

Land off Green Moor Lane, Magor, Monmouthshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Abstract

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by DJ&P Newland Rennie on behalf of Mr Paul Williams to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land off Green Moor Lane, Magor, as part of an application for retention of Employment Site designation. The study area is centred on NGR ST 41368 87059, is of irregular shape, and encompasses an area of about 3.15 hectares. It lies within the hamlet of Llandevenny, part of the parish of St Brides, Netherwent.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings within the bounds of the study area or in the immediate vicinity. The site is just outside the Gwent Levels historic characterisation area. An assessment of the cartographic evidence indicated that the study area was, and always had been undeveloped land within the period of mapping that was available.

No archaeological intervention has been carried out in the study area, so the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains cannot be ascertained from a review of the documentary evidence alone. However, this assessment has stressed the high potential for the preservation of important, in situ archaeological features and deposits within the general alluvial sequences immediately to the south of the site; and although as yet the record is somewhat intermittent, nonetheless it is our view that the local authority may consider this to be a material factor in any future planning application.

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Avon Archaeology Limited gan DJ&P Newland Rennie ar ran Mr Paul Williams i ymgymryd ag asesiad archaeolegol wrth ddesg o dir oddi ar Lôn Green Moor, Magwyr, fel rhan o gais i gadw dynodiad Safle Cyflogaeth. Mae canolbwynt ardal yr astudiaeth yn NGR ST 41368 87059, mae'n afreolaidd ei siâp ac yn cwmpasu ardal o ryw 3.15 hectar. Mae'r safle o fewn pentrefan Llandevenny, sy'n rhan o blwyf Saint-y-brid, Sir Fynwy.

Nid oes unrhyw Henebion Cofrestredig neu adeiladau rhestredig o fewn ffiniau ardal yr astudiaeth nac yn y cyffiniau agos. Mae'r safle yn union y tu allan i ardal nodweddu hanesyddol Lefelau Gwent. Roedd asesiad o'r dystiolaeth gartograffig yn awgrymu mai tir heb ei ddatblygu oedd ardal yr astudiaeth, ac mai dyma y bu erioed o fewn cyfnod y mapiau a oedd ar gael.



Ni chwblhawyd unrhyw ymyrraeth archaeolegol yn ardal yr astudiaeth, felly ni ellir cadarnhau presenoldeb neu absenoldeb gweddillion archaeolegol claddedig o adolygu tystiolaeth ddogfennol yn unig. Fodd bynnag, mae'r asesiad hwn wedi pwysleisio'r potensial uchel ar gyfer cadwraeth o ddyddodion a nodweddion archaeolegol pwysig, yn eu lle o fewn y dilyniannau llifwaddodol cyffredinol yn union i'r de o'r safle; ac er bod y cofnod braidd yn ysbeidiol hyd yma, ein barn ni yw y gallai'r awdurdod lleol ystyried hyn yn ffactor o bwys mewn unrhyw gais cynllunio yn y dyfodol.



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Notes

Whereas Avon Archaeology Limited has taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

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Abbreviations

AAL	Avon Archaeology Limited
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGS	British Geological Survey
HER	Historic Environment Record
NLW	National Library of Wales
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
PRN	Primary Record Number
RCAHMW	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales



1. Introduction

It is proposed to apply for retention of Employment Site designation for the land at Green Moor Lane, Magor, an area measuring approximately 3.35 hectares, situated between Green Moor Lane, the A4810 and the South Wales Main Line, centred on NGR ST 41368 87059.

Avon Archaeology Limited were commissioned to undertake a Desk Based Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area by DJ&P Newland Rennie on behalf of Mr Paul Williams, to assess the potential for the preservation of significant archaeological deposits on the site.

2. Methodology

The methodology for this assessment follows that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and approved by GGAT (Dickinson 2021).

Searches were made of all indices of the collections of the Gwent Archives. A trawl of the local authority HER was carried out on behalf of AAL by Calli Rouse, HER and Information Manager for Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, and the most salient results of that search (enquiry reference number: 6613) have been incorporated into this report. A visit to the site was made by the author on the 16th of August 2021, and a digital photographic record was made, of which **Plates 1** and **2**, and the cover photograph, form a part. All photocopies, manuscript copies and notes, including photographs, are preserved in the project archive to be stored at Avon Archaeology Ltd. The digital archive will be created, maintained and later deposited with the relevant HER and with RCAHMW as outlined in the project WSI.

3 Site Location, Topography and Geology

3.1 The Study Area is situated immediately to the north of the hamlet of Llandeenny, Monmouthshire, and to the west of Magor, and is bounded by Green Moor Lane to the north and west, the A4810 to the east, and the South Wales Main Line to the south. It is located on the northern boundary of the Caldicot Levels, which cover an area of 71 km² to the southeast of Newport, between the rivers Usk and Wye.

The Study Area lies on land ranging in elevation from 12m aOD at the western boundary, rising to 20m aOD in the north-east. The underlying geology is "Tintern Sandstone Formation – Sandstone; Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 347 to 372 million



years ago in the Carboniferous and Devonian Periods. Local environment previously dominated by rivers" (BGS). Nearby borehole data records the present of peat between 4.69m and 3.89m aOD (*ibid*). The area comprises several enclosed fields, used as both arable and pasture, bounded by hedgerows and reens.

3.2 The Alluvial Sequences – Brief General Background

As we have already noted, the overlying Quaternary drift geology of the site consists of estuarine alluvium, which in turn is identified with a number of distinct phases grouped under the collective term of the Wentlooge Series, from the location of its type-site, immediately south-west of Newport, and about 13.5km in a straight line to the south-west of this study site. The nature and thicknesses of these deposits in the North Somerset area, on the immediately opposite side of the Severn Estuary, are conveniently summarised by Rippon (2006, 33-37), but they consist essentially of a band of peat (the Middle Wentlooge Formation) 'sandwiched' between two much thicker layers of estuarine alluvium (the Lower and Upper Wentlooge Formations respectively). Although of varying date dependent on location, much of the Upper Formation is generally considered to represent a marine incursion of post-Roman date, and although at present uncertain, that is also, therefore, likely to be the case with the present study site as well. These deposits, or variations thereof, are pretty much ubiquitous throughout the low-lying coastal areas on both sides of the Upper Severn Estuary littoral, which of course includes the study site under discussion here. For example, in the Axe Valley, Somerset, below the southern flank of Mendip, a campaign of transect coring by Haslett revealed an estuarine depositional sequence which Haslett equates directly to the Wentlooge Series (Haslett *et al* 2001)¹.

3.3 Archaeologically, these deposits are of crucial importance – it should be noted that a large body of accumulated evidence from fieldwork studies on both sides of the estuary, has identified numerous locations attesting to the fact that parts of the Upper Wentlooge Series seal not only prehistoric occupation and activity sites, but also entire Roman and post-Roman landscapes. The Middle and Lower Wentlooge Series also contain extensive evidence of occupation and activity from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age². This

¹The Axe Valley deposits are designated the Somerset Levels Formation by Haslett.

²Some of this evidence is little short of spectacular – see for example the account of the alluvial preservation of Mesolithic human footprints in Aldhouse-Green *et al*, 1993. Many more similar discoveries have been made since that date, for which see Barr and Bell 2017 and Barr 2018; and thanks chiefly to the pioneering work undertaken within the Severn Estuary in this respect, and especially on the Welsh side, such features are now being identified within littoral environments across the UK – see for example Burns 2019.



evidence has, for example, very much informed Steve Rippon's narrative relating to the landscape evolution of the North Somerset Levels in the late prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman periods (Rippon 2006), but other examples of relevant studies include Young 2006, Yates *et al* 2001, Allen and Fulford 1993, and Barclay *et al* 2008³. For example at Worle, to the east of Weston-super-Mare in North Somerset, the Upper Wentlooge alluvial sequences there have yielded extensive evidence for salting in the Romano-British period on a considerable scale (Cox and Holbrook, 2009). Rippon, in particular, publishes an extremely enlightening cross-sectional transect right through the North Somerset Levels, from south-west to north-east. He shows that in this area at least, the Upper Wentlooge formation is about 4-5m in thickness, and beneath that the peat-dominated Middle Wentlooge is about half a metre thick. The Lower Wentlooge, where it has been tested all the way down to bedrock (most notably along the line of the M5 motorway), extends to a thickness of nearly 17m (Rippon 2006, 33, Fig. 3.1). Assuming that the present study site itself also conforms to these basic parameters, at least as far as the Upper and Middle formations are concerned, it seems clear that any excavation up to 4-5m depth would encounter only the Upper formation, although of course always bearing in mind the extremely important caveat that the sequences may well not be absolutely identical, or at similar depths, at different locations within the estuary littoral.

3.4 What chiefly emerges from a consideration of this corpus is that well-preserved sites, with a full range of artefactual and recoverable palaeoenvironmental evidence (cf Smith 2017), can be buried both under and within metres of estuarine alluvium and so present no surface expression whatsoever to reveal their existence. This fact needs to be borne in mind as a material consideration when assessing the archaeological potential of any proposed development site lying in these coastal alluvial areas.

³The literature on the palaeoenvironment of the Severn Estuary littoral, and in particular the role of the various alluvial series as an archaeological resource of unsurpassed richness, is now voluminous, but much is conveniently brought together in the various Annual Reports of the Severn Estuary Levels Research Committee, beginning in 1993. However, an important overview survey of large parts of the estuary and its archaeological resource, can also be found in Crowther and Dickson 2008. Explicitly for South Wales, see also Philp 2018; for the Mesolithic context on both sides of the estuary, see Bell 2007; and the same author, 2013, for the Bronze Age.



4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Study Area is located in the hamlet of Llandevenny, attached to the parish of St Brides Netherwent, in the former Hundred of Caldicot in the county of Monmouthshire. There was once a chapel at Llandevenny, which, according to the HER, was dedicated to St Gwenny. According to Bartrum (1993, 734) it was ascribed to St Winwaloe, but perhaps bears the name of Wethnoc (cf. several very similar place names in Cornwall and Brittany).

Note: In the following account, the word *reen* is used – this is a term used in South Wales to signify a drainage ditch, or canal, used to turn areas of wetland close to sea level in to useful pasture (possibly from Old English *ryne*, “course”, or Welsh *rhewyn* “stream” or “ditch”).

4.2 As we have already intimated, the general area of the Gwent Levels has produced numerous interventions to modern archaeological standards, for both commercial developments and, unusually, for pure research, and has revealed archaeological assets ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval periods. Some of this work we have already mentioned in the previous sections (and see also Rippon 1996, 14-24). Brown has studied the Mesolithic to Bronze Age in the area immediately around Llandevenny, which lies only 300m to the north of the study site, and has produced a detailed stratigraphic picture of the sequence across the wetland-dryland ‘ecotone’, with many stratified lithics, and charcoal residues (Brown 2002, 2003). The study site is considerably lower in elevation, but also not far from the ecotone zone, and we might therefore reasonably expect some element of resource from these early periods, of whatever nature and level of preservation, to exist within the boundary of the present study site. In the late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, the Gwent Levels as a whole seem to have been subjected to a major marine transgression, and this may at least in part explain the apparent lack of activity of that date within the Levels proper, which has so far been recovered from work in and around the lowest lying land. However, trackways are known, and indeed even possibly settlement, in the form of a series of extremely unusual rectangular timber buildings at Goldcliff, about 5.6km to the south-west of the present study site (Rippon 1996, 22-24). We may also note the hillfort of Wilcrick Hill, presumed to be of Iron Age date, and which lies on higher ground (centred on the 50m aOD contour only just over 1km to the north of the study site, and occupying a prime ‘ecotone’ position for the maximum exploitation of the very wide of resources that would have been provided by the Levels landscape. Wilcrick is a CADW Scheduled Ancient Monument.



4.3 The Roman period is especially strongly represented in the archaeological record, and it seems likely that the Levels were subject to a major campaign of drainage and reclamation at that time, possibly strongly associated with the need to supply a major, and permanent military presence in south-east Wales, most notably at Caerleon. One of the findings of Steve Rippon's pioneering general survey of the Levels was an identification of a division between 'planned' and 'regular' field systems, the suggestion being that, very broadly, the planned areas were of Roman date, and the more irregular elements dated from a time following post-Roman inundation, and the sealing of much of the originally reclaimed land surface (Rippon 1996, 25-35). Romano-British activity on the Gwent Levels seems to be attested from at least the late 1st century, and while, as Rippon points out, pottery sequences generally appear to cease around the mid-4th century, this should not, he argues, be taken necessarily to indicate a cessation of activity, because:

This is also seen on most other Roman settlements in South-East Wales, where the production and importation of pottery appears to go into steep decline before the end of Roman period.....Hence, the absence of late 4th century pottery cannot be used to argue that occupation on the Levels ceased altogether. However, the pottery assemblages from Nash and Magor Pill suggest that occupation declined during the late 3rd/early 4th century; this may simply be due to a slight shift in location, or increased flooding (Rippon 1996, 34).

4.4 A key site, mentioned here by Rippon and lying just over 3km to the south-east of the study site, is Magor Pill. This is likely to have acted as a port in the Roman period, and indeed, emerged as such again in the medieval period (Allen 1998). The major Romano-British impact on the Gwent Levels, however, as we have already noted, is likely to have been its far more systematic drainage and reclamation for agricultural purposes, the most important side effect in turn being the creation of a morphologically regularised landscape.

4.5 It seems clear, as well, that in the Roman period there must have been a complex network of pills and creeks, giving access surprisingly far inland from the estuary coast, lying to the south, a suggestion spectacularly demonstrated by the discovery of an extremely well-preserved boat of Romano-British date at a site only 500m to the west of the study site. The vessel seems to have been deliberately sunk and placed next to a bridge or jetty of timber and masonry construction, to help stabilise the river edge (Nayling and McGrail 1994). The boat's position presumably reveals at least the approximate upstream location of a palaeochannel.



4.6 The direct environmental impact, and the nature of the agricultural regime practiced on the reclaimed lands, is far more problematic – of about 100 pollen sequences from South Wales as a whole up to 2013, some 50 or so come from the Welsh Severn Estuary littoral, but of those only three are of Romano-British date (Brown 2013). Nonetheless the general picture now seems reasonably clear, and Meddens remarks that

The trends towards intensified agricultural activity in the Iron Age in Wales have been interpreted as having a pastoralist focus.....The Roman land use of the marshes around Nash for cattle pasture can therefore be seen as continuing a pragmatic use and exploitation of local resources and traditions⁴. It is in the intensification of this land-use by land claim and drainage that the difference between the Roman Period and the preceding Iron Age developments lie.

The evidence for the economic management of the Caldicot Levels can perhaps also be interpreted as representing widely spaced areas of specialised production with the outlying areas closer to the sea being used for pasture and animal management and the areas adjoining dry-land being used for cereal cultivation (Meddens 2001, 10).

4.7 Strictly speaking, the general Gwent Levels area only emerges into the formal historical record in the post-Roman period, but that transitional time is marked by another major marine incursion; although specifically of the Gwent Levels, Rippon notes that

The lack of archaeological work behind the sea-wall means that it is difficult to determine whether there was post-Roman flooding. On the Wentlooge Level, it would have been impossible for the entire Roman field system to be maintained during sustained periods of flooding and alluvial deposition, so that the present ground surface in the Peterstone area [just over 15km to the south-west of the study site] is essentially that which existed in the Roman period – the 'Wentlooge Surface' (Rippon 1996, 35).

4.8 By far the chief source of early historical information for the area in this period comes from a sporadic succession of land charters, chiefly in the Book of Llandaff, but with others from elsewhere. They begin in the early 7th century, and continue up to and beyond the Norman Conquest. By far their main value flows from the sometimes highly detailed

⁴Nash lies just to the south of Newport, and just over 7km to the south-west of the study site.



bounds used to delineate the estates which they were transferring, and which provide a vivid, albeit by definition highly localised and very incomplete and discontinuous, picture of the landscape at that time, with often incredibly intimate details and landscape features being recorded by name. Taken as a group, however, Rippon is of the view that

All the references that these sources contain suggest a broadly unreclaimed landscape on the Levels, with few if any man-made features (*ibid*).

4.9 It is probably the case that on the eve of the Norman Conquest, the Gwent Levels were only just beginning to witness a new phase of exploitation, in the first instance probably overwhelmingly for pasture, as grazing grounds for estates and communities on the rather higher lands not far to the north. Rippon publishes a very informative map of early medieval settlement and activity in and around the Gwent Levels, making it clear that communities were not using them for occupation, for obvious reasons. But there were also at least two major estate centres, at Liswerry and Portskewett, and several more minor centres, some with access to landing places at the mouths of several of the pills which drained into the Severn, and crucially, exploiting fisheries which are attested in both the documentary evidence, and in the form of numerous fishtraps recorded from archaeological surveys (see for example Godbold *et al* 1994 for a site near Sudbrook; and Nayling 1999 for Magor Pill).

4.10 In his review of the Gwent Levels landscape, Rippon argues that it was essentially in the medieval and later periods in which the landscape as we experience it today came into being. It was in this period that, as so often elsewhere, territorial boundaries began to crystallise out, with parishes on the higher grounds to the north claiming rights to the rich resources of the levels. Crucially, Rippon makes the point that it would be wrong to try to draw a distinction between the Levels landscape and the uplands in functional terms. While they were of course quite different in their environments, they were functionally entirely mutually dependent, with the Levels land providing the upland communities with vital additional grazing resources, fishing, turves, reeds and so on. Rippon also establishes a highly complex categorisation of the various landscape types in the Levels, in terms chiefly of field shapes, and traces the progressive colonisation of the Levels in the medieval and into later periods. In the high middle ages, Tintern Abbey, especially, along with Goldcliff Priory and the Dioceses of Llandaff, were heavily involved in continuing drainage and reclamation in the Levels, with Tintern exploiting the landscape from a series of scattered holdings controlled and managed from two major granges (Rippon 1996, 79, Fig.



30). It is likely that the study site itself was part of an area of late established enclosures. Of this general area, Rippon notes that

The pattern of fields east of Wilcrick Moor Reen (in Llandeenny and Wilcrick) is almost wholly 'intermediate' or 'planned', suggesting a relatively late date of origin. This is not surprising as it covers one of the lowest parts of the back-fen (*ibid*, 75).

4.11 Surprisingly, Rippon finds that a form of open field arable system existed in parts of the Levels (*ibid*, 47-54 and Fig. 20), although this was certainly not the 'classic' Midland-type of fully fledged sub-divided open-field regime. By the early 19th century, the Levels were heavily dotted with individual farmsteads and cottages, although there were very few major settlements wholly on the Levels themselves, with nucleated types being represented only by Redwick and Whitson, and the dispersed form by Nash, Peterstone and St Brides (Rippon 1996, 39-46).

There had always been intermittent catastrophic flooding events affecting both sides of the estuary, such as events in 1097 and 1116 (Pickup 2015, 34). But within later recorded history, the event of 1607 is generally regarded as the worst. Pickup describes how

The seawalls were totally overwhelmed and hundreds of people lost their lives when the Levels on both sides of the Severn were inundated. The floodwater reached depths of more than ten feet in places, while the waters spread up to 14 miles inland (*ibid*).

4.12 A suggestion that this dreadful event was the result of a tsunami-type occurrence has been generally dismissed, and instead a cause sought in an unusual storm surge, combined with exceptionally high tides. More recent work, however, looking in detail at the nature and modes of formation of some of the deposits thought to have been laid down by this event, appears strongly to reinforce the original tsunami explanation (Haslett and Wong 2021).

4.13 The Monmouthshire Court of Sewers had been established at the latest by the late 17th century to oversee on a far more systematic and equitable basis, the maintenance of existing sea walls, reens and access tracks and lanes on the Gwent Levels, and the establishment of new ones. The Court seems to have been modelled, or at the least to have taken its cue from, a body with a similar function in Romney Marsh in Kent, formalised by Henry VIII and given full legal powers by parliamentary act in 1531, but based on a



system that had already been in operation for the best part of 300 years by that date, having been established by Henry III. The aim in both cases (Kent and Monmouthshire) was to take overall control of a process which had previously been somewhat sporadic and to a large extent the responsibility of individual landowners or lessees (Pickup 2015, 23-33). From this point up to the mid-19th century, the Court controlled, as best it could, all matters relating to drainage and sea defence in the Gwent Levels, and its voluminous records are one of the most precious of its legacies, of which the splendid map of 1830-31 is only the most notable (for which see further below). In 1942, the functions of that body were transferred to the newly constituted Caldicot and Wentlooge Levels Internal Drainage Board, which became defunct in 2013, its functions in turn being transferred to Natural Resources Wales.

5 Cartographic Background (Figures 3-8)

5.1 The Study Area itself is not depicted on the Survey by Thomas Morris for the Court of Sewers dated 1830 (Gwent Archives ref D1365/1), however the area it falls within is labelled 'Upland Part of St Brides Parish'.

The earliest detailed cartographic depiction of the location of the Study area is from the Tithe commutation 'Plan of the Parish of St Brides Netherwent in the County of Monmouth' of 1847 (with permission from Gwent Archives). **Figure 3** shows the Study Area consisting of parts of ten plots labelled B17-20b, B27, and 330. The numbers refer to the following entry in the Tithe Apportionments (NLW Online):

Field Name	Farm/Field Name	Land Use	Occupier	Landowner
330	-	Arable	Edward Williams	Thomas Perry
B17	Hamlet of Llandevenny	Pasture	Robert Baker	William Cullimore
B18	-	Pasture	Robert Baker	Rev. Cornelius Jeson (Rectorial Glebe)
B19	Hamlet of Llandevenny	Pasture	Robert Baker	William Cullimore
B19a	Hamlet of Llandevenny	Pasture	Robert Baker	William Cullimore
B19b	-	Pasture	Robert Baker	Thomas Perry



B20	Hamlet of Llandevenny	Pasture	Robert Baker	William Cullimore
B20a	-	Pasture	Robert Baker	Thomas Perry
B20b	Hamlet of Llandevenny	Pasture	Robert Baker	William Cullimore
B27	-	Pasture	Edward Williams	Thomas Perry

Plots B17-B20b were relatively narrow strips running approximately north-west to south-east, while B27 was a larger, irregularly shaped field. The northern boundary of the Study Area follows the line of Green Moor Lane, which has changed little, while the western boundary appears to respect the original line of the road as depicted on the Tithe map, which has subsequently been shifted to the west.

5.2 The OS 1st Edition (25 inch), surveyed 1877-79, (**Fig. 4**) shows the South Wales Main Railway Line to the south of the Study Area; the section between Chepstow and Swansea had opened in 1850, construction having begun in 1846 (Maggs, 2013, 73-4). The ten narrow plots depicted on the tithe map had by this time become three larger fields (and part of a fourth) bounded by hedgerows and/or reens, with tracks running across two of the fields to a bridge over the railway line. A possible pond is shown close to the eastern boundary. The 2nd Edition (surveyed 1899) (**Fig. 5**) and 3rd Edition (surveyed 1917-18) (**Fig. 6**) are essentially unchanged.

Little appears to have changed on the maps of 1949 or 1964 (**Figs. 7 and 8**) other than the enlargement of the railway embankment to the south-west of the Study Area. However, the current A4810 road was constructed to the east of the Study Area, which became one single field, at some time after 1964 and prior to 2001 (Google Earth).

6 LIDAR AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

6.1 As the study area is developed, the LiDAR image (**Fig.9**) shows few topographical features of interest, although some features such as former field boundaries are visible.

