

Public Document Pack



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NP15 1GA

County Hall
Rhadyr
Usk
NP15 1GA

Tuesday, 30 June 2020

Dear Councillor

INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISIONS

Notice is hereby given that the following decisions made by a member of the cabinet will be made on Wednesday, 8 July 2020.

1. **ARCHAEOLOGY IN PLANNING, PLANNING ADVICE**

1 - 78

Division/Wards Affected: All Wards

CABINET MEMBER: COUNTY COUNCILLOR RJW GREENLAND

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Yours sincerely,

Paul Matthews
Chief Executive

CABINET PORTFOLIOS

County Councillor	Area of Responsibility	Partnership and External Working	Ward
P.A. Fox (Leader)	<p>Whole Authority Strategy & Direction Lead Officer – Chief Executive</p> <p>CCR Joint Cabinet & Regional Development; Organisation overview; Regional working; Government relations; Public Service Board lead; WLGA lead</p>	<p>WLGA Council WLGA Coordinating Board Public Service Board</p>	Portskewett
R.J.W. Greenland (Deputy Leader)	<p>Enterprise and Land Use Planning Lead Officer – Frances O’Brien Support Officers – Mark Hand, Cath Fallon</p> <p>Local Development Plan; Strategic Development Plan; Economic Resilience and Growth; Town Centre Investment and Stewardship; Development Management and Building Control; Housing Delivery</p>	<p>WLGA Council Capital Region Tourism</p>	Devauden
P. Jordan	<p>Governance and Law Lead Officers – Matthew Gatehouse, Matthew Phillips, Ian Saunders</p> <p>Council & Executive decision making; Constitution review and implementation of change; Law, Ethics & Standards; Audit and Regulatory WAO Relations Support for Elected Members Democracy promotion & citizen engagement Whole Authority Performance; Whole Authority Service Planning & Evaluation Community Hubs and Contact Centre Community Learning Tourist Information / Museums / Theatre / Attractions</p>		Cantref
R. John	<p>Children & Young People and MonLife Lead Officers – Will McLean, Ian Saunders Support Officers – Nikki Wellington, Sharon Randall-Smith, Richard Simpkins</p> <p>Early Years Education</p>	<p>Joint Education Group (EAS) WJEC</p>	Mitchel Troy

	<p>All Age Statutory Education Additional Learning Needs; School Inclusion Post 16 entitlement / offer</p> <p>School standards and Improvement; Education Achievement Service Commissioning Coleg Gwent and University liaison. Leisure / Sport Outdoor education / Duke of Edinburgh Active Travel Countryside / Biodiversity</p>		
P. Jones	<p>Social Care, Safeguarding & Health Lead Officer – Julie Boothroyd Support Officers – Eve Parkinson, Jane Rodgers</p> <p>Children’s Services Fostering & Adoption; Youth Offending Service; Adults Services Whole Authority Safeguarding (children & adults); Disabilities; Mental Health; Health liaison.</p>		Raglan
P. Murphy	<p>Whole Authority Resources Lead Officer – Peter Davies, Frances O’Brien Support Officers – Deb Hill-Howells, Sian Hayward, Tracey Harry, Mark Howcroft</p> <p>Finance; Information technology (SRS); Digital Programme Office Human Resources; Health & Safety; Emergency Planning; Procurement; Land & Buildings (inc. Estate, Cemeteries, Allotments, Farms); Vehicle Fleet / Passenger Transport Unit Property maintenance; Facilities Management (inc. Building Cleaning and Catering all ages)</p>	Prosiect Gwrydd	Caerwent
J. Pratt	<p>Infrastructure and Neighbourhood Services Lead Officer – Frances O’Brien Support Officers – Roger Hoggins, Carl Touhig, Nigel Leaworthy</p> <p>County Roads / Pavements South Wales Trunk Road Agency</p>	SEWTA Prosiect Gwrydd	Goytre Fawr

	<p>Highways Maintenance, Transport, Traffic & Network Management, Car Parks / Illegal Parking Enforcement Whole Authority De-carbonisation Plastic Free Monmouthshire Waste / Recycling / Cleansing Grounds Maintenance Parks & Open Spaces/ Public Conveniences Flood Prevention / Management / SUDs</p>		
S. Jones	<p>Social Justice & Community Development Lead Officer – Frances O’Brien Support Officers – Cath Fallon, David Jones, Ian Bakewell</p> <p>Rural Deprivation / Isolation; Digital Deprivation Poverty / Disadvantage Homelessness; Supporting People Community Safety / Equality / Protected Characteristics Public Relations; / Communications / Marketing Trading Standards / Environmental Health; Licensing; Registrars</p>		Llanover

Aims and Values of Monmouthshire County Council

Our purpose

Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities

Objectives we are working towards

- Giving people the best possible start in life
- A thriving and connected county
- Maximise the Potential of the natural and built environment
- Lifelong well-being
- A future focused council

Our Values

Openness. We are open and honest. People have the chance to get involved in decisions that affect them, tell us what matters and do things for themselves/their communities. If we cannot do something to help, we'll say so; if it will take a while to get the answer we'll explain why; if we can't answer immediately we'll try to connect you to the people who can help – building trust and engagement is a key foundation.

Fairness. We provide fair chances, to help people and communities thrive. If something does not seem fair, we will listen and help explain why. We will always try to treat everyone fairly and consistently. We cannot always make everyone happy, but will commit to listening and explaining why we did what we did.

Flexibility. We will continue to change and be flexible to enable delivery of the most effective and efficient services. This means a genuine commitment to working with everyone to embrace new ways of working.

Teamwork. We will work with you and our partners to support and inspire everyone to get involved so we can achieve great things together. We don't see ourselves as the 'fixers' or problem-solvers, but we will make the best of the ideas, assets and resources available to make sure we do the things that most positively impact our people and places.

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SUBJECT:	Archaeology in Planning, Planning Advice Note
MEETING:	Individual Cabinet Member Decision (Enterprise)
DATE:	8th July 2020
DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED:	All

1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 This report seeks the Cabinet Member for Enterprise's endorsement of the changes to the Draft Archaeology in Planning, Planning Advice Note (PAN) and to formally adopt the document as a Planning Advisory Note following a formal and public consultation period.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 To endorse the following:
- Adopt the Archaeology in Planning, Planning Advice Note
 - Adopt the boundary changes to Abergavenny, Monmouth and Trellech
 - Adopt Tintern Archaeological Sensitive Area (ASA)

3. KEY ISSUES:

- 3.1 The Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (2011-2021) was adopted on February 2014 to become the adopted development plan for the County (excluding that part within the Brecon Beacons National Park). This statutory development plan contains a number of policies relating to development in the County's settlements which aim to manage and ensure appropriate development through the planning process. Chapter 4 of Technical Advice Note 24: Historic Environment and Construction sets out how archaeology should be considered in the planning process. The conservation of archaeological remains is a material consideration in determining a planning application. This Planning Advice Note sets out how Monmouthshire County Council addresses this duty in exercising its Development Management functions.
- 3.2 Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) provide services to Monmouthshire County Council under a Memorandum of Understanding and act as the Council's Archaeological Advisor ensuring that the above considerations are properly assessed. Supporting this function GGAT have identified a number of areas within the County that have particular sensitivity in terms of archaeology, referred to as Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASAs). All the archaeological areas within the PAN have been designated as such by our archaeological advisors (GGAT). Following extensive research and surveys from development works, they have designated the following ASAs. The areas will be subject to ongoing revision and reassessment.

- 3.3 The need for additional guidance has arisen from experience of managing archaeology during the planning process where potential constraints have been raised late in the process or where there has been an inconsistent approach to protecting and managing underground archaeology when determining applications. Despite these issues being limited to a small number of applications, it is considered good practice to set out clearly how archaeology should be considered through the planning application process, to ensure consistency of approach. The Planning Advice Note aims to set out where particular care and attention should be paid to archaeology in the County, identifying the specifically Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASAs) so that this is clear to an applicant or agent early in the planning and development process.
- 3.4 Archaeologically Sensitive Areas are a recognised designation, first being brought in by the Ancient Monuments Act 1979, section 33. However, they remain a non- statutory designation. The Planning Advice Note sets out why these specific areas have particular archaeological sensitivity and how the consideration of these areas will be addressed through the planning process. These areas include;
- Abergavenny
 - Caerwent
 - Chepstow
 - Grosmont
 - The Levels, Magor & Undy, Rogiet and Caldicot
 - Monmouth
 - Raglan
 - Skenfrith
 - Tintern
 - Trellech
 - Usk
 - Whitecastle
- Tintern (proposed new ASA)
- 3.5 With the exception of Tintern, the above areas have been designated as ASA's for some considerable time, they are referenced in the Local Development Plan 2011- 2021 (Adopted February 2014) and the preceding Unitary Development Plan 2006-2011. A recent review by GGAT of the ASA's has made changes to some of the designations. The former ASA's of the Gwent Levels and Rogiet, have been combined with Magor and Undy and Caldicot to create one ASA. The review also includes changes to the boundaries in Abergavenny, Monmouth and Trellech as well as the formalisation of the Tintern ASA boundary which was not included in the LDP or previous UDP. The changes to the ASA's is included in the Individual Cabinet Report for consultation (10th October 2019 and the PAN (**Appendix A**).

Draft Archaeology in Planning, Planning Advice Note

- 3.6 The Planning Advice Note is intended to provide clarity for applicants, officers and Members in the interpretation and consideration of archaeology in the planning

process. It sets out detailed matters that need to be taken into account with considering proposals that are likely to have an effect on any archaeological resource, especially those within the identified sensitive areas. The Planning Advice Note provides guidance as to why these specific areas are considered to be especially sensitive.

- 3.7 This is not strictly Supplementary Planning Guidance as it provides generic advice and does not expand on any specific policy in the Monmouthshire LDP. Archaeology is, however, considered in a number of policies within the LDP, and whilst not forming Supplementary Planning Guidance, the PAN would carry additional weight having gone through a public consultation process. In this instance the document aims to encourage beneficial engagement and early consideration of archaeology in determining applications aiming to make the process more streamline and effective.
- 3.8 An updated version of the Draft Archaeology in Planning, Planning Advice Note, is attached to this report as **Appendix A**. This version sets out suggested changes to the PAN following consideration of the comments received. Further details on this are set out in paragraphs 3.14 – 3.19. The updated version attached at Appendix A may be subject to further formatting changes prior to publication including the inclusion of photos to add interest to the document and add a visual aid of the different areas and the complete mapping of the boundary lines for the amended ASAs (rather than having existing and proposed).

Consultation Process and Responses

- 3.9 As referred to above, for the document to be given weight in the consideration of planning applications, appropriate consultation needs to be undertaken and any comments received should be taken into account in the Council's decision making process. Following a resolution to consult on the Draft Archaeology in Planning PAN at the Economy and Development Select Committee held on 10th October 2019, the document was advertised widely through public engagement from the 18th December 2019 to the 10th January 2020. Targeted notifications were sent to those considered to have an interest in the topic such as local agents and architects. All town and community councils were also consulted directly. In terms of the boundary revisions, all residents affected by the changes were informed in writing and notices were put up in key areas that were affected by boundary changes. The consultation was publicised via our Twitter account @MCCPlanning and the corporate Monmouthshire Twitter account. All consultation replies have been collated and are attached in Appendix B.
- 3.10 The consultation received 11 responses from, Tintern Community Council, GGAT, Monmouth Field and History Society, Monmouth Civic Society, Monmouth Archaeological Society, Cllr Treherne, Cllr Dovey The Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales, Abergavenny Local History Society and two members of the public. The responses have been addressed individually in Appendix B, however are summarised as follows.

- Consideration of additional areas for designation, such as Bulwark Camp in Chepstow, Parc Glyndwr and Kings Wood Gate, Overmonnow where significant finds were discovered, e.g. The Lost Lake.
- Clarification as to whether members of the public can be involved in the designation of any new Archaeologically Sensitive Areas.
- That the financial burden of preparing reports etc is now on the applicant to provide additional survey work.
- That there was confusion over the approach to applications within ASA's and outside these areas.
- Welcome the inclusion of Bailey Park and the Hereford Road and the extensions to Trellech and Monmouth.
- A strong welcome for the overdue inclusion of Tintern as an ASA.
- Welcome the document and clear statement on Archaeologically Sensitive Areas.
- That the archaeological summary misses out early medieval period and Christian movements, together with the reconsideration of the prehistoric and Roman periods, with suggestions for improvements. Especially in reference to Monmouth.
- Request that the role of the Royal Commission needs to be clearer and emphasis on the historic environment records that are held by them and their contact details added to the document.
- GGAT highlight some factual errors and inconsistencies and suggest improvements especially in the archaeological terminology and descriptions. Some alterations to the planning processes and submission of survey work is also suggested.
- Some comments relate to specific planning applications.

3.11 All respondents' comments were acknowledged and any queries that were raised were answered as best as possible. However, as some queries related to specific applications they are not relevant to the general guidance provided in this document and are better addressed separately on a case by case basis. The remaining issues have been acknowledged, where factual errors were raised in the descriptions of the archaeological types and significance these have been addressed. However, it is important to note that this document is a summary of the archaeological importance aimed at a wide and varied audience and great care has been taken to ensure that this is fit for purpose and user friendly with appropriate terminology. Where factual errors were picked up these have been addressed, however the summaries are intended to be succinct and purposely do not go into excessive details regarding each archaeological stage of an areas development. Full descriptions of the archaeological importance of the areas can be found through GGAT's website and the HER database.

3.12 In response to the requests for the inclusion of additional areas this will also need to be addressed on an individual basis with further consideration and involvement from GGAT. The document addresses concerns raised previously in relation to additional areas for inclusion which have been considered by GGAT and included in this document. It is intended that the document will be periodically reviewed and if further areas are suggested officers will seek guidance from the Council's archaeological

advisors. Any new designations will be subject to a similar process as the one just undertaken and so the public will be invited to comment at that stage. In addition it is important to note that applications in areas outside the designated ASA's are also screened for any potential impact on archaeology by the development proposed as per the Council's statutory duty. The designation helps to highlight very early on that archaeology is highly likely to be a consideration and that additional survey data may be required.

3.13 It was suggested that the designation now places a further burden on the applicant, this is not the case. The duty to consider archaeology through the planning process has been in statute for some considerable time and MCC has been exercising its duty properly. The Guidance simply aims to provide a clear and transparent framework as to why and when survey data is required, making this easier for applicants to plan ahead and avoid unnecessary delays or complications.

3.14 The Role of the Royal Commission has also been clarified within the PAN.

4. Sustainable Development and Equality Implications

4.1 Under the Planning Act (2004) the LDP was required to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The role of the SA was to address the extent to which the emerging planning policies would help to achieve the wider environmental, economic and social objectives of the LDP. The LPA also produced a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC; requiring the 'environmental assessment' of certain plans and programmes prepared by local authorities, including LDP's. All stages of the LDP were subject to a SA/SEA, therefore and the findings of the SA/SEA were used to inform the development of the LDP policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the LDP would be promoting sustainable development. SPG is expanding and providing guidance on these existing LDP policies, which were prepared within a framework promoting sustainable development.

Equality

4.2 The LDP was also subjected to an Equality Challenge process and due consideration was given to the issues raised. As with the sustainable development implications considered above, the Planning Advice Note expands on and provides guidance relating to the effective management of archaeology within the planning process, which were prepared within this framework.

