



Candwr Solar Farm

Pre-Application Consultation

Environmental Statement

Appendix 10.1 Heritage Desk Based Assessment

2 July 2026



Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Candwr Solar Farm, Ponthir, Monmouthshire

Candwr Solar Farm Limited

Date: 17/06/2026 | Pegasus Ref: P24-2075

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. Pegasus Group have been commissioned by Candwr Solar Farm Limited to prepare a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment for land at Court Farm near Ponthir, Newport (hereafter 'the Site'; **Plate 1**).

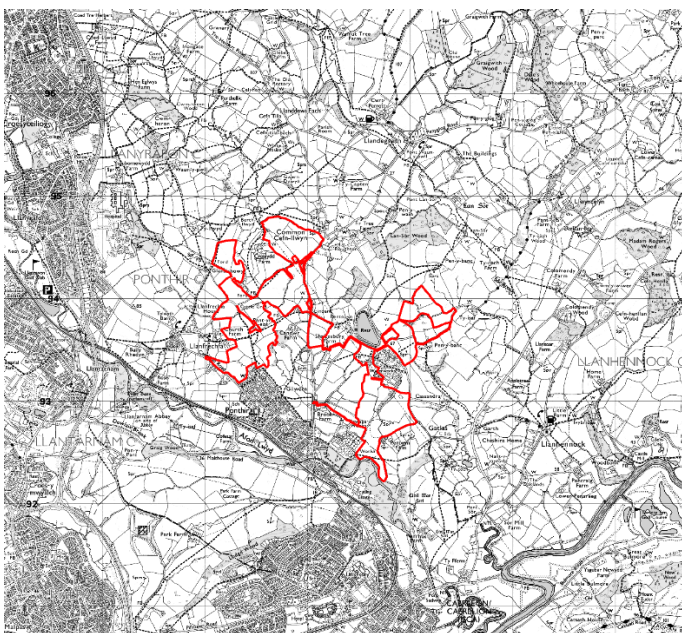


Plate 1: Site location plan

- 1.2. The Site is proposed for the installation and operation of ground mounted solar photovoltaic arrays with all associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure (hereafter 'the Proposed Development').

- 1.3. The Proposed Development is classed as a DNS as the combined installed capacity of the power generating elements will be greater than 10MW.

- 1.4. The aims of this Report are:

- To assess the significance of recorded historic assets within the Site and to assess the potential for and the likely significance of previously-unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site;
- To assess any contribution that the Site makes to the heritage significance of designated historic assets; and
- To ascertain whether the Proposed Development will protect, conserve, promote or enhance historic assets (and their setting where relevant).

- 1.5. These objectives are in line with Sections 6.1.9 and 6.1.26 of the Welsh Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12, Chapter 6 (February 2024; PPW12), which provide that:

"Any decisions made through the planning system must fully consider the impact on the historic environment and on the significance and heritage values of individual historic assets and their contribution to the character of place."

"Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information,

through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains..."

- 1.6. This Report has been informed by the *Standard and guidance* published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), and accords with the scope and methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Heneb (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) prior to commencement.

2. Site Description, Planning History, and Consultation

Site Description

- 2.1. The Site comprises 131.62ha of farmland across three groupings of fields. The largest is situated in the north-west, between Llanfrechfa and Common Cefn-Ilwyn; the other two are situated to the north-east and south of the Court Farm Waterworks.
- 2.2. For the purposes of the Proposed Development, individual fields and/or interconnected fields have been named as Parcels 1-13. The field numbering is shown on a standalone plan inserted as the following page.
- 2.3. The current land use of the Site is arable and pasture. The farm of Pant-yr-eos lies at the centre of Field 4 but is excluded from the redline boundary. Public rights of way cross Parcels 1, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 13.

Planning History

- 2.4. The Site straddles three local planning authorities: Torfaen County Borough Council (west), Monmouthshire County Council (east), and Newport City Council (south).
- 2.5. A search of the planning portals for each LPA has identified no relevant planning history for the Site, and only two previous applications for land adjoining the Site:
 - **DM/2018/00530** – Screening Opinion for a 1.8MW ground-mounted solar array adjacent to Parcel 8 of the Site (determined not EIA); and

- **08/P/00065(E)** – Construction of a water filtration building, water storage reservoir, internal site access road and ancillary process plant (approved).

Consultation

- 2.6. Pegasus Group initiated contact with Heneb (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) on 15th April 2025 to discuss the scope of this Report. A Written Scheme of Investigation was subsequently prepared by Pegasus Group, and the final version was approved by Heneb on 6th May 2025 (**Appendix 1A**).
- 2.7. Pegasus Group also consulted further with Heneb in in May 2025 regarding the scope and methodology for a geophysical survey (**Appendix 1B**); and in October and November 2025 to agree a proposal for mitigation by design and to confirm that no further archaeological work was required pre- or post-consent (**Appendix 1C**).
- 2.8. Pegasus Group also engaged in correspondence with Cadw in April and May 2025 following a concern raised by a third-party with Cadw regarding the impact of the Proposed Development on an alleged Iron Age settlement within Parcel 4. It was agreed that the matter would be given consideration in this Report.

The map displays the following numbered wards (1-15) and their approximate locations:

- Ward 1:** Located in the east, near Pen-y-banc and Ty-isaf.
- Ward 2:** Located in the northeast, near Pen-y-banc and Ty-isaf.
- Ward 3:** Located in the north, near Common Cefn-llyn.
- Ward 4:** Located in the north-central area, near Roughton.
- Ward 5:** Located in the north-central area, near Creigydd Farm.
- Ward 6:** Located in the west-central area, near Glansirhowy.
- Ward 7:** Located in the west-central area, near Ford.
- Ward 8:** Located in the south-central area, near Brook Farm.
- Ward 9:** Located in the west-central area, near Church Farm.
- Ward 10:** Located in the central area, near Shafesbury Farm.
- Ward 11:** Located in the east-central area, near Pen-y-banc.
- Ward 12:** Located in the south-central area, near Works.
- Ward 13:** Located in the west-central area, near Llanfarcha.
- Ward 14:** Located in the west-central area, near Llanfarcha.
- Ward 15:** Located in the south-central area, near Pentwyn Farm.

Other notable features on the map include the Afon Lwyd river, the Reservoir, and the town of Porthirion. The map also shows various roads, including Malthouse Road and the A55.

Page 10

Site

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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FIELD NUMBERING

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

DATE	SCALE		DRAWN	APPROVED
03/06/2026	1:10,000@A3		HT/EP	GS
SHEET	REV	N	O	200 METRES
-	A			

DRAWING NUMBER
P24_2075_HT_00



3. Legislation and Policy Framework

Legislation

3.1. Planning legislation currently in force in Wales, which references the historic environment, comprises:

- Historic Environment Wales Act 2023; and
- Town and County Planning Act 1990.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023

3.2. The *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023* (hereafter 'HEWA') was enacted on 4th November 2024. It is a Consolidation Act that ***"brings together the main pieces of legislation relating to Wales' historic environment, modernising and organising the law and ensuring it is written in simple, everyday language"***.

3.3. It replaces the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and the *Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* (which formerly applied to both England and Wales) and the *Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*.

3.4. The most important change is that Section 66 (1) of the *Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* has become Section 314A of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* (see below).

3.5. Part 2 of HEWA relates to Scheduled Monuments. Works affecting Scheduled Monuments must be authorised by way of Scheduled Monument Consent, and Chapter 3

provides full details of this. There is no duty, however, to have regard to the setting of a Scheduled Monument.

3.6. Part 3 of HEWA relates to Listed Buildings. Works affecting Listed Buildings must be authorised by way of Listed Building Consent, and decision-making requires consideration not only of the physical asset itself but of its setting. Section 96(2) states:

"In considering whether to grant listed building consent, a planning authority or the Welsh Ministers must have special regard to the desirability of preserving—

(a) the listed building to which the application relates,

(b) the setting of the building, and

(c) any features of special architectural or historic interest the building possesses."

3.7. Part 4 of HEWA relates to Conservation Areas. Decision-making requires consideration only of the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and not its setting. Section 160(1) states:

"In exercising a planning function in relation to a building or other land in a conservation area, a person must have special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area."

- 3.8. Schedule 13 of HEWA records additions and amendments made to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (see below) to reflect the fact the latter two Acts no longer apply in Wales.

Town and County Planning Act 1990

- 3.9. In November 2024 the following amendment to Section 314(a) of *The Town and County Planning Act 1990* came into force. It specifies for Wales the duties relating to Listed Buildings, as set out in Section 66 in the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, which no longer applies in Wales.

“Wales: duties relating to listed buildings and features of architectural or historic interest

(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the Welsh Ministers or a local planning authority in Wales must have special regard to the desirability of preserving—

(a) the listed building,

(b) the setting of the building, or

(c) any features of special architectural or historic interest the building possesses.

(2) In exercising the powers conferred by sections 232, 233 and 235(1) (appropriation, disposal and development of land held for planning purposes), a relevant local authority must have regard to the

desirability of preserving features of special architectural or historic interest, and in particular listed buildings.”

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

- 3.10. Section 39(3) of Part 6 of the *Planning (Wales) Act 2015* formerly referenced the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* as applicable to Wales. This Section was removed in 2024, as noted in Schedule 13 paragraph 190 of the *Historic Environment Wales Act 2023*.

National Planning Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12

- 3.11. National planning policy for Wales is set out within the Welsh Government’s *Future Wales 2040* and *Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (PPW 12)*.
- 3.12. *PPW 12* Chapter 6 deals with the historic environment and its contribution to the Welsh Government’s seven well-being goals for a sustainable Wales. It emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.
- 3.13. Paragraph 6.1.5 of *PPW 12* provides that:

“The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government’s objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being... Conservation

Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset."

3.14. Paragraph 6.1.6 sets out the Welsh Government's specific objectives for the historic environment as follows:

- ***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, while at the same time helping them remain vibrant and prosperous;***
- ***Preserve the special interest of sites on the register of historic parks and gardens; and***
- ***Protect areas on the register of historic landscapes in Wales.***

3.15. In relation to the setting of Listed Buildings, paragraph 6.1.10 provides that:

"There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a

listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses."

3.16. In relation to Conservation Areas, paragraph 6.1.14 provides that:

"There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas or their settings. Positive management of conservation areas is necessary if their character or appearance are to be preserved or enhanced and their heritage value is to be fully realised."

3.17. In relation to Historic Parks & Gardens, Paragraphs 6.1.18 and 6.1.19 provide that:

"Planning authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance the special interest of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales. The register should be taken into account in planning authority decision making.

"The effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden, or its setting, is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications."

3.18. In relation to archaeological remains, paragraphs 6.1.23–6.1.25 provide as follows:

“The conservation of archaeological remains and their settings is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled monument or not.

Where nationally important archaeological remains are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in direct adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting.

In cases involving less significant archaeological remains, 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.”

Technical Advice Note 24

- 3.19. *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN24) provides a detailed supplement to PPW 12, and as such is consistent with those national policies. It contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. It replaces Welsh Office Circulars 60/96, 61/96, and 1/98.*

Future Wales – The National Plan 2040 (2021)

- 3.20. *Future Wales 2040 is Wales’ national development framework, setting out the direction of travel for development in Wales to 2040. Of particular relevance are Policies 17 and 18, as set out below with our emphases:*

“POLICY 17 – RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE

The Welsh Government strongly supports the principle of developing renewable and low carbon energy from all technologies and at all scales to meet our future energy needs.

In determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon energy development, decision-makers must give significant weight to the need to meet Wales’ international commitments and our target to generate 70% of consumed electricity by renewable means by 2030 in order to combat the climate emergency.

In Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy the Welsh Government has already modelled the likely impact on the landscape and has found them to be capable of accommodating development in an acceptable way. There is a presumption in favour of large-scale wind energy development (including repowering) in these areas, subject to the criteria in policy 18.

Applications for large-scale wind and solar will not be permitted in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and all proposals should demonstrate

that they will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment.

Proposals should describe the net benefits the scheme will bring in terms of social, economic, environmental and cultural improvements to local communities.

New strategic grid infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of energy should be designed to minimise visual impact on nearby communities. The Welsh Government will work with stakeholders, including National Grid and Distribution Network Operators, to transition to a multi-vector grid network and reduce the barriers to the implementation of new grid infrastructure.

POLICY 18 – RENEWABLE AND LOW CARBON ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

1. outside of the Pre-Assessed Areas for wind developments and everywhere for all other technologies, the proposal does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding landscape (particularly on the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty);

2. there are no unacceptable adverse visual impacts on nearby communities and individual dwellings;

3. there are no adverse effects on the integrity of Internationally designated sites (including National Site Network sites and Ramsar sites) and the features for which they have been designated (unless there are no alternative solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) and appropriate compensatory measures have been secured);

4. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on national statutory designated sites for nature conservation (and the features for which they have been designated), protected habitats and species;

5. the proposal includes biodiversity enhancement measures to provide a net benefit for biodiversity;

6. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on statutorily protected built heritage assets;

7. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts by way of shadow flicker, noise, reflected light, air quality or electromagnetic disturbance;

8. there are no unacceptable impacts on the operations of defence facilities and operations (including aviation and radar) or the Mid Wales Low Flying Tactical Training Area (TTA-7T);

9. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the transport network through the transportation of components or source fuels during its construction and/or ongoing operation;

10. the proposal includes consideration of the materials needed or generated by the development to

ensure the sustainable use and management of resources;

11. there are acceptable provisions relating to the decommissioning of the development at the end of its lifetime, including the removal of infrastructure and effective restoration.

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

- 3.21. While Policy 18 refers only to schemes that are Developments of National Significance, it is clear that the inference is that the national need for renewable energy is at such a level that applications for renewable energy development should be given significant weight in the planning balance.

Local Planning Policy

Torfaen County Borough Council

- 3.22. The TCBC Local Development Plan to 2021 was adopted in 2013. Relevant to this Report is *Strategic Policy S7: Conservation of the Natural and Historic Environment*, which states:

"Development proposals should seek to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the Natural, Built & Historic Environment of Torfaen, in particular: a) Biodiversity resources; b) Geodiversity resources; c) Water environment; d) Landscape setting; e) Character of the built environment; and f) Historic assets."

- 3.23. A Replacement Local Development Plan process is underway.

Monmouthshire County Council

- 3.24. The MCC Local Development Plan to 2021 was adopted in 2014. Relevant to this Report is *Policy SD1: Renewable Energy*, which states:

"Renewable energy schemes will be permitted where:

(1) There are no unacceptable adverse impacts upon the landscape, townscape and historic features and there is compliance with Policy LC5, with regard to protection and enhancement of landscape character;

(2) There are no unacceptable adverse impacts on biodiversity;

(3) There are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the amenities of nearby residents by way of noise, dust, odour or increases in traffic;

(4) The wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits directly related to the scheme outweigh any potentially adverse impacts; and

(5) The distinct identity of Monmouthshire will not be compromised.

For all types of renewable energy, cumulative impacts will be an important consideration where there are other renewable energy schemes currently operating in the area.

When the technology is no longer operational there is a requirement to decommission, remove the facility and complete a restoration of the site to its original condition."

- 3.25. None of the historic environment policies (HE1 to HE4 inclusive) are applicable to the Proposed Development, as they relate to development within Conservation Areas and within or adjoining the Roman Town of Caerwent.
- 3.26. A Replacement Local Development Plan process is underway.
- Newport City Council
- 3.27. The NCC Local Development Plan to 2026 was adopted in 2015. A number of policies are relevant to this Report.
- 3.28. SP9: Conservation of the Natural, Historic and Built Environment states:
- "The conservation, enhancement and management of recognised sites within the natural, historic and built environment will be sought in all proposals."***
- 3.29. CE4: Historic Landscapes, Parks, Gardens and Battlefields states:
- "Sites included in the Register Of Landscapes, Parks And Gardens Of Special Historic Interest and identified Historic Battlefields should be protected, conserved, enhanced and where appropriate, restored. Attention will also be given to their setting."***
- 3.30. CE5: Locally Listed Buildings and Sites states:

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

- 3.31. CE6: Archaeology states:
- "Development proposals will normally be required to undertake an archaeological impact assessment before the proposal is determined:***
- i) where groundworks and/or the installation of services are proposed within the archaeologically sensitive areas of Caerleon, The Levels, Lower Machen and the City Centre , or;***
 - ii) within other areas of recognised archaeological interest."***
- 3.32. CE7: Conservation Areas states:
- "Development within or adjacent to Conservation Areas will be required to:***
- i) Be designed to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area, having regard to the Conservation Area appraisal where appropriate.***
 - ii) Avoid the removal of existing historic features, including traditional shopfronts and joinery.***
 - iii) Use materials which are traditional, or appropriate to their context.***

iv) Complement or reflect the architectural qualities of nearby buildings which make a positive contribution to the character of the area.

vi) Pay special attention to the settings of buildings, and avoid the loss of any existing domestic gardens and open spaces which contribute to the character of the area.

vii) Avoid adverse impact on any significant views, within, towards and outwards from the Conservation Area."

- 3.33. A Replacement Local Development Plan process is underway.

4. Methodology

- 4.1. The aims of this Report are to assess the significance of the heritage resource within the Site and study area, to assess any contribution that the Site makes to the significance of the identified historic assets.

Sources

- 4.2. The following key sources have been consulted as part of this assessment:

- Cadw data regarding designated historic assets;
- Heneb Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust's Historic Environment Record (hereafter 'HER') data regarding non-designated historic assets;
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales's National Monuments Record (hereafter 'NMRW') for further information on non-designated historic assets;
- Historic maps and other relevant documentary material held by Gwent Archives (visited in person) and the National Library of Wales (remote catalogue search only);
- Historic aerial photographs within the collections of the Welsh Government Aerial Photography Unit, accessed through DataMap Wales;
- 50cm resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery, accessed through Data Map Wales;

- A geophysical survey of the Site, undertaken by Headland Archaeology in 2025 and 2026;
- A regular Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Model for the Proposed Development;
- A LiDAR Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Model for the Proposed Development; and
- Photomontages illustrating the Proposed Development in key viewpoints.

- 4.3. Cadw data was reviewed for a minimum 3km-radius area measured from the boundaries of the Site (hereafter 'the wider study area'), for the purposes of heritage setting assessment (see **Section 7**).

- 4.4. A HER search was commissioned for a 1km-radius area measured from the boundaries of the Site (hereafter 'the study area'). The dataset was originally procured in January 2025, and then a refresh was supplied in June 2025. NMRW data was downloaded from DataMap Wales and clipped to the study area.

- 4.5. Historic mapping and historic aerial photographs were reviewed for the Site, and beyond this where professional judgement deemed necessary.

- 4.6. Gazetteers of recorded sites and findspots are included as **Appendix 2** and maps illustrating the resource are included as **Appendix 3**.

4.7. Available LiDAR data for the Site was downloaded from DataMap Wales and then processed and interrogated using industry-standard GIS software. Multiple hill-shade and shaded-relief models were created, principally via adjustment of the following variables: azimuth, height, and 'z-factor'. The models created were colourised using pre-defined ramps and classified attribute data and are provided in **Appendix 4**.

4.8. The geophysical survey was undertaken in accordance with the scope and methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Heneb (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) prior to commencement. A copy of the email approval is provided in **Appendix 1B**. The survey interpretation overview plan has been extracted from the survey report for ease of reference, and is provided in **Appendix 5**.

4.9. Information gathered is discussed within the text where it is of relevance to the heritage resource of the Site.

Site Visit

4.10. Site visits were undertaken by Heritage Consultants from Pegasus Group on 9th April 2025 and 18th June 2025. The Site was subject to a walkover survey and selected designated historic assets were inspected from the Site and public rights of way.

Photographs

4.11. Photographs included in the body text of this Report are for illustrative purposes only to assist in the discussions of historic assets, their settings, and views, where relevant. Unless explicitly stated, they are not accurate visual representations of the Site or development

proposals, nor do they conform to any standard or guidance i.e., the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19. However, the photographs included are intended to be an honest representation and are taken without the use of a zoom lens or edited, unless stated in the description or caption.

Assessment of Significance

4.12. The Welsh Government's *Technical Advice Note 24* (see **Section 3** above) defines an 'historic asset' as:

"An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist of or be a combination of an archaeological site, a historic building or area, historic park and garden or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated."

4.13. TAN24 defines heritage significance as:

"the sum of the cultural and natural heritage values of a place, often set out in a statement of significance."

4.14. Cadw's *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales* defines significance as deriving from a combination of any, some or all of the following four component values:

- ***Evidential value: deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;***
- ***Historic value: deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present;***

- ***Aesthetic value: deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and***
- ***Communal value: deriving from the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.***

4.15. This approach allows for a detailed and justifiable determination of significance and the values from which that significance derives.

4.16. Designated historic assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites and Conservation Areas¹. Registered historic assets include Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Landscapes. Listed Buildings are designated in three grades as follows:

- ***Grade I – buildings of exceptional, usually national interest.***
- ***Grade II* – particularly important buildings of more than special interest.***
- ***Grade II – buildings of special interest which warrant every effort being made to preserve them.***

4.17. Registered Parks and Gardens are also registered Grade I, II* or II, depending on their comparative significance. In a

similar way, Historic Landscapes are registered as either 'outstanding' or 'special'.

4.18. Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are designated for their special architectural and historic interest, while Scheduled Monuments are primarily (but not exclusively) designated for their archaeological interest, i.e. their evidential value.

4.19. Archaeological remains that are not designated may still be nationally important, i.e. of a significance commensurate to a Scheduled Monument, these are referred to as non-scheduled nationally important archaeological remains.

4.20. Other historic assets include those of special local interest and non-designated historic assets of less than national importance.

Setting

4.21. Setting is defined in TAN24 as:

"the surroundings in which [an historic asset] is understood, experienced, and appreciated embracing past and present relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect [the] ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral."

¹ TAN 24: Appendix

4.22. Setting can thus contribute to, detract from or have a neutral effect upon significance. In addition, whilst a physical or visual connection between a historic asset and its setting will often exist, it is not essential or determinative.

4.23. Of particular relevance, TAN24 further provides that:

"setting is not a historic asset in its own right but has value derived from how different elements may contribute to the significance of a historic asset."

4.24. As such, any impacts have been described in terms of how they affect the significance of a historic asset, and any heritage values that contribute to that significance, through changes to setting.

Setting Assessment

4.25. Settings assessments have been undertaken in accordance with industry-standard methodology provided by Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017). This guidance promotes a 'staged' (iterative) approach, as follows:

- ***Stage 1: Assess which assets would be affected and identify their setting;***
- ***Stage 2: Define and analyse the settings to understand how they contribute to the***

significance of the historic assets and, in particular, the ways in which the assets are understood, appreciated and experienced²;

- ***Stage 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;***
- ***Stage 4: Consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.***

4.26. This Report presents only the results of Stages 1 and 2, in **Section 7**. An assessment of the impacts of the Proposed Development (Stage 3) and a consideration of options to mitigate those impacts (Stage 4) is made in the Environmental Statement (Chapter 10).

² The guidance includes a (non-exhaustive) check-list of elements that may contribute to a historic asset through setting including: functional and physical relationships, topographic features, physical surroundings, original layout, buried or archaeological elements, views to/from/across, formal or planned vistas, prominence,

views associated with aesthetic / functional / ceremonial purposes, historical / artistic / literary / place name / cultural / scenic associations, noise, smell, tranquillity / remoteness / wildness.

5. Historic Environment Baseline

5.1. This section provides a review of the recorded heritage resource within the Site and its vicinity in order to identify any extant historic assets within the Site and to assess the potential for below-ground archaeological remains within the Site.

5.2. Designated historic assets are referenced using their Cadw reference number. GGAT HER records are referenced using their alphanumeric *eprn* or *prn*. NMRW records are referenced using their numerical *nprn* prefixed by # for clear distinction from the HER data.

Topography and Geology

5.3. A digital terrain model of the Site and wider landscape is provided as **Figure 1**. The highest point of the Site is in the eastern part of Parcel 3. The lowest points are in the eastern parts of Parcels 9 and 13, beside Candwr Brook, and the south-western part of Parcel 12, beside Candwr Brook and Afon Lwyd.

5.4. The recorded bedrock geology of the majority of the Site is interbedded mudstone and sandstone of the Raglan Mudstone Formation³. The exceptions comprise a band of sandstone of the Downtown Castle Sandstone Formation running north/south down the centre of Parcel 7 and into the eastern part of Parcel 6, and calcareous

mudstone of Upper Llanbadoc Beds and Llangibby Beds (undifferentiated) in the eastern part of Parcel 7.

5.5. No superficial deposits are recorded within the majority of the Site. The exceptions are a small area of Devensian glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel extending slightly into the far south-western corner of Parcel 13, and alluvium (clay, silt, sand, gravel) along the watercourse that traces the eastern boundary of Parcels 9 and 13⁴.

5.6. The majority of the Site is characterised by freely draining slightly acid loamy soils⁵.

Previous Archaeological Works

5.7. Previous archaeological works recorded by the HER are illustrated on **Figure 2**.

5.8. Two discrete events lie wholly or partly within the Site:

- A 1992 desk-based assessment and a 1993 watching brief for the Sluvad Farm to Court Farm Pipeline, which extended through Parcel 3 (E003736, E001216); and
- A 1997 archaeological assessment of a new water supply pipeline, which passed the Court Farm Waterworks at Parcel 8 (E007754).

³ British Geological Survey, *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>

⁴ British Geological Survey, *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>

⁵ Cranfield University, *Soilscapes*, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>

5.9. In close proximity to the Site are two further events:

- A 2006 field visit to Candwr Camp, which lies immediately south of Parcel 10 on the opposite side of the lane (E001500); and
- A 2006 watching brief at the Church of All Saints at Llanfrechfa, c.125m west of Parcel 13 (E005632).

5.10. Several large-scale projects are also mapped for the study area:

- Desk-based assessments for the Former Police Training College and Gwent Police HQ at Cwmbran both considered land in the western part of the study area (E007994, E008105, E008106);
- Desk-based assessments for the Home Farm Flood Alleviation Scheme at Cwmbran and the Newport Landscape Strategy both included land in the far southern part of the study area (E007467, E002401);
- A Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment included land in the south-eastern part of the study area (E006100);
- The Roman Fortress of Caerleon and its Environs project included the entirety of the study area (E001411); and
- The High Status Settlement in Glamorgan and Gwent project included the entirety of the study area (E007242).

