

**Bridge View Farm, Portskewett,
Bradbury Farm, Portskewett,
and Church Road, Caldicot
Monmouthshire**

**Archaeological
Desk-based Assessment**

Date: August 2020

By: Rachel Morgan

Client: Monmouthshire County Council Estate Department

Project Code: RRPM20

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**Red River
Archaeology**

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Field Visit By Rachel Morgan

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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1.1. This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment in relation to proposed development at Bridge View Farm, Portskewett, Bradbury Farm, Portskewett and Church Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire, centred on NGRs 351512 189966, 349338 189238 and 347925 189359 respectively. The two former sites are located on agricultural land northeast and northwest of the town of Portskewett, and the latter on amenity land to the north of Caldicot, (Figure 1). The archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by Red River Archaeology Ltd. during April to June 2020 on behalf of Monmouthshire County Council Estate Department. This report has been carried out to assess if heritage assets will be affected by development. The report has been restricted in its preparation due to health and safety guidelines issued by the UK Government during the COVID-19 pandemic. Any sources of information which were unable to be accessed due to these restrictions have been detailed and any subsequent potential limitations of the report outlined.
- 1.1.2. The desk-based assessment and field visit identified no heritage assets within the Sites, and 97 known heritage assets within the study area, including 10 Scheduled Monuments, 12 Listed Buildings and 3 Registered Parks and Gardens. The potential impact on known heritage assets of a proposed solar farm at Bridge View Farm, Portskewett is thought to be low, however the development could impact on the setting of nearby listed buildings, which would require reassessment once the scheme is known. The potential impact on known heritage assets of the proposed mixed and residential developments at Bradbury Farm, Portskewett and Church Road, Caldicot is thought to be low due to the topography of the Sites. However, a number of Scheduled Monuments and listed buildings are located in the vicinity of both Sites so any development could be designed to minimise any impact on setting, and the impact be reappraised once the design is proposed. The potential for buried archaeological remains at all Sites is thought to be low to moderate. However geophysical surveys of the Sites are recommended to inform potential further mitigation as the sparsity of archaeological investigation in the area could provide a bias.

CRYNODEB

- 1.1.1. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cyflwyno canlyniadau asesiad archeolegol pen desg mewn perthynas â datblygiad arfaethedig yn Bridge View Farm, Porthsgiwed, Bradbury Farm, Porthsgiwed a Heol yr Eglwys, Cil-y-coed, sy'n canoli ar Gyfeirnodau Grid Cenedlaethol 351512 189966, 349338 189238 a 347925 189359 yn y drefn honno. Mae'r ddau safle cyntaf ar dir amaethyddol i'r gogledd-ddwyrain a'r gogledd-orllewin o dref Porthsgiwed, ac mae'r safle olaf ar dir amwynder i'r gogledd o Gil-y-coed, (Ffigur 1). Cynhaliwyd yr asesiad archeolegol pen desg gan Red River Archaeology Ltd. rhwng mis Ebrill a mis Mehefin 2020 ar ran Adran Ystadau,

Cyngor Sir Fynwy. Lluniwyd yr adroddiad hwn er mwyn asesu a fydd gwaith datblygu yn effeithio ar asedau treftadaeth. Cyfyngwyd ar y gwaith o lunio'r adroddiad hwn o ganlyniad i'r canllawiau iechyd a diogelwch a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU yn ystod pandemig COVID-19. Nodwyd manylion unrhyw ffynonellau gwybodaeth nad oedd modd eu defnyddio o ganlyniad i'r cyfyngiadau hyn, ac amlinellwyd sut y mae hyn wedi effeithio ar yr adroddiad o bosibl.

- 1.1.2. Ni nodwyd unrhyw asedau treftadaeth ar y safleoedd gan yr asesiad pen desg na'r ymweliad maes. Nodwyd 97 o asedau treftadaeth hysbys yn ardal yr astudiaeth, gan gynnwys 10 o Henebion Cofrestredig, 12 o Adeiladau Rhestredig a thri o Barciau a Gerddi Rhestredig. Tybir bod effaith bosibl y fferm ynni'r haul arfaethedig yn Bridge View Farm ar asedau treftadaeth hysbys yn fach. Fodd bynnag, gallai'r datblygiad effeithio ar leoliad adeiladau rhestredig cyfagos, a bydd angen ailasesu'r rhain unwaith y bydd y cynllun yn hysbys. Tybir bod effaith bosibl y datblygiadau cymysg a phreswyl arfaethedig yn Bradbury Farm, Porthsgiwed a Heol yr Eglwys, Cil-y-coed ar asedau treftadaeth hysbys yn fach o ganlyniad i dirwedd y Safleoedd. Fodd bynnag, mae nifer o Henebion Cofrestredig ac adeiladau rhestredig yn ardal y ddau Safle, felly byddai modd cynllunio unrhyw ddatblygiadau mewn ffordd sy'n lleihau unrhyw effaith bosibl ar y lleoliad, gan ail-arfarnu'r effaith unwaith y caiff y dyluniad ei gyhoeddi. Tybir yw'n posibl bod gweddillion archeolegol claddedig yn unrhyw un o'r Safleoedd. Fodd bynnag, argymhellir cynnal archwiliadau geoffisegol o'r Safleoedd er mwyn llywio unrhyw waith lliniaru pellach posibl, gan y gallai prinder gwaith archwilio archeolegol yn yr ardal beri rhagfarn.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1. This report details the archaeological heritage assets that need to be considered in respect of the proposed developments at Bridge View Farm, Portskewett, Bradbury Farm, Portskewett and Church Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire (between NGR 351512 189966 and 347925 189359) (Fig. 1). The two former sites lie on agricultural land to the northeast and northwest of Portskewett respectively, and the latter lies on amenity land to the north of Caldicot.
- 2.1.2. The sites are being considered by the LPA for inclusion in the Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan. The DBA will determine the impact of potential development on the sites.

2.2 Site Locations and Descriptions

- 2.2.1. Bridge View Farm, Portskewett comprises five agricultural fields, totaling 16ha, which are in crop for part of the year. The fields are bounded by hedgerows, with Bridge View Farm to the north, an access road to the south and further fields to the east and west. The site is considered for a potential solar farm where grazing would continue. The local geology is Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone formed during the Triassic Period (201 to 252 million years ago) in an environment dominated by hot deserts. The superficial deposits are River Terrace Deposits, sand and gravel formed during the Quaternary Period (up to 3 million years ago) in an environment dominated by rivers (British Geological Survey).
- 2.2.2. Bradbury Farm, Portskewett comprises eighteen parcels of land of grazed agricultural land totaling 29.08ha. The fields are bounded by hedgerows, with the M48 to the north, Crick Road to the west, the B4245 to the south and woodland and further fields to the east. The site is proposed for mixed residential and commercial development. The local geology is Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone formed during the Triassic Period (201 to 252 million years ago) in an environment dominated by hot deserts. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey).

Church Road, Caldicot consists of two fields totaling 2.4ha, with the land to the west of Church Road being designated as an ‘area of amenity importance’ and the land to the east being agricultural grazing. The site is bounded by the M48 to the north and residential developments to the south with narrow areas of woodland to the east and west. No specific development proposal has been put forward for this land, however the eastern field is adjacent to a site which was recently developed for 130 dwellings. The local geology is Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone formed during the Triassic Period (201 to 252 million years ago) in an environment dominated by hot deserts. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1. The aims of the archaeological desk-based assessment are to provide a detailed assessment of the archaeological and historic parameters of the proposed development area and to assess the potential impact of any potential development, either directly, indirectly or on the setting of any heritage assets identified. Heritage assets within the study area will also be assessed to determine their overall significance and, where necessary, provide a strategy to mitigate potential impacts from the proposed development on any assets identified, where this is deemed relevant and appropriate.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1. The objective of this report was to assess the archaeological and historic parameters of land at Bridge View Farm, Portskewett, Bradbury Farm, Portskewett and Church Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire and to identify any cultural heritage assets in the study area through a desk-based assessment of relevant sources and records. A field visit was undertaken to assess the archaeological and historic character of the site and surrounding area. Appropriate records of any findings were made.
- 3.2.2. The significance of any heritage assets identified were assessed along with the potential impact of any potential development on the assets and their setting. A strategy for further evaluation of potential heritage assets has been formulated where required and mitigation strategies to conserve any heritage assets identified have been devised where this is considered relevant.

3.3 Planning Background

- 3.3.1. This desk-based assessment forms part of an assessment for consideration of the Site for inclusion in the Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan.

- 3.3.2. Relevant legislation, policy and guidance is set out below:

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.3.3. The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.3.4. The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of Listed Building and Conservation Areas and their settings.

- 3.3.5. Sections 66(1) states:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”.

- 3.3.6. Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’ and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention ‘to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’ in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area, that is provided by the policy framework outlines below.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act

- 3.3.7. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act was given Royal Assent in March 2016. This Act provides the legislative framework for managing the historic environment in Wales. Accompanying the Act is new policy and guidance in the form of a Technical Advice Note (TAN) specific to the historic Environment (see below), and changes to Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Chapter 6 – Conserving the Historic Environment.

Planning Policy Wales

- 3.3.8. The Welsh Government has published Planning Policy Wales (PPW), currently updated to Version 10 from December 2018. This sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters.
- 3.3.9. Section 6.1 of PPW, entitled ‘The Historic Environment’, provides policy for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Section 6.1 sets out the Welsh Government’s specific objectives for the historic environment as seeking to:
- Protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Sites;
 - Conserve archaeological remains, both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and the economy;
 - Safeguard the character of historic buildings and manage change so that their special architectural and historic interest is preserved;
 - Preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas, whilst the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;
 - Preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and
 - Protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.

- 3.3.10. The historic environment comprises all the surviving physical elements of previous human activity and illustrates how past generations have shaped the world around us.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment

- 3.3.11. The purpose of the TAN is to provide guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and Listed Building applications. This TAN provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Scheduled Monuments;
- Archaeological Remains;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Historic Parks and Gardens;
- Historic Landscapes; and
- Historic assets of special local interest.

- 3.3.12. The following relevant aspects which are covered in detail include:

Archaeological Remains

- 3.3.13. The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application. When considering development proposals that affect Scheduled Monument or other nationally important archaeological remains, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, local planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of the archaeological remains and their settings against other factors, including the need for the proposed development (TAN 24, 2017).
- 3.3.14. Where development might reveal, disturb or destroy archaeological remains, including palaeoenvironmental evidence, it is important that the opportunities to record archaeological evidence are taken and that archaeological remains are not needlessly destroyed. The ability to record such evidence should not be a factor in deciding whether controlled removal should be permitted.
- 3.3.15. When considering planning applications that affect known or potential archaeological remains, the local planning authority should consult with their archaeological advisor, about the impact including the potential scale and harm, of the development on archaeological remains, and/or the adequacy of the mitigation of what has been proposed. These two factors are material considerations in determining the planning applications. Where a planning application directly

affects a Scheduled Monument and its setting, then the local planning authority is required to consult the Welsh Ministers through Cadw.

- 3.3.16. The case for the preservation of archaeological remains that are not considered to meet the criteria for national importance, must be assessed on the individual merits of each case. The local planning authority must take into account relevant policies and material considerations and will need to weigh the significance of the remains against the benefits of and need for the proposed development.

Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales 2011

- 3.3.17. This document provides the basis upon which Cadw discharges certain statutory duties on behalf of the Welsh Ministers. Conservation Principles should be used by others (including owners, developers and other public bodies) to assess the potential impacts of a development proposal on the significance of any historic asset/s and to assist in decision making where the historic environment is affected by the planning process.

- 3.3.18. There are six principles:

- Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values;
- Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital;
- The historic environment is a shared resource;
- Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment;
- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; and
- Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

- 3.3.19. In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 3.3.20. Planning decisions by Monmouthshire County Council are assessed against the Adopted Local Development Plan (LDP) 2011-2021 adopted on 27th February 2014. Policy S13 of the Local Plan concerns Landscape, Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment. The Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) 2018-2033 is currently being prepared, with the Preferred Strategy having just undergone a consultation period (9th March to 22nd April 2020). Once adopted the RLDP will replace the existing Adopted LDP.
- 3.3.21. Paragraphs 6.5.8 to 6.5.29 detail guidance concerning the Historic Environment, with Policies HE1, HE2 and HE3 concerning development within Conservation Areas. Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Remains refer to national planning

documents PPW Chapter 6, and Circulars 61/96 and 60/96. Other policies which specifically refer to cultural or built heritage are outlined below:

3.3.22. Policy S8 Enterprise and Economy states:

“All proposals will be subject to detailed planning consideration, which include the protection of the natural and **built heritage** which itself is an important resource bringing benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being”.

3.3.23. Policy S10 Rural Enterprise states:

“Development to enable the diversification of the rural economy will be permitted outside settlement development boundaries where it is of a scale and type compatible with the surrounding area and will cause no unacceptable harm to the surrounding landscape, **historic and cultural heritage**, biodiversity or local amenity value.”

3.3.24. Policy S13 Landscape, Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment states:

“Development proposals must:

1. Maintain the character and quality of the landscape by:

- (i) identifying, protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing the distinctive landscape and **historical, cultural, ecological and geological heritage**, including natural and man-made elements associated with existing landscape character;
- (ii) maintain, protect and enhance the integrity and connectivity of Monmouthshire’s green infrastructure network;
- (iii) preserving local distinctiveness, sense of place and setting;
- (iv) respecting and conserving specific landscape features, such as hedges, trees and ponds;
- (v) Protecting existing key landscape view and vistas”

3.3.25. Policy S17 Place Making and Design states:

“Development shall contribute to creating high quality, attractive and sustainable places. All development proposals must include and promote high quality, sustainable inclusive design which respects local distinctiveness, respects the character of the site and its surrounding in order to protect and enhance the natural, historic and built environments and to create attractive, safe and accessible places.”

3.3.26. Policy E2 Non-Allocated Employment Sites states:

“Proposals for industrial and business development (Classes B1, B2 and B8 of the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987) by new, non-speculative single-site users that

cannot be accommodated on existing or proposed industrial or business sites within the County will be permitted providing...

d) the proposal would cause no acceptable harm to the surrounding landscape, historic/cultural heritage, biodiversity or local amenity value."

3.3.27. Policy EP1 Amenity and Environmental Protection

"Development proposals that would cause or result in an unacceptable risk/harm to... interests of nature conservation, landscape or built heritage importance due to the following will not be permitted, unless it can be demonstrated that measures can be taken to overcome any significant risk;

- Air pollution;
- Light pollution;
- Noise pollution;
- Water pollution;
- Contamination;
- Land instability;
- Or any identified risk public health or safety".

4. SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF WORKS

4.1 Desk-based Assessment

4.1.1. The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2017) and the *Bridge View Farm, Portskewett, Bradbury Farm, Portskewett and Church Road, Caldicot, Monmouthshire Monmouthshire, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* prepared by Red River Archaeology (RRA 2020) and approved by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust as archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority. The study area for non-designated cultural heritage assets, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Landscapes was defined as a zone 0.5km from the perimeter of the proposed development sites (1km total width) (Figure 2).

4.1.2. The principal sources of information which were consulted to provide information about heritage assets within the study area are the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Monmouthshire, the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). The Central Register for Air Photography for Wales held by the National Archives were also consulted. Further relevant information will be researched from a variety of additional sources including:

- Cadw
- National Museum of Wales (NMW)
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)
- National Resources Wales
- Google maps and satellite images
- Where identified, local archaeologists/historians and other archaeological organizations for unpublished information and/or specialist local knowledge.
- Any other relevant sources identified.

4.1.3. The Gwent Archive Service and the County Reference Library were unable to be consulted during the compilation of the DBA as both were closed due to restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic. The potential resources held by these services are unknown as neither facility contains an online index. The report could therefore contain some limitations regarding local historical knowledge which would most likely relate to the general background of the area rather than the specific Sites, however the potential significance of the Sites is unlikely to alter significantly from available information.

4.2 Field Visit

- 4.2.1. A field visit to assess the archaeological and historical significance of the site and to assess the setting of any identified assets was undertaken on 16th June 2020, and a written record produced. This identified historic buildings and landscape features, current land use, areas of disturbance, areas of potential colluvial or alluvial deposits etc. The setting of the site within the surrounding landscape was also noted regarding any archaeological assets identified in the desk-based assessment.

4.3 Assessment of Significance

- 4.3.1. In assessing the significance of any archaeological assets identified within the study area and its environs the archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests pertaining to the assets were considered. The likelihood of the presence of unknown archaeological assets within the area of the proposed development site was also considered. This was based on the review of the character and distribution of known archaeological assets in the surrounding area and the characteristics of the study area.

4.4 Potential Impact of Proposed Works

- 4.4.1. The potential impact of the proposed works was considered in relation to the proposed development with reference to the known archaeological assets and their setting in the study area. If deemed necessary, mitigation of these impacts were suggested along with recommendations for possible further archaeological work if required.

4.5 Reporting & Archiving

- 4.5.1. The results of the archaeological work will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (English Heritage, 2008; Historic England, 2015), and comply with RCAHMW guidelines of Wales (RCAHMW, 2015), the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018) and the ADS digital records (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice).
- 4.5.1 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct (CIfA, 2014a) and this will be adhered to in relation to the current project.
- 4.5.2 Digital archives will be submitted to the RCAHMW. The project archive, which will include photographs, plans, elevations and site notes, will be deposited with the relevant Museum or other agreed body. It will be integrated into the archive of any subsequent fieldwork.