5. OPTIONS APPRAISAL

5.1 The option in relation to the Draft Planning Advice Note are to:

1. Adopt the Draft Planning Advice Note as amended following consultation
2. Adopt the Draft Planning Advice Note prior to the amendments
3. Do not adopt the Draft Planning Advice Note

6. EVALUATION CRITERIA

6.1 The following table sets out the evaluation of the options available:

Option	Benefit	Risk	Comment
<p>Option 1: Adopt Draft Planning Advice Note as amended following the public consultation.</p> <p>As per the original draft document, boundary changes to Abergavenny, Monmouth and Trellech are retained as well as the new Tintern Archaeological Sensitive Area (ASA).</p>	<p>The Draft Planning Advice Note sets out the key issues that need to be taken into account when considering planning applications that may have an archaeological resource implication. It is considered that the Planning Advisory Note will provide guidance and clarity to help guide developers, agents and officers in effectively managing archaeology in the planning process.</p>	<p>There are considered to be minimal risks to adopting the updated Planning Advice Note.</p>	<p>The document has been amended in light of some of the comments raised through the public consultation, however not all have been taken on board for the reasons above and those set out in the consultation table responses in Appendix B.</p> <p>Option 1 is the preferred option.</p>
<p>Option 2: Adopt the Draft Planning Advice Note without the amendments suggested following the public consultation.</p>	<p>There are considered to be limited benefits to adopting the Planning Advice Note without consideration of the comments received from the public engagement.</p>	<p>The comments received in response to the consultation on the Draft Planning Advice Note would not be taken into account which would result in the Council not fulfilling an appropriate role in making clear, open and transparent decisions. In addition the factual errors in the original document would remain.</p>	<p>Public engagement and consultation on draft documents is an important stage in the formulation of policy documents. It is important that due consideration is given to the comments received and changes made where they improve the document or add further clarity to an issue.</p>
<p>Option 3: Do not adopt the Draft Planning Advice Note.</p>	<p>There are not considered to be any benefits to not adopting the Planning Advice Note.</p>	<p>The option of refusing to adopt the document would miss the opportunity to provide clear guidance to a wide audience regarding the appropriate assessment of archaeology in the planning process.</p>	<p>A decision not to adopt the document would result in the note having limited weight in the decision making process. Archaeology is a material planning consideration and the council should be providing as much guidance to people as</p>

Option	Benefit	Risk	Comment
		Minimal weight would be attached to the document without a formal resolution to adopt it as a Council planning document.	possible to support them during the planning process.

Recommendation:

6.2 Based on the reasons above, Option 1 (to adopt the Draft Archaeology in Planning, Planning Advisory Note as amended) is the preferred option.

7. REASONS:

7.1 Under the Planning Act (2004) and associated Regulations, all local planning authorities are required to produce a LDP. The Monmouthshire LDP was adopted on 27th February 2014 and decisions on planning applications are being taken in accordance with policies and proposals in the LDP. This draft sets out how archaeology will be managed through the development management process and provides clarity in relation to the particularly sensitive areas of Monmouthshire.

8. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

8.1 Officer time and costs associated with the preparation of the documents and carrying out the required consultation exercises, documentation of the responses, writing reports, and the translation of the document to Welsh. Any costs will be met from the Planning Policy and Development Management budget and carried out by existing staff.

9. WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS IMPLICATIONS (INCORPORATING EQUALITIES, SUSTAINABILITY, SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING):

The are no significant equality impacts identified in the assessment (Appendix C).

There may be beneficial impacts economically or to quality of life from quicker decisions in some instances given the wider pool of staff.

The actual impacts from this report's recommendations will be reviewed regularly with programmed periodic evaluations. The criteria for monitoring and review will include: collating data on numbers of applications, time taken to determine, types of applications/work area pressures and general managerial feedback.

10. CONSULTEES:

- MCC Development Services Manager and Officers - responded stating that document provides clearer guidance for agents and sets out the reasons for the identification of particularly sensitive areas.
- Heritage Team – responded providing some comments in terms of the Heritage Designations and their Policy Context.
- Development Plans Team- responded stating the document cannot be formal Supplementary Planning Guidance due to the lack of a specific archaeology related policy in the LDP. Therefore the document was changed to a Planning Advice Note.
- Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) – provide guidance on all archaeological matters for the council.

11. **BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

See appendix A – Amended Planning Advisory Note incorporating changes made as a result of the consultation exercise. These are illustrated as tracked changes for the purposes of clarity in the report process. The final published version will just have the changes incorporate, amended formatting and the amended ASA boundaries defined. See appendix B - Consultation responses and suggested MCC response. See Appendix C – Wellbeing and Future Generations Assessment.

12. **AUTHOR:**

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Appendix A – Updated PAN incorporating post consultation changes

For ease of reference suggested deletions are struck through

New text is shown in red



Archaeology in Planning Planning Advisory Note

Month 2020

Monmouthshire County Council
Local Development Plan

Archaeology in Planning
Planning Advisory Note

Month 2020

Planning Policy Service

Monmouthshire County Council

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CONTENTS

	Page
1. Introduction: Purpose of this Planning Advisory Note	1
G.G.A.T.	
Cadw roles and responsibilities	
H.E.R.	
Statutory Protected Sites	
Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	
2. Planning Policy Context	4
3. Archaeology in Monmouthshire	6
4. Archaeology in Planning	8
5. Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (A.S.A.s)	10
6. Glossary	39
Appendices	
A. Bibliography of Legislation	41
B. South Wales Organisations Contact list	42
<i>Front Cover Photographs Clockwise from Top Left:</i>	
<i>Harold's Stones, Trellech</i>	
<i>Archaeological Excavations</i>	
<i>Edward I Coin</i>	

1 Introduction: Purpose of this Planning Advisory Note

- 1.1 This Planning Advisory Note (PAN) has been prepared and issued by Monmouthshire County Council and Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust to set out how Monmouthshire County Council Planning Authority addresses archaeology within the planning process. It will:
- Identify the relevant national and local policies
 - The nature of archaeology within Monmouthshire County Council
 - How the known archaeological resource is registered, and the data managed
 - How the planning process deals with archaeology
 - How the planning process manages the Archaeologically Sensitive Areas of the Authority
- 1.2 The council area includes an extensive variety of historic and archaeological remains that vary in age, extent and significance. All are a finite resource. There are areas which have been designated as an Archaeologically Sensitive Area (otherwise called A.S.A.) as they are considered to have a greater potential for archaeology. **These areas have been designated as such by the Council's archaeological advisors, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (G.G.A.T.). The document is subject to revisions, with advice from G.G.A.T. and monitoring of the archaeological surveys provided through development, a record of the areas which have archaeological potential will be formed to allow for further reassessment of designated and undesignated areas. The document intends to highlight current designations and maintain them, as well as provide an understanding why the local planning authority request archaeological surveys.**
- 1.3 **Whilst these areas have been defined as A.S.As, archaeological remains are not solely confined to these areas, archaeological remains of significance that may require mitigation during development will and do exist outside these areas.**
- 1.4 All data is correct at the time of compilation of this planning advisory note. Figures do change on a regular basis, do check the G.G.A.T. Historic Environment Record (H.E.R.) for up to date data and figures: <http://www.ggat.org.uk/her/her.html>
- 1.5 Archaeology is a finite resource which contributes to our understanding of the past. Investigation and, when appropriate, preservation of remains is important, with the benefit of contributing to education and tourism. This source must be managed to maintain significance and understanding.
- 1.6 Archaeology as referred to and discussed within this document relates to the study of human history through physical remains to aid understanding of everyday life. Remains vary in size and scale from ruins and landscapes to individual or scattered finds. There are a wide variety of materials that can be discovered **due to particular ground conditions; these include** ~~from~~ metal-based, animal-based, such as leather, through to plant-based materials. They can be discovered in both aerobic and anaerobic conditions.
- 1.7 Monmouthshire County Council's archaeological service is provided by G.G.A.T. They provide advice on planning matters where they impact on archaeology and update information on the Historic Environment Record (otherwise called H.E.R.).
- 1.8 The H.E.R. is a national database for Wales containing data on all known archaeological sites and discoveries. It is provided and maintained under the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, Part 4, Section 35-37, which states the requirement of Welsh Ministers to issue

guidance on the contribution, management and use of such records. There are currently 202 Scheduled Monuments, 12 Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and over 13,043 archaeological sites within the Council boundary; this number is formed of 5,919 records on the H.E.R., 4,500 on the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales the National Monuments Record Wales (N.M.R.W.), 2419 Listed Buildings, and 4 Registered Parks and Gardens. The H.E.R. is not an exhaustive list, any absences do not conclude that there are no archaeological interests in the search area. The H.E.R. can be viewed via this link: <https://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/>

- 1.9 Cadw is the Welsh Government's historic environment service. They offer advice on the management of scheduled monuments, historic landscapes, parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites and battlefields.
- 1.10 **The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales is a leading national organisation which develops and promotes understanding of the archaeological, built and maritime heritage of Wales. It is an originator, curator and supplier of authoritative information for individuals, corporate and governmental decision makers, researchers and the general public. They hold a unique collection comprising photographs, maps, images, publications and reports within its archive, [The National Monuments Record of Wales](#). This is publically available for consultation on their online database, [Coflein](#) or via an enquiry through their [Enquiry Services](#).**
- 1.11 Statutory protection is provided under the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 Parts 2 and 3, and Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. They are defined as nationally important archaeological sites, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, listed buildings and historic landscapes. These are a material consideration in the Planning process, with a presumption in favour of physical preservation. Cadw must be consulted where development is likely to affect the character and setting of a scheduled monument, there are separate consents for scheduled monuments. Please follow these links for more information:
- http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/pdfs/ukpga_19790046_en.pdf
 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2016/4/contents>
 - <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-09/tan24-historic-environment.pdf>
- 1.12 Monmouthshire County Council has 13 areas which have been designated as Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (including the recently designated Tintern ASA). This designation protects larger areas known to have dense layers of archaeology and greater significance in the development and history of Monmouthshire. There are three types of A.S.A.s within the council area, Rural Settlements, Urban Settlements and Rural Landscape, they protect agricultural landscapes, Roman forts, and Medieval walled towns and castles. The designations have been created in partnership with advice sought from the Council's archaeological advisers, G.G.A.T., and the data points within them are included on the H.E.R. These data points indicate remains which have been discovered and recorded. Areas considered to have greater archaeological potential or sensitivity may have fewer overall data points, e.g. Medieval agricultural sites which have large areas of land associated with them but fewer buildings have importance as part of a preserved landscape. Developers should always seek archaeological advice if proposing any development within these areas. Any development will not necessarily be restricted but mitigation will be required. **The A.S.A.s are designated due to the clusters of remains in a specific location.**

- 1.13 The designation of A.S.As in Monmouthshire has been updated since the previous document was adopted. The designations for Caldicot, Magor and Undy, Rogiet and the Gwent Levels have been amalgamated into one under The Levels A.S.A. Tintern has been designated as an A.S.A. within this update, the justification for this relates to the significance of the area as a monastic site, an industrial area and part of the Picturesque movement. Amendments have been made to the boundaries of Monmouth, Abergavenny and Trellech A.S.As, as discussed within the individual descriptions. **These A.S.As are available to view in more detail through Monmouthshire County Council's website: <http://maps.monmouthshire.gov.uk/localinfo.aspx>**

National Planning Policy

- 2.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 predominantly covers amendments and improvements to the existing protection of listed and scheduled structures and established Historic Environment records to be kept for each local authority. For further information please see: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2016/4/contents>
- 2.2 National Planning Policy for Wales is set out in Planning Policy Wales Edition 10. The chapter on Distinctive and Natural Places deals with the historic environment:
- Paragraph 6.1.5 states the requirement of all planning authorities to consider the aim of the Welsh Government to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment for future-generations. It affirms the historic environment is a non-renewable and limited resource that has a vital and integral contribution to Welsh history and culture.
 - 6.1.23 states 'The planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. The conservation of archaeological remains and their setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled ancient monument or not.
 - 6.1.24 states when making decisions that will affect nationally important assets the first option is to retain and protect them in situ. Only in exceptional circumstances will permission be granted when there is an adverse impact on a national asset, such as a Scheduled Monument or archaeological site. For further information please follow this link: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/planning-policy-wales-edition-10.pdf>
- 2.3 Technical Advice Note 24 (TAN 24): The Historic Environment, is a supplementary document to Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 and Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 regarding the historic environment. It replaces Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 and 61/96. The guidance relates to the government objectives for protecting the historic environment and improving accessibility to contribute to the quality of life and places objective, and **includes best practice guidance on the effective management of archaeology in planning.**
- The TAN addresses the need for a more accountable system in which applications affect the historic environment and how they are managed within the planning system. For further information please see: <https://gweddiill.gov.wales/docs/desh/policy/180223tan-24-the-historic-environment-en.pdf>
- 2.4 Under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, which has an overarching consideration for promoting and improving the Well-being of the population of Wales, the duty for, but not limited to, protecting and promoting heritage for a sustainable future has been placed upon public bodies. With regard to the historic environment, its protection and promotion is key to improving the lives of the population of Wales. Furthermore, measurable outcomes of the objectives are required to be produced by public bodies. Please follow this link for further information: <https://futuregenerations.wales/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/WFGAct-English.pdf>
- 2.5 **Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (LDP) (2011-2021):**
- The Monmouthshire LDP was adopted in February 2014 and provides the planning policy framework for this planning advisory note. Specific policies within the Local Development

Plan address how the authority deals with archaeology, knowing the county has a rich and distinctive built and landscape heritage. Please refer to the following policies:

S13 Landscape, Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment

S17 Place Making and Design, including HE1, HE2, HE3 and HE4

EP4 Telecommunications

DES2 Areas of Amenity Importance

3 Archaeology in Monmouthshire

- 3.1 ~~Monmouthshire is a primarily agricultural county with three main settlements, Monmouth, Abergavenny and Chepstow. Remains show that people have settled here from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, with finds predominantly located in the Levels; more widespread evidence has been discovered from the Iron Age, with flint spearheads, burial mounds and the remains of the hilltop camp in Bulwark, Chepstow.~~
- 3.2 ~~A significant impact on the development and landscape of Monmouthshire came with the Romans. Consolidation of their conquest remains through the civil city of Caerwent, forts and garrisons discovered in Abergavenny (Gobannium), Usk (Burrium), and Monmouth (Blestium); further evidence of their society is evident in the roads connecting civil and military centres, the thinning of the forests, draining of marshes and the formation of earthwork defences.~~
- 3.3 ~~As a border county, Monmouthshire felt the effects of the Medieval conquests from England. Wales is well-known for its castles, of which Monmouthshire has plenty, yet, there is more than the remains of castles, walled towns and manorial houses and landscapes are part of the Medieval history of the county. The archaeology from this period, as with every culture, shows how much change has taken place; for example, Trellech, now considered a main village, was once a significant urban centre, the evidence of its growth and diminishment visible within the archaeology. Monmouthshire has less evidence of the impact of the industrialisation of the country. What remains are the canals, railways and ironworks that changed the landscape and culture, however, Monmouthshire remains predominantly agricultural.~~
- 3.1 Monmouthshire is primarily an agricultural County with elements of industrial history. The County has three main settlements, Monmouth, Abergavenny and Chepstow. Remains show evidence of people living in the area since Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, with finds predominantly located in the Levels and settlements down the Usk valley.
- 3.2 There is more widespread evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age life with barrows, graves and stone circles, such as those in Trellech called 'Harold's Stones'. Additionally, there are a considerable number of hilltop forts and settlements predominantly discovered in the south of the county at the mouth of the River Wye, especially Bulwark Camp in Hardwick, Chepstow. The county also has evidence of boat building activities of these periods.
- 3.3 A significant impact on the development and landscape of Monmouthshire came with the Romans. On conquest of the region, the Romans, constructed a chain of military and civilian settlements, specifically the forts and garrisons discovered in Abergavenny (Gobannium), Monmouth (Blestium) and Usk (Burrium), and the significant Roman site, Caerwent, constructed as a civilian administrative capital. There are additional Roman sites which have been discovered, including rural villas, farmsteads that are connected to a Romano-British society, and minor military camps; all of these are connected by the major engineering task of road building. However, it is important to note that archaeologists are still discovering and interpreting Roman finds and sites, highlighting considerable gaps in understanding.
- 3.4 As a border County, Monmouthshire felt the effects of the Medieval conquests from England. Wales is well-known for its castles, of which Monmouthshire has plenty as the new land holders' maintained ownership of the land. Yet there is more than the remains of castles, Monmouthshire also has a wealth of monastic sites, rural churches, walled towns, manorial houses and wealthy farms. These have played a significant role in the formation of the modern county of Monmouthshire both administratively and economically.

