Appendix A – Updated PAN incorporating post consultation changes

For ease of reference suggested deletions are ~~struck through~~

New text is shown in red

monmouthshire
sir fynwy

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

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Front Cover Photographs Clockwise from Top Left:
Harold's Stones, Trellech
Archaeological Excavations
Edward I Coin

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

2 Planning Policy Context

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://gweddill.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, t]he 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:

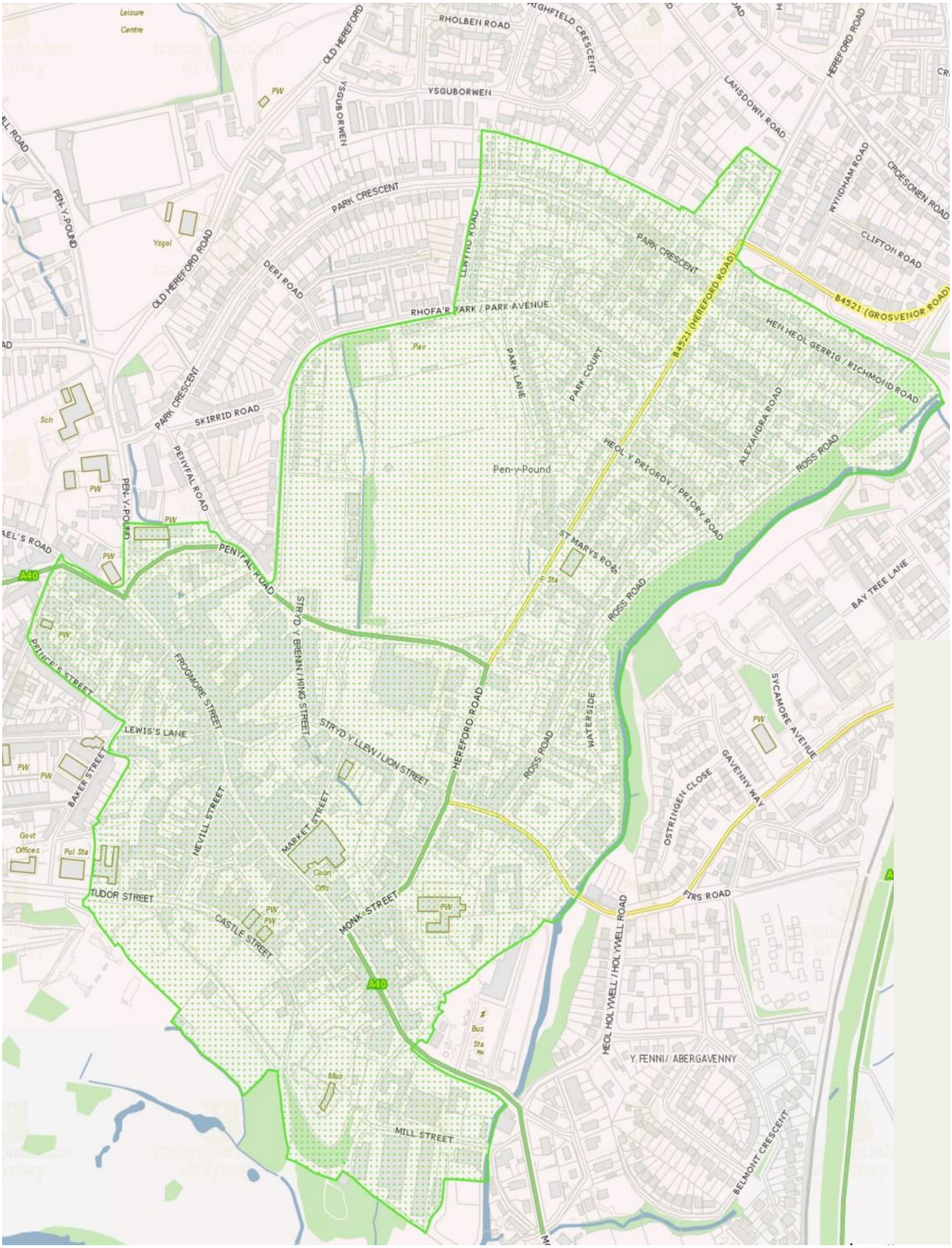
Includes additional areas of Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval activity. Bailey Park is a Registered Park and Garden North of the Medieval town. The park was previously recorded as Priory Meadow, a probable link between Priory of St Mary in Abergavenny and what may once have been their agricultural lands. 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 significances 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 insuale 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

Chepstow Town Centre

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 formailsed by the Medieval lords.