Archaeological Baseline

5.11. HER 'monuments' are illustrated by period on **Figures 3, 4, and 5**, and discussed under the relevant headings below. Only monument points and lines are illustrated on those figures; monument polygons (of which there are five) are not illustrated as they lack associated metadata and in many cases are duplicates of points. Exceptions are presented as in-text plates.

5.12. NMRW 'monuments' are illustrated on **Figure 6**, and are also discussed under the relevant period headings below. Many of the NMWR monuments correspond with HER monuments.

Prehistoric (pre-43 AD)

5.13. Recorded evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area is limited, but this may be attributed to relatively few archaeological investigations having been undertaken and therefore there having been limited opportunities for the discovery of sites.

5.14. The findspot of a Middle Bronze Age unlooped palstave axe is recorded in the field on the opposite (west) side of the lane to the northernmost part of Parcel 10 (GGAT04388g). However, closer scrutiny of the HER monument record reveals that this mapped location represents grid reference ST330938: a 100m grid square that also includes Parcel 10 itself. In other words, the exact place where the axe was discovered is uncertain.

5.15. Immediately south of Field 10, also on the opposite (west) side of the lane, is the Scheduled Monument of an Iron Age hillfort called Candwr (or Caerau) Camp (MM135, GGAT00645g, #220952). It is a small sub-circular

univallate hillfort, its perimeter earthworks comprising a bank/scarp and outer ditch. It is discussed further in **Section 7**.

- 5.16. Other Scheduled Iron Age defended sites recorded by the HER and NMRW in the wider landscape include:
- Lodge Wood Camp, a large rectangular multivallate hillfort enclosing approximately 2ha, part of which was used for industrial activity, c.1.3km south-west of the Site (MM023);
 - Cae Camp, a small sub-circular bivallate hillfort of approximately 100m in diameter, c.1.4km east of the Site (MM079);
 - Priory Wood Camp, two concentric roughly square earthworks, each defined by a bank and outer ditch, c.2.8km south-east of the Site (MM049); and
 - Pen-Toppen-Ash Camp, comprising three earthwork/stone-built enclosures of presumed Iron Age origin but also encompassing a Roman fort, c.3.9km south-east of the Site (MM042).
- 5.17. Cropmarks provide further indications of later prehistoric activity within the study area.
- 5.18. At Colomendy, c.700m east of the Site, is an oval enclosure on a small hill overlooking a southward running valley (GGATO3983g; #301127; **Plate 2**). The cropmark was identified from a private aerial photograph taken in

1989 and was not seen on the Welsh Government APU imagery available to consult for this assessment.

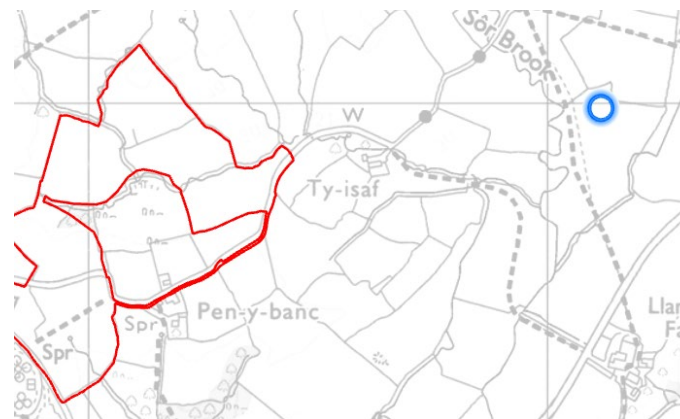


Plate 2: HER polygon for monument record GGATO3983g, illustrating the extent of the cropmark

- 5.19. At Gatlas, c.320m east of Parcel 12, is a rectangular bivallate enclosure with associated linear ditches, which could be of Iron Age origin or could signify a Roman villa (#424483). The cropmark was identified through aerial reconnaissance undertaken by the Royal Commission in 2018. Copies of these photographs are available to view online⁶.
- 5.20. At Malthouse Road, c.1.1km west of Parcel 12, are four polygonal enclosures linked or cut across by a linear ditch extending for approximately 1.35km (#413962). The cropmarks were identified through aerial reconnaissance undertaken by the Royal Commission in 2009, 2011 and

⁶ <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/424483/images>

2013. Copies of the photographs are available to view online⁷.

- 5.21. As part of this assessment, it was attempted to georeference the available aerial imagery in order to transcribe the cropmarks. Unfortunately this proved not possible on account of the prints being obliques, which results in distortion when trying to reconcile with vertical mapping.
- 5.22. On 24th April 2025, a member of the public contacted Cadw regarding an alleged Iron Age settlement within Parcel 4. A Site meeting was held between this member of the public and a field monument warden from Cadw on 4th May 2025. The following report and photograph (**Plate 3**) was subsequently provided by Cadw to Pegasus Group:

“There is certainly quite a pronounced mound in the NW part of the field but this could just be geological. I couldn’t see any hint of earthworks or cairn material or anything to suggest it is archaeological. From what Mrs Mellen told me the field is thought to have historical significance because lots of waterlogged wood was found during the clearing of ditches along the side of the road about 30 years ago which someone attributed to an Iron Age settlement. I explained that this was fairly unlikely.”



Plate 3: Mound in Parcel 4 (photo supplied by Cadw)

- 5.23. Neither the HER nor NMRW hold any records of the discovery of waterlogged wood, and no other reference to the alleged Iron Age settlement have been found in any literature consulted for this assessment. LiDAR imagery (**Appendix 4**: azimuths 180 and 225) shows the mound but no ancillary earthworks.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 5.24. The Site lies more than 1.3km to the north of the Roman fort and town of Caerleon. A total of 23 separate Scheduled Monuments encapsulate components of a legionary fortress, civilian settlement, and amphitheatre here.

⁷ <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/413962/images>

- 5.25. The legionary fortress was known as *Isca* and was founded in c.75AD to house the Second Augusta Legion until c.300AD (MM230). The civilian settlement was associated with the fortress and known as *Canabae*; excavations have revealed a bath house, public buildings, a monumental complex and a quay (MM231). The amphitheatre was built around AD90 outside the west wall of the fortress, in an area already occupied by civilian settlement and an extra-mural bath building (MM232).
- 5.26. Approximately 1.2km to the east of Caerleon and c.2km south-east of the Site, on the opposite (east and south) side of the River Usk, is the Scheduled Monument of the Great Bulmore Roman Settlement, which is believed to have been associated with *Canabae* (MM176).
- 5.27. Candwr Road, which traces the south-eastern boundary of Parcel 3, the eastern boundary of Parcel 4, and the western boundary of Parcel 10, is believed to have Roman origins (RR GGAT 0003-03, RR GGAT 003-02). The HER does not plot its southerly continuation beyond the junction with Caerleon Road, but the modern road presumably follows the course, meaning that the road led to/from Caerleon.
- 5.28. There are four HER monuments in the southern part of the study area that are attributed to the Roman period:
- A postulated aqueduct, carrying water from Dowlais Brook to the fortress at Caerleon, c.1km south-west of the Site (GGAT00607g);
 - The bank of a Roman road and a possible building, c.800m south-south-west of the Site (GGAT04922.0g);
 - An inhumation burial within a Bath stone sarcophagus at Caerleon College, c.935m south of the Site (GGAT04884g); and
 - A Roman building at Penrhos Farm, c.620m south-east of the Site (GGAT01102g).
- 5.29. The HER monument records are very light on detail. It is not clear whether there are structural remains of the aqueduct, and if so, why it is believed to be Roman; the road bank is said to have been revealed during the cutting of a (modern) pipe trench, but no further description is given of either it or the possible building; the context for the discovery of the burial is not stated; and no information is given for the alleged building at Penrhos. The NMRW dataset does not hold any corresponding records.
- 5.30. A 'Roman Camp' is marked on the 1922 Ordnance Survey map of Penrhos (**Plate 4**), together with earthworks of a rectangular banked enclosure with bastions, consistent with a Civil War fort (see 5.44), and a label for 'St Aaron's Chapel (Site of)', an alleged medieval chapel (see 5.34). A literature search identified further reference to Roman discoveries at Penrhos:
- "...Penrhos Farm, where there are antiquarian reports of the recovery of 'coins, Roman brick and jasper tesserae' suggestive of a high-status site (Coxe 1801,***

86⁸). This is in part confirmed by the results of a recent watching brief which found Roman tile, though not in situ (Clarke 1998c⁹).¹⁰

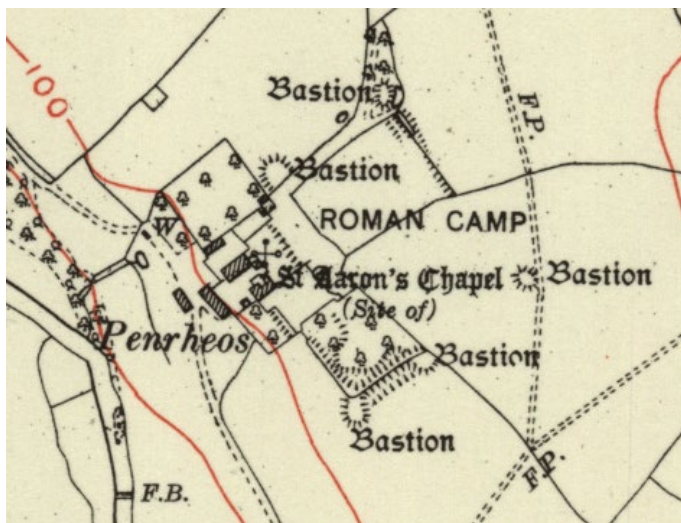


Plate 4: Extract of 1922 Ordnance Survey map of Penrhos (image courtesy of National Library of Scotland)

- 5.31. In the north-eastern part of the study area, c.955m north-east of Parcel 3, is recorded a Roman inscribed stone altar (GGAT02913g). However closer scrutiny of the HER monument record reveals that this mapped location is derived from grid reference ST3495: a 1km grid square. It is therefore likely that the mapped location is not its true location.

- 5.32. On a small ridge or hillock above the valley of Sôr Brook at Ty-Isaf, c.295m east of Parcel 11, the NMRW identifies a possible Roman fortlet or watchtower from a cropmark of a sub-square bivallate enclosure measuring 50m across and defined by regularly-spaced outer ditches with rounded corners (#424484). The aerial photographs showing the cropmark are not available online¹¹.

- 5.33. As part of this assessment, it was attempted to georeference the available aerial imagery in order to transcribe the cropmarks. Unfortunately this proved not possible on account of the prints being obliques, which results in distortion when trying to reconcile with vertical mapping.

Early medieval (410 AD – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 5.34. Several monuments dated to the medieval period are recorded within the study area, though none lie within the Site. They comprise:

- A Scheduled motte to the east of Graig Wood, c.950m south of Parcel 13 (MM087; #307913);
- Llantarnam Abbey, although the only surviving medieval building is a Scheduled and Grade II Listed tithe barn, c.1km south-west of Parcel 13 (MM137; 3128; #43276);

⁸ Coxe, W., 1801. *An historical tour of Monmouthshire*.

⁹ Clarke, S., 1998. *Penrhos Farm, Usk Road, Caerleon, Gwent*. Monmouth Archaeology, unpublished report.

¹⁰ Evans, E., 2004. *The Roman fortress of Caerleon and its environs: A framework for research*. GGAT, report no. 2004/115.

¹¹ <https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/424484>

- Llanvihangel Park, a medieval deer park, c.850m south of Parcel 13 and c.965m west of Parcel 12 (GGAT03581.0g);
- Grade II Listed All Saints Church and a Grade II Listed churchyard cross at Llanfrechfa, c.125m west of Parcel 13 (3142, 81935; GGAT00618g, GGAT08190g, GGAT00619g; #307302);
- Chapel of St Gwnog, c.60m north of Parcel 12 (GGAT08380g);
- Chapel of St Aaron, c.595m south-south-east of Parcel 12 (GGAT00653g); and
- Lan-sor Wood, part of a medieval woodland, c.650m east of Parcel 3 (GGAT05680g).

- 5.35. The Cadw Register for the Scheduled motte describes the extant earthworks and states that historic mapping shows a bailey that since been destroyed by the construction of a modern house. Regarding its origins: ***“The castle is not mentioned in contemporary documents but may be related to Caerleon Park, which occupied the tract of land to the south; as a fortress it is unlikely to have survived the 12th century foundation of nearby Llantarnam Abbey.”***
- 5.36. Llantarnam Abbey was a Cistercian monastery founded in 1179 AD and dissolved in 1536 AD. Its estate was later acquired by the Morgan family, who re-used materials from the demolished abbey complex to build a large house on the same site. The extant Grade II* Listed house, however, is an 1830s rebuild (85246); it is surrounded by a contemporary Grade II Registered

landscape park with formal and informal gardens and kitchen garden (PGW(Gt)25(TOR)).

- 5.37. Llanvihangel Park was in existence from at least 1230 AD to 1634 AD, but by 1704 AD had been subsumed by Lodge and Park Farms. The HER monument record point (**Figure 3**) and oval polygon (not illustrated) are not an accurate representation of the park’s location or extents.
- 5.38. According to the HER: ***“The likely boundaries of the park comprise the parish boundary to the west, Malthouse Road to the north and a bank marked as a Roman Road on the 1st Edition OS Map of 1882 to the south”***. This description has been digitised for this assessment (**Plate 5**), showing the northern limit of the park lying c.475m south-west of the Site.
- 5.39. The HER monument record for All Saints Church at Llanfrechfa notes that while the earliest documentary reference to the church dates to 1535 AD, the dedication implies much earlier origins (GGAT00618g). This asset is discussed further in **Section 7**.
- 5.40. The HER provides very little information regarding the Chapel of St Gwnog, but highlights that the mapped location for the Chapel of St Aaron is one of two possible locations – the other being c.700m further south, beside the River Usk, and arguably the more likely. The NMRW dataset does not hold any corresponding records.
- 5.41. Lan-sor Wood is an Ancient Woodland, which is believed to be a relic of a much larger medieval woodland. It also retains evidence of later (18th- and 19th-century) intensive coppicing.

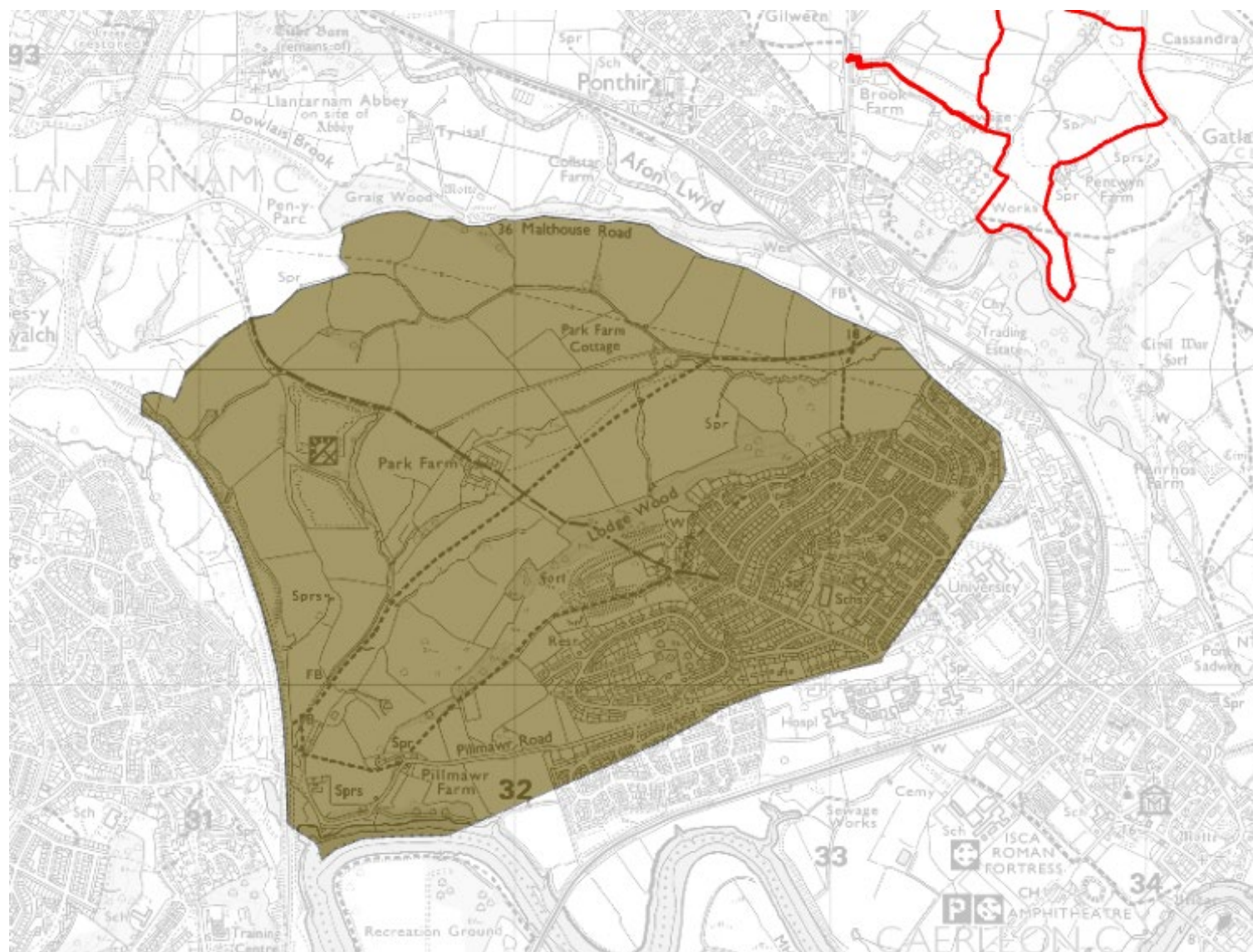


Plate 5: Possible medieval extent of Llanvihangel Park, as theorised/described by the HER

Post-medieval (1540 – 1750), Early Modern (1750 – 1901) and Modern (1901 – present)

- 5.42. The overwhelming majority of HER and NMRW monument records for the study area date to these periods, and are illustrated on **Figures 4, 5, and 6**.
- 5.43. Of the 47 post-medieval monuments, 23 are farmsteads, 10 are houses, 5 are industrial, 3 are bridges, and 3 are related to water supply or drainage; there is also a chapel, an inn, and a Civil War fort. Closest to the Site are:
- Grade II Listed Glansirhowy Farm, c.115m south-west of Parcel 7 (3141; GGAT00616g; 36917);
 - Creigydd Farm, c.95m west of Parcel 3 (GGAT13911g);
 - Grade II Listed Little Creigydd Farm and House, c.30m east of Parcel 3 (2674; GGAT13910g, GGAT02894g; #45041);
 - Roughton House, c.220m east of Parcel 3 (GGAT04031g; #20761);
 - Fir Tree House, c.300m east of Parcel 3 (GGAT13909g);
 - Candwr Farm, c.150m west of Parcel 10 (GGAT13915g);
 - Pen-topyn Farm, c.190m east of Parcel 10 (GGAT13914g);

- Ponthir Farm, abutting the access track connecting Parcel 10 with Parcels 1 and 8 (GGAT13916g);
- Cwrt-y-mwnws Farm, c.60m east of Parcel 8 (GGAT13917g);
- Pen-y-banc Farm, c.40m south of the access track connecting Parcels 1 and 11 (GGAT13918g; #20626);
- Ty-isaf Farm, c.190m east of Parcel 11 (GGAT13913g);
- Pen-y-banc Farm, c.250m north-east of Parcel 2 (GGAT13912g) – this is a different farm than the one of the same name listed above;
- Grade II Listed Pentwyn Farm Barn, c.25m south of Parcel 12 (26129; #306559);
- Pond, c.260m east of Parcel 12 (GGAT10155g); and
- Grade II Listed Ponthir House Inn, c.100m south from the Candwr Road access point to Parcels 8 and 11 (3144; GGAT03942g).

- 5.44. Two groups of earthworks, each labelled 'Civil War Fort', are shown on modern Ordnance Survey mapping. One is located c.150m north of Penrhos Farm and c.300m south-east of Parcel 12. It does not feature on Cadw, HER or NMRW datasets. The other is located immediately east of Penrhos Farm, c.525m south-east of Parcel 12. It is known as Penrhos Camp and is a Scheduled Monument (MM011; GGAT00652g).

5.45. Of the 31 modern and undated HER monuments, only 3 are conclusively modern but the remainder are likely to also be modern based on their recorded monument class and type (predominantly industrial and transport). Closest to the Site are:

- Breakwaters on Afon Lwyd outside the southern boundary of Parcel 12 (GGAT16955g);
- Clay pits, c.190m south-east of Parcel 12 (GGAT10153g); and
- Gilwern Farm at what is now the northern edge of Ponthir, c.330m west of the Candwr Road access point to Parcels 8 and 11 (GGAT16952g).

Historic map regression

5.46. The earliest available detailed mapping of the Site is the 1839 tithe map for the parish of Llangattock juxta Caerleon, which covers the eastern half of the Site, i.e. Parcels 1, 2, 8, and 10–13 (**Figure 7**).

5.47. The present-day field boundaries in Parcels 10 and 11 are unchanged from the tithe, but the remaining parcels illustrate field amalgamation. Parcel 1 and Parcel 2 each formerly comprised 4.5 fields, Parcel 8 comprised 5.5 fields, and Parcel 12 comprised 7.5 fields.

5.48. The tithe apportionment provides information on land ownership and occupancy.

5.49. The northern half of Parcel 1 was owned by Reverend Stephen Williams and leased to John Morgan as part of the landholding of Pen-y-banc Farm, located to the east of Parcel 1 (GGAT13918g). The south-eastern part of Parcel 1 was owned by John Jones and leased to Elizabeth Harris with no associated farmstead. For the south-western part of Parcel 1, see **5.52**.

5.50. The western part of Parcel 2 was owned and occupied by David Harris with no associated farmstead (but also see 5.52). The eastern part of Parcel 2 and Parcel 11 were owned by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth K. H., Baronet¹² and leased to William Francis as part of the landholding of the other Pen-y-banc Farm, located to the north-east of Parcel 2 (GGAT13912g).

5.51. The entirety of Parcel 10 was owned by Jane Hawkins and leased to William Jones as part of the landholding of Ponthir Farm, located directly south-east of Parcel 10 (GGAT13916g).

5.52. The south-western part of Parcel 1 and the northern part of Parcel 8 were owned by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth K. H., Baronet and leased to David Harris as part of the landholding of Cwrt-y-mwnws Farm, located directly east of Parcel 8 (GGAT13917g).

5.53. The central part of Parcel 8 was owned by William Morgan (Panty Goitre) and leased to William Leonard together with other fields and a barn with yard at the western edge of Caerleon.

¹² The Monmouthshire seat of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth was Glen Usk, located c.2.3km east of Parcel 12 of the Site.

- 5.54. The southern part of Parcel 8 and all of Parcel 12 was owned by Thomas Cooke and leased to William Leonard as part of the landholding of Pentwyn Farm, located immediately outside the eastern boundary of Parcel 12 (#306559).
- 5.55. The next available detailed mapping of the Site is the 1887 Ordnance Survey map, which covers the entire Site (**Figure 8**).
- 5.56. There are generally few changes to the field boundaries in the eastern half of the Site, compared to the tithe map. The western half of the Site, which was not previously illustrated, is, like the eastern half, subdivided into a greater number of fields than exist today.
- 5.57. The only features marked within the Site include various farm tracks, a well inside the southern boundary of Parcel 3, and a footbridge at the southern boundary of Parcel 7. Beyond the Site, Candwr Camp (see **5.15**) and the Chapels of St Gwnog and St Aaron are identified (see **5.34**).
- 5.58. The 1922 Ordnance Survey Map (**Figure 9**) shows no change from 1887 aside from the removal of a small copse from the centre of Parcel 2, and the disappearance of a footpath running south-west from Pentwyn Farm across the south end of Parcel 12 towards Candwr Brook. On the opposite (east) side of the road to the southern boundary of Parcel 3, the 1922 OS also identifies a lodge – for a new property called Roughton, located c.225m further to the east.
- 5.59. Later editions of the Ordnance Survey, published in 1954, 1969 and 1972, document the further consolidation of fields within the Site and the expansion of some

farmsteads around the Site. By 1954, Cwrt-y-mwnws Farm is labelled Court Farm. By 1969, Ponthir Farm is labelled Shaftesbury Farm. Also by 1969, the Court Farm Waterworks had been built outside the northern boundary of Parcel 8 and earthworks, presumably associated with it, are illustrated within the far northern end of Parcel 8 (**Plate 6**).

- 5.60. The reservoir for the Court Farm Waterworks was constructed sometime after 1972.

Historic aerial photograph analysis

- 5.61. The only aerial imagery of the Site available online from the Welsh Government's Aerial Photography Unit is dated 1969 (not reproduced). Identifiable features are Candwr Camp, the various farmsteads, and the Court Farm Waterworks complex. The image resolution is too poor to confidently identify any cropmark features.

LiDAR analysis

- 5.62. 50cm resolution digital terrain model (DTM) LiDAR data is available for Parcels 4–7, 9, most of 10, the southern tip of 12, and 13. The processed imagery is provided in **Appendix 4**.
- 5.63. Parcels 4, 5 and 7 are best shown at azimuth 225. No earthworks of potential archaeological or historical interest can be discerned.
- 5.64. Parcels 6, 9 and 13 are best shown at azimuths 45, 90 and 360. Some linear earthworks are apparent in Parcels 9 and 13, to the north of Pant-yr-eos. These may be topographical or geological in origin, or may relate to drainage or other farming activities.

- 5.65. Parcel 10 is best shown at azimuths 90 and 135. No earthworks of potential archaeological or historical interest can be discerned.
- 5.66. Parcel 13 is best shown at azimuth 135. A sinuous earthwork may indicate a former field boundary connecting the extant field boundary in the eastern part of Parcel 13 with that in Parcel 4.

