grade II listed church.
- 4.5.78 Two potential features of probably medieval date have been identified through LiDAR interpretation within the 1km Study Area. The first comprises a moated platform (ID: 286) 190m south of the Site, whilst the second is a moated sub-rectangular platform (ID: 287) 330m south of the Site, both are in poor condition. The locations of both features correlate with the platforms identified in the HER data.
- 4.5.79 The Grade II\* listed Whitson Church lies approximately 80m north of the eastern section of Porton (North).

### Whitson and Whitson Black Fen

- 4.5.80 Within the HER, one medieval feature has been identified within Whitson and Whitson Black Fen, with a further 12 medieval features recorded within the Whitson and Whitson Black Fen 1km Study Area. Additionally, the scheduled Moated Site E of Grangefield Farm (**A5**; MM205) (discussed within Northern Redwick) is located 600m to the northeast in addition to a Grade II listed Church (mentioned above).
- 4.5.81 The Grade II\* listed Whitson Church (discussed above) is located 590m southwest of the Site.

### Northern Redwick

- 4.5.82 Within the HER, 11 medieval features are recorded within the Northern Redwick 1km Study Area, in addition to a Scheduled Moat.
- 4.5.83 The Scheduled Moated Site E of Grangefield Farm lies 180m south the northwestern section of Northern Redwick (**A5**; MM205). It comprises a medieval moated homestead known as Moat Grange; a grange affiliated with Tintern Abbey. The inner ditch is 3m wide and 0.7m deep whilst the outer ditch runs along the north, east and southern field boundaries.

### Summary

- 4.5.84 Set within the parishes of Undy, Magor, Redwick, Goldcliff and Whitson, there are nine non-designated medieval records within the Site in the HER, spread across Whitson, Porton (South) Redwick Broadmead, Redwick (West) and Redwick (East).
- 4.5.85 Interpretive LiDAR mapping has identified 13 probable features across the Site, including ridge and furrow, moated sub-rectangular platforms, former field boundaries and a lobe-shaped enclosure. Five are located within Redwick (East), six within Redwick (West) and two within Porton (South).
- 4.5.86 Within the HER a further 54 non-designated medieval records have been located within the 1km Study Area.
- 4.5.87 Four medieval designated historic assets are located within the 1km Study Area, including three listed churches (one at Grade I and two at Grade II\*), and the scheduled Relict Seawall alongside Collister Pill Reen (**A12**; MM226).

## Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

- 4.5.88 The post-medieval period witnessed various social and political upheavals, particularly following the Reformation period of the 1530s and 1540s that resulted in the dissolution of the monasteries and widespread changes in land ownership as a consequence. The emerging conflicts that broke out as a result of these fundamental social changes, including the Civil Wars of the 1640s, would lead to a tradition of religious non-conformism in Wales. These wider political and social episodes would have had implications for the management of the Caldicot Level as much of it had been held in monastic control throughout the medieval period.
- 4.5.89 The post-medieval period is the most well-documented of all the periods within the Site and the 1km Study Area, with human activity primarily relating to the agricultural management of the Gwent Levels. Features common within the Site, such as footbridges, trackways, sluices, moated platforms and hedgerows, were likely constructed during this period.
- 4.5.90 The settlements of Redwick, Whitson, Goldcliffe and Magor are all evidenced in historic mapping as early as the 16th century and likely comprised small hamlets. Redwick may have undergone names changes throughout the post-medieval periods as it is first depicted as Redwike', then Redewick', Rodwick' in 1720, 'Redwiek' in 1811, until finally 'Redwick' is used in the 1846 Tithe Map (**Figure 7A-13**).
- 4.5.91 Little can be firmly dated to the earlier part of this period. This may, in part, be due to the Great Flood of 1607 which was thought to have destroyed many standing structures. A mark by the door of the Grade I listed Church of St. Thomas (Cadw 2940) at Redwick recorded to the height of the flood waters. It is recorded in the Caldicot Level HLCA for Porton that the original village may have eroded away. Although it is not clear whether it was related to the 1607 flood or from rising sea levels, it is observed that earlier settlement patterns may have been disturbed and rebuilt.
- 4.5.92 Although the medieval harbour at Magor Pill is thought to have been abandoned sometime in the 14th century (Ref 7A-17) it is clear that use of the pill, and Cold Harbour Pill, as landing points for imports was taking place between the 16th and

18th centuries (Ref 7A-30). Pottery remains of the period are mostly from Somerset and Devon, with some wares originating from the Home Counties and continental Europe. Local Welsh-made are unrepresented affirming this stretch of foreshore along the Redwick (East) site area as being an economically active trading post. Most of the supposed imports recovered at Magor Pill appear domestic or agricultural in nature. Specifically, pottery types used for the making and transport of dairy products (Ref 7A-30). The highly specific nature of the recovered imports suggests that the landing point/ trading post was to service the particular needs of local agricultural industries. Consequently, its continued operation was directly related to the use of the Caldicot Level. The remains of a second craft at Magor Pill, located c. 70m south of Magor Boat I, was recorded as being of 16th or 17th century origin (Ref 7A-31; E004408) and further attests to continued use of the harbour.

4.5.93 Throughout the 18th century new farmsteads emerge such as Pill Farm (GGAT14604g), Chapelump Farm (GGAT14616g), Magorpill Farm (GGAT14603g), and Lower Grange (GGAT00456g, GGAT14602g). Around Whiston Church, the hamlet of Porton developed with the establishment of Greater and Lesser Porton. The nearby Grade II listed Little Porton Cottage (Cadw 3065) was constructed in a vernacular style at this time. The agricultural practises would have been a mixture of arable and pastoral farming as it appears in the present day. The presence of Windmill Reen as well as the present of an elongated mound named 'Windmill Tump' (GGAT12091g) in the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25" mile of 1881 (**Figure 7A-15**) is suggested of earlier mills being present. Examples of livestock care within the 1km study area are LiDAR identified moated platform and ditched enclosures (GGAT10949g; GGAT10950g) and a cattle byre (GGAT10780g) of 18th century origin.

4.5.94 The earliest detailed map of the Caldicot Levels is the Ordnance Survey (OS) 2" mile map of 1811. It shows the individual field systems and enclosures, the settlements of Redwick and at 'Somerlees', as well as the settlement of Whiston that stretches across Monks Ditch. This time saw the establishment of small country houses that accommodated local landowning class, such as the Grade II\* listed Whiston Court (Cadw 2944), believed to be completed by the architect John Nash in 1791. Indeed, an existing Grade II listed 18th century farmhouse named Brick House (Cadw 3060) was renovated to become the residence of the son of William

Phillips MP, the original owner of Whitson Court. Other examples of country houses within the study area, now demolished, are also reported by the HER (GGAT00459g; GGAT00441g). The Broadmead area and Green Moor, north of North Row, remained relatively open despite some attempts to enclose the common. Much of the road networks still used today are recorded in this map of 1811. Additionally, the course of Magor and Undy Pills is mapped, including into the intertidal zone.

- 4.5.95 There are 31 post-medieval features located within the Site which have been identified in the HER. Of these, two are located within Northern Redwick, three in Porton North, six in Porton South, 19 in Redwick Broadmead, and one in Redwick (East). A further 51 post-medieval records, identified within the HER, are located within the 1km Study Area.
- 4.5.96 There are 77 potential features of probable post-medieval origin that have been identified across the Site through interpretation of LiDAR mapping, with the majority comprising ridge and furrow and former fields boundaries, in addition to a handful of potential features such as hedgerow sections, former ponds and a building footprint. The majority of the features are situated within the eastern half of the Site, in Redwick (East, West and Broadmead).
- 4.5.97 Seven post-medieval designated assets, one Grade II\* listed building, Whitson Church (**A4**; 2943) and six Grade II listed buildings, are located within the 1km Study Area. None are located within the Site.

#### Redwick (East)

- 4.5.98 A post-medieval feature, likely a field boundary or drainage ditch (GGAT11158g), is recorded within the western extent of Redwick East. The excavation in 2002 uncovered the feature, which consists of a linear ditch-oriented NW-SE, with shallow sides, rounded base and a maximum depth of 0.4m.
- 4.5.99 There are 28 potential features of post-medieval date identified through LiDAR interpretation, comprising broad and narrow ridge and furrow and former fields boundaries, were identified in Redwick (East). The majority of these potential features have been assessed as being in poor condition and while many of the former field boundaries are situated along the boundary between Redwick (East) and Redwick (West), the ridge and furrow is spread more evenly.

4.5.100 A further 18 post-medieval features have been identified in the HER within Redwick (East's) 1km Study Area. The majority of these are associated with agriculture, specifically with reens, pills, field systems and farms/ farmsteads.

#### Redwick (West)

4.5.101 The Grade II listed Brick House (**A10**; 3060) is located 710m to the north of Redwick (West).

4.5.102 There are no post-medieval features recorded in the HER located within Redwick (West), while 33 are recorded within Redwick (West's) 1km Study Area. The majority of these features are situated within Redwick Broadmead, while a few are associated with villages to the north, including Redwick and the now deserted Summerlease Common, and agricultural activity and isolated findspots in the wider 1km Study Area.

4.5.103 There are 28 potential features of post-medieval date identified through LiDAR interpretation, comprising broad and narrow ridge and furrow, alongside former fields boundaries, were identified in Redwick (West). The majority of these potential features have been assessed as being in poor condition and are generally spread evenly across Redwick (West).

#### Redwick Broadmead

4.5.104 There are 16 non-designated post-medieval features recorded within the Redwick Broadmead HER and a further 26 within Redwick Broadmead's 1km Study Area.

4.5.105 All non-designated features within Redwick Broadmead were identified through analysis of 1st through 3rd edition OS maps during a desk-based assessment (E007240) undertaken by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust to determine the effect of a proposed solar farm near Chestnut Farm, Llanwern, Newport, on local archaeology.

4.5.106 A footpath (GGAT15714g) was identified on 1st to 3rd edition OS mapping. 2nd edition OS mapping shows that the footpath consisted of two footpaths which entered Redwick Broadmead from the west, converging further east, immediately north of Mead Lane. The majority of the footpath is no longer visible on satellite mapping, although farm tracks in isolated sections may follow the route of the

footpath. LiDAR mapping demonstrates the earthwork remains of the footpath in some areas.

4.5.107 There are 12 post-medieval footbridges (GGAT15716g; GGAT15717g; GGAT15718g; GGAT15719g; GGAT15720g) and (GGAT15730g; GGAT15731g; GGAT15732g; GGAT15733g; GGAT15734g, GGAT15736g & GGAT05742g) located within the southwestern two thirds of Redwick Broadmead and are mapped along the course of a footpath (see above entry for GGAT15714g). While footbridges are visible in modern satellite mapping and through LiDAR interpretation, particularly those along Mead Lane, it is not clear whether the footbridges depicted in 1st edition OS mapping are all extant or in good condition.

4.5.108 Two small sections of hedge (GGAT15736g; GGAT157367g), presumed removed, were located within Redwick Broadmead. GGAT15736g was located towards the centre of Redwick Broadmead, north of Mead Lane, aligned NW-SE, and while trees are present in the area as shown in satellite mapping, it is not clear whether the section of hedgerow depicted in the historic OS mapping has survived. GGAT15737g, depicted as section of wooded ground in a cross shape visible on 1st edition OS mapping, is recorded as adjacent to Redwick Broadmead's western boundary. It is no longer visible on modern satellite and LiDAR mapping and the field in which it was located has now been ploughed.

4.5.109 A stone with a datum of 20.5ft (GGAT15753g), identified through analysis of 3rd edition OS mapping, is recorded immediately south of Mead Lane.

4.5.110 There are 10 potential features of post-medieval date identified through LiDAR interpretation, comprising broad and narrow ridge and furrow, former fields boundaries, and a small section of former hedgerow, were identified in Redwick Broadmead. All but one of these potential features was assessed as being in poor condition and they are generally distributed to the south of Mead Lane, with two to the north.

### Porton (South)

4.5.111 The Grade II listed Little Porton Byre and Cottage are both located 220m northwest of the northwestern edge of Porton (South) whilst Samson Court lies 750m west of Porton (South).

- 4.5.112 There are six non-designated post-medieval features within the Porton (South) HER, and a further 23 in the Porton (South's) 1km Study Area.
- 4.5.113 A small section of hedge, as visible on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883) was located in the northwest corner of the Site, aerial imagery suggests that the section of hedgerow has now disappeared, this is supported by the 1920 OS Map where the key depicting a hedgerow in previous OS Maps has been removed.
- 4.5.114 A drainage ditch, identified during the Green Seas Initiative (2002), is located in southeastern section of the Site. The bands of alluvium present indicate a large-scale inundation of alluvial sequence, with a maximum width of 2.50m and depth of 1.25m.
- 4.5.115 The remaining four non-designated post-medieval features within Porton (South) comprise footbridges identified in the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883). Two are located on the western border of the Site. The remaining two are located in the southeastern section of the Site.
- 4.5.116 Three potential features of post-medieval date have been identified through LiDAR interpretation (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**) within the Porton (South) site, comprising the footprint of a structure located to the south of the Site (ID: 160), a possible pond surrounded by hedgerow (ID: 285) and a footbridge near Goldcliff (ID: 159) have also been identified in the northwestern section of the Site, all three features are in a poor condition.
- 4.5.117 A further five potential features of post-medieval date have been identified through LiDAR interpretation within the 1km Study Area of Porton (South), comprising broad and narrow ridge and furrow, a former field boundary, and a small hedgerow section. The footbridge remains in good condition but the remaining four are classified as being in a poor condition.

### Porton (North)

- 4.5.118 The Grade II listed Little Porton Byre and Cottage are located 15m north of the central portion of Porton (North), the Grade II listed Samson Court lies 390m southwest of Porton (North), and the Grade II listed Whitson Farm lies 650m north of the Site.

- 4.5.119 There are two non-designated post-medieval features within the Porton (North) Site and a remaining 33 features within the 1km Study Area, including one feature that has been categorised as either Medieval or post-medieval.
- 4.5.120 Two footbridges identified in the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883) during a DBA (E007240) are present within the Porton (North) Site. The first is located on the southeastern border on the Site and the second on the southern boundary.
- 4.5.121 Five potential features of post-medieval date have been identified from LiDAR interpretation within the 1km Porton (North) Study Area, comprising a former field boundary, a possible pond surrounded by hedgerow, a footbridge, the footprint of a structure and a small hedgerow section. The former field boundary remains in good condition whilst the remaining four possible features are all in a poor condition.

#### Whitson and Whitson Black Fen

- 4.5.122 The Grade II\* listed Whitson Court is located 430m south of the northwestern boundary of Whitson and Whitson Black Fen, the Grade II listed Little Porton Cottage and Byre are located 685m south of the Site, the Grade II listed Whitson Farm lies 760m west of the Site, and the Grade II listed Whitson Lodge lies 610m south of the northwestern portion of Whitson.
- 4.5.123 There are no non-designated assets within the Whitson and Whitson Black Fen Site but there are 38 non-designated post-medieval features within the 1km Study Area.
- 4.5.124 Two potential features of post-medieval date have been identified through LiDAR interpretation within the centre of the Site, comprising ridge and furrow (ID: 308; 309), both later used as water meadows, one in good condition, the other poor.

#### Northern Redwick

- 4.5.125 The Grade II listed Brick House (**A10**; 3060) is located 760m southeast of Northern Redwick.
- 4.5.126 There are two non-designated post-medieval features within the Northern Redwick Site and a remaining 17 features within the 1km Study Area.
- 4.5.127 A sluice marked on the 2nd Ed OS Map (1901) was identified during a desk-based assessment (E007240), by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, on behalf of

Energy My Way, as part of the HAA (E007476) of Gwent Levels (HLW (Gt) 2), within Northern Redwick.

4.5.128 A bridge depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883) taking Cock Street over Yoke Reen, within the Northern Redwick Site. The bridge is still present in modern mapping.

4.5.129 Three potential features of post-medieval date have been identified through LiDAR interpretation within 1km of the Northern Redwick Site (ID: 249; 308; 309), comprising ridge and furrow with later use as water meadows, one in good condition, the other poor in the northwestern section of the Study Area, and a former field boundary in poor condition located at the south of the Study Area.

### Summary

4.5.130 The majority of recorded activity within the Site over this period comprised the formation of ridge and furrow earthworks and enclosure through establishment of fields boundaries, in addition to a handful of potential features such as hedgerow sections, former ponds and the construction of small agricultural buildings. The majority of the features are situated within the eastern half of the Site, in Redwick (East, West and Broadmead).

Table 7A-4: Post-medieval map regression

Year	Record Location	Context
1577	Monumethensis Comitatus <sup>1</sup>	An overview map of Monmouthshire by Christopher Saxton. The village of Redwick appears as 'Redwike', while Goldcliffe, Whitson and Magor are also depicted. Little can be discerned.
1644	Monumethensis Comitatus. Vernacule Monmouthshire <sup>2</sup>	Overview map of Monmouthshire. Little change noted, although Redwick is now depicted as 'Redewick'.

<sup>1</sup> [Old Maps Online](#) [Accessed July 2024]

<sup>2</sup> [Old Maps Online](#) [Accessed July 2024]

Year	Record Location	Context
1720	The West Part of The River Thames and the East Part of The River Thames <sup>3</sup>	Map of the Severn Estuary and the River Thames. Little change noted, although Redwick is now depicted as 'Rodwick'.
1811	Newport 21 <sup>4</sup>	<p><u>Overview</u></p> <p>The Site is depicted in finer detail than in previous maps, with roads and field divisions visible. Fields are divided into large parcels, opposed to the granular field system in use today.</p> <p><u>Redwick (East)</u></p> <p>The possible medieval watermill (GGAT00460g) is not depicted, while the likely field boundary or drainage ditch (GGAT11158g) appears to be shown.</p> <p>The intertidal zone appears different in form and extent to the modern day, although this could be due to the quality of the map.</p> <p>Redwick now depicted as 'Redwick', it had previously been depicted as 'Rodwick'.</p> <p><u>Redwick (West)</u></p> <p>The forked road (Sea Street Lane) within the western extent of Redwick (West) is now depicted.</p> <p><u>Redwick Broadmead</u></p>

<sup>3</sup> [Old Maps Online](#) [Accessed July 2024]

<sup>4</sup> [Old Maps Online](#) [Accessed July 2024]

Year	Record Location	Context
		<p>Broad Mead is labelled, and Mead Lane is visible in the same form and alignment as the modern day.</p> <p><u>Whiston and Whiston Black Fen</u></p> <p>Whitson is depicted for the first time as 'Whitson'.</p> <p>Porton Road, heading east out of Whitson is now visible.</p> <p><u>Porton</u></p> <p>Great and Little Porton are depicted on the map for the first time south of Whitson as isolated dwellings.</p>
<b>Parish Tithe Maps (1840)</b>		
1842	Plan of the Parish of Undy in the County of Monmouth.	<p><u>Redwick (East)</u></p> <p>The map incorporates the section of Redwick (East) to the east of Mill Reen.</p> <p>Mill Reen forms the western boundary of the Parish of Undy, no structures are present, Redwick Sea Wall appears, and Chapel, Mill and Pratt reens are mapped for the first time.</p> <p>The road network and system of reens aligns with the previous map, while the field system appears to be increasingly granular.</p>
1842	Plan of the Parish of Goldcliff in the County of Monmouth	<p><u>Porton (South)</u></p> <p>The map incorporates the entirety of Porton (South).</p>

Year	Record Location	Context
		<p>The road network and system of reens aligns with the previous map, while the field system appears to be increasingly granular.</p>
<p><b>1845</b></p>	<p>Parish of Whitson in the County of Monmouth</p>	<p><u>Porton (North)</u></p> <p>The map incorporates the entirety of Porton (North).</p> <p>The road network and system of reens aligns with the previous map, while the field system appears to be increasingly granular.</p> <p>Whitson Church and other Whitson buildings are depicted for the first time.</p> <p><u>Whitson and Whitson Black Fen</u></p> <p>The map outlines the field boundaries in greater detail.</p>
<p><b>1846</b></p>	<p>Plan of the Parish of Redwick in the County of Monmouth</p>	<p><u>Redwick (East)</u></p> <p>The map incorporates the western extent of Redwick (East) west of Cold Harbour Reen and east of Carmel Lane.</p> <p>No structures are present and Redwick Sea Wall, alongside Cold Harbour reen, are mapped for the first time.</p> <p>The road network and system of reens appear largely the same as shown in the 1811 map, although Coldharbour Reen discharges further east than in the modern day and the field system appears to be increasingly granular.</p> <p><u>Redwick (West)</u></p>

Year	Record Location	Context
		<p>The map incorporates the entirety of Redwick (West).</p> <p>The road network and system of reens aligns with the previous map, while the field system appears to be increasingly granular.</p> <p>No structures are present and Redwick Sea Wall, alongside Windmill reen, and Sea Street, are mapped for the first time.</p> <p><u>Redwick Broadmead</u></p> <p>The map incorporates the entirety of Redwick (West).</p> <p>No structures are present and Redwick Sea Wall, alongside Elver Pill reen, and Meres reen, are mapped for the first time.</p> <p><u>Northern Redwick</u></p> <p>The map incorporates the majority of Northern Redwick east of Elver Pill reen.</p> <p>No structures are present and Yoke reen is mapped for the first time.</p> <p>The Road network and system of reens aligns with the previous map, while the field system appears to be increasingly granular.</p>
1847	Plan of the Parish of Magor in the County of Monmouth	<p><u>Redwick (East)</u></p> <p>The map incorporates the section of Redwick (East) between Mill Reen and Cold Harbour Reen, which form the eastern and western boundaries of the Parish of Magor.</p>

Year	Record Location	Context
		<p>No structures are present and Redwick Sea Wall, alongside Cold Harbour and Pill Street reens, are mapped for the first time.</p> <p>The road network and system of reens appear largely the same as shown in the 1811 map, although Coldharbour Reen discharges further east than in the modern day and the field system appears to be increasingly granular.</p>
1842	Plan of the Parish of Undy in the County of Monmouth.	<p><u>Redwick (East)</u></p> <p>The map incorporates the section of Redwick (East) to the east of Mill Reen.</p> <p>Mill Reen forms the western boundary of the Parish of Undy, no structures are present, Redwick Sea Wall appears, and Chapel, Mill and Pratt reens are mapped for the first time.</p> <p>The road network and system of reens aligns with the previous map, while the field system appears to be increasingly granular.</p>
<b>Ordnance Survey Maps (OS)</b>		
1881	First Edition Ordnance Survey 12.5": mile map surveyed in 1881, published in 1887	<p><u>Overview</u></p> <p>The modern field system is largely discernible with occasional discrepancies either where fields have since been combined to form larger areas or where the field system has become more granular.</p> <p><u>Redwick (East)</u></p> <p>Filed system is less granular.</p>

Year	Record Location	Context
		<p>Numerous footbridges are depicted for the first time.</p> <p><u>Redwick (West)</u></p> <p>Filed system is less granular.</p> <p>Windmill Reen is depicted.</p> <p>Numerous footbridges are depicted for the first time.</p> <p><u>Redwick Broadmead</u></p> <p>Windmill Reen is depicted.</p>
1899	<p>Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25": mile map revised 1899 and published in 1901</p>	<p><u>Overview</u></p> <p>Little change to the form of the field system boundaries and the road network.</p> <p><u>Redwick (East)</u></p> <p>Does not appear in map layer.</p> <p><u>Redwick (West)</u></p> <p>A small rectangular structure with a pitched roof, aligned NE-SW, possibly a barn, appears for the first time within the southwestern corner of Redwick (West).</p> <p><u>Redwick Broadmead</u></p> <p>An "old limekiln" is depicted immediately south of Redwick Broadmead's southeastern extent, although it is possible that it extended into the Site.</p>
1889	<p>Second Edition Ordnance Survey 12.5": mile map revised 1899</p>	<p><u>Redwick (East)</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p>

Year	Record Location	Context
	and published in 1902	

## Modern (AD 1901 – Present)

- 4.5.131 The land-use and configuration of the Site and wider Caldicot Level during much of the 20th century remained unchanged from latter half of the 19th century. The OS 25": mile series map of 1903 (**Figure 7A-16**) shows that by that time a series of sluice gates were introduced, or at least recorded, within the complex drainage system (GGAT15755g; GGAT15754g). It is likely that these sluices were actually installed earlier in the post-medieval period.
- 4.5.132 During the Second World War (1939-1945), a coastal observation pill box was constructed (GGAT04292g). Although it has suffered some erosion damage being on the seaward side of the sea wall embankment its form remains relatively intact. No other historic assets from this period are recorded. A modern trig point (a fixed surveying station used for accurately mapping the land), now obsolete, is recorded on the tower of the Church of St. Thomas, Redwick (GGAT12003g). It is unclear, however, when this was installed.
- 4.5.133 OS mapping showed little to no change over the Site and wider Caldicot Level throughout the 20th century. A substantial change to the setting of the levels was recorded in the 1:25,000 series OS map of 1956 (not reproduced) which showed that an extensive industrial estate for works, later recorded as steel works, had been constructed to the north of Whitson. This industrial estate expanded westward toward Newport and eastward towards Bishton over the course of the latter half of the 20th century. Being on the landward edge of the Caldicot Level, the works severed the previously unbroken views between the Level and the hills to the north. The electrical substation within the Whitson Black Fen site area had been constructed by this time.
- 4.5.134 A long pipeline leading from the works into the sea via Elver Pill Reen is recorded in the 1:10,000 series OS map of 1973. Additionally, by this time, sewage works with

sludge beds were in operation close to Magor Pill. Other utilities including overhead power lines were also installed.

- 4.5.135 Satellite imagery shows the construction of modern agricultural buildings across the various active farm complexes within the Caldicot Level over the 2000s and 2010s with major expansions of farm complexes like at Great Porton. A small number of fields have been tarmacked to become storage for caravans and materials, such as along North Row near the Grade II listed Brick House (Cadw 3060).
- 4.5.136 Land use within the Study Area has industrialised to an extent through the construction of transport and energy infrastructure, as well as waste and recreation facilities, although it retains a largely agricultural feel. This includes the erection of overhead lines to the east of the Site, bisecting a small portion of Redwick (East), an effluent plant and caravan park adjacent to Redwick (East), three distinct solar farm divisions adjacent to Porton (North) and Whitson, and the A38 and steel works to the north of Whitson and Northern Redwick.
- 4.5.137 In 2020-2021, a large solar farm was constructed within the Whitson and Goldcliff areas in three zones. These zones respected the existing configuration of field systems and extended to a total of c. 93.3ha. LiDAR data interpretation (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**) recorded two areas comprising potential modern field lines (ID 216 & 217), however this interpretation is uncertain. These are situated within arable fields towards the eastern extent of Redwick (West). A possible quarry pit (ID: 311) was also identified through LiDAR interpretation in good condition, located in the centre of the Whitson and Whitson Black Fen Site.
- 4.5.138 No modern non-designated features have been identified within the Site in the HER. Additionally, three potential features of probable modern date were identified through LiDAR interpretation, with two located in Redwick (East) and one located in Whitson and Whitson Black Fen.
- 4.5.139 Two modern features are recorded within the HER within the 1km Study Area. One relates to a Second World War Pill Box (GGAT07604g) and the other to a trig rivet at Redwick Church Tower (GGAT12003g).

### Redwick (East)

4.5.140 Portland Grounds, Magor (GGAT04292g), an intact Second World War pillbox, located 365m southeast of Redwick (East), within the intertidal zone, has been identified. The HER records the feature as intact at the time of recording in the 1980s, but it is unclear whether it currently survives.

### Redwick (West)

4.5.141 Two areas comprising potential modern field lines (ID 216 & 217) were identified through LiDAR interpretation; however, this interpretation is uncertain. These are situated within arable fields towards the eastern extent of Redwick (West).

4.5.142 The trig Rivet at Redwick Church Tower (C58) is located 220m north of Redwick (West), within the village of Redwick. The feature was once of secondary use and currently has no use. At the time of the last visit, the HER records the river as being inaccessible and therefore its condition is unknown.

### Redwick Broadmead

4.5.143 The trig Rivet (Tp20715) at Redwick Church Tower (GGAT12003g) is located 680m east of Redwick Broadmead (see above).

### Whitson and Whitson Black Fen

4.5.144 A quarry pit (ID: 311) was identified through LiDAR interpretation in good condition, located in the centre of the Whitson and Whitson Black Fen site.

### Summary

4.5.145 In summary, evidence of modern activity of heritage interest is mostly confined to a continuation of agricultural practise from the later post-medieval period. Remains of this kind are ephemeral in nature.

Table 7A-5: Modern Map Regression

Date	Name	Site Description
1913	Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1”:	<u>Redwick (East)</u> No changes noted.

Date	Name	Site Description
	<p>mile map revised in 1913 and published in 1924</p>	<p><u>Redwick (West)</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Redwick Broadmead</u></p> <p>Windmill Tump (GGAT12091g) is mapped.</p> <p><u>Northern Redwick</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Porton (South)</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Porton (North)</u></p> <p>Samson Court is mapped, directly north of Porton North.</p> <p><u>Whitson and Whitson Black Fen</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p>
<p><b>1945</b></p>	<p>Google Earth aerial imagery</p>	<p><u>Redwick (East &amp; West) &amp; Redwick Broadmead</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Northern Redwick</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Porton (South)</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Porton (North)</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Whitson and Whitson Black Fen</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p>
<p><b>1947</b></p>	<p>Ordnance Survey 2<sup>1/2</sup>" : mile map</p>	<p><u>Redwick East</u></p>

Date	Name	Site Description
	<p>revised in (unknown date) and published in 1947</p>	<p>A small rectangular structure, aligned NW-SE, appears along a field boundary to the west of the modern effluent plant.</p> <p><u>Redwick (West) &amp; Broadmead</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Northern Redwick</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Porton (South)</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Porton (North)</u></p> <p>Little Porton and great Porton are now located next to each other in the eastern extent of Porton (North).</p> <p><u>Whitson and Whitson Black Fen</u></p> <p>Parish Reen is noted on the map.</p>
<p><b>Pre 1930-1963</b></p>	<p>Ordnance Survey 6": mile map revised 1930-45, major changes revised in 1949-50, and boundaries and major roads revised in 1963</p>	<p><u>Redwick (East &amp; West), Broadmead</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Northern Redwick</u></p> <p>Grangefield Farm now mapped east of Northern Redwick.</p> <p><u>Porton (South)</u></p> <p>A footbridge previous marked on the map in the southern portion of Porton (South) has been removed.</p> <p><u>Porton (North)</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Whitson and Whitson Black Fen</u></p>

Date	Name	Site Description
		No changes noted.
2001	Google Earth satellite imagery	<p><u>Redwick (East)</u></p> <p>An overhead line (OHL) has been erected and bisects the eastern portion of Redwick (East) along a E-W alignment.</p> <p><u>Redwick (West)</u></p> <p>Damage to the north-east quarter of the roof apparent, although this is possibly an overhanging tree.</p> <p><u>Redwick Broadmead</u></p> <p>A rectangular structure with a flat metal roof, aligned NW-SE, appears for the first time adjacent to a field boundary within the centre of Redwick Broadmead.</p> <p><u>Northern Redwick</u></p> <p>Appletree Day Nursery has replaced Greenfield House.</p> <p><u>Porton (South)</u></p> <p>Cropmarks running W-E are visible throughout the Site.</p> <p><u>Porton (North)</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Whitson and Whitson Black Fen</u></p> <p>National Grid substation visible in the top left portion of Whitson and Whitson Black Fen.</p> <p>OHL's have been erected and bisects the northern portion of Whitson and Whitson Black Fen along a NW-SE alignment.</p>

Date	Name	Site Description
2009	Google Earth satellite imagery	<p><u>Redwick (East &amp; West), Broadmead</u></p> <p>No changes noted.</p> <p><u>Northern Redwick</u></p> <p>No change noted.</p> <p><u>Porton (South)</u></p> <p>An unnamed track appears, running NE-SW, along the eastern border of the Porton (South) site.</p> <p><u>Porton (North)</u></p> <p>No change noted.</p> <p><u>Whitson and Whitson Black Fen</u></p> <p>National Grid substation has been developed further.</p> <p>An additional OHL has been erected directly south of the substation, bisecting the northern section of Whitson and Whitson Black Fen running NW-SE.</p>
2023	Google Earth satellite imagery	<p><u>Redwick (East &amp; West), Broadmead</u></p> <p>Continuation of usage of the land – no changes noted.</p> <p><u>Northern Redwick</u></p> <p>Continuation of usage of the land – no changes noted.</p> <p><u>Porton (South)</u></p> <p>Two additional barns have been constructed at Porton House, on the SW border of the Porton (South) site.</p> <p><u>Porton (North)</u></p>

Date	Name	Site Description
		<p>The farm directly south of Porton (North) has been developed, with 3 additional large barns constructed.</p> <p><u>Whitson and Whitson Black Fen</u></p> <p>An unnamed track leading south from Parish Reen and a smaller substation have been constructed in the northern section of Whitson and Whitson Black Fen.</p> <p>These relate to the newly installed Solar Panel farm directly SW of the northern section of Whitson and Whitson Black Fen.</p>

## Unknown

- 4.5.146 A number of features identified through archaeological investigation, or through analysis of 1st edition OS maps, are recorded within the HER. Most of these assets relate to the agricultural usage of the Caldicot Levels and include earthwork remains, undated structures apparent on 1st edition OS mapping, and transport networks, including undated bridges, trackways and footpaths.
- 4.5.147 There are four features of unknown date recorded within the HER located within the Site, of which two are located within Whitson, and one within both Redwick (West) and Redwick (East). There are a further 27 records of an unknown date recorded within the HER within the 1km Study Area.
- 4.5.148 A total of 180 potential features of unknown period have been identified across the Site through interpretation of LiDAR mapping, with the majority comprising ridge and furrow, drainage ditches and former fields boundaries, alongside a handful of features such as possible ditched enclosures and trackways. Spatially, these features are distributed roughly evenly across between the eastern of and western halves of the Site, with a particularly large concentration of water meadows in Porton (South) and lesser concentrations across all other divisions.