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.

View of the river from the historic wharf area of Chepstow

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.

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

Magor Marsh within The Levels

- Deposits attributable to numerous historic periods demonstrating human activity from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, and post-Medieval periods

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

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 Vexilations, 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**:**

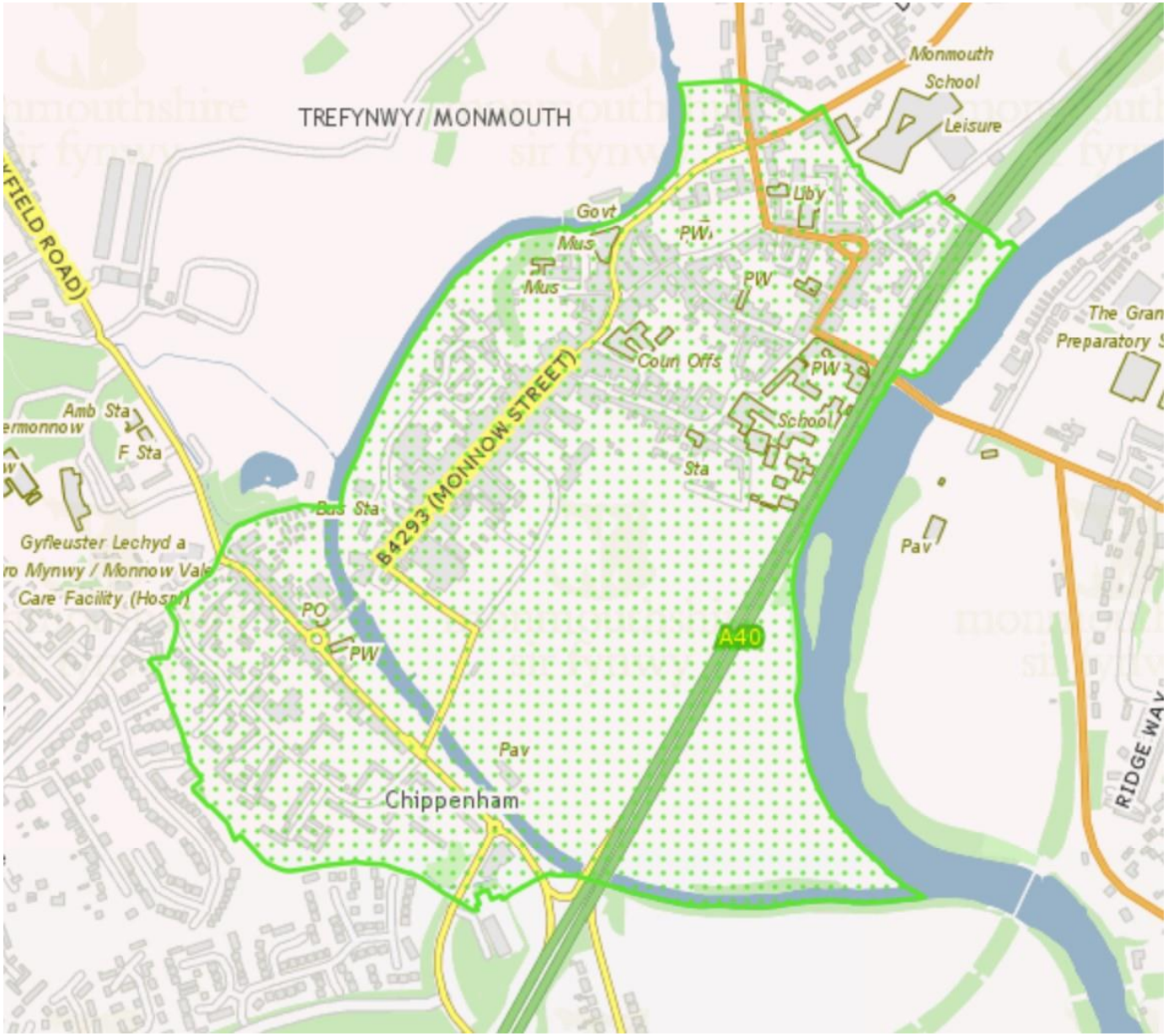
Includes Chippenham Fields. Chippenham Fields or Mead (Registered Park and Garden and Registered Landscape) was recorded in Medieval times as a common and known to be used as animal pasture into the 19th Century, however, it is considered to have an earlier use. The name of the fields comes from the 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

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

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

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.