6.2 The evidence of historic aerial photographs is presented in **Figs. 12-22**. An aerial photograph taken in 1940 (**Fig. 12**) shows the Study Area essentially as depicted on the contemporary OS maps described above, however a footpath marked on the maps is not visible. The fields to the east appear to have been ploughed, although the westernmost may be laid to pasture. An aerial photograph of 1946 (**Fig. 13**) shows all the fields



apparently laid to pasture, with the exception of an area of the central field which appears to have been partitioned off with a possible hedgeline and planted differently. A photograph from 1947 (**Fig. 14**) shows a return to the earlier layout. Very little appears to differ in aerial photographs from 1950, 1962, 1964 (**Figs. 15-17**); a photograph of 1966 (**Fig. 18**) shows the fields during possible hay harvesting but otherwise no changes are visible. An aerial photograph taken in 1971 (**Fig. 19**) shows the completed A4810 passing over the railway and Green Moor Lane, with the associated boundary change of the easternmost two fields. A remnant hedge dividing the small corner that remains of the easternmost field (labelled 330 on the Tithe map) is still present. This appears to have been removed by 1978 (**Fig. 20**), as has the western boundary hedge, leaving only one hedge east of centre. By 1981 (**Fig. 21**), the study area had become a single large field, and appears to have been ploughed. The aerial photograph of 1984 (**Fig. 22**) shows the single field laid to pasture, as it is today.

7 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES (Fig. 10)

7.1 One hundred metres to the south-west of the study area boundary, Church and Site Archaeological Services undertook a watching brief at Whitehall Farm in 2009 (**E005140**). No archaeological finds or features were recorded. Approximately 250m to the south of the study area boundary, Cambrian Archaeological Projects undertook a watching brief at Sycamore Cottage, Llandeenny in 2010 (**E003961**). Similarly, no sites or features of archaeological significance were encountered.

7.2 There are five archaeological interventions associated with Magor Brewery, 200-300m to the north. They include two DBAs, one evaluation, one watching brief and one topographic survey. Of the intrusive works, evaluation **E003854** (1993) revealed no significant archaeological features within the areas sampled; and watching brief **EE005465** (2013) observed no pre-modern finds or features.

7.3 There are seven interventions associated with various properties at West End, Magor, 500 to 800m to the east of the study area. An evaluation at Plot 2, West End (**E002601**), indicated that no archaeological features existed on the proposed development site; however there was pottery evidence suggestive of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity in the vicinity of the development. Finds included two small fragments of calcite tempered pottery, as well as eight sherds of Roman greyware. An evaluation at 1 West End (**E000063**) recovered a small assemblage of Victorian and 20th



century domestic ceramics; a watching brief carried out at West End Farm House Magor (**E005045**) recorded no archaeology; a watching brief at Maragur, West Magor (**E000143**) revealed a 19th century cess pit above a potential Medieval soil horizon containing 12th-14th century Vale ware; a watching brief at Land at West End (**E003196**) recorded no archaeology; an evaluation carried out on land at West End Magor (**E005043**) revealed a medieval ditched enclosure and possible building platforms; and a watching Brief carried out at West End, Magor (**E005044**) found no significant archaeological features or remains.

7.4 There are eighteen interventions associated with the building of Gwent Europark and Tesco depots 700m to the south-west. They include two DBAs, ten evaluations, two watching briefs, an excavation and a borehole survey. In addition, a post-excavation assessment was undertaken at Barland's Farm in 1993, prior to the development of the Europark. Intrusive works included:

- Evaluation **E006059**, 2010. No archaeological finds or features were revealed by the two evaluation trenches.
- Watching Brief **E006060**, 2010, CAP. The western turbine base trench revealed a deliberately deposited Bronze Age horse cranium and undated deer hoof prints in a clay layer. The eastern turbine base trench revealed a post-medieval farmstead midden. Evidence for the environmental history of the area was retrieved by radiocarbon dating and palaeoenvironmental analysis of samples from the western trench.
- Watching Brief **E000033**, 2006, GGAT found a possible stone feature, so excavation **E00034** 2007 took place, revealing the remains of a ditch and stone structure dating to the medieval period.
- Evaluations **E002569**, **E005876**, **E000003** and **E000110**. 2000, GGAT. The archaeology within the area of the building footprint was restricted to one type of feature, namely pits associated with peat extraction. The features were limited to the south-western corner of the site. Although not absolutely certain, it is most likely that they were of Iron Age date.
- Evaluation **E005877**, 2006, GGAT. The work identified a series of archaeologically significant features including a potential medieval 'road' surface, an area of peat extraction and a stabilised land surface possibly dating to the Roman period.
- **E003818**, Evaluation. 19 boreholes and 22 trial test pits revealed a man-made sandstone rubble structure, the remains of relict drainage channels and a post Medieval stone structure. **E003819**, evaluation; further boreholes provided a more



detailed analysis of the stratigraphy and a better understanding of the Roman landscape.

- **E004459**, evaluation, 1999, GGAT. Other than a rectangular hut of unknown date, nothing of any archaeological significance was uncovered.
- Borehole survey **E003823**, 1992, GGAT. Forty-eight boreholes were sunk across the development area, which ascertained the nature of the alluvial stratigraphy and the potential for further archaeology. A probable man-made sandstone rubble deposit at a depth of 3.6m below ground level was found and the remains of relict drainage channels were also noted.

The study area has also been the subject of the following surveys and large area assessments:

- Newport Landscapes - Landscape Strategy DBA/SUR, GGATE002401. A landscape assessment to develop a landscape strategy.
- The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain, GGATE005431. Creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain.
- Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment, GGATE006100. A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales.
- Archaeological assessment of the Second Severn Crossing, GGATE001482. A Desk Based Assessment to establish the Archaeological implications of the proposed Second Severn Crossing.
- Archaeological Desktop Appraisal at Magor and Caldicot, GGATE004862. In 2003 GGAT undertook a desk-based assessment of the area around Magor and Caldicott. Numerous sites of archaeological significance were found within and around the proposed development area, but no new sites were identified.

THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

7.5 Registered Parks and Gardens

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within 1.5km of the site, but two within a 5km radius. Some 2.4km north-north-west of the site lies Pencoed Castle (Gt3). Incorporating the Grade II Listed Pencoed Castle, this comprises the earthwork remains of a Tudor garden terrace with walled garden enclosures of various dates, probably including Tudor, and a dovecote. At 3.7km to the west-north-west is Llanwern Park (Gt2), a small late C18th to C19th landscaped park that survives in its entirety, although house and kitchen garden are gone.



7.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) within 1.5km of the study area:

7.7 The closest, at approximately 730m to the north-north-west, is Wilcrick Hill Camp (MM127), the remains of a hillfort which probably dates to the Iron Age. It stands on a steep-sided small hill, entirely covered with woodland. The defences consist of scarps and terraces on the steep sides of the hill. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape.

7.8 At approximately 925m to the north-north-west is a Deserted Medieval Village W of St Mary's Church (MM202), which comprises the remains of earthworks, platforms and building footings, representing a deserted settlement, of probable medieval date. The site is located in a field immediately west of the church and consists of a line of four rectangular enclosures marked by scarped terraces and low banks orientated north-west/south-east. The two central enclosures each contain a house platform. Excavations in the 1960s revealed some structural evidence on the S of these platforms but no dateable materials. Wilcrick appears in a 12th century Deanery list in the Book of Llandaff as Wyldecryk, meaning waste or uncultivated hill, referring to the wooded hill to the north of the village on which there is an Iron Age hillfort (MM127). The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement.

7.9 At approximately 980m to the east, near St Mary's Churchyard, Magor, are further monuments:

- A medieval building adjoining the churchyard (MM180). The monument consists of the remains of a building of 14th century date and traditionally known as the Procurator's House. There are also, separately, the remains of a two-storey building with a basement located immediately to the west of the churchyard on its west side. This is also a Listed Building (16064).
- Two medieval cross-bases in the churchyard of St. Mary's church (MM314). One is 29m to the north of the north porch and comprises two ashlar-built steps 2.72m square at the base, surmounted by a possibly square socket-stone of unusual design, 0.82m wide by 0.44m high, with a moulded cordon and over-hanging top. The cross shaft does not survive. The other is 16m to the north-north-east of the first cross and comprises a large socket-stone 0.76m square by 0.77m high with large broached (or "bull-nosed") stops. The top of the stone is chamfered, with an



unusual octagonal socket. It is not common for the remains of two medieval cross-bases to be found in one churchyard, and they have considerable group value.

7.10 **Registered Historic Landscapes**

The study area lies just to the north of the Caldicot area of the Registered Historic Landscape of the Gwent Levels (HLW (Gt) 2), rated Outstanding. CADW describes it thus:

The levels are a landscape of extraordinarily diverse environmental and archaeological potential. Having been reclaimed from the sea at various times during the historic period, the present land surface is a supreme example of a 'hand-crafted' landscape, artificially created and entirely the work of man, preserving clear evidence of distinctive patterns of settlement, enclosure and drainage systems from successive periods of use. There is also a proven, and possibly quite vast, potential for extensive, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and environmental deposits belonging to earlier landscapes. The levels are therefore an uniquely rich archaeological and historical resource in Wales, and certainly of international importance and significance.

The levels are one of four non-statutory Archaeologically Sensitive Areas, determined by the Local Authority.

7.11 **Listed Buildings**

The HER trawl did not return any listed buildings; however, there are a small number of listed buildings in Magor, within 1.5km of the study area.

7.12 **Known Archaeological Remains**

There are 26 records in the HER within a 1.5km radius of the site (**Figure 10, Appendix I**). The sites are briefly described below, according to period.

A search was made of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database covering the assessment area; only one record was returned: a near complete cast copper alloy Roman bow brooch, probably dating to the 2nd century AD, found to the north of the Study Area (PAS 2004)

7.13 *Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 BCE – 10,000 BCE), Mesolithic (c.10,000 BCE – 4,400 BCE), Neolithic (4,400 BCE – 2,300 BCE), Bronze Age (2,300 BCE – 700 BCE) & Iron Age (700 BCE – 43 CE).*



At c.800m to the south-west of the study area is an area of peat, recorded as layers (07556g), and two extraction pits (11548g). The layers date from the 5th to 1st millennium BCE and the pits may be Prehistoric. Two further peat extraction pits, c.600m to the west of the study area, were discovered during evaluation for Gwent Europark (09019g) and are probably pre-Roman in date.

Approximately 600m to the north-west of the study area, a small group of undefined retouched flint tools was found near to Wilcrick Hillfort (02492g; GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000).

7.14 **Roman** (43 CE – 410 CE)

A Roman burial in an oak coffin (03579g) was found approximately 300m to the north of the study area during construction work on the Whitbread brewery. Bone collagen from the burial yielded a C14 date of 382-638 AD (cal) (CAR 199), further bones found later were of an immature Bos.

Approximately 400m to the north of the study area, part of a Roman pendant or fitting in the shape of dolphin (06175g) was found.

A small section of brushwood structure was uncovered c. 400m to the south-west, during an evaluation for the Gwent Europark development. The structure was composed of alder, willow, oak and hawthorn and was probably built as a foundation for an overlying road surface.

Several substantial stone features were discovered c.600m to the south-west of the study area, during an evaluation for the Gwent Europark site. These included two linear stone features, possible road surfaces and other stone constructions of possible Roman date (07553g).

Additionally (not featured on **Figure 10**) a Roman boat (04703g) was discovered at Barland's Farm, approximately 885m to the south-west of the study area. Built of oak, it was seemingly deliberately placed in a palaeochannel next to a bridge/jetty (PRN 4705g), which continued to be maintained afterwards, to stabilise the river edge. Its original dimensions are estimated to have been c11.4m x 3.2m x 0.8m.



7.15 **Early Medieval** (410 CE – 1086 CE)

According to tradition, the parish church of Magor was founded in the 7th century and was originally dedicated to St. Leonard. No known remains can be definitely ascribed to this period.

7.16 **Medieval** (1086 CE – 1536 CE)

Close to the southern boundary of the study area was Llandevenny Chapel (08356g) identified from a farm name within the hamlet of Llandevenny, there is no extant chapel here. A kilometre to the south of this is marked the site of another Llandevenny Chapel, dedicated to St Gwenny – no longer extant (00449g).

Approximately 200m to the north, an open field system (09645g) has been identified from Tithe maps of the area and by extant field boundaries and earthworks during a field visit by GGAT in 1993 and later by Cotswold Archaeology in the same year.

To the east, 500m away, within Magor, there is a Saw Mill (00461g) and Manor House (00462g). The Saw Mill has been converted and there are no visible remains of the earlier building. The Manor House is Grade II Listed (2931). A windmill also existed within Magor, identified from historic records (10873g). Also in this location is a find spot of Medieval pottery (04317g).

Further to the east, 800m away, an Archaeological Evaluation carried out on land at West End, Magor, uncovered remains thought to relate to the medieval village of Magor (11201g). These remains comprise two phases of activity, dating to the 11th-13th centuries.

7.17 **Post-medieval** (1536 CE – 1899 CE)

Less than 30m to the north is Upper Cottage (02346g) which first appears on the OS 25" Survey (1st Edition) 1882, but may be older.

Approximately 400m to the north-north-west, is an oval depression (03317g) which appears on the Tithe map and may be a quarry. However, its position on the boundary between the Tintern Sandstone and the Mercia Mudstone⁵ might indicate that it is instead a geological feature.

⁵The HER incorrectly still uses the term Keuper Marl for this deposit.



Less than 200m to the east is 'Old Quarry' (12082g; the site of a post-medieval quarry at Magor with Undy, shown and labelled "Quarry" on the 1st Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1882. The quarry must predate the construction of the railway line as its southern part is cut by the G.W.R. line. The quarry is depicted on the 2nd ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1901, and the later 3rd ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1921, when labelled as "Old Quarry". It is not indicated on current mapping (Google Maps 2020).

To the south-east, c.800m away, is Petty Reen (05242g). Reported by Steve Rippon, a map of 1751 (NLW Lockwood folio 10) shows a "Duck pool" at this location.

7.18 **Modern** (1900-onwards)

125m south at Sycamore Farm is a hexagonal brick Pillbox with projecting lintels (04905g/NPRN 270306); another is located 600m further east at Barecroft Common (08971g) which is a Type 27 or a variant of Type 24.

7.19 **Unknown**

There are three records with 1.5km of the study area. Approximately 1km to the north is a hollow way (11837g), described as an old hedged track, partly a sunken-way, heading southwards from Wilcrick, and noted on estate maps of 1751 and 1782.

Approximately 1.4km to the south of the study area is Pill Farm enclosure, an incomplete round-angled, sub rectangular ditched and banked enclosure (08960g/NPRN 309437), c.55m east-north-east/west-south-west, by 45m north-south, overlain and obscured by ridge and furrow cultivation and associated boundaries.

To the west, c.800m away, a series of short parallel linear features (Waun Deilad, 07729g) were identified on aerial photos, showing as dark marks and not parallel with any element of present of present field system.

8 **SITE VISIT**

8.1 A site visit was paid by the authors on Tuesday 16th August, 2021, in overcast conditions, during which time a drone survey and photographic record of the study area was made. A selection of the survey is represented on the **Cover**, and in **Plates 1-2**.

8.2 The site comprises a single large field occupying an upland area immediately to the



north of the Gwent Levels to the west of Magor and a short distance to the south of the hamlet of Llandevenny. The site is accessed via a gate to the north-east. The site is currently laid to pasture and is grazed by horses; it may have been ploughed in the past as it is largely flat and relatively featureless. Mapping indicates that a number of fields have been amalgamated over recent years, but there is no longer any indication at ground level of the removed boundaries.

8.3 The site is crossed by overhead power lines, carried by large steel pylons, of which one is located on the site itself. Other than the pylon, and feed racks for the horses, the site contains no upstanding structures. Mapping indicates tracks or footpaths crossing the site, but no indication of these are visible on the ground. The southern boundary to the site is formed by the embankment for the South Wales Main Railway Line, partially covered with trees. The eastern boundary is formed by the A4810, tree-lined along its length, up to the point where it forms a flyover over Green Moor Lane. Green Moor Lane then forms the northern and western boundaries.

9 LOCAL AND NATIONAL PLANNING POLICIES

9.1 In Wales, national policy relating to matters of heritage was laid down in overarching legislation in the form of the Historic Environment (Wales) Act, 2016. So far as it relates specifically to planning, guidance in this respect is outlined in the document *Planning Policy Wales*, the 11th and most recent edition of which was issued in February 2021. In that source, matters relating specifically to the historic environment are dealt with in Chapter 6, "Distinctive and Natural Places". Within that chapter, the place of archaeology within the context of the planning framework comes under Sections 6.1.1 to 6.1.9.

9.2 Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment defines an archaeological desk-based assessment as

A programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and,



the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (TAN 24 2017, 46).

Cadw, in their 2011 document 'Conservation Principles', state

In order to assess the significance of an historic asset, four component [heritage] values need to be considered. These are:

- Evidential value
- Historical value
- Aesthetic value
- Communal value (CADW 2011, 10)

9.3 The local authority, which in this case is Monmouthshire County Council, in determining any planning application in relation to matters of archaeological interest, has been subject to this national planning guidance, and to its own local planning policy which is informed by it. Local authorities are also offered guidance in the form of the Welsh Government's Technical Advice Notice No. 24 – *The Historic Environment* (2017). Responsibility for Scheduled Ancient Monuments rests with CADW, *not* with local and/or unitary authorities.

9.4 Monmouthshire County Council Local Development Plan (adopted 27 February 2014) contains Strategic Policy S17 with the aim "To protect sites and buildings of acknowledged built and historic interest".

3.15 The Monmouthshire LPA area has a rich built heritage and historic environment which includes:

- 31 Conservation Areas – designated for their special historic or architectural interest, covering some 1,648 hectares in total.
- 44 Historic Parks and Gardens – identified as having a Special Historic Interest, covering 1,910 hectares.
- 3 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest identified by Cadw within the Monmouthshire area – namely parts of Blaenavon, the Gwent Levels and the Lower Wye Valley.
- Approximately 169 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.



- Approximately 2,200 Listed Buildings, of which 2% are Grade I, 10% are Grade II* and 88% are Grade II. Of note, around 176 Listed Buildings have been identified as being at risk.

Monmouthshire has a significant built heritage resource in terms of scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and archaeologically sensitive sites that, together with their settings, require protection and enhancement

The LDP seeks to influence these issues by: Containing measures to preserve and enhance the cultural heritage and historic environment of Monmouthshire

6.5.8 Monmouthshire is renowned for its rich, high quality historic environment which is reflected in the wealth of conservation areas, listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments within the County. The built environment heritage is widely recognised as one of the County's key tourism and amenity assets. These assets are irreplaceable and any detrimental impact upon them can have significant cultural, environmental, economic and social costs. It is essential therefore, that the County's historic environment is preserved and, where possible, enhanced.

10 CONCLUSION

This assessment has found that there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings within the bounds of the study area or in the immediate vicinity, and it is not within any formally designated Conservation Area. It also lies just outside the Gwent Levels historic characterisation area. An assessment of the cartographic evidence indicated that the study area was, and had always been undeveloped land within the period of mapping that was available.

The study has found that the site sits at an 'ecotone' (resource interface), just straddling the 15m aOD contour, on a topographical and environmental boundary between the Gwent Levels to the south, a highly dynamic estuarine environment characterised by the deposition of alluvium; and higher ground to the north. The entire Gwent Levels have been the focus of human activity since at least the Mesolithic period, because like so many marshland fringes, they offered a very wide range of exploitable resources that were attractive to both peripatetic and seasonally-dependent hunter gatherers, and settled agricultural communities alike.



Systematic attempts to drain and reclaim at least a part of the Levels began in the Roman period, but this work was then set back in the late/post-Roman period by a widespread marine incursion. By the time of the Norman Conquest, it is likely that drainage efforts were again underway, and in the high middle ages, monastic houses especially were heavily involved in the ongoing process. Field patterns, examined in detail by Stephen Rippon, reveal distinct phasing, and a clear difference between regular and irregular types. While ongoing drainage and reclamation produced land that was used chiefly for pasture, it seems that open field arable land existed as well on the Levels, albeit on a far smaller scale, and in far more irregular arrangements than the classic, very large scale full-blown Midland type of open-field arable system.

No archaeological intervention has ever been carried out in the study area, so the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains cannot be ascertained from a review of the documentary evidence alone. However, work in the nearby vicinity, especially for large-scale developments such as the Gwent Europark to the west of the site, has very clearly revealed the archaeological potential of the alluvial sequences, and even though not all periods are yet represented, this is by no means to be taken as an indication of their complete absence from the archaeological record in the area. But at present, the Romano-British and medieval periods are especially prominent in this respect.

This assessment has stressed the high potential for the preservation of important, in situ archaeological features and deposits within the general alluvial sequences upon which the site lies; and although as yet the record is somewhat intermittent, nonetheless it is our view that the local authority may consider this to be a material factor in any future planning application.

11 POSSIBLE FUTURE MITIGATION

11.1 It is difficult to recommend a mitigation strategy for this site as things currently stand, precisely because the nature of the development that may take place within it is entirely unknown; and it would usually be on this basis that the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust would make its determination. On a dryland site, such as this one, even though on a wetland fringe, geophysical survey might be considered to offer a good initial assessment of the nature and extent of any archaeological resource, without, in the first instance, any need for ground intervention. Targeted evaluation might then be brought



to bear on any specific responses that were assessed as being potentially archaeological in nature.

11.2 Bearing in mind the nature of surrounding development, and especially the Gwent Europark to the south-west, and a large brewery complex, and other large industrial facilities immediately to the north, there is a good chance that development on this site will be similar in nature, with very large buildings covering an extensive footprint. It may well be considered therefore that the best mitigation strategy would be to go straight for a relatively high-density evaluation, with subsequent full but targeted excavation of any significant archaeological features (a find of the importance of the Barlands Farm boat would obviously attract that far higher level of detailed investigation). At the time of construction, a watching brief might also be conditioned, although this might depend on the method of construction. Very large, warehouse type buildings might very well require at least some ground reduction to produce formation levels for floors, and this could usefully be subject to archaeological monitoring; the same would apply for 'conventional' foundation trenches. In terms of piled foundations there would be very little point in monitoring percussion bores. It is a moot point whether the same applies to drilled bores, although in that case at least the deposits coming out of the bore can be checked on a fairly rough and ready level, and sampled if necessary. But in both cases, again, some ground reduction would be required for pile caps and beams, which could be usefully monitored.



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<https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru>

Designated Historic Asset Descriptive Information, The Welsh Historic Environment Service (Cadw), 01/10/2019, licensed under the Open Government Licence
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[Accessed 11.08.2021 under CC licence] <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

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Figure 1

Site Location Map Grid Lines at 1000m Intervals



Plans and maps based on the Ordnance Survey Sheets are represented by the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.