### Redwick (East)

- 4.5.149 Cold Harbour Reen (GGAT08888g), which is depicted on the 1st edition OS map (1881), bisects the southwestern extent of Redwick (East) along a NW-SE alignment. The reen discharges into the intertidal zone through the Redwick Sea Wall.
- 4.5.150 There are 57 potential features of unknown date identified through LiDAR interpretation, largely comprising water meadows, drainage ditches and field boundaries, in addition to ridge and furrow, were identified in Redwick (East). These potential features are distributed across Redwick (East), with the water meadows largely concentrated towards the centre. They have been assessed as being in poor to good condition, although the majority are in poor condition.
- 4.5.151 A further eight non-designated features of unknown date are recorded within the HER as located within Redwick (East's) 1km Study Area. These features relate to earthworks, including reens, an infilled reen, field systems, and a pill.

### Redwick (West)

- 4.5.152 Sea street lane 'lobe-shaped enclosure' (GGAT06218g), an enclosure of unknown date, was described as 'near intact' by Locock (Ref 7A-29).
- 4.5.153 A total of 57 potential features of unknown date identified through LiDAR interpretation, largely comprising water meadows, drainage ditches and field boundaries, and a handful of ridge and furrow, were identified in Redwick (East). The majority of these potential features have been assessed as being in poor condition and are largely concentrated within Redwick (West's) eastern two thirds, where the water meadows are largely towards the centre.
- 4.5.154 A further nine non-designated features of unknown date are recorded within Redwick (East's) 1km study area. These features relate to earthworks, including reens, and a field system, a lobe-shaped enclosure, a farm and a pill and a pill trackway.

### Redwick Broadmead

- 4.5.155 Sea street lane 'lobe-shaped enclosure' (GGAT06218g), an enclosure of unknown date, was described as 'near intact' by Locock (Ref 7A-29).

4.5.156 A total of 57 potential features of unknown date identified through LiDAR interpretation, largely comprising water meadows, drainage ditches and field boundaries, and a handful of ridge and furrow, were identified in Redwick (East). The majority of these potential features have been assessed as being in poor condition and are largely concentrated within Redwick (West's) eastern two thirds, where the water meadows are largely towards the centre.

4.5.157 A further nine non-designated features of unknown date are recorded within Redwick (East's) 1km Study Area. These features relate to earthworks, including reens, and a field system, a lobe-shaped enclosure, a farm and a pill and a pill trackway.

#### Porton (South)

4.5.158 Two non-designated features of unknown date, recorded within the HER, are located in the southwestern section of Porton (South's) Site. These features relate to the Caldicott Levels ditches and are thought to be of considerable age.

4.5.159 A remaining four non-designated features of unknown date, recorded within the HER, are located within Porton (South's) 1km Study Area, all c350m north of the northern PEIR Assessment Boundary. They relate to rectangular or T-shaped structures depicted on the 1st Edition. OS Map (1881).

4.5.160 A total of 29 potential features of unknown date identified through LiDAR interpretation, largely comprising water meadows, alongside a possible field track and drainage ditch, were identified in Porton (South). The potential features are spread evenly throughout the Site and have all been assessed as being in poor condition.

#### Porton (North)

4.5.161 Six non-designated features of unknown date, recorded within the HER, are located within Porton (North's) 1km Study Area. Four are located between 120m and 500m northeast of the Site and all relate to rectangular or T-shaped structures. The remaining two non-designated features are located 600m south of the Site and relate to the Caldicot Levels ditches.

4.5.162 Seven potential features of unknown date identified through LiDAR interpretation,

largely comprising water meadows, alongside two drainage ditches have been identified in Porton (North). The potential features are located in the northern section of the Site with four being assessed in good condition, and three in poor condition.

4.5.163 A total of 40 potential features of unknown date have been identified through LiDAR interpretation, largely comprising water meadows, two drainage ditches, two moated platforms, a possible pond and a footbridge. These are located south of the Porton (North) site and are mostly in poor condition.

#### Whitson and Whitson Black Fen

4.5.164 A total of 11 non-designated features of unknown date, recorded within the HER, are located within Whitson's 1km Study Area. These comprise T-shaped and rectangular structures, Elver Pill Reen, New House, a bridge, Ty-Pridd, and three trackways, spread across the north and south of the Study Area.

4.5.165 Nine potential features of unknown date have been identified through LiDAR interpretation, located within Whitson's site. Six of these comprise water meadows, two are possible drainage ditches, and a remaining ridge and furrow area possibly used as a water meadow later, five are in good condition and four are in poor condition. They are spread evenly across the northern section of the Whitson site.

4.5.166 Eight potential features of unknown date have been identified through LiDAR interpretation, located within Whitson's 1km Study Area. Three have been identified as water meadows attached to a drainage ditch, three are water meadows and the remaining two are drainage ditches, seven are located to the south of the Site with one the eastern edge of the 1km Study Area, three are in good condition with the remaining five in poor condition.

#### Northern Redwick

4.5.167 Ten non-designated features of unknown date, recorded within the HER, are located within Northern Redwick's 1km Study Area. These comprise T-shaped and rectangular structures, Longlands Lane, Greenmoor Farm, a trackway, paleochannels, Elver Pill Reen and a 'lobe-shaped enclosure'.

4.5.168 Six potential features of unknown date have been identified through LiDAR interpretation, located within Northern Redwick's site. These are all water meadows,

with five attached to a drainage ditch. They are evenly spread across the Site running east to west, two are in good condition, whilst the remaining four are in a poor condition.

4.5.169 A remaining nine potential features of unknown date, identified through LiDAR interpretation are located within Northern Redwick's 1km Study Area. Seven are water meadows, six of which are attached to drainage ditches, the remaining two are former field boundaries.

## **4.6 Factors affecting archaeological survival**

4.6.1 Archaeological survival across the Site is anticipated to be mixed.

4.6.2 A general lack of modern development, alongside the majority greenfield composition of the Site, is anticipated to have preserved potential archaeological remains; however, agricultural activity across large areas of the Site, namely modern mechanised ploughing, is expected to have impacted potential archaeology close to the surface within fields that have been used for arable purposes; while potential subsurface remains within historically pastoral areas will have benefited from greater levels of preservation. Remains may also be located at depths well below the current ground surface due to historic inundation and deposition of associated sediment in the historically inter-tidal areas of the Site.

4.6.3 An archaeological evaluation undertaken at Magor Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) (E004924) revealed Roman remains (GGAT11151g; GGAT11152g) at a depth of 1.8mbgl. Conversely, archaeological watching briefs (E004997; E03387) were carried out at the WWTW and observed excavation extending to 2.05mbgl and no archaeological remains were observed. Moreover, a trial trench evaluation (E006095) undertaken along the sea wall embankment from Magor Pill to Collister Pill excavated seven trenches to a depth of 1.8mbgl revealing no archaeological remains.

4.6.4 In the Whitson and Porton area, an archaeological watching brief of enabling works for the installation of a solar farm (Ref 7A-32) recorded residual late post-medieval pottery in the topsoil overburden and a datable surface deposit with medieval period ceramic evidence recorded at 0.4mbgl (5.6m OD), c. 220m south-west of the nearest

boundary of the Whitson and Whitson Black Fen site area. Another surface deposit also recorded with medieval pottery immediately adjacent to the Whitson and Whitson Black Fen site area is thought to be part of the same or similar surface and indicative of a medieval presence.

#### Redwick (East)

- 4.6.5 Archaeological survival within Redwick (East) is expected to be high.
- 4.6.6 Redwick (East) primarily comprises arable fields, but also contains a number reserved for pasture, where it is anticipated that any subsurface remains will benefit from greater levels of preservation. The construction and maintenance of Cold Harbour and Mill reens (from the medieval period onwards) may have truncated archaeological remains from earlier phases. The paved road which bisects Redwick (East) is also expected to have impacted archaeological remains from earlier phases.

#### Redwick (West)

- 4.6.7 Archaeological survival within Redwick (West) is expected to be high.
- 4.6.8 Redwick (West) primarily comprises arable fields, but also contains a few reserved for pasture, where it is anticipated that any subsurface remains will benefit from greater levels of preservation. The construction of Windmill Reen, of medieval or post-medieval origin, may have truncated archaeological remains from earlier phases and paved roads, including Sea Street Lane and Carmel Lane are also anticipated to have impacted archaeological remains from earlier phases.

### Redwick Broadmead

- 4.6.9 Archaeological survival within Redwick Broadmead is expected to be high.
- 4.6.10 Much like the previous two site divisions, Redwick Broadmead primarily comprises arable fields, with a few that appear to be reserved for pasture, where it is anticipated that any subsurface remains will benefit from greater levels of preservation. The construction of Windmill and Meres reens, of medieval or post-medieval origins, may have truncated archaeological remains from earlier phases and Mead Lane is also anticipated to have impacted archaeological remains from earlier phases.

### Porton (South)

- 4.6.11 Archaeological survival within Porton (South) is expected to be high.
- 4.6.12 Porton (South) is comprised of open field systems with limited known truncation.

### Porton (North)

- 4.6.13 Archaeological survival within Porton (North) is expected to be high.
- 4.6.14 Porton (North) is comprised of open field systems with limited known truncation.

### Whitson and Whitson Black Fen

- 4.6.15 Archaeological survival within Whitson and Whitson Black Fen is expected to be moderate.

### Northern Redwick

- 4.6.16 Archaeological survival within Northern Redwick is expected to be moderate to high.
- 4.6.17 Northern Redwick is comprised of open field systems with limited known truncation. Part of the Longlands Lane Wind Farm is located within parts of the Site. Any past truncations within the construction areas relating to this wind farm may have previously removed archaeological remains.

## 5.0 Buried historic assets: statement of significance

### 5.1 Palaeoenvironment

5.1.1 *The Site has high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.* The Site is located on the Caldicot Level. As shown in the **Section** Error! Reference source not found., alluvium and deep peat deposits are present, or likely to be present, across the Site. The alluvium may contain well-preserved organic remains (due to waterlogging). Minerogenic deposits such as alluvial silts and clays have potential for ecofact preservation (such as diatoms, ostracods molluscs), the assessment of which can provide information on depositional environments (e.g. the salt or freshwater nature of deposits) that can enhance interpretation of the past landscape. Peat deposits preserve floral remains such as pollen, seeds and plant fragments. Organic material can also be dated by radiocarbon techniques, important for establishing the chronology for the depositional sequence. In combination with geoarchaeological assessment, examination of pollen and diatoms can provide valuable information of contemporary local environmental conditions. Such remains have evidential value for the past environment in which prehistoric and later people lived, and would be of **Low** or **Medium** heritage significance, derived from archaeological value.

### 5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 *The Site has low potential to contain prehistoric remains throughout all site divisions.* This is because evidence suggests that prehistoric activity was limited to the intertidal zone to the south of the Site, however, the paucity of evidence may be the result of a lack of investigation within much of the Site due to a lack of recent development, as well as academic interest focused upon the intertidal zone.

5.2.2 If present, such remains would be of **Low** or **Medium** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological value.

### 5.3 Roman

5.3.1 *The Site has low to moderate potential to contain Roman remains.* While further study is necessary to accurately map the rural character of Roman-occupied Wales, the evidence presented in **Section** Error! Reference source not found. suggests that

activity in this period would most likely be confined to known areas of occupation near Magor Pill and along road networks, with the Site only likely being used as a source for seasonal grazing of livestock, as on the salt marshes at Nash, to the west.

- 5.3.2 If present, such remains would be of **Low** or **Medium** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological value.

## 5.4 Early medieval

- 5.4.1 *The Site has low potential to contain early medieval remains.* This is due to the paucity of available evidence for human activity within the Site and 1km Study Area during the early medieval period. There is also no evidence to suggest that the villages and hamlets surrounding the Site originated in the early medieval period, with none mentioned within the Domesday Book, and the area was likely only in use as a source of seasonal grazing.

- 5.4.2 If present, such remains would be of **Low** or **Medium** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from its rarity, archaeological, and historical value.

## 5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 *The Site has moderate potential to contain medieval remains.* Much of the character of the Gwent Levels and of the specific HLCAs of Porton, Redwick Broadmead, Whitson, and Northern Redwick derive from 'planned' field and irrigation systems established under ecclesiastical authorities such as Tintern Abbey and Coldcliff Priory. Many of these features are recorded as extant, although in a poor or altered condition. Further LiDAR evidence (GGAT10954g) reveals possible moated site within Redwick (West), as well as broad ridge and furrow and former field boundaries across the Site.

- 5.5.2 If present, such remains would be of **Low** or **Medium** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological and historical value.

## 5.6 Post-medieval

- 5.6.1 *The Site has high potential to contain post-medieval remains throughout all site divisions.* This is due to the frequency of post-medieval features, including footpaths, reens, footbridges, stone markers, and historic hedges, identified through 1st to 3rd editions OS mapping. Evidence for these assets is derived from the Heneb HER, historic mapping, site walkovers, and LiDAR data. The Great Flood of 1607 is well attested and is considered to have had a dramatic impact on the Gwent Levels. Various changes occurred such as the construction of the more robust sea wall as well as alterations to field systems and the construction of new farms in secular ownership.
- 5.6.2 Post-medieval remains would be of **Low** significance, derived from archaeological and historical value.

## 5.7 Modern

- 5.7.1 *The Site has moderate potential to contain modern remains.* Evidence for these assets is derived from the Heneb HER, historic mapping, site walkovers, and LiDAR data. Such remains, if encountered, are thought to be agricultural in nature.
- 5.7.2 Modern remains would be of **Negligible** to **Low** significance, derived from archaeological and historical value.

## 6.0 Above ground historic assets: statement of significance

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The table below indicates which designated historic assets within the 5km study area have been scoped out of the assessment as their significance would not be affected at all by the Proposed Development, in terms of material changes to their setting and how the asset is understood and appreciated. This is based on the distance of the asset from the Site; the asset's location, scale and orientation, and the nature, extent and scale of intervening-built form, vegetation and topography between asset and the Site. These scoping decisions were also devised in consultation with a ZTV study.

Table 7A-6: Setting of designated assets: assets scoped out

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
<b>2912</b>	St. Mary Magdalene's Churchyard,  Grade II Listed Building	The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site from the asset, this will not have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, the asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment. The church and associated churchyard enjoy screening along its east boundary and views are further obscured by houses.
<b>MM313</b>	St. Mary Magdalene's Church Cross <i>Scheduled Monument</i>	The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. The setting of the cross is defined by its spatial relationship with the church and churchyard. The Proposed Development will not alter this relationship.

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
MM092	Goldcliff Moated House Site <i>Scheduled Monument</i>	The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. The views of the Proposed Development from the asset are obscured by mature views and hedgerow. The monument comprises the remains of a well-preserved medieval moated homestead. It has a relationship with the immediate historic landscape of the Goldcliff parish. Given the distance, lack of visual connection to the Site, and no anticipated impacts to the assets immediate setting the Proposed Development is not considered likely to subject this asset to harm and, therefore, this asset is scoped out.
2047	Church of St Mary Rogiet and Manor House <i>Grade II* Listed Building</i>	The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and is not considered to have an impact on the respective settings of these assets. The primary relationship of this asset is with the immediate designated historic assets such as Manor House Farmhouse (15934), Stables at Manor House Farm (15936), and Barn at Manor House Farm (15935) Consequently, these assets have been scoped out from further examination and assessment. These assets are surrounded by the M4 (to the west and south), M48 (to the north), Rogiet modern town (to the east), and a railway line (to the west and north). The Proposed

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		Development is therefore unlikely to have a material impact on these assets.
<b>15934</b>	Manor House Farmhouse <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and is not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. The primary relationship of this asset is with the immediate designated historic assets such as Church of St Mary (2047), Stables at Manor House Farm (15936), and Barn at Manor House Farm (15935) Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.
<b>15936</b>	Stables at Manor House Farm <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and is not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. The primary relationship of this asset is with the immediate designated historic assets such as Church of St Mary (2047), Manor House Farmhouse (15934), and Barn at Manor House Farm (15935) Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.
<b>15935</b>	Barn at Manor House Farm <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and is not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. The primary relationship of this asset is with the

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		<p>immediate designated historic assets such as Church of St Mary (2047), Manor House Farmhouse (15934), and Barn at Manor House Farm (15935)</p> <p>Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>15937</b>	<p>Old Windmill <i>Grade II Listed Building</i></p>	<p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, these assets have been scoped out from further examination and assessment. The asset has some glimpse views to the south-west that overlooks the Levels and possible glimpse views of the Proposed Development may be possible along the horizon. However, existing infrastructure, the M4 and nearby urban development make-up the immediate setting, any views of the Proposed Development will not have a discernible impact on the character and setting of this asset.</p>
<b>MM059</b>	<p>Langstone motte and enclosure <i>Scheduled Monument</i></p>	<p>There are no views towards the Proposed Development and setting elements that inform the character and value of the asset derive from its relationship with the hilly terrain to the north. These are not considered to be impacted on.</p> <p>Consequently, this asset has been scoped</p>

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		out from further examination and assessment.
<b>2920</b>	Langstone Court Farmhouse <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	There are no views towards the Proposed Development and setting elements that inform the character and value of the asset derive from its relationship with the hilly terrain to the north. The asset is on the edge of the Gwent Levels and its primary relationship is with the Langstone motte and enclosure (MM059). These are not considered to be impacted on. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.
<b>2919</b>	Parish Church of Langstone <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	There are no views towards the Proposed Development. Views to the south towards the Proposed Development are blocked by modern infrastructure including the modern steel works. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the respective settings of these assets. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.
<b>MM049</b>	Priory Wood Camp <i>Scheduled Monument</i>	There are no views towards the Proposed Development. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. The setting of this asset is defined by the valley ridge line of the river Usk and

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		<p>the nearby Llanwern Hills where other prehistoric sites are located and contribute to the understanding of the later prehistoric landscape. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<p><b>2936</b></p>	<p>Church of St Mary, Nash <i>Grade I Listed Building</i></p>	<p>There are no views towards the Proposed Development. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. The setting of this asset is defined by the relationship of the small hamlet of Nash and nearby historic landscape and farmhouses. The surrounding wider area is characterised by the Uskmouth power station and sewage works that dominate this area of the river Usk. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<p><b>2946</b></p>	<p>Whitson Lodge <i>Grade II Listed Building</i></p>	<p>The setting of Whitson Lodge is defined by its relationship with Whitson and the designated assets that contribute to the character of Whitson, such as Whitson Court (2944) and Whitson Farm (17540). Whitson Lodge is a picturesque 19th century building and while it is set within the Gwent Levels it does not have a relationship with the historic agricultural landscape in the same manner that Whitson Court (2944) and Farm (17540) have.</p>

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		<p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the Site. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
2926	<p>Parish Church of St Mary's, Llanwern <i>Grade II* Listed Building</i></p>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined the Llanwern Hills to the north and agricultural fringe land that is it located within. The surrounding landscape has been greatly altered with the modern settlement of Llanwern to the north-west, a large golf course to the west, and large-scale steel works and railway infrastructure to the south.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the Site. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
MM324	<p>St. Mary's Churchyard Cross <i>Scheduled Monument</i></p>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by the asset's spatial relationship with the Church of St. Mary's and respective churchyard.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not</p>

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.
<b>MM154</b>	St Brides Netherwent Deserted Village <i>Scheduled Monument</i>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by the St. Brides Brook that forms the narrow valley within which the asset is confined and the present-day settlement of St. Brides.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>MM069</b>	The Larches Camp <i>Scheduled Monument</i>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by the valley of St. Brides Brook and the evidence of prehistoric and Roman to the north and east, i.e. Caerwent.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>23039</b>	Dewstow House <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	The immediate area of Dewstow House has changed greatly due to modern infrastructure, such as the M48, and urban

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		<p>development of Caldicot. The contributing element of the setting is the spatial relationship with the registered park and garden (PGW(Gt)44(MON) and the other designated historic assets within (23059; 23060; 23061).</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<p><b>PGW(Gt)44(MON)</b></p>	<p>Dewstow House <i>Grade I Registered Park and Garden</i></p>	<p>This asset is registered for having the most important, best-preserved and extensive Pulham garden in Wales, unusual in consisting partly of underground grottoes and tunnels. The immediate area of Dewstow House has changed greatly due to modern infrastructure, such as the M48, and urban development of Caldicot. This asset's primary connection is with other designated historic assets within the gardens (23039; 23059; 23060; 23061).</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, this</p>

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.
<b>23059</b>	Grotto about 30m to the south east of Dewstow House  Grade II* Listed Building	This asset's primary connection is with other designated historic assets (23039; 23060; 23061) within the registered park and garden (PGW(Gt)44(MON)).  The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.
<b>23060</b>	Terrace, Wall, Grotto and Underground Garden about 5m to north west of Dewstow House  Grade II* Listed Building	This asset's primary connection is with other designated historic assets (23039; 23059; 23061) within the registered park and garden (PGW(Gt)44(MON)).  The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the respective settings of these assets. Consequently, these assets have been scoped out from further examination and assessment.
<b>23061</b>	Grotto, Underground Garden and Bridge about 60m to west of Dewstow House	This asset's primary connection is with other designated historic assets (23039; 23059; 23060) within the registered park and garden (PGW(Gt)44(MON)).

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
	Grade II* Listed Building	The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the respective settings of these assets. Consequently, these assets have been scoped out from further examination and assessment.
2052	Church of St Mary Undy Grade II Listed Building	<p>The church building is on the fringe of the Gwent Levels, just north of Prat Reen. Nonetheless, its setting is now by the urban development that now surrounds the church.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and will not discernibly alter how this asset is experienced and valued. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
MM126	Undy Churchyard Cross <i>Scheduled Monument</i>	<p>This asset's primary connection with the church of St Mary Undy (2052) and the spatial relationship between these assets.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of this asset, and it would not alter the asset's setting or character. The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and will not discernibly alter how this asset is experienced and valued. Consequently, this asset has been</p>

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		scoped out from further examination and assessment.
<b>MM068</b>	Standing Stone 252m South of Bencroft Lane <i>Scheduled Monument</i>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by the M4 immediately east, B4245 to the south, and the Undy urban settlement to the west. Due to the topography of the field within which this asset sits it is not anticipated to have any wider views towards the Proposed Development. The present setting of this asset does not contribute to its character and value.</p> <p>Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>MM198</b>	Medieval Moated Site 400m N of Undy Church  <i>Scheduled Monument</i>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by the asset's close proximity to the urban development of Undy immediately north, west, and south. The present-day setting does not contribute to the character and value of this asset.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and will not alter the immediate setting. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>MM169</b>	Enclosure revealed by Aerial Photography  <i>Scheduled Monument</i>	<p>The setting of this possible Roman site is defined by proximity to the river Severn and also the M4 which partially truncates this asset. Its wider setting is defined by any spatial relationship with nearby</p>

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		<p>Roman sites, such as Caerwent. The immediate setting, however, does not greatly contribute to the character and value of this asset. No views of the Proposed Development are anticipated and no material change to the setting of this asset is expected.</p> <p>Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>MM021</b>	<p>St Julian's Wood Camp Scheduled Monument</p>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by the heights of St. Julian's Park and Lawrence Hill and is located within the urban expansion of Newport and bordered by the M4 motorway to the south. The present-day setting does not contribute to the character and value of this asset. The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Where there are glimpsed views of the Site, these are not considered to have an impact on the setting of the asset. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>MM170</b>	<p>Round Barrow 57m South of Stock Wood Scheduled Monument</p>	<p>The immediate setting of this asset is defined by the M4 motorway to the north and the urban development of Underwood. The Llanwern Hills are situated to the south of this asset and block any view of the Gwent Levels.</p>

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.
<b>MM188</b>	Moated Site 200m Southwest of Court Farm  Scheduled Monument	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its relationship with other nearby assets and the present-day village of Llanmartin. The M4 motorway and urban development of Underwood blocks any views to the south and the Gwent Levels.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and will not alter the asset's setting in any way.</p> <p>Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>MM298</b>	Ford Farm Roman Villa  Scheduled Monument	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by its relationship with other nearby assets and the present-day Magor Road. The M4 motorway and urban development of Underwood blocks any views to the south and the Gwent Levels.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and will not alter the asset's setting in any way.</p> <p>Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>MM058</b>	Langstone Fish Pond  Scheduled Monument	The setting of this asset is defined by the modern urban development of Langstone to the immediate north and the M4

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		<p>motorway to the immediate south. Views of the wider landscape are limited. The present-day setting does not greatly contribute to the value and character of this asset. The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>MM253</b>	<p>Moated Site in Coldra Wood</p> <p>Scheduled Monument</p>	<p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and will not affect the asset's setting. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>MM353</b>	<p>Goldcliff Pill Anti-Invasion Defences</p> <p>Scheduled Monument</p>	<p>The setting of this asset is defined by the asset's spatial relationship with Chapel Pill and the village of Goldcliff.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and will not alter this asset's setting. Consequently, this asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.</p>
<b>MM202</b>	<p>Deserted Medieval Village W of St Mary's Church</p> <p><i>Scheduled Monument</i></p>	<p>The setting of the asset is defined by the proximity to Wilcrick Hill Camp, Magor Road, and the present-day settlement of Wilcrick.</p> <p>The Proposed Development does not have a view of the asset and will not alter this asset's setting. Consequently, this</p>

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
		asset has been scoped out from further examination and assessment.

## 6.2 Above ground historic assets within the Site

6.2.1 As noted in **Section** Error! Reference source not found., the historic landscape, within which the Site is located, is defined by the preservation of the field systems including hedgerow and ditch boundaries, water meadows, ridge and furrow earthworks, and reens.

6.2.2 The historic landscape forms part of the wider registered Gwent Levels of outstanding historic interest (HLW (Gt) 2). As noted in **Section** Error! Reference source not found., the Site is situated across six HLCAs that are in variable conditions of coherence and preservation. Collectively they make up the unique character of the managed Caldicot Level landscape. The landscape forms the setting of a number of historic assets in the area, including isolated rural farmsteads and the settlement of Redwick.

6.2.3 Individually, the features that define each HLCA may be considered of **Low** significance. Collectively, however, the landscape may be considered of **High** significance.

6.2.4 A detailed assessment of the likely impacts and effects of the Proposed Development on the overall significance of the Gwent Levels (HLW (Gt) 1) landscape of outstanding historic interest will be addressed in the forthcoming ASIDOHL2 report. This will form a technical appendix to the forthcoming ES.

6.2.5 Within the Site there are several non-designated above ground historic assets which comprise:

### Redwick (East)

Coldharbour Reen (GGAT08888g)

6.2.6 Cold Harbour Reen remains in good condition; however, it may have been subject to canalisation in the 18th and 19th centuries to form its present configuration. As a

non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** significance.

6.2.7 The asset's setting is defined by its connections with the component pieces of infrastructure that form the overall Caldicot Level, adding to what is its low evidential and historical value. The wider surrounding landscape also places the asset in its immediate and wider rural context.

6.2.8 Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to the asset's significance.

#### Redwick (West)

##### Small agricultural building (B14)

6.2.9 A small agricultural building identified by heritage specialists and in the 1st edition OS 25" mile map of 1881 (B14). The building is situated along a field boundary within the south extent of the Redwick (West). It is of brick construction with a wide entrance along its south face, likely for the passage of livestock or storage of equipment. The walkover survey shows that the red tile roof is now in disrepair with visible cavities. As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** significance.

6.2.10 The asset is defined by its immediate and wider rural setting and by its position as a prominent feature in the landscape, as well as by its connections to other nearby non-designated heritage assets. Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to the asset's significance. It is not evident that the building remains in use as shown in the image below.

*Plate 7A-1: North facing view of a small agricultural building identified by heritage specialists.*



### Redwick Broadmead

Various footbridges (GGAT15715g; GGAT15716g; GGAT15717g; GGAT15718g; GGAT15719g; GGAT15720g; GGAT15721g; GGAT15722g; GGAT15730g; GGAT15731g; GGAT15732g; GGAT15733g; GGAT15734g; GGAT15735g)

- 6.2.11 Across the Redwick Broadmead site, mostly along Mead Lane there are a series of 14 footbridges. These were depicted in 1st edition OS maps of 1881 and connected field systems to Mead Lane across a network of deep irrigation ditches. Due to Site access constraints, it was not possible to visit Mead Lane to assess the preservation and condition of these footbridges. As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** significance.
- 6.2.12 The assets are defined by their surrounding landscape and by their connections with each other as component parts of the overall land-use. Moreover, the footbridges are part of the wider reen system and so form a part of the wider historic landscape as defined by HLCA007. Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to the asset's significance.

### Stone marker (GGAT15753g)

- 6.2.13 A stone marker situated on Mead Lane along a field boundary, first recorded on the 3rd edition OS map of 1920. The benchmark stone bares a datum mark of '20.5ft'. As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** significance.

6.2.14 The asset is defined by its surrounding rural environment, and particularly by its connection with the adjacent field systems and boundaries. Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to the asset's significance.

#### Porton (South)

Footbridges near Goldcliff (GGAT15709g; GGAT15728g; GGAT15729g; GGAT15735g)

6.2.15 Across the Porton (South) site, there are a series of four footbridges depicted in 1st edition OS maps of 1881. It appears that all four remain in a functional state of preservation. These assets derive their value from their contribution to understanding post-medieval, specifically 19th century, land management practises across the Caldicot Level. Their specific aesthetic and communal value derive from providing crossing point across deep-cut drainage ditches into different field systems. As non-designated historic assets of local interest, the footbridges are of Low significance.

6.2.16 The assets are defined by their connections with the component parts of the Caldicot Level. The surrounding managed landscape is also key to the overall setting, enhancing the assets' evidential and historical value.

6.2.17 Taken overall, setting makes a High contribution to the assets' significance.

#### Porton (North)

Footbridges (GGAT15725g; GGAT15726g; GGAT15727g)

6.2.18 Across the Porton (South) site, there are a series of four footbridges depicted in 1st edition OS maps of 1881. It appears that all four remain in a functional state of preservation. These assets derive their value from their contribution to understanding post-medieval, specifically 19th century, land management practises across the Caldicot Level. Their specific aesthetic and communal value derive from providing crossing point across deep-cut drainage ditches into different field systems. As non-designated historic assets of local interest, the footbridges are of Low significance.

6.2.19 The assets are defined by their connections with the component parts of the Caldicot Level. The surrounding managed landscape is also key to the overall setting, enhancing the assets' evidential and historical value.