Geophysical survey results

- 5.67. The geophysical survey of the Site identified no anomalies of probable archaeological origin; but did identify anomalies of possible archaeological origin in Parcel 4 – described in the survey report as follows:

“A single very low magnitude rectilinear anomaly of possible archaeological origin is recorded in the south of F4b (Illus 24 – E?1). Broadly aligned north–west to south–east this possible enclosure measures approximately 17m by 12m and contains two small, discrete pit–like responses which could equally arise from changes in the natural magnetic background. The response lies approximately 60m west of a suspected Roman road that extends north from Caerleon Road at Ponthir (RR GGAT 0003–03), 75m north of a findspot of a Middle Bronze Age palstave axe (GGAT 04388g) and 425m from the Scheduled Monument of Caerau Hillfort (GGAT00645g), though no direct association to any of these heritage assets, all of which are located outside the GSA, is inferred. The response from E?1 is so faint as to preclude a more confident interpretation however is sufficiently coherent as to indicate a possible anthropogenic cause.”

- 5.68. The survey otherwise mostly recorded anomalies indicative of post–medieval and modern agricultural activity relating to boundary removal, ploughing and drainage; and anomalies of modern, natural and uncertain origin.
- 5.69. The anomalies of uncertain origin were linear/curvilinear and/or discrete in their morphology; and were considered most likely indicative of an increased natural variation in the magnetic background, or of agricultural activity, than archaeology.
- 5.70. The geophysical survey interpretation overview plan is provided in **Appendix 5** for reference.



Plate 6: Extract of 1969 Ordnance Survey map showing the layout of Court Farm Waterworks adjacent to Parcel 8 (image courtesy of National Library of Scotland)

6. Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance

Known historic assets

- 6.1. One HER monument coincides with the redline boundary of the Site: the postulated route of a Roman road, which is today traced by Candwr Road (RR GGAT 003-02, RR GGAT 0003-03). Sections of the road are included within the redline at the south-eastern boundary of Parcel 3, at the eastern boundary of Parcel 4, at the western boundary of Parcel 10, and for the proposed access to Parcel 8.
- 6.2. The HER did not supply any text for the monument records, only GIS data, and so it is unclear whether there is any archaeological evidence of the sections through the Site or whether these alignments have been extrapolated from other sections for which there is data.
- 6.3. There is considered to be potential for Roman metallurgy (successive layers of stone and gravel) below the modern road surface, as well as infilled ditches on either side of the road agger (embankment). The metallurgy and ditches could contain waterlogged paleoenvironmental deposits and/or artefactual material. Such remains would most likely be considered a non-designated historic asset of local to regional significance.

Potential historic assets

- 6.4. Parcel 10 of the Site lies directly north of the Scheduled Iron Age hillfort of Candwr (or Caerau) Camp. Apart from a findspot of an earlier Bronze Age axe near/in Parcel 10, no other evidence of later prehistoric activity is recorded in the immediate vicinity. No earthworks (which could be

associated with the hillfort) have been identified through the analysis of LiDAR imagery or from the Site walkover survey undertaken for this assessment, and no cropmarks have been mapped by aerial reconnaissance undertaken by the Royal Commission.

- 6.5. Given the proximity of Candwr Camp, and the presence of other Iron Age defended sites in the surrounding landscape, there is potential for evidence of Iron Age activity within the Site. Most likely would be the infilled ditches of livestock enclosures or field systems and perhaps trackways. However only one possible enclosure was identified by the geophysical survey, and an archaeological origin was only tentatively ascribed.
- 6.6. Such remains, even if associated with the hillfort (which is a Scheduled Monument), are unlikely to be considered of national importance. This is because agricultural features typically yield more limited data than settlement features. Instead such remains would likely be considered non-designated historic assets of local significance.
- 6.7. Nevertheless, solar infrastructure has been excluded from the footprint of the possible enclosure, thereby ensuring preservation in situ. This has been approved by Henneb as suitable mitigation by design (**Appendix 1C**).
- 6.8. There is nothing to suggest Roman settlement or military activity within the Site, despite evidence of such being recorded within the wider landscape. It is possible, however, that the Site was part of the agricultural hinterland of Caerleon, supporting the legionary fortress and civilian settlement. There is potential for the infilled

ditches of livestock enclosures or field systems and perhaps trackways.

- 6.9. Such remains, even if associated with Caerleon or Great Bulmore (both of which are Scheduled Monuments), are unlikely to be considered of national importance. This is because agricultural features typically yield more limited data than settlement features. Instead they would likely be considered non-designated historic assets of local significance.
- 6.10. There is nothing to suggest that the medieval settlement of Llanfrechfa extended into Parcels 9 or 13 of the Site, or that the Site was part of the medieval monastic estate of Llantarnam Abbey or the medieval deer park of Llanvihangel Park.
- 6.11. The Site has been in agricultural use from at least the early 19th-century, and in all likelihood, from the medieval period. Signatures of historic agricultural activity, namely the infilled ditches of former field boundaries and plough furrows, have been detected by the geophysical survey. Such features would be considered non-designated historic assets of no more than local significance.

7. Setting Assessments

- 7.1. The significance of an historic asset can be derived from many elements, including the intrinsic values of its physical form and elements of its setting.
- 7.2. Development proposals may adversely impact historic assets where they remove a feature which contributes to the significance of an historic asset (a physical effect); or where they interfere with an element of an historic asset's setting which contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view (a non-physical effect).

Stage 1

- 7.3. Stage 1 of the methodology recommended by Cadw (see **Section 4** above), is to identify which historic assets might be affected by the development proposals.
- 7.4. Consideration, based upon professional judgement and on-site analysis, was then made as to whether any of the designated historic assets present within the study area may include the Site as part of their setting, whether the Site contributes to their overall heritage significance, and whether the assets may potentially be affected by the Proposed Development as a result.
- 7.5. Firstly, GIS was used to identify the number and location of designated historic assets within the 3km-radius study area agreed for this purpose (see **4.3**):
- 159 Listed Buildings;
 - 33 Scheduled Monuments;

- 3 Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- 4 Conservation Areas.

First Sieve

- 7.6. Following this, the two Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility (SZTV) models for the Proposed Development were applied to identify the number of designated historic assets within the 3km study area from which the Proposed Development would be visible.
- 7.7. The regular SZTV utilises up-to-date OS Terrain 5 data combined with OS Open Map Local data for woodland (modelled at a height of 15m) and buildings (modelled at a height of 8m) to create a Digital Surface Model (DSM).
- 7.8. The LiDAR SZTV utilises LiDAR data available through the Environment Agency Open Data Release. The data is a composite of different years, ranging from 2005–2023. The Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and the Digital Surface Model (DSM) were combined to derive screening features. This method of ZTV takes into account the varied heights of screening features as derived from historic LiDAR surveys, and is therefore representative of the time of survey for that area. Any changes in vegetation cover or building addition/ removal will not be taken into account after this date.
- 7.9. The LiDAR SZTV can present more accurate height data than the parameters drawn for the regular SZTV. However, depending on the date of the capture, the LiDAR SZTV

may not be entirely accurate/comprehensive regarding the location or extent of screening features.

7.10. For both SZTVs, the viewer height was set at 1.7m and the solar array height was set at 3m with assumed 1.5m spacing and a 30° degree angle.

7.11. Shown to have theoretical visibility by the **regular SZTV** are:

- 7 Listed Buildings;
- 5 Scheduled Monuments;
- 0 Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- 3 Conservation Areas.

7.12. The **regular SZTV** also identified theoretical visibility for some assets beyond the 3km study area:

- 4 Listed Buildings;
- 2 Scheduled Monuments;
- 1 Registered Park and Garden; and
- 2 Conservation Areas.

7.13. Shown to have theoretical visibility by the **LiDAR SZTV** are:

- 86 Listed Buildings;
- 28 Scheduled Monuments;

- 2 Registered Parks and Gardens; and
- 4 Conservation Areas.

7.14. The **LiDAR SZTV** also identified theoretical visibility for some assets beyond the 3km study area:

- 11 Listed Buildings;
- 5 Scheduled Monuments; and
- 1 Registered Park and Garden.

7.15. Assets lying within the 3km study area but falling outside the SZTVs were also reviewed to ensure that none had a setting or derived any of their value from assets or land within the SZTVs. No additional assets were identified as being potentially sensitive to the Proposed Development.

7.16. Tables detailing the assets deriving from the first sieve within the 3km study area are provided in **Appendix 6**.

Second Sieve

7.17. Further information regarding the assets identified in the first sieve was then sourced from Cadw's databases, and an impression of their setting was gauged by reviewing current Ordnance Survey mapping and Google Earth imagery, visiting the assets, and using professional judgement.

7.18. This secondary sieving process resulted in more assets being scoped out from further assessment, as it became clear that they were unlikely to experience any impacts from the Proposed Development even if they had theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development.

7.19. The assets scoped out at this stage comprised all of the assets beyond 3km that were flagged by the SZTVs, plus the following assets within 3km:

- The vast majority of Listed Buildings – including the Grade II* Listed house and Grade II Listed ancillary buildings/structures at Glen Usk (see footnote 12 to **5.50**);
- The Scheduled Monuments of Castle Mound E of Graig Wood, Penrhos Camp Civil War Earthwork, and Great Bulmore Roman Settlement;
- All Registered Parks and Gardens, including the Grade II Arts and Crafts garden at Glen Usk (see footnote 12 to **5.50**); and
- All Conservation Areas.

7.20. There is an historical association between Glen Usk and parts of the Site. In 1839, the south-western part of Parcel 1, the eastern part of Parcel 2, the northern part of Parcel 8, and Parcel 11 formed part of the wider estate owned at that time by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Digby Mackworth K. H., Baronet. The parcels are not contiguous with the designed landscape surrounding the house, and were split between two distinct farming tenancies. There is no suggestion that Glen Usk house or garden were so-designed to afford views of, or be seen from, the Site. As such, it is considered that despite the shared land ownership, the aforementioned parcels of the Site do not contribute through setting to the significance of the Listed Buildings or Registered Park and Garden.

7.21. The second sieve left a considerably reduced number of assets to take forward to Stages 2 and 3 settings assessment, as follows:

- Scheduled Monument of Candwr Camp;
- Grade II* Listed All Saints Church at Llanfrechfa;
- Grade II Listed Building of Glansirhowy Farm;
- Grade II Listed Building of Little Creigydd; and
- Grade II Listed Building of Barn at Pen-twyn Farm.

7.22. Copies of the List Entry for each of these assets are provided in **Appendix 7**.

Stage 2

Candwr Camp

7.23. Candwr Camp is a small, sub-circular, univallate hillfort dating to the Iron Age. It has an undulating interior surrounded by a bank and scarp ranging in height from 1.5m to 2.5m. Outside the north bank is a 9m-wide berm; outside the west scarp is a 3m-wide and 0.8m-deep ditch. A modern farm track cuts diagonally across the west end of the north bank, and a later field boundary hedge runs on top of and within the ditch.

7.24. As a Scheduled Monument, Candwr Camp is a designated historic asset of among the highest level of significance. The reason for designation is as follows:

“The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later

prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail."

- 7.25. The significance of Candwr Camp is principally derived from the evidential and historic values of its earthwork and buried remains, including any paleoenvironmental and artefactual material that may be preserved within its banks and infilled ditch. Such material could inform as to the character of the Iron Age landscape and economy, as well as the chronology of the hillfort's construction, use, and abandonment.
- 7.26. Elements of setting also contribute to the significance of Candwr Camp, but to a lesser degree than its intrinsic values.
- 7.27. Candwr Camp has a locally-elevated position at c.39m aOD. It occupies the upper south-west facing slopes of the valley of Afon Lwyd and its tributaries, upstream of their confluence with the River Usk. The closest tributary to Candwr Camp is Candwr Brook, which flows c.200m to its south-west (**Figure 1**).
- 7.28. There are several other Iron Age hillforts and defended enclosures within the surrounding landscape, as discussed in Section 5 of this assessment:
- The Malthouse Road enclosure lies c.1.1km south-south-west of Candwr Camp, at a similar

elevation to Candwr Camp and just 100m south of Dowlais Brook.

- The Gatlas enclosure lies c.1.5km south-east of Candwr Camp, at only c.25m aOD and just 150m west of Sôr Brook.
 - Lodge Wood Camp lies c.1.9km to the west-south-west, significantly more elevated than Candwr Camp at c.115m aOD, on a discrete point of high ground within the valley floor with River Usk to the south and tributaries to the west and east.
 - The Colomendy enclosure lies c.2.1km to the north-east, at only c.20m aOD and c.80m east of Sôr Brook.
 - Cae Camp lies c.2.8km to the east-north-east, significantly more elevated than Candwr Camp at c.115m aOD, on a promontory above the valley of the River Usk to the south and its tributary Sôl Brook to the west.
- 7.29. It is not known whether these sites were contemporary, and if so, whether they were part of the same or different territories as Candwr Camp/each other.
- 7.30. Most hillforts seem to have been designed to be seen from and to see across the wider landscape, presumably for defensive and/or symbolic reasons. As has been explained, however, Candwr Camp is relatively small and is not well-elevated. By comparison, land at Common Cefn-llwyn c.1.1km to the north lies at c.95m aOD, while land at Ysguborneydd c.2.4km to the north-west lies at

c.100m aOD; these locations could have offered a more imposing position and longer-ranging views.

- 7.31. It could be surmised, therefore, that proximity to watercourses (namely Candwr Brook) and/or suitable land for agriculture influenced the siting of Candwr Camp. There is currently no evidence or indications that any parcel of the Site was of particular importance.
- 7.32. That said, on account of proximity, it seems not unlikely that Parcel 10 (at least) comprised part of the territory of Candwr Camp, perhaps being used for seasonal grazing and/or the growing of crops.
- 7.33. Further north, in Parcel 4, there is currently no convincing evidence that either the mound reported by the member of the public (see **5.22–5.23**) or the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (see **5.67** and **Appendix 5**) are contemporaneous and directly functionally associated with Candwr Camp.
- 7.34. The current surroundings of Candwr Camp comprise fields created through post-medieval enclosure, post-medieval and later farmsteads, the modern town of Ponthir, and modern infrastructure such as tarmac roads and telegraph poles/wires. This is not an Iron Age landscape, despite its predominant character (also) being rural and agricultural.
- 7.35. There is no public access to Candwr Camp, but Candwr Road runs north/south immediately to its east and a public footpath crosses the neighbouring fields to its north and west and an outlying field to its south. These routes, and Parcel 10 (which is the most proximate part of the Site to the monument), were accessed during the Site visits, and the following observations were made:

- There are no clear views of the hillfort from the section of Candwr Road outside the western boundary of the northern and central fields of Parcel 10, c.145–335m north of the hillfort (**Plate 7**).
- There are no clear views of the hillfort from the public footpath within the northern boundary of the northern field of Parcel 10, c.320m north-east of the hillfort (**Plate 8**).
- There are no clear views of the hillfort from within the northern boundary of the central field of Parcel 10, c.230m north-east of the hillfort (**Plate 9**).
- There are limited mid-ranging views of the hillfort from the section of Candwr Road outside the western boundary of the southern field of Parcel 10, c.75m north of the hillfort (**Plate 10**).
- There are mid-ranging views of the hillfort from the southern field of Parcel 10, c.100m north-east of the hillfort (**Plate 11**).
- There are close-ranging views of the hillfort from the section of Candwr Road immediately to the north and north-east of the hillfort (**Plate 12, Plate 13**).
- There are mid-ranging views of the hillfort from the section of Candwr Road by Brook Farm c.350m to the south of the hillfort (**Plate 14**).

- There are mid-ranging views of the hillfort from the public footpath running west/east between Candwr Road and Ponthir (**Plate 15**).
- There are no views of the hillfort from the footpath extending north from Ponthir, due to the intervening topography and hedgerows (**Plate 16, Plate 17**).
- There are limited views of the hillfort from the field to its west on account of dense vegetation on/within the west bank and ditch (**Plate 18, Plate 19, Plate 20**).
- There are close-ranging open views of the north side of the hillfort from the footpath through the field to its north (**Plate 23**).

7.36. The geographical and topographical situation, form/scale, and earthworks of Candwr Camp are best experienced from the interior of the monument, the footpath to its north, the gateway on Candwr Road to its east, and the southern field of Parcel 10 to its north-east. There are limited views from the footpath to its west on account of intervening vegetation.

7.37. From the section of Candwr Road outside the north-east corner of the hillfort, and from the footpath through the fields to the north and west of the monument, there is some visibility of parts of the Site – namely Parcels 4, 5, 9, 10, and 13 (and perhaps others) (**Plate 21, Plate 22, Plate 23**).

7.38. From the interior of the monument, there are expected to be mid- to long-ranging outward views to the north, east and south. These views largely feature farmland and

farmsteads, including parts of the Site. Were it not for the trees along its west side, there would also be long-ranging views to the west.

7.39. As noted above (see **7.30**), long-ranging views from and towards Candwr Camp may have been relevant to a defensive and/or symbolic function. Intervisibility with other hillforts or defended enclosures (see **7.28**) may also have been important. The present-day landscape owes its appearance to post-medieval and modern activities, but it shares its rural agricultural character with that of the Iron Age landscape.

7.40. Elements of the setting of Candwr Camp that contribute to its significance are:

- Its locally-elevated position on a low rounded hill above the valley of Afon Lwyd and in particular its tributary Candwr Brook;
- The views of the monument from its interior, Candwr Road to its east, the footpath to its north, and the southern field of Parcel 10; and
- The views from the monument across the surrounding rural agricultural landscape, although this landscape is modern in character.

7.41. It is considered that **Parcel 10** of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of this Scheduled Monument.



Plate 7: Looking south towards Candwr Camp from Candwr Road outside the far north-western corner of Parcel 10 – no visibility



Plate 8: Looking south-west towards Candwr Camp from the west end of the public footpath running inside the northern boundary of Parcel 10 – no visibility



Plate 9: Looking south-west towards Candwr Camp from the northern boundary of the central field of Parcel 10 – no visibility



Plate 10: Looking south towards Candwr Camp from Candwr Road outside the northern boundary of the southern field of Parcel 10 – limited visibility



Plate 11: Looking south-west towards Candwr Camp from the centre of the southern field of Parcel 10 (no public access)



Plate 12: Looking south to Candwr Camp from the junction of Candwr Road and the track to Candwr Farm; the public footpath crosses the field indicated by X



Plate 13: Looking south-west towards Candwr Camp from the gateway on Candwr Road, close to its north-eastern corner (ST 3301 9351)



Plate 14: Looking north towards Candwr Camp from Candwr Road near Brook Farm – no co-visibility of Parcel 10



Plate 15: Looking north towards Candwr Camp from the footpath running west from Candwr Road towards Ponthir (ST 3297 9303) – limited visibility



Plate 16: Looking north towards Candwr Camp from the field boundary midway between Ponthir and Candwr Brook (ST 3278 9314) – no visibility



Plate 17: Looking north towards Candwr Camp from the field north of Candwr Brook (ST 3285 9326) – no visibility



Plate 18: Looking north-east towards Candwr Camp from the field directly to its west (ST 3289 9343) – trees obscure hillfort earthworks



Plate 19: Looking north-east towards Candwr Camp from the field directly to its west (ST 3291 9347) – trees obscure hillfort earthworks



Plate 20: Vegetation along the west side of Candwr Camp



Plate 21: Looking west from the west side of Candwr Camp, towards Candwr Farm – the yellow field above the farm appears to be Parcels 4 and 5



Plate 22: Looking north from the west side of Candwr Camp, towards Parcel 10



Plate 23: Looking south towards Candwr Camp from the public footpath through the field to the north

All Saints Church

- 7.42. The present structure of All Saints Church largely derives from rebuilding in 1873–74 AD. Only the west tower, the west end of the nave and the south porch survive from the late-medieval church. The tower is composed of square blocks and is said to be similar to St Michael's Church at Llantarnam.
- 7.43. As a Grade II* Listed Building, All Saints Church is a designated historic asset of among the highest level of significance. The reason for designation states:
- “Graded II* for fine late medieval W tower and unusually stately later C19 body of the church with contemporary fittings.”***
- 7.44. The significance of All Saints Church is principally derived from the special architectural and historic interest of its built form and fabric. Elements of setting also contribute to the significance of All Saints Church, but to a lesser degree than its intrinsic values.
- 7.45. All Saints Church is located c.300m east of the historic village core of Llanfrechfa, adjacent to Church Farm. The 1886 Ordnance Survey map shows no buildings between the core and the church at this time (**Plate 24**), but (residential) development has since occurred along the north side of the lane.
- 7.46. The church occupies a churchyard, which today contains and is enclosed by mature trees and vegetation. Beyond the churchyard to the north, west and south are small pasture fields. To the east, Church Farm is now used as an animal sanctuary and the built complex has greatly

expanded when compared to the 1886 OS – entirely separating All Saints from Parcel 13 of the Site.

- 7.47. As places of worship, churches were not designed to afford views of their surroundings. However, (co)visibility of associated neighbouring buildings or outlying land, whether in views from the curtilage of the church or in views towards the church from other locations, can assist in understanding the church's geographical situation and historic functioning.
- 7.48. All Saints is typically and best experienced from its churchyard (**Plate 25, Plate 26**) and interior; only at close range can its built form and features of architectural and historic interest be discerned and appreciated.
- 7.49. There are limited outward views from the churchyard on account of intervening vegetation. There are some glimpses of outlying pasture fields to the south, but no visibility of any part of the Site (**Plate 27, Plate 28**).
- 7.50. There are seemingly no views of All Saints from the village core, and only partial views of its tower from Church Road (within which the Site is not co-visible), on account of intervening built form and vegetation.
- 7.51. From the lane that branches north from Church Road and eventually connects with the track to Pant-yr-eos, there are glimpses of the church nave and tower; in this view, a field of Parcel 13 is co-visible in the foreground, behind the lane hedgerow (**Plate 29**).
- 7.52. From the public footpath extending from Church Lane through the field to the south of the church, there are views of the church nave and tower, filtered through the

vegetation in the churchyard; the Site is not co-visible in this view (**Plate 30**).

- 7.53. From the public footpaths through Parcel 13, there are partial views of the church tower from the nearest field (**Plate 31**); thereafter, visibility is lost by changing topography and intervening hedgerows.
- 7.54. From the public footpath extending north from Llanfrechfa to Glansirhowy, there are views of the church nave and tower, with seemingly the westernmost field of Parcel 13 co-visible (**Plate 32**).
- 7.55. Elements of the setting of All Saints Church that contribute to its significance are:
- Its geographical situation relative to, and its historic functional association with, the village and parish of Llanfrechfa, whose Christian community it was built to serve;
 - Its enclosed, leafy, churchyard which not only comprises its associated burial ground but its immediate setting from where the church is typically and best experienced; and
 - The agricultural character of land co-visible in mid-ranging views of the church, which illustrates the historic rural agricultural economy of the parish.
- 7.56. It is considered that the **northern / western part of Parcel 13** of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of this Listed Building.

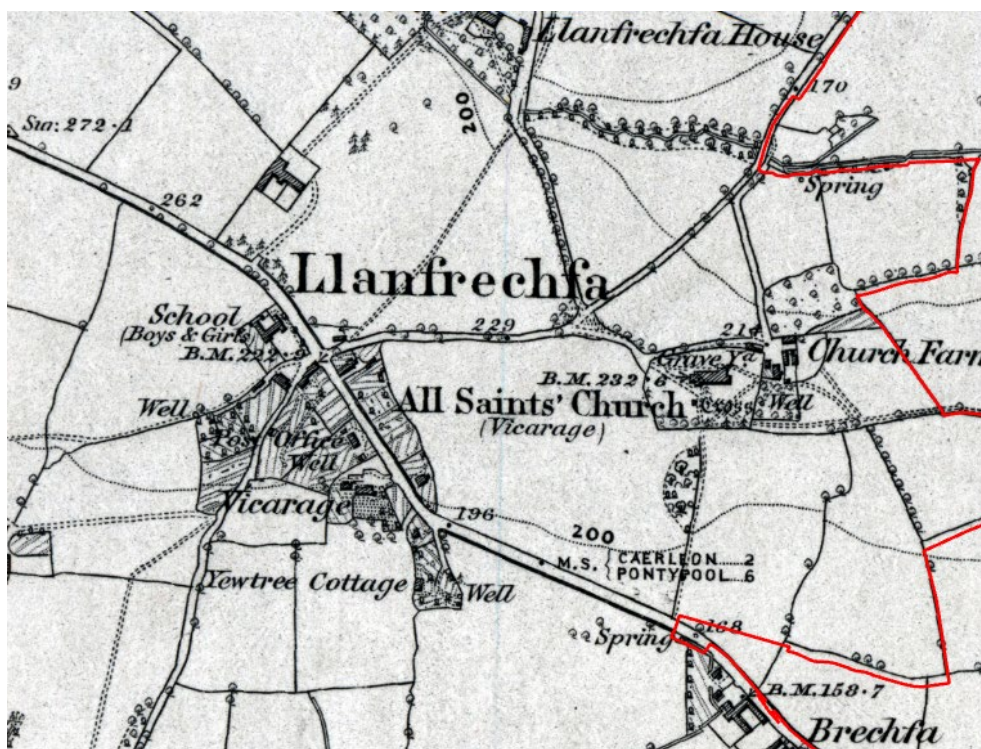


Plate 24: Extract of 1886 Ordnance Survey map of Llanfrechfa (image courtesy of the National Library of Scotland)



Plate 25: View of All Saints from the west entrance to the churchyard



Plate 26: View of All Saints from the south-east entrance to the churchyard



Plate 27: Looking east from the churchyard towards the Site (specifically, the north-western part of Parcel 13) – no visibility



Plate 28: Looking south-east from the churchyard towards the Site, specifically, the south-western part of Parcel 13 – no/limited visibility



Plate 29: Glimpse of All Saints Church from the road looping north from Church Road towards Pant-yr-eos



Plate 30: Glimpse of All Saints Church from the public footpath to the south



Plate 31: Glimpse of All Saints Church from the public footpath through the north-western field of Parcel 13



Plate 32: View of All Saints Church from the public footpath to Glansirhowy

Glansirhowy Farmhouse

- 7.57. Glansirhowy Farmhouse is an example of a late 16th-century unit-house: it was originally two houses, each of two storeys and with two rooms, built at right angles to one another. It is constructed of painted rubble stone and brick with slate roofs. Later alterations include 19th-century rebuilt walls and brick chimneys, and a 20th-century single-storey range attached to the gable end.
- 7.58. As a Grade II Listed Building, Glansirhowy is a designated historic asset of less than the highest level of significance. The reason for designation states:
- “Included as C16 house with good chamfered beams and one fine mullion window. Of special interest as possibly being an example of the ‘unit-house’ system.”***
- 7.59. The significance of Glansirhowy is principally derived from the special architectural and historic interest of its built form and fabric. Setting makes a lesser contribution to significance.
- 7.60. Glansirhowy is located c.700m north of Llanfrechfa village and is one of several scattered farmsteads in the parish. It sits at the intersection of two lanes/tracks and two other public rights of way; it lies on the west side of one lane that runs north from Llanfrechfa and eventually terminates at Berth-llwyd farm c.520m further north. Parcel 7 of the Site lies on the east side of the lane between Glansirhowy and Berth-llwyd and Parcel 6 lies on the east side of the other lane, to the south-east. Sirhowy Brook flows c.50m to the north.
- 7.61. Unfortunately there is no tithe map coverage for Glansirhowy, from which it could be possible to

understand its mid-19th century landholdings. However, sales particulars from 1907, held by Gwent Archives, show that its later landholdings included all of Parcel 7 and the northern half of Parcel 6 (**Plate 35**).