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

St Bridget's Church

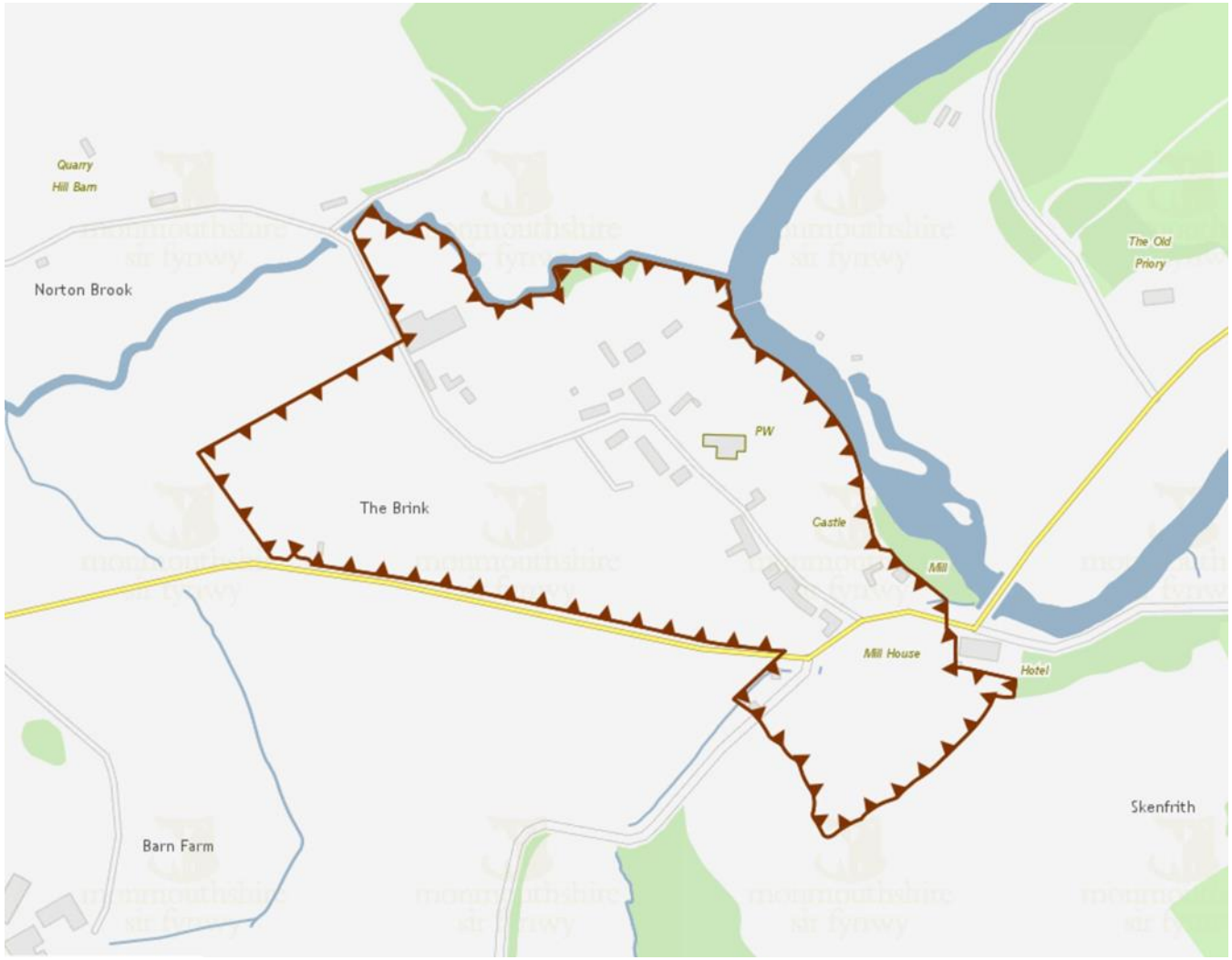
Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

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.