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Figure 2

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary

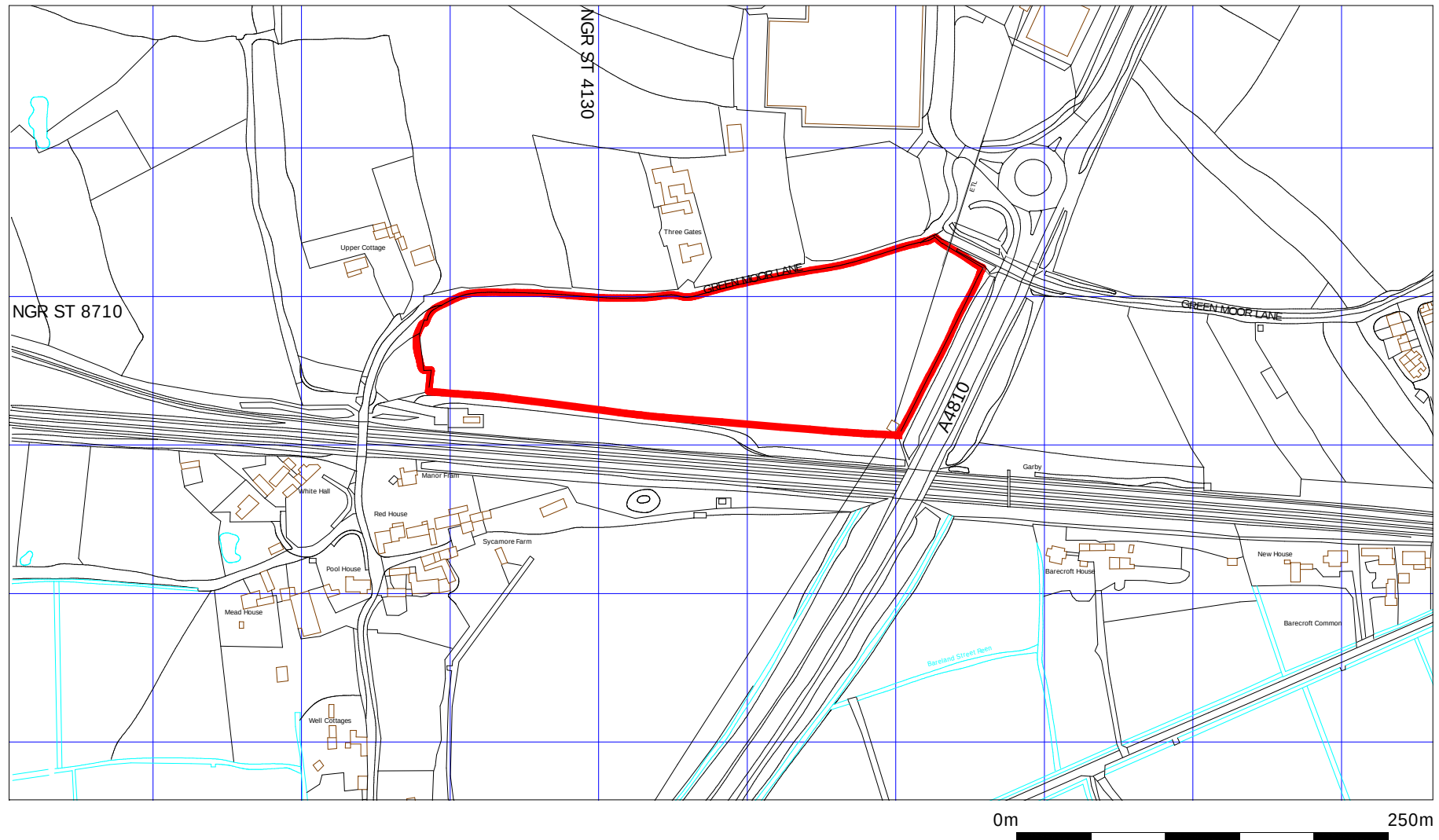


Figure 3

Red Line Boundary Overlain onto the 1847 Tithe Map (Gwent Archives)



Figure 4

Red Line Boundary Overlain onto OS Map 25 Inch, Monmouthshire XXIV.4 (Revised 1880, Published 1882)

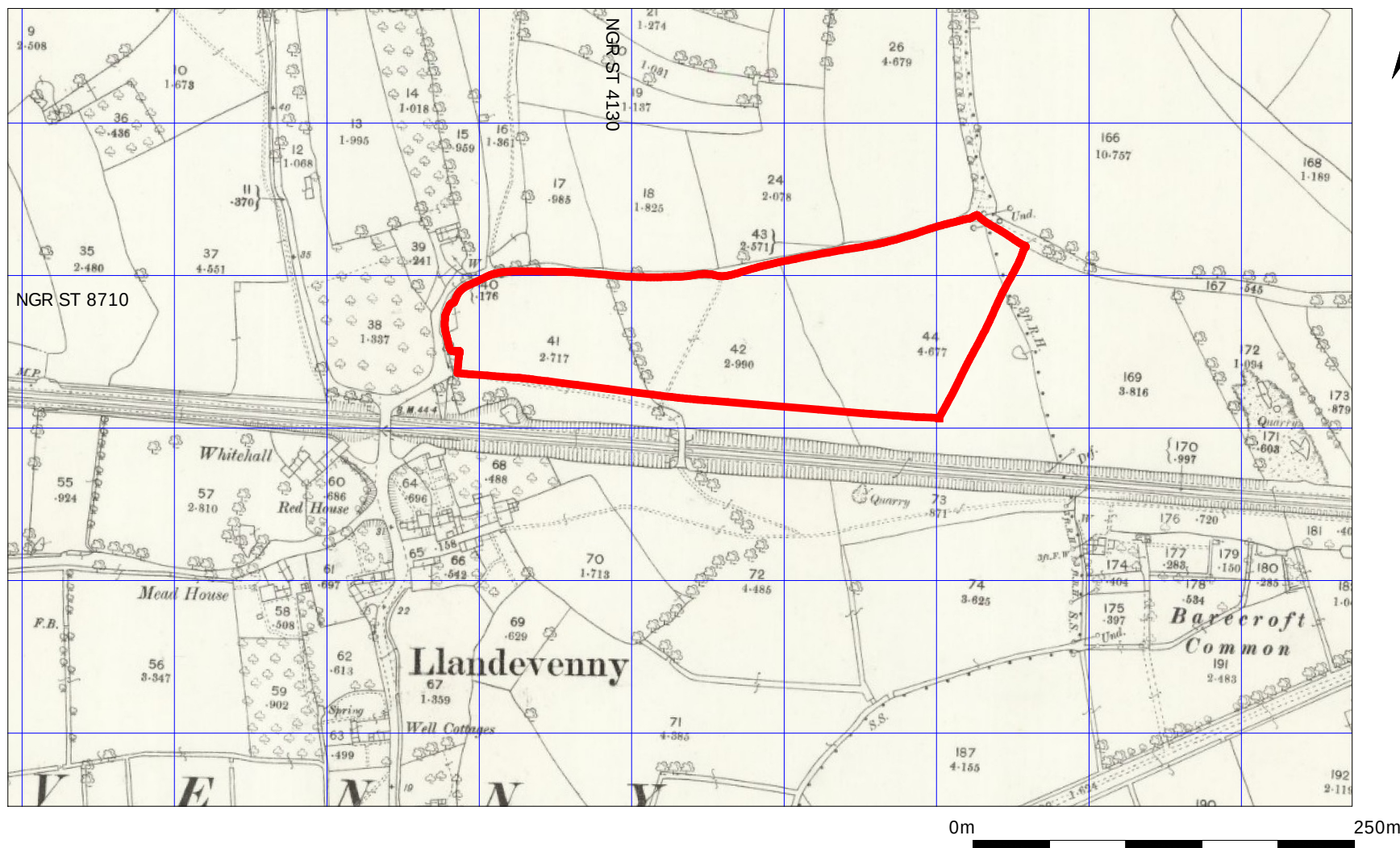


Figure 5

Red Line Boundary Overlain onto OS Map 25 Inch, Monmouthshire XXIV.4 (Revised 1899, Published 1901)

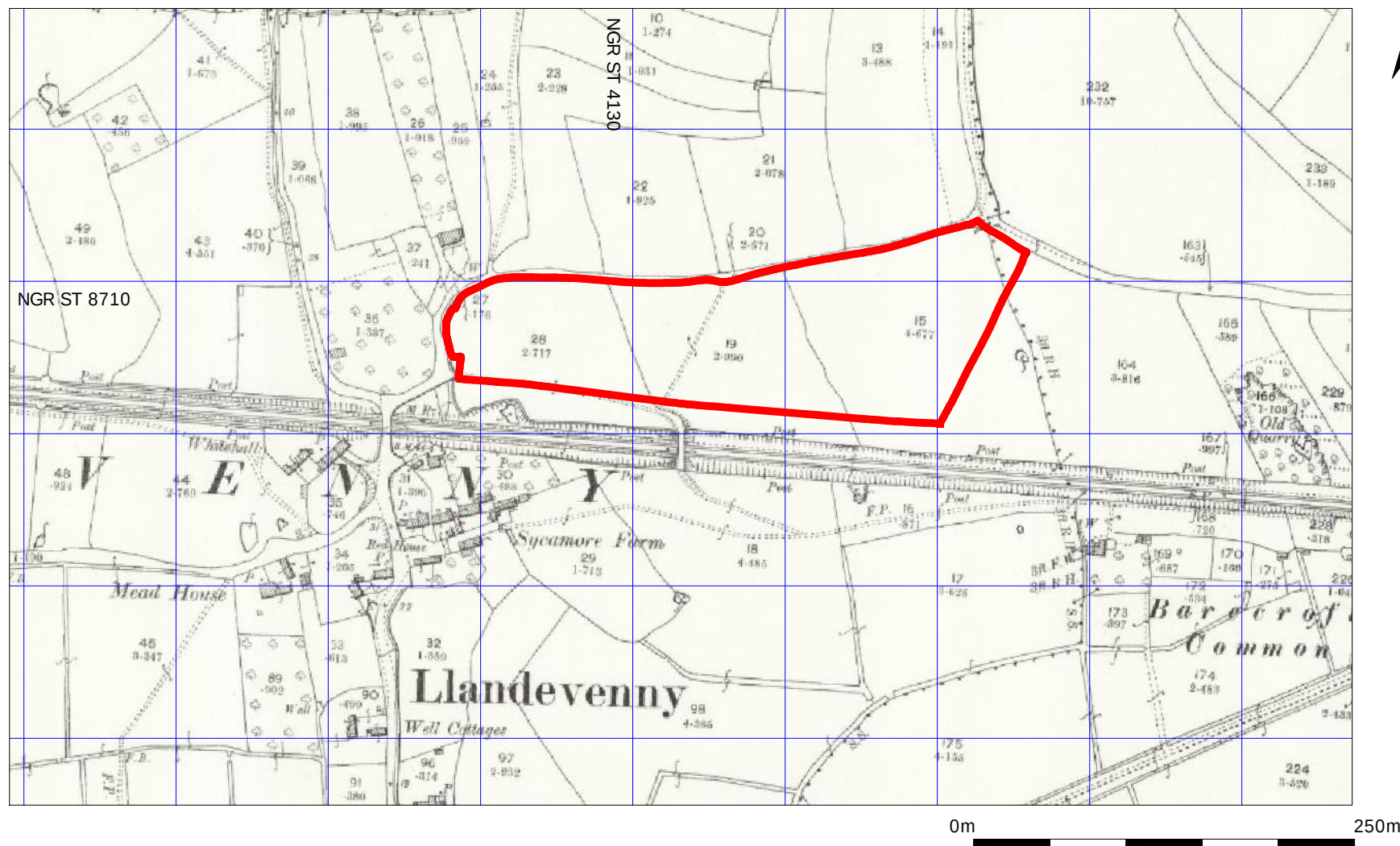


Figure 6

Red Line Boundary Overlain onto OS Map 25 Inch, Monmouthshire XXIV.4 (Revised 1917 - 1918, Published 1921)

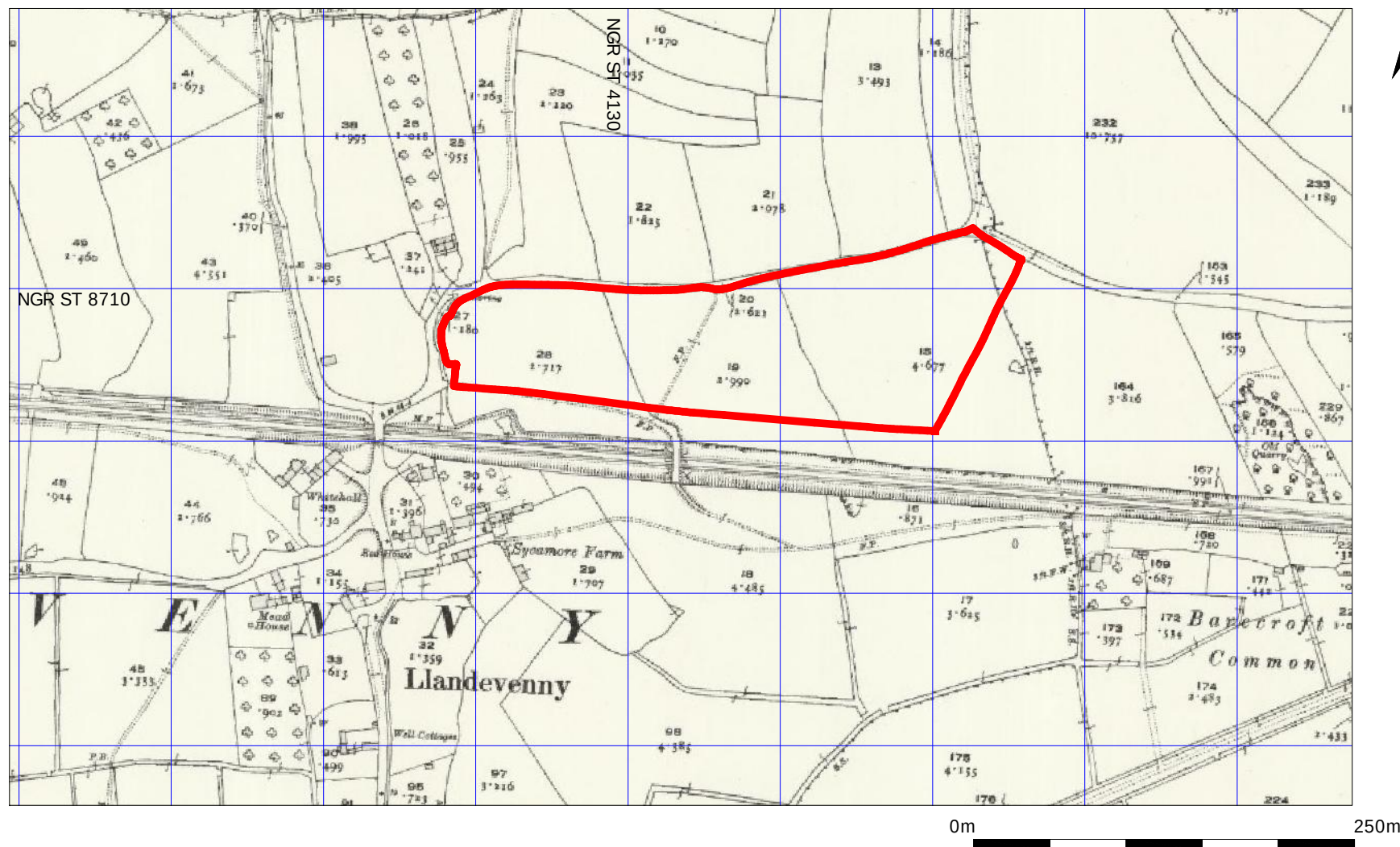


Figure 7

Red Line Boundary Overlain onto OS Map 6 Inch, Monmouthshire XXIV NE
 (Revised 1949, Published 1954)

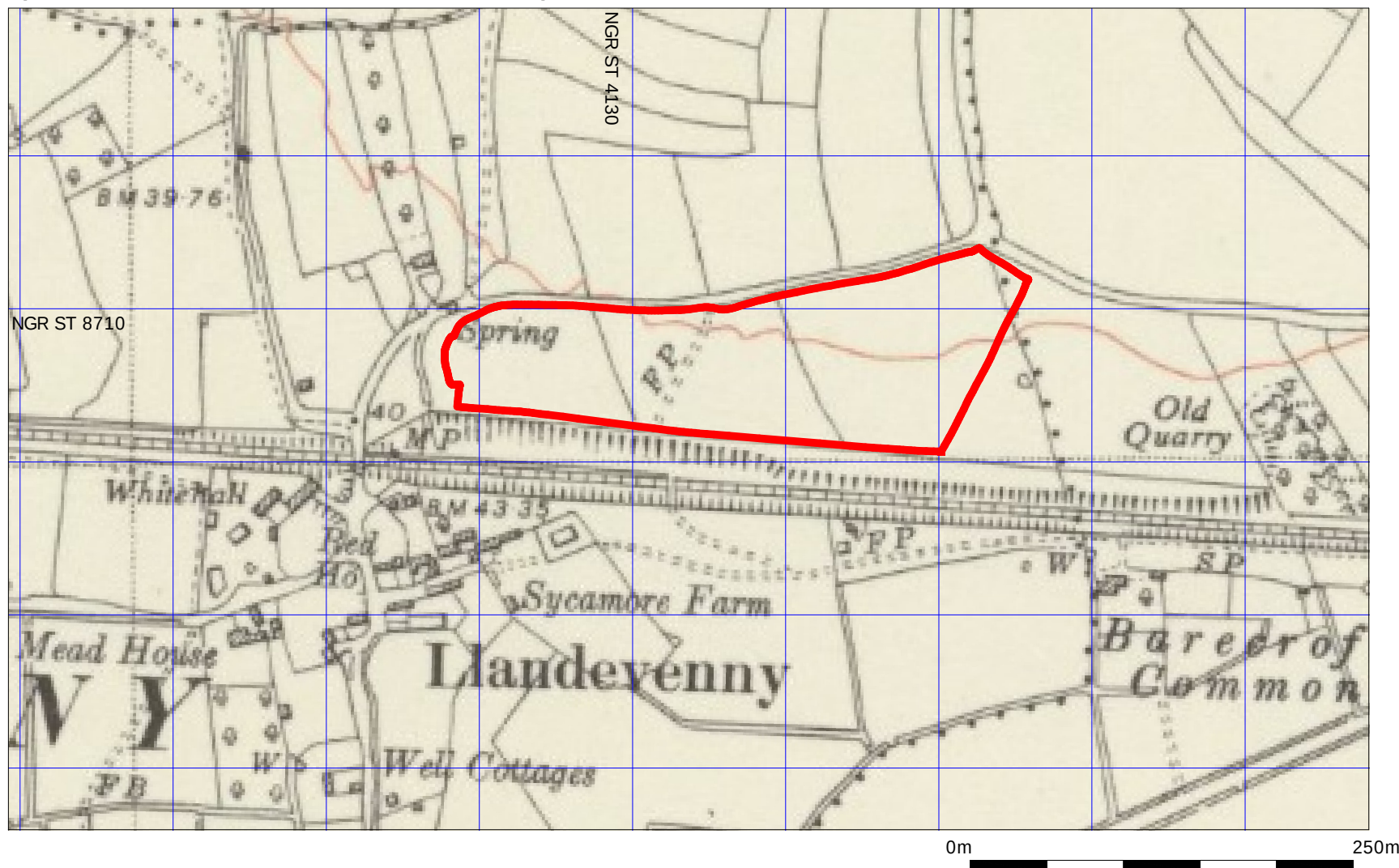


Figure 8

Red Line Boundary Overlain onto OS Map 1.10000, ST48 NW
 (Revised 1930 - 1963, Published 1964)

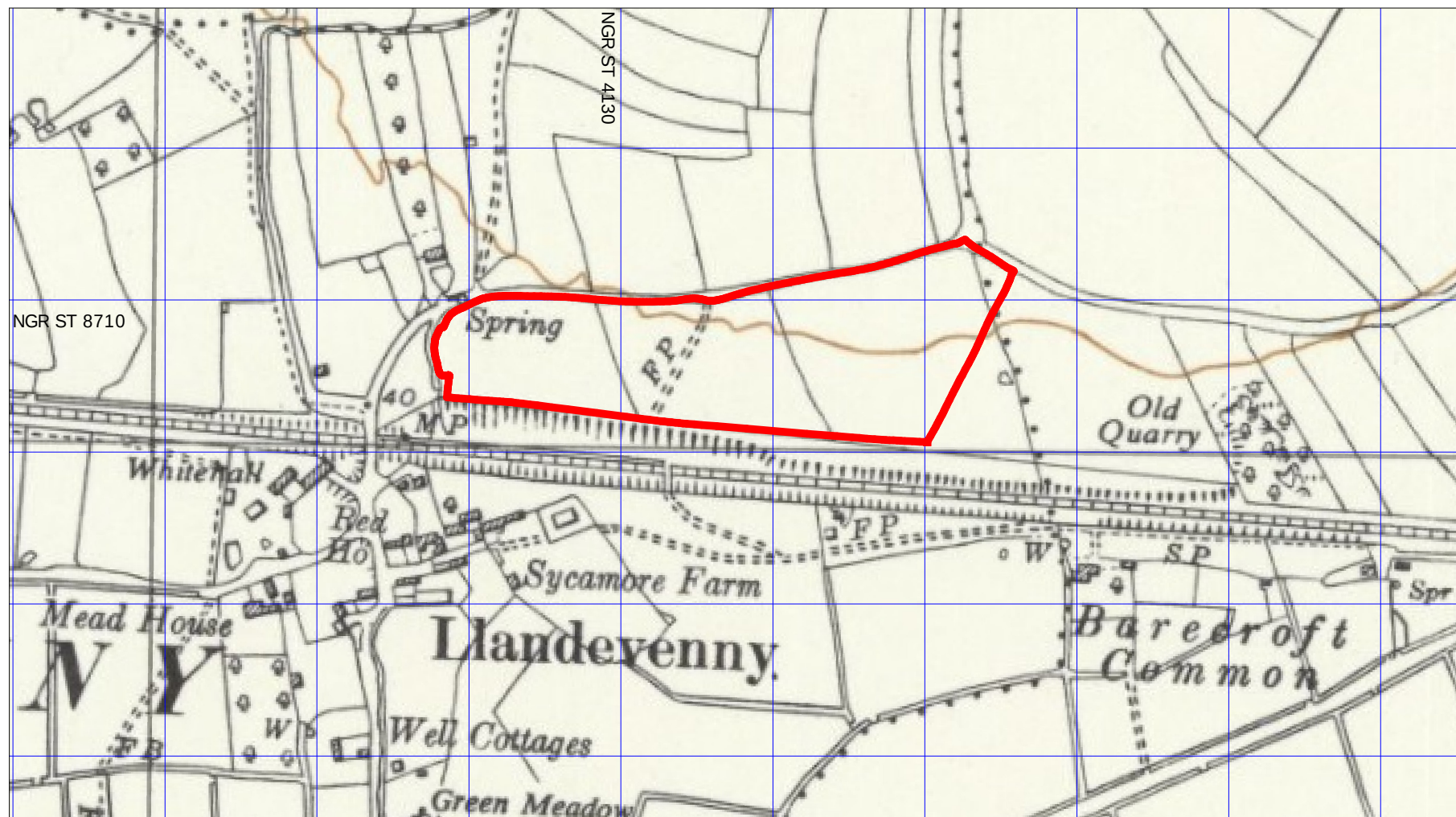


Figure 9

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1m LiDAR Image
(Multi direction hillshade, sun elevation 10°)