- 7.62. The earliest available cartographic depiction of Glansirhowy is the 1886 Ordnance Survey map (**Plate 33**). This shows three ranges of buildings in a near-continuous horseshoe around a courtyard, with the open side being to the west. The detached north range seems to be L-shaped in plan, with a wing projecting slightly into the courtyard. A small garden is shown off the south-east corner of the southern range, and beyond this is a much larger orchard.
- 7.63. The 19th-century courtyard layout is still extant, albeit with some changes (**Plate 34**). The aforementioned 20th-century single-storey range is apparent at the east end of the farmhouse, which occupies the south-east corner of the courtyard, and another small extension is also apparent at the east end of the L-shaped north-range. A detached barn has been constructed to the west of the courtyard, and what resembles a walled garden to the east. The orchard is now a paddock.
- 7.64. Glansirhowy Farmhouse is best experienced from within its curtilage – specifically, from its private garden to the south, and from the interior of the courtyard to the north (not illustrated); only at close range can its built form and features of architectural and historic interest be discerned and appreciated.
- 7.65. Despite the number of public rights of way through the fields surrounding the farm, there are no clear direct views of the farmhouse. Its south-facing rear and side elevations and north-facing rear and side elevations can

be glimpsed from the footpath that traces its driveway west from the lane (**Plate 36, Plate 37**), but otherwise it is largely screened by the courtyard ranges and intervening topography and vegetation (**Plate 38–Plate 45**).

7.66. Even though mid-ranging views from the public rights of way typically afford only partial views of the farmstead, they do allow it to be seen and understood in its agricultural landscape context. For example, from the high ground at the north-western corner of Parcel 7, the farmhouse and courtyard ranges are seen in the midground with the falling slope of Parcel 7 in the foreground and the rising slopes of the fields to the south of the farmstead in the background (**Plate 43**).

7.67. The primary elevation of Glansirhowy is east-facing: overlooking a private garden. No visibility of Parcel 6, which lies to the south-east, is anticipated on account of the intervening hedgerows along the east side of the lane/track from Llanfrechfa and along the northern boundary of Parcel 6, and the change in topography (see **Plate 43**).

7.68. There are three small first-floor windows on the north-facing rear and side elevations of Glansirhowy. No visibility of Parcel 7, which lies to the north, is anticipated is on account of the intervening hedgerows along both sides of the track/footpath and the change in topography (see **Plate 45**).

7.69. Elements of the setting of Glansirhowy Farmhouse that contribute to its significance are:

- The other building ranges of the courtyard, which constitute the ancillary buildings of the historic working farm;

- Its private garden to the east of the courtyard, across which there are designed views from the primary elevation of the farmhouse and from where the farmhouse is best experienced;

- Some of the surrounding pasture fields, specifically, those that comprise part of the farm's historic landholding and which offer glimpses of, and/or are co-visible in partial views of, the farmhouse and its ancillary buildings – helping to illustrate how the complex functioned (and continues to function) as a working farm; and

- The lane and farm track from Llanfrechfa, and the public footpaths across the surrounding fields, which are historic access routes connecting Glansirhowy with the village and other dispersed farmsteads within the parish.

7.70. Of the land within the site, only Parcels 6 and 7 are known to have an historical association of land ownership with Glansirhowy Farm. Neither these nor any of the other parcels of the Site adjoin the built complex.

7.71. None of the parcels appear to directly feature in the designed easterly views from the farmhouse, and none offer key views of the farmhouse. Of the land within the Site, only Parcels 6 and 7 offer (partial) views of the farmhouse.

7.72. Parts of the Site are co-visible with the farmstead in mid-ranging views from some 'third point' locations – for example, from the public footpath to the west of the farm, and from the public footpath through Parcel 7.

- 7.73. On account of the known historical association of land ownership, and the cross-valley southerly view it offers of the farmstead in its immediate and wider agricultural landscape context, it is considered that **Parcel 7** of the Site contributes through setting to the significance of Glansirhowy Farmhouse.

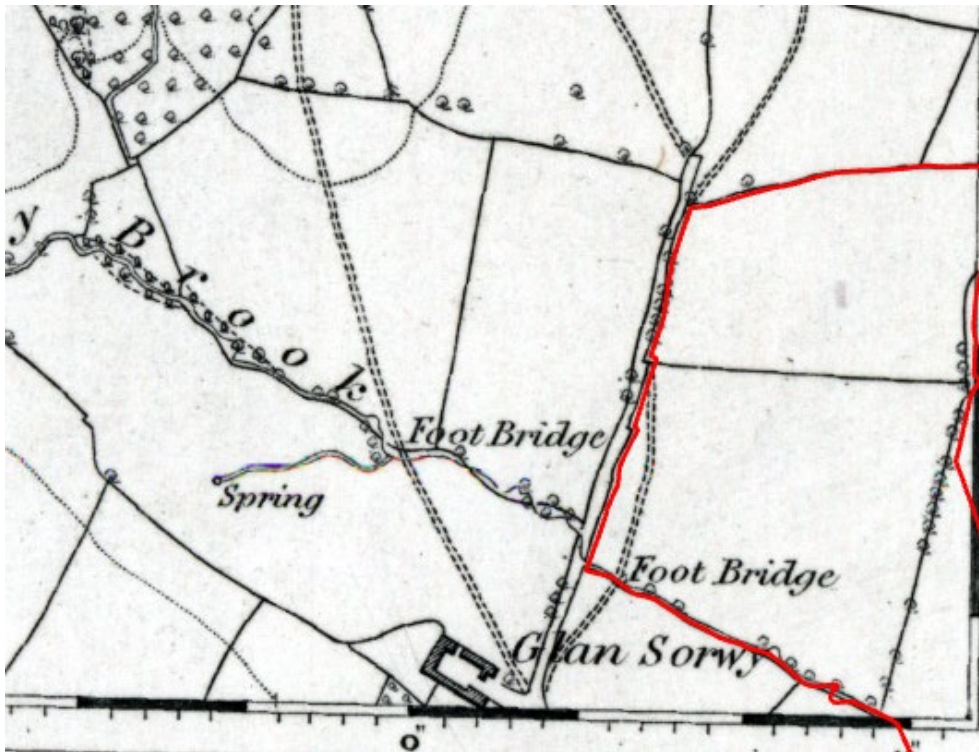


Plate 33: Extract of 1886 Ordnance Survey map (image courtesy of the National Library of Scotland)



Plate 34: 2023 Google Earth imagery of Glansirhowy Farm

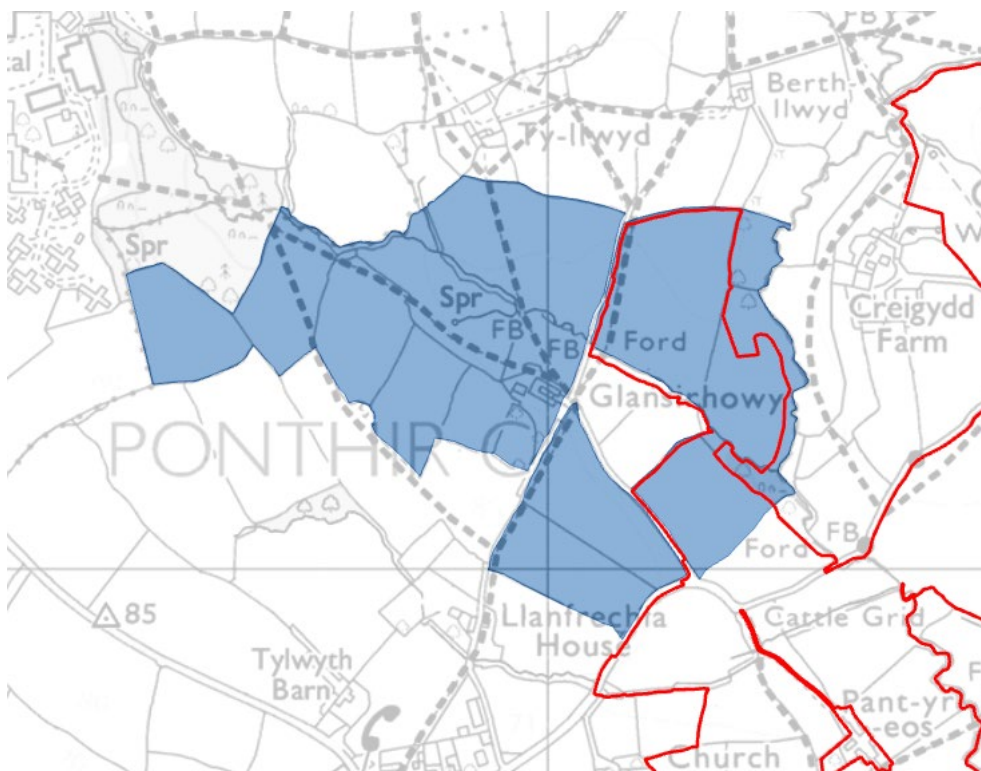


Plate 35: The landholding of Glansirhowy in 1907, as recorded by sales particulars



Plate 36: Glimpse of the eastern elevation of the farmhouse from where its driveway (which is also a public footpath) branches off from the lane



Plate 37: Looking south-west at the northern elevations of the farmhouse from the continuation of its driveway/public footpath



Plate 38: The north end of the west range of the courtyard



Plate 39: The western elevation of the west range of the courtyard



Plate 40: Glimpse of Glansirhowy Farm from the public footpath that crosses the fields to its west



Plate 41: An intervening field boundary hedgerow screens Glansirhowy from the public footpath that crosses the fields to its south



Plate 42: Glimpse of Glansirhowy from the track running north from Llanfrechfa (the gateway is to the north of Parcel 6)



Plate 43: Glimpse of Glansirhowy from midway along the eastern boundary of Parcel 6 (no public access)



Plate 44: An intervening field boundary hedgerow screens Glansirhowy from the public footpath through the field to its north (between Glansirhowy and Parcel 7)



Plate 45: Partial view of Glansirhowy from the public footpath at the north-west corner of Parcel 7

Little Creigydd

- 7.74. Little Creigydd has its origins in an early 17th-century unit-house: it would originally have had just two rooms on each of its two storeys. It was, however, extended and altered externally in the 20th century. The entire building is constructed from local rubblestone, but the historic core is rendered while the modern extension has been left unrendered.
- 7.75. As a Grade II Listed Building, Little Creigydd is a designated historic asset of less than the highest level of significance. The reason for designation states:
- “Included for its special interest as an early C17 2-unit house which, despite alteration, has retained its basic character.”***
- 7.76. The significance of Little Creigydd is principally derived from the special architectural and historic interest of its built form and fabric. Setting makes a lesser contribution to significance.
- 7.77. Little Creigydd is located at the southern edge of the small community of Common Cefn-Ilwyd, on the north-west side of a T-junction with the road connecting Llanfrechfa in the west and Llandegveth in the north-east. Its farmyard is crossed by a public footpath that runs in a north-westerly direction from the road across fields to Berth-Ilwyd and other farmsteads.
- 7.78. The earliest available cartographic depiction of Little Creigydd is the 1842 tithe map for the parish of Llanthewy Vach (**Plate 46**). This shows a long range aligned roughly north/south, with a square-shaped building off-set from

its south-eastern corner, which is labelled as Common Farm.

- 7.79. The tithe apportionment reveals that the farm was owned by Capel Hanbury Leigh of Pontypool Park; and leased to William Edwards together with field 372 to the south, fields 371 and 373 to the west and east, and a further 25 fields to the north. It is not clear whether Parcel 3, in the neighbouring parish of Llanfrechfa, was part of the landholding of Little Creigydd at this time, as there is no tithe map coverage here. However sales particulars from 1925, held by Gwent Archives, suggest that it was not by this date (**Plate 49**).
- 7.80. The 1886 Ordnance Survey map (**Plate 47**) shows the same building footprint as the tithe, but with additional detail of a small garden to the south-west and an orchard to the south. It also shows an irregularly-shaped plantation of deciduous trees within the eastern boundary of Parcel 3, its eastern corner almost abutting the western corner of the house garden. There is no obvious access from the lane to the east; more prominent is the track across fields to the west. This track is again shown as the only point of access on the 1922 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 10**).
- 7.81. Changes to Little Creigydd in the 20th century (**Plate 48**) include an extension at the south end to form a neater L-shape and the addition of barns at the north end. A small garage/outbuilding is now located to the east of the south end, several medium-sized detached barns are located to the north, north-west, north-east, and two large barns are located further to the north. There is still a small private garden on the south side of the house, but the outlying field, formerly an orchard, is now a paddock.

- 7.82. Little Creigydd is best experienced from within its curtilage – specifically, from the garden and paddock to the south, and from the farmyard to the north-east (not illustrated); only at close range can its built form and features of architectural and historic interest be discerned and appreciated.
- 7.83. There are clear views of the southern elevation of Little Creigydd from the immediately-adjacent section of road to its south (**Plate 50**) and there are partial views of its eastern side elevation and outbuildings from the immediately-adjacent section of road to its east (**Plate 51**). In these views, the long thin field on the slopes of the eastern part of Parcel 3 is co-visible (**Plate 52**).
- 7.84. There are mid-ranging views of Little Creigydd from the westerly continuation of the road to its south: from the T-junction up to the gate into the long thin field (**Plate 53**). There are no views of Little Creigydd from the northerly continuation of the road to its east, due to the rising topography and mature hedgerows (not illustrated).
- 7.85. During the Site visit, attempts were made to access the footpath across fields to the west of Little Creigydd. Approaching from the east, the mapped entrance to the footpath from the road is via a barred gate into the farmyard, and there was no signage indicating that this was a public right of way. Approaching from the west, the footpath network between Creigydd Farm and Berth-llywd did not obviously connect with Little Creigydd. It is anticipated, however, that, in views from this footpath to the west of Little Creigydd, only the modern barns in the west and north side of the farm complex would be visible, screening the farmhouse.
- 7.86. Within the Site, the only views of Little Creigydd are from the eastern and central parts of Parcel 3: the long thin field, which slopes in a north-easterly direction, and the plateau/hillcrest of the neighbouring field to the west (**Plate 54, Plate 56, Plate 57**). Those fields of Parcel 3 feature in the foreground, Little Creigydd, its paddock, and a nearby property (Yew Tree House) in the midground, and more distant farmland in the background.
- 7.87. Elements of the setting of Little Creigydd that contribute to its significance are:
- The farmyard to the north/north-east, shown on the 1842 tithe map, which forms part of the historic layout of the former working farm;
 - The private garden on the south side, across which there are designed views from the primary elevation of the farmhouse and from where the farmhouse is best experienced;
 - The orchard-turned-paddock outlying the private garden, which comprises part of the farm's historic landholding and across which there are views of the farmhouse from the road;
 - The public footpath across the fields to the west, which is shown as a more substantial track on the 1886 and 1922 OS maps and may have been the original access to the farm;
 - The possible historical functional relationship with Creigydd Farm, which bears the same name and shared the same aforementioned track for access; and

- **The long thin field of Parcel 3**, which does not appear to form part of the historic landholding of Little Creigydd but which is visible in views from and towards Little Creigydd.

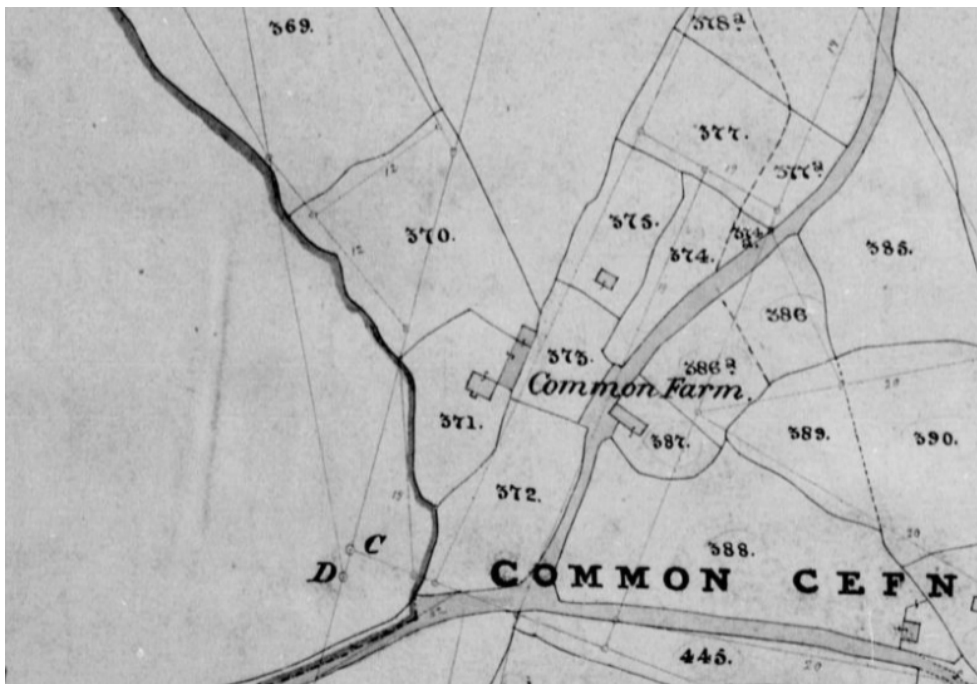


Plate 46: Extract of 1842 tithe map for the parish of Llanthwy Vach (image courtesy of The Genealogist)



Plate 47: Extract of 1886 Ordnance Survey map (image courtesy of National Library of Scotland)



Plate 48: 2023 Google Earth imagery of Little Creigydd

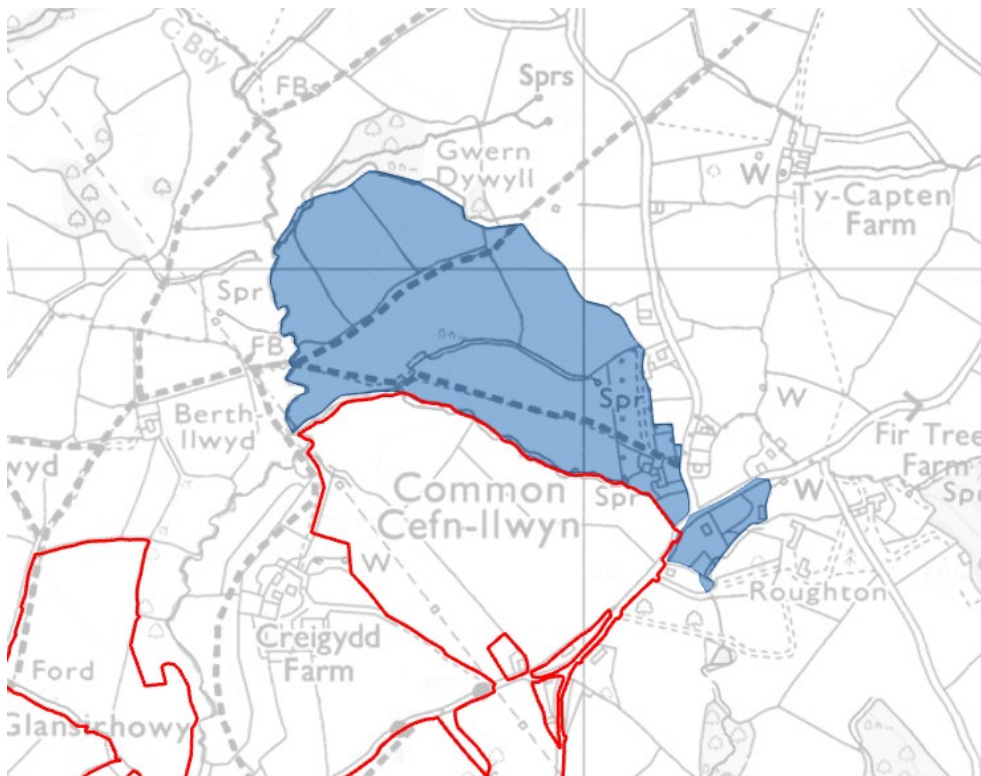


Plate 49: The landholding of Little Creigydd in 1925, as recorded by sales particulars



Plate 50: View of Little Creigydd through its farmyard gate from the road to its east



Plate 51: Looking north to Little Creigydd from the road to its south



Plate 52: Looking north-west towards Little Creigydd and Parcel 3 from the road to their east



Plate 53: Looking north-east towards Little Creigydd from the gateway into the long thin field from the road to its south



Plate 54: Looking north-east towards Little Creigydd from the other (closer) roadside corner of the long thin field



Plate 55: Looking west (upslope) from the same location as Plate 54



Plate 56: Looking north-east towards Little Creigydd from the west side of the fence line shown below the hillcrest in Plate 55 (the other visible whitewashed property is Yew Tree House)



Plate 57: Looking north-east towards Little Creigydd from further west on the slopes/plateau than shown in Plate 56

Barn at Pen-twyn Farm

- 7.88. The Barn at Pen-twyn Farm is believed to date from the late 18th century. It comprises a five-bay barn with a byre with granary above, a porch, and later lean-to additions. It is built of red brick with both Welsh slate and asbestos sheet roofing. The interior of the barn and byre is said to be unchanged.
- 7.89. As a Grade II Listed Building, the Barn is a designated historic asset of less than the highest level of significance. The reason for designation states:
- “Included as a probably late C18 brick barn which is complete and a rarity in Monmouthshire.”***
- 7.90. The significance of Pen-twyn Barn is principally derived from the special architectural and historic interest of its built form and fabric. Setting makes a lesser contribution to significance.
- 7.91. Pen-twyn Farm lies in the parish of Llangattock juxta Caerleon, c.1km east of the historic centre of Ponthir, c.850m west of Gatlas, and c.270m north-east of the River Usk at its closest point. It is accessed by a private drive from the lane to the east.
- 7.92. The earliest available cartographic depiction of Pen-twyn Farm is the 1839 tithe map for the parish of Llangattock juxta Caerleon (**Plate 58**). The Barn is shown as one of four buildings within the farm complex, the others being the farmhouse to the south-west, a smaller ancillary building to the south, and a field barn to the west. A track provides access from the east.

- 7.93. The tithe apportionment reveals that the farm was owned by Thomas Cooke and leased to William Leonard. Its associated landholding comprised five fields to the south, two fields on the immediate south side of its access drive and two fields on the immediate north side of its access drive, and six to the north – encompassing much of Parcels 8 and 12 of the Site (**Plate 59**).
- 7.94. The 1886 Ordnance Survey map shows Pen-twyn Farm in greater detail (**Plate 60**). By this time, the Barn has acquired a cross-wing and a yard, a garden is illustrated to the south of the farmhouse, an orchard lies to the south-east of the complex, and two tracks and scattered conifers are shown to the west.
- 7.95. The 19th-century components of the farmstead survive, but new barns have been built at the south-west corner of the yard of the Barn, as well as to the north and east of the Barn (**Plate 61**).
- 7.96. The Barn is best experienced from within its curtilage – specifically, from the west end of the farm access drive and from its yard (not illustrated); only at close range can its built form and features of architectural and historic interest be discerned and appreciated.
- 7.97. During the Site visit, the access drive was walked to its midpoint but no further. Although the drive is marked as a public right of way on Ordnance Survey mapping, running west from the lane and terminating at the farm, there were no markers confirming this.
- 7.98. From the drive, mid-ranging views of the farm complex were identified, although the Barn could not be clearly discerned (**Plate 62**). Paddocks on the south side of the drive (outside the Site) were also visible, separated from

the drive only by a wooden fence. The fields on the north side of the drive (in the eastern part of Parcel 12) were screened by a tall and dense hedgerow.

- 7.99. There are also mid-ranging views of the farm complex from the public footpath through the fields c.250m to the south (outside the Site) (**Plate 63, Plate 64, Plate 65**) and continuing c.170–320m to the south-west (through the J-shaped field at the south end of Parcel 12 of the Site) (**Plate 66, Plate 67**).
- 7.100. From the footpath to the south, the farmhouse and outbuildings of Pen-twyn Farm can be seen sitting at the top of a south-facing hillslope – and the Barn is identifiable. No part of the Site appears to be co-visible on account of the local topography: the southern and central parts of Parcel 12 occupy south-west facing slopes behind intervening field boundary hedgerows.
- 7.101. From the continuation of the footpath to the south-west, only the south-west-facing elevation of Pen-twyn Farmhouse can be seen – it entirely screens the Barn. The J-shaped field of Parcel 12 (which the footpath crosses) is co-visible in the foreground, and midground.
- 7.102. The intended function of the Barn was to store grain and machinery associated with agricultural activities. It was not designed to afford views of its surroundings. However, co-visibility of historically-associated buildings and farmland in views of the Barn (and in views from the curtilage of the Barn) helps to illustrate how it functioned as part of the working farm.
- 7.103. From the curtilage of the Barn, there is expected to be visibility of the paddocks and fields on the hillslope to the south, and perhaps also the eastern field of Parcel 12 on

the north side of the access drive (depending on the height of the aforementioned hedgerow along this section). No other part of the Site is considered to be clearly visible on account of the local topography and intervening built form and hedgerows.