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.

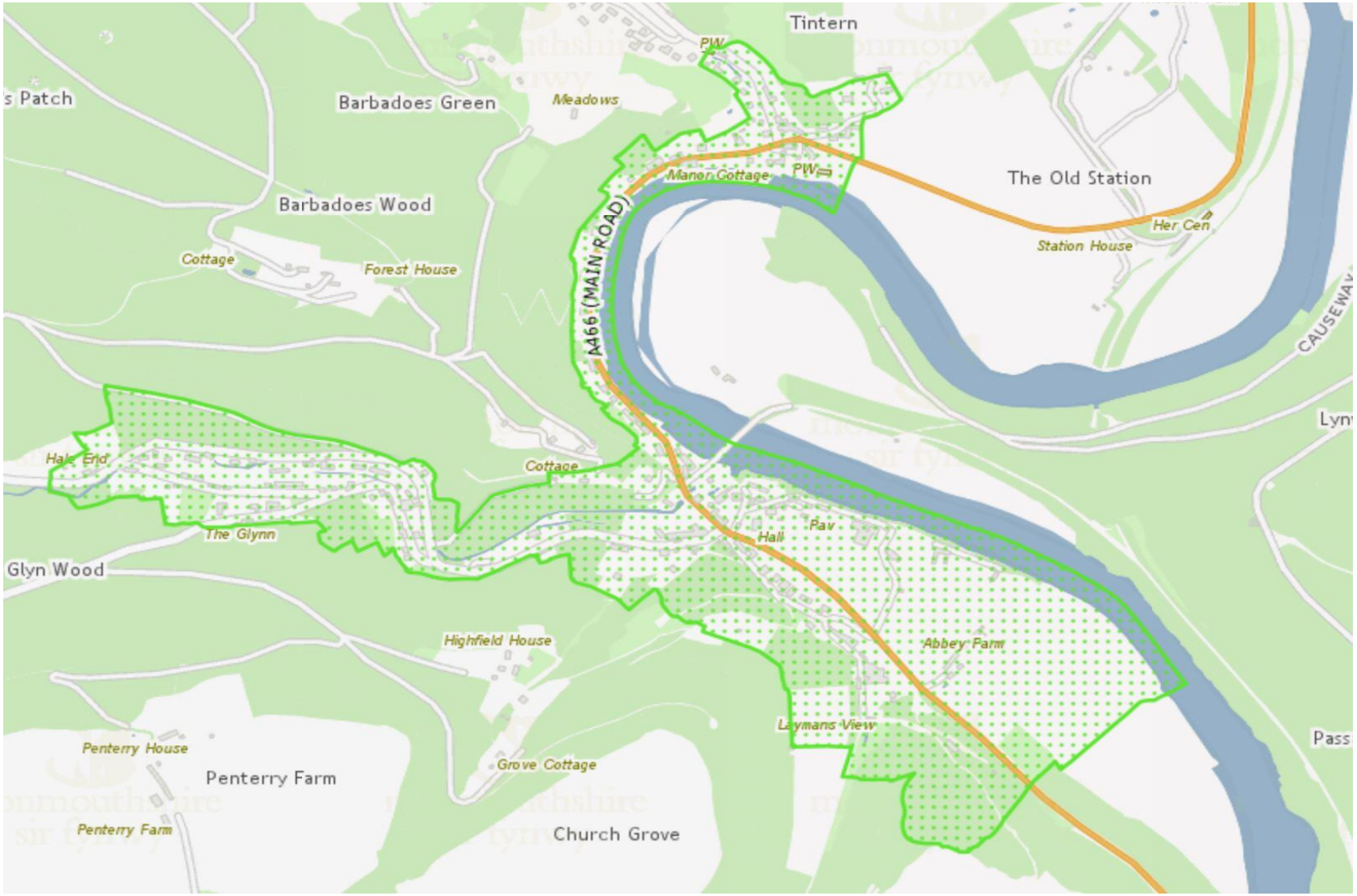
The extant church building dates between 1269 and 1301 along with the conventual buildings, it was part of an extensive programme of rebuilding. The buildings are typical of a Cistercian layout, it includes cloisters, monastic and lay dormitories, kitchens, chapter house, dayroom, infirmary and lodgings.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