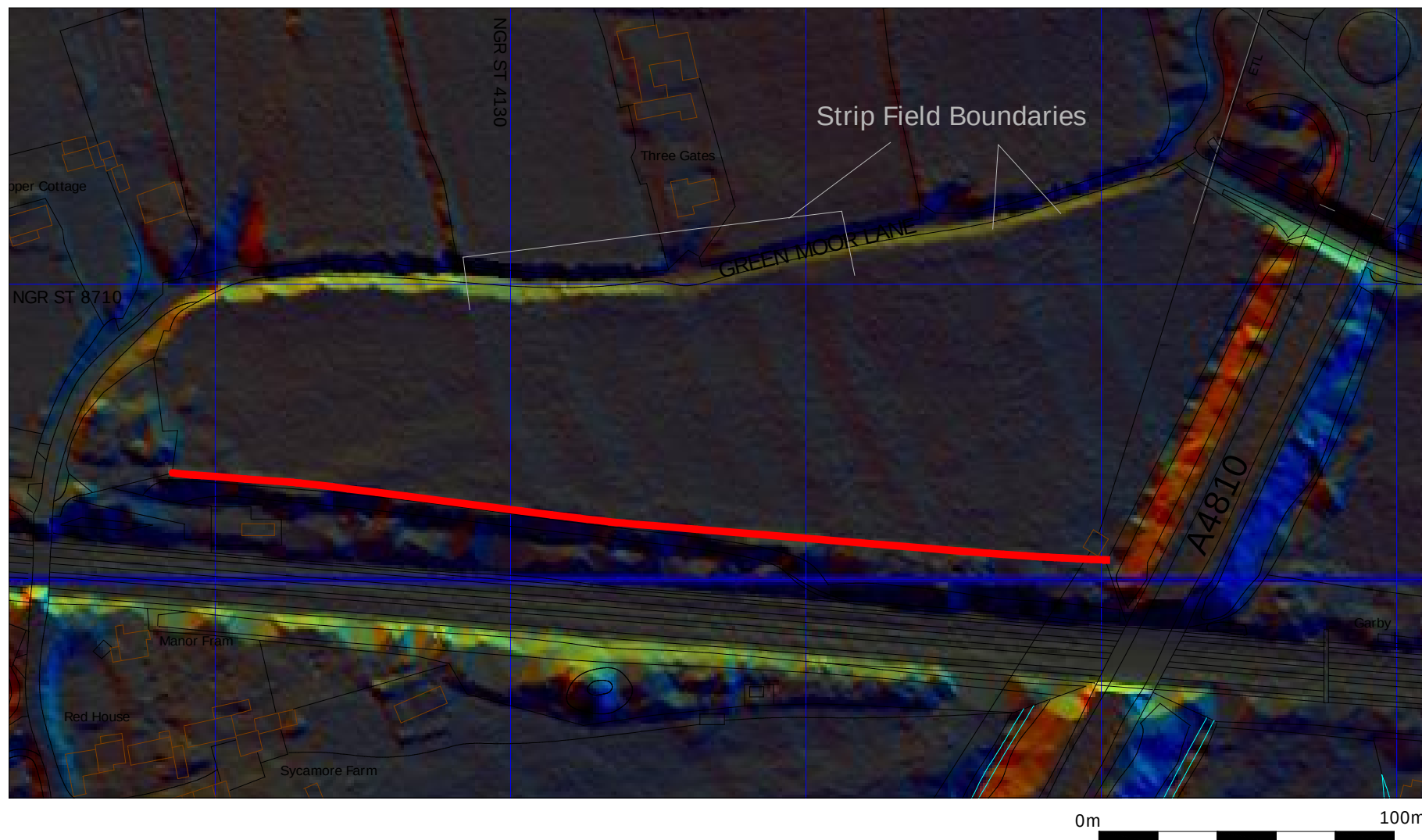
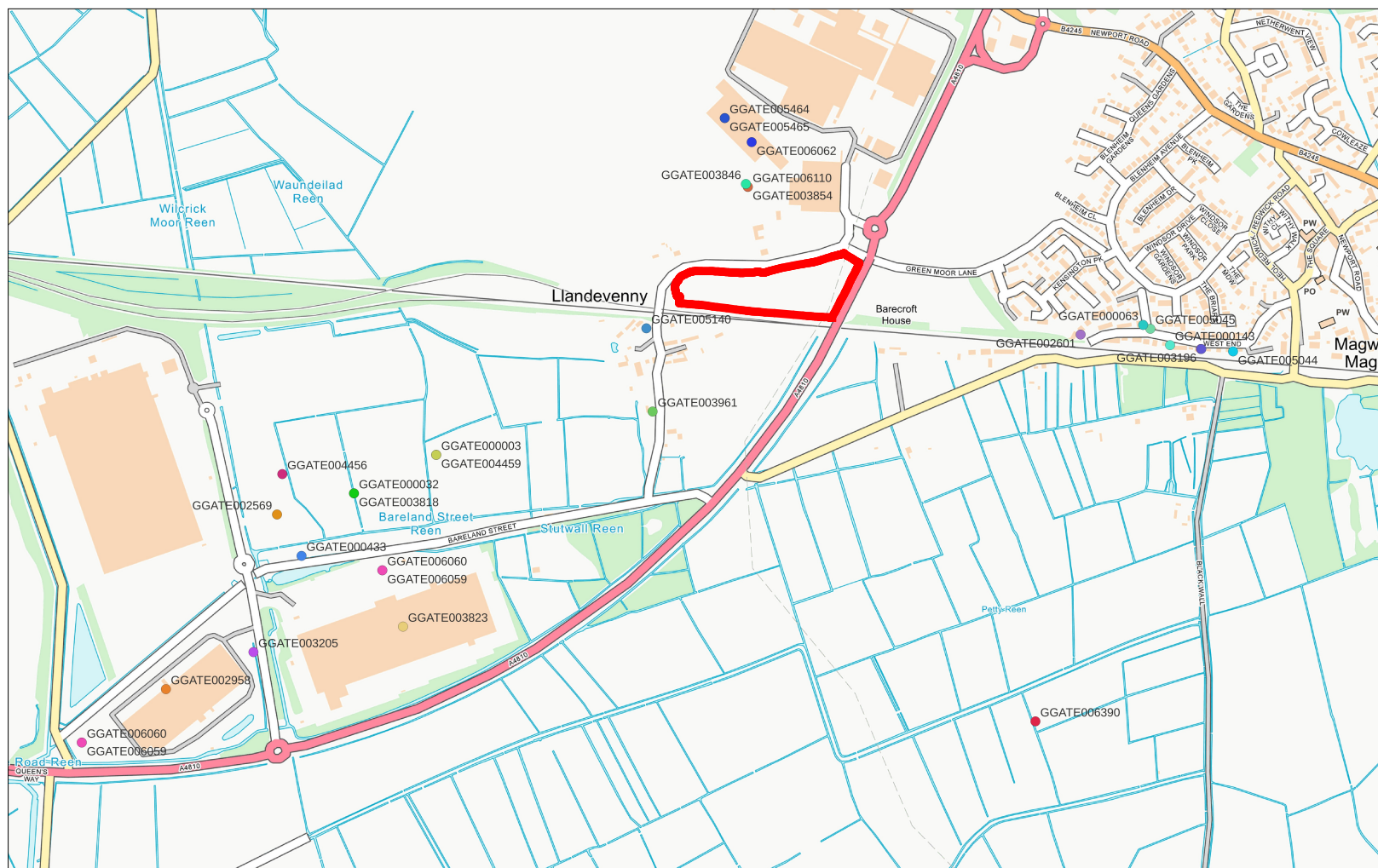


Figure 10

Red Line Boundary and HER Events

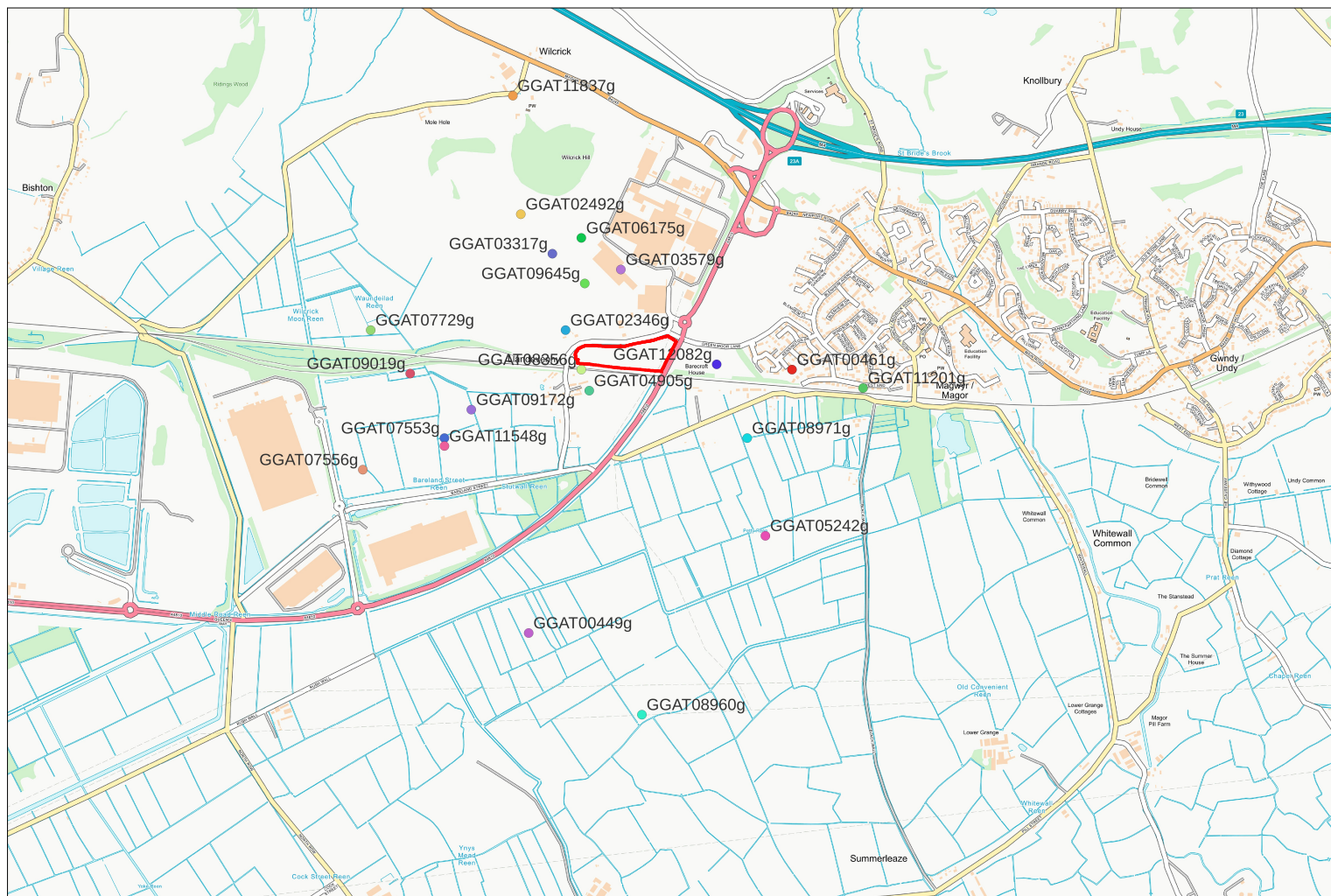


Note: For events GGATE005877, GGATE005876, GGATE003819, GGATE000110 see point location GGATE000003/GGATE004459
 For event GGATE005043 see point location GGATE005044

0m 500m

Figure 11

Red Line Boundary and HER Core Entries



Note: For core entry GGAT00461g see GGAT00462g

0m 1000m

Figure 12

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1940 Aerial Photograph
(1st June 1946, 4207 M2392 RAF HLA557 6_039)

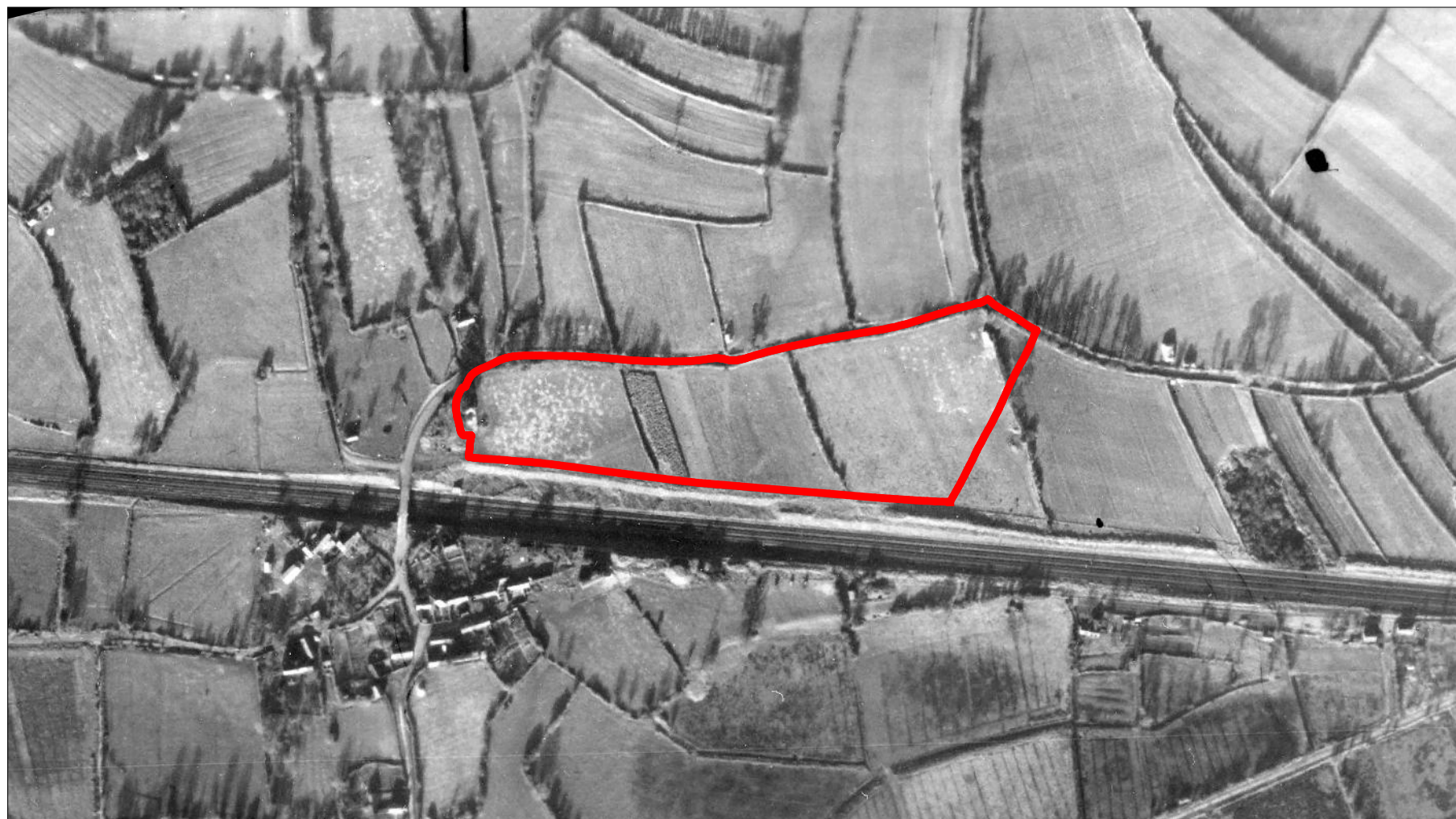


0m 100m



Figure 13

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1946 Aerial Photograph
(10th December 1946, 4651 RAFCPEUK1885 3020)



0m 250m



Figure 14

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1947 Aerial Photograph
(19th May 1947, 4714 RAFCPE UK_2081 3449)



0m 250m



Figure 15

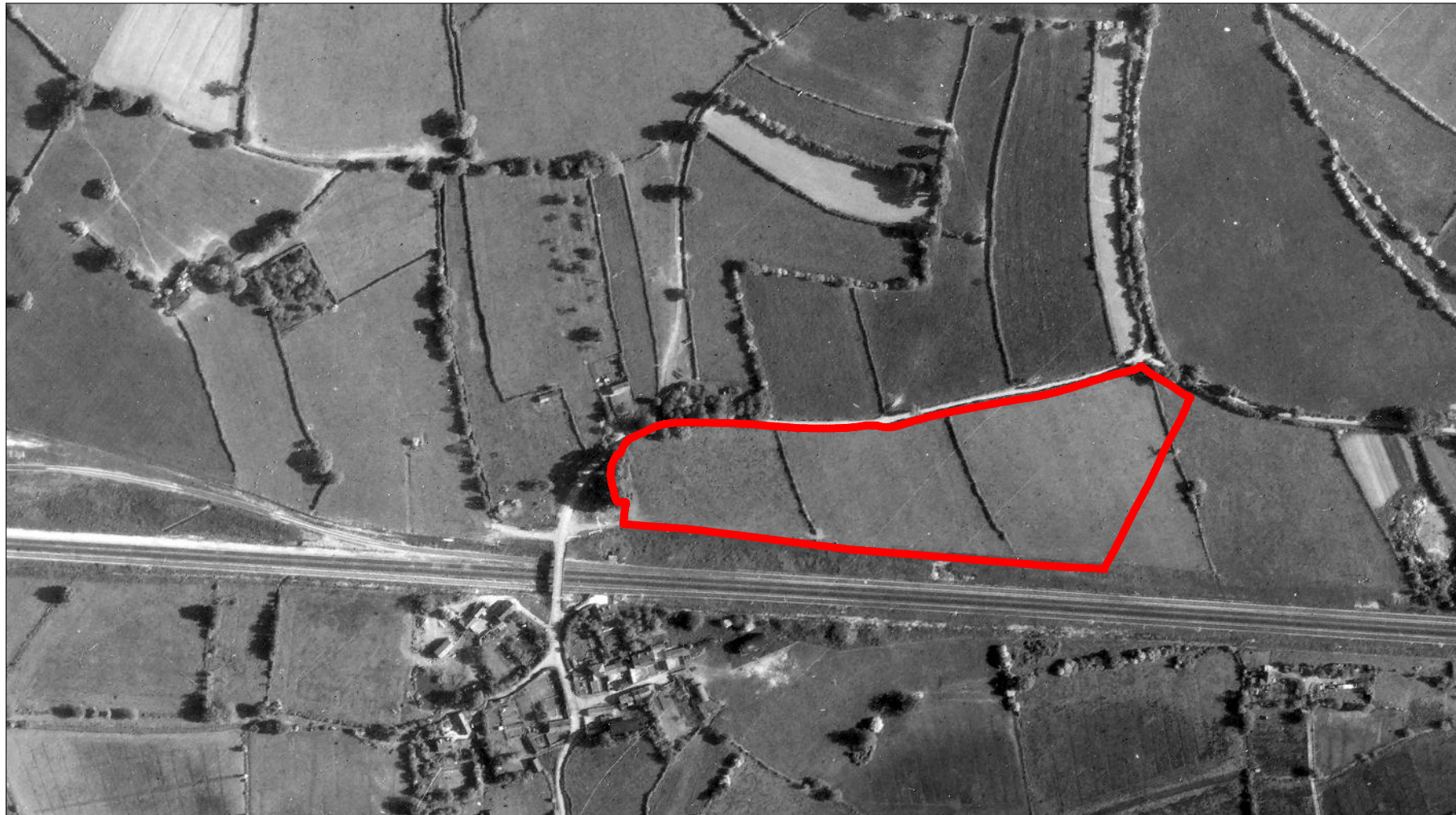
Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1950 Aerial Photograph
(14th May 1950, 5022 RAF541_527 3041)



0m 250m

Figure 16

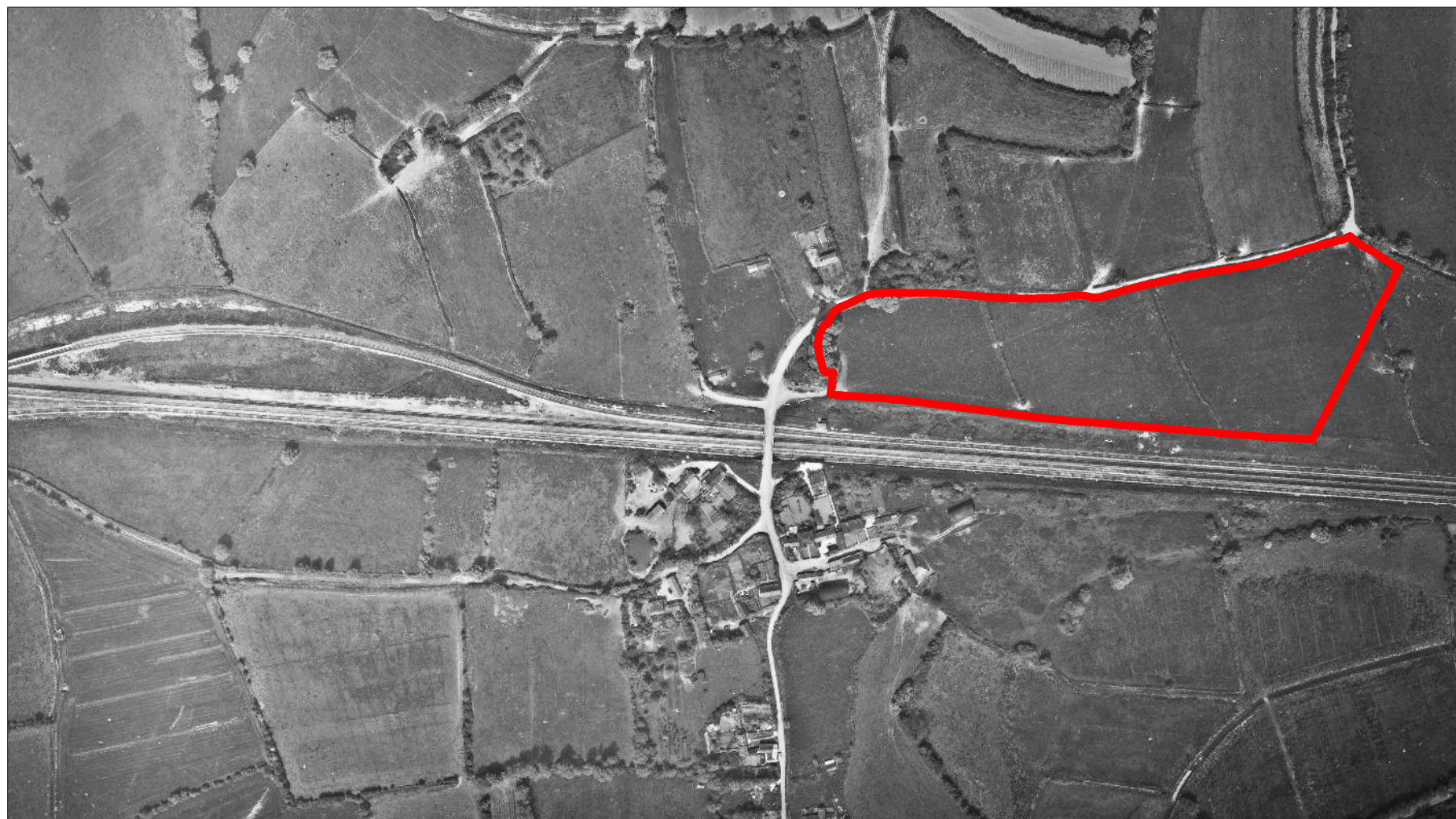
Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1962 Aerial Photograph
(1st June 1962, 6211 RAF58_5154 F22 0033)