- 4.5.3 A copy of the final report will be submitted to the regional HER in accordance with the guidelines set out in the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018).

5. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

5.1 Historic Baseline Data

5.1.1. The desk-based assessment has identified 97 heritage assets within the study area (Figure 2, Table 1) and 7 previous archaeological events (Figure 3, Table 2). Of these, 10 are Scheduled Monuments, 12 are Listed Buildings, and 3 are Registered Parks and Gardens.

5.1.2. The Sites lie within south Monmouthshire just to the north of the Gwent Levels.

5.2 Bridge View Farm

5.2.1. Twenty-six of the heritage assets within the study area lie within 500m of Bridge View Farm, of which six are Listed Buildings and two are Registered Parks and Gardens. The Site is bordered to the east and south by the St. Pierre Historic Landscape.

Prehistoric Period (Prior to AD43)

5.2.2. No prehistoric assets are known from the Site or from within the wider study area.

Roman Period (AD 43-410)

5.2.3. No Roman assets are known from the Site and one is known is from the wider study area; a find of Roman pottery at Leechpool (06168g). The Roman Road RR60a passes c.1.5km northwest of Site.

Early Medieval Period (AD 410-1066)

5.2.4. No heritage assets of early medieval date are known from the Site or from within the wider study area.

Medieval Period (AD 1066-1540)

5.2.5. No heritage assets which date from the Medieval period are known from within Site, and nine are known from within the study area, two of which are Listed Buildings and one is a Registered Park and Garden. The site of a medieval manor and possible small settlement lies to the immediate southeast of Site at Wallstone Farm (06211g), and the site of the possible manor house of Walderston or Walston may be located to the immediate west of Site at Ifton Hill Farm (01150g/01151g; Cadw refs. 24007, 24008, 24009) which has been suggested to be the remnants of the manor house (see 5.2.11). These farms lie along an unbroken fen-edge between the alluvium and the uplands (GGAT HLC 2020).

5.2.6. St. Peter's Church (01219g; Cadw ref. 2043) and the St. Pierre Churchyard (08256g) are both situated c.450m north of Site. The Grade II listed church (01219g; Cadw ref. 2043) is located in the southeast corner of the quadrangular churchyard (08256g) within the former St. Pierre

Historic Settlement, which is now within the St. Pierre Marriot Hotel and Country Club. The Church was first mentioned in 1254 and is thought to have consisted of only the nave at that time, with the chancel added in the early 14th century. The date of the porch and the bell cote are unknown, although five of the six bells are dated 1756, with the sixth being 1918. Restoration of the church during the 19th century moved or replaced some of the features. The church still retains some medieval features such as a rood screen, font, altar slab and two grave slabs in the chancel floor, with other internal fittings being 19th century.

- 5.2.7. To the immediate south of St. Peter's Church (01219g; Cadw ref. 2043) is the St. Pierre Hotel (01217g; Cadw ref. 2009) (see 5.2.12), supposedly originally built between 1475-1508 by father and son William and George Lewis whose descendants owned the property until 1924. The house formed part of an ancient manor and deer park first associated with the de St. Pierre family in the mid-14th century. The Grade II* listed St. Pierre Gatehouse (01218g; Cadw ref. 2010) was also said to have been constructed in the late 15th or early 16th century by William and George Lewis (British Listed Buildings). The St. Pierre Hotel (01217g; Cadw ref. 2009) is situated within the Registered Park and Garden of the former St. Pierre Park (03588.0g), a medieval deer park which later became subsumed into the 18th century Registered Park and Garden of St. Pierre Park (08125g) (see 5.2.12). A Boundary Wall of the St. Pierre Hotel (Cadw ref. 24098) to the northwest of Site stretches for c.300m along the A48 and is medieval in origin.
- 5.2.8. The deserted medieval village of St. Pierre, Shirenewton (03628g) lies c.400m north of Site and would have been associated with St. Peter's Church ((01219g; Cadw ref. 2043) to the east. The site now forms part of the landscaped golf course associated with the St. Pierre Hotel (01217g; Cadw ref. 2009).
- 5.2.9. The Historic Landscape of St. Pierre is characterised by irregular field patterns, drainage, fen-edge settlement and communication channels. The area was probably reclaimed during the medieval period and is known to have been prone to tidal flooding in the post-Roman period. The coast in this area provided important crossings across the Severn, with St. Pierre Pill to the southeast of Site recorded as a post-Roman landing place associated with St. Teudrig. A medieval and later ferry crossing from Sudbrook Point may have Roman origins (GGAT HLC 2020).

Post-Medieval Period (1540-1900)

- 5.2.10. No post-medieval heritage assets are known from the Site, and fourteen from the study area.
- 5.2.11. To the immediate southeast of Site is Wallstone Farm (06211g) a post-medieval farm said to be on the site of an earlier medieval manor or possible small settlement (see 5.2.5). To the immediate northwest of Site is the site of a Building (09859g) depicted on the 1843 Tithe map as field 471 and labelled as Barn and Barton occupied by Thomas Lewis Esquire who owned

the estate. The Building (09859g) is also named on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (see 5.2.24) as St. Pierre Farm. To the immediate west of Site are the Grade II listed building complex of Ifton Hill House (01150g; Cadw ref. 24007) and Ifton Hill Cottages (01151g) (consisting of The Old Cottage (Cadw ref. 24009) and Dairy Cottage (Cadw ref. 24008)), and a converted Barn at Elm Farm (09403g). The Old Cottage (01151g; Cadw ref. 24009) built in the early to mid-16th century and subsequently modified in the 17th and 20th centuries, represents the earliest extant structure on site. Ifton Hill House (01150g; Cadw ref. 24007) was added as a range at a right angle to The Old Cottage (01151g; Cadw ref. 24009) in the 17th century. Dairy Cottage (01151g; Cadw ref. 24008) was subsequently added to the west end of Ifton Hill House (01150g; Cadw ref. 24007) in 1820. The Ifton Hill Farm complex may be located on the site of an earlier manor house built in 1452 by Lewis of St. Pierre (see 5.2.5) (British Listed Buildings). No further information was available for the Barn at Elm Farm (09403g).

5.2.12. The St. Pierre Hotel (01217g; Cadw ref. 2009) is a Grade II listed house of 17th century construction, largely rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries, but thought to have earlier origins (see 5.2.7). It became a hotel and golf course in 1962 and has had subsequent extensions through the late 20th century. The St. Pierre Gatehouse (01218g; Cadw ref. 2010) (see 5.2.7) was altered in the 18th and 19th centuries and was incorporated into the St. Pierre Hotel building (01217g; Cadw ref. 2009) in 1978. The St. Pierre Hotel (01217g; Cadw ref. 2009) stood in the grounds of the Registered Park of St. Pierre Park (08125g; PGW(Gt) 29 II) a landscaped park in the Reptonian style with remnants of earlier water features, pleasure grounds and a walled kitchen garden (British Listed Buildings). The grade II listed Portskewett Gates and Gatepiers at St. Pierre (Cadw ref. 24093) were constructed when the entry to the St. Pierre Park (08125g; PGW(Gt) 29 II) was moved in the late 18th century (British Listed Buildings). A tank (09860g) is recorded as present on the 1st edition OS map of 1881 to the northeast of the St. Pierre Hotel (01217g; Cadw ref. 2009).

5.2.13. Other post-medieval structures in the surrounding area are recorded either in historic mapping or surveys. Two Pounds (01220g/01221g) are mentioned in manor surveys of 1711, however neither are securely located. A school and church (01889g/07708g) in 1822 were reportedly located in the mouth of Moun-ton Brook where it meets the River Severn southeast of Site. However, these buildings are not located on the tithe map of 1843 and no source information is given. On the opposite bank is the presumed remains of a jetty (05588g) of upright timbers. A lime kiln (09853g) was also depicted on the 1st edition OS map northwest of the Site in 1881.

Modern Period (1901-present)

5.2.14. No modern heritage assets are recorded within the Site, and two assets are known from the study area, both being modern alterations to earlier buildings; the St. Pierre Hotel (01217g; Cadw ref. 2009) and the Barn at Elm Farm (09403g).

Undated

- 5.2.15. No undated heritage assets are recorded within the Site and seven are recorded within the study area.
- 5.2.16. Four of the undated assets refer to features northwest of Site depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps of 1881 and 1901; Earthwork (09855g), Stone (09856g) (on the 2nd edition OS map), Pile of Stones (09857g) and Earthwork (09858g). The latter could relate to a small square building shown on the 1843 Tithe map but not labelled and not shown on subsequent mapping, suggesting it may have been destroyed in the mid to late 19th century.
- 5.2.17. The three remaining undated structures are located southeast of Site near the mouth of the Mouton Brook, being a Weir (01155g), an embanked Gout (05587g) on a rean southeast of Site and a harbour (01154g) in the mouth of the St. Pierre Pill (Dunning and Howell 2005).

Previous Archaeological Works (Events)

- 5.2.18. No previous archaeological works are recorded within Site, but the Site was incorporated within the GGAT 150 *Rapid Coastline Assessment* (E006100), however the report for this area is ongoing. Six further previous archaeological works are recorded within the study area.
- 5.2.19. In 2009 a watching brief was carried out by Church and Site Archaeological Services at Bridge View Farm (E003101) to the immediate southeast of Site, however no finds of significance were recovered. A further watching brief at St. Pierre Park (E005006) undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2004 recorded an undated stone drain, but no other features.
- 5.2.20. The Barn at Elm Farm (09403g) was subject to a photographic survey (E001629) by Buckle Chamberlain Partnership in 2009 prior to conversion.
- 5.2.21. An archaeological evaluation (E004564) was undertaken along 9km of proposed pipeline in 1999 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, which encountered alluvial soil sequences on the floodplain but no peat, palaeosoil horizons, or deposits of archaeological significance.
- 5.2.22. Two field visits (E001268/E001269) were undertaken by GGAT in 2005 to the harbour (01154g) and weir (01155g) respectively as part of the GGAT 76 *Waterfronts in Southeast Wales* project.

Cartographic Evidence

- 5.2.23. The Tithe Map of 1839 shows the Site encompasses all of field 464 and parts of fields 465, 466, 467 and 468, of which field 464 to the west still retains the borders shown in the Tithe map. All fields were recorded as owned by Thomas Lewis Esq. with Samuel Matthews of Ifton Hill House to the west of Site occupying fields 464 and 466, and all fields under arable cultivation. Fields 464 and 465 are called The 24 acres and Part of 24 acres respectively, field 466 is called Little Walston and fields 467 and 468 are both called Part of Fishpond. No fishpond is labelled on the Tithe map so this name could reference the pond in the St. Pierre Park. A small building

to the southeast of field 466 in field 455 is called barn and Walston, again occupied by Samuel Matthews.

- 5.2.24. The 1st edition OS map for Monmouthshire (Sheets XXX and XXXI) surveyed in 1880-1 and published in 1886-7 shows fields 464 and 466 as unchanged, while fields 465, 467 and 468 have been merged into one along with field 470. The boundary between field 466 and the new large field is depicted as being partly tree-lined and a single tree is shown in the centre of field 466. The former 'barn and barton' in field 471, noted in the Tithe apportionment as owned and occupied by Thomas Lewis Esq., to the west of this new larger field is now labelled St. Pierre Farm. This appears to contain more structures than shown in the Tithe map, suggesting a farm may have been formally established possibly in association with the newly amalgamated fields. A footpath is shown crossing the northwest part of Site to the south of St. Pierre Farm.
- 5.2.25. The 2nd edition OS map for Monmouthshire (Sheets XXX.SE and XXX.SW) revised in 1900 and published in 1902 shows field 466 has been amalgamated with the new larger field in the north of Site. In the surrounding area, more outbuildings are depicted at the St. Pierre Farm.
- 5.2.26. The 3rd edition OS map for Monmouthshire (Sheets XXX and XXXI) surveyed in 1918-20 and published in 1922-4 shows no further change.
- 5.2.27. The 4th edition OS map for Monmouthshire (Sheets XXX and XXXI) surveyed in 1949 and published in 1954 shows a planned (outline) short and long rectangular building along the southern field boundary in the southwest of Site, along with a handful of other buildings to the immediate south of Site. A similar, smaller cluster of buildings are depicted at Wallstone to the southeast of Site, outside the Site boundary, some of which appear to have been constructed.

Aerial Photograph Consultation

- 5.2.28. The Central Register of Air Photography for Wales was consulted on 24th March 2020 and a total of 13 aerial photographs held were examined. The earliest aerial photographic image held was from 1946 and the latest from 2009.
- 5.2.29. Photograph (4654 RAFCPE_UK_1871 2214) taken in 1946 show the Site as having the modern field layout, with the former large field subdivided into the modern fields. The field in the north of Site appears to be under pasture, whereas the other four fields to the south appear to have been ploughed in a cross-hatch fashion. The southwest field seems to contain eight identical rectangular structures along the southern boundary at the southwest corner as shown on the 1954 OS map. The field to the south of Site also contains a cluster of these structures along with a further rectangular structure and four circular or penannular earthworks surrounded by tracks which also extend into the southwestern field of Site. These structures and markings may be temporary structures associated with the war effort. Pale marks in the north and west field may represent patches of underlying bedrock. Most of the fields in the surrounding area not

included with the St. Pierre Park show strip farming, with fields to the southeast beside the railway showing evidence of ridge and furrow and earlier sub-divisions.

- 5.2.30. Photograph (4919 540_RAF_204 5028) also taken in 1949 shows the western side of Site, however the quality is grainy and no further detail can be discerned.
- 5.2.31. Photograph (6617 OS66_043 138) taken in 1966 show little change within the Site, but the north half of the west fields and the northern field both are covered in tracks presumably from livestock as the paths to the gates are especially well defined. A band of small, pale patches to the north of the middle field could be an area of underlying bedrock as could a similar discolouration in the south of the west field. The south-eastern field is subdivided into six or seven smaller fields and further small buildings have been constructed around Wallstone. The temporary structures in the field to the south of Site have been removed with the exception of one rectangular structure in the northeast. To the immediate northwest of Site, eight large agricultural barns have been constructed. In the wider area, few fields are now strip-farmed and the area of ridge and furrow has been ploughed away. Some sand bunkers can be seen west of the St. Pierre Park lake.
- 5.2.32. Photograph (6954 RAF 037) taken in 1969 is grainy and shows no further detail.
- 5.2.33. Photograph (7144 BKS166_956) taken in 1971 shows little change within Site, except the south-eastern field is now subdivided into three. Livestock is present in the north field. Further smaller agricultural barns have been constructed northwest of Site and some strip-farming is still present further to the northwest.
- 5.2.34. Photograph (7558 OS75_285 266) taken in 1975 shows the Site as relatively unchanged, with the south-eastern field now divided into two. Paths can be seen crossing each field from the gateways. The northern half of the eastern field is crossed by dark lines, with one northwest-southeast oriented line with other roughly northeast-southwest oriented lines radiating to the north side, which could relate to natural and manmade drainage channels, although one of which may relate to the former southern field boundary of field 467 which could imply others may also relate to former field boundaries. Little further change is seen in the wider area with a further reduction in strip-farming.
- 5.2.35. Photograph (8103 ADAS55 81) taken in 1981 is polarised but shows no further change in Site and little change in the surrounding area.
- 5.2.36. Photographs (8402 MAFF_209 260 and 261) taken in 1984 show the Site as unchanged except for the western field has been cultivated and a track created stepped in from the field boundary and accessed from the corners which would imply at this point the field was a single unit. Two of the dark lines which could be discerned in the north half of the eastern field can be seen and could still represent natural or enhanced drainage.

- 5.2.37. Photographs (8501 JAS0985 148) taken in 1985 and (Geonex5991 60) taken in 1991 shows the Site as unchanged with little change in the surrounding area.
- 5.2.38. Photograph (9836 ADAS747A_130) taken in 1998 shows the eastern field is no longer subdivided and the western field has again been subdivided on the previous lines. What appears to be a mound of earth is present at the eastern boundary of the north of the west fields and the western boundary of the north field.
- 5.2.39. Photograph (Nextperspectives ST5189) taken in 2009 shows the southern half of Site which is unchanged.

LiDAR Consultation

- 5.2.40. LiDAR data held by Natural Resources Wales was consulted at DSM1m. This showed the fields as ploughed, but also highlighted a north-south ridge heading south from St. Pierre Farm, through the west side of the north field and through the two western fields before angling slightly southeast and petering out within the next field.

Site Visit

- 5.2.41. A Site visit was undertaken on 16th June 2020. The weather was bright and sunny with episodes of rain in the preceding days. The Site was entirely level, encompassing four fields and parts of a fifth at the northern end, with all fields delineated by post and wire fencing or laid hedgerows. The western and northern fields were both pasture with the western fields used for grazing sheep at the time of the visit. The view to St. Pierre Farm to the northeast of Site is partially obscured by trees (Plate 1), however the view to Elm Tree Farm to the west is open across the fields (Plate 2). The central field was cultivating grass and the eastern field was rough pasture with cows present. The western and eastern fields were not entered due to the presence of livestock. Due to the level ground across the area the view to the south was open to the Severn Estuary (Plate 3), however that to the north towards St. Pierre Historic Settlement was obscured by a treeline to the north of Site (Plate 4). Bridge View Farm is partially obscured from the Site by trees which surround the farm buildings. No heritage assets were observed within the Site and the ridge seen on LiDAR could not be discerned.