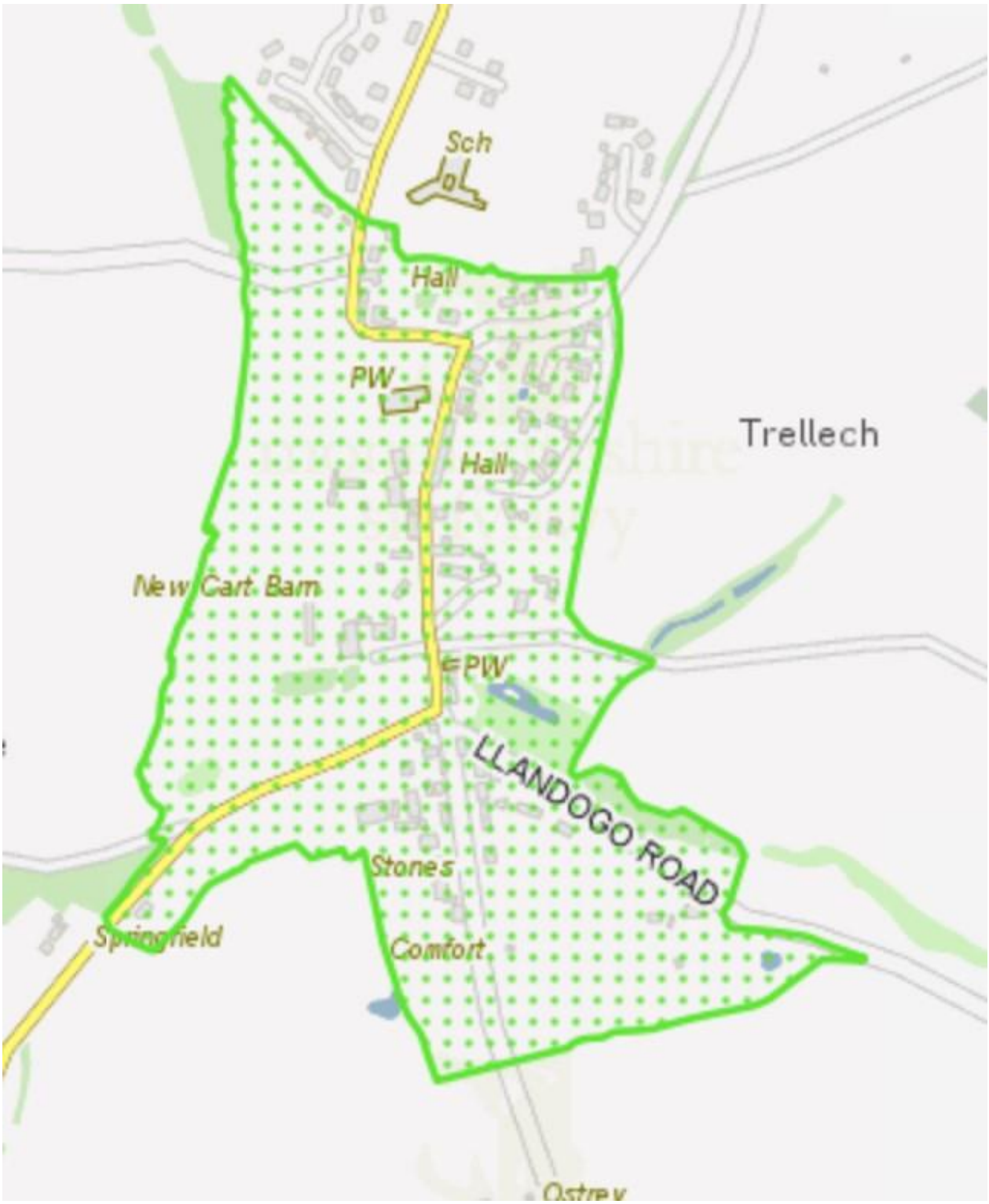
The settlement is, however, predominantly Medieval. It was incorporated into the lordship of Usk, and likely to have been founded in the 13th century by Richard de Clare, although there is evidence of a Medieval settlement which predates this. The planned town is visible in the historic road network. 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

Significance:

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

Priory Church of St Mary's

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.