The County has less evidence of the impact of the industrialisation. What remains are the canals, railways and ironworks that altered both the landscape and culture, however, Monmouthshire remains predominantly agricultural.

- 3.5 As well as the physical remains of cultures, evidence has also been found in Monmouthshire of the paleoenvironmental remains. These provide an insight into and aid our understanding of the environment at specific times in history.

4 Archaeology in Planning

4.1 This section is divided into subsections to allow ease of understanding

Pre Planning Stage:

4.2 It is always very positive for applicants and prospective developers to engage with the local authority and their archaeological **advisors** at the beginning of the application process. This will inform any potential archaeological remains on the development site and help developers and applicants to design sympathetic and positive management of the resource.

4.3 Policy states proposed archaeological works and reports should be carried out by a suitably qualified and competent expert of the appropriate standard (see TAN 24, paragraph 4.7 and 4.8).

4.4 ~~[If the applicant decides to undertake archaeological work prior to submitting an application, the appointed archaeologist could prepare a document regarding their investigation that can be submitted [the resulting reports] as part of the main application. Investigations [are dependent upon the archaeological resource, they include] may require a desk-based assessments or field evaluation and /or excavation. Reports compiled by the archaeologist should meet standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>~~

At pre-application stage, the local planning authority will identify areas of particular importance. Dependent upon the proposed works, guidance will be provided on the type of survey work required at application stage. Investigations are dependent upon the archaeological resource, they include desk-based assessments or field evaluation and /or excavation. Reports compiled by the archaeologist should meet standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists: <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>

Applications (including Planning, Listed Building Consents and Conservation Area Consents):

4.5 It is standard practice for the local authority to consult G.G.A.T. as part of the application process. G.G.A.T. will respond with advice on how best to preserve or mitigate impact on any remains. If early consultation has been had with G.G.A.T. or an archaeologist, any potential requirements may have already been flagged up.

4.6 Please be aware that archaeology is a material consideration, this means that during the determination process the impact on the archaeological resource requires proper consideration.

4.7 Prior to determination of an application, applicants or developers may be required to carry out the following:

Field Surveys:

Assessments may advise the need for field evaluations requiring trenches or open area assessments. These will highlight the depth and nature of potential remains and will inform the development itself. G.G.A.T. provide a brief to which the field evaluation should be undertaken, including a specification on the archaeological situation, the required works and how they will be achieved. This will be the most effective way of assessing significance and informing mitigation.

Further surveys may include earthwork surveys, field walking or geophysical to allow more targeted investigation of potential remains where necessary.

Analysis:

Results from field surveys should be analysed by the archaeological contractor with a subsequent report completed. The information within the report should demonstrate the significance, understanding and extent of the archaeology discovered. Furthermore, there should be options provided for proposed mitigation of said discoveries. Dependent upon the report, further work may be required prior to determination or as a condition upon the decision notice.

- 4.8 Where justified, desk-based assessments or field evaluations may be required prior to determination of an application. This will identify any archaeology, the potential impact, and any further mitigation required prior to or post-determination. Where this is not required, ~~Alternatively,~~ the above points may be controlled with a condition on the decision notice instead of during the application process.

4.9 Conditions:

Where a positive decision has been made on a site with archaeological remains or the potential for them, conditions may be placed on the application to manage the archaeological resource. ~~—ADD PLANNING GUIDANCE DOCUMENT ON CONDITIONS FOR REFERENCE AS PER GGAT CONSULTATION RESPONSE?~~

- 4.10 The most prevalent conditions for the various types of archaeological works are ~~Standard conditions include~~ building recording reports, watching briefs or written schemes of investigation, and the resultant reports to be compiled and sent to an approved archive to maintain the history of the site. Approved archives are subject to the nature of the record being deposited, guidelines for these archives can be found at:
<http://www.welshmuseumsfederation.org/en/news-archive/resources-landing/Collections/national-standard-and-guidance-for-collecting-and-depositing-archaeological-archives-in-wales-2017.html>
- 4.11 Those conditions which are more complex are, for example, programs of investigation ~~and, in some cases, written schemes of investigation.~~ These documents are specific to the site, written by the appointed archaeologist. These types of conditions may be applied to the decision notice and will be required to be submitted and approved prior to implementation.
- 4.12 There are occasions when the archaeological works will be secured legally by a Section 106 agreement. The agreement will regulate the development and allow for the provision of funds to secure further investigation and recording.
- 4.13 Where work has commenced without the submission and approval of a Discharge of Conditions application, or work on site is different to what has been approved, this constitutes a breach of planning and can result in enforcement action.

A.S.A. 1: Abergavenny

Significance:

- Strategic military site
- Roman settlement and fort
- 12th Century castle and Priory church with associated buildings
- Planned Medieval walled town and mural suburbs, milling and market activity
- Post-Medieval agricultural centre, railway town and communication infrastructure associated with it



View of Abergavenny

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

There are scattered remains attributable to the prehistoric period, yet, the first strong period of settlement in Abergavenny dates to the Roman period. Established as Gobannium, the fort was built in the 1st century near the main roads to Hereford, Usk and Brecon. A civilian settlement would also have grown up outside, and there is evidence of the associated cremations and burials.



Abergavenny Priory

A castle was constructed in 1087 as part of the Norman consolidation of territory. It is located on the same site as the Roman fort and roads to take advantage of the strategic position overlooking the river. St Mary's Priory and tithe barn are contemporary with the castle. The main settlement developed around these core buildings, and prospered in the 13th and 14th centuries, with evidence of town walls. Additional suburbs are evident from archaeological work undertaken outside the historic core, providing some understanding of how the town was defended, the extent of the settlement and how the land was used.

The castle and town walls were refortified during the political unrest of the 13th to 15th centuries, and again in the 17th century due to the Civil War. Abergavenny prospered as a market town through the 18th and 19th centuries, and this prosperity is still visible in the increased building work of this period.

Extension to ASA:

Includes additional areas of Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval activity. Bailey Park is a Registered Park and Garden North of the Medieval town. The park was previously recorded as Priory Meadow, a probable link between Priory of St Mary in Abergavenny and what may once have been their agricultural lands. There is also evidence of Priory Mill on the Gavenny River, demonstrating the impact of the Priory on the Medieval landscape. There is evidence of mills along the river to the North-east of the town demonstrating water management and different milling from the Medieval period onwards.

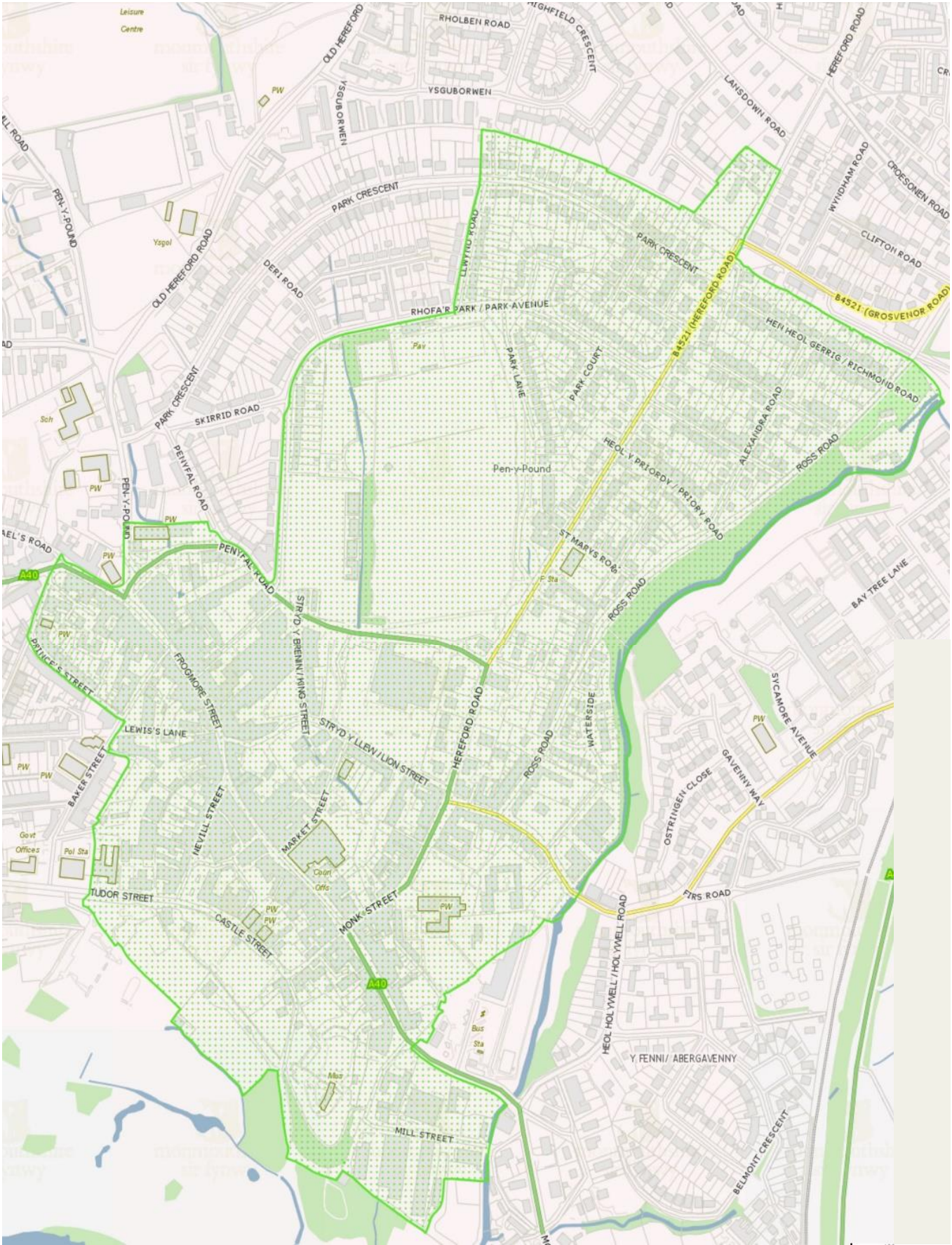
Bailey Park became a public park when Ironmaster Crawshay leased the meadow in 1833. Roman finds have been discovered from the 1840s onwards, including building materials, pottery and coins.

There is high potential for Roman finds in the area. Based on the nature of the finds it is likely that the area had a Roman civilian settlement.

During the Medieval period, the park was part of a wider landscape of agricultural use related to the Priory. There are also water management features along the river, including mill buildings, leats, races, sluices and weirs likely to have buried archaeological remains. The park represents civic and industrial influence and the fashion for formal parks and gardens. Overall, its significance also lies in the visual and socio-cultural aspects of the park.



Bailey Park



Abergavenny A.S.A. boundary

A.S.A. 2: Caerwent

Significance:

- Particularly well-preserved Roman walled town with extensive remains of houses
- Civic buildings, villas, roads, and religious buildings
- Outside the Roman town walls, remains of roads, cemeteries, villas and additional buildings have been found



View of Caerwent

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

Caerwent is situated on the Roman road of Via Julia that connected the settlement to Camarthen and Gloucester. The Roman name for the town, Venta Silurum, is an indication of its origins as the civic capital of the Silures. The Silures were the native tribe of this region prior to the Roman invasion, their territory covered south-east Wales. Following their defeat, Venta Silurum was established as a market town around 74 AD. Caerwent benefitted from its location with the ease of communication both inland and sea. Sea levels were likely to be different during the Roman period, so it is possible that access to the town could be achieved from the Nedern Brook as well; this theory is supported by the discovery of the Barland's Farm Romano-Celtic boat of the late 3rd or early 4th century.



Caerwent Roman Remains

Roman building remains have been excavated on the ridge to the north of the town and on the higher ground to the south. The first iteration of Venta Silurum was as an undefended site with palisaded earthen ramparts and an external ditch. The settlement underwent alterations during the 2nd century, evidence demonstrates the walls enclosed a rectangular area of 18 hectares, divided into insulae or rectangular blocks of land, Caerwent had 20. Each of the insulae consisted of houses, shops, religious buildings, a

forum, basilica, potentially an amphitheatre, and baths. The town defences were upgraded in the 3rd century, and gate towers were introduced.

The decline of the town began at the end of the 4th century, with the settlement boundary decreasing and reducing the need for the north and south gate towers, which were subsequently blocked. There is evidence of a community remaining in Caerwent during the 5th century, but there is clear decline as much of the town was ruinous by this time. There are several early Medieval burials, a reference to the area being a pre-Norman Conquest Christian centre, and there is an extant 10th century monastery. Following the conquest, control of the area went to the Sherriff of Gloucester and a motte was formed in the south-east corner of the Roman defences. The church has been dated to the 13th century with subsequent alterations. The town never re-established the prominence and scale it

had during the Roman period. It remained a farming community and only grew during the 20th century.

Development within the town walls is strictly limited to preserve the remains and the open aspect of the town. Monmouthshire County Council LDP has a specific policy, HE4, relating to the Roman remains and their protection. Any proposals for development should take into consideration the impact on the setting of the scheduled monuments.



Caerwent A.S.A. boundary

A.S.A. 3: Chepstow

Significance:

- Medieval walled market town with its historic street layout
- Castle and priory are 11th century
- Port and shipbuilding industry

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

Situated on the west bank of the river Wye near to the confluence with the Severn, Chepstow is a prominent Medieval town. There is limited evidence of prehistoric activity in the area, although it is likely that the main road through the town to the river is attributable to this period and later formalised by the Medieval lords.



Chepstow Town Centre

Post-Roman activity is limited to the formation of dykes in the wider landscape, most especially through Offa's Dyke, the border between the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia and Wales. The dyke is not situated within Chepstow, but has significant intervisibility with the town and port.



Chepstow Priory

The clearest evidence of a settlement came with the foundation of the castle and priory in 1067. Established around the main river road, it is set out on a grid system, and was later surrounded by the Port wall in the mid-13th century. The wall enclosed around 53 hectares, made up predominantly of agricultural land and orchards; it also included the

308 burgage plots recorded in 1306. The town, town defences, castle and port underwent substantial growth in the 12th and 13th centuries. The current 11th century Priory church, is likely to be on the site of a Medieval clas, an ecclesiastical settlement specific to Wales. Chepstow also has two additional Medieval churches, St Kynemark's and St Lawrence.

Chepstow prospered from its trade with the continent and as a regional market town. Its connection with the river is one of the main reasons for the town's success; used for communication, transport and commerce, it played a key role in the life of the town through to the 20th century, when shipbuilding yards were constructed during the First World War.