6.2.20 Taken overall, setting makes a High contribution to the assets' significance.

### Northern Redwick

#### Kimneypool Bridge (GGAT15710g)

6.2.21 A bridge crossing over Yoke Reen first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1881. The construction material of the original bridge is not available. Heritage specialists visited the Site of the asset (Photo Day 1: 84 – not reproduced) and identified that it may have rebuilt as the observed construction material was concrete with modern concrete shoring along the bank of the reen. Modern galvanised steel stanchions had also been set up along the edges of the bridge. Possible remains of the original fabric were not recorded. It is concluded that the original asset has therefore been removed, and the present bridge holds no evidential or historical value. The bridge crossing will not be considered further in this PEIR.

#### Sluice (GGAT15754g)

6.2.22 A possible sluice gate was recorded on the 2nd edition OS map of 1901. Heritage specialists visited the Site area (Photo 1: 91 – not reproduced). The area was highly vegetated with limited visibility; however, a modern electronic sluice appeared to have removed the original. It is uncertain whether surviving fabric remains. It is concluded, therefore, that the asset has been removed as the present sluice holds no evidential or historical value. The sluice will not be considered further in this report.

## 6.3 Selected above ground historic assets beyond the Site

### Designated above ground historic assets

#### Little Porton Cottage (A2) & Little Porton Byre (A3), Grade II listed buildings

6.3.1 Little Porton Cottage (**A2**; 3065) is listed as a rare surviving example of a single storey vernacular-style cottage of probable 18th century date. Much of its fabric appears to be retained, however, the structure is well screened from the adjacent road by thick vegetation. Little Porton Byre (**A3**; 3066) is a rare surviving example of long single-storey byre of probable early 19th century date. The building is of a rough timber-framed construction covered by walls of broad roughly hewn boards. Both structures are covered over by corrugated iron roofing and hoarding which masks

much of the surviving fabric. While this may diminish the aesthetic value of these assets this clad does serve to protect them from any degradation.

- 6.3.2 Although the full condition of these assets cannot be understood without removal of the cladding, the designated historic assets retain their evidential and historical value as surviving vernacular cottages. As Grade II listed buildings, the assets are of **High** heritage significance.
- 6.3.3 The assets are defined primarily by their group association with each other and spatial relationship to other historic assets within the hamlet of Porton.
- 6.3.4 Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to significance.

#### Whitson Church, Grade II\* listed building (A4)

- 6.3.5 Whitson Church (**A4**; 2943) is located 300m east of Whitson Common Road junction and c. 70m north of the nearest Site boundary. It is a medieval parish church that retains much of its original 12th-century fabric despite later restoration in the 19th century. The nave doorway is thought to be of Anglo-Norman date while the present church tower was constructed later the medieval period. The church porch is of 19th-century design. The building is constructed from yellow-brown stone with red stone dressings in the quoins of the tower.
- 6.3.6 The historic asset has high evidential, aesthetic, communal and historical value as a 12th- century parish church, sympathetically restored in the 19th century. The retention of much of its original fabric enhances its overall significance.
- 6.3.7 As a Grade II\* listed building, the asset is of **High** heritage significance.
- 6.3.8 The church tower is relatively low-lying set within a well screened environment of tall hedgerow and mature tree canopies. Its relationship with the adjacent historic assets within the Whiston and Porton area is important to an understanding of its character and immediate setting. This asset also has a relationship with Porton Historic Landscape Character Area (HLCA004). This HLCA is defined by its supposed 'planned' configuration set out by monastic landowners in the 13th century. Consequently, Whitson Church forms an integral part of understanding how the medieval landscape developed within the immediate area.

6.3.9 Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to the asset's significance.

#### Moated Site E of Grangefield Farm, Scheduled Monument (A5)

6.3.10 Located c. 75m north-east of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, this moated site (**A5**; MM205) comprises the remains of a well-preserved medieval moated homestead known as Moat Grange. It was one of the monastic granges of Tintern Abbey and is located to the east of Grangefield farm. It consists of two squarish concentric enclosures with linking ditches on the north and east sides. Moated sites were a distinctly English phenomenon that flourished in the 13th and 14th centuries. This site is likely to have a connection with a wider monastic management of the Gwent Levels during this period.

6.3.11 The asset has high evidential and historical value, and for the potential for related buried archaeological remains. The Scheduled Monument is situated within the Northern Redwick HLCA (HLCA008) which retains a sense of its planned, grid-like configuration. Given the asset is likely contemporary with the medieval episode of land management its connection with the immediate setting is integral to understanding its character and value.

6.3.12 As a Scheduled Monument, the asset is of **High** heritage significance.

6.3.13 The topography immediately surrounding the asset is relatively low-lying with limited views across the Gwent Levels due to successive mature tree and vegetated field boundaries. The present-day Grangefield farmhouse obscures views to and from the asset from the west, an existing solar farm located on the Gwent Levels is situated c. 120m south-west of the asset. Much of the wider setting to north has been permanently and adversely altered following the construction of the steel works, Europark commercial estate, and the A4810/ Queen's Way.

6.3.14 Taken overall, setting makes a **Medium** contribution to significance.

#### Church of St Thomas, Redwick, Grade I listed building (A6)

6.3.15 This Grade I listed church building (**A6**; 2940), situated within the centre of Redwick village and conservation area, is located c. 200m north of the PEIR Assessment Boundary. It has high evidential, aesthetic, communal and historical value as a fine example of a medieval church of possibly 12th-century origin with surviving fabric

from the 14th and 15th centuries. The church was restored in 1875 and is constructed of brown-yellow, grey stone with a slate roof. A three-staged tower is positioned in the centre with crenelations along its parapet.

6.3.16 As a Grade I listed building, it is of **High** heritage significance

6.3.17 The Church of St Thomas is an important focal point within Redwick as much of the village has evolved around it. Redwick village is amongst the few remaining examples of a nucleated settlement on the Gwent Levels that can trace continuous occupation back into the medieval period. A mark on the entrance way into the church recorded the water height of the Great Flood of 1607 which caused great change to the surrounding area.

6.3.18 The wider character and value of the asset is derived from its spatial relationship with the designated and non-designated historic asset within Redwick Conservation Area. Elements of the wider agricultural landscape, which otherwise hold a broader connection, also contribute to how the asset is experienced.

6.3.19 Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to the asset's significance.

#### Whitson Court & attached pavilions/garden walls, Grade II listed (A7)

6.3.20 Located c. 360m south of the nearest Site boundary, this Grade II listed building (**A7**; 2944) is a fine example of a small country house dated of late 18th-century construction. It has evidential, aesthetic and historical value as a high-status house, which stands out within the landscape as being distinctly not of the local vernacular style. It was reported to have been constructed by the renowned architect John Nash and commissioned by William Phillips in 1791. These connections enhance its overall significance. Although it has since been supposed to be the work of another architect, the evidence remains inconclusive. The house is of a typical neo-classical Georgian style with three storeys over a vaulted basement. The external façade is of a brick construction with Bath Stone dressings and dentil cornicing. It retains a slate roof and brick-built chimneys. It also boasts a small ornate garden to the rear of the building.

*Plate 7A-2: East-facing view of Whitson Court from Whitson Road*



6.3.21 The footprint of Whitson Court cuts through pre-existing narrow strip fields of medieval origin that flank Whitson Road. This building provides an important contribution to understanding post-medieval management of the Gwent Levels and the change from monastic to secular control into the 17th and 18th centuries. It also forms a key element of the elongated settlement that developed along Whitson Road throughout the post-medieval period. The house shares a spatial relationship with other designated and non-designated historic assets that make up this sporadic settlement.

6.3.22 As a Grade II listed building it is of **High** heritage significance.

6.3.23 This area remains relatively flat and low-lying, Whiston Court therefore is visually dominant due its three storeys where tree and hedgerow cover permits views across the Gwent Levels. Existing solar farms are present c. 120m north-east and c. 500m south-west of the house and gardens. A large trailer and vehicle hire car park is located 200m north of the house. The trailer and car park, together with the existing solar farms, have impacted the asset's wider rural setting, but have not changed its visual prominence in the landscape.

6.3.24 Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to significance.

#### **Samson Court, Grade II listed building (A8)**

6.3.25 Located c. 370m south-west of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, Samson Court (**A8**;

17541) has evidential, aesthetic, and historical value as a well-preserved example of the 18th/19th century farmhouse typical of the wider Gwent Level landscape. Thought to be of 17th century origin, the two-storey farmhouse witnessed alterations from the later 18th century boasting a plain white plaster render on the façade and a slate roof. There is a neo-gothic timber porch at the front entrance, and the house is abutted by an early agricultural outbuilding that may be original. Exposed stonework of the outbuilding façade is also visible.

- 6.3.26 As a Grade II listed building, it is of **High** heritage significance.
- 6.3.27 Like Whitson Court (**A7**; 2944), Samson Court forms part of a network of assets that define the post-medieval development of the Whitson area. Its relationship with nearby historic assets and with the immediate historic landscape is of material consideration and contribute to this asset's heritage significance.
- 6.3.28 Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to significance.

#### Brick House, Grade II listed building (A10)

- 6.3.29 Located c. 680m north-east of the nearest PEIR Assessment Boundary, this Grade II listed building (**A10**; 3060) is a fine example of a farmhouse rebuilt in a grandiose style. Its evidential and historical value is derived from its origins in the early 18th century and its rebuilding in the late 18th century by William Phillips, the owner of Whitson Court (**A7**; 2944). The connection to Phillips enhances its overall significance. The building is unusual for a farmhouse of Gwent Levels as being of three-storey brick-built construction with large sash windows.
- 6.3.30 As a Grade II listed building, it is of **High** heritage significance.
- 6.3.31 Brick House has an evidential and historic connection with Whitson Court as another example of new architecture emerging within the Gwent Levels during the 18th century. Brick House is situated within the Redwick HLCA (HLCA006), a large landscape of irregular pattern field systems, and forms part of the hinterland of Redwick village.
- 6.3.32 Brick House is now functioning as a hotel. The building is surrounded by large modern agricultural hangers and barns to the west and houses on the south side of North Row. A large caravan hire car park is located to south-east of the house on

the opposite side of North Row. Longlands Lane Wind Farm turbines are visible to the north and east of the building.

6.3.33 Taken overall, setting makes a **Medium** contribution to significance.

#### Whitson Farm, Grade II listed building (A11)

6.3.34 Located c.750m west of the nearest PEIR Assessment Boundary, Whitson Farm (**A11**; 17540) is listed as a good example of a vernacular style farmhouse of probable 17th-century origins. The building was later rebuilt in the late 18th / early 19th century. The building is brick-built construction with three-storeys, and a white plaster rendered façade with three brick-built chimneys and early, potentially original, sash windows. Modern farm building obscure visual connections to the north and east. The front elevation of the house fronts on to Parish Reen and Whitson Road. This all contributes to its overall evidential and historical value, as does its connection to Whitson Court and assets associated with the house.

6.3.35 As a Grade II listed building, it is of **High** heritage significance.

6.3.36 The asset's wider setting contributes to an understanding of the value and character of the farm, as do the spatial and historic connections with Whitson Court and other historic assets that form the elongated settlement along Whitson Road.

6.3.37 Consequently, Whitson Farm also has a primary connection with the immediate historic landscape that reflects post-medieval land management.

6.3.38 Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to significance.

#### Relict Seawall alongside Collister Pill Reen, Scheduled Monument (A12)

6.3.39 Located c. 900m north-east of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, this Scheduled Monument (**A12**; MM226) was erected in the Middle Ages to enable the reclamation of the Gwent Levels in Undy parish and remained a sea defence until the enclosure of Caldicot Moor in 1850. The seawall is an earthen bank between 11m and 12m wide at the back and 5m wide on the top. It stands between 2m and 2.5m above the land to the west but is almost level with the land on Caldicot Moor. It has high evidential and historical value as part of the development of the Levels as a managed landscape.

- 6.3.40 As a scheduled monument, it is of **High** heritage significance.
- 6.3.41 Collister Pill Reen has a primary relationship with the wider Gwent Levels RHL, specifically informing understanding of the historic and current land management. This relationship contributes to the character and value of this Scheduled Monument.
- 6.3.42 Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to significance.

#### Great Newra, Grade II listed building (A13)

- 6.3.43 Located c. 1km south-west of the nearest PEIR Assessment Boundary, this listed building (**A13**; 17538) derives its evidential and historical value as a well-preserved example of a two-storey farmhouse, originally of 17th-century construction, but later rebuilt in 1865. This asset is listed for its well-preserved condition and has evidential value.
- 6.3.44 As a Grade II listed building, it is of **High** heritage significance.
- 6.3.45 The asset's immediate setting is defined by the modern farm complex that surrounds the farmhouse and surrounding open field systems. Little Newra farm, with which Great Newra has a primary connection, is located c. 150m to the south-east of Great Newra. An existing solar farm is located c. 420m south-east of the listed building.
- 6.3.46 Taken overall, setting makes a **Medium** contribution to significance.

#### Moorgate Cottage, Grade II listed building (A14)

- 6.3.47 Located c. 1.1km north-east of the nearest PEIR Assessment Boundary, Moorgate Cottage (**A14**; 16071) is listed as a two-roomed cottage of early 17th-century date. It is thought that the cottage was adapted from an earlier building. The building is also of special interest for the preservation of its interior. Its evidential and historic value is also derived from its contribution to the understanding of early post-medieval settlement of the Gwent Levels.
- 6.3.48 As a Grade II listed building, it is an asset of **High** heritage significance.
- 6.3.49 The cottage is situated immediately beyond the Gwent Levels RHL boundary and located on the fringe of the Gwent Levels. The village of Undy is located c. 230m west of the asset and a railway line is c. 230m to the north-east. The cottage stands

away from the Moorgate Farm and is visually dominate within the immediate vicinity. The immediately adjacent field systems contribute to the character of Moorgate Cottage as a rural, isolated building. The encroachment of modern development to the west and north makes the surviving open agricultural landscape more sensitive as contributing to asset significance. Taken overall, setting makes a **Medium** contribution to significance.

#### Great House Farmhouse including attached range of farm buildings, Grade II listed buildings (A17)

- 6.3.50 Located c. 1.3km north-east of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, this farmhouse and associated buildings (**A16**; 16070) derive evidential and historical value as a two-storey farmhouse of probable 17th-century origins on the northern edge of the Gwent Levels.
- 6.3.51 As a Grade II listed buildings, the farmhouse and farm buildings are of **High** heritage significance.
- 6.3.52 This farmhouse and associated farm complex are position to the east of the modern settlement of Undy and a railway line borders its curtilage to the immediate north. Moreover, the M4 motorway, c. 580m north-east of the farmhouse, overlooks the farmhouse. The encroachment of modern urbanisation and infrastructure has, therefore, diminished the sense of the farmhouse's rural isolation set within the Gwent Levels. However, the primary connection of the buildings with each other, as component parts of a historic farm complex, has been retained. Taken overall, setting makes a **Medium** contribution to significance.

#### Wilcrick Hill Camp, Scheduled Monument (A21)

- 6.3.53 Located c. 2.3km north of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, this Scheduled Monument (**A17**; MM127) has high evidential and historical value as a striking example of an Iron Age hillfort that dominates the landscape. It is thought to have been occupied throughout the Iron Age period, from c. 800 BC until the Roman Conquest of Wales in AD 74. Wilcrick Hill Camp hillfort stands on a steep-sided small hill entirely covered with woodland with views across the Severn Estuary.
- 6.3.54 As a scheduled monument, it is of **High** heritage significance.

6.3.55 The asset's immediate setting is defined by the Llanwern hills that rise high relative to the tidal flats to the south. Modern development including the urban expansion of Newport, Undy, and Magor as well as the developments of the steel works and M4 motorway to the south have partially diminished the hillforts visual presence within the wider landscape. Its size and massing, however, are still discernible from the environs of Redwick.

*Plate 7A-3: South-east facing view from Wilcrick Hill Camp (MM127) with part of the Longlands Lane Wind Farm visible in the Gwent Levels.*



6.3.56 Taken overall, setting makes a **Medium** contribution to significance.

#### **Bishton Castle, Scheduled Monument (A22)**

6.3.57 Located c. 2.4km north of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, this Scheduled Monument (A18; MM128) derives its high evidential and historical value as the remains of a castle or house of the Bishops of Llandaff (Llandaf) (Bishopston) dating to the medieval period. It lies at the northern end of what may have originated as a planned linear village, the earlier parish church of St Cadwalladr being at its southern extremity.

- 6.3.58 The asset consists of a partial enclosure defined by a semi-circular scarp occupying a low limestone ridge overlooking the Caldicot Levels and defended by sharp slopes to the east and south but a more neutral approach to the east.
- 6.3.59 The asset is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive and domestic architecture and specifically of ecclesiastical manors and palaces in the southern Welsh Marches. It shares group value with Mathern Palace and other seats of the Bishops of Llandaff and may retain rare archaeological evidence of the development of one of these from a presumed early castle to a later medieval manor.
- 6.3.60 As a Scheduled Monument, it is of **High** heritage significance.
- 6.3.61 The asset's immediate setting is defined by the Llanwern hills that rise high relative to the tidal flats to the south. It also has an important connection to the former historic estates of the diocese of Llandaff. Modern development including the urban expansion of Newport, Undy, and Magor as well as the developments of the steel works to the south.
- 6.3.62 Taken overall, setting makes a **Medium** contribution to significance.

#### Pencoed Castle, various assets (A31 – A38)

- 6.3.63 Located c. 3.7km north-east of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, Pencoed Castle (**A31-A38**; MM274; MM201; 2904; 3089; 3090; 3091; 17076; PGW(Gt)3(NPT) derives its high evidential, aesthetic and historical value as a towering early to mid-16th-century embattled mansion of the Morgan family set within a rectangular moated enclosure surrounded by a contemporary ruinous curtain walls including an impressive gatehouse and a projecting round corner tower.
- 6.3.64 The monument is of national importance as the monumental courtyard (PGW(Gt)3(NPT) of one of the most significant and best-preserved Tudor and later mansions in Wales, built by an historically prominent family and reflecting the means and status of the emerging Welsh gentry.
- 6.3.65 As a Scheduled Monument, it is of **High** heritage significance.
- 6.3.66 The asset's immediate setting is defined by the Llanwern hills that rise high relative

to the tidal flats to the south. Its connections to the group of individual designated historic assets both within and outside the scheduled monument are key to the asset's setting. Modern development including the urban expansion of Newport, Undy, and Magor as well as the developments of the steel works to the south, although these have not impacted the asset's primary connections and relationships or changed how it is currently experienced.

6.3.67 Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to significance.

#### Redwick Conservation Area

6.3.68 The Conservation Area is confined to the present-day limits of Redwick and is defined by the status of the village as a well-preserved example of a nucleated settlement on the Caldicot Levels centred on the cross-roads and the Grade I Church of St Thomas (**A6**; 2940). Its development and present configuration is dependent on its spatial relationship between above-ground historic assets within the village and with the wider agricultural hinterland.

6.3.69 As a Conservation Area with designated historic assets of high significance contained within it, and from which the conservation area garners its core historical value and character, it is considered that this asset is of **High** heritage significance.

### Non-designated above ground historic assets

6.3.70 It was proposed that an assessment of the impact of all phases of the Proposed Development on the setting of non-designated above-ground historic assets that lie further than 100m from the PEIR Assessment Boundary should be scoped out. The Planning Inspectorate, however, reasoned that insufficient information is currently available to make this determination and impacts to non-designated above-ground historic assets should be considered beyond 100m where significant effects are likely. As such known non-designated above-ground historic assets within a 1km radius of the Site boundary have been identified and assessed for potential setting-related impacts at construction and operation stages:

#### Magorpill Farm (NPRN 20304)

6.3.71 The Proposed Development access route via Mill Reen runs through the farm complex of Magorpill Farm. The asset has some evidential and historical value as a

farmhouse thought to be of late 18th/ early 19th century construction having been recorded on the 1847 tithe map of the parish of Magor. It is of a vernacular style using dressed stone with red brick finishes. The farmhouse is a terrace suggesting that it would have been the residence of various workers and tenant farmers.

6.3.72 As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** heritage significance.

6.3.73 The setting of this asset is defined by the historic agricultural landscape which provides a positive contribution to the understanding of the character and value of Magorpill Farm.

#### Shop Row, Redwick (NPRN 20843)

6.3.74 A short row of two-storey terraced houses thought to be of 18th century constructed of ochre-washed stone walls located 185m north of the Proposed Development. This asset has some evidential and aesthetic value.

6.3.75 As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** significance.

6.3.76 The asset is defined by its connections and relationship with assets within Redwick Conservation Area to the north, and with the conservation area itself. It is located within the centre of Redwick and bounded by buildings to the north and south along Shop Row.

#### Lower Grange Farm (NPRN 45143)

6.3.77 The farmhouse is thought to be of late 18th/ early 19th century construction having been recorded on the 1847 tithe map of the parish of Magor. It has some evidential and historical value as part of the area's surviving agricultural heritage.

6.3.78 As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** heritage significance.

#### Porton House (GGAT03835g)

6.3.79 A late post-medieval house of 19th century origin noted on the Newport Local List with modern alterations, situated near the sea defences to the south of Little and Great Porton. The condition of surviving original fabric is uncertain. It was first recorded in 1830 but has since been subject to substantial structural changes.

6.3.80 As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** heritage significance.

#### Former National School, Whitson (NPRN 419387)

- 6.3.81 The former National School, now a residence, was constructed in 1870 and located 280m west of the Porton (South) Site. It has some evidential, communal and historical value as a former late 19th-century school.
- 6.3.82 As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** significance.

#### Coastal Observation Post, Undy (NPRN 270305)

- 6.3.83 Situated on the seaward bank of the Caldicot Level sea wall embankment, located 300m south of the Redwick (East) Site, this Coastal Observation Post formed part of the area's Second World War defences. The observation post sits on a platform, raised slightly above the mudflats. The post is in a poor condition. Debris around and within the structure indicate that the platform and structure get flooded at high tides.
- 6.3.84 As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** significance.

#### Old Salem Baptist Chapel, Redwick (NPRN 307494)

- 6.3.85 The building is located along the north edge of Redwick and 500m north of the nearest Site boundary. It has some evidential, communal and historical value, but is described as in a ruinous state and disused.
- 6.3.86 As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** significance.

#### Bethesda Independent Chapel (NPRN 10467)

- 6.3.87 Located 800m south-west of the Porton (South) site, Bethesda Independent Chapel was built in 1840 and rebuilt in 1900. The later chapel has some evidential and historical value, built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type. Its communal value is from its derived from its role as a place of worship.
- 6.3.88 As a non-designated historic asset of local interest, it is of **Low** significance.
- 6.3.89 The asset is defined by its relationships with other above-ground historic assets along Goldcliff Road and Whitson Command Road and for its overall connection to the wider post-medieval settlement at Whitson.
- 6.3.90 Taken overall, setting makes a **High** contribution to significance.

## **7.0 Impact to heritage significance**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 This section assesses the likelihood for the Proposed Development to have an impact on the significance of buried and above ground historic assets. Below ground impacts include anything that would cause ground disturbance, such as preliminary ground works, site strip, topsoil removal, demolition, remediation, landscaping, planting, excavation for basements, foundations, services, drainage and lighting.

7.1.2 The Proposed Development could have an impact on the significance of above ground historic assets, due to changes to their setting.

### **7.2 Outline of the proposals relevant to the assessment**

7.2.1 The Applicant is seeking Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Proposed Development which would comprise the construction and operation of a solar photovoltaic (PV) development within the Gwent Levels (the Site). The Proposed Development would have a generating capacity of greater than 350 megawatts (MW).

7.2.2 The Proposed Development comprises the following key physical elements:

- solar photovoltaic (PV) modules;
- PV module mounting structures;
- String inverter units;
- transformers;
- high voltage (HV) switchgear and control equipment;
- onsite cabling;
- substation and transformer housing;
- grid connection infrastructure;
- fencing and security measures;
- new access tracks and bridges;

- upgrades to existing access tracks;
- temporary construction compounds; and
- environmental enhancements.

## Below-ground design details

- 7.2.3 Various cable installation trenches across the Site area will be dug to a depth of 0.9mbgl as well as alternative option for cable laying will be through Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD). For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that HDD may be carried out to a depth of 0.5mbgl.
- 7.2.4 The installation of the individual Solar Panels by driving of screw-type support piles (**Figure 2-4**). The extent and depth of these screw piles is not finalised. For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that screw-piles may extend into, and beyond, known depth of archaeological horizons.
- 7.2.5 Perimeter fencing will be constructed of a galvanised steel design extending 2.0m tall. Fencing will be supported by timber posts that will be evenly spaced 5m apart and driving into the ground to a depth of 0.9mbgl. Access gates will be supported by posts set in concrete foundation blocks. These blocks will measure 0.6m x 0.6m and extend 1.2mbgl. Where the perimeter fencing crosses over an existing ditch feature the nearby support posts will also be set within a concrete foundation block measuring 0.6m x 0.6m x 1.2mbgl (**Figure 2-30**).
- 7.2.6 Where the route of circuit cables crosses a reen feature a crossing will be created to either cross over the reen or drainage ditch with a pipe bridge crossing or beneath the water course via HDD method (**Figure 2-8**):
- The methodology for pipe bridge crossing will entail the excavation of foundation pits to 0.3mbgl and infilled with well-graded compact fill. Pre-cast or cast in-situ mass concrete block footings will sit on these foundation pads with vertical rods fixed into the concrete blocks. Cables will be run through protective piping that will be fixed to the vertical support rods. The above ground height of the pipe bridge crossing will be dependent on the dimensions of the specific water course. The maximum length of pipe crossing will extend to 6m.

- The HDD method will entail the drilling along a 15°-25° angle to match the indicative slope of a given water course. There will be a minimum 0.5m clearance between the bed of the water course/ drainage ditch and proposed HDD service crossing.

7.2.7 Various transformer and coupler compounds will be constructed across the Site area. These compounds will include transformer units and coupler stations (**Figure 2-5**). The construction of these units will entail:

- The excavation of a structural footing for transformer units to a depth of 0.3mbgl. A raised flood defence platform made from compacted hardcore materials will be constructed above to a height 1.2m. Concrete foundation pads/blocks will be set into this platform. The top of the transformer unit will be 4.5m.
- The excavation of 6.4m by 6.4m foundation pits to the depth of 0.3mbgl. RC raft concrete slabs will sit in these pits and cap mini-piles. Each foundation slab will cap nine mini-piles. For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that mini-piles may extend into, and beyond, known depth of archaeological horizons.

7.2.8 Ground preparation and soil stripping for 11 temporary construction compounds which will collectively encompass a 4.8ha area across the Site. The details of groundbreaking for temporary works are not available. For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that any ground preparation and installation of compounds with associated hard standings and metalled surfaces would require excavations to at least 0.5mbgl.

7.2.9 Across the Site various construction trackways and field access tracks will be established for the efficient movement of plant and material (**Figure 2-23**). Much of the proposed network of trackways will use existing roads and paths. Where new road surfaces and tracks will be required across field systems these will be 4.5m wide for main construction trackways and 3m for field access tracks. Although the methodology details for the construction trackways are not yet finalised it is assumed, for the purposes of this assessment, that any establishment of new trackway for the movement of plant and materials will require shallow soil strips and

infilling with hardcore ballast materials.

## Above-ground design details

- 7.2.10 Rows of PV Arrays will be spaced approximately 3m apart. The top edge of panels will extend to 3.5m high.
- 7.2.11 The height of Reen pipe bridge crossing will be determinant on the dimensions of the given water course(s).
- 7.2.12 Galvanized steel perimeter fencing will extend to 2m tall. Satellite dishes and posts will extend to 4m tall. CCTV and posts will extend to 3m tall.
- 7.2.13 Transformer units and coupler stations will extend to height of 4.5m.
- 7.2.14 Within the Whitson and Whitson Black Fen area of the Site, there are multiple options for the proposed grid connection as described in **Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Development**. These proposed options comprise of the following:
- Proposed Option 1: Integration of MV cables through the construction of two Tee Connections and Point of Connection 1 at the National Grid Substation. The construction of two compounds near the existing electrical substation (North Compound 1 and North Compound 2), as well as a coupler station (South Compound) near the intersection between Hares Road and Elver Pill Reen.
  - Proposed Option 2: The route of the MV cable alignment will remain unchanged from Proposed Option 1, however, an additional compound (North Compound 3) is proposed at the electrical substation.
  - Proposed Option 3: The route of the MV cable alignment will remain unchanged from Proposed Option 1, however, the construction around the existing electrical substation will be greatly reduced with only North Compound 1 proposed here.
  - Option 4: The route of the MV cable will remain similar to Option 1, however, the construction would be greatly reduced with only a single compound, North Compound 1, and the connections within the National Grid Substation and the two Tee connections

## 7.3 Impact on buried historic assets

- 7.3.1 Main impacts to buried historic assets would be from direct physical disturbance, truncation, and/or total removal through the driving of screw-type piles for the Solar Panel installation, trench excavations for cable laying, drilling for HDD-method cable laying, and ground preparations including soil stripping for the establishment of temporary work compounds, permanent substations compounds, and temporary work and maintenance trackways. These impacts would be localised within respective construction footprints.
- 7.3.2 The particular historic assets that would be subject to physical adverse impacts as a consequence of the Proposed Development are discussed below.

### Palaeoenvironmental Remains

- 7.3.3 Palaeoenvironmental remains may be present across the Site area as attested by the results of available BGS legacy borehole data and previous archaeological investigations, see **Section** Error! Reference source not found.. Broadly, the depth of positively identified peat deposits appears deeper towards the shoreline. The shallowest recorded peat within the Site is recorded at 3.6mbgl. The depths some ground-breaking activities such as screw-pile driving and the depth of coupler station piles is not finalised. It is possible, however, that they may extend into potential archaeological horizons and disturb remains of possible geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest. Consequently, this activity may cause permanent physical harm to this buried historic asset, if present, and lead to the partial, or localised, removal of remains.

### Previously recorded buried remains

#### On-site investigations

##### Redwick (East)

- 7.3.4 Within the vicinity of Magor Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW), discrete features thought to be of Roman origin and associated with the possible Roman road (GGAT06257g) were partially excavated. These remains consist of a drainage ditch feature (GGAT11152g) and a land surface (GGAT11151g). These buried historic assets were encountered at 1.8mbgl. It is possible that screw-pile driving for the

installation of Solar Panels may extend into archaeological horizons and disturb remaining elements of recorded buried remains.

- 7.3.5 Within the vicinity of Cold Harbour Pill, a post-medieval field boundary or drainage ditch (GGAT11158g) has been partially excavated. Below-ground construction activity would likely remove the surviving elements of the ditch feature.

#### Redwick Broadmead

- 7.3.6 A large ditch feature partially excavated through trial trenching is thought to be a silted up Reen of medieval origin (GGAT11164g). Below-ground construction activity would likely remove the surviving elements of the buried historic asset.

#### Porton (South)

- 7.3.7 Within the Porton (South) site area, three possible drainage ditch features thought to be of Roman origin (GGAT11162g; GGAT11163g) were encountered at 1mbgl and partially excavated. It is possible that screw-pile driving for the installation of Solar Panels may extend into archaeological horizons and disturb remaining elements of recorded buried remains.

#### Remote sensing / LiDAR identified

##### Redwick (East)

- 7.3.8 A series of possible in-use water meadows of unknown date located between Summerleaze and Chapel Reen identified through available LiDAR data (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**). The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, perimeter fencing, and reen crossings will have a collective direct physical change on the surviving remains that make-up the identified water meadow. The various truncations and visual obstructions will reduce the discernible character of the water meadow. Moreover, the introduction of impermeable concrete foundation blocks may alter local drainage patterns that effects the function of the water meadow.
- 7.3.9 LiDAR interpretation identified series of four field systems of varying sizes between Summerleaze and Chapel Reen with broad ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval origin (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**) as well as further ridge and furrow of post-medieval origin (**Figures 10 and 11**) and 42 current and former field boundaries

(**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**). The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, perimeter fencing, and re-en crossings will have a collective direct physical change on the surviving remains that make up the identified earthworks and field boundaries. The perceptibility of these features in the landscape will be diminished through various truncations.

- 7.3.10 Two LiDAR features identified as the remains of possible rectangular ditched enclosures of uncertain date are located near Cold Harbour Reen (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**). The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, perimeter fencing will have a collective direct physical change on the surviving remains that make up the identified ditched enclosures.