5.3 Church Road and Bradbury Farm

- 5.3.1. Seventy-one of the heritage assets within the study area lie within 500m of Church Road and Bradbury Farm, of which ten are Scheduled Monuments, five are Listed Buildings and one Registered Park and Garden.

Prehistoric Period (Prior to AD43)

- 5.3.2. No prehistoric assets are known from the Site and sixteen are known from within the wider study area, of which six are within 500m of the Sites and three are Scheduled Monuments. The Mathern (01056g) and Crick (01057g; MM151) Bronze Age round barrows are located c.500m northeast and northwest of the Bradbury Farm site respectively. The Scheduled Monument Crick round barrow (01057g; MM151) was partly excavated in the early 20th century which found a central cremation and a further secondary cremation within a pit dug from the top of the mound. The barrow was found to contain a ring of stones, two of which had cup marks (09714g). A scatter of flints was found within features at Crick Lane (07992g). An Iron Age to Roman settlement (02169g) was located at Woodland Cottages west of the Church Road Site, and the Scheduled Monument Roman farmstead at Church Farm (06143g; MM334) southeast of the Church Road Site was thought to have originated during the prehistoric period.
- 5.3.3. In the wider area, highlighted within the search radius but further than 500m from either of the Sites is the Scheduled Monument Neolithic chambered tomb of Heston Brake (01147g; MM018) which contained another cup-marked stone (09715g). A Neolithic 'Woody' peat deposit (09976g) could represent the crossing point of the Nedern River. South of this are a series of Bronze Age structures and finds associated with Caldicot Castle. These include a platform (04779g), trackway (04780.0g), structure (04781g), boat (04782g) and fish trap (04334g). Also found somewhere in the vicinity was the Chepstow Head (04357g) was a highly stylized bronze animal head thought to date from the late Iron Age (Megaw *et al.* 1992), and two findspots of flint flakes (04269g) and (04313g).

Roman Period (AD 43-410)

- 5.3.4. No Roman assets are known from the Site and fifteen are known from the wider study area, of which eleven are within 500m of the Sites and two are Scheduled Monuments. Three settlements are known within the study area. The Scheduled Monuments of Portskewett Hill (00495g; MM019) southeast of Bradbury Farm, could represent a villa or hill-top temple, the function is disputed, however it is certainly a high-status site. A Farmstead within an enclosure at Church Farm (06143g; MM334) southeast of Church Road dated from the 2nd to 4th centuries. Two cremations (09438g, 09439g) were also found in the vicinity of the Church Farm site, and a field system (09978g) which could be Roman or Medieval in date was also located at Church Farm. A further settlement at Woodland Cottages (02169g) west of the Church Road Site was thought to be most active from the 3rd to 4th centuries but had prehistoric origins. The Roman Road RR60aa (07761.0g) is thought to run north of both sites before forking at Crick to run south-southwest along the southwest side of the Bradbury Farm Site to a probable port either Sudbrook or Black Rock.
- 5.3.5. Roman features are known from Crick Lane south of Bradbury Farm where a large posthole or pit contained pottery (05453g), and a ditch from Crick Road (07760g) northwest of Bradbury

Farm which contained early Roman pottery. Other Roman remains in the area consist of isolated findspots including a silver coin (03997g) and mixed Roman finds at Caerwent Quarries (06157g) near Church Road, and two imprecisely located finds of a coin (01058g) and a 4th century pewter bowl (02980g).

- 5.3.6. In the wider area, further than 500m away from the Sites, Roman pottery wasters (05911g) dated to the early to mid-3rd centuries were found. These are thought to be associated with Roman pottery kilns to the southwest outside the study area.

Early Medieval Period (AD 410-1066)

- 5.3.7. No heritage assets of early medieval date are known from the Site or within 500m of the Sites, with one asset in the wider study area. An early medieval church is known from the Llandaff Charters (c.895AD) to have existed at Castell Conscuit (08297g) south of the Sites.

Medieval Period (AD 1066-1540)

- 5.3.8. No heritage assets which date from the Medieval period are known from within Site, and fourteen are known from within the study area, six of which are within 500m of the Bradbury Farm or Church Road Sites. Of the fourteen, five are Scheduled Monuments, five are Listed Buildings and one is a Registered Park or Garden.
- 5.3.9. A cluster of medieval activity is known to the northwest of the Bradbury Farm Site in and around Crick. To the immediate northwest of the Bradbury Farm Site is a farmyard (05663g) with medieval and post-medieval features. Further northwest are the late 15th century Grade II* listed Manor Farm (01059g; MM053; Listed Building no. 2038), the Grade II listed St. Neveynr Chapel (01060g; MM052; Listed Building no. 2039) which dates from the 12th century, and Crick Moated Site (01061g; MM051) which may date from the 13th century. To the west of Bradbury Farm is The Berries (00496g; MM026), also known as Ballan Mount, Mount Ballan or Ballan Moor, a motte and bailey site surrounded by a wet ditch. It has been suggested this may have been built by the Ballon family in c.1086-1106 and could represent Norman re-use of an earlier site (gatehouse-gazeteer.info). A Holy Well (00512g) lies west of the Berries to the northeast of the Church Road Site, classified as being associated with churches, chapels feasts and pilgrimages, and a possible Roman or Medieval field system (09978g) was located south of the Church Road Site at Church Farm.
- 5.3.10. Within the study area but farther than 500m from the Bradbury Farm or Church Road sites are several assets located within and around the medieval centre of Caldicot Village (09397g) which was centred around the Grade I listed St Mary's Church, Caldicot (00509g; Listed Building no. 2019) first recorded in c.895. East of the medieval Caldicot Village (09397g) is the Grade I listed Caldicot Castle (00513g; MM050; Listed Building no. 2006) possibly built in the early 13th century. A Fulling Mill (03796g) was recorded in 1275, but not from 1361, and may relate to a

possible length of stone wall seen in the moat ditch east of the castle. Medieval bank (05474g) has also been recorded on the outskirts of the medieval Caldicot Village (09397g). Southeast of the Church Road Site towards Caldicot lies the Grade II* listed Church Farm House/Priory Farm (02214g; PGW II*; Listed Building no. 2055) a possible 14th century farmhouse which could have originated as a grange to the 12th century priory of Llanthony Secunda. Medieval occupation (09977g) dating from the 12th century onwards located across the road from the Church Farm House site likely represented outbuildings and a cobbled yard. Metal detecting finds from Castle Farm (06285g) to the east of the site of Medieval occupation (09977g) also date to the 12th century.

Post-Medieval Period (AD 1540-1900)

- 5.3.11. No post-medieval heritage assets are known from the Sites and eleven from the study area, with seven within 500m of the Bradbury Farm or Church Road Sites. Of the eleven, one is a Scheduled Monument, and three are Listed Buildings.
- 5.3.12. The Grade II listed Mount Ballan Manor House (03922g; Listed Building no. 24001) lies immediately southwest of Bradbury Farm. A manor house was supposedly on the site in the 17th century when it was described as 'decayed'. The current house was built in 1837 in the Tudor Revival style, and was bought in 1879-80 by Thomas Walker, the engineering contractor for the Severn Tunnel, to live in while it was being constructed. To the northwest of the Bradbury Farm Site is the Grade II listed former inn Brook Cottage (04619g; Listed Building no. 2896), the remaining mid-17th century extension to an earlier (now destroyed) building. In the same area is the Scheduled Monument of Crick House (01062g; MM053) which originated in the late 17th or early 18th century but has been much extended. Three limekilns are recorded in the area: one at Crick Road (05392g) south of the Bradbury Farm Site, and Limekilns (05475g) and (05476g/09825g) northwest of the Church Road Site. A 19th century rubbish pit (09975g) was located at Church Farm southeast of Church Road.
- 5.3.13. Further post-medieval assets are located further than 500m from both Sites and cluster around the former medieval centre of Caldicot. These include: the site of Caldicot Hall (02213g) built in 1759 and demolished in the late 1960s; the site of Caldicot Castle Drive Pond (09400g), and Church Road Pond (09401g) both marked on the 1858 tithe map; and the Grade II listed barn of Church Farm (03162g; Listed Building no. 2756) which was built between the 18th and 19th centuries.

Modern Period (AD 1901-present)

- 5.3.14. No modern heritage assets are recorded within the Sites, and three assets are known from the study area.

- 5.3.15. The Walker Memorial Hall (09833g) and the Portskewett Red Cross Hospital (10055g) represent the same structure. The building was known as the Orphanage when given to the War Office during World War I as a hospital for wounded soldiers.
- 5.3.16. Within the study area by further than 500m from either Site is the Church Road Allotment Gardens marked on the 3rd edition OS map in 1921.

Undated

- 5.3.17. No undated heritage assets are known from within the Sites, and seven are known from the study area.
- 5.3.18. An Earthwork (09828g) is depicted on the 1st edition OS map towards north end of Bradbury Farm, and a possible prehistoric enclosure at Farthing Hill (04506g) is located southeast of Bradbury Farm. Other features are less certain and include a pit or posthole at Crick Lane (07991g) which contained Roman and prehistoric pottery, possible field boundaries (11362g) south of Bradbury Farm. Stepping-stones (09827g) were marked on the 3rd edition OS map.
- 5.3.19. Within the study area by further than 500m from either Site a cropmark of a possible bank was seen west of Caldicot Castle (08955g) in aerial photographs and was thought could relate to the Bronze Age activity in the area. A further Earthwork (09832g) was depicted on the 1st edition OS map southeast of the Bradbury Farm site.

Previous Archaeological Works (Events)

- 5.3.20. Both Sites are covered by E006100 the Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment which is ongoing and E005431 The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project.
- 5.3.21. A cluster of events to the southeast of the Church Road Site is associated with recent housing developments. A series of investigations was carried out immediately southeast of the Church Road Site including two geophysical surveys (E004322) and (E004464), two phases of evaluation (E002573) and (E004584) and an excavation off Church Road (E003173) which uncovered a high-status Romano-British farmstead (06143g; MM334) which was preserved through scheduling, along with prehistoric and Roman features including two cremation burials (09438g and 09439g above) towards the Church Road Site. Immediately southeast is a further cluster of events connected with housing development at Church Farm; a dba (E003901) recommended an evaluation, a geophysical survey was subsequently undertaken (E004322) (as above), followed by an evaluation (E000351) which revealed Roman (06143g) and medieval (09977g) features along with evidence of prehistoric activity (09967g) and a 19th century rubbish pit (09975g) and resulted in a targeted excavation (E002168) which confirmed the findings and highlighted a field system (09978g). Two watching briefs (E004835) and (E005028) at the site recovered finds but no further features, and an evaluation (E002161) found evidence of medieval (12-13th century) water management possibly associated with Llanthony Secunda

Priory. Two events to the west of the Church Road Site at Caerwent Quarries/Woodland Cottages Roman settlement (02169g) consisted of a field survey (E000366) and trial excavation (E000998) which located the settlement. A further desk-based assessment (E003663) of Dewstow Farm golf course initially judged the impact as minimal however subsequent finds lead to mitigation.

- 5.3.22. A cluster of events northwest of the Bradbury Farm Site centre around the settlement of Crick. A salvage excavation (E000299) was undertaken at St. Neveyn chapel (01060g) which found cultivated soil beneath a rammed chalk floor under the present floor. An evaluation was undertaken at Manor Farm (E002192) prior to development which found some peripheral medieval deposits around a large depression, and a further evaluation undertaken at GCC Works depot (E002238) found medieval and post-medieval features. An evaluation at Farndon (E005130) did not find features but did recover Roman and medieval pottery and Neolithic flint. No features were found at a watching brief at Acre Wood (E004832), but Romano-British ditches were revealed during a watching brief on Land off Crick Road (E002565).
- 5.3.23. Three further events northwest of Crick were within the study area but over 500m away from either Site. These were an excavation (E000298) on Crick Round Barrow (01057g) and two watching briefs at RAF Caerwent where (E004007) found Roman artefacts and features and (E005642) found isolated prehistoric and Roman finds and 19th century artefacts and features.
- 5.3.24. To the south of the Bradbury Farm Site a desk-based assessment (E004058) resulted in an evaluation (E003733) and watching brief (E003681) being undertaken at Crick Lane which uncovered Romano-British ditches thought to represent peripheral activity to occupation elsewhere. An adjacent evaluation (E005564) found undated supposed field boundaries at the east of site and the possible remains of a lime kiln.
- 5.3.25. All other events within the study area took place further than 500m away from either Site, to the south around Caldicot village. Most of the events are associated with various investigations at Caldicot Castle, with a handful of other investigations and site visits yielding a few undated features in the area.

Cartographic Evidence

- 5.3.26. The tithe map of 1841 shows the Bradbury Farm Site as being a collection of twenty-five fields or parts of fields mostly owned by the Lewis family although sometimes as lessee under the Duchy of Cornwall. Most of the fields were arable with a couple of pasture, and fields 61 and 68 as brakes. Fields 59 and 61 are named 'clay pits' which could indicate clay extraction in the area. To the west of centre of Site, two small fields of common land, 55 and 56, appear to have a rectangular building between them and are named Ballan Barton and Ballan Garden respectively which could indicate a farmyard with a barn. Painters Grove wood in field 91

extended further northeast into the north-eastern side of Site. Field 91a north of the wood was named 'limekiln brake' suggesting a limekiln in the area although none is marked on the map.

- 5.3.27. The tithe map of 1843 shows the Church Road Site as encompassing the southern part of field 332 to the east, and the west side incorporating the southern parts of three fields, 545, 546 and 547 and the northern part of fields 337 and 337a. All fields are reported to be arable with the exception of 337a which is pasture. Field 546 exists as a thin informally delineated strip between fields 545 and 547 which is owned by the Duke of Beaufort whereas fields 545 and 547 are owned by William Bennett, although all three fields are occupied by the same person. Fields 337 and 337a are also informally delineated from other fields to the southwest within the same land parcel. These three fields along represent relic strip farming fields which are still prevalent within the landscape to the southwest of Site. Field 548 beside Church Road between the two halves of Site depicts the extant building as already in situ.
- 5.3.28. The 1st Edition OS map surveyed in 1880-1 and published in 1886-7 depicted the Bradbury Farm Site as divided into six fields with the northeast and northern fields being constituent parts of larger fields outside the Site boundary. The new field layout was largely the result of the amalgamation of previously existing smaller fields, however in the south of Site the previously irregular field boundaries have been replaced by two regularly laid out fields. The wooded areas between east and west sides of Site are labelled Ballan Wood to the north and Crown Hill to the south and a northeast-southwest field boundary is shown between them. Crown Hill extends east and southwest into the Site boundary, with isolated trees and a small pond shown in the field to the southwest. A footpath extends east-west at the northern extent of Site. The Church Road Site is depicted as part of two fields to the east and west of Church Road. The eastern field is identical with that depicted on the tithe map whereas the western field is an amalgamation of the five fields shown in the tithe map, with the southern border extending southwest from fields 545-547 across the former fields 337 and 337a which have been included within a larger field to the southwest. A footpath is depicted at the northern extent of the eastern side of Site.
- 5.3.29. The 2nd edition OS map surveyed in 1900 and published in 1902-3 shows both Sites as unchanged, with no isolated trees depicted southwest of the Crown Hill wooded area.
- 5.3.30. Subsequent OS mapping shows no change at the Church Road Site, while at the Bradbury Farm Site the 3rd edition OS map, surveyed between 1918-20 and published in 1922-4) labels 'traces of paving' along the Crick Road at the southwest of Site, which in the 4th edition OS map, surveyed in 1949 and published in 1954, is labelled as 'Roman Road'. The 4th edition OS also shows the Crown Hill wooded area as reduced to the east, and an additional boundary within the northern field. The north-eastern field has been divided into four land parcels reflective of

the modern field layout, and two building plots are present along the B4245 at the southeast side of Site.

Aerial Photograph Consultation

- 5.3.31. The Central Register of Air Photography for Wales was consulted on 24th March 2020 and a total of 16 aerial photographs held were examined. The earliest aerial photographic image held was from 1946 and the latest from 2009.
- 5.3.32. Photograph (4654 RAFCPE_UK_1871 2217) taken in 1946 shows the Bradbury Farm Site to have the same layout as the 4th edition OS map. The three fields northernmost fields to the west side of Site and the north-western field in the east side of Site contain a series of northeast-southwest oriented lines. At the west side of Site these lines head uphill from Crick Road to Ballan Wood and are partly broken by the central field boundary. These lines could represent field drains, or the remnants of previous strip farming revealed by ploughing as these four fields appear to be arable while the others are pasture. A small agricultural building is present in the centre-west of Site. The surrounding landscape is largely agricultural fields, with isolated farmsteads and an area of strip farming to the east. A new railway line (which was not depicted on the 1954 OS map) which leads to the Caerwent training area has been constructed to the west of Crick Road.
- 5.3.33. Photograph (4654 RAFCPE_UK_1871 2219) taken in 1946 shows the Church Road Site to have the same layout as the 4th edition OS map. The Site is bordered by hedgerows containing mature trees with the exception of Church Road which bisects the Site. A series of northeast-southwest lines across the western half of Site could indicate ploughing whereas the east side of Site appears to be pasture. The surrounding area is largely a patchwork of agricultural fields with irregular borders likely indicative of former strip farming, and a small quarry located to the northwest of Site.
- 5.3.34. Photograph (4919 540_RAF_204 5028) taken in 1949 is at lower resolution, but shows both Sites as unchanged.
- 5.3.35. Photograph (6017 OS66_043 131) taken in 1966 shows the M48 under construction at the north end of the Church Road Site. The north-western edge of the west side of the Site has been delineated presumably for tree planting as this area now forms a treeline buffer with the road. The west corner of the east side of Site contains what appears to be a construction compound and a diversion for the Church Road across the M48 cutting and around the site of the new bridge which is under construction. The Site is otherwise unchanged. In the wider area, a large housing development has been constructed to the southwest of Site and the quarry to the northwest has expanded.