The town did suffer a decline in population and prosperity in the post-Medieval period, although the settlement boundary does not decrease in response. The castle was besieged during the Civil War and was later used as a prison during the 17th century.

Chepstow was also a port with wharves, slips, docks, a customs house, and, more recently, iron and engineering works, with the associated pits and gas works, along the riverbanks. The Medieval and early post-Medieval buildings in the port area were re-faced with new facades during the 18th and 19th centuries following the economic growth due to income from the port. Additional prosperity came with the construction of the railway in the 19th century.



View of the river from the historic wharf area of Chepstow

Chepstow gained from the Picturesque movement in the 18th century as part of the Wye Tour. Landscape views of the castle and valley are notable scenes of the period.

Remains are focused within the town walls and extend along the roads of the suburbs of Medieval and post-Medieval origin. Remains have also been discovered along the river edge.



Chepstow A.S.A. boundary

A.S.A. 4: Grosmont

Significance:

- Important planned Medieval town
- Expanded following receipt of a charter in the 13th century
- Prospered between the 16th and 18th centuries



View of Grosmont

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

Grosmont is predominantly a Medieval settlement formed between the 11th century castle and church. The castle is one of three (also Whitecastle and Skenfrith) in the region built to consolidate land conquered by the Normans.



Grosmont Castle

The town evidently prospered under the lordship formed in the 12th century, the castle and church underwent phases of development, the settlement grew, and there is evidence of land and water management. After a

period of decline with the plague and the battles of the 14th and 15th centuries, Grosmont continued to prosper. Evidence of the extent of the settlement and agricultural work are unclear.



Grosmont A.S.A. Boundary

A.S.A. 5: The Levels: Magor & Undy, Rogiet and Caldicot

Significance:

- Extensive low-lying area consisting of estuarine alluvium
- Reclaimed from the sea from prehistoric times onwards
- Distinctive patterns settlements, enclosures and drainage
- Strong potential for large-scale and important buried, waterlogged archaeological and environmental deposits
- Remains of a network of artificial drainage systems
- Deposits attributable to numerous historic periods demonstrating human activity from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, and post-Medieval periods



Magor Marsh within The Levels

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:



View of Magor Church

The Caldicot Levels are greatest part of the landscape area known as the Gwent Levels, covering approximately 15.38 square metres. Much of the significance of this ASA relates to the natural and geological make-up of the Levels. There is a vast extent of archaeological deposits; due to the formation of the geological layers, whole landscapes have been preserved and extend beyond the seawalls to intertidal zones.

Among settlement remains, there is intense settlement attributable to the Roman and Medieval periods. Identification of remains discovered in the main settlements of the ASA show occupation from Pre-historic times as well. Furthermore, extensive remains of infrastructure are clear. Drainage systems, including ditches covering the Levels have been discovered. Palaeochannels (relicts of watercourses) are a significant resource for archaeological and environmental information on activity, but also the nature and depth of deposits. Reens (larger

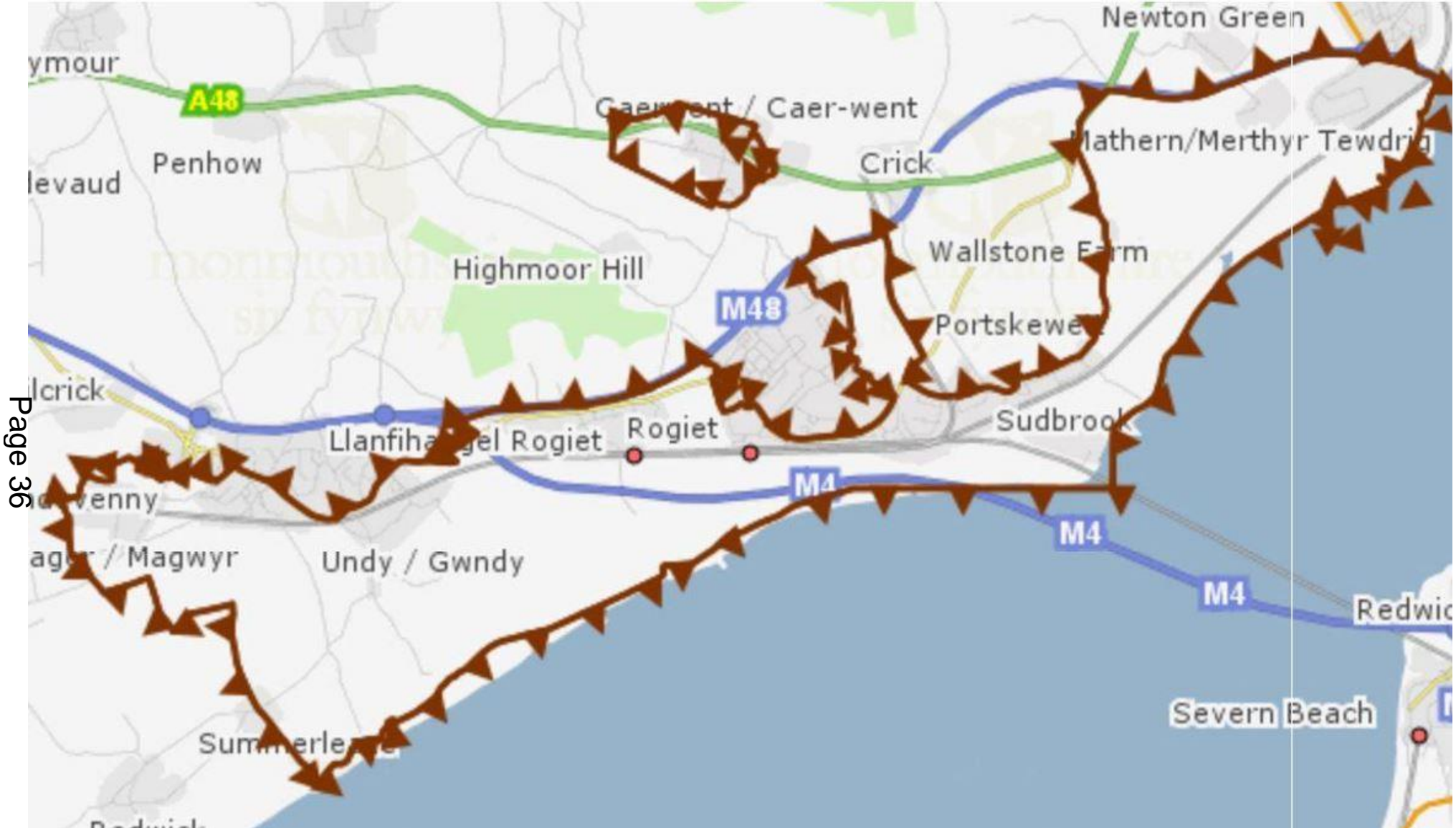
drainage ditches) are fed by ridge and furrows to grips, field ditches and via gouts (where reens meet) and into pills where it then discharges into the sea. This infrastructure is a demonstration of land management to reclaim the land from the sea.

Notably, archaeological remains discovered in within the area are extremely well-preserved. There is a wide variety in finds based upon their dates and their uses. Boats, such as those discovered at Caldicot and Magor Pill, are in a remarkable state of preservation. The surviving waterlogged wood and fabric are evidence of navigable waterways. However, the discovery of footprints are examples of the richness of the geology to allow such preservation.

There are two threats from physical activity. Firstly, large scale development, and/or penetration of the substrate layers, and their subsequent drying out; secondly, the wider impact of development in the landscape that is characterised by styles of enclosures, fields, tracks and drainage.



Caldicot Castle



Page 36

The Levels A.S.A. Boundary

A.S.A. 6: Monmouth

Significance:

- Important defensive Medieval town, consisting of two main suburbs along Monnow Street and Overmonnow
- One of the main routes into south Wales based on its location
- Prehistoric activity
- Roman settlement with the fort of Blestium
- Early Medieval Christian foundation of St Cadoc
- 11th century castle and priory church
- 13th century fortified bridge with tower



View of Monmouth

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

Monmouth is a defined Medieval settlement. It has been a prominent location since prehistoric times, finds range from the Mesolithic period, with worked timber, flint, pottery and animal bones, to the Iron Age with fragments of salt containers. It is likely that the settlement of the area was nomadic and seasonal in this period, with evidence of temporary coastal or river sites.



Historic gated Monnow Bridge

The site of the town was taken over by the Romans, who established a fort and settlement on the plateau at the top of what is now Monnow Street. The fort dates from the 1st century and was likely used by Vexillations, sub-sections of legions usually detached for special services. The settlement is presumed to have been the Blestium of the 3rd century Antonine Itinerary, predominantly populated by civilians and used as an industrial centre from the 2nd to the 4th century.

The current layout of the town is Medieval, closely linked with the 11th century castle and priory church. Typically narrow, interlinked streets, the town was defended by town walls and a ditches. With prosperity, the town grew down the hill to the river and a crossing was built there. Evidence shows four gates were the main entrances into the town from the 13th century. Overmonnow, over the river, is bounded by a ditch known as Clawdd Du, used for defence it is named for the black iron slag found in the earth.

Monmouth did suffer with the plague, in the 15th century plots and houses were abandoned. Yet it prospered again; being made county town in the 16th century and through its iron industry. With this prosperity, buildings were updated to meet current fashions and new buildings were constructed, including the Shire Hall (originally the Assize Court), inns and lodging houses. With the popularity of the Picturesque movement in the 18th century, Monmouth was a stop on the Wye Tour, with artists, writers and tourists stopping in the town and needing accommodation and food, the town adapted to suit this new influx of trade.

Remains have been discovered at a shallow depth and are predominantly concentrated within the plateau at the top of and along Monnow Street. Also to the west and north of the town and south of the Monnow River.

Extension of ASA:

Includes Chippenham Fields. Chippenham Fields or Mead (Registered Park and Garden and Registered Landscape) was recorded in Medieval times as a common and known to be used as animal pasture into the 19th Century, however, it is considered to have an earlier use. The name of the fields comes from the Anglo-Saxon for land where merchandise is sold, yet there are limited finds from this period in the area.

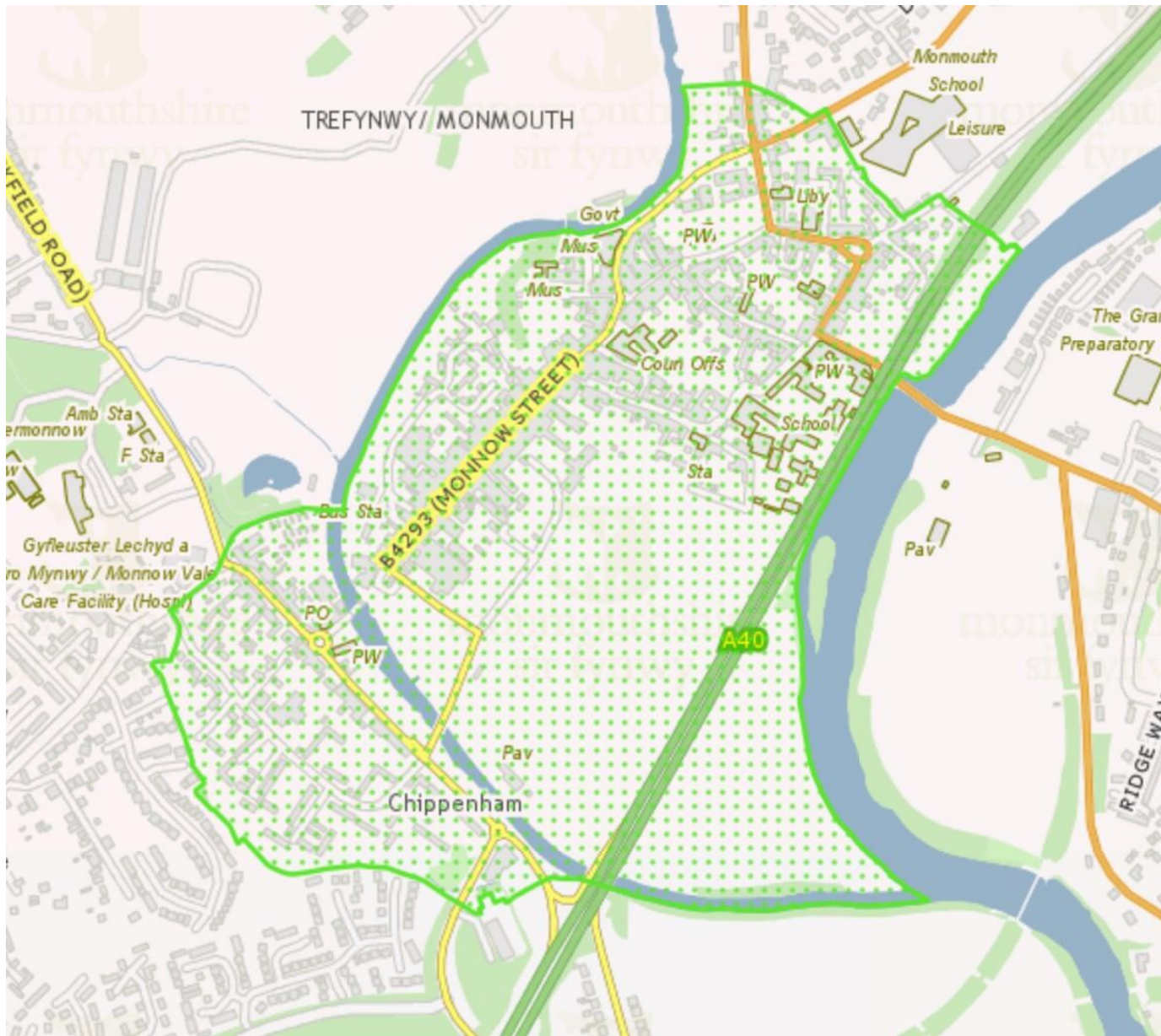


Chippenham Fields

The location of the fields are part of its significance as it has level access from the Monnow and Wye rivers.

Further uses for the fields include a race course with the grandstand and winning posts marked on the first edition O.S. map of 1880, and a formal park with tree avenue during the early 20th century. The field was divided by the A40 in the 1960s, causing a loss of an aspect of their visual and historic socio-cultural association with Monmouth and the rivers, especially to the East.

Please note that the eastern half of the fields adjoining the confluence of the Wye and Monnow rivers does not form part of the character area.



Monmouth ASA Boundary

A.S.A. 7 Raglan

Significance:

- Specifically relates to the Medieval town
- Achieved borough status in the 14th century
- Held Markets in the 15th century
- Established a Court House from the 17th century
- Raglan castle and town were the site of a siege during the Civil War

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

Due to the junctions of the major Roman roads meeting in this area, it is likely that Raglan was a Roman settlement. Despite this, the town is, visually, more Medieval, specifically, the 11th century castle, and the 14th century church of St Cadoc.

Although no physical evidence has been found, there is understood that a religious foundation was established here during the Medieval period.

Documents from the 13th century state that the church was a gift to Usk Priory. Raglan is a small settlement; however, the true extent has not been established as it has likely been lost with later developments. It is likely there is little to no growth due to the impact of the plague.

The castle is **not** included within the ASA boundary, but its strong connection and influence over Raglan should be acknowledged as part of the town's significance. The castle was continually altered right through to the 17th century and included a deer park and extensive landscaped grounds.



The remains of Raglan Market Cross with the Church of St Cadoc in the background



Raglan Castle



Raglan ASA Boundary

A.S.A. 8: Skenfrith

Significance:

- Close association with Grosmont and Whitecastle castles
- Early defensive castle
- River access from the castle
- Compact core Medieval settlement associated with the castle and church

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

The settlement at Skenfrith dates to the construction of the castle and church in the 11th century. The castle differs from

the closely associated Whitecastle and Grosmont castles as it was built on a flat, gravel platform on the bank of the river Monnow. It utilised the river, a moat and earthworks for its defence. The castle was refortified in the 13th century when the watergate was built.