#### Redwick (West)

- 7.3.11 A possible medieval moated site identified through LiDAR interpretation (GGAT10954g) with a single circular ditch measuring 52m by 44m would be subject to direct physical impact due to the excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, perimeter fencing, and the creation of a new Public Right of Way (PRoW). The west extent of this historic asset would remain intact. Nonetheless, the direct physical change to the surviving earthworks and buried remains of this asset would permanently degrade its perceptibility in the landscape.
- 7.3.12 A large, near intact, 'lobe-shaped' enclosure identified by Rippon (1996) located near Sea Street Lane (GGAT06218g). The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles and construction trackways will cause direct physical change to the surviving earthworks and buried remains of this asset and damage its perceptibility in the landscape.
- 7.3.13 A series of twelve possible in-use water meadows of unknown date located between Summerleaze and Sea Street Lane identified through available LiDAR data (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**). The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, perimeter fencing, and re-en crossings will have a collective direct physical change on the surviving remains that make-up the identified water meadow. The various truncations and visual obstructions will reduce the discernible character of the water meadow. Moreover, the introduction of impermeable concrete foundation blocks may alter local drainage patterns that effects the function of the water meadow.

- 7.3.14 A possible trackway was identified to the southeast of the Great House, Redwick (**Figures 7A-9 and 7A-10**). Its origin is uncertain. The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, and construction trackways will have direct physical change and may lead to a total loss of this asset.
- 7.3.15 Within the Redwick (West) site, LiDAR interpretation has identified three examples of poorly preserved broad ridge and furrow thought to be medieval in origin (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**), 17 field systems with surviving post-medieval ridge and furrow (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**), and a series of former field boundaries of uncertain origin (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**). The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, perimeter fencing, and ree crossings will have a collective direct physical change on the surviving remains that make up the identified ridge and furrow earthworks and field boundaries.

#### Redwick Broadmead

- 7.3.16 The Broadmead open field system, now enclosed, is of medieval origin (GGAT06224g) and has had numerous alterations from the 16th century onwards. Evidence of medieval agricultural use of the Broadmead may still be intact. The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, perimeter fencing, ree crossings and construction trackways will remove associated archaeological remains and disturb the coherence of surviving elements of the Broadmead. Nonetheless, much of the existing field boundaries and field configuration will be retained.
- 7.3.17 Two sections of relic hedgerow depicted in the 1st edition OS map of 1881 (GGAT15736g; GGAT15737g). Little of the supposed original hedge alignment appears to be intact. Nonetheless, no bisection of the feature is anticipated as a consequence of the proposed development.

#### Porton (South)

- 7.3.18 LiDAR interpretation identifies three moated sites (GGAT10946g; GGAT10947g; GGAT10948g), thought to be of medieval origin, within Porton (South). The Proposed Development will comprise the excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, and perimeter fencing that will extend archaeological horizons and result in direct physical change. The truncation of visible

earthworks will degrade the coherence and value of the historic asset.

- 7.3.19 A possible pond feature and small section of hedgerow have been identified in 1st edition OS map of 1881 and through LiDAR interpretation (GGAT15738g). The Proposed Development is not anticipated to have a change to surviving fabric of this historic asset. The operation of the solar farm will not change the perception or character of this asset.
- 7.3.20 The footprint of a possible former structure or enclosure recorded in the 1st edition OS 6" mile map of 1881 and through LiDAR interpretation. The excavation of perimeter fencing, CCTV trench, DC cable trench and Solar Panel screw-pile will truncate the north section of this feature and remove any associated buried remains.
- 7.3.21 LiDAR interpretation identified a series of 27 water meadow field systems within Porton (South). The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, perimeter fencing, and re-en crossings will have a collective direct physical change on the surviving remains that make-up the identified water meadow. The various truncations and visual obstructions will reduce the discernible character of the water meadow. Moreover, the introduction of impermeable concrete foundation blocks may alter local drainage patterns that effects the function of the water meadow.
- 7.3.22 A possible trackway of uncertain origin and in a poor condition is identified through LiDAR interpretation (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**). The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables Solar Panel screw-type piles, and construction trackways will have direct physical change and may lead to a total removal of this asset.

#### Porton (North)

- 7.3.23 A series of five water meadow field systems have been identified in this area (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**) of variable condition from poor to good. The excavation of MV cable trenches along the east section of this feature will partially truncate the water meadow, however, the majority of the meadow will remain unaltered and intact.
- 7.3.24 Two drainage ditches identified through LiDAR interpretation (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**). The excavation of MV cable trenches along the east section of this feature

will partially truncate the ditch feature, however, the majority of the drainage ditch will remain unaltered and intact.

#### Whitson and Whitson Black Fen

- 7.3.25 LiDAR interpretation has identified a series of enclosure features thought to be of medieval origin (GGAT10938g; GGAT10939g). The Proposed Development is not anticipated to have a change to surviving fabric of these historic assets.
- 7.3.26 Ridge and furrow remains (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**) would be subject to truncations from the construction of electrical sub-station compound. This would totally remove ridge and furrow remains within the construction footprint and degrade the coherence of remaining elements.
- 7.3.27 LiDAR identified water meadow (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**) would be partially truncated. The excavation of cable installation trenches will truncate surviving water meadow within a localised footprint. The general coherence of the water meadow feature will remain intact.
- 7.3.28 LiDAR identified former quarry pit (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**) and drainage ditches (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**) are anticipated to be unaltered by the Proposed Development.

#### Northern Redwick

- 7.3.29 LiDAR interpretation identifies a series of eight water meadow field systems of variable condition from poor to good within the Northern Redwick site (**Figures 7A-10 and 7A-11**). The excavation of trenches for MV and AC cables, Solar Panel screw-type piles, perimeter fencing, and reed crossings will have a collective direct physical change on the surviving remains that make-up the identified water meadow. The various truncations and visual obstructions will reduce the discernible character of the water meadow. Moreover, the introduction of impermeable concrete foundation blocks may alter local drainage patterns that effects the function of the water meadow.

#### Previously unknown buried remains

- 7.3.30 Based on the available baseline information discussed in the **Section** Error! Reference source not found. and Error! Reference source not found., there is

potential to encounter unknown archaeological remains as consequence of Proposed Development ground-breaking.

### Prehistoric

- 7.3.31 Evidence for prehistoric remains across the Site and Study Area has been limited and focussed along the intertidal zone. It is probable that any archaeological remains of this period would mostly likely be situated along the foreshore PEIR Assessment Boundary. Specifically, within the southern extents of Redwick (East), Redwick (West), Redwick Broadmead and Porton (South). Evidence of Roman period archaeological remains has been previously encountered no shallower than 1mbgl. It is probable that any prehistoric evidence would extend deeper than this. Remains encountered within shallower contexts would likely be residual artefactual remains and be of low significance.
- 7.3.32 As noted in **Section** Error! Reference source not found., screw-type piles and perimeter fence supports are only below-ground construction activities that would extend below 1mbgl. These activities would be localised with small footprints. Nonetheless, any remains encountered within these footprints may be subject to partial damage or total loss.

### Roman

- 7.3.33 Evidence for Roman activity has mostly been confined to the intertidal zone and specifically around Magor Pill, and the supposed Roman road (GGAT06257g), within Redwick (East). Drainage ditches have also been recorded within Porton (South) (GGAT11163g). In both cases these remains have been identified below 1mbgl. It is probable, therefore, that overlying alluvium dates from later periods and any artefactual remains encountered in shallower contexts would be residual in nature.
- 7.3.34 Based on the available evidence, discrete archaeological remains of this period would likely relate to the supposed road feature and/or land management in the form of drainage ditches. These would likely be of **low** significance.
- 7.3.35 As noted in **Section** Error! Reference source not found., screw-type piles and perimeter fence supports are only below-ground construction activities that would extend below 1mbgl. These activities would be localised with small footprints.

Nonetheless, any remains encountered within these footprints may be subject to partial damage or total loss.

### Early medieval

- 7.3.36 There is presently insufficient recorded archaeological evidence within the Site or Study Area available to determine the likely presence of potential archaeological remains dating to this period. Should remains of this period be encountered they would likely be agricultural in nature, such as former reens or drainage ditches, and be of **low** significance.

### Medieval

- 7.3.37 Evidence of medieval activity across the Site is mostly related to land management and agricultural activity with settlement sites being concentrated around the present-day Redwick village and farms. This is also attested by the HLCA descriptions for Redwick Broadmead, Northern Redwick, Porton, and Whitson that refer to planned agricultural estates established in the 13th and 14th centuries. **Section Error!** Reference source not found. notes that a datable surface deposit with medieval period ceramic evidence recorded at 0.4mbgl (5.6m OD), c. 220m south-west of the nearest boundary of the Whitson and Whitson Black Fen site area. Residual pottery remains were encountered above in topsoil overburden.
- 7.3.38 It may be assumed, therefore, that discrete medieval evidence could be encountered within 0.4mbgl. Consequently, all ground-breaking that extends to 0.5mbgl or greater may truncate medieval remains. This may be more likely within the Site subdivisions of Redwick Broadmead, Northern Redwick, Porton, and Whitson. Residual artefactual remains of medieval origin may be encountered immediately underlying topsoil. Residual artefacts may also be visible on the surface of recently ploughed fields. Given the agricultural nature of these remains they would be considered of **low** significance, despite having a regional interest to further understand medieval agricultural practises on the tidal flats.

### Post-medieval

- 7.3.39 Previously unknown remains of this period are likely to be similar to the LiDAR identified buried remains. Specifically, drainage ditches, former field boundaries, and trackways. Remains of this kind may be encountered immediately underlying topsoil

overburden and may be encountered by any ground-breaking that extends below known topsoil depths. If encountered, however, these remains would be of **low** significance due to their local interest.

### Modern

- 7.3.40 Previously unknown modern remains would likely be agricultural in nature and may be encountered immediately underlying topsoil overburden. These remains may be encountered by any ground-breaking that extends below known topsoil depths. If encountered, however, these remains would be of **negligible** to **low** significance.

## 7.4 Impact on above ground historic assets

### Assets within the Site

- 7.4.1 Within the PEIR Assessment Boundary, above ground historic assets are limited to non-designated structures such as footbridges, sluice gates, reens, and a small agricultural barn.

### Redwick (East)

#### Coldharbour Reen (GGAT08888g)

- 7.4.2 The Proposed Development is not anticipated to physically alter or truncate the water course. Despite this, various crossing points along the length of the reen are proposed for cable connections. As detailed in **Section** Error! Reference source not found., crossings may be undertaken over the reen with the construction of a pipe bridge or under the bed of the water course using the HDD method.
- 7.4.3 One crossing is proposed across the main water course to the south of Summerleaze (**PEIR Chapter 2: Figure 2.29**). This will consist of an HDD cable crossing beneath the footprint of the water course and a crossing bridge for construction and maintenance trackway. This crossing would be 4.5m wide. The supports needed to install the crossing may require localised reshaping of the reen bank and the driving of mini support piles. While this will alter the configuration of the reen it would be within a localised area relative to its wider extent. Consequently, the integrity and comprehension of this asset would remain unaltered.
- 7.4.4 Cold Harbour Reen forms the main irrigation feature within the immediate vicinity for

the discharge of flood waters into the Severn estuary and for the flow of water into small drainage ditches and channels that fed the nearby water meadows and field systems. It evidently serves an important function for current local agricultural land-use. The establishment of a solar farm across the adjoining field systems and the change of land use away from agriculture would have an impact on the asset.

- 7.4.5 The pattern of field systems and associated network of ditches and channels would be retained, but taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset. Redwick (West).

#### Small agricultural building (B14)

- 7.4.6 It is not anticipated that the building would be subject to physical impacts, however, the field access adjacent to the building would be utilised by the Proposed Development. This would change the asset's immediate setting. The severance of the building from agricultural contexts suggest that it would remain out-of-use and continue to physically degrade.

- 7.4.7 Consequently, the Proposed Development will result in harm to the asset.

#### Redwick Broadmead

Various footbridges (GGAT15715g; GGAT15716g; GGAT15717g; GGAT15718g; GGAT15719g; GGAT15720g; GGAT15721g; GGAT15722g; GGAT15730g; GGAT15731g; GGAT15732g; GGAT15733g; GGAT15734g; GGAT15735g)

- 7.4.8 Across the Redwick Broadmead site, mostly along Mead Lane there are a series of 14 footbridges. These were depicted in 1st edition OS maps of 1881 and connected field systems to Mead Lane across a network of deep irrigation ditches. Due to site access constraints, it was not possible to visit Mead Lane to assess the preservation and condition of these footbridges.

- 7.4.9 Construction trackway crossings are proposed across some of the footbridge locations. These crossing would need to be of sufficient capacity to carry plant and materials and extend to 4.5m in width. It is, therefore, assumed that crossings construction would require the demolition and/or partial removal of any existing footbridge features. This would cause physical harm to these assets. Physical impacts to the assets should be avoided wherever possible.

- 7.4.10 The change of the immediate setting through the establishment of the solar farm,

would also change the assets' immediate setting, although the connection between the footbridges would still be retained. The Proposed Development would, however, have a limited impact on the function, character, and value of surviving footbridges.

7.4.11 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the assets.

#### Stone marker (GGAT15753g)

7.4.12 Mead Lane will be used as a construction trackway and for maintenance access during operation. It is not anticipated that road enhancements will be required along the existing trackway. Should, however, the need for road enhancements emerge it is possible that this could lead to physical disturbance of the asset. Physical impacts to the asset should be avoided.

7.4.13 The construction and operation of the solar farm would not change the setting of the asset which is confined to Mead Lane bounded by tall vegetation screening on both sides. Its value is derived from its position within the Caldicot Level as a topographic bench-mark and has no historic relationship with nearby agricultural land uses.

7.4.14 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in no harm presuming there are no physical impacts.

#### Porton (South)

##### Footbridge near Goldcliff (GGAT15709g; GGAT15728g; GGAT15729g; GGAT15735g)

7.4.15 Across the Porton (South) site, there are a series of four footbridges depicted in 1st edition OS maps of 1881. It appears that all four remain in a functional state of preservation. These assets derive their value from their contribution to understanding post-medieval, specifically 19th century, land management practises across the Caldicot Level. Their specific aesthetic and communal value derive from providing crossing points across deep-cut drainage ditches into different field systems.

7.4.16 The Proposed Development would not subject these assets to direct physical harm. These assets are also not anticipated to be used as functional access points for the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development. In the case of two footbridges (GGAT15709g; GGAT15735g), proposed perimeter fencing will block access across the footbridges and limit their respective aesthetic and communal

value. Despite this, the footbridges will remain observable within the landscape.

7.4.17 However, the new built form within the wider surrounding landscape would impact the assets' setting and change how the assets are currently experienced.

7.4.18 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

#### Footbridges (GGAT15725g; GGAT15726g; GGAT15727g)

7.4.19 Across the Porton (South) site, there are a series of three footbridges depicted in 1st edition OS maps of 1881. Due to site access constraints the condition of these assets is uncertain. Their value derives from their contribution to understanding post-medieval, specifically 19th-century, land management practises across the Caldicot Level. Their specific aesthetic and communal value derive from providing crossing point across deep-cut drainage ditches into different field systems.

7.4.20 The existing PRoW that incorporates these footbridges is anticipated to be retained and the assets will remain well screened from the Proposed Development during construction and operation due to thick vegetation screening and it not considered to alter the immediate setting of these assets in a discernible way. However, the new built form would impact the assets' wider setting, changing how they are currently experienced.

7.4.21 Consequently, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the assets.

#### Whitson and Whitson Black Fen

7.4.22 There are no known above ground historic assets within the Whitson and Whitson Black Fen site.

#### Assets beyond the Site

##### Designated above ground historic assets

7.4.23 Within a 5km radius of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, the following designated above ground historic assets have been identified as potentially being subject to setting-related impacts at construction and operation phases:

#### Little Porton Cottage (A2) & Little Porton Byre (A3), Grade II listed buildings

7.4.24 The use of Porton Road for the entry and exit of plant and materials during the construction phase will constitute a change to rural tranquillity of the immediate

setting. However, this would only be a short-term, temporary impact.

7.4.25 Views of the Proposed Development during its operation would be screened by existing vegetation and the modern farmhouse adjacent to the listed cottage. The Proposed Development would change the visible Porton HLCA, although individual features, such as field boundaries, hedgerows, and drainage ditches (that define this HLCA) will be retained. Both historic assets derive value from their group association with each other and by their spatial relationship to other historic assets within the hamlet of Porton. This group relationship would be unchanged by the proposed development.

7.4.26 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the assets.

#### Whitson Church, Grade II\* listed building (A4)

7.4.27 The use of Porton Road for the transporting of plant and materials during the construction phase would constitute a change to rural tranquillity of the immediate setting. However, this impact would be temporary and the church building, however, is set back from the road consequently the temporary increase in road traffic may not be perceptible.

7.4.28 The church tower is relatively low-lying set within a well screened environment of tall hedgerow and mature tree canopies. The Proposed Development would not alter the spatial relationship the church enjoys with nearby historic assets, but the new extensive built form would impact the wider setting, changing how the church building is currently experienced, including in journeys to and from the asset.

7.4.29 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

#### Moated Site E of Grangefield Farm, Scheduled Monument (A5)

7.4.30 Although the Proposed Development may constitute an encroachment into the wider landscape which partly defines the value and character of this historic asset, it would not change the asset's immediate setting which remains well-preserved.

7.4.31 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

#### Church of St Thomas, Redwick, Grade I listed building (A6)

7.4.32 The Proposed Development would not materially alter the asset's immediate setting.

Its connection to the settlement of Redwick would not be impacted. However, the new extensive built form would impact the asset's wider setting, changing how the church building is currently experienced, including in journeys to and from the asset.

7.4.33 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

**Whitson Court & attached pavilions/garden walls, Grade II listed (A7)**

7.4.34 The Proposed Development would not materially change the asset's immediate setting. While there may be an increase in traffic during construction stage along Whitson Road, this would be a temporary short-term impact.

7.4.35 However, the new built form would further change the surrounding historic landscape. As a high-status house, the presence of the wider rural landscape forms part of the asset's overall setting, meaning the Proposed Development would change, in a perceptible way, how the house is currently experienced. Given the alignment of strip fields to the south and south-east views towards the Proposed Development may be obscured by successive boundaries vegetation and mature tree canopies.

7.4.36 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

**Samson Court, Grade II listed building (A8)**

7.4.37 The Proposed Development would not materially change the asset's immediate setting. The presence of new built form in the wider rural landscape, which forms part of the asset's overall setting, means the Proposed Development would change how the asset is currently experienced. Its primary connections and relationships would not be impacted.

7.4.38 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

**Whitson Farm, Grade II listed building (A11)**

7.4.39 The Proposed Development will not materially change the asset's immediate setting. The presence of new built form in the wider rural landscape, which forms part of the asset's overall setting, means the Proposed Development would change how the asset is currently experienced. Its primary connections and relationships would not be impacted.

7.4.40 The Proposed Development will not materially alter the immediate setting or effect the character and value of this historic asset. While there may be an increase in traffic during construction stage along Whitson Road it will not discernibly alter the character or appreciable value of this historic asset. Moreover, the farmhouse and associated operating farm complex respects the supposed medieval field configuration of the nearby strip maps

7.4.41 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

#### Relict Seawall alongside Collister Pill Reen, Scheduled Monument (A12)

7.4.42 Although the Proposed Development may constitute an encroachment into the wider landscape it would not impact the asset's immediate setting which remains well-preserved and from which this asset's value may be derived.

7.4.43 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

#### Great Newra, Grade II listed building (A13)

7.4.44 The Proposed Development would not materially impact the asset's immediate setting or effect the character and value of this historic asset.

7.4.45 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

#### Moorgate Cottage, Grade II listed building (A14)

7.4.46 The Proposed Development would not materially impact the asset's immediate setting or change the character and value of this historic asset.

7.4.47 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

#### Great House Farmhouse including attached range of farm buildings, Grade II listed buildings (A17)

7.4.48 The Proposed Development would not materially impact the asset's immediate setting or change the character and value of this historic asset.

7.4.49 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

#### Wilcrick Hill Camp, Scheduled Monument (A21)

7.4.50 The Proposed Development would change the wider visible historic landscape.

Nonetheless, the immediate setting of the scheduled monument has been bisected by the 1850s railway, 1950s M4 motorway, steelworks, and the urban development of Magor. The proposed development would only have a minor impact on the asset's overall setting.

7.4.51 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

#### **Bishton Castle, Scheduled Monument (A22)**

7.4.52 The Proposed Development will not materially alter the asset's immediate setting of, or change the character of, this historic asset in a discernible way. Moreover, the intervening forms of the existing railway, road networks, steelworks and Europark commercial developments limit the discernible form of the Proposed Development and any glimpse visible changes to the Gwent Levels. The key contributing aspect of the setting is the spatial relationship between Bishton Castle and the present-day settlement of Biston. There will be no alteration to this connection as a consequence of the Proposed Development.

7.4.53 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

#### **Pencoed Castle, Scheduled Monument (A31 – A38)**

7.4.54 Pencoed Castle is located on an elevated position and is a prominent local landmark. The relationship and connections of the individual historic assets with each other and with the surrounding rural landscape is intrinsic to their setting. The Proposed Development is located 3.7km north-east from this site. This, combined with intervening built form, including steel works and Europark commercial park, means the Proposed Development would not be intrusive in long views out and in of the wider setting. The assets' primary connections with each other, with the immediate and surrounding landscape would not be impacted. The castle would retain its position as a prominent local landmark and views towards the assets would not be changed.

7.4.55 The Proposed Development will not materially alter the asset's immediate setting of, or change the character of, these historic assets in a discernible way.

7.4.56 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

### Redwick Conservation Area

- 7.4.57 An increase in noise and light pollution within the vicinity of Redwick would take place during the construction stage due to the movement of materials and plant through the village, particularly along Shop Row. This would be a temporary, short-term impact.
- 7.4.58 The Proposed Development would result in the new built form of the solar farm 500m to east, 90m to the south, 600m to the west, and 1.1km north-west of the conservation area boundary. Views of the Proposed Development from the conservation area towards the east, west, and north-west would be obscured due to the intervening hedgerow and mature tree canopy screening. The presence of the Proposed Development in these locations is sufficiently set back from the conservation area that it would not have a discernible change to the asset's immediate setting. Glimpsed and partial views of the solar farm may be possible looking southwards from Shop Row.
- 7.4.59 In operation, the upper-most sections of the Proposed Development to the south of Redwick may be visible and could obscure southward views. Moreover, security lighting during its operation may also be visible from Shop Row.
- 7.4.60 The configuration of field systems and associated field boundaries would be retained. Consequently, the area of the Proposed Development would still contribute to an understanding of the development and landscape context of Redwick Conservation Area.
- 7.4.61 The Proposed Development would result in harm to the Conservation Area.

### Non-designated above ground historic assets

#### Magorpill Farm (NPRN 20304)

- 7.4.62 The Proposed Development access route via Mill Reen runs through the farm complex of Magorpill Farm.
- 7.4.63 During the construction phase, there will be an increase in noise and light pollution as a result of plant and materials moving along the farm road adjacent to the asset. However, this would be a temporary, short-term impact.
- 7.4.64 The immediate field systems surrounding the farmhouse would be retained for

agricultural purposes. However, the loss of agricultural land set further away would result in a change in the character of the historic landscape, impacting the wider setting of the asset. However, it would not significantly change our understanding of the post-medieval farmhouse within the context of the Caldicot Level.

7.4.65 Taken overall, the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

#### Shop Row, Redwick (NPRN 20843)

7.4.66 A short row of two-storey terraced houses thought to be of 18th-century origin, constructed of ochre-washed stone walls located 185m north of the Proposed Development.

7.4.67 During the construction phase, there would be an increase in noise and light pollution as a result of plant and materials moving along Shop Row adjacent to the asset. However, this would be a temporary, short-term impact.

7.4.68 Despite screening along the south road of Shop Row, partial views of the solar farm are likely. Given the low-lying nature of the solar farm only the upper-most sections of power substations, and fencing may be visible, particularly during winter periods. This asset is within the Redwick Conservation Area and the Proposed Development would not change the asset's overall relationship with the Redwick Conservation Area.

7.4.69 Taken overall, the Proposed Development will result in harm to the asset.

#### Lower Grange Farm (NPRN 45143)

7.4.70 The farm is set back from Pill Street and is well-screened from the Proposed Development due to mature tree belts and hedgerows.

7.4.71 The Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

#### Porton House (GGAT03835g)

7.4.72 Porton House enjoys wide views of the Gwent Levels. Its primary relationship is with the immediate historic landscapes that contribute to the character and value of the house as a late post-medieval, 19th century, dwelling within a remote rural landscape. The nearest element of the Proposed Development will be c. 90m north of the house. This will vastly change the appreciable view of the wider Gwent Levels

from view the character of the house is partly derived. Nonetheless, the connection with other historic assets that form the small settlement of Porton will remain unchanged.

- 7.4.73 Taken overall, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development would result in harm to the asset.

#### Former National School, Whitson (NPRN 419387)

- 7.4.74 The former National School, now a residence, was constructed in 1870 and located 280m west of the Porton (South) site. It is set well away from the Proposed Development and would have no views out towards the Site. Its primary connections would not be impacted.

- 7.4.75 Taken overall, the Proposed Development will result in no harm to the asset.

#### Coastal Observation Post, Undy (NPRN 270305)

- 7.4.76 Situated on the seaward bank of the Caldicot Level sea wall embankment, located 300m south of the Redwick (East) site, this Coastal Observation Post formed part of the area's Second World War defences. The Proposed Development would not be visible in views out from the asset towards the Site. The Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

#### Old Salem Baptist Chapel, Redwick (NPRN 307494)

- 7.4.77 The building is located along the north edge of Redwick and 500m north of the nearest Site boundary. It is described as being in ruinous state and disused.

- 7.4.78 The Proposed Development would not be visible in views out from the asset towards the Site. The loss of the wider landscape to the new built form would not impact the asset's relationships or change its setting.

- 7.4.79 The Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

#### Bethesda Independent Chapel (NPRN 10467)

- 7.4.80 Located 800m south-west of the Porton (South) site, Bethesda Independent Chapel was built in 1840 and rebuilt in 1900.

- 7.4.81 The Proposed Development would not be visible in views out from the asset towards

the Site. The loss of the wider landscape to the new built form would not impact the asset's relationships or change its setting

7.4.82 The Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

## 8.0 Conclusion and mitigation recommendations

### 8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 The majority of the Site is located within a registered historic landscape, excluding the northwest extent of Whitson. There are a further 12 designated assets within the 1km Study Area, including two Scheduled Monuments, nine listed buildings (one at Grade I, two at Grade II\* and five at Grade II) and Redwick Conservation Area.
- 8.1.2 There is a high potential for encountering palaeoenvironmental remains, as well as remains of post-medieval date.
- 8.1.3 There is a moderate potential for encountering remains of Roman and medieval origin.
- 8.1.4 There is a low potential for encountering remains of prehistoric and early medieval origins.
- 8.1.5 Impacts to known and potential archaeological remains will derive from ground-breaking during enabling and construction stages of the Proposed Development. Specifically, ground-breaking associated with the installation of subterranean services and MV cables, as well as crossing points and PV Array installation will constitute the deepest excavations and lead to total loss of archaeological remains encountered within respective construction footprints.
- 8.1.6 Setting-related impacts will derive from the construction and operation of the new built form, changing the visual character and function of the surrounding landscape. Specifically, the size, scale, and massing of the Proposed Development and its proximity to certain above ground historic assets would result in harm. Nonetheless, as identified in the Future Energy Llanwern PEIR (EN010171) no significant harm or impact, in EIA terms, is anticipated to above ground designated and non-designated above ground assets.
- 8.1.7 The table below summarises the predicted impact of the Proposed Development on asset significance, prior to the implementation of a mitigation strategy agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor. As such the level of harm may be reduced following implementation of mitigation measures (which can include archaeological fieldwork

(preservation by record) or mitigation by design (avoidance/preservation *in situ*).

Table 7A-6: Predicted impacts on known or possible historic assets prior to mitigation

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Phase of Proposed Development	Type of impact
<b>Little Porton Cottage (A2; 3065) &amp; Little Porton Byre (A3; 3066), Grade II listed buildings</b>	High	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Whitson Church, Grade II* listed building (A4; 2943)</b>	High	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Moated Site E of Grangefield Farm, Scheduled Monument (A5; MM205)</b>	High	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Church of St Thomas, Redwick, Grade I listed building (A6; 2940)</b>	High	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Whitson Court &amp; attached pavilions/garden walls, Grade II* listed (A7; 2944)</b>	High	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Phase of Proposed Development	Type of impact
<b>Samson Court, Grade II listed building (A8; 17541)</b>	High	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Whitson Farm, Grade II listed building (A11; 17540)</b>	High	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Relict Seawall alongside Collister Pill Reen, Scheduled Monument (A12; MM226)</b>	High	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Wilcrick Hill Camp, Scheduled Monument (A17; MM127)</b>	High	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Known Roman archaeological remains (GGAT06257g; GGAT11151g; GGAT11158g)</b>	Low	Construction	Direct disturbance leading to partial / total loss of surviving remains from MV cable trenching PV Array screw-type piling

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Phase of Proposed Development	Type of impact
<b>Known post-medieval ditch feature at Cold Harbour Pill (GGAT11158g)</b>	Low	Construction	Direct disturbance leading to partial / total loss of surviving remains from MV cable trenching PV Array screw-type piling
<b>Known Medieval ree feature (GGAT1164g)</b>	Low	Construction	Direct disturbance leading to partial / total loss of surviving remains from MV cable trenching PV Array screw-type piling
<b>Known Roman ditch features (GGAT11162g; GGAT11163g)</b>	Low	Construction	Direct disturbance leading to partial / total loss of surviving remains from MV cable trenching PV Array screw-type piling

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Phase of Proposed Development	Type of impact
<b>Known moated site (GGAT10954g)</b>	Low	Construction	Direct disturbance leading to partial / total loss of surviving remains from MV cable trenching PV Array screw-type piling
<b>Known enclosure (GGAT06218g)</b>	Low	Construction	Direct disturbance leading to partial / total loss of surviving remains from MV cable trenching PV Array screw-type piling
<b>Potential Palaeoenvironmental remains</b>	Low - Medium	Construction	Direct disturbance leading to partial / total loss of surviving remains from MV cable trenching PV Array screw-type piling

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Phase of Proposed Development	Type of impact
<b>Potential Roman archaeological remains</b>	Low	Construction	Direct disturbance leading to partial / total loss of surviving remains from MV cable trenching PV Array screw-type piling
<b>Potential medieval archaeological remains</b>	Low	Construction	Direct disturbance leading to partial / total loss of surviving remains from MV cable trenching PV Array screw-type piling
<b>Potential post-medieval archaeological remains</b>	Low	Construction	Direct disturbance leading to partial / total loss of surviving remains from MV cable trenching PV Array screw-type piling

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Phase of Proposed Development	Type of impact
<b>Coldharbour Reen (GGAT08888g)</b>	Low	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Small agricultural building (B14)</b>	Low	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Various footbridges (GGAT15715g; GGAT15716g; GGAT15717g; GGAT15718g; GGAT15719g; GGAT15720g; GGAT15721g; GGAT15722g; GGAT15730g; GGAT15731g; GGAT15732g; GGAT15733g; GGAT15734g; GGAT15735g)</b>	Low	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Stone marker (GGAT15753g)</b>	Low	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Footbridge near Goldcliff (GGAT15709g; GGAT15728g;</b>	Low	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Phase of Proposed Development	Type of impact
<b>GGAT15729g; GGAT15735g)</b>			
<b>Footbridges (GGAT15725g; GGAT15726g; GGAT15727g)</b>	Low	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Magorpill Farm (NPRN 20304)</b>	Low	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Shop Row, Redwick (NPRN 20843)</b>	Low	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm
<b>Porton House (GGAT03835g)</b>	Low	Construction Operation	Setting-related Harm

## 8.2 Mitigation recommendations

8.2.1 It is considered that it will be possible to mitigate the impacts of the Proposed Development upon the buried archaeological resource through a staged programme of archaeological investigation and recording, the purpose of which will be to ensure that surviving remains within the footprint of areas of notable ground disturbance are recorded prior to their destruction by construction activities. This scope, extent and timing of the programme of investigation will be subject to further consultation with Heneb but may include (within those areas to be subject to notable ground disturbance) the completion of archaeological evaluation, to further assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be located. This could be followed by archaeological monitoring and recording during the construction

phase, where required (in areas of notable archaeological potential), or areas of archaeological excavation to mitigate any impacts on unrecorded remains.