- 5.3.36. Photograph (6617 OS66_043 134) taken in 1966 shows the majority of the Bradbury Farm Site except the north-western extent where the Crick road diversion is under construction. The majority of Site now appears to be under pasture with an arable field at the northwest corner. Trees have been removed at the west end of Crown Hill wood to create a small, square field, and the southern field appears to be sub-divided with fencing. The small agricultural building in the centre west of Site is no longer present. In the wider area, a large agricultural building has been constructed in the grounds of Mount Ballan House to the southwest of Site, and many of the strip fields to the east of Site have been amalgamated to form larger fields.
- 5.3.37. Photograph (6954 RAF 037) taken in 1969 is at low resolution, but appears to show both Sites as unchanged. In the wider area, the M48 and the Crick Road diversion have both been completed and an additional housing development is under construction to the southwest of the Church Road Site.
- 5.3.38. Subsequent aerial photography including photographs (7144 BKS158_039) and (7144 BKS167_021) taken in 1971, (8402 MAFF_209 258) and (8402 MAFF_209 260) taken in 1984, (8501 JAS0985 147) and (8501 JAS0985 148) taken in 1985, (Geonex5991 56) and (Geonex5991 58) taken in 1991, (9836 ADAS747A_132) and (9836 ADAS747A_133) taken in 1998 and (Oct 14th Nextperspectives) taken in 2009, show the Sites as unchanged. The encroaching residential housing development to the southwest of the Church Road Site had reached the southern Site boundary by 1984, and additional developments to the southeast had begun by 1998. In 1984, additional structures are also shown at the Mount Ballan House site to the southwest of the Bradbury Farm Site, however these are likely temporary structures for an event as they were not present the following year.

LiDAR Consultation

- 5.3.39. LiDAR data held by Natural Resources Wales was consulted at DSM1m. This showed no features within the fields at the Church Road Site, although some ploughed remnant ridge and furrow could be present southeast of Site in a field to the east of Heol Glaslyn. The LiDAR data did not cover the very northeast of the Bradbury Farm Site, however the remainder of the Site could be viewed. This showed the northeast-southwest oriented lines in the northwest of Site, as could be seen in aerial photograph (4654 RAFCPE_UK_1871 2217) taken in 1946, which could be remnant ploughed ridge and furrow or remnant strip fields. A series of similarly oriented lines is also faintly visible at the southwest of Ballan Wood, with a group of conjoined linear features to the northwest of this in the corner of the field possibly representing drainage. The remaining identified features within the Site appear to be topographical in nature.

5.4 NRW Consultation

- 5.4.1. Natural Resources Wales record all three Sites as being part of the MNMTHHL006 Historic Landscape of St. Pierre Pill. The area was dominated by wealthy medieval manors including deer parks and farmland which some of which evolved into formalised parks during the 18th century, with three registered parks within the area. The area contains Neolithic and Iron Age monuments as well as Iron Age and Roman activity around Portskewett and Sudbrook. The coastal inlet of St. Pierre Pill was historically much larger until bisected by the Gloucester to Swansea Railway in 1850. The report highlights considerable potential for investigation into remains of Iron Age or Roman date in the Portskewett and Sudbrook areas.

5.5 Field Visit

- 5.5.1. A Site visit was undertaken on 16th June 2020. The weather was bright and sunny with episodes of rain in the preceding days.
- 5.5.2. The Bradbury Farm Site consists of a series of pasture fields in a roughly V-shaped Site bounded by the Crick Road to the southwest and the B4245 to the southeast. The western half of the Site is bounded to the M48 to the northwest and to the east by a north-south aligned section of woodland (Plates 5 and 6). The eastern half of Site is bounded to the northwest by part of the woodland and a solar farm, and to the northeast by agricultural fields (Plates 7 and 8). The Site is located within an undulating landscape of agricultural fields which are largely pasture. The David Broome equestrian Event Centre is located at Mount Ballan House to the immediate southwest of Site beyond the Crick Road (Plate 9). The Site itself generally slopes down to the northwest from the junction of the Crick Road and the B4245, and inclines gradually northeast along the line of the B4245 (Plate 10). The fields within the Site boundary are bounded by a mixture of older, laid mixed hedges and more recent post and wire fences and are used to graze livestock. The field to the northwest of the junction of Crick Road and the B4245 also contains isolated mature oak trees within it which could be indicative of earlier field divisions or woodland. The western edge of the north-south woodland displays the wavy outline characteristic of assarted woodland, and the line of the woodland does not appear to correspond with topographical variations.
- 5.5.3. The Church Road Site consists of two fields either side of Church Road with the M48 bounding both fields to the northwest. The western field is roughly rectangular, bounded to the southeast by a modern housing estate with a footpath at the edge of the field, to the southwest by a copse of trees, to the northwest by a thick treeline before the M48 and to the east by a residential property along the line of Church Road (Plates 11 and 12). The field is currently grassland and is used as amenity land. The eastern field is roughly triangular with a modern housing estate to the southeast, a copse of trees to the northeast corner, a treeline to the northwest screening

the M48 and a post and wire fence to Church Road to the southwest (Plates 13 and 14). Beyond the northwest side of the Site the land drops sharply down to the M48 and continues to fall gradually beyond it.

5.6 Setting of Heritage Assets

- 5.6.1. Setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset and allows that significance to be appreciated (Cadw 2017).
- 5.6.2. No Scheduled Monuments are present within the study area around Bridge View Farm. Within the area are six Listed Buildings: three at Ifton Hill Farm (01150g/01151g; Cadw refs. 24007, 24008, 24009) to the immediate west of Site; and St. Peter's Church (01219g; Cadw ref. 2043), the St. Pierre Gatehouse (01218g; Cadw ref. 2010) and the St. Pierre Hotel (01217g; Cadw ref. 2009) to the north of Site, and the two Registered Parks and Gardens of St. Pierre Park (03588.0g/08125g) to the north. The Site also abuts the Historic Landscape of St. Pierre to the east and south. The Site is obscured from the Listed Buildings to the north due to the topography of the land and the screening of mature trees around the St. Pierre golf course. The Site has clear views across to the Listed Buildings of Ifton Hill Farm and across the Historic Landscape to the east and south. The Site contributes to the setting of both elements through being part of the open historic agricultural landscape in the area, and the Site could have been part of either Ifton Hill Farm or Wallstone Farm historically.
- 5.6.3. Seven Scheduled Monuments are recorded within 500m of the Bradbury Farm Site along with four Listed Buildings. Those near the Bradbury Farm Site include: the Crick round barrow (01057g; MM151), Manor Farm (01059g; MM053; Listed Building no. 2038), St. Neveyn Chapel (01060g; MM052; Listed Building no. 2039), Crick Moated Site (01061g; MM051), Crick House (01062g; MM053) and Brook Cottage (04619g; Listed Building no. 2896) all to the north of Site; Mount Ballan Manor House (03922g; Listed Building no. 24001) and The Berries (00496g; MM026) to the west of site; and Portskewett Hill (00495g; MM019) to the southeast of Site. Those Monuments and Listed Buildings to the north of Site are now separated from it by the M48 and there is limited inter-visibility towards Crick and its environs even from the highest point at the south of Site due to the distance and screening by trees, therefore the Site does not contribute to the setting of these Monuments. The motte and bailey at the Berries (00496g; MM026) is physically separated from the Site by a railway cutting as well as the Crick Road and is obscured from Site by a surrounding bank of trees. The Site therefore has minimal contribution to the setting of The Berries (00496g; MM026). Portskewett Hill (00495g; MM019) is likewise separated from Site by topography and due to being situated within an area of woodland. While the Site is situated alongside a purported Roman Road which also ran beside Portskewett Hill (00495g; MM019) no further associations are currently known to exist between them and so the Site therefore has minimal contribution to the setting of the Monument.

- 5.6.4. One Scheduled Monument is recorded within 500m of the Church Road Site; the Roman farmstead at Church Farm (06143g; MM334). This monument lies within the bounds of a modern housing development and as such its setting has been entirely compromised.

5.7 Significance of Heritage Assets

- 5.7.1. The assessment will be guided by values outlined in *Conservation Principles* guidance (Cadw 2011).
- 5.7.2. Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings identified in the DBA are all have national significance. All other heritage assets identified within the study area are considered of local significance.

6. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Archaeological Impact

- 6.1.1 The Site of the proposed solar farm at Bridge View Farm lies within an area where minimal intrusive archaeological investigation has taken place, therefore the assessment of archaeological impact could be biased due to lack of data. Known Heritage Assets within the immediate area consist primarily of standing buildings, with some undated archaeological assets at St. Pierre Pill to the southeast. Wallstone Farm (06211g) and Ifton Hill Farm (01150g/01151g; Cadw refs. 24007, 24008, 24009) to the immediate southeast and west of Site respectively are both thought to originate as medieval settlements or manors, and the Site could have been part of the estate for either manor or settlement. The Site could therefore contain moderate potential for archaeological remains, especially at the west and southeast periphery. The solar arrays and cable runs of solar farm developments are generally considered to have minimal impact on features however no scheme has yet been designed. The installation and future decommissioning of the development could unintentionally impact on buried archaeological features therefore a programme of geophysical survey is recommended to identify the potential for buried archaeological remains.
- 6.1.2 The available evidence would suggest the Site at Bradbury Farm has low to moderate potential for archaeological remains, however the lack of intrusive archaeological investigation within the vicinity of the Site could produce a bias. The assarted western edge of Ballan Wood suggests the woodland extended over part of the western side of Site after which presumably the Site was taken into agricultural use, however the date of the deforestation is unknown. The Site lies along the Roman Road from Caerwent to the river port at Portskewett and the possible temple or villa at Portskewett Hill (00495g; MM019) to the southeast and as such has the potential to contain Roman archaeological remains. The northern end of the Site lies close to a cluster of medieval activity in the form of standing buildings and medieval deposits, so the Site also has the potential to contain medieval archaeological remains in this area. The proposed mixed residential and commercial development at Bradbury Farm would impact on any buried archaeological remains within the Site, therefore a programme of geophysical survey is recommended to identify the potential for buried archaeological remains.
- 6.1.3 The Site at Church Road lies northwest of an area of known Roman activity, with the Scheduled Monument Roman farmstead at Church Farm (06143g; MM334) along with two cremation burials (09438g; 09439g) and a possible late Roman or medieval field system (09978g) located to the southeast of Site and isolated Roman finds to the northwest of Site. The Site therefore contains moderate to high potential for buried archaeological remains. The proposed residential development would impact on any buried archaeological remains.

6.2 Built Heritage Impact

- 6.2.1. The proposed developments would have little direct or indirect impact on the built heritage assets within the study area, with no effect on most of the Listed Buildings identified within the DBA.

6.3 Setting Impact

- 6.3.1. The proposed solar farm at Bridge View Farm could impact on the setting of the Listed Buildings of Ifton Hill Farm (01150g/01151g; Cadw refs. 24007, 24008, 24009) to the west of Site as well as the Historic Landscape of St. Pierre to the east and south. Any impact to the setting could be mitigated through sensitive design or minimal screening, bearing in mind the historic open aspect to the landscape. The potential impact on setting would need to be reassessed once any design was finalised.
- 6.3.2. The Bradbury Farm Site is separated visually, topographically and through consequences of modern infrastructure from the Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings within its vicinity. The contribution the Site makes to the setting of these Monuments and Listed Buildings is therefore thought to be low, however the scale of the proposed development within an undeveloped landscape could have a cumulative effect on the setting of the Monuments as a group. Any impact to the settings could be partially mitigated through sensitive low-rise design, however the potential impact on setting would need to be reassessed once any design was finalised.
- 6.3.3. The Church Road Site is located at the northern end of an area of modern residential development. The setting of the Scheduled Monument of Church Farm (06143g; MM334) is compromised by the existing housing development, therefore any further development would have a minimal additional impact on its setting of that of the Listed Buildings to the southeast of Site.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1. The archaeological desk-based assessment identified no heritage assets within the Sites, and 97 known heritage assets within the study area, including 10 Scheduled Monuments, 12 Listed Buildings and 3 Registered Parks and Gardens.
- 7.1.2. The Bridge View Farm Site lies adjacent to the Historic Landscape of St. Pierre which is characterised by an open landscape of irregular fields formed from land reclamation during the medieval period. The adjacent sites of Wallstone Farm (06211g) and Ifton Hill Farm (01150g/01151g; Cadw refs. 24007, 24008, 24009) lie at the edge of the habitable zone and are thought to represent the position of medieval manors or settlements. As the Site lies between these assets there is potential for it to contain buried medieval archaeological remains. The lack of intrusive archaeological investigation in the area means the likelihood of surviving below ground remains is difficult to predict therefore a programme of geophysical survey is recommended to identify the potential for burial archaeological remains. The landscape is open around both these assets with clear views from the Site to the Severn Estuary and the modern crossings. The Site contributes to the open nature of the landscape and to the setting of the listed buildings at Ifton Hill Farm (01150g/01151g; Cadw refs. 24007, 24008, 24009), however any impact from a proposed solar farm could be mitigated through sensitive design or minimal screening to minimise visibility and glare. The Site is extensively screened from the heritage assets to the north through mature treelines, so the proposed solar farm is thought to have minimal impact on the setting of these assets. It should be noted that any negative setting impact of the solar farm would also be only of a temporary nature.
- 7.1.3. The Bradbury Farm Site lies within a gently undulating agricultural landscape southeast of the village of Crick, along the eastern side of a Roman road to Portskewett. The Site has the potential to contain buried Roman archaeological remains connected with the Roman road and with Portskewett Hill (00495g; MM019) to the southeast, and also for medieval archaeological remains connected with the settlement at Crick to the north. LiDAR data and aerial photographs also suggest the Site may formerly have contained strip fields which could be medieval in origin. The lack of intrusive archaeological investigation in the area means the likelihood of surviving below ground remains is difficult to predict therefore a programme of geophysical survey is recommended to identify the potential for burial archaeological remains. The M48 motorway at the north of Site has created a physical barrier separating the Site from the Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings to the north, and the Site is otherwise separated topographically from the Scheduled Monuments to the west and southeast. The scale of the development could have a cumulative impact on the setting of the Monuments as a group, however, which could be partly mitigated through sensitive low-rise design and screening. The impact on setting would have to be reassessed once the scheme was designed.

- 7.1.4. The Church Road Site lies northwest of the Scheduled Monument Roman farmstead at Church Farm (06143g; MM334) and with known Roman archaeological remains and stray finds within the area. A programme of archaeological mitigation is therefore likely to be required for the development, however the scope of the works would depend on the development and could include a geophysical survey, trial trenching or watching brief through to full excavation. The proposed development at Church Road consists of infill residential housing which would have a minimal impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monument due to the density of housing already in the area.