0m 250m

Figure 17

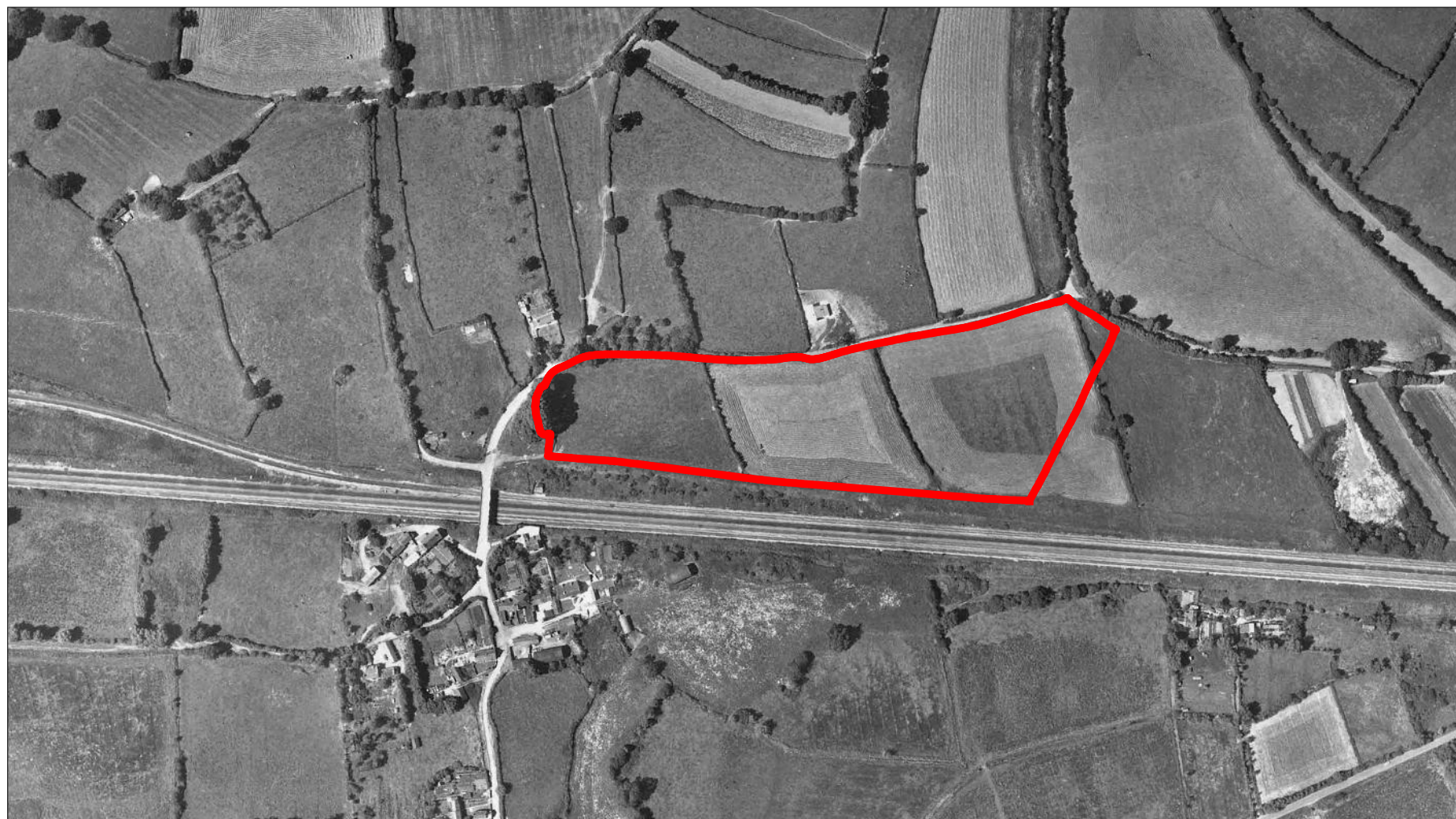
Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1964 Aerial Photograph
(16th May 1964, OS 64_028 120)



0m 250m

Figure 18

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1966 Aerial Photograph
(3rd July 1966, 6629 OS66_145 0041)



0m 250m

Figure 19

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1971 Aerial Photograph
(6th July 1971, 6th July 7144 BKS 157_869)



0m 250m

Figure 20

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1978 Aerial Photograph
(3rd September 1978, 7858 OS78_134 004 part)



Figure 21

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1981 Aerial Photograph
(26th August 1981, 8103 ADAS55 068)



0m 250m

Figure 22

Site Plan Showing Red Line Boundary Overlain onto 1984 Aerial Photograph
(6th July 1984, 8402 MAFF_209 145)



0m 250m



Plate 1: Aerial view of the study area from the west, looking eastward, showing Green Moor Lane, A4810, and the South Wales Main Line



Plate 2: View of Study Area from east, looking westward

APPENDIX 1

Historic Environment Trawl, Glamorgan- Gwent Archaeological Trust



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

Enquiry reference number: 6613

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Avon Archaeology Ltd, Avon Archaeology Limited

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the GGAT HER Enquiry and Copyright Declaration forms. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows:-

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Search criteria

Trawl of 1.5km radius centred on a point marked by grid reference ST 41390 86785 (Magor, Monmouthshire).

PRN 00449g NAME LLANDEVENNY CHAPEL NGR ST4186 COMMUNITY Redwick

TYPE Medieval, Chapel, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Llandevenny, near Magor was formerly a chapel dedicated to St Gwenny - now destroyed.

DESCRIPTION Llandevenny, near Magor was formerly a chapel dedicated to St Gwenny - now destroyed (Source 01) No church exists at Llandevenny now though there is a farmhouse called Chapel which perhaps occupies the site. (Source 02). Llandevenny chapel: dedicated to St Winwaloc: destroyed (Source 04) The reference is probably unreliable and seems to apply to Llandeveau. No farm called 'Chapel' was found at Llandevenny, and persons contacted suggested that the site referred to was Chapel farm Llandeveau (Source 05) Brook (1988, 81) gives an NGR of ST411873 and a first reference in the 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiae, but no dedication or enclosure form Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

SOURCES

Article Brook, D 1988 The early Christian church in Gwent

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project

01/PH Desc Text///1875/Arch Camb/V6 ser4 p97

03/PH Desc Text//Rees WJ/1853/Lives of Cambra British Saints/p606

02/PM Desc Text//Bradney JA/1932/Hist of Monm/V3 pt2 p227

05/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 48 NW 1/

04/MH Notes/Lib Soc Ants London///Thomas Wakeman Collection/790:33 **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00449g>

PRN 00461g NAME Saw Mill NGR ST4287 COMMUNITY Magor With Undy

TYPE Medieval, Mill, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The saw-mill appears comparatively modern. It has been converted into a building contractors workshop and there are no visible remains of an earlier building.

DESCRIPTION *The saw-mill appears comparatively modern. It has been converted into a building contractors workshop and there are no visible remains of an earlier building.*

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003923

SOURCES

01/PM Map//Rees W/1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th Cnt/SE Sheet
04/PM Desc Text//Jack RI/1981/Arch Camb/V130 p70-130
02/PM Desc Text//Bradney JA/1913/Hist of Monm/V2 p224
03/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 48 NW/ **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00461g>

PRN 00462g **NAME** Manor House **NGR** ST4287 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Medieval, Manor house, RANK: 1

SUMMARY No remains of a medieval manor or court house were found in Magor. The local vicar had no knowledge of one here and tithe maps were not available.

DESCRIPTION No remains of a medieval manor or court house were found in Magor. The local vicar had no knowledge of one here and tithe maps were not available.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Rees W 1933 Map of South Wales and the Borders in the Fourteenth Century
02/MM Record Card/OS//1957/ST 48 NW 10/
01/PM Map//Rees W/1932/S.Wales & Border in 14th Cnt/SE Sheet **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT00462g>

PRN 02346g **NAME** Upper Cottage **NGR** ST41148715 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Building, RANK: 1

SUMMARY The building known as Upper Cottage first appears on the OS 25" Survey (1st Edition) 1882, though may be older.

DESCRIPTION The building known as Upper Cottage first appears on the OS 25" Survey (1st Edition) 1882. The building may be older but the relevant tithe map was not available for study. A building is shown at the same location on the OS 1" Survey (1884).

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003846

SOURCES

Report Maynard, D.J. 1993 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Land South of Brewery, Magor, Gwent. 110 93_02 A113
GGAT Assessment Land south of Brewery Magor A134 - **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02346g>

PRN 02492g **NAME** FINDSPOT FLINT Near Wilcrick Hillfort **NGR** ST40978759 **COMMUNITY** Bishton

TYPE Prehistoric, Findspot, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Prehistoric (not further defined) retouch, One tool type and material, Group of 2-10. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.

DESCRIPTION Prehistoric (not further defined) retouch, One tool type and material, Group of 2-10. No function ascribed. Exposure not specified. GGAT 66 Lithics survey 2000.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES**ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT02492g>

PRN 03317g **NAME** Quarry or Geological feature, near Llandeenny **NGR** ST41098744 **COMMUNITY** Bishton

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

SUMMARY GGAT Assessment Land south of Brewery Magor A134 - OS field 0940, this oval depression appears on the Tithe map and may be a quarry. However its position on the boundary between the Tintern sandstone and the Keuper marl might indicate that it is a geolog

DESCRIPTION GGAT Assessment Land south of Brewery Magor A134 - OS field 0940, this oval depression appears on the Tithe map and may be a quarry. However its position on the boundary between the Tintern sandstone and the Keuper marl might indicate that it is a geological feature.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003846

SOURCES

Report Maynard, D.J. 1993 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Land South of Brewery, Magor, Gwent. 110 93_02 A113

GGAT Assessment Land south of Brewery Magor A134 - **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03317g>

PRN 03579g **NAME** ROMAN INHUMATION **NGR** ST41358738 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Roman, Inhumation, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Roman burial in oak coffin found in 1978 at ST 4135 8738 during construction work on the Whitbread brewery. Bone collagen from the burial yielded a C14 date of 382-638 AD (cal) (CAR 199), further bones found later were of an immature Bos.

DESCRIPTION Roman burial in oak coffin found in 1978 at ST41358738 during construction work on the Whitbread brewery. Bone collagen from the burial yielded a C14 date of 382-638 AD (cal) (CAR 199), further bones found later were of an immature Bos. It is possible that there are other burials or an associated settlement within the area.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Associated with 3995g GGATE003846, GGATE001657

SOURCES

Report Dunning, R and Howell, J 2005 Waterfronts in southeast Wales: Phase 2, Volume 2, gazetteer 2062

Report Maynard, D.J. 1993 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Land South of Brewery, Magor, Gwent. 110 93_02 A113

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

GGAT Assessment Land south of Brewery Magor A134 -

Cotswold Assessment Land south of Brewery Magor Gwent **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT03579g>

PRN 04317g **NAME** Findspot nr Magor **NGR** ST4287 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

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

SUMMARY Medieval pottery sherd. Section of handle from jug or flagon indented design with green glazed ware granulated with quartz. Probably of local manufacture.

DESCRIPTION Medieval pottery sherd. Section of handle from jug or flagon indented design with green glazed ware granulated with quartz. Probably of local manufacture. Found in Severn Estuary near Magor.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/MM Record Card/Newport Mus./Hudson R/1988/Accession Form/ **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT04317g>

PRN 04905g **NAME** SYCAMORE FARM **NGR** ST41238692 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE Modern, Pill box, **RANK**: 1
SUMMARY Hexagonal brick pillbox, in amongst farm buildings.

DESCRIPTION Hexagonal brick pillbox, in amongst farm buildings. Type 22

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 270306

SOURCES

01/PM List/Maynard D/28.1.96/Proposed New Site Notification Form
02/Photo/Kevin Biggs/Copy in further information file **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT04905g>

PRN 05242g **NAME** PETTY REEN **NGR** ST4189986369 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Pond, **RANK**: 1
SUMMARY Reported by Steve Rippon; map of 1751 (NLW Lockwood folio 10) shows "Duck pool"

DESCRIPTION Reported by Steve Rippon; map of 1751 (NLW Lockwood folio 10) shows "Duck pool"

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARCHWILIO URL
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT05242g>

PRN 06175g **NAME** FINDSPOT, WILCRICK **NGR** ST412875 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE Roman, FINDSPOT, **RANK**: 1
SUMMARY Part of Ae pendant or fitting in shape of dolphin

DESCRIPTION Part of Ae pendant or fitting in shape of dolphin

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED: 2002

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
01/Pm Desc Text/2001 March/Evans EM/GGAT 63 Romano-British South East Wales Settlement Survey/SMR
726 **ARCHWILIO URL**
<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT06175g>

PRN 07553g **NAME** Stone structures, Gwent Europark **NGR** ST40688674 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Roman, Feature, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Several substantial stone features were discovered during an evaluation for the Gwent Europark site. These included two linear stone features, possible road surfaces and other stone constructions of possible Roman date.

DESCRIPTION Several substantial stone features were discovered during an evaluation for the Gwent Europark site. These included two linear stone features approximately 3m wide aligned NE-SW interpreted as road surfaces which had later been robbed. Four features of stone construction, some with large paved stones surviving in situ a-top the rubble were also identified. The presence of Roman pottery amongst the structures gives them a probable Roman date. Two further structures relating to two distinct phases of road construction were also identified (Gerrard 2007). GGAT assessment A182/A212 - spread of sandstone slabs found in test pit 20 at 0.76m depth. given depth may be of Roman date.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1999

CONDITION: DAMAGED **DESCRIPTION:** Linear stone structures, likely to be road surfaces, were unearthed in six places during excavations in 2007. They were aligned NE to SW and clearly from at least two phases. A substantial road surface in the NE of the site lay over an earlier stone feature, possibly of similar origin, which itself lay over a brushwood track identified as Roman. The upper surface was wider and had varying alignments at the NE. South Wales Greyware, found in situ, suggests a Roman date but it is also possible the road led to a medieval slipway found at Westway. (Gerrard C, 2007) **RELATED EVENT:** E000110 **RECORDED:** 2007

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE000110, GGATE003818, GGATE003819

SOURCES

Report Gerrard, C. 2007 Project Oyster, Gwent Europark, Newport: Archaeological Field Evaluation, Stage 2b report 2552 208_12

GGAT Assessment A182 Gwent Euro Park

GGAT Assessment A212 Gwent Euro Park **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07553g>

PRN 07556g **NAME** Peat Layers **NGR** ST40378662 **COMMUNITY** Redwick

TYPE Not Applicable, Natural feature, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY deposits and overlying silts found in a series of boreholes and test pits. probable dating between 1st and 5th millenium bc. Peat depths of 2.5m+OD were identified (Roberts 2000).

DESCRIPTION GGAT assessment A182/A212/A560 - spread of peat deposits and overlying silts found in a series of boreholes and test pits. probable dating between 1st and 5th millenium bc. Peat depths of 2.5m+OD were identified (Roberts 2000).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1999

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002569, GGATE004456

SOURCES

Report Roberts, R 2000 Lidl Building, Gwent Europark, Newport: Stage 2a field evaluation 990 200_01

GGAT Assessment A182 Gwent Euro Park

GGAT Assessment A212 Gwent Euro Park **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07556g>

PRN 07729g **NAME** Waun Deilad (Linear Feature) **NGR** ST40408715 **COMMUNITY** Bishton

TYPE Unknown, Linear feature, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Series short parallel linear features identified on aerial photos.

DESCRIPTION Series short parallel linear features showing as dark marks; not parallel with any element of present of present field system (Evans 2001)

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2002

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

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

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT07729g>

PRN 08356g **NAME** THE CHAPEL, LLANDEVENNY **NGR** ST412870 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE Medieval, Chapel, **RANK:** 1

SUMMARY Llandeenny is a hamlet of the parish of St Brides and no church exists now.

DESCRIPTION Llandeenny is a hamlet of the parish of St Brides and no church exists now. There is, however, a farmhouse called the Chapel which perhaps occupies the site (Bradney 1932, 227). No farm called The Chapel is shown on the 1st edn OS map. Evans 2003: GGAT 73 Early-Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project database The exact location of the site is unknown.

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Book Bradney, J A 1932 A history of Monmouthshire. Vol IV pt ii, The Hundred of Caldicot (part 2)

Evans EM, 2003-04, GGAT 73 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08356g>

PRN 08960g **NAME** Pill farm enclosure **NGR** ST4143085690 **COMMUNITY** Caerphilly
TYPE Unknown, enclosure, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY An incomplete round-angled, sub rectangular, ditched & banked enclosure.

DESCRIPTION An incomplete round-angled, sub rectangular, ditched & banked enclosure, c.55m east northeast - west southwest by 45m north-south, overlain & obscured by ridge & furrow cultivation & associated boundaries. RCAHMS AP965105/55; 965106/56 J.Wiles 12.11.03 (Wiggins 2006)

CONDITION

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

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES Same as 309437 GGATE001550

SOURCES

Report Wiggins, H 2006 Prehistoric defended enclosures in Gwent 2682

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08960g>

PRN 08971g **NAME** BARECROFT COMMON PILL BOX **NGR** ST4183086740 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Modern, PILL BOX, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Possible Type 27 or variant of Type 24 Pill box identified at Magor.

DESCRIPTION Possible Type 27 or variant of Type 24 Pill box identified at Magor.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Near Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2007

STATUS None recorded
CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

01/Mention/K.Freidenfelds(Volunteer)/GGAT/17/08/2006/Copy in further information file.

02/Photo/Kevin Briggs/Copy in further information file. **ARCHWILIO URL**

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT08971g>

PRN 09019g NAME Peat Extraction Site, Llandavenny **NGR** ST4055086985 **COMMUNITY** Redwick
TYPE Iron Age, Peat extraction site, **RANK:** -
SUMMARY Two peat extraction pits discovered on Gwent levels during evaluation for Gwent Europark northeast area, Stage 2b. Probably pre-Roman in date.

DESCRIPTION Two peat extraction pits discovered on Gwent levels during evaluation for Gwent Europark northeast area, Stage 2b. Probably pre-Roman in date.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** E000003 **RECORDED:** 2008

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE000003

SOURCES

Report Hart, R. 2007 Gwent Europark northeast area, Llandavenny, Newport: archaeological evaluation Stage 2b 2511 208_09

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09019g>

PRN 09172g NAME Brushwood Structure, Gwent Europark **NGR** ST4078286848 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Roman, Trackway, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY A small section of brushwood structure uncovered during an evaluation for the Gwent Europark development. The structure was composed of alder, willow, oak and hawthorn and was probably built as a foundation for an overlying road surface.

DESCRIPTION A small section of brushwood structure uncovered during an evaluation for the Gwent Europark development. The structure was composed of alder, willow, oak and hawthorn and was probably built as a foundation for an overlying road surface; the brushwood was secured in place by eight, small roundwood pegs. However, no evidence of an overlying structure was found. A possible Roman date has been postulated.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Excavated **DESCRIPTION:** Small section surviving in a damaged state. **RELATED EVENT:** E000110 **RECORDED:** 2008

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE000110

SOURCES

Report Gerrard, C. 2007 Project Oyster, Gwent Europark, Newport: Archaeological Field Evaluation, Stage 2b report 2552 208_12

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09172g>

PRN 09645g NAME Field System at Magor **NGR** ST4121387327, ST3574582635 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Medieval, field system, **RANK:** -

SUMMARY Open field system identified from Tithe maps of the area and by extant field boundaries and earthworks during a field visit by GGAT in 1993 and later by Cotswold Archaeology in the same year.

DESCRIPTION Open field system identified from Tithe maps of the area and by extant field boundaries and earthworks during a field visit by GGAT in 1993 and later by Cotswold Archaeology in the same year. Some surviving earthwork hedge banks were surveyed in 2013 prior to the construction of an extension to Wilcrick brewery; and a medieval date for them was called into question, with a post medieval date being suggested (Leonard 2013).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Damaged **DESCRIPTION:** Medieval Field Boundary **RELATED EVENT:** E003854 **RECORDED:** 2012

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE003846, GGATE003854, GGATE005464, GGATE005465

SOURCES

Report Maynard, D.J. 1993 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Land South of Brewery, Magor, Gwent. 110 93_02 A113

Report Barber, A. 1993 *Land to the South of the Brewery, Magor, Gwent, Archaeological Evaluation*.
Report (digital) Leonard, C 2013 *InBev Brewery Extension, Magor, Monmouthshire: Archaeological earthwork survey and watching brief 3405*

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT09645g>

PRN 10873g **NAME** Windmill, Magor **NGR** ST420870 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE POST MEDIEVAL, Windmill, **RANK:** 1
SUMMARY Documentary reference to a 'windmill is mentioned under Magor in an inquisition post mortem of 1334.'

DESCRIPTION Documentary reference to a 'windmill is mentioned under Magor in an inquisition post mortem of 1334.'

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** RELATED EVENT: E004180 **RECORDED:** 2013

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Journal Roberts, J.F. 1986 *The Windmills of Gwent*

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT10873g>

PRN 11201g **NAME** Medieval features, Magor **NGR** ST42278693 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE MEDIEVAL, DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT, **RANK:** -
SUMMARY An Archaeological Evaluation carried out on land at West End, Magor, uncovered remains thought to relate to the medieval village of Magor. These remains comprise two phases of activity, dating to the 11th-13th centuries.

DESCRIPTION An Archaeological Evaluation (E005043) carried out on land at West End, Magor, uncovered remains thought to relate to the medieval village of Magor. These remains comprise two phases of activity, dating to the 11th-13th centuries. The first phase of activity comprises a series of ditches which appear to form a rectangular enclosure, measuring 6mx12m, and is likely to date to the 11th-13th centuries. Another, undated ditch is thought to belong to this phase of activity. It is on a slightly different alignment, and it was suggested that this ditch may represent a separate boundary or enclosure. Together, the features were interpreted as forming plots of land fronting onto the medieval road which accessed the Levels. The second phase of activity comprised a wall and rectangular features, from which 11th-13th century pottery was also recovered. The stratigraphical relationships of these features and those mentioned above suggested that this second group probably belonged to the latter part of the period. Nothing was encountered to the south of the wall that would suggest the presence of a building, so it was theorised that the wall formed the rear wall of a building fronting onto the aforementioned road. The rectangular features are thought to be contemporary with the wall, and quantities of slag associated with them may have been placed there to create a hard surface, which would have acted as a platform for some form of structure. This would explain the presence of the slag in an area where no evidence for industrial processes were recorded (Cullen 2004).

CONDITION

CONDITION: NEAR DESTROYED **DESCRIPTION:** Excavation of features was carried out as part of an archaeological evaluation of land at West End, Magor (Cullen 2004) **RELATED EVENT:** E005043 **RECORDED:** 2004

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE005043

SOURCES

Report Cullen, K 2004 *Land at West End, Magor, Monmouthshire Archaeological Evaluation 1555 204_03*

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11201g>

PRN 11548g **NAME** Peat Extraction Pits Llandavenny Newport **NGR** ST40688671 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE PREHISTORIC, PEAT WORKINGS, **RANK:** -
SUMMARY Two peat extraction pits, potentially pre-Roman in date.

DESCRIPTION Two peat extraction pits, potentially pre-Roman in date. Peat deposit containing small fragments of branches of elder, oak and birch with phragmites reeds and roots cut by two separate peat extraction pits.

Eastern pit almost square in plan (1.80m x 2.10m); western pit rectangular in plan (2.20m x 1.40m). Depth of the features suggests there are pre-Roman in date (Hart 2007).

CONDITION

CONDITION: EXCAVATED DESCRIPTION: Two peat extraction pits, potentially pre-Roman in date. Peat deposit containing small fragments of branches of elder, oak and birch with phragmites reeds and roots cut by two separate peat extraction pits. Eastern pit almost square in plan (1.80m x 2.10m); western pit rectangular in plan (2.20m x 1.40m). Depth of the features suggests there are pre-Roman in date (Hart 2007). **RELATED EVENT:** E005876 **RECORDED:** 2007

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE005876

SOURCES

Report Hart, R. 2007 Gwent Europark northeast area, Llandavenny, Newport: archaeological evaluation Stage 2b 2511 208_09

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11548g>

PRN 11837g **NAME** Track / Hollow way, near Wilcrick and Llandavenny **NGR** ST40948804, ST41148720, ST41158767 **COMMUNITY** Bishton

TYPE UNKNOWN, TRACKWAY, RANK: -

SUMMARY Old hedged track, partly sunken-way, heading southwards from Wilcrick. Noted on estate maps of 1751 and 1782.