8.2.2 Further enhancement measures may seek to limit the harm to non-designated above-ground historic assets such as additional screening, buffering, and reduction of proposed light in sensitive locations.

8.2.3 Any additional mitigation recommended by the Local Planning Authority or statutory stakeholders would need to be agreed with Cadw and/or Heneb archaeological advisor.

# Annex A: Historic Environment Gazetteer

8.2.4 The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the study area. Each entry has an assessment (A) reference number. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the historic environment features map.

Abbreviations:

CADW – Government body for the Historic Environment of Wales

HER - Historic Environment Record

Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology

PCA - Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Table **Error! No text of specified style in document.**-1 – Designated Historic Assets

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
A1	N/A	Gwent Levels	Registered Historic Landscape	HLW(GT)2	Three discrete and extensive areas of alluvial wetlands and intertidal mudflats situated on the north side of the Severn estuary represent the largest and most significant example in Wales of a 'hand-crafted' landscape. They are entirely the work of man, having been recurrently inundated and reclaimed from the sea from the Roman period onwards. The areas have distinctive patterns of settlement, enclosure, and drainage systems belonging to successive	Within the Site

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					periods of use, and a proven and possibly quite vast potential for extensive, well-preserved, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits surviving from earlier landscapes	
<b>A2</b>	338215, 183331	Little Porton Cottage	Grade II	3065	Listed as a rare surviving example of a single storey vernacular-style cottage of probable 18th- century date of brick construction with pebbledash render with a thatched roof and roof end brick-build chimneys. The cottage has a shared group value associated with Little Porton Byre (3066).	15m north
<b>A3</b>	338209, 183345	Little Porton Byre	Grade II	3066	A rare surviving example of long single-storey byre of probable early 19th-century date. The building is of a rough timber-framed construction covered by walls of broad roughly-hewn boards and	30m north

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					corrugated roof covering over thatch. The asset shares a group value with the adjacent Little Porton Cottage (3065).	
<b>A4</b>	338073, 183439	Whitson Church	Grade II*	2943	A church building with much of its medieval fabric of 12th century origin surviving. The building is mostly constructed of yellow-brown stone. A later medieval tower is present at the west end with dressed red stone and stone quoins. The south porch into the nave is of 19th century construction and elements of 19th century restoration is visible. The central nave entrance is of Norman origin.	70m north
<b>A5</b>	338985, 184947	Moated Site east of Grangefield Farm	Scheduled Monument	MM205	The monument comprises the remains of a well-preserved medieval moated homestead known as Moat Grange. It was one of the monastic granges of Tintern Abbey and is located to the east	75m north-east

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					<p>of Grangefiled farm. It consists of two squarish concentric enclosures with linking ditches on the north and east sides.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement. The monument is well preserved and is an important relic of the medieval landscape. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of intact archaeological deposits and structural evidence.</p>	
<b>A6</b>	341214, 184131	Church of St Thomas	Grade I	2940	A fine example of a medieval church of possibly 12th-century origin with surviving fabric from the 14th and 15th centuries. The church was restored in	200m north

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					<p>1875 and is constructed of yellow-brown, grey stone with a slate roof. A three-staged tower is positioned in the centre with crenelations along its parapet. The south porch has a simple arched entrance with a trefoil niche above. A mark on the entrance way recorded the water height of the Great Flood of 1607.</p> <p>There is surviving fabric of the socket and part of the shaft of a medieval cross near the churchyard gates.</p>	
<b>A7</b>	337114, 184709	Whitson Court including attached pavilions and garden walls	Grade II*	2944	<p>A fine example of a small country house of late 18th-century construction. Traditionally the house has been ascribed to John Nash, a nationally significant architect. The house displays architecture similar to Coytrahen, Bettws, and Iscoed, St Ishmael's. A</p>	360m South

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					porch was added in the 1860's and the windows of the front façade were also reglazed in the late 19th century. The house is in good condition and retains much of its original features and character.	
<b>A8</b>	337685, 183104	Samson Court	Grade II	17541	A well-preserved farmhouse typical of Gwent Levels of probable 17th-century origins with later 18th- or early 19th-century alterations. The farmhouse is two-storeys with a rendered façade and slate roof. It has an open timber Gothic porch over the panelled main entrance door. There is a modern extension attached to the building and an associated long L-shaped agricultural building.	370m south-west
<b>A9</b>	337074, 184461	Whitson Lodge	Grade II	2946	A two-storey, early to mid-19th-century, building with stucco band course	600m south

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					rendering below the first-floor windows and diagonally set, paired-end, brick chimneys, in a slate roof.	
<b>A10</b>	340903, 184617	Brick House	Grade II	3060	Listed as fine example of a 'grand' farmhouse of 18th century origins. The present building was a rebuilding of the original structure in the late 18th century by William Phillips, owner of Whitson Court (2944). The farmhouse has three-storeys and is different from typical scales of farmhouses along the Gwent Levels. The present building is currently being used as a hotel. It is a brick-built structure with sash windows on most floors and casement windows on the top floor and a hipped slate roof.	680m north-east
<b>A11</b>	337379, 184190	Whitson Farm	Grade II	17540	A good example of a vernacular-style three-storey farmhouse of probable 17th-century origins. The asset was	750m west

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					rebuilt in late 18th- / early 19th-century. There is a modern tiled roof and an open timber gabled porch over the panelled main entrance door. Associated with the farmhouse is an L-shaped agricultural building with slate roof in good condition.	
<b>A12</b>	344600, 186593	Relict Seawall alongside Collister Pill Reen	Scheduled Monument	MM226	A seawall running along the western side of Collister Pill Reen. This seawall was erected in the Middle Ages to enable the reclamation of the Gwent Levels in Undy parish and remained a sea defence until the enclosure of Caldicot Moor in 1850. The seawall is an earthen bank between 11m and 12m wide at the back and 5m wide on the top. It stands between 2m and 2.5m above the land to the west but is almost level with the land on Caldicot Moor.	900m North East

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
<b>A13</b>	336133, 184574	Great Newra	Grade II	17538	A well-preserved example of a two-storey farmhouse, originally of 17th-century construction, rebuilt in 1865.	1km South-West
<b>A14</b>	344334, 187039	Moorgate Cottage	Grade II	16071	A Grade II listed two-roomed cottage of early 17th-century date. It is thought that the cottage was adapted from an earlier building. The building is also of special interest for the preservation of its interior.	1.1km North East
<b>A15</b>	336528, 183149	Church of St Mary Magdalene	Grade II	2912	The standing remains of a medieval church building with surviving fabric from the 12th century. The castellated three-storey church tower is thought to be of 14th-century date. The building is of yellow-brown stone construction with a slate roof. Cadw describes the visible 19 <sup>th</sup> century restoration of the church building as 'austere'. Within the nave there is a brass plaque commemorating	1.2km south-west

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					the flood of January 1606 and recording the flood water height.	
<b>A16</b>	336528, 183149	St. Mary Magdalene's Churchyard and Cross, Goldcliff	Scheduled Monument	MM313	The monument consists of a free standing cross in the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalene's church, Goldcliff. It is a very unusual example of a medieval cross comprising a circular mound of earth revetted by a roughly-built rubble wall and surmounted by a square/octagonal socket-stone	1.2km south-west
<b>A17</b>	344343, 187271	Great House Farmhouse including attached range of farm buildings	Grade II	16070	A two-storey farmhouse of probable late 17th- century date with a rubble front and red-brick dressing and Roman tile roof. Associated with the building is a stone-built outbuilding.	1.3km North-East
<b>A18</b>	337062, 187865	Parish Church of St Mary	Grade II*	2926	An aisleless single-cell church with south porch and three-stage west tower. Thought to be of 14th century origins	2.1km North

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					with 15th century enlargements. It is listed for survival of external and internal remains of medieval origins.	
<b>A19</b>	337057, 187858	St. Mary's Churchyard Cross, Llanwern	Scheduled Monument	MM324	The monument consists of a cross base in the churchyard of St. Mary's church, Llanwern. 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 be enhanced by their group value.	2.1km North
<b>A20</b>	336165, 183588	Goldcliff Moated House Site	Scheduled Monument	MM092	The monument comprises the remains of a well-preserved medieval moated homestead. It consists of an oblong	2.3km West

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					<p>mound, measuring 36m NW/SE by 24m NE/SW, surrounded by a ditch. Around much of the ditch it is 4m wide and steep-sided, with a maximum depth of 1.5m. On the south-east side the ditch is shallower, around 1m, and with gently sloping sides. There are no visible features on the surface of the mound.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement. The monument is well preserved and is an important relic of the medieval landscape.</p>	
<b>A21</b>	341118, 187791	Wilcrick Hill Camp	Scheduled Monument	MM127	A striking and well-preserved example of a defensive hillfort site, thought to be occupied throughout the Iron Age period, from c. 800 BC until the Roman Conquest of Wales in AD 74. Wilcrick	2.3km North

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					Hill Camp hillfort stands on a steep-sided small hill entirely covered with woodland with views across the Seven estuary. In places this is dense and impenetrable. The defences consist of scarps and terraces on the steep sides of the hill. On the southern side four scarps are discernible, although they are hardly steeper than the natural slope in places. Where clear they are about 3m high. On the east side the hill slopes less steeply and the scarps are fragmentary. Towards the northern end of this side an old hollow way slopes up the hill in a northeast-southwest direction.	
<b>A22</b>	339244, 188064	Bishton Castle	Scheduled Monument	MM128	The remains of a castle or house of the Bishops of Llandaff (Bishopston) dating to the medieval period (c. 1066 -1540 AD). The Site consists of a partial	2.4km North

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					enclosure defined by a semi-circular scarp occupying a low limestone ridge overlooking the Caldicot Levels and defended by sharp slopes to the east and south but a more neutral approach to the east. The interior is level and retains displaying traces of two possible rectangular building platforms. Bishton or 'Lanickscastle' appears frequently on early mapping and is likely to have retained stone buildings until a relatively late date. It lies at the northern end of what may have originated as a planned linear village, the earlier parish church of St Cadwalladr being at its southern extremity.	
<b>A23</b>	345663, 187647	Church of St Mary, Rogiet	Grade II*	2047	A Medieval church mostly of 14 <sup>th</sup> century date and reputedly on site of former manor of Gamages formerly dedicated to St Hilary. The church	2.5km North-East

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					<p>building was restored and with north aisle added in 1903.</p> <p>It is part of a complex comprising the farmhouse, farmyard and farm buildings of Manor House Farm and St Mary's church and churchyard. The church shares a group value with neighbouring designated historic assets at Manor House Farm</p>	
<b>A24</b>	345647, 187634	Manor House Farmhouse	Grade II	15934	<p>A large L-shaped house consisting of an east/west wing originally of medieval date. A two bay first floor hall with 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century extension.</p> <p>The house was listed for its special interest as a mostly intact medieval building incorporated within a later farmhouse. It forms part of a complex comprising the farmhouse, farmyard and farm buildings of Manor House</p>	2.5km North-East

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					Farm and St Mary's Church and churchyard.	
<b>A25</b>	345633, 187654	Stables at Manor House Farm	Grade II	15936	<p>A modest 19<sup>th</sup> century four-bay former stable block with hayloft above of limewashed rubble courses.</p> <p>The asset is listed for its group value with Manor House Farm House and Barn and Church of St. Mary Rogiet.</p>	
<b>A26</b>	345668, 187674	Barn at Manor House Farm	Grade II	15935	A large rubblestone barn shown on the OS map of 1830. The structure is listed for group value with the Church of St. Mary Rogiet and Manor House Farmhouse and Stables.	2.5km North-East
<b>A27</b>	345519, 188259	Old Windmill	Grade II	15937	A windmill tower built around 1500 AD and probably used as a watch tower in the 18th century. The tower is in a poor rubble-like condition. Despite its poor survival this asset is listed for being only	2.9km North-East

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					one example of small tower mills in south-west Monmouthshire.	
<b>A28</b>	334306, 183661	Church of St Mary Nash	Grade I	2936	A church with a well-preserved medieval tower with a fine spire. Much of the rest of the visible church is of 18th and 19th century construction.	3.0km West
<b>A29</b>	337129, 189156	Parish Church of Langstone	Grade II	2919	A church building with 13th century origins, extended in the 1622 and later restored in 1907. The church is constructed of blue lias and local pink sandstone with some Roman bricks to the porch. The roofs are clad in natural slate. The building is listed for the survival of medieval building fabric.	3.4km North
<b>A30</b>	342807, 189595	St Brides Netherwent Deserted Village	Scheduled Monument	MM154	The monument comprises the remains of earthworks, platforms and building footings, representing a deserted village, of probable medieval date. The remains of the deserted village are	3.5km North

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					<p>located in the valley of the small St Brides brook, which runs along the east side of the Site. St Bridget's Church stands at the centre of the former settlement, which extends over two modern fields. Records indicate that the land on which the village stood belonged to Gilbert de Clare in the 14th century and was sold to the Morgan's of Pencoed in the 16th century, although details of the village itself are scarce.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement.</p>	
<b>A31</b>	340603, 189404	Pencoed Castle	Scheduled Monument	MM274	Pencoed Castle is a towering early to mid-16th-century embattled mansion of the Morgan family set within a rectangular moated enclosure surrounded by contemporary ruinous	3.7km North-East

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					curtain walls including an impressive gatehouse and a projecting round corner tower. There was an earlier house or castle on the Site held by the de la More family in 1270 and the Kemeys by 1306, some of which is incorporated in lower stages of the present house and the ruined inner wall of a high-status 15th century range survives on the northern side of the courtyard. The monument is of national importance as the monumental courtyard of one of the most significant and best-preserved Tudor and later mansions in Wales, built by an historically prominent family and reflecting the means and status of the emerging Welsh gentry.	

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
<b>A32</b>	340674, 189218	Pencoed Castle	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	PGW(Gt)3(NPT)	The grounds of Pencoed Castle which have been registered for the preservation of earthworks remains of 16th century origin. Specifically containing remains of a Tudor garden with a garden terrace and walled garden enclosures.	3.7km North-East
<b>A33</b>	340446, 189210	Moated Site 250m SW of Pencoed Castle	Scheduled Monument	MM201	Situated immediately beyond the bounds of the Pencoed Castle Registered Park and Gardens, this monument comprises the remains of a well-preserved medieval moated homestead. It consists of a square platform measuring 30m across, surrounded by a ditch. The monument is well preserved and is an important relic of the medieval landscape.	3.7km North-East
<b>A34</b>	340631, 189402	Pencoed Castle	Grade II*	2904	A fortified Tudor manorhouse thought to have been built by Sir Thomas Morgan	3.7km North-East

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					during the first quarter of the 16th century on the Site of a moated Norman castle held in 1270 by Sir Richard de la More.	
<b>A35</b>	340712, 189487	Dovecote at Pencoed Castle	Grade II	3091	Square plan rubble dovecote, now roofless and with ruinous gables. It was probably built around c. 1600 AD to serve Pencoed Castle.	3.9km North-East
<b>A36</b>	340614, 189437	Farmhouse at Pencoed Castle	Grade II	3089	An Arts and Crafts derived farmhouse building built sometime after 1918. It has a group value with Pencoed Castle and is also listed for its associations with the architect Oswald Milne.	3.9km North-East
<b>A37</b>	340604, 189457	Pencoed Castle Gatehouse	Grade II*	17076	Listed for being a well-preserved example of a Tudor period gatehouse. The gatehouse to the fortified Tudor manor house thought to have been built by Sir Thomas Morgan during the first quarter of the 16th century.	3.9km North-East

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
<b>A38</b>	340632, 189492	Long Barn at Pencoed Castle	Grade II	3090	Exceptionally long rubble barn with quoins and thick walls with a modern tiled roof. It is thought to be of 16th century origin with later 17th century enlargements and restoration in 1879.	3.9km North-East
<b>A39</b>	337192, 189551	Langstone motte and enclosure	Scheduled Monument	MM059	The monument comprises the remains of a medieval motte, an artificial earthen mound that supported a defensive tower or range of buildings. The mound rises some 3m above its former bailey to the east, now occupied by the 16th century Langstone Court. The motte and its ditch were partly excavated in 1964. This revealed the base of a substantial masonry wall on the northern edge of the motte associated with 12th and 13th century pottery, which seems to have been demolished and robbed out by the 15th or 16th century and is likely to	3.8km North

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					<p>represent the remains of a tower or encircling shell keep.</p> <p>The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive and domestic architecture. It has historical value as a documented house of the Bloet family held as a knight's fee held under the lordship of Chepstow.</p>	
<b>A40</b>	337082, 189545	Langstone Court Farmhouse	Grade II	2920	<p>A substantial two-and-a-half storey farmhouse with surviving fabric dating from the 15th, 17th, and 19th centuries. The building is listed for its preservation of late-medieval and early post-medieval date.</p>	3.8km North
<b>A41</b>	343294, 189976	The Larches Camp	Scheduled Monument	MM069	<p>The monument comprises the remains of a hillfort, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales). The</p>	4km North

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					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.	
<b>A42</b>	336087, 190429	Priory Wood Camp	Scheduled Monument	MM049	The monument comprises the remains of an earthwork enclosure. The date or precise nature of the enclosure is unknown, but it is likely to be later prehistoric. The camp is situated on the top of a hill overlooking the Usk valley to the north and the coastal plain to the south. It is under permanent pasture and lies in the middle of the Celtic Manor golf course. The enclosure consists of the very slight remains of a	4.7km North-West

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					<p>roughly square earthwork with a smaller one inside it.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>A43</b>	N/A	Redwick Conservation Area	N/A	N/A	<p>The conservation area is defined as a well-preserved example of a nucleated settlement within the Gwent Levels in very good condition with few modern buildings. There are a diverse range of buildings and other landscape features including orchards, giving it a very high coherence and group value. Buildings include the medieval church, and some fine post-medieval cottages and</p>	90m North

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Name	Designation / Grade	CADW ref.	Description	Distance from Site (m)
					farmhouses. There are several working farms. Earthworks to the south of the village relate to abandoned buildings and are of great archaeological potential.	

Table 7 **Error! No text of specified style in document.**-A2 - Historic Environment Gazetteer

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B1</b>	Cold Harbour Reen	Cold harbour Reen, an artificial water course of possible medieval origin, depicted on the 1st edition OS map (1881).	Unknown	Drainage Ditch	Intact	ST4310584326	GGAT08888g	Within the Site
<b>B2</b>	Field Boundary: Coldhabour Pill	Post medieval field boundary/drainage ditches identified by evaluation and rescue trenches between	Post Medieval	Drainage Ditch	Excavated	ST4263284512	GGAT11158g	Within the Site

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	And Nash Water Treatme nt	Coldharbour Pill and Nash Water Treatment Works.						
<b>B3</b>	Penhow - Magor Pill (Possibl e Roman Road)	A section of medieval- modern road running from the higher ground near Caerwent and across the Gwent Levels proposed as possibly Roman in origin on the basis of straight alignments and its apparent destination point.	Roman	Road	Unknown	ST43408520	GGAT06257 g	Within the Site
<b>B4</b>	Roman Ditch, Magor	A Roman ditch feature identified by an evaluation at Magor was undertaken by PCA.	Roman	Drainage Ditch	Excavate d	ST43528480	GGAT11152 g	Within the Site

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B5</b>	Roman Land Surface, Magor	A possible Roman land surface feature identified by an evaluation at Magor was undertaken by PCA.	Roman	Monument (By Form)	Excavated	ST43528480	GGAT11151g	Within the Site
<b>B6</b>	Watermill, Magor	The Site of a possible medieval water mill. No surface remains are visible.	Medieval	Water Mill	Destroyed	ST43408520	GGAT00460g	Within the Site
<b>B7</b>	Moated Site	A circular enclosure with a single ditch measuring 52m by 44m identified using LiDAR- E002680. Aerial photographs have previously plotted this and lies in the centre of an 'infield' complex.	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST4117083850	GGAT10954g	Within the Site
<b>B8</b>	Sea Street Lane	Early enclosure identified by Rippon 1996.	Unknown	Field	Near Intact	ST41408350	GGAT06218g	Within the Site

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	'Lobe-Shaped Enclosure'							
<b>B9</b>	Hedge, Redwick	Small section of a wooded ground in a cross shape visible on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1882). It probably represents a relic hedgerow.	Post Medieval	Hedge	Not Known	ST3953283240	GGAT15737g	Within the Site
<b>B10</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	Footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3949683638	GGAT15721g	Within the Site
<b>B11</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	Footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3932483684	GGAT15722g	Within the Site
<b>B12</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	Footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1883-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3923683658	GGAT15723g	Within the Site

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B13</b>	2 Adjacent Enclosures	Two adjacent sub-rectangular enclosures were found using LiDAR-E002680 measuring 22m by 20m and 20m sq., on a northeast to southwest alignment. These enclosures are thought to be medieval as the landscape is thought to have been reclaimed in the medieval period, with some alteration in the post-medieval period and that the enclosure happened from west to east, as well as the enclosures fronting onto a road or on the western end of the strips of land.	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST370808523 0	GGAT10938 g	Within the Site

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B14</b>	Small agricultural building	A small agricultural building identified by heritage specialists and in the 1st edition OS 25": mile map of 1881. It is of brick construction with a wide entrance along its south face, likely for the passage of livestock or storage of equipment. The walkover survey shows that the red tile roof is now in disrepair with visible cavities.	Post Medieval	Building	Near intact, degraded	ST411728334 1	N/A	Within the Site
<b>B15</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	Footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST395788311 2	GGAT15735 g	5
<b>B16</b>	Moated Platform	A rectangular moated platform was found using	Post Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST398408561 0	GGAT10949 g	10

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		LiDAR- E002680 enclosed by a single ditch and measured 13m by 10m. Likely to be post-medieval or modern in date as the area were amongst the last of the areas to be enclosed.						
<b>B17</b>	Moated Platform	A moated platform measuring 16m by 9m was found using LiDAR- E002680. Likely to be post-medieval or modern in date as the area were amongst the last of the areas to be enclosed.	Post Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST398408561 0	GGAT10950 g	10
<b>B18</b>	Findspot , Magor	Roman period Greyware pottery discovered during excavation of the sewage	Roman	Findspot	Not Known	ST435850	GGAT03995 g	15

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Pill Farm	treatment works near Magor Pill Farm in 1967.						
<b>B19</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliff	Footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1883-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3922383652	GGAT15724g	15
<b>B20</b>	Pair of Sub-Rectangular Enclosures	A pair of sub-rectangular enclosures were found using LiDAR- E002680 on a northeast to southwest alignment with a ditch. These enclosures are thought to be medieval as the landscape is thought to have been reclaimed in the medieval period, with some alteration in the post-medieval period and that the enclosure happened from	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST3712085150	GGAT10939g	15

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		west to east, as well as the enclosures fronting onto a road or on the western end of the strips of land.						
<b>B21</b>	Bridge, Nash	A bridge of brick and stone construction. The abutment is more substantial than the bridge and of stone construction, suggesting the narrower bridge is of a later phase. A crossing is shown at this point on the 1845 Tithe Map	Unknown	Bridge	Not Known	ST368808571 4	GGAT15551 g	20
<b>B22</b>	Findspot , Magor	An assemblage of Roman-period pottery with animal bones found during construction of a sewerage plant.	Roman	Findspot	Not Known	ST438850	GGAT04730 g	25

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B23</b>	Sluice, Redwick	Sluice gate marked on the 2nd edition OS Map of 1901 and identified during a walkover survey in 2015.	Post Medieval	Sluice	Not Applicable	ST4061383836	GGAT15755g	25
<b>B24</b>	Footpath, Redwick	Footpath recorded during walkover surveys in 2015 and depicted on the 1st to 3rd edition. OS Maps (1882-1920), running between Redwick and Whitson.	Post Medieval	Footpath	Not Applicable	ST4059483819	GGAT15714g	30
<b>B25</b>	Port, Magor with Undy	A possible medieval port thought to be the ancient harbour of 'Abergwaitha'. It was marked as 'Cold Harbour Pill' on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map.	Medieval	Port	Not Known	ST43428445	GGAT00446g	40

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B26</b>	Ty- Pridd, Goldcliff e	The Site of a former farmhouse depicted on the Tithe Map of Goldcliffe (1840) and subsequent OS maps through the 20th century. The building's name may derive from 'earth- house' and is no longer extant.	Unknown	Farmstea d	Near Destroye d	ST368608561 8	GGAT15549 g	40
<b>B27</b>	Findspot , Cold Harbour Pill, Redwick	An assemblage of Roman, and medieval, period pottery, leather, and bronze artefacts. The domestic nature of the finds suggests the presence of a small Roman settlement-site, dating from the 2nd century	Roman	Findspot	Moved	ST43208428	GGAT00445 g	55

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		that later eroded due to sea level encroachment.						
<b>B28</b>	New House, Whitson	The Site of a former farmstead depicted on the 1845 Tithe Map and early OS Maps. The Site now lies under the boundary of the steelworks	Unknown	Farmstead	Near Destroyed	ST3688585760	GGAT15552g	60
<b>B29</b>	Cold Harbour Pill	Cold Harbour Pill, the mouth of a reen where the watercourse meets the sea, is depicted on the 1st edition OS map (1882).	Unknown	Pill	Near Destroyed	ST4313484199	GGAT08887g	70
<b>B30</b>	Enclosure, Magor Undy,	A sub-rectangular enclosure seen on RCAHMW APs 965105 55 with possible ridge and furrow earthworks visible. This feature is	Medieval	Enclosure	Not Known	ST43518554	GGAT07561g	90

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Monmouthshire	thought to be of possible medieval origin.						
<b>B31</b>	Wooden Structure (Po-10), Porton, Redwick	A single post row, probably a fish trap, identified at the edge of a large palaeochannel between Porton and Redwick.	Medieval	Fish Trap	Not Known	ST417738343 5	GGAT05746 g	90
<b>B32</b>	Magor Pill	Magor Pill, the mouth of a stream where the watercourse meets the sea, depicted on the 1st edition OS map (1882).	Unknown	Pill	Damage	ST438378468 4	GGAT08902 g	95
<b>B33</b>	Wooden Structure (Po-9), Porton, Redwick	A wooden structure, probably a trackway of prehistoric origins, identified in the Porton area.	Prehistoric	Trackway	Not Known	ST417458341 6	GGAT05745 g	95

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B34</b>	Pill Farm	A possible historic farmstead of post-medieval origin identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project and visible on 2nd Edition OS mapping.	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Intact	ST4336285473	GGAT14604g	100
<b>B35</b>	Wooden Structure (Po-11), Porton, Redwick	Linear post settings at the edge of a large palaeochannel between Porton and Redwick, probably a fish trap. Similar feature (05746g) was noted to the north-west.	Medieval	Fish Trap	Not Known	ST4178483427	GGAT05747g	100
<b>B36</b>	Pill Farm, Magor	A post-medieval farm shown on the 1st Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1882 onwards. On the map	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Near Intact	ST4337485478	GGAT12081g	105

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	with Undy	of 1882 the main house is depicted as a rectangular structure with associated smaller buildings to the south. Labelled 'Pill Farm' on the 2nd and 3rd Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps (1901 and 1921). Site is shown on the current map (Google Maps 2020 Imagery). The farmhouse is a single-storey stone-built structure with gabled slate roof (Google Maps 2020 Imagery).						
<b>B37</b>	Cold Harbour Pill Fish Trap	A group of wooden structures were recorded in a palaeochannel, which probably represents a fish-	Bronze Age	Fish Trap	Not Known	ST43218420	GGAT08992g	110

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		trap of Bronze Age date. This structure was dated to 2520+/- 60bp (SWAN-214).						
<b>B38</b>	Findspot, Magor M7	Scatter of Roman pottery found in palaeochannel at Magor. The artefacts were collected during the digging of a channel.	Roman	Findspot	Not Known, Moved	ST438846	GGAT05756g	110
<b>B39</b>	Occupation Site at Cold Pill Harbour, Cold Pill Harbour Site 1B	Short-lived Bronze Age occupation site recorded in the same peat level as Chapeltump I (2529G) and II (3979G). Some small-scale activity was attested by the discovery of two charcoal concentrations, several sharpened stakes,	Bronze Age	Settlement	Not Known	ST43218420	GGAT02530g	110

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		potsherds, potboilers and animal bone fragments.						
<b>B40</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	Footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd edition OS maps (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST404478368 4	GGAT15715 g	110
<b>B41</b>	Animal Remains (Cold Harbour 3.2) Cold Harbour Pill	The finds discovered at Cold Harbour Pill comprised bones, sheep/goat rib and cow tooth, and hazelnuts (Bell 2013:63). The findspot referred to as Cold Harbour 3.2 in Bell et al. 2000, SERN: 0191 in Locock 1998:35.	Bronze Age	Findspot	Moved	ST43108415	GGAT07596 g	115
<b>B42</b>	Trackway, Redwick	Visible earthworks of a former trackway and drainage grid depicted on the 1846 Tithe Map of	Unknown	Trackway	Not Known	ST399668557 7	GGAT15558 g	115

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		Redwick. This feature includes elements of 16481g, a ditch on Green Moor.						
<b>B43</b>	Mead Lane Common	Street common identified by Rippon 1996.	Medieval	Common Land	Near Intact	ST40758399	GGAT06222g	120
<b>B44</b>	Chapeltump Farm	A possible historic farmstead of post-medieval origin identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project and visible on 2nd Edition OS mapping.	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Intact	ST4429085417	GGAT14616g	125
<b>B45</b>	Summerlease	The Site of a building of post-medieval origin; shown on 1831 map, now deserted.	Post Medieval	Building	Not Known	ST42288475	GGAT05247g	125

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Common							
<b>B46</b>	Trackway, Cold Harbour Pill Site 12, Cold Harbour	A possible trackway of Bronze Age origin discovered in the fill of a minor paleochannel. It comprised of eight roundwood verticals 20-35mm in diameter and four pieces of horizontal roundwood and formed a band across the paleochannel 0.5-1.0m wide. This feature was probably an eroded short track crossing the channel from east to west.	Bronze Age	Wooden Structure	Damage	ST4299084100	GGAT12044g	125

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B47</b>	Enclosure Complex	An enclosure complex identified using LiDAR-E002680. The complex consists of three small sub-rectangular enclosures and a larger sub-square enclosure measuring 35m sq.	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST4084083890	GGAT10955g	125
<b>B48</b>	Mead Farm	Early enclosure of unknown date identified by Rippon 1996.	Unknown	Enclosure	Near Intact	ST41008390	GGAT06216g	130
<b>B49</b>	Chapel Tump	The remains and site of a possible chapel of medieval origin and considered to be the Site of Merthyr Geryn.	Medieval	Chapel	Not Known	ST443854	GGAT00458g	135
<b>B50</b>	Cold Harbour Pill Site	Timber pegs and wood fragments that suggest the possible existence of a	Bronze Age	Wooden Structure	Damage	ST4306084130	GGAT12045g	135

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	14, Redwick	wood structure were found within the channel.						
<b>B51</b>	Findspot, Magor Pill	Roman pottery derived from stratified occupation layers buried beneath a recent saltmarsh.	Roman	Findspot	Not Known	ST43868463	GGAT06165g	135
<b>B52</b>	Late Medieval I Ditch's: Caldicot Levels	Two nearly parallel north-south orientated ditches, located between Coldhabour Pill and Nash Water, cut into the highest band of the alluvium. The ditches measured approximately 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep and appeared to have a drainage function. The stratigraphic position of the ditches suggests a late	Medieval	Drainage Ditch	Excavated	ST4115583100	GGAT11160g	135

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		<p>medieval date. Unstratified pottery found nearby date from 1250-1500. Two further ditches identified in a section immediately north-east of those above, running parallel to each other and 3m apart. Both orientated North-South, 1.60m wide and 0.50m deep. Probably contemporary with each other and slightly earlier in date than those above, medieval in date.</p>						
<b>B53</b>	Roman Ditch: Caldicot Levels	A Northwest-Southeast orientated ditch identified immediately to the west of two medieval ditches (11160g), 2.50m wide and	Roman	Drainage Ditch	Excavate d	ST411558310 0	GGAT11161 g	135