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APPENDIX 1

Table 1 Heritage Assets

HER Ref.	Name	Summary Description	Designation	Date
GGAT00495g	Portskewett Hill	Remains of high-status Roman building.	Scheduled Monument MM019	Roman
GGAT00496g	The Berries	Castle mound and bailey with a wet ditch.	Scheduled Monument MM026	Medieval
GGAT00509g	St Mary's Church at Caldicot	Dedicated the Virgin Mary. First recorded in c.895 but no surviving indications. The churchyard is irregular.	Listed Building 2019	Medieval
GGAT00512g	Holy Well	One of Jones' Class B 'wells associated with churches, chapels, feasts pilgrimages.'	-	Medieval
GGAT00513g	Caldicot Castle	13 th century keep with earth mound and inner bailey. 14 th century gatehouse and postern tower. The castle was substantially restored and partly rebuilt in the 19 th century.	Scheduled Monument MM050, Listed Building 2006	Medieval
GGAT01056g	Mathern Round Barrow	An oval shaped earthwork containing a raised circular mound at its W end and a 0.4m deep depression in the top.	-	Bronze Age
GGAT01057g	Crick Round Barrow	A large grass covered circular mound which incorporated stone blocks two of which have cup marks, originally surrounded by a ditch.	Scheduled Monument MM151	Bronze Age
GGAT01058g	Crick	Single Roman coin (AD81-96)	-	Roman
GGAT01059g	Manor Farm	Medieval hall house and cross wing.	Scheduled Monument MM053, Listed Building Grade II* 2038	Medieval
GGAT01060g	St Neveynr Crick Medieval Chapel	St Neveynr's Chapel, first mentioned between 1165-83. A single-celled building with medieval windows, converted for domestic use.	Scheduled Monument MM052, Listed Building 2039	Medieval

HER Ref.	Name	Summary Description	Designation	Date
GGAT01061g	Crick Moated Site	Small manorial moated site, possibly built by William Denford, lord of the manor in 1271.	Scheduled Monument MM051	Medieval
GGAT01062g	Crick House	Crick House, shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping, possibly with its origins in the late 17th-early 18th century.	Scheduled Monument MM053	Post Medieval
GGAT01147g	Heston Brake Chambered Tomb	Chambered tomb situated with 2 upright orthostats, one stone bears cupmarks.	Scheduled Monument MM018	Neolithic
GGAT01150g	Ifton Hill House	Grade II Listed 17th century Ifton Hill House	Listed Building Grade II 24007	Post Medieval
GGAT01151g	Ifton Hill Cottages	Grade II Listed 16th (The Old Cottage) and 19th (Dairy Cottage) century cottages.	Listed Building Grade II 24009 24008	Post Medieval
GGAT01155g	Weir	A weir of unknown date.	-	Unknown
GGAT01217g	St Pierre Hotel	Grade II listed house, largely rebuilt in the 17th century, but with possible medieval origins.	Listed Building Grade II 2009	Modern, Medieval
GGAT01218g	St Pierre Gatehouse	Late C15 or early C16, altered in the C18, with an early 19th century range.	Listed Building Grade II* 2010	Medieval to Post Medieval
GGAT01219g	St Peter's Church at St Pierre	Norman church first mentioned in 1254, with 14th century chancel. Some 19th century renovation.	Listed Building Grade II 2043	Medieval
GGAT01220g	Pound, Portskewett	Pound mentioned in 1711 (Bradney 1929)	-	Post Medieval
GGAT01221g	Pound, Mathern	Pound mentioned in 1711	-	Post Medieval
GGAT01889g	School and Church	School and church, 1822	-	Post Medieval
GGAT02169g	Woodland Cottages, Caldicot	Iron Age and Roman settlement	-	Roman, Iron Age
GGAT02213g	Caldicot Hall	Caldicot Hall also known as the Great House, built in 1759	-	Post Medieval

HER Ref.	Name	Summary Description	Designation	Date
GGAT02214g	Church Farm House / Priory Farm	Large L-shaped house, of possible 14th century date with later additions and alterations.	Registered Parks and Gardens PGW, Listed Building 2055	Medieval
GGAT02980g	Findspot, Caerwent	4th century flanged bowl	-	Roman
GGAT03162g	Church Farm	Barn built between the C18th and C19th.	Listed Building 2756	Post Medieval
GGAT03588.0g	Former G15 St Pierre Park with Extensions to The North East		Registered Parks and Gardens PGW	Medieval
GGAT03628g	St Pierre, Shirenewton	A site of deserted medieval village	-	Medieval
GGAT03796g	Fulling Mill	A medieval fulling mill	-	Medieval
GGAT03922g	Mount Ballan Manor House	Post-medieval manor house described in 17 th century as 'decayed'. Later restored.	Listed Building 24001	Post Medieval
GGAT03997g	Roman Silver Coin Caldicot	Coin, early 1st century AD.	-	Roman
GGAT04269g	Findspot, Near Portskewett	Lithic tool.	-	Prehistoric
GGAT04313g	Flint Flakes	Flint scatter of four flakes and one scraper	-	Prehistoric
GGAT04334g	Caldicot Castle Lake Fish Trap	Near-complete fish trap.	-	Bronze Age
GGAT04357g	The Chepstow Head	A cast Bronze head dating to the Iron Age	-	Iron Age
GGAT04506g	Farthing Hill	Stone bank enclosing hill-crest.	-	Unknown

HER Ref.	Name	Summary Description	Designation	Date
GGAT04619g	Brook Cottage	Mid-17 th century parlour block enlargement of an earlier dwelling that is now destroyed. Known to have been one of many inns serving this important road.	Listed Building 2896	Post Medieval
GGAT04779g	Platform Caldicot Castle Lake	A 'platform' constructed from stone & wood	-	Bronze Age
GGAT04780.0g	Trackway Caldicot Castle Lake	A brushwood trackway	-	Bronze Age
GGAT04781g	Brushwood Structure Caldicot Castle Lake	A brushwood structure exposed in section	-	Bronze Age
GGAT04782g	Boat Caldicot Castle Lake	Sewn-plank boat	-	Bronze Age
GGAT05392g	Crick Road, Portskewet	Lime kiln on 1 st edition OS map with possible remains found during evaluation.	-	Post Medieval
GGAT05453g	Crick Lane, Portskewett	Romano-British pottery	-	Roman
GGAT05475g	Limekiln, Church Farm	Limekiln on 1800 map	-	Post Medieval
GGAT05476g	Limekiln, Church Farm	Limekiln on 1800 map	-	Post Medieval
GGAT05587g	St Pierre Gout	An embanked gout of unknown date.	-	Unknown
GGAT05588g	St Pierre	Presumed remains of jetty	-	Post Medieval
GGAT05663g	Former GCC Works Depot Crick	Medieval and post-medieval deposits, comprising sandstone metallurgy and two linear ditches.	-	Medieval
GGAT05911g	Roman Wasters Caldicot Castle	Wasters from Roman pottery kiln	-	Roman

HER Ref.	Name	Summary Description	Designation	Date
GGAT06143g	Romano-British Farmstead at Church Farm, Caldicot	Roman enclosure containing a series of stone linear and curvilinear features, limestone rubble spreads, cobble spreads, gullies, post holes and a timber slot, with 2nd to 4th century pottery.	Scheduled Monument MM334	Roman
GGAT06157g	Caerwent Quarries	Assemblage of finds of Roman period, including greyware, glass and bronze brooches.	-	Roman
GGAT06168g	Leechpool	Roman pottery	-	Roman
GGAT06211g	Wallstone Farm	Farmhouse on site of medieval manor	-	Post Medieval
GGAT06285g	Findspot, Castle Farm	Two 12th century rings and a brooch all silver	-	Medieval
GGAT07708g	School and Church	School and church, 1822	-	Post Medieval
GGAT07760g	Crick Road, Crick	Ditch containing early Roman pottery	-	Roman
GGAT07761.0g	Roman Road RR60aa (Crick - Sudbrook)	Postulated line of road from a crossing-point of the Severn estuary to Caerwent.	-	Roman
GGAT07991g	Crick Lane, Portskewett	A large posthole or pit containing multiperiod finds.	-	Unknown
GGAT07992g	Crick Lane, Portskewett	Prehistoric flints found within negative features, possibly agricultural in nature.	-	Prehistoric
GGAT08125g	St Pierre Park	Landscape park, with remnants of earlier water features, Pleasure Grounds, and walled kitchen garden.	Registered Parks and Gardens PGW(Gt) 29	Post Medieval
GGAT08256g	St Pierre Churchyard	The churchyard is flat and quadrangular, both now and on the tithe map of 1839.	-	Medieval
GGAT08297g	Ecclesia Castell Conscuit	Church at Castell Conscuit (Caldicot) first mentioned in the Llandaff charters, LL235b (c.895), as a pre-existing institution.	-	Early Medieval

HER Ref.	Name	Summary Description	Designation	Date
GGAT08574g	Cropmarks on Slidy Hill, North Of Crick	Cropmarks	-	Unknown
GGAT08955g	Caldicot Castle West	Cropmark of curving bank visible in field to west of castle	-	-
GGAT09229g	Cropmark	A rectangular feature.	-	Roman
GGAT09397g	Caldicot Village	The medieval village of Caldicot appears to have been sited some 1 kilometre to the west of Caldicot castle (PRN 00513g) surrounding the Norman church of St Mary's Church (PRN 00509g).	-	Medieval
GGAT09400g	Caldicot Castle Drive Pond	A pond marked on the 1858 Caldicot tithe map.	-	Post Medieval
GGAT09401g	Church Road Pond	A pond marked on the 1858 Caldicot tithe map.	-	Post Medieval
GGAT09403g	Barn At Elm Farm, Portskewett	Former barn at Elm Farm, Portskewett.	-	Post Medieval, Modern
GGAT09438g	Cremation Burial, Caldicot	Cremation burial placed within a coarse ware vessel.	-	Roman
GGAT09439g	Cremation Burial, Caldicot	Cremation burial placed in a coarse ware jar.	-	Roman
GGAT09471g	Church Road Allotment Gardens	Allotment gardens marked on the 1921 3rd edition OS map.	-	Modern
GGAT09714g	Cup-Marked Stones in Crick Round Barrow	Two cup-marked stones used in the construction of the Crick round barrow	-	Prehistoric
GGAT09715g	Cup-Marked Stone in Heston Brake Chambered Tomb	Several cup-marks are visible on the southern extant orthostat stone's level top.	-	Prehistoric

HER Ref.	Name	Summary Description	Designation	Date
GGAT09825g	Old Lime Kiln	Old lime kiln, shown on 1st Edition OS mapping.	-	-
GGAT09827g	Stepping Stones	Area of stepping stones, labelled on 3rd Edition OS mapping.	-	-
GGAT09828g	Earthwork	Earthwork shown on 1st edition OS mapping.	-	-
GGAT09830g	Structure	Structure shown on 1st edition OS mapping.	-	-
GGAT09832g	Earthwork	Earthwork depicted on 1st edition OS mapping.	-	Unknown
GGAT09833g	Walker Memorial Hall	Walker Memorial Hall, Shown on 3rd Edition OS mapping.	-	Modern
GGAT09852g	Roman Road	Roman road labelled on 1st edition OS mapping.	-	Roman
GGAT09853g	Lime Kiln	Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping.	-	Post Medieval
GGAT09855g	Earthwork	Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping.	-	Unknown
GGAT09856g	Stone	Depicted on 2nd edition OS mapping.	-	Unknown
GGAT09857g	Pile of Stones	On the 1st ed, OS map 1887.	-	Unknown
GGAT09858g	Earthwork	Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping.	-	Unknown
GGAT09859g	Building	Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping.	-	Post Medieval
GGAT09860g	Tank	Depicted on 1st edition OS mapping.	-	Post Medieval
GGAT09975g	19th Century Rubbish Pit, Church Farm, Caldicot	19th century rubbish pit	-	Post Medieval
GGAT09976g	'Woody' Peat Deposit, Church Farm, Caldicot	This 'woody' peat deposit at Castle Farm, Caldicot, formed between the early to mid-Neolithic period and which continued to be deposited into the late Neolithic period.	-	Neolithic
GGAT09977g	Medieval Occupation Site,	Medieval occupation at Castle Farm, with structures dated to the 12th century to the post-medieval period	-	Medieval

HER Ref.	Name	Summary Description	Designation	Date
	Church Farm, Caldicot			
GGAT09978g	Possible Late Roman/Medieval Field System Church Farm, Caldicot	Possible late Roman/Medieval field system.	-	Multiperiod
GGAT10055g	Portskewett Red Cross Hospital, Portskewett	The Orphanage was given to the War Office for the duration of the war for use as a 30 bedded hospital for wounded soldiers.	-	Modern
GGAT11362g	Possible Field Boundaries, Portskewett	A number of undated linear features, possibly representing field boundaries, or earlier activity.	-	Unknown
-	Boundary Wall of St. Pierre Hotel	Stretches for c.300m along the A48. Medieval in origin and associated with the deer park (08125g). Much repaired and rebuilt when Portskewett Park entry gates were built (British Listed Buildings)	Listed Building Grade II 24098	Medieval, post-medieval
-	Portskewett Gates and Gatepiers at St. Pierre	Late 18 th century gates in Neo-classical style	Listed Building Grade II 24093	Post-medieval

APPENDIX 2

Table 2 Previous Archaeological Works

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Name	Description
GGATE000292	ST48678851	Caldicot Castle, Survey	A survey was undertaken at Caldicot Castle by Parkinson and Roberts in 1972.
GGATE000298	ST48439026	Crick Round Barrow, Excavation	An excavation was undertaken at Crick Round Barrow by H.N. Savory in 1940.
GGATE000299	ST49059027	Crick Medieval Chapel, Salvage Excavation	An excavation was undertaken at Crick Medieval Chapel in 1988 by GGAT
GGATE000351	ST4818089303	Evaluation at Church Farm, Caldicot	An archaeological field evaluation was carried out at Church Farm, Caldicot, Gwent by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services found Romano-British and medieval deposits, with evidence of a bronze age and neolithic environs in one area.
GGATE000362	ST4879688632	Excavation at Caldicot Castle Lake	An excavation was carried out in over several years by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust during the construction of a modern lake. Several pieces of waterlogged timbers were recovered.
GGATE000366	ST4729889302	Caerwent Quarries/ Woodland Cottages, Caldicot, Survey	Field Survey, part of the Marginal Land Survey carried out by GGAT in 1976-77
GGATE000782	ST48598824	Proposed Drainage Works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot	A desk-based assessment was undertaken on proposed drainage works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, Caldicot.
GGATE000998	ST4729889302	Caerwent Quarries/ Woodland Cottages, Caldicot	Iron Age palisade trenches and a substantial ditch produced quantities of bone and pot
GGATE001030	ST4879688632	Caldicot Castle Lake	Excavation at Caldicot Castle Lake revealed parts of a possible settlement, dating to the middle to late Bronze Age lying alongside the former course of the River Nedern.
GGATE001268	ST5215789478	Field Visit to Harbour	Field visit to harbour (01154g) undertaken as part of GGAT 76 Waterfronts in Southeast Wales
GGATE001269	ST5203289537	Field Visit to Weir	Field visit to weir (01155g) undertaken as part of GGAT 76 Waterfronts in Southeast Wales
GGATE001546	ST4850088500	Field Visit to Caldicot Castle West	Field visit to Caldicot Castle west undertaken as part of GGAT 78 Year 2. Prehistoric defended enclosures of Gwent.

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Name	Description
GGATE001629	ST50839009	Photographic Survey of Barn, Elm Tree Farm, Portskewett	A photographic survey was carried out of a barn at Elm Tree Farm, Portskewett ahead of conversion of the barn to a dwelling.
GGATE001702	ST48591488242	Drainage Works at Castle Lea and Chepstow Road, WB	A watching brief during intrusive groundwork found no archaeological finds, features or deposits.
GGATE001938	ST49559051	Field Visit Mathern Round Barrow	Visit recorded on an OS Record Card.
GGATE002161	ST48238877	Evaluation at 2 Taff Road, Caldicot	An archaeological evaluation found a stone channel aligned east to west with an adjacent surface of laid stone which contained 12th/13th century pottery.
GGATE002168	ST4814889157	Church Farm, Caldicot Excavation	An archaeological excavation was carried out on a Romano-British farmstead which followed an evaluation, geophysical survey and desk-based survey of the farm. The site was occupied from the 2nd century to 4th century AD but the full extent and function of the enclosure is unknown.
GGATE002192	ST4890090210	Land at Manor Farm, Crick, Monmouthshire Evaluation	The majority of the site was covered with a large depression which had modern and medieval deposits banked up around its edge
GGATE002238	ST48949010	Former Gwent County Council, Works Depot, Evaluation	The evaluation indicated deposits from the medieval and post-medieval periods, consisting of two linear ditches and sandstone metalling.
GGATE002546	ST4876790106	Firtree Cottage, Crick Road, Crick WB	No archaeological deposits or finds were discovered.
GGATE002565	ST 48709010	Land off Crick Road, Monmouthshire WB	Three ditches were recorded; two were possibly of Romano-British date with pottery dated to the first century A.D. Military activity may have been associated with the site.
GGATE002573	ST4818589288	Church Farm, Caldicot Evaluation	The evaluation found a large Romano-British enclosure with substantial, evolving ditches and internal structures and the artefactual evidence pointed toward a higher status than is usual for this area. One or two features of Neolithic or Bronze age were also present.
GGATE003101	ST51548970	Bridge View Farm, Portskewett	An archaeological watching brief recovered no finds of any significance.
GGATE003173	ST4814889238	Excavation off Church Road, Caldicot	A number of features including two probable Roman cremation burials were uncovered.

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Name	Description
GGATE003651	ST48218858	Watching Brief at Castle Park Primary School, Caldicot	No significant features or finds were recovered.
GGATE003663	ST4668088986	DBA Dewstow Farm Golf Course Caerwent	The impact of the proposed development was judged to be minimal.
GGATE003681	ST4951288351	Crick Lane, Portskewett	A watching brief revealed a probable Romano-British ditch.
GGATE003733	ST4950288400	Crick Lane, Portskewett, Gwent	An archaeological evaluation and watching brief recorded a small number of well-preserved archaeological features consisting primarily of linear ditches.
GGATE003778	ST4869488475	Caldicot Castle, Monmouthshire	An archaeological field evaluation found the majority of the evaluated area had been disturbed by recent construction and services.
GGATE003826	ST4879488634	Caldicot Castle Lake	A watching brief uncovered a double alignment of oak posts and a bank of a Bronze Age river channel.
GGATE003901	ST483890	DBA at Church Farm, Caldicot	No significant features or finds were revealed at the site itself, however, a field evaluation was recommended in advance of any development.
GGATE004007	ST477911	RAF Caerwent WB	An archaeological watching brief was carried out on geotechnical trial pits which found artefacts in some, and two contained possible features.
GGATE004058	ST4936188523	Implications of Development on Land of Crick Road	A DBA concluded that there is no direct evidence to suggest that substantive archaeological deposits or features are preserved within the area of the proposed development.
GGATE004164	ST48608839	Archaeological Watching Brief at Caldicot Town AFC, Caldicot,	A watching brief found a paleochannel, but no finds were discovered.
GGATE004253	ST486885	Field Visit to Fulling Mill	A field visit undertaken found no earthworks but a short length of wall in moat ditch.
GGATE004308	ST4838788575	Castle Inn, Caldicot Excavation	Four features were identified: a pit, a probable drain, and two modern pits.
GGATE004322	ST4818089303	Church Farm, Caldicot Geophysical Survey	No magnetic or artefactual evidence for former settlement areas and very little evidence for substantial underlying 'cut' features were detected within the study area.
GGATE004564	ST53869112	An Archaeological Evaluation along the proposed South East Coastal Strategy Pipeline,	The evaluation found no deposits of archaeological significance.