DESCRIPTION Old hedged track, partly sunken-way, heading southwards from Wilcrick, passing the base of Wilcrick Hill before branching towards Sycamore Farm and Llandavenny. Noted on estate maps of 1751 and 1782. (Marvell & Yates, 1998)

CONDITION

CONDITION: DESCRIPTION: Partly sunken hedged trackway, shown on estate maps of 1751 and 1782, running from Wilcrick south towards Llandavenny and Sycamore Farm. (Marvel & Yates 1998) **RELATED EVENT:** E002186 **RECORDED:** 1998

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE002186

SOURCES

Report Marvell, A and Yates, A 1998 Legend Court, Pencoed, Newport, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 98_06 840

ARCHWILIO URL

<https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT11837g>

PRN 12082g **NAME** Old Quarry, Magor with Undy **NGR** ST4171487020 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy **TYPE** POST MEDIEVAL, QUARRY, RANK: -

SUMMARY Site of a post-medieval quarry at Magor with Undy, shown and labelled 'Quarry' on the 1st Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1882. The quarry must predate the construction of the railway line as its southern part is cut by the G.W.R. line. The quarry is depicted on the 2nd ed.1:2500 OS map of 1901, and the later 3rd ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1921, when labelled as 'Old Quarry'. Not indicated on current mapping (Google Maps 2020).

DESCRIPTION Site of a post-medieval quarry at Magor with Undy, shown and labelled 'Quarry' on the 1st Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1882. The quarry must predate the construction of the railway line as its southern part is cut by the G.W.R. line. The quarry is depicted on the 2nd ed.1:2500 OS map of 1901, and the later 3rd ed. 1:2500 OS map of 1921, when labelled as 'Old Quarry'. Not indicated on current mapping (Google Maps 2020). No further information is available.

CONDITION

CONDITION: NOT KNOWN DESCRIPTION: Site not visited and not visible on google earth historical imagery 2020. **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 2020

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Map Ordnance Survey 1st Edition OS map 1:2500
Map Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition OS map 1:2500
Map Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition OS map 1:2500

Online Resource Google Earth Historical Imagery

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GGAT12082g>

AM - 08.12.21 (11:08) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 2644.
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk

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

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

Enquiry reference number: 6613

**Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Avon Archaeology Ltd, Avon Archaeology Limited**

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Search criteria

Trawl of 1.5km radius centred on a point marked by grid reference ST 41390 86785 (Magor, Monmouthshire).

PRN E000003 **NAME** Gwent Europark, Llandavenny Archaeological Evaluation Stage

2a NGR ST40688671 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
(GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Stage 2a of a three-staged programme of archaeological works conducted at Gwent Eurppark at Llandavenny. The only archaeological remains discovered during these works were peat extraction pits.

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Projects) was commissioned by RPS Burks Green to undertake an archaeological evaluation in accordance with the provisions of a scheme of investigation prepared in response to a condition attached to the outline planning consent granted in 1994 for the development of a distribution park at Llandavenny, south of Magor. A three staged programme of work was devised. A series of test pits were excavated as stage 2a during August 2007. Two features discovered in Trench 1 have been interpreted as peat extraction pits, potentially pre-Roman in date. no other archaeological remains were discovered during the evaluation.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E000032, E000033, E000034, E000110, E002569, E004456, E004459, E005367 GGAT09019g

SOURCES

Report Hart, R. 2007 Gwent Europark northeast area, Llandavenny, Newport: archaeological evaluation Stage 2b 2511 208_09

Report Hart, R. 2007 Archaeological Test Pits Stage 2a for Gwent Europark northeast area, Llandavenny, Newport. 2361 208_03 ReportPDF/2361_P1199_GwentEuroparkTestPitsStage2aEVAL.pdf

PRN E000032 **NAME** Gwent Europark **NGR** ST4050986630 **COMMUNITY** Redwick

TYPE Project **YEAR** 1992-2007 **ORGANISATION** Various **PERSON** -

SUMMARY The outline planning consent granted in 1994 for the development of a distribution park at Llandavenny, south of Magor, required the submission of a master plan and an associated strategy for archaeological mitigation.

DESCRIPTION The outline planning consent granted in 1994 for the development of a distribution park at Llandavenny, south of Magor, required the submission of a master plan and an associated strategy for archaeological mitigation. Prior to this work was carried out in 1992 and 1993 in 2 stages to inform the planning application. Stage 1 - 1992 borehole survey at proposed Tesco site. Stage 2 - 1993 field evaluation at proposed Tesco site. The staged programme, after planning consent was granted, set out in the strategy included the following elements across the whole Europark site: Stage 1a and 1b: - site-wide borehole survey and test-pitting (completed in 1994: Lawler 1994, Lawler and Allen 1994) Stage 2: - plot-by-plot evaluation of areas of high potential as defined by Stage 1 Stage 3a: - excavation of sites identified by Stage 2 Stage 3b: - watching brief The strategy was altered in 1999, to take into account the results from the adjacent Wilkinson site and on the advice of GGAT (Curatorial) to include a phased approach for the stage 2 evaluation of the Lidl site. The revision comprised three stages: Stage 2a a preliminary test-pit survey to establish the archaeological potential of the site and the presence/absence of archaeological features, including c200m of additional random machine trenching to test the validity of the Stage 2a test-pitting technique; Stage 2b up to 300m of intensive machine trenching to follow should the results of Stage 2a be positive; and Stage 2c an allowance of up to c300m further trenching should additional information be required for the determination of the planning application.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E000003, E000033, E000034, E000110, E003823, E003819, E003818, E000433, E000434, E002569, E004456, E005367

SOURCES

Book Marvell, A.G. 2003 New Structures - new opportunities - sustainable change?
Report Hart, R. 2007 Archaeological Test Pits Stage 2a for Gwent Europark northeast area, Llandavenny, Newport. 2361 208_03 ReportPDF/2361_P1199_GwentEuroparkTestPitsStage2aEVAL.pdf
Report Gerrard, C. 2007 Project Oyster, Gwent Europark, Newport: Archaeological Field Evaluation, Stage 2b report 2552 208_12
Report Lawler, Martin 1994 Archaeological monitoring of preliminary site investigations at Gwent Europark, Llandavenny 1191 94_02 ReportPDF/1191_A182_PreliminarySiteInvestigationsatGwentEuroparkWB.pdf
Report Lawler, Martin 1994 Stage 1 (b) archaeological investigations at Gwent Europark, Llandavenny 1193 94_02 ReportPDF/1193_A212_GwentEuroparkLlandavennyStage1Investigation.pdf

PRN E000063 **NAME** land adjacent to 1 West End, Magor **NGR** ST42158698 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 West End, Magor. Finds consisted of a small assemblage of Victorian and 20th century domestic ceramics.

DESCRIPTION Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 West End, Magor. Two trenches 10x2m were excavated in the footprints for two proposed buildings. The only archaeological remains discovered on site consisted of a small assemblage of Victorian and 20th century domestic ceramics.

COMMENTS Planning application no. DC/2008/00198

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Monmouth Archaeology 2008 Land adjacent to 1 West End, Magor; an archaeological evaluation 2538 208_10

PRN E000110 **NAME** Gwent Europark, Project Oyster Stage 2b **NGR** ST40688671 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON**

SUMMARY Stage 2b of a three-staged programme of archaeological works conducted at Gwent Europark at Llandavenny. The only archaeological remains discovered during these works were peat extraction pits. (Gerrard C & Lewis R, 2007)

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Projects) was commissioned by RPS Burks Green to undertake an archaeological evaluation in accordance with the provisions of a scheme of investigation prepared

in response to a condition attached to the outline planning consent granted in 1994 for the development known as Project Oyster. A three staged programme of work was devised. A series of test pits were excavated as stage 2a during 2007 and the current evaluation constitutes as Stage 2b. Fifteen trenches were excavated within the development area. Trenches 1 and 11 revealed a quantity of timber and brush, including an alder trunk and other timber showing evidence of working overlying the alluvial clay; the brushwood structure was probably built as a road foundation. Trenches 5 and 6 revealed the remains of linear stone features, possible robbed road surfaces. Additional stone structures of unknown function were uncovered in Trenches 2, 9, 10 and 11, which may be Roman in date. A complete cow skeleton was discovered in trench 12, possibly dating to the late Iron Age, early Roman period. Roman and post-medieval pottery formed the majority of finds from the evaluation. (Gerrard C & Lewis R, 2007)

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: Over 20 sherd of Roman South Wales Greyware were found during an evaluation at Gwent Europark. This included the rim of a narrow-necked jar.

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: ceramic PERIOD: Post-medieval DESCRIPTION: Transfer-printed earthenwares and other ceramics of 19th century or later date were found during an evaluation at Gwent Europark, along with a fragment of bottle.

TYPE: piece MATERIAL: timber PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: Several small pieces of worked timber were unearthed in trench 1 during excavations for the Europark site.

CROSS REFERENCES E000032, E000003, E000033, E000034, E003818, E003819, E002569, E004456, E004459, E005367, E005877 GGAT07553g, GGAT09172g

SOURCES

Report Gerrard, C. 2007 Project Oyster, Gwent Europark, Newport: Archaeological Field Evaluation, Stage 2b report 2552 208_12

PRN E000143 **NAME** Maragur, West Magor WB **NGR** ST4220686938 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy **TYPE** Watching Brief **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Unit **PERSON** - **SUMMARY** Cardiff Archaeological Unit were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief at Maragur, West Magor. A 19th century cess pit was revealed above a potential Medieval soil horizon containing 12th-14th century Vale ware.

DESCRIPTION Cardiff Archaeological Unit were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of foundations for an extension at Maragur, West Magor, NP26 3HT. A 19th century cess pit was revealed above a potential Medieval soil horizon containing 12th-14th century Vale ware.

COMMENTS Planning application no. DC/2007/00255

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Medieval DESCRIPTION: 3 body sherds of Medieval Vale ware pottery, unglazed with small amounts of quartz. Buff coloured with grey core, 12th-14th century.

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Turner, J. G. 2008 Archaeological Watching Brief, Maragur, West Magor 2584 208_12
ReportPDF/2584_MaragurWestMagor_WB.pdf

PRN E000433 **NAME** Barland's Farm, Magor **NGR** ST404865 **COMMUNITY** Redwick **TYPE** Post Excavation Assessment **YEAR** 1993 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** - **SUMMARY** Tesco Stores Ltd commissioned GGAT to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation over a 15 hectare site on which they proposed to construct a warehouse.

DESCRIPTION Tesco Stores Ltd commissioned GGAT to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation over a 15 hectare site on which they proposed to construct a warehouse. This investigation was a condition of planning permission. 48 boreholes were sunk in April/May 1993 from which several areas of potential interest were noted. At Area 50 a Roman structure classed as a crossing point or landing point for small boats was discovered. Some Roman pottery and a small group of animal bone was also discovered at this site. Palaeoenvironmental evidence from sites 51 - 53 was classified as being of considerable significance. Report describing pollen, plant macrofossil, diatom and molluscan data, with radiocarbon dates, from a mid to late-Holocene peat sequence exposed in machine-cut excavation at Barland's Farm, Magor. Large tracts of former forest, *Quercus*, *Ulmus*, *Tilia cordata*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Corylis avellana* and *Pinus sylvestris*, removed by woodland clearance from around 4800 C14BP, accelerating after 3700 C14 BP, and the present 'cultural landscape established by the middle to later part of the Bronze Age. Marine transgression beginning early in the third millennium BP, resulting in the inundation of the coastal mires around the Severn Estuary and the burial of the peats beneath estuarine silts and clays. Pollen

and plant microfossil evidence from a palaeochannel a short distance away from the main section suggests a salt marsh environment existing during the Romano-British period. Both pastoral and managed woodland are indicated on nearby dry land areas over this period (Walker, Bell, Caseldine and Crowther 1997)

COMMENTS Previously recorded as 40781g

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** Roman **DESCRIPTION:** 15 sherds of pottery provisionally identified as Black Burnished ware, imitation terra nigra ware, and grey ware of 3rd century date.

CROSS REFERENCES E000434, E003823, E002569, E004456, E004459

SOURCES

Report GGAT 1993 Barland's Farm, Magor Post Excavation Programme 105 93_02

ReportPDF/105_A121_Barland'sFarm_PostEx.pdf

Book Nayling, N. and McGrail, S. 2004 The Barland's Farm Romano-Celtic Boat

Report Walker M, Bell M, Caseldine A E, and Crowther J 1997 Palaeoecological Investigations at Barland's Farm, Magor, South Wales 4394 2018_05

PRN E001482 **NAME** Archaeological assessment of the Second Severn

Crossing. **NGR** ST4670087100 **COMMUNITY** Rogiet

TYPE Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 1988 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY GGAT undertook a Desk Based Assessment to establish the Archaeological implications of the proposed Second Severn Crossing. It concludes that the proposed location is archaeologically sensitive and proposes a series of mitigation strategies to manage the archaeological resource.

DESCRIPTION GGAT undertook a Desk Based Assessment to establish the Archaeological implications of the proposed Second Severn Crossing. It contains both a geological and archaeological summary of the area and highlights the risks to the archaeological resource. It proposes a series of phased archaeological interventions as part of a mitigation strategy.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00455g, GGAT00468g, GGAT00482g, GGAT00486g, GGAT00487g, GGAT00488g, GGAT00489g, GGAT00490g, GGAT00491g, GGAT00503g, GGAT04057g

SOURCES

Report GGAT 1988 A Question of Time Archaeological Implications of the Second Severn Crossing. SMR 2 78-89_01 ReportPDF/2_ArchaeologicalImplicationsOfTheSecondSevernCrossing.pdf

Report Lawler, M 1993 The Second Severn Crossing English Approaches: The Documentary Evidence 3266 2013_08 ReportPDF/3266_SecondSevernCrossingDBA.pdf

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

DBA/SUR **NGR** ST3122287958 **COMMUNITY** Stow Hill

TYPE Management Plan Landscape **YEAR** 1998 **ORGANISATION** TACP, Environmental Consultants **PERSON** -

SUMMARY TACP, Environmental Consultants were commissioned by a client team, made up of Newport County Borough Council, the Welsh Development Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), to do a landscape assessment, develop a landscape strategy and design guidelines for using CCW's LANDMAP. The aim of the report is to provide a landscape framework including sustainable preferences for the area, its economic regeneration and environmental improvement. There are many things that are needed to make sure the landscape strategy is implemented successfully. * All the different groups have to work together as each has a role in the strategy. * Building upon initiatives that have already begun. * The commercial investment in the landscape to complement other initiatives and strategies. (TACP 1998).

DESCRIPTION TACP, Environmental Consultants were commissioned by a client team, made up of Newport County Borough Council, the Welsh Development Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), to do a landscape assessment, develop a landscape strategy and design guidelines for using CCW's LANDMAP. The aim of the report is to provide a landscape framework including sustainable preferences for the area, its economic regeneration and environmental improvement. There are many things that are needed to make sure the landscape strategy is implemented successfully. * All the different groups have to work together as each has a role in the strategy. * Building upon initiatives that have already begun. * The commercial investment in the landscape to complement other initiatives and strategies. (TACP 1998). The historic landscape aspect appraisal identified sixteen aspect areas on the basis of establishing geographic areas with distinct or thematic archaeological interests relevant to the study. Issues identified include: the importance of Iron Age Hillforts, the effect of the Roman

occupation at Caerleon, the impact of the arrival of the Normans, the emparkments of the 13th to 16th centuries, the importance of the Gwent Levels, and the impact of the rapid development of Newport from the late 18th century as a commercial and industrial centre with a major port destroying/blanketing much of the historic landscape resource. The culture aspect appraisal identified nine aspect areas on the basis of identifying those cultural associations resulted in the visible impressions on the physical landscape. Emphasis has been placed on artistic associations and folklore. It was identified that the majority of the study area can be classified as countryside, with settlements in Newport, Caerleon, Bettws, Bassaleg and Rogerstone. Settlement patterns, public perception studies, agriculture are also discussed. In total, eleven Combined Aspect Aras were identified: Wentlooge Levels, Caldicot Levels, Bishton - Llanwern, Usk Valley, Christchurch - Kemeys Graig Ridge, Llanvaches, Llandeudaud - Penhow, Allt-yr-yn - Coed Mawr, Western Rural Newport, Northern Rural Newport and Tredegal Park.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report TACP, Environmental Consultants 1998 Landscapes working for Newport. Volume 1 - Landscape Strategy
1223 HER Search Room

PRN E002569 **NAME** Lidl building, Gwent Europark. Stage 2b EVAL

NGR ST4034986586 **COMMUNITY** Redwick

TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
(GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY GGAT were commissioned by Morrison Developments Ltd to undertake a stage 2b field evaluation on the building footprint at the proposed site of Lidl at Gwent Europark. Test pitting of stage 2a had shown underlying peat surfaces so stage 2b was required to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits associated with the peat or overlying clay found in stage 2a. The evaluation of stage 2b showed that the archaeology within the area of the building footprint was restricted to one type of feature; pits associated with peat extraction. The features were limited to the south-western corner of the site. No other class of archaeological feature was found so the archaeological potential of the area is now considered low (Roberts 2000).

DESCRIPTION GGAT were commissioned by Morrison Developments Ltd to undertake a stage 2b field evaluation on the building footprint at the proposed site of Lidl at Gwent Europark. Test pitting of stage 2a had shown underlying peat surfaces so stage 2b was required to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits associated with the peat or overlying clay found in stage 2a. Nine trial trenches were dug positioned to maximise the coverage of those areas considered to be of high archaeological potential as identified in stage 2a. The areas targeted had high levels of peat; over 2.5m OD. The trenches also took into account the need for random trenching elsewhere on the site. The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 3m or to the surface of the peat. The trenches were stepped with steps of 1.5m at 1.2 m depth intervals. Trench 1 contained four 'straight-sided' sub-circular pits laid out in a random fashion. Trench 2 revealed three sub-circular peat extraction pits. Trench 3 contained a thin gleyed horizon within the oxidised alluvial silt/clay. Trench 4 contained three distinct gleyed horizons overlying silty clay and the peat surface. Trench 5 contained two gleyed horizons within the oxidised alluvial silt/clay. Trench 6 contained a single greyed horizon. No gleyed horizons were identified in trench 7. Trench 8 had a gleyed horizon with the thin peat lens. Trench 9 contained a single gley. Peat was only visible in trench 3 at a depth of 1.75m. The area within the footprint of the building only contained one archaeological feature; pit associated with peat extraction. The features were limited to the south-western corner of the site. No other class of archaeological feature was found so the archaeological potential of the area is now considered low (Roberts 2000).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E000032 , E000003, E000033, E000034, E000110, E003823, E003819, E003818, E000433, E000434, E004456, E004459, -, E005367 GGAT07556g

SOURCES

Report Roberts, R. 2000 Lidl building, Gwent Europark, Newport; stage 2b field evaluation 1008 200_01
ReportPDF/1008_A560_LidlBuildingGwentEuroparkStage2nEVAL.pdf

PRN E002601 **NAME** Plot 2 West End Magor EVAL **NGR** ST42028696 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 2001 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation on Plot 2, West Magor. The evaluation indicated that no archaeological features exist on the proposed development site, however there was pottery evidence suggesting that there was Prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity in the vicinity of the development. Finds include two small fragment of calcite tempered pottery, as well as eight sherds of Roman

greyware and two distinct medieval cooking pot fabrics (one of which is believed to be locally made and the other to be regionally local). Other finds included a single piece of bloomery iron slag, possibly of Roman or Medieval date. Modern finds including ten sherds of 19/20th century Blue and White ceramics, as well as one sherd of Brown and White Ceramics and one sherd of a Modern tile (Clarke 2001). Pottery of a wide date range was recovered. These included two small fragment of calcite tempered pottery, as well as eight sherds of Roman greyware. Two distinct medieval cooking pot fabrics, one of which is believed to be locally made and the other to be regionally local, were also found (Clarke 2001). Other finds included a single piece of bloomery iron slag, possibly of Roman or Medieval date. Modern finds including ten sherds of 19/20th century Blue and White ceramics, as well as one sherd of Brown and White Ceramics and one sherd of a Modern tile (Clarke 2001).

DESCRIPTION Monmouth Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation on Plot 2, West Magor. The evaluation indicated that no archaeological features exist on the proposed development site, however there was pottery evidence suggesting that there was Prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity in the vicinity of the development. Finds include two small fragment of calcite tempered pottery, as well as eight sherds of Roman greyware and two distinct medieval cooking pot fabrics (one of which is believed to be locally made and the other to be regionally local). Other finds included a single piece of bloomery iron slag, possibly of Roman or Medieval date. Modern finds including ten sherds of 19/20th century Blue and White ceramics, as well as one sherd of Brown and White Ceramics and one sherd of a Modern tile (Clarke 2001).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Prehistoric DESCRIPTION: Body fragments of leached reduced calcite tempered pottery, probably prehistoric, were discovered at the site (Clarke 2001).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: Eight sherds of Greyware dating to the Roman period were discovered at the site (Clarke 2001).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Medieval DESCRIPTION: Twelve sherds of pottery dating to the Roman period were discovered at the site (Clarke 2001).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Modern DESCRIPTION: Thirteen sherds of pottery dating to the modern period were discovered at the site (Clarke 2001).

TYPE: animal remains MATERIAL: bone PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: Four animal bone fragments were discovered at the site including 1 sheep rib and 3 that were non-identifiable (Clarke 2001).

TYPE: brick MATERIAL: brick PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: One brick of unknown date was discovered at the site (Clarke 2001).

TYPE: coal MATERIAL: coal PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: One coal was discovered at the site of unknown date (Clarke 2001).

TYPE: slag MATERIAL: slag PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: One slag of unknown date was discovered at the site (Clarke 2001).

TYPE: fragment MATERIAL: iron PERIOD: - DESCRIPTION: One iron of unknown date was discovered at the site (Clarke 2001).

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Clarke, S 2001 Plot 2 West End An Archaeological Evaluation 1043 201_02

PRN E002958 **NAME** Gwent Europark, Llandeenny, review of archaeological strategy

DBA NGR ST4011886223 **COMMUNITY** Redwick

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 1999 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY GGAT were commissioned to carry out a review of an earlier confirmed archaeological strategy for the development of the Gwent Europark, Llandeenny, Newport, the original DBA (carried out 4 years earlier) had identified the need for a programme of archaeological investigation involving boreholes, excavation and a watching brief (Locock 1999).

DESCRIPTION GGAT were commissioned to carry out a review of an earlier confirmed archaeological strategy for the development of the Gwent Europark, Llandeenny, Newport, the original DBA (carried out 4 years earlier) had identified the need for a programme of archaeological investigation involving boreholes, excavation and a watching brief. New data (from Bell and Newman 1997) determined that the area was far more likely to contain archaeological remains closer to the surface and therefore would submit proposals for particular areas of the site where the strategy needed to be changed (different reports) (Locock 1999).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Locock, M 1999 Gwent, Europark, Llandeenny, Newport : review of archaeological strategy 1192 201_10
ReportPDF/1192_A554_GwentEuroparkDBA.pdf

PRN E003196 **NAME** Land at West End Magor **NGR** ST4227186930 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE Watching Brief **YEAR** 2010 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Monmouth Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief to observe groundworks connected with the construction of three houses on land at West End, Magor.

DESCRIPTION Monmouth Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief to observe groundworks connected with the construction of three houses on land at West End, Magor. The watching brief observed the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches that had an average depth of 1.2m. No archaeological features were recorded, however pottery was recovered from the site, the earliest of which dated to the medieval period.