- 7.104. Elements of the setting of the Barn at Pen-twyn Farm that contribute to its significance are:
- The farmhouse, the smaller detached barn to the south, and the associated yard, which are the other surviving built components of the 18th– to 19th–century farmstead shown on historic mapping;
 - The private drive from the lane to the east, which constitutes the historic access to the farmstead;
 - The fields abutting the north and south sides of the private drive, which are part of the historic landholding of Pen-twyn Farm and which are co-visible in views of the farmstead from its drive, thereby illustrating the historic agricultural landscape context; and
 - The fields on the hillslope directly south and south-west of the farmstead, which are part of the historic landholding of Pen-twyn Farm and which are co-visible in views of the farmstead from the public footpath to the south, again illustrating the historic agricultural landscape context.
- 7.105. Of the land within the Site, it is considered that only **the eastern part of Parcel 12**, lying on the north side of the

private drive, contributes through setting to the significance of the Barn.

- 7.106. No other part of Parcel 12 is considered to contribute. Although the southern and western-central fields of Parcel 12 are co-visible in mid-ranging views of Pen-twyn Farm from the public footpath through the southern tip of Parcel 12, the only component of the farm that can be seen from this location is the farmhouse – not the Barn.

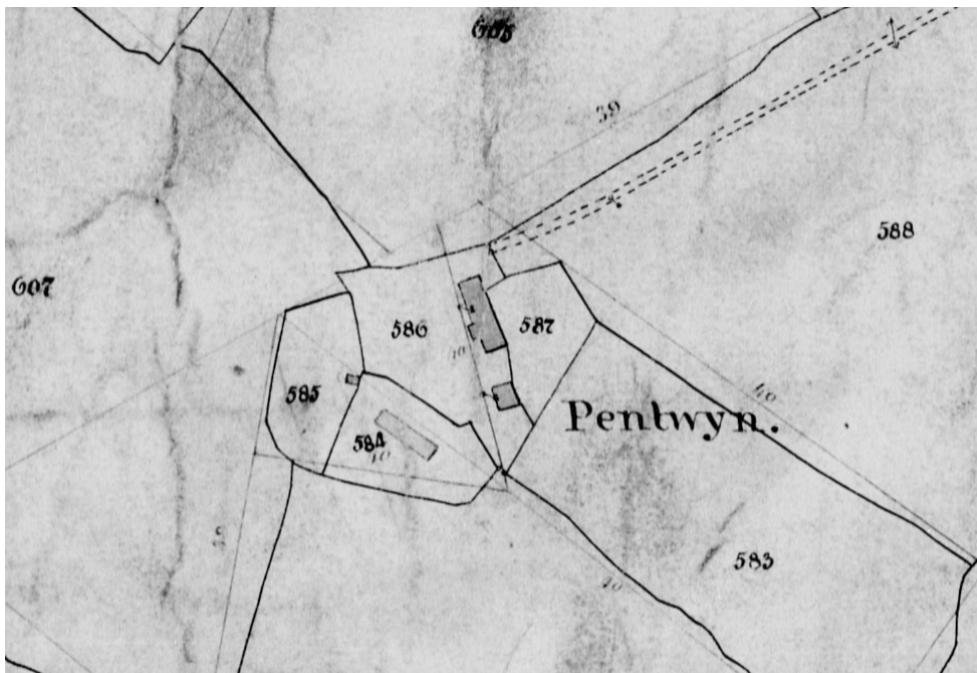


Plate 58: Extract of 1839 tithe map for the parish of Llangattock Juxta Caerleon (image courtesy of The Genealogist)

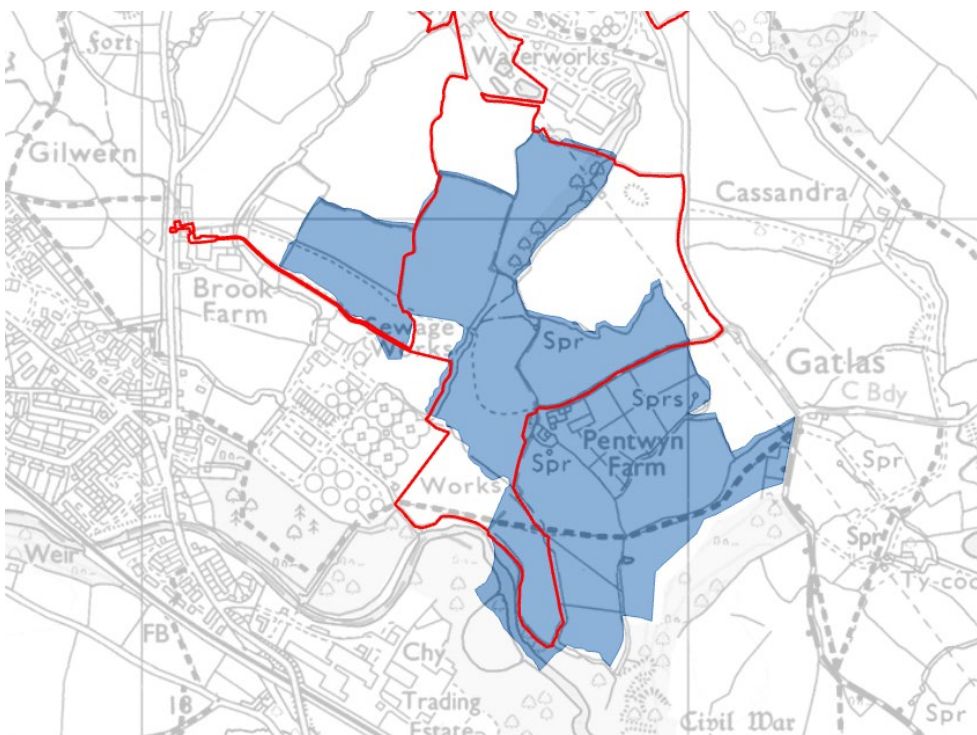


Plate 59: The landholding of Pen-twyn Farm in 1839, as recorded by the tithe apportionment



Plate 60: Extract of 1886 Ordnance Survey map (image courtesy of the National Library of Scotland)



Plate 61: 2023 Google Earth imagery of Pen-twyn Farm



Plate 62: Looking west towards Pen-twyn Farm from its access drive – Barn indicated by arrow



Plate 63: Mid-ranging view of Pen-twyn Farm from the public footpath through fields to the south (ST 340 924) – Barn indicated by arrow



Plate 64: Mid-ranging view of Pen-twyn Farm from the public footpath through fields to the south (ST 338 924) – Barn indicated by arrow



Plate 65: Mid-ranging view of Pen-twyn Farm from the public footpath through fields to the south (ST 337 924) – Barn indicated by arrow



Plate 66: Mid-ranging view of Pen-twyn Farm from the public footpath through the south end of Parcel 12 to the south-west (ST 335 924) – no visibility of Barn



Plate 67: Mid-ranging view of Pen-twyn Farm from the public footpath through the south end of Parcel 12 to the south-west (ST 334 924) – no visibility of Barn

8. Conclusions

Archaeology

- 8.1. The Site has been subject to this desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey, as pre-agreed with Heneb (**Appendix 1A; Appendix 1B**).
- 8.2. The proximity of the Site to Candwr Camp and the presence of other Iron Age sites in the wider landscape raises potential for remains from these periods to occur within the Site. The geophysical survey identified anomalies in Parcel 4 that could possibly represent the remains of an enclosure, but the interpretation is tentative. Any remains of Iron Age livestock enclosures, field systems or trackways would likely be considered non-designated historic assets of local significance.
- 8.3. One HER monument coincides with the redline boundary of the Site: the postulated route of a Roman road. There is considered to be potential for Roman metalling below the modern road surface, as well as infilled ditches on either side of the road agger. Such remains would most likely be considered a non-designated historic asset of local to regional significance.
- 8.4. During the Roman period it is possible that the Site was part of the agricultural hinterland of the legionary fortress and civilian settlement of Caerleon. There is potential for the infilled ditches of Roman livestock enclosures or field systems and perhaps trackways. Such remains would likely be considered non-designated historic assets of local significance.
- 8.5. There is nothing to suggest that the medieval settlement of Llanfrechfa extended into the Site, or that the Site was part of the medieval monastic estate of Llantarnam Abbey or the medieval deer park of Llanvihangel Park. The Site has likely been in agricultural use from the medieval period onwards. Evidence of historic agricultural activity would be considered non-designated historic assets of no more than local significance.
- 8.6. Following discussions with Heneb (**Appendix 1C**), embedded and additional mitigation has been secured. The access track through Parcel 4 has been re-routed to ensure construction groundworks do not impact the possible enclosure. Heras fencing will also be erected around the enclosure for the duration of the construction phase to protect it from impacts arising from plant movements (i.e. rutting > truncation). Suggested limits for the fenced area, comprising a 5m buffer from the geophysical survey anomalies, is illustrated on the Landscape Strategy ("*Area of Below-Ground Archaeological Sensitivity*"). The requirement for Heras fencing will need to be included in the CEMP.
- 8.7. It has also been agreed with Heneb (**Appendix 1C**) that the low archaeological potential of the remainder of the Site does not warrant an archaeological trial trench evaluation either pre- or post-consent.

Built Heritage

- 8.8. All designated historic assets within a minimum 3km radius of the Site have been subject to an appropriate and proportionate level of setting assessment in accordance with Cadw guidance.
- 8.9. A select group of assets, which were deemed sensitive to the Proposed Development on account of their physical proximity to and intervisibility with the Site, and their potential visibility of the Proposed Development as demonstrated by screened zone of theoretical visibility modelling, were progressed to Stage 2.
- 8.10. It was determined that:
- Parcel 10 contributes to the significance of the Scheduled Monument of Candwr Camp;
 - The northern / western part of Parcel 13 contributes to the significance of the Grade II* Listed All Saints Church;
 - Parcel 7 contributes through setting to the significance of the Grade II Listed Glansirhowy Farmhouse;
 - The long thin field of Parcel 3 contributes through setting to the significance of the Grade II Listed Little Creigydd; and
 - The eastern part of Parcel 12 contributes to the significance of the Grade II Listed Barn at Pen-twyn Farm.

- 8.11. Impact assessments for these assets are provided in the Environmental Statement (Chapter 10).

Sources

Legislation, Policy, and Guidance
Planning (Wales) Act (2015)
Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2024)
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (February 2024)
Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2026)
Torfaen Local Development Plan to 2021 (adopted in 2013) and Replacement Local Development Plan to 2037 (forthcoming)
Monmouthshire Local Development Plan 2011–2021 (adopted in 2014) and Replacement Local Development Plan 2018–2033 (forthcoming)
Newport Local Development Plan 2011–2026 (adopted in 2015) and Replacement Local Development Plan 2026–2036 (forthcoming)
Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales (Cadw 2011)
Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017)
Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales (Cadw 2017)
The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017)

Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2024)
Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014)

Historic Maps and Documentary Sources	
<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
1839	Tithe Map for the Parish of Llangattock juxta Caerleon
1842	Tithe Map for the Parish of Llanthewy Vach
1886	Ordnance Survey County Series for Monmouthshire, 1:10,560 – Sheets XXIII, XXIV, XXVIII, XXIX
1907	Sales Particulars for Freehold Farms/Land in parishes of Llangattock-juxta-Caerleon, Christchurch (Newport), Llanfrechfa Lower, and Llanbadoc – Gwent Archives ref. D5726/1/28
1907	Sales Particulars for Freehold Farms and Pasture Lands in the parishes of Llanfrechfa, Llantrissant and Bishton – Gwent Archives ref. D5726/1/29
1918	Sales Particulars for Pontypool Park Estate – Gwent Archives ref. MISC MSS 409
1920	Sales Particulars for Pontypool Park Estate – Gwent Archives ref. MISC MSS 413
1922	Ordnance Survey County Series for Monmouthshire, 1:10,560 – Sheets XXIII, XXIV, XXVIII, XXIX

1925	Sales Particulars for Pontypool Park Estate – Gwent Archives ref. MISC MSS 412
1927	Sales Particulars for Pontypool Park Estate – Gwent Archives ref. MISC MSS 411
1954	Ordnance Survey County Series for Monmouthshire, 1:10,560 – Sheets XXIII, XXIV, XXVIII, XXIX
1969	Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:2,500
1969	Aerial Photograph – Welsh Government's Aerial Photography Unit



Appendix 1: Correspondence with Heneb

A. Approval of Written Scheme of Investigation for this Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: DNS CAS-02366-F2C3K8 - Court Farm Solar Farm
Date: 06 May 2025 08:36:45
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image960126.png](#)
[image583285.png](#)



Dear Elizabeth,

I can confirm we have no further comments on the WSI, which I've added to our file (MON2756).

Regards,

Rob



Heneb

Rob Dunning BSc, MCIfA | Glamorgan-Gwent

Swyddog Stiwardiaeth | Stewardship Officer



www.heneb.org.uk

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeoleg Cymru | The Trust for Welsh Archaeology
Cadeirydd | Chair: Dr Carol Bell PSG | CEO: Richard Nicholls

Mae Heneb yn Sefydliad Cofrestredig gyda'r Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Heneb is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists



Swyddfa Gofrestrig: Ty Cornel, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin, SA19 6AE
Registered Office: Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE

[Privacy Policy - Heneb](#)

B. Approval of Written Scheme of Investigation for Geophysical Survey

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: P24-2075 Court Farm DNS - Heritage Geophysical Survey
Date: 09 May 2025 13:05:12
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.jpg](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image011.png](#)
[image52631.png](#)
[image861015.png](#)

Dear Matt,

I've checked our file (MON2756) and can see after our initial response to a pre-app consultation, we are waiting on the DBA. As such we cannot comment on whether a geophysical survey would be appropriate in this instance or not.

However, I've taken a cursory glance through the WSI and my only (minor) comment would be that the Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Heneb Historic Environment Record (HER) was updated in 2024.

Regards,

Rob



Rob Dunning BSc, MCIFA | Glamorgan-Gwent
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From: Matt Berry <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 08 May 2025 14:52
To: Rob Dunning <[REDACTED]>
Cc: Ellen Hornsey-Fortt <[REDACTED]>; Elizabeth Pratt <[REDACTED]>; Eric MONTMEAN <[REDACTED]>; Sam Harrison <[REDACTED]>; Maxime Barthelme <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: P24-2075 Court Farm DNS - Heritage Geophysical Survey

Hi Rob,

Thank you for replying promptly and agreeing to review the WSI. Please find attached.
Any issues or queries please just let me know.

Kind Regards
Matt



Matt Berry Project Manager (Geophysics)
BA MSc MCIfA

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**C. Agreement of Mitigation By Design for Possible Enclosure;
Confirmation No Archaeological Evaluation Required (Pre or
Post Consent)**

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: P24-2075 Court Farm DNS - Heritage Geophysical Survey
Date: 03 November 2025 10:41:37
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image011.png](#)
[image012.png](#)
[image013.png](#)
[image014.png](#)
[image015.png](#)
[image261663.png](#)
[image172424.png](#)



Dear Elizabeth,

Just to confirm, my notes agree with your recap regarding no trenching etc.

Great news on moving the access track, and yes fencing during the construction phase would seem sensible.

Regards,

Rob



Rob Dunning BSc, MCifA | Glamorgan-Gwent
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From: Elizabeth Pratt [REDACTED]
Sent: 31 October 2025 10:27
To: Rob Dunning [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: P24-2075 Court Farm DNS - Heritage Geophysical Survey

Hi Rob,

Thanks for your call on, following up on the below.

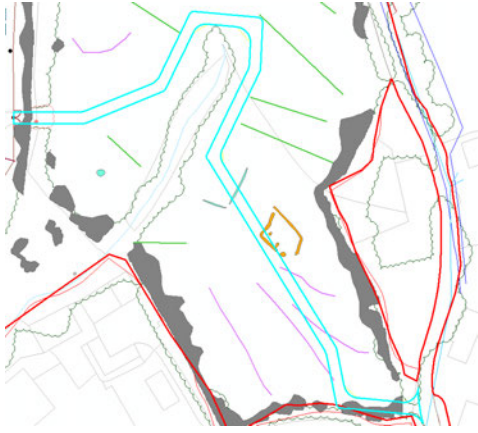
To recap our conversation – and let me know if I have misremembered or misinterpreted!

- You advised that trial trenching would not be required either pre-determination or post-consent; and that
- Post-consent archaeological mitigation could be confined to a watching brief on selected construction groundworks; on the proviso that
- We reroute the access track that clips the SW corner of the possible enclosure (geophys anomaly "E?1") in the currently proposed development layout.

I am pleased to say that the client has managed to achieve the design change. Below are two screenshots – the upper shows the former layout, and the lower the revised layout. The access track (highlighted in cyan) has been pulled away from the enclosure by 15m. I am assured that the working corridors to create the access track will be in the region of 5m in width (either side) so should not encroach on the enclosure either.

I assume you would also require us to Heras fence the enclosure during construction (secured by the CEMP) to prevent any rutting etc from plant movements? The landscape strategy has not been fully refined yet, but grassland is likely to be reintroduced in this field; on other sites of archaeological potential, we have implemented shallow-dig methods (secured by the LEMP) to prevent truncation during seeding.

BEFORE



AFTER



Best wishes,

Liz

Elizabeth Pratt MA (Cantab.), MA, PhD, MCIfA

Associate Heritage Consultant - Heritage

My working days are Tuesday to Friday

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From: Elizabeth Pratt <[REDACTED]>

Sent: 16 October 2025 11:25

To: Rob Dunning <[REDACTED]>

Subject: RE: P24-2075 Court Farm DNS - Heritage Geophysical Survey

Hi Rob,

Thanks for your email.

I was thinking initially of post-consent trial trenching targeted on the following geophys anomalies (except where they lie within areas where no development is proposed):

- E?1, which is the only anomaly of possible archaeological origin
- L1-8 inclusive, U1-2 inclusive, and ME1-8 inclusive, which comprise linear and discrete anomalies of uncertain origin

Pending the results of the trial trenching, then in principle, any significant archaeological features could be preserved *in situ* either through the use of above-ground foundations/no dig methods to install the arrays and cabling (energy generation capacity is tight so there is next to no wriggle room for exclusion zones) or the undertaking of small localised areas of SMS prior to standard construction methods i.e. piling and cable trenching etc.

We could also consider a watching brief on the most-impactful construction groundworks, namely: stripping and excavations for the creation of cable trenches, access tracks, inverter and transformer bases, and the substation. The watching brief could either be site-wide or focussed in the areas of greatest archaeological potential, e.g. the field containing E?1 and the fields closest to Candwr Camp.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Pratt MA (Cantab.), MA, PhD, MCIfA

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From: Rob Dunning <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 16 October 2025 08:23
To: Elizabeth Pratt <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: P24-2075 Court Farm DNS - Heritage Geophysical Survey

Dear Elizabeth,

Thanks for the files, I've downloaded them and will take a look asap. What were you thinking in terms of mitigation?

Regards,

Rob



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From: Elizabeth Pratt <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 13 October 2025 17:45
To: Rob Dunning <[REDACTED]>
Subject: RE: P24-2075 Court Farm DNS - Heritage Geophysical Survey

Hi Rob,

I hope you're well.

Further to our emails in May, below, I am sharing a OneDrive link containing:

- Headland Archaeology's completed geophysical survey report (*NB The client name is in the process of being amended*);
- Pegasus's draft DBA comprising an archaeology baseline and assessment of potential (*NB The setting assessments are not yet complete and so I have deleted those pages from the PDF*); and
- The draft proposed development layout.

[Candwr Solar](#)

As you will see, the geophysical survey has mostly identified signatures of historic agricultural activity, which is consistent with the assessment of archaeological potential presented in the DBA. The only possible archaeological feature of earlier origin is an enclosure near the centre of the site.

With this mind, and also considering the relatively limited scale and extent of below-ground impacts from construction groundworks for solar development, would you be happy for further archaeological work to be secured by condition and carried out post-consent?

Best wishes,

Elizabeth

Appendix 2: Gazetteers

Cadw data for 3km study area

Scheduled Monuments

Record Number	SAM Number	Name
244	MM247	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Old Vicarage Garden
246	MM239	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Back Garden of No 4 Museum Street
247	MM240	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area behind Caerleon House
248	MM241	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Town Hall Park, High Street
538	MM014	Caerleon Castle Mound
579	MM136	Churchyard Cross
580	MM137	Llantarnam Abbey Tithe Barn
3827	MM011	Penrhos Camp (civil war earthworks)
2345	MM023	Lodge Wood Camp
2352	MM049	Priory Wood Camp
2363	MM087	Castle Mound E of Graig Wood

2403	MM176	Great Bulmore Roman settlement
3302	MM233	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Goldcroft Common
3303	MM230	Caerleon Legionary Fortress
2967	MM037	Medieval Tower at Hanbury Arms
3304	MM231	Caerleon Civil Settlement
3305	MM232	Caerleon Roman Amphitheatre
3306	MM234	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: School Fields
3307	MM235	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of St Cadoc's Home
3308	MM236	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area between Priory Hotel and Priory Lodge
3309	MM237	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Field SE of Broadway
3310	MM238	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of Museum
3311	MM242	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area of Myrtle Cottage Barracks
3312	MM243	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area off White Hart Lane
3313	MM244	Caerleon Civil Settlement: Site of Roman Building SE of Castle Street

3314	MM245	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of Health Clinic
3315	MM246	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of the Croft Nursing Home
3328	MM254	Caerleon Civil Settlement: Area under Broadway Playing Fields
3385	MM135	Candwr Camp
3444	MM252	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Car Park and Garden of Endowed School, North of Broadway
3509	MM079	Cae Camp
3510	MM248	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Former Garden of The Firs
3728	MM262	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Former Ambulance Station Field

Listed Buildings

Record Number	Name	Grade
2658	Lower Cefn Carnau	II
2660	Celynen	II
2661	Cefn Tila Bach	II
2664	Craigwith House	II

2665	Court Perrot Farmhouse	II
2666	Croeswen Farmhouse	II
2668	Cwrt Bleddyn	II
2670	Former Church of St David	II
2671	Tombstone of Margret Morgan at Church of St David	II
2672	Tombstone of John Phillip to south west of the Church of St David	II
2674	Little Creigydd	II
2676	Llanddewi Court	II*
2677	Oxhouse at Llanddewi Court	II
2678	Barn at Llanddewi Court	II
2679	Lansor	II
2684	Pen-y-parc Farmhouse	II
2685	Church of St Tegfedd	II
2686	Ton Farmhouse	II*

2691	Berllan-deg	II*
2692	Cefn Henllan Farmhouse	II
2693	Dovecote to east of Cefn Henllan Farmhouse	II
2694	Coed-y-fon Farmhouse, including attached Granary and Cartshed	II
2696	Garn Fawr (or Upper Garn)	II
2697	Glen Usk	II*
2698	Temple at Glen Usk	II
2699	Gate piers to road, NE of Glen Usk	II
2701	Combination Farmbuilding to north of Great House	II
2702	Church of St. John the Baptist	II
2703	Llansor Fawr (Great Llansor)	II
2841	Telephone Call-box on east side of road close to Old Mackworth Arms	II
2947	Garden Wall of The Mynde	II
2948	Church of St. Cadoc	II*

2949	Lamppost in Churchyard of the Church of St Cadoc	II
2950	5 Backhall Street	II
2951	6&7 Backhall Street	II
2955	The Hall	II
2956	Garden Railings and Gate to The Hall	II
2957	27 Backhall Street	II
2958	The Red Lion PH	II
2960	King's House	II
2961	1 Cross Street	II
2962	2 Cross Street	II
2963	3 Cross Street	II
2965	20&21 Cross Street	II
2966	The Firs with attached railings	II
2967	The Olde Bull Inn PH	II

2968	9 High Street	II
2969	10 High Street	II
2970	15 High Street	II
2971	Porth-y-mynde, wall and entrance gates of Caer Cottage	II
2972	23 High Street	II
2973	24 High Street	II
2975	27 High Street	II
2976	29 High Street	II
2977	No 30 including attached railings	II
2978	The Post Office	II
2979	No 32 including attached railings	II
2980	33 High Street	II
2981	The Priory Hotel	II
2982	Boundary Wall between The Priory Hotel and No 35	II

2983	Priory House	II
2984	The Endowed School	II*
2989	98 Mill Street	II
2990	Ashlar Doric portico at The Roman Legionary Museum	II
2991	The Old Toll House	II
2992	White Lion House	II
2993	Isca Grange, including attached forecourt railings and gate	II
2994	The Bell Inn PH	II
2995	The Hanbury Arms PH	II
2996	Tower to the south west of, and attached to, The Hanbury Arms	II*
3063	Little Bulmore	II
3069	The Bulmore	II
3079	Wall of Nos. 14 and 15A	II
3088	Penrhos Farmhouse	II

3094	Telephone Call-box outside the Post Office	II
3095	Telephone Call-box near The Goldcroft PH	II
3096	Telephone Call-box at the junction with Bulmore Road	II
3121	Church of St Michael and All Angels	II*
3122	Churchyard cross at the Church of Saint Michael and All Angels	II
3123	The Greenhouse Public House	II
3125	Pontrhydyrun Baptist Church	II
3128	Ruins of barn at Llantarnam Abbey	II
3137	Ty-coch Farmhouse	II
3138	Cwm Aaron and attached barn	II
3139	Waun-y-pwll	II
3140	Llanyrafon	II*
3141	Glansirhowy Farm	II
3142	Church of All Saints	II*

3143	Zion Baptist Chapel	II
3144	Ponthir House Inn	II
18285	Malpas Court	II
20525	Woodlands House	II
20740	Elim United Reformed Church and attached Schoolroom	II
21923	6 High Street	II
22083	Lodge Farmhouse with attached granary and cartshed	II
22084	Derelict Cottage at Lodge Farm	II
22574	Great House and Heron House	II
25494	Llanfrechfa Grange	II
26082	Brook House and railings	II
26107	19 Cross Street	II
26108	96 Mill Street	II
26109	28 High Street	II

26110	Lodge Farm Evangelical Church	II
26111	Garden Wall of The Priest's House	II
26112	Garden Wall of The Mynde	II
26113	Garden Wall of Castle Acre	II
26114	Garden Wall of Castle Acre	II
26115	Garden Wall of Pen-y-mynde	II
26116	Garden Wall of Pen-y-mynde	II
26117	Lych Gate of the Church of St Cadoc	II
26118	Monument of James Rennie in the Churchyard of the Church of the Holy Trinity	II
26120	Caerleon Bridge	II
26121	Church of the Holy Spirit	II
26122	35 High Street	II
26123	War Memorial Drinking Fountain in Town Hall Park	II
26124	Catholic Church of Ss Julius, Aaron & David	II