The Medieval settlement, long deserted, lies to the west of the church and castle. Remains are both built and below ground, two of which are scheduled monuments. Furthermore, a mill was discovered adjacent to the castle, it is attributable to the post-Medieval period, but suggests Medieval milling activity.

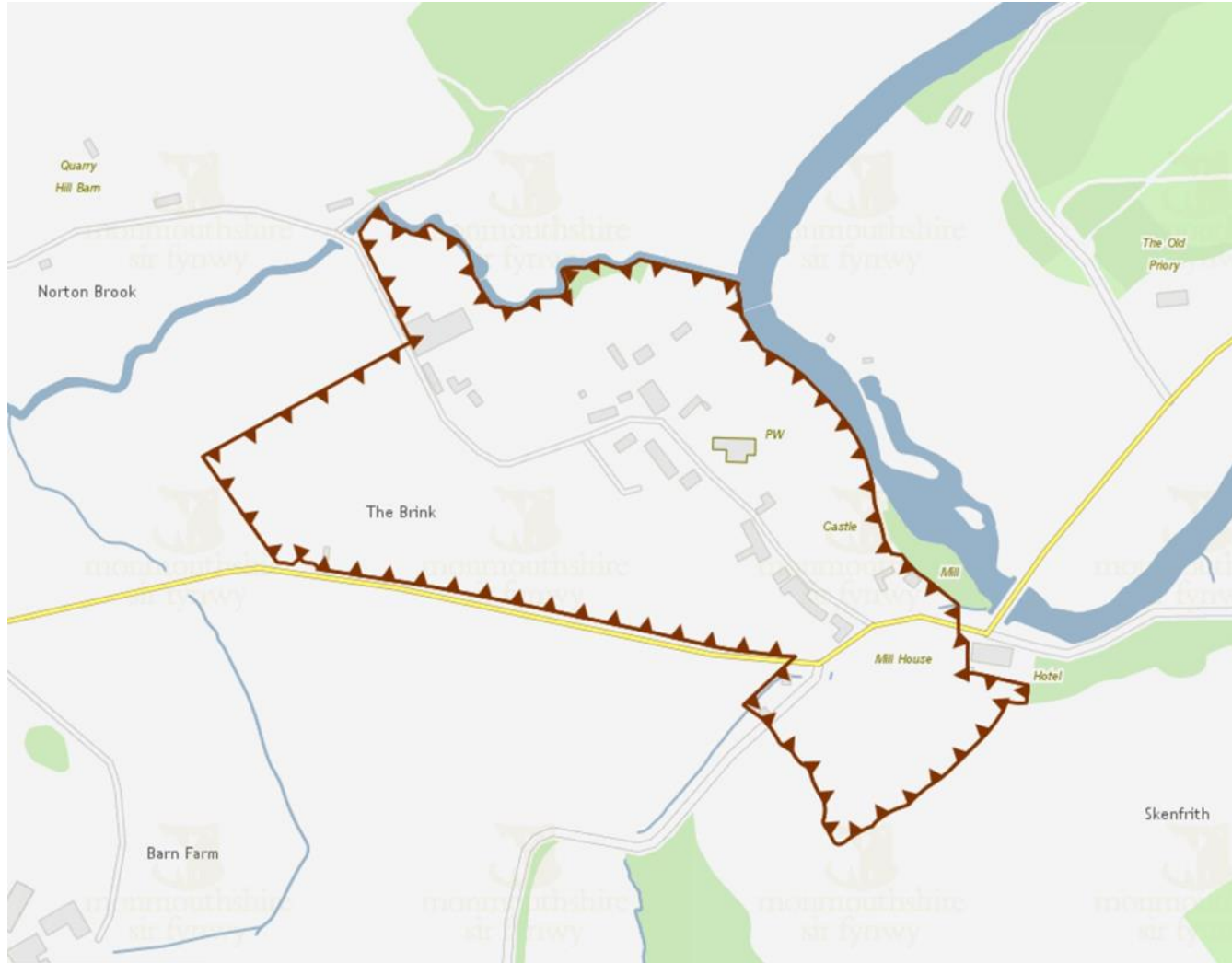


St Bridget's Church



Skenfrith Castle

Image from www.visitwales.com 26/0620



Skenfrith ASA Boundary

A.S.A. 9: Tintern

Significance:

- Substantial Cistercian abbey, precinct and landholdings, including granges, two Medieval churches
- Industrial wire making remains
- Landscape significance during the 18th century Picturesque movement and Wye Tour



View of Tintern

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

The settlement of Tintern developed around the 12th century monastery. Founded in 1131 by Walter de Clare, Tintern Abbey is the first Cistercian religious house founded in Wales. The first form was constructed from timber, but soon rebuilt in stone within a precinct enclosing the abbey, lands and the conventual buildings. As part of the abbey, 12 granges were established as part of the abbey, and a watergate was constructed to allow access over the river Wye. Furthermore, there were over 3,000 acres of land used to for woodland, arable and pastoral, and evidence of fisheries.

The extant church building dates between 1269 and 1301 along with the conventual buildings, it was part of an extensive programme of rebuilding. The buildings are typical of a Cistercian layout, it includes cloisters, monastic and lay dormitories, kitchens, chapter house, dayroom, infirmary and lodgings. As a prominent Cistercian house, it supported corrodians, lay pensioners living on the site.

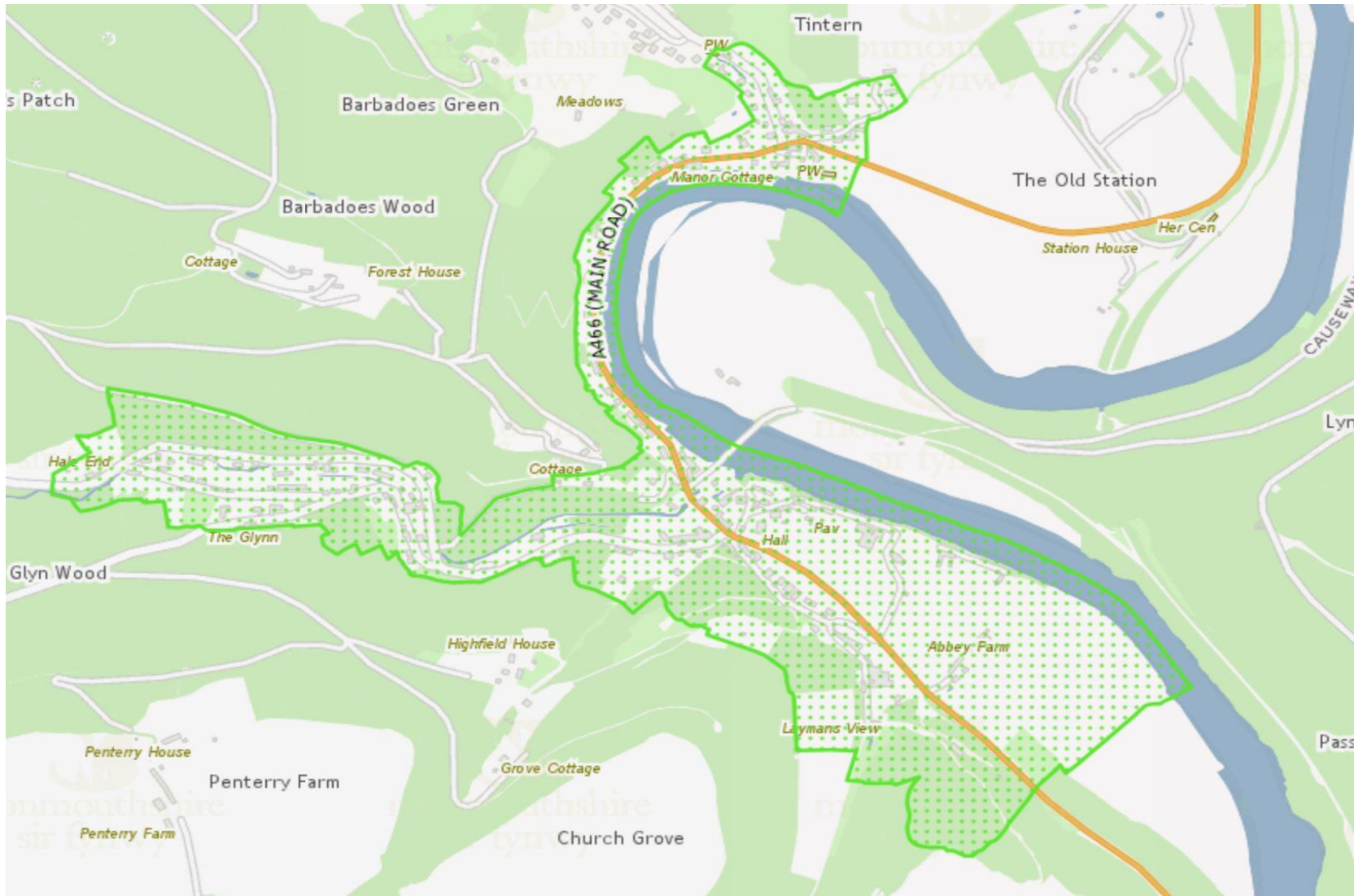


Wireworks Bridge, a visible reminder of Tintern's industrial heritage

The abbey also owned mills, with fulling and grain mills powered by the Angidy; water management included dams, reservoirs, sluices, weirs, and water channels supplying the abbey. The Earls of Pembroke (later Worcester) were the lay stewards of the abbey, and its lands and finances went to them; after the dissolution of the monasteries and the Act of Union in 1536 and 1542, the abbey and its lands passed to the Colclough and then the Croft families.

Within the Angidy Valley metal processing was undertaken. The Abbey Wire and Ironworks was the first powered wireworks in Britain, and used brass, lead and copper. With the growth of the Picturesque Movement in the 18th century, the area became a popular destination for artists, writers and tourists on the Wye Tour.

Remains are focused around the abbey and conventual buildings. Further remains have been discovered in Tintern Parva and the Angidy Valley.



Tintern ASA Boundary

A.S.A. 10: Trellech

Significance:

- Bronze Age stones known as Harold's stones
- One of the largest 13th century Medieval planned towns in the country; it is believed to date to the early 13th century
- Achieved borough status, a market
- Evidence of an iron working industry

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential: Based upon finds, including a socketed axe and possible flint tools, and the standing stones, it is evident that Trellech was the site of a prehistoric settlement, at the very least Bronze Age.



St Nicolas's Church

The settlement is, however, predominantly Medieval. It was incorporated into the lordship of Usk, and likely to have been founded in the 13th century by Richard de Clare, although there is evidence of a Medieval settlement which predates this. The planned town is visible in the historic road network. The main north/south road ran to the west of the church, with branches heading east and west to form a rectangular boundary around the town. From documentary sources, the approximate size of the town can be understood; the town consisted of burgage plots, in 1288 there were 378, each long and narrow with a house and/or shop facing the road. By the 14th century this had reduced to 113 because of raids, political unrest and the plague. The town diminished further in the 19th and 20th centuries with property numbers recorded as 29 and 19 respectively.

Remains have been discovered within the current settlement boundary, as well as south along the roads. Further concentrations of finds are recorded within the wider area.



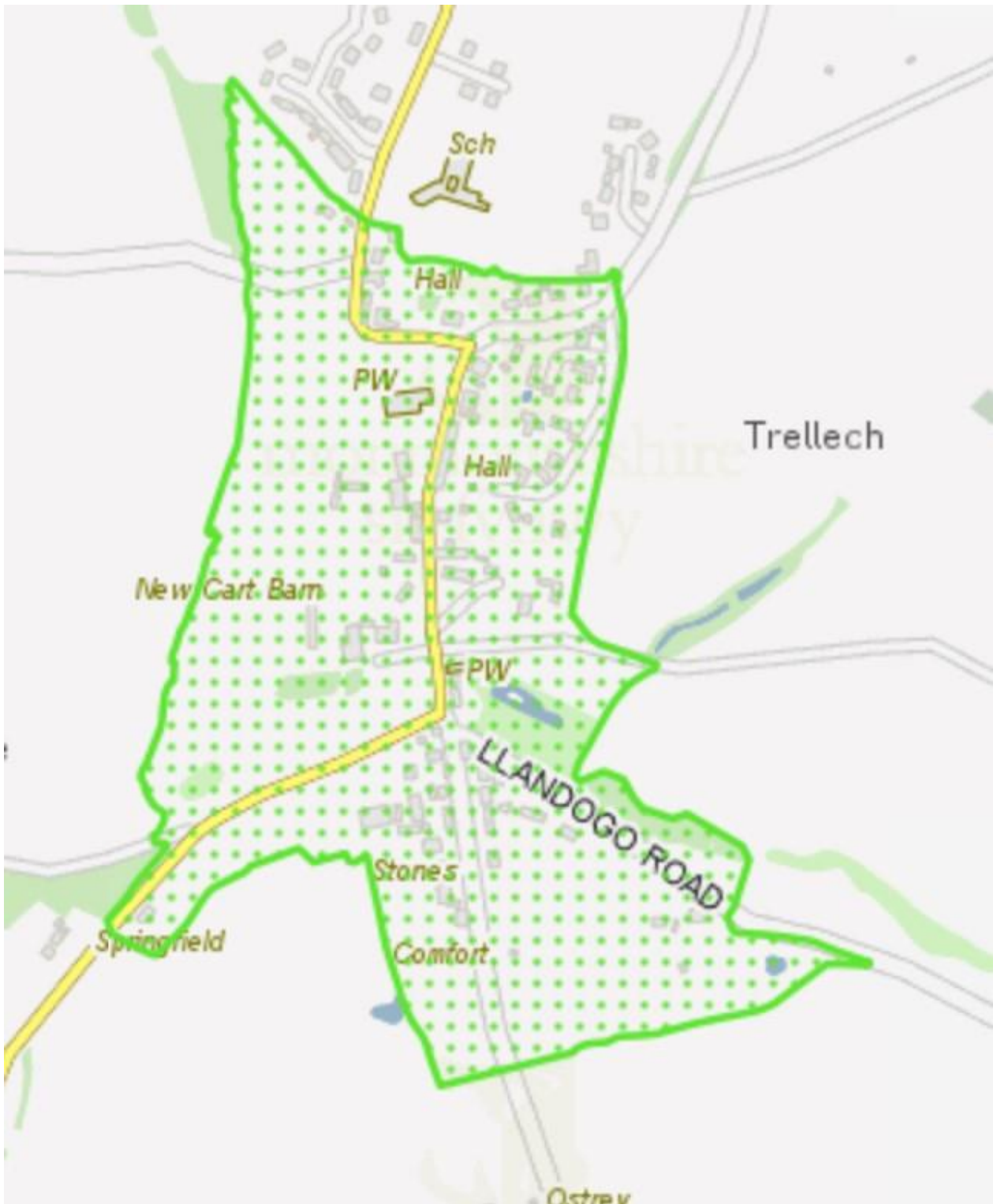
Virtuous Well

Extension of ASA: includes a S.A.M. and Medieval town. Following academic and Archaeological work, the settlement is known to have extended further South than previously understood, justifying the extension of the ASA boundary.

The archaeological discoveries include remains of stone buildings among other features along the Catbrook Road and Tinkers Lane.