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		0.25m deep. Approximately 1m of alluvium sealed the ditch, suggesting an earlier date than the other ditches. It is thought to be a possible Roman period drainage ditch.						
<b>B54</b>	Kimneypool Bridge, Redwick	A bridge depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883) taking Cock Street over Yoke Reen. The bridge is still present on modern mapping.	Post Medieval	Road Bridge	Not Known	ST397968469 1	GGAT15710 g	135
<b>B55</b>	Footbridge, Whitson	Footbridge depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST394628302 3	GGAT15709 g	145
<b>B56</b>	Sluice, Redwick	A sluice marked on the 2nd Ed OS Map (1901).	Post Medieval	Sluice	Not Known	ST397868472 0	GGAT15754 g	145

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B57</b>	Single Enclosure	A single enclosure, measuring 30m sq. was found using LiDAR-E002680. A spur from the ditch within the platform hints at a possible subdivision but it may just be from the gridded drainage system. This enclosure is thought to be medieval as the landscape is thought to have been reclaimed in the medieval period, with some alteration in the post-medieval period and that the enclosure happened from west to east, as well as the enclosures fronting onto a road or on the western end	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST372108505 0	GGAT10940 g	145

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		of the strips of land.						
<b>B58</b>	Footprints (Magor-8), Magor, Magor with Undy	Prehistoric remains of Human footprints and a possible canine crossing a palaeochannel at Magor.	Prehistoric	Footprint	Not Known	ST432618420 3	GGAT05757 g	150
<b>B59</b>	Post Setting (Cold Harbour -2.5), Cold Harbour	A possible fish-trap feature in form of the triple row of roundwood stakes noted in the Palaeochannel at Cold Harbour Pill during a site visit undertaken in February 1996.	Iron Age	Wooden Structure	Near Destroyed	ST429278404 5	GGAT07622 g	150

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B60</b>	Findspot, Cold Harbour Pill - 2.4, Paleochannel	An artefact assemblage comprised pointed stakes, bones and wood of Iron Age origin located in the Paleochannel at Cold Harbour Pill.	Iron Age	Post	Excavated	ST42928404	GGAT07618g	155
<b>B61</b>	Post Setting (Cold Harbour Pill -2.3), Cold Harbour	A wooden structure of Iron Age origin discovered in a palaeochannel at Cold Harbour Pill 2. The structure comprised thin roundwood verticals forming roughly linear, fence-like line of the posts.	Iron Age	Post	Excavated	ST4291484038	GGAT07612g	155
<b>B62</b>	Cattle Hoofprints (Cold Harbour	Cattle hoofprints of Bronze Age date noted at the edge of the Cold Harbour Pill 2 Palaeochannel. The	Bronze Age	Footprint	Near Destroyed	ST4290784035	GGAT07595g	160

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	2.2) Cold Harbour Pill	hoofprints were similar to those identified in Goldcliff.						
<b>B63</b>	Chapelt ump Infield	A possible agricultural enclosure of medieval origin identified by Rippon.	Medieval	Enclosure	Not Known	ST442852	GGAT05258 g	160
<b>B64</b>	Post Setting (Cold Harbour 2.1), Cold Harbour Pill Site 2, Cold Harbour	A possible Iron Age fish-trap feature comprising a cluster of roundwood verticals, which seemed to define a circular area of 0.7m in diameter. The structure had 1.6m of diameter and comprise of thin roundwood verticals with thin roundwood woven around	Iron Age	Fish Trap	Not Known	ST429078403 7	GGAT05754 g	160

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		these to create a basket-like structure.						
<b>B65</b>	Wooden Structure, Cold Harbour Pill Site 16	Two possible wooded pegs of possible Bronze Age date, with a diameter of 20mm, were observed within the fill of a small paleochannel.	Bronze Age	Wooden Structure	Damage	ST4290184037	GGAT12043g	160
<b>B66</b>	Cold Harbour Pill, Human Footprint	A human footprint of possible Bronze Age date stratified in the upper Wentlooge Formation clay was recorded 12m from the excavation at Cold Harbour Pill.	Bronze Age	Footprint	Not Known	ST431841	GGAT08991g	165
<b>B67</b>	Trackway, Cold Harbour	A number of mixed roundwood & brushwood concentrations were noted	Bronze Age	Trackway	Destroyed,	ST431841	GGAT04328.0g	165

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	3.1, Cold Harbour Pill	in intertidal exposures west of Cold Harbour Pill. The structure was not carbon dated, but it was buried in the same stratigraphic contexts as the trackway at Cold Harbour Pill Site 9, which was dated to 1367-1002 cal BC.			Damage			
<b>B68</b>	Trackway, Cold Harbour Pill Site 9, Redwick	A wooden structure of Bronze Age date located 30m to the west of the Cold Harbour Pill Palaeochannel. The structure is possibly eroded trackway running from the north to the south. It is similar to trackways found at Redwick 2 and Collister Pill 2.	Bronze Age	Trackway	Excavated	ST428798403 1	GGAT12042 g	165

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B69</b>	Medieval And Post- Medieval Deposits	A 13th century Medieval deposit was excavated in 2019 (E007567). The medieval ceramics included part of a Bristol Redcliffe jug, a jug handle from a Malvernian pitcher, a small 12th century sherd from a North Wiltshire or Cotswolds tripod pitcher, an imitation Bristol jug type and Penhow and Ham Green wares.	Post Medieval, Medieval	Findspot	Excavated	ST413258407 0	GGAT16183 g	165
<b>B70</b>	Human Footprints (Magor- 2), Magor,	The footprints of an adult male and a child dating to the Mesolithic period have been discovered in the area to the west of Magor Pill. The main trail runs to the	Mesolithic	Footprint	Excavated	ST433468426 5	GGAT05758 g	175

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Magor with Undy	east, away from the shore at a shallowly diverging angle, while other trails appear to include the remains of at least three separate sets of prints.						
<b>B71</b>	Country House	The Site of a former mansion house, south-east of Chapeltump Farm. There are no visible remains of the building.	Post Medieval	Country House	Not Known	ST44358537	GGAT00459 g	185
<b>B72</b>	Greenm oor Farm, Redwick	The Site of a farm depicted on the Tithe Map of Redwick (1846) and 1st Ed. OS Map (1882). The Site is now a kennel complex.	Unknown	Farmstea d	Not Known	ST400258569 8	GGAT15559 g	185
<b>B73</b>	Human Footprin	The remains of three adult footprints crossing	Mesolithic	Footprint	Not Known	ST431088407 0	GGAT05755 g	195

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	ts (Ch-4), Cold Harbour	paleochannel at Cold Harbour thought to be of Mesolithic date.						
<b>B74</b>	Cemetery, Redwick	On the Site of the present barn once stood a chapel and that part of the garden was the cemetery.	Medieval	Cemetery	Not Known	ST4184	GGAT00447g	195
<b>B75</b>	Chapel, Redwick	On the Site of the present barn once stood a chapel and that part of the garden was the cemetery.	Medieval	Chapel	Not Known	ST4184	GGAT00442g	195
<b>B76</b>	Country House, Redwick	The supposed site of a country house no longer in existence, however, no cartographic evidence has verified its location.	Post Medieval	Country House	Destroyed	ST4184	GGAT00441g	195

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B77</b>	Findspot , Redwick	Brass seal & several coins found were encountered as chance finds. The seal represents a cross formed at four leaves, conjoined in centre by a dove between each leaf.	Post Medieval	Findspot	Not Known	ST4184	GGAT00443 g	195
<b>B78</b>	Findspot , Redwick	A half-groat coin of Elizabeth I found at Redwick is now at the Museum of Antiquities Caerleon. This is possibly one of the coins found during the demolition of a mansion.	Post Medieval	Findspot	Not Known	ST4184	GGAT00440 g	195
<b>B79</b>	House, Redwick	A possibly demolished mansion house of medieval origin. At the time of the survey of Wentwood in 1270	Medieval	House	Not Known	ST4184	GGAT00444 g	195

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		William Durant is returned as having housebat & heybat for his house at Redwick. It is not known whether any original building fabric remains.						
<b>B80</b>	Redwick Churchyard Cross	An octagonal square socket-stone with bullnosed stops forming part of medieval cross.	Medieval	Churchyard Cross	Not Known	ST41218412	GGAT00438g	205
<b>B81</b>	Site of Cross at Redwick	A rectangular socket stone of a medieval cross.	Medieval	Cross	Not Known	ST41238412	GGAT00439g	205
<b>B82</b>	Group of Ditched Enclosures	A group of ditched enclosures were found using LiDAR- E002680. there is a pattern of lines of small enclosures extending back	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST3708084860	GGAT10941g	210

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		from the road. Some of the enclosures closest to the road is different, suggesting these maybe have been buildings. These enclosures are thought to be medieval as the landscape is thought to have been reclaimed in the medieval period, with some alteration in the post-medieval period and that the enclosure happened from west to east, as well as the enclosures fronting onto a road or on the western end of the strips of land						
<b>B83</b>	Event Record, Cold	Remains of a trackway was exposed after a storm in 1987. The area exposed	Unknown	Trackway	-	ST4384	GGAT05005 g	215

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Harbour Pill Trackway, 1987	consisted of over 200 individual wood elements and is probably of Bronze Age origin. The wood used varied in size, ranging from a diameter of 30mm to a max of 65mm. The longest stake was 650mm long.						
<b>B84</b>	Wooden Structures, Cold Harbour Pill Site 11, Redwick	Cold Harbour Pill Site 11 comprises small diameter posts, a part of the eroded north-south trackway, found in a circular depression which runs from the peat edge to the north-west. Twelve small pieces of roundwood forming a v-shaped structure, probably a fish trap, were also noted.	Bronze Age	Trackway, Fish Trap	Excavated	ST42848399	GGAT12041	215

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B85</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST4034183625	GGAT15716g	215
<b>B86</b>	Redwick Churchyard	A churchyard of medieval origin bounded by a coursed rubble wall. The churchyard is flat and part polygonal, part curvilinear, with little alteration since the tithe map of 1846.	Medieval	Churchyard	Not Known	ST41218413	GGAT08246g	215
<b>B87</b>	Trig Rivet (Tp20715), Redwick Church Tower	A trig point rivet at the Redwick Church Tower no longer in use.	Modern	Triangulation Point	Not Known	ST4122184134	GGAT12003g	220

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B88</b>	Post Medieva I Ditches Near Redwick	A large Northeast- Southwest orientated linear ditch of possible post- medieval date filled with silty clays with some degraded wood fragments. The ditches were cut into the latest phase of alluvial deposition, suggests late post medieval with the second ditch possibly a back-filled modern drainage feature.	Post Medieval	Drainage Ditch	Excavate d	ST393508301 5	GGAT11162 g	230
<b>B89</b>	Moated Site	A moated site was found using LiDAR- E002680, unusually lying within the field rather than on an edge or in a corner, measuring	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST390108372 0	GGAT10945 g	235

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		28m by 12m. A spur from the moat in the north east corner protrudes connecting the moat to the drainage ditch of the field. There is little evidence in the surrounding landscape that could help date the Site						
<b>B90</b>	Findspot , (Magor- 1), Magor	An Iron Age occupation site at Magor, discovered in the Middle Wentlooge Formation on the main peat shelf. The artefact assemblage from the Site comprised 25 sherds of 1st century BC pottery, a looped wooden peg, and fire cracked flint and bones.	Iron Age	Findspot	Not Known, Excavate d	ST439808465 7	GGAT05760 g	240

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B91</b>	Footpath, Redwick	A post-medieval footpath depicted on the 1st-3rd Ed. OS Maps (1882-1920), running from Cock Street in a south-easterly direction to near Broadmead Farm at Redwick.	Post Medieval	Footpath	Not Applicable	ST4086484063	GGAT15712g	240
<b>B92</b>	Chapel Farm Earthworks	A group of earthworks lying to east of Rippon's infield 5258g and to west of ridge-and-furrow.	Unknown	Earthwork	Near Intact	ST444853	GGAT05310g	245
<b>B93</b>	Palaeochannels, Redwick	Palaeochannels and inland water bodies identified to the south-east of the steelwork on LiDAR imagery.	Unknown	Natural Feature	Not Known	ST3967885830	GGAT15557g	245
<b>B94</b>	Findspot, (Magor	Three fine weave fish baskets were found in palaeochannel at Magor.	Medieval	Findspot	Excavated	ST4364684397	GGAT07613g	250

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	3.3), Magor	The fish baskets might be of Medieval to Modern date.						
<b>B95</b>	Wooden Structure, Fishtrap Po-3, Porton, Redwick	A 30m long row of split oak posts, probably fishtrap, identified near the paleochannel complex east of Elver Pill at Porton. The structure might be of Medieval origin but it is not certain.	Medieval	Fish Trap	Not Known	ST398408275 2	GGAT05739 g	250
<b>B96</b>	Palaeoc hannels, Whitson	Numerous palaeochannels identified in the Whitson area on LiDAR imagery.	Bronze Age	Natural Feature	Not Known	ST374368581 7	GGAT15553 g	250
<b>B97</b>	Findspot (Magor 3.2), Magor	A scatter of Romano-British pottery found in paleochannel at Magor. The pottery assemblage comprised Dorset BB1 and	Roman	Findspot	Excavate d	ST436458438 3	GGAT07597 g	255

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		Greyware. The artefacts were collected during the digging of a channel.						
<b>B98</b>	Magorpil I Farm	A possible historic farmstead of post-medieval origin identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project and visible on 2nd Edition OS mapping.	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Intact	ST432918561 1	GGAT14603 g	255
<b>B99</b>	Magorpil I Farm, Magor with Undy	A post-medieval farm shown on the 1st Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1882 and later mapping. On the map of 1882 the main house is depicted as a rectangular elongated structure with associated	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Near Intact	ST432878560 7	GGAT12080 g	255

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		<p>smaller buildings to the south and southeast. Labelled 'Magorpill Farm'. The Site is shown on current mapping (Google Maps 2020 Imagery). The main farmhouse is a single-storey stone-built- structure with gable slate roof (Google Street View Imagery 2011).</p>						
<b>B100</b>	Stone, Redwick	A stone marked on the third Ed. OS Map (1920) with a datum of 20.5ft marked.	Post Medieval	Stone	Not Applicable	ST402938357 8	GGAT15753 g	255
<b>B101</b>	Triangulation Point, Redwick	A triangulation point marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Maps (1883-1920).	Post Medieval	Triangulation Point	Not Known	ST393588474 5	GGAT15711 g	255

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B102</b>	Findspot , Magor	A scatter of pottery found in Palaeochannel at Magor. The sherds have been dated to the 16th-18th century AD.	Post Medieval	Findspot	Excavate d	ST436788442 6	GGAT07619 g	270
<b>B103</b>	Palaeoc hannel	A linear feature identified as a palaeochannel of undetermined date, aligned Southeast-Northwest, at New House Redwick. A similarly aligned feature, identified as a reen cut into alluvial clays, running east- west may hint towards a managed Roman or medieval landscape buried beneath the fringes of the village.	Unknown	Linear Feature	Excavate d	ST412998417 9	GGAT16169 g	275

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B104</b>	Trackway, Whitson	A former trackway depicted on the Tithe Map of Whitson (1845). Much of the trackway is thought to have been lost in the development of the steelworks.	Unknown	Trackway	Not Known	ST3765685709	GGAT15554g	280
<b>B105</b>	Lower Grange	A rectangular 2-storey restored farmhouse of post medieval origin.	Post Medieval	House	Restored	ST42838553	GGAT00456g	285
<b>B106</b>	Moor Grange Chapel	The Site of a medieval chapel at Moor Grange (PRN 00457g). The Site has since been built over.	Medieval	Chapel	Not Known	ST42838553	GGAT08381g	285
<b>B107</b>	More/Moor Lower Grange,	Marked by Rees as More Grange (Pill) extant in the 14th Century and thought to be the Grange of Tintern.	Medieval	Grange	Not Known	ST42838553	GGAT00457g	285

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Magor with Undy							
<b>B108</b>	Lower Grange	A possible historic farmstead of post-medieval origin identified as part of GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project and visible on 2nd Edition OS mapping.	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Intact	ST428118553 3	GGAT14602 g	290
<b>B109</b>	Blackwall Reen, Magor Marsh	Blackwall Reen, an artificial watercourse of possible medieval origin, following into Magor Marsh Reserve Gwent Wildlife Trust.	Unknown	Drainage Ditch	Intact	ST427788552 8	GGAT11213 g	295
<b>B110</b>	Wooden Structure, near the paleochannel	Wooden structure in form of a double post row identified near the paleochannel	Post Medieval	Fish Trap	Not Known	ST400348269 5	GGAT05741 g	295

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Fishtrap Po-5, Porton, Redwick	complex east of Elver Pill at Porton. The structure seems to be of post-Medieval/Modern origin, but it is not certain. Similar fishtraps were noted at Petersone, Porton and Magor.						
<b>B111</b>	Structure, Whitson	A T-shaped structure, depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883), appears to be formed of a ditched enclosure surrounded by trees. It may represent a rabbit warren or remains of earlier field boundaries. Later OS Mapping (1901 and 1920) depicted the structure as derelict.	Unknown	Structure	Not Known	ST389868383 1	GGAT15706 g	305

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B112</b>	T-Shaped Feature, Whitston, Goldcliff, Newport	The Site of a T-shaped feature shown on OS map of 1881, 1901, and 1921. The feature is not shown on later mapping.	Unknown	Earthwork	Not Known	ST 38986 83833	GGAT12062g	305
<b>B113</b>	Findspot, Magor	A scatter of Medieval-dated pottery found in a palaeochannel at Magor. The sherds have been dated to the 11th-16th century AD.	Medieval	Sherd	Excavated	ST436948436 1	GGAT07623g	310
<b>B114</b>	Findspot, Magor with Undy	A medieval pottery findspot 11th-16th century AD.	Medieval	Findspot	-	ST436948436 1	GGAT07604g	310

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B115</b>	Findspot , Redwick	Early Middle Bronze Age unlooped 'shield-pattern' palstave, found lying loose on the surface of a peat bed from which it had evidently been eroded.	Bronze Age	Findspot	Moved	ST418832	GGAT04927 g	315
<b>B116</b>	Portland Grounds , Magor	A Second World War cantilever pill box that is of similar type built by FC construction. but smaller.	Modern	Pill Box	Intact	ST44408510	GGAT04292 g	365
<b>B117</b>	Findspot , Nr. Chapel (Tump) Farm, Undy, Caldicot Level	A findspot, which comprised charcoal, bone and pottery found in a secondary context amidst salt-marsh deposits to the east- southeast of Chapel Farm within the bounds of a now- truncated infield with a	Medieval	Findspot	Moved	ST445388533 6	GGAT12077 g	375

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		medieval church. The pottery dates from 12th to 13th centuries and would seem to record an activity/occupation site within the infield.						
<b>B118</b>	Findspot , Po-7 Porton, Redwick	A findspot of animal remains located at Porton of possible prehistoric origin.	Prehistoric	Findspot	Not Known	ST406018303 8	GGAT05743 g	375
<b>B119</b>	Wooden Structur e, Fishtrap Po-8, Porton, Redwick	A wooden structure, probably a fishtrap in the form of a single row of posts is of Medieval or Post-Medieval origin.	Medieval	Fish Trap	Not Known	ST406718292 3	GGAT05744 g	385

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B120</b>	Findspot , Site 2, Redwick	Bone remains of Bronze Age date found in-situ in raised bog peat. The find is from the occupation site called Redwick 2.	Bronze Age	Findspot	Not Known, Excavate d	ST425128381 7	GGAT05750 g	390
<b>B121</b>	Coppice d Trees Po-4, Porton, Goldcliff	A group of possibly coppiced trees which could be the remains of prehistoric managed woodland recorded at Porton.	Prehistoric	Managed Woodlan d	Not Known	ST399008261 9	GGAT05740 g	390
<b>B122</b>	Findspot , Magor Foresho re	Various artefactual remains recovered along the Magor foreshore including Late Iron Age pottery sherds, Roman mortaria with potter's stamp (sherd) and Roman sherd grey ware and Roman samian sherd, Medieval	Multiperiod	Findspot	Moved	ST438843	GGAT07977 g	395

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		cooking pot (sherds), Post Medieval pottery sherds (salt glazed etc.), antler and horn.						
<b>B123</b>	Findspot , Magor Pill	A small clay-filled channel flowing through the dark peat of the upper foreshore. Iron Age pottery has been recovered in the immediate area.	Iron Age	Findspot	Moved	ST438843	GGAT04419 g	395
<b>B124</b>	Findspot , Magor Pill Foresho re	Post-medieval pottery sherds, including salt glazed ware, found on the foreshore with other multiperiod items.	Post Medieval	Findspot	Moved	ST438843	GGAT07978 g	395
<b>B125</b>	Whitson Churchy ard	This is a flat, quadrangular churchyard, shown on the	Medieval	Churchya rd	Not Known	ST38068344	GGAT08266 g	405

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		tithe map of 1845. A mound at the south side of the churchyard is apparently a burial vault.						
<b>B126</b>	Elver Pill Reen, Goldcliff	Early canalisation of watercourse into a reen, aligned north-south, which discharges into the estuary.	Unknown	Drainage Ditch	Not Known	ST388398560 6	GGAT15556 g	405
<b>B127</b>	Findspot , Magor Pill Foreshore	Artefactual remains recovered along the foreshore including Late Iron Age sherds, Roman mortaria with potter's stamp (sherd) and Roman grey ware sherd and Roman samian sherd, Medieval cooking pot (sherds), Post Medieval pottery sherds	Roman	Findspot	Moved	ST437878427 3	GGAT04319 g	420

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		(salt glazed etc.), antler and horn recovered from the estuary.						
<b>B128</b>	Magor Pill Boat (Magor-4.1), Magor	Wreck of clinker-built boat found at Magor Pill. The boat was a single-masted vessel of which the stem post, floor timbers and approximately 50 per cent of the keel and lower outer planking survive.	Medieval	Craft, Boat	Moved	ST43828428	GGAT04777g	420
<b>B129</b>	South Row Common	Street common identified by Rippon 1996.	Medieval	Common Land	Near Intact	ST42008450	GGAT06221g	420
<b>B130</b>	Moated Complex	A moated complex comprising a group of three rectilinear platforms are	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST3647085400	GGAT10933g	425

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		aligned east north east to west south west, fronting on to the edge of Little Common. Structural remains, with pottery dating to the 13th/14th century, have been revealed. The LiDAR survey suggests that a small group of enclosures lie to the north of the platforms and may be associated with them. The moated platforms front on to the northern edge of Broad Street Common.						
<b>B131</b>	Iron Ore Cargo (Magor 4.2),	Iron ore cargo found during the excavation of Medieval wreck at Magor Pill (04777g). An irregular	Medieval	Craft, Boat	Excavated	ST4382284270	GGAT07583g	430

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Magor Pill Boat, Magor	mound of iron ore was found to cover a hurdle comprising at least four sails and 48 rods of immature roundwood. A total of 46kg of block ore and 122kg of granular/powder ore were recovered.						
<b>B132</b>	Footbrid ge, Whitson	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1883-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridg e	Not Known	ST372718371 5	GGAT15742 g	430
<b>B133</b>	Footbrid ge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridg e	Not Applicabl e	ST401278347 8	GGAT15730 g	435
<b>B134</b>	Trackwa y, Redwick	Probably eroded trackway or other structure of Bronze Age origin noted within silt-	Bronze Age	Trackway	Near Destroye d	ST427008380 0	GGAT12040 g	445

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Site 15, Redwick	filled paleochannel 100m east of the Site Redwick 2.						
<b>B135</b>	Hedge, Redwick	Small section of hedgerow depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1882). Aligned northwest-southeast it probably represents a relic hedgerow.	Post Medieval	Hedge	Not Applicable	ST401158367 2	GGAT15736 g	445
<b>B136</b>	Possible Field Boundary/ Ditch: Caldicot Levels	A large N-S orientated linear ditch cut into the highest band of the alluvium sequence and filled with silty clays and degraded wood fragments of late Post Medieval date with a recut possibly a back-filled modern drainage ditch.	Post Medieval	Boundary Ditch	Excavated	ST420008315 0	GGAT11159 g	445

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B137</b>	Building (Chapeltump-ump-1.1), Chapeltump	A roundhouse recorded at Chapeltump. The truncated structure had a diameter of 10m. Wooden samples collected from the structure dated it to the Bronze Age 3040Yr±49 BP.	Bronze Age	Building	Not Known, Excavated	ST4457885189	GGAT05768g	455
<b>B138</b>	Findspot, Chapel Tump 1-2	A scatter of artefacts associated with the Bronze Age occupation site (05768g). It comprised pottery (Trevisker type sherds), lithics (3 struck flakes), fire-cracked- stone and charcoal.	Bronze Age	Findspot	Excavated	ST4457885189	GGAT07598g	455
<b>B139</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliff	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3881683485	GGAT15725g	455

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B140</b>	Monks Ditch, Nash	Canalised river of at least medieval origin possibly constructed by the monks of Tintern Abbey who held Lower Grange.	Medieval	Modified Natural Feature	Not Known	ST3678386138	GGAT15550g	455
<b>B141</b>	Trackway at Redwick 2, Redwick	A possible trackway of Bronze Age date. The structure consists of five wooden pegs forming two parallel lines 0.65m apart and at right angles to the axis of the channel, the longest of which was 2.4m.	Bronze Age	Trackway	Near Destroyed	ST4261083830	GGAT12039g	470
<b>B142</b>	Findspot, Site 2, Redwick	Recovered fire cracked-stones interpreted as a hearth of Bronze Age date.	Bronze Age	Hearth	Excavated	ST4254183818	GGAT07594g	475
<b>B143</b>	Building (Chapelt	Part of a truncated roundhouse. The structure	Bronze Age	Building	Not Known,	ST4456385109	GGAT05767g	480

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	ump-3), Chapelt ump	was recorded 30m west of the roundhouse Chapeltump-1 (05768g).			Excavate d			
<b>B144</b>	Moated Site	A moated site measuring 21m by 19m was found using LiDAR- E002680. A spur leads off the ditch heading to the south west is likely to have tied the enclosure in to a boundary ditch which is now in-filled. The enclosure may be medieval in date as it lies in the centre of two sets of concentric fields which may be the remains of an 'infield' system. The plot suggests this earthwork and the surrounding fields played a	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST401008489 0	GGAT10951 g	480

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		role in the early development of the landscape.						
<b>B145</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliff	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1883-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3878483475	GGAT15726g	490
<b>B146</b>	Moated Platform	A sub-rectangular platform measuring 20m by 15m, aligned north west to south east, was found using LiDAR- E002680. There is little evidence in the surrounding landscape that could help date the platform.	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST3904083030	GGAT10948g	490
<b>B147</b>	Roman Ditches Near Redwick	A series of three ditches all three sealed with approx. 1m alluvium suggesting they	Roman	Drainage Ditch	Excavated	ST3904783020	GGAT11163g	490

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		were contemporary and Roman in date.						
<b>B148</b>	Pit at Redwick 2, Redwick	A circular pit discovered during the survey of the edge of the main peat shelf. The feature located 25m south-east of the small excavation at Redwick 2. It was bowl-shaped and had 0.9m diameter, and cut into the peat to a maximum depth of 0.24m. Two roundwood stakes lain horizontally in a cross over the top of the pit, dividing it into four unequal quadrants.	Bronze Age	Pit	Excavated	ST4259083815	GGAT12038g	495
<b>B149</b>	Cattle Hoofprint	Cattle hoofprints discovered below the Bronze Age	Bronze Age	Footprint	Not Known	ST426838	GGAT05752g	500

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	ts (Redwick-2.4) at Redwick Site 2, Redwick	occupation layer in the upper part of the main pit Redwick site 2.						
<b>B150</b>	Findspot , Chapel Tump 2	The left human femur of an adult male found within woody peat at Chapel Tump. The bone has been dated to Bronze Age 3080Yr± 70 BP.	Bronze Age	Findspot	Excavated	ST44608512	GGAT07615g	505
<b>B151</b>	Findspot , Chapel Tump	Roman pottery from recovered from the foreshore and now held at Newport Museum.	Roman	Findspot	Damaged	ST445850	GGAT05301g	505
<b>B152</b>	Findspot ,	Remains of a hearth in form of a scatter of artefacts (part of Bronze Age occupation	Bronze Age	Hearth	Excavated	ST44608512	GGAT07584g	505

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Chapeltump 2	site Chapeltump-2) comprising charcoal and fire-cracked stone and charred grain found during excavations at Chapeltump.						
<b>B153</b>	Oak Post And Wooden Pegs (Chapeltump-2), Chapeltump	An upright oak post with flat cut end and wooden pegs found within the Bronze Age occupation site Chapeltump-2. The feature is Bronze Age in date 2830Yr ± 70 BP.	Bronze Age	Post	Excavated	ST44608512	GGAT07602g	505
<b>B154</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST4006383447	GGAT15731g	505

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B155</b>	Moated Platform	A moated platform was found using LiDAR-E002680 on a north west to south east alignment measuring 32m by 21m. The LiDAR plots hints at a second enclosure to the north but it may relate to the field drainage system. There is little evidence in the surrounding landscape that could help date the platform.	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST389508316 0	GGAT10947 g	505
<b>B156</b>	Moated Sub- Rectang ular Platform	A moated sub rectangular platform was found using LiDAR- E002680 measuring 24m by 15m on a north west to south east alignment.	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST388808328 0	GGAT10946 g	505

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B157</b>	Church, Porton	<p>A church stood here formerly, the Site of which does not seem to be known. The patronage of the church was given by William de Burgh, Bishop of Llandaff, to the prior and convent of Goldcliff in 1245.</p> <p>Traditionally Porton church was over swept by the sea. the present Whitson church could have been Porton church since its main doorway is of Norman type, and whilst it is isolated by Whitson village, it adjoins Porton hamlet. The earliest mention of Whitson church is 1348.</p>	Medieval	Church	Not Known	ST3883	GGAT00285 g	505

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B158</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST400408362 2	GGAT15717 g	510
<b>B159</b>	Group of Earthworks	A group of earthworks were found using LiDAR (E002680) on a different alignment to the fields and are irregular.	Unknown	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST418808480 0	GGAT10953 g	515
<b>B160</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST400518344 0	GGAT15732 g	520
<b>B161</b>	Findspot, Site 2, Redwick	Prehistoric timber remains sealed by the overlying silt. It comprises a small vertical split wood post, 185mm long and a triangular section 70mm by 45mm.	Bronze Age	Post	Excavated	ST425938383 7	GGAT07611 g	525

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B162</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliffe	A post-medieval footbridge depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3752284647	GGAT15704g	530
<b>B163</b>	Findspot, Chapeltump Ct-6	Prehistoric animal bones and bark chips found within a shallow depression in the peat at Chapeltump.	Prehistoric	Findspot	Not Known	ST4464685138	GGAT05769g	540
<b>B164</b>	Findspot, Site 2, Redwick	Bone remains of possible Bronze Age date from the Redwick 2 occupation site.	Bronze Age	Findspot	Not Known, Excavated	ST4266583885	GGAT05753g	545
<b>B165</b>	Moated Platform	A moated platform was found using LiDAR-E002680 aligned roughly north west to south east and measures 30m by 26m. his	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST3673084620	GGAT10942g	545

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		platform is thought to be medieval as the landscape is thought to have been reclaimed in the medieval period, with some alteration in the post-medieval period and that the enclosure happened from west to east.						
<b>B166</b>	Structure, Whitson	A now-derelict rectangular feature, formed by a ditched enclosure surrounded by several trees, depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883).	Unknown	Structure	Not Known	ST387988399 6	GGAT15707 g	555
<b>B167</b>	Greenstreet Farm Infield	Early infield identified by Rippon 1996.	Unknown	Field	Near Intact	ST41808470	GGAT06215 g	580