26125	The Priest's House with attached wall and gates	II
26126	The Malt House Hotel	II
26127	Quay Wall and Slip at the Hanbury Arms	II
26128	Pendragon House	II
26129	Barn at Pen-twyn Farm	II
26130	25 High Street	II
26133	Entrance gates and railings of The Endowed School	II
26134	Letter Box outside the Post Office	II
26135	Entrance gates and railings of Priory House	II
27026	Llanyrafon Mill	II
81749	Enclosure railings, walls, gatepiers and Memorials at the Conway Burial Yard	II
81750	War Memorial in front of Pontrhydyrun Baptist Church	II
81860	Bridge on drive at Llantarnam Abbey	II
81861	Canal bridge at Drapers Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	II

81862	Canal bridge at Rachels Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	II
81863	Canal bridge at Shop Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	II
81864	Canal bridge at Top Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	II
81865	Canal bridge at Tredegar Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	II
81866	Canal bridge S of Tamplin Lock on Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal	II
81867	Forecourt walls and gates at Llantarnam Abbey	II
81868	Garden walls and gates at Llantarnam Abbey	II
81870	Memorial to T. Leadbetter in churchyard of Church of St Michael and All Angels	II
81871	Porth Mawr gateway, lodge, walls and railings at Llantarnam Abbey	II
81872	The Cottage and attached walls of walled garden at Llantarnam Abbey	II
81873	The Monks Cell at Llantarnam Abbey	II
81874	Two statues in garden to E of Llantarnam Abbey	II
81935	Churchyard cross at Church of All Saints	II
81936	The Vicarage	II

84370	Garden walls, steps and terracing at Glen Usk	II
84371	Pergola surrounding tennis court at Glen Usk	II
84372	Stable Court at Glen Usk, including fountain to south-west	II
85246	Llantarnam Abbey	II*
87122	Colomendy Wood including attached Garage and Stabling	II
87124	Cross in Churchyard of Church of St. John the Baptist	II
87125	Double Limekiln	II
87127	Llansor Mill Cottage	II
87129	Oaklands	II
87726	Principal's Residence at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus	II
87727	Caretaker's / Gardener's Lodge at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus	II
87728	Gate Piers at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus	II
87729	Former Caerleon Teacher Training College Building	II
87770	Court Road Industrial Estate Sign	II

87806	2 Jim Crow Square	II
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Registered Parks and Gardens

Reference Number	Site Name
PGW(Gt)36(MON)	Glen Usk
PGW(Gt)25(TOR)	Llantarnam Abbey
PGW(Gt)25(TOR)	Llantarnam Abbey

Conservation Areas

ID	Name	LPA
WAL/MON/6	Llanhennock	Monmouthshire
WAL/NEWP/	Caerleon	Newport
WAL/TORF/1	Llantarnam	Torfaen
WAL/TORF/1	Mon and Brecon Canal	Torfaen

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record data for 1km study area

Events

EPRN	Name	Event Type
E000422	Bear House Field, Caerleon, Trial Excavation	Trial Excavation
E000435	Caerleon College Burial, Watching Brief	Watching Brief
E000924	Llanfrechfa Grange	Desk Based Assessment
E001216	Sluvad Farm To Court Farm Pipeline	Desk Based Assessment
E001442	Field visit to St Aaron's chapel	Field Visit
E001500	Field visit to Caerau	Field Visit
E001524	Field visit to Colmendy Farm cropmark	Field Visit
E002401	Newport Landscapes – Landscape Strategy DBA/SUR	Desk Based Assessment/Survey
E003736	Sluvad Farm To Court Farm Pipeline	Desk Based Assessment
E003794	Land at Gwent College of Higher Education	Evaluation
E004401	Sports Centre at Caerleon Campus WB	Watching Brief
E005473	Llanfrechfa Grange Hospital	Desk Based Assessment

EO05632	All Saints Church Llanfrechfa Monmouthshire	Watching Brief
EO06100	GGAT150: Rapid Coastline Zone Assessment	Project
EO06334	Llanfrechfa Grange Hospital	Watching Brief
EO07467	Home Farm Flood Alleviation Scheme, Caerleon, Newport	Desk Based Assessment
EO07467	Home Farm Flood Alleviation Scheme, Caerleon, Newport	Field Visit
EO07574	Lansor, Llandegfedd, Monmouthshire	Building Survey
EO07754	L.G. Water Supply, Newport	Heritage Assessment
EO07816	Llanfrechfa Grange Hospital, Cwmbran	Evaluation
EO07994	Former Police Training College, Greenmeadow Way, Cwmbran	Desk Based Assessment
EO08105	Gwent Police HQ, Llantarnam Park Industrial Estate, Cwmbran	Heritage Assessment
EO08106	Gwent Police HQ, Llantarnam Park Industrial Estate, Cwmbran	Heritage Assessment

Monuments (points only; no attribute data is available for polygons)

PRN	Name	Type	Period
GGAT00301g	Waun-y-pwll House	House	Post Medieval
GGAT00313g	White House, Llangybi	House	Post Medieval
GGAT00314g	Cefn-tila-bach	House	Post Medieval
GGAT00388g	Church, Llansor Fawr	House	Post Medieval
GGAT00607g	Nant Y Milwyr / Caerleon Aqueduct	Aqueduct	Roman
GGAT00616g	Glan Sirhowy	House	Post Medieval
GGAT00617g	Llansor / Llan Sor House	House	Post Medieval
GGAT00618g	All Saints Church, Llanfrechfa	Church	Medieval
GGAT00619g	Churchyard Cross, Llanfrechfa	Churchyard Cross	Medieval
GGAT00620g	Court Farm	Farm	Post Medieval
GGAT00628g	Ty-Isaf House, Ponthir	House	Post Medieval
GGAT00645g	Caerau Hillfort, Llanhennock	Hillfort	Iron Age
GGAT00646g	Pant-hir Bridge	Bridge	Post Medieval

GGAT00651g	Pont Soar	Bridge	Post Medieval
GGAT00652g	Penrhos Camp	Fort	Post Medieval
GGAT00653g	St Aaron's Chapel	Chapel	Medieval
GGAT00654g	Ironworks, Ponthir	Iron Works	Post Medieval
GGAT01102g	Penrhos Farm, Caerleon	Building	Roman
GGAT02344g	Earthwork, Llandegveth	Earthwork	Unknown
GGAT02894g	Little Creigydd House	House	Post Medieval
GGAT02913g	Inscribed Stone, Caerleon	Inscribed Stone	Roman
GGAT02974g	Ponthir Baptist Chapel	Chapel	Post Medieval
GGAT03581.0g	Llanvihangel Park	Deer Park	Medieval
GGAT03687g	Llanfrechfa Grange, Cwmbran	House	Post Medieval
GGAT03942g	Ponthir House	Inn	Post Medieval
GGAT03983g	Colomendy Cropmark Enclosure	Cropmark	Iron Age
GGAT04031g	Roughton House	House	Post Medieval

GGAT04388g	Findspot, Ponthir	Findspot	Bronze Age
GGAT04529g	Penrhos Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Post Medieval
GGAT04884g	Caerleon College Burial	Inhumation	Roman
GGAT04907g	Garth Cottage, Usk Road	Earthwork	Unknown
GGAT04922.0g	Caerleon-usk Road (E Bank), Bulmore	Road	Roman
GGAT05229.0g	Sor Brook Valley Roman Road	Road	Roman, Modern
GGAT05359g	Lime kiln, Caerleon	Lime Kiln	Post Medieval
GGAT05452g	Natural feature, Caerleon	Natural Feature	Not Applicable
GGAT05679g	Old Quarry/Ty-Capten Farm	Quarry	Post Medieval
GGAT05680g	Lan-sor Wood / Coed Y Mwnws	Wood	Medieval
GGAT08190g	Churchyard, Llanfrechfa	Churchyard	Medieval
GGAT08380g	Chapel of St Gwnog	Chapel	Medieval
GGAT09549g	Tramline, Shaftesbury	-	-
GGAT09774g	Earthwork, Llanhennock	Earthwork	Unknown

GGAT09826G	Blacksmith Forge, Penrhos Farm	Blacksmiths Workshop	Modern
GGAT10153g	Clay pits, Coed y Gatlas	Clay Pit	Modern
GGAT10155g	Pond, Coed y Gatlas	Pond	Post Medieval
GGAT10244g	St Aaron's Chapel, Penrhos	Chapel	Medieval
GGAT10595g	Roman Aqueduct, Caerleon	Aqueduct	Roman
GGAT11344g	Cropmark, Llanfrechfa Grange Hospital, Cwmbran	Cropmark	Unknown
GGAT11355g	Former Teacher Training Building, Caerleon Campus	Training College	Modern
GGAT12174g	Caerleon Forge (Tin & Wire Works)	Metal Works	Post Medieval
GGAT12201g	Pont-hir Tin Works	Tin Works	Post Medieval
GGAT13904g	Cefn-tila, Llangybi	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13905g	Cefn-tila-bach	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13906g	White House, Llangybi	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13907g	Ty-Capten, Llandegveth	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13908g	Pen-y-wain, Llangybi	Farmstead	Post Medieval

GGAT13909g	Fir Tree Farm, Llanhennock	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13910g	Little Creigydd	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13911g	Creigydd, Llanhennock	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13912g	Pen-y-banc, Llanhennock	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13913g	Ty-isaf, Llanhennock	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13914g	Pen-topyn, Llanhennock	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13915g	Candwr, Llanhennock	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13916g	Pont-hir Farm	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13917g	Cwrt y mwnws	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13918g	Pen-y-banc	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13919g	Cassandra	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13920g	Garth	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13928g	Lan-Sor-fawr	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13933g	Ty-coch, Tredunnock	Farmstead	Post Medieval

GGAT13934g	Barn near Ty-coch, Llanhennock	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT13935g	Oak Tree, Llangybi	Farmstead	Post Medieval
GGAT16687g	Pont Sor Bridge	Bridge	Unknown
GGAT16688g	Garth Bridge	Bridge	Unknown
GGAT16689g	Weir, Garth	Weir	Unknown
GGAT16690g	Footbridge, Garth	Footbridge	Unknown
GGAT16691g	Sluice, Appletree Cottage	Sluice	Unknown
GGAT16692g	Weir, Appletree Cottage	Weir (Previously Sluice)	Post-Medieval
GGAT16693g	Ty Coch Bridge	Bridge	Unknown
GGAT16694g	Lan-sor Mill	Mill	Unknown
GGAT16695g	Sluice, Lan-sor	Sluice	Unknown
GGAT16696g	Lan-sor Bridge	Bridge	Unknown
GGAT16697g	Pont Lan-sor Bridge	Bridge	Unknown
GGAT16698g	Weir, Pont Lan-sor	Weir	Unknown

GGAT16699g	Footbridge, Pont Lan-sor	Footbridge	Unknown
GGAT16814g	Sluice South, Garth	Sluice	Unknown
GGAT16815g	Sluice North, Garth	Sluice	Post-Medieval
GGAT16816g	Footbridge South, Pont Lan-sor	Footbridge	Post-Medieval
GGAT16951g	Weir and Sluice, Ponthir	Weir	Unknown
GGAT16952g	Gilwern Farm	Farm	Unknown
GGAT16953g	The Star (P.H), Ponthir	Public House	Unknown
GGAT16954g	Ponthir House	House	Unknown
GGAT16955g	Breakwaters, Ponthir	Breakwater	Unknown
GGAT17406g	Footbridge, Ponthir	Footbridge	Unknown
GGAT17492g	Railway Bridge, Ponthir	Railway Bridge	Unknown
GGAT17493g	Rising Sun (P.H)	Public House	Unknown
GGAT17679g	Fountain, Ponthir	Fountain	Unknown
GGAT17744g	Weir, Ponthir	Weir	Unknown

RCAHMW National Monument Record of Wales data for 1km study area

Monuments

NPRN	Name	Type	Period
536	Ponthir Barn, Llanfrechfa	Barn	Post Medieval
606	Caerleon Teacher Training College	College	20th Century
607	Llanfrechfa Vicarage	Vicarage	Post Medieval
10723	Ponthir (Seion) Baptist Chapel, Station Road, Ponthir	Chapel	Post Medieval
20309	Malthouse Farm	Farmhouse	Post Medieval
20595	Penrhos; Penrhos Farmhouse	House	Post Medieval
20626	Pen-y-Banc	House	Post Medieval
20761	Roughton	Dwelling	Post Medieval
20993	Ty Gwyn; White House	House	Post Medieval
20999	Ty Isaf	Dwelling	Post Medieval
21002	Ty Llanfrechfa	House	Post Medieval
21097	Waun-y-Pwll	House	Post Medieval

34982	Ponthir Bridge, Ponthir, Caerleon	Bridge	Post Medieval; 19th Century
36607	Cefn Tila Bach	House	Post Medieval
36904	Garth Cottage	Dwelling	Post Medieval
36917	Glan-Sirhowy	House	Post Medieval
36980	Great Lansor; Lansor Fawr	House	Post Medieval
41195	Garth Smithy	Blacksmiths Workshop	Post Medieval
43275	Lansor; Glansor, Stable Block	Stable	Post Medieval
43276	Tithe Barn, Llantarnam Abbey	Barn; Tithe Barn	Medieval
45041	Little Creigydd	Dwelling	Post Medieval
45068	Llanddewi Cottage	House	Post Medieval
45076	Llanfrechfa Grange	Hospital; House	19th Century; Post Medieval
45088	Glansor; Lansor	House	Post Medieval
93390	Penrhos Camp Civil War Earthworks	Fort	Post Medieval
220952	Caerau Hillfort, Ponthir; Candwr Camp, Ponthir	Hillfort	Iron Age

265985	Roughton, Garden, Cwmbran	Garden; Garden	Post Medieval
301127	Colomendy Farm West, Defended Enclosure	Defended Enclosure	Iron Age
301788	Llanfrechfa School	School	19th Century
306559	Pentwyn Farm Barn, Usk Road	Barn	Post Medieval
307302	All Saints' Church, Llanfrechfa	Church	Post Medieval; Medieval
307913	Graig Wood Motte; Graig-yr-Eurych, Castle Mound	Motte	Medieval
402396	Penrhos, Cropmark	Cropmark; Cropmark	Unknown
404151	Oak Tree Barn, Penrhos Farm, Usk Road, Caerleon	Barn	Post Medieval
410524	Monk's Cell, Llantarnam Abbey	Cottage	Modern; 20th Century
411421	Llansor Mill Cottage; Llansoar Mill	Cottage	19th Century
413961	Ponthir Brickworks; Star Brickworks	Brickworks; Brick and Tile Works	Post Medieval
413962	Malthouse Road Defended Enclosure (East)	Defended Enclosure	Prehistoric
419658	Pont-Hir Tin Works; Pont Hir Tin Works; Caerleon Forge at Pont-Hir	Tin Works	Post Medieval

424483	Gatlas Rectangular Cropmark Enclosure and Ditches	Villa; Enclosure Complex; Rectangular Enclosure	Iron Age; Roman
424484	Ty Isaf Bivallate Cropmark Enclosure or Roman Fortlet	Fortlet; Watch Tower; Rectangular Enclosure	Roman
800846	Ponthir Church in Wales Primary School	School	20th Century



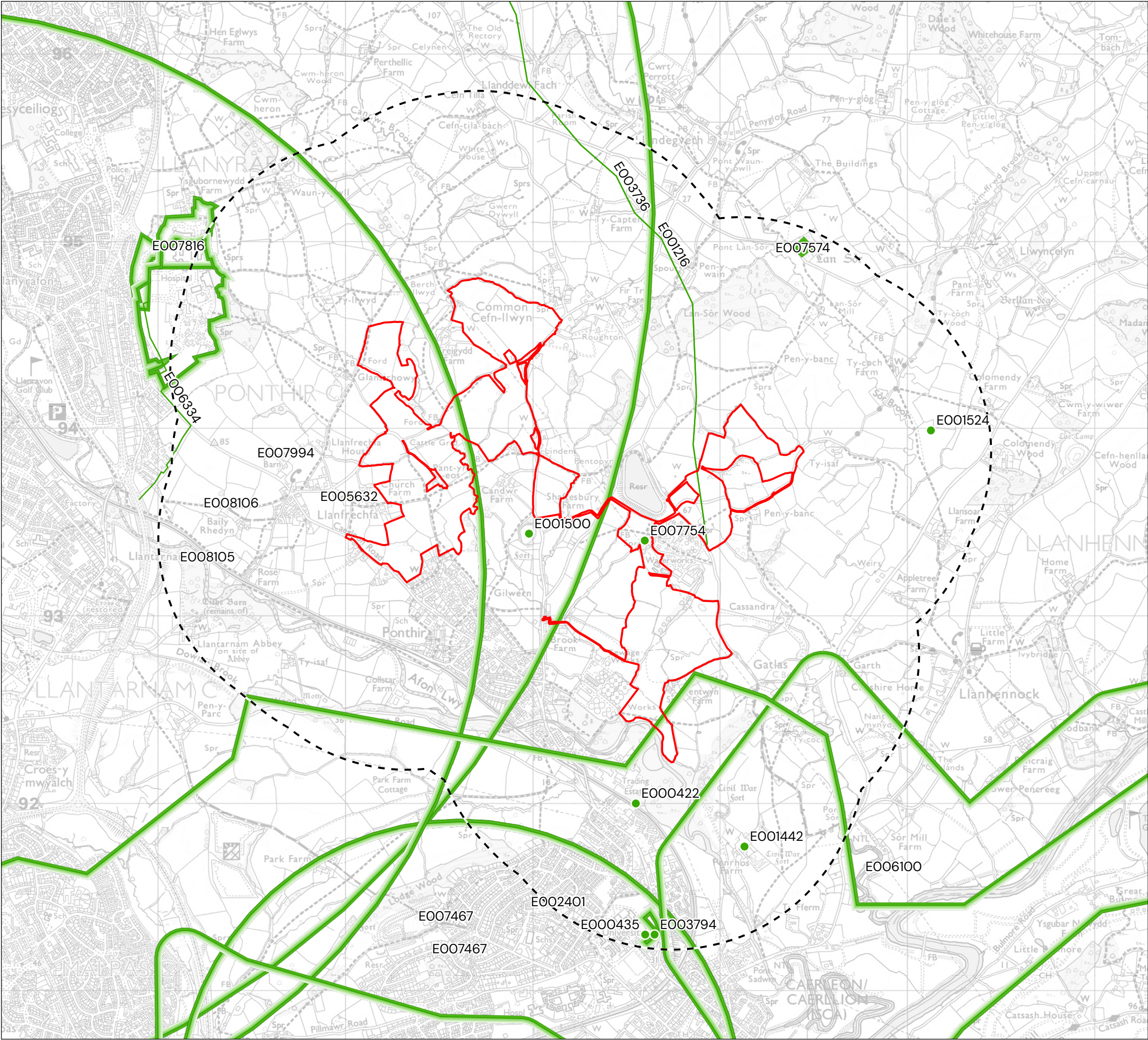
Appendix 3: Figures

1.761 – 8.8
8.801 – 13.28
13.281 – 18.4
18.401 – 22.88
22.881 – 28
28.001 – 33.12
33.121 – 37.6
37.601 – 42.08
42.081 – 47.2
47.201 – 52.32
52.321 – 57.44
57.441 – 62.56
62.561 – 67.04
67.041 – 71.52
71.521 – 76.64
76.641 – 81.76
81.761 – 86.88
86.881 – 92
92.001 – 97.12
97.121 – 102.24
102.241 – 106.72



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KEY

Site

1km Study Area

Events

Events

Events

Contains Heneb (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) Historic Environment Record data.

Records are labelled by their eprn – please cross-reference to Appendix 2 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

EOO1411 and EOO7242 are not shown as they are large regional studies that cover all of the displayed extent of mapping.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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FIGURE 2: HER EVENTS

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

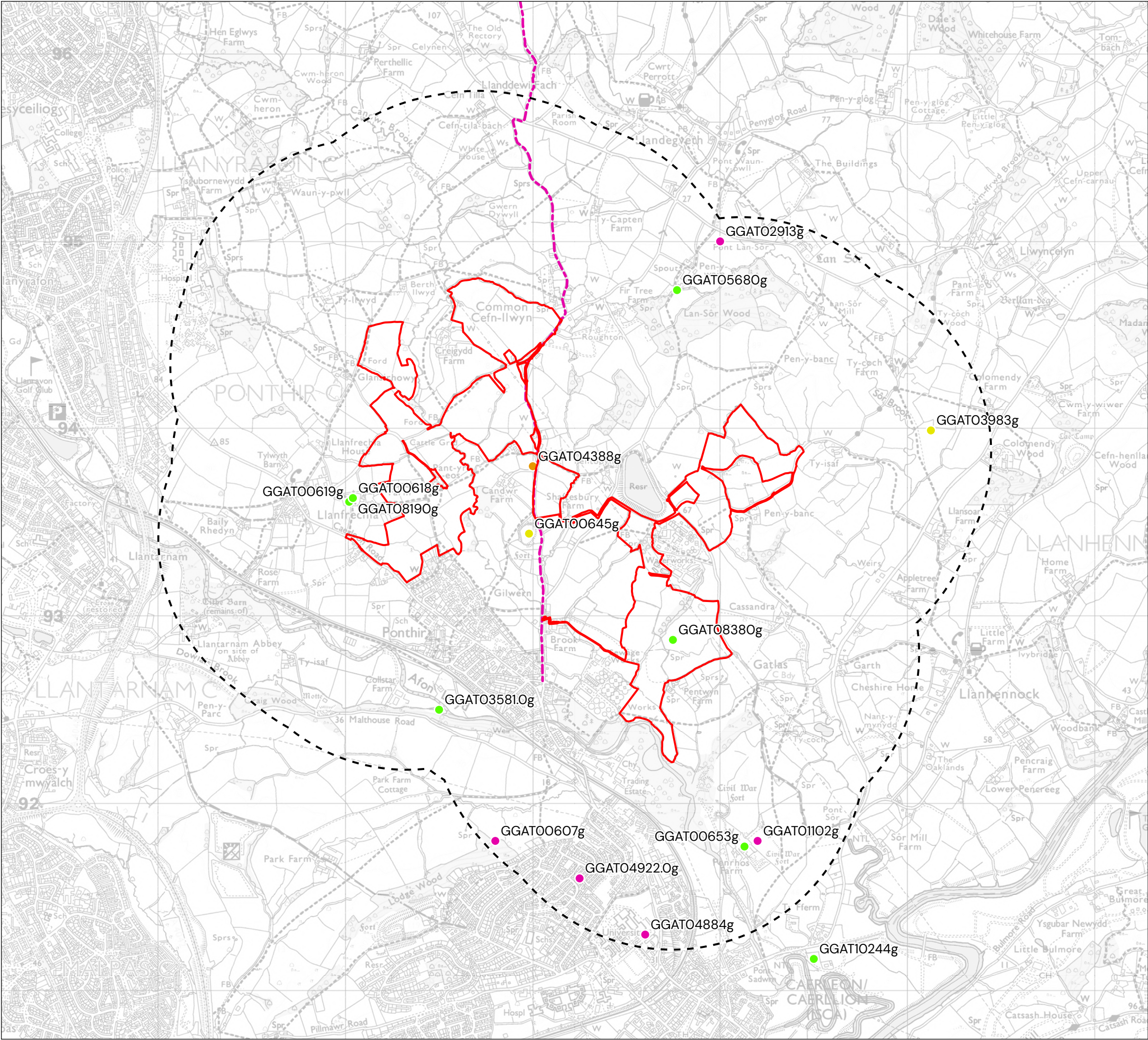
CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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DRAWING NUMBER
P24_2075_HT_02



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KEY

Site

1km Study Area

Monuments

Period

- Bronze Age
- Iron Age
- Medieval
- Roman

Contains Heneb (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) Historic Environment Record data.

Records are labelled by their PRN – please cross-reference to Appendix 2 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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FIGURE 3: HER MONUMENTS

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

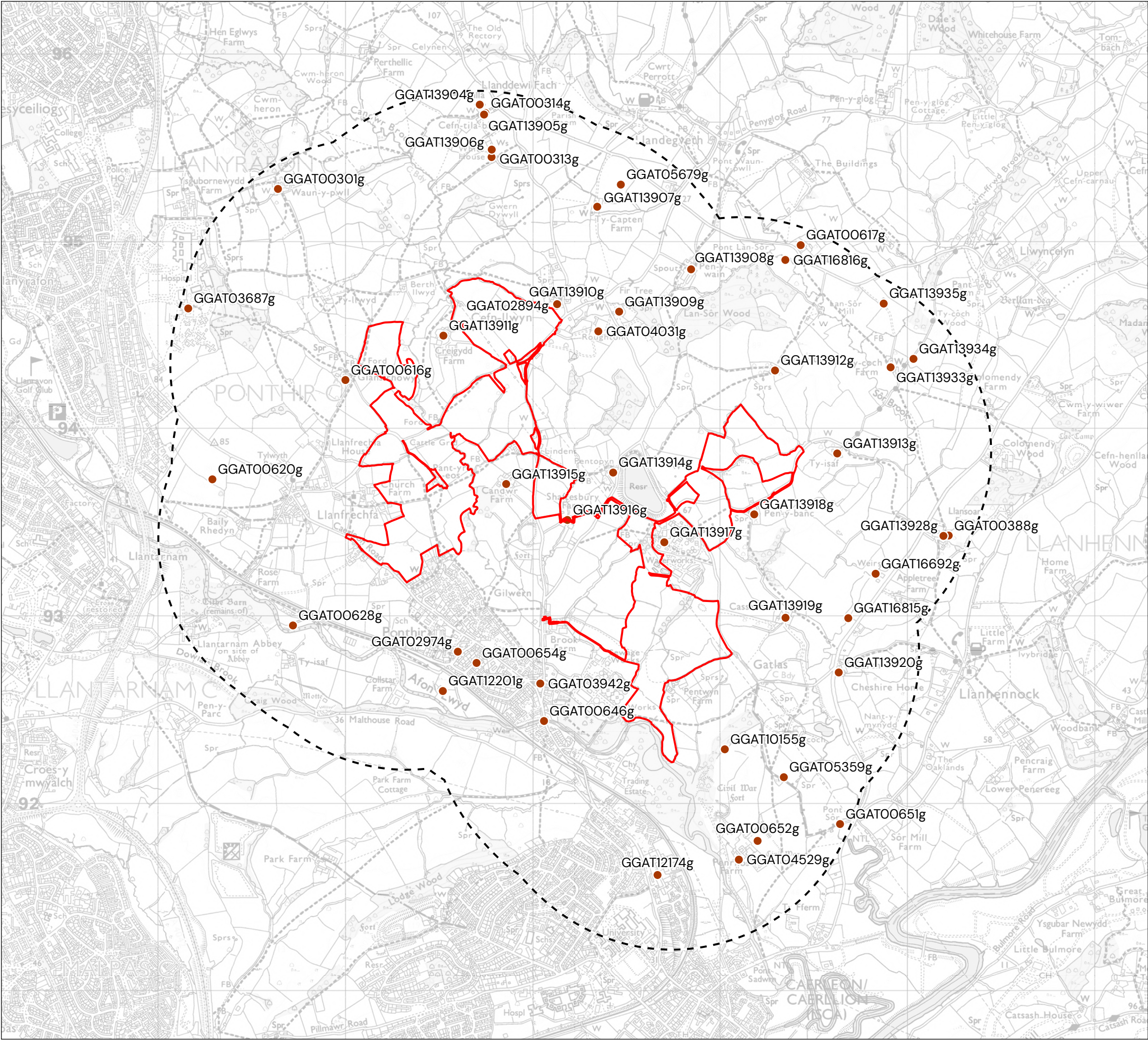
CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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DRAWING NUMBER
P24_2075_HT_03

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KEY

- Site
- 1km Study Area
- Monuments (Post-Medieval)

Contains Heneb (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) Historic Environment Record data.