The nature of the area is waterlogged resulting in well-preserved organic materials. Furthermore, there is the related significance of

wells and springs, noted for their importance in the Medieval period as having healing properties. The stone basin of the Virtuous Well is probably Medieval, with obvious repairs and restoration; the surround is probably post-Medieval. There is a close association with the church and settlement; the significance also lies in the combination of curative properties, the dedication of a saint, in this case Saint Anne, and as pilgrimage sites.



Trellech ASA Boundary

A.S.A. 11: Usk

Significance:

- Site of the Roman fort of Burrium and developed further
- Medieval town, castle and church
- Post-medieval settlement

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

First settled along the east plain of the river Usk and west of the Olway Brook, Usk is a compact town with minimal expansion beyond the historic boundary. There are scattered remains of prehistoric settlement along the valley to the north, attributed to the Mesolithic period on. Remains include polished axes and small flint tools, suggesting widespread transient activity along the river corridor.



Priory Church of St Mary's

The Romans constructed the fort of Burrium during the mid-First century AD, including a civilian settlement with burials and associated infrastructure, it was situated on the defensive point where the two rivers, the Usk and the Olway, converged. It is understood that the fort was only in use for approximately 20 years. Later, the legion left for the fortress at Caerleon, and Burrium was downsized. Finds related to this period include built remains, human remains and iron furnaces.

With the formation of the Medieval castle and priory in the 12th century, Usk developed between these two key buildings and extended to the river. The priory was a Benedictine foundation and was formed as a nunnery, its precinct enclosed a large area of land south of the development, now much reduced following 20th century development. The current priory gatehouse is an early post-Medieval structure, the original having been rebuilt. The castle is likely to be contemporary with the priory but underwent extensions and strengthening for the following three centuries.



Usk Castle bailey



Usk ASA Boundary

Significance:

- Early 11th century castle
- Close association with Grosmont and Skenfrith castles

Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

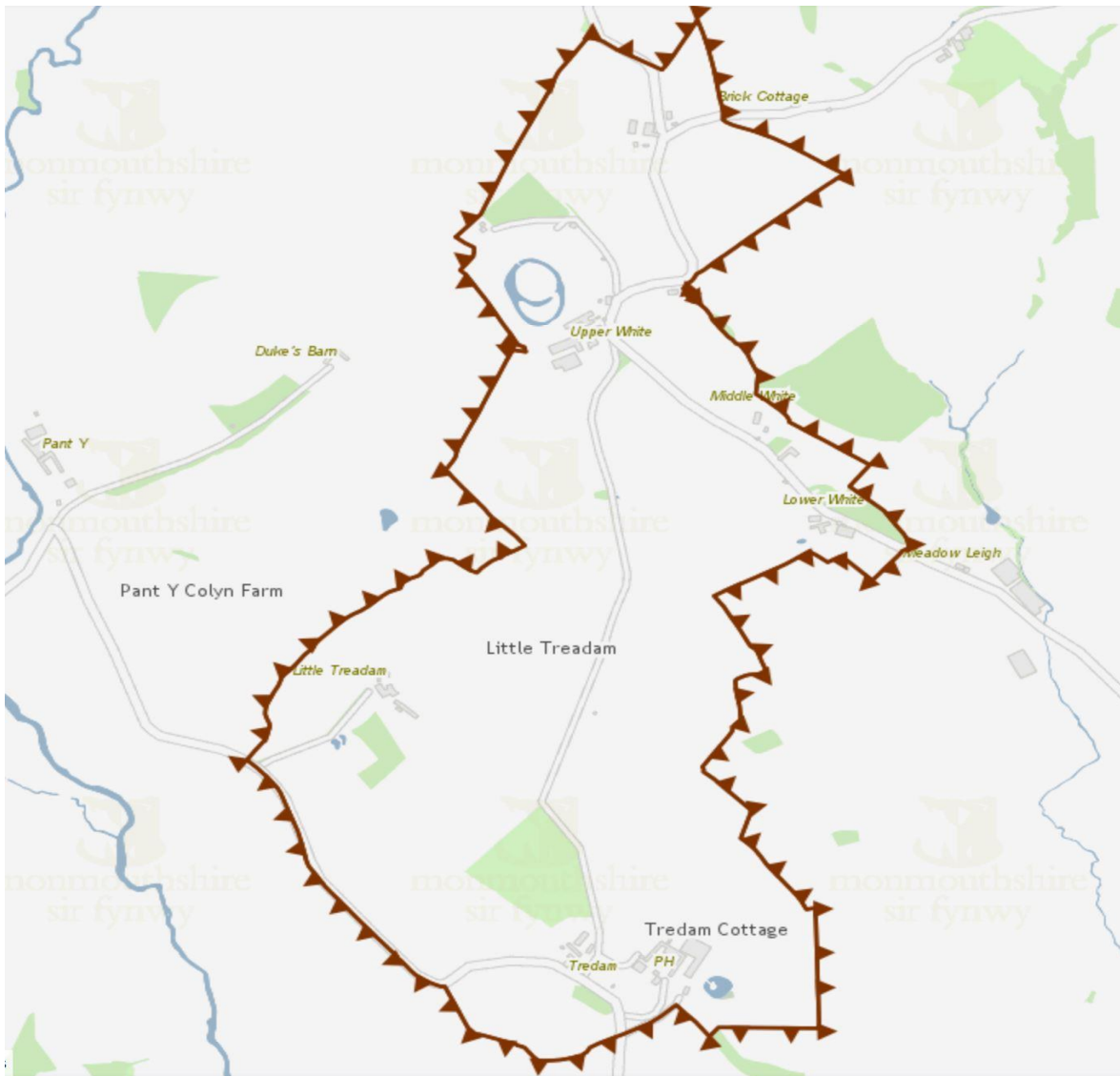
Whitecastle was primarily a defensive centre, there is no evidence of a core settlement associated with the 11th century castle. As with Grosmont castle, Whitecastle was built to maintain conquered territory. Evidence shows it was originally a timber and earthwork structure, the stone castle was not begun until the 12th century and refortified in the 13th century.

Following the disuse of the castle, the area became more agricultural. 17th century farms at Upper and Lower White Castle farms and Great Treadam were built in the Renaissance style with contemporary 17th century outbuildings indicating prosperous agricultural activity.



Whitecastle

Image from <http://cadw.gov.wales/copyright/?lang=en>



Whitecastle ASA Boundary

Anaerobic: related to an organism or tissue, it is the absence of air or oxygen

Aerobic: related to an organism or tissue, it requires air or oxygen

Alluvium: sedimentary layers of sand and mud that have been deposited in water, such as rivers and estuaries.

Bronze Age: A period of prehistory begun around 4,000 BC with the discovery of how to make bronze. This technique reached Europe by 2,000 BC.

Burgage Plots: A tenure of land or tenement in an urban settlement for a fixed rent or service of the guardianship. Typically long, narrow strips of land.

Medieval Period: This refers to the period after the break down of Roman rule. The timeframe extends from the Anglo-Saxon period (circa 410 AD), the Normans and the Tudor rule in 1485 AD.

Mesolithic Period: Between circa 500,000 to 10,000 BC, the Mesolithic period is one of the chronological divisions of the prehistoric era. During this time period agriculture and domestic animals were introduced to the country.

Neolithic Period: Between circa 4,500 to 2,300 BC, the Neolithic period is another division of the prehistoric era. This is the first evidence of tool making by humans and extends to the end of the Ice Age in Britain.

Paleoenvironmental: This term relates to geology, and the discovery of environmental material or matter from a particular geological era.

Prehistoric: The period before history was written down. It covers the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods.

Roman Period: Roman occupation and rule of Britain between circa 45-410 AD.

APPENDIX A

Bibliography of Legislation

South Wales Organisations Contact List

- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 2018
- Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN 24)
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Well-Being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015
- Welsh Office Circular 016/2014: *The Use of Planning Conditions for Development Management*
- Welsh Office Circular 24/97: *Enforcing Planning Control: Legislative Provisions and Procedural Requirements*
- Welsh Assembly Government: Cadw: Conservation Principles 2011
- Managing Change Series:
 - Managing Change in World Heritage Sites in Wales
 - Managing Change to Historic Places of Worship in Wales
 - Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales
 - Managing Change to Registered Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales
 - Managing Conservation Areas in Wales
 - Managing Historic Character in Wales
 - Managing Listed Buildings at Risk in Wales
 - Managing Lists of Historic Assets of Special Local Interest in Wales
 - Managing Scheduled Monuments in Wales

8.1 For Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest, Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, and all queries regarding sites with statutory designations, policy and legislation queries, please contact Cadw:

- Welsh Government
Plas Carew
Unit 5/7 Cefn Coed
Parc Nantgarw
Cardiff
CF15 7QQ
- 0300 0256000
- <https://cadw.gov.wales>
- cadw@gov.wales

8.2 For Monmouthshire planning enquires regarding applications, including Listed Building Consents and Conservation Area Consents, archaeological areas and general planning advise please contact Monmouthshire County Council on:

- County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA
- Duty telephone for planning queries: 01633 644831
- Department telephone: 01633 644880
- <https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning/>
- planning@monmouthshire.gov.uk

8.3 For all archaeological planning enquiries in South-east Wales, before, during or after planning, or for HER, including data management and content queries, **as well as advice on archaeological areas and registered parks and gardens**, please contact GGAT:

- Heathfield House
Heathfield
Swansea
SA1 6EL
- 01792 655208
- Planning queries can also be directed to
http://www.ggat.org.uk/archplan/arch_planning.html
planning@ggat.org.uk
- HER queries can also be directed to
<http://www.ggat.org.uk/her/her.html>

8.4 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists for queries related to professional standards, guidance, registered organisations and chartered members, please contact on:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Power Steele Building
Wessex Hall
Whiteknights Road,
Earley,
Reading
RG6 6DE
- 0118 9662841
- <https://www.archaeologists.net/>
- admin@archaeologists.net

8.5 National Resources Wales (NRW) should be contacted regarding any queries for on historic landscapes **and Landmap**, please contact them on:

- Natural Resources Wales
Customer Care Centre
Ty Cambria
29 Newport Road
Cardiff
CF24 0TP
- 0300 0653000
- <https://naturalresources.wales/?lang=en>
- enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

8.6 The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (R.C.A.H.M.W.) maintains an extensive archive, of plans, images, aerial photographs and maps relating to the archaeological and built heritage of Wales. To access the online database use Coflein (www.coflein.gov.uk) to search for sites, check archival holdings and view images. For further information, please contact the N.M.R.W. Library and Enquiry Service at:

- R.C.A.H.M.W., Ffordd Penglais, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion
SY23 3BU
 - 01970 621200
 - www.rcahmw.gov.uk
 - Online database of sites use www.coflein.gov.uk
 - nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk

Appendix B – Consultation Responses and Proposed Response

	Responses to Consultation	Monmouthshire County Council
1	NATS Safeguarding: ‘NATS has no comments to make on the Archaeology in Planning Advisory Note.’	<i>No action required.</i>
2	<p>Councillor David Dovey: ‘Might I ask are we sure that there are no further areas in Chepstow that need further investigation [for archaeological potential] ie) Bulwark camp area and the lower end of Chepstow.</p> <p>Additional Comment 1: ‘Thank you for the e mail. My original really came out of a wish (rightly or wrongly) to ensure that Chepstow did not get missed out; “have not extended to Chepstow at this time” was the trigger for my question. Please believe. I am not trying to awkward</p> <p>Additional Comment 2: ‘Thank you for that, it is appreciated. Just one point, I was not recommending I was just raising two areas as examples of possible potential. Thanks again.</p>	<p><i>It is welcomed that the document raises the awareness of archaeology in the wider area, however the document has been prepared with extensions to existing ASAs in mind. The document will be subject to periodical review and so this will be a good opportunity to add further areas if considered necessary and with the support of the Council’s archaeological advisors in the future.</i></p> <p><i>It is important to note that areas outside the ASAs should also be appropriately assessed in terms of the impact on any potential archaeological resource through the planning process. The ASAs are intended to highlight particular areas of importance at early stages, this does not de-value the importance of any archaeological sites outside these ASAs.</i></p> <p><i>Applications in all areas that require survey data will submit this data to the statutory Historic Environment Record which helps to provide a greater understanding of archaeology in Monmouthshire.</i></p> <p><i>No additional changes have been made in relation to this comment.</i></p>
3	<p>Member of the Public (Steve Gill): ‘Dear Sirs Again this policy intends to put the financial burden on the applicant. The purpose is to record and preserve if possible the archaeology. The reasons are to provide a public record of the past. Archaeology and the recording is kept for all to access now and forever for everybody. The burden on the applicants should be to provide the time and</p>	<i>The points raised are relevant on a national scale as the requirements for archaeology and the impact of development on the archaeological potential of sites is set out by Welsh Government rather than individual authorities. The proposed document does not alter or increase the burden over and above the existing legislative situation. The document seeks to clarify why the Local Planning Authority are charged with asking for additional survey information.</i>

<p>access to the site. The cost of the recording and preservation should be borne by the public / lottery purse as it is for public use. Expecting ordinary property owners to foot an open ended bill is just plain unfair and ridiculous. Especially as the applicant has no copyright to the paid for reports etc.</p> <p>PS this would encourage the reporting of more finds by owners and builders in all parts of the county. (as long as the relevant authority acts with reasonable speed so as to cause minimum delay to the work .’</p> <p>Additional Comment:</p> <p>‘Thanks for taking my thoughts on board.</p> <p>I would like to add that every heritage department should have a roving archaeologist who could look at all excavations ...i.e. roadworks footings etc. in known sensitive areas. Nothing too complex just look into holes as dug. The utility companies are always digging trenches in historic ground. How often do they call in and expert. The Council themselves dig holes and fill collapses in. I think a lot is missed during "public works" again so as budgets and timescales are met. The whole heritage / archaeology system needs streamlining to make it more efficient for the benefit of all.</p> <p>A footnote of interest ... last autumn I visited national library of wales at Aberystwyth to look at amongst other things a Troy estate holdings book. In this book was something of relevance to me. I asked if I could photograph the page ... I was told the only option was a photo copy by them at a cost of £45. I refused on principle as the book had been donated to the museum and was relevant to my property and i am a proud citizen of wales. I wonder if the people who donate these things know about this aspect. Heyho there’s a lot could be better in the heritage for all world ‘.</p>	<p><i>No additional changes have been made in relation to this comment.</i></p> <p><i>The additional points provided by the consultee are also relevant on a national scale. Welsh Government altered the archaeological system in the 1970s to delegate it to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts who act on behalf of all the Local Authorities instead of in-house archaeologists.</i></p> <p><i>The current form of the heritage and archaeological system is also set up within the legislation provided by Welsh Government. Whilst there are system reviews in place, this is considered to be beyond the scope of the Planning Advisory Note.</i></p> <p><i>No additional changes have been made in relation to this comment.</i></p>
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4	<p>Member of the Public (Andrew Bailey): ‘Having received your letter about Planning Policy, I have looked at the Draft Planning Advisory Notes, and would like to raise two questions that come to mind. Firstly, can you please outline what the difference is, if any, for planning applications in ASA's compared with general planning applications. Secondly. From a wider perspective, are ASA's chosen entirely by the Public Authority or can there be some input from individual members of the public and/or perhaps academic institutions or any other non-governmental organisation ?’</p> <p>Additional Comment: ‘Thank you for your reply. I now have a clearer understanding. I only have a passing interest in archaeology and am not qualified to make a valued judgement. However, I will just say that I was surprised to note that Chepstow and perhaps the coastal levels were not to be included as an A.S.A.. With regard to the channel coast area, I realise that there is unlikely to be much cause for planning applications but that need not necessarily be a relevant factor. If it were included it would be a cautionary signal to any developers - which is a desirable goal by itself.’</p>	<p><i>The response highlights the necessity of the proposed document for members of the public and others who require guidance. The document has been amended to provide more clarity in relation to this point and to re-inforce that the statutory duty to consider archaeology in the planning process covers all aspects of planning not just development within the ASAs. See paragraph 1.3 of the PAN.</i></p> <p><i>The consultee received an explanation to the specific second query, and so no additional comments are provided in the guidance.</i></p> <p><i>Comments in relation to additional areas for designation are addressed in response 2.</i></p>
5	<p>Abergavenny Local History Society: ‘Abergavenny: We were pleased to see that the area of Bailey Park and Hereford Road has been included in the area of archaeologically sensitive areas. This seems eminently sensible given that many remains from the Roman era have been discovered along the line of the present Hereford Road. The recently discovered Roman Road at the rear of Gunter Mansion in Cross Street is already within the designated area. Currently we have no</p>	<p><i>Welcome the support for the inclusion of the extension to existing ASAs and the designation of Tintern as an ASAs as per the document.</i></p> <p><i>No additional changes are required in relation to this comment.</i></p>