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

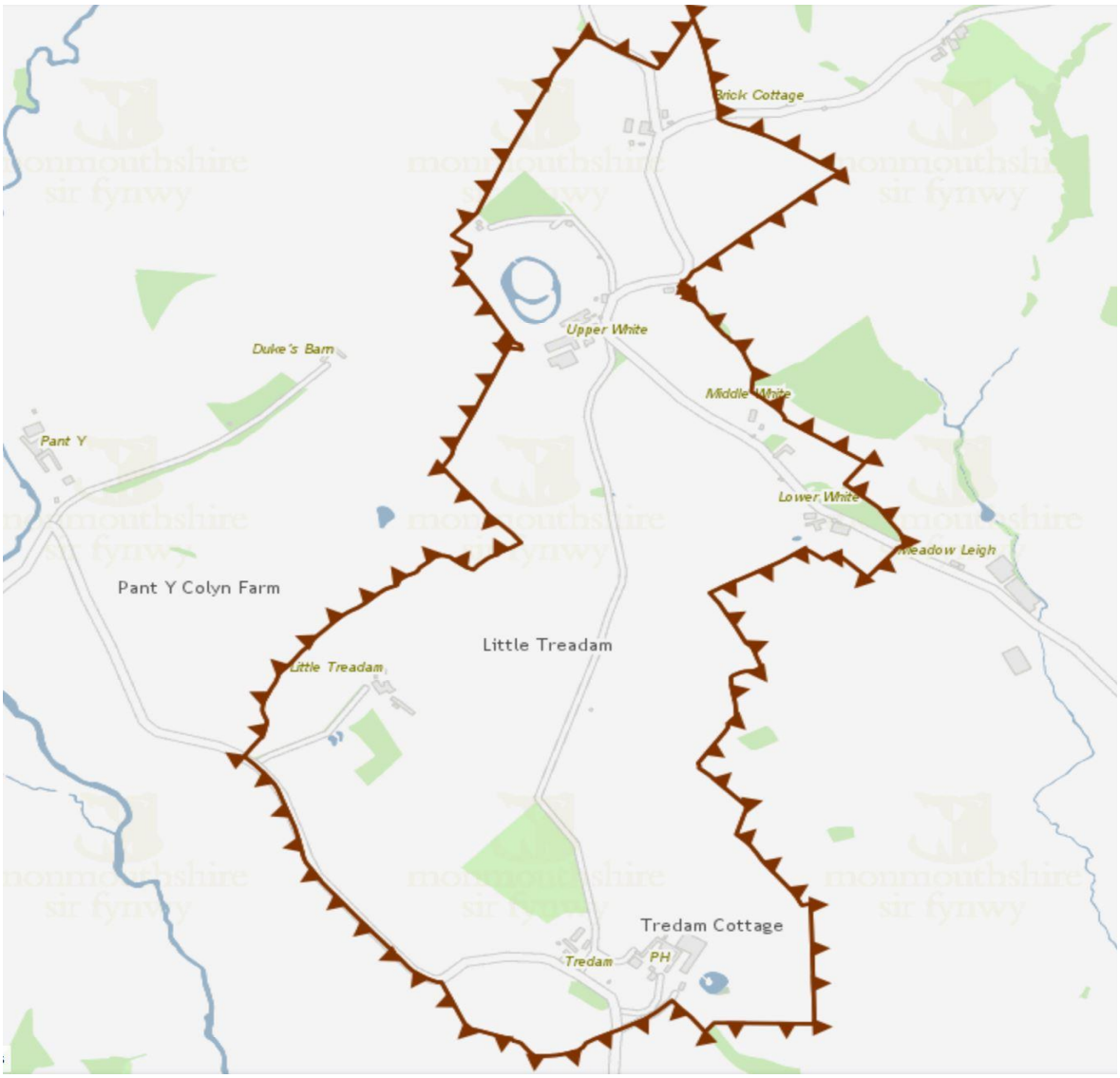
Reasons for Increased Archaeological Potential:

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

6 Glossary of Terms

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

7 Bibliography of Legislation

- 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 South Wales Organisation Contacts

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.htmlplanning@ggat.org.uk
- HER queries can also be directed to
  http://www.ggat.org.uk/her/her.html

her@ggat.org.uk

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