COMMENTS Planning Application no DC/2007/001132

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** Medieval **DESCRIPTION:** 4 sherd Medieval jugs, 1 with herringbone rouletting 1 sherd medieval jug rim with pulled spout and herringbone rouletting 1 Medieval cooking pot base sherd 1 Medieval thumbled jug base

TYPE: sherd **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** Post-medieval **DESCRIPTION:** 3 sherd southern Welsh/borderland fabric; bowl and pancheon 4 sherds Staffordshire slipware

CROSS REFERENCES E005043

SOURCES

Report Monmouth Archaeology 2010 Land at West End Magor: A programme of Archaeological work 2868 2011_02

PRN E003205 **NAME** Wind turbines at Tesco Gwent Euro Park **NGR** ST40308630 **COMMUNITY** Redwick
TYPE Desk based assessment **YEAR** 2008 **ORGANISATION** Scott Wilson **PERSON** -
SUMMARY Scott Wilson was commissioned by TNEI Services Limited on behalf of their client Tesco to undertake a desk based assessment of land at Gwent Europark. The assessment informed on the historical and archaeological resource.

DESCRIPTION Scott Wilson was commissioned by TNEI Services Limited on behalf of their client Tesco to undertake a desk based assessment of land at Gwent Europark. Tesco proposed to erect two wind turbines, within the existing Tesco car park. The assessment informed on the historical and archaeological resource.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Scott Wilson 2008 Wind turbines at Tesco distribution depots, Gwent Europark: Archaeological baseline assessment 2875 2011_02

PRN E003818 **NAME** Gwent Europark, Llandeenny Stage
1a. **NGR** ST4050986630 **COMMUNITY** Redwick
TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1994 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
(GGAT) **PERSON** Lawler, Martin
SUMMARY Preliminary site evaluation (stage 1a) at the proposed Gwent Euro Park site at Llandeenny, Monmouth. The proposed site was an area of 90 ha on pastoral farmland west of Llandeenny. 19 boreholes and 22 trial test pits were excavated across the area and revealed a man-made sandstone rubble structure, the remains of relict drainage channels and a post Medieval stone structure.

DESCRIPTION Preliminary site evaluation at the proposed Gwent Euro Park site at Llandeenny, Monmouth. The proposed site was an area of 90 ha on pastoral farmland west of Llandeenny. 19 boreholes and 22 trial test pits were excavated and revealed a man-made sandstone rubble structure, the remains of relict drainage channels and a post Medieval stone structure. The main objectives were to a. determine the nature of the stratigraphy, b. asses the potential archaeological significance c. to allow an archaeological mitigatory strategy to be developed. The site is on the inner edge of the Caldicot levels on land manly used for pastoral farmland and therefore the stratigraphy was largely undisturbed. The survey revealed a sequence of 10 different deposits above the Keuper Marl bedrock dating back to 120-130,000 BC. The excavations uncovered 3 main archaeological remains. A spread of sandstone slabs was revealed at 0.76 m below the surface and was sealed by alluvial clays above it. Using

recently discovered features at nearby Barland's Farm at a slightly lower level the this feature was deemed to be a Roman site as they both lay in a silted palaeochannel. A palaeochannel was detected by air photography and on the ground. Tributaries were detected and it was thought that the channel was in existence until the Medieval period. A post-medieval stone structure of consisting of 2 parallel walls of 6m in length and 2.4m from each other was found in the north-west of the site. The evaluation laid out a pattern for future investigation. Due to the ancient wetland system on the site with the possibility of future significant remains a further borehole survey was proposed on a grid pattern of not less than 100m apart and possibly 50m in some areas to provide an unbroken sedimentary profile at each location. The survey indicated that the greatest archaeological remains appear to be in the east and north-east of the site.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: slab **MATERIAL:** stone **PERIOD:** Roman **DESCRIPTION:** A layer of sandstone slabs was discovered at the Euro Park, Llandeenny site. The slabs were found at a depth of 0.76m sealed by a deposit alluvial clay above it. The stone structure is man made and is found at a similar level to Roman features found at nearby Barland's Farm indicating a Roman period age for the structure. The stones are closely akin to material excavated in a rubble platform in trench 050.

TYPE: Walls **MATERIAL:** Stone **PERIOD:** Post medieval **DESCRIPTION:** A stone structure was recorded in a field at ST 39948693. it is composed of two parallel walls some 6m in length and 2.4m apart from each other. They consist of roughly dressed limestone conglomerate. The northern wall survives to seven courses whilst the southern one is lower and is built into the hedgerow. There is a sunken floor containing 0.3-0.4m of water. Shallow depressions nearby seem to indicate that surface water was to drain into it. it is possibly a stock dipping / washing place and is probably of 19th century origin.

CROSS REFERENCES E000032, E000003, E000110, E000034, E000033, E003819, E002569, E004456, E004459, E005367 GGAT07553g, GGAT07554g, GGAT07555g

SOURCES

Report Lawler, Martin 1994 Archaeological monitoring of preliminary site investigations at Gwent Europark, Llandeenny 1191 94_02 ReportPDF/1191_A182_PreliminarySiteInvestigationsatGwentEuroparkWB.pdf

PRN E003819 **NAME** Gwent Europark Stage 1b **NGR** ST4050986630 **COMMUNITY** Redwick

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1994 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

(GGAT) **PERSON** Lawler, M

SUMMARY From October - November 1994 stage 1b of the Euro Park evaluation took place over a 3 week period. Stage 1a from April to May 1994 had proposed the need for further investigations in the form of digging more boreholes. The investigation was able to provide a more detailed analysis of the stratigraphy and a better understanding of the Roman landscape.

DESCRIPTION From October - November 1994 stage 1b of the Euro Park evaluation took place over a 3 week period. Stage 1a from April to May 1994 had proposed the need for further investigations in the form of excavation of more boreholes. The investigation was able to provide a more detailed analysis of the stratigraphy and a better understanding of the Roman landscape. A total of 58 boreholes were dug over a 100 metre grid. Unstable conditions prevented a further 3 being dug in the north-east of the site. The combined investigations provided a more detailed information of the buried land surfaces. The pre alluvial landscape of the lower peats at a depth of 6-7m has shown to be of potential archaeological interest. Some areas may have been ridges of higher ground or natural islands in the post glacial stage. Charred material may have been man made. In the upper peat levels the area of semi permanent flood plain may be of less extent than previously thought. However, a broad meandering floodplain lay on the western side of the area and a swampy lagoon on the eastern side. Pollen analysis from nearby Barland's Farm suggest that prehistoric human activity was greatest in the latest stages of peat formation where there is evidence of woodland clearance. The pollen analysis also indicates that the vegetation cover in both the Later Bronze Age and Roman periods were similar.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E000003, E000033, E000032, E000034, E000110, E003818, E003823, E002569, E004456, E004459, E005367 GGAT07555g, GGAT07554g, GGAT07553g

SOURCES

Report Lawler, Martin 1994 Stage 1 (b) archaeological investigations at Gwent Europark, Llandeenny 1193 94_02 ReportPDF/1193_A212_GwentEuroparkLlandeennyStage1Investigation.pdf

PRN E003823 **NAME** Tesco Regional Distribution Centre,

Llandeenny **NGR** ST4061186353 **COMMUNITY** Redwick

TYPE Borehole Survey **YEAR** 1992 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

(GGAT) **PERSON** Allen B & Lawler, M

SUMMARY A borehole survey took place at Llandeenny near Magor, Gwent prior to planning consent for an regional distribution centre. 48 boreholes were sunk across the development area which ascertained the nature of the alluvial stratigraphy and the potential for further archaeology. A probable man made sandstone rubble deposit at a depth of 3.6m below ground level was found and the remains of relict drainage channels were also noted.

DESCRIPTION A borehole survey took place at Llandeenny near Magor, Gwent prior to planning consent for an regional distribution centre. The proposed site was an area of pastoral farmland south-west of Llandeenny. 48 boreholes were sunk across the development area. The nature of the alluvial stratigraphy and the potential for further archaeology was ascertained. A probable man made sandstone rubble deposit at a depth of 3.6m below ground level and can be dated to 1st millennium BC. The remains of relict drainage channels were also noted. Other evidence of possible human activity was noted with the discovery of a thin lens of charred material including charred twigs in the upper levels of peats and may indicate possible management of lowland peat moors.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: rubble **MATERIAL:** stone **PERIOD:** Prehistoric **DESCRIPTION:** A spread of sandstone rubble was found at Tesco Regional distribution Centre Llandeenny in 1992. The material was found at a depth of 3.6m below the surface on organic clays that lay on the upper peat surface. The structure has been inferred to be of 1st millenium BC origin.

CROSS REFERENCES E000032, E000433, E000434, E002569, E004456, E004459, E005367

SOURCES

Report Allen, B & Lawler, M 1992 Preliminary Fieldwork at Site of Proposed Tesco Regional Distribution Centre 111 93_02 ReportPDF/111_SiteofProposedTescoDistibutionCentreLlandeenny.pdf
Book Nayling, N. and McGrail, S. 2004 The Barland's Farm Romano-Celtic Boat

PRN E003846 **NAME** Land South of the Brewery, Magor, Gwent.

NGR ST4132487273 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Desk Based Assessment **YEAR** 1993 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Maynard, D.J.

SUMMARY Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook a desk-top study of land south of the whitbread brewery at Magor.

DESCRIPTION Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust undertook a desk-top study of land south of the whitbread brewery at Magor. This land is the subject of an outline planning application for industrial development and the purpose of the study was to assess the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed development. The study indicated that the development area is immediately adjacent to the find-spot of a Roman burial and that many of the field boundaries are probably survivals from a medieval open field system. It is concluded that the archaeological potential of this site is in two parts: Roman - The possibility of a settlement and further burials associated with the nearby burial. Medieval - The field boundaries, which are possibly medieval. A mitigation strategy consisting of an archaeological field evaluation in the area of the burial is recommended. It was also recommended that the field boundaries should be surveyed in advance of any groundworks and that Upper Cottage and its outbuildings be recorded by photographs prior to demolition. GGAT recommended that the site of the quarry be photographed and a surface survey be made in advance of any groundworks and that the former field boundaries in OS field 3706 be surveyed in advance of any groundworks.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E003854 GGAT03579g, GGAT09645g, GGAT02346g, GGAT03317g

SOURCES

Report Maynard, D.J. 1993 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Land South of Brewery, Magor, Gwent. 110 93_02 A113 ReportPDF/110_A134_LandSouthofBreweryMagorDBA.pdf

PRN E003854 **NAME** Land to the South of Brewery, Magor, Gwent. Archaeological Evaluation. **NGR** ST4132887267 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1993 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Barber, A.

SUMMARY An Evaluation was carried out by Cotswold Archaeological Trust on land south to the Whitbread Brewery, Magor, Gwent, during November 1993. This was due to a outline planning application for industrial development. However the field evaluation has revealed no significant archaeological features within the areas sampled.

DESCRIPTION An Evaluation was carried out by Cotswold Archaeological Trust on land south to the Whitbread

Brewery, Magor, Gwent, during November 1993. This was due to a outline planning application for industrial development. A previous Desk-Based Assessment carried out by GGAT in 1993 (E003846) identified that the development area lies immediately adjacent to the find-spot of an inhumation burial dating between the fourth and seventh centuries AD. The assessment also concluded that a number of the field boundaries within the application area were probably surviving elements of a medieval open field system associated with medieval settlement at Wilcrick, Llandeenny at Magor, The development also lies close to the supposed Iron Age Hillfort at Wilcrick Hill. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish whether any archaeological deposits lie within the proposed development area. In particular the evaluation aimed to determine whether Roman burials and/or settlement features exist within the study area. A total of 11 30m evaluation trenches, were excavated within the northern part of the development area. However the field evaluation has revealed no significant archaeological features within the areas sampled. Nine trenches were entirely devoid of any archaeological features. The remaining two trenches revealed a loam filled shallow linear channel iwhich has been interpreted as one of several known post-medieval drainage courses. In addition, patterns of ridge and furrow earthworks, aligned broadly north-west-southeast and east-west, were confirmed within two of the three fields evaluated as identified by GGAT in the Desk based Assessment. A feature of modern date was noted in trench 7, a modern cut for a sewer pipe running into the brewery.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E003846 GGAT09645g

SOURCES

Report Barber, A. 1993 Land to the South of the Brewery, Magor, Gwent, Archaeological Evaluation.

PRN E003961 **NAME** Sycamore Cottage, Llandeenny, Caldicot **NGR** ST41138680 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Watching Brief **YEAR** 2010 **ORGANISATION** Cambrian Archaeological Projects (CAP) **PERSON** - **SUMMARY** Cambrian Archaeological Projects was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Sycamore Cottage, Llandeenny, Caldicot during redevelopment works. No sites or features of archaeological significance were encountered (Pannett 2010).

DESCRIPTION Cambrian Archaeological Projects was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Sycamore Cottage, Llandeenny, Caldicot during redevelopment works. No sites or features of archaeological significance were encountered (Pannett 2010).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Pannett, A 2010 Sycamore Cottage, Llandeenny, Calidcot: Archaeological Watching Brief 3158 2013_02

PRN E004456 **NAME** Lidl Building, Gwent Europark Stage 2a

EVAL **NGR** ST40368667 **COMMUNITY** Redwick

TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2000 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Gwent Europark and Morrison Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation comprising 50 trial pits prior to the construction of a proposed Lidl building at the Gwent Europark. The evaluation also established a clearer picture of topography of the underlying peat surface and identified a concentration of higher peat (and thus archaeological potential) within the southern quadrant of the building footprint at heights of 2.5m+OD. A limited area of peat extraction pits was also revealed within Trial Pits 7 and 9 at the south-western corner of the site; these features appear to represent the eastern extent of a more extensive area of peat extraction concentrated on the adjacent Wilkinson site (Roberts 2000).

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Gwent Europark and Morrison Developments to undertake an archaeological evaluation comprising 50 trial pits prior to the construction of a proposed Lidl building at the Gwent Europark. The evaluation also established a clearer picture of topography of the underlying peat surface and identified a concentration of higher peat (and thus archaeological potential) within the southern quadrant of the building footprint at heights of 2.5m+OD. A limited area of peat extraction pits was also revealed within Trial Pits 7 and 9 at the south-western corner of the site; these features appear to represent the eastern extent of a more extensive area of peat extraction concentrated on the adjacent Wilkinson site (Roberts 2000).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E002569, E000032, E000003, E000033, E000034, E000110, E003823, E003819, E003818, E000433, E000434 GGAT07556g, GGAT10888g

SOURCES

Report Roberts, R 2000 Lidl Building, Gwent Europark, Newport: Stage 2a field evaluation 990 200_01
ReportPDF/990_A560_LidlBuildingStage2aEVAL.pdf

PRN E004459 **NAME** Wilkinson Site, Gwent Europark, Llandevenny, Newport - Stage

2 **NGR** ST40688671 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE Evaluation **YEAR** 1999 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

(GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, were commissioned by Morrison Gwent Ltd, to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief. The work was undertaken on a site between Newport and Chepstow, which was to be part of the Europark development. Other than a rectangular hut (date unknown â€“ 8651g), nothing of any archaeological significance was uncovered during the Evaluation (Locock 1999).

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, were commissioned by Morrison Gwent Ltd, to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief. The work was undertaken on a site between Newport and Chepstow, which was to be part of the Europark development. Other than a rectangular hut (date unknown â€“ 8651g), nothing of any archaeological significance was uncovered during the Evaluation. The stage 2 Evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains of considerable importance within the alluvial deposits of the Caldicot Level. The existence of an apparently unique group of Iron Age peat extraction pits must imply a high level activity in the area, and has important implications for the archaeology of the inland bedrock margin. The scale, organisation and method of extraction will provide valuable pointers to the nature of Iron Age activity in the area, previously known mainly from the possible hillfort at Wilcrick Hill. The survival of an earlier rectangular hut, in good condition, is an indication of a continuity of use of the running further back into the past (Locock 1999).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E003818, E000032, E003819, E000003, E000033, E000034, E000110, E003823, E000433, E000434, E002569 GGAT08651g

SOURCES

Report Locock, M 1999 Wilkinson Site, Gwent Europark, Newport - Stage 2 99_07 973

PRN E004862 **NAME** Archaeological Desktop Appraisal at Magor and

Caldicot **NGR** ST4446787407 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2003 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY In 2003 Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust underwent a desk-based assessment of the are around Magor and Caldicott. Numerous sites of archaeological significance were found within and around the proposed development area, but no new sites were identified.

DESCRIPTION In 2003 Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust underwent a desk-based assessment for the proposed Gateway to Wales development between Magor and Caldicot (this covers the north and west fringes of Magor with its boundary marked by the M48, to the Rogiet Moot and Caldicot Moot). 220 sites of archaeological interest were highlighted, including 27 listed buildings, 9 scheduled ancient monuments and a listed park and garden. The proposal also encoaches on the Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Sites were attested significant levels of prehistoric activity in the area, right through to the post-medieval period. Within the development area 120 sites of archaeological interest were identified but no new sites were found during this project. (Dunning, R. 2003)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Dunning, R. 2003 Gateway to Wales, Magor and Caldicott: archaeological desktop appraisal 1512 203_10

ReportPDF/1512_A852_GatewaytoWalesDBA.pdf

PRN E005043 **NAME** Land at West End Magor **NGR** ST42278693 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2004 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON**
SUMMARY Archaeological Evaluation carried out on land at West End Magor by Cotswold Archaeology for Derek Prosser Associates, revealing a medieval ditched enclosure and possible building platforms.

DESCRIPTION An Archaeological Excavation was carried out on land at West End Magor. This evaluation was performed by Cotswold Archaeology for Derek Prosser Associates. The evaluation was undertaken prior to the determination of planning consent (Ref. M/9452) Four trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator, these revealed amongst other things two sherds of Roman pottery along with a quantity of Medieval pottery and animal bones, charcoal and slag. A medieval rectangular ditched enclosure was located within the evaluation trenches, as well as another ditch terminating nearby which was potentially of the same period. Also excavated was a roughly built stone wall (rear wall of a house?) together with two rectangular features which may represent building platforms or surfaces. These features were interpreted as relating to the medieval village of Magor, and are thought to have been positioned fronting onto a street leading to the Caldicot levels, to the south of the site (11201g) (Cullen 2004)

COMMENTS Monmouthshire Council Planning application (Ref.M/9452)

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: shards **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** Roman **DESCRIPTION:** 2 shards of Roman pottery found at West End, Magor (Cullen 2004).

CROSS REFERENCES E003196 GGAT11201g

SOURCES

Report Cullen, K 2004 Land at West End, Magor, Monmouthshire Archaeological Evaluation 1555 204_03

PRN E005044 **NAME** West End Magor **NGR** ST4233786925 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2006 **ORGANISATION** Cardiff Archaeological Unit **PERSON** Turner, J
SUMMARY Watching Brief carried out at West End, Magor by Cardiff Archaeological Unit Ltd for Hall Consulting Engineers (Gwent) Ltd. No significant archaeological features or remains were found.

DESCRIPTION Watching brief carried out by Cardiff Archaeological Unit Ltd at West End Magor for Hall Consulting Engineers (Gwent) Ltd. Cardiff Archaeological Unit were working on behalf of Archaeology Safaris Limited. The watching brief was imposed by Planning Number M/6117 Condition 4. A visual inspection was kept during the excavation, along with the spoil being examined for artefacts. Recording was by written record and photography. No significant archaeological features or remains were found, although the remnants of a cobbled area were present.(Turner 2006)

COMMENTS Planning Number M/6117 Condition 4

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: animal remains **MATERIAL:** animal bone **PERIOD:** - **DESCRIPTION:** One animal bone, probably sheep, found during a watching brief at West End Barn, Magor (Turner 2006).
TYPE: pot **MATERIAL:** sherd **PERIOD:** Post medieval **DESCRIPTION:** One body fragment of local redware, 19th Century found during a watching brief at West End Barn, Magor (Turner 2006).

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Turner, J G 2006 Archaeological Watching Brief West End Magor 1995 206_06

PRN E005045 **NAME** West End Farm House Magor **NGR** ST4216586972 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Monmouth Archaeology **PERSON** Bray J, Clarke S
SUMMARY Watching Brief carried out at West End Farm House Magor by Monmouth Archaeology connected with the construction of an extension.

DESCRIPTION Watching Brief carried out at West End Farm House by Monmouth Archaeology connected with the construction of an extension. This was a condition imposed by Monmouth County Council (Planning Application DC/2006/00930). A photographic record was maintained along with sketch plans. Foundation trenches were all excavated.Two sherds of pottery were discovered. (Bray and Clarke 2007)

COMMENTS Monmouth County Council (Planning Application DC/2006/00930)

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Roman DESCRIPTION: One sherd of a Roman Black burnished ware from Context 002. Found during watching brief at West End Farm House, Magor (Bray & Clarke 2007).

TYPE: sherd MATERIAL: pottery PERIOD: Post Medieval DESCRIPTION: One sherd of a 17th or 18th Century internally glazed bowl, from Context 001. Found during watching brief at West End Farm House, Magor (Bray & Clarke 2007).

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Bray J & Clarke S 2007 West End Farm House Magor An Archaeological Watching Brief 2240 207_09

PRN E005140 **NAME** Whitehall Farm, Magor **NGR** ST4111786973 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2009 **ORGANISATION** Church and Site Archaeological
Services **PERSON** Taylor, F & Harris, C

SUMMARY During May 2009, Church and Site Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Whitehall Farm, during the installation of a self-contained waste treatment plant. No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the watching brief. During May 2009, Church and Site Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Whitehall Farm, during the installation of a self-contained waste treatment plant. No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the watching brief.

DESCRIPTION During May 2009, Church and Site Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Whitehall Farm, during the installation of a self-contained waste treatment plant. No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the watching brief (Taylor & Harris 2009).

COMMENTS Monmouthshire Council Planning Application: M/12267

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report Taylor, F & Harris, C 2009 Archaeological Watching Brief at Whitehall Farm, Magor, Monmouthshire 3384 2016_02

PRN E005431 **NAME** The Rural Settlement of Roman
Britain **NGR** SS5858587907 **COMMUNITY** Bishopston

TYPE PROJECT **YEAR** 2015 **ORGANISATION** University of Reading **PERSON** Allen, M et al

SUMMARY The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain.

DESCRIPTION The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project was undertaken by Reading University and Cotswold Archaeology, on behalf of Historic England and the Leverhulme Trust, with the aim of creating a resource that brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain. It includes both traditionally published reports and 'grey literature' reports from developer-funded excavations since 1990. With the inclusion of the Welsh settlement data in 2015 to complement that from England, the project includes some 3600 records of rural sites, accounting for c. 2500 individual settlements, the vast majority of which were reported on since the implementation of PPG 16 in 1990. However the project has reached back and includes some sites published as early as 1808. Each site is described with bibliographic entries, as well as information on chronology, settlement type, morphological form and associated material culture and environmental data. The project has not included all investigations, such as watching briefs and small-scale evaluations producing Roman evidence, but has limited its scope to those that have yielded plan, chronology and quantified finds data susceptible of characterisation and synthesis. The cut-off for inclusion here is publication before 31st December 2014 for sites in England and March 2015 for sites in Wales (Allen et al 2015).

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Online Resource Allen, M, Blick, N, Brindle, T, Evans, T, Fulford, M, Holbrook, N, Richards, J.D, Smith, A. 2015 The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/index.cfm>

PRN E005464 **NAME** InBev Brewery Extension, Magor **NGR** ST41288741 **COMMUNITY** Magor with Undy
TYPE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY **YEAR** 2013 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** Leonard, C.
SUMMARY During May and June 2013, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an earthwork survey prior to groundwork for an extension to the InBev Brewery, Magor. All the earthworks proved to be hedgebanks of post-medieval date.