	<p>other recorded discoveries which might be compromised by development in areas outside the proposed archaeologically sensitive areas.</p> <p>The inclusion of Tintern is overdue and welcome. The other extensions in Monmouth and Trellech seem very reasonable.'</p>	
6	<p>The Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (Richard Suggett and Dr Toby Driver):</p> <p>'Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft archaeology in planning advisory note. The document is to be welcomed, especially the clear statement on archaeologically sensitive areas.</p> <p>I have several comments on the draft text:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My colleague, Toby Driver, points out that the archaeological summary needs some revision. Compression has led to the omission of the early medieval period and early Christian monuments. The paragraphs relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods need revision. Toby Driver's comments on the archaeology follow my observations. 2. The role of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales needs to be clearly stated in the document. The Royal Commission has a leading national role in developing and promoting understanding of the archaeological, built and maritime heritage of Wales, as the originator, curator and supplier of authoritative information for individuals, corporate and governmental decision makers, researchers, and the general public. The Royal Commission holds a unique collection of photographs, maps, images, publications and reports within its archive, <u>The National Monuments Record of Wales</u>, which can be consulted on our online database <u>Coflein</u> or by making an enquiry to our <u>Enquiry Services section</u>. 	<p><i>The report has been put together with the advice from our archaeological advisors. Following the comments a revision of the section has been deemed suitable to ensure that summaries of the archaeological areas still maintain accuracy and importance. Changes have been made to paragraph 3.4</i></p> <p><i>The role of the R.C.A.H.M.W. has been highlighted in line with their suggested wording in paragraph 1.10.</i></p> <p><i>The commission's details have been added to the list of organisational contacts at the end of the document.</i></p> <p><i>Relevant changes have been made in relation to paragraphs 3.1 – 3.3 as suggested.</i></p>

3. The Royal Commission should be added to the list of organisational contacts in section 8. Our suggested wording is: The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) maintains a large archive (the National Monuments Record of Wales: NMRW) of plans, images, aerial photographs and maps relating to the archaeological and built heritage of Monmouthshire and Wales generally. Use COFLEIN (coflein.gov.uk), the Royal Commission's online database, to search for sites, check archival holdings, and view images. For further information, please contact the NMRW Library and Enquiry Service at:

- RCAHMW, Ffordd Penglais, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 3BU.
- 01970 621200
- rcahmw.gov.uk
- online database of sites = coflein.gov.uk
- nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk

Comments by Dr Toby Driver, RCAHMW, on sections 3.1 and 3.2:

I would suggest an archaeologist should revisit Section 3 for a more thorough re-write which correctly and succinctly describes the rich upstanding and plough-levelled archaeology of Monmouthshire. A useful reference for a non-specialist would be Frank Olding's *Archaeology of Upland Gwent* (RCAHMW, 2016).

3 Archaeology in Monmouthshire

3.1 Monmouthshire is a primarily agricultural county with three main settlements, Monmouth, Abergavenny and Chepstow. Remains show that people have settled here from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, with finds predominantly located in the Levels; more widespread evidence has been discovered from the Bronze Age [not the Iron Age as stated] including

	<p>flint spearheads and burial mounds, while the pre-Roman Iron Age saw the construction of a significant number of upstanding Iron Age hillforts including sites like the Bulwark promontory fort in Chepstow, together with a number of ploughed out lowland defended enclosures visible as cropmarks during aerial reconnaissance (for an accessible account see: Olding 2016).</p> <p>3.2 A significant impact on the development and landscape of Monmouthshire came with the Romans. Consolidation of their conquest remains through the civil city of Caerwent, forts and garrisons discovered in Abergavenny (Gobannium), Usk (Burrium), and Monmouth (Blestium); further evidence of their society is evident in the roads connecting civil and military centres, the thinning of the forests, draining of marshes and the formation of earthwork defences. The remains of lowland rural villas and Romano-British farmsteads, small military installations and camps from the campaigning period continue to be discovered across Monmouthshire as cropmarks during aerial reconnaissance, and there remain significant gaps in our knowledge of the Roman military network in south-east Wales.</p> <p>Reference: Olding, F. 2016. <i>The Archaeology of Upland Gwent</i>. RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.</p>	
7	<p>Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (Judith Doyle): ‘Thank you for consulting us regarding this document. The document appears to be a substantial rewrite of the document we wrote and provided in 2017. Unfortunately, the rewrite appears to have considerably altered the original document, and has resulted in factual errors and inconsistencies. We have checked through the document and note the following: Paragraph 1.4 and 1.8 As part of the planning process, for up to date HER data, the applicant’s archaeologist must make full, formal search of the HER. Archwilio is not appropriate for planning or development, it is contrary to their terms and conditions to do so: https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/archwilio_pages/english/conditions.html. Any archaeological commercial project and report that sources Archwilio will be rejected. http://www.ggat.org.uk/her/her.html is the appropriate contact link and a formal search of the HER must be made.</p>	<p><i>It is acknowledged that the document has been heavily edited in order to make it fit for purpose and reach a wider audience. Therefore part of the editing is aiming to use a language that is less technical whilst still maintaining factual accuracy. Amendments have been made to ensure that the accuracy of the text is not compromised by the changes in language. It is important to note that the document is a guidance document relating to the management of archaeology within the planning process and is not intended to be descriptive document of the archaeological resource.</i></p> <p><i>The consultation response has highlighted the following errors within the report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The Historic Environment Record website link</i> - <i>Paragraph 4.11 regarding the requirement of submission and approval of archaeological works prior to the implementation of works</i> - <i>Section 6, two of the terms are incorrectly described</i>

<p>Paragraph 1.6 This needs rewording as the original meaning of the draft ASA has been lost – it is not about the range of artefact/material types that can be found but exceptional conditions in the ground that enable the survival of palaeoenvironmental remains.</p> <p>Section 2 This should contain the Best Practice Guidance also.</p> <p>Section 4 It should be noted that Welsh Government strongly advise earliest stage consultation rather than at determination stage.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.4 At pre-planning stage, dependent on the nature of the archaeological resource, evaluation, geophysical survey or excavation may be recommended and undertaken. Any resulting report would need to be submitted with the application rather than could, in order to comply with PPW and TAN24.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.8 This is not correct. The terminology used is incorrect. A desk-based assessment is always undertaken prior to determination. This may or may not recommend further mitigation works, some of which, if field evaluation, is undertaken prior to determination of an application. Field evaluation may be required prior to determination without an assessment having been undertaken. GGAT can provide a brief for evaluation, but the specification must come from the archaeological contractor to show compliance with the brief and meet the professional Standard. These pieces of work cannot be conditioned.</p> <p>Paragraphs 4.9 The conditions we recommend come from https://gov.wales/use-planning-conditionsdevelopment-management-wgc-0162014 The Use of Planning Conditions for Development Management. In order for the work to comply with Professional Standards: 4.10 “...building recording reports, watching briefs or written schemes of investigation...” are not “standard conditions”. These are examples of various types of archaeological works; and written schemes of investigation detail the methodology/methodologies of the archaeological work to be undertaken.</p> <p>4.11 Any form of archaeological works should be undertaken to an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which outlines the methodology for the mitigation. the WSI may be overarching, and would need a Project Specification/Method Statement to provide the detail. These documents</p>	<p>- Paragraphs 8.2 and 8.5 regarding the professional responsibilities and advice that South Wales organisations provide</p> <p><i>These errors will lead to difficulty and confusion from the potential users of the document. It is important to avoid this and therefore, the final document will be amended.</i></p> <p><i>In particular,</i></p> <p><i>Paragraph 4.4: There is no formal requirement for an applicant to engage with archaeology prior to submitting an application; it is instead advised by Welsh Government. The wording of the paragraph will be altered to make it clearer that any applications that have had archaeological work carried or intend to do so prior to submitting an application.</i></p> <p><i>Paragraph 4.8: It is considered that desk-based assessments are only required when justified, rather than on every occasion. With this in mind, the wording of the paragraph will be amended in the final document to make it clearer when these forms of investigation are requested.</i></p> <p><i>Paragraph 4.10: The advice provided within the consultation response shall be taken on board and the wording shall be amended. It is considered that the majority of the applications with archaeological conditions applied to them involve the above reports and documents more often than others.</i></p> <p><i>Section 6: The glossary was amended to refer to terms within the document. Whilst it is appreciated that this is a source of enquires for G.G.A.T., additional information would be required to establish the types of enquires they receive. Overall, the changes that have been advised have been assessed and taken on board to ensure that the accuracy of the document is improved for potential users.</i></p>
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	<p>should be submitted and approved prior to implementation and not “...maybe required to be submitted...” The deposition of the resulting archaeological archive is subject to NPAAW requirements, a non-artefactual archive is subject to the RCAHMW Digital Deposition requirements. As part of the requirements of the Welsh Government Legislation the report should be deposited in the HER.</p> <p>5 Archaeologically Sensitive Areas Rewording the descriptions has made the reasoning unclear in standard historic environment terminology. The inclusion of the number and nature of designated and undesignated historic assets is part of the standard format for this document.</p> <p>6 Glossary We recommend that the full content of our glossary is included. The glossary in the draft has some period descriptions but not all. The alteration includes information incorrect to the UK, eg, Bronze Age, the timeline for Europe which has been placed in your draft, does not relate to the UK, the terminology in our 2017 document is correct. The explanation of archaeological terms should be revised, as the meaning of these often forms the basis of queries we receive. Some of the meanings stated are incorrect, or incomplete, meanings should include:</p> <p>6 anaerobic – oxygen depleted Palaeoenvironmental – past environments</p> <p>Paragraph 8.2 This mentions “archaeological areas”, as the advisors to your Members, this should fall also in section 8.3.</p> <p>Paragraph 8.5 There is a need to clarify the Landscapes contacts. NRW are the contact for the Landmap Landscapes. GGAT and Cadw are the contact for the Registered Landscapes (The Gwent Levels; The Lower Wye Valley, and Blaenavon, are in Monmouthshire).</p> <p>If you require further information, please do contact us. Yours faithfully Judith Doyle BA MBA MCIfA Archaeological Planning Officer’</p>	
8	<p>Councillor Jamie Treharne: ‘At the recent MTC Planning Committee meeting a question was asked as to why the above doesn’t include the area in and around Kings Wood Gate</p>	<p><i>Comments in relation to additional areas for designation are addressed in response 2</i></p>

	<p>development. Can you please explain why? It is understood that very significant finds were found there during initial works.</p> <p>Also, would it be possible for you to indicate what area have been included in the above? I realise I am asking quite a lot from you and that it is close to Christmas. We have another Planning meeting on the 6th January 2020, but I think I would be asking a lot if you could get the answers to me by then. We meet every 2 weeks. It would be great if you could help me out.</p> <p>Many thanks, Jamie. Jamie Treharne (County Councillor For Overmonnow Ward)</p>	
9	<p>Monmouth Archaeological Society: 'Dear Sir/Madam, The archaeological discoveries made during groundworks on the new developments at Parc Glyndŵr and King's Wood Gate, Overmonnow, have established that the area is rich in prehistoric remains (First Map). Consequently, we wish to suggest that the archaeologically sensitive area be extended to the north and east as shown on the attached map in Yellow.'</p> <p>Additional Comments: 'Dear Heritage Team, Can you please tell me if your archaeological advisors are opposed to extending the archaeologically sensitive areas as we have suggested? I would appreciate a swift response as the Trust Annual General meeting is on the 31st of this month and I am a Member.'</p> <p>'That's reassuring – many thanks. However, we are still concerned that GGAT might see any extension of the ASA as a problem because they have said there is no need for a watching brief on the Rockfield Road site (just over the hedge from where we have made nationally significant discoveries about the Lake's prehistoric past – a relevant leaflet is attached). They may</p>	<p><i>Comments in relation to additional areas for designation are addressed in Response 2.</i></p>

	feel that they have too much to lose by retreating on this point, but it's vital the ASA is extended to cover the whole area of the Lake.'	
10	<p>Monmouth Civic Society: 'Monmouth Civic Society, after consulting Stephen Clarke MBE FSA of Monmouth Archaeology and Monmouth Archaeological Society, would like to make the following comment on the proposed extension of the Monmouth's Archaeologically Sensitive Area: The Archaeologically Sensitive Area should be extended to the west of the town to cover the bed and banks of the prehistoric lake that once covered the Monmouth bowl. Please consult Mr Clarke on its exact boundaries.'</p> <p>Additional Comments:</p> <p>'Dear Heritage Team, Can you please tell me if your archaeological advisors are opposed to extending the archaeologically sensitive areas as we have suggested? I would appreciate a swift response as the Trust Annual General meeting is on the 31st of this month and I am a Member.'</p> <p>'That's reassuring – many thanks. However, we are still concerned that GGAT might see any extension of the ASA as a problem because they have said there is no need for a watching brief on the Rockfield Road site (just over the hedge from where we have made nationally significant discoveries about the Lake's prehistoric past – a relevant leaflet is attached). They may feel that they have too much to lose by retreating on this point, but it's vital the ASA is extended to cover the whole area of the Lake.'</p>	<p><i>All the archaeological areas within the document have been designated as such by our archaeological advisors, G.G.A.T. Following extensive research and surveys from development works, they have designated the following A.S.A.s. The areas are subject to revision and reassessment.</i></p> <p><i>The area referenced in the consultation response as the 'Lost Lake' and the query of including it within the Monmouth A.S.A. has been discussed with our archaeological advisors. The 'Lost Lake' is considered to be a geological area, which does not meet the requirements for designation as an A.S.A. The designation process comes from the H.E.R. using the recorded finds and known data of the H.E.R. The 'Lost Lake' has the occasional archaeological features, yet, at this time, there are no concentrations of finds within the queried areas.</i></p> <p><i>The information provided on the Parc Glyndwr and Rockfield Road sites has been subject to archaeological assessments. The Parc Glyndwr report (Monmouth Archaeology, July 2014, MA.17.11) noted finds and features. Rockfield Road (Archaeology Desk-based Assessment by Orion Heritage 2017, QU-00216/2 and Land Off Rockfield Road, Monmouth Archaeological Evaluation by Headland Archaeology, July 2013, RRMW13) which evidenced no finds or other archaeological deposits were discovered in the area. This has been referred to in subsequent letters by G.G.A.T. (January 2020 to 2019/0260 and August 2019 to 2016/00870). Based upon this information this area would not meet the requirements of the A.S.A. designation.</i></p> <p><i>Please be aware that the A.S.A. s are subject to reassessment based upon further research and information collated through development work.</i></p>
11	<p>Monmouth Field and History Society: 'Response of Monmouth Field and History Society to the invitation for comments on Monmouthshire County Council's proposed Archaeology in</p>	<p><i>All the archaeological areas within the document have been designated as such by our archaeological advisors, G.G.A.T. Following extensive research and surveys</i></p>