HER Ref.	Grid Ref.	Name	Description
		between Hunger pill and Caldicot, Gwent, Wales	
GGATE004584	ST4811689231	Church Farm, Caldicot Evaluation	A large Iron Age to Roman-British enclosure contained a number of drains and gullies mostly dating from the Prehistoric to Romano-British periods.
GGATE004625	ST4868288484	Watching brief at Caldicot Castle	The watching brief found no significant archaeological finds or features.
GGATE004832	ST4896990190	Watching Brief at Acre Wood, Crick	An archaeological watching brief found no significant archaeological features.
GGATE004835	ST4839988844	Watching Brief at Church Farm, Caldicot, Monmouthshire	An Archaeological watching brief recovered a small quantity of Post-Medieval, Medieval and Roman pottery during the topsoil and subsoil strip but no further features.
GGATE004865	ST4866588522	Geophysical Survey at Caldicot Castle	The geophysical survey showed a considerable number of walls within the bailey and upwards of seven new buildings were identified.
GGATE005006	ST5150090400	St Pierre Park, Chepstow	A watching brief at St Pierre Hotel found no significant artefacts or features.
GGATE005028	ST48298888	Barn No.2, Llanthony Secunda Manor, Caldicot	A watching brief found no archaeological finds or features.
GGATE005130	ST 48989018	Land at Farndon Crick	An evaluation did not identify any archaeological features.
GGATE005431	SS5858587907	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain	The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project aimed to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain.
GGATE005564	ST49378842	Land off Crick Road, Portskewett	An archaeological evaluation identified undated linear features and the possible remains of a lime kiln.
GGATE005642	ST4819790390	Caerwent Training Area, Monmouthshire	A watching brief found scant evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity, however an incised boundary stone and C19th artefacts were found along with a possible structure, pit or ditch, sherds of pottery, building material and a piece of prehistoric flint.
GGATE005698	ST4839688662	78 Church Road, Caldicot	A watching brief found nothing of archaeological significance.
GGATE006100	SS5711599529	GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	A rolling programme of Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment is ongoing.

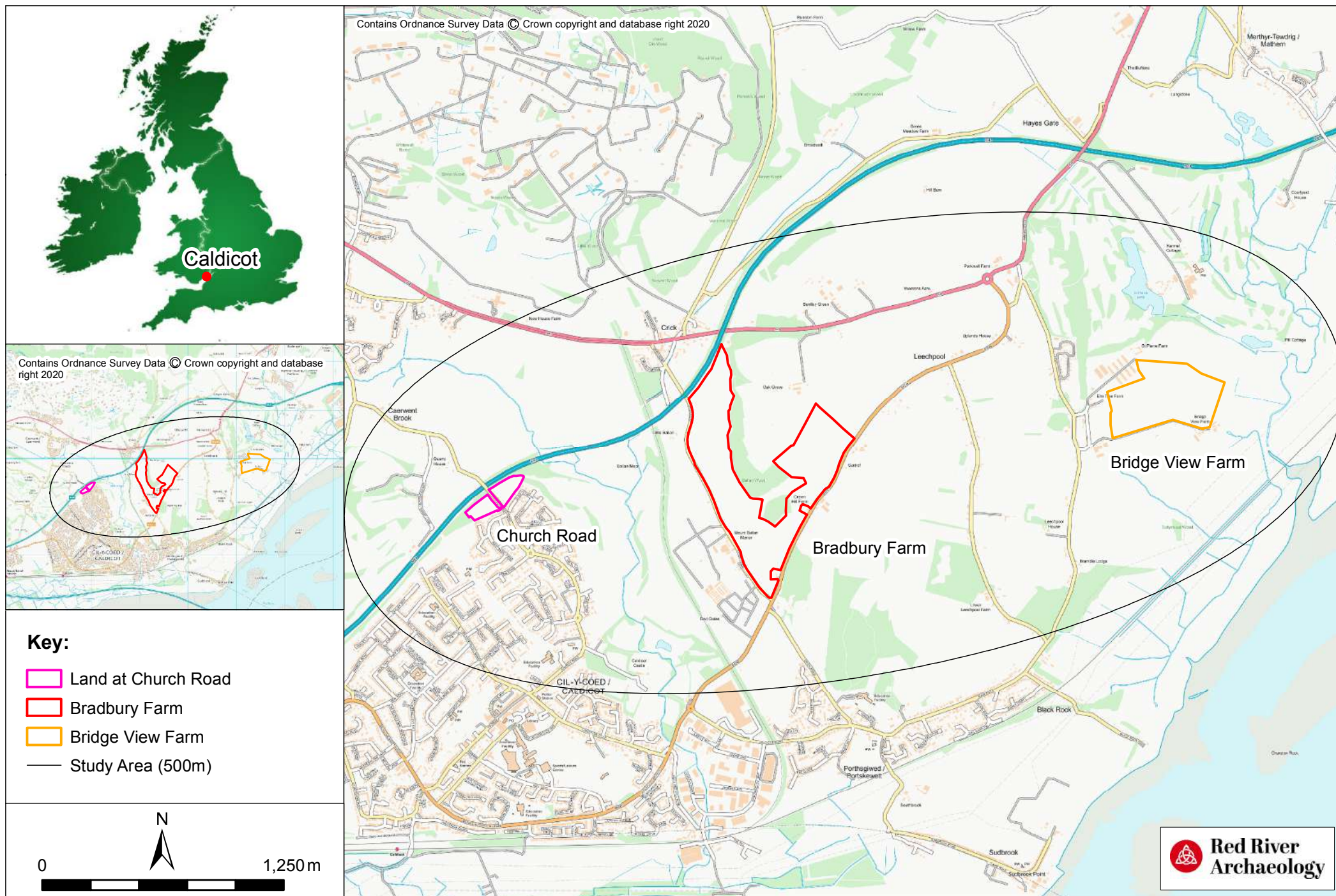


Figure 1 - Land at Church Road, Bradbury Farm & Bridge View Farm, Caldicot, Monmouthshire: Site location.

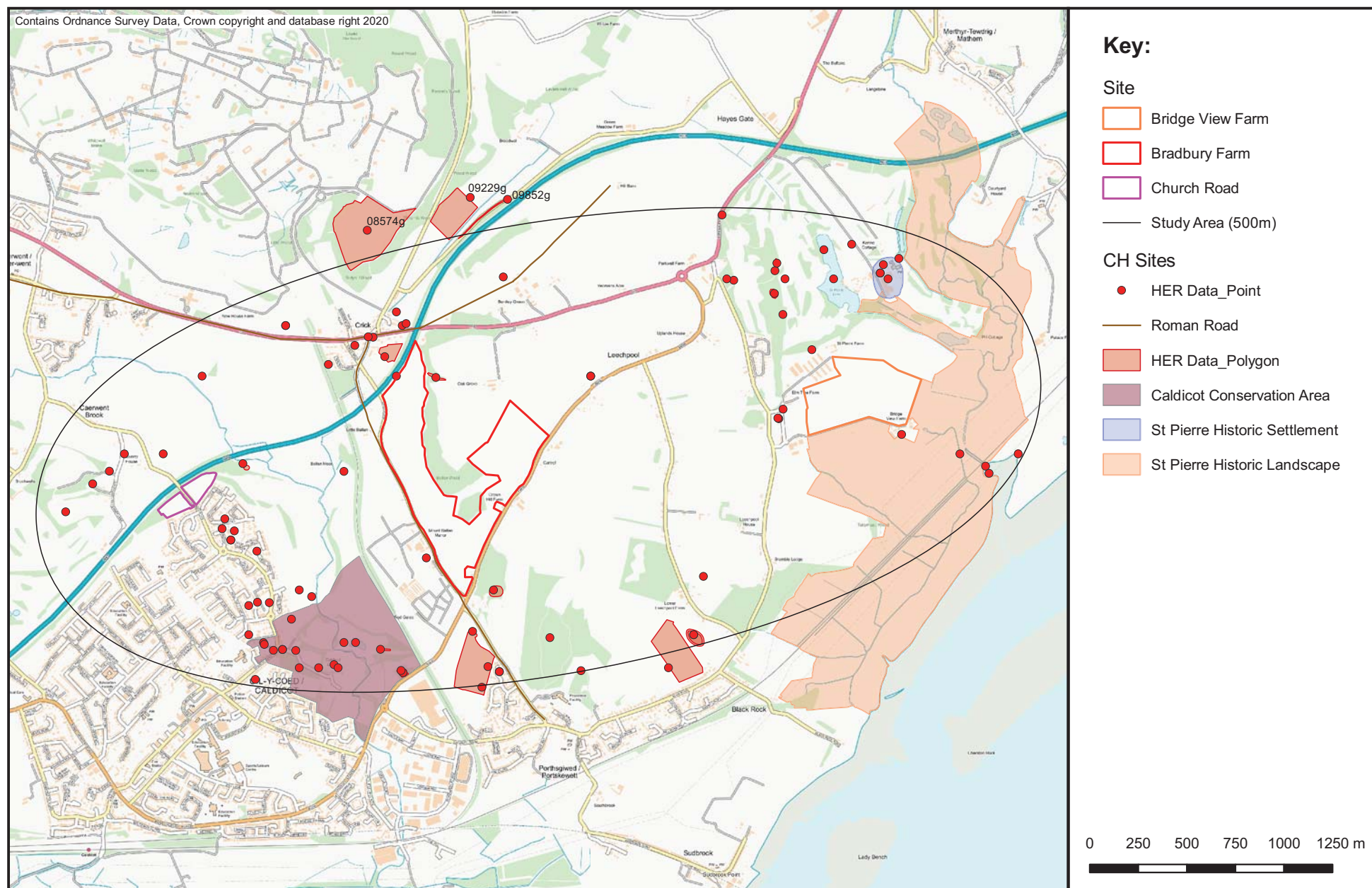


Figure 2.0 - Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within study area (500m).

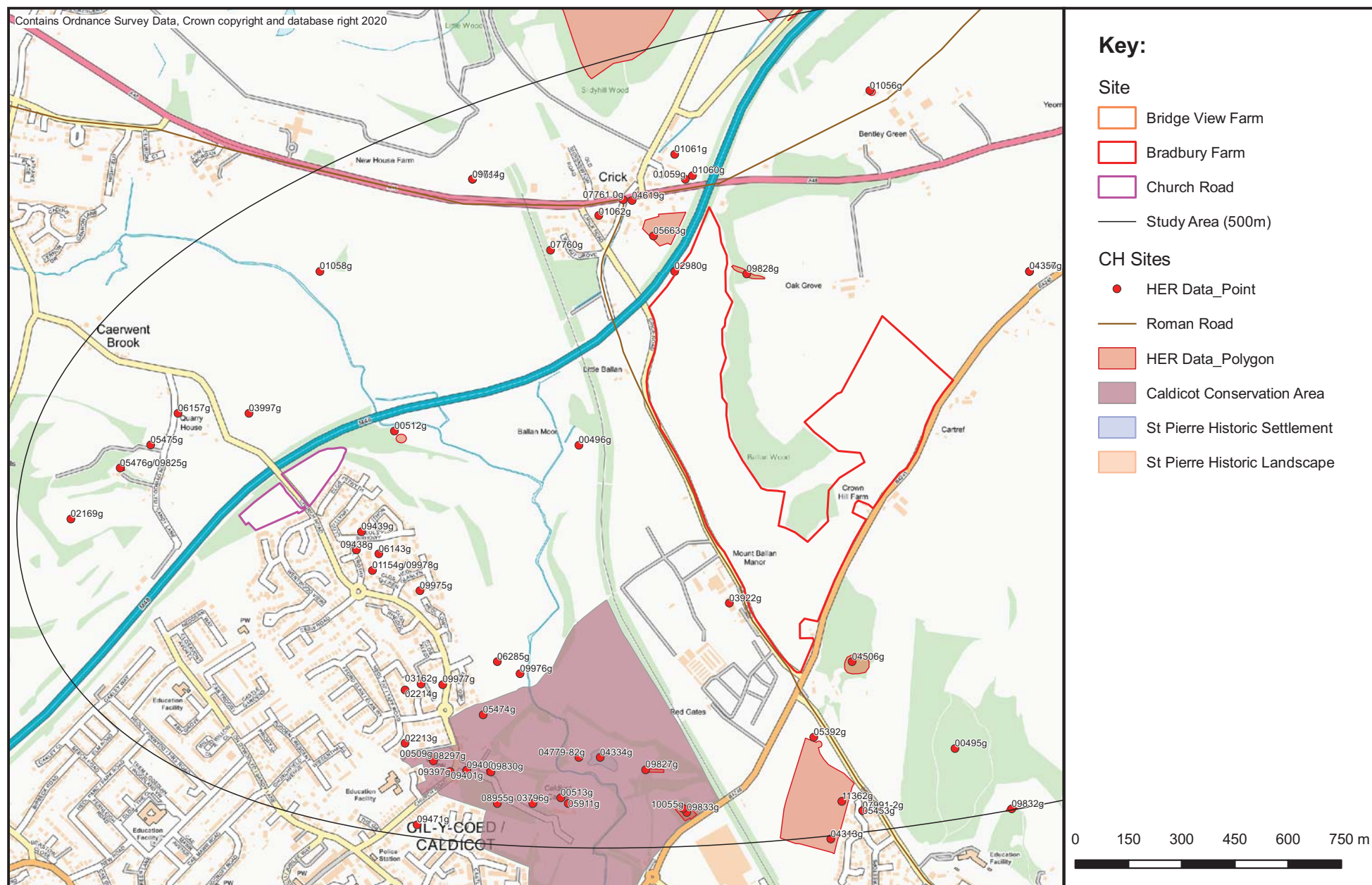


Figure 2.1 - Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within study area (500m).

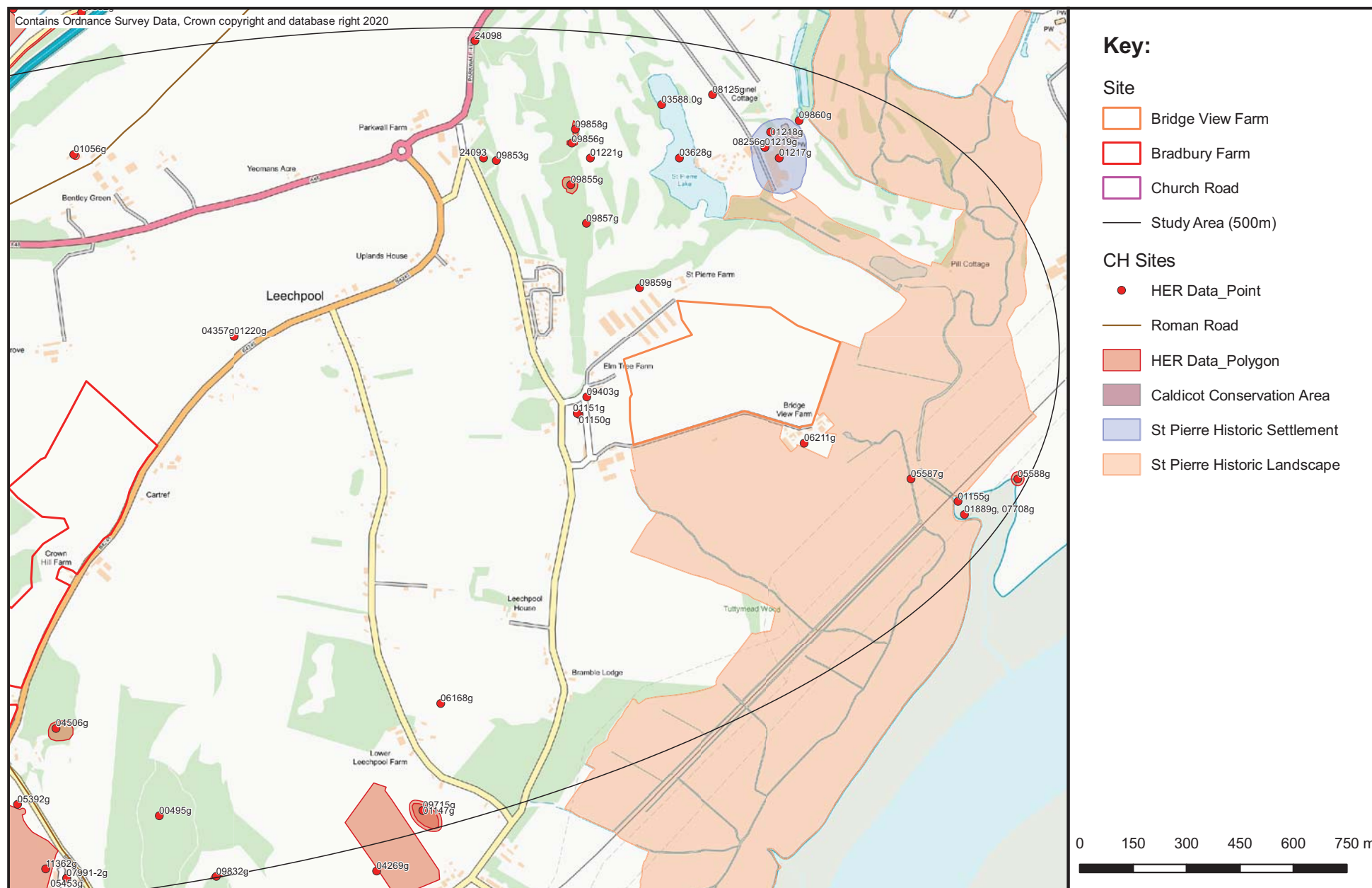


Figure 2.2 - Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within study area (500m).