DESCRIPTION During May and June 2013, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an earthwork survey prior to groundwork for an extension to the InBev Brewery, Magor, on behalf of their client, Waterman Energy Environment and Design. A subsequent watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks (E005465). The earthwork survey recorded a number of hedgebanks, all of which were thought to be post medieval in date (Leonard 2013).

COMMENTS Monmouthshire County Council planning application: DC/2013/00099

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E005465, E006062 GGAT09645g

SOURCES

Report (digital) Leonard, C 2013 InBev Brewery Extension, Magor, Monmouthshire: Archaeological earthwork survey and watching brief 3405 http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/content/uploads/2015/03/4312-InBev-Brewery-Extension-Magor-Mon-WB-rpt_issue_r1.pdf

PRN E005465 **NAME** InBev Brewery Extension, Magor **NGR** ST41288741 **COMMUNITY** Magor with Undy
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2013 **ORGANISATION** Cotswold Archaeology **PERSON** -
SUMMARY During May and June 2013, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a watching brief during groundworks for an extension to the InBev Brewery, Magor. No pre-modern finds or features were observed.

DESCRIPTION During May and June 2013, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a watching brief during groundworks for an extension to the InBev Brewery, Magor, on behalf of their client, Waterman Energy Environment and Design. An earthwork survey was undertaken prior to the commencement of groundworks (E005465). No finds or feature pre-dating the modern period were observed during the watching brief (Leonard 2013).

COMMENTS Monmouthshire County Council planning application: DC/2013/00099

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E005464, E006062 GGAT09645g

SOURCES

Report (digital) Leonard, C 2013 InBev Brewery Extension, Magor, Monmouthshire: Archaeological earthwork survey and watching brief 3405 http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/content/uploads/2015/03/4312-InBev-Brewery-Extension-Magor-Mon-WB-rpt_issue_r1.pdf

PRN E005876 **NAME** Gwent Europark northeast area, Llandavenny Stage 2b **NGR** ST40688671 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Hart R.

SUMMARY GGAT was commissioned by RPS Burks Green in 2007 to undertake an evaluation informed by the results of previous work at Gwent Europark, Llandavenny. The only features of interest were two potentially pre-Roman peat extraction pits. No further evaluation was recommended at that stage.

DESCRIPTION GGAT was commissioned by RPS Burks Green in 2007 to undertake an evaluation informed by the results of Stage 2a test-pitting (E000003) at Gwent Europark, Llandavenny. The only features of interest were two potentially pre-Roman peat extraction pits in Trench 1. No further evaluation was recommended at that stage, though mitigation was suggested for Stage 3 of the project (Hart 2007)

COMMENTS

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E000032, E000003 GGAT11548g

SOURCES

Report Hart R. 2007 Gwent Europark northeast area, Llandavenny, Newport: archaeological evaluation Stage 2b. 2511 208_09

PRN E005877 **NAME** Project Oyster Gwent Europark Stage 2a **NGR** ST40688671 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2007 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** Sherman A & Gerrard C.

SUMMARY In 2006 Burks Green commissioned GGAT to carry out test-pitting at Gwent Europark to establish the archaeological potential of the site and the presence/absence of archaeological features. The work identified a series of archaeologically significant features including a potential medieval 'road' surface, an area of peat extraction and a stabilised land surface possibly dating to the Roman period. A further stage of evaluation was recommended.

DESCRIPTION In 2006 Burks Green commissioned GGAT to carry out test-pitting at Gwent Europark to establish the archaeological potential of the site and the presence/absence of archaeological features. As well as refining our knowledge of the underlying peat topography across the site the recent test-pitting programme has identified a series of archaeologically significant features including a potential medieval 'road' surface, an area of peat extraction and a stabilised land surface possibly dating to the Roman period. A programme of further archaeological work (stage 2b - E000110) was recommended to test these conclusions along with some trenching in the apparently negative area to confirm results as required by the agreed investigation strategy. (Sherman & Gerrard 2007)

COMMENTS Pl. App No. not given but granted in 1994.

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: shards **MATERIAL:** pottery **PERIOD:** modern **DESCRIPTION:** During an evaluation by GGAT in Jan-Feb 2007 at site 597 of Project Oyster, Newport, shards of C19/20th pottery recovered from included white decorated earthenware (context 25001), semi-porcelain, plain earthenware and local coarseware in contexts 27001 and 42002. (Sherman & Gerrard 2007).

CROSS REFERENCES

E000110

SOURCES

Report (digital) Sherman, A & Gerrard, C 2007 Gwent Europark, Project Oyster: archaeological evaluation Stage 2a 3401 ReportPDF/3401_P1145_ProjectOysterGwentEuroparkStage2a_EVAL.pdf

PRN E006059 **NAME** Tesco Distribution and Trunking Depots,

Magor **NGR** ST4056886470 **COMMUNITY** Redwick

TYPE EVALUATION **YEAR** 2010 **ORGANISATION** Cambrian Archaeological Projects (CAP) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Cambrian Archaeological Projects was commissioned by RG Carter to carry out an evaluation at the Tesco Distribution and Trunking Depots, Magor, Gwent in July 2010 in advance of the construction of two wind turbines in the car parks. Although the area is rich in prehistoric and Roman archaeology, no archaeological finds or features were revealed by the two evaluation trenches.

DESCRIPTION Cambrian Archaeological Projects was commissioned by RG Carter to carry out an evaluation at the Tesco Distribution and Trunking Depots, Magor, Gwent in July 2010 in advance of the construction of two wind turbines in the car parks. Although the area is rich in known archaeology from all periods, no archaeological finds or features were revealed by the two evaluation trenches. A watching brief was subsequently carried out during the works (PRN E006060) (Pannett 2013)

COMMENTS Newport City Council (planning application numbers 09/0095 (west) and 09/0087 (east))

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES

E006060

SOURCES

Report (digital) Pannett, A. 2013 Tesco Distribution and Trunking Depots, Magor, Gwent 3591

PRN E006060 **NAME** Tesco Distribution and Trunking Depots,

Magor **NGR** ST3994386112 **COMMUNITY** Redwick

TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2010 **ORGANISATION** Cambrian Archaeological Projects (CAP) **PERSON**

SUMMARY Cambrian Archaeological Projects was commissioned by RG Carter to carry out a watching brief at the Tesco Distribution and Trunking Depots, Magor, Gwent in 2010 in advance of the construction of two wind

turbines in the car parks. The western turbine base trench revealed a deliberately deposited bronze age horse cranium and undated deer hoofprints. Evidence for the environmental history of the area was retrieved.

DESCRIPTION Cambrian Archaeological Projects was commissioned by RG Carter to carry out a watching brief at the Tesco Distribution and Trunking Depots, Magor, Gwent in October 2010 in advance of the construction of two wind turbines in the car parks. The area is rich in known archaeology from all periods, but an earlier evaluation (PRN E006059) did not find anything. The western turbine base trench revealed a deliberately deposited bronze age horse cranium and undated deer hoofprints in a clay layer. The eastern turbine base trench revealed a post-medieval farmstead midden. Evidence for the environmental history of the area was retrieved by radiocarbon dating and palaeoenvironmental analysis of samples from the western trench. (Pannett 2013)

COMMENTS Newport City Council (planning application numbers 09/0095 (west) and 09/0087 (east))

ARTEFACTS

TYPE: cranium **MATERIAL:** bone **PERIOD:** BRONZE AGE **DESCRIPTION:** A horse cranium was found and dated during a watching brief at Tesco Distribution and Trunking Depots, Magor (Pannett 2013)

TYPE: fragment **MATERIAL:** ceramic **PERIOD:** POST MEDIEVAL **DESCRIPTION:** Fragments of brick, tile and blue and white glazed pottery were found during a watching brief at Tesco Distribution and Trunking Depots, Magor. The finds were not retained. (Pannett 2013)

CROSS REFERENCES E006059

SOURCES

Report (digital) Pannett, A. 2013 Tesco Distribution and Trunking Depots, Magor, Gwent 3591

PRN E006062 **NAME** Magor Brewery **NGR** ST4133687360 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT **YEAR** 2013 **ORGANISATION** Waterman **PERSON** -

SUMMARY Waterman EED were commissioned by AB InBev UK Ltd to carry out a desk-based assessment for Magor Brewery in 2013 in advance of a warehouse development and related infrastructure. A site visit was carried out on 18 December 2012 and a photographic record produced. It lies within an Area of Special Archaeological Sensitivity and is within 200 meters of an iron age hillfort. Roman activity has also been found nearby. However, a previous evaluation of the site found minimal archaeology and therefore it was concluded to have a low potential.

DESCRIPTION Waterman EED were commissioned by AB InBev UK Ltd to carry out a desk-based assessment for Magor Brewery in 2013 in advance of a warehouse development and related infrastructure. A site visit was carried out on 18 December 2012 and a photographic record produced. It lies within an Area of Special Archaeological Sensitivity and is within 200 meters of an iron age hillfort. Roman activity has also been found nearby, including a burial under an existing part of the Brewery. However, a previous evaluation of the site found minimal archaeology and therefore it was concluded to have a low potential for buried archaeology. A survey of existing earthworks, field boundaries etc was recommended, along with a watching brief during any groundworks (Parker 2013)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E005464, E005465

SOURCES

Report (digital) Parker, S. 2013 Magor Brewery Heritage Desk-based Assessment 3593

PRN E006100 **NAME** GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone

Assessment **NGR** SS5711599529 **COMMUNITY** Gorseinon

TYPE PROJECT **YEAR** 2016-17 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) **PERSON** -

SUMMARY A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales. They have since been used to inform our input into coastline management plans and other conservation measures, but with the advances made elsewhere in methodology and techniques, they are no longer fit for this purpose in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to bring the existing Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment, carried out in the 1990s, into line with recent assessments in England, where a rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is still ongoing.

DESCRIPTION A series of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessments were undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts in the 1990s around the whole of the coast of Wales. They have since been used to inform our input into coastline management plans and other conservation measures, but with the advances made elsewhere in methodology and techniques, they are no longer fit for this purpose in the 21st century. The purpose of this project is to bring the existing Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment, carried out in the 1990s, into line with recent assessments in England, where a rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is still ongoing. GGAT undertook a scoping exercise carried out in 2016—2017 defined a coastal zone area in relation to currently mapped risks

associated with climate change and determined what work should be done to bring the quality and scope of data on the coast of Glamorgan and Gwent up to present standards. It identified as a priority the necessity to integrate the various datasets provided by the previous Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment and the subsequent work on the coastal zone into a single GIS based on the online Historic Environment Record, where the data for archaeological sites is linked with mapping of intertidal features such as peat shelves and shoreline management units with status information. Management recommendations will be drawn up where possible for sites in areas of high risk of coastal erosion. Contingencies for more detailed fieldwork will also be identified. In 2018—2019 the project concentrated on the western half of the Glamorgan-Gwent area, comprising the local authorities of Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend and the Vale of Glamorgan.

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES - GGAT00022w, GGAT00030w, GGAT00038w, GGAT00082m, GGAT00110w, GGAT00130w, GGAT00140w, GGAT00141w, GGAT00192w, GGAT00204w, GGAT00205w, GGAT00211m, GGAT00234m, GGAT00273m, GGAT00278w, GGAT00285w, GGAT00329m, GGAT00330m, GGAT00336m, GGAT00337m, GGAT00339m, GGAT00408s, GGAT00448s, GGAT00523s, GGAT00585w, GGAT00642s, GGAT00644w, GGAT00690s, GGAT00695s, GGAT00820w, GGAT00826w, GGAT00900m, GGAT00907s, GGAT00908s, GGAT00941s, GGAT01027.0w, GGAT01070.09w, GGAT01167m, GGAT01431w, GGAT01481m, GGAT01485s, GGAT01549w, GGAT01557w, GGAT01584s, GGAT01634s, GGAT02024s, GGAT02152s, GGAT02201s, GGAT02243w, GGAT02244w, GGAT02274w, GGAT02283w, GGAT02346m, GGAT02483s, GGAT02529m, GGAT02530m, GGAT02533m, GGAT02537m, GGAT02538m, GGAT02544m, GGAT02545m, GGAT02546m, GGAT02547m, GGAT02549m, GGAT02551m, GGAT02554m, GGAT02555m, GGAT02561m, GGAT02565m, GGAT02566m, GGAT02609w, GGAT02656s, GGAT02657s, GGAT02658s, GGAT02660s, GGAT02663s, GGAT02664s, GGAT02665s, GGAT02669s, GGAT02671s, GGAT02672s, GGAT02673s, GGAT02687s, GGAT02688s, GGAT02691s, GGAT02694s, GGAT02698s, GGAT02705s, GGAT02707s, GGAT02709s, GGAT02711s, GGAT02733s, GGAT02734s, GGAT02735s, GGAT02738s, GGAT02740s, GGAT02763s, GGAT02857w, GGAT02915w, GGAT03024w, GGAT03025w, GGAT03030w, GGAT03032w, GGAT03035w, GGAT03036w, GGAT03038w, GGAT03040w, GGAT03043w, GGAT03053w, GGAT03054w, GGAT03055w, GGAT03060w, GGAT03061w, GGAT03062w, GGAT03063w, GGAT03064w, GGAT03065w, GGAT03066w, GGAT03067w, GGAT03069w, GGAT03071w, GGAT03072w, GGAT03077w, GGAT03078w, GGAT03079w, GGAT03080w, GGAT03081w, GGAT03082w, GGAT03083w, GGAT03084w, GGAT03085w, GGAT03086w, GGAT03087w, GGAT03088w, GGAT03090w, GGAT03091w, GGAT03093w, GGAT03094w, GGAT03095w, GGAT03096w, GGAT03097w, GGAT03098w, GGAT03099w, GGAT03101w, GGAT03102w, GGAT03104w, GGAT03107w, GGAT03110w, GGAT03111w, GGAT03112w, GGAT03113w, GGAT03114w, GGAT03116w, GGAT03117w, GGAT03118w, GGAT03119w, GGAT03120w, GGAT03123w, GGAT03124w, GGAT03126w, GGAT03140w, GGAT03157w, GGAT03950s, GGAT03983s, GGAT03984s, GGAT03985s, GGAT03986s, GGAT03987s, GGAT03988s, GGAT04028s, GGAT04171s, GGAT04425s, GGAT05068m, GGAT05103s, GGAT05154w, GGAT05593s, GGAT05787w, GGAT05788w, GGAT05789w, GGAT05790w, GGAT05791w, GGAT05794w, GGAT05795w, GGAT05798w, GGAT05799w, GGAT05800w, GGAT05801w, GGAT05817w, GGAT05818w, GGAT05952.0w, GGAT06718w, GGAT06719w, GGAT06720w, GGAT06947w, GGAT07202w, GGAT07256w, GGAT07389m, GGAT07418w, GGAT07532w, GGAT07533w, GGAT08173w, GGAT08175w, GGAT08188m, GGAT08192m, GGAT08195w, GGAT08196w, GGAT08682w, GGAT08687w, GGAT08860w, GGAT08615w, GGAT08608w, GGAT08639w, GGAT08630w, GGAT08640w, GGAT08706w, GGAT08729w, GGAT08728w, GGAT08736w, GGAT08679w, GGAT08659w, GGAT08609w, GGAT08650w, GGAT08648w, GGAT08641w, GGAT08665w, GGAT08680w, GGAT05598s, GGAT08607w, GGAT08707w, GGAT08676w, GGAT08723w, GGAT08717w, GGAT08842w, GGAT08733w, GGAT08745w, GGAT08748w, GGAT05615s, GGAT08614w, GGAT08742w, GGAT08851w, GGAT05616s, GGAT05577s, GGAT08618w, GGAT08617w, GGAT08731w, GGAT08631w, GGAT08683w, GGAT08681w, GGAT08686w, GGAT08726w, GGAT05637s, GGAT08709w, GGAT05584s, GGAT08634w, GGAT08836w, GGAT08837w, GGAT08840w, GGAT08727w, GGAT08838w, GGAT08625w, GGAT08626w, GGAT08627w, GGAT08695w, GGAT08696w, GGAT08621w, GGAT08611w, GGAT08670w, GGAT05621s, GGAT08395m, GGAT05579s, GGAT05617s, GGAT08791w, GGAT08792w, GGAT08719w, GGAT08651w, GGAT08856w, GGAT08855w, GGAT06060w, GGAT08793w, GGAT08795w, GGAT08797w, GGAT08798w, GGAT08799w, GGAT08789w, GGAT08790w, GGAT08794w, GGAT08796w, GGAT05591s, GGAT08656w, GGAT05612s, GGAT05594s, GGAT08848w, GGAT08843w, GGAT05640s, GGAT08397m, GGAT08847w, GGAT08846w, GGAT08844w, GGAT08845w, GGAT08741w, GGAT08633w, GGAT08619w, GGAT08814w, GGAT05635s, GGAT05636s, GGAT08833w, GGAT08704w, GGAT08747w, GGAT08642w, GGAT08628w, GGAT08645w, GGAT08620w, GGAT08637w, GGAT05624s, GGAT05625s, GGAT05629s, GGAT08800w, GGAT08801w, GGAT05626s, GGAT08802w, GGAT08803w, GGAT08804w, GGAT08805w, GGAT08806w, GGAT08807w, GGAT08808w, GGAT08809w, GGAT08810w, GGAT08811w, GGAT08830w, GGAT05642s, GGAT05627s, GGAT05630s, GGAT05631s, GGAT08813w, GGAT05628s, GGAT08718w, GGAT05608s, GGAT08658w, GGAT05613s, GGAT08622w, GGAT08739w, GGAT08643w, GGAT05599s, GGAT05583s, GGAT08690w, GGAT05587s, GGAT08721w, GGAT08819w, GGAT05602s, GGAT08841w, GGAT08649w, GGAT08663w, GGAT08661w, GGAT08653w, GGAT08646w, GGAT08655w, GGAT08738w, GGAT08610w, GGAT05622s, GGAT05603s, GGAT08606w, GGAT00828w, GGAT08828w, GGAT08818w, GGAT05588s, GGAT05604s, GGAT08730w, GGAT08722w, GGAT08664w, GGAT08734w, GGAT08673w, GGAT08702w, GGAT05607s, GGAT08857w, GGAT08716w, GGAT08720w, GGAT05639s, GGAT08858w, GGAT05606s, GGAT05618s, GGAT05597s, GGAT05600s, GGAT08398m, GGAT08666w, GGAT08724w, GGAT08383m, GGAT08835w, GGAT05641s, GGAT05611s,

GGAT05632s, GGAT05634s, GGAT08839w, GGAT08638w, GGAT05582s, GGAT05638s, GGAT08740w, GGAT08616w, GGAT08635w, GGAT05620s, GGAT08694w, GGAT08700w, GGAT08715w, GGAT08710w, GGAT05576s, GGAT08623w, GGAT08711w, GGAT08712w, GGAT08713w, GGAT08714w, GGAT08751w, GGAT08624w, GGAT05596s, GGAT08672w, GGAT08674w, GGAT08688w, GGAT08725w, GGAT08689w, GGAT08703w, GGAT08671w, GGAT08815w, GGAT08816w, GGAT08708w, GGAT08692w, GGAT08685w, GGAT05590s, GGAT08629w, GGAT08834w, GGAT08684w, GGAT05586s, GGAT05605s, GGAT08749w, GGAT05619s, GGAT08612w, GGAT08832w, GGAT05796w, GGAT05797w, GGAT08831w, GGAT08677w, GGAT08852w, GGAT05585s, GGAT05581s, GGAT08743w, GGAT08693w, GGAT08812w, GGAT08817w, GGAT08737w, GGAT08691w, GGAT08654w, GGAT08669w, GGAT05614s, GGAT08859w, GGAT08632w, GGAT08732w, GGAT05592s, GGAT05601s, GGAT08662w, GGAT08701w, GGAT08660w, GGAT05610s, GGAT08750w, GGAT05578s, GGAT08698w, GGAT08697w, GGAT05595s, GGAT08668w, GGAT08699w, GGAT05589s, GGAT08657w, GGAT08675w, GGAT05580s, GGAT08667w, GGAT05609s, GGAT08678w, GGAT08644w, GGAT08735w, GGAT08652w, GGAT08647w, GGAT08853w, GGAT08399m, GGAT08854w, GGAT05623s, GGAT08396m, GGAT08613w, GGAT08826w, GGAT08829w, GGAT08821w, GGAT08822w, GGAT08823w, GGAT08824w, GGAT08825w, GGAT08827w, GGAT08820w, GGAT08746w, GGAT08636w, GGAT08705w, GGAT08744w

SOURCES

PRN E006110 **NAME** Quay Point, Magor **NGR** ST4132887267 **COMMUNITY** Magor With Undy
TYPE FIELD SURVEY **YEAR** 1997 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
(GGAT) **PERSON** Roberts R
SUMMARY Survey of Site SMB 5 Field Boundaries Quay Point Magor

DESCRIPTION Survey of Site SMB 5 Field Boundaries Quay Point Magor A part of an application for outline planning permission to Monmouth Borough Council by Cliff Walsingham and Company (application No A36049) for a proposed industrial development site on land south of the Whitbread Brewery Magor, A subsequent planning application (No M/692) which amended conditions 6 & 11 was approved by Monmouth Borough Council in April 1997. A site of approx. 48 acres located between Whitbread Brewery, to the west of Magor, and the village of Llandeenny, on the northern edge of the Caldicot Levels. Purpose of the present survey was the archaeological interest SMB5 prior to ground disturbance. Site SMB 5 is made up of two former field boundaries within an enclosure. It now is set down for pasture between the minor lane south of Three gates and the railway line. Both boundaries are aligned NNW-SSE. The features have been heavily ploughed out, the eastern of the two field boundaries was no longer visible above ground. The western boundary is c77m in length and survives 0.09m and 0.32m in height. This feature is now evidenced by an indistinct low linear grassed over bank, spread between 8.7m and 9.0m in width. The features at site SMB 5, although severely reduced, are likely to be similar to the other remaining field boundaries in the area, that is hedged field banks. The field banks appear to have survived until at least 1971-72 and are shown on OS maps and air photographs and divide field 3706 into three parts. The general pattern of the field system, of which SMB 5 formed an integral part, is that of the open field system, known to be prevalent in the area in the Medieval period. (Roberts R 1997)

COMMENTS None

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES E003846, E003854

SOURCES

Report Roberts R 1997 Quay Point, Magor Survey of Site SMB 5, Field Boundaries 4386 2018_05
 ReportPDF/4386_A446_QuayPointMagor_SURV.pdf

PRN E006390 **NAME** Gwent Levels non-Reserve works, Newport **NGR** ST3605784098 **COMMUNITY** Goldcliff
TYPE WATCHING BRIEF **YEAR** 2014-2015 **ORGANISATION** Glamorgan Family History Society **PERSON** -

SUMMARY The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by the Gwent Wildlife Trust to carry out a watching brief on re-en clearance as part of the Gwent Levels non-Reserve works, Newport, due to the archaeological significance of the Gwent Levels. No finds or features of archaeological significance were noted.

DESCRIPTION The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was commissioned by the Gwent Wildlife Trust to carry out a watching brief on re-en clearance at two separate locations as part of the Gwent Levels non-Reserve works, Newport, due to the archaeological significance of the Gwent Levels. No finds or features of archaeological significance were noted, though an area of hardstanding for cattle to drink comprising modern brick and stone was noted at approximately ST 41928615. Timber railway sleepers re-used as fence posts, iron sheeting and plastic wast was also noted (Crawford 2015).

COMMENTS *None*

ARTEFACTS

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

CROSS REFERENCES -

SOURCES

Report (digital) Crawford, J. 2015 Gwent Levels non-Reserve works, Newport Archaeological watching brief 3840

*AM - [08.12.21 \(11:08\)](#) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number [2644](#).
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Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.