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B168</b>	Iron Age Post And Stakes, Chapeltump	Iron Age timber remains comprising a circular structure, with an outer ring of spaced stakes and planks, and an inner ring of more substantial preservation. The post and stake circle is c.10m in diameter and radiocarbon dated to 960BC±70yr (CAR-402). This is consistent with the date of associated sherds.	Iron Age	Round House (Domestic)	Not Known	ST446850	GGAT02529g	580
<b>B169</b>	Structure, Whitson	A now-derelict rectangular feature, formed by a ditched enclosure surrounded by several trees, depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883).	Unknown	Structure	Not Known	ST3865983708	GGAT15708g	580

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B170</b>	Bronze Age Posts, Chapelump	Timber posts and associated remains of possible Bronze Age date found at Chapelump occupation site consisting of an upright oak post with a flat cut end. A shallow depression, containing ash, potsherds, four worked bone points, and two wooden pegs. Recovered charcoal was used to produced C14 dates.	Bronze Age	Settlement	Not Known	ST44708514	GGAT03979g	585
<b>B171</b>	Somerlees	Summerleaze is a small hamlet whose buildings are all modern. No remains of a medieval building in the vicinity are visible.	Medieval	Hamlet	Not Known	ST402850	GGAT00448g	585

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B172</b>	Wooden Structure, Po-6, Porton, Redwick	A wooden structure in the form of a double row of posts identified in the palaeochannel at Porton. The structure, probably a fishtrap, seems to be of Post-Medieval/Medieval origin, but this is not certain.	Post Medieval	Fish Trap	Not Known	ST404458288 8	GGAT05742 g	590
<b>B173</b>	Moor Barn	The Site of post-medieval barn shown on the Tithe Map of 1842.	Post Medieval	Farm Building	Not Known	ST363178534 6	GGAT10996 g	590
<b>B174</b>	Trackway, Nash	A now overgrown trackway depicted on the Tithe Map of 1842, now positioned to the west of Whitson substation.	Unknown	Trackway	Near Intact	ST363008579 5	GGAT15548 g	590
<b>B175</b>	Monks Ditch	Monk's Ditch is the name of the principal drain which may indicate that it was the	Medieval	Drain	Restored	ST36798629	GGAT00241 g	600

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		work of the monks of Goldcliff Priory between the 12th and 15th centuries.						
<b>B176</b>	Findspot , Redwick Rw-3	A human skull, dating to 670±30BP, discovered seaward of the main peat shelf at Redwick, 125m to the east-southeast of Bronze Age Building 1 at Redwick (07606g). Most probably it belonged to a male of middle-older age.	Medieval	Burial	Not Known, Moved	ST425168372 0	GGAT05751 g	615
<b>B177</b>	Sea Wall, Gold Cliff, Newport	A medieval or post-medieval sea wall, in Spytty Pill, Newport, comprises of earth bank backed by ditch. The condition is not known and it is of local importance.	Post Medieval, Medieval	Sea Defences	Not Known	ST371835	GGAT11258 g	615

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B178</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliff	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1883-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3707483580	GGAT15741g	625
<b>B179</b>	Broadmead	Open field system of medieval origin at Redwick. Appreciation of its origin/early character is limited due to later field alterations.	Medieval	Field	Near Destroyed	ST40008400	GGAT06224g	630
<b>B180</b>	North Row Common	A funnel-shaped common of possible medieval origins identified by Rippon 1996.	Medieval	Common Land	Near Intact	ST40408500	GGAT06220g	630
<b>B181</b>	Structure, Green Moor	A small structure, probably agricultural, depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883).	Unknown	Structure	Not Known	ST3886385862	GGAT15555g	630

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B182</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST3992283665	GGAT15718g	635
<b>B183</b>	Findspot, Po-2 Porton, Goldcliff	A Middle Bronze Age side-looped spearhead weighing 60g found on the peat surface at Porton.	Bronze Age	Findspot	Moved	ST39318245	GGAT04926g	645
<b>B184</b>	Timber Revetment Levels	Series of seven timber posts in the centre of the trench orientated North-South. The line of posts appeared to retain the clays to the west, forming a revetment for a channel to the east. The channel was represented by a deposit of peat across the base of the trench. Both peat and	Medieval	Revetment	Excavated	ST3906082017	GGAT11167g	665

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		alluvium deposits were demarcated by the line of timber revetment to the west and extended to the limit of the excavation to the east. No dating evidence but the stratigraphic position of the channel might suggest a medieval date.						
<b>B185</b>	Roman Ditches Broad Mead	A ditch identified in the Broadmead area filled with silty clay and 1.30m below topsoil suggests Roman date, possible drainage ditch. A small pit/post hole to the east of probable Roman ditch.	Roman	Post Hole, Drainage Ditch	Excavate d	ST390708201 0	GGAT11165 g	670

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B186</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST3988383703	GGAT15719g	675
<b>B187</b>	Building 1 at Redwick Site 1, Redwick	Building 1 was a rectangular structure made of roundwood and split timbers, which had its wall line marked by a shallow gully, defining a roughly rectangular area measuring 11.5m by 4.5m, with rounded corners and apparently slightly bowed side walls. The building had three large axial posts. A sample was taken of one axial post, which allowed to	Bronze Age	Building	-	ST4239683746	GGAT07606g	680

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		date the structure to the Bronze Age 3060 ± 70 BP.						
<b>B188</b>	Green Street Common	Funnel-shaped common identified by Rippon 1996.	Medieval	Common Land	Near Intact	ST41708470	GGAT06219g	680
<b>B189</b>	Undated Ditches Caldicott Levels	Undated ditches found within buried soil horizon that may be of Roman date based on stratigraphic position within the alluvium.	Unknown	Drainage Ditch	Excavated	ST3895082795	GGAT11166g	685
<b>B190</b>	Linear Features (Field Enclosures & Trackways)	Three linear features identified as two field boundary enclosures and one trackway dating to the 19th-20th century.	Post Medieval	Linear Feature	Excavated	ST4080085503	GGAT16193g	690

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B191</b>	Findspot, Site 1, Redwick	A Bronze Age flint thumbnail scraper found unstratified on the peat surface 12m north of Building 2.	Bronze Age	Findspot	Moved	ST4235983757	GGAT07617g	700
<b>B192</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST3987983349	GGAT15733g	710
<b>B193</b>	Pair of Moated Platforms	A pair of moated platforms were found using LiDAR-E002680 aligned north west to south east. The northern most platform measures 20m by 18m and the southern platform measures 25m by 20m. There is little evidence in the surrounding landscape that could help date the platforms as the	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST3812083920	GGAT10944g	715

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		field system is not closely dated.						
<b>B194</b>	Grangefield On Greenmoor, Redwick	Tintern Abbey owned an extensive tract of pasture in Greenmoor probably associated with the double moated site of Grangefield and may reflect medieval ecclesiastical lands.	Medieval	Grange	Not Known	ST389849	GGAT08341g	730
<b>B195</b>	Lontretunbwlch (?Grangefield)	A Lontretunbwlch appears in the Llandaff charters, LL180b (c710) where it is mentioned as forming one of the boundaries of Lann Catgualatyr (Bishton).	Early Medieval	Ecclesiastical Building	Not Known	ST389849	GGAT08355g	730
<b>B196</b>	Green Street Farm	The Site of a possible farmstead of post-medieval date, recorded on 1831	Post Medieval	Farm	Not Known	ST41658455	GGAT05245g	740

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		mapping, and identified by Rippon.						
<b>B197</b>	Building 2 at Redwick Site 1, Redwick	A structure was made of roundwood and split timber and had a rectangular shape measuring 11.5m long by 3.9m wide. Samples taken of two wooden stakes allowed the structure to be dated to Bronze Age 2940±70 BP.	Bronze Age	Building	Excavated	ST422748375 2	GGAT07621 g	760
<b>B198</b>	Footprints (Redwick-1.2A), Redwick Site 1, Redwick	Footprints noted in the depression to the south-east of Building 2 at Redwick site 1 thought to be of Bronze Age date. The majority of prints were cattle hoofprints, though the well-preserved	Bronze Age	Natural Feature	Excavated	ST422748375 2	GGAT07605 g	760

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		footprint of a human child and other less well-preserved human footprints were also present.						
<b>B199</b>	Findspot , Po-1 Porton, Goldcliff	A black basalt tranchet axe found on top of gravels in the same general area as the lowest Mesolithic submerged forest.	Mesolithic	Findspot	Moved	ST39158243	GGAT04906 g	760
<b>B200</b>	Enclosure, Green Moor, Magor	A large enclosure, possibly medieval in date on Green Moor, shown by aerial photographs. It may have been an important grazing area for cattle and that usage is reflected in the landscape formation of funnel-shaped field	Medieval	Enclosure	Destroyed	ST40308625	GGAT09027 g	760

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		boundaries through which livestock were channelled to the commons. This feature could be related to a possible slaughterhouse (09027g)						
<b>B201</b>	Possible Slaughterhouse, Green Moor, Magor	A sandstone stone platform with accompanying revetment was discovered along with an adjacent pathway or hardstanding on the east and ditch to the west at Gwent Europark, Green Moor, Magor. The most likely function of the feature was connected with meat processing and perhaps indicative as part of a slaughterhouse. It is	Medieval	Abattoir	Destroyed	ST40298626	GGAT09026g	760

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		possible that slaughter and butchery was carried out within the enclosure (09027g) and that the platform provided a hard surface for working on and that the adjacent ditch was used to flush away blood products.						
<b>B202</b>	Trackway, Green Moor, Magor	A stone pathway was discovered adjacent to the stone platform of a possible slaughterhouse (09026g). The structure comprised of a spread of stone approximately 0.4m in depth measuring c. 3.5m by 2m.	Medieval	Trackway	Destroyed	ST40298626	GGAT09028g	760

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B203</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliff	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1883-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3852483369	GGAT15727g	770
<b>B204</b>	Windmill Tump, Redwick	The Site of an elongated mound depicted and named 'Windmill Tump' on all three editions of 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps dated 1882, 1901 and 1921. The Site is not indicated on current mapping (Google Maps 2020). No further information is available.	Post Medieval	Windmill Mound	Not Known	ST4016884442	GGAT12091g	775
<b>B205</b>	Ynys Mead Reen	A reen, known locally as 'Ynys Mead Reen' that once crossed two fields. It consisted of a red brick-built arched culvert/bridge,	Post Medieval	Drainage Ditch	Destroyed	ST4096985402	GGAT16194g	775

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		bonded with cement-mortar, with cast-iron girders. Prior to its replacement in 2014, the reën was found to contain fragments of brick, concrete, stone and 20th century pottery, constituting a spread of modern material for use as a farm track.						
<b>B206</b>	Linear Fishtrap with V- Shaped Feature s at Magor Pill	A fishtrap of Medieval date recorded at Magor Pill comprised a 60m long line of V-shaped putts driven into estuarine clay at Magor. The posts size and spacing suggests that they formed a line of large basket traps.	Medieval	Fish Trap	Not Known	ST445845	GGAT05764 g	780

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B207</b>	Chesnut Tree Farm, Goldcliff	A post-medieval farm shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 and labelled 'Chesnut Tree Farm'. The farm is indicated on later mapping. The main building comprises three blocks with windows overlooking the road.	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Restored	ST3724784300	GGAT12093g	795
<b>B208</b>	Moated Enclosure	A complex of ditched enclosures was found using LiDAR- E002680, sub-rectangular enclosures or platforms were identified within the complex, particularly along its southeastern edge. The plot suggests this earthwork and	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST4060084680	GGAT10952g	810

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		the surrounding fields played a role in the early development of the landscape.						
<b>B209</b>	Longlands Lane Street Common	Street common identified by Rippon 1996.	Medieval	Common Land	Near Intact	ST41358480	GGAT06223g	820
<b>B210</b>	Building 4 at Redwick Site 1, Redwick	A rectangular structure 13.5m by 4.5m, in earlier publication c. 12.4m by 3.4m. Its walls were made of roundwood and split timber. The building structure is similar to that of Building 2 (07621g) but appears to have 4 rather than 3 axial	Bronze Age	Building	Excavated	ST4224483683	GGAT07593g	830

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		posts. A sample taken of one wooden stake allowed to date the structure to Bronze Age 2930 ± 70 BP.						
<b>B211</b>	Buildings, Magor with Undy	Buildings of post medieval date shown between Whitewall and Arch Farm.	Post Medieval	Building	Not Known	ST43458680	GGAT06231g	830
<b>B212</b>	Feature 1 within Building 4 (Redwick -1.4A) at Redwick Site 1, Redwick	Feature 1 recorded at the western end of Building 4 (07593g) within its floor. It was a square clay-filled cut feature which contained two bones, a piece of charcoal and a fire-cracked stone. Two pieces of oak planking were driven into this feature	Bronze Age	Unassigned	Excavated	ST4224483683	GGAT07610g	830

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		well below the depth of the feature fill.						
<b>B213</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST3971983620	GGAT15720g	830
<b>B214</b>	Hedge, Redwick	A small section of hedgerow depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883) which probably represents a relic hedgerow.	Post Medieval	Hedge	Not Known	ST3850383245	GGAT15738g	840
<b>B215</b>	Undated Features Caldicot Levels	Undated features including a ditch at the base of a trench and a sub-circular feature which may represent small pit or post hole.	Unknown	Drainage Ditch	Excavated	ST3876582800	GGAT11168g	840
<b>B216</b>	Ditched Enclosure	A ditched enclosure consisting of internal subdivisions was found using LiDAR- E002680. This	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST3752082640	GGAT10935g	845

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		enclosure lies on the western edge of Clifton Common and are respected by the irregular fields to the west both of which may be medieval, and are overlain by drainage ditches.						
<b>B217</b>	Longlands Lane, Redwick	A trackway of uncertain date is depicted on the Tithe Map of Redwick of 1846.	Unknown	Trackway	Not Known	ST4062685987	GGAT15560g	850
<b>B218</b>	Building 5 at Redwick Site 1, Redwick	Rectangular building 5, 10.6m by 4m, defined by 23 pieces of roundwood and split timber. Sample taken of one wooden stake allowed to date the structure to Bronze Age 2950 ± 70 BP.	Bronze Age	Building	Not Known	ST4220583680	GGAT05749g	855

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B219</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliff	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1883-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3687183426	GGAT15740g	855
<b>B220</b>	Roman Building Undy Playing Fields, Magor	A Roman building measuring 17.40 metres in length by 7.40 metres in width and constructed of two rooms.	Roman	Agricultural Building	Excavated	ST4373586864	GGAT11197g	860
<b>B221</b>	Roman Cremation, Undy Playing Field, Magor	A disturbed Roman cremation, dated to the 2nd and 3rd Century, in a black burnished ware pot located in a shallow hollow within the bedrock to the east of the Roman building.	Roman	Cremation Burial	Excavated	ST4375586864	GGAT11198g	865
<b>B222</b>	Findspot, Undy	Roman brooch of Ae fibula (bow type).	Roman	Findspot	Damage	ST43488685	GGAT03937g	870

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B223</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST3972883236	GGAT15734g	890
<b>B224</b>	Wall, 1 West End Cottages, Undy	A section of wall remains possibly part of an ancillary building identified in the OS map of 1887.	Post Medieval	Building	Near Destroyed, Intact	ST4334186832	GGAT12502g	895
<b>B225</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliff	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3854983073	GGAT15728g	895
<b>B226</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliff	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3683783398	GGAT15739g	895
<b>B227</b>	Shop Row,	The Site represents Shop Row of Green Street, noted as a post-medieval dwelling	Post Medieval	House	Not Known	ST41508447	GGAT03163g	905

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
	Green Street	more specifically of 18th century or earlier. Key features of the two-storey cottage row include: ochre washed stone walls, pantile and proprietary interlocking tile roofs, red brick stacks, casement windows with small panes, wooden boarded doors in cambered heads and the fourth cottage is the former village shop (Borough of Newport 1986).						
<b>B228</b>	Submerged Forest at Redwick	Remains of a submerged forest of Mesolithic origin at Redwick, located approximately 4.8km east of Goldcliff East.	Mesolithic	Submerged Forest	Damage	ST423288348 9	GGAT12046 g	910

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B229</b>	Little Longlands 'Lobe- Shaped Enclosure'	An early enclosure of unknown date identified by Rippon 1996.	Unknown	Field	Near Intact	ST41008480	GGAT06217 g	910
<b>B230</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliff	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST386088294 1	GGAT15729 g	910
<b>B231</b>	Findspot , Magor with Undy	Post-medieval horse bone now held at Newport Museum.	Post Medieval	Findspot	Not Known	ST450850	GGAT05307 g	915
<b>B232</b>	Findspot , Goldcliff	A Mesolithic tranchet lithic axe found unstratified at Goldcliff East with evidence of re-sharpening.	Mesolithic	Findspot	Moved	ST38158200	GGAT08002 g	920

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B233</b>	Reen	An Infilled reen of unknown date visible as cropmark.	Unknown	Drainage Ditch	Near Intact	ST450858	GGAT05583g	925
<b>B234</b>	Pill House, Nash	A post-medieval building, which directly to the west of Wainbridge Reen, is shown and labelled 'Pill House' on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883. The Site is depicted with two small structures to the west of the main house from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901.	Post Medieval	House	Intact	ST3705484311	GGAT12094g	925
<b>B235</b>	Group of Enclosures	A group of enclosures were found using LiDAR-E002680. This group seems to consist of strips of small enclosures extending back	Medieval	Ditched Enclosure	Not Known	ST3715084400	GGAT10943g	935

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		from the road on the west, with the western enclosures possibly containing buildings. These enclosures are thought to be medieval as the landscape is thought to have been reclaimed in the medieval period, with some alteration in the post-medieval period.						
<b>B236</b>	Footbridge, Whitson	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1883-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3637484406	GGAT15743g	935
<b>B237</b>	Little Newra	A post-medieval house called 'Newe Rewe' in the parish of Nash. Earliest reference to the house dates to 1541.	Post Medieval	House	Restored	ST36308448	GGAT00270g	940

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B238</b>	Roman Ditches Caldicot Levels	A North-South orientated linear ditch cut into the alluvium between Coldharbour Pill and Nash Water. A possible shallow re-cut of this ditch was identified. No dating evidence was found in the fills of the cut or re-cut. The depth of the cut within the trench suggests a Roman date.	Roman	Drainage Ditches, Drainage Ditch	Excavate d	ST380808201 5	GGAT11170 g	950
<b>B239</b>	Medieva I Ditch: Broad Mead, Near Redwick	Watching brief between Coldhabour Pill and Nash Water: medieval ditch Broad Mead.	Medieval	Drainage Ditch	Excavate d	ST397608304 5	GGAT11164 g	955

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
<b>B240</b>	Cattle Byre	The Site comprises a cattle byre purported to be a rare example dating back to the 18th century in poor condition with several alterations.	Post Medieval	Cattle Shelter	Damage	ST3689682995	GGAT10780g	960
<b>B241</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliffe	A post-medieval footbridge depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST3673583588	GGAT15700g	965
<b>B242</b>	Trackway, Nash	A large intact trackway of uncertain date depicted on the Tithe Map of 1842.	Unknown	Trackway	Near Intact	ST3591385567	GGAT15547g	970
<b>B243</b>	Undy Churchyard	Undy churchyard is of medieval origin and had a quadrangular shape shown on the tithe map of 1842. Following a modern	Medieval	Churchyard	Not Known	ST43998693	GGAT08264g	975

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Condition	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		extension it how has an irregular shape and alteration from its original extent and character.						
<b>B244</b>	Footbridge, Redwick	A post-medieval footbridge marked on the 1st to 3rd Ed. OS Map (1882-1920).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Applicable	ST399378451 2	GGAT15713 g	980
<b>B245</b>	Footpath, Goldcliffe	A post-medieval footpath depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883).	Post Medieval	Footpath	Not Known	ST367828399 7	GGAT15701 g	980
<b>B246</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliffe	A post-medieval footpath depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST368198409 3	GGAT15703 g	985
<b>B247</b>	West End	A possible historic farmstead of post-medieval origin identified as part of	Post Medieval	Farmstead	Intact	ST433138693 1	GGAT14605 g	1000

Assess. (A) ref.	Name	Description	Period	Type	Conditio n	NGR	HER ref.	Distance from Site (m)
		GGAT and Cadw's Historic Farmsteads project and visible on 2nd Edition OS mapping.						
<b>B248</b>	Footbridge, Goldcliffe	A post-medieval footpath depicted on the 1st Ed. OS Map (1883).	Post Medieval	Footbridge	Not Known	ST367338390 3	GGAT15702 g	1000

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## **Annex C: Cartographic sources**

Source 1 Monumethensis Comitatus of 1577

Source 2 Monumethensis Comitatus. Vernacule Monmouth Shire of 1644

Source 3 The West Part of The River Thames and the East Part of The River Thames map of 1720.

Source 4 Newport Ordnance Survey series of 1811.

1840s Parish Tithe maps of Goldcliff, Magor, Redwick, Undy, and Whitson.

Source 5 Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1st edition to the present day.

## Annex D: Figures

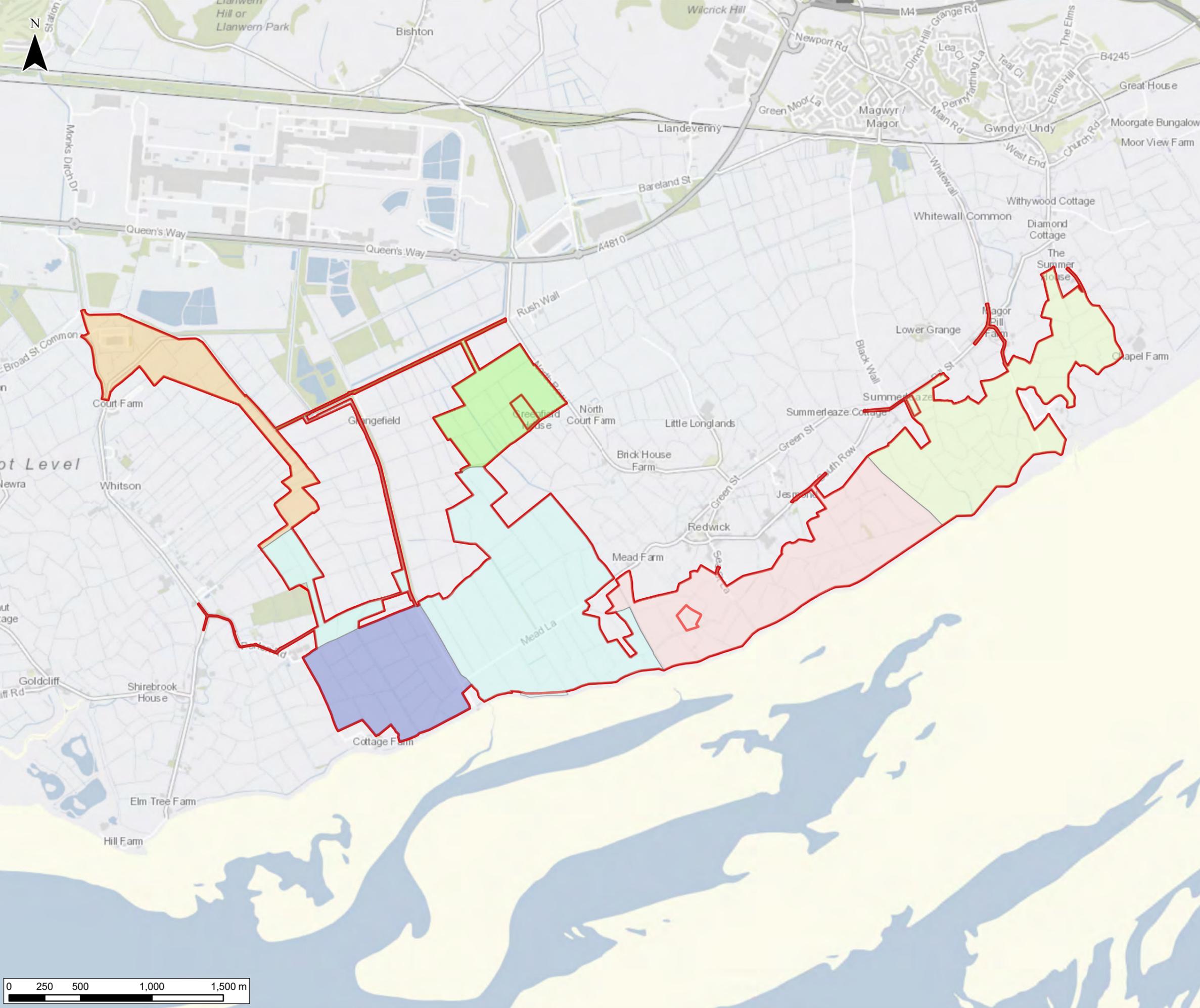


**Key**  
 PEIR Assessment Boundary

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FINAL				
REVISION	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE
DESCRIPTION				
				
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PROJECT TITLE: <b>FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR</b>				
DRAWING TITLE: <b>FIGURE 7A-1 Site location</b>				
STATUS: FINAL				
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**Key**

- PEIR Assessment Boundary
- Redwick (West)
- Redwick Broadmead
- Porton South
- Porton North
- Nothern Redwick
- Whitson and Whitson Black Fen
- Redwick (East)

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REVISION	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE
DESCRIPTION				



Client Name:  
**FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN LTD**

PROJECT TITLE:  
**FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR**

DRAWING TITLE:  
**FIGURE 7A-2 Site location with sub-divisions**

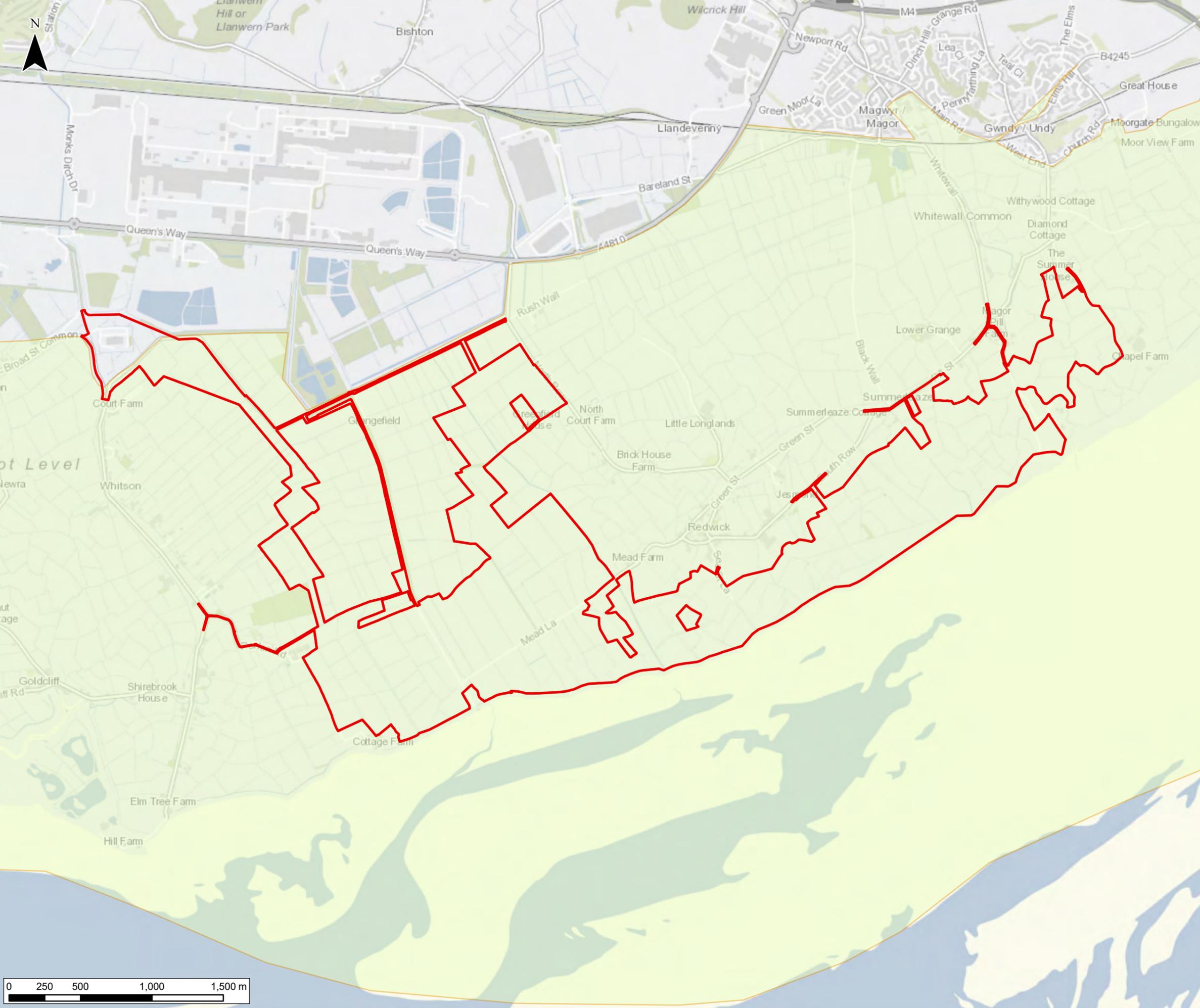
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**Key**

- PEIR Assessment Boundary
- Registered Historic Landscapes

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DESCRIPTION				

**Client Name:**  
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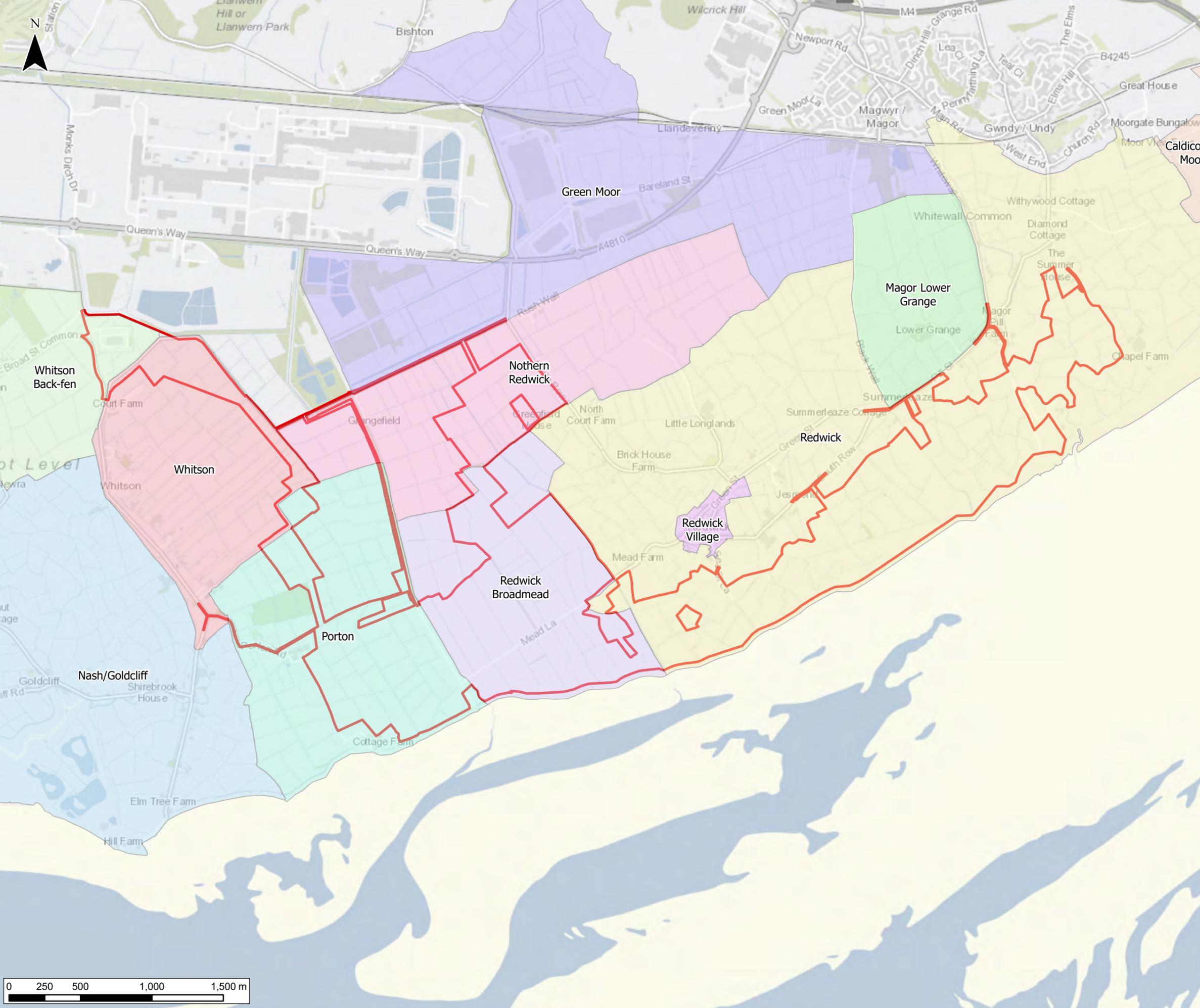
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**DRAWING TITLE:**  
FIGURE 7A-3  
Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape

**STATUS:**  
FINAL

DRAWN: PT	CHECKED: OP	APPROVED: AS	AUTHORISED: AS
SCALE @ A3 SIZE: 1:25,000		DATE: 27/11/2025	REVISION: P01

**DRAWING NUMBER:**  
70109716-WSP-XX-XX-0003-P01



**Key**

- PEIR Assessment Boundary

**Gwent Levels HLCA's**

- Caldicot Moor
- Green Moor
- Magor Lower Grange
- Nash/Goldcliff
- Nothern Redwick
- Porton
- Redwick
- Redwick Broadmead
- Redwick Village
- Whitson
- Whitson Back-fen

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**FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR**

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**FIGURE 7A-4  
Historic Landscape Character Areas**

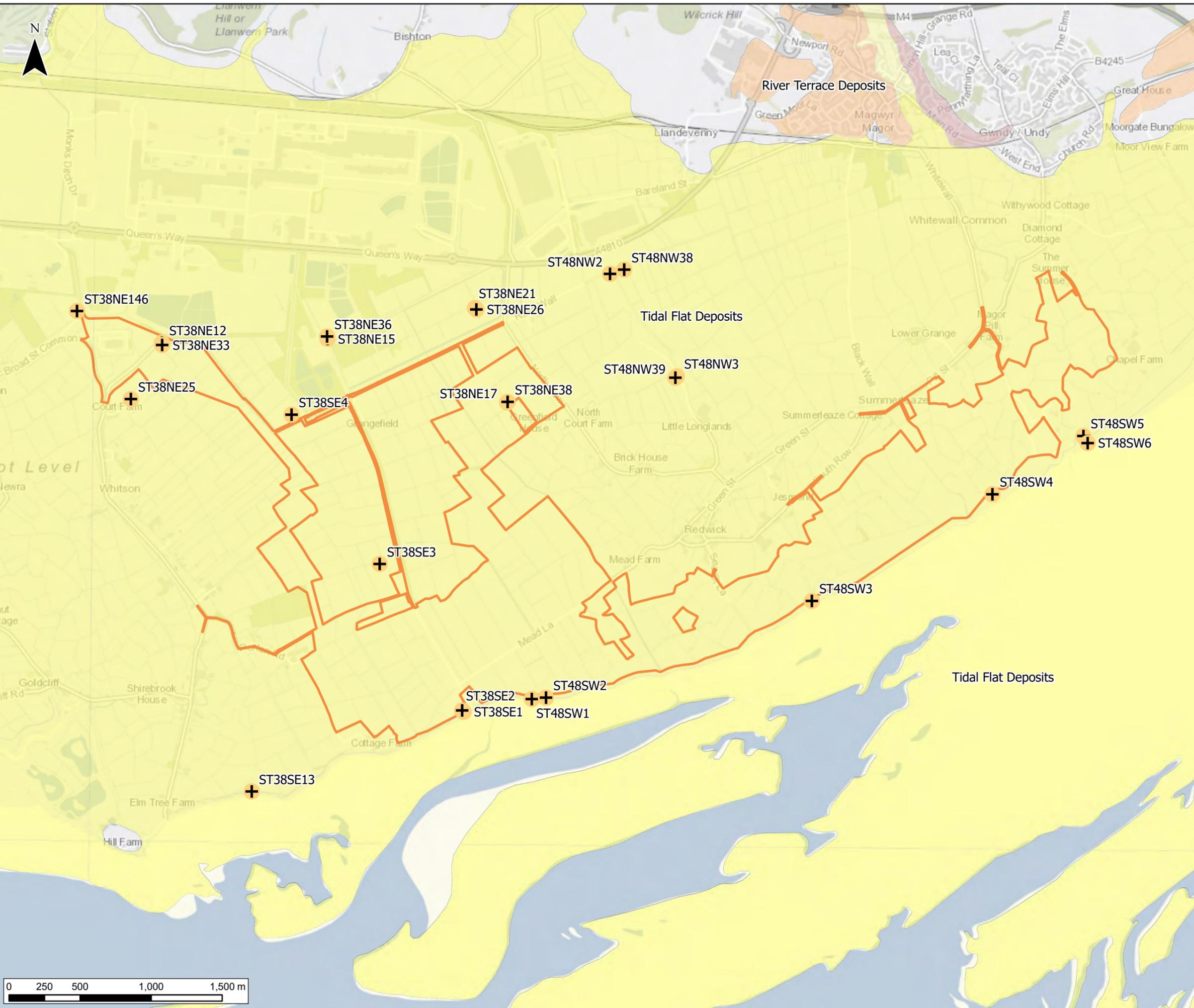
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**70109716-WSP-XX-XX-0002-P01**





**Key**

- PEIR Assessment Boundary
- BGS borehole plots

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 BGS 50000 scale digital geology: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey

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**FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR**

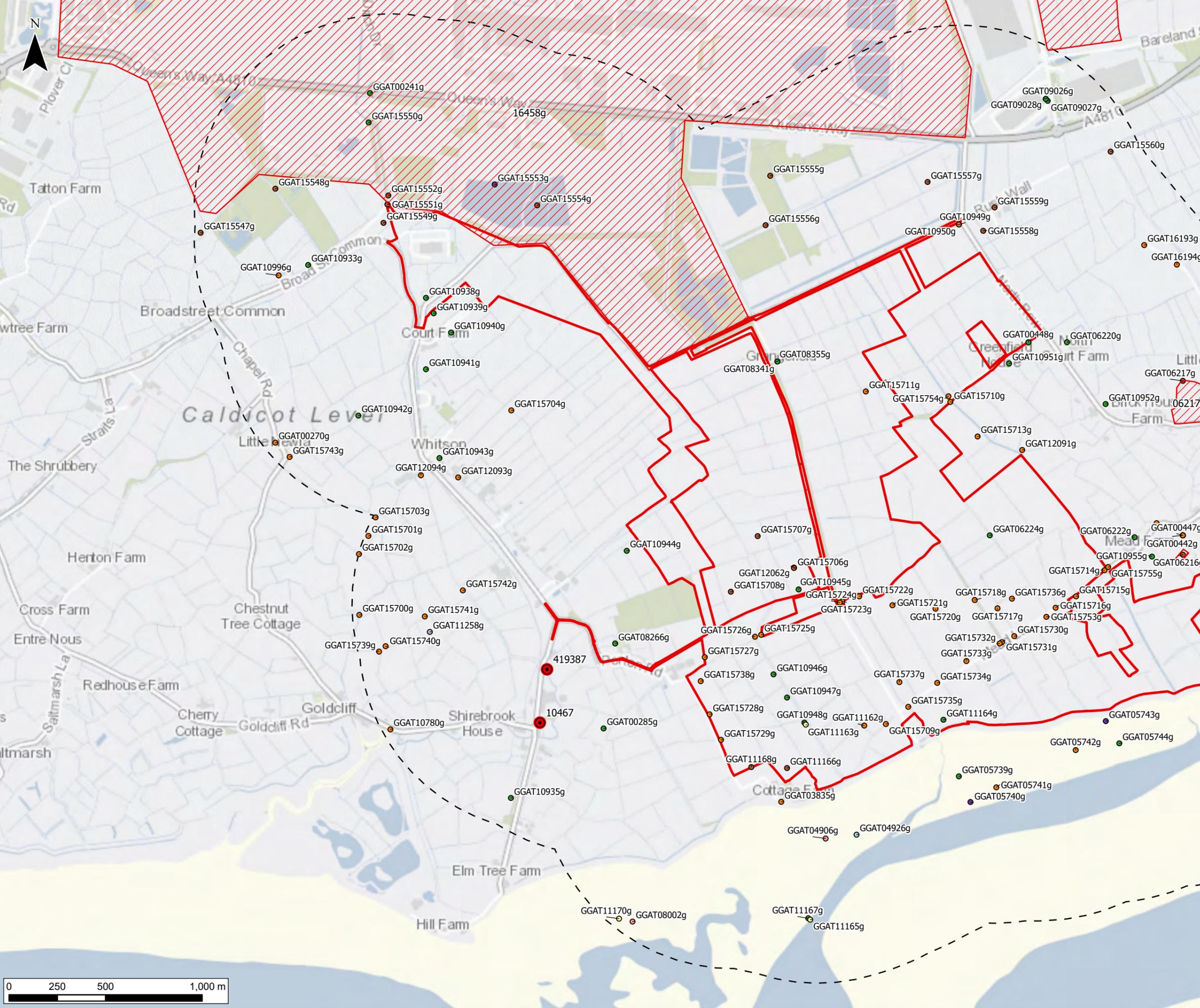
DRAWING TITLE:  
**FIGURE 7A-5 Geology map (BGS)**

STATUS:  
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SCALE @ A3 SIZE: 1:25,000		DATE: 27/11/2025	REVISION: P01

DRAWING NUMBER:  
**70109716-WSP-XX-XX-0004-P01**





**Key**

- PEIR Assessment Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- HER Monument (polygon)
- HER Monument (Roman Road)
- Coflein Non-designated historic assets

**HER Monument (point)**

**Period**

- Prehistoric
- Mesolithic
- Bronze Age
- Roman
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval, Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Unknown

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PROJECT TITLE:  
**FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR**

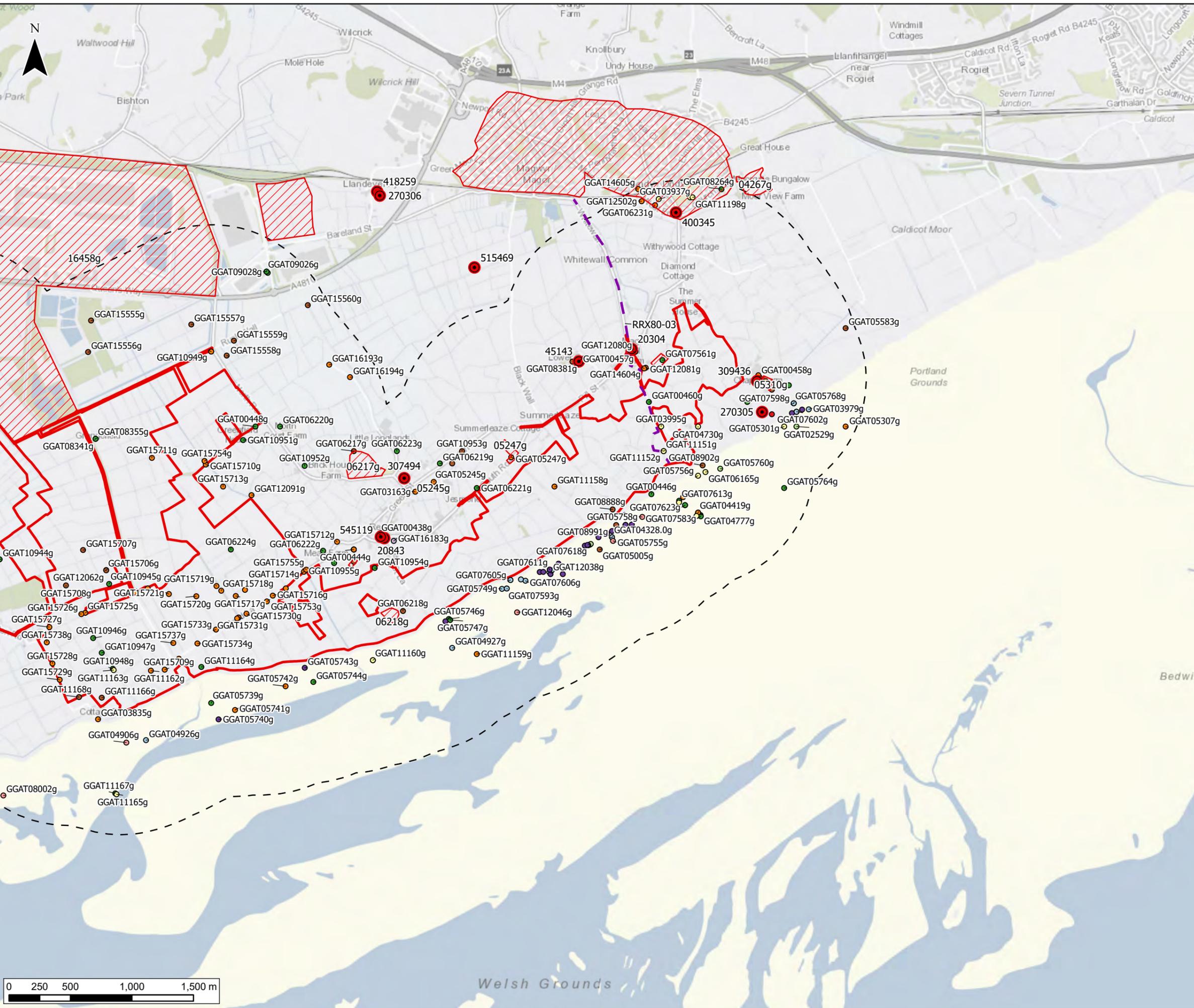
DRAWING TITLE:  
**FIGURE 7A-8  
Non-designated Historic Assets  
within 1km Study Area (west)**

STATUS:  
FINAL

DRAWN: PT	CHECKED: OP	APPROVED: AS	AUTHORISED: AS
SCALE @ A3 SIZE: 1:18,500		DATE: 27/11/2025	REVISION: P01

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**70109716-WSP-XX-XX-0008-P01**





**Key**

- PEIR Assessment Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- HER Monument (polygon)
- HER Monument (Roman Road)
- Coflein Non-designated historic assets

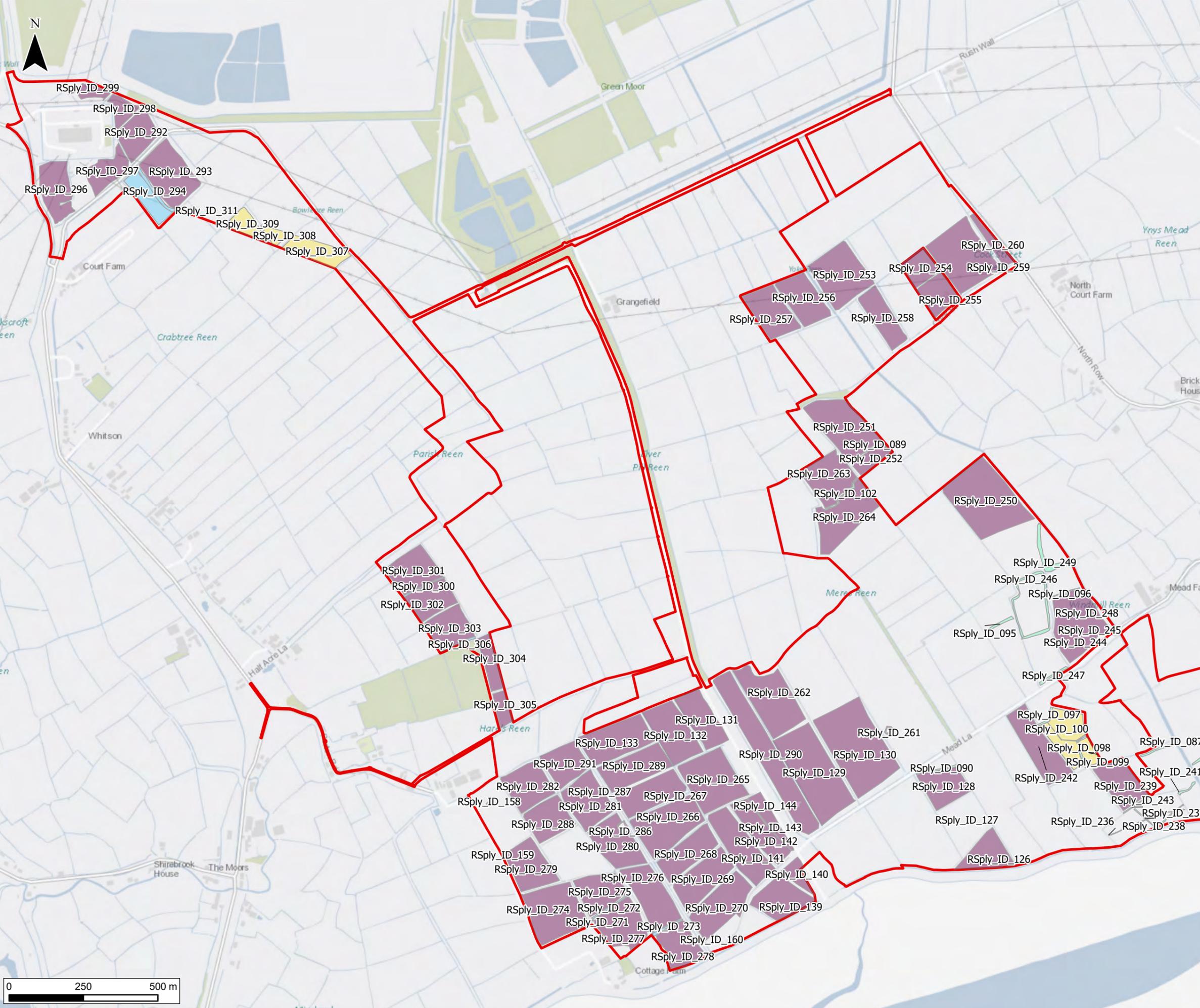
**HER Monument (point)**

**Period**

- Prehistoric
- Mesolithic
- Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Roman
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Multiperiod
- Post Medieval, Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern
- Unknown

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PROJECT TITLE:				
FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR				
DRAWING TITLE:				
FIGURE 7A-9 Non-designated Historic Assets within 1km Study Area (east)				
STATUS:				
FINAL				
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DRAWING NUMBER:				
70109716-WSP-XX-XX-0009-P01				



- Key**
- PEIR Assessment Boundary
  - LiDAR mapped data 26-11-2024
  - CURVILINEAR DITCH
  - DITCHED ENCLOSURE
  - DRAINAGE DITCH
  - FIELD BOUNDARY
  - FIELD LINE
  - FOOTBRIDGE
  - HEDGEROW
  - POND
  - QUARRY PIT
  - RIDGE AND FURROW
  - RIGE AND FURROW
  - TRACKWAY
  - WATER MEADOW

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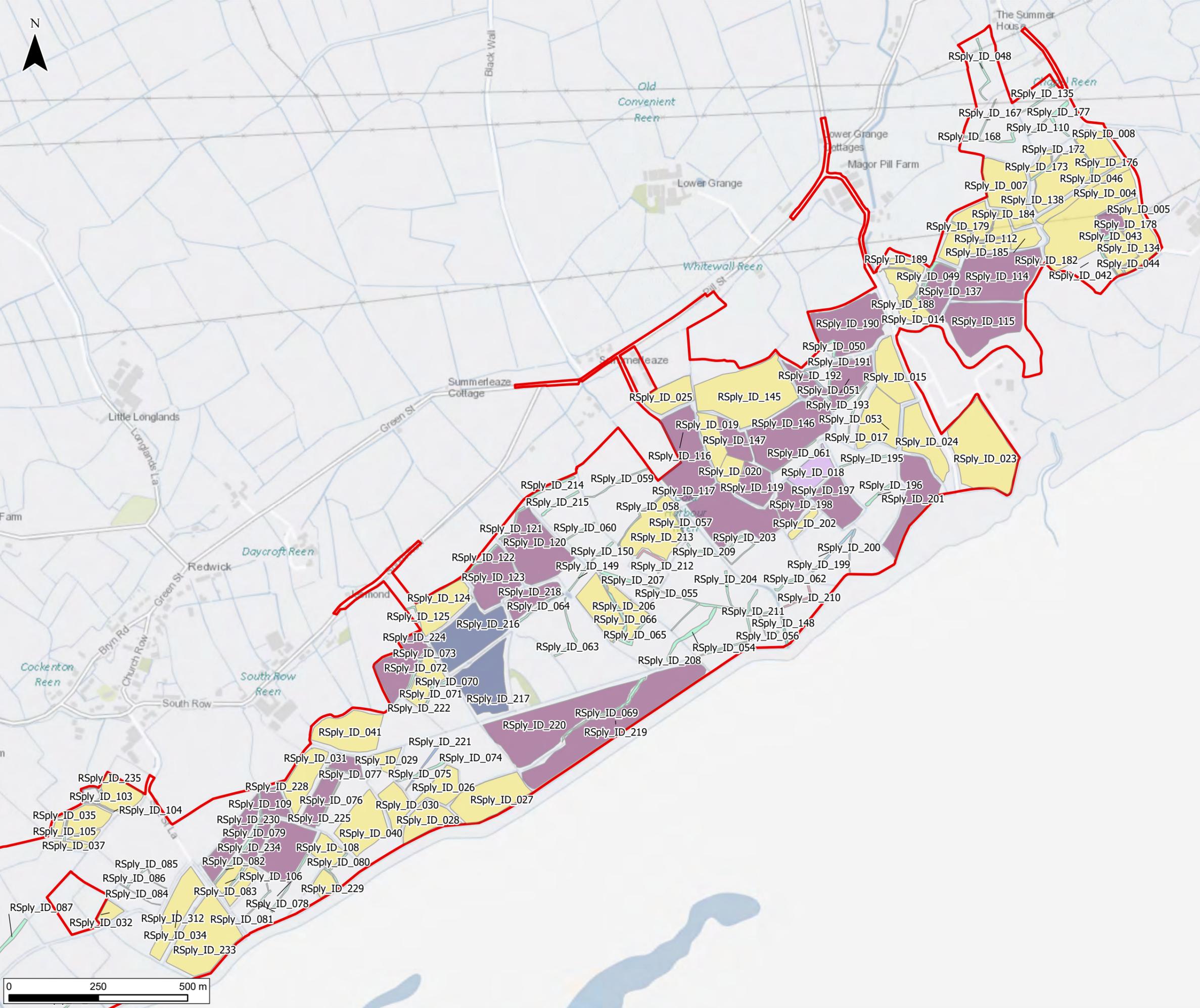
PROJECT TITLE:  
**FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR**

DRAWING TITLE:  
**FIGURE 7A-10  
 LiDAR features within the Site (west)**

STATUS:  
 FINAL

DRAWN: PT	CHECKED: OP	APPROVED: AS	AUTHORISED: AS
SCALE @ A3 SIZE: 1:12,000		DATE: 28/11/2025	REVISION: P01

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**70109716-WSP-XX-XX-0010-P01**



**Key**

- PEIR Assessment Boundary
- LiDAR mapped data 26-11-2024
- CURVILINEAR DITCH
- DITCHED ENCLOSURE
- DRAINAGE DITCH
- FIELD BOUNDARY
- FIELD LINE
- FOOTBRIDGE
- HEDGEROW
- POND
- QUARRY PIT
- RIDGE AND FURROW
- RIGE AND FURROW
- TRACKWAY
- WATER MEADOW

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PROJECT TITLE:  
**FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR**

DRAWING TITLE:  
**FIGURE 7A-11  
 LiDAR features within the Site (east)**

STATUS:  
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DRAWN: PT	CHECKED: OP	APPROVED: AS	AUTHORISED: AS
SCALE @ A3 SIZE: 1:10,000		DATE: 28/11/2025	REVISION: P01

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**Key**  
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PROJECT TITLE:  
**FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR**

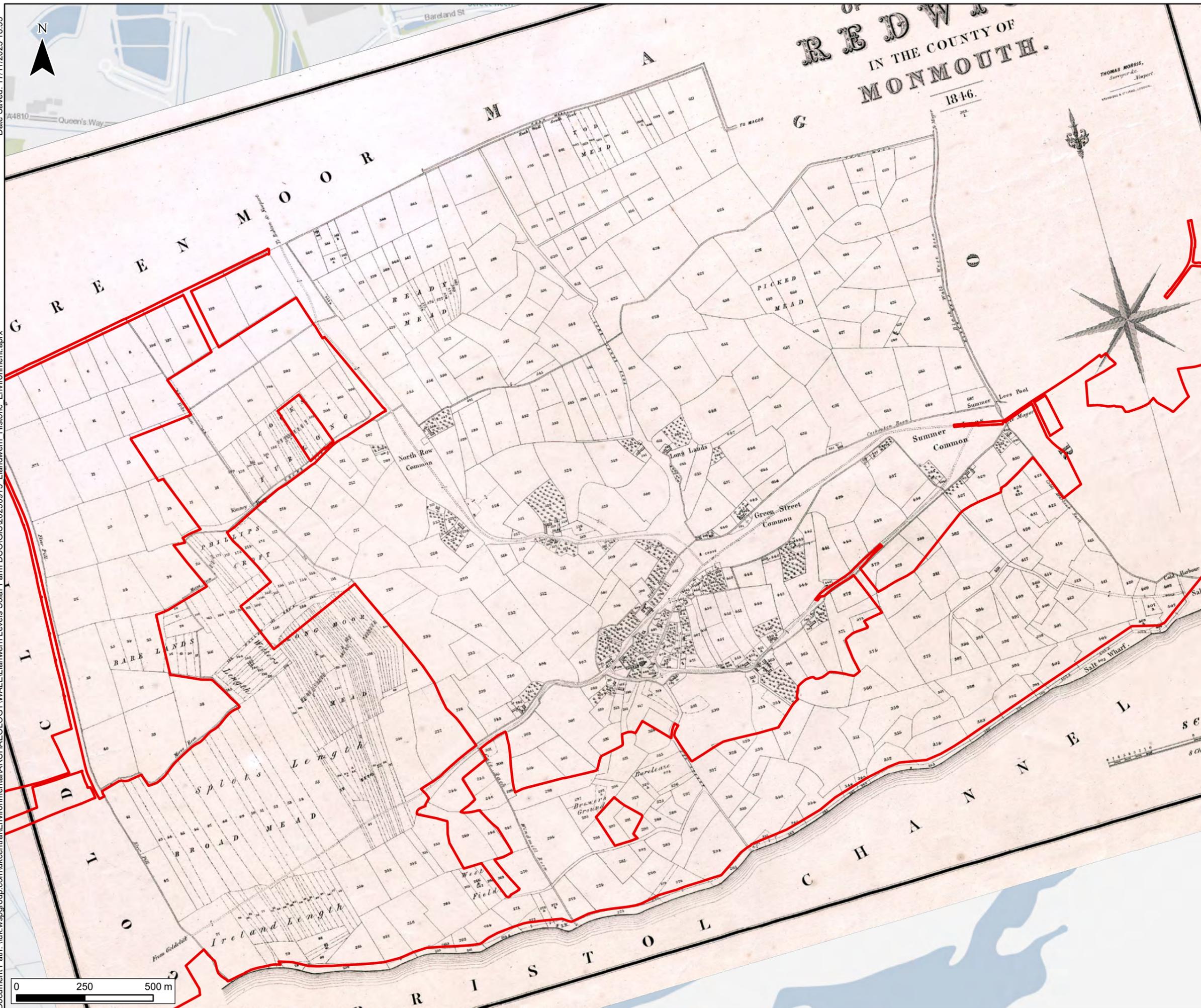
DRAWING TITLE:  
**FIGURE 7A-12  
Tithe map of Whitson Parish**

STATUS:  
FINAL

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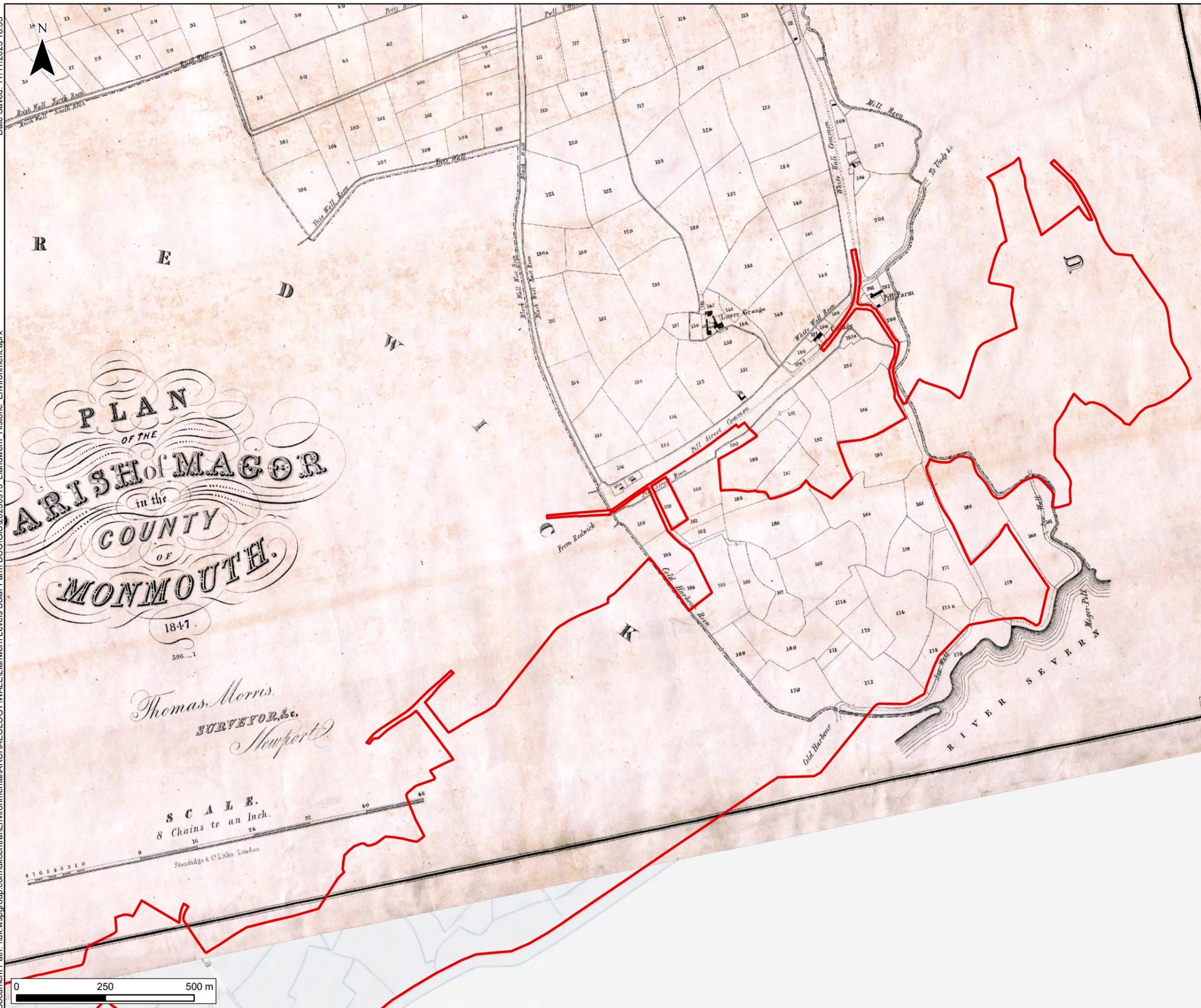
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PROJECT TITLE: <b>FUTURE ENERGY LLANWERN SOLAR FARM PEIR</b>				
DRAWING TITLE: <b>FIGURE 7A-13 Tithe map of Redwick Parish</b>				
STATUS: FINAL				
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SCALE @ A3 SIZE: 1:13,000		DATE: 28/11/2025	REVISION: P01	
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PROJECT TITLE:  
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DRAWING TITLE:  
**FIGURE 7A-14  
 Tithe map of Magor Parish**

STATUS:  
 FINAL

DRAWN: PT	CHECKED: OP	APPROVED: AS	AUTHORISED: AS
SCALE @ A3 SIZE: 1:10,000		DATE: 28/11/2025	REVISION: P01

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