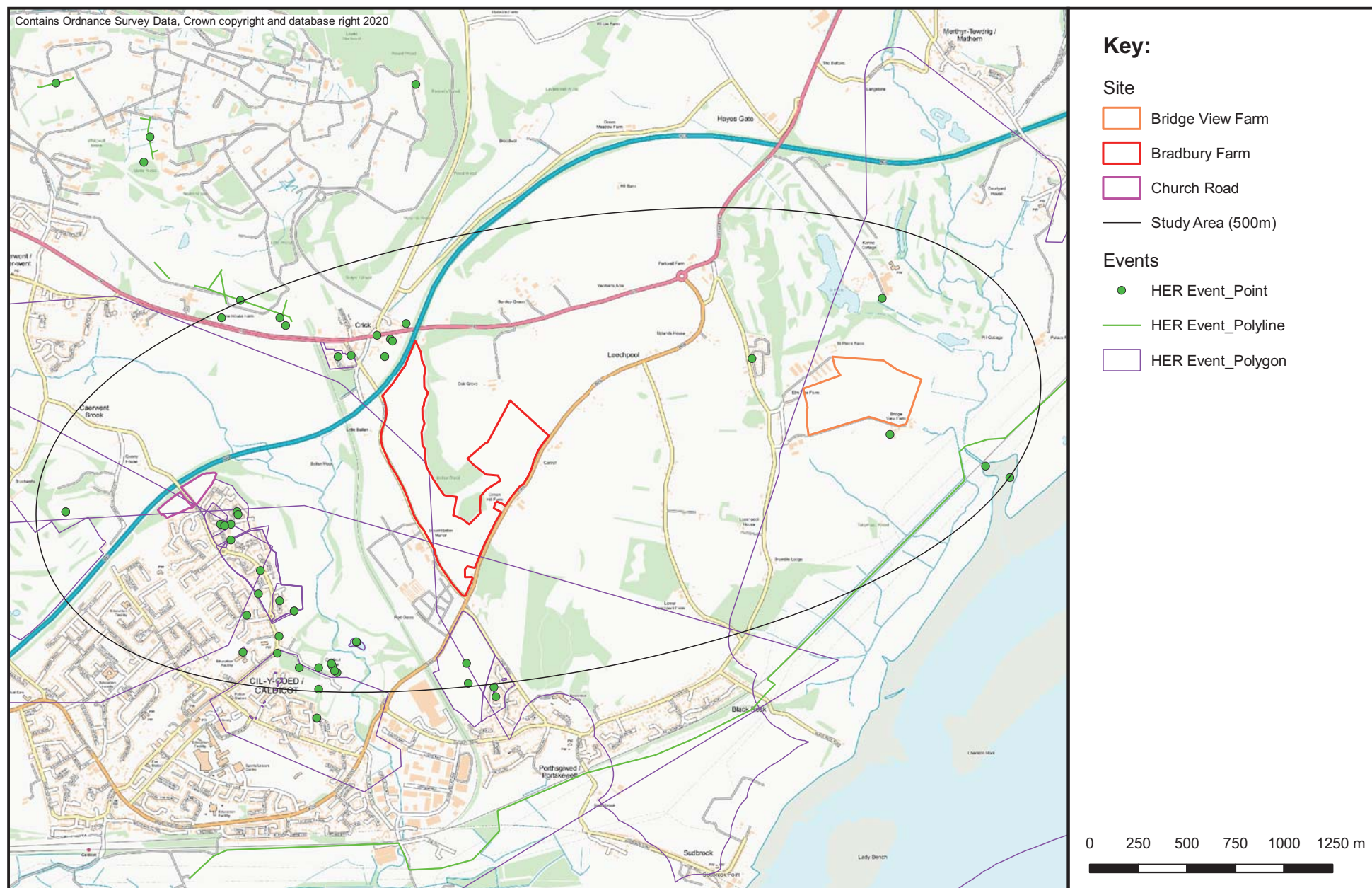


Figure 3.0 - Previous Archaeological Events within study area (500m).

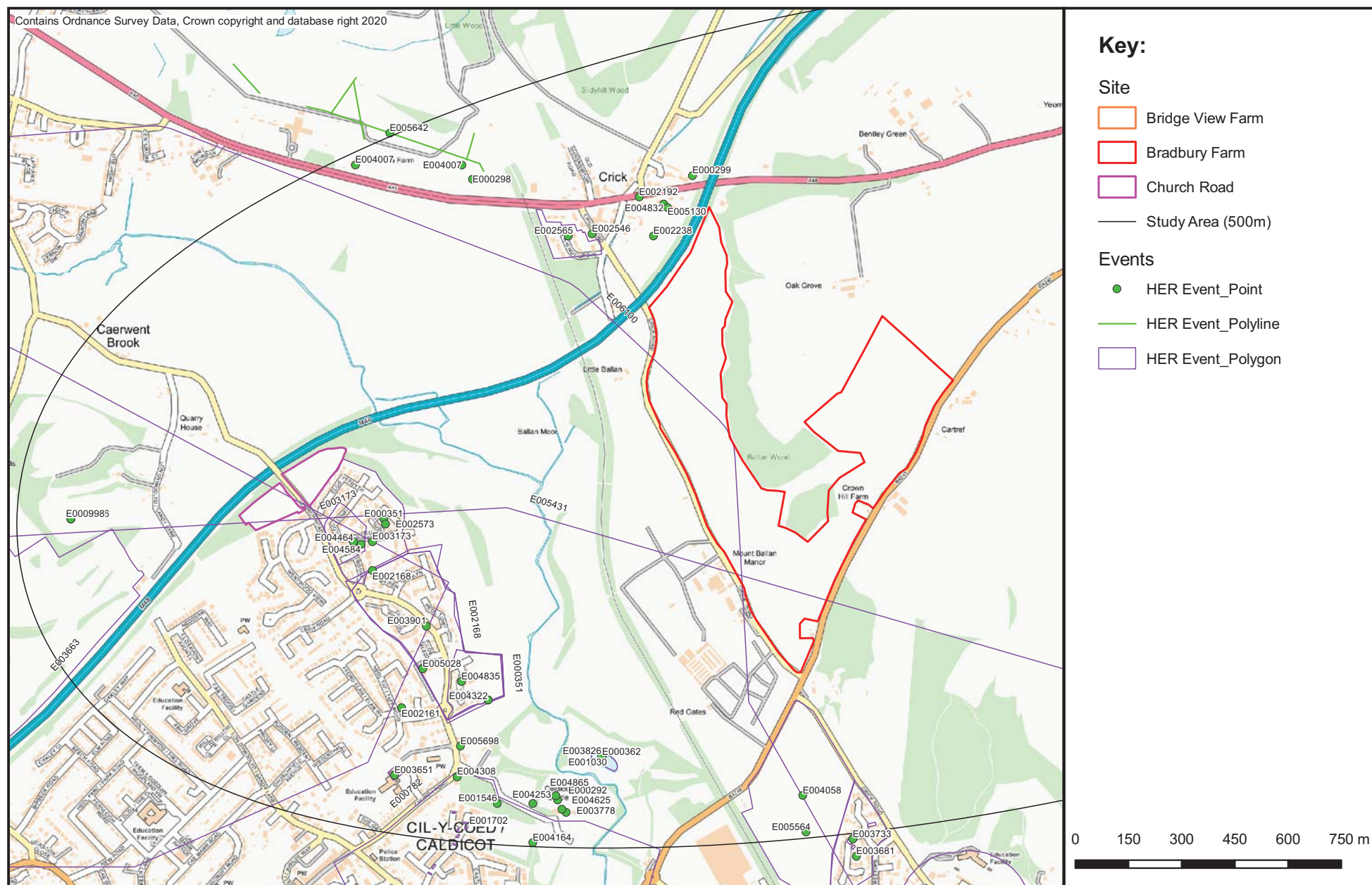
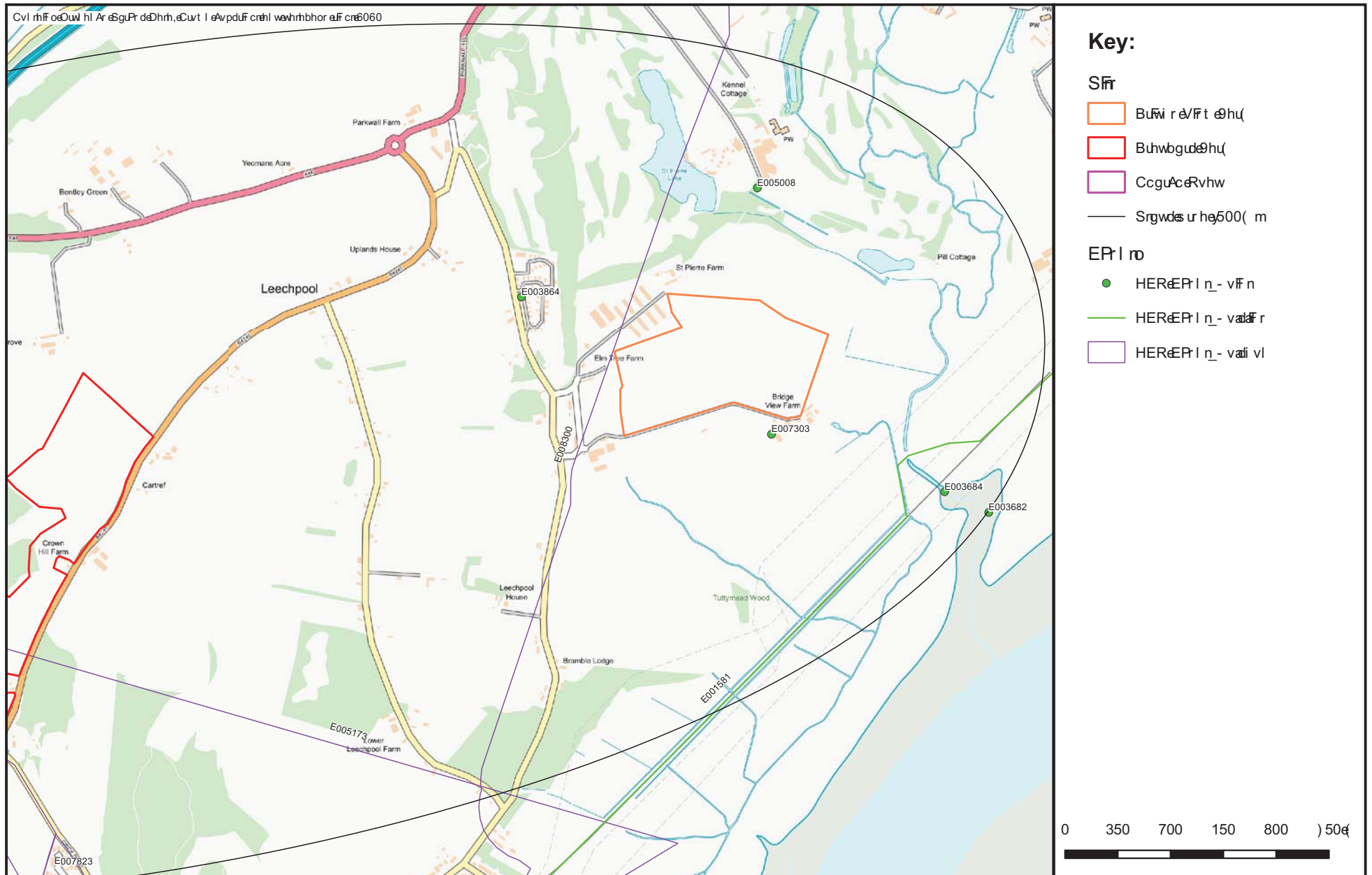
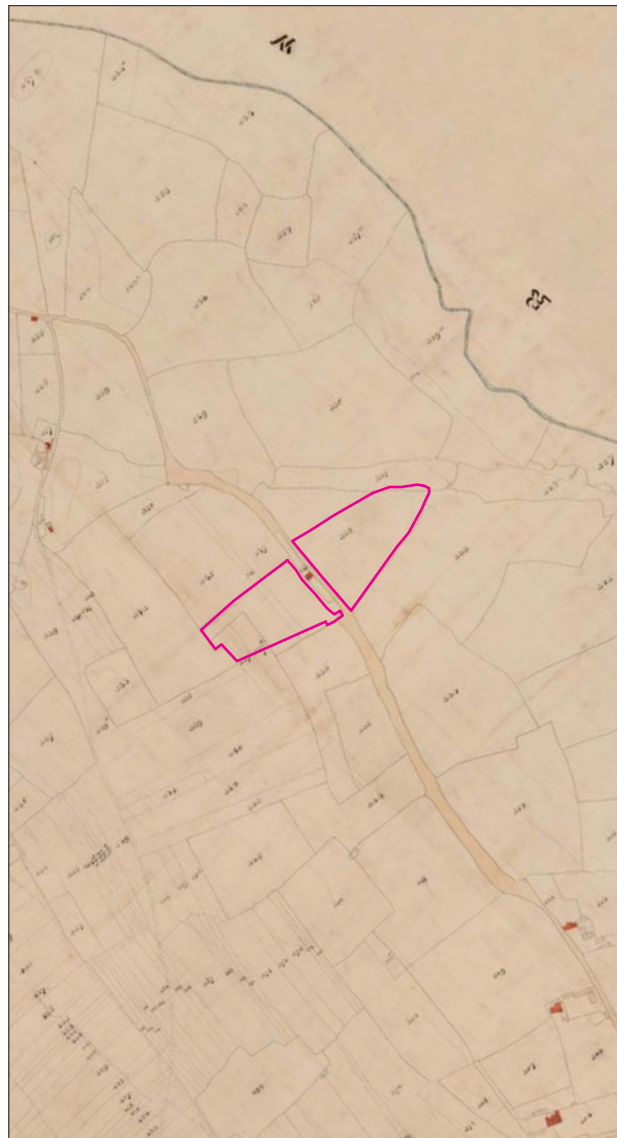


Figure 3.1 - Previous Archaeological Events within study area (500m).



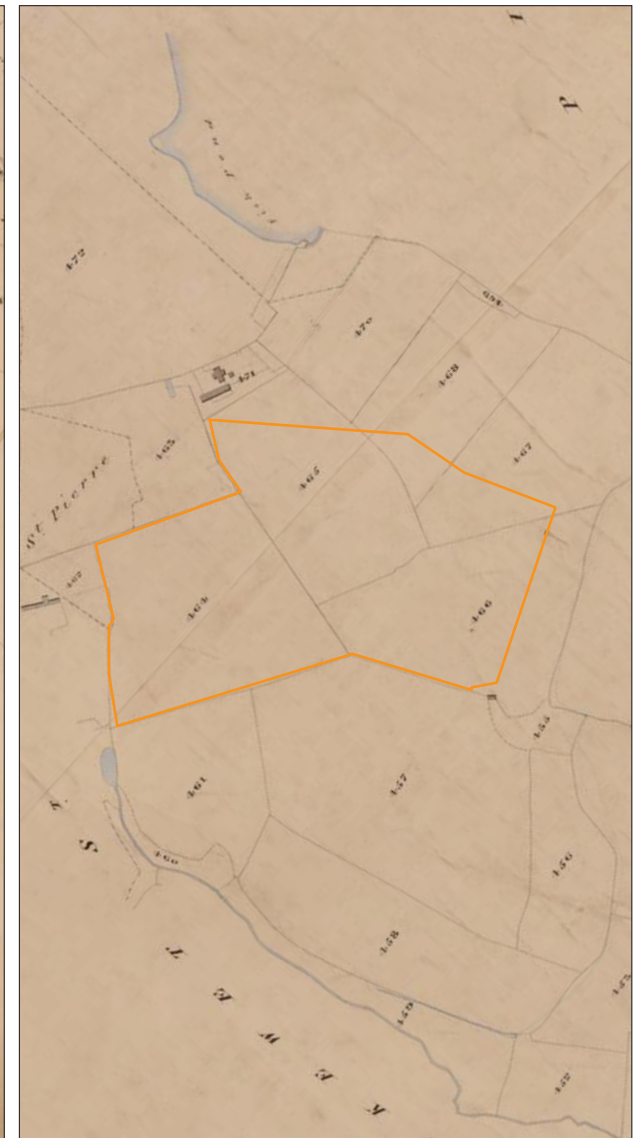
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Land at Church Road



Bradbury Farm



Bridge View Farm

0 500 m

 A scale bar is located at the bottom right of the figure, indicating a distance of 500 meters.