Records are labelled by their PRN – please cross-reference to Appendix 2 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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FIGURE 4: HER MONUMENTS

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

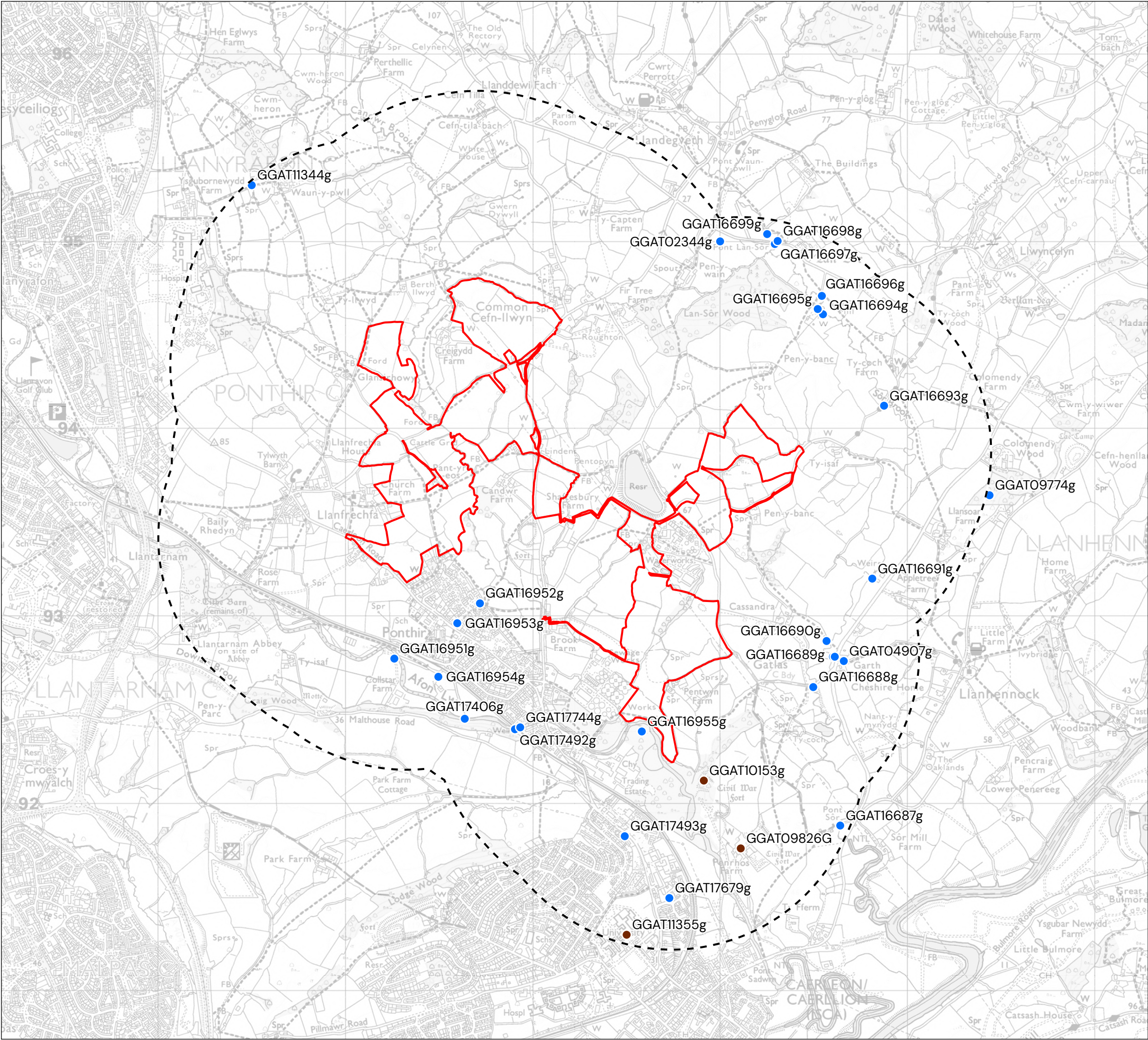
CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

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DRAWING NUMBER
P24_2075_HT_04

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KEY

Site

1km Study Area

Monuments

Period

- MODERN
- Modern
- UNKNOWN
- Unknown

Contains Heneb (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) Historic Environment Record data.

Records are labelled by their PRN – please cross-reference to Appendix 2 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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FIGURE 5: HER MONUMENTS

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

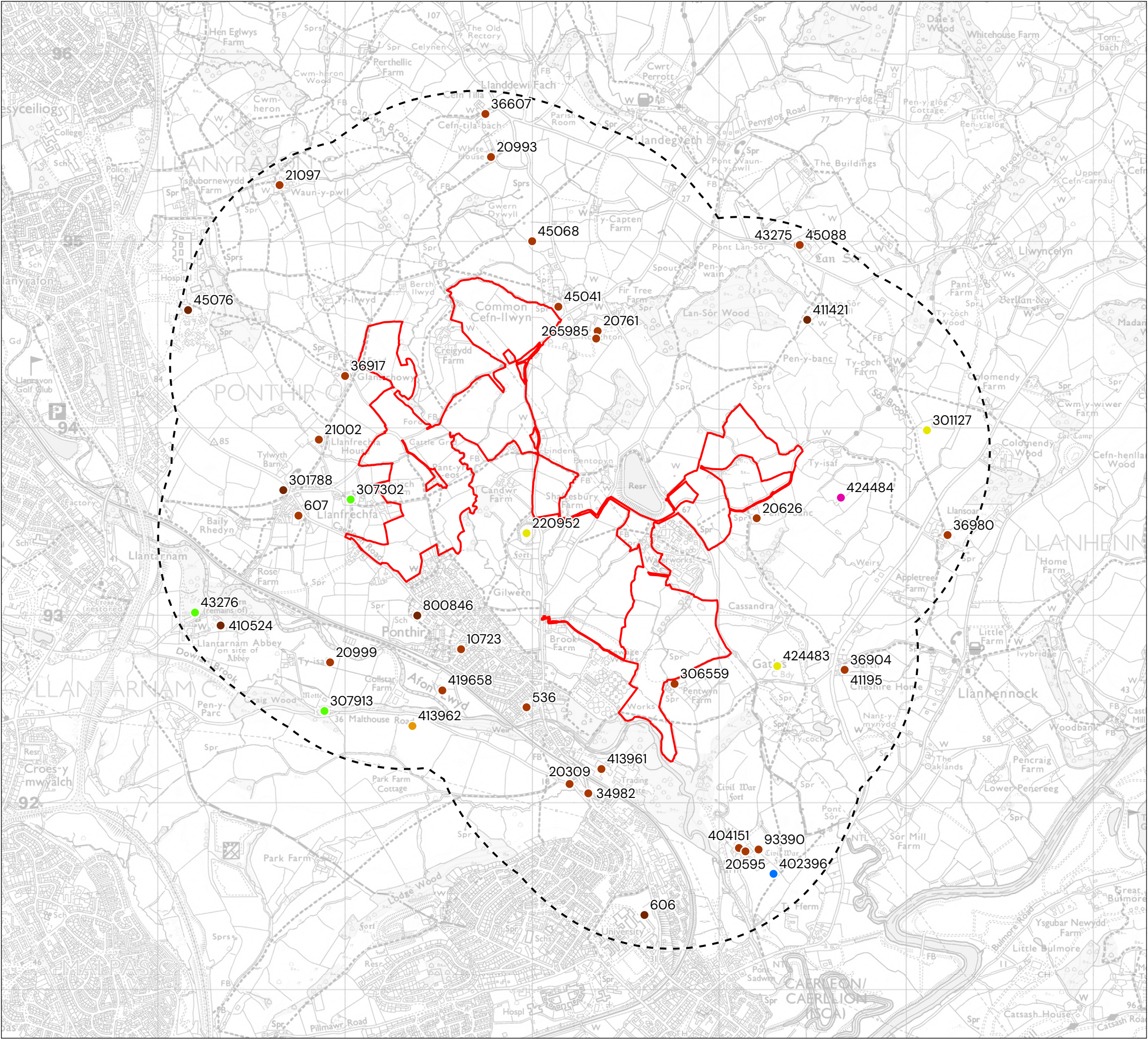
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P24_2075_HT_05



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KEY

Site

1km Study Area

NMRW Data

period

- Prehistoric
- Iron Age
- Iron Age; Roman
- Roman
- Medieval
- Post Medieval; Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Post Medieval; 19th Century
- 19th Century; Post Medieval
- 19th Century
- 20th Century
- Modern; 20th Century
- Unknown

Contains National Monuments Record of Wales data held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

Records are labelled by their nprn – please cross-reference to Appendix 2 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 6: NMRW DATA

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
02/06/2026	1:20,000@A3	HT/EP	GS

SHEET	REV	N	O	500METRES
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DRAWING NUMBER
P24_2075_HT_06

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Page 10

Image courtesy of The Genealogist.



CANDWR SOLAR FARM

CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

DATE 02/06/2026	SCALE 1:10,000@A3	DRAWN HT/EP	APPROVED GS
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DRAWING NUMBER
P24_2075_HT_07



[illegible]

Image courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

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Image courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

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[illegible]

Listed Buildings
 Grade
 II
 II*
 Contains Cadw data.



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 Site
 3km Study Area
 Scheduled Monuments
 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens
 Conservation Areas

 II
 II

Contains Cadw data.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

DATE	SCALE		DRAWN	APPROVED
03/06/2026	1:32,000@A3		HT/EP	GS
SHEET	REV	N	0 1KM	
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GROUP



Appendix 4: Processed LiDAR Imagery

Page 10

Azimuth = 0
Altitude = 45
Z Factor = 20

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

DATE	SCALE		DRAWN	APPROVED
03/06/2026	1:10,000@A3		HT/EP	GS
SHEET	REV	N	0	100M
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GROUP



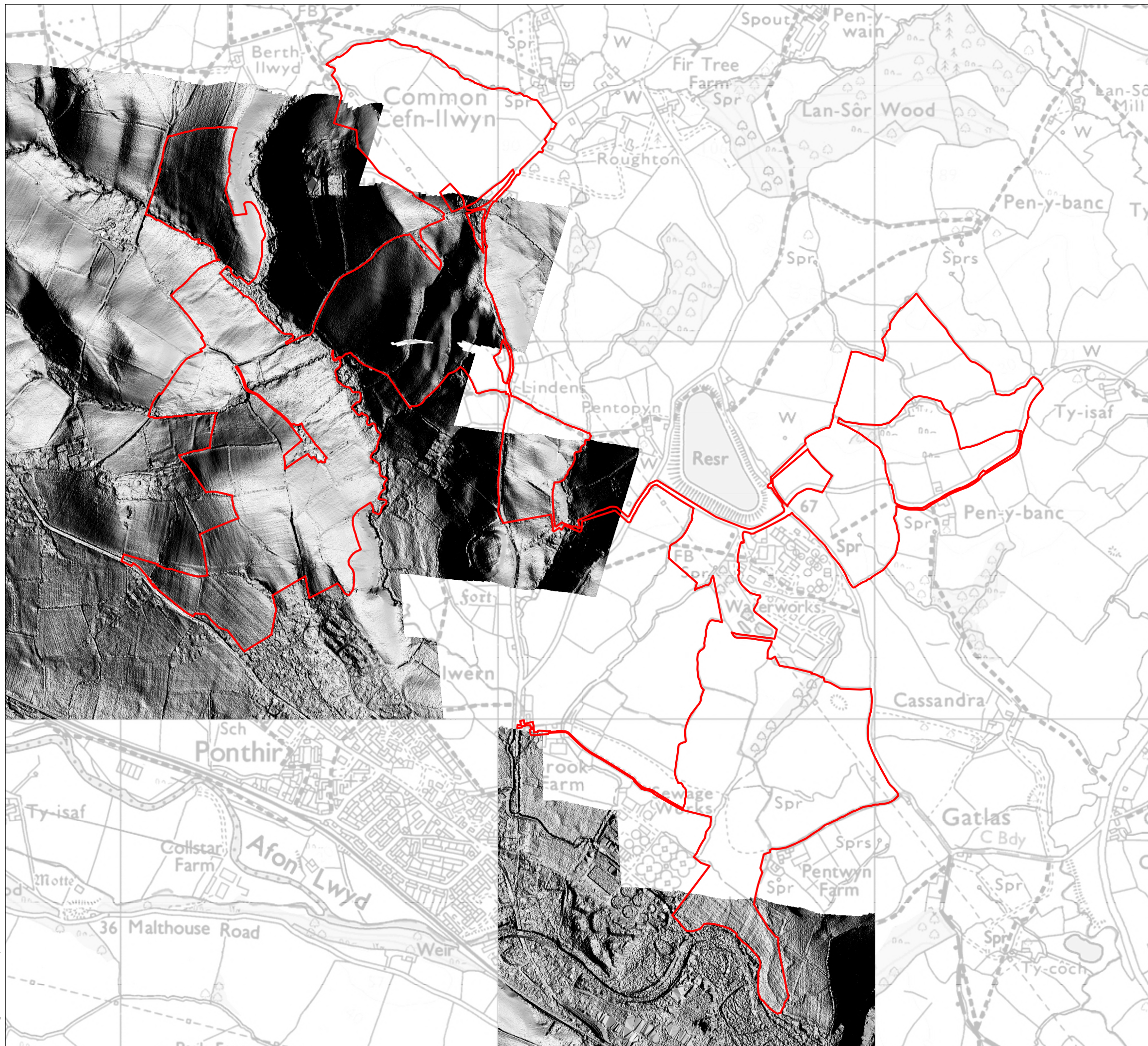
The image is a composite of a topographic map and aerial photographs. A red boundary line is drawn across the map, starting from the top left, following a path through the landscape, and ending near the bottom right. The map includes labels for various locations: Common Cefn-Ilwyn, Roughton, Pentwyn, Afon Lwyd, and several farms including Collstar Farm, Pentwyn Farm, and Gatlas C Bdy. Other features include a reservoir, waterworks, and a weir. The red boundary appears to follow a specific route or area of interest, possibly a watercourse or a specific land parcel.

Page 10

Azimuth = 45
Altitude = 45
Z Factor = 20

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
50CM DTM LIDAR IMAGERY CANDWR SOLAR FARM CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED		
DATE	SCALE	DRAWN
03/06/2026	1:10,000@A3	HT/EP
SHEET		APPROVED
-	REV A	N O 100M
DRAWING NUMBER		
PEGASUS GROUP		

PEGASUS
GROUP



KEY



Downloaded from DataMap Wales and
processed in ArcGIS Pro as follows:

Azimuth = 90

Altitude = 45

Z Factor = 20

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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50CM DTM LIDAR IMAGERY

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

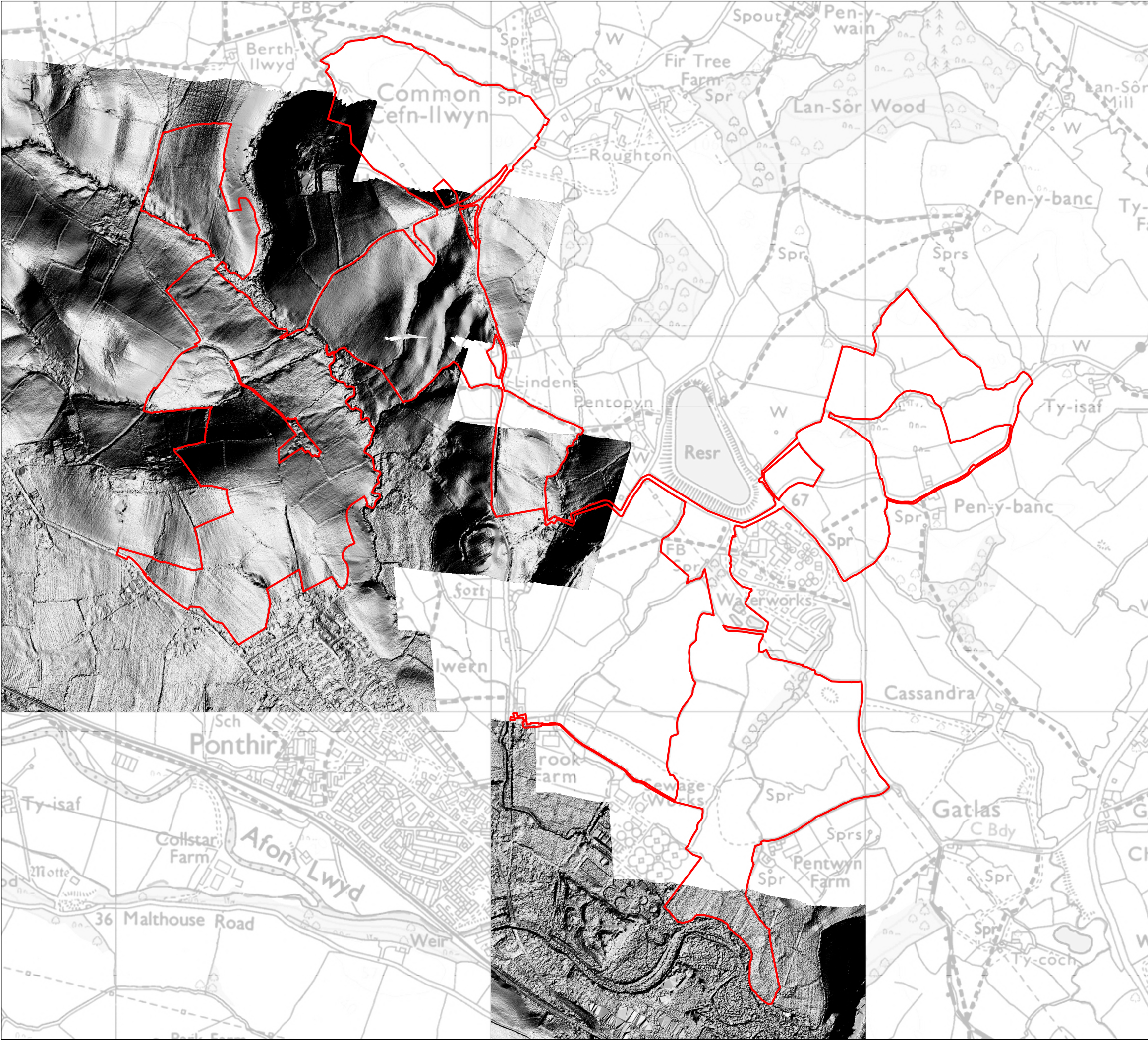
DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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SHEET REV N O 100 M
- A  

DRAWING NUMBER
P24_2075_HT_LIDAR_03

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KEY

Site

Downloaded from DataMap Wales and processed in ArcGIS Pro as follows:

Azimuth = 135
Altitude = 45
Z Factor = 20

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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50CM DTM LIDAR IMAGERY

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

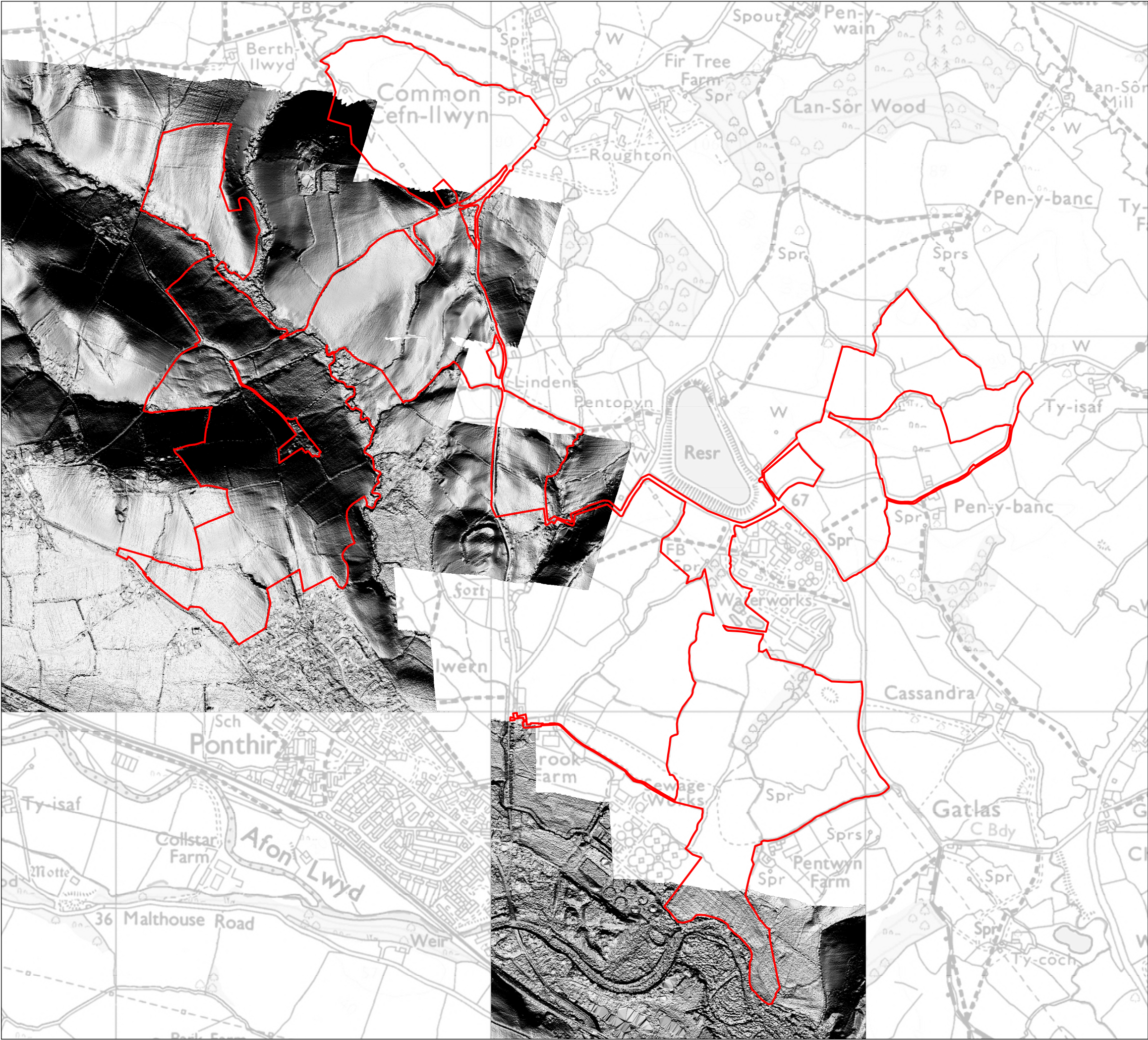
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SHEET	REV	N	O	100 M
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DRAWING NUMBER
P24_2075_HT_LIDAR_04



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KEY
[Red Rectangle] Site

Downloaded from DataMap Wales and processed in ArcGIS Pro as follows:

Azimuth = 180
Altitude = 45
Z Factor = 20

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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50CM DTM LIDAR IMAGERY

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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DRAWING NUMBER
P24_2075_HT_LIDAR_05

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KEY
 Site

Downloaded from DataMap Wales and processed in ArcGIS Pro as follows:

Azimuth = 225
Altitude = 45
Z Factor = 20

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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50CM DTM LIDAR IMAGERY

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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SHEET	REV	N	O	100 M
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DRAWING NUMBER
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KEY
 Site

Downloaded from DataMap Wales and
processed in ArcGIS Pro as follows:

Azimuth = 270
Altitude = 45
Z Factor = 20

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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50CM DTM LIDAR IMAGERY

CANDWR SOLAR FARM

CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED

DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED
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SHEET	REV	N	O	100 M
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DRAWING NUMBER
P24_2075_HT_LIDAR_07

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GROUP 

This figure is a composite image showing a topographic map of a region in Wales, overlaid with a red boundary line. The map includes labels for various locations such as Common Cefn-Ilwyn, Roughton, Pentwyn, and Afon Lwyd. The red boundary follows a path through the landscape, which is depicted with shaded relief. The map also shows features like a reservoir (Resr), a waterworks, and a weir.