<p>Planning advisory note, September 2019 Monmouth Field and History Society would like to see the Monmouth ASA extended to the area once covered by the “lost lake” lying between the Rockfield and Wonastow roads. We are grateful for the opportunity to comment on the amendments that are proposed to the boundary of Monmouth’s Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA). We note that these designations have been created with advice from the council’s archaeological advisers, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). The Note acknowledges that archaeological remains vary in age, extent and significance and are a finite resource and that ASAs are considered to have a greater potential for archaeology while accepting that “archaeological remains are not solely confined to these areas”. It restates the National Planning Policy for Wales, that “the aim of the Welsh Government is to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment for future-generations. It affirms that the historic environment is a non-renewable and limited resource that has a vital and integral contribution to Welsh history and culture” and that “the planning system recognises the need to conserve archaeological remains. The conservation of archaeological remains and their setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications, whether those remains are a scheduled ancient monument or not.” While the Note’s summary says that remains show that people have settled in Monmouthshire from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, with finds “predominantly located in the Levels”, we feel it is seriously deficient not to acknowledge the prehistoric discoveries made on the bed and shores of the “lost lake” in Monmouth, including the oldest piece of worked timber found in Wales. Similarly, in the text accompanying the significance of the Monmouth ASA, only the briefest references are made to the town’s prehistoric past. It is hard to believe we are talking about the same town. Considering the weight of evidence of prehistoric activity (documented in “The Lost Lake” by the archaeologist Stephen Clarke mbe, fsa), it seems perverse that the area covered by the footprint of the “lost lake” – has not been included. The report states that “areas considered to have greater archaeological potential or sensitivity may have fewer overall data points”. Bearing this in mind, we feel the site’s context –</p>	<p><i>from development works, they have designated the following A.S.A.s. The areas are subject to revision and reassessment.</i></p> <p><i>The area referenced in the consultation response as the ‘Lost Lake’ and the query of including it within the Monmouth A.S.A. has been discussed with our archaeological advisors. The ‘Lost Lake’ is considered to be a geological area, which does not meet the requirements for designation as an A.S.A. The designation process comes from the H.E.R. using the recorded finds and known data of the H.E.R. The ‘Lost Lake’ has the occasional archaeological features, yet, at this time, there are no concentrations of finds within the queried areas.</i></p> <p><i>The information provided on the Parc Glyndwr and Rockfield Road sites has been subject to archaeological assessments. The Parc Glyndwr report (Monmouth Archaeology, July 2014, MA.17.11) noted finds and features. Rockfield Road (Archaeology Desk-based Assessment by Orion Heritage 2017, QU-00216/2 and Land Off Rockfield Road, Monmouth Archaeological Evaluation by Headland Archaeology, July 2013, RRMW13) which evidenced no finds or other archaeological deposits were discovered in the area. This has been referred to in subsequent letters by G.G.A.T. (January 2020 to 2019/0260 and August 2019 to 2016/00870). Based upon this information this area would not meet the requirements of the A.S.A. designation.</i></p> <p><i>The area located off Watery Lane does have four recorded data spots; two flint tools, Roman potsherds, a piece of undated slag and a Roman brooch. These are not unusual finds for the wider area, and based upon current understanding, this would not meet the requirements of an A.S.A. designation. The small area marked off Jordan Way is not recorded on the H.E.R., and individual data point would not meet the requirements. Please be aware that the A.S.A. s are subject to reassessment based upon further research and information collated through development work.</i></p>
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	<p>covering the same shoreline as where such important prehistoric discoveries were made – should have allowed GGAT to insist on archaeological oversight for the Rockfield Road site application dc/2017/00539. When the application came before the planning committee, the ward member said “an archaeological watching brief would be important on the site” even though GGAT had advised against one. But when it came to a vote the ward member proposed approving the plan without any such condition and it was approved 12-1 with one abstention. This was a true low point in the record of the custodianship of archaeology in Monmouth and we trust the results of the present consultation will avert further damage.’</p> <p>Additional Comment:</p> <p>‘Well, GGAT's opinion will be interesting. They have fought tooth and nail to stop a watching brief being put on the Rockfield Road development site. It will need a sharp about-face for them to extend the ASA to cover the very area they say is worthless archaeologically (even though we all know it covers the lake that finds nearby show was teeming with activity).</p> <p>I would be grateful if you would keep us informed as soon as there is a decision from GGAT.’</p>	
<p>12</p>	<p>Tintern Community Council:</p> <p>‘Your Draft Archaeology Report was discussed by Tintern Community Council yesterday and I can confirm that TCC feel strongly that Tintern is of great archaeological interest and would therefore wholly support your plans to make it an ESA [ASA].’</p>	<p><i>Support welcomed. No additional changes are required in relation to this comment.</i></p>

APPENDIX C



monmouthshire
sir fynwy

Equality and Future Generations Evaluation

Page 69

<p>Name of the Officer completing the evaluation Craig O'Connor</p> <p>Phone no: 07816175737 E-mail: craigoconnor@monmouthshire.gov.uk</p>	<p>Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal</p> <p>The Local Development Plan (LDP), adopted on 27 February 2014, sets out the Council's vision and objectives for the development and use of land in Monmouthshire, together with the policies and proposals to implement them over the ten year period to 2021. Planning Advisory Notes (PAN) set out detailed guidance on the way in which the policies of the LDP will be interpreted and implemented. The Archaeology PAN has been prepared to provide further clarification as to how Archaeology is considered through the planning process. The PAN also seeks to extend the boundaries of the designated Archaeologically Sensitive Areas in Abergavenny, Monmouth and Trellech to take into account recent finds and pressuses. It also formalises the ASA around Tintern.</p>
<p>Name of Service area</p> <p>Planning and Housing</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>24/06/2020</p>

- 1. Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics?** Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below.

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	The Archaeology in Planning, Planning Advice Note should bring positive benefits to Monmouthshire's residents of all ages, particularly through providing more clear guidance when engaging with the planning system.	None	The draft PAN has been the subject of public engagement and changes incorporated to improve clarity or correct factual errors.
Disability	None.	None.	N/A
Gender reassignment	None.	None.	N/A.
Marriage or civil partnership	None.	None.	N/A.
Pregnancy or maternity	None.	None.	N/A.
Race	None.	None.	N/A.
Religion or Belief	None.	None.	N/A.
Sex			
Sexual Orientation	None.	None.	N/A.

Page 70

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Welsh Language	None.	None.	N/A
Poverty	None.	None.	N/A.


2. **Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?** Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal. There's no need to put something in every box if it is not relevant!



Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs	Positive: Promoting effective management of the historic environment enhances the opportunities for learning and understanding of the historic environment. Negative: None	Better contribute to positive impacts: Changes have been made to the document to improve clarity on some issues and correct factual errors. Adoption and publication of the PAN will help ensure that guidance is accurately interpreted and implemented.
A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)	Positive: Potential for development proposals to conserve and enhance existing ecological networks/ landscape in accordance with LDP policy framework through survey work. Negative: None.	Better contribute to positive impacts: Ensure that biodiversity, landscape interests etc. are appropriately considered in assessing any planning application and that good standards of design, landscaping etc. are achieved.



Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<p>A healthier Wales People’s physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood</p>	<p>Positive: The effective management of the historic environment can have a significant positive impact on wellbeing and mental health.</p> <p>Negative: None.</p>	<p>Better contribute to positive impacts: Ensure that the relevant guidance, as set out in the PAN, is accurately interpreted and implemented.</p>
<p>A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected</p>	<p>Positive: The historic environment plays an important role in contributing to Wales’s cultural identity. Effective management of the resource supports and distinctive and viable communities.</p> <p>Negative: None.</p>	<p>Better contribute to positive impacts: Ensure that the relevant guidance, as set out in PAN, is accurately interpreted and implemented.</p>
<p>A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing</p>	<p>Positive: The effective management of the archaeological resource contributes to the social and environmental well-being of Wales.</p> <p>Negative: None.</p>	<p>Better contribute to positive impacts: Ensure that the relevant guidance, as set out in the PAN, is accurately interpreted and implemented which will include consideration of social, economic and environmental wellbeing.</p>
<p>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation</p>	<p>Positive: The PAN has a direct positive impact on Welsh culture, heritage and language through enhancing understanding and appreciation of the social and economic history of Wales.</p> <p>Negative: None.</p>	<p>Better contribute to positive impacts: Ensure that the relevant guidance, as set out in the PAN, is accurately interpreted and implemented.</p>
<p>A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances</p>	<p>Positive: The adoption and publication of the PAN aims to provide information on archaeology that is accessible to all.</p>	<p>Better contribute to positive impacts: Ensure that the relevant guidance, as set out in the</p>

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	Negative: None.	PAN, is accurately interpreted and implemented.

3. How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the sustainable governance principles in its development?

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	<p>The LDP covers the period 2011-21. The PAN supports the implementation of the LDP. By its nature, therefore, it cannot look beyond this period but the SA/SEA of the LDP would have ensured consideration of the impact on future generations.</p> <p>The LDP strategic policy framework seeks to preserve and enhance the cultural heritage and historic environment of Monmouthshire. The PAN seeks to balance the long term need to preserve the finite historical resource against the short term need to process applications effectively and efficiently.</p>	<p>Ensure that the relevant guidance, as set out in the revised SPG, is accurately interpreted and implemented.</p> <p>The LDP and its policies have been subject to SA/SEA. The replacement LDP will be subject to SA/SEA.</p> <p>LDP AMRs will provide both an annual evaluation of plan performance and year by year comparison from which emerging long term trends may be identified and reported on. This will help inform the evidence base for the Replacement LDP.</p>

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p data-bbox="331 422 510 662">Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p> <p data-bbox="129 630 293 657">Collaboration</p>	<p data-bbox="544 256 1305 754">The PAN has been produced in liaison with the Council's Archaeological Advisors, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust following discussions regarding planning applications. It has been subject to further internal consultation with the wider Heritage Team. Public consultation has also been undertaken generally and also targeted to those who were considered to have a specific interest in the topic, but also including all town and community councils. The consultation was also publicised via our Twitter account @MCCPlanning, as well as the corporate Monmouthshire Twitter account.</p>	<p data-bbox="1350 256 2101 842">The PAN supports LDP strategic aims and policies. The LDP was subject to extensive community and stakeholder engagement and consultation throughout the plan preparation process. This provided those interested parties with the opportunity to make representations on the policy framework to the Council and to an independent inspector who examined the LDP. LDP AMRs will provide both an annual evaluation of plan performance and year by year comparison from which emerging long term trends may be identified and reported on. This will inform the evidence base for the replacement LDP. The Replacement LDP will be taken forward through extensive community and stakeholder engagement, expanding on the methods used previously.</p>
 <p data-bbox="349 1021 510 1260">Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p> <p data-bbox="141 1236 297 1264">Involvement</p>	<p data-bbox="544 866 1317 1321">The PAN has been produced in liaison with the Council's Archaeological Advisors, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust following discussions regarding planning applications. It has been subject to further internal consultation with the wider Heritage Team. Public consultation will be targeted to those who were considered to have a specific interest in the topic but also including all town and community councils. The consultation will also publicised via our Twitter account @MCCPlanning, as well as the corporate Monmouthshire Twitter account.</p>	<p data-bbox="1350 866 2112 1449">The PAN supports LDP strategic aims and policies. The LDP was subject to extensive community and stakeholder engagement and consultation throughout the plan preparation process. This provided those interested parties with the opportunity to make representations on the policy framework to the Council and to an independent inspector who examined the LDP. LDP AMRs will provide both an annual evaluation of plan performance and year by year comparison from which emerging long term trends may be identified and reported on. This will inform the evidence base for the replacement LDP. The replacement LDP will be taken forward through extensive community and stakeholder engagement, expanding on the methods used previously.</p>

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>The PAN has been written to take account of issues relating to archaeological surveys creating delays in the planning process. It is considered that the PAN will provide further clarity to all stakeholders and importantly maximise engagement with archaeology at the earliest opportunity in the planning process to ensure that the resource can be effectively managed.</p>	<p>The adoption and implementation of the PAN will add weight to the guidance and its overarching aim to preserve and enhance the cultural heritage and the historic environment of Monmouthshire. Delivery of these aims will be through the use of the guidance in the determination of planning applications.</p>
 <p>Integration</p> <p>Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	<p>The PAN supports the implementation of the LDP which has been subject to a SA/SEA that balances the impacts on social, economic and environmental factors.</p>	<p>The AMRs will examine the impacts of the LDP over the longer term and evidence the emergence of any trends at different spatial scales. Delivering sustainable development (social, economic and environmental) is central to the LDP. Continue to monitor indicators relating to the historic environment to inform future AMRs and the emerging Replacement LDP (RLDP). The RLDP will be subject to a SA/SEA that balances the impacts on social, economic and environment factors.</p>

4. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on the following important responsibilities: Social Justice, Corporate Parenting and Safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect any of these responsibilities?

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has	What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Social Justice	None.	None.	N/A

Safeguarding	None.	None.	N/A.
Corporate Parenting	None.	None.	N/A.

5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?

Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (2011-2021)
 Planning Policy Wales Ed 10 (December 2018)
 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment.

SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?

Positive: The PAN sets out clear guidance as to how the Authority will exercise its statutory duty to have due consideration of the impact of development proposals on any potential archaeological resource through the development management process. It promotes early engagement with the authorities archaeological advisors by identifying areas within the County that have particular importance and sensitivity and require additional assessment. This also supports the understanding of the historic environment and how development can preserve and enhance the finite resource.

Future: Ensure that archaeology is considered early in the planning application stages and use the information to help and inform future applications providing a clearer understanding of potential impact on the resource.

Negative: Potential for some applications to involve additional survey work where they are situated in the extended ASA's or within Tintern. This could cause a time or cost implication to the application.

Future: It is hoped that the identification of particular areas of importance and early engagement will minimise any potential delay and cost implication.

7. ACTIONS: As a result of completing this form are there any further actions you will be undertaking? Please detail them below, if applicable.

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible
Seek Cabinet Member's endorsement to adopt the Archaeology in Planning – Planning Advice Note for use in the determination of planning applications and as additional detailed guidance to the Adopted LDP.	Subject to the approval of Cabinet Member, once adopted the PAN will be published on the Council's website and applicants made aware of the guidance in the consideration of relevant planning applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Head of Placemaking, Housing, Highways and Flood ▪ Head of Planning ▪ Planning Policy Team

8. VERSION CONTROL: The Equality and Future Generations Evaluation should be used at the earliest stage, such as informally within your service, and then further developed throughout the decision making process. It is important to keep a record of this process to demonstrate how you have considered and built in equality and future generations considerations wherever possible.

Page 77

Version No.	Decision making stage	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
A	Individual Cabinet Member (endorsement to issue for public consultation)	10 th October 2019	Endorsement for consultation – no suggested amendments
A	Planning Committee (consultation)	5 th November 2019	Endorsement, no suggested amendments, only clarification
A	E&D Select Committee (scrutiny)	10 th October 2019	Endorsement, no suggested amendments
B	Individual Cabinet Member (post consultation - adoption)		Due 8 th th July 2020

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