Figure 4.1 - Tithe Map (1843).

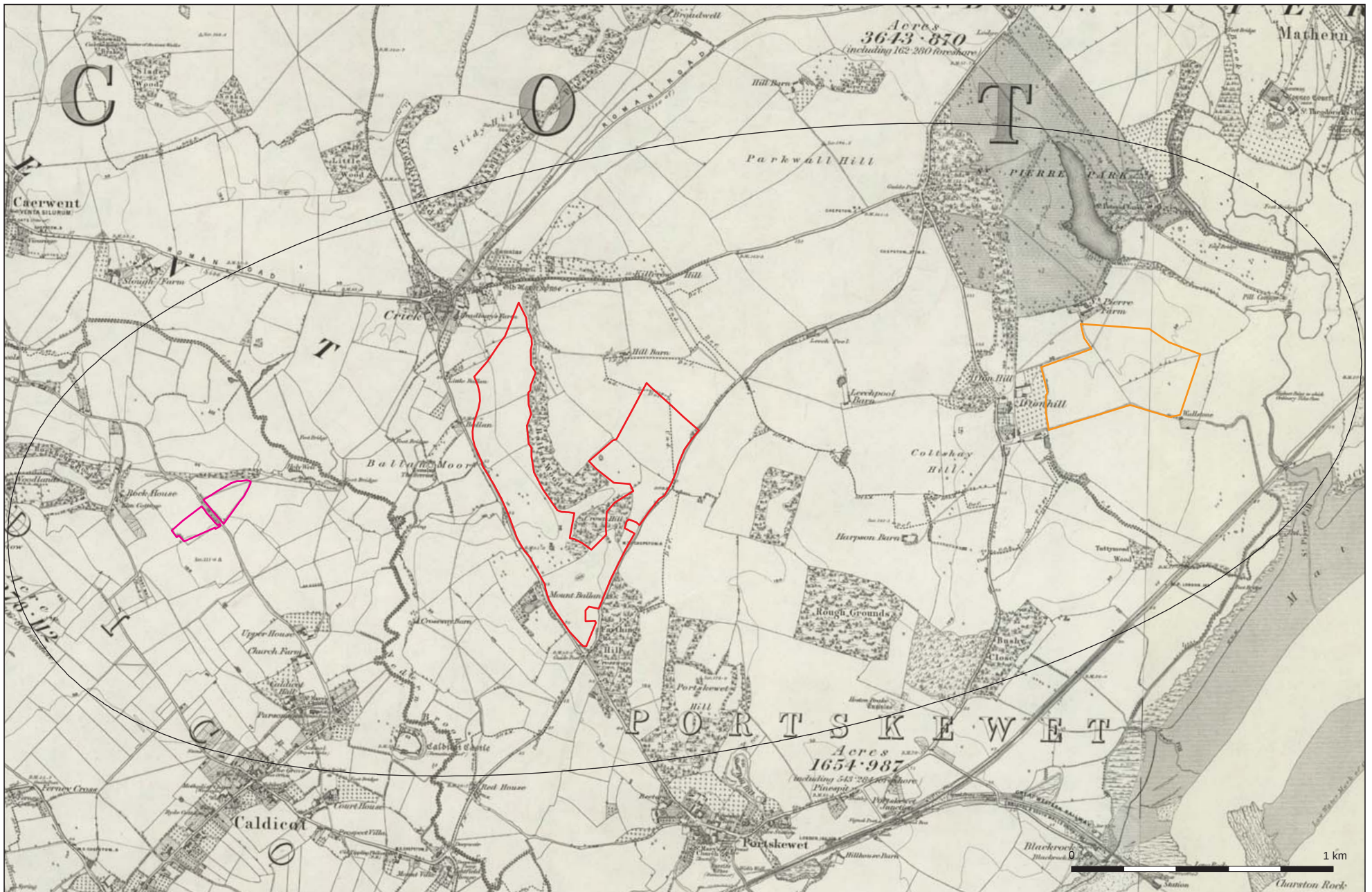


Figure 4.2 - 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map (Surveyed 1880-81, Published 1886-87).

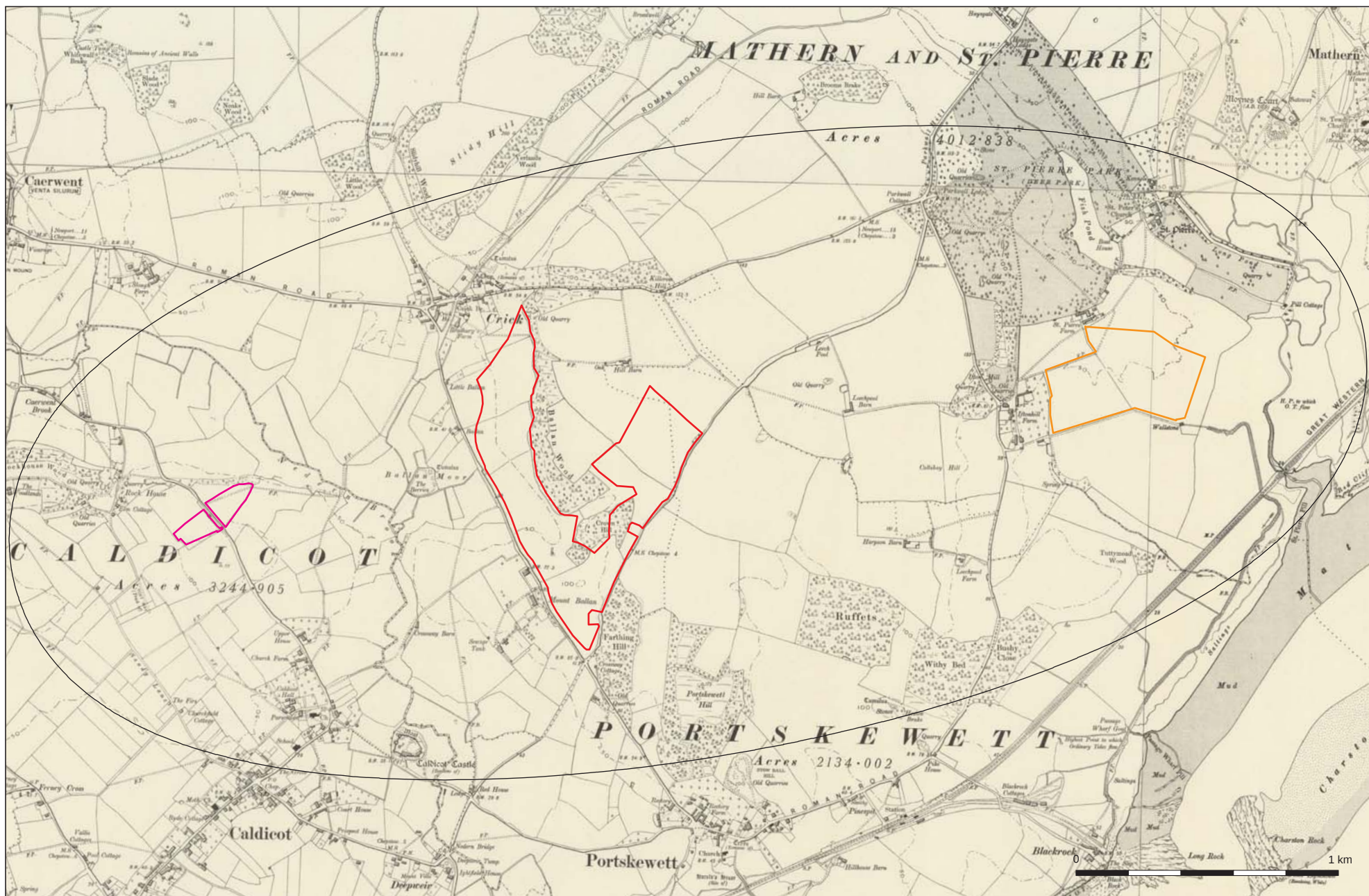


Figure 4.3 - 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map (Surveyed 1900, Published 1902-03).

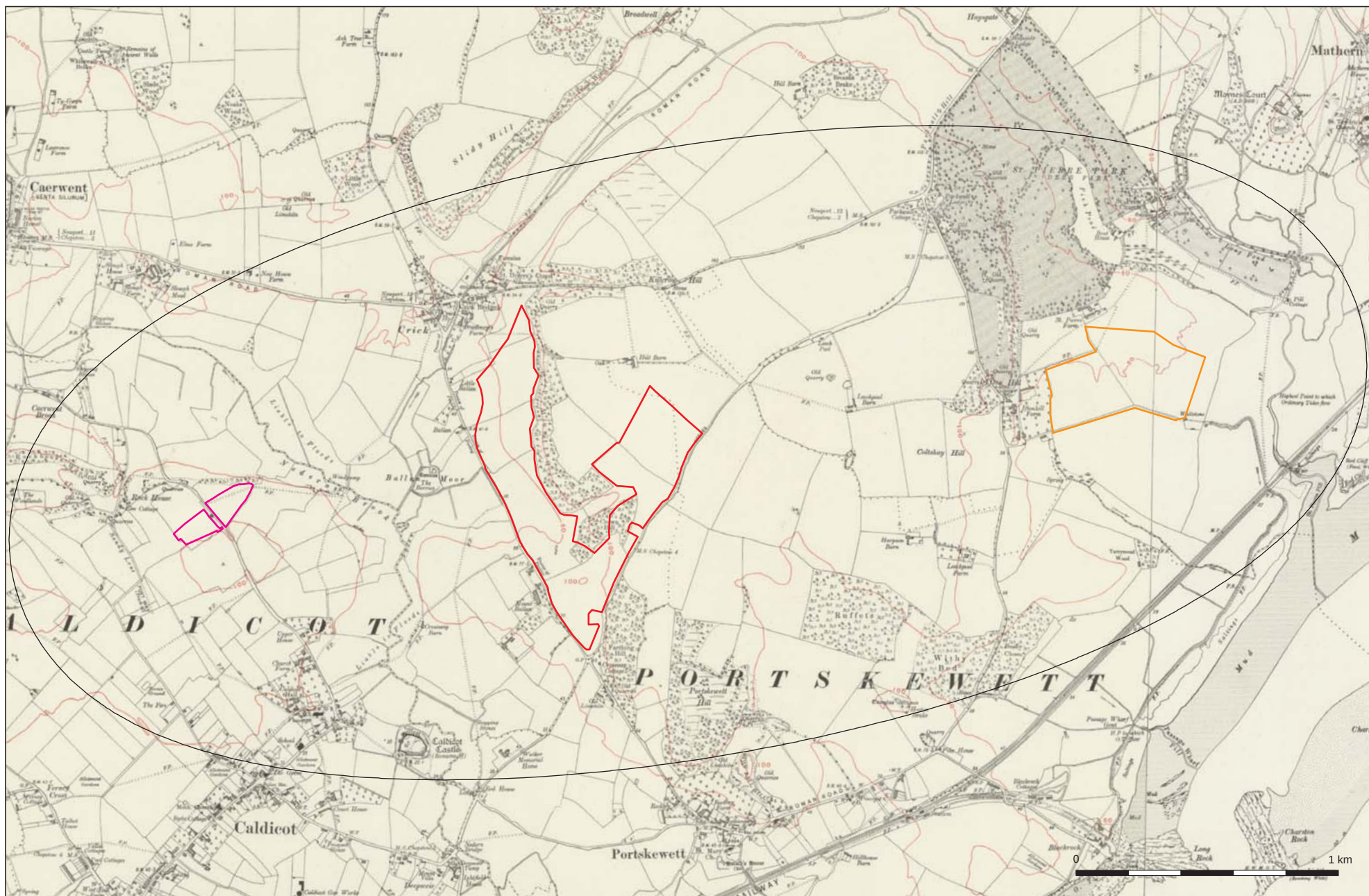


Figure 4.4 - 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map (Surveyed 1918-20, Published 1922-24).

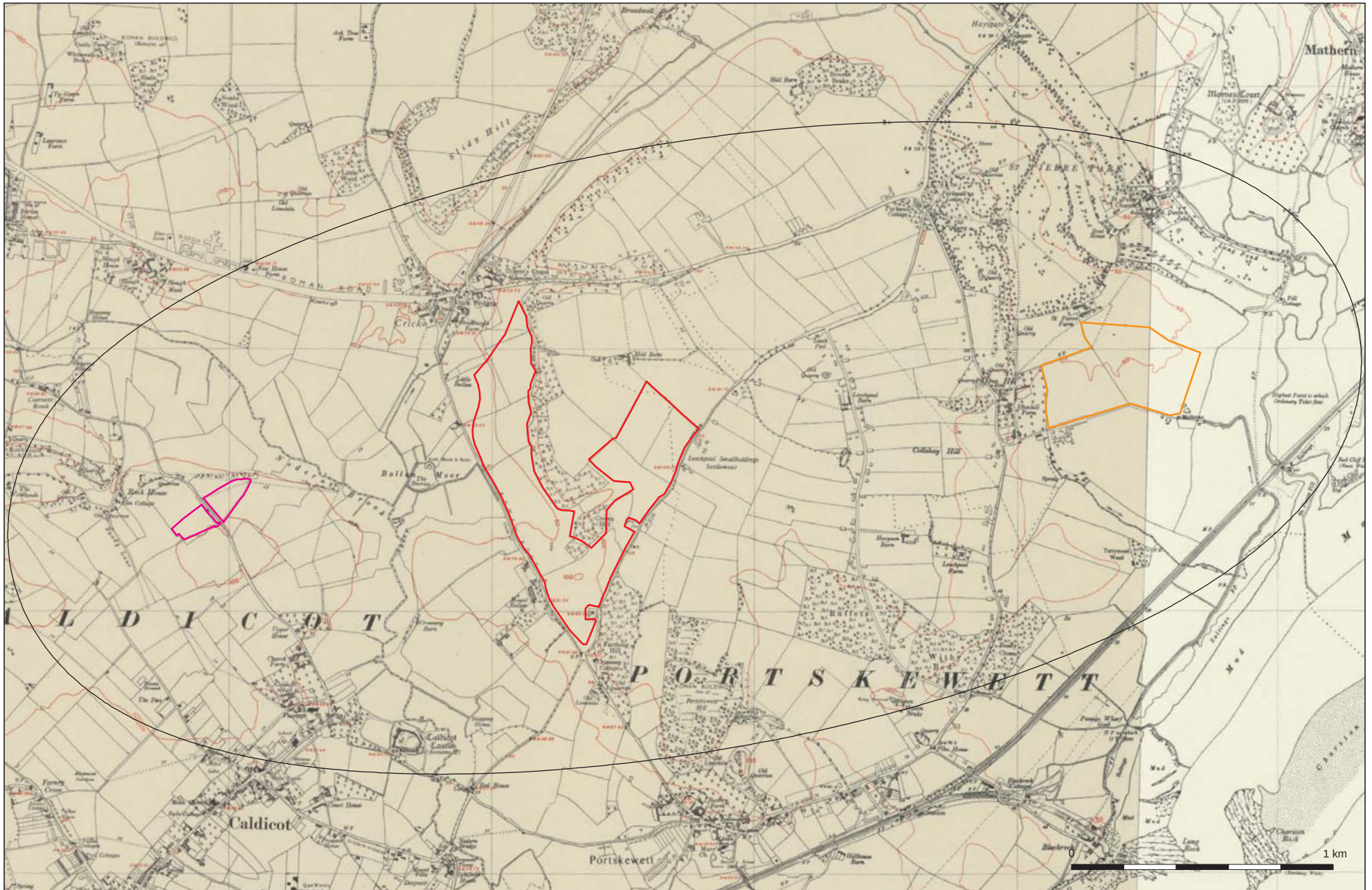


Figure 4.5 - 6 inch Ordnance Survey Map (Surveyed 1949, Published 1954).



Plate 1 - Bridge View Farm Site, view to St. Pierre Farm from junction of centre and western fields, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Bridge View Farm Site, view to Elm Tree Farm from junction of centre and western fields, looking west



Plate 3 - Bridge View Farm Site, view from the south entrance to the centre field to Bridge View Farm and beyond to the Severn Estuary, looking southeast



Plate 4 - Bridge View Farm Site, view from the centre of Site towards St. Pierre Historic Settlement, looking north



Plate 5 - Bradbury Farm Site, view of the northwestern half towards Crick, looking north



Plate 6 - Bradbury Farm Site, view of the northwestern half towards Portskewett, looking south



Plate 7 - Bradbury Farm Site, view from northeastern extent, looking southwest



Plate 8 - Bradbury Farm Site, view of southeastern part of Site, looking southwest



Plate 9 - Mount Ballan House from Bradbury Farm Site, looking west



Plate 10 - Bradbury Farm Site, junction of Crick Road and B4245 and view towards Portskewett Hill obscured by treeline, looking southeast



Plate 11 - Church Road Site, overview of western half, looking west



Plate 12 - Church Road Site, overview of western half, looking east



Plate 13 - Church Road Site, overview of eastern half, looking east



Plate 14 - Church Road Site, overview of eastern half, looking north