Site

Azimuth = 315
Altitude = 45
Z Factor = 20

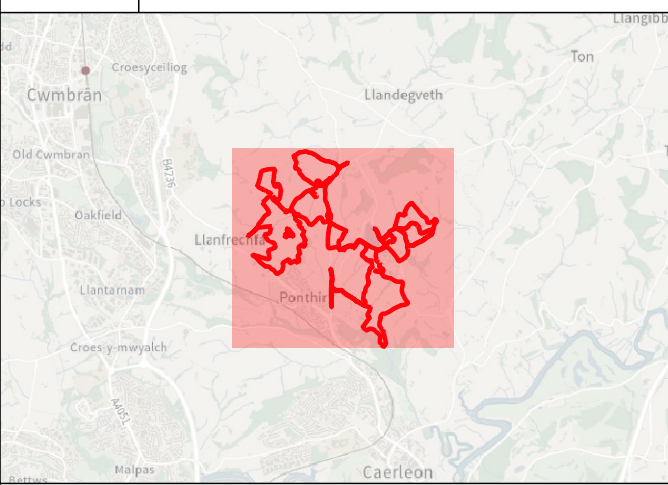
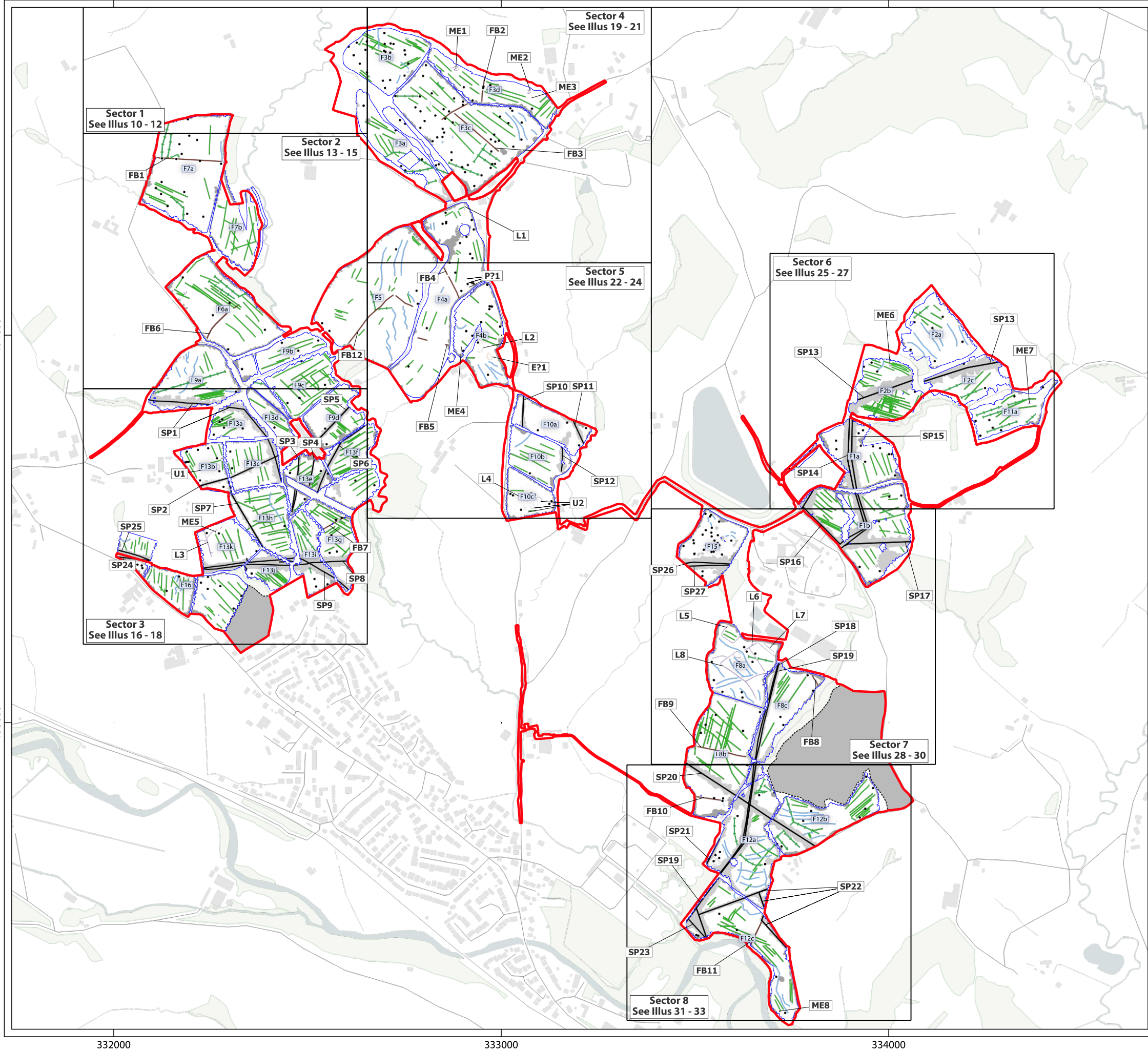
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CANDWR SOLAR FARM				
CANDWR SOLAR FARM LIMITED				
DATE	SCALE	DRAWN	APPROVED	
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P24_2075_HT_LIDAR_O8				



PEGASUS
GROUP



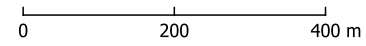
Appendix 5: Geophysical Survey Interpretation Overview Plan



Key

- Application Site Boundary
- Geophysical Survey Area
- Area for Illus 10 to 33
- Excluded from Survey
- Ferrous Objects
- Agriculture
- Field Boundary
- Field Drain
- Natural
- Service
- Magnetic Disturbance (Above Ground)
- Magnetic Disturbance (Below Ground)
- Natural
- Possible Archaeology
- Uncertain

Abbreviation	
E?	Enclosure?
FB	Former Field Boundary
L	Linear
ME	Magnetic Enhancement
P?	Pit?
SP	Service Pipe
U	Uncertain



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Site:	NPNW25
Created by:	JH
Checked by:	AW
Version:	v5.0
Date:	08/05/2026
Scale:	1:10,000 @ A3

Appendix 6: Sieving Exercise for Designated Historic Assets

Scheduled Monuments within 3km within Regular SZTV

Record Number	SAM Number	Name
538	MM014	Caerleon Castle Mound
2363	MM087	Castle Mound E of Graig Wood
2403	MM176	Great Bulmore Roman settlement
3385	MM135	Candwr Camp
3827	MM011	Penrhos Camp (civil war earthworks)

Scheduled Monuments within 3km within LiDAR SZTV

Record Number	SAM Number	Name
244	MM247	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Old Vicarage Garden
246	MM239	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Back Garden of No 4 Museum Street
247	MM240	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area behind Caerleon House
538	MM014	Caerleon Castle Mound

580	MM137	Llantarnam Abbey Tithe Barn
2345	MM023	Lodge Wood Camp
2352	MM049	Priory Wood Camp
2363	MM087	Castle Mound E of Graig Wood
2403	MM176	Great Bulmore Roman settlement
3303	MM230	Caerleon Legionary Fortress
3304	MM231	Caerleon Civil Settlement
3305	MM232	Caerleon Roman Amphitheatre
3306	MM234	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: School Fields
3307	MM235	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of St Cadoc's Home
3308	MM236	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area between Priory Hotel and Priory Lodge
3310	MM238	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of Museum
3311	MM242	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area of Myrtle Cottage Barracks
3312	MM243	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Area off White Hart Lane

3313	MM244	Caerleon Civil Settlement: Site of Roman Building SE of Castle Street
3314	MM245	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of Health Clinic
3315	MM246	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Grounds of the Croft Nursing Home
3328	MM254	Caerleon Civil Settlement: Area under Broadway Playing Fields
3385	MM135	Candwr Camp
3444	MM252	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Car Park and Garden of Endowed School, North of Broadway
3509	MM079	Cae Camp
3510	MM248	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Former Garden of The Firs
3728	MM262	Caerleon Legionary Fortress: Former Ambulance Station Field
3827	MM011	Penrhos Camp (civil war earthworks)

Listed Buildings within 3km within Regular SZTV

Record Number	Name	Grade
2671	Tombstone of Margret Morgan at Church of St David	II
2672	Tombstone of John Phillip to south west of the Church of St David	II

2841	Telephone Call-box on east side of road close to Old Mackworth Arms	II
3063	Little Bulmore	II
26118	Monument of James Rennie in the Churchyard of the Church of the Holy Trinity	II
81935	Churchyard cross at Church of All Saints	II
87124	Cross in Churchyard of Church of St. John the Baptist	II

Listed Buildings within 3km within LiDAR SZTV

Record Number	Name	Grade
2660	Celynfen	II
2661	Cefn Tila Bach	II
2664	Craigwith House	II
2665	Court Perrot Farmhouse	II
2666	Croeswen Farmhouse	II
2670	Former Church of St David	II
2671	Tombstone of Margret Morgan at Church of St David	II

2672	Tombstone of John Phillip to south west of the Church of St David	II
2674	Little Creigydd	II
2684	Pen-y-parc Farmhouse	II
2691	Berllan-deg	II*
2692	Cefn Henllan Farmhouse	II
2693	Dovecote to east of Cefn Henllan Farmhouse	II
2702	Church of St. John the Baptist	II
2703	Llansor Fawr (Great Llansor)	II
2841	Telephone Call-box on east side of road close to Old Mackworth Arms	II
2948	Church of St. Cadoc	II*
2950	5 Backhall Street	II
2951	6&7 Backhall Street	II
2955	The Hall	II
2956	Garden Railings and Gate to The Hall	II

2957	27 Backhall Street	II
2958	The Red Lion PH	II
2960	King's House	II
2961	1 Cross Street	II
2962	2 Cross Street	II
2963	3 Cross Street	II
2965	20&21 Cross Street	II
2966	The Firs with attached railings	II
2967	The Olde Bull Inn PH	II
2968	9 High Street	II
2969	10 High Street	II
2970	15 High Street	II
2972	23 High Street	II
2973	24 High Street	II

2975	27 High Street	II
2976	29 High Street	II
2977	No 30 including attached railings	II
2978	The Post Office	II
2979	No 32 including attached railings	II
2980	33 High Street	II
2981	The Priory Hotel	II
2983	Priory House	II
2984	The Endowed School	II*
2989	98 Mill Street	II
2990	Ashlar Doric portico at The Roman Legionary Museum	II
2993	Isca Grange, including attached forecourt railings and gate	II
2994	The Bell Inn PH	II
3063	Little Bulmore	II

3088	Penrhos Farmhouse	II
3094	Telephone Call-box outside the Post Office	II
3125	Pontrhydyrun Baptist Church	II
3137	Ty-coch Farmhouse	II
3138	Cwm Aaron and attached barn	II
3141	Glansirhowy Farm	II
3142	Church of All Saints	II*
3143	Zion Baptist Chapel	II
3144	Ponthir House Inn	II
21923	6 High Street	II
22574	Great House and Heron House	II
25494	Llanfrechfa Grange	II
26082	Brook House and railings	II
26107	19 Cross Street	II

26108	96 Mill Street	II
26109	28 High Street	II
26110	Lodge Farm Evangelical Church	II
26113	Garden Wall of Castle Acre	II
26114	Garden Wall of Castle Acre	II
26116	Garden Wall of Pen-y-mynde	II
26121	Church of the Holy Spirit	II
26124	Catholic Church of Ss Julius, Aaron & David	II
26125	The Priest's House with attached wall and gates	II
26128	Pendragon House	II
26129	Barn at Pen-twyn Farm	II
26130	25 High Street	II
26134	Letter Box outside the Post Office	II
81860	Bridge on drive at Llantarnam Abbey	II

81935	Churchyard cross at Church of All Saints	II
81936	The Vicarage	II
85246	Llantarnam Abbey	II*
87122	Colomendy Wood including attached Garage and Stabling	II
87124	Cross in Churchyard of Church of St. John the Baptist	II
87129	Oaklands	II
87726	Principal's Residence at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus	II
87727	Caretaker's / Gardener's Lodge at the University of South Wales, Caerleon Campus	II
87729	Former Caerleon Teacher Training College Building	II

Registered Parks and Gardens within 3km within Regular SZTV

None.

Registered Parks and Gardens within 3km within LiDAR SZTV

Reference Number	Site Name	Type
PGW(Gt)25(TOR)	Llantarnam Abbey	Garden

PGW(Gt)25(TOR)	Llantarnam Abbey	Kitchen Garden
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Conservation Areas within 3km within Regular SZTV

ID	Name	LPA
WAL/NEWP/	Caerleon	NEWPORT
WAL/MON/6	Llanhennock	MONMOUTHSHIRE
WAL/TORF/1	Llantarnam	TORFAEN

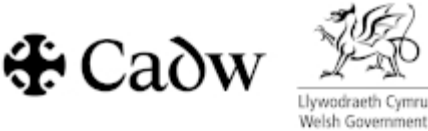
Conservation Areas within 3km within LiDAR ZTV

ID	Name	LPA
WAL/NEWP/	Caerleon	NEWPORT
WAL/MON/6	Llanhennock	MONMOUTHSHIRE
WAL/TORF/1	Llantarnam	TORFAEN
WAL/TORF/1	Mon and Brecon Canal	TORFAEN



Appendix 7: Selected Designation Descriptions

Scheduled Monuments- Full Report



Summary Description of a Scheduled Monument

Reference Number	Name	Date of Designation	Status
MM135	Candwr Camp	03/02/1950	Designated

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Easting	Northing
Monmouthshire	Llanhennock	332981	193435

Broad Class	Site Type	Period
Defence	Hillfort	Prehistoric

Description

Summary Description and Reason for Designation
The following provides a general description of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The monument comprises the remains of a univallate hillfort, which probably dates to the Iron Age period (c. 800 BC - AD 74, the Roman conquest of Wales). The hillfort comprises a roughly circular enclosure with a slightly rolling interior, surrounded by a scarp and bank. On the N side there is a bank with an interior height of 1.5m and an exterior height of 2.5m. The outside slope is quite steep. Outside it is a berm about 9m wide, and then a further, gentler drop of 1.5m, to the natural ground slope. At the W end of the N side an old farm track cuts diagonally across the bank. At the E end there is only a scarp 2.5m high, with a slight berm in the middle. On the S side there is a scarp 1.5 - 2m high. The scarp continues round to the W side of the camp, where it is 2.2m high. Outside it is a ditch 3m wide and 0.8m deep. The field boundary (hedge) runs along the top of its outer side until the N end, where the hedge runs along in the bottom of the ditch. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of later prehistoric defensive

organisation and settlement. The site forms an important element within the wider later prehistoric context and within the surrounding landscape. The site is well preserved and retains considerable archaeological potential. There is a strong probability of the presence of evidence relating to chronology, building techniques and functional detail.

The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive.

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Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
3142		II*	Designated	22/01/1981	22/10/2003
Name of Property		Address			
Church of All Saints					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Torfaen	Ponthir	Cwmbran	Llanfrechfa	332037	193628
Street Side		Location			
		In a rural location on the NE side of Llanfrechfa some 300m E of the junction of Church Road and the B4236.			

Description

Broad Class	Period
Religious, Ritual and Funerary	

History

Anglican parish church, late medieval W tower with part of nave W end and S porch. The rest rebuilt to a larger scale in 1873-4 by Charles Buckeridge for the Mitchell family of Llanfrechfa Grange. Buckeridge died in 1873 and the work was completed under John L. Pearson. Nave, chancel, N aisle and NE vestry. The tower of squared blocks is similar to Llantarnam church tower. The Perp style windows of the N aisle are said to be reused from old church, but look C19.

Exterior

Anglican parish church, the C19 parts of coursed squared purple rubble stone with Bath stone dressings and plain tile roofs, the medieval tower and lower part of the W wall of big squared pale purple sandstone blocks and the porch of local brown rubble stone. Tower has battered base and 3 stages with 4 moulded courses, the top one with corner rainwater spouts under crenellated parapet. Square NE stair tower. Base moulding is broken for pointed W door with hollow moulding between 2 wave mouldings, in red stone and with stone voussoirs. Plank door with cover strips and iron hinges. Immediately over is renewed recessed flat-headed 2-light window with cusped lights. Second stage has one very small square recessed vent each side, larger single-light on S. Taller bell stage has small recessed 2-light louvred bell openings, flat headed with ogee-cusped lights. Body of church has coped gables with cross finials, lower chancel, N aisle with catslide roof and big gabled NE organ chamber and vestry. Late Decorated to early Perpendicular Gothic style. Nave S has porch and 3 large pointed 2-light windows with varied tracery, hoodmoulds and sill course, carried around stepped buttress at right end, quoins at left end. Porch has rubble side walls, coped gable, and C19 front with moulded pointed entry. Within is late medieval barrel roof of 3x6 panels and wall plate with triple-roll moulding. Stone benches, small single light window each side and plain chamfered pointed S doorway with pyramid stop and plank door. N aisle has 4 flat-headed windows with cusped ogee tracery, 3 two-light and one 3-light, and one similar single light to aisle W end. No hoodmoulds. A small windowless projection at right end of aisle (containing pump for immersion font) has ashlar quoins. Chancel has battered base, three large square-headed 2-light S windows with cusped reticulated tracery and deep hoodmoulds. The first window is longer and sill course steps up before second window. E end has quoins above plinth level, high string course and 3-light E window set higher with cusped panel tracery and ogee heads to lights. Chancel N has string course carried around under one window similar to those on S, then big gabled block with ashlar chimney on ridge close to S end, missing octagonal stack. Coped N gable with 2 flat headed traceried 2-light windows without hoodmoulds, shouldered-headed W door up steps, basement steps.

Interior

Tall imposing interior with unpainted rendered walls and Bath stone dressings. Roof of 5 main arch-braced collar trusses, and 4 intermediate ones, the main ones carried down lower onto a wall-post. Ashlar 4-bay N arcade with octagonal piers, moulded caps and 2-chamfer pointed arches. Broad high chancel arch with similar detail. Tower E wall has mark of line of lower medieval roof. Segmental-pointed tall tower arch with C20 timber traceried infill. Small segmental-pointed door to stair tower to right. Tower has oak beams to upper floor. N aisle has roof principals similarly carried down as wall posts, and braced from corbels on arcade wall. Left end door to pump for immersion font. N end wall with pointed doorway into choir vestry with oak screen by Clarke of Llandaff. Long chancel with two steps at chancel arch, one to sanctuary, four to altar. Chancel roof of 4 main trusses and 3 intermediate, moulded, with panelling only in last bay over sanctuary. Large segmental-pointed N opening with organ, hoodmould carried

around as string course, and shouldered-arched vestry door to right. S side has ogee cusped piscina with carved spandrels and hoodmould over, enclosing tiny medieval ogee stone piscina with moulded shelf. Fine triple sedilia with stepped seats and ogee cusped heads with deep hoodmould with portrait heads of vicar and Bishop Oliphant. Traceried tiny openings in piers between the seats. Floor tiles by Godwin of Lugwardine with unusual glazed green outlining tiles. Vestry parallel with organ chamber with high 3-sided board ceiling, piscina by door and choir vestry across N end with shouldered-headed doorway. Big ashlar segmental-pointed arch between 2 parallel roofs. Fittings Fine large openwork screen of 1874, 3-1-3 bays with ogee heads to lights and much open tracery above the side lights, brattished beam. Three figures carved in Oberammergau added above, formerly in Llanfrehfa Grange chapel. Large carved stone reredos with carved relief of Last Supper by James Redfern, 1874, in 3 panels with brattished ballflower cornice and blind-panelled base on two purple marble steps. Octagonal font with cusped quatrefoils on each face, doves in 4 of quatrefoils. Large total immersion font in NW corner in altar-table casing, three quatrefoil panels and four blind traceried panels on front and wooden lid. Oak pulpit with panelled openwork Gothic 3-sided front and moulded ashlar base with steps up. Brass eagle lectern to Mitchell family, after 1913. Pine pews, oak stalls with poppyhead finials and added open-fronted front kneelers. C20 oak altar rails. Oak altar with white marble top. Stained Glass: E window 1874 by Clayton & Bell and also 3 S windows by same firm, all described in 1874 though death dates are later. E window of Christ in glory with St Peter, Isaiah, SS Alban and Helena, and Evangelists symbols in tracery, to F. Mitchell died 1863, blue ground with rich reds. S first (from right) of Resurrection and Christ in the garden to Rev. W. Powell died 1874, second of Christ with St Thomas and appearing to the fishermen to Jane Griffith of Llanyrafon died 1880 and third of Ascension and Vision of St John to Florence Griffith of Llanyrafon died 1886, the three with alternate red and blue backgrounds. Chancel N 2-light by George Rogers of Worcester to Frances Prothero died 1847 and Capt R. Macdonald died 1854, two small scenes Noli me Tangere and Suffer the children (probably removed from previous church). Nave S first window of Boy Christ between two saints, 1916, by Daniells & Fricker of Fulham to John Williams, two windows by Lavers & Westlake, one the Good Shepherd and Sower to F.H. Mitchell died 1891, the other Crucifixion and Healing the Lame to Laura Mitchell died 1884, good quality C14 style. N aisle W single light Christ with a child, to W.S.F. Cleeve died 1895, by Lavers & Westlake. N aisle second to Corporal D. Denbury died 1991 by Sunlight Studios, Portsmouth, with daffodils, angel and dragon, third window by William Pearce Ltd of Birmingham, Christ and St Martin to Major Edmund Willimas, killed 1915, good colours. N aisle fourth SS Francis, Elizabeth and David, 1914, by Kempe & Co. Memorials: Charles Griffiths of Llanyrafon died 1696 and Margaret Griffiths died 1730, plaque in egg-and-dart ornamented bolecion-moulded frame. Charles Griffith of Llanyrafon died 1766, two sons, and Margaret Tudor died 1769, oval plaque. Roger Jones died 1804, crude broken pedimented memorial with column shafts and oval plaque. William Griffith of Llanyrafon, died 1831, neo-Grec by Cooke of Gloucester. Marble and alabaster bolecion-moulded plaque to F.J. Mitchell died 1913.

Reason for designation

Graded II* for fine late medieval W tower and unusually stately later C19 body of the church with contemporary fittings.

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Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
3141		II	Designated	04/03/1952	22/10/2003
Name of Property	Address				
Glansirhowy Farm					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Torfaen	Ponthir	Cwmbran	Llanfrechfa	332000	194267
Street Side	Location				
	Some 700m NE of the centre of Llanfrechfa village, reached by a track N off Church Road.				

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

House of late C16 date identified as originally built as two at right angles, called 'unit-system' houses. Each house was of 2 rooms divided by a partition with end fireplace and stair, however the cross-wing here has evidence of a heated upper floor room and has had both fireplace wall and entrance wall rebuilt in the C19. The chamfered beams in both parts recorded by Fox & Raglan as having an unusual keeled hollow stop to the chamfers.

Exterior

House, painted rubble stone and brick with slate roofs. Two storeys, T-plan with large stone chimney at end of main range and renewed brick chimney on gable of cross-wing to left. Crosswing gable is substantially altered in brick for C19 chimney flues, C20 window to loft (in longer opening). Crosswing left side has brick framed windows, one square centre window over ground floor door flanked by triple casements, all with cambered arched heads. Left end gable of crosswing has corbelled chimneybreast (stack removed). Main range to right of crosswing has two C20 windows under eaves, the left one long perhaps replacing a mullioned window, the centre one square. Ground floor enclosed within added outbuilding has C20 door in chamfered C16 oak frame, and one fine 6-light oak mullion window of 3-3 lights, diamond mullions, with heavy centre mullion mason-mitred in double-chamfered frame. C20 single storey range attached to gable end.

Interior

Interior not accessible, said to have had a section of reused stud and panel partition in the main range. Chamfered beams with keeled hollow stops to central beams in one house and all beams in other. The plan indicates fireplace at right end of main range with spiral stairs to right and cupboard to left.

Reason for designation

Included as C16 house with good chamfered beams and one fine mullion window. Of special interest as possibly being an example of the 'unit-house' system.

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Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
2674		II	Designated	18/11/1980	06/12/2005
Name of Property		Address			
Little Creiggydd					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Monmouthshire	Llangybi	Newport	Llanddewi-fach	333128	194657
Street Side	Location				
	In the north-west corner of the community near the village of Llanddewi-fach in Llangibby Community.				

Description

Broad Class	Period
Domestic	

History

An early C17 2-unit house extended in-line in the late C20 and completely refeatured externally.

Exterior

Rendered local rubblestone to the original house and unrendered rubble to the modern extension, Welsh slate roofs. Single depth 2-unit house with a modern extension and rear wing. Three bays to entrance front with a renewed gabled porch between bays 1 and 2 from the left. All windows are late C20 2-light lattice casements under timber lintels. Steeply pitched roof with ridge stack, which was once on the gable end and now marks the join between the old house and the extension. Rear elevation extended and entirely refeatured.

Interior

Interior not available at resurvey, but apparently much modernised. It is believed that the stone spiral stair by the stack reported in the previous list description does survive.

Reason for designation

Included for its special interest as an early C17 2-unit house which, despite alteration, has retained its basic character.

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Summary Description

Reference Number	Building Number	Grade	Status	Date of Designation	Date of Amendment
26129		II	Designated	18/01/2002	18/01/2002
Name of Property		Address			
Barn at Pen-twyn Farm					

Location

Unitary Authority	Community	Town	Locality	Easting	Northing
Newport	Caerleon	Newport	Caerleon	333761	192637
Street Side	Location				
W	About 2000m north of the Church of St. Cadoc approached up a lane from the west side of the Usk Road via Gatlas.				

Description

Broad Class	Period
Agriculture and Subsistence	

History

A probably late C18 barn with a possibly added in-line byre with granary over. Later lean-to additions.

Exterior

The barn is constructed of red brick laid in English bond, limewashed on the exterior, Welsh slate to the yard side and asbestos sheeting to the rear slope. The yard front has a blind bay to the left of the porch, this has two blocked slit vents. Small porch on brick wing walls corbelled out to carry the roof, double plank doors. Bay as before mostly obscured by later lean-to. Cross passage entry into the byre, this has an elliptical blue brick head. A second doorway now blocked with a window with a blue brick cill and elliptical head. This has a casement window with a stone cill wider than the window. Finally a second doorway with elliptical blue brick head. The right hand gable has a taking-in door for the hay loft. The left hand gable has a later lean-to below and a slit vent above. The rear elevation has double doors to the threshing floor with casement window over and a window in each floor at the byre end. The barn has slit vents but all are blocked and not visible on the outside. Eaves on brackets, plain roof.

Interior

The barn has a five bay queen strut roof with three tiers of purlins and secondary rafters. Almost all the timber is hewn with a few sawn replacements. The interior of the byre and granary is also unchanged.

Reason for designation

Included as a probably late C18 brick barn which is complete and a rarity in Monmouthshire.

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